

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Afghanistan Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2022



World Food
Programme

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Summary

In 2019, WFP reached over 5 million people, one million more than the previous year, with food and cash assistance across all 34 provinces of Afghanistan. Despite one of the most severe droughts in decades followed by flash floods and an escalation of violence, WFP was able to achieve significant progress on the humanitarian-development-peace nexus in line with its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022.

WFP's focus during the reporting period was on the large-scale drought response, which reached 2.5 million people with life-saving food and nutrition assistance under Strategic Outcome 1 (emergency response). With the end of the drought response in June 2019, WFP prioritized delivering in-kind food assistance to highly food-insecure communities in remote provinces. WFP reached 1.8 million people affected by other natural disasters, seasonally food-insecure people in rural and urban areas, conflict-affected people, refugees and returnees — nearly three times more people than in 2018.

Building on its shift towards more sustainable solutions, WFP assisted 464,000 beneficiaries through Strategic Outcome 2 (resilient livelihoods) activities in 2019, which was more than double the number reached in 2018. This included building and rehabilitation of 107 km of roads connecting farmers with markets, planting 720,000 trees and construction of 480 km of flood protection walls and canals to improve irrigation. To strengthen self-reliance, WFP provided vocational skills training to 25,700 vulnerable men and women.

In 2019, WFP continued to address malnutrition in Afghanistan for vulnerable populations. Under Strategic Outcome 3 (nutrition), WFP reached 838,000 children, primary school students and pregnant and lactating women with prevention or treatment of malnutrition programmes, which was more than double the number reached in 2018. As part of Strategic Outcome 4 (value chains for nutritional products), WFP continued to strengthen food systems by supporting 38 flour mills strategically located in six provinces of the country. WFP-supported mills produced 125,000 mt of wheat flour fortified with micronutrients, to improve the availability of nutritious food. Of these, WFP procured 80,000 mt for its operations under Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2.

WFP developed the strategic framework of action on engagement in social protection and provided continued support to the Afghanistan Food Security and Nutrition Agenda under Strategic Outcome 5 (policy coherence). Moreover, WFP signed letters of agreement with government ministries and partners for the continued implementation of SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management system, and provided humanitarian air services under Strategic Outcome 6 (common services and platforms).

WFP continued to address cross-cutting issues of gender equality and women's empowerment, environment, protection and accountability to affected populations (AAP). Notably, WFP improved gender parity through a school feeding programme, where primary and secondary girl students of reproductive age received specialized nutritious food or cash assistance, respectively, for regular school attendance. In addition, to ensure beneficiaries accessed WFP assistance in a dignified and safe manner, WFP conducted rapid protection assessments and post-distribution monitoring surveys.

With the signing of a peace agreement under way and continued emphasis on the humanitarian-development-peace nexus programming amongst stakeholders in the country, WFP is well-placed to make meaningful progress on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2: Zero Hunger and 17: Partnerships for the Goals.

5,559,416

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 833,912 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (408,617 Female, 425,295 Male)

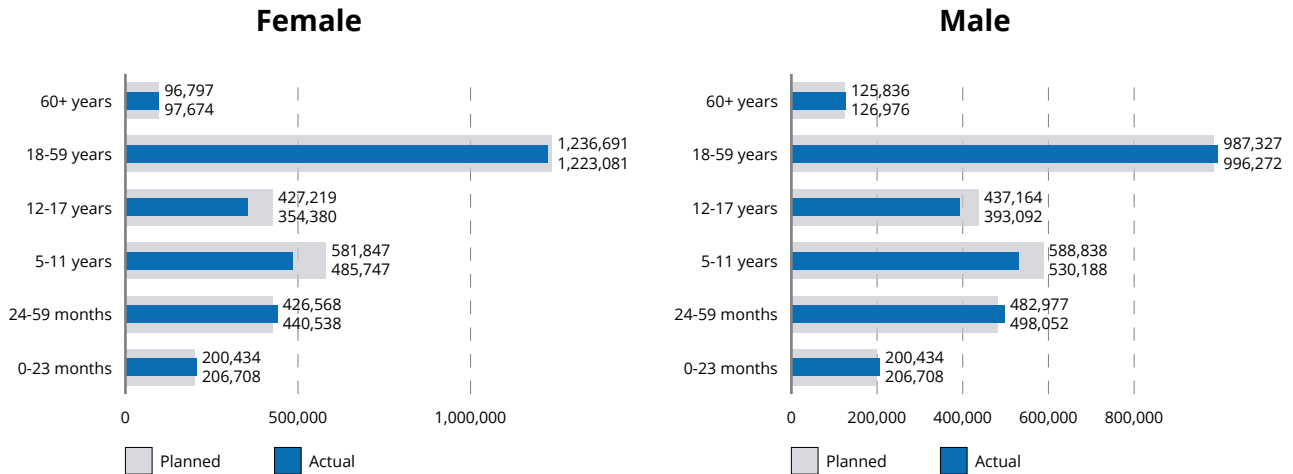


51% female

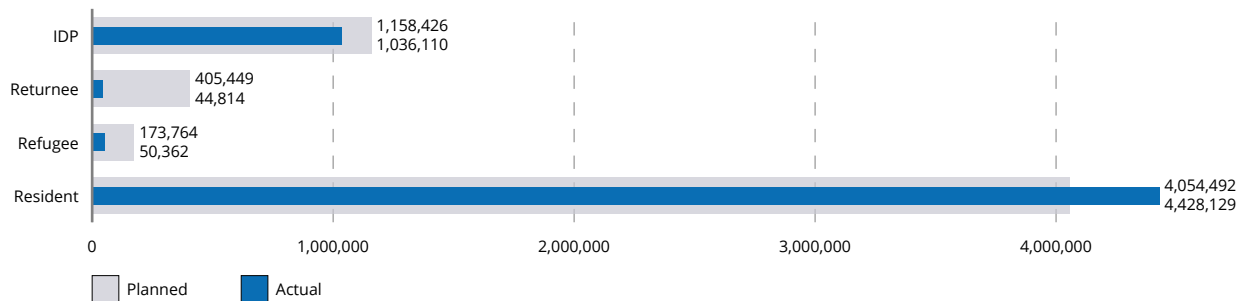


49% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



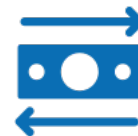
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Total Food and CBT

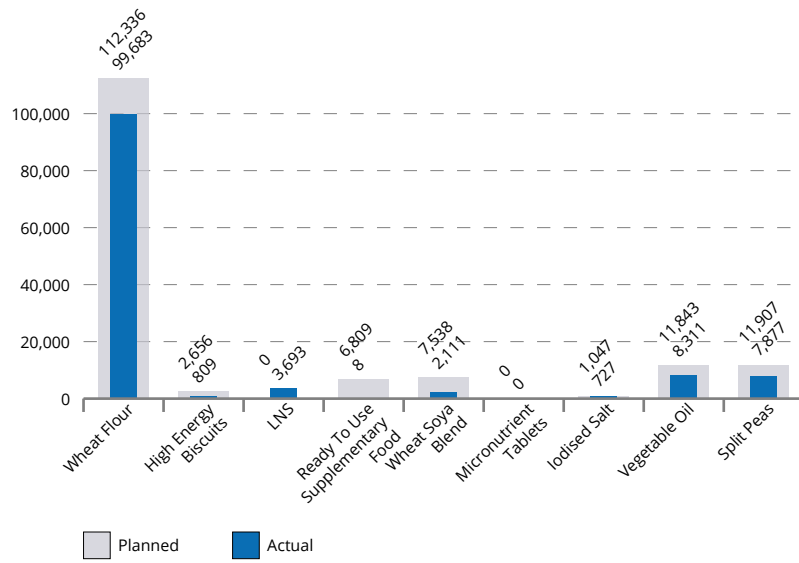


123,218 mt
total actual food transferred in 2019
of 154,134 mt total planned

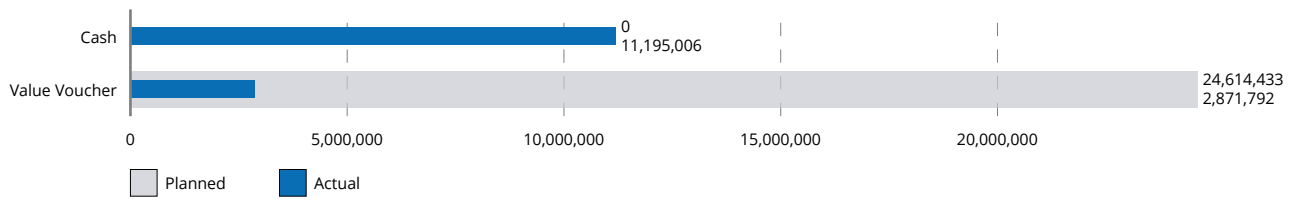


US\$ 14,066,798
total actual cash transferred in 2019
of \$US 24,614,433 total planned

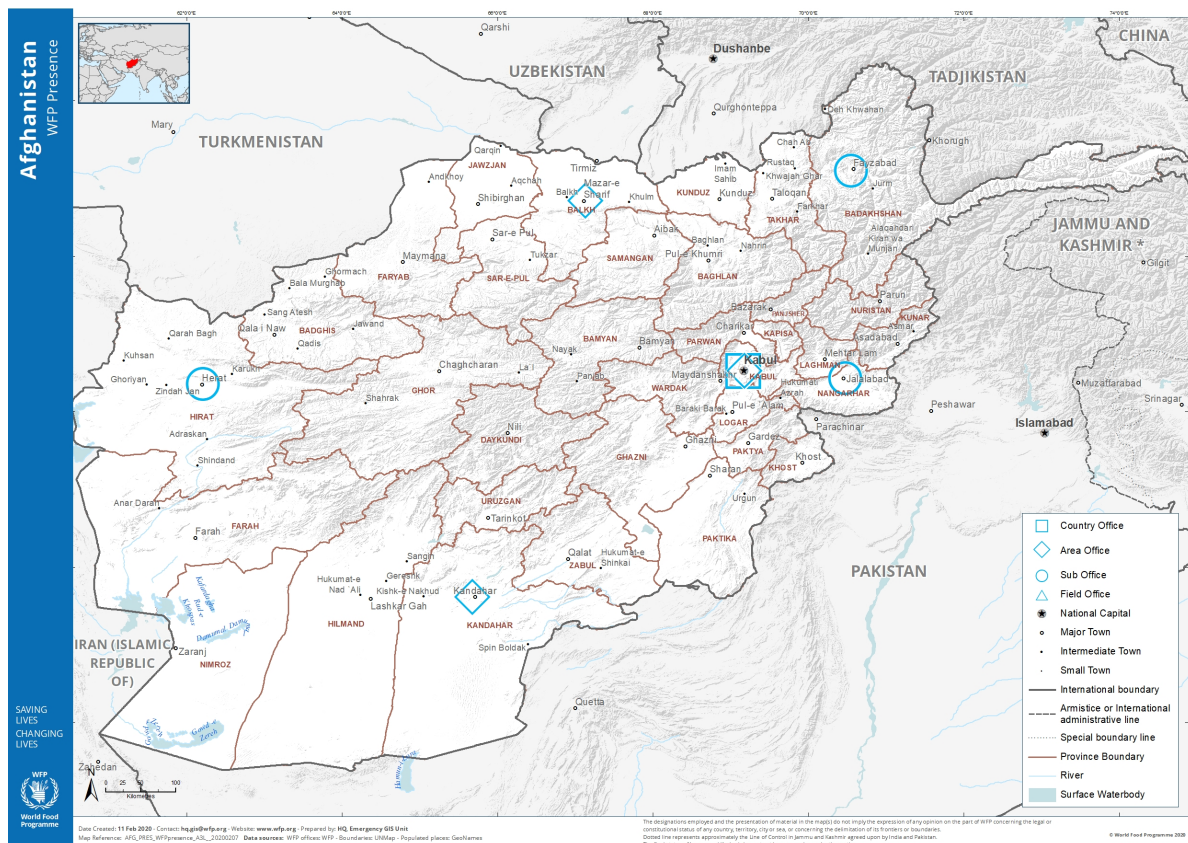
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



Country Context

Afghanistan's development efforts, including on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 on Zero Hunger, continue to be hampered by the complex and protracted conflict, natural disasters and limited job opportunities, as well as growing poverty, pervasive gender inequalities and transparency concerns.

Insecurity, violence and political instability are expected to continue in 2020, with Afghanistan enduring nearly 40 years of conflict. While the peace talks aimed at reducing hostilities were an encouraging sign in 2019, Afghanistan's girls, boys, women and men are expected to continue to need food assistance.

Due to the lingering impacts of the 2018-2019 drought, coupled with slow economic growth, a large proportion of the population is struggling to meet their daily needs. 55 percent of the population live on less than a dollar a day.[1] In addition, an estimated 4.2 million people have been displaced, many of them unable to return to their places of origin and having no other option than to join the growing ranks of urban poor.[2]

The scale of damage and complexity of the crisis illustrate the critical humanitarian needs that persist across the country, with millions of people unable to regularly access enough food. According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Analysis report issued in November 2019, 10.2 million people are acutely food insecure in Afghanistan. The report further projects that in the winter season, 11.3 million people (37 percent of the population) are classified as IPC Phase 3 or 4, meaning they are in a crisis or emergency, requiring urgent humanitarian assistance. The provinces of Badakhshan, Daikundi, Ghor, Nimroz, Nuristan and Uruzgan are all classified as emergencies.

Operational context

In 2018-2019, Afghanistan experienced its worst drought in a decade, which affected over 6 million people, of which 3.5 million required food assistance. More favourable precipitation levels during the winter months led to a waning of the impact of the drought over the course of 2019.

The drought was followed by heavy flash floods across the country in early 2019. These floods resulted in 150,000 people displaced, and WFP's assistance reached all of them in 2019.

2019 was the second year of WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022. The CSP is designed to support the country to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030 in a manner that contributes to its longer-term development and ultimately to peace. With the CSP, WFP clearly positions itself to work at the humanitarian-development-peace nexus in Afghanistan. Due to the drought, many of WFP's activities focused on the emergency drought response for 2.6 million people until June 2019. With the end of the drought response, WFP focused on delivering in-kind food assistance to hard-to-reach, food-insecure communities that were not selected for the drought response.

Across its activities, WFP worked closely with 98 partners, of which 66 are national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), 24 international NGOs and 8 United Nations (UN) agencies to ensure a timely, harmonized and comprehensive response. Through co-leading the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster, WFP continued to support humanitarian coordination to facilitate joint operational plans, minimize duplication of efforts and address critical gaps.

The year 2019 saw more access constraints than in previous years, which hampered the activities of WFP and all humanitarian partners across Afghanistan. WFP's emergency response in some regions was particularly obstructed by insecurity and the need for extensive humanitarian access negotiations with members of anti-government elements (AGE) to reach communities in need. However, WFP secured access and reached more than 5.5 million people across all 34 provinces. WFP continues to leverage its wide geographical coverage in Afghanistan to uphold humanitarian principles and meet the increasing needs in areas of AGE control.

CSP financial overview

WFP in Afghanistan started its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in July 2018, planned for four years with an end date of June 2022. WFP's 2019 needs-based plan was 89 percent funded.

Emergency response under Strategic Outcome 1, which supports beneficiaries to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after emergencies, was fully funded during 2019. After the worst drought in a decade struck the country in 2018, donors generously provided additional contributions for WFP's drought response that lasted until June 2019 and reached 2.6 million people.

While asset creation activities under Strategic Outcome 2 were well funded, vocational skills training under this Outcome faced funding gaps. WFP's support of national and subnational policy coherence under Strategic Outcome 5 was well funded against the plan, but required less funds than other Strategic Outcomes. Strengthening of nutritional product value chains under Strategic Outcome 4 was the least funded.

In early 2019, a funding gap for the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) in Strategic Outcome 6 necessitated a reduction of flights and other cost-cutting measures, with insufficient revenue from passengers to cover the direct operating costs. New contributions from donors allowed WFP to renew contracts for all aircraft and sustain services.

WFP in Afghanistan received mostly earmarked contributions, with the proportion of flexible, unearmarked contributions at only 7 percent of total resources received in 2019. As a result, WFP did not have the level of flexibility to allocate funding as per its CSP requirements, especially for development and peace-oriented Strategic Outcomes.

WFP's level of expenditure in 2019 was lower than expected under various Strategic Outcomes. This was due to a combination of factors, including carryovers from last year, delayed delivery and pipeline breaks of various food commodities. This was also due to increased access constraints in certain areas, which required extensive work by WFP's access teams to negotiate access to some communities in need, thereby slowing implementation. Furthermore, after transitioning from the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (January 2014 – June 2018) to the CSP, WFP in 2019 continued aligning its programme and processes with the CSP, working out the regional strategies with all area offices to better link humanitarian action with the longer-term transition to peace and development. This had a cascading impact on the division of duties, approval of field level agreements with partners at the beginning of 2019, and expenditure levels.

To agree on the prioritization of resources to cover the most critical needs, WFP's Resource Management Committee, comprised of representatives from all relevant units, met on a monthly basis. Topics of discussion included overall resource situation, funding forecast updates and allocation of funding contributions. Based on the outcomes of these meetings, WFP's government partnership officers kept donors informed and advocated for continued funding support for food-insecure people across Afghanistan.

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

| Needs-based plan | Implementation plan | Available resources | Expenditures |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| \$112,158,587 | \$96,267,799 | \$105,574,998 | \$69,080,047 |

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided assistance to 4.3 million vulnerable people to enable them to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after emergencies. This included 2.6 million beneficiaries affected by the worst drought in a decade. In addition, WFP assisted people displaced by conflict, Afghan returnees from Pakistan and Iran, Pakistani refugees, seasonally food-insecure people and others affected by natural disasters.

Progress on activities

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

WFP implemented its activities together with key stakeholders including the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster, the Inter-Cluster Coordination Team, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and key line ministries such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation and the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority.

Households affected by the severe drought

Based on the results of the 2018 Emergency Food Security Assessment, WFP expanded the drought response in October 2018 to cover 22 provinces. WFP's emergency assistance to communities severely affected by the 2018-2019 drought, reached 2.6 million beneficiaries by the end of the response in June 2019. WFP provided unconditional food or cash-based transfers to affected populations among host communities and those internally displaced by the drought. The in-kind food basket comprised of fortified wheat flour, pulses, oil and salt, as well as medium quality lipid-based nutrient supplement to contribute to the prevention of acute malnutrition among young children.

Badghis Province, which was at the epicentre of the 2018-2019 drought, remains one of the most food-insecure provinces, prone to natural disasters and afflicted by protracted conflict. To support the most vulnerable 4,000 families in Badghis after the drought response, WFP started a social safety net pilot project providing cash-based transfers for one year to help families meet their food and nutrition needs. By shifting the same households from seasonal transfers to sustained year-long assistance, the pilot aims to help alleviate the low food and nutrition security levels of the province and give families predictability to rebuild their lives. If successful, the pilot could provide a showcase for the introduction of shock-responsive social protection in Afghanistan.

Households affected by other natural disasters

WFP provided unconditional food assistance or cash transfers for two months to 157,549 people displaced by floods, particularly in the southern and western regions of the country.

Seasonally food-insecure households

WFP's assistance to seasonally food-insecure families was the second-largest category of beneficiaries in 2019, reaching 953,000 beneficiaries. In the first quarter, WFP provided seasonal support to extremely vulnerable households in rural areas to support them during the first lean season of the year. In the last quarter, WFP assisted long-term, vulnerable internally displaced persons (IDPs) in urban and peri-urban areas, including informal settlements in major cities. WFP assisted seasonally food-insecure households with unconditional food rations or cash-based transfers for three months.

Conflict-affected IDPs

Intensified conflict in many parts of the country displaced 448,400 people, a higher number than WFP had initially planned to assist. WFP supported displaced families with unconditional food assistance or cash-based transfers to cover their food needs for two months. WFP provided this assistance based on recommendations of local joint assessment teams comprised of community leaders, representatives from government entities such as the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority, as well as OCHA and WFP third-party monitors.

Returnees

WFP provided unconditional food and cash-based transfers to 254,765 Afghans returning from Pakistan and Iran. WFP provided initial assistance on arrival at border crossings in the form of food rations for returnees. Subsequently, WFP

provided cash-based transfers for three months to vulnerable returnee families at their destinations.

Refugees

WFP provided unconditional food and cash-based transfers to refugees from Pakistan living in host communities and camps in Khost and Paktika provinces. WFP supported these refugees with six months of assistance through unconditional seasonal support, provided in the first and last quarter of the year to support them through the lean season.

Key achievements (outputs and outcomes)

WFP's key achievement was the large-scale drought response across two-thirds of the country that reached 2.6 million people, many of whom were assisted continuously over several months.

WFP was close to reaching targets for people affected by the drought and other natural disasters. Unfortunately the total number of beneficiaries who received food transfers under this Strategic Outcome was lower than planned due to access challenges, particularly in the southern and western regions, and procurement delays, [3] challenging road conditions and unavailability of capable transporters.

During the drought response, WFP changed the assistance modality for drought-affected IDPs from in-kind general food distributions to cash-based transfers. This shift served both as a mitigating measure against food pipeline breaks and as a response to the findings of the multi-stakeholder joint assessment team on the drought. This team recommended cash as the preferred modality based on a market analysis and potential to maximize choice for beneficiaries. Thus, the number of beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers was higher than planned. The overall value of cash-based transfers provided, however, was lower than planned due to several factors. First, the number of returnees assisted was lower than planned. Second, WFP registered more than 200,000 beneficiaries in SCOPE, mostly in displacement sites. This allowed for assistance to be tailored to the family size and enabled WFP to identify and resolve duplication. This amounted to a saving of USD 3.2 million and enabled WFP to reach 30,000 additional vulnerable people with even less resources than planned.

Post-distribution monitoring in 2019 showed that although many drought-affected households continued to experience food insecurity, there was a substantial improvement in the frequency, diversity and access to food compared to 2018. Similarly, the consumption-based average coping strategy index decreased compared to that of 2018, indicating a reduction in the use of negative food-related coping strategies as households began to recover from the drought.

Baseline surveys were conducted for groups including social safety net recipients, IDPs and flood affected populations, against which impact will be measured. According to the survey, 36 percent of the households receiving cash-based transfers through WFP's social safety net pilot project in Badghis reported having the financial capacity to meet all their essential needs (determined by the national poverty line), including their food needs.

The Government of Afghanistan contributed to the drought response with 60,000 mt of wheat grain from the country's strategic grain reserve. International donors funded milling of these grains at local mills, as well as fortification, bagging and transport to communities in need. This innovative partnership catalysed the first use of the strategic grain reserve for an emergency response. WFP will continue to pursue twinning funds to provide timely assistance in the event of a major crisis.

Key challenges and lessons learned

In late 2019, military operations by parties to the conflict intensified in parallel to the negotiations between the United States and the Taliban. This resulted in increased access restrictions, attempts by local commanders to coerce assistance for their villages, as well as illicit payment requests on contracted transporters carrying WFP's food. In response, WFP increasingly used its own truck fleet. However, there was a limit to the quantity of food that could be transported by the 76 WFP trucks available in-country. In addition, road blockages due to harsh weather conditions during the winter caused further delays.

GaM M

Gender was fully integrated in the implementation of activities that contributed to Strategic Outcome 1, as evidenced by the GaM M code 4 for all activities. This was achieved through gender-sensitive vulnerability criteria, which ensured targeted assistance to diverse beneficiaries. WFP systematically applied safe distribution practices in all food and cash-based distributions, such as separate waiting areas for male and female recipients. Many of WFP's cooperating partners ensured the availability of both male and female distribution staff.

| WFP Gender and Age Marker | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| CSP Activity | GAM Monitoring Code |



Strategic outcome 02

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

| Needs-based plan | Implementation plan | Available resources | Expenditures |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| \$38,914,808 | \$33,496,738 | \$40,430,773 | \$22,118,940 |

To achieve SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), WFP complements emergency response efforts with longer-term livelihood support to help communities become self-reliant and meet their own food and nutrition needs. WFP achieves this through asset creation and vocational skills training (VST) activities, as well as capacity strengthening to emergency preparedness institutions.

Asset creation activities were fully funded this year, enabling WFP to design and deliver quality projects. Due to earmarking of funds, conditional food assistance for seasonally food-insecure people was not as well funded this year. In line with the Country Strategic Plan's (CSP) strategic shifts, WFP focused on transitioning to more sustainable solutions, including multi-year asset creation and VST programmes, and the provision of business support and mentorship to VST participants to increase their chances of employment after training. However, VST activities faced a considerable shortfall of funding, which limited their scope and reach.

WFP successfully implemented the planned activities for the capacity strengthening component of this Strategic Outcome based on available resources.

Progress on activities

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

WFP worked 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, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, and the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority to provide livelihood support. This was undertaken through asset creation activities in rural areas and through VST in urban areas. Affected populations were engaged at all stages of the project cycle, including the selection, design and implementation of interventions, and handover of completed assets to local community development councils.

Asset creation

In 2019, WFP supported 381,297 beneficiaries with either food or cash through asset creation activities in 21 provinces. These assets are designed to build community resilience against natural disasters and climate change effects, while strengthening rural livelihoods. This included constructing or rehabilitating flood protection walls, roads and canals, and establishing kitchen gardens. WFP increased its reach from 13 provinces in 2018 to 21 in 2019, expanding asset creation activities in hard-to-reach areas to support livelihoods of poor and marginalized people.

WFP explored innovative solutions to monitor livelihoods. For example, through satellite imagery WFP monitored large-scale asset creation projects to observe physical changes and sustainability brought about by these activities over time.

Similarly, WFP explored innovative solutions to improve livelihoods, such as solar-powered water pumps to irrigate land and the use of hydroponics for animal feed in Ghor and Balkh provinces, respectively.

In line with WFP's strategic shift towards more sustainable solutions, WFP increased its focus on longer-term, multi-year asset creation activities, including ones which build on emergency assistance activities. Projects were no longer limited to short six-month durations, enabling WFP to implement longer-term support for communities and completing large-scale projects.

Vocational skills training

WFP supported 25,662 beneficiaries in five provinces through VST activities coupled with cash assistance. The activities promote marketable skills and initiate start-ups, thereby increasing and stabilizing beneficiary income to improve access to safe and nutritious food. Of the total VST beneficiaries, 95 percent were vulnerable women located in urban centres, including IDPs and returnees from Pakistan and Iran. WFP's VST activities were designed in consultation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and stakeholders to identify the most marketable skills in project areas. In

2019, WFP increased its focus on enhancing VST programme quality and providing business-development mentorship support for graduates to increase the employment rate. In Herat Province, for example, WFP initiated a pilot project connecting a carpet-weaving programme with a private sector partner. This partner purchases and sells the carpets at local and international markets, thereby linking beneficiary skills with income.

Conditional food transfers

For the first time under the CSP, WFP provided seasonal conditional food assistance to participants involved in asset creation projects across eight provinces. WFP provided this food assistance during the lean season, to complement households' efforts to meet their food and nutrition needs and to reduce negative coping strategies. WFP implemented this activity in coordination with the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation, with projects selected in consultation with targeted communities. While in 2019 all beneficiaries received in-kind assistance, WFP plans to implement cash assistance in 2020.

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

WFP developed a multi-year Emergency Preparedness and Response Strategy for Afghanistan. The strategy outlines WFP's actions to address critical gaps within Afghanistan's preparedness architecture and provides a detailed workplan for the remainder of the CSP.

Upon the Government's request and in support of the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority, WFP supported a technical training session and two tabletop simulation exercises in Jalalabad, Nangarhar Province, and Bamyán City, Bamyán Province. These activities strengthened the Government's preparedness and ownership in the event of food-induced mass displacement and avalanches, respectively. In total, WFP trained 150 participants, including provincial and district government officials, UN agencies and non-governmental organizations across different provinces. Based on the positive feedback from the simulation exercises and further government demand, WFP plans to extend simulation exercises to other provinces in 2020.

Key achievements (outputs and outcomes)

Compared to 2018, WFP assisted more than three times the number of people reached with food assistance for asset creation in 2019. This was attributed to the carry-over of projects that began in 2018 and were completed in 2019. However, the number of beneficiaries receiving food assistance as part of conditional seasonal support was lower than planned, due to insufficient funding and anti-government elements suspending access in the Western Region.

Asset creation activities saw an increase compared to 2018 and exceeded 2019 targets. For example, WFP constructed flood protection walls which were eight times longer than originally planned. A baseline survey conducted in 2019 found that 86 percent of people in communities targeted through short-term asset creation activities perceived benefits from the projects, such as enhanced protection from natural disasters and increased access to markets and basic services. A follow-up survey will be conducted in 2020 to further assess the longer-term outcomes of asset creation.

The actual number of VST participants was below the plan, primarily due to a funding shortfall. A baseline survey was conducted in May 2019, almost four out of five participants in the VST pilot project in Herat reported poor frequency, diversity and access to food, as seen in the food consumption scores. The midline survey focused on participants' perceptions and skills acquisition rather than on food consumption. Food consumption scores will be reassessed in 2020 in order to evaluate the pilot's impact on food security.

Key challenges and lessons learned

Access to areas controlled by the anti-government elements remained a challenge, causing delays in the implementation of asset creation activities in some provinces. In response, WFP's access team worked in consultation with communities who advocated to commanders to successfully resume suspended projects.

The VST programme faced a critical funding shortfall which resulted in activities being implemented at a smaller scale and with reduced coverage. Furthermore, although WFP sought to transition towards more sustainable action, this was constrained by the continued, large-scale needs for lifesaving emergency activities. Multi-year funding will be critical to ensure the long-term sustainability of these livelihoods activities.

GaM M

Gender was fully integrated into all activities that contributed to achieving Strategic Outcome 2, as evidenced by the GaM M code of 4 for Activity 2, and 3 for Activity 3. WFP ensured that the design of livelihoods support interventions was in consultation with women and men in target locations, reflecting their needs.

WFP Gender and Age Marker



| CSP Activity | GAM Monitoring Code |
|--|---------------------|
| Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive and gender transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people | 4 |
| Provide capacity strengthening to emergency preparedness institutions | 3 |

Strategic outcome 03

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

| Needs-based plan | Implementation plan | Available resources | Expenditures |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| \$39,068,391 | \$32,621,603 | \$36,876,348 | \$19,122,348 |

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP focused on the prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition, stunting prevention and prevention of micronutrient deficiencies among vulnerable people. This Strategic Outcome follows a life-cycle approach for children aged 6–59 months, schoolchildren, adolescent girls, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), with close linkages to Strategic Outcome 4 (value chains for nutritional products). WFP met the immediate needs of nutritionally vulnerable people while addressing longer-term, nutrition-related roles and responsibilities in a gender-transformative manner, in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Education, other United Nations (UN) agencies including the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization (WHO), as well as the Nutrition Cluster. Given the continued focus on the drought response until June 2019, WFP was not able to implement a food-based stunting prevention programme due to budget constraints, as contributions were earmarked for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment and prevention. However, WFP increased resource mobilization efforts to prepare for a rollout in 2020.

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 SBCC, to targeted individuals and their communities.*

Treatment of MAM

WFP continued to support the treatment of MAM for children aged 6–59 months and PLW in 24 provinces. WFP selected priority provinces 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. Priority provinces had a global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of over 15 percent (or over 10 percent when accompanied by aggravating factors). Through the programme, PLW received fortified blended SuperCereal (a wheat soya blend) while children received specialized nutritious foods (SNF) to recover from acute malnutrition.

WFP continued to provide MAM treatment through government health centres and mobile health and nutrition teams. As in 2018, WFP’s actions were part of a continuum of care including treatment of MAM and severe acute malnutrition, in close collaboration with WHO and UNICEF.

Alongside food-based support, WFP provided nutrition education on infant and young child feeding, maternal nutrition, and sanitation and hygiene practices. In addition, WFP supported media-based sensitization on nutrition, particularly about the importance of breastfeeding during the World Breastfeeding Week in August 2019.

Prevention of MAM

WFP supported the prevention of acute malnutrition among shock-affected families through emergency blanket supplementary feeding for children aged 6–59 months. To prevent deterioration in nutritional status, WFP provided SNF as part of the in-kind general food distributions under Strategic Outcome 1. Although WFP planned to provide SuperCereal to PLW for the prevention of acute malnutrition, this could not be implemented due to significant pipeline shortages and procurement lead times, as a result of the cancellation of a SuperCereal batch due to food quality control issues detected in other countries with this product.

Stunting prevention

WFP contributed to stunting prevention through awareness raising and continued technical and financial support to multi-sectoral initiatives such as the Afghanistan Food Security and Nutrition Agenda (AFSeN-A), Afghanistan’s multi-stakeholder platform for coordination on food security and nutrition efforts. However, WFP was not able to implement a food-based stunting prevention programme due to a lack of funding for this activity and prioritization of

the drought response in 2019. In 2020, WFP will continue to engage donors to enable a rollout of this activity.

Take-home rations for schoolchildren

In 2019, WFP re-introduced school feeding as part of its programming, after a break due to a lack of funding in 2018. In partnership with the Ministry of Education, WFP provided primary school girls and boys in Nangarhar and Kandahar provinces with daily nutritious snacks of high energy biscuits (HEB) at schools. By doing so, WFP aims to increase retention while supporting a reduction in short-term hunger. To encourage school attendance and reduce gender disparity, WFP also provided girl students with take-home rations of fortified vegetable oil. Although the attendance rate decreased temporarily for various reasons, ranging from attending wedding ceremonies to health issues, the high retention rate demonstrated that students continued their education until the end of the school year.

WFP finalized preparatory work for a new pilot project which will begin in 2020, through which WFP will provide conditional cash-based assistance to secondary schoolgirls in two districts of Nangarhar Province as an incentive to encourage girls' regular attendance and retention in school.[4] In 2020, WFP plans to complement the provision of cash-based transfers with formative research designed to develop and implement an effective social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategy, and to expand school feeding to other provinces.

Key achievements (outputs and outcomes)

WFP exceeded targets in reaching 576,931 children aged 6–59 months and PLW in 24 provinces, including emergency-affected areas, with treatment of MAM. More PLW were reached than planned since more women were found to require treatment. The mortality rate for the MAM treatment programme decreased compared to 2018 and met the recommended standard set forth by Sphere.

The pipeline break of SNF mentioned above caused significant disruptions to the MAM treatment programme, leading WFP to prioritize limited SNF resources to cover MAM prevention for children in drought-affected areas and to meet the increased number of cases above the planned target. This resulted in some other children and PLW not receiving the full quantity of SNF required to complete treatment. There was a slight deterioration in the recovery rate and an increase in the default and non-response rates compared to 2018. Based on an internal desk review, coverage of PLW and children under the MAM treatment programme decreased in 2019 compared to the previous year. The percentage of women enrolled in the MAM treatment programme who consumed a diverse enough variety of food groups remained below target. This can be attributed to the small number of respondents included in the mobile survey sample as a result of accessibility and network issues, and the fact that most respondents reside in severely food insecure provinces.

In addition to the rolling-out of the daily HEB provision to primary school boys and girls, and take-home ration of fortified vegetable oil for girl students, WFP supported the Ministry of Education to implement the national school-based deworming campaign in all public schools around the country. Initially, WFP prioritized 11 provinces for school feeding with a target of 332,000 primary students, based on high rates of out-of-school children, low retention rates and significant gender disparities. However, due to unavailability of HEB stocks, the programme was implemented only in Nangarhar and Kandahar in 2019. As a result, the number of children receiving HEB through on-site school feeding was lower than planned.

Key challenges and lessons learned

In some cases, procurement lead times resulted in pipeline breaks for SNF. Reasons for this included a cancellation of 1,300 mt of SuperCereal from a supplier in Turkey, a strike in the manufacturing company in Italy and a global demand increase due to the Yemen crisis. To address this, WFP procured SNF from Pakistan to ensure the continuity of the MAM treatment programme, while providing timely updates on the pipeline status to donors and partners.

In 2019, limited resource availability for the stunting prevention programme and expansion of the school feeding programme affected implementation in these areas. WFP continued to engage with donors to mobilize resources for these programmes.

GaM M

Gender and age were fully integrated into and were a primary focus of the activity under Strategic Outcome 3. This is reflected in the GaM M code 4, which suggests that Strategic Objective 3 will significantly contribute to increased gender equality, including across age groups.

WFP Gender and Age Marker



| CSP Activity | GAM Monitoring Code |
|---|---------------------|
| 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 | 4 |

Strategic outcome 04

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

| Needs-based plan | Implementation plan | Available resources | Expenditures |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| \$10,936,314 | \$6,947,689 | \$3,742,158 | \$2,065,307 |

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

The implementation of some activities under Strategic Outcome 4, such as strengthening the wheat value chain and communications campaigns to promote locally produced nutritious foods, was affected by funding shortages. The main challenge was the short-term availability of funding. Given the development-oriented nature of WFP's work under this Strategic Outcome, many activities require long implementation periods. WFP will continue to increase resource mobilization efforts in 2020 to ensure flexible multi-year funding for this Strategic Outcome.

Progress on activities

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

To strengthen the wheat and soya value chain, WFP worked 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.

Wheat value chain

Through a multi-year partnership with ACTED, WFP continued to support smallholder wheat farmers in reducing post-harvest loss and creating market linkages. The project targeted 9,550 farmers including 3,350 women in five provinces across northern and eastern Afghanistan through 28 farmer organizations. To link farmer cooperatives with buyers, WFP and ACTED in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock organized two-day agri-fairs in five target provinces. These attracted 5,000 people and resulted in USD 80,220 of sales.

Expanding on its achievements in 2019, WFP supported 38 flour mills in six provinces, including six new mills that joined the flour fortification programme in 2019 to produce fortified wheat flour with added Vitamin B12, Folic Acid, Iron and Zinc. In 2019, the WFP-supported mills produced 125,000 mt of fortified wheat flour, of which WFP procured 80,000 mt for its operations under Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2 while the rest was sold on the regular market.

Linking with Strategic Outcome 5 on policy coherence, WFP started developing a strategy to assist the Government's enforcement of a new national regulation, ratified in 2018, requiring the fortification of wheat flour and cooking oil. WFP hired two consultants to facilitate this process. It is expected that the strategy will be finalized in the first quarter of 2020.

Soya value chain

Building on previous efforts with cooperating partners to make soya a viable crop in Afghanistan, WFP provided support to smallholder soya farmer associations. In 2019, WFP worked with these partners to provide 2,400 soya farmers, including 205 women, with inputs for the cultivation of soybean covering 480 ha of land across eight provinces. WFP also provided 38 government employees with training on soya production.

To increase awareness and demand for locally produced nutritious products such as soya, WFP contracted a media company to conduct a social marketing and communication campaign to be rolled out in 2020 in nine provinces, promoting the consumption of locally produced fortified and nutritious food products. Formative research was conducted to guide the design of the campaign. Preliminary findings have identified key barriers to the levels of awareness regarding soya and fortified foods as well as potential approaches to setting up a context-specific marketing and communication campaign that will support both commercial fortified wheat and soya processors. The campaign will include TV and radio broadcasting, billboards and face-to-face communication, and will initially target urban areas

near food processing factories that will locally produce fortified wheat flour and soya products. Once lessons learned are available, the campaign coverage will be expanded to other locations.

In 2019, WFP developed a formulation of wheat soya flour to introduce into its food basket in 2020 as a potential substitute for fortified wheat flour. This food commodity will improve the nutrition content of the wheat flour and support the soya value chain, by creating higher demand for soya flour.

Wheat soya blend

WFP ended its plans to support a factory in Herat to enhance production of SuperCereal wheat soya blend, upon the donor's request, and assumed ownership of the existing factory processing equipment. WFP continues to work on modalities of local production to increase the availability of and access to locally produced nutritious products.

High-energy biscuits (HEB)

WFP's commercial partner in Jalalabad was unable to deliver on procuring 247 mt of HEB, resulting in the cancellation of the contract. In response, WFP awarded the tender to a different commercial supplier based in Herat, which successfully began HEB production for WFP in the second half of 2019.

Lipid-based nutrient supplements (LNS)

Some years ago WFP partnered with an NGO to establish a containerized food production unit for LNS to contribute to Strategic Outcome 3. As the partner disengaged, the production of specialized nutritious food (LNS) could not begin in 2019. As the equipment had not been used for some time, WFP hired an expert company to determine whether the equipment was functional. The final report findings will be available in 2020, based on which WFP will determine the way forward for local LNS production.

Strategic Outcome 4 review

In 2019, WFP contracted a consulting firm to conduct a review of Strategic Outcome 4 activities, with an aim to identify opportunities for strengthening WFP's support to enhance food systems and value chains. The results will be available in early 2020.

Key achievements (outputs and outcomes)

WFP supported 9,550 smallholder wheat farmers with post-harvest loss reduction and market support and provided 2,438 farmers with agricultural inputs for soya cultivation. Compared to 2018, WFP expanded its technical support to mills involved in wheat flour fortification from 32 to 38 mills, resulting in an increased annual production capacity of 1.8 million mt. WFP exceeded the planned target for the number of trainings and workshops to be provided to smallholder farmers during the year. In addition to the four trainings planned for the joint project with ACTED, WFP organized five more trainings following the start of a new project with another NGO.

WFP successfully trained 38 government employees on soya production. Eight trainings planned for soya processors could not take place during the year due to delays in the signing of agreements with the processors and the late arrival of funding.

Key challenges and lessons learned

The implementation of activities to support the wheat and soya value chain under Strategic Outcome 4 was affected by limited availability of multi-year funding. Given the development-oriented nature of activities under this Strategic Outcome, WFP will increase resource mobilization efforts to ensure multi-year resources and strengthen food systems.

GaM M

Gender was integrated into the implementation of activities that contributed to Strategic Outcome 4 as evidenced by the GaM M code 3. Both male and female farmers were targeted through WFP's work to strengthen wheat and soya value chains. Specific activities were also implemented to build women's capacity in rural areas, including the establishment of kitchen gardens, self-help groups among women with limited access to income generating activities and provision of farming tools and training for vulnerable women

WFP Gender and Age Marker

| CSP Activity | GAM Monitoring Code |
|--------------|---------------------|
|--------------|---------------------|

| | |
|---|---|
| Provide support to the Government and commercial partners in developing, strengthening and expanding nutritional value chains | 3 |
|---|---|

Strategic outcome 05

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

| Needs-based plan | Implementation plan | Available resources | Expenditures |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| \$1,544,451 | \$1,099,941 | \$943,424 | \$631,259 |

WFP's work under Strategic Outcome 5 on policy coherence ensured a nationally led framing of WFP's strategic results, allowing for contributions to zero-hunger policy coherence, development of a shock-responsive social safety net and emergency response system, and support to Afghanistan's longer-term transition to development.

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*

The main activities include: (i) providing support to the Afghanistan Food Security and Nutrition Agenda (AFSeN-A) and its provincial expansion; (ii) developing the strategic framework on social protection engagement; (iii) supporting joint approaches towards shock-responsive social safety nets, emergency response and resilience building; (iv) rolling-out a social safety net pilot in Badghis Province; and (v) evidence generation on WFP's peace contribution based on the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

Based on the 2019 Implementation Plan, Strategic Outcome 5 was well-funded for the year. The election period and political uncertainty around the future of AFSeN-A slowed the capacity strengthening of government entities.

Support to AFSeN-A

AFSeN-A, a multi-sectoral platform leading national efforts to address hunger and malnutrition in Afghanistan, continues to play a vital role in bringing visibility and coherence to the food and nutrition security agenda at national and local levels.

In 2019, WFP in collaboration with UNICEF and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), continued providing technical and financial support to AFSeN-A's secretariat. WFP also supported in implementing AFSeN-A's five-year strategic plan and supporting its expansion to provinces.

AFSeN-A played a leadership role in coordinating and implementing policy activities to achieve the zero hunger and nutrition targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). WFP provided technical support for the development of its strategic plan, which was approved by the High-Level Steering Committee. In March 2019, the Ministry of Public Health, with WFP and UNICEF support, developed its National Public Nutrition Strategy, showcasing the political will and commitment by national stakeholders to end hunger and improve nutrition security in Afghanistan. In addition, with WFP's technical support, the AFSeN-A Business Network was established to facilitate private sector engagement in food security and nutrition agendas.

WFP continued to support the expansion of the AFSeN-A platform to provinces, with an aim to improve the coordination of food security and nutrition interventions at the local level. In 2019, WFP supported the establishment of Provincial Food Security and Nutrition Committees in 16 provinces by organizing one-day awareness workshops with local officials and representatives from the Government and NGOs. To date, WFP has supported the formation of 26 provincial committees across the country — a key step to catalyse efforts towards the achievement of SDG 2 nationally.

Linked with Strategic Outcome 4 (value chains for nutritional products), WFP sponsored the AFSeN-A coordinator's participation in the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Conference in Tokyo as part of South-South and triangular cooperation efforts. This provided an opportunity for AFSeN-A to leverage the experiences of regional countries where the private sector played a significant role in advancing food security and nutrition. As part of the actions taken from the Tokyo Conference, the Afghan Government established AFSeN-A Business Network, with support from WFP. This is centred around production of specialized nutritious foods and enforcement of fortification regulations. Additionally, WFP provided support to the SUN delegation, comprised of government officials from the AFSeN-A Technical Secretariat and the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, to participate in the SUN Global Gathering in Nepal and the Global Nutrition Cluster Conference in Brussels, to exchange knowledge on food security and nutrition. Upon their return, AFSeN-A established its Youth Network and set up a committee to prepare for the "Nutrition for Growth

Summit” to commit more on nutrition in 2020.

Supporting social protection systems

In collaboration with the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), WFP provided technical assistance to strengthen Afghanistan’s national social protection systems. In early 2019, WFP contracted an external firm to develop a strategic framework of engagement for social protection, in close partnership with UN agencies and in consultation with the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom (DFID), ECHO and the World Bank.

As part of this strategic framework’s implementation, WFP secured funding to implement a social safety net pilot for 4,000 of the most vulnerable, drought-affected households in Badghis. Lessons learned from this project will inform future safety net interventions.

WFP collaborated with the World Bank, FAO and Ministry of Finance to develop a prototype for Enabling Nutrition Early Targeting, Action and Warning through Food Security (ENETAWF).[5] This was the culmination of extensive engagement on how to address risks of water scarcity, food security and famine in Afghanistan. WFP engaged with the National Statistics and Information Authority in developing a roadmap to use SCOPE, WFP’s beneficiary and transfer management platform, as an interim management information system for ENETAWF. This is part of a longer-term plan to develop a government-owned social registry, capitalizing on the SCOPE platform and WFP’s expertise.

WFP also worked with UNICEF and FAO to ensure that such emergency response projects would be implemented with a nutrition-sensitive lens. WFP supported the World Bank technical team with data sets on food and nutrition insecurity, clarifying the methodology that enables geographical targeting of the most food- and nutrition-insecure families.

WFP held technical discussions under the umbrella of ENETAWF discussions to add the Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM) as a decision support tool and early warning system. This will assess potential risk and forecast climate hazards impact on vulnerable communities, in order to design risk reduction activities and target disaster responses. WFP conducted an analysis with relevant Government ministries and developed a plan to localize PRISM for Afghanistan. In 2020, WFP will work with the Government and the World Bank on the operationalization of an early warning system.

Humanitarian-development-peace nexus

WFP aims to leverage its zero hunger expertise and contribute to the country’s broader, long-term goals by supporting efforts at the humanitarian–development–peace nexus. To this end, WFP is devising a framework to measure its contributions in this area with support from the Stockholm International Peace and Research Institute (SIPRI). However, plans for a mission from SIPRI to assess programmes’ contributions to peace in 2019 were postponed due to unavailability of SIPRI human resources. WFP will pursue this activity with another institute in 2020.

Key achievements (outputs and outcomes)

The key achievement under this Strategic Outcome is the approval of the ENETAWF prototype, jointly developed by the World Bank, FAO and WFP, by the High Council on Poverty Reduction, Service Delivery and Citizens’ Engagement. Approval of the prototype paved the way for its implementation. In addition, WFP supported the establishment of Provincial Food Security and Nutrition Committees in 16 provinces, bringing the total to 26 provincial committees across the country.

Key challenges and lessons learned

A lack of funding commitments from the Government of Afghanistan remains a challenge for WFP to facilitate exit strategies and find long-term approaches. This poses a level of uncertainty for the institutionalization of AFSeN-A as a permanent structure.

There are limited opportunities for short-term expansion of government-led safety nets due to a lack of political support. In 2020, WFP will continue supporting the Government in shaping the direction of social safety nets, by strengthening engagement with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the World Bank and stakeholders.

GaM M:

Gender and age were fully integrated into activities that contributed to achieving Strategic Outcome 5, as evidenced by the GaM M code 4. Additionally, the use of SCOPE will ensure the collection of disaggregated information related to age, gender, sex and disabilities. In developing the social protection strategic framework of action, WFP included women and men in the consultative process, with the aim of ensuring that the framework captures and reduces gender inequality.

WFP Gender and Age Marker



| CSP Activity | GAM Monitoring Code |
|--|---------------------|
| 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 | 4 |

Strategic outcome 06

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

| Needs-based plan | Implementation plan | Available resources | Expenditures |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| \$21,465,759 | \$18,572,633 | \$17,999,609 | \$13,182,185 |

WFP 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 of humanitarian air services.

- *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

In 2019, WFP registered 732,028 beneficiaries in SCOPE, and managed about half of the cash-based transfers through SCOPE. As part of the drought response, WFP registered over 200,000 beneficiaries in SCOPE in the Western Region which allowed for assistance to be tailored to the family size and avoided duplication of assistance. This amounted to efficiency gains of USD 3.2 million, enabling WFP to reach 30,000 additional vulnerable people with even less resources than planned.

WFP continued registrations for Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2 throughout the year and the 700,000 registered beneficiaries exceeded the planned figure of 500,000. Since the start of WFP’s use of SCOPE in Afghanistan, more than 2.5 million beneficiaries have been registered.

WFP signed a Letter of Agreement with the Ministry of Public Health for nutrition treatment using the SCOPE CODA pilot, which uses smart cards to replace paper registries with digital records. In 2019, WFP laid out the groundwork, which included selecting health facilities, digitizing protocols for integrated management of acute malnutrition programmes, designing smart cards and conducting IT assessments of selected health facilities. The implementation of the pilot was postponed to the first quarter of 2020 due to the lengthy preparation time and delays in having the agreement signed by the Government.

To better facilitate humanitarian response, WFP signed data sharing agreements with four partners: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and Shelter Now International (SNI). This entailed safely sharing beneficiaries’ data — excluding biometric data — amongst the partners, in order to minimize duplication and exclusion.

In addition, WFP is supporting the pilot project of predictable cash-based transfers in Badghis through SCOPE. WFP will use SCOPE cards to transfer cash to beneficiaries with increased transparency and accountability.

In addition, WFP signed a Letter of Agreement with the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation to provide SCOPE services to refugees from Iran and Pakistan. These services include using the platform for beneficiary information management, capacity strengthening and provision of SCOPE equipment. This partnership will be further strengthened in 2020.

ICT

In 2019, WFP continued to provide digital mobile radio network services and broader telecom support to other UN agencies in locations where WFP has an office and digital network. WFP also participated in operational management team discussions and served as chair of the ICT sub-working group which aims to improve ICT services and strengthen coordination for the humanitarian and development community. WFP provided procurement support which included, but is not limited to, technical specifications, telecom equipment setup and radio programming.

WFP signed a cost-sharing Memorandum of Understanding in 2019 for telecom services to support partner agencies. A telecom staff recruitment is underway to provide interagency and WFP telecom support.

Supply chain



During 2019, WFP supported the implementation of food assistance activities (under Strategic Outcomes 1, 2 and 3) by purchasing 88,730 mt (worth USD 44.3 million) of food commodities locally, regionally and internationally. In 2019, 80 percent of the volume of these food commodities (70,888 mt worth USD 28 million) were locally purchased. As part of this assistance, WFP also delivered 115,422 mt of mixed food commodities to 595 destinations, including hard-to-reach districts that have not been covered for a decade. Despite the prevailing insecurity, 108 mt of post-delivery losses occurred, which represents 0.09 percent of the total tonnage transported.

WFP fulfilled 90 percent of the food requests from cooperating partners, despite access constraints. By shifting commercial transportation to WFP fleet trucks, WFP was able to minimize AGE interference. Under 15 service-level agreements, WFP continued to support the humanitarian community and the Government with the provision of services and technical assistance in the areas of logistics and engineering services.

Lastly, to streamline and strengthen the supply chain for cash-based transfers, WFP conducted a retail supply chain assessment to understand the broader retail sector in Afghanistan and formulate a retail supply chain strategy.

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

Throughout 2019, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), managed by WFP, performed flights to 23 destinations across Afghanistan, served 149 organizations (UN agencies, diplomats, international and national NGOs and partners) and facilitated the transport of 25,862 humanitarian workers in Afghanistan (53 percent NGO, 32 percent UN agencies, 15 percent diplomatic delegation and others). UNHAS transported 48 mt of light cargo and evacuated 43 humanitarian staff from different organizations (13 medical and 30 security relocation).

UNHAS introduced an on-board passengers survey (paper/card survey conducted on a weekly basis) to collect feedback from passengers for service improvement and to understand the reasons for any changes in the number of passengers. In addition, UNHAS facilitated user group meetings, where valuable feedback on the needs and quality of services for effective response was exchanged, as well as two steering committee meetings, during which resource mobilization and policy changes were discussed amongst the donor community, UN agencies and NGOs. Operational changes, such as fleet size, flight schedules and new locations to be served were actively discussed during these meetings.

Key achievements (outputs and outcomes)

In 2019, WFP provided technical support to the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock and the World Bank to strengthen the strategic grain reserve (SGR) of Afghanistan. Firstly, WFP provided technical expertise for the construction of five steel silos of SGR across the country. This entailed review of international tender documents and development of evaluation criteria for the bids received for Kabul, Kandahar and Herat silos. Secondly, WFP contributed to the institutional development of the SGR, including governance mechanisms for oversight and operational management by a semi-autonomous entity. WFP fielded a senior engineer from its headquarters to develop a comprehensive governance structure and a roadmap.

More than 700,000 people were newly registered in SCOPE, which allowed food rations and cash assistance to be tailored to the household size and ensured that the intended beneficiary received the assistance. Identification through fingerprints allowed for identification of close to 6,000 households who had tried to register twice using the same head of household. This saved WFP USD 3.2 million, enough to reach 30,000 additional people in need with even less resources than planned.

UNHAS conducted the 2019 UNHAS passenger satisfaction survey, as well as the provision access satisfaction survey, which collects feedback from passengers and organization focal points, and from heads of organizations. Based on these surveys, UNHAS reached targets in terms of the level of satisfaction with UNHAS' services.

Key challenges and lessons learned

WFP's provision of effective security telecom services was hampered by frequency interference, as well as a lack of proper locations for the setup of digital radio stations and consistent service delivery of the global system for mobile communications.

Insufficient funding prevented UNHAS from operating all planned flight routes. As a result, UNHAS implemented cost-saving measures and reduced services. Given that 70 percent of the population reside in rural areas and roads are often inaccessible from November to April every year due to weather and volatile security conditions, UNHAS' operation is critical to reach beneficiaries across the country.

GaM M

Gender was fully integrated into and was a primary focus of activities under Activity 7 (SCOPE, ICT and Supply Chain) and Activity 8 (UNHAS) of Strategic Outcome 6. This is reflected in the GaM M codes 4 and 3, respectively, for these activities, which suggests that Activity 7 will significantly contribute to increased gender equality, including across age



groups.

| WFP Gender and Age Marker | |
|--|----------------------------|
| CSP Activity | GAM Monitoring Code |
| Provide humanitarian air services to partners until appropriate alternatives become available | 3 |
| Provide SCOPE, supply chain, ICT and information management and provision services to partners to promote effective field operations | 4 |

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among people assisted by WFP

Afghanistan ranks 143rd out of 189 countries on the 2019 Gender Inequality Index. Approximately one third of girls are married before 18 years of age, limiting their educational, livelihood and leadership opportunities. Discrimination against women is manifested by low workforce participation rates and relegation to the few sectors where it is socially acceptable for them to work. 87 percent of women experience gender-based violence (GBV) and 62 percent report experiencing multiple forms of violence.

WFP adopted a gender-transformative approach by conducting gender analyses, holding consultations with affected populations and programming conditional food or cash assistance for Strategic Outcome 2 (resilient livelihoods). Of the 3,666 vocational skills training participants, 90 percent were women. A midline survey in Herat showed that the vast majority of women participants gained vocational skills and expected higher incomes after graduation. Women expressed renewed confidence in new abilities and felt it was a significant step to their empowerment.

Under Strategic Outcome 3 (nutrition), WFP launched a pilot project in two districts of Nangarhar Province, in which secondary school girl students are registered in SCOPE to receive cash-based assistance every month to help their families cover food needs. It is expected that an increasing number of girls completing primary and secondary education would help reduce the prevalence of child marriage.

As part of Strategic Outcome 4 (value chains for nutritional products), WFP enhanced the capacity of women in rural areas, which included the establishment of 40 self-help groups among 830 women with limited access to income generating activities in three provinces of Kunduz, Laghman, and Samangan. WFP also established over 1,000 kitchen gardens for women-headed households, in addition to providing 50 vulnerable women in Samangan training and tools for their newly established small-size greenhouses at home. This increased women's control over family food supplies and provided additional time to take care of children and manage household chores.[6]

WFP completed a one-year partnership 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. The programme reached 15,000 IDPs and returnees living in camps, GBV survivors, VST beneficiaries and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in nutrition centres.

To improve women's decision-making on food and cash assistance, WFP encouraged women to register as either head of household or alternate recipient in the SCOPE beneficiary platform. According to WFP's post-distribution monitoring surveys, there was a significant change in the proportion of households where decision-making on the use of food or cash was done by both women and men, rising from 28 to 46 percent in targeted drought-affected provinces.[7]

During the reporting period, WFP conducted a Transforming Social Norms for Gender Equality training for Kabul, Herat and Mazar Offices, with the remaining offices planned for 2020. WFP's female internship programme continued to bring more, competent young Afghans on board, allowing them to gain valuable working experience.

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 continued to face the prolonged armed conflict in 2019, which inflicted extreme levels of harm on the civilian population. In 2019, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) documented 10,392 civilian casualties (3,403 killed and 6,989 injured), representing a 5 percent decrease as compared to 2018, despite the statements of parties to the conflict to prevent and mitigate harm to civilians.

In 2019, displacement due to ongoing conflict and natural disasters continued to drive humanitarian needs in Afghanistan. More than 437,000 people left their homes in 2019 due to conflict. In addition to hunger, many families resorted to negative coping strategies such as early marriage and child labour.

How WFP addressed protection risks

WFP continuously aims to ensure beneficiaries' safe, dignified and unhindered access to assistance. Based on the findings from focus group discussions with beneficiary communities, post distribution monitoring surveys and rapid protection assessments of pilot projects, beneficiaries were able to access WFP assistance in 2019 in a dignified and safe manner without major problems. In 2019, WFP took a number of steps to further mainstream and integrate protection into its operations.



WFP started rolling out the Right Way Guidelines in 2019. These provide guidelines for WFP, cooperating partners and programme assistant team staff on protection, accountability to affected populations (AAP), gender, and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). In 2019, WFP trained 200 staff in four field offices (Herat, Nangarhar, Balkh, and Badakhshan), and the number will increase by the time the roll-out phase is completed, after trainings for Kandahar and Kabul field offices.

WFP engaged with partners to address some of the main protection challenges across the country, such as the risks faced by persons with disabilities. To this end, WFP worked with partners to re-establish the PSEA task force and create a technical working group within the task force. Through this task force, WFP produced culturally sensitive communications material and raised awareness, on the risks faced by marginalized groups.

Based on a review of personal data protection and privacy risks, working together with WFP's SCOPE and ICT units in Afghanistan, WFP began developing a standard operating procedure for handling potential data breaches of beneficiary data. This will be completed in 2020.

WFP is an active contributor to the recently established Data Responsibility Working Group, which is a country-level initiative supported by the Centre for Humanitarian Data, aiming to create a common data sharing protocol across the humanitarian community. WFP has raised its main findings on personal data protection and data sharing, and suggested inclusion of capacity strengthening in this area for the Government of Afghanistan.

WFP continued its external engagements with different protection partners, including Awaaz (the inter-agency call centre), to showcase Awaaz in media and provide strategic level consultations on AAP and the Protection Cluster (and its Strategic Advisory Group), to ensure need-based targeting and avoid overlaps with other humanitarian organizations.

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 for accountability to affected populations

WFP's complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM) includes a hotline number which can be reached through phone or SMS, as well as a dedicated email address, suggestion boxes and physical helpdesks. The hotline is managed by a national team with two national female operators, who speak both national languages (Dari and Pashto). The operators answered 3,799 calls in 2019 where 85 percent (3,229) of the callers were men and 15 percent (570) were women. Complaints and feedback received from women mostly related to food assistance and nutrition services at health facilities, while men mostly raised concerns about delays, crowd control and beneficiary registration for food and cash assistance.

In 2019, WFP installed physical suggestion boxes at all WFP field offices as an alternative in cases where mobile networks were not functional. The planned use of internet-based messaging applications to access CFM (such as WhatsApp or Viber) has been delayed due to further assessment of protection risks in using such services.

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. WFP conducted regular focus group discussions, post-distribution monitoring exercises and community engagement initiatives to receive feedback from beneficiaries. Also, WFP disseminated information through oral presentations at food distribution sites, printed materials, banners and helpdesks.

As part of the roll-out of the Right Way Guidelines, WFP trained staff members of cooperating partners and programme assistant teams on how to provide information with consideration of sensitive cultural differences. In particular, WFP, together with UNHCR, provided key messages for refugees when there was a shift in modality of assistance from unconditional food assistance to conditional food assistance, to ensure a smooth transition.

Challenges for people in accessing information

The two main challenges for affected communities with regards to accessing information from the humanitarian community includes illiteracy and mobile network coverage (with calling being the most popular means of communication). These challenges are further exacerbated by information gaps; this includes gaps in information on the roles and services of different entities, on long-term programmes, and on where to locate income-generating opportunities.

Environment

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

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



Prolonged conflict and violence, floods and avalanches, coupled with one of the most severe droughts in decades in 2018-2019, have had a devastating impact on Afghanistan's nature and environment. The last quarter of 2019 saw a dramatic increase of air pollution, with more than 8,800 patients visiting government hospitals every week seeking treatment for respiratory illnesses; Kabul was ranked several times in 2019 as the city with the highest level of air pollution globally.

While saving lives and changing lives of people in need remains at the forefront of WFP's activities, WFP aims to minimize burning fossil fuels such as gasoline to produce electricity as much as possible. In 2019, WFP equipped all offices with mini solar power systems which provide 100 percent of the electricity needed for the server rooms and emergency lighting. The mini solar power system also provides adequate electricity for all staff's laptops and computer monitors in case of electricity outage. In remote locations, WFP used 1.5 kw solar cubes capable to run eight laptops for 24 hours for its SCOPE registrations. As part of its corporate Energy Efficiency Programme, WFP installed 500 solar and energy saving lights in offices across the country, thereby reducing the use of generators by 20 percent.

In Herat, where local weather conditions are favourable for the use of solar and wind power, WFP installed a 35 kw off-grid solar and wind power system. This saved 555,700 kg of CO₂ during the reporting period — the equivalent CO₂ emission of one passenger flying economy class from Kabul to New York 979 times.

Similarly, WFP connected the Badakhshan field office to a 50 kw solar power system to reduce the use of electric generators and plans to implement this transition for all field offices in 2020.

For 2020, WFP's ICT unit is planning to field mobile solar and wind power kits which use balloons or aerostats for use in remote locations. Furthermore, WFP plans to build underwater hydro power turbines for the Badakhshan field office to generate electricity from a nearby river.

WFP improved the fuel efficiency of fleet in 2019 by, inter alia, avoiding overload, maintaining optimal tire pressure and regularly changing oil. WFP fleet avoided consuming additional 2,879 litres of fuel per month, which amounts to 7,770 kg of CO₂ per month - the equivalent emission of one passenger flying economy class from Kabul to Rome 75 times.

Lastly, WFP has offset the gas emissions of its vehicles and ensured good running conditions of its fleet to minimize environmental impact. Among all country offices worldwide, WFP in Afghanistan demonstrated the lowest average cost/mt efficiency with USD 17, against the global average of USD 67.[8] WFP in Afghanistan also had the lowest cost/mt/km at USD 0.13, against the global average of USD 0.54.

Context and operations

[1] Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Central Statistics Organization. Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey 2016-17. <https://washdata.org/sites/default/files/documents/reports/2018-07/Afghanistan%20ALCS%202016-17%20Analysis%20report.pdf>

[2] International Organization for Migration, Displacement Tracking Matrix, June 2019

Strategic outcome 01

[3] Procurement lead times resulted in pipeline breaks for specialized nutritious foods (SNF). This is attributed to a strike in the manufacturing company based in Turkey and a global demand increase for the Yemen crisis. WFP procured SNF from Pakistan to address this.

Strategic outcome 03

[4] Cash-based transfers (AFN 1,200, equivalent to USD 15) will be provided via mobile money to each student's parents or guardians.

Although both primary school girls and boys received on-site food rations, the data table indicates only boys were planned and reached under this activity. Since primary schoolgirls receiving on-site school feeding also benefited from the provision of take-home rations, the number of girls reached through both activities is reflected in the data table row regarding take-home rations.

The planned and actual beneficiary figures for take-home school feeding include the number of schoolgirls participating in the school feeding programme as well as two household members per participant. This reflects the fact the take-home oil ration is designed to support household food consumption.

Strategic outcome 05

[5] The project aims to build national systems for early warning, early action and early finance, under the acronym of ENETAWF (meaning resilience in Dari).

Progress towards gender equality

[6] WFP Post Distribution Monitoring Report 2019.

[7] 28 percent is the baseline value prior to food, cash or e-voucher assistance.


Environment

*Data pending finalization by HQ in Mid-March

[8] WFP Global Fleet Bi - Annual Report Jan-Jun 2019

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

|  SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|--------|--------|---------|--|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger | | | | | WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support) | | | | | |
| SDG Indicator | National Results | | | | SDG-related indicator | | Direct | | | Indirect |
| | | Female | Male | Overall | | | | Female | Male | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment | % | 30.3 | 30.3 | 30.3 | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security | Number | 173,089 | 433,872 | 606,961 | 4,248,727 |
| | | | | | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response | Number | 1,274,156 | 1,326,162 | 2,600,318 | 4,202,226 |
| Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) | % wasting | 497.41 | 497.41 | 497.41 | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition) | Number | 212,597 | 221,275 | 433,872 | 3,037,104 |
| | | | | | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes) | Number | 29,230 | | 29,230 | 204,610 |
| Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status | US\$ | | | | Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes | Number | 3,765 | 8,152 | 11,917 | 83,419 |
| Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture | % | | | | Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) | Ha | | | 1,000 | |
| | | | | | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems | Number | 5,030 | 3,168 | 8,198 | 57,386 |



SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

| WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs | | | WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support) | | | |
|---|------------------|------------|---|--------|---------|----------|
| SDG Indicator | National Results | | SDG-related indicator | | Direct | Indirect |
| | | Overall | | | Overall | |
| Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development | Number | | Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger) | Number | 4 | |
| Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals | Number | | Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role) | Number | 150 | 22 |
| Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget | % | | Dollar value of resources mobilized (by WFP) to increase government or national stakeholder access to financial resources to achieve the SDGs | US\$ | 176,568 | 136,000 |
| Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries | US\$ | 76,251,009 | Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation) | US\$ | 212,072 | 310,000 |

Beneficiaries by Age Group

| Beneficiary Category | Gender | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Total Beneficiaries | male | 2,822,576 | 2,751,288 | 97% |
| | female | 2,969,556 | 2,808,128 | 95% |
| | total | 5,792,132 | 5,559,416 | 96% |
| By Age Group | | | | |
| 0-23 months | male | 200,434 | 206,708 | 103% |
| | female | 200,434 | 206,708 | 103% |
| | total | 400,868 | 413,416 | 103% |
| 24-59 months | male | 482,977 | 498,052 | 103% |
| | female | 426,568 | 440,538 | 103% |
| | total | 909,545 | 938,590 | 103% |
| 5-11 years | male | 588,838 | 530,188 | 90% |
| | female | 581,847 | 485,747 | 83% |
| | total | 1,170,685 | 1,015,935 | 87% |
| 12-17 years | male | 437,164 | 393,092 | 90% |
| | female | 427,219 | 354,380 | 83% |
| | total | 864,383 | 747,472 | 86% |
| 18-59 years | male | 987,327 | 996,272 | 101% |
| | female | 1,236,691 | 1,223,081 | 99% |
| | total | 2,224,018 | 2,219,353 | 100% |
| 60+ years | male | 125,836 | 126,976 | 101% |
| | female | 96,797 | 97,674 | 101% |
| | total | 222,633 | 224,650 | 101% |

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

| Residence Status | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Resident | 4,054,492 | 4,428,129 | 109% |
| Refugee | 173,764 | 50,362 | 29% |
| Returnee | 405,449 | 44,814 | 11% |
| IDP | 1,158,426 | 1,036,110 | 89% |

Annual Food Transfer

| Commodities | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Everyone has access to food | | | |
| Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01 | | | |
| Wheat Flour | 88,762 | 84,367 | 95% |
| High Energy Biscuits | 288 | 311 | 108% |

| Commodities | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| LNS | 0 | 1,317 | - |
| Ready To Use Supplementary Food | 2,434 | 0 | 0% |
| Iodised Salt | 811 | 577 | 71% |
| Vegetable Oil | 7,744 | 6,283 | 81% |
| Split Peas | 8,418 | 5,544 | 66% |
| Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02 | | | |
| Wheat Flour | 23,574 | 15,315 | 65% |
| LNS | 0 | 191 | - |
| Ready To Use Supplementary Food | 424 | 0 | 0% |
| Iodised Salt | 236 | 149 | 63% |
| Vegetable Oil | 1,820 | 1,189 | 65% |
| Split Peas | 3,489 | 2,332 | 67% |
| No one suffers from malnutrition | | | |
| Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03 | | | |
| High Energy Biscuits | 2,368 | 498 | 21% |
| LNS | 0 | 2,185 | - |
| Ready To Use Supplementary Food | 3,951 | 8 | 0% |
| Wheat Soya Blend | 7,538 | 2,111 | 28% |
| Micronutrient Tablets | 0 | 0 | - |
| Vegetable Oil | 2,279 | 839 | 37% |

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

| Modality | Planned Distribution (CBT) | Actual Distribution (CBT) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Everyone has access to food | | | |
| Value Voucher | 14,367,269 | 0 | 0% |
| Cash | 0 | 10,471,823 | - |
| Value Voucher | 7,373,739 | 2,871,792 | 39% |
| Cash | 0 | 723,183 | - |
| No one suffers from malnutrition | | | |
| Value Voucher | 2,873,425 | 0 | 0% |

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

| Strategic Outcome 01 | | Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after emergencies through 2022 | | - Crisis Response - Emergency Response - Nutrition Sensitive | | | | |
|---|--|--|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Activity 01 | Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | Beneficiary Group | Activity Tag | | Planned | Actual | | |
| Output A | Vulnerable people receive nutrition-sensitive food or cash transfers in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and support stability | | | | | | | |
| A.1 | Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | All | General Distribution | Female Male Total | 1,969,259 2,049,637 4,018,896 | 1,691,926 1,760,985 3,452,911 | | |
| A.1 | Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | All | General Distribution | Female Male Total | 317,518 330,479 647,997 | 394,089 410,176 804,265 | | |
| A.2 | Food transfers | | | MT | 108,457 | 98,399 | | |
| A.3 | Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 14,367,269 | 10,471,823 | | |
| Outcome results | | | | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
| Drought Affected Population; Afghanistan; Food | | | | | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | General Distribution | Overall | 8 | >24 | >24 | 21 | |
| Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | General Distribution | Overall | 32 | <30 | <30 | 36 | |
| Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | General Distribution | Overall | 60 | <46 | <46 | 43 | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 11.50 | <11.50 | <11.50 | 6 | |
| Food Expenditure Share | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 58 | <58 | <58 | 52 | |
| Drought Affected Population; Bādghīs; Cash | | | | | | | | |

| Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|------------------------------------|----|-----|--|--|
| | Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 36 | >36 | | |
| Flood Affected population - Farah; Farāh | | | | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | General Distribution | Overall | 20 | >20 | | |
| Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | General Distribution | Overall | 35 | <35 | | |
| Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | General Distribution | Overall | 45 | <45 | | |
| Internal displaced population -Herat; Herāt | | | | | | | |
| Food Expenditure Share | | | | | | | |
| | Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 77 | <77 | | |
| Internal Displaced Population - Herat; Herāt | | | | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | General Distribution | Overall | 15 | >15 | | |
| Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | General Distribution | Overall | 32 | <32 | | |
| Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | General Distribution | Overall | 53 | <53 | | |
| Internal displaced population - Qala-I-Naw; Qala-e-Naw | | | | | | | |
| Food Expenditure Share | | | | | | | |
| | Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 49 | <49 | | |
| Internal Displaced Population - Qala-I-Naw; Qala-e-Naw | | | | | | | |

| Food Consumption Score | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|------------------------------------|----|-----|-----|----|
| Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | General Distribution | Overall | 4 | >4 | | |
| Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | General Distribution | Overall | 29 | <29 | | |
| Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | General Distribution | Overall | 67 | <67 | | |
| Social Safety Net - All; Bādghīs | | | | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | General Distribution | Overall | 4 | >4 | | |
| Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | General Distribution | Overall | 24 | <24 | | |
| Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | General Distribution | Overall | 72 | <72 | | |
| Social Safety Net project - All; Bādghīs | | | | | | | |
| Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new) | | | | | | | |
| | Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 36 | >36 | | |
| Urban Seasonal Support - All; Afghanistan | | | | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | General Distribution | Overall | 9 | >9 | >9 | 30 |
| Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | General Distribution | Overall | 56 | <56 | <56 | 52 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|------------------------------------|----|-----|-----|----|
| Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | General Distribution | Overall | 35 | <35 | <35 | 17 |
| Food Expenditure Share | | | | | | | |
| | Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 49 | <49 | <49 | 47 |

| Strategic Outcome 02 | | Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are increasingly able to meet their food and nutrition needs on their own by 2022 | | | | | | - Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Activity 02 | Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people | Beneficiary Group | Activity Tag | | Planned | Actual | | | |
| Output A, 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 | | | | | | | | |
| A.1 | Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | All | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Total | 107,805 112,205 220,010 | 142,029 147,827 289,856 | | | |
| | | | General Distribution | Female Male Total | 107,840 112,240 220,080 | 27,896 29,035 56,931 | | | |
| A.1 | Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | All | Food assistance for training | Female Male Total | 34,300 35,700 70,000 | 12,575 13,087 25,662 | | | |
| | | | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Total | 34,300 35,700 70,000 | 44,806 46,635 91,441 | | | |
| | | | General Distribution | Female Male Total | 28,333 29,487 57,820 | | | | |
| A.2 | Food transfers | | | MT | 29,542 | 19,177 | | | |
| A.3 | Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 7,373,740 | 3,594,976 | | | |
| A.6 | Number of institutional sites assisted | | | | | | | | |
| | Number of vocational centres assisted | | Food assistance for training | centre/site | 120 | 75 | | | |
| D.1 | Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed | | Food assistance for asset | meter | 200 | 1,724 | | |
| | Number of water springs developed | | Food assistance for asset | Number | 50 | 10 | | |
| | Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed | | Food assistance for asset | m3 | 2,000 | 3,108 | | |
| | Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated | | Food assistance for asset | Km | 300 | 392 | | |
| | Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line constructed | | Food assistance for asset | Km | 20 | 34 | | |
| | Square metres (m2) of new nurseries established | | Food assistance for asset | m2 | 15,000 | 19,000 | | |
| | Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes rehabilitated | | Food assistance for asset | meter | 420 | 200 | | |
| | Kilometres (km) of live fencing created | | Food assistance for asset | Km | 10 | 9 | | |
| | Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems rehabilitated | | Food assistance for asset | m3 | 100,000 | 280,000 | | |
| | Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated | | Food assistance for asset | Km | 100 | 107 | | |
| | Linear meters (m) of diversion weirs, embankments built | | Food assistance for asset | meter | 150 | 225 | | |
| | Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed | | Food assistance for asset | Km | 40 | 88 | | |
| | Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built | | Food assistance for asset | Km | 25 | 50 | | |
| Activity 03 | Provide capacity strengthening to emergency preparedness institutions | Beneficiary Group | Activity Tag | | Planned | Actual | | |
| Output C | Vulnerable people benefit from improved emergency preparedness in order to meet their food and nutrition needs and support stability | | | | | | | |
| C.4* | Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | | | |
| | Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | | Emergency preparedness activities | individual | 150 | 150 | | |
| Outcome results | | | | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |

Residence; Afghanistan; Cash, Food



| Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------|--|-----|------|------|----|--|
| | Act 02: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people | Food assistance for asset | Overall | 86 | >86 | | | |
| Vulnerable population mostly women in rural area; Afghanistan; Cash | | | | | | | | |
| Graduation rate (new) | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 02: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people | Food assistance for training | Female Male Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | 99 | |
| Vulnerable women; Herāt; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food | | | | | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Act 02: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people | Food assistance for training | Overall | 7 | >7 | | | |
| Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Act 02: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people | Food assistance for training | Overall | 14 | <14 | | | |
| Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Act 02: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people | Food assistance for training | Overall | 79 | <79 | | | |

| Strategic Outcome 03 | Vulnerable people at each stage of the life cycle in target areas have improved nutrition by 2022 | - Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--------------|---------|--------|--|--|
| Activity 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 | Beneficiary Group | Activity Tag | | Planned | Actual | | |
| 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) | | | | | | | |
| A.1 | Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Children | School feeding (on-site) | Female | 0 | 0 | | |
| | | | | Male | 164,400 | 68,767 | | |
| | | | | Total | 164,400 | 68,767 | | |
| | | | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female | 17,640 | 14,715 | | |
| | | | | Male | 18,360 | 15,315 | | |
| | | | | Total | 36,000 | 30,030 | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female Male Total | 197,470 205,530 403,000 | 197,882 205,960 403,842 | | |
| | | Pregnant and lactating women | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female Male Total | 129,000 0 129,000 | 173,089 0 173,089 | | |
| | | | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female Male Total | 60,000 0 60,000 | | | |
| | | All | School feeding (take-home rations) | Female Male Total | 189,900 0 189,900 | 109,119 53,503 162,622 | | |
| A.1 | Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | All | School feeding (take-home rations) | Female Male Total | 61,479 0 61,479 | | | |
| A.2 | Food transfers | | | MT | 16,136 | 5,642 | | |
| A.3 | Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 2,873,425 | | | |
| A.6 | Number of institutional sites assisted | | | | | | | |
| | Number of primary schools assisted by WFP | | School feeding (on-site) | school | 351 | 351 | | |
| | | | School feeding (take-home rations) | school | 351 | 351 | | |
| | Number of health centres/sites assisted | | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | health center | 1,045 | 1,048 | | |

| Outcome results | | | | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
|-----------------|--|--|--|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|-----------------|--|--|--|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|

Children under 5 years age; Afghanistan; Food

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|------------------------------------|----|-----|-----|----|--|
| | 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 | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female Male Overall | 52 | >50 | >50 | 40 | |
|--|---|--|------------------------------------|----|-----|-----|----|--|

MAM Treatment Recovery rate

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | 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 | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female Male Overall | 85 | >75 | >75 | 73 |
| MAM Treatment Mortality rate | | | | | | | |
| | 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 | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female Male Overall | 0.06 | <3 | <3 | 0.03 |
| MAM Treatment Non-response rate | | | | | | | |
| | 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 | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female Male Overall | 0.21 | <15 | <15 | 0.54 |
| MAM Treatment Default rate | | | | | | | |
| | 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 | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female Male Overall | 15 | <15 | <15 | 26 |
| School students; Nangarhār; Food | | | | | | | |
| Attendance rate (new) | | | | | | | |
| | 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 | School feeding (take-home rations) | Female Male Overall | 90 95 93 | ≥85 ≥85 ≥85 | ≥85 ≥85 ≥85 | 87 85 86 |
| Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new) | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|------------------------------------|----------------|------|-----|-------|-------|
| Drop-out rate | 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 | School feeding (take-home rations) | Female | 0.10 | ≤1 | ≤0.10 | 0.06 |
| | | | Male | 1 | ≤1 | ≤1 | 1.10 |
| | | | Overall | 1 | ≤1 | ≤0.70 | 0.73 |
| Retention rate | 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 | School feeding (take-home rations) | Female | 85 | >85 | ≥99 | 99.90 |
| | | | Male | 85 | >85 | ≥99 | 98.90 |
| | | | Overall | 85 | >85 | ≥99 | 99.30 |

Women of reproductive age (15-49); Afghanistan; Food

Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|----------------|----|-----|-----|----|
| | 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 | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Overall | 19 | >43 | >43 | 20 |
|--|---|--|----------------|----|-----|-----|----|

| Strategic Outcome 04 | | People throughout the country can have access to a wide range of fortified nutritious food products at affordable prices by 2022 | | - Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|---|--|--|---------|--------|--|
| Activity 05 | Provide support to government and commercial partners in developing, strengthening and expanding nutritional product value chains | Beneficiary Group | Activity Tag | | Planned | Actual | |
| Output C | Vulnerable people benefit from the availability of locally-produced fortified nutritious food products in order to address their food and nutrition needs | | | | | | |
| 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 | | | | | | |
| C.1 | Number of people trained | | | | | | |
| | Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Female) | | Smallholder agricultural market support activities | Number | 3,793 | 3,793 | |
| | Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Male) | | Smallholder agricultural market support activities | Number | 8,345 | 8,345 | |
| C.4* | Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | | Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies | individual | 8 | 38 | | |
| C.5* | Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | | | |
| | Number of training sessions/workshop organized | | Smallholder agricultural market support activities | training session | 4 | 9 | | |
| Outcome results | | | | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
| Vulnerable population in the country; Afghanistan; Capacity Strengthening | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 05: Provide support to government and commercial partners in developing, strengthening and expanding nutritional product value chains | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | Overall | 0 | >20 | >20 | 0 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Strategic Outcome 05 | National and subnational institutions have a strengthened policy approach to food security and nutrition by 2022 | - Resilience Building | | | | | | |
| Activity 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 | Beneficiary Group | Activity Tag | | Planned | Actual | | |
| 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 | | | | | | | |
| M.1 | Number of national coordination mechanisms supported | | | | | | | |
| | Number of national coordination mechanisms supported | | Individual capacity strengthening activities | unit | 1 | 1 | | |
| M.5 | Number of policy engagement strategies developed/implemented | | | | | | | |
| | Number of policy engagement strategies developed/implemented | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | policy engagement strategies | 1 | 1 | | |
| Outcome results | | | | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
| All population; Afghanistan; Capacity Strengthening | | | | | | | | |
| Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new) | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|----------------|---|----|----|---|
| | 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 | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | Overall | 0 | =4 | =1 | 1 |
|--|--|---|----------------|---|----|----|---|

| Strategic Outcome 06 | The Humanitarian community has enhanced capacity to respond to needs throughout the country through 2022 | - Crisis Response | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Activity 07 | Provide SCOPE, supply chain, ICT, and information management and provision services to partners to promote effective field operations | Beneficiary Group | Activity Tag | | Planned | Actual | | |
| 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 | | | | | | | |
| H.1 | Number of shared services provided, by type | | | | | | | |
| | Number of information management products produced and shared, including bulletins, maps, guidance documents, and other logistics information | | Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties | item | 112,971 | 112,970 | | |
| | | | Engineering Services | item | 12 | 12 | | |
| | Number of services provided | | Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties | service | 12 | 14 | | |
| Activity 08 | Provide humanitarian air services to partners until appropriate alternatives become available | Beneficiary Group | Activity Tag | | Planned | Actual | | |
| Output H | Vulnerable people receive timely and effective assistance thanks to the air services provided by WFP to its partners | | | | | | | |
| H.4 | Total volume of cargo transported | | | | | | | |
| | Quantity (mt) of cargo transported | | Service Delivery General | Mt | 70 | 48 | | |
| H.7 | Total number of passengers transported | | | | | | | |
| | Number of passengers transported | | Service Delivery General | individual | 25,000 | 25,862 | | |
| Outcome results | | | | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
| Humanitarian Community; Afghanistan; Cash | | | | | | | | |
| User satisfaction rate | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 08: Provide humanitarian air services to partners until appropriate alternatives become available | Humanitarian Air Service | Overall | 93 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 90 | |

Cross-cutting Indicators

| Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) | | | | | | | | | |
| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity Number | Activity Tag | Female/Male/ Overall | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value | |
| Drought Affected Population; Afghanistan; Food | Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | General Distribution | Overall | 95 | ≥95 | ≥95 | 97 | | |
| Internal Displaced Population; Herāt; Food | Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | General Distribution | Overall | 100 | ≥100 | | | | |
| Internal Displaced Population; Qala-e-Naw; Food | Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | General Distribution | Overall | 100 | ≥100 | | | | |

| Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women | | | | | | | | | |
| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity Number | Activity Tag | Category | Female/Male/ Overall | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
| Vulnerable population; Afghanistan; Food | Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | General Distribution | | Overall | 6 | >6 | | | |

| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|---|----------------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity Number | Activity Tag | Category | Female/Male/ Overall | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
| Drought Affected Population; Afghanistan; Food | Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | General Distribution | Decisions made by women | Overall | 12 | <12 | <12 | 25 | |
| | | | Decisions made by men | Overall | 60 | <60 | <60 | 29 | |
| | | | Decisions jointly made by women and men | Overall | 28 | >28 | >28 | 46 | |
| Internal Displaced Population; Herāt | Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | General Distribution | Decisions made by women | Overall | 37 | <37 | | | |
| | | | Decisions made by men | Overall | 52 | <52 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|---|----------------|----|-----|--|--|
| | | | Decisions jointly made by women and men | Overall | 11 | >11 | | |
| Internal Displaced Population; Qala-e-Naw | Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | General Distribution | Decisions made by women | Overall | 33 | <33 | | |
| | | | Decisions made by men | Overall | 28 | <28 | | |
| | | | Decisions jointly made by women and men | Overall | 39 | >39 | | |

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

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity Number | Activity Tag | Female/Male/ Overall | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
|--|---|----------------------|----------------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Drought Affected Population; Afghanistan; Food | Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | General Distribution | Overall | 29 | >80 | >80 | 7 | |
| Internal Displaced Population; Herāt | Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | General Distribution | Overall | 11 | >80 | | | |
| Internal Displaced Population; Qala-e-Naw | Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | General Distribution | Overall | 12 | >80 | | | |

World Food Programme

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WFP in Afghanistan

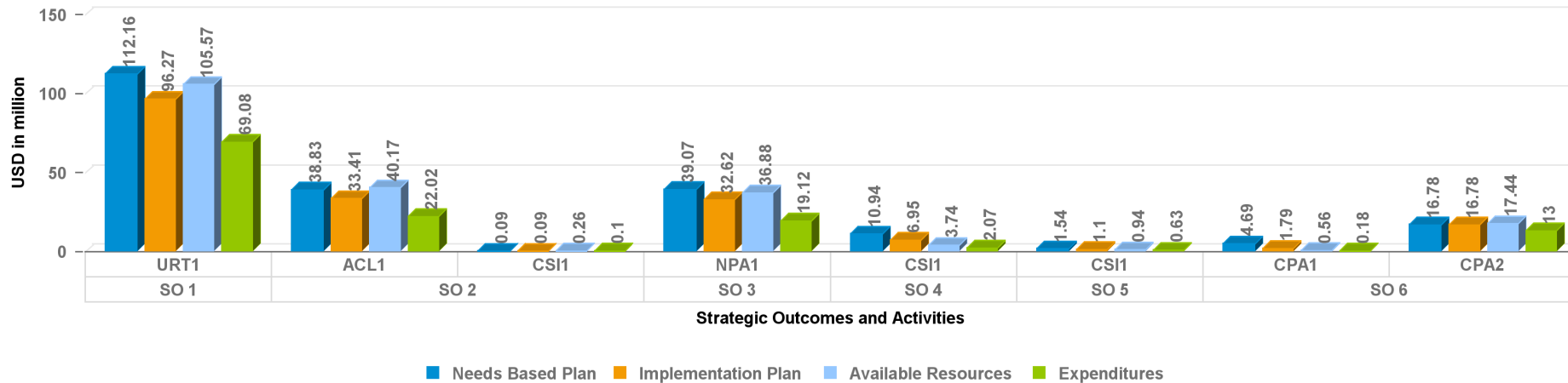
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/afghanistan>

Annual Country Report

Afghanistan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



| Code | Strategic Outcome |
|------|---|
| SO 1 | Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after emergencies through 2022 |
| SO 2 | Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are increasingly able to meet their food and nutrition needs on their own by 2022 |
| SO 3 | Vulnerable people at each stage of the life cycle in target areas have improved nutrition by 2022 |
| SO 4 | People throughout the country can have access to a wide range of fortified nutritious food products at affordable prices by 2022 |
| SO 5 | National and subnational institutions have a strengthened policy approach to food security and nutrition by 2022 |
| SO 6 | The Humanitarian community has enhanced capacity to respond to needs throughout the country through 2022 |
| Code | Country Activity Long Description |
| ACL1 | Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people |
| CPA1 | Provide SCOPE, supply chain, ICT, and information management and provision services to partners to promote effective field operations |
| CPA2 | Provide humanitarian air services to partners until appropriate alternatives become available |
| CS1 | Provide capacity strengthening to emergency preparedness institutions |
| CS1 | Provide support to government and commercial partners in developing, strengthening and expanding nutritional product value chains |
| CS1 | 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 |
| NPA1 | 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 |
| URT1 | Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people |

Annual Country Report

Afghanistan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|---|--|---|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after emergencies through 2022 | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people | 112,158,587 | 96,267,799 | 105,574,998 | 69,080,047 |
| | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 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 | 38,825,671 | 33,408,833 | 40,166,961 | 22,022,003 |
| | | Provide capacity strengthening to emergency preparedness institutions | 89,137 | 87,905 | 263,812 | 96,937 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 151,073,395 | 129,764,537 | 146,005,772 | 91,198,987 |
| 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 | 39,068,391 | 32,621,603 | 36,876,348 | 19,122,348 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | | | 39,068,391 | 32,621,603 | 36,876,348 | 19,122,348 |

Annual Country Report

Afghanistan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|--|--|--|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 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 | 10,936,314 | 6,947,689 | 3,742,158 | 2,065,307 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4) | | | 10,936,314 | 6,947,689 | 3,742,158 | 2,065,307 |
| 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 | 1,544,451 | 1,099,941 | 943,424 | 631,259 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent (SDG Target 17.14) | | | 1,544,451 | 1,099,941 | 943,424 | 631,259 |
| 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 | 4,686,050 | 1,792,924 | 555,804 | 182,881 |
| | | Provide humanitarian air services to partners until appropriate alternatives become available | 16,779,709 | 16,779,709 | 17,443,805 | 12,999,304 |
| 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) | | | 21,465,759 | 18,572,633 | 17,999,608 | 13,182,185 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 4,017,534 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result | | | 0 | 0 | 4,017,534 | 0 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 224,088,310 | 189,006,403 | 209,584,844 | 126,200,086 |

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Annual Country Report

Afghanistan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|------------------|-----------------------------|----------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | 23,684,750 | 17,057,921 | 17,858,322 | 10,321,123 |
| | Total Direct Costs | | 247,773,060 | 206,064,324 | 227,443,166 | 136,521,209 |
| | Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | 16,105,249 | 13,394,181 | 8,276,009 | 8,276,009 |
| | Grand Total | | 263,878,308 | 219,458,505 | 235,719,175 | 144,797,217 |



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Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

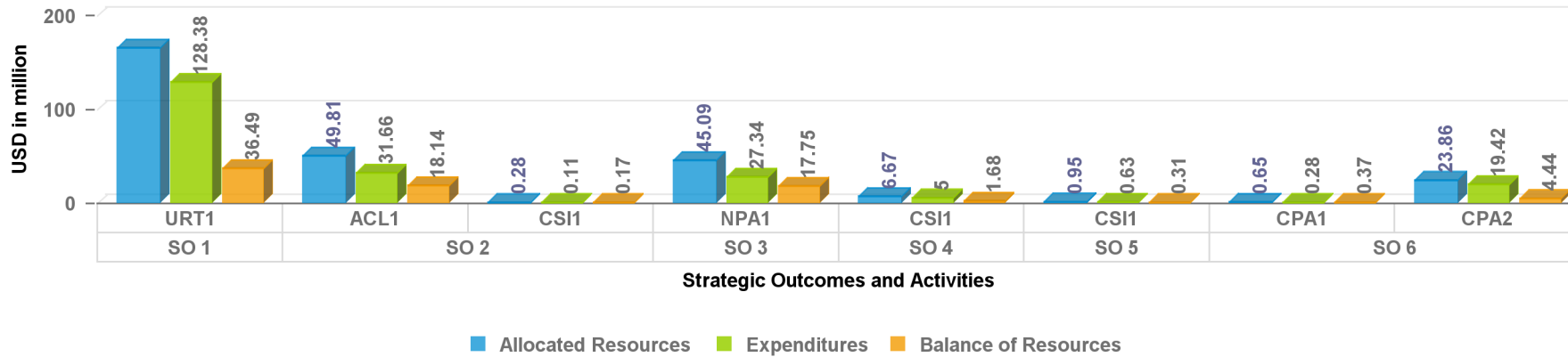
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Afghanistan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



| Code | Strategic Outcome |
|------|---|
| SO 1 | Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after emergencies through 2022 |
| SO 2 | Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are increasingly able to meet their food and nutrition needs on their own by 2022 |
| SO 3 | Vulnerable people at each stage of the life cycle in target areas have improved nutrition by 2022 |
| SO 4 | People throughout the country can have access to a wide range of fortified nutritious food products at affordable prices by 2022 |
| SO 5 | National and subnational institutions have a strengthened policy approach to food security and nutrition by 2022 |
| SO 6 | The Humanitarian community has enhanced capacity to respond to needs throughout the country through 2022 |
| Code | Country Activity - Long Description |
| ACL1 | Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people |
| CPA1 | Provide SCOPE, supply chain, ICT, and information management and provision services to partners to promote effective field operations |
| CPA2 | Provide humanitarian air services to partners until appropriate alternatives become available |
| CSI1 | Provide capacity strengthening to emergency preparedness institutions |
| CSI1 | Provide support to government and commercial partners in developing, strengthening and expanding nutritional product value chains |
| CSI1 | 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 |
| NPA1 | 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 |
| URT1 | Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people |

Annual Country Report

Afghanistan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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 | 163,207,863 | 164,873,865 | 0 | 164,873,865 | 128,378,914 | 36,494,952 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 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 | 58,709,701 | 49,809,680 | 0 | 49,809,680 | 31,664,723 | 18,144,957 |
| | | Provide capacity strengthening to emergency preparedness institutions | 274,851 | 279,018 | 0 | 279,018 | 112,142 | 166,875 |
| | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 222,192,415 | 214,962,564 | 0 | 214,962,564 | 160,155,779 | 54,806,785 |

Annual Country Report

Afghanistan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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 | 53,611,642 | 45,090,429 | 0 | 45,090,429 | 27,336,429 | 17,754,000 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | | | 53,611,642 | 45,090,429 | 0 | 45,090,429 | 27,336,429 | 17,754,000 |
| 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 | 16,953,783 | 6,674,611 | 0 | 6,674,611 | 4,997,760 | 1,676,851 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4) | | | 16,953,783 | 6,674,611 | 0 | 6,674,611 | 4,997,760 | 1,676,851 |
| 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 | 2,285,171 | 946,199 | 0 | 946,199 | 634,034 | 312,165 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent (SDG Target 17.14) | | | 2,285,171 | 946,199 | 0 | 946,199 | 634,034 | 312,165 |

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Annual Country Report

Afghanistan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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 | 6,406,538 | 654,636 | 0 | 654,636 | 281,713 | 372,923 |
| | | Provide humanitarian air services to partners until appropriate alternatives become available | 24,205,190 | 23,862,522 | 0 | 23,862,522 | 19,418,021 | 4,444,501 |
| 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) | | | 30,611,728 | 24,517,158 | 0 | 24,517,158 | 19,699,735 | 4,817,423 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 4,017,534 | 0 | 4,017,534 | 0 | 4,017,534 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result | | | 0 | 4,017,534 | 0 | 4,017,534 | 0 | 4,017,534 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 325,654,740 | 296,208,495 | 0 | 296,208,495 | 212,823,736 | 83,384,758 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 32,088,007 | 22,076,844 | 0 | 22,076,844 | 14,539,645 | 7,537,199 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 357,742,746 | 318,285,339 | 0 | 318,285,339 | 227,363,381 | 90,921,957 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 23,253,279 | 18,352,289 | | 18,352,289 | 18,352,289 | 0 |
| Grand Total | | | 380,996,025 | 336,637,628 | 0 | 336,637,628 | 245,715,671 | 90,921,957 |

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures