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LIVES



# Afghanistan Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan  
2018 - 2022



World Food  
Programme

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## 2020 Overview

In 2020, WFP reached 9 million food-insecure people – four million more than the previous year – with food or cash assistance across Afghanistan’s 34 provinces. This represents an unprecedented scale-up to WFP’s operations under its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022 in response to the COVID-19 food and livelihood crisis, escalating levels of violence and adverse impacts of climate change.

Given the acute socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP’s focus was on emergency life-saving activities under Strategic Outcome 1 (emergency response), through which it reached over 7 million food-insecure people, up from 4.3 million beneficiaries reached in 2019. Unconditional life-saving assistance was prioritized for people facing emergency or crisis levels of acute food insecurity (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Phases 3 and 4) and households acutely affected by the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19. These two groups represent the largest beneficiary categories supported with emergency life-saving food and cash assistance.

WFP’s assistance emphasized cash-based support to persons acutely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic in urban areas while continuing to provide in-kind assistance to severely food-insecure populations in rural areas. Given the escalation of violence and increased levels of mass displacement across the country, WFP increased time-critical assistance to forcefully displaced populations, reaching 337,000 internally displaced persons affected by conflict. In view of the harsh winter months for many families across the country, compounding the impact of the pandemic, WFP also prioritized its winterization strategy for 2020-2021 as part of its seasonal support programme.

Despite the growing food insecurity needs and logistics challenges throughout 2020, WFP maintained a strategic shift towards more sustainable solutions, assisting 354,000 beneficiaries through Strategic Outcome 2 (resilient livelihoods) activities in 2020, a reduction compared to the number reached in 2019 due to WFP’s focus on COVID-19 emergency response. Resilience-building activities included building or rehabilitating 112 km of roads linking farmers to markets, constructing or rehabilitating 615 km of irrigation canals, 8 km of flood protection dikes, and 27 ha of land supported with nurseries, kitchen gardens and reforestation. To strengthen self-reliance and link food-insecure people to income generating activities, WFP provided vocational skills training coupled with cash assistance benefiting 24,000 women and men.

In response to the growing levels of malnutrition driven by the COVID-19 crisis, WFP expanded its nutrition assistance through a life-cycle approach. Despite the challenges represented by the COVID-19 movement restrictions and associated shutdown of borders and schools, WFP reached 1.3 million children, pregnant and lactating women, and schoolgirls and boys through its prevention and treatment of malnutrition and school feeding programmes. This amounts to 35 percent more girls, boys and pregnant and lactating women reached compared to 2019.

As part of Strategic Outcome 4 (value chains for nutritional products), WFP continued to strengthen food systems by providing technical support and agricultural inputs to 38 flour mills strategically located in six provinces across the country. WFP-supported mills produced 150,000 mt of wheat flour fortified with micronutrients, to improve the availability of nutritious food. Of these, WFP procured 90,000 mt for its operations under Strategic Outcome 1 in line with the CSP’s strategic shift towards more transformational linkages among strategic areas. WFP also strengthened wheat and soya value chains through agricultural inputs and trainings to 9,100 smallholder farmers.

WFP’s advocacy efforts were instrumental in ensuring zero hunger was a government priority in Afghanistan National Peace and Development Framework II. WFP provided technical support to the World Bank in the design of the Government’s emergency social protection response to the COVID-19 crisis, which is supporting 90 percent of households living on less than USD 2 a day. WFP significantly scaled up the implementation of SCOPE, WFP’s beneficiary and transfer management system, and provided humanitarian air services enabling the humanitarian response to the COVID-19 crisis 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.

With the negotiation of a peace agreement underway and continued emphasis on humanitarian-development-peace nexus programming amongst stakeholders in the country, WFP is well-placed to make meaningful progress on Sustainable Development Goals 2 (zero hunger) and 17 (partnerships for the goals).



# 9,024,561

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 1,780,867 (49% Female, 51% Male)

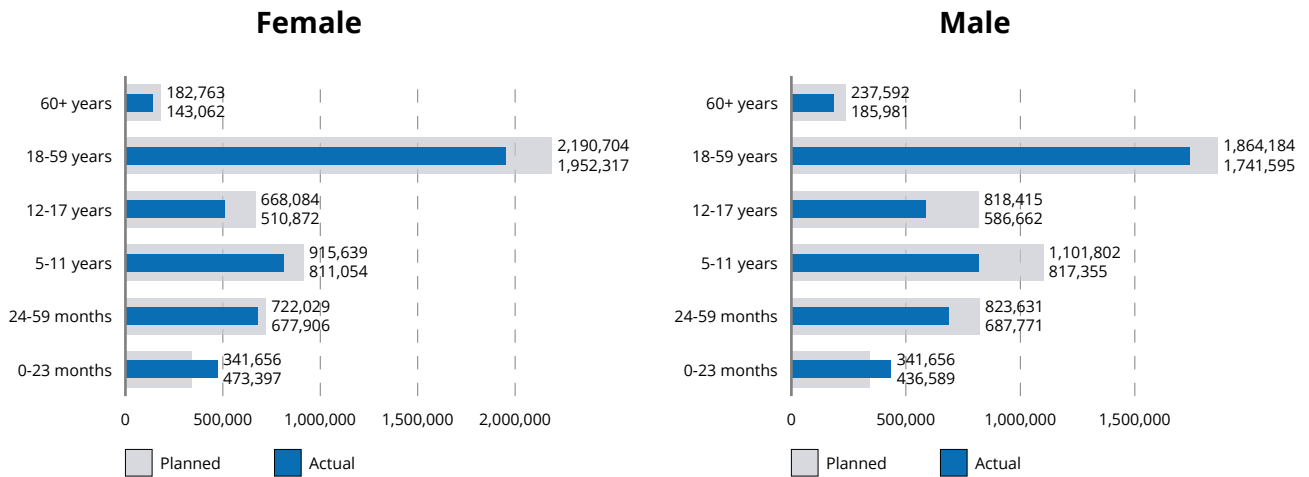


51% female

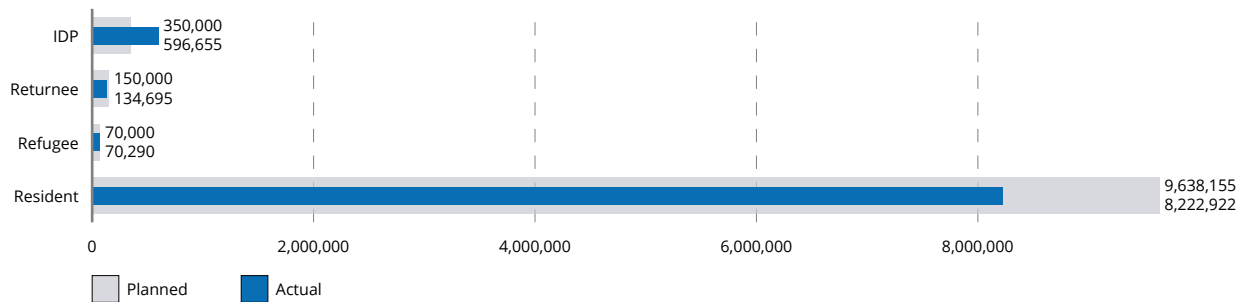


49% male

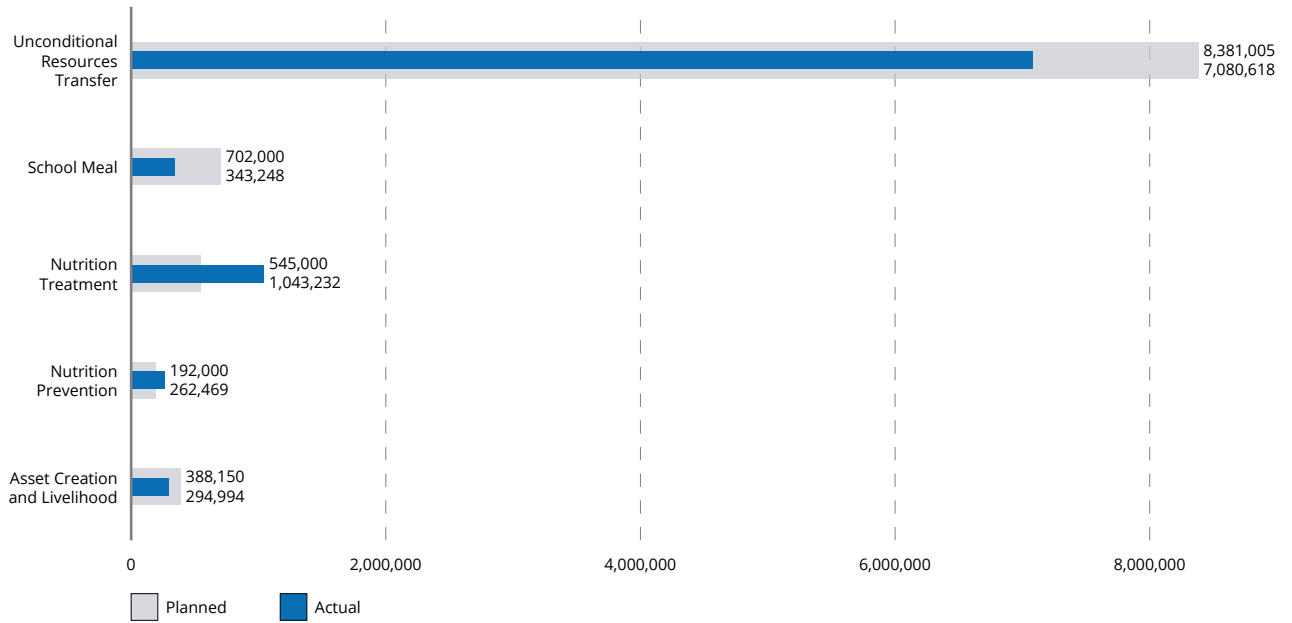
## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



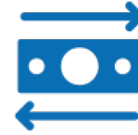
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



## Total Food and CBT

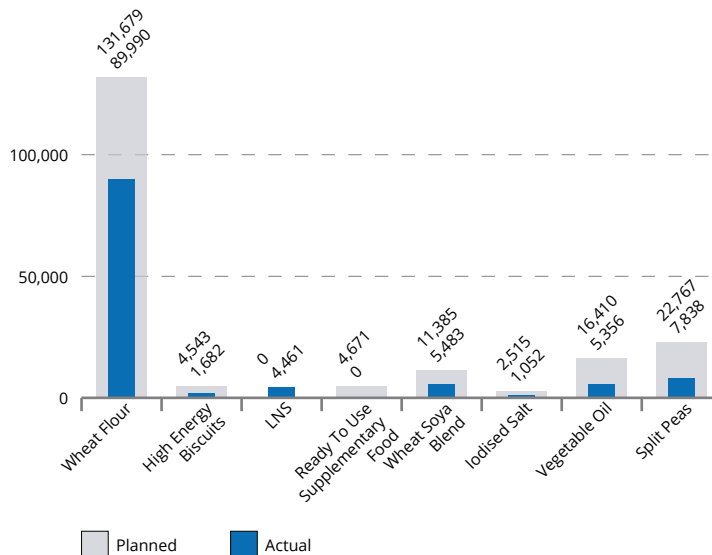


**115,861 mt**  
total actual food transferred in 2020  
of 193,970 mt total planned

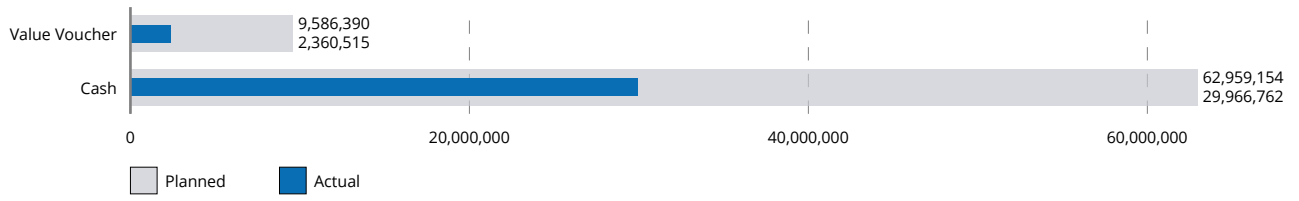


**US\$ 32,327,277**  
total actual cash transferred in 2020  
of \$US 72,545,544 total planned

## Annual Food Transfer

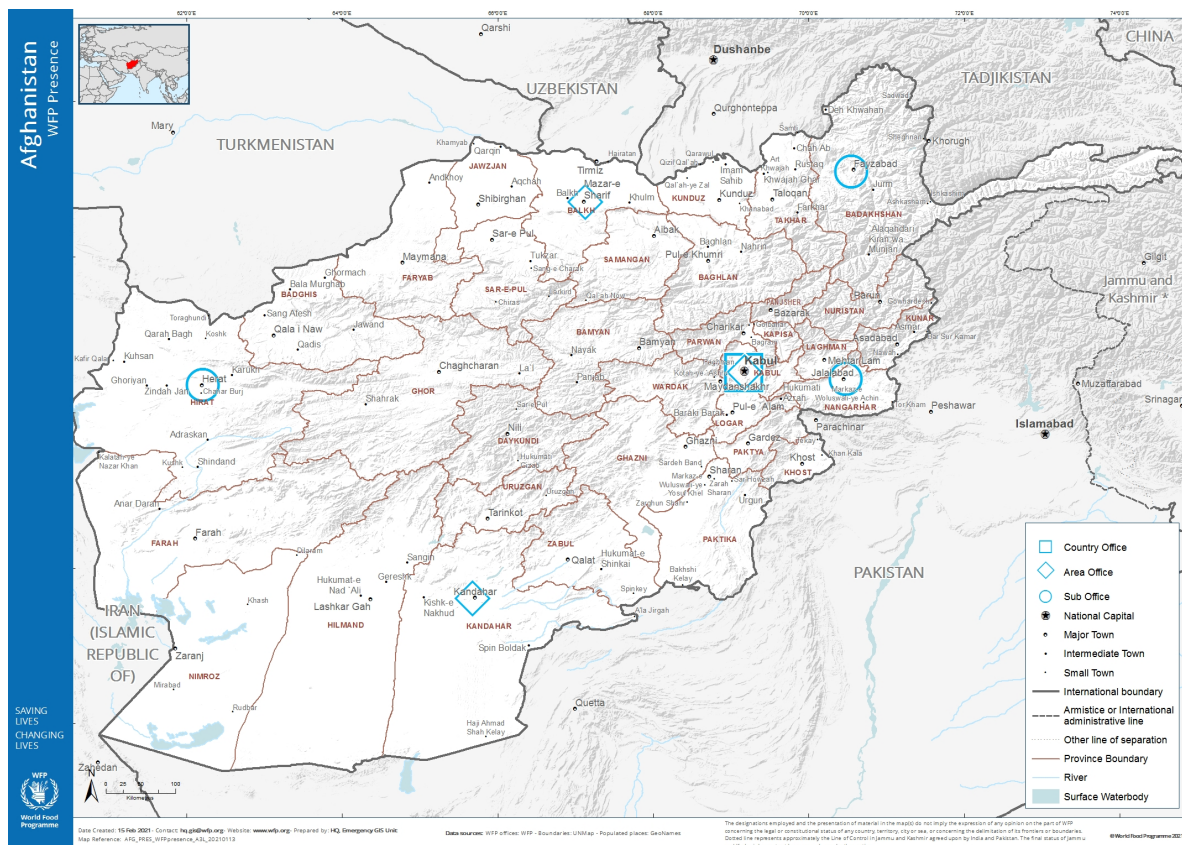


## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher





# Context and operations & COVID-19 response



## Country context

In 2020, Afghanistan's development efforts and progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 2 (zero hunger) were severely curtailed by the triple threat of the COVID-19 pandemic, intensifying conflict and climate change. Food insecurity and malnutrition rates remain alarmingly high, with escalating conflict, political uncertainty, population displacements, pervasive gender inequalities, and transparency concerns, all exacerbated by the socioeconomic impacts of the pandemic.

The pandemic compounded the already daunting challenges Afghanistan faced and quickly escalated from a public health emergency into a food and livelihood crisis, resulting in border closures, internal and external movement restrictions, the suspension or closure of socioeconomic activities and schools, increased food prices, reduced income and widespread unemployment. The pandemic further entrenched the economic vulnerability of already impoverished households, with households relying on casual labour, petty trade, remittances or aid particularly affected.

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis undertaken in November 2020 estimates that 16.9 million people (42 percent of the population) faced emergency or crisis levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phases 3 and 4) between November 2020 and March 2021. The population in an emergency food security situation (IPC Phase 4) exceeded 5.5 million (14 percent of the population), leaving Afghanistan with the second-highest number of people in emergency food insecurity in the world and at immediate risk of catastrophe without support.

Climate change and natural disasters shape patterns of mass displacement and food insecurity in Afghanistan. The country is among the most vulnerable countries in the world to the adverse impacts of climate change, including natural disasters such as droughts, flash floods and landslides.

In September 2020, intra-Afghan negotiations began in Doha between representatives from the Afghan Republic and the Taliban. Despite these, levels of violence have progressively intensified across Afghanistan, with the Taliban escalating ground engagements and attacks, leading to high numbers of civilian casualties, displacement and loss of livelihoods. The increasing levels of conflict have had a disproportionate impact on women and children and particularly impacted vulnerable populations such as internally displaced persons. An agreement was announced by the negotiating teams in December 2020, which lays out the way forward for discussions and will allow negotiators to move on to more substantive issues, including talks on a ceasefire.

## Operational context



Given the intensifying levels of food insecurity and malnutrition and with a view to offset the severe socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP expanded its emergency response under Strategic Outcome 1 and sustained efforts to prevent and reduce malnutrition under Strategic Outcome 3.

To ensure the safe continuation of its emergency response, WFP provided food and cash-based assistance to households following strict COVID-19 preventive measures. These included the provision of two months of entitlements per distribution cycle to minimize visit frequency, staggered distributions to ensure physical distancing, installation of hand washing stations at distribution points, and use of personal protective equipment, as well as adequate communication and awareness-raising material.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP selectively continued productive asset creation and rehabilitation activities where acceptance from communities and authorities could be confirmed, along with guarantees for safeguarding against COVID-19 transmission through effective physical distancing. WFP temporarily suspended the construction of assets in active contamination contexts under government-imposed lockdowns.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, despite the pandemic, WFP continued essential moderate acute malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes to children and pregnant and lactating women. In compliance with the government decision to suspend schools in mid-March to minimize the spread of COVID-19, WFP suspended school-based interventions in March 2020. In lieu of school meals, WFP delivered take-home rations for primary school children and cash-based transfer incentives for secondary school girls. WFP resumed all school-based interventions when schools reopened in May 2020.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP continued to support food systems through its wheat and soya value chains and flour fortification programming.

Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP advocated for zero hunger to be recognized as a key development and humanitarian priority and contributed to zero hunger policy coherence. Moreover, it supported Afghanistan's longer-term transition to development by developing social protection policies and systems.

Under Strategic Outcome 6, WFP supported the humanitarian and development community to better respond to the needs of affected populations through the provision of common services and platforms such as SCOPE for beneficiary and transfer management, supply chain, information and communication technology (ICT) and the provision of domestic humanitarian air services through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) and an international airbridge to facilitate the response to COVID-19.

The year 2020 saw more access constraints than in previous years, which hampered WFP's activities across Afghanistan. WFP's emergency response was particularly obstructed by insecurity and the need for extensive humanitarian access negotiations to reach communities in need. However, WFP secured access and continued to leverage its wide geographical coverage in Afghanistan to uphold humanitarian principles and meet the increasing needs across the country. This was achieved through regular monitoring and mapping of the security situation and access challenges, analysing changes in the local dynamics that might pose risks to programme implementation, and closely coordinating with all involved parties at various levels to resolve access challenges. Furthermore, WFP engaged actively with cooperating partners on the ground, beneficiaries, community leaders, local government officials and non-state armed groups to ensure safe passage for WFP assets as well as distributions for its beneficiaries. Through its dedicated humanitarian access teams and with the support of innovative security analysis tools, such as geographic information system (GIS) maps and dashboards, WFP gathered contextual information to guide its operational planning and help communities in need. In addition, WFP scaled up remote monitoring through phone calls with beneficiaries and intensified its market monitoring to respond to the evolving situation and increased food security information needs.

## Risk Management

The Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) policy has been implemented in Afghanistan by applying the new ERM's risk classification, identification, assessment, mitigation and monitoring approaches. The WFP Afghanistan risk register has been regularly updated with mitigation actions. In 2020, the operational environment and work conditions were significantly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Out of 20 risks registered in 2020, the two highest identified risks were related to COVID-19, namely staff well-being and health risks of beneficiaries, third party service providers and partner staff.

With a view to mitigate these, a new health clinic and Intensive Care Unit (ICU) was established in ICON compound to provide medical assistance to staff and guidance for the prevention of COVID-19 transmission. In addition, WFP worked with local health facilities to provide healthcare to field office staff and established the Medical Evacuation Services (MEDEVAC) facility through UNHAS.





The pandemic limited WFP's ability to provide assistance and posed a threat to beneficiaries' health. In order to reduce the non-anticipated risks of the pandemic, a business operations continuity plan (BCP) was established and WFP's operations were implemented with full consideration of basic preventive measures, such as hand-washing facilities at the entrance of food distribution points, sanitization and self-isolation of cooperating partner personnel with flu-like symptoms.

While the pandemic continues to affect WFP's activities in Afghanistan, WFP continues to ensure the effective application of planned mitigation actions and existing control measures to manage key risks. The Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) as an accountability instrument was fully functional and all cases were directly shared with relevant managers for their follow-up and timely action. Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption Policy (AFAC) awareness training was regularly conducted to prevent any fraudulent activity in WFP operations. There were no outstanding recommendations from the Audit and Evaluation Office.

# Partnerships

In 2020, two years into the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP focused on deepening its established partnerships and expanding its donor base. This was achieved through WFP's strengthened communication and advocacy and with the help of existing partners, who advocated for WFP in different fora in the face of rising humanitarian needs in Afghanistan. In 2020, WFP engaged with 15 **donors** through bilateral and virtual quarterly partner meetings, given reduced in-person interactions due to COVID-19.

WFP's strong comparative advantage in humanitarian settings, including its global supply chain capacity, positioned the organisation as a key player in the COVID-19 response in Afghanistan. The reliability of WFP's needs assessments and their use to inform programming reinforced donor trust. Additional contributions and flexibility towards the second half of the year allowed WFP to secure funding for the moderate acute malnutrition treatment programme under Strategic Outcome 3 for 2021 through the advance financing facility. However, emergency response remained the highest-funded Strategic Outcome of the CSP.

Continued efforts for the renewal of an in-kind wheat grain contribution from the Government's Strategic Grain Reserve continued, for which international donors were willing to provide funding for twinning. However, this partnership could not be renewed due to the lack of sufficient stocks and the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock's focus on the pandemic response.

WFP provided technical expertise to **government** ministries, including the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, to develop an integrated response to the COVID-19 crisis and to strengthen national social protection systems with the aim of addressing chronic poverty and increasing levels of food insecurity and to respond to future crises. Responding to COVID-19 became the Government's most urgent priority. National emergency relief measures have prioritized social assistance measures to cushion the pandemic's impact on vulnerable groups and to prevent them from further slipping into humanitarian need.

WFP also established collaboration with the National Environmental Protection Agency to design new multi-year Green Climate Fund (GCF) projects on climate change and a nationally-owned early warning system that will contribute to the preparedness and capacity strengthening of government institutions.

WFP worked closely with a strong pool of local, national and international **NGOs** on the implementation and monitoring of CSP activities, including with the Afghan Development Association, Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance, *Deutsche Welthungerhilfe* e.V. Afghanistan, Humanitarian Action for the People of Afghanistan, Norwegian Project Office/Rural Rehabilitation Association for Afghanistan, Shelter for Life International, and Rupani Foundation.

WFP continued to strengthen collaboration with other institutions, including working with the World Bank to leverage its analytical tools and operational expertise to inform the Government's COVID-19 response and to help bridge the humanitarian-development divide. Following a scoping study in 2019, in early 2020 WFP partnered with the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) to conduct a political and economic analysis to inform its nexus-sensitive programming and the Country Common Assessment in preparation for the forthcoming UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), which will align with the Afghanistan National Peace and Development Plan II (2021-2025).

WFP maintained strong collaboration with other **UN agencies** and contributed to SDG17, including by sharing beneficiary data in SCOPE with UNHCR. WFP, as a co-chair with UNICEF, has been a driving force in the reactivation and strategic positioning of the UN Programme Management Team, working with the Resident Coordinator's Office in view of the transition towards the UNSDCF. WFP continued to strengthen its humanitarian leadership and coordination as co-lead of the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster, as well as active participation in the Nutrition, Health and Protection Clusters. Further, WFP co-chaired the Cash Working Group and led on the Common Cash Initiative. WFP also funds and hosts the Inter-Agency protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) coordinator and contributes to the inter-agency workplan on PSEA.

WFP thanks its donors for their support to the CSP: Afghanistan, Australia, Canada, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, private donors, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Switzerland, United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund, Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund, United Kingdom, and USA – without whom the fight towards zero hunger in Afghanistan would not advance.



# CSP Financial Overview

WFP's Afghanistan Country Strategic Plan (CSP) began in July 2018, with an end date of June 2022. During 2020, WFP had to revise its Country Portfolio Budget (CPB) twice due to increased requirements. The first budget revision in 2020 increased the total CSP budget from USD 890.2 million to USD 949.2 million to incorporate WFP's drought response, while the second budget revision further increased the CSP budget to USD 1.04 billion in response to COVID-19.

WFP's funding strategy attracted resources from a diverse pool of donors, and during 2020 the needs-based plan was 83 percent funded. Increased support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and multilateral allocations meant the total value of resources received by WFP in 2020 was higher than in 2019. However, during the year, donor restrictions were increasingly applied to contributions, and most contributions were received at Strategic Outcome and activity level – in some cases with even further restrictions in terms of modality and location. This resulted in challenges to fund some non-emergency activities, such as vocational skills training, school feeding, and value chains. Nonetheless, the small portion of funding that was received at CSP level allowed WFP to direct resources where most needed.

To achieve its funding targets in 2020, WFP continuously demonstrated accountability and provided regular briefings and updates on its funding situation to donors along with transparent and up-to-date information about achievements and challenges in the field. WFP welcomed feedback from donors and developed action-oriented plans to strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of its operations to increase donor trust. WFP also advocated for flexible and predictable funding to ensure the successful operationalization of the CSP.

Emergency response under Strategic Outcome 1, which continues to have the highest funding requirements, received the largest part of WFP's resources. As a result of earmarking and prioritization, Strategic Outcome 1 was mostly funded against WFP's needs-based plan. Early in the year, WFP revised its plan to include additional requirements needed to urgently provide support to beneficiaries affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.
















Due to the pandemic and the prolonged drought, Strategic Outcome 2's needs-based plan increased in 2020. Under Strategic Outcome 2, funding was mainly received for asset creation activities, while vocational skills training activities faced significant funding gaps. WFP's nutrition activities under Strategic Outcome 3 were moderately funded to cover urgent needs, while both strengthening of nutritional value chains under Strategic Outcome 4 and policy coherence under Strategic Outcome 5 required less funding in 2020 due to the countrywide lockdowns and movement restrictions.

The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) under Strategic Outcome 6 supported the humanitarian community during the COVID-19 pandemic and successfully established an airbridge between Kabul to Doha despite reduced revenue from passengers. With an increased focus on COVID-19 emergency operations, UNHAS received contributions mainly from UN Country-based Pool Funds, which were earmarked towards the airbridge and USAID's operations.

Although expenditure levels in 2020 increased compared to 2019, they were lower than anticipated under several Strategic Outcomes and cost categories. This was due to a combination of factors, including lockdowns due to COVID-19 and border closures with Pakistan, which resulted in significant delays in food arrivals and caused funding shortages in most activities.



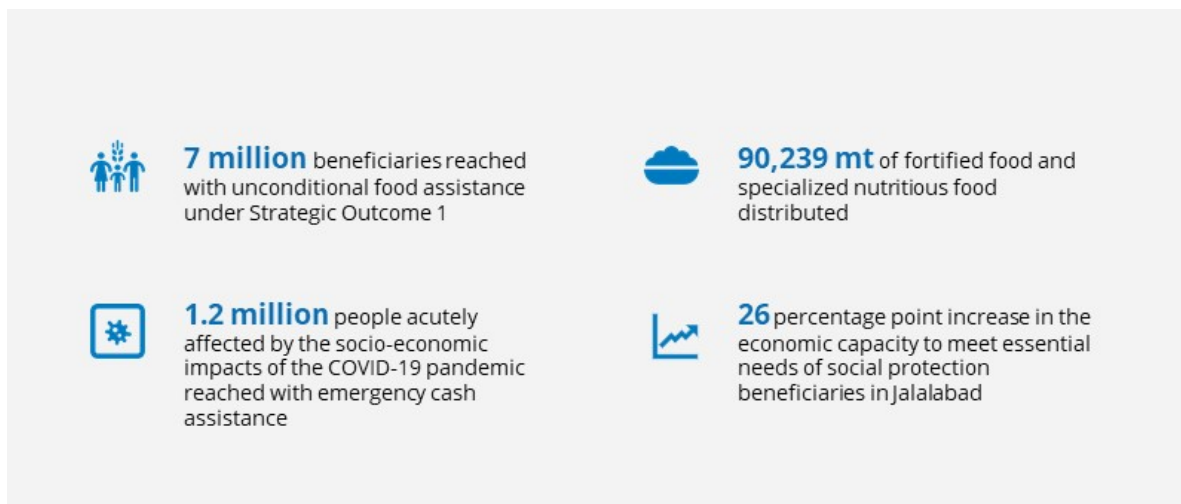
## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after emergencies through 2022	 179,291,173	 89,916,439	 164,610,041	 100,171,736
02: Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are increasingly able to meet their food and nutrition needs on their own by 2022	 41,928,155	 37,214,273	 26,728,170	 17,194,240
03: Vulnerable people at each stage of the life cycle in target areas have improved nutrition by 2022	 52,365,037	 54,683,309	 41,953,893	 27,739,095
04: People throughout the country can have access to a wide range of fortified nutritious food products at affordable prices by 2022	 8,117,539	 6,662,382	 4,213,003	 2,685,925
05: National and subnational institutions have a strengthened policy approach to food security and nutrition by 2022	 1,254,999	 908,064	 1,380,664	 176,268
06: The Humanitarian community has enhanced capacity to respond to needs throughout the country through 2022	 24,205,198	 17,542,769	 18,199,006	 13,494,636
<b>Total:</b>	 307,162,101	 206,927,236	 257,084,777	 161,461,900

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

# Programme Performance

## Strategic outcome 01: Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after emergencies through 2022



Under Strategic Outcome (SO) 1, WFP provided unconditional emergency assistance to 7 million food-insecure people to meet their food needs during and immediately after emergencies, including a rapid scale-up of assistance to vulnerable populations affected by COVID-19's severe socioeconomic impact.

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

WFP worked in partnership with the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC), the Inter-Cluster Coordination Team (ICCT), 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), the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation and the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA).

To prevent a deterioration in nutritional status, WFP provided specialised nutritious food for children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women as part of the general food basket for populations at risk of malnutrition and affected by floods, seasonal food insecurity, and internal displacement.

### *Seasonally food-insecure households*

In response to escalating food needs, WFP scaled up unconditional seasonal support to reach 5.2 million acutely seasonally food-insecure people. To complement households' existing food resources and cover food gaps between harvests, WFP provided four months of in-kind assistance, cash-based transfers or a combination of both.

### *Households acutely affected by the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19*

WFP assisted families acutely affected by COVID-19's socioeconomic impacts. To support households in meeting their food needs for two months, WFP provided cash-based assistance to 1.2 million vulnerable people, focusing on urban areas where vulnerable households were most severely impacted by the lack of livelihood opportunities, reduced purchasing power and increasing food prices. Beneficiary selection teams included cooperating partners, government line department representatives and WFP staff.

### *Conflict-affected IDPs*

WFP provided food or cash assistance to 337,104 conflict-affected internally displaced persons (IDPs). This exceeded the planned number due to increased violence and displacement in 2020. Local beneficiary identification and selection teams included community leaders, government representatives, cooperating partners, OCHA and other UN agencies,

and third-party monitors. WFP provided either in-kind or cash-based transfers to cover households' food needs for two months.

#### *People affected by natural hazards*

In 2020, flash floods and landslides were the major natural hazards that caused displacement, particularly in the central and northern regions. WFP provided food or cash-based assistance for two months to 71,722 people displaced as a result.

#### *Returnees*

WFP assisted 91,071 Afghans returning from Pakistan and Iran. WFP provided in-kind assistance on arrival at border crossings, followed by cash assistance for three months to returnees at their destinations.

#### *Refugees*

WFP provided in-kind assistance to 70,000 refugees from Pakistan in host communities and camps in Khost and Paktika provinces. WFP provided assistance for six months in the first and last quarter of the year to support refugees in meeting their food needs during the lean season.

#### *Social protection*

WFP provided cash-based assistance to 66,128 people in five chronically food insecure urban areas. Households received cash-based transfers to help meet their food needs for nine to 12 months.

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

WFP successfully scaled up its emergency assistance in response to growing needs due to escalating conflict, internal displacement, and returnee arrivals, and assisted people affected by the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19.

Beneficiary registrations in SCOPE increased for all SO1 activities in 2020, which helped avoid duplication of assistance and enabled WFP to effectively target vulnerable households in a more efficient and transparent manner.

Unconditional seasonal support post-distribution monitoring (PDM) in April 2020 showed that almost half of households reported poor food consumption. This was worse than that reported for Afghanistan's overall population (29 percent), reflecting the fact that WFP's seasonal support targeted most vulnerable households.[1] Beneficiaries' food security would likely have been worse without assistance, particularly given the pandemic. Food consumption was generally poorer among households receiving cash, reflecting that beneficiaries in urban areas where cash was feasible were generally more acutely affected by the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 than those in rural areas.

In June and July 2020, WFP conducted two rounds of PDM among WFP's early COVID-19 response beneficiaries across Afghanistan. Results showed high food insecurity levels, with four in five households reporting poor food consumption. Many households reported shocks such as loss of employment or reduced wages, sickness or disease. The use of negative food-related coping strategies increased between the PDMs, indicating increased food stress. These findings highlight that even with WFP's assistance, severe levels of food insecurity persist in areas heavily affected by COVID-19.

In September and December 2020, WFP conducted two PDMs with beneficiaries sampled from all SO1 activities except social protection to better understand vulnerable households' food security. Households were sampled in line with WFP's reach to each population group, with three-quarters of respondents being seasonal support beneficiaries. The results indicate a slight improvement in household food security and a decline in the use of negative food-related coping strategies and emergency livelihood-based coping strategies, suggesting household food stress reduced over this period.

PDM among conflict-affected IDPs in August 2020 found that four in five households reported poor food consumption, along with high levels of negative food-related coping strategies. These findings reaffirm the severe food insecurity faced by newly displaced populations and their need for assistance.

In collaboration with UNHCR, in December 2020 WFP conducted the first PDM among Pakistani refugees in Afghanistan since 2017. The survey found that high levels of food insecurity persist among this population, despite receiving a three-month food basket prior to the survey.

WFP conducted three PDMs for the social protection pilot. By the project's end, households in Badghis, Kabul and Jalalabad reported some improvement in food consumption and increased economic capacity to meet their essential





needs. However, households still devoted over half their monthly expenditure to food and in some areas increased their use of livelihood-based coping strategies, likely driven by food price increases and reduced income-generating opportunities in 2020 due to COVID-19. Household food security deteriorated in Kunduz, influenced by the severe impacts of prolonged and intense armed conflict in recent years in this area. A report analysing the pilot is expected in 2021.

### Key challenges and lessons learned

The COVID-19 pandemic and associated lockdowns and border closures led to a shortage in food import capacity, which disrupted the timely import of food commodities into Afghanistan, particularly vegetable oil and pulses. Flexibility in emergency response programming was key to ensuring timely assistance. WFP provided cash-based assistance where possible to rapidly meet growing needs in urban areas. Meanwhile, to ensure rapid assistance, WFP proceeded with food distributions provided that the staple, wheat flour, was available. In such cases beneficiaries did not receive a complete food basket as planned. In some cases, WFP supplemented wheat flour with cash assistance to compensate for incomplete food rations.

The scale of growing food assistance needs as a result of the pandemic was a challenge. WFP rapidly adjusted its implementation plan and scaled up cash assistance to reach vulnerable families acutely affected by the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19. Limited capacity from some financial service providers (FSPs) slightly affected the timely provision of cash assistance. In response, WFP supported in expanding the reach of its existing FSPs and partnered with additional FSPs.

While increasing violence restricted distributions in some areas controlled by non-state armed groups, WFP's access teams negotiated safe humanitarian access to contested and affected regions wherever possible.

### GaM M

Gender and age were fully integrated in the implementation of activities under SO1, reflected in the **GaM-M code 4**. WFP used gender-sensitive vulnerability criteria which ensured targeted assistance for diverse beneficiaries. WFP applied safe distribution practices in food and cash-based distributions, including separate waiting areas for male and female recipients and frequent availability of both male and female distribution staff.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	4

## Strategic outcome 02: Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are increasingly able to meet their food and nutrition needs on their own by 2022



Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP provided livelihood support to **354,081** vulnerable people through asset creation and vocational skills training (VST) activities to help them become increasingly self-reliant and meet their own food needs.

Funding for Strategic Outcome 2 was low in 2020 which limited implementation, particularly VST and conditional seasonal support. This negatively affected WFP's planned long-term shift towards more sustainable solutions. Livelihood programming requires consistent investments over time, making predictable and confirmed resources essential to build the resilience of vulnerable communities.

### Progress on activities

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

WFP worked with the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development at national and local levels, provincial departments of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock and the National Water Affairs Regulation Authority, to plan, design and monitor asset creation activities. WFP coordinated VST activities with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs provincial offices. Affected populations were engaged throughout the project cycle, including in the selection, design and implementation of activities, and handover of assets to local community development councils.

#### *Asset creation*

WFP supported food-insecure people with short-term food or cash assistance coupled with asset creation activities, including constructing or rehabilitating flood protection walls, roads and irrigation canals, reforestation and establishing kitchen gardens. Assets are designed to build household and community resilience against natural disasters, reduce disaster risk and strengthen rural livelihoods by generating employment.

In line with COVID-19 prevention and control measures, WFP temporarily suspended ongoing projects and halted approval of new projects from March 2020 since physical distancing could not be guaranteed at project sites. Only a few projects, which it was not operationally viable to discontinue midway, continued; local authorities and WFP approved the continuation of these projects with heightened mitigation measures.

All suspended projects gradually restarted between May 2020 and July 2020, following requests from communities and local authorities and subject to strict mitigation measures. WFP approved new projects on a case-by-case basis from August to November 2020.

Through the Asset Impact Monitoring System (AIMS), WFP continued using satellite imagery as an innovative tool to observe physical changes and resilience-building brought about over time by large-scale asset creation activities, particularly in hard-to-reach areas. WFP selected 68 new project sites for long-term monitoring. Two final reports presented visual data on the progress of asset creation projects, illustrating an increase in the vegetation level and water storage by water harvesting infrastructure.

### *Vocational skills training*

WFP supported food-insecure people in four provinces through VST activities and cash assistance, focusing on returnees and prolonged internally displaced persons (IDPs). Women were trained in kitchen gardening, food processing, tailoring, advanced carpet weaving, bag making and different types of embroidery, while men were trained in electrical engineering, mobile repair, modern carpentry, house wiring, motorbike repair and home appliance repair. Some projects included a business mentorship or entrepreneurship component to enhance participants' understanding of micro-business development and management.

VST activities were suspended from March 2020 due to COVID-19, with the exception of projects in the eastern and southern regions which continued following assurances from local authorities and communities of additional precautions, including segregating classes and limiting participant numbers at training centres. From July 2020 onwards, suspended projects in Kabul and Herat provinces resumed. In Herat, the conditionality of cash assistance was waived per the Business Operations Continuity Plan (BCP), and IDP beneficiaries received assistance for six months from February 2020 without attending classes. This project was extended for six additional months to ensure training began from September 2020 onwards. Due to limited funding, only four new VST projects were approved in 2020.

### *Conditional food transfers*

WFP provided seasonal conditional food assistance during the lean season to participants involved in light asset development or maintenance projects in Helmand, Ghor and Badghis provinces. Assistance aimed to complement households' resources to meet their food needs and reduce negative coping strategies. Additional planned projects could not be implemented due to limited resources.

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

Based on WFP's multi-year Emergency Preparedness and Response Strategy, WFP planned to roll out to all six field offices the internal Emergency Preparedness Response Package (EPRP) which guides country offices in establishing emergency preparedness and response capacity. WFP also planned two table-top simulation exercises to improve national emergency preparedness and response capacity. One EPRP training session was conducted for WFP staff in Kandahar Area Office to roll out implementation of minimum preparedness actions, but other planned trainings, simulation exercises and UN Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group meetings co-chaired by WFP and ANDMA could not take place due to COVID-19 restrictions. If conditions allow, these activities will resume in 2021.

WFP worked with the National Environmental Protection Agency and other ministries with a view to secure access to climate financing through the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and develop multi-year projects on climate change adaptation. WFP is working to strengthen a nationwide early warning system to enhance access to climate services among affected communities and increase capacity to plan for, design and implement adaptation actions at the community level, thereby contributing to the preparedness and capacity strengthening of government institutions.

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

In 2020, WFP supported 270,998 people with food or cash assistance through asset creation activities in 19 provinces. The results of asset creation post-distribution monitoring (PDM) show that over eight in 10 households reported poor or borderline frequency, diversity and access to food, as seen in the food consumption scores, suggesting more sustained food assistance is needed to vulnerable households. Meanwhile, a PDM in Kandahar and Ghor provinces showed that 69 percent of households reported benefiting from the asset base enhanced through asset creation activities (83 percent in Kandahar and 55 percent in Ghor). Beneficiaries perceived improved protection from natural disasters, improvements to the natural environment, and households' improved ability to manage and maintain assets, due to trainings and other support.

Asset creation activities are identified for the local context by local communities through a consultative process involving local authorities, Community Development Councils, community level committees, and WFP's third-party monitors. Therefore, some activities exceeded the planned targets (e.g., kitchen gardening and orchards) while others were below (e.g. watersheds rehabilitated), due also to limited funding and COVID-19 restrictions.

In 2020, WFP supported 23,996 people through VST activities with 3,428 participants. While dropout levels were very low, they were slightly higher for men due to migration, resuming school or finding other income sources. High graduation rates for both men and women indicate trainings were engaging, and the skills selected were in market demand thereby encouraging active participation. PDM findings indicate that food consumption improved among VST beneficiaries during 2020. Most participants were reportedly able to produce and sell their products while being trained, enabling them to both receive cash assistance and generate income as a direct result of the programme.

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



COVID-19 was the key obstacle disrupting asset creation activities. Access challenges in some areas with significant presence of non-state armed groups delayed some asset creation projects. In 2021, WFP will continue dialogue and negotiation with these groups to ensure access to vulnerable communities.

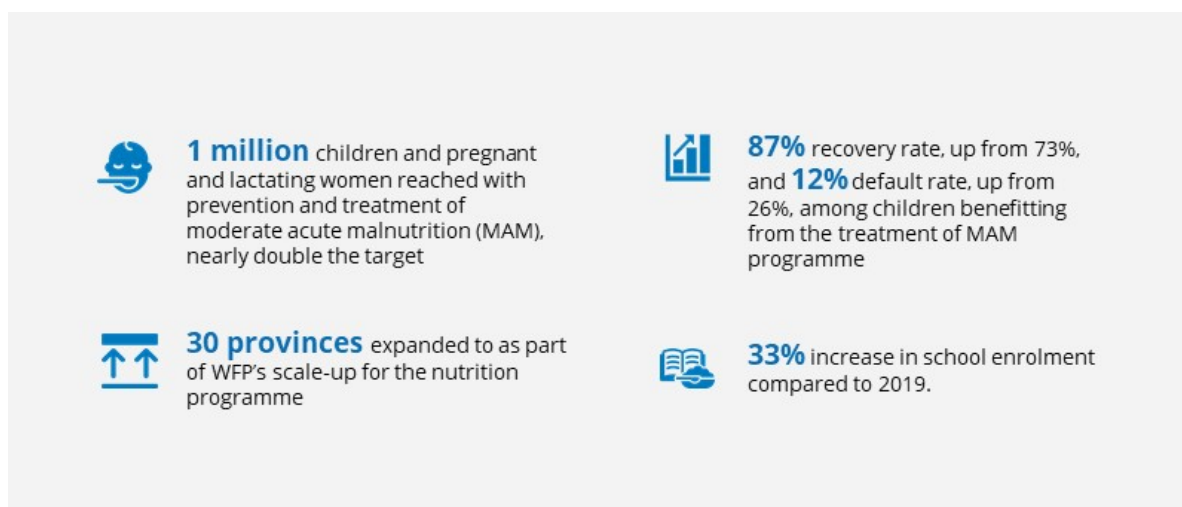
Following a successful end-to-end SCOPE pilot in the distribution of e-vouchers in Kabul province and subsequent expansion to a project in Samangan province, this distribution mechanism will be expanded in 2021. End-to-end SCOPE does not require support from the financial service provider and enables WFP to manage the entire process including voucher distribution through SCOPE-cards and voucher redemption in WFP contracted retailers.

### GaM-M

Gender was fully integrated into all activities under Strategic Outcome 2, evidenced by the GaM M code 3 for both activities. WFP ensured that livelihoods support interventions were designed in consultation with women and men, reflecting their needs.

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

## Strategic outcome 03: Vulnerable people at each stage of the life cycle in target areas have improved nutrition by 2022



Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP supported the prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) for children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and continued school feeding. WFP assisted nutritionally vulnerable people in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Education, the Nutrition Cluster, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

Given WFP's focus on COVID-19 emergency response, WFP could not implement its school feeding programme at the scale planned, as contributions were earmarked for MAM treatment and prevention. However, WFP prioritized available resources to successfully roll out the programme 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 provide MAM treatment for children aged 6–59 months and PLW in 30 provinces through the provision of specialized nutritious foods (SNF). 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 were those with a global acute malnutrition rate of over 15 percent, or over 10 percent when accompanied by aggravating factors. WFP delivered MAM treatment as part of a comprehensive continuum of care including treatment of MAM and severe acute malnutrition, in collaboration with UNICEF and WHO. In addition to food-based support, WFP provided health and nutrition education on infant and young child feeding, maternal nutrition, and sanitation and hygiene practices at distribution sites and through community outreach. More comprehensive SBCC informed by formative research is planned in 2021.

#### *Prevention of MAM*

WFP provided preventive nutrition support for children aged 6-59 months and PLW at risk of malnutrition, especially in locations and populations affected by shocks such as floods, seasonal food insecurity, and internal displacement. WFP provided children with ready-to-use supplementary food and PLW with Super Cereal through the general food distribution basket under Strategic Outcome 1 to prevent a deterioration in nutritional status.

#### *Stunting prevention*

WFP initiated a new partnership with Aga Khan Foundation for the implementation of a stunting prevention programme and operational research project in Badakhshan province. Due to resource limitations, the start of activities was delayed from January to October 2020. WFP conducted formative research to inform the design of the project's social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategy to promote improved maternal, infant and young child

nutrition, with results expected in 2021. Small amounts of RUSF and Super Cereal were used to support the formative research for this project by conducting an acceptability test for the SNF to make adherence to the project more likely.

WFP completed the baseline assessment for the research component. With additional resources secured, the pilot intervention and operational research are anticipated to continue in 2021 with a possible scale up in 2022 depending on resourcing.

### *School feeding programme*

WFP continued its school feeding programme in 2020 in collaboration with the Ministry of Education. WFP provided high energy biscuits (HEB) to primary school girls and boys, and fortified vegetable oil to primary school girls as monthly take-home rations during school closure periods. The latter was provided to increase girls' retention, encourage attendance and reduce gender disparity. In October 2020, schools in Afghanistan were reopened and WFP resumed the school feeding programme onsite.

WFP rolled out a pilot programme providing conditional cash incentives for secondary school girls, aimed at reducing the high dropout rates among girls in locations with the lowest levels of girls' school enrolment. Following school closures and to reduce protection risks, WFP cash assistance was provided to the caregivers of targeted students until schools reopened in October. This was complemented by a social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) component aimed at promoting girls' education among parents and communities, which continued for caregivers at cash distribution sites during school closures.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Public Health, UNICEF and WHO, WFP provided technical and financial support to the school-based national deworming campaign integrated with mass iron folate supplementation for adolescent girls.

WFP worked on building the analytical basis for articulating its future strategy in school health and nutrition in line with WFP's corporate School Feeding Strategy 2020-2030. This work will continue into 2021.

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

WFP nearly doubled targets by providing MAM treatment to a million children and PLW. This is partly due to a scale-up of WFP's programme to 30 provinces from the target of 25, in line with the Nutrition Cluster prioritization exercise, as well as increasing needs due to COVID-19's impacts. While WFP successfully scaled up the programme's reach, a small reduction in coverage was observed compared to 2019 as WFP used limited resources to extend support to additional priority provinces. WFP met all recommended SPHERE standards for the MAM treatment programme.

There was an improvement in the default rate and recovery rate among children due to the improved ready-to-use supplementary food pipeline and scale-up of community outreach by mobile health teams which ensured beneficiaries' participation, despite an initial reduction in attendance at the pandemic's outset. Fewer PLW were reached through the prevention of acute malnutrition programme than planned due to the shortfalls of SNF. WFP exceeded the target number of children under the MAM prevention programme due to increased needs and timely resourcing. In the last quarter of 2020, due to the lean season and reduced income-generating opportunities, there was a deterioration in the proportion of PLW who consumed a diverse diet and food rich in Vitamin A and protein.

Given resource limitations, primary school feeding was implemented in only three of 11 planned provinces and fewer primary schoolchildren were reached through onsite and take-home school feeding than planned. However, more primary school children were assisted compared to 2019. In addition, there was an increase in attendance rates, a decrease in the dropout rate and a 33 percent increase in enrolment of primary school children compared to 2019.[4] High enrolment rates suggest WFP's assistance, particularly vegetable oil for girls, encouraged enrolment and attendance, including among absentees. The retention rate exceeded 100 percent given growing enrolment, with a higher number of children in school at the end of the school year than the beginning.

Although the pilot cash programme for secondary schoolgirls was implemented at a smaller scale than planned due to resource limitations, the foundations were laid for a scale-up in 2021.

Due to school closures, the national school-based deworming campaign was delayed and did not reach the planned number of students. Nonetheless, the first phase of the campaign reached 3.6 million students in 2020 and is planned to be completed in March-April 2021.

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

The pandemic and ensuing international border closures increased lead times for internationally procured food commodities, resulting in severe disruption to WFP's pipeline, particularly for SuperCereal and vegetable oil. Although the situation gradually normalized by the end of 2020, WFP is exploring alternative corridors and sourcing to mitigate these disruptions and ensure the continuity of WFP's nutrition programmes.





An initial decline in MAM treatment programme admissions was observed as COVID-19 sensitization messages led people to avoid health facilities due to fear of the virus. WFP worked with partners to scale up the number and reach of mobile health teams to ensure continued screening, assistance provision and monitoring. The success of this approach is demonstrated by the reduced default rate and increased recovery rate among children compared to 2019.

### GaM-M

Gender and age were fully integrated into and were a primary focus of activities under Strategic Outcome 3. This is reflected in the GaM-M code 4, indicating that Strategic Objective 3 contributes 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



Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP aimed at strengthening food systems by making them more resilient and ensuring people have access to fortified, nutritious food products. WFP supported food systems through its wheat and soya value chains and flour fortification programming.

Although Strategic Outcome 4 activities were better funded compared to 2019, activities were affected by low levels and short-term funding. The timing and short-term availability of funding resulted in a delayed start or rushed implementation of some activities, leading to prioritization of value chain activities that were feasible only in the short funding window available.

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

To implement value chain activities, WFP worked in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), the Ministry of Public Health, the Afghanistan Fortified Flour Millers' Association (AFFPA), soy processors, farmer associations and wheat farmers to ensure production and processing linkages. WFP also directly implemented activities in collaboration with cooperating partners. Partnership with the Government encouraged the shared responsibility and ownership of government-supported activities by local communities.

### *National Flour Fortification Initiative*

To increase access to and intake of micronutrients among the general public and vulnerable populations assisted by WFP, WFP supported the fortification of wheat flour, the most widely consumed staple food, with essential vitamins and minerals. WFP's support included the provision of premix, fortification equipment, technical support trainings and monitoring support to the Ministry of Public Health facilitated through a tripartite agreement between the Ministry, AFFPA and WFP. WFP supported the Ministry of Public Health in developing a strategy for the enforcement of national food fortification regulations, which will aim to ensure sustained compliance with the national fortification regulations through a public-private partnership, with the leadership of relevant government authorities. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and public gathering restrictions, stakeholder consultations on the development of the fortification enforcement strategy could not be finalized and will continue in 2021.

### *Wheat value chain*

WFP continued wheat value chain projects in five provinces in the east, north and north-east regions. WFP provided technical assistance to farmers, agricultural equipment and inputs (e.g. certified wheat seeds, fertilizers, construction of irrigations canals, establishment of greenhouses), capacity strengthening trainings on the management of farmer cooperatives, hygiene, nutrition, and pre and post-harvest trainings and dairy training and equipment to female farmers. In total 1.4 km of irrigation canals were constructed as planned, turning 1,350 ha of rainfed land into irrigated land benefiting around 1,130 smallholder farmers. Activities were expanded to new geographical areas in Badakhshan province. According to an assessment by the Department of Agriculture in Samangan province in early 2020, there was a 50 percent increase in smallholder farmers' productivity compared to previous years.

### *Soya value chain*

Building on previous efforts to make soya a viable crop in Afghanistan, WFP supported MAIL through the Agricultural Research Institute of Afghanistan (ARIA) to produce 10 mt of certified seed, which were then provided to smallholder farmers to increase yields and product acceptability by processors.

To enhance demand for soya products and increase consumption, WFP supported the implementation of a social marketing and communication campaign to increase awareness and enhance profitability of the soya value chain in three provinces. This was strengthened by the creation of a sustainable market that met quality standards for the local supply of soya flour for WFP's humanitarian response activities. WFP facilitated market linkages between smallholder farmers and soy processors by signing conditional agreements with wheat soy flour suppliers to source their soy flour from eligible processors who had committed to procuring raw soybean locally from farmers in the programme.

The production of certified soya seed was affected by floods and extreme heat in Kapisa and Nangarhar provinces, respectively, which significantly reduced yields. The COVID-19 pandemic and movement restrictions slowed or temporarily halted activities between May and September 2020 including farmer trainings, equipment purchase and cooperating partner and government support. WFP obtained a no-cost extension to enable the completion of activities put on hold by movement restrictions at the start of the pandemic. The political transition in 2020 also resulted in changes in the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock management, which led to delays in planning for some activities.

### *Strategic Outcome 4 review*

In 2019, WFP contracted a consulting firm to review Strategic Outcome 4 activities to identify opportunities for strengthening WFP's support to enhance food systems and value chains. The review recommendations highlighted the importance of government institutions' engagement through ensuring their direct involvement and leadership and forming public-private partnerships. The review underscored the need for nationwide public and institutional awareness-raising to increase understanding, value and demand for locally produced foods as well as increasing accessibility of fortified nutritious foods by strengthening the value chain. Based on these findings, WFP adjusted the design of the soya value chain project in 2020. Meanwhile, a review of the local production of specialized nutritious foods recommended the suspension of plans for direct involvement in local production of specialised nutritious food in favour of outsourcing to private investors ready to absorb associated risks.

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

In support of the National Flour Fortification Initiative, WFP provided 38 large-scale flour millers in six provinces with premix, fortification equipment and training to produce 150,000 mt of fortified wheat flour, of which 90,000 mt was procured by WFP for its humanitarian response activities. This represents a 20 percent increase in the production of fortified nutritious foods compared to 2019.

Under the wheat value chain activities, WFP provided technical support to all 9,300 smallholder farmers planned in 2020, including 1,800 women in the form of greenhouses, training on vegetable growing, vegetable processing and market linkages. The number of trainings and workshops in 2020 exceeded the plan, with 27 trainings provided to farmer organizations and soya seed producing companies on wheat and soya processing and value chain development.

Out of the total 9,300 smallholder farmers supported, WFP provided 2,500 smallholder soya farmers with certified seeds, fertilizer and equipment to increase their productivity in eight provinces through soya farmers associations. Of these, 800 rural women received nutrition training on soya recipes to improve household diets. In addition, the associations received threshers and assistance with repairs.

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

High-level engagement with government and private sector stakeholders is key in facilitating policy reform, such as developing an enforcement strategy for fortification in national regulation. For fortification and value chain activities to be sustainable, strong engagement from the Government and private sector is paramount to creating an enabling environment that enforces policy while maintaining profitability.

Supporting value chains for nutritious food requires attention to the interlinked components of supply, demand and consumption. Agricultural value chain projects require support throughout the pre-planting and post-harvest season to ensure linkages throughout the value chain, from seed production to consumption. In 2020, wheat value chain projects were affected by a short funding cycle that limited all components to six months and led to a narrower focus on cultivation and post-harvest components with limited time to obtain the required inputs and equipment for all project areas.

Timing is critical in agricultural value chains. Implementation experience showed that due to agriculture seasonality, timely input distribution allows farmers to effectively plan for cultivation and prepare through fertilizer application and

water catchment, hence reducing the risk of poor yields.

### GaM-M

Gender was integrated into the implementation of activities under Strategic Outcome 4, evidenced by the GaM-M code of 3. WFP targeted both male and female farmers through its work to strengthen wheat and soya value chains. Specific activities were 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 the 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



The infographic consists of two columns. The left column features a blue icon of a document with a checkmark. The text describes WFP's technical assistance to the Government's COVID-19 relief program (REACH), which will provide basic food or cash baskets to 4.1 million households (90% of the population) with incomes of USD 2-a-day or less. The right column features a blue icon of a person under a shelter. The text describes WFP's technical assistance to the design of the social safety net Drought Early Warning, Early Finance and Early Action, which will cover 500,000 of the most vulnerable households in 78 drought-prone districts.

Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP ensured a nationally-led framing of WFP's strategic results, allowing for contributions to zero hunger policy coherence, development of shock-responsive social safety nets and emergency response systems, and support to Afghanistan's longer-term transition to peace and 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*

#### *Support to AFSeN-A*

The Afghanistan Food Security and Nutrition Agenda (AFSeN-A) is a multi-stakeholder platform coordinating national efforts towards zero hunger and advocacy for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2. In 2020, in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), WFP continued to provide technical and financial support to AFSeN-A and supported the implementation of its five-year strategic plan. AFSeN-A emphasized actions around the humanitarian, development and peace nexus and coordinated the development of the National Fortification Enforcement Strategy.

The AFSeN-A Secretariat's long-term plan is to transition into a fully-fledged, government-funded unit. However, AFSeN-A remains subject to changes in the political landscape and advocacy remains critical for integrating it into a permanent government structure. In the context of unpredictable funding and declining aid, AFSeN-A will continue needing external funding in the foreseeable future.

#### *ANPDF II*

Through the Afghanistan National Peace and Development Plan II (ANPDF II) 2021-2025, the Government has committed to achieving the 2030 Agenda and to an inclusive Afghan-owned and Afghan-led peace process. The ANPDF II reinforces the Government's commitment towards zero hunger and aims to improve service delivery around a range of national priority programmes to help build citizens' trust. The Geneva Pledging Conference in November highlighted member states' commitment to support Afghanistan in its ambitious development agenda, reflected in ANPDF II.

Together with partners from the AFSeN-A network, WFP engaged in preparatory work for the ANPDF II by advocating for SDG 2 to be recognized as a key national priority. WFP will continue to support the implementation of the national priority programmes to strengthen disaster preparedness and response as well as the delivery of nutrition services and safety net programmes.

#### *Supporting national social protection responses to the COVID-19 crisis*

WFP has supported the World Bank in the design of the Government's COVID-19 relief to Afghan Communities and Households (REACH) – also known as *Dastarkhan-e-Milli* – which will provide basic food or cash baskets to the 4.1 million households (an estimated 90 percent of households nationwide) with incomes of USD 2 a day or less. WFP's support

centred on the selection of transfer modalities and food baskets, the procurement of food and operational delivery and the advocacy for nationwide coverage to ensure that no one is left behind. The COVID-19 relief will be followed by a longer-term programme to establish zero hunger safety nets and social protection systems to support recovery and resilience.

#### *Establishing zero hunger and shock-responsive social protection systems*

WFP, together with the World Bank and FAO, has supported the Government by strengthening the design of adaptive safety nets to contribute towards establishing social protection and resilience systems. The prototype for the Drought Early Warning, Early Finance and Early Action (ENETAWF, meaning 'resilience' in Dari) programme has now been finalized after two years of discussions and is expected to be approved in early 2021.

Under ENETAWF, the Government will cover 500,000 of the most chronically and seasonally food insecure households in 78 drought-prone districts. The programme will build on the Citizen's Charter Priority Programme, managed by the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) and will strengthen links with early warning and disaster-risk financing to expand horizontally and vertically to enhance anticipatory actions. WFP's focus has been on strengthening the programme's shock-responsiveness, making it nutrition-sensitive and enhancing the drought early warning system by leveraging its analytical capacity on food security and shocks and digital platforms such as PRISM and SCOPE.

WFP provided technical expertise to the MRRD, which houses the Citizen's Charter Management Information System (MIS) in the area of beneficiary registration, including biometric information and transfer management. The goal is to identify gaps in the current MIS and to develop a road map to strengthen national capacities with the long-term aim to move towards a government-owned social registry. Discussions are ongoing to assess how WFP is best placed to support national efforts either through the direct provision of SCOPE as a temporary platform to support registration or by providing technical support for a different MIS platform.

Together with UNICEF and the International Labour Organization (ILO), WFP is playing a convening role in the establishment and functioning of a UN Inter-Agency Social Protection Working Group and supporting the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs to develop a social protection policy, which will guide future social protection programmes.

#### *Humanitarian-development-peace nexus*

WFP is partnering with the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) to operationalize the nexus approach across the Country Strategic Plan (CSP). This work will help to articulate WFP's contribution towards stability and peace and develop a theory of change that embeds conflict-sensitivity into its activities. This will be used to develop new approaches, partnerships and indicators to measure WFP's contribution towards the nexus in Afghanistan.

The first stage of the nexus work has focused on conducting a political and economic analysis of areas relevant to the triple nexus in Afghanistan to identify key drivers of vulnerabilities and conflict, national capacities and gaps, and security and operational risks. The analysis was presented as an input to the UN Common Country Assessment, to inform common approaches that contribute towards nexus building among UN partners in preparation for the new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

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

The Government's responses to the pandemic have emphasized social protection measures and accelerated actions to establish a social protection system for the future. WFP has also supported the design of the Government's emergency relief strategy and the design of the Government's social protection measures to respond to the COVID-19 crisis, which prioritize addressing food insecurity and hunger and ensure a long-term recovery. WFP continues to commission research studies to influence national priorities and programmes. Research activities have focused on areas that are nationally aligned and support longer-term priorities to address fragility, such as youth and employment and the nexus. These will inform the selection of operational tools and programmatic approaches in preparation for the next CSP.

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

Political uncertainty and the COVID-19 pandemic have made coordination of capacity strengthening activities challenging and slowed the pace of reform. Recovery is expected to take several years, and lower aid and escalating conflict can easily reverse hard-fought development gains.

COVID-19 has exposed the fragility of the government systems to respond to national emergencies, and the need for a national safety net with strong delivery mechanisms to support vulnerable households to cope with income losses during economic shocks and crises. In the absence of these and in the face of lingering conflict, vulnerable people will continue to rely on humanitarian assistance. The pandemic has accelerated the focus on social protection measures as a key tool to assist vulnerable groups and respond to crises.



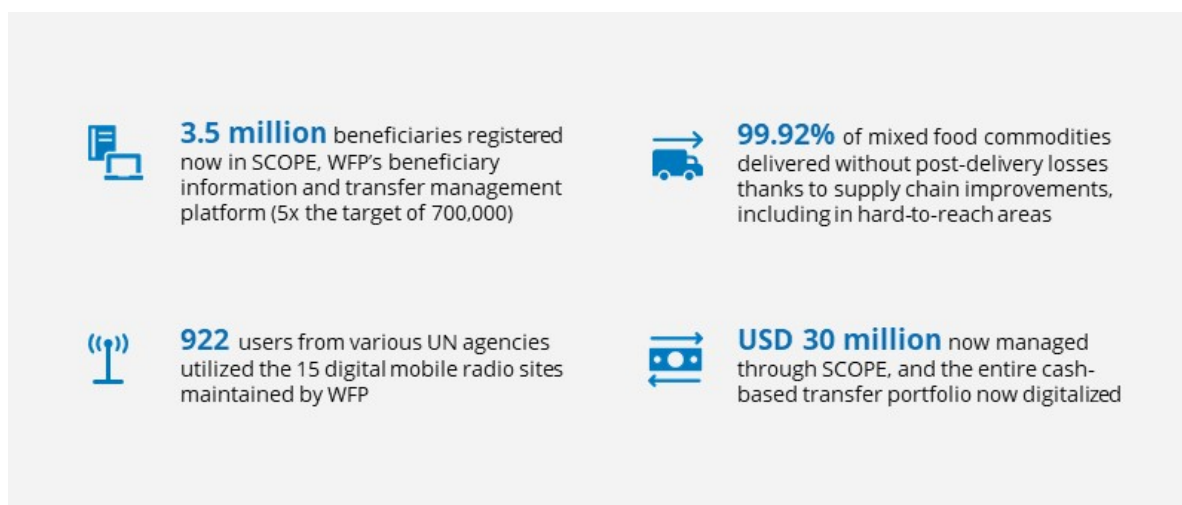


**GaM-M:**

WFP's approach to gender, age, protection and persons with disability are incorporated into activities under Strategic Outcome 5 as evidenced by the GaM-M code of 4. WFP has advocated for the inclusion of households headed by women, children, elderly people, and persons with disability, to inform the Government's COVID-19 relief and future safety nets programmes. WFP has also advocated to ensure that vulnerable groups without a national ID can benefit from social protection measures and that emergency response reaches vulnerable groups across the country, including in the hardest-to-reach areas.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
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



Through Strategic Outcome 6 activities, WFP enables the Government and the humanitarian and development community to respond 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.

### Progress on activities

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

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

WFP registered over 3.5 million beneficiaries in SCOPE and fully digitalized its cash-based transfer (CBT) portfolio through smart card use and mobile money delivery mechanisms. The digitalization of CBT has shown significant progress compared to earlier years and Afghanistan is the first country office in the region managing its entire cash operations through SCOPE.

WFP supported the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriations and the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development on the creation of a social registry of vulnerable populations for the Government's social protection programmes, such as the Early Warning, Early Finance and Early Action (ENETAWF) project. Moreover, the SCOPE-CODA pilot, a conditional on-demand assistance for nutrition treatment was also launched in 2020 together with the Ministry of Public Health and UNICEF. The aim is to digitalize the integrated management of acute malnutrition programmes. WFP further contributed to SDG 17 by safely sharing beneficiaries' data in SCOPE with humanitarian partners.

#### *ICT*

WFP provided VHF digital mobile radio network services and telecom support to UN agencies through a Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) that covers service delivery, telecom equipment setup, radio programming, procurements process assistance and protocol process support, and ensures full cost recovery. Moreover, WFP in collaboration with the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS) worked on the Radio Room consolidation project as well as the implementation of the Telecommunication Security Standard (TESS) mission 2019 report recommendations, to ensure efficient ICT service delivery during emergencies.

#### *Supply Chain*

In 2020, WFP supported the implementation of food assistance activities by purchasing 120,622 mt (worth USD 64.7 million) of food commodities, of which 64 percent was locally purchased. WFP processed purchase orders worth USD 34.0 million for cash-based transfers and USD 27.6 million worth of goods and services, piloted the local procurement of 181 mt of fortified wheat soy flour, and contracted more than 100 retailers to expand the provision of cash-based assistance.

WFP delivered a total of 117,200 mt of mixed food commodities to cooperating partners for further distribution in 333 destinations, including hard-to-reach districts. WFP also delivered USD 2.1 million worth of food through retailers. Despite prevailing insecurity, only 95 mt of post-delivery losses occurred, representing just 0.08 percent of the total tonnage transported. Successful deliveries were enabled through augmentation of WFP's fleet capacity, which led to reduced interference by non-state armed groups (NSAG). In 2020, WFP leased 40 additional Kamaz trucks from the global fleet hub and strategically allocated them in field offices across the country, enabling effective transport and access to an increased number of destinations.

WFP continued to support humanitarian and government agencies with the provision of services and technical assistance in the areas of logistics and engineering through 13 service level agreements. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP Supply Chain established and led the Logistics Working Group which was instrumental in addressing challenges related to transport corridors, border crossings points and customs clearance.

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

Throughout 2020, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), managed by WFP, performed flights to 22 destinations across Afghanistan, as well as to and from Doha through the international airbridge, serving 152 organizations. UNHAS served and provided air transportation to 12,811 humanitarian workers (55 percent NGOs, 32 percent UN agencies, 13 percent diplomatic missions, donors and others) and transported 48 mt of light humanitarian cargo (medicine, vaccines, medical emergency supply and equipment). In addition, it performed 10 medical evacuations, seven of which were COVID-19 patients from humanitarian organizations and evacuated 12 security personnel due to high-security risk concerns.

UNHAS in Afghanistan is now equipped with two isolation chambers. These isolation chambers are installed onboard the aircraft for COVID-19 medical evacuations.

UNHAS received enough funds to cover the costs of operation in 2020. Due to travel restrictions and low demand for flights, cost recovery obtained was 35 percent less than what was expected.

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

In 2020, WFP's registration of over 3.5 million beneficiaries in SCOPE, exceeded the planned figure of 700,000 by five times. Having now fully digitalized its entire CBT portfolio, the overall number of registered beneficiaries surpassed 6 million, compared to 2019 when SCOPE only covered half of CBT beneficiaries. This has resulted in the management of over USD 30 million through SCOPE, ensuring transparency and accountability and maximizing the effectiveness and efficiency of the process. WFP also supported the Government on the conceptualization and creation of a social registry of vulnerable populations and launched the SCOPE-CODA pilot, a conditional on-demand assistance for nutrition treatment.

WFP provided VHF digital mobile radio network services in Faizabad, Herat, Jalalabad, Kabul, Kandahar and Mazar and maintained a total of 15 such sites for service delivery, assisting 922 users from various UN agencies within Afghanistan during the past year. WFP also operationalized 19 telecom towers countrywide and identified 19 ICT common services, which were registered in the Business Operations Strategy (BOS) V.02 platform.

The movement restrictions across the country due to COVID-19 prevented UNHAS from meeting its target of 2,000 passengers per month, thus resulting in an almost 50 percent reduction of passengers in comparison to 2019. UNHAS launched four types of surveys in order to collect user feedback on service improvement and identification of needs and demands. Some 850 users responded in these surveys and the user satisfaction rate was 87 percent. In addition, UNHAS conducted two user group and one steering group committee meetings, to discuss various operational issues and receive valuable feedback.

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

In areas under NSAG control, registration of beneficiaries in SCOPE and collection of biometric data remained a challenge. Although several rounds of negotiations have taken place, to this day, in most areas under NSAG control, WFP was not granted permission to use biometric registration. Therefore, data is primarily collected on paper or by using excel tables and later digitalized.

In addition to access challenges, biometric data collection was suspended for three months due to the risk of COVID-19 transmission. This resulted in difficulties in the identification and deduplication of beneficiaries. With some precautionary measures and where feasible, WFP resumed data collection in September and reassured transparency and accountability in delivery of assistance.

There have been internet and GSM disruptions and coverage issues throughout the whole of 2020 and a prolonged clearance process with the Government for the purchase of new telecom equipment.



Due to restrictions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP experienced operational constraints in the purchase and transport of food from international markets, especially through the Karachi corridor. This resulted in delayed attainment of exemption certificates from ministries and delayed customs clearance and transport of consignments from Karachi port to Afghanistan.

### 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.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
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

Afghanistan ranks 157th out of 189 countries on the 2020 Gender Inequality Index. Approximately one-third of girls are married before the age of 18, limiting their educational, livelihood and leadership opportunities. The prevalence of gender-based violence in the country is high, with most cases driven by socio-cultural beliefs, values and practices. More than half of married women aged 15 to 49 have experienced emotional, physical or sexual violence from a spouse, a situation exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

During 2020, WFP continued to encourage women's participation and decision-making in livelihood and asset creation activities to help them gain new skills and increase household income. In line with COVID-19 restrictions, WFP ensured that women could access asset creation opportunities within their homesteads, including kitchen gardening, greenhouses, nurseries, hydroponics and mushroom cultivation. This helped households headed by women to access nutritious diets and to sell surplus in local markets. In vocational skills training activities, WFP focused on assisting women and girls in urban areas through kitchen gardening, food processing, tailoring, carpet weaving, bag making and embroidery.

High retention and attendance rates and an increase of over 90 percent in girls' enrolment compared to 2019, suggest that WFP's primary school feeding for girls under Strategic Outcome 3 encouraged families to send and keep girls in school. Post-distribution monitoring in August 2020 of WFP's cash-based transfer programme for secondary schoolgirls indicated that 97 percent of households found the cash helpful in enabling girls' education. Households reported that the incentive motivated families to enrol their daughters in school, encouraged girls who had dropped out to return to school, and increased girls' financial independence and ability to cover the cost of school expenses such as stationery, school bags, shoes and clothes.

Value chain interventions under Strategic Outcome 4 mobilized women from smallholder farmer households to form self-help groups to establish small animal projects and dairy farming initiatives supported by home-gardening and vegetable processing, through greenhouses provided by WFP. 2,100 rural women in five provinces were supported under WFP's wheat value chain work, while 800 women received training in eight provinces under WFP's soya value chain work.

Gender was highlighted throughout all phases of emergency response projects under Strategic Outcome 1. WFP's partners ensured the presence of male and female staff to facilitate beneficiary identification and selection and distribution of assistance. Distribution sites were set up to respect local culture and traditions, including separate waiting areas and distribution lines for women and men. WFP ensured female staff were available to support SCOPE registrations, supporting female beneficiaries' access to assistance. This focus on hiring female staff will also encourage gender parity in the WFP workforce. Although still below target, the number of female staff in the country office increased from 51 in 2015 to 92 in 2020. In addition, trainings were delivered for 300 WFP and partner staff on the integration of gender in programme design and proposals, gender responsive monitoring and the gender and age marker to strengthen gender mainstreaming in WFP's operations.

**Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. 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 continued adhering to best practices to ensure that despite challenging circumstances, affected communities can reach humanitarian organizations to share their views and seek assistance. WFP implemented mechanisms and provided capacity strengthening to staff and partners to ensure interactions between communities and WFP do not cause harm and that WFP's operations are implemented with respect for the dignity of affected populations.

In 2020, WFP continued the rollout and implementation of the Right Way Guidelines, a set of Strategic Objective-specific checklists enabling WFP staff, cooperating partners and third-party monitors to ensure protection, accountability to affected populations, as well as protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and gender-based violence. WFP completed trainings for all field offices, cooperating partners and third-party monitors, except for SCOPE partners for Kabul Area Office for whom training has been delayed due to COVID-19. The checklists are now being implemented by partners on a voluntary basis and will become mandatory in 2021.

To better understand the protection risks associated with the introduction of a cash incentive for secondary schoolgirls' attendance, WFP conducted a rapid protection assessment to ensure risks linked to assistance were foreseen and mitigation measures implemented. The survey indicated the need for close communication with government and other authorities to ensure the safety of financial service providers transporting cash distributions, as well as for sensitization to ensure parents attend distributions as planned so as not to delay the provision of assistance.

WFP remained an active member of the wider humanitarian fora in Afghanistan to ensure its participation and contribution at the inter-agency level. WFP remained a member of the Afghanistan Protection Cluster, board member of Awaaz (the Afghanistan Inter-Agency Call Center), the newly established Accountability to Affected Population Working Group (replacing the previous Community Engagement Working Group), and the Data Responsibility Working Group which aims at collective accountability on data sharing. WFP also provided financial and technical support to the Inter-Agency PSEA Taskforce, hosted the international PSEA coordinator, and developed an internal PSEA working group that led training through newly-appointed PSEA focal points in each field office.

To better ensure accountability to affected populations amid restrictions resulting from the pandemic, WFP maintained normal operations of the existing Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM). The 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. Two national female operators were available to respond in both national languages (Dari and Pashto). The CFM responded to 4,931 calls in 2020, of which 1,255 were from female callers and 3,672 from male callers. This indicates a significant rise in the number of cases registered (1,132 cases more than the previous year), including an increase in the number of female callers (from 570 calls in 2019 to 1,255 calls in 2020). This increase has been consistent in the recent few years and can be attributed to increased familiarity of the affected populations with the CFM and the level of trust it has achieved in recent years due to the timely resolution of cases and responses provided. The majority of calls registered by the CFM were requests for assistance, reflecting the increasingly challenging food security situation faced by many households in 2020. The CFM now has an online dashboard, which provided analytical data on the calls received and was updated on a monthly basis. The CFM has also been fully standardized through the SugarCRM database and will be integrated with SCOPE in 2021.

Following the provision of information on the purpose of beneficiary data collection and storage, informed consent from all beneficiaries was obtained and recorded by cooperating partners before beneficiaries' registration in SCOPE.

To the extent that monitoring data collection was possible in 2020, and despite the pandemic and conflict situation in the country, the vast majority of beneficiaries reported that they received assistance from WFP and its partners without any safety challenges. WFP's post-distribution data indicates that over 90 percent of beneficiaries in WFP's emergency response, asset creation and vocational skills training activities received assistance without experiencing safety challenges in 2020.

Almost 69 percent of beneficiaries asked reported that WFP assistance and programmes were dignified. This figure is particularly low and can be explained primarily by problems with crowd control, as indicated by focus group discussions. In response to this, WFP will continue in 2021 to strengthen the implementation of the Right Way Guidelines which provide instructions on crowd control and consideration of health protocols.

In a year where affected populations faced a multidimensional crisis due to conflict and natural hazards, exacerbated by COVID-19, post-distribution monitoring found that over 90 percent of beneficiaries of WFP's emergency response

and vocational skills training activities reported having unhindered access to WFP programmes. This is mainly due to the business operation continuity plan (BCP) developed at the beginning of the pandemic restrictions, and the contribution of the Access Working Group to ensuring access for WFP and its partners to reach people in need.

With regards to information provision to people assisted by WFP, post-distribution monitoring data indicates that during 2020 there was a decline in the proportion of vocational skills training beneficiaries who reported being informed about their entitlements, the duration of the assistance, and eligibility criteria to receive assistance. Meanwhile, only 30 percent of beneficiaries assisted through WFP's emergency response operation under SO1 reported being similarly informed. A factor that contributed to these low figures, was that information sharing-sessions for large groups of people usually conducted before the start of distribution were not possible in 2020 due to COVID-19 safety and health protocols. These low figures can also be attributed to the short-term nature of these activities. Baselines and follow-ups for the proportion of beneficiaries informed under SO1 were conducted with different beneficiary groups, and so cannot be compared. WFP is working on alternative solutions, including launching a web-based SMS campaign through WFP's RapidPro platform, to send out bulk SMS to targeted recipients and ensure increased access to information.



## **Environment: Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment**

Prolonged conflict and violence, coupled with floods, avalanches and widespread droughts have had a devastating impact on Afghanistan's nature and environment. According to the Air Quality Index (AQI) and the World Health Organization (WHO), deaths due to environmental risks constitute 26 percent of all deaths in Afghanistan.[1] Based on WHO data, it is estimated that household air pollution causes over 27,000 deaths per year in Afghanistan, whereas ambient air pollution (outdoor) causes over 11,000 deaths annually.[2]

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 as an energy source as much as possible. In 2020, WFP completed a 50 kVA solar power project to reduce fuel usage in Faizabad, which contributed to saving approximately 10,480 kg of CO<sub>2</sub> monthly based on WFP's standard formula for estimating CO<sub>2</sub> savings. In 2021, WFP plans to complete a similar project with the same capacity in Kandahar in the interest of running the area office on pure green energy.

Furthermore, in Herat, where local weather conditions are favourable for using solar and wind power, WFP installed a 35 kW off-grid solar and wind power system. This saved 782 mt of carbon dioxide during the reporting period — the equivalent of removing 62,643 WFP cars for one day. Planting of lawns in Herat and Mazar field offices as well as in the ICON compound in Kabul have also taken place in 2020 with a view to minimizing urban heat islands.

In addition, WFP distributed 100 solar mobile cubes with 1.5 kW capacity to produce enough energy for staff during the COVID-19 restrictions, to enable staff to work remotely and maintain business continuity. Similar solar cubes were also distributed to various partners for use in remote locations for beneficiary registration via laptops.

Moreover, in 2020, the ICON compound, which currently accommodates four UN agencies, was connected to city power, minimizing the use of diesel generator power and resulting in an estimated reduction of approximately 82,530 kg of CO<sub>2</sub> per month. Currently, almost 50 percent of power is generated from the government grid power. Highly efficient energy-saving lights, air conditioners, and regular generator overhauling were also installed as well as water dispensers inside the accommodation building, which have significantly reduced the use of plastic bottles.

# Data Notes

## Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] Afghanistan FSAC Cluster, "Seasonal Food Security Analysis", September, 2020 (Unpublished)

[2] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), Afghanistan, "IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis", August 2020 – March 2021, Issued in November 2020. Note that this is based on Flowminder population figures.

[3] UNOCHA, Afghanistan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021, Issued December 2020

[4] Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Reference Group on Risk, Early Warning and Preparedness and the European Commission, INFORM Risk Index 2020

[5] Afghanistan's National Environmental Protection Agency, WFP and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (2019) "Climate Change in Afghanistan: What Does it Mean For Rural Livelihoods and Food Security?"

[6] GermanWatch, Global Climate Risk Index, 2013

## Strategic outcome 01

Further information on the Gender and Age Marker can be found here:

<https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>

[1] The figure for the overall population was collected through the national pre-lean season assessment in January 2020.

## Strategic outcome 02

Due to COVID-19, follow-up surveys for VST beneficiaries surveyed in Herat in 2019 could not be completed.

Conditional seasonal support beneficiaries are represented as general distribution beneficiaries as in the indicator table.

## Strategic outcome 03

A small number of beneficiaries appear as assisted under the stunting prevention programme. Since commodities were used for the acceptability test for the pilot, a low number of beneficiaries reached appear in the data table for this activity due to automatic calculation in WFP's online data management system.

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 only in the data table row regarding take-home rations. Meanwhile the planned figure of 330,000 beneficiaries to receive onsite school feeding reflects the planned number of both girls and boys to be reached.

The planned and actual beneficiary figures for take-home in-kind 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.

Similarly, the planned and actual beneficiary figures for girls receiving cash-based transfers through the school feeding programme include the number of schoolgirls receiving cash-based transfers as well as two household members per participant.

[4] School attendance, retention and dropout rates are calculated based on data collected from schools during the period of the year in which they were open.

## Strategic outcome 04

Indicator C.4\*.1:

- 38 actual/43 planned: Relates to the flour fortification programme indicating the number of large-scale wheat flour mills which received support in the form of premix, fortification equipment and training.
- 1,800 actual/1,800 planned: Relates to wheat value chain and indicates 1,800 women farmers who received support in the form of greenhouses, training on vegetable growing, vegetable processing and market linkages. This additional indicator was used separately from Indicator F.1.53 due to lack of additional indicators allowing gender disaggregation.

Indicator C.5\*.2:

- 27 actual/20 planned: Relates to total number of training sessions conducted under SO4 (8 training sessions for soya farmers associations – 4 training sessions for soya seed producing companies and 15 training sessions for smallholder wheat farmer organisations)

Indicator F.1.53:

- 7,500 actual/9,300 planned: Relates to the total number of smallholder farmers supported under SO4 projects (5,000 who received support under wheat value chain activities in the form of agricultural inputs and trainings, and 2,500 who received support under soya value chain activities, including 100 farmers who received foundation seeds and 800 women who received soya beans and soya flour as well as training on preparation soya recipes through health and nutrition workshops).

## Strategic outcome 05

In 2020, WFP capacity strengthening contributed to the enhancement of three national food security and nutrition policies and programmes:

1. WFP supported the development of Afghanistan's National Peace and Development Framework for 2021-25 (ANPDF II) to give visibility to SDG 2 on Zero Hunger.
2. WFP supported the development of the Government's COVID-19 relief programme, known as Dastarkhan-e-Milli. WFP's support centred on the selection of transfer modalities and food baskets, the procurement of food and operational delivery issues and the advocacy for nationwide coverage of the programme in the interest of ensuring no one is left behind.
3. Together with the World Bank and FAO, WFP supported the Government in the development of the Famine Action Mechanism prototype that will create new shock responsive safety nets and strengthen national systems for early warning, finance and action.

## Environment

[1] WHO, <http://www.emro.who.int/afg/programmes/eh.html#:~:text=In%20Afghanistan%2C%20it%20is%20estimated,over%2011%20000%20deaths%20annually.&text=Women%20and%20children%20are%20at,at%20home%20more%20than%20men>.

[2] WHO, <http://www.emro.who.int/afg/programmes/eh.html#:~:text=In%20Afghanistan%2C%20it%20is%20estimated,over%2011%20000%20deaths%20annually.&text=Women%20and%20children%20are%20at,at%20home%20more%20than%20men>

Given recent changes to the methodology of the environment indicator, no partnership agreements have undergone environmental and social risk screening yet.

## 2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			29.9	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	511,184	532,048	1,043,232	7,302,624
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	3,469,503	3,611,115	7,080,618	11,328,989
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			5.13	2018	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	128,606	133,856	262,462	1,837,234
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	2,100	7,200	9,300	65,100
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					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	2	45	47	926,750
						Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			5,315	



**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
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	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	205	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\$	207,729	100,000
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$	709,505,170	2018	Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	386,000	200,000

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	5,187,280	4,455,953	86%
	female	5,020,875	4,568,608	91%
	total	10,208,155	9,024,561	88%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	341,656	436,589	128%
	female	341,656	473,397	139%
	total	683,312	909,986	133%
24-59 months	male	823,631	687,771	84%
	female	722,029	677,906	94%
	total	1,545,660	1,365,677	88%
5-11 years	male	1,101,802	817,355	74%
	female	915,639	811,054	89%
	total	2,017,441	1,628,409	81%
12-17 years	male	818,415	586,662	72%
	female	668,084	510,872	76%
	total	1,486,499	1,097,534	74%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
18-59 years	male	1,864,184	1,741,595	93%
	female	2,190,704	1,952,317	89%
	total	4,054,888	3,693,912	91%
60+ years	male	237,592	185,981	78%
	female	182,763	143,062	78%
	total	420,355	329,043	78%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	9,638,155	8,222,922	85%
Refugee	70,000	70,290	100%
Returnee	150,000	134,695	90%
IDP	350,000	596,655	170%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	388,150	294,994	76%
Nutrition Prevention	192,000	262,469	136%
Nutrition Treatment	545,000	1,043,232	191%
School Meal	702,000	343,248	48%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	8,381,005	7,080,618	84%

## 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	109,745	79,204	72%
High Energy Biscuits	112	201	178%
LNS	0	115	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	0%
Iodised Salt	2,257	932	41%
Vegetable Oil	10,855	3,351	31%
Split Peas	19,700	6,435	33%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Wheat Flour	21,934	10,785	49%
LNS	0	58	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	0%
Iodised Salt	258	119	46%
Vegetable Oil	2,170	985	45%
Split Peas	3,067	1,402	46%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
High Energy Biscuits	4,430	1,481	33%
LNS	0	4,288	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	4,671	0	0%
Wheat Soya Blend	11,385	5,483	48%
Vegetable Oil	3,385	1,020	30%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	62,465,266	28,488,703	46%
Cash	493,887	1,038,656	210%
Value Voucher	5,898,946	2,360,515	40%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Cash	0	439,403	-
Value Voucher	3,687,444	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	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	1,855,431 1,931,159 3,786,590	988,910 1,109,921 2,098,831
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	2,192,463 2,281,951 4,474,414	2,319,439 2,603,261 4,922,700
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	142,670	90,239
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	62,465,266	28,488,703
	<b>B.1*: Quantity of fortified food provided</b>					
B: Vulnerable people receive nutrition-sensitive food or cash transfers in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and support stability	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided		General Distribution	Mt	122,857.43	83,487.85
	<b>B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided</b>					
B: Vulnerable people receive nutrition-sensitive food or cash transfers in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and support stability	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		General Distribution	Mt	112.5	6,750.69

Outcome Results									
Activity 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>CAP IDPs; Afghanistan; Cash, Food</b>									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>			<11	11			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>			>1	1			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>			<20	20			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>			<79	79			WFP programme monitoring
<b>COVID-19 Impacted Population; Afghanistan; Cash</b>									

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	8	≤8	10		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	1	>1	0.6		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	20	<20	20.9		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	79	<79	78.6		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Pakistan Refugees; Afghanistan; Cash</b>							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>		≤8	8		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>		>4	4		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>		<37	37		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>		<59	59		WFP programme monitoring
<b>SO1 Beneficiaries (excluding social protection activity); Afghanistan; Cash, Food</b>							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	9	<9	6		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	16	>16	24		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	43	<43	41		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	41	<41	35		WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	57	<57	55		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	5	>5	9		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	27	<27	36		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	37	<37	28		WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	31	<31	27		WFP programme monitoring
<b>SO1: Social Protection Intervention Beneficiaries; Bādghīs; Cash</b>							
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	10	>10	25		WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	54	<54	52		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	37	≥37	13		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	17	<17	36		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	17	<17	16		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	29	<29	35		WFP programme monitoring
<b>SO1: Social Protection Intervention Beneficiaries; Kunduz; Cash</b>							
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	66	≥66	58		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	17	>17	2		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	40	<40	47		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	43	<43	51		WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	54	<54	51		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	8	>8	0		WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	55	<55	8		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	20	<20	18		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	17	<17	74		WFP programme monitoring
<b>SO1: Social Protection Intervention Beneficiaries; Kābul; Cash</b>							
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	14	>14	24		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	9	>9	19		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	64	<64	63		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	27	<27	19		WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	47	<47	58		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	28	>28	31		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	15	<15	15		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	30	<30	22		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	27	<27	32		WFP programme monitoring
<b>SO1: Social Protection Intervention Beneficiaries; Bādghis; Cash</b>							
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	4	>4	7		WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	24	<24	29		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	72	<72	64		WFP programme monitoring
<b>SO1: Social Protection Intervention Beneficiaries; Jalalabad; Cash</b>							
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	45	≥45	71		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	28	>28	54		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	55	<55	26		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	17	<17	20		WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	58	<58	53		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	15	>15	22		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	21	<21	29		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	34	<34	39		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	31	<31	11		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Unconditional Seasonal Support Beneficiaries-mVAM PDM; Afghanistan; Cash, Food</b>							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>		≤7	7		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>		>5	5		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>		<49	49		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>		<46	46		WFP programme monitoring



Output Results

Activity 02: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category D: Assets created

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	40,426 42,076 82,502	28,362 29,521 57,883
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male <b>Total</b>	24,501 25,500 50,001	11,757 12,239 23,996
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	14,702 15,300 30,002	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	125,267 130,380 255,647	104,427 108,688 213,115
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	44,099 45,900 89,999	28,952 30,135 59,087
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	27,428	13,350
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	6,392,833	3,399,171
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					
A: Vulnerable people benefit from nutrition-sensitive livelihood support in order to enhance self-reliance, reduce disaster risk and adapt to climate change, create employment in urban and rural areas	A.6.40: Number of vocational centres assisted		Food assistance for training	centre/site	120	41
	<b>D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</b>					
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	D.1.103: Number of water springs developed		Food assistance for asset	Number	50	15
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	D.1.108: Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed		Food assistance for asset	m3	40,000	29,338
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	D.1.11: Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	1,000	1,128.57



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	D.1.110: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed		Food assistance for asset	meter	9,000	8,215
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	D.1.116: Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems constructed		Food assistance for asset	m3	50,000	40,942
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	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	450	504.21
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	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created		Food assistance for asset	Ha	300	537.73
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	D.1.27: Hectares (ha) of micro watersheds rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Ha	300	74.2
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	D.1.32: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line constructed		Food assistance for asset	Km	20	83.2
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	D.1.36: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built		Food assistance for asset	Km	50	53.5
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	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	100	59.31
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	D.1.42: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed		Food assistance for asset	Km	150	111.52
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	D.1.60: Linear meters (m) of diversion weirs, embankments built		Food assistance for asset	meter	150	100
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	D.1.64: Square metres (m2) of existing nurseries supported		Food assistance for asset	m2	200,000	130,710

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	D.1.85: Square metres (m2) of new nurseries established		Food assistance for asset	m2	150,000	142,280
Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening to emergency preparedness institutions						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Vulnerable people benefit from improved emergency preparedness in order to meet their food and nutrition needs and support stability	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Emergency preparedness activities	individual	150	
	<b>C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					
C: Vulnerable people benefit from improved emergency preparedness in order to meet their food and nutrition needs and support stability	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	US\$	169,034.34	151,381.34

## Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>FFA Beneficiaries; Kandahār / Daman; Cash</b>									
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>		≥83	≥83	83			WFP programme monitoring
<b>FFA beneficiaries; Chaghcharan; Food</b>									
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Food assistance for training	<b>Overall</b>		>55	>55	55			WFP programme monitoring
<b>VST beneficiaries; Afghanistan; Cash</b>									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	6		≤6	3			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for training	<b>Overall</b>	9		>9	11			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for training	<b>Overall</b>	21		<21	26			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for training	<b>Overall</b>	70		<70	63			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Vulnerable population mostly women in rural area; Afghanistan; Cash</b>									
Graduation rate (new)	Food assistance for training	Female	98.87	=100	=100	99.79	98.93		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	98.87	=100	=99	94.87	98.62		
		<b>Overall</b>	98.87	=100	=100	97.9	98.87		
Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening to emergency preparedness institutions									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>FFA Beneficiaries; Afghanistan; Cash, Food</b>									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	6		≤6	6			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	14		≥14	15			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	39		<39	39			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	47		<47	46			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥70	≥70	86			WFP programme monitoring

**Strategic Outcome 03 : Vulnerable people at each stage of the life cycle in target areas have improved nutrition by 2022** - Resilience Building

**Output Results**

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

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided

Output Category E\*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output Category N\*: School feeding provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	60,390 29,610 90,000	7,655 1,354 9,009
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	187,209 91,791 279,000	176,712 31,228 207,940
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	29,400 30,600 60,000	93,645 97,466 191,111
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	18,620 19,380 38,000	3 2 5
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Male <b>Total</b>	0	60,345 60,345
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	School feeding (on-site)	Male <b>Total</b>	333,000 333,000	65,954 65,954
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	202,370 210,630 413,000	408,002 305,841 713,843
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	30,000 30,000	71,351 71,351
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female <b>Total</b>	64,000 64,000	2 2
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	132,000 132,000	329,389 329,389
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	23,872	12,272
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,687,444	439,403
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					

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.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	health center	850	1,282
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.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	360	357
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.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (take-home rations)	school	360	357
	<b>B.1*: Quantity of fortified food provided</b>					
B: 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)	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided		School feeding (take-home rations)	Mt	3,385.2	1,020.14
	<b>B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided</b>					
B: 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)	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Mt	14,042.4	11,252.13
	<b>E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches</b>					
E*: Vulnerable people and their wider communities receive effective SBCC in order to prevent and treat malnutrition and contribute to gender equality (SDG 5)	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	2,830	5,290
E*: Vulnerable people and their wider communities receive effective SBCC in order to prevent and treat malnutrition and contribute to gender equality (SDG 5)	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	1,213	588
	<b>N*.3*: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support</b>					

N*: □ 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)	N*.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (male)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	5,115,237	2,233,986
N*: □ 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)	N*.3.2: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (female)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	3,118,746	1,369,217

## Outcome Results

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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Children under 5 years age; Afghanistan; Food</b>									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	15	<15	<15	12	26		Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	0.06	<3	<3	0.1	0.03		Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	0.21	<15	<15	0.7	0.54		Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	85	>75	>75	87.3	73		Secondary data
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	52	>50	>50	38	40		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	0		≥66	89			WFP programme monitoring
<b>PLW aged between 15-49; Afghanistan; Food</b>									
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	0		>0	0.2			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	39		>39	23			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	31		>31	24			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	47		<47	49		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	6		<6	2		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	8		<8	9		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	53		>53	51		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	63		>63	74		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	53		>53	68		WFP programme monitoring
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	61		≥61	49		WFP programme monitoring
<b>School students; Nangarhār; Food</b>								
Attendance rate (new)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	90	≥85	≥85	91.3	87	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	95	≥85	≥85	91.6	85	
		<b>Overall</b>	93	≥85	≥85	91.5	86	
Enrolment rate	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	28		≥6	92		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	2		≥6	4		
		<b>Overall</b>	19		≥6	33		
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	0.1	≤1	≤1	0	0.06	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	1	≤1	≤1	0	1.1	
		<b>Overall</b>	1	≤1	≤1	0	0.73	
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	85	>85	≥85	119	99.9	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	85	>85	≥85	98	98.9	
		<b>Overall</b>	85	>85	≥85	105	99.3	
<b>TSFP - CH 6-59 months; Afghanistan; Food</b>								
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	27	≥30	≥27	26		WFP programme monitoring



<b>Strategic Outcome 04 : People throughout the country can have access to a wide range of fortified nutritious food products at affordable prices by 2022</b>	<b>- Resilience Building</b>
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<b>Output Results</b>
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Activity 05: Provide support to government and commercial partners in developing, strengthening and expanding nutritional product value chains

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Vulnerable people benefit from the availability of locally-produced fortified nutritious food products in order to address their food and nutrition needs	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	individual	43	38
C: Vulnerable people benefit from the availability of locally-produced fortified nutritious food products in order to address their food and nutrition needs	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	1,800	1,800
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
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.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	training session	20	27
	<b>F.1*: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained</b>					
F: Vulnerable people benefit from the availability of locally-produced fortified nutritious food products in order to address their food and nutrition needs	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	9,300	7,500

<b>Outcome Results</b>
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Activity 05: Provide support to government and commercial partners in developing, strengthening and expanding nutritional product value chains

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Vulnerable population in the country; Afghanistan; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	>20	>20	20	20		WFP programme monitoring



**Strategic Outcome 05 : National and subnational institutions have a strengthened policy approach to food security and nutrition by 2022** - Resilience Building

**Output Results**

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

Output Category I: Policy engagement strategies developed/implemented

Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>I.1*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support</b>					
I: Vulnerable people benefit from greater recognition of zero hunger as one of the main development priorities in order to improve their food security and nutrition and support stability	I.1*.1: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	1	1
	<b>M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported</b>					
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.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Individual capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	1

**Outcome Results**

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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>All population; Afghanistan; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	=4	=3	3	1		Joint survey



**Output Results**

Activity 07: Provide SCOPE, supply chain, ICT, and information management and provision services to partners to promote effective field operations

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type</b>					
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.1.105: Number of services provided		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	service	12	13
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.1.116: Number of trucks made available		Service Delivery General	truck	40	40
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.1.32: Number of delivery points reached		Service Delivery General	delivery point	333	333
	<b>H.15: Total tonnage of food procured</b>					
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.15.1: Total tonnage of food procured		Food Procurement Service	metric ton	120,622	120,622

Activity 08: Provide humanitarian air services to partners until appropriate alternatives become available

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>H.4*: Total volume of cargo transported</b>					
H: Vulnerable people receive timely and effective assistance thanks to the air services provided by WFP to its partners	H.4.10: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported		Humanitarian Air Service	Mt	70	48
	<b>H.7*: Total number of passengers transported</b>					
H: Vulnerable people receive timely and effective assistance thanks to the air services provided by WFP to its partners	H.7.12: Number of medical evacuations		Humanitarian Air Service	unit	20	22
H: Vulnerable people receive timely and effective assistance thanks to the air services provided by WFP to its partners	H.7.13: Number of destinations served		Humanitarian Air Service	unit	21	22
H: Vulnerable people receive timely and effective assistance thanks to the air services provided by WFP to its partners	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported		Humanitarian Air Service	individual	25,000	12,811

## Outcome Results

Activity 08: Provide humanitarian air services to partners until appropriate alternatives become available

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Humanitarian Community; Afghanistan; Cash</b>									
User satisfaction rate	Humanitarian Air Service	<b>Overall</b>	93	≥90	≥90	87	90		WFP survey

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Progress towards gender equality indicators

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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Vulnerable population; Afghanistan; Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	General Distribution		<b>Overall</b>	6	>6	>6		7
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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
SO1 Beneficiaries (excluding social protection activity); Afghanistan; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	<b>Overall</b>	12		<12		10
			Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>	17		<17		28
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	71		>71		62
VST beneficiaries; Afghanistan; Cash	Act 02: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people	Food assistance for training	Decisions made by women	<b>Overall</b>	15		<15		10
			Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>	40		<40		27
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	45		>45		63

## Protection 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 having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
SO1 Beneficiaries (excluding social protection activity); Afghanistan; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	General Distribution	Overall	94	=100	=100	92	
VST beneficiaries; Afghanistan; Cash	Act 02: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people	Food assistance for training	Overall	91		=100	95	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
FFA beneficiaries; Afghanistan; Cash, Food	Act 02: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people	Food assistance for asset	Overall	100	=100	=100	99	
SO1 Beneficiaries (excluding social protection activity); Afghanistan; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	General Distribution	Overall	99	=100	=100	97	
VST beneficiaries; Afghanistan; Cash, Food	Act 02: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people	Food assistance for training	Overall	86	=100	=100	92	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Afghanistan; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	General Distribution	Overall		≥90	≥90	68.80	

## Accountability to affected population indicators

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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
SO1 Beneficiaries (excluding social protection activity); Afghanistan; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	General Distribution	Overall	20	≥80	≥80	30	
VST Beneficiaries; Afghanistan; Cash	Act 02: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people	Food assistance for training	Overall	81.50		≥81.50	42	

## Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Afghanistan; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	General Distribution	Overall	0	=100	=0		
	Act 02: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	=100	≥0		
		Food assistance for training	Overall	0	=100	≥0		
	Act 05: Provide support to government and commercial partners in developing, strengthening and expanding nutritional product value chains	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	0	=100	≥0		
Ch<5 & PLW; Afghanistan; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	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	0	=100	≥0		



## **World Food Programme**

### **Contact info**

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Under its seasonal food support, WFP distributes food to families in need in Shaberghan city of Jawzjan province.

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

# Financial Section

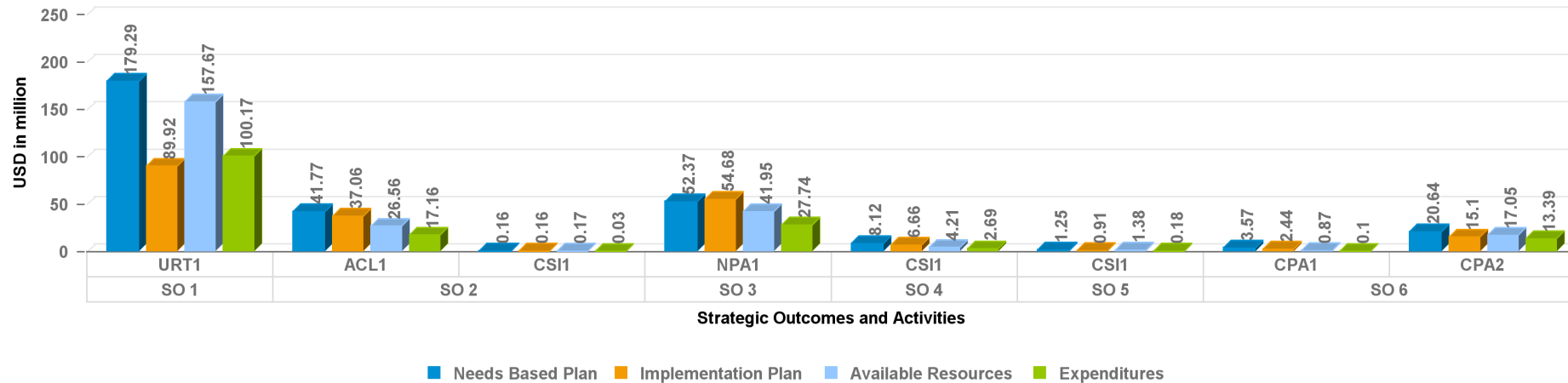
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Afghanistan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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
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 2020 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	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	41,767,924	37,055,527	26,561,295	17,161,401
		Provide capacity strengthening to emergency preparedness institutions	160,232	158,746	166,875	32,839
	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	179,291,174	89,916,439	157,673,073	100,171,737
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	6,936,969	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>221,219,330</b>	<b>127,130,712</b>	<b>191,338,212</b>	<b>117,365,977</b>
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	52,365,037	54,683,310	41,953,894	27,739,095
		Non SO Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>52,365,037</b>	<b>54,683,310</b>	<b>41,953,894</b>	<b>27,739,095</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

# Annual Country Report

## Afghanistan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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	8,117,539	6,662,383	4,213,003	2,685,926
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>8,117,539</b>	<b>6,662,383</b>	<b>4,213,003</b>	<b>2,685,926</b>
6	National and subnational institutions have a strengthened policy approach to food security and nutrition by 2022	Provide support to government officials and partners in enhancing the coherence of zero hunger policy, particularly related to social protection, and the recognition of zero hunger as a development priority	1,254,999	908,064	1,380,664	176,268
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent (SDG Target 17.14)</b>			<b>1,254,999</b>	<b>908,064</b>	<b>1,380,664</b>	<b>176,268</b>
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	3,566,776	2,437,781	871,199	101,356
		Provide humanitarian air services to partners until appropriate alternatives become available	20,638,422	15,104,989	17,046,117	13,393,280
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	281,690	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>24,205,198</b>	<b>17,542,770</b>	<b>18,199,007</b>	<b>13,494,637</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Afghanistan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	496,311	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>496,311</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>307,162,104</b>	<b>206,927,239</b>	<b>257,581,091</b>	<b>161,461,903</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>24,048,992</b>	<b>19,228,695</b>	<b>24,124,277</b>	<b>10,917,686</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>331,211,096</b>	<b>226,155,934</b>	<b>281,705,368</b>	<b>172,379,589</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>21,278,729</b>	<b>14,700,136</b>	<b>11,911,395</b>	<b>11,911,395</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>352,489,825</b>	<b>240,856,070</b>	<b>293,616,763</b>	<b>184,290,984</b>



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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

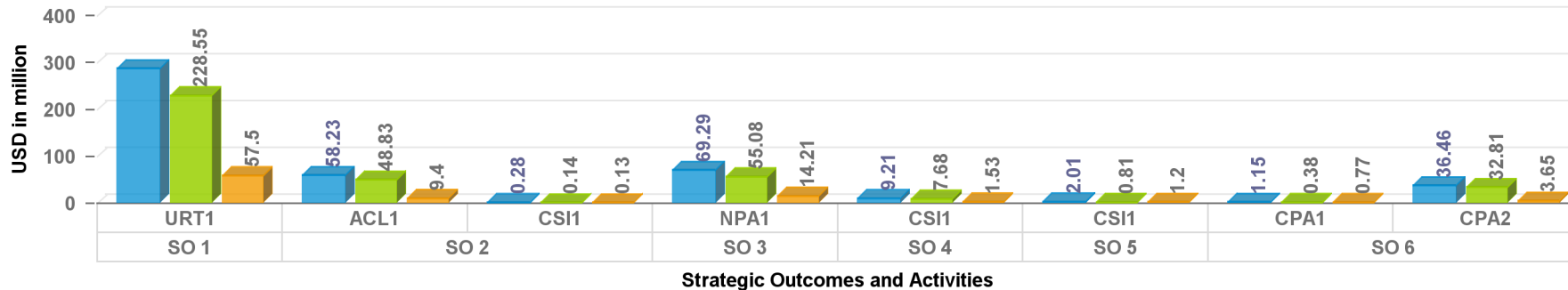


# Annual Country Report

## Afghanistan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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 2020 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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 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	103,480,619	58,226,018	0	58,226,018	48,826,124	9,399,894
		Provide capacity strengthening to emergency preparedness institutions	435,083	279,018	0	279,018	144,981	134,036
	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	339,462,420	286,051,986	0	286,051,986	228,550,650	57,501,336
		Non Activity Specific	0	6,936,969	0	6,936,969	0	6,936,969
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>443,378,122</b>	<b>351,493,991</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>351,493,991</b>	<b>277,521,756</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Afghanistan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	106,368,120	69,290,323	0	69,290,323	55,075,524	14,214,799
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>106,368,120</b>	<b>69,290,323</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>69,290,323</b>	<b>55,075,524</b>	<b>14,214,799</b>
4	People throughout the country can have access to a wide range of fortified nutritious food products at affordable prices by 2022	Provide support to government and commercial partners in developing, strengthening and expanding nutritional product value chains	24,875,719	9,210,763	0	9,210,763	7,683,685	1,527,077
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>24,875,719</b>	<b>9,210,763</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,210,763</b>	<b>7,683,685</b>	<b>1,527,077</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Afghanistan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	3,535,374	2,014,698	0	2,014,698	810,302	1,204,396
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent (SDG Target 17.14)</b>			<b>3,535,374</b>	<b>2,014,698</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,014,698</b>	<b>810,302</b>	<b>1,204,396</b>
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	9,940,930	1,152,912	0	1,152,912	383,070	769,843
		Provide humanitarian air services to partners until appropriate alternatives become available	44,826,422	36,464,139	0	36,464,139	32,811,302	3,652,837
		Non Activity Specific	0	281,690	0	281,690	0	281,690
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>54,767,352</b>	<b>37,898,742</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37,898,742</b>	<b>33,194,372</b>	<b>4,704,370</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Afghanistan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	496,311	0	496,311	0	496,311
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>496,311</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>496,311</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>496,311</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>632,924,686</b>	<b>470,404,827</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>470,404,827</b>	<b>374,285,639</b>	<b>96,119,188</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>55,991,764</b>	<b>38,663,922</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38,663,922</b>	<b>25,457,331</b>	<b>13,206,591</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>688,916,450</b>	<b>509,068,750</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>509,068,750</b>	<b>399,742,970</b>	<b>109,325,779</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>44,074,219</b>	<b>30,263,685</b>		<b>30,263,685</b>	<b>30,263,685</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>732,990,670</b>	<b>539,332,434</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>539,332,434</b>	<b>430,006,655</b>	<b>109,325,779</b>



This donor financial report is interim  
 Brian Ah Poe  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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