



World Food
Programme

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Afghanistan

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2023

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Overview

Afghans faced unprecedented levels of hunger and malnutrition in 2022, as opportunities for work, education, and agriculture withered amidst economic turmoil, drought, earthquakes, floods, and increasing restrictions on human rights. More than 20 million people lived in 'emergency' or 'crisis' levels of food insecurity, and barely one in ten families managed to get enough to eat. As is often the case, women and girls felt the effects most deeply.

To staunch the most extreme effects of hunger, WFP assisted **23 million** people in Afghanistan in 2022, including 12 million women and girls, in WFP's largest operation worldwide. They received emergency food, nutrition, and livelihoods support equaling more than **1.14 million** metric tons (mt) of food and **USD 326.9 million** in cash-based assistance. The scale of assistance in 2022 was more than 50 percent larger than in 2021, reflecting the dramatic rise in needs and a massive operational surge.

In June 2022 an earthquake devastated Khost and Paktika provinces, killing 1,000 people and destroying hundreds of homes and livelihoods. Within 24 hours, WFP and partners were on the ground assessing needs, deploying logistics, and delivering support to the affected communities in a truly inter-agency response. Over the course of three months, WFP provided 3,691 mt of food to 101,000 people in six districts affected by the disaster, and supported other agencies' connectivity, personnel and cargo transport, and storage.

As communities in Afghanistan are battered by more frequent climate shocks, WFP helped them boost their resilience by developing or rehabilitating sustainable community infrastructure through its food assistance for assets (FFA) programme. Smallholders participated in training on using sustainable agricultural practices, strengthening their value chain, and reducing post-harvest losses. WFP food assistance for training (FFT) projects were particularly crucial for women to learn new skills to improve their livelihoods.

While secondary schools in most of the country were closed to girls, WFP provided cash incentives to the families of more than 16,000 girls in provinces where they were still able to attend class. At the elementary level, and for community-based education, 470,000 boys and 250,000 girls received nutritious snacks, while 203,000 primary girls took home rations of vegetable oil to promote enrollment and attendance.

Nutrition and gender were incorporated into all activities. In particular, services to prevent and treat malnutrition among children (6-59 months) and pregnant and lactating women addressed the critical needs of these most vulnerable individuals.

Based on lessons learned in previous years, WFP prepositioned four times as much food in many more remote areas ahead of the 2022/2023 winter lean season compared to 2021. By December 2022, a total of 94,000 mt of emergency food and nutrition commodities was prepositioned in 12 provinces, enough to feed 1.5 million food-insecure people typically isolated during the harsh winter (January-March). WFP prioritized delivery to provinces such as Ghor, where 20,000 people were cut off and experienced famine-like conditions in the first part of 2022.

Given the exponential growth in field operations, WFP's staff increased by 47 percent in 2022, and the percentage of female staff grew from 20 to 26 percent. Five new satellite offices were established in Bamyan, Faryab, Ghor, Kunduz, and Paktya, to complement existing Area Offices in Faizabad, Herat, Jalalabad, Kabul, Kandahar, and Mazar.

With the Afghan economy struggling, WFP's operation contributed more than **USD 672 million** to the local Afghan economy, injecting approximately **USD 56 million** per month for local food procurement, transporters, warehousing, cooperating partners, financial service providers, retailers, handlers, porters, WFP national staff, and other contractors. In 2022, 30 percent of all food commodities were bought locally, totaling **374,715 mt** valued at **USD 224.45 million**, including 299,323 mt of fortified wheat flour, valued at USD 167.72 million, procured from 44 commercial and WFP-supported millers.

On 24 December, the de facto authorities announced that non-governmental organizations (NGOs) could no longer employ women, posing a substantial threat to humanitarian efforts. In line with the decisions taken by NGOs, donors, and UN agencies on the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and Humanitarian Country Team, WFP and its partners worked to prevent interruptions to life-saving assistance while ensuring that its women and men beneficiaries could be assisted by both women and men where possible.

23,004,722

Total beneficiaries in 2022



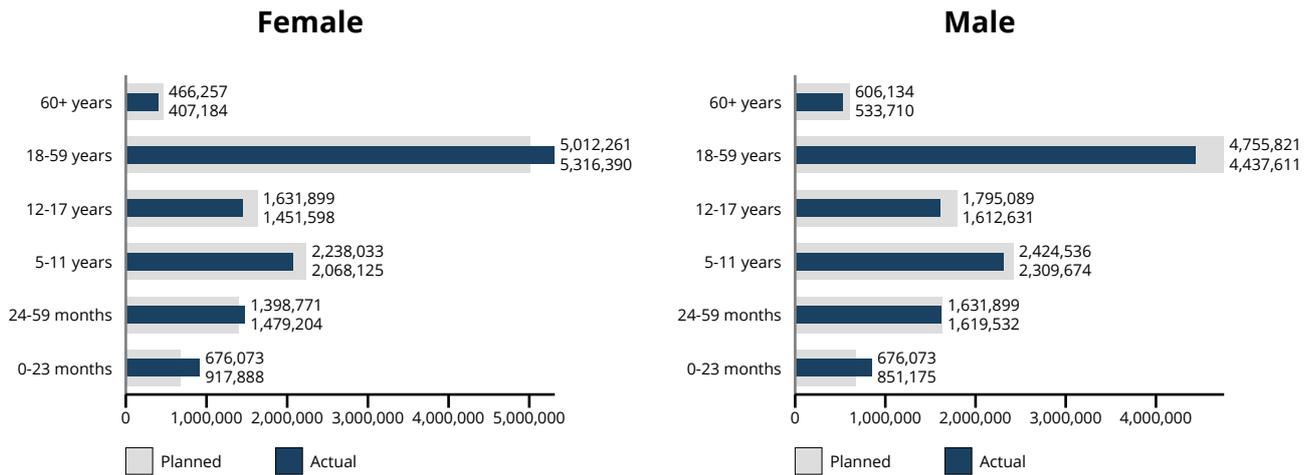
51% female



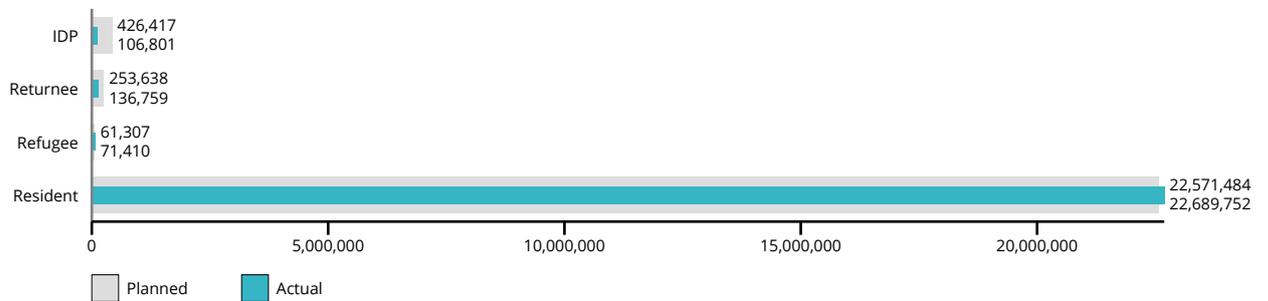
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 6,211,275 (49% Female, 51% Male)

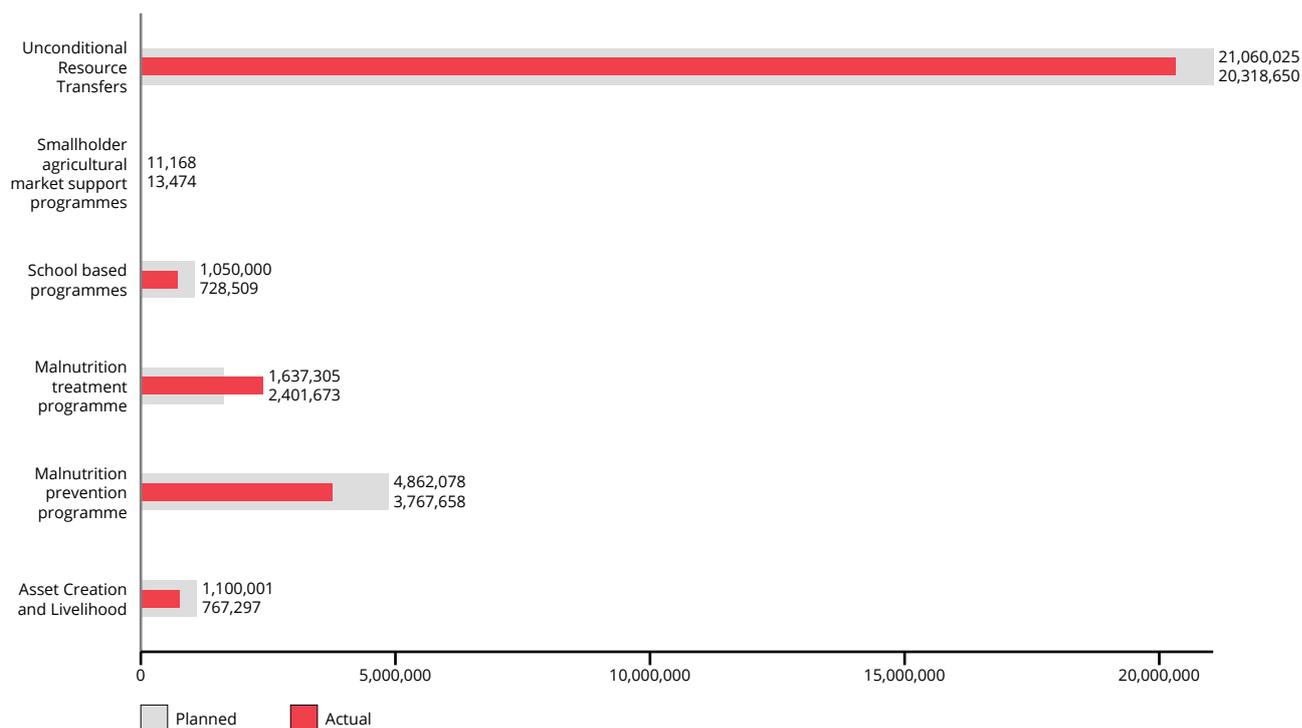
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



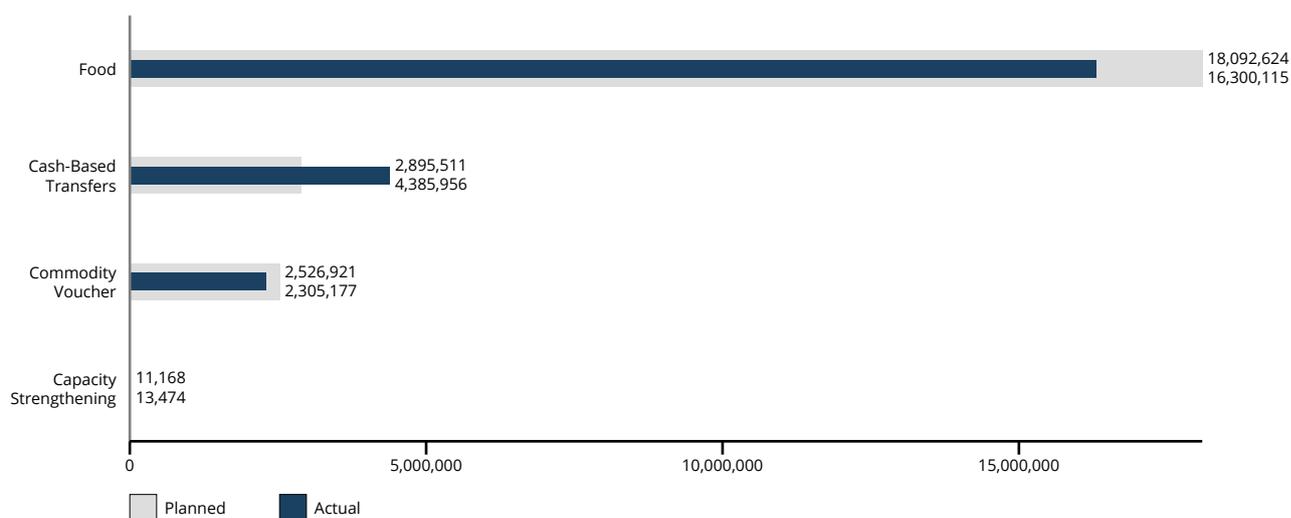
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



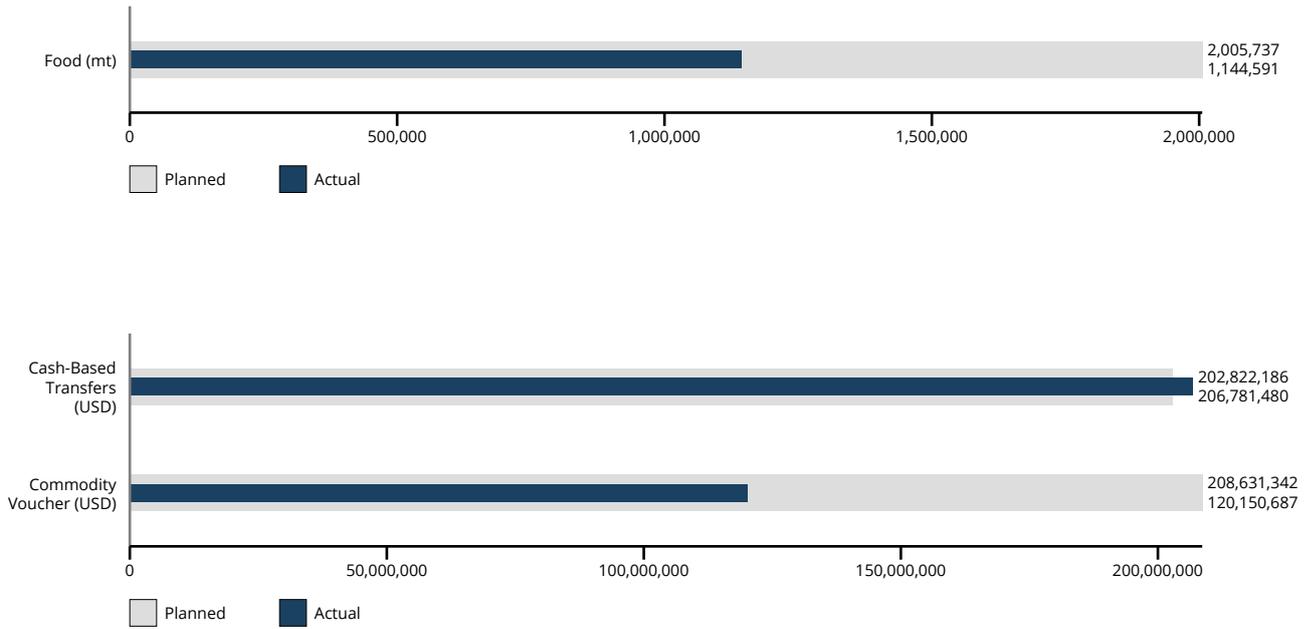
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



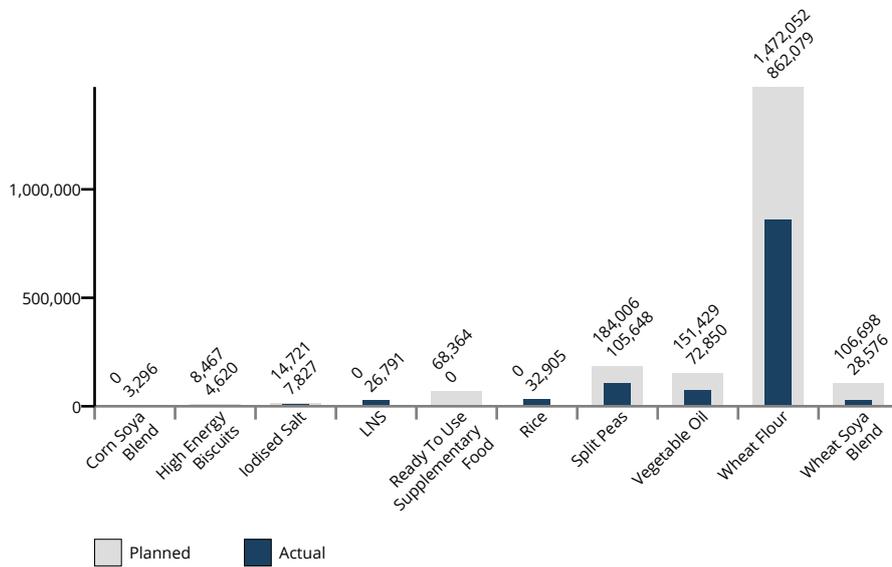
Beneficiaries by Modality



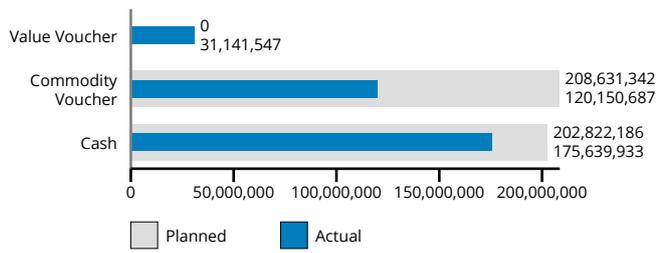
Total Transfers by Modality



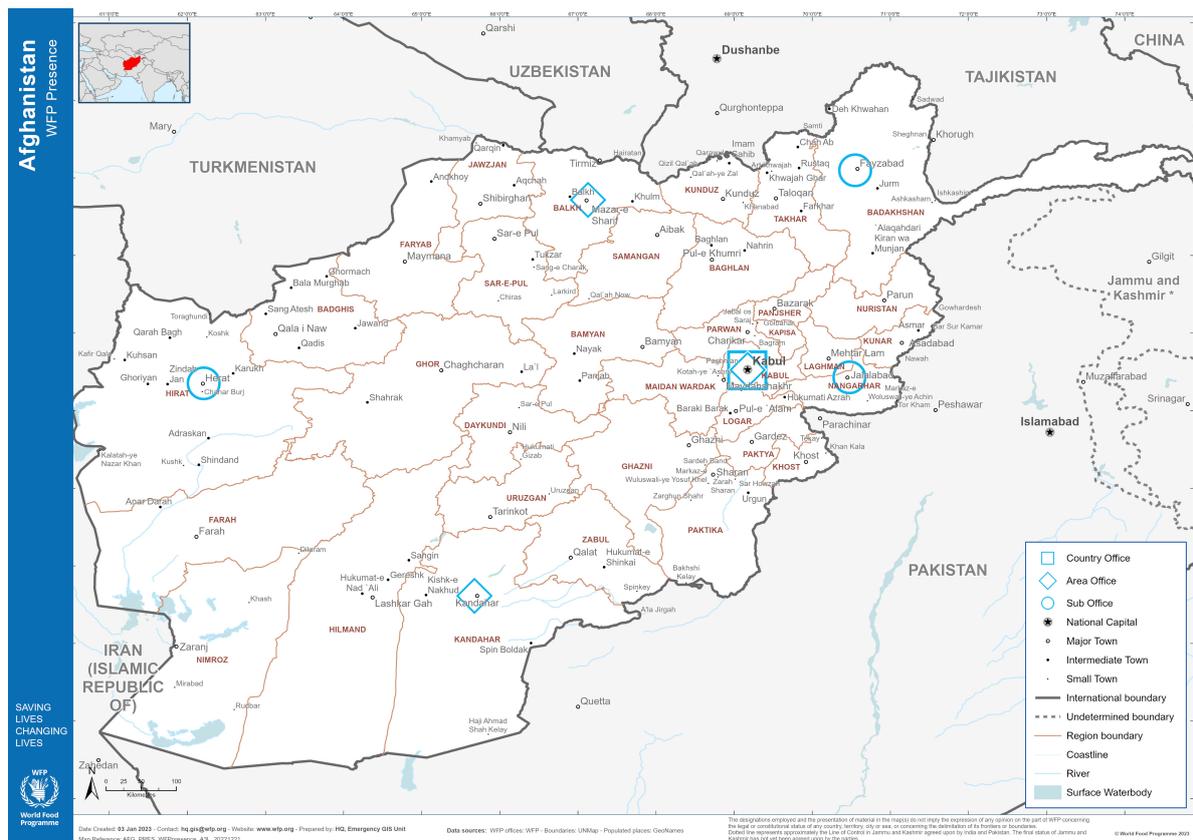
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



Context

The Taliban's takeover of Afghanistan in August 2021 was followed by an economic crisis characterized by high unemployment, rising food prices, and cash shortages on top of already severe drought conditions. By 2022, a record-breaking 22.8 million people were acutely food-insecure, including 8.7 million people on the brink of famine, according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Analysis.¹ Millions of people were left without a reliable source of income as harsh winter weather set in, making it increasingly difficult for already vulnerable households to meet their basic food needs.

The food security situation improved slightly by May 2022 with 19.7 million people hungry; however, for the first time ever in Afghanistan, 20,000 people experienced famine-like conditions (IPC Phase 5 - Catastrophe), in extremely remote parts of Ghor Province, where the delivery of food assistance over the winter months had been hampered by harsh weather conditions. The massive scale-up of humanitarian assistance in 2022 was credited with preventing further IPC Phase 5 conditions from emerging.²

Preliminary IPC results from September 2022, indicated that 19.9 million people would be food-insecure through March 2023, including more than 6 million people in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency).³ While overall, food insecurity levels were lower at the end of 2022 compared to 2021, they remained among the world's highest, with significantly more people requiring emergency support to meet their basic food needs compared to previous years.

The humanitarian crisis was exacerbated by the high-magnitude earthquake that devastated Khost and Paktika provinces in June, flash floods that destroyed crops and livelihoods throughout eastern provinces in July, the impact of the conflict in Ukraine on local food prices, and the increased restrictions imposed by the de facto authorities on the rights and freedoms of women and girls. These restrictions, including the ban on girls from secondary school and women from university, as well as from being employed by non-governmental organizations and traveling without a male chaperone, severely limited women's mobility and socioeconomic opportunities.

As millions of women and men across the country lose their ability to earn a living wage, concern grows for their ability to meet their basic food needs. Already, before the most recent directives were issued in December, households headed by women were disproportionately vulnerable to hunger, with 84 percent turning to crisis-level coping strategies to survive, compared to only 50 percent of households headed by men.⁴

Ripple effects from the crisis in Ukraine deepened food insecurity in Afghanistan, as the price of basic food commodities, fuel, and agricultural inputs surged while the global market suffered from the shortage of specialized nutrition commodities. Local markets were impacted by temporary regional export bans and quotas on staple food commodities, such as wheat and vegetable oil, as neighbouring countries sought to protect their domestic markets. In this respect, WFP cargo movements were delayed, especially for wheat flour, Super Cereal, and vegetable oil. WFP funding requirements for 2022 increased by USD 296 million because of food and fuel price hikes.

Operations

In response to unprecedented levels of hunger, WFP assisted 23 million people by drastically scaling up all aspects of its operation in Afghanistan with emergency food, nutrition, and livelihoods support. This was possible through a surge in support from existing and new donors. Two budget revisions enabled WFP to expand nearly all activities. To implement this portfolio, WFP increased the number of cooperating partners from 85 in 2021 to 112 in 2022.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP scaled up emergency food and nutrition assistance to meet the immediate food needs of Afghanistan's most vulnerable, including refugees, returnees, internally displaced persons (IDP), and those affected by extreme weather events. Due to extremely high levels of food insecurity, WFP increased the ration size for households in IPC Phase 4 areas in January 2022, covering 75 percent of food needs instead of 50 percent.⁵ Households in IPC Phase 3 areas continued to receive 50 percent rations.⁶ In cooperation with UNICEF and other partners, public health clinics, and mobile health and nutrition teams (MHNTs), WFP scaled up the provision of specialized nutritious foods to pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and children aged 6-59 months, for the prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).⁷ Due to extremely high rates of malnutrition, WFP began incorporating malnutrition prevention packages as part of general food and cash entitlements for households with children, and pregnant and lactating women.⁸

Under Strategic Outcomes 2 and 4, WFP supported a holistic food systems approach, connecting agricultural communities across the entire food systems chain, from production and processing, to market connectivity and distribution. Many initiatives supporting smallholder farmer production and strengthening value chains were incorporated into food assistance for assets and food assistance for training activities, which sought to boost community resilience to climate and economic shocks through asset creation and livelihoods training projects.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP expanded school feeding activities into 12 provinces, supporting primary school students with nutritious daily snacks, and girls at primary schools with take-home rations. In four provinces where girls continued to attend secondary schools, cash-based incentives continued; however, the March 2022 directive banning them from school greatly hindered WFP's reach to female students beyond grade six.

Capacity strengthening activities planned under Strategic Outcome 5 remained largely suspended due to the non-recognition of Taliban authorities as a formal government. WFP actively participated in inter-agency policy development for effective engagement with the de facto authorities without conferring recognition. Focus remained on the massive scale-up of life-saving assistance in 2022.

Under Strategic Outcome 6, WFP's support services increased in line with the operational needs of reaching 23 million people in 2022. This included a surge in fleet capacity, as well as commercial transporters and mobile storage units to accommodate the exponential growth in the quantity of food commodities procured for Afghanistan. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) increased passenger and flight capacity by eightfold compared to 2021, strengthening the capacity of Afghanistan's broader humanitarian community to continue delivering assistance across all 34 provinces.

Risk Management

Amid a particularly uncertain operating environment, WFP implemented risk mitigation and management procedures to safeguard the integrity of programming and to ensure the continued safety of staff, partners, and people receiving assistance. WFP's Risk Register was promptly and regularly revised to respond to changes, including new stakeholder networks, supply chain routes, and household selection procedures.

To counteract the impact of supply chain challenges, including the delayed arrival of internationally procured commodities and a surge in global food prices, WFP diversified procurement sources and supply chain corridors, increasing local and regional procurement where feasible. Specifically, WFP strengthened routes from Tajikistan and Pakistan and increased deliveries from Uzbekistan through the newly developed Termez transshipment hub, which increased storage ten-fold. In addition, WFP successfully negotiated humanitarian exemptions for its exports from Central Asian countries, including Kazakhstan, to ensure prioritized food delivery to Afghanistan. Amid the extreme economic volatility, WFP also diversified payment modalities to continue and scale up cash transfers.

To mitigate the risk of fraud and corruption, WFP increased the use of SCOPE and strengthened monitoring mechanisms across all activities, with an increased number of third-party monitors (TPMs). WFP also strengthened community feedback mechanisms (CFM), including the identification and response to cases of gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). A special clause and annex on SEA prevention is included in all partner agreements to ensure that WFP partners are equally committed to this policy.

In 2022, WFP strengthened community-level targeting and verification to reduce the risk of excluding particularly vulnerable households. WFP promoted the formation of Community Food Assistance Consultation (CFAC) groups incorporating existing local governance structures and minority groups, for better household prioritization and strengthened accountability to affected populations.

WFP continued complying with UN Security Council (UNSC) sanctions, through strong procedures for vetting all partners, suppliers, and contractors.

Partnerships

WFP's Afghanistan operations received a remarkable USD 1.6 billion in new funds in response to the overwhelming humanitarian needs faced by the people of Afghanistan. As WFP's operations expanded, so too did its partnership base. In 2022, activities were supported by more than 40 donors, including 22 Member States, two International Financial Institutions (IFIs), 15 private sector entities, and two UN Country-Based Pooled Fund (CBPF) administering agencies. Overall, WFP received funds from 16 new donors from the public and private sectors. WFP conducted nine partner briefings and numerous bilateral engagements, informing partners on the challenges and achievements facing the operation. The Country Office received more donor funds than any WFP operation globally in 2022.

In alignment with the engagement strategy approved by the UN, WFP continued to engage de facto authorities at the national, provincial, and district levels for unhindered humanitarian access to all 34 provinces in Afghanistan. In close coordination with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and its cooperating partners, WFP actively participated in advocating for the Humanitarian Principles and conducted joint negotiations to secure adherence to them when required.

Key de facto authority line ministries for WFP activities include: the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development; the Afghanistan Natural Disaster Management Authority; the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock; the Ministry of Public Health; the Ministry of Education; the Ministry of Economy; the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriations; the National Statistics and Information Authority; the Ministry of Energy and Water; the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs; the Ministry of Finance; and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, among others.

WFP programming is implemented in close coordination with cooperating partners, including both national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In 2022, WFP held field-level agreements with more than 100 cooperating partners, of which approximately 75 percent were national NGOs. As WFP programming expanded throughout the year in response to heightened food needs, WFP signed longer-term field-level agreements to enhance programme planning and continuity, in addition to strengthening their capacity to deliver.

In response to restrictions on the rights of women and girls in Afghanistan, WFP supported cooperating partners in mainstreaming gender and protection structures in their day-to-day operations by encouraging minimum gender parity ratios for staffing. WFP contracted 11 women-led organizations in 2022 and developed a guideline to cover the cost of a mahram.¹

Throughout 2022, WFP continued to strengthen its partnership with UN agencies and IFIs to address the immense food needs across Afghanistan. WFP Afghanistan received its first contribution from the World Bank in 2021, which helped sustain emergency food and nutrition activities through 2022. WFP also received its first contribution from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in 2022. This multi-year contribution will strengthen WFP's resilience and food systems interventions in 2023. Furthermore, WFP signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the Islamic Organization for Food Security (IOFS) to facilitate collaboration on joint projects and resource mobilization. Going forward, WFP seeks to further expand its relationship with IFIs, through both emergency and longer-term resilience programming.

WFP continues to actively engage with other UN agencies for joint programme delivery and the provision of bilateral services. WFP increased its bilateral service provision portfolio by 450 percent in 2022, compared to 2021. Logistics, warehouse management, and transportation support was provided to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, and UNICEF, among others. WFP supported the World Health Organization to deliver its annual deworming campaign, reaching 7.9 million children through WFP's school feeding programme. WFP continued its collaboration with FAO to strengthen soya value chains in Afghanistan and with UNICEF to support more than 150 mobile health and nutrition teams for improved access to nutrition services in extremely remote areas.

In 2022, WFP co-chaired the national Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) alongside FAO, and the Cash and Voucher Working Group alongside the Danish Refugee Council. WFP continued to lead Afghanistan's Logistics Working Group and the ICT Working Group, through which it played a strong coordination role in responding to the June 2022 earthquake in Khost and Paktika. WFP actively participated in and contributed to other inter-agency forums, including Nutrition and Protection clusters.

Private sector contributions doubled in 2022, totalling USD 10.9 million, with WFP receiving contributions from 10 new private donors. Overall, WFP received funds from 15 private sector donors, some of which provided flexible funding without earmarking, while others supported emergency food and nutrition activities, as well as nutrition awareness campaigns.

WFP Afghanistan thanks its donors for their tremendous support and partnership in 2022, which enabled WFP to meet the basic food needs of 23 million people affected by unprecedented hunger.²

CSP Financial Overview

In February 2022, the Executive Board approved the sixth Budget Revision (BR) of WFP Afghanistan's Country Strategic Plan 2018-2023, increasing the 2022 budget by eightfold, from USD 328 million to USD 2.6 billion. The increase enabled WFP to drastically scale up its response to unprecedented needs. In November 2022, a seventh budget revision (BR07) was approved to include an on-demand cash transfer service to humanitarian and development partners. This increased WFP Afghanistan's 2022 budget by USD 10 million.

During 2022 available funds totalled USD 2.3 billion, including a carryover of USD 673 million from 2021. Receiving USD 1.6 billion in new funds, the Afghanistan operation was the largest recipient of contributions across WFP's country offices. Thanks to donor generosity, the operation received 88 percent of its needs-based plan requirement of USD 2.6 billion. However, 30 percent of funds were received in the last two months of the year, contributing to a carryover of USD 627.6 million for 2023.

Overall, 95 percent of all funds received were directed multilateral contributions, 2 percent were multilateral, while the remaining 3 percent included payment for bilateral services or other types of income.

In 2022, WFP received USD 19 million in flexible funds, representing approximately 1 percent of all donor contributions, a similar trend to 2021 where USD 23 million (or 2 percent) was received. Approximately 21 percent of funding received in 2022 was confirmed at Strategic Outcome level or above, allowing some flexibility in allocation by the Country Office. WFP continues to advocate for increased unearmarked funding contributions without strict expiry dates and/or activity-specific conditionalities. This allows WFP to balance its internal pipeline more efficiently and effectively, taking into consideration fluctuating market prices, global supply chain challenges, and unexpected changes within the operating environment, which cannot always be foreseen in a volatile context like Afghanistan.

Other mechanisms were critical in enabling WFP's scale-up. For example, with support from donors, WFP leveraged corporate strategic financing mechanisms, borrowing USD 485 million, all of which was repaid within the fiscal year. Amidst its operational scale-up, WFP also relied heavily on food purchases from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). A total of 612,000 mt of food was procured through the GCMF, representing approximately 55 percent of all food purchases in 2022 - more than three times the amount procured in 2021 (177,000 mt).

Through timely contributions and the use of strategic advance financing mechanisms, WFP was able to make food available for prepositioning ahead of the 2023 winter season, as well as avert critical pipeline breaks throughout the year. This enabled WFP to significantly reduce the otherwise long lead time for international purchases and capitalize on more favourable food and transport prices. These mechanisms allowed WFP to maximize its operational efficiency, as well as the efficacy of donor contributions.

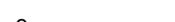
WFP benefitted from several large contributions from multiple UN Country-Based Pooled Funds, including the UN Central Emergency Response Fund and the Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund. Support increased from previous years, which helped WFP fill critical gaps during its unprecedented scale-up.

WFP's resourcing needs were reflected in the UN Transitional Engagement Framework for Afghanistan¹ and the Afghanistan Humanitarian Response Plan 2022,² valued at a record-breaking USD 4.4 billion - the largest single-country humanitarian appeal in UN history.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	2,190,651,599	1,582,074,914	1,920,178,842	1,411,436,368
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	0	0
SO01: Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after emergencies through 2023	2,080,253,192	1,472,660,234	1,784,931,758	1,342,107,958
Activity 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	1,758,261,072	1,153,862,755	1,529,028,923	1,205,946,706
Activity 09: Provide nutrition-specific assistance to vulnerable women, boys, and girls to prevent and treat acute malnutrition	321,992,119	318,797,478	255,902,835	136,161,252
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
SO02: Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are increasingly able to meet their food and nutrition needs on their own by 2023	110,398,407	109,414,680	135,247,084	69,328,409
Activity 02: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive, and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people	109,963,520	108,985,475	134,249,602	69,328,409
Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening to emergency preparedness institutions	434,886	429,205	99,628	0

Non-activity specific	0	0	897,852	0
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	84,292,721	80,589,936	109,177,443	75,336,853
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	0	0
SO03: Vulnerable people at each stage of the life cycle in target areas have improved nutrition by 2023	84,292,721	80,589,936	109,177,443	75,336,853
Activity 04: Provide a comprehensive, gender-transformative package, including school meals, incentives, and complementary services to school-aged children and their communities	84,292,721	80,589,936	108,594,655	75,336,853
Non-activity specific	0	0	582,787	0
SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	8,220,159	8,185,132	4,761,265	1,804,432
SO04: People throughout the country have a wide range of fortified, nutritious food products available to them at affordable prices by 2023	8,220,159	8,185,132	4,761,265	1,804,432
Activity 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive support to government and commercial partners to develop, strengthen and expand nutritional value chains	8,220,159	8,185,132	4,761,265	1,804,432

SR 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent	 831,321	 822,025	 1,223,933	 115,742
SO05: National and subnational institutions have a strengthened policy approach to food security and nutrition by 2023	 831,321	 822,025	 1,223,933	 115,742
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	 831,321	 822,025	 1,223,933	 115,742
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	 88,207,680	 55,512,856	 77,250,035	 42,254,034
SO06: The humanitarian community has enhanced capacity to respond to needs throughout the country through 2023	 88,207,680	 55,512,856	 77,250,035	 42,254,034
Activity 07: Provide common beneficiary identity management services, pass-through Cash Transfer Services, supply chain, ICT, facilities and information management and provision services to partners to run effective field operations	 8,216,504	 3,560,640	 3,169,911	 1,191,940
Activity 08: Provide humanitarian air services to partners until appropriate alternatives become available	 79,991,175	 51,952,215	 74,080,124	 41,062,094
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 14,792,049	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 2,372,203,481	 1,727,184,866	 2,112,591,521	 1,530,947,431

Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 59,485,939	 59,238,145	 77,575,642	 46,386,068
Total Direct Costs	 2,431,689,421	 1,786,423,011	 2,190,167,163	 1,577,333,499
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 157,519,979	 115,878,116	 100,941,490	 100,941,490
Grand Total	 2,589,209,400	 1,902,301,127	 2,305,900,703	 1,678,274,989

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after emergencies through 2023



20.3 million people reached with emergency food or cash-based assistance under Activity 1 - **7.3 million** more than in 2021



1.5 million children and **942,704** women received specialized nutritious food for the treatment of malnutrition



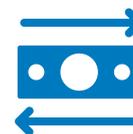
2.6 million children and **1.2 million** women received specialized nutritious food for the prevention of malnutrition



90% recovery rate among those treated for malnutrition



1.1 million mt of emergency food and nutrition commodities distributed to people in need - more than **four times** the amount distributed in 2021



USD 290.8 million in emergency cash-based transfers disbursed to people in need - more than **7 times** the amount of transfers in 2021

In response to unprecedented levels of food insecurity and malnutrition in 2022, WFP drastically scaled up emergency food and nutrition assistance across Afghanistan to prevent widespread mortality and morbidity among populations vulnerable to food insecurity,³ reaching 7.3 million more people than in 2021.⁴

Under Activity 1, WFP provided monthly food or cash-based transfers to prioritized households in IPC 4 (Emergency) and IPC 3 (Crisis) areas, as well as those impacted by rapid onset emergencies or displacement. WFP increased the proportion of cash-based transfers sevenfold compared to 2021, bringing the cash-based transfer portfolio to 50 percent of all assistance provided under Strategic Outcome 1. Direct cash, value vouchers, and commodity vouchers were implemented in areas where markets were functioning well. WFP more than doubled the number of contracted retailers in 2022 from 78 to 185. Cash assistance meets the basic needs of recipient households and contributes to local economies by supporting local businesses.

Under Activity 9, WFP provided specialized nutritious foods to children (6-59 months), and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), for the prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) through public health clinics, and mobile health and nutrition teams (MHNT).

WFP increased emergency food and cash ration sizes for households in IPC Phase 4 and prioritized the distribution of specialized nutritious foods for malnutrition prevention as part of monthly food and cash assistance to households with children, or pregnant and lactating women in eight priority provinces experiencing exceptionally high levels of hunger.^{5,6}

Resources to results

Strategic Outcome 1 remained the largest component of WFP Afghanistan's portfolio, with emergency food, cash and nutrition assistance constituting more than 80 percent of the operation's total needs-based plan and 77 percent of all resources available in 2022. Activity 1 was 87 percent funded against the 2022 needs-based plan (NBP), while Activity 9 was 79 percent funded.

Generous support from donors allowed WFP to achieve unprecedented reach, however, funding shortfalls required WFP to prioritize assistance to IPC 4 locations due to exceptionally high levels of vulnerability. Households in IPC 3 areas received half-rations, for less than the standard 6-month cycle of emergency support. Aside from insufficient funds, the

most significant resourcing challenge experienced for emergency assistance was the strict earmarking of funds for food. As a result, some monthly cash-based transfer operations were disrupted by funding shortfalls at times, resulting in a temporary shift to in-kind food assistance for these target beneficiaries.

While nutrition programming under Activity 9 received adequate funding, WFP faced challenges procuring sufficient specialized nutritious food due to high global demand, which resulted in a 6-8-month lead procurement time that disrupted the delivery of assistance. Consequently, WFP was forced to prioritize malnutrition prevention assistance across eight priority provinces. Only 30 percent of households receiving general food assistance also received malnutrition prevention support.

Outputs

In 2022, nearly 30 percent of resources allocated to Strategic Outcome 1 were received in the last quarter. A carryover of USD 442 million will be used to sustain emergency response activities over the 2023 winter period.

In 2022, WFP reached more than 20 million people with emergency food and cash-based transfers under Activity 1, including 9.9 million females, 10.1 million males. This also included 5.4 million persons with disabilities. Overall, WFP achieved 96 percent of its target, and surpassed the number of people reached in 2021 by 55 percent. Overall, WFP transferred more than four times the amount of food and seven times the amount of cash to people in need, compared to 2021. While WFP reached fewer people than planned with food and commodity vouchers, it overachieved against what was planned for direct cash and value vouchers. Having diversified its modality base in 2022 with the addition of commodity voucher assistance, WFP was able to quickly switch between cash and food, as needed, in response to pipeline or changes in the operating environment. A diversified modality base increased adaptability and allowed WFP to continue delivering timely assistance throughout the year.

Under Activity 9, WFP reached nearly three times the number of women and children it did in 2021 with specialized nutritious foods for the treatment and prevention of malnutrition. Due to extremely high rates of food insecurity, WFP saw an increase in the number of women and children admitted for cases of malnutrition.⁷

Outcomes

High inflation negatively impacted household purchasing power throughout the year, including recipients of cash assistance. To allow vulnerable households to meet their basic food needs, WFP adjusted its cash transfer value several times using the minimum expenditure basket for Afghanistan, determined by the national Cash and Voucher Working Group (CVWG) in consultation with the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC).

Post-distribution monitoring for emergency food and cash assistance was conducted quarterly to measure results for assistance provided, while earthquake and flash-flood response monitoring took place after each short-term intervention. Baseline values for rapid-onset crisis response activities are not available due to the unforeseeable nature of these events.

Improvements were seen across some outcome indicators for recipients of general emergency food and cash, including a substantial increase in the proportion of households reporting acceptable food consumption scores (FCS) during the first and second quarters of 2022 (from 8 to 28 percent). WFP assistance to IPC 3 and 4 populations effectively met the basic food needs of recipients and prevented the deterioration of their food and nutrition security. However, food security outcomes - including FCS, consumption-based coping strategy index (CSI), livelihoods-based CSI, and food expenditure share (FES) - among recipient households stagnated or deteriorated slightly during periods of heightened vulnerability, due to factors such as the winter season, a spike in food prices, or the impact of funding shortfalls on planned operations. Heightened vulnerability likely contributed to a higher reliance on consumption-based coping strategies. A consistent decline in FES from 54 to 48 percent throughout the year indicates that assistance likely provided some relief for households also struggling to meet non-food needs.

Post-distribution monitoring of emergency nutrition activities was undertaken in cooperation with the Nutrition Cluster. All performance outcome indicators fell within global SPHERE standards, indicating a positive response to assistance. Overall, 90 percent of those that received support for the treatment of malnutrition fully recovered. On average, mortality and non-response rates remained close to zero, while 8.63 percent of those assisted did not complete the full treatment cycle.

Partnerships

In 2022 WFP implemented emergency food and nutrition activities in cooperation with more than 100 partners, of which approximately 75 percent were national non-governmental organizations. Emergency response activities were implemented in partnerships with FSAC, CVWG, Nutrition Cluster, the Inter-Cluster Coordination Team, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNICEF, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). WFP also worked with IOM to assist Afghan returnees from Pakistan and Iran, and with UNHCR to assist Pakistani refugees.

Nutrition activities were implemented in close coordination with UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO), as part of a Basic Package of Health Services across Afghanistan. Together, WFP and UNICEF jointly supported 118 mobile health and nutrition teams (MHNT), in addition to the 334 supported by WFP, to maximize coverage in extremely remote areas.

Lessons learned and next steps

As part of a continuous effort to enhance programme quality, WFP introduced a new community-based targeting approach in 2022, which included revised vulnerability criteria and the formation of Community Food Assistance Consultation groups. The revised strategy allows for more accurate identification and prioritization of households vulnerable to food insecurity in targeted geographical areas. Households identified are then assessed by WFP partners and spot-checked by third-party monitors.

Based on lessons learned from 2021, WFP prepositioned more than 94,000 mt of food and nutrition commodities ahead of the 2022/2023 winter lean season -- the highest tonnage of food it has ever had in Afghanistan, four times higher than the 2021 achievement. This allowed 1.5 million people vulnerable to food insecurity living in extremely remote areas typically isolated by harsh winter weather conditions to access food through the lean season.

Global shortages of specialized nutritious food commodities for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition, caused long lead times despite the regional prioritization of Afghanistan. To address pipeline breaks, WFP and UNICEF signed a Letter of Understanding to allow the interchangeable use of specialized commodities for both the prevention and treatment of malnutrition to help fill critical food gaps for malnourished PLW.⁸

Gender and age marker monitoring (GAM-M)

Gender and age considerations were well integrated into all aspects of Activity 1 and Activity 9, as evidenced by the GAM code of 4 for emergency food and nutrition programmes.

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 2023



682,000 people received food or cash transfers for their household members' participation in sustainable asset creation projects



85,000 people received cash transfers for their household members' participation in vocational skills training - over 80% of participants were women



92 districts across 26 provinces assisted through asset creation and rehabilitation projects



364 vocational skills training centres supported through Food Assistance for Training projects

In response to high unemployment and hunger WFP expanded asset creation and livelihoods training through food assistance for assets (FFA) and food assistance for training (FFT) interventions. Participants received in-kind food or cash-based transfers to meet their basic food needs while engaging in nine-month projects.

As part of a food systems approach, a new component for Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) was implemented from July 2022, which allowed smallholder farmers living in areas where FFA projects were implemented to receive support for increased agricultural production, crop diversification, post-harvest loss reduction, and added-value processing.¹ Smallholders also received agricultural inputs, including improved wheat seed, fertilizers, and small agriculture tools to boost their livelihoods capacity.

Resources to results

Strategic Outcome 2 was fully funded against the 2022 needs-based plan, having received a significant carryover of USD 87.2 million from 2021. The availability of funds, representing nearly 6 percent of all funds available in 2022, allowed WFP to expand asset creation and livelihoods support projects across Afghanistan amid the economic crisis. High funding levels allowed WFP to sign longer-term field-level agreements with cooperating partners, which is expected to enhance programme quality, scale, and continuity in the future.

Several multi-year contributions were received in 2022, which allowed WFP the operational flexibility to design longer-term projects with the potential to yield more substantial and sustainable outcomes for its beneficiaries. Two-year implementation periods are superior to single-year funds; WFP resilience activities would benefit from even longer implementation periods to maximize project impact.

Outputs

WFP reached more than three times the number of people through FFA/FFT activities in 2022, compared to 2021. WFP achieved approximately 70 percent of its needs-based plan target.

While WFP distributed 19 percent of the 78,814 mt of food under its needs-based plan, it disbursed 37 percent more cash-based transfers than planned. Overall, WFP maintained flexibility in its transfer modality, increased the use of cash-based transfers over food based on assessments of the local operating context. In terms of assets created, WFP supported the construction of nearly 27,600 linear metres of flood protection dikes and 33 km of drinking water supply lines; constructed approximately 71 km of new irrigation canals; rehabilitated 1,685 km of irrigation canals for community use; and established and maintained plant nurseries, community gardens, and nearly 182,000 m³ of water harvesting systems, among other interventions.

In 2022, WFP scaled up livelihoods support through FFT to more than double the number of people served in 2021. Overall, WFP provided monthly cash-based transfers to more than 12,000 project participants, of which more than 80 percent were women. Assistance was used to support participant households, benefitting more than 85,000 people in total.

Additionally, WFP adopted a food systems approach to resilience programming that integrated FFA and FFT programming with complementary support to smallholder farmers, nutrition messaging, as well as basic literacy and numeracy trainings for women.

Outcomes

For the fourth year in a row, WFP used satellite imagery provided by the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) service to monitor the long-term use and maintenance of asset creation projects in Afghanistan. Out of 120 assets analysed, 72 percent were clearly detected from space, meaning that they were constructed and being maintained after project completion. Furthermore, 11 of 19 assets were found to have a positive impact on the environment, increasing productivity and improving vegetation health, as measured by evidence of enhanced soil fertility, increased irrigation, and forestry growth. These results speak to the sustainability of FFA interventions and the capacity of WFP to foster local ownership of community assets.

Post-distribution monitoring results for FFA projects indicate that food security outcomes improved significantly among households that received food or cash assistance, evidenced by a drop in the use of consumption-based coping mechanisms from 94 percent at baseline to 84 percent in October. Similarly, participant households with acceptable food consumption scores (FCS) increased from 12 to 24 percent, while poor FCS decreased dramatically from 51 to 35 percent during the same period.

Notably, more than 95 percent of households surveyed in communities where assets were built reported that projects enhanced the protection of households, belongings, and production capacity from natural disasters, including flash floods, drought, and landslides. A further 91 percent of households indicated that assets built or rehabilitated in their communities allowed them to increase or diversify household-level agricultural and livestock production. Finally, 92 percent of the population in targeted communities reported enhanced livelihoods from an improved asset base, while 95 percent said that newly built or rehabilitated assets improved the natural environment of their community.

Positive food security outcomes were observed among households that received cash assistance for participation in FFT projects, with an increase in acceptable FCS from 9 percent at baseline to 12 percent in October 2022. PDM results also indicated that two-thirds (61 percent) of FFT participant households benefitted from increased incomes after completing training cycles, while 44 percent of respondents said they were able to find new income-earning jobs using the skills they learned through WFP FFT programmes.

Partnerships

To meet programme capacity and geographical coverage amidst operational scale-up, WFP expanded its resilience partner base by 25 percent in 2022 compared to 2021. WFP issued an open Call for Proposals in June 2022, through which it received 139 proposals for innovative resilience-building projects. Based on the highest scores received during this competitive process, WFP signed field-level agreements with 23 new partners, including 7 international and 16 national non-governmental organizations. This proved an efficient and effective way of attracting organizations with a strong field presence in Afghanistan and extensive experience in the livelihoods sector.

Lessons learned and next steps

In 2022, WFP enhanced the technical review process for asset creation projects, implementing a rigorous engineering assessment to improve the quality of asset design and construction. The quality of FFA and FFT interventions was further enhanced through cross-cutting elements including a stronger focus on gender, environmental and social safeguards, climate adaptation, nutrition, social cohesion, and the role of youth in sustainable food systems. WFP improved the process of participant and needs-based asset selection through the development of an Integrated Context Analysis, Seasonal Livelihood Programming workshops, and a Community-Based Participatory Planning approach. Data gathered through these initiatives will be used to further inform and improve resilience and livelihoods projects in 2023.²

Gender and age marker monitoring (GAM-M)

Gender considerations were integrated into most aspects of Activity 2, as evidenced by the GAM code of 3 for FFA and FFT interventions.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive and gender transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people	3
Provide capacity strengthening to emergency preparedness institutions	N/A

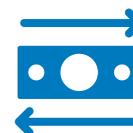
Strategic outcome 03: Vulnerable people at each stage of the life cycle in target areas have improved nutrition by 2023



708,000 primary school students received daily nutritious snacks, including High Energy Biscuits and Bread+



204,000 primary schoolgirls received take-home rations of vegetable oil



16,400 secondary schoolgirls received cash-based transfer incentives



6,600 children (6-23 months) and **6,700** women received stunting prevention support



452 Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNTs) supported by WFP, at peak, to ensure equitable access to nutrition services in extremely remote areas



8,500 jobs created through support to local bakeries for Bread+ production

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP expanded school feeding activities, including daily nutritious snacks and take-home rations to primary school students in 12 provinces. WFP also provided monthly cash incentives for secondary schoolgirls in areas where classes continued. In 2022, WFP launched Bread+ - an innovative, home-grown modality, that supported access to nutritious food and education for primary school children while simultaneously supporting local value chains for ingredient sourcing and production. Furthermore, WFP continued its stunting prevention pilot programme in Badakhshan, where children aged 2-23 months, and pregnant and lactating women received nutritious food commodities.

Resources to results

Overall funding for Strategic Outcome 3 allowed WFP to scale up school feeding programmes from 4 to 12 provinces, supporting students in 3,829 public schools and 2,390 community-based education centres. Amid an increase in restrictions on access to education for women and girls, support to these activities was more important in 2022 than ever as assistance aimed to incentivize the enrolment and retention of all students in school.

Thanks to multi-year contributions from generous donors, school feeding, and stunting prevention activities were fully funded in 2022 against the needs-based plan. Approximately 70 percent of available funds were spent, while the remaining 30 percent represent multi-year contributions to sustain activities in 2023. Due to the ban on girls attending secondary school, and the suspension of in-school feeding activities in some provinces during the second half of the year, not all targets were met. The availability of funds allowed WFP to expand school feeding into 12 provinces across Afghanistan, a three-fold increase in geographical coverage from 2021.

Outputs

In 2022, WFP expanded school feeding activities into 12 provinces, more than doubling support to primary and secondary students, compared to 2021. Alongside the continued provision of High Energy Biscuits as a daily nutritious snack for primary students, WFP rolled out Bread+ as an alternative modality, made from locally-sourced ingredients including Afghan nuts, dried fruits, and a fortified wheat and soya blend. The highly nutritious Bread+ commodity was also produced locally, with the intervention supporting the employment of over 8,500 bakers.

WFP intended to also scale up support to secondary schoolgirls through monthly cash-based transfer incentives. However, the decree banning secondary girls from school hindered WFP's ability to access those in need. Nonetheless, WFP still managed to disburse cash-based incentives to 16,400 secondary schoolgirls in four provinces where classes continued. Cash assistance was delivered alongside social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) promoting girls' education, reaching more than 106,000 people through 837 face-to-face engagements with parents, school administrators, and community leaders.

WFP extended its stunting prevention pilot project in Badakhshan by six months, through June 2022. More than 12,000 pregnant and lactating women, and children under the age of two (6-23 months) were supported. Finally, WFP supported the delivery of deworming medication to 7.9 million children, including 2.5 million girls and 5.4 million boys, across Afghanistan through a national, school-based deworming campaign implemented in partnership with WHO.

Outcomes

School feeding activities were implemented with the aim of increasing access to nutritious food for school-aged children in Afghanistan, while simultaneously promoting enrollment and retention, particularly for young girls. Nutritious snacks, cash-based transfers, and take-home rations, as well as community-level SBCC engagement, were provided to approximately 912,000 students.

In 2022, the enrollment rates in primary schools assisted by WFP grew by 25 percent against the previous year - this is an increase from the 11 percent growth between 2020 to 2021.² Enrollment rates among boys grew by 23 percent, up from a growth of 18 percent in the previous period. There was also a remarkable growth of 29 percent in the enrollment rate of female students, up from a growth of 7 percent in the previous period.

While enrollment rates improved, attendance rates dropped slightly from 91 percent in 2021 to 85 percent in 2022 (86 percent for boys and 84 percent for girls). Retention rates among male students dropped slightly from 100 percent in 2021 to 97 percent in 2022, while retention among female students remained at 100 percent, potentially linked to WFP food and cash transfers.

Similarly, in the four provinces where WFP provided cash transfer incentives to the families of secondary schoolgirls, enrollment rates grew by 8 percent, while secondary schoolgirls receiving WFP assistance maintained an attendance rate of 86 percent. These results suggest that school feeding activities had a positive impact on household-level decisions to keep girls in school.

Furthermore, post-distribution monitoring from November 2022 shows the percentage of children who reported an acceptable minimum diet among those receiving stunting prevention support increased from 4 to 6 percent in 2022.

Partnerships

In coordination with UNICEF and 11 cooperating partners, WFP integrated school feeding into Community-Based Education schemes to ensure that children attending informal, community-based classes in remote locations had access to nutritious food and education. WFP also worked with WHO to implement its national school-based deworming campaign.

Lessons learned and next steps

In 2022, education-based development initiatives in Afghanistan were adversely affected by several policy directives implemented by the de facto authorities, including the ban on education for 1.1 million secondary-level girls across the country. These policies deprived girls of their right to education. In four provinces, classes continued for secondary schoolgirls, so WFP supported these girls with continued cash-based transfers to their families. Far fewer girls were able to attend secondary school than WFP had hoped, and more recently announced policies suggest that access to education will be even more restricted in 2023. Frequent negotiations with the Ministry of Education were also required to ensure that assistance could continue to primary school students in some areas.

Knowing that nationwide activities may not be feasible, WFP Afghanistan's approach to these challenges was to continue to support girls' education whenever possible, and safety for the girls, their families, our partners, and staff.

Gender and age marker monitoring (GAM-M)

Gender and age considerations were well integrated into all aspects of Activity 4, as evidenced by the GAM code of 4 for nutrition services, including school feeding and stunting prevention.

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 have a wide range of fortified, nutritious food products available to them at affordable prices by 2023



13,474 smallholder farmers received capacity strengthening transfers through smallholder agricultural market support activities



13,474 farmers, including **2,695** women, supported through large-scale wheat value chain strengthening initiatives



73 farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling solutions



44 wheat flour mills supported to improve food safety and quality standards under the flour fortification programme: **3** new mills supported in 2022

In 2022, WFP continued to strengthen agricultural value chains across Afghanistan to promote the local production and accessibility of fortified nutritious foods. This was done through continued (i) support to wheat and soy farmers to increase production quantity and quality; (ii) livelihoods and market-linkage support to women in rural areas (iii) support to 44 flour mills for the fortification of wheat flour with essential vitamins (B12 and folic acid) and minerals (iron and zinc), and four soy processing factories to combat micronutrient deficiencies among the general population (iv) support to seven soya processors.

Resources to results

Strategic Outcome 4 activities were well-funded throughout the year, noting that programmatically, WFP adopted a food systems approach to resilience across its portfolio in July 2022. This allowed for the integration of small-scale value chains and smallholder agricultural support activities as complementary components of Strategic Outcome 2 activities, namely food assistance for assets (FFA) and food assistance for training (FFT) interventions. For standalone initiatives under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) received a renewal of funds for a joint initiative to strengthen soya value chains across Afghanistan through 2023.

Outputs

Overall, WFP met or exceeded all targets set for Strategic Outcome 4 in 2022, reaching more smallholder farmers than it did in 2021, largely due to the geographical expansion of activities through an integrated food systems approach to resilience.

More than 13,400 farmers, including 2,695 women, were supported through large-scale wheat value chain strengthening projects, reaching more farmers than in 2021. A total of 10,576 farmers received training on product marketing and post-harvest handling solutions, while 4,840 also benefitted from complementary trainings on nutrition and gender mainstreaming.

Outcomes

Based on the integration of resilience and food systems activities from July 2022, onwards, outcome data for this Strategic Outcome is not currently available. From 2023 onwards, SO4 outcome data will be included as part of a newly developed, comprehensive Monitoring and Reporting framework for all resilience and food system interventions that considers cross-cutting results across Strategic Outcomes 2 and 4.

Partnerships

Joint resilience and food systems programming was implemented in cooperation with 26 partners, of which 16 were national non-governmental organizations. Throughout 2022, WFP and FAO jointly worked to strengthen soya value chains in Afghanistan. FAO primarily supported production, such as seed production, distribution, and training to smallholder soy farmers, while WFP supported seven soya processors.

Lessons learned and next steps

The comprehensive resilience and food systems strategy effectively strengthened programme capacity, facilitating more holistic, longer-term approaches and funds. Going forward, WFP will continue to implement and strengthen its integrated resilience and food systems approach in Afghanistan. Strategic Outcome 4 funds will primarily be utilized for large-scale, national-level wheat and soya bean value chain projects. In 2023, WFP also plans to strengthen its evidence base through a longitudinal study of all interventions to demonstrate the broader and more sustainable impact of a joint food systems approach.

Gender and age marker monitoring (GAM-M)

Gender and age considerations were well integrated into all aspects of Activity 5, as evidenced by the GAM code of 4 for national value chain strengthening.

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	4

Strategic outcome 05: National and subnational institutions have a strengthened policy approach to food security and nutrition by 2023



1 policy brief developed on WFP's contribution to the humanitarian-development-peace nexus



1 policy brief being finalized for optimal use of social safety nets in Afghanistan

Since the de facto authorities consolidated their control of Afghanistan in August 2021, the focus of Strategic Outcome 5 has shifted away from institutional capacity strengthening towards the development of coherent policies that enable humanitarian operations to continue amid a challenging environment. In line with the humanitarian principles and UN Sanctions Regime, WFP interacted with the de facto authorities according to the UN's engagement strategy, to rapidly mitigate risks and resolve operational impediments.

In 2022, WFP also focused on enhancing evidence generation and developing social safety net solutions with support from International Financial Institutions. WFP supported the development of two policy briefs, one on its contribution to the humanitarian-development-peace nexus in Afghanistan, and another on optimal social safety net programming for future interventions.

Resources to results

Strategic Outcome 5 was fully funded in 2022; however, the de facto authorities in Afghanistan are subject to sanctions and not internationally recognized as a formal government, meaning it is not feasible to implement development activities, including government capacity strengthening and institution building. Strategic Outcome 5 interventions were deprioritized due to the large-scale humanitarian crisis that required a substantial amount of human and financial resources. Funding that was previously allocated for support to the Afghanistan Food Security and Nutrition Agenda (AFSeN-A) secretariat was repurposed.

Outputs

The focus of Strategic Outcome 5 activities shifted slightly in 2022 in response to changes within the operating environment. As WFP sought to rapidly scale up life-saving assistance to populations vulnerable to food insecurity in 2022, engagement with the de facto authorities according to humanitarian principles became imperative to ground operations. Through regular policy analysis and inter-agency coordination, WFP supported the development and communication of joint operational positions. Furthermore, policy analysis, concept note development, and research on the humanitarian-development-nexus was conducted to generate evidence for the future development of social safety nets in Afghanistan, using innovative approaches and partnerships.

Prior to August 2021, WFP engaged in multi-agency support to the Afghanistan Food Security and Nutrition Agenda (AFSeN-A) secretariat, as led by the former government. However, AFSeN-A has since been dismantled, and all Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) signed between WFP and the former government have expired.

Outcomes

WFP has played an active role in the development of inter-agency policy governing humanitarian engagement with the de facto authorities at various levels. Furthermore, WFP social safety net and nexus research has been used to inform broader UN frameworks for the humanitarian response in Afghanistan, namely the 2022 Transitional Engagement Framework and the UN Strategic Framework for Afghanistan.

Partnerships

Activities related to de facto authority engagement were carried out in consultation with the Humanitarian Country Team, the Resident Coordinator's Office, WFP cooperating partners, and other UN agencies including the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNICEF, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the World Health Organization, among others. Policy analysis, nexus research, and the development of social safety net structures were carried out in partnership with IFIs and global research institutions, including the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Overseas Development Institute, and Institute of Development Studies. Working-level contacts with relevant de facto authority ministries were maintained for the smooth implementation of WFP activities.

Lessons learned and next steps

In 2022, the humanitarian community in Afghanistan adapted to an increasingly complex operating environment that was characterized by increasing restrictions on the rights of women and girls, as well as an increase in attempts by the de facto authorities to exercise control over international humanitarian assistance. Despite these challenges, which are anticipated to continue in 2023, WFP remains committed to delivering life-saving assistance to populations in need in accordance with humanitarian principles. WFP will interact with the de facto authorities as necessary to fulfil this mandate. This does not convey recognition of the de facto authorities nor concurrence with their policies.

Gender and age marker monitoring (GAM-M)

Gender was integrated into most activities under Activity 6, as evidenced by the Gender and Age marker code of 3, for policy support enhancing the coherence of a zero-hunger mandate, particularly as it relates to social protection.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide support to government officials and partners in enhancing the coherence of zero-hunger policy, particularly related to social protection, and the recognition of zero hunger as a development priority	3

Strategic outcome 06: The humanitarian community has enhanced capacity to respond to needs throughout the country through 2023



4,319 flights conducted by UNHAS, including 1,170 international and 3,149 domestic



27,886 passengers transported to, from, and within Afghanistan to support the humanitarian response



58 mt of humanitarian cargo transported by UNHAS



96 percent user satisfaction rate received for UNHAS services

Under Strategic Outcome 6, WFP continued to leverage its massive field presence and logistics expertise in Afghanistan to provide SCOPE, supply chain, information and communications technology (ICT), and information management support to partners, including other UN agencies, to facilitate the humanitarian response amid the 2022 scale-up. The humanitarian community in Afghanistan relied on UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) for the transportation of personnel and cargo as most commercial airline services remained suspended following the events of August 2021. The sustainable, cost-efficient, and reliable implementation of WFP support services were integral to interagency crisis response following the 5.9 magnitude earthquake that devastated Khost and Paktika provinces in June 2022.

Resources to results

Information and communications technology, logistics, SCOPE, and UNHAS services were well-funded throughout 2022. Following the earthquake in June, surge support was deployed across all activities for inter-agency crisis response. WFP received USD 8.2 million for earthquake response activities from seven donors, of which more than USD 400,000 was allocated to logistics, ICT, and SCOPE services, and USD 1.3 million to UNHAS, while the remainder was allocated to emergency food assistance.

Overall, Strategic Outcome 6 activities were 88 percent funded against WFP's 2022 needs-based plan, including a USD 42.6 million carryover from the last quarter of 2021. The availability of timely funds enabled WFP to scale up service provision activities to partners in line with increased humanitarian needs across the country.

Outputs

In response to unprecedented demands, UNHAS transported almost twice as many passengers in 2022 than in 2021. A total of 27 flight paths were established, including four international air bridges, that serviced 160 registered humanitarian and development organizations. Three helicopter landing sites and regular flight paths were rapidly established in earthquake-affected areas to facilitate the crisis response. In leading Afghanistan's Logistics Working Group (LWG) and ICT Working Group, WFP established three common humanitarian hubs in earthquake-affected districts providing storage facilities, electricity, and internet to interagency response efforts.

Under WFP's leadership, the LWG increased membership and participation rates by 70 percent in 2022, providing critical operational information on logistics capacities and challenges to over 60 active member organizations through 22 coordination meetings. WFP led in the development of joint Standard Operating Procedures for customs importation procedures and conducted a nationwide Logistics Capacity Assessment.

Where feasible, WFP expanded the use of SCOPE, its beneficiary registration and management platform for redeeming assistance. Beneficiary registration through SCOPE improves transparency, prevents the duplication of assistance, and discourages the misuse or diversion of assistance. In 2022, WFP registered 14 million new identities in SCOPE, representing the largest single-year achievement in WFP's operational history in Afghanistan. A total of 24 million people are currently registered within the beneficiary management platform, as acceptability among the de facto authorities for the use of SCOPE biometrics increased in 2022, following sensitization and negotiation efforts by WFP. WFP continues to expand its use of SCOPE for beneficiary management and verification, as a mechanism to ensure that assistance continues to reach people most vulnerable to food insecurity.

Outcomes

WFP's SCOPE platform supported the unprecedented delivery of food, cash, and commodity voucher assistance to people in need under all major activities across Strategic Outcomes 1, 2, and 3. The use of SCOPE for beneficiary registration and transfer management processes has been shown to improve operational transparency, prevent duplication, and deter the misuse or diversion of assistance. The expansion of SCOPE services effectively improved programme efficiency and increased confidence in cash-based modalities.

The timely transportation of emergency food, cargo, and response personnel via UNHAS and the LWG, proved essential to the scale-up and sustainability of humanitarian activities across Afghanistan throughout 2022. Support services were particularly vital to the delivery of life-saving assistance to extremely remote areas, and those affected by the earthquake in June. WFP mobilized response teams, food, and UNHAS flights within 48 hours after the earthquake struck Paktika and Khost provinces. UNHAS maintained a user satisfaction rate of 96 percent in both 2022 and 2021, which speaks to the consistent quality of services provided, even amid the rapid scale-up of activities.

Through its expansion of bilateral service provision to partners, WFP improved logistics capabilities, cross-functional programmatic reach, and commercial sector engagement.

Partnerships

WFP Afghanistan increased its bilateral service provision portfolio by 450 percent in 2022, achieving a total service value of USD 2.3 million, compared to USD 420,000 in 2021. WFP provided transportation, storage, warehouse management, power, and ICT support to partners across thematic sectors. Notably, WFP increased logistics support to FAO for its largest food security and resiliency project in Afghanistan.

WFP continued to support UNHCR through a SCOPE data sharing agreement to better support refugee households during crisis response activities. UNHAS maintained close relations with airport authorities as well as partner agencies for security intelligence and risk assessment.

Lessons learned and next steps

WFP has continued engaging in a number of initiatives to strengthen its services. This included conducting a privacy impact assessment on the use of SCOPE for beneficiary services management to enhance data protection practices and ensure systems and capacity are in place to support the management of personal information and data. A lessons learned exercise from the earthquake response was conducted by WFP through the LWG. Feedback to UNHAS was provided via multiple survey platforms and quarterly Steering Committee meetings. Feedback informed operational amendments aimed at improving UNHAS services, where possible. In 2023, WFP will continue providing key support services with the same rigor and professionalism that was demonstrated in 2022, as it seeks to maintain its reputation as a leading partner in humanitarian and logistics response.

Gender and age marker monitoring (GAM-M)

Gender and age considerations were well integrated into Activity 7, as evidenced by its GAM code of 4 for the provision of SCOPE, supply chain, ICT, and information management services to partners. Gender considerations were well integrated into most activities under Activity 8, as evidenced by the Gender and Age marker code 3 for humanitarian air services to partners, as provided by UNHAS.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide SCOPE, supply chain, ICT and information management and provision services to partners to promote effective field operations	4
Provide humanitarian air services to partners until appropriate alternatives become available	3

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Since August 2021, a series of restrictive policies targeting women's and girls' rights and freedoms have steadily erased them from public spaces. National directives, including the ban on women from higher learning institutions and girls from secondary school, as well as the mahram requirement for women travelling over 72 km from home, have been compounded by local-level restrictions in some areas. These measures have a detrimental impact on food security among an already disproportionately vulnerable group. Having been deprived of education and economic opportunities, women and girls in Afghanistan have found it increasingly difficult to meet their unique food needs during pregnancy and adolescence, as evidenced by disproportionate levels of inadequate food consumption¹ and reliance on crisis-level coping strategies² among female-headed households.

The most recent directive banning Afghan females from working with NGOs threatens to further exacerbate the situation. Considering conservative gender norms in large parts of Afghanistan which limit women's ability to interact directly with men, identifying and accessing female beneficiaries is best done with female staff members of cooperating partners and third-party monitors to ensure women's voices and needs are accurately reflected.

In 2022, WFP reached 11.6 million women and girls - a 51 percent increase from 7.7 million in 2021. WFP revised its targeting approach, giving more weight to the vulnerability of women, particularly female-headed households, to ensure that they were prioritized for assistance. Community Food Assistance Consultations effectively increased the identification and inclusion of households in need by allowing women to directly voice their needs.

WFP also more than doubled support to women's livelihood projects through FFT projects, which develop skills to increase economic opportunities. Monthly food or cash transfers enabled female participants to meet their immediate food needs while engaging in projects designed to increase longer-term livelihoods. Projects also offered a unique space for women to gather while other options were restricted. Throughout implementation, WFP regularly assessed and revised operating procedures to ensure that distribution sites were always safe and accessible to women. The de facto authorities' decision to ban female employment by NGOs meant most FFT activities were halted.

For most of 2022, WFP made substantial progress in the participation of women staff across all interventions. WFP increased the number of women conducting field monitoring in 20 of Afghanistan's 34 provinces and supported cooperating partners in boosting the number of female staff in all locations. Further, WFP contracted 11 women-led organizations to implement activities.

Through quarterly post-distribution monitoring surveys, WFP collected data on household-level decision making over the use of WFP assistance under Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2. Under Strategic Outcome 1, results showed an increase in sole decision making by women between January and October 2022,³ while a decline in joint decision-making between men and women was noted.⁴

Under Strategic Outcome 2, monitoring results for FFT activities show that joint decision making between men and women over the use of cash-based assistance increased significantly from 48 to 60 percent, while sole decision making by women decreased from 23 to 13 percent.

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

Despite a significant reduction in the prevalence of armed conflict across Afghanistan following the withdrawal of NATO forces and collapse of the previous government in 2021, protection risks for already vulnerable populations in 2022 were exacerbated by the economic crisis, restrictions on the rights of women and girls, terrorism from Islamic State Khorasan (ISK), sporadic violence between de facto authorities and resistance groups, and natural hazards such as flash floods and earthquakes. The erosion of rights disproportionately affects marginalized groups, including women and girls, ethnic and religious minorities, journalists and activists, and people aligned with the previous government. Mass public floggings and executions have been carried out. Economic, human rights, and climate risks have further compounded hunger and vulnerability among marginalized groups.

In response to heightened protection risks across the country, WFP increased attention to minimizing risks associated with the delivery of food assistance. WFP conducted several studies and assessments¹ to better understand the impact of WFP interventions on vulnerable groups, and make recommendations on improving programme design and implementation.

Throughout the year, WFP expanded its community feedback mechanism (CFM), comprised of multiple communication channels for affected populations, including beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, to safely provide feedback, raise complaints, or seek answers to their queries. CFM channels include WFP's toll-free hotline, which can be reached five days a week via phone, short message service (SMS), or through a dedicated email address (wfp.afg@wfp.org). This year, WFP scaled up the number of CFM operators from 2 to 25, of which more than 80 percent are women. All operators are fluent in Dari, Pashto, and English. WFP also encourages communities to utilize Awaaz Afghanistan's inter-agency toll-free hotline, which regularly refers relevant cases to WFP for follow-up. Where possible, a help desk is available at WFP food distribution sites to provide information and respond directly to queries from community members.

In 2022, WFP recorded 142,600 CFM cases in Afghanistan, compared to 8,700 in 2021; the increase is largely due to the increase in operators able to respond to and record calls. In 2022, nearly 28,000 women used CFM channels to reach WFP, raising 32 percent of all cases received, compared to 28 percent in 2021. CFM trend analysis played a crucial role in identifying the need for, and developing, WFP's new targeting and prioritization process that places a greater emphasis on community engagement, participation, and the possibility for appeals at field level.

To support these efforts, WFP expanded its Protection Unit to a full team of dedicated national and international Protection, Accountability to Affected Populations, and Community Engagement specialists. The recruitment of a Disability Inclusion Officer was completed in 2022. Overall, increased capacity and prioritization of the protection and accountability portfolio has enabled WFP to enhance programme analysis and trend identification for evidence-based decision making and timely programme adaptation amid a highly fluid and uncertain context.

WFP began rolling out a new Protection Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Strategy for 2022-2024, implemented across Area Offices by a network of PSEA Focal Points. WFP continuously used protection and accountability mechanisms as an entry point for the implementation of gender-sensitive messaging and inclusion, as women were actively encouraged to use CFM channels as a means of voicing their concerns. CFM operators were trained to receive, process, and follow up on sensitive matters, including cases of gender-based violence. WFP also enhanced standard monitoring tools to include additional questions on protection, which enabled WFP to collect more granular data on key protection issues, including community participation, consultation, and feedback related to targeting and prioritization.

CFM trends also gave rise to the development of a pilot intervention to provide additional cash transfers to persons with disabilities. Based on heightened levels of vulnerability among households headed by and hosting persons with disabilities, the additional cash transfer seeks to reduce physical and non-physical barriers related to the redemption of WFP assistance for affected populations.

PDM results from 2022 showed 98 percent of households receiving general emergency food and cash assistance were able to access WFP programme sites, up from 95 percent at the beginning of the year. Similarly, 100 percent of all households surveyed indicated they were able to receive assistance without facing any safety challenges.² Similar results were recorded among households that received assistance for crisis response, including earthquake and flood-affected populations.

A slight decrease was observed among households participating in WFP's food assistance for assets (FFA) intervention. At the end of the year, 92 percent of households reported having unhindered access to WFP programmes, down from 98 percent at baseline. A similar trend was observed among households receiving livelihoods support under WFP's food assistance for training (FFT) programme, where 96 percent of households surveyed reported having unhindered access to WFP sites, down from 99 percent at the beginning of the year. This change can be attributed to some instances of overcrowding at distribution sites, due to non-compliance with communicated distribution times. Variance also includes reports of physical obstacles to the redemption of assistance, such as flooding, infrastructure challenges, distance, and the presence of individual physical conditions that made it difficult to travel (illness, disability, pregnancy). However, across both activities, 100 percent of households reported receiving assistance without encountering any safety challenges.

The proportion of households reporting adequate information on WFP programming, including topics such as targeting, entitlements, and redemption, improved throughout the year, specifically among recipients of FFT vocational skills training (67 percent informed, compared to 54 percent at baseline), and FFA participants (66 percent informed, compared to 56 percent at baseline). The highest proportion of households reporting adequate knowledge of WFP programming was among earthquake-affected populations in Paktika and Khost (95 percent informed). While results were below targets for other groups, WFP is working on mitigating these gaps in the future - in 2022, this included undertaking an assessment of preferred communication channels at the community level, the results of which are being used to develop a new community engagement strategy that includes the increased use of accessible communication materials for diverse audiences, translated into local languages.³

Environment

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

The humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan is linked to concurrent climate crises, as the country suffers severe drought, floods, powerful earthquakes, extreme heat, and cold. These events had a devastating impact on lives, livelihoods, and agricultural production in 2022. As Afghanistan enters its third consecutive year of drought, 30 out of 34 provinces are reporting severe or extremely poor water quality, while the number of people impacted by drought rose from 10 percent in 2020 to 64 percent in 2022. Overall, 21 million people are in need of clean water and sanitation, up from 2.4 million a decade ago.¹

WFP remains committed to environmental resilience and sustainability, in both its programming and day-to-day operations. Through standardized project risk assessments, WFP seeks to minimize any potential adverse environmental or social impacts of its presence in Afghanistan.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP continued to invest in the creation and rehabilitation of local small-scale infrastructure projects with the aim of boosting agricultural production and enhancing longer-term community resilience in the face of climate shocks. Productive community assets supported include irrigation systems, reservoirs, storage dams, reforestation, and post-harvest loss solutions. As a result of WFP-funded retaining walls, more than 13,000 ha of agricultural land was protected from severe flash flooding events in July. Furthermore, more than 600 micro-compost units were established to improve soil fertility, enabling kitchen gardens to boost household nutrition outcomes.

In 2022, WFP began conducting Environmental and Social Safeguarding (ESS) risk assessments prior to the start of all asset creation activities, in coordination with its Engineering Unit. A total of 34 ESS assessments were designed to identify and mitigate potential adverse impacts on people and the surrounding environment as a result of WFP asset creation projects. WFP stressed the importance of environmentally sustainable construction practices with its partners, including the use of surface water through properly designed river intakes or minor water retention structure. Due to climate shocks and recurring drought, groundwater was used as a last resort.

In its day-to-day operations, WFP continued to improve resource efficiency through sustainable and cost-efficient infrastructure design, and the use of locally sourced materials to the extent possible for all upgrades carried out to WFP offices and warehouses. In 2022, WFP installed solar panels in its Faizabad Area Office, saving 35,000 litres of diesel from being used. WFP will continue to expand the use of solar panels across other Area Offices in Afghanistan to further decrease CO₂ emissions.

Extra Section



WFP assists Afghanistan's most vulnerable women amid heightened hardship

By the time Khalida arrived at the WFP distribution site in Kabul City, she had run out of options. The single mother of four no longer knows how to get food for her children. Most evenings, they all go to sleep hungry. "Life is difficult not only for us but for most of the neighbours in my part of the city. Many families are suffering from lack of food. Most of us only eat once a day."

Khalida's husband died years ago from a heart disease that they could not afford to treat. She is one of the millions of widows in this country who struggle to feed their families amid the current hunger crisis. Her brother-in-law supported her until work opportunities dried up amid a severe economic crisis that engulfed the country following the Taliban takeover in August 2021.

Women and girls hit hardest by record levels of food insecurity

WFP surveys show that families headed by women like Khalida's are among the hardest hit by the current crisis. Women are more likely to resort to negative strategies to cope, which include selling assets, withdrawing their children from school, or skipping meals so that other family members can eat. Female breadwinners like Khalida find it increasingly difficult to feed their children, while malnutrition among expecting and young mothers has hit record highs.

All three of Khalida's daughters used to go to school, but after they were barred from secondary school in March 2022, they have been forced to stay home without education. "They are unhappy and feeling depressed. Their mental health is getting worse, as is mine. I do not know how to give them a future."

Khalida is one of more than 23 million people that WFP assisted in 2022 with life-saving emergency food and nutrition support. "Assistance from WFP is the only support I get. It helps me worry less about my problems," says Khalida.

WFP assistance lightens the load on female-headed households

Many of the households that received assistance are headed by women, most of them widows like 40-year-old Nafar Jan. She travelled four hours in a shared taxi from her village to reach the distribution site in Kabul. Her husband was killed during the latest conflict that engulfed Afghanistan for two decades. The main breadwinner of her family of four has since been her oldest son Zabihullah, who is only 17 years old. He pushes a cart in the local bazaar and barely earns enough to pay the family's monthly rent of 3,500 AFN (about USD 45).

In the past, Nafar Jan occasionally found tailoring work to contribute to the family's monthly expenses, but amid the severe economic crisis, she has been unable to find any. Almost half of Afghanistan now endures serious hunger, no matter the season. But winter is when hunger bites hardest.

"The previous winter was very bad for us as we didn't have enough money to buy wood and it was very cold. This winter isn't as bad yet," she said. But once the snow starts, she doesn't know how to get through the winter. "Last winter, we burned all our furniture to stay warm. Now we have nothing left to burn."

Crisis strikes formerly middle-class families across Afghanistan

For many formerly middle-class families, 2022 was the first year that they required assistance to meet their basic food needs. Zahra, a young mother of six says her life completely changed after her husband, like 700,000 others in the country, lost his primary source of income in mass layoffs after August 2021.

It is the fourth time that Zahra has collected food from WFP. "The food will feed my family for a few weeks. It is the first time that we have needed such assistance and WFP has been the first organization to support us".

For households vulnerable to food insecurity, WFP is one of the last remaining barriers to absolute hunger and desperation. Assistance acts as a critical lifeline for those who have nowhere else to turn. With continued support from the international community, WFP plans to continue supporting 15 million people per month between January and March 2023 to help them get through the winter season.

Data Notes

Context and Operations

[1] Afghanistan Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Analysis, October 2021.

[2] Afghanistan Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Analysis, May 2022.

[3] REACH Whole of Afghanistan Assessment (WoAA), September 2022.

[4] Afghanistan Food Security Update: Round Thirteen (October 2022).

[5] All rations are based on an average household size of 7 people.

[6] Households receiving in-kind food assistance in IPC Phase 4 areas received monthly food baskets comprised of 75kg wheat flour, 6.83kg vegetable oil, 9.38kg pulses and 0.75kg of salt, to meet 75 percent of their basic food needs, based on an average household size of seven people. Households receiving in-kind food assistance in IPC Phase 3 areas received monthly food baskets comprised of 50kg wheat flour, 4.55kg vegetable oil, 6.25kg pulses, and 0.5kg salt, to meet 50 percent of their basic food needs, based on an average household size of seven.

[7] Activities for the prevention (BSFP) and treatment (TSFP) of moderate acute malnutrition were previously implemented under SO3 but were shifted to SO1 in January 2022 to better meet the needs of target populations during scale-up.

[8] Due to global commodity shortfalls and procurement lead times of up to 8 months, WFP was forced to implement this measure in only 8 priority provinces facing the highest levels of food insecurity, including Jawzjan, Urozgan, Paktika, Nuristan, Takhar, Badakhshan, Ghor, and Helmand.

Partnerships

[1] Mahram is a male relative that accompanies Afghan women in public when traveling more than 72km from home, as enforced by de facto authorities in some areas.

[2] Donors include: Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund (AHF), Asian Development Bank (ADB), Australia, Austria, Avaaz Foundation, Bank of America Charitable Foundation, Belgium, Big Heart Foundation, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Canada, Cartier Philanthropy, Comitato, Czech Republic, Denmark, END Fund, Entelligence, Estonia, European Commission, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Gaden Phodrang Foundation, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Japan, JAWFP, Kuwait, LDS, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, United Kingdom (FCDO), UNICEF, UN Women, UN World Food Programme, USAID, USA, World Bank, USA.

CSP Financial Overview

[1] The UN Transitional Engagement Framework for Afghanistan was initially set to end in December 2022, but was extended for six months until June 2023.

[2] Afghanistan Humanitarian Response Plan 2022

Strategic outcome 01

[1] In January 2022, WFP moved moderate acute malnutrition treatment and prevention assistance from SO3, Activity 4 to SO1, Activity 9. This has posed data reconciliation issues for commodities purchased under Activity 4 in late 2021 but distributed under Activity 9 in 2022. Overall, WFP achieved more under Activity 9 than what appears in the data tables under SO1, with some figures currently showing in SO3 data tables. Cumulative achievements for Activity 9 should read as follows:

- A.1: Prevention of acute malnutrition (Children) = 2,584,134 achieved (80%)
- A.1: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (Children) = 1,458,969 achieved (129%)
- A.1: Prevention of acute malnutrition (PLW) = 1,170,191 achieved (72%)
- A.1: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (PLW) = 942,704 achieved (186%)

[2] Ibid.

[3] Target populations for emergency food assistance include refugees, returnees, and internally displaced persons (IDPs) affected by conflict and/or natural disaster, as well as those suffering from seasonal food insecurity.

[4] Activities for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition were previously programmed under SO3 but were shifted to SO1 in January 2022 as part of the emergency scale-up.

[5] Households receiving in-kind food assistance in IPC Phase 4 areas received monthly food baskets comprised of 75kg wheat flour, 6.83kg vegetable oil, 9.38kg pulses and 0.75kg of salt, to meet 75 percent of their basic food needs, based on an average household size of seven people. Households receiving in-kind food assistance in IPC Phase 3 areas received monthly food baskets comprised of 50kg wheat flour, 4.55kg vegetable oil, 6.25kg pulses, and 0.5kg salt, to meet 50 percent of their basic food needs, based on an average household size of seven.

[6] Target populations include children aged 6-59 months and/or PLW.

[7] WFP introduced Lipid-based Nutrient Supplement (LNS) for malnutrition treatment among PLW, in lieu of SuperCereal. LNS, a ready-to-use product was well accepted and efficient in treating malnutrition among recipient populations, according to PDM analysis.

[8] See above, n 1.

[9] WFP conducted separate post-distribution monitoring assessments in Badakhshan following the provision of multiple assistance cycles to households in particularly remote areas.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] School feeding activities in some areas were temporarily suspended by the Ministry of Education due to sensitivities with cooperating partner contracting. WFP resolved the issues through high-level negotiations.

[2] Enrollment rates in the data tables refer to the percentage change in enrollment compared to the previous year.

[2] Indicator data under Activity 4 should only refer to school feeding and stunting prevention activities. All indicators for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition to children, and pregnant and lactating women, are indicative of additional achievements under Strategic Outcome 1, Activity 9. In January 2022, WFP shifted malnutrition treatment and prevention activities from Strategic Outcome 3, Activity 4 to Strategic Outcome 1, Activity 9; however, some data reconciliation issues were encountered.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] Nearly 100 percent of female-headed households reported inadequate food consumption during the first quarter of 2022, according to the Afghanistan Food Security Update: Round Five, based on WFP Mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Data (mVAM) from January 2022.

[2] Approximately 84 percent of female-headed households relied on crisis-level coping strategies to get by during the last quarter of 2022, according to the Afghanistan Food Security Update: Round Thirteen, based on WFP Mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Data (mVAM) from October 2022.

[3] Sole decision making by women increased between January and October 2022, rising from 12 to 18 percent.

[4] There was a decline in the level of joint decision making between men and women at household level, from 67 percent at the beginning of the year to 54 percent in October.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Assessments include Privacy Impact Assessment; Information Needs and Preferred Communication Channels; Conflict Sensitivity and Social Cohesion; Gender and Protection for Cash-Based Transfers; Gender and Access; Protection Risk Assessment.

[2] Outcome data for the proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified has been removed from this sample, due to inaccurate data collection.

Environment

[1] 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).

Extra Section

Photo: Women redeem critical cash and voucher assistance at a WFP distribution site in Kabul City.

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Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal :						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	%			29.8	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	1,422,305	1,480,358	2,902,663	20,318,641
									Number	3,079,960	1,969,154
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			35.1	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	11,261	2,072	13,333	13,333
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			3.9	2020	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	2,583,870	2,851,626	5,435,496	5,435,496
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$					Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	3	48	51	0
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	6,729	25,987	32,716	0

						Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			10,000
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SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

WFP Strategic Goal :				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	1	0
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number			Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	150	0

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	11,889,552	11,364,333	96%
	female	11,423,294	11,640,389	102%
	total	23,312,846	23,004,722	99%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	676,073	851,175	126%
	female	676,073	917,888	136%
	total	1,352,146	1,769,063	131%
24-59 months	male	1,631,899	1,619,532	99%
	female	1,398,771	1,479,204	106%
	total	3,030,670	3,098,736	102%
5-11 years	male	2,424,536	2,309,674	95%
	female	2,238,033	2,068,125	92%
	total	4,662,569	4,377,799	94%
12-17 years	male	1,795,089	1,612,631	90%
	female	1,631,899	1,451,598	89%
	total	3,426,988	3,064,229	89%
18-59 years	male	4,755,821	4,437,611	93%
	female	5,012,261	5,316,390	106%
	total	9,768,082	9,754,001	100%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
60+ years	male	606,134	533,710	88%
	female	466,257	407,184	87%
	total	1,072,391	940,894	88%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	22,571,484	22,689,752	101%
Refugee	61,307	71,410	116%
Returnee	253,638	136,759	54%
IDP	426,417	106,801	25%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	1,100,001	767,297	69%
Malnutrition prevention programme	4,862,078	3,767,658	77%
Malnutrition treatment programme	1,637,305	2,401,673	146%
School based programmes	1,050,000	728,509	69%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	11,168	13,474	120%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	21,060,025	20,318,650	96%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
High Energy Biscuits	147	386	262%
Iodised Salt	14,078	7,704	55%
LNS	0	21,660	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	68,292	0	0%
Rice	0	32,905	-
Split Peas	175,971	104,111	59%
Vegetable Oil	128,107	67,824	53%
Wheat Flour	1,407,766	847,311	60%
Wheat Soya Blend	106,248	11,961	11%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Iodised Salt	643	123	19%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	0%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Split Peas	8,036	1,537	19%
Vegetable Oil	5,850	1,098	19%
Wheat Flour	64,286	12,427	19%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	0	3,296	-
High Energy Biscuits	8,320	4,233	51%
LNS	0	5,131	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	72	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	17,472	3,927	22%
Wheat Flour	0	2,342	-
Wheat Soya Blend	450	16,614	3,692%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	171,757,097	144,621,264	84%
Commodity Voucher	202,231,342	120,150,687	59%
Value Voucher	0	26,092,381	-
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	24,237,597	28,171,735	116%
Value Voucher	0	5,049,167	-
Strategic result 02: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	6,827,492	2,846,934	42%
Commodity Voucher	6,400,000	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 2023				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	1,269,351	1,953,693
			Male	1,321,160	2,033,437
			Total	2,590,511	3,987,130
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	1,189,191	1,129,537
			Male	1,237,730	1,175,640
			Total	2,426,921	2,305,177
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	7,860,870	6,872,908
			Male	8,181,723	7,153,435
			Total	16,042,593	14,026,343
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,726,068	1,060,241
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	171,757,097	170,713,644
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	202,231,342	120,150,687
Activity 09: Provide nutrition-specific assistance to vulnerable women, boys, and girls to prevent and treat acute malnutrition					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	1,582,399	1,308,776
			Male	1,646,986	1,067,360
			Total	3,229,385	2,376,136
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	553,296	482,245
			Male	575,880	372,042
			Total	1,129,176	854,287
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	1,614,693	478,260
			Total	1,614,693	478,260
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	508,129	445,880
			Total	508,129	445,880
A.2: Food transfers			MT	174,540	33,621

Output Results				
Activity 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
B: Vulnerable people receive nutrition-sensitive food or cash transfers in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and to support stability				
General Distribution				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	MT	1,550,097.6	895,188
Activity 09: Provide nutrition-specific assistance to vulnerable women, boys, and girls to prevent and treat acute malnutrition				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Vulnerable children 6–59 months and PLW receive specialized nutritious foods to meet their nutrition needs				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	2,000	2,335
B: Vulnerable children 6–59 months and PLW receive specialized nutritious foods to meet their nutrition needs				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				

B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	MT	145,322	20,213.53
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	MT	29,217	13,407.87

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Badakhshan GFD - Location: Badakhshan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall			≤15	15			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall			≥6	6			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall			≤23	23			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall			≤71	71			WFP survey
Target Group: Earthquake affected pop (Khost and Paktika) - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall			≤10	4			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall			≥18	18			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall			≤67	67			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall			≤15	15			WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Overall			≤50	36			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall			≥6	6			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall			≤10	10			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall			≤8	8			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall			≤77	77			WFP survey
Target Group: Flood response PDM - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall			≤18	18		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall			≥17	17		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall			≤43	43		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall			≤40	40		WFP survey
Target Group: GFD Q3&4-2022 - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	10		≤10	11		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	13		≥13	13		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	32		≤32	40		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	55		≤55	48		WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Overall	47		≤47	48		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	9		≥9	7		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	33		≤33	31		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	29		≤29	35		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	29		≤29	27		WFP survey
Target Group: GFDQ1&2-2022 - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	13		≤13	16		WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Overall	21		≥21	15		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	8		≥10	28		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	30		≤30	54		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	63		≤60	18		WFP survey

Food Expenditure Share	Overall	54	≤54	50				WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	6	≥6	12				WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	31	≤31	33				WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	37	≤37	30				WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	26	≤26	26				WFP survey
Activity 09: Provide nutrition-specific assistance to vulnerable women, boys, and girls to prevent and treat acute malnutrition								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children under 5 years age - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	15	<15	<15	8.63	15	12	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0.06	<3	<3	0.03	0.06	0.1	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	0.21	<15	<15	0.93	0.59	0.7	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	85	>75	>75	90.4	84	87.3	Secondary data
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	52	>50	>50	52	41	38	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	0	>66	>66	92		89	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: TSFP - CH 6-23 months - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	4	≥10	≥4	6	6	26	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: TSFP-PLW - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	1	≥1	≥1	4	0	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	16	≥16	≥16	36	27	23	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	18	≥18	≥18	37	28	24	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	68	≤68	≤68	46	47	49	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	8	≤8	≤8	5	6	2	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	16	≤16	≤16	8	11	9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	31	≥31	≥31	50	53	51	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	73	≥73	≥73	58	66	74	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	68	≥68	≥68	56	62	68	WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	36	≥61	≥61	50	46	49	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are increasingly able to meet their food and nutrition needs on their own by 2023				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive, and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	122,498	197,580
			Male	127,500	205,648
			Total	249,998	403,228
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	49,002	41,685
			Male	51,000	43,385
			Total	100,002	85,070
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	367,501	136,709
			Male	382,500	142,290
			Total	750,001	278,999
A.2: Food transfers			MT	78,814	15,185
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	24,237,597	33,220,902

Output Results				
Activity 02: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive, and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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 and support stability				
Food assistance for training				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.40: Number of vocational centres assisted	centre/site	334	364
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 and support stability				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.103: Number of water springs developed	Number	100	45.5
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.108: Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	150,000	115,711.1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.110: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed	meter	10,000	27,594.1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.116: Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems constructed	m3	140,000	181,896.9
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	2,000	1,685.09
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	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)	Ha	2,000	2,699.54
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.15: Hectares (ha) of land under orchards established	Ha	10	13.48
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	100	92.26
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.27: Hectares (ha) of micro watersheds rehabilitated	Ha	50	40
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.32: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line constructed	Km	25	33
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.36: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built	Km	30	24.8
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	300	307.96
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.42: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed	Km	50	71

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.60: Linear meters (m) of diversion weirs, embankments built	meter	100	141.5
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.64: Square metres (m2) of existing nurseries supported	m2	100,000	66,000
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.85: Square metres (m2) of new nurseries established	m2	100,000	176,000
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Number	2,000,000	2,696,192

Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening to emergency preparedness institutions

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Vulnerable people benefit from improved emergency preparedness in order to meet their food and nutrition needs and support stability				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	US\$	251,931.98	254,894

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ACL 2022 - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Overall	94		≤94	84			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	12		≥12	24			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	37		≤37	41			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	51		≤51	35			WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0		≥80	92			WFP survey
Target Group: VST 2022 - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for training								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	9		≥9	12			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	30		≤30	38			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	61		≤61	50			WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable people at each stage of the life cycle in target areas have improved nutrition by 2023					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 04: Provide a comprehensive, gender-transformative package, including school meals, incentives, and complementary services to school-aged children and their communities						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Total	50,000 50,000	16,374 16,374	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Children	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	98,000 102,000 200,000	0 0 0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Total	480,000 480,000	203,658 203,658	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	0 0 0	104,935 103,063 207,998	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	3,920 4,080 8,000	4,563 2,050 6,613	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	392,000 408,000 800,000	250,237 457,846 708,083	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	0 0 0	339,227 265,455 604,682	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	0 0	691,931 691,931	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	10,000 10,000	6,720 6,720	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	0 0	496,824 496,824	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	26,314	35,543	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	6,827,492	2,846,934	
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	6,400,000	0	

Output Results				
Activity 04: Provide a comprehensive, gender-transformative package, including school meals, incentives, and complementary services to school-aged children and their communities				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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)				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	2,294	2,294
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.27: Number of villages assisted	village	2,390	2,390
School feeding (take-home rations)				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,158	1,158
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.26: Number of secondary schools assisted by WFP	school	377	377
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.27: Number of villages assisted	village	340	340
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)				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	MT	0	12,499.13
Prevention of stunting				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	MT	522	236.1
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	MT	0	12,306.03
E*: Vulnerable people and their wider communities receive effective SBCC in order to prevent and treat malnutrition and contribute to gender equality (SDG 5)				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	30,000	26,298
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	70,000	80,220
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)				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.3: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N*.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (male)	Number	6,003,980	5,400,000
N*.3: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N*.3.2: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (female)	Number	3,709,743	2,500,000

Outcome Results								
Activity 04: Provide a comprehensive, gender-transformative package, including school meals, incentives, and complementary services to school-aged children and their communities								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source

Target Group: PLW aged between 15-49 - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	61	≥61	≥61	50	45	49	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Primary schools Students - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Enrolment rate	Female	28	>8	>8	29	7		Secondary data
	Male	2	>15	>15	23	18		Secondary data
	Overall	19	>12	>12	25	11		Secondary data
Target Group: Schools students - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	90	>85	>85	86	91		Secondary data
	Overall	90	>85	>85	86	91		Secondary data
Target Group: Secondary school students - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)								
Enrolment rate	Female	28	>8	>8	8			Secondary data
	Overall	28	>8	>8	8			Secondary data
Target Group: Secondary schools Students - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: School feeding (alternative take-home rations)								
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	1	<1	<1	0	0		Secondary data
	Overall	1	<1	<1	0	0		Secondary data
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	85	>85	>85	100	100		Secondary data
	Overall	85	>85	>85	100	100		Secondary data
Target Group: TSFP - CH 6-23 months - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	4		≥4	6	6	26	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: TSFP-PLW - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	1	≥1	≥1	4			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	16	≥16	≥16	36			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	18	≥18	≥18	37			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	68	≤68	≤68	46			WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	8	≤8	≤8	5		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	16	≤16	≤16	8		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	31	≥31	≥31	50		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	73	≥73	≥73	58		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	68	≥68	≥68	56		WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 04: People throughout the country have a wide range of fortified, nutritious food products available to them at affordable prices by 2023				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive support to government and commercial partners to develop, strengthen and expand nutritional value chains					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Smallholder	Female	2,234	2,830
		agricultural	Male	8,934	10,644
		market support activities	Total	11,168	13,474

Output Results				
Activity 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive support to government and commercial partners to develop, strengthen and expand nutritional value chains				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D: 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				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.154: Number of non-food items distributed (tools, milling machines, pumps, etc.)	Number	2,517	3,990
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.70: Number of hives distributed	Number	50	50
F: Vulnerable people benefit from the availability of locally produced fortified nutritious food products in order to address their food and nutrition needs				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.22: Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	73	73
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.32: Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling	Individual	6,260	10,576
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.33: Number of Farmers trained on basic nutrition practices and gender mainstreaming	Individual	4,840	4,840
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.3: Number farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices	Individual	154	154
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	Individual	11,168	13,474
F.4*: Number of trainings provided to smallholders farmers (new)	F.4*.1: Number of trainings provided to smallholders farmers (new)	Number	32	42

Strategic Outcome 05: National and subnational institutions have a strengthened policy approach to food security and nutrition by 2023			- 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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
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	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	Number	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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source

Target Group: All population - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=7	=6	6	5	3	Joint survey

Strategic Outcome 06: The humanitarian community has enhanced capacity to respond to needs throughout the country through 2023 - Crisis Response

Output Results

Activity 07: Provide common beneficiary identity management services, pass-through Cash Transfer Services, supply chain, ICT, facilities and information management and provision services to partners to run effective field operations

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H: Vulnerable people receive timely and effective assistance as a result of common beneficiary identity management services, pass-through Cash Transfer Services, the supply chain, information and communications technology (ICT), facilities and the information management services provided by WFP to its partners				
CBT platform				
H.11: Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms	H.11.1: Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms	agency/organization	4	0
Service Delivery General				
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.105: Number of services provided	service	1	1
Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties				
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.105: Number of services provided	service	12	10

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H: Vulnerable people receive timely and effective assistance as a result of the air services provided by WFP to its partners				
Humanitarian Air Service				
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.44: Number of flights operated	flight	4,800	4,319
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.6: Metric tons of cargo transported	metric ton	70	58
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.12: Number of medical evacuations	unit	9	10
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.13: Number of destinations served	unit	21	27
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported	Individual	25,000	27,886

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Humanitarian Community - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Value voucher transfer for services - Subactivity: Humanitarian Air Service								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	93	≥90	≥90	96	96	87	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Earthquake affected pop (Khost and Paktika) - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall			≥50	50			WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall			≤26	26			WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall			≤24	24			WFP survey
Target Group: GFD Q3&4-2022 - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	54		≥54	54			WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	35		≤35	24			WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	12		≤12	18			WFP survey
Target Group: GFDQ1-2022 - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	67		≥67	63			WFP survey

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	21	≤21	22				WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	12	≤12	15				WFP survey
Activity 02: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive, and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ACL 2022 - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	64	≥64	54				WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	26	≤26	40				WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	10	≤10	6				WFP survey
Target Group: VST 2022 - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for training								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	48	≥48	60				WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	29	≤29	28				WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	23	≤23	13				WFP survey

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Badakhshan GFD - Location: Badakhshan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Overall			≥90	97			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Overall			≥90	94			WFP survey
Target Group: Earthquake affected pop (Khost and Paktika) - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Overall			≥90	97			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Overall			≥90	100			WFP survey
Target Group: Flood response PDM - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Overall			≥90	100			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Overall			≥90	97			WFP survey
Target Group: GFD Q3&4-2022 - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Overall	97		≥97	98			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Overall	99		≥90	100			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Overall	45		≥45	53			WFP survey
Target Group: GFDQ1&2-2022 - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Overall	95		≥95	98			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Overall	100		≥90	100			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Overall	53		≥53	98			WFP survey
Activity 02: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive, and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ACL 2022 - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								

Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Overall	98	≥98	92		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Overall	100	≥90	100		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Overall	39	≥39	45		WFP survey
Target Group: VST 2022 - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Overall	99	≥99	96		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Overall	100	≥90	100		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Overall	51	≥51	57		WFP survey

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

Activity 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Badakhshan GFD - Location: Badakhshan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Overall			≥50	16			WFP survey
Target Group: Earthquake affected pop (Khost and Paktika) - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Overall			≥80	95			WFP survey
Target Group: Flood response PDM - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Overall			≥50	22			WFP survey
Target Group: GFD Q3&4-2022 - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Overall	30		≥30	25			WFP survey
Target Group: GFDQ1&2-2022 - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Overall	34		≥34	24			WFP survey
Activity 02: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive, and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ACL 2022 - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Overall	56		≥56	66			WFP survey
Target Group: VST 2022 - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for training								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Overall	54		≥54	67			WFP survey

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥100	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive, and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥68	54	0		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for training								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥52	35	0		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide a comprehensive, gender-transformative package, including school meals, incentives, and complementary services to school-aged children and their communities								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Ch<5 & PLW - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥100	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive support to government and commercial partners to develop, strengthen and expand nutritional value chains								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥100	52	0		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © Sadeq Naseri

Sixth-grade students in Jalalabad receive High Energy Biscuits from WFP as part of school feeding activities

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

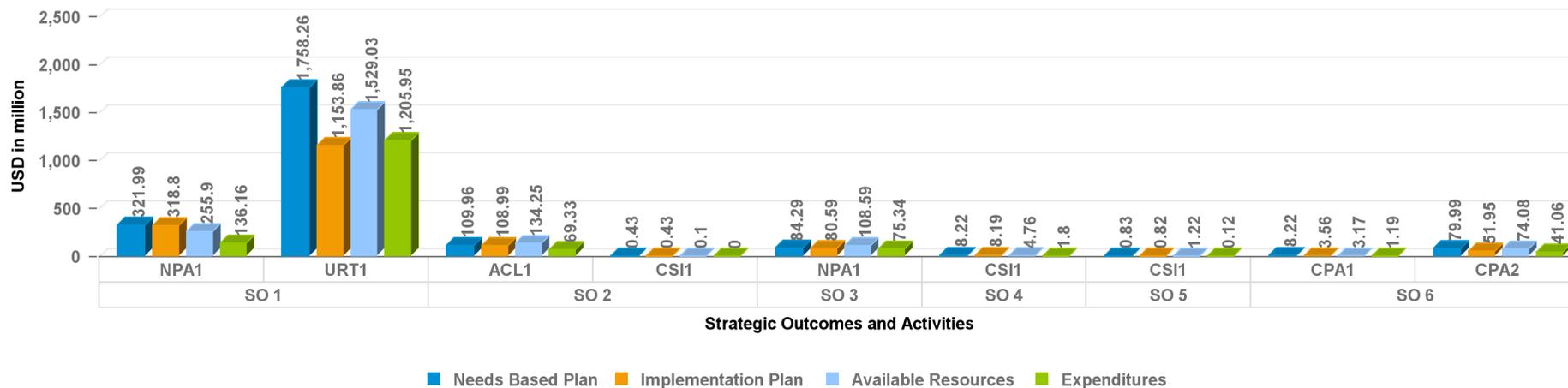
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

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Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after emergencies through 2023
SO 2	Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are increasingly able to meet their food and nutrition needs on their own by 2023
SO 3	Vulnerable people at each stage of the life cycle in target areas have improved nutrition by 2023
SO 4	People throughout the country have a wide range of fortified, nutritious food products available to them at affordable prices by 2023
SO 5	National and subnational institutions have a strengthened policy approach to food security and nutrition by 2023
SO 6	The humanitarian community has enhanced capacity to respond to needs throughout the country through 2023
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive, and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people
CPA1	Provide common beneficiary identity management services, pass-through Cash Transfer Services, supply chain, ICT, facilities 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 nutrition-sensitive support to government and commercial partners to develop, strengthen and expand nutritional 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, including school meals, incentives, and complementary services to school-aged children and their communities
NPA1	Provide nutrition-specific assistance to vulnerable women, boys, and girls to prevent and treat acute malnutrition
URT1	Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures	
1	Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after emergencies through 2023	Provide nutrition-specific assistance to vulnerable women, boys, and girls to prevent and treat acute malnutrition	321,992,120	318,797,478	255,902,835	136,161,253	
		Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	1,758,261,072	1,153,862,756	1,529,028,923	1,205,946,706	
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	
	Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are increasingly able to meet their food and nutrition needs on their own by 2023	Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive, and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people	109,963,520	108,985,475	134,249,603	69,328,410	
		Provide capacity strengthening to emergency preparedness institutions	434,887	429,206	99,629	0	
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	897,853	0	
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			2,190,651,599	1,582,074,915	1,920,178,843	1,411,436,368

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	Vulnerable people at each stage of the life cycle in target areas have improved nutrition by 2023	Provide a comprehensive, gender-transformative package, including school meals, incentives, and complementary services to school-aged children and their communities	84,292,721	80,589,937	108,594,656	75,336,854
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	582,788	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific			0	
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			84,292,721	80,589,937	109,177,444	75,336,854
4	People throughout the country have a wide range of fortified, nutritious food products available to them at affordable prices by 2023	Provide nutrition-sensitive support to government and commercial partners to develop, strengthen and expand nutritional value chains	8,220,159	8,185,133	4,761,266	1,804,433
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			8,220,159	8,185,133	4,761,266	1,804,433
6	National and subnational institutions have a strengthened policy approach to food security and nutrition by 2023	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	831,321	822,025	1,223,933	115,742
Subtotal Strategic Result 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent (SDG Target 17.14)			831,321	822,025	1,223,933	115,742

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	The humanitarian community has enhanced capacity to respond to needs throughout the country through 2023	Provide common beneficiary identity management services, pass-through Cash Transfer Services, supply chain, ICT, facilities and information management and provision services to partners to promote effective field operations	8,216,505	3,560,641	3,169,912	1,191,940
		Provide humanitarian air services to partners until appropriate alternatives become available	79,991,175	51,952,216	74,080,124	41,062,094
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)			88,207,680	55,512,857	77,250,036	42,254,035
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	14,792,050	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	14,792,050	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			2,372,203,482	1,727,184,866	2,127,383,571	1,530,947,432
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			59,485,940	59,238,146	77,575,642	46,386,068
Total Direct Costs			2,431,689,421	1,786,423,012	2,204,959,213	1,577,333,500
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			157,519,980	115,878,116	100,941,490	100,941,490
Grand Total			2,589,209,401	1,902,301,128	2,305,900,703	1,678,274,990



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

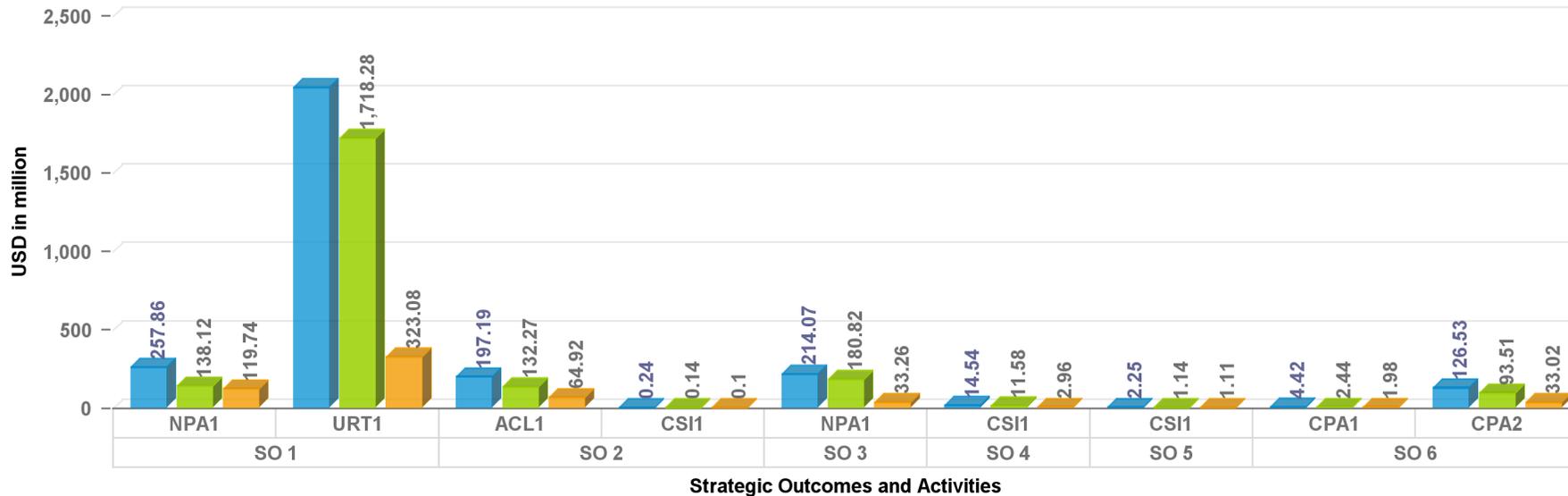
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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 2023
SO 2	Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are increasingly able to meet their food and nutrition needs on their own by 2023
SO 3	Vulnerable people at each stage of the life cycle in target areas have improved nutrition by 2023
SO 4	People throughout the country have a wide range of fortified, nutritious food products available to them at affordable prices by 2023
SO 5	National and subnational institutions have a strengthened policy approach to food security and nutrition by 2023
SO 6	The humanitarian community has enhanced capacity to respond to needs throughout the country through 2023
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive, and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people
CPA1	Provide common beneficiary identity management services, pass-through Cash Transfer Services, supply chain, ICT, facilities 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 nutrition-sensitive support to government and commercial partners to develop, strengthen and expand nutritional value chains

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
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, including school meals, incentives, and complementary services to school-aged children and their communities
NPA1	Provide nutrition-specific assistance to vulnerable women, boys, and girls to prevent and treat acute malnutrition
URT1	Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people

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Afghanistan Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after emergencies through 2023	Provide nutrition-specific assistance to vulnerable women, boys, and girls to prevent and treat acute malnutrition	321,992,120	257,859,992	0	257,859,992	138,118,410	119,741,582
		Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	2,395,654,284	2,015,661,587	25,699,247	2,041,360,834	1,718,278,617	323,082,217
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are increasingly able to meet their food and nutrition needs on their own by 2023	Provide capacity strengthening to emergency preparedness institutions	1,045,363	244,610	0	244,610	144,981	99,629
		Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive, and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people	265,515,291	197,191,573	0	197,191,573	132,270,380	64,921,193

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Annual Country Report

Afghanistan Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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 2023	Non Activity Specific	0	897,853	0	897,853	0	897,853
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			2,984,207,057	2,471,855,615	25,699,247	2,497,554,862	1,988,812,388	508,742,475
2	Vulnerable people at each stage of the life cycle in target areas have improved nutrition by 2023	Provide a comprehensive, gender-transformative package, including school meals, incentives, and complementary services to school-aged children and their communities	263,641,163	214,074,689	0	214,074,689	180,816,887	33,257,802
		Non Activity Specific	0	582,788	0	582,788	0	582,788
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			263,641,163	214,657,477	0	214,657,477	180,816,887	33,840,590

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Afghanistan Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	People throughout the country have a wide range of fortified, nutritious food products available to them at affordable prices by 2023	Provide nutrition-sensitive support to government and commercial partners to develop, strengthen and expand nutritional value chains	39,472,760	14,535,951	0	14,535,951	11,579,118	2,956,833
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			39,472,760	14,535,951	0	14,535,951	11,579,118	2,956,833
6	National and subnational institutions have a strengthened policy approach to food security and nutrition by 2023	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	5,595,839	2,250,420	0	2,250,420	1,142,229	1,108,191
Subtotal Strategic Result 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent (SDG Target 17.14)			5,595,839	2,250,420	0	2,250,420	1,142,229	1,108,191

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 2022 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	The humanitarian community has enhanced capacity to respond to needs throughout the country through 2023	Provide common beneficiary identity management services, pass-through Cash Transfer Services, supply chain, ICT, facilities and information management and provision services to partners to promote effective field operations	21,769,978	4,420,469	0	4,420,469	2,442,498	1,977,971
		Provide humanitarian air services to partners until appropriate alternatives become available	141,388,260	126,529,168	0	126,529,168	93,511,138	33,018,030
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)			163,158,238	130,949,637	0	130,949,637	95,953,636	34,996,001
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	14,792,050	0	14,792,050	0	14,792,050
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	14,792,050	0	14,792,050	0	14,792,050
Total Direct Operational Cost			3,456,075,056	2,849,041,150	25,699,247	2,874,740,397	2,278,304,258	596,436,140
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			145,067,576	118,760,596	1,464,589	120,225,186	89,035,612	31,189,574
Total Direct Costs			3,601,142,632	2,967,801,747	27,163,836	2,994,965,583	2,367,339,869	627,625,714
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			232,578,865	178,652,623		178,652,623	178,652,623	0
Grand Total			3,833,721,498	3,146,454,370	27,163,836	3,173,618,206	2,545,992,493	627,625,714

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures