



World Food
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Afghanistan

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2025

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Overview

Key messages

- Afghanistan's food security crisis persists, with 15.8 million people (nearly 40 percent of the population) facing acute food insecurity from November 2023 to March 2024.
- Large-scale humanitarian food assistance from late 2021 to early 2023 helped to improve the situation, but reduced aid in 2023, expected to worsen in 2024, threatens progress.
- WFP reached 18.6 million people in 2023, with 80 percent being women and children. Women continue to access aid, though challenges persist for women humanitarian workers to be fully deployed.
- WFP supported communities to build resilience against climatic shocks and women with livelihoods.

By the end of 2023, more than 15.8 million people in Afghanistan (36 percent of the population) continued to face acute food insecurity, of which 2.8 million experienced emergency levels of food insecurity.¹ The nation confronted a dire humanitarian crisis, compounded by economic struggles, climatic adversities, political complexities, and a surge in returnee refugees and internal displacement, which was further exacerbated by sociopolitical directives impacting the rights of women and girls, issued by de facto authorities. As a result, 9 out of 10 Afghan households struggled to afford sufficient food with over two-thirds of the population requiring humanitarian assistance in 2023.

The directive issued by de facto authorities on 24 December 2022, restricting Afghan women from working with non-governmental organizations, and a further ban on April 2023 restricting UN female staff impacted humanitarian activities across the country, including those implemented by WFP. However, WFP's emergency food and nutrition distributions continued, with women beneficiaries allowed at distribution sites. WFP and partners worked relentlessly to negotiate with the de facto authorities for the permitted presence of female partner staff at all sites where activities are implemented.

WFP, a key player in Afghanistan since 1963, assisted nearly 19 million people, including 9.3 million women and girls, providing life-saving food, nutrition and livelihood support totalling over 600,000 mt of food and USD 189 million in cash-based assistance.

However, despite WFP's extensive efforts, severe funding constraints and delayed contributions for some activities led to the unfortunate reduction of emergency food assistance for 10 million people in 2023. Rations for communities experiencing emergency levels of acute hunger were reduced from 75 to 50 percent due to funding shortfalls.

In October 2023, multiple high-magnitude earthquakes and aftershocks shook the province of Herat in western Afghanistan. Dozens of villages were affected, many of them entirely flattened with more than 150,000 people affected. Within eight hours of the initial earthquake, WFP swiftly mobilized and dispatched food to affected communities. WFP and partners assessed the needs and supported the affected communities in a well-coordinated inter-agency response. Over the course of three months, WFP provided 1,137 mt of food to 110,000 people in four districts affected by the disaster. WFP also supported the wider humanitarian response through the provision of logistic services, ICT, mobile storage units and fleet support. In addition, WFP also provided services to prevent and treat malnutrition among children (6-59 months) and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, to address the critical needs of these individuals particularly vulnerable to food insecurity.

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

Under the school feeding component, WFP reached 1.5 million school-aged children with in-school meals and take-home rations across ten provinces. School meals continued to serve as an incentive for boys and girls to attend school. High Energy Biscuits (HEB) were served to 1.4 million primary school and community-based education boys and girls in Grades 1-6, while take-home rations were distributed to 117,251 primary schoolgirls. Bread+, a homegrown initiative, reached 149,871 children, helping to create value chain linkages and job opportunities by linking local

agricultural production, processors, and markets across Afghanistan's national food system. Anticipating funding shortfalls, WFP made a proactive decision to reduce the provision of fortified biscuits in 2023 to half the usual amount, supplying 50g per day instead of the standard 100g per day. The cash-based transfers for secondary-level schoolgirls were put on hold, as schools remained closed to secondary-level girls across the country.

Long lead times and global shortages of specialized nutritious food commodities created temporary pipeline breaks, impacting the timely delivery of lifesaving assistance. From April to August, all procurement, including through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), was halted due to funding constraints. WFP allocated funds to winter prepositioning needs to ensure that sufficient resources are available to reach vulnerable populations during peak hunger periods. For the 2023/2024 winter, WFP prepositioned 67,000 mt of mixed food commodities across 219 districts in 22 provinces to support 3 million beneficiaries.

WFP and partners continued to engage the de facto authorities at all levels (district, provincial, national) throughout project implementation. This engagement aimed to mitigate potential disruptions, underscore operational boundaries, and ensure the continued delivery of assistance to particularly vulnerable communities across all 34 provinces. In July, WFP initiated a phased resumption of operations and movement in the Ghor province following extensive UN engagement with the de facto authorities. Operations in Ghor were suspended earlier in the year due to reports of aid redistribution. WFP held a comprehensive resumption plan with robust safeguards and monitoring mechanisms before resuming the distribution covering all 11 districts in the province.

WFP's operation contributed more than USD 415 million to the local Afghan economy, injecting approximately USD 34.6 million per month for local food procurement, transporters, warehousing, cooperating partners, financial service providers, retailers, handlers, porters, WFP national staff, and other contractors. In 2023, 28 percent of all food commodities were bought locally, totalling to 140,000 mt valued at USD 81.9 million. This includes 132,279 mt of fortified wheat flour, valued at USD 69.5 million, procured from 21 commercial and WFP-supported millers.

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in Afghanistan has been extended by two years to align its strategy with the new United Nations Strategic Framework for Afghanistan (UNSFA June 2023-December 2025). The strategic orientation of the CSP remains unchanged but adds flexibility to respond to changing needs and contexts,² and acts as a safety net for nutritionally vulnerable populations to meet their basic needs.

18,637,743

Total beneficiaries in 2023



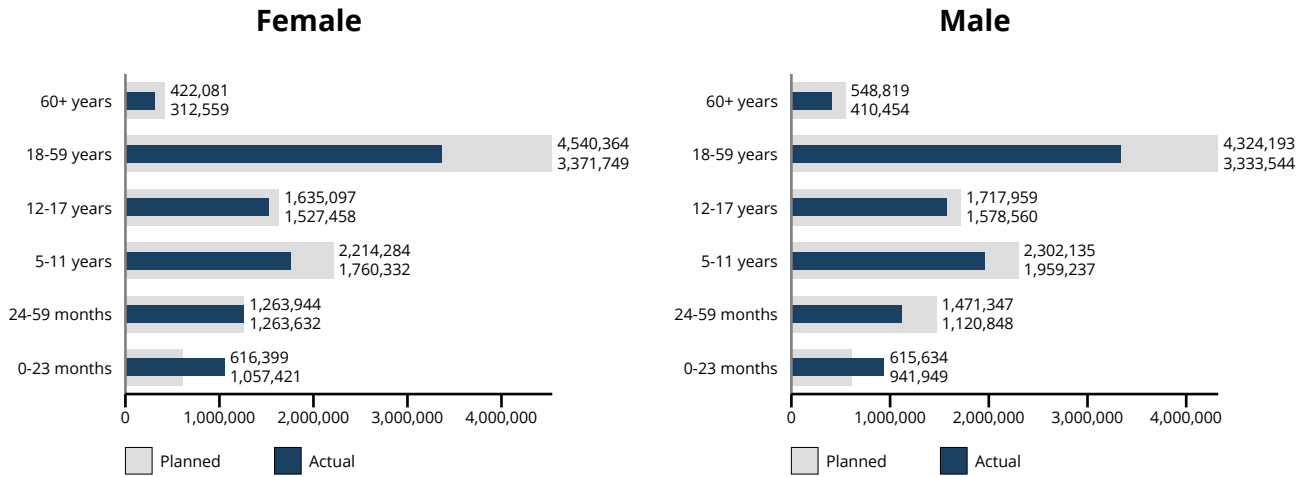
50% female



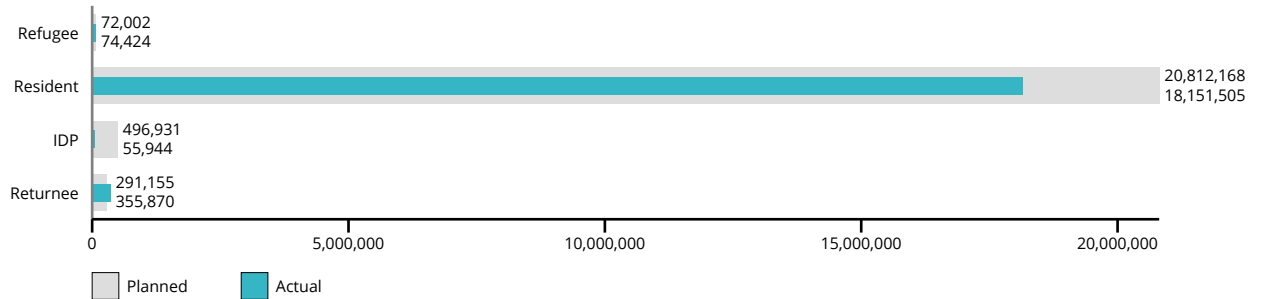
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 5,777,700 (49% Female, 51% Male)

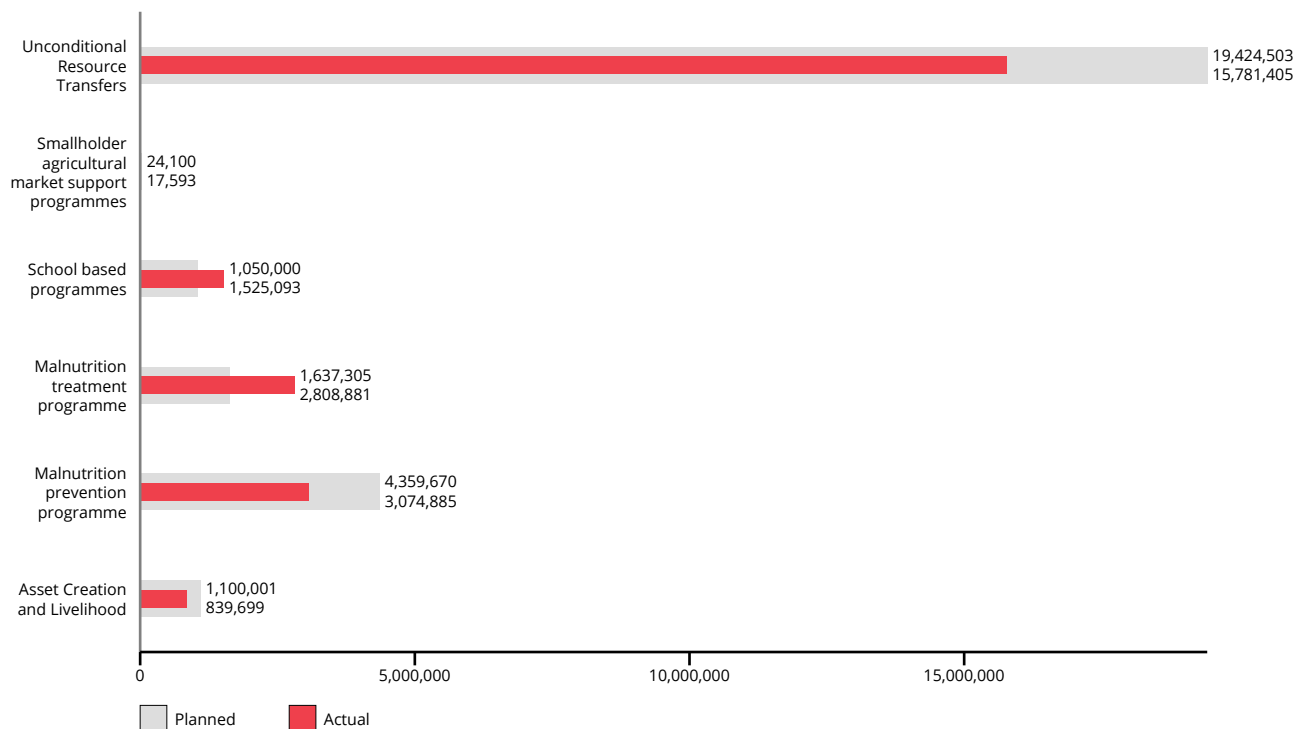
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



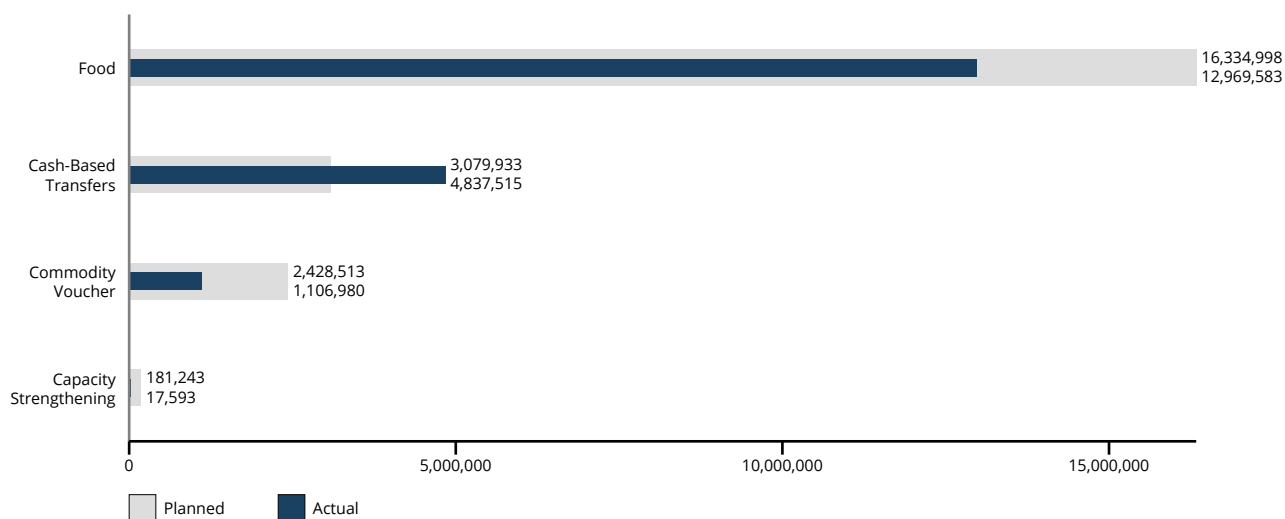
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



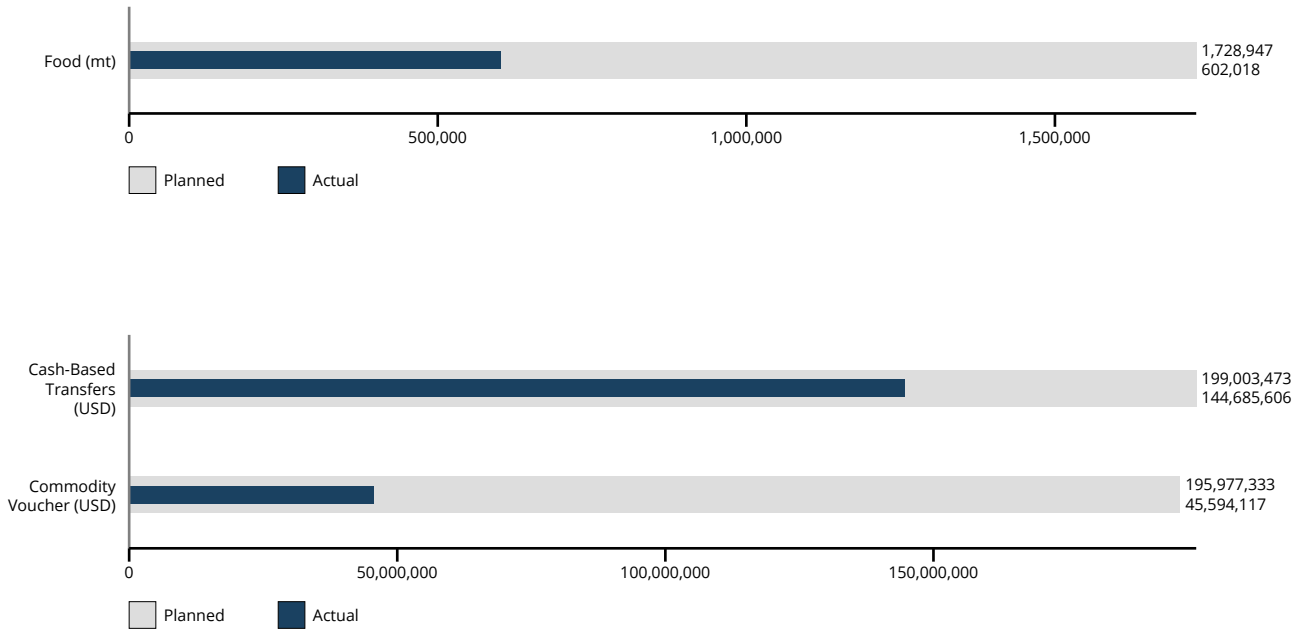
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



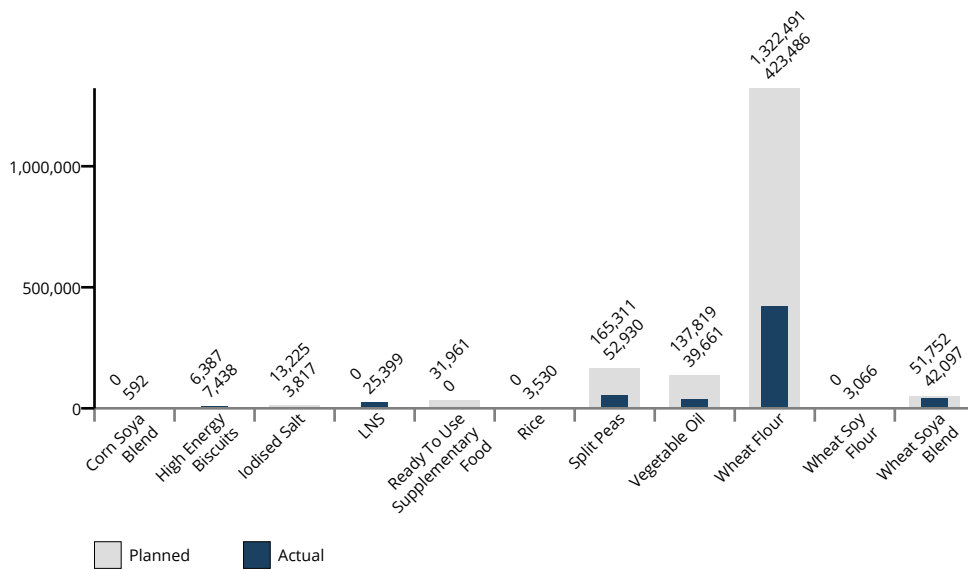
Beneficiaries by Modality



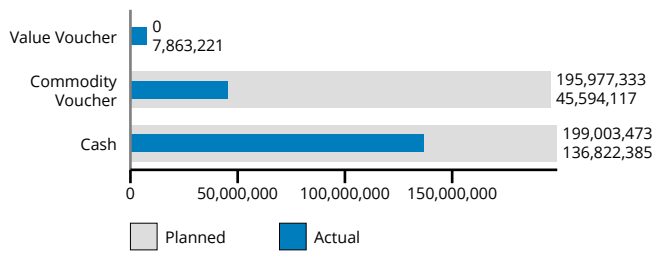
Total Transfers by Modality



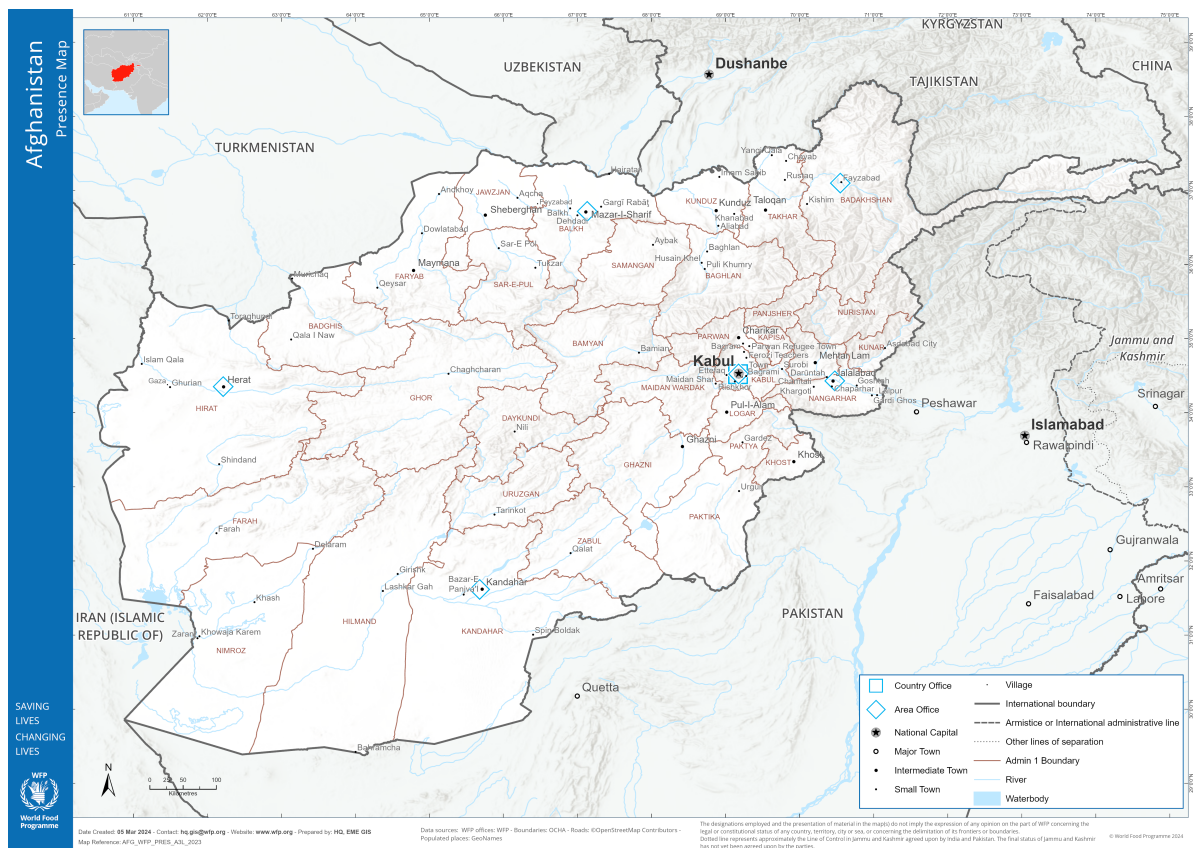
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



In 2023, the Afghan economy, now in its second year since the takeover, stabilized at a low-level, with weak growth projections following a 30 percent GDP decline [1]. Despite relative macroeconomic stabilization, the effects of past drought and the ban on poppy cultivation are just two factors contributing to over 15.8 million [2] people facing acute food insecurity by the end of the year.

Thanks to the sustained delivery of humanitarian food assistance at scale, the number of acutely food insecure people slightly reduced from 20 million in 2022 to an estimated 19.9 million people in March 2023 and further to an estimated 15.3 million people between May and October 2023. Nearly 3.4 million require sustained humanitarian support to prevent catastrophic levels of hunger. This hunger is disproportionately impacting populations particularly vulnerable to food security such as women-headed households and persons with disabilities.

The humanitarian crisis was exacerbated by several factors. This included the high-magnitude earthquake that devastated Herat province in October, heavy rainfall across many parts of Afghanistan that damaged livestock and agriculture in July, the economic crisis that has gripped Afghanistan since August 2021, compounded by decades of conflict, and the increased restrictions imposed by the de facto authorities on the rights and freedoms on women and girls. These restrictions, including the ban on girls and women in education, as well as from being employed by the UN and non-governmental organizations and travelling without a male chaperone, severely limited women's mobility and socioeconomic opportunities. Only 24 percent of women work outside the home in Afghanistan, compared to 82 percent of men. This gap will only worsen with additional restrictions on women's participation in public life, education, and employment [3].

In Ghor province, WFP detected interference by provincial authorities and flagged to the wider humanitarian community, resulting in a broad stroke suspension of assistance, with limited exceptions. To mitigate further challenges, WFP and partners maintained communication with the de facto authorities at all tiers to minimize interference and create operational boundaries. In July, WFP initiated a phased resumption of operations and movement in Ghor province following extensive UN engagement with the de facto authorities. WFP held a comprehensive resumption plan with robust safeguards and monitoring mechanisms before starting the distribution covering all 11 districts in the province. Such robust monitoring provided the rest of the humanitarian community the confidence to resume assistance.

In Afghanistan, widespread malnutrition, especially among children under five, contributes to high under-five mortality rates (60/1,000 live births). Approximately 17.4 percent of infants are born with low birth weight. Contributing factors for both include rising poverty, limited access to health services, poor water and sanitation access, maternal malnutrition, low immunization, and a high disease burden. Inadequate feeding practices, with only 58 percent of children under six months exclusively breastfed, further contribute to the issues.

In response to these needs, WFP assisted 18.6 million people in Afghanistan with emergency food, nutrition, and livelihoods support. In April and May, WFP was forced to cut a total of 8 million people from assistance due to a massive funding shortfall and delayed contributions. In September, WFP removed a further 2 million people from food assistance, bringing the number of people cut off from support in 2023 to 10 million. By the end of the year, after receiving further funding, WFP once again scaled up efforts to reach nearly 7 million people with aid during the lean season.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP continued to deliver its large-scale 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. Despite extremely high levels of food insecurity, WFP was forced to reduce the ration size for households in IPC Phase 4 areas in April 2023 from 75 percent of food needs to 50 percent due to funding constraints. Households in IPC Phase 3 areas continued to receive 50 percent rations. In cooperation with UNICEF and other partners running public health clinics, and mobile health and nutrition teams (MHNTs), WFP continued providing specialized nutritious foods to malnourished pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G), and children aged 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) through its Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP). Due to high rates of malnutrition and food insecurity, WFP began incorporating malnutrition prevention packages as part of general food and cash entitlements for households with children, and PBW/G. Further, a blanket supplementary feeding programme was delivered as an integrated package together with general food assistance to the children and PBW/G in the most vulnerable households.

Through Strategic Outcomes 2 and 4, WFP implemented a comprehensive food systems approach, connecting agricultural communities across the entire food systems chain, from production and processing to market connectivity and distribution. Various initiatives aimed at enhancing smallholder farmer production and reinforcing value chains were integrated into food assistance for assets and training activities. These initiatives aimed to enhance community resilience to climate and economic shocks by promoting asset creation and livelihood training projects.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP focused on improving the nutrition status of vulnerable groups through a school feeding programme. Despite the challenges in the educational landscape in Afghanistan, WFP's school feeding programme reached over 1.5 million school-going children in 2023 with nutritious daily snacks, and take-home rations across 11 provinces.

Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP's relationship with the de facto authorities at both national and field levels improved significantly compared to 2022. WFP proactively interacted with the de facto authorities to build connections with key ministries and all sectoral departments.

Under Strategic Outcome 6, WFP's support services increased in line with operational needs. This included a surge in fleet capacity, as well as commercial transporters and mobile storage units to continue to accommodate the growth in the quantity of food commodities procured for Afghanistan. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) increased its fleet capacity in 2023 compared to 2022, strengthening the capacity of Afghanistan's broader humanitarian community to continue delivering assistance across all 34 provinces.[4]

Risk management

WFP implemented several measures to address operational challenges in an uncertain operating environment. To facilitate female colleagues to come to the office and get out to the field, WFP instituted several measures and guidelines in 2021 and 2022, which WFP then enhanced in 2023, making sure all measures were developed in collaboration with Security, Gender, Administration, and Human Resources units. In the complex context and recognizing the risks to operating in this context, measures on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) were reviewed and heightened. WFP developed comprehensive messaging aimed at both cooperating partners and communities, focusing on any programmatic changes, including reduction in assistance, shifts in targeting strategies, and proactive tackling of emerging issues. These issues may include instances of forced redistribution of community leaders and concerns regarding the accuracy of targeting.

Efforts to ensure the quality of distributed food included the implementation of a more robust quality control mechanism, incorporating routine inspections and laboratory testing before taking control of the food from suppliers. These measures not only improved WFP's responsiveness to reputation threats but also ensured beneficiary well-being.

Anti-fraud and anti-corruption initiatives included training sessions for WFP and partner staff, focusing on risk identification and reporting. WFP increased the number of third-party monitors in the field, to enhance oversight and accountability, target resources more effectively, and assess the impact and effectiveness of the assistance provided.

Finally, WFP conducted periodic risk management reviews, identifying, and reporting potential operational risks. Nine extensive reviews were carried out in 2023, with mitigation actions developed to address potential risks related to fraud or error. By identifying and mitigating risks related to fraud or error, WFP safeguarded its resources. Mitigation actions developed because of these reviews further strengthened internal controls, minimizing the likelihood of future incidents.

Lessons learned

Throughout 2023, there was a discernible increase in de facto authorities' level of governance and assertiveness, necessitating a corresponding rise in negotiating and coordination efforts. Recognizing this shift, WFP strategically strengthened staffing within its Access Unit to ensure a proactive and coherent response.

WFP devoted substantial efforts to test transitional programme designs and prove the impact of new forms of assistance for scaling, recognizing the need to draw from different funding streams, including those to address vulnerable households who are likely to remain chronically food insecure. As such, WFP invested heavily into preparing and operationalizing new strategies around safety nets for maternal and child nutrition, school feeding, increasingly innovative uses of cash-based transfer mechanisms (including digital) and further developing longer-term approaches to resilience-building based on holistic food systems.

2023 saw unique challenges around meeting the needs of women and girls across Afghanistan. By strengthening its access and engagement capacities, and monitoring the situation, WFP was able to find solutions to continue reaching women and girls with quality assistance.

Stories from Afghanistan



© WFP/Hasib Hazinyar

Face of resilience: a young WFP beneficiary at a food distribution site.

In a year of cuts, WFP remained a lifeline for millions of Afghans

Record levels of funding helped WFP carry millions of people through two difficult years, but in 2023 WFP had to drop 10 million people from emergency assistance at a time when families need assistance more than ever.

In January 2023, families across Afghanistan were struggling to feed their children. Nine out of ten people in Afghanistan lacked adequate food consumption and dietary diversity. The average food expenditure of households had skyrocketed to 89 percent of their income.

Women breadwinners were particularly hard hit, as their income opportunities shrank further with increasing restrictions on women's access to public spaces and work.

Nearly one and a half years earlier, the de facto authorities had taken power across the whole country. The economy largely collapsed, taking with it livelihoods across the country.

"Me and my husband both lost our work," Basira, a 45-year-old mother of six said when she picked up wheat flour, cooking oil, peas and salt at a distribution site in Mazar-e-Sharif, "he went to Iran to find work as a day labourer but the money he sends me is not enough to cover even our most basic needs."

Basira was one of the 13 million people across Afghanistan who received food assistance in early 2023 - over 80 percent of whom were women and children.

Record Levels of Assistance Pulls Communities Back from the Brink

As dire as the situation was, the record levels of sustained humanitarian food assistance after August 2021 through 2022 and into 2023 thanks to the contributions of WFP's partners paid off. Together with the eventual stabilization of the economy on a low level and a better harvest, levels of food insecurity slowly came down over the months.

By March 2023, three million people experiencing emergency levels of food insecurity were pulled back from the brink but still, nearly half of the population remained in need of assistance for survival.

And just as families like Basira's emerged from the desperate winter, funding shortfalls forced WFP to reduce the ration size and drop a total of 10 million people from April to September from emergency food assistance. This included some of the most vulnerable households with family members with disabilities and women-headed families.

Shah Wazira, a 68-year-old widow, is one of them. With two of her children being disabled, her third child is left to be the sole breadwinner of the family. "I truly do not know what to do, what to eat and where to go," she said, "I would be happy to even get a single piece of bread for my children."

Crisis on top of crises

During the summer months, WFP was able to support only 5 million people with life-saving emergency assistance - one out of three people in acute food insecurity. In July, 4.7 million people received general food distributions, compared to 8.9 million people a year earlier.

WFP's resources were further stretched by new disasters like floods, a series of earthquakes in western Afghanistan that affected 160,000 people, and the forced return of 800,000 Afghans from Pakistan.

"In Afghanistan, crisis comes on top of crisis in an already highly fragile environment," said Hsiao-Wei Lee, WFP Afghanistan Country Director. "We covered WFP's initial response to these new disasters through internal loans and by borrowing supplies from our regular, already severely underfunded, activities. Millions of lives are at risk."

While responding to the multiple crises, WFP was struggling to find the resources to preposition 67,000 MT of food for 1.8 million people in strategic locations in remote areas before winter sets in and cuts off communities during the peak hunger season.

Lifeline for millions through another harsh winter

In November, facing harsh winter, one third of people in Afghanistan did not know where their next meal will come from. In rural areas, dropping temperatures mean that growing food is impossible, and in the cities, families buy less food and increasingly are forced to resort to negative coping strategies like eating fewer meals, begging, or charity.

"We were not prepared for last winter and we are unprepared for this winter," said 25-year-old Bakhtyar from Kabul whose family was selected for assistance due to multiple vulnerabilities, "I weave carpets but that is never enough to feed my family."

In December 2023, WFP provided life-saving emergency food assistance to 6.5 million people across the country during the lean season. Although this was a slight increase, it represents a halving of the number of people supported compared to the previous year. For these millions of vulnerable individuals, WFP remains their sole lifeline for survival in Afghanistan.

Programme performance

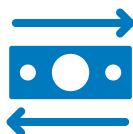
Strategic outcome 01: Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after emergencies through 2025



15.8 million people reached with emergency food or unconditional cash-based assistance.



1.5 million children and **1.2 million** women received specialized nutritious food for the treatment of malnutrition.



USD 108.4 million in emergency cash-based transfers disbursed to people in need.



507,299 mt of emergency food and nutrition commodities distributed to people in need.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP supported 15.8 million people in Afghanistan to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after emergencies in 2023. Due to the drastic funding shortfall, WFP scaled down its emergency assistance in 2023, reaching a low of 3.2 million beneficiaries in October (from a high of 12.2 million in January) and increasing to 6.5 million over the winter. To extend coverage to more vulnerable individuals, WFP reduced rations to 50 percent of the food basket nationwide since March for those facing Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 3 and IPC 4 conditions. Despite funding cuts, needs remain high, with 15.8 million people still facing IPC 3+ conditions.

To effectively prioritize assistance to the most vulnerable during critical times of funding fluctuations, WFP internally conducted regular analyses of food security at the national level. These analyses used data from the IPC and other sources, supplemented by field consultations to ensure the correct allocation of emergency food and cash assistance. Through these analyses, WFP aimed to prioritize areas based on the severity of food insecurity - emergency allocations were then assigned proportionally to these areas. Draft allocations underwent thorough reviews, endorsement, and approval processes. This ensured that adjustments were only made where necessary to accurately address the evolving needs on the ground.

Under Activity 1, WFP prioritized populations classified as IPC 4 (emergency) and IPC 3 (crisis) and those affected by sudden onset emergencies for the distribution of monthly food rations or cash transfers. Under Activity 9, WFP addressed malnutrition through a targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) for moderately malnourished children (6-59 months) and acutely malnourished pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G). Assistance was provided through public health clinics and mobile teams. WFP also implemented a blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) to prevent acute malnutrition, delivering an integrated package with general food assistance to vulnerable households with children under 5 and PBW/G.

Resources to results

Strategic Outcome 1 remained the largest component of WFP Afghanistan's portfolio, funded at 52 percent against the 2023 needs-based plan. Much of this funding was received only in the last two months of 2023; this will be carried into 2024. Despite adequate nutrition funding (Activity 9), challenges included super cereal quality issues, global shortages of nutrition commodities, ration adjustments, and uncertainties about health facility access in remote areas during the year.

One notable challenge was the closure of Salang Pass, which connects the northern and southern parts of Afghanistan. WFP mobilized 100 trucks of its fleet, to overcome the shortage of commercial trucks and hikes in transportation rates. This crucial contingency measure ensured the uninterrupted movement of WFP food and supplies to people in need.

Outputs

Overall, WFP reached nearly 15.8 million people with emergency food and unconditional CBT, of which 51 percent were women, reaching 84 percent of its target. In 2023, WFP increased the proportion of CBT transfers to 40 percent of all assistance, using direct cash, value vouchers and commodity vouchers in areas where markets were operational. Despite a significant reduction in funding levels, WFP distributed 507,299 mt of mixed food commodities through this outcome, and over USD 161 million in cash-based transfers to the most affected populations and households. WFP strategically prepositioned over 67,000 mt of food commodities across 22 provinces in anticipation of the 2023/2024 winter season. This proactive measure enabled WFP to provide crucial support to 1.5 million people living in remote areas highly susceptible to food insecurity. These regions, often isolated by severe winter weather conditions, would have faced significant challenges accessing food during the lean season without WFP's initiative.

In October, the Government of Pakistan issued a mandate for all undocumented migrants to leave the country, prompting the return of nearly 510,000 Afghan returnees. As per the inter-agency Border Consortium Appeal, out of the 1.3 million undocumented Afghans, an estimated 720,000 people (65 percent) were expected to require post-arrival assistance. WFP swiftly mobilized efforts to reach 300,000 of these returnee refugees with emergency food and cash assistance at the borders. In the same month, four consecutive earthquakes hit western Afghanistan resulting in significant loss of life and livelihoods, affecting approximately 154,000 people. WFP was among the first to respond, delivering life-saving assistance to over 110,000 affected people for a period of two months.

Under Activity 9, WFP worked through its cooperating partners to provide treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) services to 1.6 million children and 1.2 million PBW/G. In addition, WFP provided specialized nutritious food (SNF) to 2,024,533 children aged 6 - 59 months and 1,050,352 PBW/G from vulnerable households for the prevention of acute malnutrition. Furthermore, under a joint plan with UNICEF to enhance the capacity of health workers to deliver nutrition services, WFP was able to support the training of 5,200 health workers on Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM).

Outcome

Quarterly post-distribution monitoring was conducted to assess the outcomes of emergency food and cash assistance, ensuring effective monitoring of the provided support. Monitoring for the October earthquake and influx of returnees from Pakistan occurred after each short intervention. Baseline values for rapid-onset crisis response are unavailable due to the unforeseeable nature of such events.

Notable improvements in food consumption were observed among recipients of general emergency food and cash assistance. In the Q3 post-distribution monitoring survey, households who received more assistance had better food consumption levels. For households that received more than six rounds of assistance, four in ten (39 percent) had poor food consumption levels. In comparison, food consumption levels were far worse for those that received only one to three rounds, with six in ten (63 percent) facing poor food consumption levels. In addition, households that received assistance more than six times reported a 9 percent higher rate of acceptable food consumption compared to those that received assistance between one and three times.

When comparing food security outcomes between continuing beneficiaries and those dropped, households dropped before September displayed a higher prevalence of poor food consumption (56 percent) compared to those recently dropped in September (50 percent) and continuing beneficiaries (49 percent). Moreover, those dropped before September exhibited a 17-percentage point higher rate of poor food consumption than continuing beneficiaries who received more than six rounds of assistance. In addition, dropped households were more likely to resort to drastic coping strategies over time, with the prevalence of crisis or emergency coping among those dropped before April being 8 percentage points higher than that of continuing beneficiaries.

Monitoring results for the earthquake response indicated that the majority of WFP-assisted households (95 percent) faced inadequate food consumption, with a prevalent 61 percent experiencing poor consumption. Additionally, 14 percent of affected households resorted to high food-based coping strategies. A significant 68 percent of households allocated more than half their incomes towards food expenses, highlighting the crucial role of WFP's assistance in meeting immediate food needs, reducing expenses in other areas and filling important nutrition gaps.

Under the returnee response, 89 percent of households assisted by WFP experienced inadequate food consumption. Households returning from Pakistan were resorting to drastic measures to meet immediate food needs, with about one in five households selling income-generating assets (20 percent) that could limit their future productivity. Furthermore, a significant proportion of households are reducing expenditures on health (74 percent) and education (50 percent). While about one-fifth of the households relied on charity or begging, the prevalence of child labour is notably high at 10 percent, reflecting the precarious conditions faced by displaced households.

Performance indicators for the nutrition treatment programme demonstrated positive outcomes, aligning closely with the recommended SPHERE indicators. The programme achieved an impressive cure/recovery rate of 92 percent, reflecting its effectiveness. Furthermore, the low mortality rate of 0.03 percent signified the programme's success in

preventing deaths among participants. Additionally, the default rate of 7 percent indicates a relatively low occurrence of individuals discontinuing the treatment prematurely. These results highlight the positive impact on the health and well-being of targeted populations.

Partnerships

In 2023, WFP collaborated with 67 partners, a significant 85 percent of which were national non-governmental organizations. At the end of 2023, WFP conducted a comprehensive evaluation of its cooperating partners, emphasizing aspects such as protection, gender, and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. This thorough assessment sought to gain an objective understanding of partner capabilities, and will inform WFP's partnership strategy for 2024 and beyond.

Emergency response activities were conducted in partnership with key entities, including the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster, the Cash Voucher Working Group, the Nutrition Cluster, the Inter-Cluster Coordination Team, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and UNICEF. WFP collaborated with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to assist Pakistani refugees residing in Afghanistan and Afghan returnees from Pakistan under the IOM-led Border Consortium, including close cooperation with international non-governmental organizations in providing cash assistance to returnees. Nutrition initiatives, integrated into a Basic Package of Health Services across Afghanistan, involved close coordination with UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO). To maximize coverage in remote areas, WFP and UNICEF jointly supported 136 mobile health and nutrition teams (MHNT), in addition to the 335 supported by WFP, to maximize coverage in extremely remote areas.

Lessons learned and next steps

As part of the strengthened community-based targeting approach launched in 2022, WFP and its partners continued to work with Community Food Assistance Consultation Groups (CFACs) to enhance the targeting of vulnerable people at the community and household levels. Thanks to this new approach, the overlapping layers of oversight, verification and monitoring between the CFACs, cooperating partners, third-party monitors and WFP ensured that the likelihood of error in the targeting of the most vulnerable was minimized. Furthermore, as part of a continuous effort to enhance programme quality, the Emergency and RAM teams developed a digitized system integrated with WFP's proprietary information management system MoDA (Mobile Operational Data Acquisition) to streamline targeting, reduce errors, and enable real-time cross-checking now used countrywide. These innovations provide WFP with improved access, control over beneficiary data, and analysis of vulnerability trends, enhancing future programming decisions.

Drawing from insights gained in 2022, such as improving cooperating partner storage facilities during the planning phase, WFP remains committed to prepositioning food in areas facing seasonal access constraints. By regularly monitoring climatic and meteorological trends, including instances of late snowfall experienced in certain areas in 2023, WFP continually adjusts its prepositioning strategy to effectively meet the needs of affected communities.

Building on engagement with key partners including OCHA, IOM and UNHCR in responding to both sudden-onset natural and man-made crises, WFP remains committed to enhancing coordination with these agencies and related coordination structures. This commitment extends to ensuring a cohesive and efficient joint response, including efforts to streamline information sharing among agencies and engage effectively with de facto authorities to strengthen overall humanitarian efforts. This year, WFP made significant strides in rapidly ensuring accountability in critical processes under emergencies using SCOPE - WFP's beneficiary registration and transfer management platform. As a result, WFP achieved 100 percent progress in registering cash and 90 percent in-kind recipients.

On nutrition, study findings from the WFP's stunting prevention research pilot demonstrated the positive impact of nutrition-based supplementation (liquid-based nutrient supplement medium quantity) and social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) on the nutrition status of children during their first 2 years of life. Findings from this study have important implications for policy development and the development of other WFP programmes to combat undernutrition during the first 1,000 days of life.

Gender and age marker monitoring (GAM-M)

Gender and age considerations were well integrated into all aspects of Strategic Outcome 1, as evidenced by the GAM mark of 4 for both emergency and nutrition programmes.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide nutrition-specific assistance to vulnerable women, boys, and girls to prevent and treat acute malnutrition	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 02: Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are increasingly able to meet their food and nutrition needs on their own by 2025



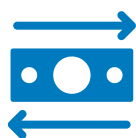
784,994 people received food or cash transfers through their participation in asset-creation schemes



54,705 people received cash transfers through livelihood skill training



92 districts across **26** provinces assisted through asset creation and rehabilitation projects despite reduced funding



USD 28.5 million transferred to food insecure, vulnerable households



14,389 mt of mixed food commodities distributed to FFA and FFT participants

WFP's Strategic Outcome 2 aimed to address the impact of climate-related shocks, such as droughts and floods, that contribute to widespread hunger through food assistance-for-assets (FFA) and food assistance-for-training (FFT) initiatives. Participants received either in-kind food or cash-based transfers while engaging in six-month projects, divided into cycles from January to June and July to December throughout the year.

As part of the resilience and food systems (RFS) integrated approach, WFP implemented smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) alongside FFA and FFT in the same communities. SAMS provided smallholder farmers with training and inputs to boost agricultural production, diversify crops, reduce post-harvest losses, and enhance value-added processing.

Activities scheduled for the January-June 2023 cycle were detailed in the 2022 call for proposals covering 12 months from July 2022. In the first quarter of 2023, a request for proposals was launched for the second RFS phase, spanning 18 months from July 2023 to the end of 2024. This approach aims to maintain continuity and layering of activities in the same communities, bolstering resilience outcomes through ongoing support for individuals, households, and communities. However, this planning is contingent on securing funding.

Resources to results

Strategic Outcome 2 was able to meet the 2023 needs-based plan, only thanks to a significant carryover of USD 65.9 million from the previous year. Despite reduced financial resources compared to 2022, WFP successfully executed asset creation and livelihood support projects in 92 districts of Afghanistan, demonstrating resilience amid the prevailing economic crisis.

The funding facilitated WFP's establishment of longer-term field-level agreements with cooperating partners. This strategic move is poised to enhance programme quality, scale and continuity in the future. However, it is crucial to highlight that available resources fell significantly short of initial projections in the latter half of 2023. Activities under this outcome were predominantly funded by short-term contributions, constraining WFP's flexibility to design longer-term projects with the potential for more substantial and sustainable outcomes. To address this, WFP used funding top-ups to continue assisting the same communities to build on progress and avoid losing the progress achieved. In 2023, Strategic Outcome 2 received only one multi-year contribution earmarked for specific schemes.

Outputs

In 2023, WFP distributed 14,389 mt of mixed food commodities and USD 28.6 million in cash-based transfers (CBT) under both FFA and FFT interventions to 784,994 beneficiaries. Overall, WFP maintained flexibility in its transfer modality and increased the use of cash-based transfers over food based on assessments of the local operating context. The selection of assets built or rehabilitated under the FFA programme was driven by contextual factors specific to 2023: flash floods and the impact of the prolonged drought caused extensive damage to crop and disrupted livelihoods. To address this, priority was given to crucial infrastructure, focusing on flood prevention and protection, irrigation canals and watershed projects.

In 2023, WFP's efforts to empower women encountered significant challenges as authorities imposed restrictions on women's mobility and their involvement with NGOs and the UN. This led to an initial operational hiatus for FFT activities in the first quarter of the year, followed by a phased and partial resumption through local-level agreements. Despite these obstacles, and thanks to intense negotiation efforts, WFP managed to directly train 6,968 women through FFT schemes, which represented 84 percent of the overall training participants. WFP extended support to 54,705 beneficiaries through FFT. This reflects a notable reduction from 2022, where 85,070 individuals benefited from FFT interventions.

Through FFA initiatives, WFP continued to make a substantial impact, reaching 784,994 beneficiaries, including with food and CBT modalities. Despite the challenges faced, WFP remained dedicated to promoting gender inclusivity and making a meaningful difference in the lives of communities, particularly women, through resilience and adaptive programmes.

Outcomes

For the fifth 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, 69 percent were clearly detected from space, meaning that they were constructed and maintained after project completion. Furthermore, 8 of 11 assets submitted for long-term monitoring and landscape impact assessment 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.

The collection of qualitative data collected via focus group discussions affirmed the enhanced value of the integrated approach employed to enhance resilience in Afghanistan. The strategic sequencing and integration of interventions have demonstrated the capacity to instigate comprehensive transformations within households and communities. Participants have emphasized the significance of addressing the entire value chain. Initially, this involved mitigating the adverse effects of shocks, such as constructing protection walls along rivers. Subsequently, interventions included the development of canals and irrigation systems to enhance water availability. This in turn, facilitated a transition from rainfed to cultivated agriculture, leading to an increased number of agricultural cycles. The heightened agricultural production was leveraged by WFP to implement food processing activities, ultimately connecting households to the market for the sale of these processed products.

Post-distribution monitoring for FFA projects revealed positive food security outcomes among households that were assisted through the programme: the overall prevalence of poor food consumption stood at 45 percent, marking an 18 percentage-point improvement from the baseline in January-February 2023. Conversely, the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption has doubled, increasing from 7 percent at baseline to 14 percent by the end-line in November-December. Similarly, there has been a significant reduction in the proportion of households resorting to consumption-based coping strategies, declining from 35 percent at baseline to 12 percent at end-line. Notably, 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. In addition, 93 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, 93.5 percent of the population in targeted communities reported enhanced livelihoods from an improved asset base, while 96 percent said that newly built or rehabilitated assets improved the natural environment of their community.

Under FFT, one of the most significant improvements was seen in food consumption patterns, with the proportion of households experiencing poor food consumption dropping from 63 percent at the baseline to 33 percent at the end-line survey. While there was a modest reduction in the proportion of households with a high resilience capacity score (RCS), decreasing from 24 percent at the baseline in early 2023 to 15 percent at endline in December of the same year, there was notable variation across different regions. Results also indicated that 30 percent of respondents were applying skills gained from training programmes for income-generating activities, and 24 percent were earning more than 5,000 AFN per month through the acquired skills.

While these results demonstrate the favourable effects of RFS interventions on food security, resilience, and economic empowerment, interventions aimed at sustaining livelihoods showed a comparable impact on social cohesion: 66 percent of FFA participants reported a reduction in community tensions as a result of asset creation. Similarly, 89

percent of FFA respondents and 77 percent of FFT respondents reported being less likely to engage in a behaviour that endangers their family members. This points to a significant improvement in intra- and inter-household bonds and trust levels amongst the community members.

Partnerships

In the first half of the year, WFP successfully collaborated with 24 national and international partners, completing ongoing projects in 27 provinces. In the latter half, a new round of Call for Proposals (CfP) was launched, inviting fresh project ideas from existing partners. Subsequently, agreements were signed with the same 24 partners, covering 18 months from 01 July 2023 to 31 December 2024.

Lessons learned and next steps

In 2023, WFP enhanced the quality of asset creation projects through a thorough engineering assessment and improved FFA and FFT interventions. Prioritizing gender, disability, environmental safeguards, climate adaptation, nutrition, social cohesion, and youth in sustainable food systems were key focus areas. Asset selection was refined using integrated context analysis, seasonal livelihood programming workshops, and a community-based participatory planning approach, guiding resilient livelihood projects.

While FFA activities progressed smoothly, FFT faced delays in obtaining memorandums of understanding (MoUs) from local authorities, especially in regions where local-level agreements to work around the restrictions on female NGO employees could not be reached. This affected FFT implementation, causing some activities to be delayed. Fortunately, FFA activities for women in 27 provinces proceeded without such obstacles, featuring diverse small-value chain initiatives.

FFA encountered challenges with a high number of assets per field level agreement, straining cooperating partners' human resources. Resilience and food systems activities faced issues with international partners, including quality control, communication, adherence to WFP procedures, and internal limitations. To sustain achievements and enhance community resilience, securing long-term multi-year funding is essential.

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 - Fully integrates gender
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 2025



1.5 million primary school students received daily nutritious snacks, including High Energy Biscuits and Bread+



144,721 primary schoolgirls received complementary take-home rations of vegetable oil and wheat soy flour



12,242 mt of fortified food distributed



7.5 million children received deworming support

Through Strategic Outcome 3, WFP focused on improving the nutrition status of vulnerable groups through a school feeding programme. In Afghanistan, 25 percent of boys and 43 percent of girls are currently not attending school. In the provinces targeted by WFP's school feeding initiative, 31 percent of boys and 64 percent of girls of school-going age do not go to school [1]. Key barriers to education included: financial constraints, inadequate accessibility to nearby schools and political restrictions [2].

The educational landscape in Afghanistan faces multiple challenges. Even among those attending school, the learning outcomes fall short of their potential, with only 15 percent of boys and 13 percent of girls possessing foundational reading skills. Similarly, foundational numeracy skills are limited, with only 20 percent of boys and 13 percent of girls demonstrating proficiency. In WFP programme provinces, these essential skills are even scarcer, with only 5 percent of girls and 8 percent of boys equipped with the necessary basics.

Against the backdrop of persistent educational gaps, including in infrastructure, and the formidable challenge of food insecurity in Afghanistan, which was compounded by the October earthquakes in Herat, WFP extended support to over 1.5 million children. This support included snacks, de-worming, and take-home rations across 11 provinces in the country.

Resources Overview

Strategic Outcome 3 was overall well-resourced. All beneficiaries targeted with school meals in the need-based plan were reached. However, for most of the year, beneficiaries were reached with a reduced ration (50g instead of 100g) and only 30 percent of the beneficiaries targeted with take-home rations in the need-based plan were reached. These ration size reductions were a response to forecasted funding shortfalls as well as operational adjustments.

Output

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP reached more than the planned annual target of 1 million, partly due to the implementation of an emergency school feeding intervention in Herat in response to the October earthquakes. WFP's school feeding response aimed to assist 135,000 children in the earthquake-affected areas for six weeks, extending until the conclusion of the school year in Herat. As such, WFP served double the number of children this year compared to 2022.[3]

As an incentive for parents to ensure their children's continued attendance in school, WFP extended its support beyond on-site provision of high-energy biscuits. Specifically targeting girls in grades 4-6, WFP provided complementary take-home rations of vegetable oil and wheat soy flour, with the aiming of reducing dropout rates.

In 2023, the scale-up efforts initiated in the previous year reached their pinnacle. By the end of the year, resources were streamlined to prepare for a more concentrated programme in 2024, aligning to the newly developed school feeding strategy for the next three years.

Outcome

Monitoring results in WFP-supported schools revealed notable improvement in primary school enrolment in Grade 1, which saw a 44 percent increase (40 percent growth in boys' enrolment and 49 percent in girls' enrolment). Attendance rates across all grades also were positive, reaching an overall 87 percent, with 89 percent for boys and 85 percent for girls. Although there was a marginal 2 percent difference from the 85 percent recorded in 2022, improvement was evident. Finally, graduation rates, reflecting children completing primary school in Grade 6, demonstrated an 18 percent surge from 2022 to 2023. This growth encompassed a 16 percent increase for boys and an even more substantial 22 percent rise for girls. Retention rates throughout the academic year were at 100.2 percent due to the continual registration of children throughout the year. These monitoring outcomes and anecdotal reports suggest that WFP's school feeding programme plays a role in getting more children to start and stay in school.

Partnerships

In 2023, WFP continued its partnership with UNICEF on community-based education schemes to ensure that children attending informal, community-based classes in remote locations had access to nutritious food and education. This aligned with a broader education scale-up that resulted in the establishment of 30,000 such schools between 2022 and 2023. In addition, community-based education (CBE) initiatives prioritized girls, addressing barriers like proximity, protection and convenience that influence decisions about girls' schooling in Afghanistan. Challenges emerged when a ban on INGOs working on education necessitated WFP to shift to a single cooperating partner, prompting a rapid transition from INGO-run CBE to NNGO-run CBE, and, in some instances, CBE managed by local education departments.

Despite these hurdles, WFP remained actively involved with the Education Strategic Technical working group, a collaborative platform comprising UN Agencies, NGOs, and donors, setting the strategy for education interventions in Afghanistan. This engagement allowed WFP to tailor its school feeding programmes to align with the broader needs of the education sector. Finally, WFP continued its participation in national de-worming campaigns, supported by The END fund, and collaborated with WHO and UNICEF for another year.

Lessons Learned

In 2023, the school feeding programme emerged as a crucial humanitarian lifeline, effectively reaching a substantial number of children. The programme is undergoing a nuanced transformation in line with contextual shifts since the 2021 scale-up. Currently, 89 percent of WFP's school feeding programme relies on fortified biscuits, yet there is room for improvement in this modality. To facilitate this transition, WFP has devised a three-year strategy to test new models in 2024, aiming to exclusively use fortified biscuits in extremely remote areas or humanitarian crises by the end of the strategy's execution.

Initiated in mid-2023, the strategy stems from careful introspection and strives to enhance programme quality by reintroducing vegetable oil take-home rations. It also emphasizes the cultivation of strong partnerships for a comprehensive school health and nutrition model, while concurrently developing tailored outcome monitoring for robust reports. This holistic approach ensures not only nutritional support but also fosters community engagement, establishing a sustainable impact in the school feeding landscape.

In late 2023, WFP secured funding for the initiation of the Maternal and Child Benefit Programme (MCBP), designed to enhance the nutritional well-being of pregnant and breastfeeding women, along with children aged 0-24 months. The programme includes a complementary nutrition information and awareness session, coupled with a financial incentive to encourage the utilization of health and nutrition services. WFP will integrate the MCBP into its existing operations, leveraging its expertise in large-scale cash transfers to provide efficient and effective assistance in Afghanistan. This initiative will set the groundwork for future expansion, with planned monitoring and contribution to the evaluation by the World Bank and opportunities for programme complementarity and additional safety net entry points.

GAM-M

Gender and age were fully integrated into 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 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide nutrition-sensitive food or cash transfer to nutritionally vulnerable women, children, and their families, people with disabilities, and the elderly through a transitional safety net framework.	N/A

Strategic outcome 04: People throughout the country have a wide range of fortified, nutritious food products available to them at affordable prices by 2025



17,593 smallholder farmers supported through the resilience and food system project



44 mills across the country supported under the flour fortification programme, improving their quality standards

Through Strategic Outcome 4, WFP continued to support smallholder farmers and communities, especially women, across Afghanistan, promoting local production, and the accessibility of the general population to fortified nutritious food through its joint resilience and food systems strategy. This was done through continued (i) smallholder agricultural market support to farmers, (ii) support to women in communities for establishing small-scale value chains (iii) support to seven soy processors to increase their production quantity and quality; (iv) support to 44 flour mills for the fortification of wheat flour with essential vitamins (B12 and folic acid) and minerals (iron and zinc), to combat micronutrient deficiencies among the general population.

Resources to results

Adopting a joint strategy for Strategic Outcomes 2 and 4 resulted in a notable improvement in funding, particularly towards activities falling under Strategic Outcome 4, due to an increased interest from donors in resilience with a food systems approach. WFP secured additional funding of USD 1 million for a dedicated joint project titled "Strengthening Soy Value Chain," conducted in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Moreover,

Outputs

In comparison to 2022, WFP made significant strides in achieving and surpassing its targets for this Strategic Outcome, particularly with the initiation of the second phase of the resilience and food systems project. Collaborating with 24 NGOs across 29 provinces, WFP expanded its reach in implementing activities encompassing smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS). The assistance extended to 17,593 smallholder farmers, including 2,490 women, a notable increase from 2022's figure of 13,400. WFP also provided support in the form of agricultural inputs, comprehensive training on cultivation practices, marketing, and post-harvest technical guidance.

Collaborating with FAO, WFP distributed 54 mt of soybean seed and 100 mt of fertilizer to 90 Common Interest Groups (CIG) in eight provinces. WFP facilitated three business workshops fostering collaboration between CIGs and soy processors to establish local markets for locally produced soybeans. This initiative led to the production of 436 mt of soy flour by processors. The soybeans were locally sourced from farmers organised into CIGs, who subsequently sold the soy flour to wheat flour millers. The millers used soy flour to produce 4,360 mt of wheat-soy flour that was procured and distributed by WFP under its school feeding programme. Finally, WFP also distributed 46 soybean threshers to 21 CIGs in Balk province. This provision directly addressed a significant demand expressed by farmers, supporting in the reduction of post-harvest losses and improving the quality of soybeans. Moreover, it fulfilled the needs of soy processors who aimed to source high-quality soybeans from local markets.

Under the flour fortification programme, WFP supported 44 flour mills throughout Afghanistan, providing technical training and premix of vitamins and minerals to fortify their flour production. Wide efforts led to the production of 246,000 mt of fortified flour, with WFP purchasing 148,800 mt to support its activities. Collaborative work internally also resulted in an increase in the number of contracted mills, from 21 to 24, improving production standards and quality in these wheat flour mills.

Outcomes

Monitoring results from SAMS showed a reduction in poor food consumption from 50 percent at the baseline to 32 percent at the endline, while acceptable food consumption nearly doubled from 17 percent to 31 percent. At the same time, the proportion of households reporting increased second harvest crop cultivation rose from 11 percent to 40 percent. Overall, agricultural production, including cereals, vegetables, and fruits, increased for 45 percent of households in the endline survey. Moreover, 34 percent reported an increase in the production of nutritious crops. A significant 59 percent of households reported that WFP assistance led to an increase in their household's agricultural production, with 35 percent reporting an increase of 25 percent or less and 15 percent reporting an increase of 25

percent to 50 percent. Lastly, results also showed an increase in livestock, mostly goats, cows and poultry, productivity (in terms of production, fertility, and body condition) from 18 percent to 34 percent; almost double compared to the previous year. Finally, community women experienced an increase in income, along with an improvement in the socio-economic status of those participating in small-scale value chain activities.

Partnerships

The second phase of resilience and food systems programming was implemented in cooperation with 24 partners, of which 16 were national non-governmental organizations. In 2023, WFP continued to implement the soy value chain project in partnership with FAO, which was responsible for supporting production (soy farmers and seed producers), while WFP was responsible for supporting processing (seven soy factories).

Under Strategic Outcome 4, a dedicated tranche of top-tier funding has been earmarked for an impact assessment scheduled for 2024. The possibility of conducting the evaluation, to be conducted with WFP’s headquarters, is currently being sought, and this underscores a commitment to robustly measure the outcomes and effectiveness of interventions, thereby ensuring strategic alignment and accountability.

Lessons learned and next steps

In the second phase of the RFS projects, initiated in mid-2023, improvements were made based on lessons learned from the initial phase in 2022. These enhancements included better targeting, implementation, and market linkages. For small-scale value chain activities, market assessments were conducted to ensure product demand before deciding on support types such as poultry, domestic animal rearing, small-scale dairy production and other food processing. WFP’s RFS initiative remains committed to learning from ongoing activities through implementation by collaborating partners.

WFP continued its successful partnership with FAO, by jointly preparing and submitting a multi-year proposal (2024-2026) to the soy value chain donor (Republic of Korea), which will strengthen the long-term project planning and implementation.

Gender and age marker monitoring (GAM-M)

Initiatives for the empowerment of women have been incorporated into the activities of SAMS, as evidenced by the GAM monitoring score of 3. Notably, the Flour Fortification project supported a rare women-owned mill in Afghanistan, through the provision of premix and training. After capacity strengthening, the mill has now joined WFP's supplier list.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide support to the Government and commercial partners in developing, strengthening and expanding nutritional value chains	3 - Fully integrates gender

Strategic outcome 05: National and subnational institutions have a strengthened policy approach to food security and nutrition by 2025

Activities under Strategic Outcome 5 were disrupted following the takeover of governmental control by the de facto authorities (DfA) in 2021. As a result, efforts to enhance the institutional capacity of the Afghan government faced insurmountable challenges, given the lack of international recognition for the DfA regime. Despite these obstacles, WFP's research on social protection was finalized, culminating in the production of a policy brief and comprehensive report on developing safety nets in environments where formal government recognition is absent.

Resources to Results

Activities under this Strategic Outcome were well funded, primarily allocated towards the finalization of ongoing research projects on Social Protection. However, funds earmarked for capacity strengthening of public institutions were not used due to sanctions and restrictions on providing support to the DfA.

Outputs

Following the social protection research, WFP developed a comprehensive policy brief and detailed report. The policy brief analyzed the context and provided strategic recommendations on the development of safety nets by both humanitarian and development actors in regions lacking a recognized government.

Outcomes

While no outcome data was collected for this Strategic Outcome, the research on social protection contributed significantly to the ongoing dialogue on the development of the social safety net project to be funded by the World Bank in 2024, which targets pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and children under two.

Partnership

Activities under Strategic Outcome 5 were carried out in close collaboration and partnership with other United Nations agencies, international financial institutions and research institutions. The research on social protection was executed through the Institute of Development Studies (ODI) in close collaboration and inputs from the World Bank, United Nations agencies and other relevant stakeholders.

Lessons learned and next steps

The research conducted under Strategic Outcome 5 on social protection has laid the groundwork for the development of an overarching strategy for social protection. The strategy is expected to serve as a basis for fostering stronger coordination and collaboration among various social safety nets programmes.

Activities under this Strategic Outcome have been significantly impacted by the DfA takeover. Donors have been hesitant to provide capacity support to ministries, though some recognize such assistance could contribute to fostering policy coherence for achieving zero hunger.

GAM

Gender was integrated into Activity 6, as evidenced by the Gender and Age marker code of 3.

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 - Fully integrates gender

Strategic outcome 06: The humanitarian community has enhanced capacity to respond to needs throughout the country through 2025



3,668 flights conducted by UNHAS, amounting to 4,050 hours to 25 locations.



22,909 passengers served, from 118 humanitarian organisations, including 12 medically evacuated patients



45.1 mt of light humanitarian cargo, including medical equipment, medicines, vaccines, and other essential operational supplies



Over 9 million new identities successfully registered through SCOPE - WFP's beneficiary registration and management platform

Under Strategic Outcome 6, WFP continued to increase its ability to support humanitarian and development actors, maintaining extensive field presence and logistics expertise in Afghanistan. To do this, WFP provided SCOPE (beneficiary and transfer management platform), supply chain, information and communications technology (ICT), logistics services and information management support to partners, including UN agencies to streamline the humanitarian response in the country amid heightened food insecurity, malnutrition and restriction. Despite the resurgence of NGOs and UN agencies utilizing commercial airlines, namely Kam Air and Ariana, the humanitarian community in Afghanistan continued to depend on the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) for personnel and cargo transportation.

Resources to results

Overall, Strategic Outcome 6 activities were 67 percent funded against the 2023 needs-based plan. Funding for information and communications technology, logistics, SCOPE, and UNHAS services remained robust throughout 2023. In the aftermath of the October earthquake, additional support was mobilized across all activities to enhance inter-agency crisis response in the Herat earthquake zone.

Outputs

In 2023, UNHAS conducted 3,668 flights, totalling 4,050 hours, across 25 locations, including 21 domestic and four international destinations. These flights catered to 22,909 passengers from 118 humanitarian organizations, with 16,158 passengers on domestic flights and 6,751 on international ones. In addition to regular services, UNHAS also carried out MEDEVAC operations, transporting a total of 12 patients via both scheduled and charter flights. Moreover, UNHAS transported 45.1 mt of light humanitarian cargo. This included medical equipment, medicines, vaccines, and other essential operational supplies for the humanitarian community, such as office supplies, batteries, and IT equipment. Flights were operated to and from Torkham for high-level delegations, including donor visits, to oversee and assess the humanitarian and emergency operation of the influx of refugees who were forced to leave Pakistan.

During the year, WFP enhanced the use of SCOPE, its platform for beneficiary and transfer management, for both registrations and transfers. In 2023, over nine million new identities were successfully registered, covering the entire cash-based transfer (CBT) programme. For in-kind food assistance, approximately 80 percent of beneficiaries were registered into SCOPE. The use of SCOPE has improved the efficiency of WFP's operations, avoiding duplication and enhanced transparency and deterring the misuse or diversion of aid. WFP effectively utilized SCOPE's biometric deduplication capabilities, which led to the exclusion of 128,000 duplicated households from distribution lists. As a result, WFP achieved efficiency gains of approximately USD 19 million, facilitating broader outreach to vulnerable households and ensuring resources were allocated more effectively.

Furthermore, SCOPE was extended for the redemption of all cash-in-hand assistance through SCOPE card light, especially in cases where financial service providers (FSP) did not offer a payment instrument. This extension allowed for the digital authentication of beneficiaries, either through fingerprints or pin codes. Digital transactions enable the analysis of data, facilitating the detection of anomalies and mitigating risks associated with delivery. As part of its country office assurance plan, efforts were directed towards digitizing in-kind distributions. In 2023, approximately 25

percent of in-kind distributions were successfully covered through the utilization of SCOPE card light, contributing to increased assurance in the distribution process. In 2023, SCOPE played a pivotal role in addressing the influx of returnees from Pakistan. An innovative emergency solution was devised, allowing simultaneous registration and distribution through pre-printed SCOPECARDS, facilitating real-time data for both processes. Additionally, negotiations are underway for a data sharing agreement with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to further enhance the response to returnees.

In 2023, the Logistics Working Group conducted ten regular coordination meetings to enhance interagency response mechanisms, responded to daily multi-sectoral logistics information requests from partners and provided ad-hoc updates on critical operational information including border status and humanitarian importation policies. Additionally, three dedicated coordination meetings were held in response to the October Herat earthquake to support ongoing relief efforts, as well as dedicated forums on the November returnees crisis at Torkham and Spin Boldak border crossing points.

To meet the increasing demand for logistics services in Afghanistan, WFP continued expanding its logistics service portfolio through on-demand services. At the end of 2023, WFP supported six United Nations and international non-governmental organizations, namely, IOM, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), UNICEF, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, and Humanity & Inclusion. To ensure corporate standards and efficient cross-unit coordination, WFP continued to develop and implement systems, processes, and training. Most notably, WFP has developed service costing and pricing methodologies to ensure a full cost recovery approach, supported by the development of an inter-unit budget management process flow for coordination internally. These efforts allowed WFP the agility to respond quickly to both the Herat earthquake and the refugee returnee crisis, providing mobile storage for partners and facilitating the handling, transportation, and storage of emergency relief items donated for the response effort.

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 logistics working group, proved essential to the scale-up and sustainability of humanitarian activities across Afghanistan throughout 2023. 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. After the humanitarian community ceased operations in Paktika and Khost, there was no demand for passengers, and UNHAS therefore discontinued flights to the earthquake-affected areas. However, UNHAS still operates regular flights to and from Khost. UNHAS maintained a user satisfaction rate of 90 percent, surpassing the target for 2023 of 80 percent, which speaks to the consistent quality of services provided, even amid the rapid scale-up of activities.

Partnerships

During the year, UNHAS maintained close relations with airport authorities, Afghan Civil Aviation Authorities (ACAA) as well as partner agencies such as the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), PACTEC, and Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), for security intelligence and risk assessments. For international flights, UNHAS coordinated with Islamabad, Doha, Dubai, and Dushanbe airports to secure clearance and ensure smooth operations.

Through the Logistics Working Group platform, WFP actively engaged with 45 member organizations, including donors, the private sector, and humanitarian and development partners. This platform offers essential operational information on logistics capacities and challenges.

Lessons learned and next steps

In ongoing efforts to enhance services, WFP conducted a privacy impact assessment for SCOPE, reinforcing data protection practices. Learnings from the 2022 earthquake response were gleaned through a WFP-led exercise, guiding improvement in UNHAS services based on feedback from surveys and steering committee meetings. In 2024, WFP commits to upholding its high standards in humanitarian and logistics response. With the resumption of Fly Dubai services in Afghanistan, UNHAS will end its flights to and from Dubai from 15 January 2024, while continuing services to Doha until May 2024. Extension deliberations for the Doha route will occur at the March 2024 Steering Committee Meeting. UNHAS will also maintain flights to and from Dushanbe and Islamabad.

Finally, through the Logistics Working Group, WFP's humanitarian logistics services were able to meet the growing demand for partner logistics solutions across both mandated and on-demand services, addressing logistics gaps and partner needs, and directly contributing to higher partner logistics capacity, programmatic reach and commercial sector engagement. The Logistics Working Group also formed a Customs Sub-Working Group with a core group of partners to exchange best practices and solutions for customs and importation issues. Moreover, the working group is currently leading several initiatives, such as the Physical Access mapping platform to be developed on DOTS, which focuses on collecting and analyzing data on Afghanistan's road networks and transportation infrastructure, as well as the rollout of the LOG.IE digital mapping platform which allows partners to report physical access constraints.

Gender and age marker monitoring (GAM-M)

Gender and age considerations were effectively integrated into Activity 7 for the provision of SCOPE, supply chain, ICT, and information management services to partners, achieving a score of 4. Meanwhile, Activity 8 did not integrate the GAM marker since there were no direct beneficiaries.

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 - Fully integrates gender and age

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Afghanistan has consistently ranked at the bottom of the Global Gender Gap Index. Deeply ingrained patriarchal gender norms have historically marginalized women and girls within the society, particularly in areas such as education, political representation, and wages. These norms solidify the dominance of men in decision making, control over assets and resources, and social privilege. In contrast, Afghan women generally experience restricted autonomy and limited access to financial resources, employment, education and participation in both public and private decision-making processes. These discriminatory gender norms curtail opportunities and positive outcomes for women and girls, perpetuating their dependence on men and boys in the short, medium, and long term. This situation heightens vulnerabilities, leaving them especially at risk in a challenging environment.

Amid a backdrop of escalating gender inequality and tightening of restrictions on various aspects of women's lives starting in 2022, the ban on Afghan women working in NGOs and INGOs extended to UN entities in 2023. These prohibitions on Afghan women in humanitarian roles exacerbate the challenges posed by the already limited representation of Afghan women in humanitarian response efforts.

Currently, female-headed households face disproportionate levels of food insecurity and reliance on crisis-level coping strategies. New restrictions on female humanitarian workers further jeopardized women's access to humanitarian assistance. The Ministry of Economy's 24 December 2022 letter prohibited Afghan women from working with NGOs, albeit with exemptions issued for health and education sectors. A decree in April 2023 restricted women from working at the UN.

Despite this challenging context, in 2023, WFP reached 11.6 million women and girls - a 51 percent increase from 7.7 million in 2021. At the programmatic level, WFP continued to implement activities to protect and empower women, supporting their basic needs, prioritizing female-headed households and other households with vulnerable women for assistance. WFP supported women's participation in targeting and programme design, through an extensive community-based participatory planning exercises for RFS activities and continued strengthening of community food assistance consultations under emergency activities.

WFP's nutrition interventions under Strategic Outcome 1 targeted women and girls through the provision of specialized nutritious food. WFP's asset creation and livelihoods activities under Strategic Outcome 2 aimed to empower 13,309 women with small community assets (domestic animals, poultry, greenhouses, small food processing equipment, hard and soft skills and market linkages) that helped women earn income and improve their socio-economic status. In addition, monitoring results also highlighted a change in the perception of participants towards women engaging in training activities (43 to above 70 percent for FFA and FFT over a period of a year).

In support of the above activities, WFP engaged in national and sub-national access negotiations to promote safe field deployment of female staff wherever possible, though agreements remain fragile and sensitive. WFP also enhanced monitoring of women's access to WFP assistance, complemented by standalone assessments and analysis of community feedback mechanism (CFM) cases, to ensure the identification of issues. Currently, households headed by women are receiving assistance at the same rates as households headed by men, with female heads of households overwhelmingly collecting their assistance in person.

Gender considerations were mainstreamed into WFP's 2023 conflict sensitivity assessment and resultant monitoring framework, focusing on vulnerabilities of young men and boys as well as women and girls, and associated risks of gender-based violence (GBV), forced labour and forced marriage. Specific risks were identified for women travelling to training sites and distribution points. As a mitigation measure, guidance and training were provided in collaboration with partners to ensure accessibility for all genders and identity groups at these sites, utilizing a gender-sensitive approach. Additionally, monitoring tools were updated to ensure regular oversight of the implementation of these mitigation measures.

Noting safeguarding concerns for women in the current context, WFP made substantial enhancements to its Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) mechanisms through 2023, developing a country-specific standard operating procedure on handling of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) cases and an operation-wide PSEA risk assessment. WFP expanded the number of PSEA focal points in Afghanistan, bringing the total trained PSEA focal points to 22 across WFP's area offices and country office. WFP also adopted the UN Common Implementing Partner PSEA Capacity assessment via the UN Partner Portal for all cooperating partners, with associated capacity strengthening for cooperating partners, third-party monitors and financial service providers.

Over the last two years, there has been a consistent trend towards shared decision making, by women and men in households, in use of cash assistance provided by WFP, particularly under Strategic Outcome 1 responses. Notably, positive responses were observed with 71 percent and 86 percent of households having shared decision making, under the earthquake and general distribution responses respectively. However, in the resilience portfolio, there was a slight decrease observed in sole decision making by women.

Finally, in 2023, WFP initiated GBV risk mapping of its programmes and developed mitigation measures, with GBV capacity strengthening rolled out to all area offices. These efforts are built on existing capacities around GBV and PSEA case intake and referral, including by CFM operators.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP continued to ensure protection and accountability to affected people (AAP) were at the forefront of its planning, design and overall modus operandi in a collective effort to prioritize safety, dignity and inclusion of individuals and communities. Although this past year there has been a reduction of conflict-related protection concerns, widespread protection risks continue because of ongoing humanitarian, economic, and human rights crises, especially the continued increase in restrictions of rights and freedoms of women and girls, the suppression of dissent, the socioeconomic marginalization of ethnic minorities, and rising insecurity targeting ethnic minority communities. Furthermore, in the aftermath of the October earthquakes, a significant number of people were displaced internally, exacerbating the already dire situation. Forced returns of refugees added to the complexity of the humanitarian crisis, amplifying protection concerns and increasing the vulnerability to affected populations. As a result, a large majority of the people continue to be reliant on humanitarian assistance, and protection concerns born from a reduced level of, or lack of assistance, remain concerningly high.

To address these challenges, WFP has intensified efforts to mitigate protection risks across the country and strengthen collaboration with partners to better ensure the agency and safety of beneficiaries. Three assessments were conducted over the year, one focusing on protection and cash-based transfers (CBT), one to develop a community engagement action plan (yet to be finalized), and one to inform a new social protection project. In addition, various field-level visits were conducted. Collectively, these assessments led to the identification of context-specific protection risks and have contributed to programmatic adjustments that strengthened monitoring frameworks, staff and partners' capacity and broader programme quality. In 2023, WFP undertook a conflict sensitivity assessment and conflict analysis, which aided programming adaptations, monitoring framework changes, and capacity-strengthening initiatives with internal and external stakeholders. Tailored country-specific indicators have been adopted, which are critical for identifying, documenting, and implementing capacity-strengthening risk-specific mitigation measures. For example, specific risks around redistribution, diversion of aid, exclusion errors in targeting, and concerns around perception of unfairness in targeting were identified. Some of the mitigation measures included improving inclusivity in the community led platforms that play a role in targeting, context specific alternative modalities for improving communication with communities, inclusion of conflict analysis template in the community based participatory planning processes and others. In addition, specific guidance and trainings were developed and imparted to partners and internal staff to mainstream conflict sensitivity across programme stages. Over the year, in addition to WFP field monitoring and TPM staff, 300 partner staff and 70 service providers were trained in AAP related topics.

Over the year, WFP continued to develop messaging for cooperating partners and communities on programmatic changes, such as a reduction in assistance or a change in targeting or also modality, the start of new activities. These also addressed emerging issues such as forced redistribution by community leaders and concerns with targeting. Partnerships with media organizations like BBC Media Action, and The Killid Group (TKG), for radio and community messaging, were developed. During the substantial scale-downs in spring and autumn, WFP developed a nationwide radio campaign where information on the reduction of assistance was broadcast across various community-level radio stations. In the autumn radio broadcast, both a female and a male voice were providing information in all provinces where female voices were allowed on the radio. The impact of this campaign was reflected in the nature of cases reported through the community feedback mechanism (CFM), as the number of calls related to the assistance scale-down decreased (percentage) while CFM users continued to enquire about other issues, such as how they could be enrolled in WFP programmes and which kind of assistance they could receive from WFP. All messages are translated and communicated in Dari and Pashto, and also shared with Awaaz - Afghanistan's first nationwide humanitarian call centre - and also with the AAP Working Group to disseminate further amongst partners.

WFP operated a robust CFM with 26 operators, 77 percent of whom were women. The CFM comprised multiple two-way communication channels, including a toll-free hotline, short message services (SMS), and a dedicated email address. WFP also encouraged communities to utilize Awaaz hotline and where possible, a helpdesk available at the WFP food distribution sites to provide necessary information and respond directly to queries from community members.

In 2023, WFP registered 399,738 cases, compared to 142,600 in 2022. The main increase was due to the interactive voice response (IVR) system, which was set-up in December 2022. Of the recorded cases in 2023, CFM operators responded to 158,884 cases, accounting for 30 percent of the total while the IVR, which operates outside of regular working hours and when individuals are waiting to speak with an operator, handled 240,865 cases, representing 45 percent of the total. An additional 51,229 calls (25 percent), unfortunately, remained unanswered due to people dropping the call, not interacting with the IVR or the volume of incoming calls. About one third of the callers were female (32 percent), 99 percent of the cases were resolved on the spot (First Call Resolution), and less than 0.2 percent of cases remain open for verification. Requests for information (54 percent) and requests for assistance (44 percent) were the main types of cases received, while programme-related issues made up around 2 percent of cases.

CFM trend analysis played a crucial role in: (i) identifying the need for and improving WFP's targeting process with a digitalized approach with increased oversight aiming at a considerable rate for accuracy and transparency; and (ii) enhanced processes for maximized assurance for food quality and safety across the suppliers and vendors. However, although the CFM received a high level of cases, PDMs show a low awareness of the CFM, and this is an area that will be a priority for the upcoming year. The CFM also continued to provide tailored data analysis for programmes on emerging concerns, such as community elder influence in targeting and distribution, and supported remote surveys, such as on the female ban.

WFP maintains a zero-tolerance stance against sexual exploitation and abuse, embedding protective measures against this in all operations.

As a result of this collective effort, in 2023, almost all targeted populations reported being able to access WFP assistance with no barriers under WFP's emergency activities, which included the earthquake and refugee responses. Results were less favourable for food assistance for training and assets (FFT and FFA) activities, similar to previous years. Factors like overcrowding at distribution sites, coupled with reported physical barriers such as distance, disability and natural hazards, such as flooding, have been noted to contribute to this. Despite this, nearly no WFP activity reports any safety concerns when receiving their assistance.

The percentage of beneficiaries reporting access to information on WFP programmes remained consistent with the previous year, at 67 percent for FFT participants and 63 percent for FFA. Topics covered in accessible information included entitlement, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), redistribution of aid, and targeting of beneficiaries. WFP is currently seeking ways to strengthen access to information for emergency activities, in particular for women, including through interagency collaboration with AAP actors.

This year, WFP prioritized disability inclusion, also serving as co-chair of the Disability Inclusion Working Group. Additionally, resilience and food system projects have expanded beneficiaries with disabilities or households including members with disabilities. Moreover, a plan for inclusion entry points was developed, and 13 disability inclusion training sessions, attended by approximately 380 individuals, were conducted.

Finally, reducing redistribution of assistance among vulnerable communities and increasing awareness on CFM channels as well as humanitarian aid, minimizing barriers to access such as distance and transportation challenges, and strengthening engagement, particularly with women and girls, remain top priorities for WFP in 2024.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

A landlocked country, Afghanistan faces many environmental challenges including rising temperatures, prolonged droughts, and erratic rainfall patterns. This vulnerability is compounded by four decades of war, a complex humanitarian crisis, and an economic downturn following the de facto authorities' assumption of government control in August 2021. The country also continues to see alarmingly high levels of air pollution, with Afghanistan's National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) issuing a warning in mid-2023 of hazardous air pollution levels. These levels are heightened during the winter season (December to February) due to the increased use of low-quality fuels such as kerosene) and a lack of adequate technology to heat homes.

Afghanistan is not only one of the countries most susceptible to climate change but also ranks among the world's most food-insecure nations. In addition, up to 80 percent of the Afghan population depends on natural resources and associated biological diversity for their livelihoods. Rising temperatures heighten the risk of heatwaves and desertification, displacing communities and impacting agriculture. Deforestation and overgrazing contribute to soil erosion, reducing crop and livestock production. Previous studies have revealed that almost 75 percent of the area is affected by the loss of topsoil due to water and wind erosion. Riverbank erosion, leading to siltation and the loss of farmland, is increasing due to the absence of tree roots stabilizing the soil. Currently, 21 million people urgently need clean water and sanitation, a drastic increase from 2.4 million a decade ago. The devastating impacts of this crisis are expected to persist for an extended period.

WFP continued to commit toward integrating policies promoting environmental resilience and sustainability, in both its programming and day-to-day operations. WFP ensured that all planned activities do not cause unintended harm to the environment or populations. Through standardized project risk assessments, WFP seeks to minimize any potential adverse environmental or social impacts of its presence in Afghanistan.

WFP's asset creation activities under Strategic Outcome 2 were integrated with climate adaptive initiatives to boost agricultural production and develop longer term community resilience in the face of climate shocks. Environmentally beneficial assets rehabilitated or created included 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 line with WFP's 2017 environmental policy, this year, WFP achieved its target of screening all of its food assistance for assets projects (30) and smallholder agricultural market support activities for potential environmental and social risks before implementation through the corporate Environmental and Social Risk Screening tool which enables the identification of environmental issues related to asset construction.

In its school feeding programme, WFP provided an avenue to boost local agriculture development, creating sustainable food chains from local vendors to procure flour and wheat while injecting investment into local economy. This also contributed to reducing footprint of transport, storage and distribution operations and helping alleviate rural poverty.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

In the course of its daily operations, WFP consistently enhanced resource efficiency by incorporating sustainable solar energy and employing cost-effective infrastructure designs. Furthermore, in pursuit of environmentally conscious practices, WFP prioritized utilizing locally sourced materials for all upgrades conducted in its offices and warehouses. Building on the success of the Faizabad Area Office solar project implemented in 2022, which demonstrated substantial cost savings and reduced CO2 emissions, WFP expanded its commitment to sustainable practices in 2023. Over 300 users nationwide benefited from implementing power backup solutions for staff during this period. WFP is actively engaged in the execution of one of the largest solar projects, featuring a capacity of 300KW, at its Mazar Area Office. This

effort is a major move to cut down on carbon emissions and encourage the use of sustainable energy practices within WFP.

Looking ahead, WFP remains dedicated to integrating solar panels across additional Area Offices in Afghanistan. This ongoing commitment underscores WFP's determination to mitigate its carbon footprint further and advance environmental sustainability practices. Finally, in 2023, WFP's activities in-country were categorized as low risk.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

Recognizing nutrition integration as a priority in addressing all forms of malnutrition, WFP has effectively incorporated nutrition into its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2025. This includes targeting vulnerable populations through nutrition-specific programming with all WFP activities designed to be nutrition-sensitive across various dimensions.

In the emergency component, Strategic Outcome 1 ensured that crisis-affected populations, including returnee refugees from Pakistan in 2023, could meet their food and nutrition needs through the provision of life-saving assistance. This assistance, comprising both cash and in-kind food, reached nearly 9 million people and delivered prevention and treatment of malnutrition services to vulnerable groups such as pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls.

The nutrition treatment programme continued to be implemented within existing national health systems, with WFP supporting the capacity strengthening of health workers in the management of acute malnutrition. Furthermore, 5,200 health workers were trained in the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition.

Nutrition awareness, integrated with general food distributions, reached more than 160,000 additional caretakers, aiming to enhance understanding of the root causes of malnutrition and preventive measures.

Under the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) grant, a specialized messaging package covering nutrition, health, and vaccination topics, especially on polio prevention, was implemented at targeted food distribution points. This initiative is expected to lead to more effective positive behavioural change on maternal, infant and young child feeding, water, sanitation and hygiene practices and knowledge on immunization, supported by a dedicated health educator recruited to provide social behaviour change (SBC) sessions.

Strategic Outcome 2 contributed to the overall resilience of communities, addressing ration composition and the production of fortified food (soya) within the food value chain system to withstand shocks and ensure the well-being of their families. All 30 resilience project proposals submitted this year explicitly included activities supporting nutrition and healthy diet outcomes. Under the FFA activities, such as kitchen gardening, nutrition sessions have been incorporated to improve nutrition knowledge and dietary intake.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP provided fortified biscuits to be distributed across schools, promoting the consumption of healthy, nutritious, and locally sourced diets. This was accompanied by nutrition messaging and counselling to primary schoolchildren in targeted provinces. The de-worming activity within this project contributed to improving the utilization and absorption of nutrients, benefitting approximately 7.5 million children (2.2 girls and 5.3 boys).

In terms of monitoring, additional nutrition indicators such as minimum dietary diversity (MDD) and minimum acceptable diet (MAD) are collected across activities that targets pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and children under 5. With data from such assessments, coupled with national data sources, WFP targets its assistance to the nutritionally vulnerable groups and individuals highest at risk, including children under 5 and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls.

In 2024, WFP and UNICEF will collaborate to implement the Maternal and Child Benefit Programme (MCBP), a comprehensive 15 month initiative designed as a social safety net. This programme will integrate crucial health and nutrition components alongside cash-based transfers, emphasizing heightened awareness and education in critical areas. The primary objective of the MCBP is to enhance the accessibility and standard of essential health and nutrition services throughout Afghanistan, ultimately fostering healthier outcomes for mothers and children.

This year, WFP actively participated in inter-cluster discussions to support multisectoral integration in nutrition activities, as well as policies and advocacy at the humanitarian country team level. Finally, while acknowledging that progress has been made, further streamlining of WFP's support for nutrition-sensitive programming is recommended.

Partnerships

Amid an unprecedented global reduction in humanitarian funding and multiple crises fuelled by climate change and conflict, WFP in Afghanistan faced a substantial drop in funding in 2023 compared to the previous year, which forced it to make deep cuts to its assistance programmes. WFP received 64 percent less in direct contributions compared to 2022.

However, thanks to the donor community, WFP's operations in Afghanistan were the third-largest funded globally. Activities were supported by 37 donors, including 21 Member States, three International Financial Institutions (IFIs), eight private sector entities and two UN funds (UN CERF and the Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund). WFP received funds from seven new donors compared to the previous year from the public and private sectors.

WFP continued to strengthen its partnerships with the private sector receiving more funding from the private sector than any WFP operation in the Asia-Pacific region for 2023. These contributions provided flexible funding without earmarking, while others supported emergency food and nutrition activities, as well as nutrition awareness campaigns.

Following the devastating earthquake that hit Herat in October that affected more than 150,000 people across multiple districts, thanks to generous contributions from donors WFP received USD 13.8 million towards emergency food assistance, nutrition activities, school feeding as well as for resilience and livelihood programming.

In addition, WFP continued its support to Afghan returnees coming across from Pakistan. However, funding for the returnee response has been low and WFP had to utilize resources that were intended for other activities.

WFP conducted seven partner briefings and numerous bilateral engagements, informing partners on the challenges and achievements facing the operation providing the necessary reassurances to our donors WFP can stay and deliver without compromising its core principles and meeting donor obligations.

In alignment with the engagement strategy approved by the United Nations, WFP continued to engage with the 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.

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 2023, WFP held field-level agreements with more than 100 cooperating partners, of which approximately 75 percent were national NGOs.

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.

Throughout 2023, WFP continued to strengthen its partnership with IFIs to not only address the immense food needs across Afghanistan through its large-scale year-round emergency assistance, but to also expand the geographical coverage of its social safety net programme, resilience and livelihoods activities.

Focus on localization

WFP continued to push innovation through local partnerships with its assistance programme. In 2023, WFP piloted a fintech tool that enables individuals to digitally receive and manage aid from WFP, ensuring secure and immediate access to their funds, even for those without a smartphone. Cash-based transfers are ideal for disabled-headed households due to their varied additional needs, including physical aids, modified spaces, and increased funds for health, education, and transport. This not only improves financial accessibility but also facilitates financial inclusion, women's economic empowerment, and supports local merchants in Afghanistan. In 2023, WFP achieved a milestone by contracting its inaugural female-owned wheat flour supplier. In line with its disability mainstreaming roadmap, WFP

engaged two cooperating partners managed by individuals with disabilities in Nangarhar and Laghman provinces. Additionally, out of 6,147 Community Food Assistance Committees (CFAC), 2,082 now include at least one person with a disability, promoting inclusivity.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP continues to actively engage with other UN agencies for joint programme delivery and the provision of bilateral services. WFP provided six [1] bilateral service provision in 2023 to other UN agencies. 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 continued its collaboration with FAO to strengthen soya value chains in Afghanistan.

In 2023, WFP co-chaired the national Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) alongside FAO, and the Cash and Voucher Working Group. WFP continued to lead Afghanistan's Logistics Working Group and the ICT Working Group. WFP actively participated in and contributed to other inter-agency forums, including Nutrition and Protection clusters. WFP sits on the Strategic Advisory Group to the Gender in Humanitarian Action working group, and the PSEA Network. WFP also funded the first six months of the PSEA Coordinator role in 2023, and has requested all Cooperating Partners to join the PSEA Network.

WFP Afghanistan thanks its donors for their tremendous support and partnership in 2023, which enabled WFP to meet the basic food needs of nearly 19 million people affected by unprecedented hunger.

Financial Overview

In 2023, WFP continued its efforts to mobilize resources from diverse donors to ensure the smooth implementation of the CSP. Overall, the CSP was 57 percent funded against its needs-based plan target of USD 2.2 billion, a drop from 88 percent in 2022. Direct contributions were received from donors, multilateral fund allocations and internal funds. WFP received the majority of its new funding allocations during the second half of the year. Meanwhile, increasing donor restrictions continued to pose a challenge to WFP, with most resources earmarked at the activity level. At the end of 2023, WFP had an expenditure rate of 87 percent against its revised implementation plan.

During the year, WFP received a total of USD 645 million, taking the total funds available to USD 1.29 billion, including a carryover of USD 618 million from the previous year. Towards the end of 2023, WFP increased its CSP budget by USD 4.5 million for 2023 through an eighth budget revision aimed at extending the current CSP to 2025 and to reflect funding requirements for social protection and safety net transfer programmes for nutritionally vulnerable populations. Nearly 40 percent of the total funds received for the year came in the last two months of 2023 which will contribute to carryovers into 2024.

Afghanistan's operational funding faced a significant decline in 2023 compared to 2022. Due to funding constraints, WFP had to reduce beneficiaries for emergency food assistance and trim rations for communities experiencing acute hunger. Directed multilateral contributions accounted for 93 percent of all funds received in 2023, 4 percent was comprised of flexible funding from multilateral allocations by WFP headquarters, and the remaining 3 percent was comprised of payments from other services.

In 2023, WFP received USD 28 million in flexible funds, representing approximately 4 percent of total donor contributions, more than USD 19 million (1 percent of donor contributions) received in 2022. Approximately 26 percent of funding received in 2023 was confirmed at Strategic Outcome level or above, allowing flexibility in allocation internally. The bulk of the funding was confirmed at activity level, limiting WFP's ability to leverage on the benefits of flexible programming. WFP continues to advocate for increased unearmarked funding contributions, allowing better internal pipeline management amid fluctuating market prices, global supply chain challenges, and unforeseen changes in Afghanistan's volatile context.

To address immediate pipeline gaps, WFP utilized corporate strategic financing mechanisms, securing a USD 130 million loan of which 88 percent was repaid within the fiscal year. WFP also heavily relied on the corporate Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), procuring 316,000 mt of food through GCMF, representing approximately 63 percent of all food purchases in 2023.

Through timely contributions and strategic advance financing mechanisms, WFP proactively prepositioned food ahead of the 2024 winter season, successfully preventing critical pipeline breaks against the already reduced and reprioritized plans throughout the year. This approach not only significantly reduced lead times for international purchases but also allowed WFP to leverage more favourable food and transport prices, enhancing operational efficiency and maximizing the impact of donor contributions.

WFP received substantial support from various UN Country-Based Pooled Funds, including the UN Central Emergency Response Fund and the Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund as well as tapping into funding opportunities from international financial institutions (IFIs) to fill critical gaps during unprecedented emergencies, showcasing the importance of sustained support in crisis situations.













In 2024, WFP will continue to advocate for flexible funding to ensure the continuity and sustainability of its activities in the last two years of the CSP.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 1,848,226,217	 1,120,373,278	 1,033,310,712	 779,593,261
SO01: Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after emergencies through 2025	 1,740,814,712	 1,017,653,985	 914,106,526	 706,671,539
Activity 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	 1,586,811,410	 767,534,315	 752,958,443	 568,443,358
Activity 09: Provide nutrition-specific assistance to vulnerable women, boys, and girls to prevent and treat acute malnutrition	 154,003,302	 250,119,669	 159,554,821	 138,228,180
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 1,593,261	 0
SO02: Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are increasingly able to meet their food and nutrition needs on their own by 2025	 107,411,504	 102,719,292	 119,204,185	 72,921,722
Activity 02: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive, and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people	 106,991,962	 102,594,316	 119,070,872	 72,919,886
Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening to emergency preparedness institutions	 419,542	 124,976	 3,591	 1,836
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 129,721	 0

SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	90,026,661	54,864,838	76,338,308	32,274,592
SO03: Vulnerable people at each stage of the life cycle in target areas have improved nutrition by 2025	90,026,661	54,864,838	76,338,308	32,274,592
Activity 04: Provide a comprehensive, gender-transformative package, including school meals, incentives, and complementary services to school-aged children and their communities	77,003,700	54,864,838	48,919,422	32,250,992
Activity 10: Provide nutrition-sensitive food or cash transfer to nutritionally vulnerable women, children, and their families, people with disabilities, and the elderly through a transitional safety net framework.	13,022,960	0	27,386,455	23,600
Non-activity specific	0	0	32,430	0
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	9,546,006	1,991,066	2,441,550	986,133
SO04: People throughout the country have a wide range of fortified, nutritious food products available to them at affordable prices by 2025	9,546,006	1,991,066	2,441,550	986,133
Activity 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive support to government, commercial partners, and smallholder farmers to develop, strengthen and expand nutritional value chains	9,546,006	1,991,066	2,441,550	986,133
SDG Target 6. Policy Coherence	227,611	62,474	1,108,191	142,025

SO05: National and subnational institutions have a strengthened policy approach to food security and nutrition by 2025	227,611	62,474	1,108,191	142,025
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	227,611	62,474	1,108,191	142,025
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	87,076,686	37,574,354	57,540,375	43,778,046
SO06: The humanitarian community has enhanced capacity to respond to needs throughout the country through 2025	87,076,686	37,574,354	57,540,375	43,778,046
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 promote effective field operations	7,417,984	471,498	9,683,100	7,688,598
Activity 08: Provide humanitarian air services to partners until appropriate alternatives become available	79,658,702	37,102,856	47,857,275	36,089,447
Non-SDG Target	0	0	11,771,967	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	2,035,103,183	1,214,866,012	1,182,511,106	856,774,059
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	52,339,456	50,838,369	69,144,875	44,576,145

Total Direct Costs	 2,087,442,639	 1,265,704,382	 1,251,655,982	 901,350,204
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 135,189,202	 82,238,854	 35,092,238	 35,092,238
Grand Total	 2,222,631,841	 1,347,943,237	 1,286,748,220	 936,442,442

Data Notes

Overview

[1] <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1156740/?iso3=AFG>

[2] Through an expanded contingency response and increase in cash-based transfers (CBT).

Operational context

[1] World Bank. "Afghanistan Economic Monitor". 31 July 2023.

[2] IPC- Integrated Phase Classification – Afghanistan.

[3] Whole of Afghanistan Assessment 2023.

[4] The scale-down was primarily for Strategic Outcome 1 activities which represented a large part of funding needs; fleet capacity could be increased as UNHAS activities were well-funded.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Data from 2023's Whole of Afghanistan Assessment

[2] Ibid. It should be noted that public education is free in Afghanistan so the cost factor should be understood as opportunity cost and associated costs.

[3] The increase in beneficiaries was also possible due to the shifts in commodities distributed (e.g., vegetable oil) as a result of various operational constraints,

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Report 2023

Environmental sustainability

Activities under Strategic Outcomes 1 and 3 are currently not screening for environmental and social risks resulting in the "0" target values.

Partnerships

[1] UNOCHA, UNICEF, WHO, IOM, FAO, UNHRD.

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	10,980,087	9,344,592	85%
	female	10,692,169	9,293,151	87%
	total	21,672,256	18,637,743	86%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	615,634	941,949	153%
	female	616,399	1,057,421	172%
	total	1,232,033	1,999,370	162%
24-59 months	male	1,471,347	1,120,848	76%
	female	1,263,944	1,263,632	100%
	total	2,735,291	2,384,480	87%
5-11 years	male	2,302,135	1,959,237	85%
	female	2,214,284	1,760,332	79%
	total	4,516,419	3,719,569	82%
12-17 years	male	1,717,959	1,578,560	92%
	female	1,635,097	1,527,458	93%
	total	3,353,056	3,106,018	93%
18-59 years	male	4,324,193	3,333,544	77%
	female	4,540,364	3,371,749	74%
	total	8,864,557	6,705,293	76%
60+ years	male	548,819	410,454	75%
	female	422,081	312,559	74%
	total	970,900	723,013	74%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Returnee	291,155	355,870	122%
IDP	496,931	55,944	11%
Resident	20,812,168	18,151,505	87%
Refugee	72,002	74,424	103%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	1,100,001	839,699	76%
Malnutrition prevention programme	4,359,670	3,074,885	70%
Malnutrition treatment programme	1,637,305	2,808,881	171%
School based programmes	1,050,000	1,525,093	145%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	24,100	17,593	73%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	19,424,503	15,781,405	81%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Corn Soya Blend	0	585	-
High Energy Biscuits	147	161	109%
Iodised Salt	12,582	3,698	29%
LNS	0	25,378	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	31,961	0	0%
Rice	0	3,530	-
Split Peas	157,276	51,441	33%
Vegetable Oil	114,497	37,664	33%
Wheat Flour	1,258,205	410,804	33%
Wheat Soya Blend	51,752	41,988	81%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Iodised Salt	643	118	18%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	0%
Split Peas	8,036	1,489	19%
Vegetable Oil	5,850	1,108	19%
Wheat Flour	64,286	11,674	18%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	0	7	-
High Energy Biscuits	6,240	7,277	117%
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
LNS	0	22	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	0%
Split Peas	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	17,472	889	5%
Wheat Flour	0	1,009	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Wheat Soy Flour	0	3,066	-
Wheat Soya Blend	0	110	-

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	156,425,355	108,351,089	69%
Commodity Voucher	183,177,333	45,390,645	25%
Value Voucher	0	7,759,403	-
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	24,237,597	28,471,295	117%
Commodity Voucher	0	203,472	-
Value Voucher	0	103,819	-
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Commodity Voucher	12,800,000	0	0%
Cash	18,340,521	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 2025				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: 1.1 Vulnerable people receive nutrition-sensitive food or cash transfers in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and support stability					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	9,330,420	7,818,965
			Male	9,711,253	7,962,440
			Total	19,041,673	15,781,405
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	1,542,707	507,297.8
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	156,425,355	108,351,089
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	183,177,333	53,150,048

B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	127,079	452,166.12
Activity 09: Provide nutrition-specific assistance to vulnerable women, boys, and girls to prevent and treat acute malnutrition					
Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 12: 9.1 Vulnerable children 6–59 months and PBW receive specialized nutritious foods to meet their nutrition needs					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	1,424,159	1,173,178
			Male	1,482,288	851,355
			Total	2,906,447	2,024,533
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	553,296	909,505
			Male	575,880	680,202
			Total	1,129,176	1,589,707
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	1,453,223	1,050,352
			Male		
			Total	1,453,223	1,050,352
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	508,129	1,219,174
			Male		
			Total	508,129	1,219,174
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	83,713	67,950.76
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	83,713	67,950.76

Other Output

Activity 09: Provide nutrition-specific assistance to vulnerable women, boys, and girls to prevent and treat acute malnutrition					
Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 12: 9.1 Vulnerable children 6–59 months and PBW receive specialized nutritious foods to meet their nutrition needs					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	centre/site	3,000	2,943

E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual Individual	3,074,886 2,808,881	2,996,090 2,651,669
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Outcome Results						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: 2023 Earthquake Response - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall			≤8.81	8.81	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall			≥4.8	4.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall			≤33.9	33.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall			≤61.3	61.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall			≤47	47	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall			≤1	1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall			≤43	43	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall			≥9	9	WFP survey
Target Group: 2023 Returnees - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall			≤18.87	18.87	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall			≥11.4	11.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall			≤47.8	47.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall			≤40.8	40.8	WFP survey
Target Group: 2023 Unconditional Seasonal Support Beneficiaries - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	13.23		≤13	20.41	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	7.5		≥8	11	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	40.25		≤40	31	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	52.25		≤52	58	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	40.9		≤40	47	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	35.1		≤35	12	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	20.4		≤20	36	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	3.6		≥4	5	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: BSFP-PLW - **Location:** Afghanistan - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	15	≥15	≥15		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	27	≤27	≤27		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	58	≤58	≤58		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	2	≥2	≥2		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	27	≥27	≥27		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	71	≤71	<71		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	21	≥21	≥21		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	72	≥72	≥72		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	7	≤7	≤7		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	17	≥17	≥17		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	52	≥52	≥52		WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	31	≤31	≤31		WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	72	≥72	≥72		WFP survey
Target Group: Children under 5 years age - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Overall	15	<15	<15	6.94	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Overall	0.06	<3	<3	0.03	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Overall	0.21	<15	<15	1.03	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Overall	85	>75	>75	92	Secondary data
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Overall	52	>50	>50	68	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	2	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	42	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	56	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	18	≥18	≥18	34	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	73	≥73	≥73	60	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	8	≤8	≤8	7	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	29	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	57	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	13	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	36	≥61	≥61	63	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are increasingly able to meet their food and nutrition needs on their own by 2025				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive, and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 02: 2.1 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					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female	49,002	26,859
			Male	51,000	27,846
			Total	100,002	54,705
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	489,999	385,435
			Male	510,000	399,559
			Total	999,999	784,994
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	78,814	14,389.43
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	6,925,166	2,273,122
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	17,312,431	26,198,173
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		307,290
A.4.3 Total value of vouchers transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		303,567

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 02: 2.1 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	1,671	1,953
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	313,769	313,065
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.14: Total number of hectares of areas brought under restoration/improved ecosystems and/or climate-resilient management practices	Food assistance for asset	Ha	31	30.58
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	313	313.36
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	35,893	38,536.59
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.4: Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes built/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Km	24	24.66
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.5: Kilometres of feeder roads and trails constructed/repared	Food assistance for asset	Km	262	303.07
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals	Food assistance for asset	Km	409	469.6
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.9: Number of culverts and drainage	Food assistance for asset	Number	53	51
D.1.4: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency contexts	D.1.4.21: Number of flow control/diversion/water spreading structures (e.g., weirs, aqueducts etc).	Food assistance for asset	Number	113	113

D.7: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)	D.7.1: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)(overall)	Food assistance for asset	Number	10,848	10,849
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Outcome Results						
Activity 02: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive, and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA Beneficiaries - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	7	≥7	≥7	14	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	30	≤30	≤30	41	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	63	≤63	≤63	45	WFP survey
Target Group: FFA Beneficiaries - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	10	≤10	≤10	9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	41	≤41	≤41	52	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	22	≤22	≤22	19	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	30	≤30	≤30	27	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	7	≥7	≥7	2	WFP survey
Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions	Overall	0	≥75	≥50	73	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	94	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	96	WFP survey
Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Overall				6	WFP survey
Target Group: FFT Beneficiaries - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	10	≤10	≤10	11	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	27	≤27	≤27	37	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	32	≤32	≤32	17	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	33	≤33	≤33	44	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	7	≥7	≥7	2	WFP survey
Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)	Overall	0		≥25	30	WFP survey
Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Overall				7	WFP survey
Target Group: FFT Beneficiaries - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	9	≥9	≥9	13	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	28	≤30	≤28	54	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	63	≤61	≤63	33	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable people at each stage of the life cycle in target areas have improved nutrition by 2025				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					
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					
CSP Output 04: 4.1 Vulnerable people throughout the lifecycle – children aged 6–59 months, schoolchildren, adolescent girls, and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls – receive nutrition services and appropriate specialized nutritious foods in order to prevent and treat malnutrition and contribute to gender equality					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	All	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	530,000 530,000	144,721 144,721
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	676,000 324,000 1,000,000	646,342 878,751 1,525,093
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT		138.16
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	23,712	12,241.67
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	6,827,492	
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	12,800,000	
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	17,472	1,898.32
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT		3,204.16
Activity 10: Provide nutrition-sensitive food or cash transfer to nutritionally vulnerable women, children, and their families, people with disabilities, and the elderly through a transitional safety net framework.					
Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs					
CSP Output 13: 10.1 Nutritionally vulnerable people with limited economic capacity benefit from a safety net assistance to meet their basic food, nutrition, and essential needs.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	939,848 974,302 1,914,150	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	11,513,029	

Other Output

Activity 04: Provide a comprehensive, gender-transformative package, including school meals, incentives, and complementary services to school-aged children and their communities

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 05: 4.2 Vulnerable people and their wider communities receive effective SBCC in order to prevent and treat malnutrition and contribute to gender equality

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	22,000,000	19,800,000

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 04: 4.1 Vulnerable people throughout the lifecycle – children aged 6–59 months, schoolchildren, adolescent girls, and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls – receive nutrition services and appropriate specialized nutritious foods in order to prevent and treat malnutrition and contribute to gender equality

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	4,579	4,579
A.6.6: Total Number of Community Based Education (CBE) locations assisted by WFP	A.6.6.1: Total Number of Community Based Education (CBE) locations assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	Number	5,868	5,846
B.3.2: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming	B.3.2.1: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming (Wheat flour)	School feeding (on-site)	%		100
			%		100
N.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N.3.1.g.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	8,963,723	7,500,000

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Primary schools students - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Annual change in enrolment	Female	29		>34	49	Secondary data
	Male	23		>26	40	Secondary data
	Overall	25		>30	44	Secondary data

Attendance rate	Female	83	>85	>83	85	Secondary data
	Male	86	>85	>86	89	Secondary data
	Overall	84	>85	>84	87	Secondary data
Graduation rate	Female	0	>90	>80	88	Secondary data
	Male	0	>90	>80	84	Secondary data
	Overall	0	>90	>80	85	Secondary data
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	85	>85	>90	100	Secondary data
	Male	85	>85	>90	100	Secondary data
	Overall	85	>85	>90	100	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 04: People throughout the country have a wide range of fortified, nutritious food products available to them at affordable prices by 2025				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive support to government, commercial partners, and smallholder farmers to develop, strengthen and expand nutritional value chains					
Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors					
CSP Output 06: 5.1 Vulnerable people benefit from the availability of locally produced fortified nutritious food products in order to address their food and nutrition needs					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder	Female	4,820	2,490
		agricultural market support Activities	Male	19,280	15,103
			Total	24,100	17,593

Outcome Results						
Activity 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive support to government, commercial partners, and smallholder farmers to develop, strengthen and expand nutritional value chains						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	8	≤10	≤8	10	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	17	≥17	≥17	31	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	37	≤33	≤33	37	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	50	≤50	≤50	32	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	52	≤52	≤52	49	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	14	≤14	≤14	13	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	29	≤29	≤29	33	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	5	≥5	≥5	5	WFP survey
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	0	≥35	≥25	34	WFP survey
Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Overall				6	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 06: The humanitarian community has enhanced capacity to respond to needs throughout the country through 2025					Crisis Response	
Other Output						
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 promote effective field operations						
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions						
CSP Output 10: 7.1 Vulnerable people receive timely and effective assistance as a result of common beneficiary identity management services, pass-through Cash Transfer Services, supply chain, information and communications technology (ICT), facilities and the information management services provided by WFP to its partners						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Technology Services (TEC)	Number	5	5	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.3: Number of data and analytics solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Data and Analytics Services	Number	1	1	
Activity 08: Provide humanitarian air services to partners until appropriate alternatives become available						
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services						
CSP Output 11: 8.1 Vulnerable people receive timely and effective assistance as a result of the air services provided by WFP to its partners						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.17: Number of destinations/service locations served	H.17.4: Number of locations where UNHAS operations were established	Common Air Transport Services	Number	24	25	
H.25: Percentage of Response to Medvac	H.25.1: Percentage of Response to Medvac	Common Air Transport Services	%	100	100	
H.26: Percentage of Response to Secvac	H.26.1: Percentage of Response to Secvac	Common Air Transport Services	%	100	100	
H.27: Percentage of booking fulfilled	H.27.1: Percentage of booking fulfilled	Common Air Transport Services	%	95	95	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air Transport Services	MT	60	45	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	19,200	22,909	
Outcome Results						
Activity 08: Provide humanitarian air services to partners until appropriate alternatives become available						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Humanitarian Community - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Value voucher transfer for services - Subactivity: Common Air Transport Services						
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	93	≥90	≥80	90	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Unconditional Seasonal Support Beneficiaries - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	72.65	=100			WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Overall	72.65	≥80			WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive, and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA Beneficiaries - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	19.16	=100			WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Overall	19.16	≥40			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: FFT Beneficiaries - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	0	=100			WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Overall	0	≥20			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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: School Children - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Overall	100	=100			WFP programme monitoring

Activity 09: Provide nutrition-specific assistance to vulnerable women, boys, and girls to prevent and treat acute malnutrition

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: BSFP - CH 6-23 months and PLW - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Overall	100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: TSFP - CH 6-23 months and PLW - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Overall	100	=100			WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=0	0	Secondary data
Activity 02: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive, and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	Secondary data
Target Group: All - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	65.79	Secondary data
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Ch<5 & PLW - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=0	0	Secondary data
Activity 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive support to government, commercial partners, and smallholder farmers to develop, strengthen and expand nutritional value chains						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	Secondary data

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

Activity 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: 2023 Earthquake Response - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall			≥71	71	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall			≤23	23	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall			≤6	6	WFP survey
Target Group: 2023 Unconditional Seasonal Support Beneficiaries - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	57	≥57	≥57	86	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	30	≤30	≤30	7	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	13	≤13	≤13	7	WFP survey
Target Group: Vulnerable population - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	6	>6	>6		WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA Beneficiaries - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	67	≥67	≥67	52	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	27	≤27	≤27	42	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	6	≤6	≤6	6	WFP survey
Target Group: FFT Beneficiaries - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						

Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	68	≥68	≥68	60	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	20	≤20	≤20	37	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	12	≤12	≤12	3	WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Does not meet standard	Meets standard	Meets standard	Meets standard	WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Meeting	Missing	WFP programme monitoring
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Overall				5,777,700	WFP survey

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: 2023 Earthquake Response - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Overall			=100	99.79	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Overall			≥90	84.8	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Overall			=100	99.59	WFP survey
Target Group: 2023 Unconditional Seasonal Support Beneficiaries - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Overall	96.8	≥90	≥90	96.89	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.45	WFP survey
Activity 02: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive, and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA Beneficiaries - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Overall	99	=100	=100	99.89	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Overall	71	≥90	≥90	85.59	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Overall	96	=100	=100	69.42	WFP survey
Target Group: FFT Beneficiaries - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Overall	94	=100	=100	99.67	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Overall	66	≥90	≥90	80.69	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Overall	95	=100	=100	84.41	WFP survey

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Meeting	Missing	WFP programme monitoring
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Overall	13,311,932	≥15410225	≥13,977,529	12,561,840	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: 2023 Earthquake Response - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Overall			≥80	7.39	WFP survey
Target Group: 2023 Unconditional Seasonal Support Beneficiaries - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Overall	46	≥80	≥80	24.53	WFP survey
Activity 02: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive, and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA Beneficiaries - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Overall	50	≥80	≥80	63.2	WFP survey
Target Group: FFT Beneficiaries - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Overall	58	≥80	≥80	67.27	WFP survey

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A woman in Bamiyan, Afghanistan, benefiting from the WFP FFT programme, now earning from her own business.

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.

Annual Country Report

Afghanistan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after emergencies through 2025
SO 2		Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are increasingly able to meet their food and nutrition needs on their own by 2025
SO 3		Vulnerable people at each stage of the life cycle in target areas have improved nutrition by 2025
SO 4		People throughout the country have a wide range of fortified, nutritious food products available to them at affordable prices by 2025
SO 5		National and subnational institutions have a strengthened policy approach to food security and nutrition by 2025
SO 6		The humanitarian community has enhanced capacity to respond to needs throughout the country through 2025
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	NPA1	Provide nutrition-specific assistance to vulnerable women, boys, and girls to prevent and treat acute malnutrition
SO 1	URT1	Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people
SO 2	ACL1	Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive, and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people
SO 2	EPA1	Provide capacity strengthening to emergency preparedness institutions
SO 3	NPA1	Provide a comprehensive, gender-transformative package, including school meals, incentives, and complementary services to school-aged children and their communities
SO 3	URT1	Provide nutrition-sensitive food or cash transfer to nutritionally vulnerable women, children, and their families, people with disabilities, and the elderly through a transitional safety net framework.
SO 4	SMS1	Provide nutrition-sensitive support to government, commercial partners, and smallholder farmers to develop, strengthen and expand nutritional value chains
SO 5	SPS1	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
SO 6	HAS1	Provide humanitarian air services to partners until appropriate alternatives become available
SO 6	ODS1	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

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Afghanistan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after emergencies through 2025	Provide nutrition-specific assistance to vulnerable women, boys, and girls to prevent and treat acute malnutrition	154,003,303	250,119,670	159,554,822	138,228,181
		Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	1,586,811,410	767,534,316	752,958,443	568,443,358
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,593,261	0
	Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are increasingly able to meet their food and nutrition needs on their own by 2025	Provide capacity strengthening to emergency preparedness institutions	419,542	124,976	3,592	1,836
		Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive, and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people	106,991,963	102,594,316	119,070,872	72,919,886
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	129,722	0
	Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,848,226,218	1,120,373,278	1,033,310,712

Annual Country Report

Afghanistan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.2	Vulnerable people at each stage of the life cycle in target areas have improved nutrition by 2025	Provide a comprehensive, gender-transformative package, including school meals, incentives, and complementary services to school-aged children and their communities	77,003,700	54,864,839	48,919,423	32,250,992
		Provide nutrition-sensitive food or cash transfer to nutritionally vulnerable women, children, and their families, people with disabilities, and the elderly through a transitional safety net framework.	13,022,961	0	27,386,456	23,600
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	32,430	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific			0	
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			90,026,661	54,864,839	76,338,309	32,274,592
2.4	People throughout the country have a wide range of fortified, nutritious food products available to them at affordable prices by 2025	Provide nutrition-sensitive support to government, commercial partners, and smallholder farmers to develop, strengthen and expand nutritional value chains	9,546,006	1,991,067	2,441,551	986,133
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			9,546,006	1,991,067	2,441,551	986,133
17.14	National and subnational institutions have a strengthened policy approach to food security and nutrition by 2025	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	227,611	62,474	1,108,191	142,026
Subtotal SDG Target 17.14 Policy Coherence (SDG Target 17.14)			227,611	62,474	1,108,191	142,026

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	The humanitarian community has enhanced capacity to respond to needs throughout the country through 2025	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	7,417,984	471,498	9,683,101	7,688,598
		Provide humanitarian air services to partners until appropriate alternatives become available	79,658,703	37,102,857	47,857,275	36,089,448
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			87,076,687	37,574,355	57,540,376	43,778,046
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	11,771,968	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	11,771,968	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			2,035,103,183	1,214,866,013	1,182,511,107	856,774,059
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			52,339,456	50,838,369	69,144,876	44,576,145
Total Direct Costs			2,087,442,639	1,265,704,382	1,251,655,983	901,350,204
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			135,189,202	82,238,855	35,092,238	35,092,238
Grand Total			2,222,631,841	1,347,943,237	1,286,748,221	936,442,442



Wannee 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

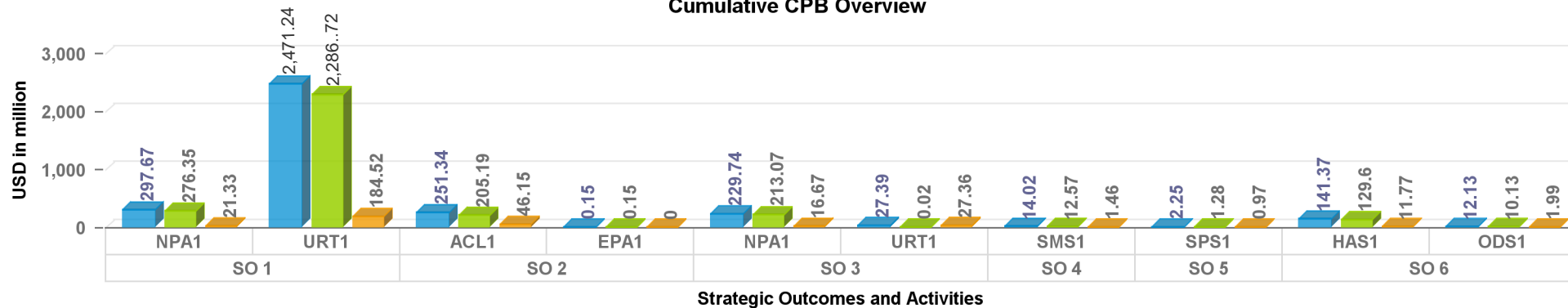
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Afghanistan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (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 2025
SO 2	Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are increasingly able to meet their food and nutrition needs on their own by 2025
SO 3	Vulnerable people at each stage of the life cycle in target areas have improved nutrition by 2025
SO 4	People throughout the country have a wide range of fortified, nutritious food products available to them at affordable prices by 2025
SO 5	National and subnational institutions have a strengthened policy approach to food security and nutrition by 2025
SO 6	The humanitarian community has enhanced capacity to respond to needs throughout the country through 2025

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	NPA1	Provide nutrition-specific assistance to vulnerable women, boys, and girls to prevent and treat acute malnutrition
SO 1	URT1	Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people
SO 2	ACL1	Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive, and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people
SO 2	EPA1	Provide capacity strengthening to emergency preparedness institutions
SO 3	NPA1	Provide a comprehensive, gender-transformative package, including school meals, incentives, and complementary services to school-aged children and their communities
SO 3	URT1	Provide nutrition-sensitive food or cash transfer to nutritionally vulnerable women, children, and their families, people with disabilities, and the elderly through a transitional safety net framework.
SO 4	SMS1	Provide nutrition-sensitive support to government, commercial partners, and smallholder farmers to develop, strengthen and expand nutritional value chains
SO 5	SPS1	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
SO 6	HAS1	Provide humanitarian air services to partners until appropriate alternatives become available
SO 6	ODS1	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

Annual Country Report

Afghanistan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after emergencies through 2025	Provide nutrition-specific assistance to vulnerable women, boys, and girls to prevent and treat acute malnutrition	475,995,422	297,673,231	0	297,673,231	276,346,591	21,326,641
		Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	3,982,465,694	2,431,783,755	39,453,305	2,471,237,060	2,286,721,975	184,515,085
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,593,261	0	1,593,261	0	1,593,261
	Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are increasingly able to meet their food and nutrition needs on their own by 2025	Provide capacity strengthening to emergency preparedness institutions	1,464,905	148,573	0	148,573	146,817	1,756
		Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive, and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people	372,507,253	251,341,252	0	251,341,252	205,190,266	46,150,986

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Afghanistan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are increasingly able to meet their food and nutrition needs on their own by 2025	Non Activity Specific	0	129,722	0	129,722	0	129,722
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			4,832,433,275	2,982,669,795	39,453,305	3,022,123,100	2,768,405,649	253,717,451
2.2	Vulnerable people at each stage of the life cycle in target areas have improved nutrition by 2025	Provide a comprehensive, gender-transformative package, including school meals, incentives, and complementary services to school-aged children and their communities	340,644,863	229,736,310	0	229,736,310	213,067,879	16,668,430
		Provide nutrition-sensitive food or cash transfer to nutritionally vulnerable women, children, and their families, people with disabilities, and the elderly through a transitional safety net framework.	13,022,961	27,386,456	0	27,386,456	23,600	27,362,856
	Non Activity Specific	0	32,430	0	32,430	0	32,430	
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			353,667,824	257,155,196	0	257,155,196	213,091,479	44,063,716

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Annual Country Report

Afghanistan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	People throughout the country have a wide range of fortified, nutritious food products available to them at affordable prices by 2025	Provide nutrition-sensitive support to government, commercial partners, and smallholder farmers to develop, strengthen and expand nutritional value chains	49,018,766	14,020,669	0	14,020,669	12,565,251	1,455,418
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			49,018,766	14,020,669	0	14,020,669	12,565,251	1,455,418
17.14	National and subnational institutions have a strengthened policy approach to food security and nutrition by 2025	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	5,823,450	2,250,420	0	2,250,420	1,284,255	966,165
Subtotal SDG Target 17.14 Policy Coherence (SDG Target 17.14)			5,823,450	2,250,420	0	2,250,420	1,284,255	966,165
17.16	The humanitarian community has enhanced capacity to respond to needs throughout the country through 2025	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	29,187,962	12,125,599	0	12,125,599	10,131,096	1,994,502
		Provide humanitarian air services to partners until appropriate alternatives become available	221,046,963	141,368,413	0	141,368,413	129,600,586	11,767,827
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			250,234,925	153,494,012	0	153,494,012	139,731,682	13,762,330

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Annual Country Report

Afghanistan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	11,771,968	0	11,771,968	0	11,771,968
Subtotal SDG Target			0	11,771,968	0	11,771,968	0	11,771,968
Total Direct Operational Cost			5,491,178,239	3,421,362,060	39,453,305	3,460,815,364	3,135,078,317	325,737,048
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			197,407,033	156,080,284	2,100,204	158,180,487	133,611,757	24,568,731
Total Direct Costs			5,688,585,272	3,577,442,344	41,553,508	3,618,995,852	3,268,690,073	350,305,778
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			367,768,067	216,038,320		216,038,320	216,038,320	0
Grand Total			6,056,353,339	3,793,480,664	41,553,508	3,835,034,172	3,484,728,394	350,305,778

This donor financial report is interim



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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