



World Food
Programme

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Afghanistan

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2025

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Overview

Key messages

- WFP reached 11.8 million people -including 55 percent women and girls- with emergency food, nutrition and livelihoods assistance.
- Limited funding accelerated WFP's efforts to harness innovative early warning and famine prevention analysis to predict where hunger would hit hardest, thereby directing assistance to the most food-insecure before they plunged into catastrophe.
- WFP continued to promote resilience and integrated programming wherever feasible, to deliver sustainable solutions that empower vulnerable communities to thrive. Within a tightening socio-political context restricting people's rights, WFP successfully negotiated with the de facto authorities (DFA) to uphold a principled assistance model in response to evolving challenges.

In 2024, a staggering 14.8 million Afghans were acutely food insecure. Although this represents an improvement since the political transition in August 2021, when one in two Afghans needed assistance, one in three people was still experiencing emergency or crisis levels of food insecurity at the end of 2024; 3.1 million of whom were experiencing emergency levels of hunger.[1] Additionally, a nutrition crisis is unfolding, with 3.5 million children under five years and 1.2 million pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) projected to suffer from acute malnutrition in 2025. The inability of millions to meet their basic food and nutrition needs is exacerbated by the socio-political restrictions, recurrent climate disasters and limited economic opportunities.

WFP is committed to ensuring that the most vulnerable people in Afghanistan have access to adequate food and nutritious diets while building pathways to sustainable food systems and resilience to climate shocks and other stressors. Afghanistan's complex operating environment requires a robust and adaptive approach. WFP leveraged its extensive presence in the country and expertise in food assistance, logistics, and early warning systems to respond swiftly to emerging and evolving needs. Through the year, WFP assisted 11.8 million people, including 6.5 million women and girls, with 318,000 mt and USD 148.6 million worth of emergency food, nutrition and livelihoods support.

WFP reached 80 percent of the 14.8 million people who required assistance and lower than the nearly 19 million people reached in 2023, mostly due to drastically reduced funding for Afghanistan, from a peak in 2022. Anticipating limited resources, WFP prioritized humanitarian assistance - it limited the number of beneficiaries reached, and the amount of assistance they received. WFP implemented a seasonal approach that stretched its budget to assist as many people as possible with dynamic durations of assistance responsive to peaks in periods of need. WFP supported 6.4 million people during the winter lean season (January to April). In the post-harvest summer months, WFP implemented an innovative, famine prevention response focused on highly-localized hotspots, supporting approximately 1.2 million people monthly from May to October. Hotspots were identified each month, based on near real-time food security analysis; ground assessments then confirmed communities' increasing signs of hunger and directed assistance to those locations. In November, WFP scaled up to assist 6.2 million people until the end of the year, also procuring and prepositioning commodities for approximately 1.5 million people residing in locations that would be inaccessible during the 2024/2025 winter months. WFP's cutting-edge approach ensured that assistance was directed to those most in need, particularly women, children, and displaced people, in a timely manner. Despite these efforts, the needs exceeded available resources. This meant WFP could only cover 12 percent of the needs during the summer hotspot response and 41 percent during the winter scale-up response.

Even as food insecurity was improving for some households, malnutrition was creeping higher. WFP's malnutrition prevention and supplementation programmes were also stretched, delivering 48,120 mt of specialized nutritious food to 4.8 million children under five years and PBWG. Prevention programmes, in particular, had to be curtailed, depriving moderately malnourished young children and PBWG of critical nutrients. These programmes were complemented by health and nutrition messaging to improve dietary practices and promote long-term health outcomes. WFP also piloted a stunting prevention programme, laying the groundwork for a more robust response to chronic malnutrition in 2025.

Flash floods in the first six months of the year disrupted livelihoods, destroyed infrastructure, and displaced thousands of families. WFP's contingency response supported 208,000 people affected by these natural disasters and conflict, as

well as 87,000 undocumented returnees from Pakistan and Iran.

Central to WFP's approach to achieving the goals outlined in its 2018-2025 country strategic plan (CSP) is the emphasis on longer-term interventions that build resilience and create sustainable livelihood opportunities. WFP continued activities within its resilience and food systems workstream, including climate adaptation projects, vocational training, and asset creation, that reached with 560,000 beneficiaries. The impact and importance of these programmes were evident when flood protection walls constructed under WFP's asset creation programmes across the country protected thousands of hectares of land, homes and livestock from being washed away during the flash floods.

WFP's school feeding programme supported 1,286,800 children and introduced a home-grown modality with baked vegetable samosas. This involved engaging local women to produce the samosas for the programme, creating income-generating opportunities while improving the nutritional content of the snacks provided to children. Such initiatives demonstrate WFP's steadfast commitment to empowering women and promoting sustainable solutions that benefit entire communities. Moreover, collaborative initiatives, such as the newly launched maternal and child benefits programme with the World Bank, showcased the power of integrated programming to address the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition, particularly for women and children. Comprehensive programming involving emergency food and nutrition assistance layered with longer-term approaches will continue to be the cornerstone of WFP's strategy.

Operational challenges, including the DFA's restrictive policies and efforts to intervene in WFP operations, continued to make working in Afghanistan extremely challenging. In August 2024, the DFA codified the Law on the Propagation of Virtue and Prevention of Vice, with 35 articles delineating how Afghans - especially women - should dress, pray and engage in society. The restrictions on women's rights, particularly their participation in public life and employment, have far-reaching implications for household food security and community resilience. Women are often key decision-makers regarding household nutrition, and their exclusion from the workforce further entrenches poverty and vulnerability.

WFP remains committed to ensuring the participation of women in its programmes and has thus far been able to safeguard the integrity of its programming and sustain principled assistance by and for women. WFP adapted its programmes and operations as needed, making distribution sites more accessible to women and girls in line with social and religious norms as well as engaging more women leaders at the community level.

Climate shocks and border closures also posed significant risks to WFP's supply chain. WFP implemented contingency measures, such as diversifying transport corridors and increasing local procurement, to mitigate these risks. Lessons learned from 2023 informed WFP's advocacy for timely donor funding, enabling the organization to purchase food at optimal times and improve the quality and safety of distributed commodities.

WFP contributed to the relative stabilization of the Afghan economy by injecting more than USD 335 million through local food procurement, transporters, warehousing, cooperating partners, financial service providers, retailers, handlers, porters, WFP national staff, and other contractors. Twenty percent of all food commodities were bought locally valued at USD 41 million, including 58,000 mt of fortified wheat flour, valued at USD 29.7 million, procured from 12 WFP-supported millers.

WFP demonstrated that it is possible to adapt, innovate, and sustain life-saving and development assistance in one of the world's most challenging operating environments.

11,807,531

Total beneficiaries in 2024



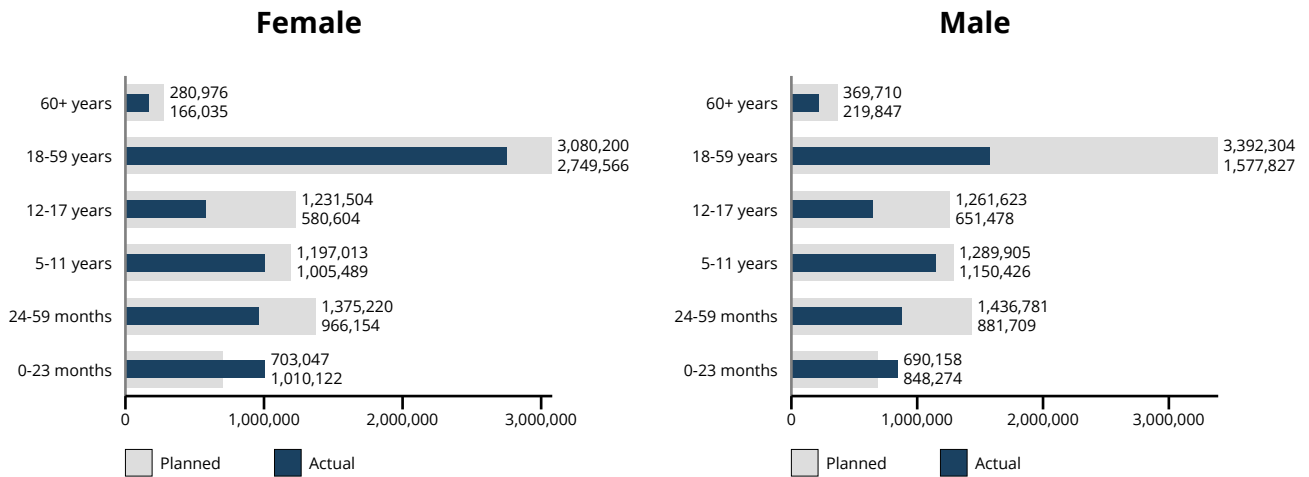
55% female



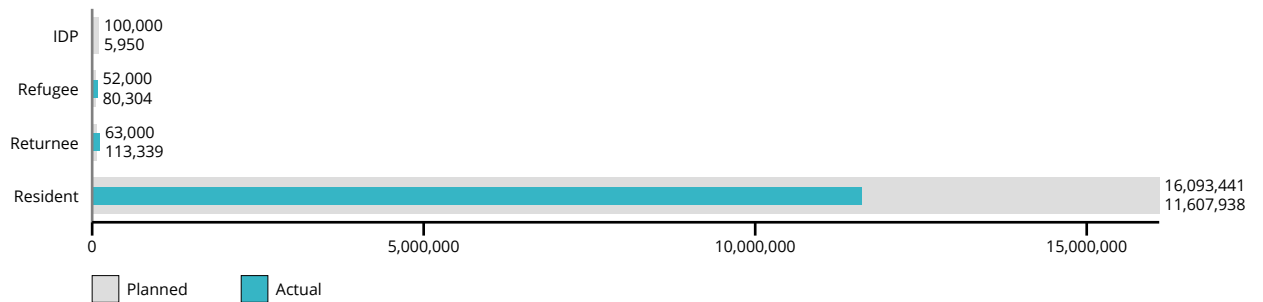
45% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 3,294,301 (49% Female, 51% Male)

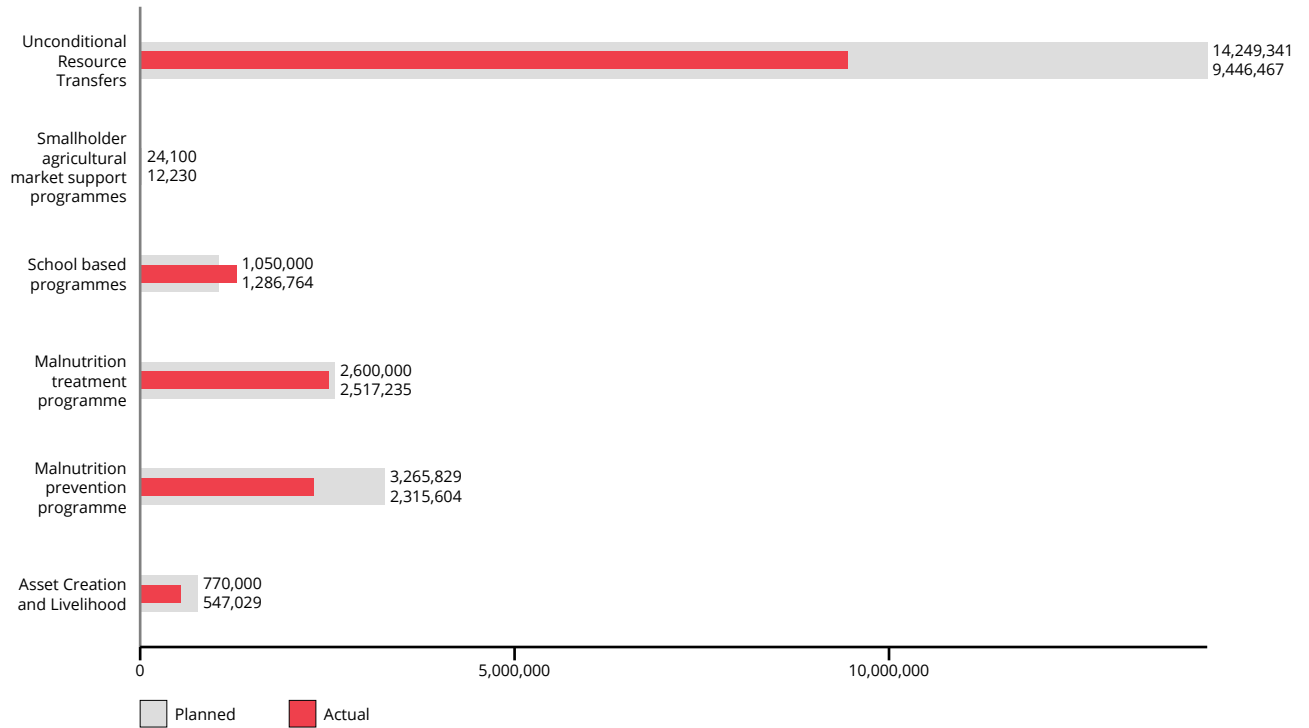
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



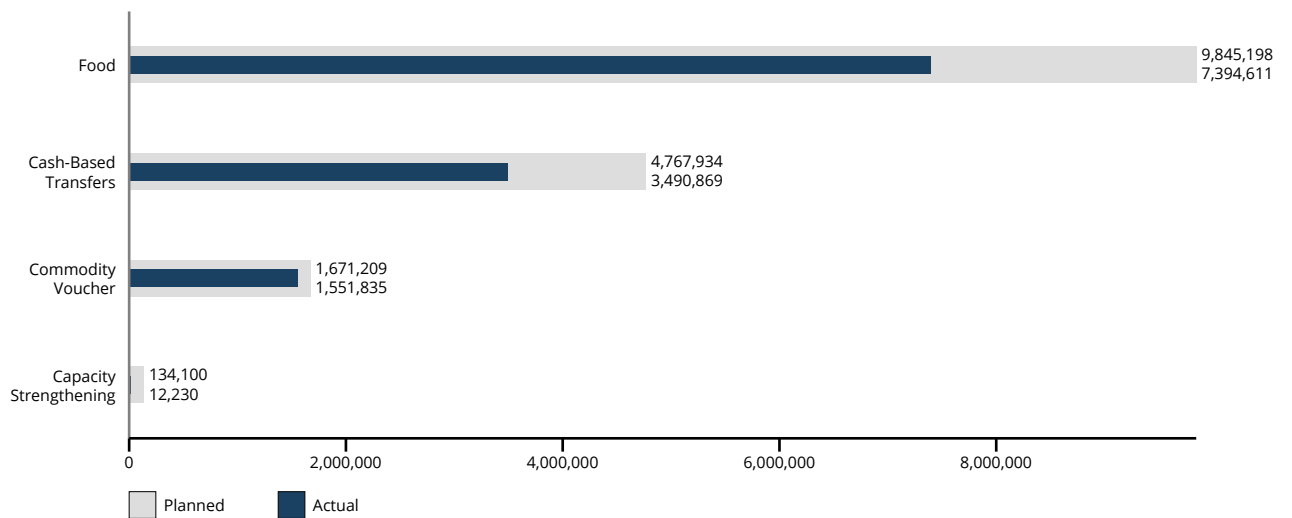
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



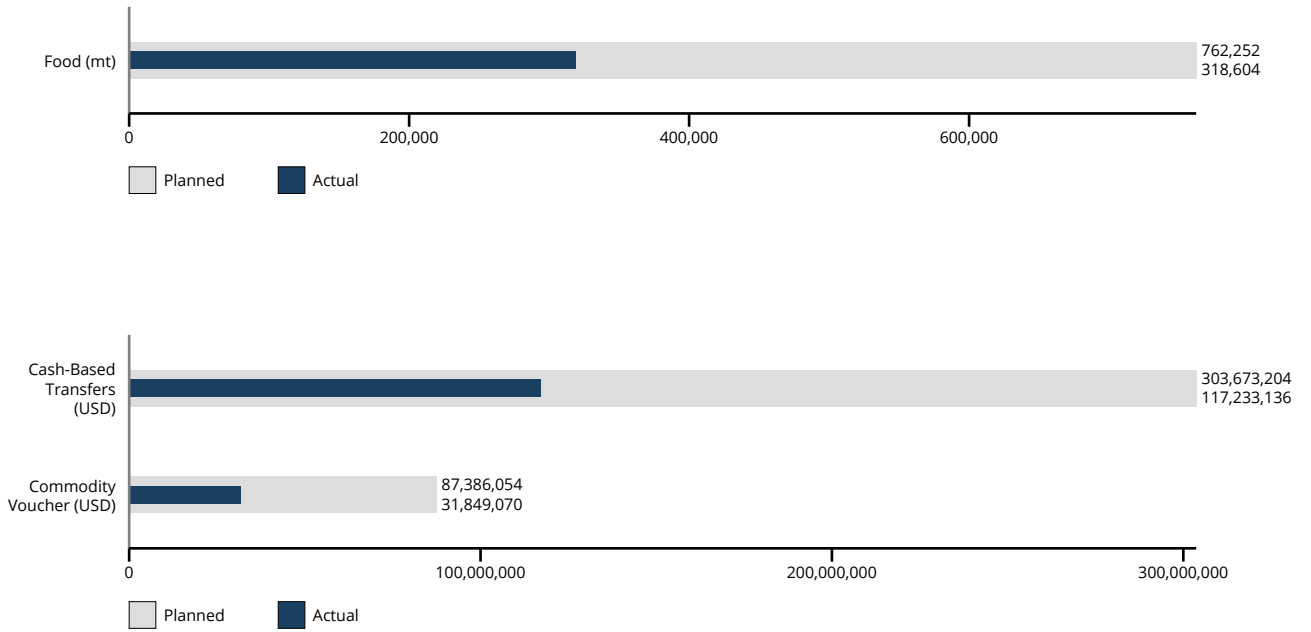
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



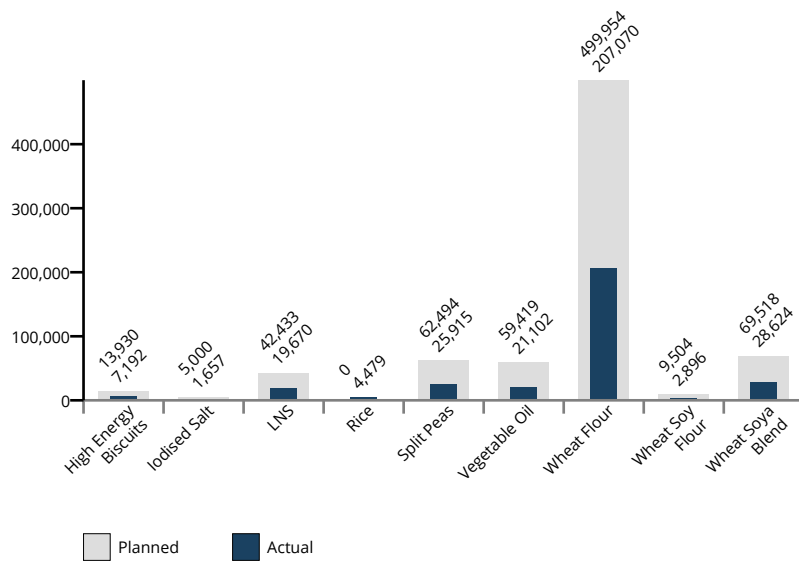
Beneficiaries by Modality



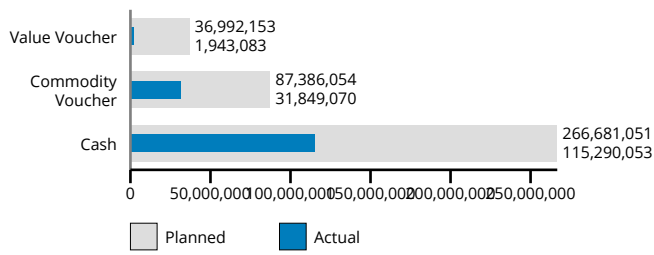
Total Transfers by Modality



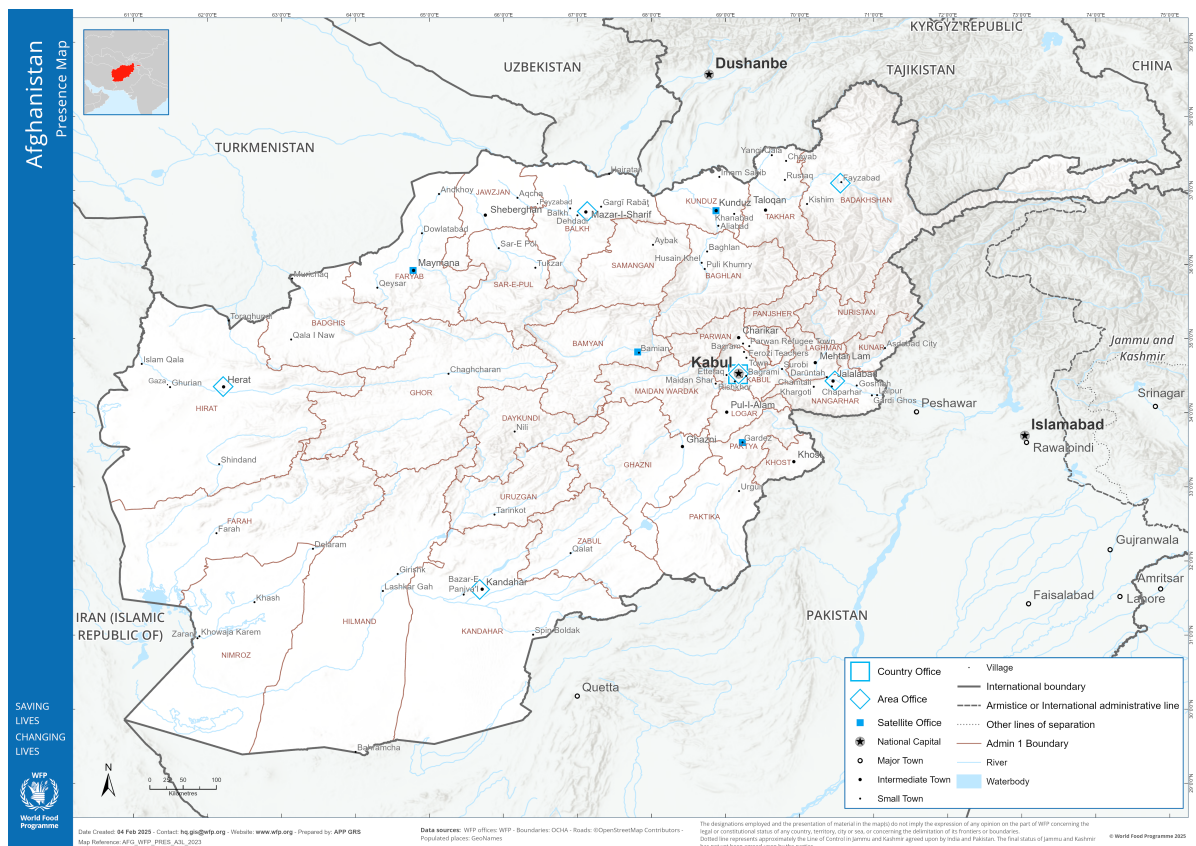
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Three years after the Taliban's takeover, Afghanistan continues to grapple with a deeply intertwined crisis of economic instability, food insecurity, displacement, and relentless disasters. Thirty two percent of the population is currently facing crisis or worse levels of hunger.[1] While this is a slight improvement from the 15.8 million hungry people in 2023, the situation is still dire. Drivers of continued food insecurity include reduced employment opportunities, decades of conflict and resultant displacement, disasters such as floods and earthquakes, the lingering effects of recurrent droughts, and the influx of returnees from neighbouring countries.

An alarming nutrition crisis is unfolding with 3.5 million children under the age of five and 1.15 million pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) projected to suffer from acute malnutrition in 2025. Compared to the 2024 estimation, there are 28 percent and 6 percent increases for moderately acute malnourished (MAM) children and PBWG respectively; 2.95 million children under five years are also stunted (too short for their age)[2]. Contributing factors are: poor diets exacerbated by reduced humanitarian assistance; high levels of disease; sub-optimal immunization coverage; significant challenges accessing health and nutrition services (especially during winter); and poor water and sanitation conditions.

The operating environment for humanitarian organizations continued to require considerable effort to permit the delivery of safe and principled assistance. The de facto authorities (DFA) are determined to play a role in humanitarian assistance, as other recognized states do. However, the wider international and donor communities do not recognize the DFA and have sanctioned their involvement. WFP continued to be guided by humanitarian principles but time-consuming negotiations and operational workarounds were required to preserve the humanitarian space and maintain the trust and acceptance of all involved parties.

Operations were also constricted by attitudes and regulations related to women and their participation in humanitarian activities. Women were still able to receive assistance - 55 percent of those assisted were women or girls - but in some cases DFA officials imposed additional restrictions on registration and on how activities such as food for training (FFT) could be delivered. Women staff of WFP and those of its cooperating partners (CPs) are the most impacted, with varying degrees of limitations on where and how they may work. Regardless of private attitudes, prevailing public policy, manifested in the ban on women's employment in international and non-governmental organizations and the *Propagation of Virtue and Prevention of Vice Law* (i.e., the PVPV law or morality law), has grown steadily restrictive, eroding public and professional spaces for women.

Despite increasing DFA restrictions and attempts at stricter enforcement, WFP and its partners have continued to ensure a principled approach to support and the participation of women and girls across programmes. Distribution sites were adapted to remain accessible for women and girls. Both CP and third-party monitors' female staff deployment to distribution points increased throughout the year, a reflection of WFP's sustained efforts to secure conditions to reach vulnerable people safely.

Escalating climate shocks, particularly dry spells and flash floods, continued to disrupt lives and livelihoods, significantly compounding the country's humanitarian crisis. The above-average precipitation in early 2024 was double-edged, helping to mitigate drought impacts, but also triggering flash floods that destroyed 20,000 homes and 74,000 hectares of agricultural land, and caused widespread displacement. Deforestation and land degradation amplified the damage, stripping natural barriers that could mitigate such disasters.

This context highlights the need for sustained humanitarian and development activities to address immediate crises and build long-term resilience in Afghanistan. WFP assisted 11.8 million people with emergency food, nutrition, and livelihoods support in 2024.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP focused on emergency assistance, and rolled out an innovative hotspots response in the summer post-harvest period, prioritizing assistance to pockets of extreme food insecurity based on monthly early warning and famine prevention analysis. In response to natural disasters, particularly devastating flash floods, WFP scaled up its contingency response, as well as continued assisting forced returnees from Pakistan and Iran.

WFP continued its targeted supplementary feeding programme in health clinics, distributing specialized nutritious food for supplementation for MAM as well as imparting health and nutrition messages to beneficiaries. For the prevention of acute malnutrition among PBWG and children under five years, WFP continued pairing the blanket supplementary feeding programme with emergency food assistance throughout the year. This approach is rooted in the recognition that vulnerable communities in food-insecure locations also exhibit poor nutrition indicators. However, as limited resources required WFP to pare back its food assistance, it saw heightened malnutrition in places where the cuts were longest and deepest. As a result, WFP is exploring which of its other programming platforms could be leveraged to implement a preventive approach.

Through strategic outcomes 2 and 4, WFP contributed to enhancing the resilience of vulnerable communities via climate adaptation projects and asset creation, such as through the construction of flood protection walls and irrigation canals. WFP continued training women through its food assistance for training (FFT) programme, imparting key skills such as entrepreneurship, startup management, gem-cutting, and computer skills, aimed at empowering women to access employment opportunities. Furthermore, WFP supported small-scale farmers, including women, on agricultural best practices and inputs, to boost their yield and nutrition status.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP's school feeding programme piloted a new home-grown modality through which vegetable samosas were produced by local women for schools supported by WFP, enhancing the dietary diversity of recipient schoolchildren. WFP also launched the maternal and child benefit programme, through which it provided cash-based transfers and information on nutrition, health and immunization to mothers. In response to the alarming nutrition situation in the country, WFP piloted the stunting prevention programme with promising results.

Although there was no implementation under strategic outcome 5 this year, WFP collaborated with UNICEF and the World Bank to begin the development of a joint UN social protection strategic framework for Afghanistan.

Finally, under strategic outcome 6, the UN Humanitarian Air Service ensured uninterrupted delivery of critical air services, adapting to climate- and policy-related challenges by optimizing scheduling and fleet management.

Risk management

Evolving political dynamics, regional instabilities, and international sanctions impacted humanitarian operations. The security situation, criminality, and restrictions on the movement of women and girls remained paramount concerns.

To address this, WFP implemented comprehensive risk mitigation strategies, including continuous monitoring of security threats for timely adjustments to operational plans. Collaborating with humanitarian partners, WFP engaged in negotiations to secure safe passage for humanitarian personnel, facilitating access to affected communities. A significant aspect of this strategy involved adhering to the Mahram policy, which requires women national staff to be accompanied by a male guardian during site visits. This policy underscores the challenges faced by women workers in Afghanistan and is part of WFP's broader commitment to ensuring safety while navigating operational constraints.

Another critical risk was insufficient resources, which impacted WFP's ability to deliver assistance to communities vulnerable to food insecurity. In response, WFP has been actively expanding its government and private sector donor

base, while strengthening relationships with international financial institutions. WFP Afghanistan's assurance plan was implemented and audited, further aligning the operation to global standards and bolstering donor confidence.

WFP's supply chain faced risks from frequent border closures with Pakistan and taxes imposed on trucks transporting WFP commodities over the border, as well as the DFA ban on the import of salt. In response, WFP continuously implemented contingency measures such as increasing reliance on other transport corridors and local procurement.

Finally, under the framework of enterprise risk management, WFP initiated a comprehensive action plan targeting fraud, corruption, and diversion risks. Enhanced monitoring mechanisms and digitalization initiatives were put in place to reinforce defences against financial malpractice and operational irregularities. The establishment of a risk management oversight committee will facilitate regular discussions on risks for the timely implementation of mitigation strategies, ensuring WFP can continue its vital work amidst these challenges.

Lessons learned

An evaluation of the humanitarian response^[3] in Afghanistan between August 2021 and mid-2023 highlighted achievements in reducing food insecurity and economic instability, but noted room to improve medium and longer-term programming. In line with this, WFP has been shifting from year-round emergency assistance to targeted programming, emphasizing resilience-building and livelihood support, particularly for youth and women. Efforts include scaling up social protection to help vulnerable Afghans meet their nutrition and health needs while maintaining preparedness for emergency shocks.

Based on experiences in 2023, WFP advocated for timely funding from donors to purchase food in the optimal months to increase cost savings and access high-quality commodities. Moreover, WFP invested in increasing its food safety and quality (FSQ) capacity, resulting in a 71 percent reduction of FSQ-related incidents. WFP fostered more sustainable supply chains by increasing local food procurement, investing in Afghanistan's private production capacity and diversifying suppliers to reduce over-reliance and ensure continuity of operations.

WFP is enhancing its community engagement by strengthening the participation of women and persons with disabilities in community-based targeting; sensitizing and advocating with community leaders and local authorities to prevent and mitigate interference; and providing feedback and information-sharing channels to communities about WFP programmes.

Beating the odds baking bread

Five sisters bake for schools and grow their business



© WFP/Rana Deraz

Bibi Sharifa and her sisters make Bread+ with fortified wheat, raisins and nuts, to feed more than 2000 children across 4 schools in their province.

The call to prayer from a neighbouring mosque wakes Bibi Sharifa and her four sisters at first light. They share a modest breakfast of naan, the traditional flatbread, and fragrant green tea. Then they settle into work at a bakery nestled in the heart of their living room.

In most countries, such a scene might appear unremarkable. But this one unfolds in Afghanistan, a country where women are barred from education beyond primary school and are increasingly excluded from the workforce and much of public life. Yet Sharifa and her siblings have not only managed to survive, but their business is booming thanks to WFP support and a contract to deliver bread to the schools in the local area.

"We used to bake around 200 loaves a day, but could only sell half," says Sharifa, a mother of nine who beams with pride as she describes how business has soared. "Now we can produce between 2,000 and 3,000 loaves of bread a day."

Since the Taliban's 2021 return to power in Afghanistan, women have been steadily pushed to the fringes of society. Current restrictions make it difficult for women to move freely outside their houses without a male chaperone. By working from their homes, the Sharifa sisters do not face these problems. Every day, a WFP cooperating partner picks up their loaves and delivers them to four WFP-supported primary schools in the area.

The effort is part of WFP's broader support for women in Afghanistan, so they can earn a living. Other skills-building initiatives include sewing, embroidery, and bag-making. WFP also provides women with resources to support home gardens and crop storage and connects them to markets so they can better sell their products.

"These projects provide Afghan women not only with the means to earn a living but also empowers them with more agency over their lives - and creates rare safe spaces for them to connect with the outside world beyond the confines of

their homes," says WFP Afghanistan Country Director Hsiao-Wei Lee.

As the morning wears on, the sisters settle into a rhythm, each one at her station. It almost looks like an assembly line, except for the homey charm of the bright pink wallpaper and lace curtains. With expert hands, they knead the dough, folding in a medley of nuts and dried fruits, to create fortified bread destined for over 2,000 hungry pupils.

Those students, Sharifa says, "feel like my own children. I serve them, and that brings me great joy."

A sense of purpose

When the sisters first started their business, they baked only for friends and neighbours. They had taken over a family enterprise Sharifa's husband had started before he became ill.

Their income was initially small—just enough to scrape by. Then WFP stepped in, providing them with technical assistance, supplying additional equipment to mix and shape their dough — and a larger, traditional tandoor oven, to meet spiking demand from the schools.

Today, the sisters collectively earn about ten times more than the average monthly Afghan family income, and enough to comfortably feed their large households. "We are happy with the work," says Sharifa, whose own family has been able to build their modest house with the profits. "If I can find more opportunities like this, I will always work."

Married at the age of 12, Sharifa never went to school. "Baking is the only skill I possess," she says, "and it's something I will always do."

But for her sisters who received an education, baking is not the future they had planned. "I wanted to become a nurse," says Sharifa's younger sister, 22-year-old Shafika.

Still, baking provides the sisters with a sense of purpose. "These children are not strangers, these are the children of our neighbours," says Sharifa of the young students who gobble up her loaves. "It makes me happy that the bread we make feeds them. Their families are struggling, and God knows they need it."

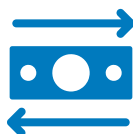
But she hopes for more when it comes to Afghanistan's next generation of women. "I want my daughters to go to school," Sharifa says. "I am proud to be a baker, but I want my daughters to have the choice to be more than that."

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



WFP provided **299,300 mt** of emergency food and nutrition assistance to **11.7 million** of severely food-insecure Afghans.



WFP provided **USD 119 million** of unconditional assistance through in-kind and cash-based transfers.



WFP provided 48,270 mt of specialized nutritious foods to **4.8 million** children under five years and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP continued to provide emergency food and nutrition assistance to severely food insecure and vulnerable Afghans. Funded at 60 percent, WFP assisted 11.7 million people in anticipation of, during and after crises.

Under Emergency Food Assistance, activity 1, WFP reached 9.1 million people and provided USD 119 million worth of unconditional assistance through in-kind and cash-based transfers (CBT) to crisis-affected and vulnerable people to meet their emergency food needs, including internally displaced people and returnees from neighbouring countries. Between May and October, limited resources forced WFP to drastically scale back its assistance, implementing only a 'hotspots response' based on monthly early warning and famine prevention analysis.

Under Nutrition, activity 9, WFP implemented activities targeting children under five years and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) for the prevention and supplementation of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Supplementation comprised of specialized nutritious foods (SNF) with integrated health and nutrition messaging delivered through public health clinics and mobile teams. Preventive assistance was integrated with emergency in-kind and CBT assistance and provided to households with PBWG and children under five years.

Resources

Activity 1, received only 55 percent of the resources required to assist 13.7 million people facing acute hunger.[1] WFP prioritized scarce resources in a seasonal response, scaling up during winter (lean season), and providing assistance only in hotspots of extreme food insecurity during the summer (post-harvest). WFP had planned to assist seven million beneficiaries (at 50 percent rations) for eight months as part of the winter response, and one million beneficiaries (with full rations) in hotspots of extreme food insecurity in the remaining four months (May to August). However, severe funding shortfalls forced WFP to delay the scale-up of the winter response until November and decrease all rations, including in hotspots, to 50 percent to stretch resources across six months (May - October).

Activity 9 was 61 percent funded, limiting support for targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) sites for malnutrition supplementation. The funding shortfall impacted preventive assistance through the blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP), reducing emergency food assistance coverage during the summer months.

Outputs

Despite funding shortfalls, WFP distributed around 251,000 mt of food commodities and USD 119 million of CBT to 9.1 million beneficiaries in all 34 provinces of Afghanistan. While this is a reduction from the 15.8 million people reached under activity 1 in 2023, the need to optimize available resources to reach the most food-insecure households generated an innovative way to target those communities at greatest risk. WFP assisted 6.4 million people from January to April (60 percent in-kind, 40 percent CBT) with 50 percent rations. The hotspots response, implemented between May and October, reached 1.2 million people monthly, with beneficiaries receiving two or three rounds of assistance. In November 2024, WFP scaled up its winter response to assist 6.2 million people (50 percent in-kind, 50 percent CBT). WFP strategically repositioned over 57,500 mt of food commodities across 23 provinces in anticipation of the winter. This proactive measure enabled WFP to provide crucial support to 1.4 million people living in remote areas highly susceptible to food insecurity. Almost 300,000 people were reached through WFP's contingency response for people

affected by sudden shocks or displacement, including 87,000 undocumented returnees from Pakistan and Iran.

Under activity 9, WFP Afghanistan distributed 29,500 mt of SNF to 2.5 million children under five years and PBWG under TSFP at nearly 2,500 clinics and 115 mobile health and nutrition teams (MHNTs). In addition, 18,800 mt of SNF was distributed to 2.3 million children under five years and PBWG under BSFP, across all 34 provinces. WFP also utilized the emergency food assistance platform to deliver integrated health, nutrition, and immunization messages to 2.3 million people, including around 691,900 women. For the first time, BSFP activities were implemented at locations using the CBT modality for emergency food assistance.

Outcomes

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) surveys highlighted notable improvements in food consumption among recipients of general food and CBT assistance. Surveys covering winter assistance highlight that households that received three rounds of assistance had a significantly lower proportion of poor food consumption (27 percent) compared to those who received only one round of assistance (46 percent). Moreover, multiple rounds of assistance resulted in an increasing number of households with acceptable food consumption and less overall pressure on targeted households to adopt food-based coping strategies. Surveys covering months of hotspots assistance indicate that a significant proportion of hotspot beneficiaries would have faced or fallen deeper into poor food consumption without assistance. While food assistance alleviated the pressure of adopting food-based coping strategies among hotspot beneficiaries, unassisted households started reducing meal frequency and portion sizes to meet their immediate food needs after only two months without assistance. Many unassisted households also started relying on critical livelihood coping strategies within months of losing assistance. Nonetheless, a significant proportion of hotspot beneficiaries had exhausted critical coping strategies over the last 12 months, indicating they were already in a heightened state of food insecurity when first reached with hotspot assistance. These findings partially validate the early warning/famine prevention methodology's ability to identify and prioritise the most food-insecure people for assistance during the summer months.

The nutrition supplementation programme exceeded SPHERE standards, achieving a 93 percent cure rate, a low mortality rate, and a 6 percent default rate. These results highlight its strong impact on recovery and well-being.

Innovations and cross-cutting achievements

WFP and partners were notably agile and flexible in their response, including timely and coordinated responses to communities affected by sudden onset shocks; monthly adjustments to the operational plan to account for the continuous referral of returnees for food assistance in their areas of return; improvements of the digitised targeting system, including refinement of the process for identifying inclusion and exclusion errors; and using the historical targeting data, now digitised, to support the pre-winter geographic prioritisation process.

WFP invested in a robust early warning and famine prevention workstream to ensure real-time monitoring of food security. WFP expanded access to formal financial services, particularly for women, in urban and peri-urban areas. WFP facilitated beneficiary-owned bank and digital accounts for 22,300 people (21 percent households led by women). This involved deepening the understanding of the context and factors contributing to acute food insecurity, with analysis at high frequency (monthly) and lower administrative levels (sub-district). This enabled effective monitoring of deteriorations in food security and shocks and facilitated timely programmatic action, particularly through the dynamic hotspots response.

WFP invested in a CBT preparedness workstream to improve understanding of market functionality across the country; support rapid, data-driven validation of market functionality; and quickly and reliably introduce CBT when feasible and appropriate. This workstream has enabled the expansion of CBT to 50 percent of food assistance beneficiaries across Afghanistan.

WFP remained committed to the safe participation of women staff and beneficiaries across all programming stages, successfully increasing their presence at distribution points despite significant challenges. Efforts focused on maintaining accessible distribution sites for women and providing alternative assistance collection solutions where needed. Approximately 90 percent of distribution points saw women beneficiaries come for distributions in person, with on average 25 percent of overall assistance collected by women recipients. WFP piloted measures to enhance women's participation in community food assistance consultations (CFACs), which are community-based mechanisms used to identify the most vulnerable households in each community for enrolment in food assistance. In the pilot area, the number of CFACs with female members rose from 33 percent in 2023 to 84 percent in 2024. This success will inform further efforts to increase women's participation in CFACs country-wide in 2025.

Under activity 9, gender considerations were embedded in all activities, recognizing improved nutrition as a key driver of gender equality and women's empowerment. Nutrition services are provided to eligible PBWG, and children under five years, and sessions to deliver key social and behaviour change messages are held for women and men as beneficiaries and caregivers. Regular gender analysis through PDM identifies barriers to optimal nutrition behaviours and assesses household, community, and service-related factors affecting project implementation.

Lipid-based nutrient supplement (LNS)-MQ (medium quantity) for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls showed high beneficiary acceptability and reduced intra-household sharing and good treatment outcomes in PBWG. The supplement was introduced in four area offices in July 2024, with each beneficiary receiving one sachet (75g) per day. The commodity offers cost-effectiveness through lower handling, storage, and other logistical costs while delivering better results.

Partnerships

Under activity 1, WFP implemented its programme through 55 cooperating partners (CPs), including four international non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Under activity 9, WFP partnered with 15 international and 15 national NGOs to implement TSFP, which was integrated into the basic package of health services across Afghanistan and involved coordination with UNICEF and WHO. WFP and UNICEF jointly developed a workplan to monitor their joint activities in selected priority areas during the year. WFP will coordinate with UNICEF on the adoption of new WHO guidelines on the management of wasting (underweight), and a workplan for 2025-26 will be prepared with the Public Nutrition Directorate and nutrition cluster. WFP is a taskforce member for the revision of the Afghanistan Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) to be aligned with the new WHO guidelines. Finally, with University College London’s support, the research protocol on using LNS-MQ for early MAM management has been finalized, and implementation will commence in early 2025.

WFP was able to safeguard resources to support vulnerable households during the height of the winter lean season by utilizing an innovative hotspots response approach. It should be noted that this resulted in more than 11 million people facing IPC 3 and 4 levels of food insecurity being left without assistance during the summer. With 80 percent of beneficiaries being women and children, the consequences of reduced assistance disproportionately affected women and girls.

Under activity 9, due to funding constraints, TSFP and BSFP coverage was less than required across the country. WFP continued to navigate ways to improve access to health facilities for both women beneficiaries and CP staff, as well as counter attempted interference by the de facto authorities (DFA) on programme implementation. Resultant delays in project approvals and implementation, the suspension of I/NGOs by DFA and the reduction of MHNTs denied children, women and girls in hard-to-reach areas access to nutrition services, causing further deterioration of their nutritional status. WFP identified a clear correlation between the depth and length of cuts to its malnutrition prevention programmes and admissions for malnutrition.

Gender and age marker monitoring (GAM-M)

The GAM score for both activity 1 and 9 is 4, indicating that gender and age considerations were integrated in all activities.

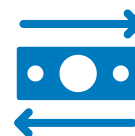
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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



115,740 beneficiaries in 22 provinces, (**56,710 women and girls**), received vocational and livelihood training



USD 7.9 million delivered in cash-based transfers for food for training

FFA

Through **food for assets**, WFP **reached 431,300 beneficiaries** across 28 provinces.



WFP distributed **5,400 metric tons food** and **USD 16 million** in cash-based transfers under food for assets

WFP continued to support vulnerable people facing food insecurity and exposure to natural disasters and climatic shocks through its food assistance for assets (FFA) and food assistance for training (FFT) programmes. Thanks to significant carryovers from 2023, available funding was 90 percent.

This was complemented by the smallholder agricultural market support activities, which provided smallholder farmers and women with training and inputs to boost agricultural production, under strategic outcome 4.

The FFA and FFT activities spanned 18-months from July 2023 to December 2024 and were divided into three cycles of six months each. This phased approach was designed to ensure continuity and the layering of interventions within the same communities, strengthening resilience outcomes through sustained support.

Resources

A dearth of funding led to the temporary suspension of work on 84 out of 280 (30 percent) FFA assets between July and September; however, contributions from donors enabled resumption before the end of the year. While this workstream received a mix of contributions, activities were predominantly funded by short-term contributions, constraining WFP's flexibility to design longer-term projects with more substantial and sustainable outcomes.

Outputs

Despite funding challenges, WFP sustained operations in areas targeted as part of the 2023 plan across 28 provinces, reaching 431,300 beneficiaries through FFA, distributing 5,400 metric tons (mt) of food and USD 16 million in cash-based transfers (CBT). FFT reached 115,740 beneficiaries in 22 provinces (56,710 women and girls), providing vocational and livelihood training and distributing USD 7.9 million in CBT, with post-training support (start-up kits, market linkages, and business grants). Overall, 547,050 people were reached through CBT worth USD 23.9 million and 5,400 mt of food.

The selection of assets for construction or rehabilitation was driven by community priorities and contextual factors, including the impact of prolonged droughts and flash floods on crops and livelihoods. WFP prioritized critical infrastructure like flood prevention, protection structures, irrigation canals and watershed projects. Overall 209 kilometers (km) of feeder roads were rehabilitated, and 295 km of irrigation canals constructed or rehabilitated - through which approximately 36,530 hectares of agricultural land was irrigated. Around 18.3 km of flood protection walls were constructed, and watershed management interventions covered 1,205 hectares of land through trenches and terraces, including 862 water harvesting infrastructures (e.g., water ponds and springs). Additionally, 39 hydraulic structures were constructed and 37 springs were rehabilitated during the year.[1]

Outcomes

The impact of these activities was captured through post-distribution monitoring, with a baseline and end-line survey at the start and end of 2024, respectively. FFA showed notable improvements in food security - poor food consumption dropped from 45 to 33 percent of surveyed households, and acceptable food consumption rose from 11 to 16 percent.

These results highlight the effectiveness of targeted interventions in enhancing quality of diets.

The asset benefits indicator [2] of 93 percent demonstrates the programme's success. Communities reported better protection from natural disasters (94 percent), increased agricultural productivity (90 percent), and improved access to markets and services (90 percent). Additionally, 98 percent noted enhanced natural environments, and 92 percent acknowledged improved asset management skills.

The environmental benefits index [3] scored 96 percent, reflecting strong ecological outcomes. Improved water availability and soil fertility (95 percent), land stabilization efforts (98 percent), and better water and sanitation measures (97 percent) have enhanced agricultural potential and fostered healthier environments, ensuring long-term sustainability.[4]

In the end-line survey, the mean shock exposure index score[5] - a perception-based composite index to assess the impact of shocks and stressors on household income and food consumption - was 4.91, an increase from the baseline score of 3.65. This was driven by the prolonged impact of drought in provinces like Jawzjan, Balkh, and Herat, and the outbreak of crop pests and locusts in Urozgan and Kandahar provinces.

Under FFT, food security improved, with households experiencing poor food consumption dropping from 73 percent to 20 percent. Eighty-seven percent of respondents found the training sufficient for securing jobs or income-generating activities, and the share of participants applying their skills rose by 20 percent to 26 percent compared to the initial follow-up. Among them, most respondents (94 percent) reported that their income had increased by up to 50 percent post the training.

A significant majority (96 percent) of FFT participants rated the quality of the training as very good or good. Additionally, the proportion of households that rated women's participation in vocational training positively increased markedly, from 77 percent to 96 percent. This signifies a growing recognition of the positive impact of women's economic participation such as enhancing economic stability and contributing to household well-being.

Innovations and cross-cutting achievements

The scope of FFT was expanded to include digital skills and business development training, providing 860 individuals in two provinces with skills relevant to the modern economy. The First Microfinance Bank (FMFB) in Afghanistan provided financing worth USD 400,000, while WFP covered FMFB's overhead costs, allowing more women access to finance, business training, and coaching. These entrepreneurs gained access to finances to invest in their businesses and vital skills, improving their economic independence.

WFP demonstrated flexibility in its transfer modalities, increasingly utilizing CBT based on assessments of local market conditions and beneficiary preferences. A financial inclusion pilot project enabled 850 participants in three provinces to open beneficiary-owned bank accounts, allowing beneficiaries to access their monthly transfer entitlements through banks, ATMs or merchants, for flexible, dignified and secure access to funds. For almost all beneficiaries, this was the first time they engaged with formal financial services. The bank accounts will remain under the ownership of the beneficiaries beyond the assistance period, allowing them to securely save their income over time, perform cashless transactions, and engage in peer-to-peer transactions or remittances.

WFP achieved its expected target of at least 80 percent women's participation in FFT programme, despite access constraints in the target areas. It also piloted a collaborative approach with UNICEF in the eastern region, where WFP provided vocational training to 40 vulnerable women together with psycho-social support from UNICEF.

Partnerships

FFA projects were implemented in collaboration with 15 national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and nine international NGOs, while FFT projects were implemented with eight international and 14 national NGOs. WFP was able to secure longer (18-month) field-level agreements with these partners to enhance programme quality and continuity. Partnerships with the Aga Khan Foundation, the FMFB, and UNICEF, enabled the pilot microfinance initiative and the joint programme on vocational training and psychosocial support, respectively.

Lessons learned and next steps

The continuing restrictions on Afghan women working for NGOs posed challenges, particularly around deploying women monitors to oversee interventions like home-based nurseries and kitchen gardens. These restrictions also led to delays and interruptions in the implementation of FFT activities, necessitating a switch to small-scale value chain activities where possible and the cancellation of projects in some conservative and remote areas.

Looking ahead, WFP will pilot integrated initiatives with emergency food and nutrition assistance as well as school feeding programmes in 2025. This is intended to enhance synergies and maximize impact across WFP's interventions.

To ensure the skills provided under FFT are better aligned with market needs and contribute to sustainable livelihoods, WFP will conduct a comprehensive market assessment. Additionally, skills such as entrepreneurship, start-up and

financial management, business coaching, and other business-related competencies will be incorporated in the programme.

Gender and age marker monitoring (GAM-M)

Gender and age considerations were integrated into all aspects of activity 2, as evidenced by the GAM code of 4 for FFA and FFT interventions, which marked an improvement from the 2023 score of 3.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive and gender transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
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



1.3 million children in eight provinces received **school meals**



60,600 women were assessed in six **maternal and child benefit programme** target districts

Strategic outcome 3 integrates school feeding and stunting prevention (activity 4) with nutrition-sensitive, social protection (activity 10) with the aim to improve the food security and nutrition of vulnerable people and decrease the number of households in need of emergency assistance. Funded at 46 percent, WFP assisted 1.5 million people.

The consistency of WFP's school feeding programme improved and implementation delays were reduced. This translated into more school feeding days and more than double the quantity of food transferred to each child served in 2022 and 2023.[1] WFP tested a new modality of home-grown school feeding - baked vegetable samosas and plans to scale from 1,030 children in one district in 2024 to 15,000 children across three districts in 2025.

Stunting prevention shifted from the research phase to implementation. The project components include monthly assessments of children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG), the distribution of nutrition commodities, social and behavioural change communication (SBCC) and nutrition education for mothers, and referrals to health facilities. Cooperating partners (CPs) were identified and trained, relevant tools were developed, and the project commenced in the fourth quarter of 2024.

Under activity 10, the maternal and child benefit programme (MCBP) was rolled out in six out of seven target districts[2]. All pregnant women and women with children under the age of two years residing in these seven districts are eligible to participate in the programme. Beneficiaries receive two benefits: (1) quarterly cash-based transfers (CBT) of USD 60 to incentivize the utilization of health and nutrition services and increase access to nutritious foods; and (2) SBCC through on-site information sessions and SMS messages to encourage good health and nutrition practices.

Resources

The activity 4 funding levels of 2023 were largely sustained. The donor base for school feeding has diversified considerably, with four new donors providing contributions, however funding to scale the programme further remains limited. Stunting prevention was well-funded by flexible contributions from donors. Activity 10, MCBP, is financed through September 2025 by the Afghanistan Resilience Trust Fund and is administered by the World Bank.

Outputs

Under activity 4, school feeding reached 1.3 million children in eight provinces facing a combination of low enrolment and attendance, high gender gaps, food insecurity, and malnutrition. On-site feeding was provided through fortified biscuits, Bread+, and samosas. Vegetable oil was provided to over 52,470 girls in grades four to six in three provinces with high gender gaps (Paktika, Ghor, Farah) and to over 68,840 boys and girls in grades four to six in three other provinces (Urozgan, Nuristan, Zabul) where enrolment is critically low. Most commodities used in school feeding were locally sourced.

Two districts with high stunting prevalence were selected for the prevention activity, also factoring in operational realities such as distance and the feasibility of regular oversight. WFP targeted children under two years and PBWG for their high nutritional vulnerability status and to capitalize on the window of opportunity of the first 1000 days for the former. The programme reached 4,780 children under two years and 4,320 PBWG in one district.

Through the school feeding programme, 393,910 school children in Nangarhar province participated in educational sessions focusing on nutrition and health. Nearly 7,900 teachers (872 women) and 17,455 parents (7,485 women) engaged in specialized educational talks on these topics, and 152,650 children received notepads with messages promoting immunization.

For activity 10, a total of 60,616 women were assessed in six MCBP target districts, with 59,260 found to be eligible for the programme. Of the eligible women, 49,140 were registered in SCOPE. Sixty-eight percent of those registered were women with children under two years, 27 percent were pregnant, and 5 percent were both pregnant and had a child under two years. CBT distributions and SBCC sessions commenced in three of the seven target districts, with around 36,280 beneficiaries reached with CBT and approximately 41,700 people attending SBCC sessions (beneficiaries plus

alternates).

Outcomes

The enrolment rates in primary schools supported by WFP's school feeding programme increased by almost 11 percent from 2023. Specifically, enrolment among girls increased by a remarkable 13 percent, and among boys by nine percent. The graduation rate for grade six students in WFP-assisted schools reached 91 percent - roughly the same for boys and girls. Attendance rates were 87 percent - two percent above WFP's target - with boys at 92 percent and girls at 81 percent. Overall, retention rates were maintained at 98 percent.

MCBP provides women with CBT that enhances their purchasing power and a safe space to receive health and nutrition information that will enable them to make more informed choices. While programme implementation is still at an early stage, initial MCBP post distribution monitoring (PDM) shows that 51 percent of surveyed households primarily use their entitlement for food, while 15 percent primarily use it for healthcare. In the case of households headed by women, 79 percent indicate that they predominantly use their entitlement on food. This corresponds with PDM survey findings indicating that the main reason these households borrow money is to meet basic food needs. Since only one round of PDM has been conducted for MCBP, changes in the health-seeking behaviour of MCBP households have yet to be observed through surveys. Anecdotal evidence from health facilities in target districts suggests that the programme has created a higher demand for health services.

Innovations and cross-cutting achievements

Under activity 4, WFP's procurement team added new biscuit factories to its roster, and WFP's on-site feeding requirements were entirely met by local suppliers; an important contribution to employment and the economy. Bread+ and samosa (local stuffed pastry) ingredients were procured locally through the commodity voucher modality (whereby WFP-contracted suppliers procured and delivered the commodities to CPs, providing additional oversight on costs, quantities, and food quality and safety). This adjustment reduced input and delivery costs significantly.

The vegetable samosas pilot was tested in Jawzjan province, improving upon the previous Bread+ modality by enhancing dietary diversity at 30 percent lower production costs. Only women have been engaged in their production, creating livelihood opportunities. Partnering with the Women's Association, WFP initially supported 16 women in small food businesses, investing in skills development and renovating a samosa bakery to meet food safety and quality (FSQ) standards. Furthermore, an FSQ training conducted for all WFP CPs and third-party monitors (TPM) provided guidance on identifying risks and introduced best practices on handling, storage and transport, which enabled the pilot to meet FSQ standards. The bakery now employs up to 25 women, producing 2,500 samosas daily, and serves as a springboard for more complex school feeding models.

For stunting prevention, women community health workers were trained and delivered services, empowering them to better assess nutritional status, and conduct SBCC and referrals. Engaging women community health workers will help reach PBWG who live in remote areas and are largely unable to access health services. The project will also use a dashboard to maintain records of each beneficiary throughout the project duration and assess project performance at the individual and community levels.

MCBP, social safeguarding measures were implemented at project distribution sites to ensure that women could safely and comfortably participate, including accessible sites, separate men and women lines and spaces (as prescribed by social/religious norms), first aid kits and wheelchairs. Furthermore, in a context where women's employment opportunities are very limited, the project employed a high proportion of women CP staff and 100 percent women TPM staff.

Partnerships

School feeding was implemented by 9 national CPs. WFP continued its partnership with UNICEF to reach community-based schools in all target provinces, serving more than 200,000 children (60 percent girls) in such schools.

For stunting prevention, an operational research concept was developed in coordination with the Ministry of Public Health and the Public Nutrition Directorate. Geographical targeting was determined through consultations with the Provincial Public Nutrition Officer, UNICEF, WHO, and other stakeholders. The project is implemented by a national NGO, with research conducted by Aga Khan University in Pakistan.

MCBP is one of three components of the Health Emergency Response Project implemented in partnership with UNICEF. UNICEF covers two project components that aim to improve coverage and quality of health and nutrition services, while WFP implements the third component, which seeks to strengthen demand for these services. WFP partners with one international and six national NGOs to conduct programme activities.

Lessons learned and next steps

While WFP's access team has made progress, engagement with the de facto Ministry of Education is ongoing for school feeding (activity 4). There were still instances where school feeding was paused due to changes in policy, authorizations or implementation. Notwithstanding these challenges, partners and WFP managed to get projects approved much earlier and with fewer hurdles than in 2023, resulting in more days of school feeding for children.

WFP has two priorities for school feeding in 2025. The first is to continue expanding coverage of home-grown school feeding. The second is to maximize and safeguard the compounding effects of school feeding on children, parents, and communities. This will be done through responsible pipeline management and accurate forecasting of resources, and facilitating, to the extent possible, fluid communication with the de facto authorities to minimize interruptions.

Implementation of the stunting prevention project in Lalpur district was significantly delayed as the partner was unable to secure Ministry of Public Health approvals. The project's reach was 50 percent of what was planned, with implementation rolled out in a single other district. Frequent supervision visits to this district were challenging due to access and security issues. Limited literacy and education levels among community health workers in some areas affected data accuracy. Additionally, recent restrictions on midwifery and nursing education, delays in agreements, and frequent changes in health and nutrition authorities present challenges that must be managed for effective implementation.

The activity in Lalpur will commence in 2025, with WFP providing additional training and support to CP staff to enhance performance. The baseline survey will also begin in 2025, with an increased focus on SBCC. Local academia will be engaged to assess local diets and improve data quality.

Under activity 10, MCBP experienced initial delays, as the Ministry of Public Health was reluctant to approve health programmes that included CBT distributions. However, once the Ministry approved new 'Guidelines for Cash Assistance in the Health and Nutrition Sector' in August, all MCBP CPs signed agreements with the Ministry in the following months, paving the way for full programme implementation. As some CPs had already secured provincial-level agreements and begun pre-distribution activities (targeting and registration), each CP made varying progress in implementation.

In Afghanistan, where women's participation in society is seriously curtailed, implementing MCBP with and for women presents unique challenges. Some target communities have expressed concerns about women attending CBT distributions and health information sessions. To mitigate these concerns, the number of distribution sites has been increased to reduce women's travel time and time away from the home, and separate classrooms are available for male chaperones (mahrams) to also receive the SBCC sessions. Community engagement is ongoing to encourage women's participation.

MCBP is monitored by WFP's and the World Bank's TPMs. The findings from these TPMs' process monitoring and PDM will continue to inform and improve the programme in 2025. Capacity building of CPs and financial service providers, in the areas of financial management, environmental and social safeguards, safety and security, will also remain a priority. In 2025 MCBP is expected to include two new components: 1) financial literacy topics to be covered in the information sessions conducted at distribution sites, alongside expansion of beneficiary-owned digital bank accounts; and 2) a complementary pilot project on youth economic inclusion for improved nutrition.

Gender and age marker monitoring (GAM-M)

Gender considerations have been fully integrated in the design and implementation of the school feeding programme. The stunting prevention project also ensures the participation of both women and men, and specifically meets the needs of PBWG and children under two years, resulting in an overall GAM score of 4.

MCBP is designed to ensure the participation of both women and men and to specifically meet the needs of women of reproductive age and their children. Gender, access, conflict and environmental and social safeguard assessments were conducted to inform the project, and corresponding action plans were developed and are being adhered to, resulting in a GAM score of 4 for activity 10.

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.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



12,230 smallholder farmers received agricultural market support



2,050 female farmers provided with training in cultivation and post-harvest techniques.

Smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) under activity 5 is the second pillar of the integrated resilience and food systems (RFS) strategy, complementing activities under strategic outcome 2. WFP sustained its efforts to assist smallholder farmers (SHF) and entrepreneurs, particularly women and youth, through agricultural market support, small-scale value chains (SSVC) and enhancing local production capacity and quality.

Resources

A decline in funding from 2023 for the overall RFS workstream entailed reduced coverage and scaled-back SAMS activities, including dropping more than 1,260 SHFs from six districts per the plan.

Outputs

SAMS assistance reached 12,230 smallholder farmers, including around 2,050 women, through the provision of agricultural inputs, comprehensive training on cultivation practices, marketing strategies, and post-harvest technical guidance. This was a decrease from the approximately 17,590 SHFs reached in 2023, driven by the reduction in available resources.

Through the flour fortification programme, WFP supported 43 flour mills by providing technical training and pre-mixes of vitamins and minerals to fortify wheat flour. These efforts resulted in the production of around 197,960 metric tonnes (mt) of fortified wheat flour - enough to provide bread, a staple food in Afghanistan, for 1.23 million people for a year - of which WFP purchased 100,065 mt.

WFP sustained its support for smallholder soy farmers by procuring 3,000 mt of wheat-soy flour through local flour mills for its school feeding programme - albeit down from 4,360 mt in 2023. Further strengthening Afghanistan's nascent soybean industry and enhancing production capacity, WFP donated soy processing equipment to eight processors across seven provinces.

Outcomes

Following SAMS interventions, the proportion of households with poor food consumption remained stable, at around 19 percent; but the percentage of households using high coping strategies decreased from 16 percent in January (baseline) to 11 percent in December (end-line).

The average reduced coping strategy index score dropped from 10.8 to 7.2, reflecting reduced reliance on coping strategies like borrowing food. The total percentage of households using crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies decreased from 69 to 60 percent. Additionally, households reduced agricultural input expenditures from 56 to 45 percent of their income, suggesting activities like providing seeds and fertilizer eased the burden on smallholder farmers.

The proportion of households with a high resilience capacity score, a perception-based index, decreased from 20 to 12 percent. This was in part attributable to the marginal increase of the mean shocks and exposure index score[1] from 4.97 to 5.45, indicating a rise in the intensity and frequency of shocks in the same period.

Thirty-two percent of surveyed households reported increased agricultural production. Of these households, more than 40 percent reported an increase of 25 to 50 percent, and 44 percent attributed the increase to WFP's assistance. Twenty-eight percent of all surveyed households also saw a rise in nutritious crop production from 2023.

On average, households surveyed reported a post-harvest loss of 11 percent of their total agricultural output, but 44 percent of those who experienced losses reported a decrease in losses compared to 2023. This reduction is attributed to training and the provision of hermetic bags, which reduce post-harvest damages.

The proportion of households rating women’s participation in income-generating activities (IGAs) positively increased from 64 to 85 percent. Forty-nine percent of households reported women’s participation in agricultural activities, and these households had a more positive view of women’s involvement in IGAs (91 percent versus 80 percent). They were also more likely to report that women’s voices and concerns were heard in the community (79 percent).

Innovations and cross-cutting achievements

SSVC activities are designed to support women’s meaningful economic participation. These and other SAMS activities aimed to empower women with the skills, resources, and opportunities to engage in sustainable livelihoods, even amidst de facto authorities’ (DFA) restrictions. Initiatives like livestock, poultry, home gardening, and beekeeping enhance food security and generate income through surplus sales.

Partnerships

The programme was implemented across 28 provinces in collaboration with 24 partners, 15 of whom were national non-governmental organizations.

Lessons learned and next steps

WFP conducted an audit that led to the exclusion of 10 out of 25 local mills from its procurement roster. These mills were provided with recommendations for improvements which, if implemented, could lead to re-inclusion. Subsequently, WFP organized a training session for all the mills under the flour fortification programme, to share lessons learned and strategies to enhance production standards and output.

Women’s participation in SSVC activities was significantly impacted by DFA restrictions on women’s involvement in such work. WFP’s cooperating partners faced considerable challenges in obtaining the necessary Memoranda of Understanding when their programmes included women-related activities, delaying implementation in some provinces. To overcome these obstacles, extensive negotiations were held to ensure continued access, allowing for the implementation of women-focused initiatives in smaller, localized groups near their homes. Furthermore, women trainers were supported by covering mahram (male guardian) costs.

To improve programme quality, WFP strengthened market linkages and coordination between soy factories and wheat flour mills, which contributed to greater effectiveness in delivering services. Under the joint WFP-FAO project, FAO helped farmers improve soybean production, while WFP focused on linking soya farmers with millers to produce fortified wheat-soy flour; which was procured for WFP’s school feeding programme. WFP also provided advanced blending equipment to the soya factory and facilitated on-the-job training by blender manufacturers from Turkey. Under the SSVC initiative, market assessments were conducted to ensure that women could access viable markets for their chosen value chains. For instance, women involved in rearing egg-laying hens, and producing pasta, honey, and butter, were supported in focusing on products that aligned with market demand.

Gender and age marker monitoring (GAM-M)

A GAM monitoring score of 4 (improvement from 2023) indicates a strong focus on women’s participation and empowerment as WFP ensures that both women and men have equal opportunities to participate in the implementation and management of RFS programmes.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide support to the Government and commercial partners in developing, strengthening and expanding nutritional value chains	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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

Given the lack of international recognition of the de facto authorities (DFA), activity 6 under strategic outcome 5 has evolved from institutional capacity building to advancing the UN's approach to social protection and principled engagement with the DFA in Afghanistan.

Resources

Dedicated resources were not budgeted or received for activity 6.

Outputs

WFP collaborated with UNICEF and the World Bank (WB) to draft a joint UN Social Protection strategic framework for Afghanistan. This framework is intended to enhance policy coherence and harmonize interagency efforts in addressing poverty, food security, and vulnerability in the country. Through robust data and information sharing, as well as consultative workshops, all agencies successfully began to align strategic priorities and operational approaches to ensure a unified and coordinated response.

Outcomes

The draft inter-agency vision for social protection in Afghanistan underscores the importance of integrated, resilience-based interventions, including social safety nets, livelihoods, and emergency response mechanisms. Should it become possible in the future, it could lay the groundwork for strengthening national systems such as social registries.

Innovations and cross-cutting achievements

The draft strategy represents a significant step forward in putting people in need of humanitarian and development assistance at the centre of interagency programming, to facilitate a more seamless provision of assistance to individuals and households, harmonizing the approaches and infrastructure of participating agencies. It will embed humanitarian principles to ensure equal access to humanitarian and basic human needs and resilience assistance, with the safe deployment and participation of women across its programming.

Partnerships

The social protection framework was jointly drafted with UNICEF and WB. WFP coordinated principled engagement with the DFA with the UN Humanitarian Country Team, the Humanitarian Access Working Group, UN agencies and partner international and national non-governmental organizations.

Lessons learned and next steps

Looking ahead to 2025, WFP will finalize the social protection framework with UNICEF and WB and involve other key social protection actors, such as the International Labour Organization, to ensure a comprehensive and inclusive approach.

Gender and age marker monitoring (GAM-M)

In the absence of any activity implementation, no GAM code was provided for activity 6.

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	N/A

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



WFP registered **6 million new beneficiaries** in SCOPE, bringing the total to **10 million**.



UNHAS conducted over **3,160 flights** and served more than **20,080 passengers**, highlighting **increased demand and enhanced capacity** for domestic flights.



The logistics working group engaged **23 partner organizations** including **donors, private sector, and humanitarian and development actors**.

WFP plays a critical, enabling role in the humanitarian response in Afghanistan by leveraging its field presence and logistics expertise to support partners with air transport, warehousing, fleet management, and on-demand services (ODS), strengthening the overall response capacity in the country. This outcome is funded at 90 percent and contributes to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

Under activity 7, WFP expanded the use of SCOPE[1] to cover all cash-based transfers (CBT) and in-kind distributions and as a service to other partners. WFP also enhanced its ability to support humanitarian and development actors through the Humanitarian Logistics Services unit, utilizing the Logistics Working Group (LWG) and ODS platforms. The humanitarian community relied on the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), activity 8, to transport essential personnel and cargo and facilitate its response to the evolving situation in the country.

Resources

The cost of implementing activity 7, SCOPE registration, is incorporated in the budget of the activities it serves.

Under activity 8, despite a significant carryover from 2023 and cost recovery from users, total contributions fell 5 percent short of the approved needs-based plan for UNHAS. The funds were sufficient to sustain core operations and maintain the fleet until June. Airbridge services to Dubai and Doha were terminated due to the resumption of commercial flights on these routes, and the frequency of flights to Islamabad was reduced from five to twice per week. Donor contributions have consistently declined since 2022, and UNHAS continues to adapt its fleet and flights accordingly.

Outputs

Under activity 7, WFP registered 6 million new beneficiaries in SCOPE, bringing the total to 10 million for the year. WFP also used SCOPE to manage more than 200,000 metric tonnes (mt) of food commodities and USD 280 million worth of transfers to beneficiaries - including cash, commodity vouchers, value vouchers, and in-kind distributions. Roughly one million SCOPECARD Light (QR coded) cards were issued to beneficiaries to manage their entitlements and redemptions.

Responding to a higher demand for logistics support, WFP expanded its reach through ODS, increasing by 60 percent. WFP signed six new service level agreements, bringing the total to 11.

Under activity 8, UNHAS experienced an overall 10 percent decline in the number of passengers, due to the discontinuation of flights to Doha in June 2024. UNHAS conducted over 3,160 flights and served more than 20,080 passengers, highlighting increased demand and enhanced capacity for domestic flights. UNHAS also transported 50 mt of humanitarian cargo, including critical medical supplies, IT equipment, and other essential items.

UNHAS added a new domestic destination and increased flight frequencies to six destinations. A new route connecting Dushanbe and Mazar was established, and approval was obtained for domestic flights in Tajikistan to Khorog.

Outcomes

The expanded use of SCOPE under activity 7 helped improve overall programme quality and efficacy by ensuring the intended beneficiaries received the correct assistance. Upon introduction of the corporate identity management (IDM) framework, WFP conducted a benchmarking exercise which revealed that WFP is mostly aligned with IDM standards. The only exception was reconciliation at the recipient level for in-kind distributions, which will be addressed through the planned rollout of the new SCOPE for in-kind solution in 2025.

Through the LWG and ODS, WFP demonstrated significant progress, enhancing partner logistics capabilities, expanding reach, and increasing engagement with humanitarian partners and the commercial sector. These advancements position WFP as a key enabler in Afghanistan's humanitarian response that continues to adapt and innovate to meet partners' needs.

Under activity 8, UNHAS conducted PASS (Provision of Access Satisfaction Surveys) and PSS (Passenger Satisfaction Surveys) to assess user satisfaction, achieving rates of 100 percent and 93.5 percent, respectively, and exceeding the corporate target of 80 percent.

Innovations and cross-cutting achievements

WFP established a data protection working group for activity 7 to facilitate informed decision-making on beneficiaries' personal data protection and privacy.[2]

Several significant improvements were made to enhance UNHAS's humanitarian impact, including reduced cost for all locations, discounted tickets for women aid workers and their chaperones, agreement for the air ambulance service, removal of the booking limitation of five seats per organization, and improvements to UNHAS facilities.

Partnerships

Within activity 7, the LWG maintained its role as a coordination platform, engaging 23 active partner organizations, including donors, private sector entities, and humanitarian and development actors. During the reporting period, 12 coordination meetings and eight partner-led presentations were conducted to share essential operational information on logistics capacities and challenges. Strategic supply chain initiatives included the successful completion of a logistics capacity assessment and a logistics service market assessment, which provide actionable insights into supply chain, markets and infrastructure. Additionally, these assessments aim to improve interagency collaboration on issues such as customs and importation processes.

To expand partners' use of SCOPE, WFP is currently exploring SCOPE-as-a-service model with UNDP in Afghanistan to provide services for the management of UNDP's cash-for-work programme. A costed service proposal was submitted to UNDP.

For activity 8, UNHAS strengthened collaborations with 116 humanitarian organizations, including UN agencies, non-government organizations, and donors. This was facilitated through user group committee meetings, which also helped align operations with user needs. UNHAS also organized 139 trainings and briefings for UNHAS staff, user community focal points, operators (crew members) and 421 members of UNHAS partner staff.

Lessons learned and next steps

Under activity 7, WFP continues to address operational challenges, including restrictions on women's access to life-saving assistance during beneficiary registration. Measures are being implemented to ensure the effective delivery of critical assistance while maintaining safety and continuity.

Additional challenges during the reporting period included partner readiness, funding shortfalls, and logistical constraints at WFP locations. WFP plans to expand its service portfolio in 2025 by introducing light vehicle maintenance and increasing partner presence within WFP facilities, where capacity allows. These initiatives aim to enhance operational responsiveness, broaden partner support, and further strengthen the humanitarian supply chain across Afghanistan.

Under activity 8, a key lesson learned for UNHAS was the importance of dynamic scheduling and fleet management to adapt to a changing context. This included adverse weather conditions, such as icy runways and low visibility due to air pollution, and natural disasters, resulting in frequent flight delays, conversions and cancellations. High operational costs due to fuel supply and spare parts constraints continued to pose a risk to operations, which UNHAS closely monitored. Regular feedback from surveys and meetings helped improve service and user satisfaction. Looking ahead to 2025, UNHAS is planning infrastructure enhancements, such as runway improvements and airstrip markings, to improve safety and reliability. WFP will also roll out advanced training programmes for UNHAS staff and user organizations to enhance service delivery.

Gender and age marker monitoring (GAM-M)

Gender and age considerations were integrated into all aspects of activity 7, as evidenced by the GAM score of 4. For activity 8, the GAM score of 3 reflects notable initiatives such as the extension of support to mahrams (male chaperones) and the tracking of women travellers.

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
Provide humanitarian air services to partners until appropriate alternatives become available	3 - Fully integrates gender

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Within a highly complex political, cultural, and social context, WFP made significant progress in safely assisting and deploying women. This included initiatives to actively involve women throughout the programme cycle, as well as empowering women staff within WFP and its partner organizations.

In Afghanistan, women continue to be the most vulnerable to breaches of systemic rights. The de-facto authorities' (DFA) decrees since 2021 have restricted women and girls' access to services and opportunities, including restrictions on women's travel without a 'mahram' (male family member), women and girls' access to education beyond elementary school, and women's employment and economic activity.

In August, the DFA announcement of the 'morality law' imposed additional restrictions on women, placing limitations on clothing, women's voices in public, and congregational prayers, among other aspects. These measures have further entrenched gender-based discrimination, deepening the challenges faced by Afghan women and girls.

Despite this, WFP served 6.5 million women and girls. Although this reflects a decrease of 30 percent compared to 2023, this is driven by a reduction in overall assistance. Of WFP's 11.8 million beneficiaries, 55 percent were women and girls and 23.4 percent were households headed by women.

WFP prioritized meeting the critical needs of extremely vulnerable women and girls in each of its activities. WFP launched the maternal and child benefit programme, supported by the World Bank and assisting approximately 72,000 women who were pregnant, breastfeeding or have children under the age of two years. They received cash-based transfers as well as health and nutrition guidance via social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) sessions. The integration of financial assistance with SBCC aimed to enhance women's awareness of maternity and child nutrition needs, along with overall health behaviours, and increase their purchasing power.

WFP successfully introduced a pilot project with UNICEF at their 'Women and Girls Safe Spaces' in Kunar province, integrating vocational skills and financial assistance with UNICEF's soft skills and psychological support. Preliminary monitoring data reflects positive outcomes that could be attributed to the integrated approach, focusing on greater economic empowerment and improved psychosocial well-being among the participants. This holistic approach will serve as a blueprint for future collaborative interventions.

WFP introduced tailored initiatives to strengthen women's participation in the programme cycle, focusing on community-driven decision-making platforms. At the national level, WFP developed specific training modules for all cooperating partners (CPs) to improve community engagement and ensure greater representation of women in Community Food Assistance Committees (CFACs). A comprehensive code of conduct was also introduced to strengthen accountability, inclusivity, and gender-sensitive practices within CFACs. Simultaneously, in the eastern region (Nangarhar, Nuristan, Laghman, and Kunar provinces), WFP launched a focused pilot to address region-specific challenges. Through intensive stakeholder consultations, tailored participation strategies were developed, offering a menu of options to engage women in CFACs and respond to local needs.

WFP allocated specific resources to CPs for deploying women staff and conducting sensitization and training sessions at the community level for greater inclusion of women.

To ensure easier access to assistance for women beneficiaries, WFP continued efforts to ease registration by simplifying the requirements for women, making an exception for them to register even without formal identification (such as a Tazkira). This adjustment proved especially beneficial for digital solutions, enabling women to open bank accounts using a SCOPE card or SCOPE light as identification.

To support women staff, including partners and third-party monitors (TPMs), in accessing distribution sites, WFP continued implementation of the Mahram guideline, facilitating travel for women with a male chaperone as required by authorities. Additionally, WFP actively engaged with national and sub-national authorities to ensure the safe

deployment of women staff. As in 2023, these agreements remained fragile and sensitive.

WFP made a concerted effort to address the operational challenges faced by CP staff, for which regular monthly consultations were organized at the area office level.

WFP augmented its monthly monitoring channels to better assess beneficiary engagement and staff deployment. By leveraging internal and TPM systems, WFP identified challenges faced by beneficiaries, including those related to the various processes through which they received assistance. Women beneficiaries continued to access distribution sites in high numbers - about 98 percent of households headed by women collected assistance independently and 89 percent of sites consistently reported the presence of women beneficiaries.

Building on lessons learned and best practices, WFP will continue to engage relevant stakeholders to augment and expand targeted efforts to better serve women beneficiaries.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

Discriminatory policies and socio-cultural practices tended to disproportionately impact women, girls, persons with disabilities and other marginalized groups in Afghanistan. Poverty and food insecurity, coupled with reduced availability of food assistance and specialized protection services, exacerbated protection risks and coping behaviours, such as child marriage, child labour, gender-based violence and substance addiction. WFP prioritized safe, inclusive and accountable programming (SIAP), with a strong focus on 'do no harm' and risk mitigation, evidence-based decision-making, inclusive community engagement, and diversification of community feedback mechanisms (CFM).

Ensuring the safe delivery of food as a top priority, WFP continued efforts to equip distribution sites with facilities to better serve women beneficiaries, including gender-segregated waiting areas, designated collection times, and help desks staffed by women where possible. The number of food distribution points was increased to reduce travel time for women, improving access to critical assistance. Reduced travel time can also support in reducing and/or mitigating key protection risks for women.

Protection risk assessments were integrated throughout the programme cycle, enabling the identification of challenges and the implementation of targeted mitigation measures. WFP's analyses provided an evidence-based approach to addressing protection risks effectively. These included stocktaking of protection mainstreaming across assistance and delivery mechanisms, cash-based transfers pilot with Azizi Bank, maternal and child benefit programme study in Kamdesh district and adoption of a dedicated protection/accountability to affected people (AAP) checklist for distribution sites, as well as a qualitative study on the status of the disability movement after the political transition. These studies, along with 35 protection-focused field visits, informed programme design and implementation, ensuring operations prioritized safety, dignity, accountability and inclusion. Case handling procedures were also strengthened to ensure that identified protection cases were analyzed by subject-matter experts in a timely manner and that the most adequate courses of action were pursued, through in-house assistance/services, external referrals, or a combination of both.

Overall, 38 trainings were conducted, reaching more than 1,450 staff from WFP, its cooperating partners (CPs) and third-party monitors on topics including protection risk mitigation, safe referrals^[1], reasonable accommodations in resilience activities, and inclusive community engagement. Pre- and post-test results and participants' feedback showed that the trainings strengthened participants' understanding of covered topics.

WFP continued to run an accessible and effective CFM that included a toll-free hotline, a dedicated email address, and in-person helpdesks at distribution sites. Significant efforts were made to strengthen the CFM. In particular, the hotline's interactive voice response was enhanced, enabling users to flag more complex and urgent issues for WFP operators to call them back as soon as possible and register. WFP developed a technical guidance package on CP helpdesk (HD) management. As part of this initiative, standard requirements and procedures were defined to systematize HD management across distribution points. All HD cases were registered through a standard mobile operational data acquisition form and processed centrally by the CFM for action.

Nearly 215,100 cases were registered by the CFM, with 99 percent of them resolved on the spot. Ninety-five percent of registered cases were common requests for assistance and information while the remaining 5 percent related to targeting issues, community-level assistance redistribution and interference, and technical issues related to the redemption of entitlements at the distribution sites. Twenty-five percent of the CFM users were women.

Collaboration between CFM, monitoring, and programme teams institutionalized monthly meetings, enabling WFP to produce integrated analyses for evidence-based decision-making on targeting and CP management. This also improved donor reporting and strengthened donor confidence in WFP's programmes and operations. To enhance and automate integrated analysis, WFP is rolling out a corporate solution (SugarCRM) for CFM-monitoring, issue categorization, escalation, analysis, and reporting.

The WFP Afghanistan 2024-25 community engagement action plan was developed through a participatory process that involved extensive consultations and validations with affected communities, WFP staff, CPs and community-level stakeholders (e.g. community food assistance consultation groups, organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs)). A

comprehensive package of community outreach and engagement initiatives was rolled out, aimed at enhancing access to information and acceptance within affected communities and mitigating risks. The package included messages related to the programme cycle disseminated through various communication materials and channels, with a particular focus on a low-literacy audience. In total, 15 community key messages, five posters, seven brochures, 15 flyers and banners, and 500,000 CFM contact cards were designed, translated into Dari and Pashto, and disseminated to targeted communities. Three rounds of radio drama broadcasts played an essential role in highlighting changes in WFP's operational footprint (e.g., summer hotspots response and winter scale-up), reaching even the most remote and marginalized communities.[2]

Other achievements included the selection of WFP in Afghanistan as a case study for the mid-term review of the corporate protection and accountability policy (2020), which helped shape findings and recommendations for best practices at the corporate level.

On the safeguards front, WFP adopted measures to improve the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) mechanisms. This included the finalization of the 2022-2024 Afghanistan-specific PSEA action plan and an operation-wide PSEA risk assessment to address common risks affecting the country's operations. Key measures included mandatory PSEA training for all WFP and CP staff; comprehensive guidance on SEA reporting and investigations; and the integration of PSEA clauses into field-level agreements and contracts to ensure legal accountability.

The implementation of the UN Common Implementing Partner PSEA capacity assessment on the UN Partner Portal ensured that all CPs completed a thorough evaluation in a timely and effective manner. Capacity-strengthening initiatives were implemented for CPs, with an emphasis on PSEA risk mitigation measures. Notably, most of the CPs completed the PSEA capacity assessment, with a significant portion also finalizing their capacity strengthening improvement plans; thereby demonstrating a strong commitment to enhancing safeguarding measures. Furthermore, WFP has piloted financial service provider and TPM PSEA risk assessments addressing system-wide SEA concerns and ensuring stronger safeguarding measures across all operations.

WFP nurtured important partnerships throughout the year. WFP significantly contributed to the development and implementation of the UN Humanitarian Country Team Centrality of Protection Strategy and became an active member of its implementation support group. WFP remains an active member of the Protection Cluster, the inter-agency hotline 'Awaaz', the AAP working group and the Monitoring and Reporting Task Force.

Despite the progress made, significant challenges were faced. Funding constraints limited WFP's protection-related resources at the area office level, making CFM case handling, technical support and oversight of CPs more challenging. Data disaggregation needs to be further strengthened and systematized across the programme cycle, which is paramount to better identify and address the needs and vulnerabilities of persons with disabilities, mitigate risks and prioritize their participation in WFP's programmes.

In 2025, formal partnerships with OPDs under the resilience and food systems programming will be established, with specialized protection actors - IOM, UNICEF and UNAMA - to facilitate referrals. Additional efforts will be made to coherently integrate SIAP requirements across the CP management cycle, through the revision of field-level agreement requirements, delivery of tailored capacity strengthening, monitoring and mentoring at the field level, and rigorous performance evaluations.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Afghanistan ranks as the sixth most vulnerable country to climate variability, facing recurring flash floods, prolonged droughts, and severe environmental degradation. Despite these challenges, it remains critically underprepared to address the escalating crisis. Climate shocks are accelerating land degradation, deforestation, and soil erosion, depleting natural resources and undermining environmental stability.

In 2024, flash floods destroyed 20,000 homes and inundated 74,000 hectares of farmland, worsening soil erosion and further degrading arable land. Ongoing droughts, now in their fourth consecutive year, have severely impacted rain-fed agriculture, a lifeline for over 60 percent of the population. Erratic rainfall and diminishing snowfall have created critical water shortages, causing irrigation systems to fail and boreholes to run dry, while groundwater depletion has left communities struggling for clean water.

To combat these challenges, WFP has restored 6,790 hectares of land, planted 348 hectares of trees, and established 1,670 household gardens to address land degradation and deforestation. Additionally, 18 km of flood protection walls, 690 water ponds, and 125 check dams have been constructed to reduce flood risks, recharge groundwater, and enhance resilience against climate shocks.

WFP remains committed to improving the environmental and social sustainability outcomes of its programming, and to keeping these considerations at the forefront of its daily operations. WFP in Afghanistan uses the Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) to identify, avoid or manage potentially negative risks and effects of its programmes by systematically integrating WFP's environmental and social standards in the design and implementation of its programmes. All the 28 active field-level agreements under the resilience and food systems workstream (strategic outcomes 2 and 4) were screened and fell within the low-risk category (category C), which did not require environmental and social management plans (ESMP).

For strategic outcome 3, under the maternal and child benefit programme, the seven cooperating partners (CPs) conducted an ESS in each of the target districts. Based on these screenings, each CP developed an ESMP with mitigation measures for each identified risk. The CPs report on their progress against the ESMP on a quarterly basis. Environmental and social risk screenings were also conducted for school feeding programmes.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP launched an Environmental Management System during the first quarter of 2024 and has been working on making operations more sustainable following its environmental action plan and continued undertaking initiatives to minimize the environmental footprint of its day-to-day operations. WFP replaced forty-five percent of air conditioners (ACs) in the compound in Kabul in newer models using a more environment-friendly cooling gas (R410). To reduce plastic use, single-use plastic water bottles in the compound were replaced with water dispensers in all offices and accommodations and tote bags were distributed to all compound residents. WFP also introduced motion-sensor lights in the two largest meeting rooms and plans to install them in the office corridors, pending cost estimations.

WFP piloted the use of a solar collector in a single room of the guesthouse in Jalalabad. The solar collector was much more efficient at providing hot water and produced reduced emissions as compared to an electric boiler. These solar collectors will be installed in all the rooms of the guesthouses in Jalalabad and Mazar in 2025 - reducing carbon dioxide emissions by forty seven percent.

Finally, WFP undertook technical evaluations of bidders for waste management for a wide variety of waste streams, both hazardous and non-hazardous. The selections will be completed in 2025.

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

WFP in Afghanistan has adopted a nutrition-sensitive lens for its programming and continues to integrate nutrition considerations into all components of its country strategic plan (CSP) 2018-2025.

The Afghanistan Integrated Phase Classification acute malnutrition analysis results from October 2024 showed that approximately 3.5 million children under the age of five years will suffer from acute malnutrition in 2025. Compared to the 2024 estimation, this is an increase of 28 percent for children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), 6 percent for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) with acute malnutrition and 1 percent for severely malnourished children. There was a clear correlation with significant increases in diarrhea and fever and cuts in malnutrition prevention programmes and sites.

WFP programmes and delivery platforms reached the most nutritionally vulnerable people with supplementation and prevention through food or nutrition messaging. WFP used the public health system to reach children and PBWG with acute malnutrition. More than 2,700 static and mobile health centres across the country had WFP-supported targeted supplementary feeding programme supplementation services for children under five years with MAM and PBWG with undernutrition.

Under strategic outcome 1, emergency food assistance continued to be leveraged as a platform for delivery of the blanket supplementary feeding programme using in-kind and cash-based transfer (CBT) modalities. Moreover, integrated health, nutrition and immunization messages were delivered through in-kind food distribution sites in 42 selected districts under emergency response and 26 districts under school feeding.

For strategic outcome 2, nutrition messaging was included in certain resilience and food systems (RFS) projects [1], benefiting more than 64,500 people. For instance, under food assistance for training, all trainings covered nutrition, behaviour change, and hygiene as supplementary topics to the central themes of food, nutrition and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). WFP also developed guidance and encouraged cooperating partners (CPs) to incorporate such activities in their proposals.

Within strategic outcome 3, the newly launched maternal and child benefit programme included an integrated social and behaviour change communication component on child and maternal health and nutrition. These considerations were embedded in the design of the project itself. The stunting prevention activity was also rolled out, reaching PBWG and children under two years. The project aims to prevent stunting using a community-based approach and regular nutrition assessments of children under two years and PBWG. This is accompanied by social and behaviour change activities, the promotion of local, nutritious diets and the provision of specialized nutritious foods to children and PBWG. To generate evidence of the project's impact, WFP will undertake cross-sectional surveys and a prospective longitudinal cohort study of the population in targeted districts.

Activities falling under strategic outcome 4, such as helping women develop kitchen gardens and providing smallholder farmers tools to enhance agricultural productivity, are also nutrition-sensitive, as they can improve dietary diversity and affordability. Moreover, as part of small-scale value chain activities, WFP provided support to households, particularly women, to participate in food value chains, understand how markets work and the nutritional benefits of specific food commodities. For instance, within greenhouse vegetable production activities, WFP trained beneficiaries on aspects of cultivation, disease management and harvesting, including how these commodities can be cooked and utilized at home for maximum nutritional outcomes. Likewise, for dairy products, emphasis was made on value-added processing to produce dairy products, hygiene, and quality assurance aspects of the value chain, including the storage and handling of such products for marketing and home consumption.

Internal capacity on nutrition integration was strengthened through three training sessions and webinars for WFP and CP staffs. WFP's monitoring and evaluation systems have also captured health, nutrition and immunization knowledge- and practice-related progress through knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) surveys. KAP surveys conducted in January 2024, indicated good progress in terms of an increase in knowledge and service utilization from the baseline in March 2023. Interviews with beneficiaries through third-party monitors indicate that households know more than before about the benefits of immunization and seeking health and nutrition services. For instance, the proportion of children who received injectable vaccines before their first birthday rose from 46 to 89 percent. Moreover, the number

of beneficiaries who were aware of the benefits of breastfeeding for children increased from 97 to 99 percent, while the percentage of parents planning to vaccinate their children against polio increased from 96 to 98 percent.

One of the root causes of malnutrition in Afghanistan remains food insecurity and associated limited dietary diversity. To address this, WFP continued its unconditional, emergency food assistance to support vulnerable households, supplemented with nutritious commodities for children under the age of five years and PBWG. Through the school feeding programme, WFP piloted a new home-grown modality of baked vegetable samosas, increasing the dietary diversity of the snacks provided to children. RFS projects assist vulnerable households and communities to access livelihood and economic opportunities (including samosa production for school feeding), which in turn, enhance the quality and variety of food they can eat.

The limited capacity of CPs in designing nutrition-sensitive activities was a key challenge in 2024. Moreover, many activities remained focused on the output level, such as delivering awareness sessions, rather than on the outcome level. An overall decline in funding negatively affected the coverage and duration of emergency food assistance (in-kind and CBT) and RFS activities that were the platforms for nutrition integration. Some RFS activities, such as beekeeping or animal husbandry, continued to be viewed from the economic and empowerment lens, with nutrition being a secondary consideration.

Despite these challenges, nutrition integration received considerable attention and momentum and was the focus of several internal strategic discussions. This focus will pave the way for greater collaboration between nutrition and other programme activities.

WFP and UNICEF are working on a joint road map for the prevention and supplementation for addressing wasting in line with the 2023 WHO guidelines. This opportunity will be used to assess how other clusters, such as WASH, education, agriculture, and food security, can contribute to nutrition-sensitive objectives. The health cluster, coordinated by WHO, is another avenue for greater discussion on improving nutrition outcomes through the health system.

Partnerships

WFP was concerned that dwindling global humanitarian funding, directed to multiple different crises, would significantly impair its ability to meet the high needs still prevalent in Afghanistan. The operation was only 61 percent funded against its total needs for the year, requiring prioritization that left 28 percent of people in need without assistance. Nonetheless, WFP managed to stabilize resourcing levels in 2024, receiving seven percent less in direct contributions compared to 2023. WFP Afghanistan was the fourth-largest recipient of funds globally, dropping from the third spot in 2023.

In line with its commitment to Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), WFP strategically engaged with a wide variety of stakeholders to tackle the country's multifaceted food security and nutrition challenges. This included robust partnerships with 15 member states; 97 local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs); three United Nations agencies; two international financial institutions and 10 private entities.

WFP adopted a two-pronged approach to diversifying its donor base. First, it increased advocacy efforts with donors to unlock funding beyond traditional humanitarian channels. For instance, WFP secured an unprecedented contribution from a government donor for resilience, school feeding and UN Humanitarian Air Service activities to complement the regular food and nutrition assistance. WFP also expanded its ongoing collaboration with the World Bank and UNICEF, which provides a nutrition-sensitive safety net for women and girls. This is done through cash-based transfers and social and behaviour change communication to improve health and nutrition outcomes. Second, WFP reached emerging donors and those who have supported the operations in Afghanistan previously, albeit intermittently. WFP secured two new donors and laid the foundation for reviving select partnerships in 2025.

WFP's share of flexible funding, including unearmarked multilateral and softly earmarked contributions, remained consistent with the levels received in 2023, at 12 percent. This provided some operational flexibility in the face of limited resources and bridged the most severe funding gaps through the year.

In this resource-constrained landscape, private sector contributions to Afghanistan operations increased from USD 2.5 million in 2023 to USD 8.6 million in 2024 and were directed mainly towards emergency food assistance and nutrition support.

WFP maintained effective and consistent communication with its donor partners through eight monthly partner briefings and multiple bilateral updates, providing regular insights on contextual and operational developments, challenges, and progress. These exchanges included discussions on beneficiary targeting and prioritization, monitoring and evaluation processes and risk management strategies.

Given the restrictive and challenging operating environment, WFP continued to prioritize and invest in negotiation and advocacy capacities to optimize principled programming and improve outcomes for those most in need, especially women and girls. WFP engaged with the de facto authorities (DFA) at district, provincial and national levels to facilitate humanitarian access and to address and avert DFA interferences across the programme cycle and its supply chain. Relationships with the offices of the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister's Offices for Economic Affairs, and relevant line ministries, including the Ministry of Economy; the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development; the Ministry of Public Health; the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock; the Ministry of Education; and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, were activated to enable the continued provision of principled assistance. When necessary, WFP adapted by using community-based approaches and innovative targeting solutions to reach affected people without compromising their safety. Joint advocacy and problem-solving with the UN Humanitarian Country Team, Humanitarian Access Working Group, and partners at local, national, and international levels were also key to strengthen the bargaining position of humanitarians when seeking equitable access and to better ensure inclusion, protection and prioritization in the assistance plans of vulnerable groups.

WFP will continue to seek longer-term sustainability for the communities it serves and will strive to achieve more with fewer resources. Quality, multi-year funding remains essential for WFP to implement a robust and holistic approach to its programming that targets the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP has been actively engaged with IFIs, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the Islamic Development Bank, to support emergency humanitarian programmes but especially targeted towards longer-term resilience and nutrition-sensitive programming, which requires multi-year financing.

Focus on localization

More than two-thirds of WFP's 97 cooperating partners (CPs) were local NGOs, including 10 led by women. WFP focused on strengthening CPs' capacities on safe and accountable programming, enhancing coordination and addressing access constraints.[1] Trainings on emergency operations, gender, protection, school feeding and help-desk management reached 3,000 staff, of whom 450 were women. CPs valued the trainings, which equipped them with the necessary skills for the safe delivery of assistance.

Amidst restrictions on women's participation, WFP continued to monitor and support the safe deployment of women CP and TPM staff to the field by covering their mahram costs[2] - helping to double their presence between January and October. Moreover, the Community Food Assessment Consultations groups, responsible for identifying vulnerable households eligible for WFP assistance, increased four-fold from 2023.

WFP prioritized working with organizations of persons with disabilities to ensure inclusive community engagement across its programmes, conducting interviews to understand the disability situation in Afghanistan and meaningfully incorporate the needs of people with disabilities.

WFP also engaged local suppliers and partners, addressing quality and cost considerations through adjusted standards, proactive quality assurance measures, and supplier capacity-strengthening initiatives. Increased collaboration with local stakeholders helped improve food production, processing and supply chain resilience.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP collaborated with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on a pilot project to enhance the socio-economic capacities of 80 food-insecure women and adolescent girls in UNICEF safe spaces through vocational training and psycho-social assistance. The 15-month maternal and child benefit programme was also launched, jointly implemented with UNICEF and funded by the World Bank. The programme complements the Afghanistan Health Emergency Response project, and has shown promising results and positive feedback from communities so far.

Inter-agency UN coordination was also key to responding to the natural disasters and hazards (earthquakes, floods, avalanches) that hit different parts of Afghanistan frequently this year. WFP has participated in eight joint multi-sectoral rapid assessments and distribution of food and non-food items for those affected. WFP was also actively engaged in the inter-agency border consortium[3] to provide unified, life-saving assistance to the growing influx of vulnerable returnees repatriated from neighbouring countries.

WFP continued to co-lead the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster with the Food and Agriculture Organization and Norwegian Refugees Council as a co-chair; the Logistics Working Group; and the Cash and Voucher Working Group with Danish Refugees Council. WFP has been engaged in the Humanitarian Access Working Group under the Afghanistan Humanitarian Country Team to advocate for uninterrupted humanitarian operations in the country and coordinate efforts.

Financial Overview

In June, the Executive Director approved the ninth budget revision of WFP Afghanistan's country strategic plan (CSP), decreasing the budget by eight percent to USD 9.03 billion. The CSP was 58 percent funded against the budget of USD 7.61 billion between 2018 and 2024.

For 2024 alone, the CSP was 62 percent funded against its target of USD 1.55 billion, a slight increase from 57 percent in 2023. Direct contributions were received from donors, multilateral fund allocations and internal funds. Unlike in 2023, WFP received 43 percent of its new funding allocations during the first quarter of the year, allowing for better planning and smoother prioritisation processes. WFP had an expenditure rate of 81 percent against the annual implementation plan.

During the year, WFP received USD 615 million and had a carryover of USD 335 million from the previous year, taking the total funds available to USD 950 million. About 23 percent of the total funding received for the year came in the last quarter of 2024, which will contribute to carryovers into 2025.

Following a significant dip in Afghanistan's operational funding between 2022 and 2023, funding in 2024 stabilized and was in line with that received in 2023. Strategic outcome 1 of the CSP, which addresses the most critical needs through emergency food and nutrition assistance, remained the top priority, attracting the largest share of funding as in previous years. Sixty seven percent of funding was allocated to strategic outcome 1, 10 percent to strategic outcome 2, six percent to strategic outcome 3, five percent for strategic outcome 6, and twelve percent to support costs compared to 71 percent, nine percent, six percent, five percent, and nine percent in 2023, respectively.

WFP received USD 71 million in flexible funds, including unearmarked and softly earmarked contributions, down from USD 97 million in 2023. This represented 12 percent of total allocated funding— lower than the previous year's 15 percent. Flexible funding from multilateral allocations through internal corporate mechanisms, a vital source for adaptability, comprised 5 percent and the remaining 5 percent consisted of payments from other services and cost recovery.

WFP Afghanistan's funding was predominantly directed multilateral contributions, which accounted for 90 percent of all funds received. Donors continued to earmark contributions at the activity level, representing 79 percent of contributions.

While approximately 21 percent of the funding was confirmed at the strategic outcome level or higher, allowing some internal flexibility, the majority was activity-specific, leaving little room for dynamic allocations based on evolving needs. As a result, WFP continues to emphasize the importance of unearmarked contributions, which are essential for maintaining continuity in operations amid global supply chain constraints, volatile market prices, and Afghanistan's shifting operational realities.

To mitigate breaks in assistance, WFP turned to its corporate strategic financing mechanisms, securing a loan of USD 278 million, of which 99 percent was repaid within the fiscal year and helped sustain operations. Moreover, 45 percent of donor contributions were accessed through advance financing even before funding was received, enabling WFP to avert breaks in assistance. The Global Commodity Management Facility played a pivotal role, facilitating the procurement of 238,635 mt of food—approximately 72 percent of WFP's food purchases for the year, compared to 63 percent (316,000 mt) in 2023.

WFP used advance financing and timely contributions to preposition food ahead of the 2025 winter season. This proactive approach not only averted critical breaks in assistance against the reduced and reprioritized plans through the year but also allowed WFP to optimize lead times for international purchases and take advantage of more favourable food and transport prices. By doing so, WFP maximized the impact of donor contributions, demonstrating the operational value of strategic foresight and efficient resource management.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	1,175,495,804	636,273,304	738,464,300	546,570,412
SO01: Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after emergencies through 2025	1,077,783,162	582,313,483	644,577,051	490,522,078
Activity 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	812,871,548	474,333,236	499,519,425	367,233,557
Activity 09: Provide nutrition-specific assistance to vulnerable women, boys, and girls to prevent and treat acute malnutrition	264,911,614	107,980,247	145,057,625	123,288,521
SO02: Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are increasingly able to meet their food and nutrition needs on their own by 2025	97,712,642	53,959,820	93,887,250	56,048,335
Activity 02: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive, and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people	97,611,642	53,909,320	93,885,494	56,048,335
Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening to emergency preparedness institutions	101,000	50,500	1,756	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	175,206,663	65,403,313	61,345,446	36,302,425
SO03: Vulnerable people at each stage of the life cycle in target areas have improved nutrition by 2025	175,206,663	65,403,313	61,345,446	36,302,425

Activity 04: Provide a comprehensive, gender-transformative package, including school meals, incentives, and complementary services to school-aged children and their communities	93,495,550	38,734,608	43,014,313	31,057,258
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.	81,711,112	26,668,705	18,331,133	5,245,167
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	5,427,440	1,393,748	1,455,418	320,190
SO04: People throughout the country have a wide range of fortified, nutritious food products available to them at affordable prices by 2025	5,427,440	1,393,748	1,455,418	320,190
Activity 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive support to government, commercial partners, and smallholder farmers to develop, strengthen and expand nutritional value chains	5,427,440	1,393,748	1,455,418	320,190
SDG Target 6. Policy Coherence	51,000	38,250	966,165	0
SO05: National and subnational institutions have a strengthened policy approach to food security and nutrition by 2025	51,000	38,250	966,165	0
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	51,000	38,250	966,165	0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	51,842,883	42,453,548	46,501,997	35,438,587

SO06: The humanitarian community has enhanced capacity to respond to needs throughout the country through 2025		51,842,883	42,453,548	46,501,997	35,438,587
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		12,891,197	12,189,677	9,429,352	8,571,753
Activity 08: Provide humanitarian air services to partners until appropriate alternatives become available		38,951,686	30,263,871	37,072,645	26,866,834
Non-SDG Target		0	0	13,622,286	0
Total Direct Operational Costs		1,408,023,789	745,562,163	862,355,612	618,631,614
Direct Support Costs (DSC)		50,177,719	50,768,604	62,780,092	35,232,082
Total Direct Costs		1,458,201,508	796,330,767	925,135,704	653,863,697
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)		93,915,309	50,915,218	35,272,794	35,272,794
Grand Total		1,552,116,817	847,245,985	960,408,499	689,136,491

Data Notes

Overview

Anticipating limited resources, WFP was forced to prioritize humanitarian assistance – it limited the number of beneficiaries reached, and the amount of assistance they received. Thus, only 72 percent of planned beneficiaries were reached, with food and CBT (including vouchers) that fell 58 percent and 62 percent short of the respective planned amounts.

[1] As per the latest Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, 14.8 million people are projected to face IPC Phase 3+ levels of food insecurity (crisis and above), 3.1 million of whom are in IPC Phase 4, between November 2024 and March 2025.

Operational context

[1] The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) projected figures of people in IPC Phase 3 (crisis) or above between November 2024 and March 2025:

<https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1159434/?iso3=AFG>

[2] Afghanistan IPC Acute Malnutrition Analysis: June 2024 - May 2025 IASC. 2024. Inter-agency humanitarian evaluation of the response to the crisis in Afghanistan.

<https://reliefweb.int/report/afghanistan/inter-agency-humanitarian-evaluation-response-crisis-afghanistan>

Strategic outcome 01

[1] People in Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) Phases 3 and 4.

Data notes for output results:

Indicator B.1.1: The planned figure in the table, of 48,799 mt, is lower than the actual planned figure, which was 531,953. This discrepancy is due to a change in our internal recording system, which did not specifically capture that the plan for wheat flour included an option of fortification.

Data note for outcome results:

- Given the retargeting exercise and hotspot response approach adopted by WFP Afghanistan, the results of outcome monitoring were conducted in the form of one-time assessments per targeted population. This applies to all food security indicators reported under activity 1.
- Sex-disaggregated data is only available as of 2024 for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment performance indicators and nutrition coverage indicators.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Remote Monitoring from space (AIMS) confirmed that 78 percent of the 232 assets analysed are still visible and maintained.

[2] The ABI indicator measures the percentage of the population in targeted communities benefiting from enhanced livelihood assets, as reported by households. This is a perception-based indicator. The benefits are assessed using seven questions that align with expected outcomes from FFA assets. These expected benefits should be identified through community consultation during the baseline phase. The areas of possible benefits considered include: Improved protection against sudden natural shocks (e.g., floods, landslides). Increased or diversified production (e.g., agriculture, livestock). Reduced hardships or more available time. Improved access to markets and basic services (e.g., water, sanitation, healthcare, education). Enhanced ability to manage and maintain livelihood assets (through better knowledge, time, or resources). Improvement in the natural environment (e.g., increased vegetation, higher water tables). Restored ability to access or use basic assets during crises or recovery (for crisis response-focused FFA).

[3] The EBI indicator measures the percentage of the population in targeted communities perceiving environmental benefits from rehabilitated or constructed assets, in line with corporate guidance for community-driven asset creation (e.g., FFA and CBPP). This is a perception-based indicator. These benefits are assessed through three key questions related to expected environmental outcomes, identified during initial community consultations in the baseline phase. The EBI focuses on three areas of environmental improvement: Agricultural potential: The proportion of the population benefiting from increased water availability or soil fertility, leading to more diversified production without needing expanded irrigation. Natural environment: The proportion of the population experiencing land stabilization and restoration, including improved vegetation, increased indigenous flora and fauna, and reduced erosion. Environmental surroundings: The proportion of the population benefiting from better water and sanitation measures, including improved water availability and hygiene practices.

The EBI end-CSP target is lower than the 2024 target because as per WFP Afghanistan Resilience Building Blocks, the current cycle has ended. In 2025, WFP Afghanistan will start a new resilience cycle with a potential new approach. Therefore, to avoid being overly ambitious and to be aligned with the compendium recommendation, the end-CSP target was set at 70 percent.

[4] The Landscape Contrast Indicator (LCI) reported that 68 percent of FFA supported assets in 2024 demonstrated improved vegetation and soil conditions.

[5] By collecting data on six predefined shocks experienced within the past 12 months, as well as the perceived severity of each shock in relation to its impact on food consumption and income, the SEI quantifies the level of exposure households have faced. The predefined shocks considered are natural disasters, crop pests, reduced income, death/permanent impairment of head of household, loss of employment and return from another country. The SEI generates a score ranging from 0 to 24, with higher scores indicating that households have experienced a greater number of shocks with severe impacts.

Data note for output results: There are some significant variances in the planned and actual figures of assets constructed, primarily driven by resource constraints. Reduced funding translated into 54 percent fewer hectares of community gardens established/rehabilitated; 47 percent fewer households and school gardens established; 25 percent fewer hectares brought under restoration; 33 percent fewer kilometres of feeder roads and trails, and 37 percent less culverts and drainage canals constructed. The number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs was also 31 percent lower than planned due to inadequate funding.

Data note for outcome results: The 2023 follow-up data for the Food Consumption Score (FCS) and Resilience Capacity Score (RCS) are not reflected in the outcome data table due to a difference in modalities between 2023 and 2024, which does not translate in our system.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Between 2022 and 2024, school food distribution (fortified biscuits, Bread+, and vegetable oil) saw significant changes. In 2022, 10,592 mt were provided to 708,083 children, averaging 13.55 kg per child—well below the 27.51 kg target. In 2023, distribution increased to 12,242 mt, reaching 1,525,093 children, but the average per child dropped to 10.03 kg. By 2024, 13,142 mt were distributed to 1,284,735 children, improving the average to 14.05 kg per child, though still falling short of the required 27.51 kg.

[2] Giro, Ghazni; Gyan, Paktika; Kamdesh, Nuristan; Sayad, Sar-e-Pul; Warda, Badakhshan; Zaranj, Nimroz

Data note for output results:

- 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: While vouchers were not in the initial plan, an evolving operational environment resulted in the office incorporating them during the implementation phase and thus a planning figure against this indicator is not reflected.

- B.3.2: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming: While fortified commodities were not in the initial plan, an evolving operational environment resulted in the office incorporating them during the implementation phase and thus planning figures against the two sub-indicators are not reflected.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Refer to explanation provided under Strategic Outcome 2.

Data note for outcome results: 2023 follow-up data of Resilience Capacity Score (RCS) is not available - refer to the explanation provided under strategic outcome 2.

Strategic outcome 06

[1] SCOPE - WFP's digital beneficiary data management and transfer platform.

[2] The use of SCOPE and exchange of files containing personally identifiable information through secure file transfer channels has greatly minimized risks related to personal data protection and privacy. Registration of beneficiaries' data through SCOPE ensures that it is encrypted and securely stored. Files containing any personally identifiable information (PII) are only shared with cooperating partners' authorized personnel via secure file transfer channels, safeguarding PII against unauthorized access and exposure to risks of breach and misuse.

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] Includes mitigation measures, briefing partners on psychological first aid, and ensuring awareness of safe referral pathways.

[2] Emergency scale-up and scale-down assistance, along with MCBP project messaging, have increased awareness of WFP programmes, as reflected in the calls received through CFM.

Environmental sustainability

Overarching Data Note: Activities 1, 4, and 10 are new initiatives that commenced in 2024; therefore, there is no data available for 2023.

Nutrition integration

[1] Through food for assets, significant achievements have been made in irrigation, covering 33,000 ha, primarily focused on vegetable production. This is highly nutrition-sensitive, contributing to improved dietary diversity and nutrition. Additionally, 47 springs have been tapped, mainly for drinking water, along with flood management efforts that enhance hygiene and sanitation, further supporting nutrition and food security.

Partnerships

[1] CPs will also be provided support to ensure meaningful adherence to data protection conditions annexed to the field-level agreements, now a corporate requirement.

[2] Women staff may incur Mahram costs, where a woman is required to travel with a male family member or escort and has to pay for his time. WFP has developed Mahram Guidelines enabling CPs and TPMs to include these costs in field-level agreement budgets and contracts, so that the financial costs to deploy female staff are not a disincentive for CPs and TPMs to do so.

[3] The Border consortium is a collaborative initiative led by IOM and comprised of various humanitarian organizations (including UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO) aimed at addressing the needs of returnees and vulnerable people in Afghanistan, particularly those returning from Pakistan.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	8,440,481	5,329,561	63%
	female	7,867,960	6,477,970	82%
	total	16,308,441	11,807,531	72%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	690,158	848,274	123%
	female	703,047	1,010,122	144%
	total	1,393,205	1,858,396	133%
24-59 months	male	1,436,781	881,709	61%
	female	1,375,220	966,154	70%
	total	2,812,001	1,847,863	66%
5-11 years	male	1,289,905	1,150,426	89%
	female	1,197,013	1,005,489	84%
	total	2,486,918	2,155,915	87%
12-17 years	male	1,261,623	651,478	52%
	female	1,231,504	580,604	47%
	total	2,493,127	1,232,082	49%
18-59 years	male	3,392,304	1,577,827	47%
	female	3,080,200	2,749,566	89%
	total	6,472,504	4,327,393	67%
60+ years	male	369,710	219,847	59%
	female	280,976	166,035	59%
	total	650,686	385,882	59%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	16,093,441	11,607,938	72%
Returnee	63,000	113,339	180%
Refugee	52,000	80,304	154%
IDP	100,000	5,950	6%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	770,000	547,029	71%
Malnutrition prevention programme	3,265,829	2,315,604	70%
Malnutrition treatment programme	2,600,000	2,517,235	96%
School based programmes	1,050,000	1,286,764	122%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	24,100	12,230	50%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	14,249,341	9,446,467	66%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
High Energy Biscuits	70	206	293%
Iodised Salt	4,832	1,619	34%
LNS	42,145	19,653	47%
Rice	0	4,479	-
Split Peas	60,394	25,388	42%
Vegetable Oil	43,967	18,516	42%
Wheat Flour	483,154	200,822	42%
Wheat Soya Blend	68,438	28,596	42%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Iodised Salt	132	38	29%
Split Peas	1,650	527	32%
Vegetable Oil	1,201	386	32%
Wheat Flour	13,200	4,447	34%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
High Energy Biscuits	13,860	6,986	50%
Iodised Salt	36	0	0%
LNS	288	17	6%
Split Peas	450	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	14,251	2,200	15%
Wheat Flour	3,600	1,800	50%
Wheat Soy Flour	9,504	2,896	30%
Wheat Soya Blend	1,080	28	3%

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	168,600,838	87,047,697	52%
Commodity Voucher	84,300,587	30,242,418	36%
Value Voucher	28,100,027	1,943,083	7%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	35,568,503	23,981,617	67%
Value Voucher	8,892,126	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Commodity Voucher	3,085,467	1,606,652	52%
Cash	62,511,711	4,260,739	7%

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	6,737,873	4,838,432	
			Male	6,983,528	4,354,096	
			Total	13,721,401	9,192,528	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	592,417	251,029.78	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	168,600,838	87,047,697	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	112,400,614	32,185,502	
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	48,799	220,956.77	
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 (Tier 1, 2).						
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	1,059,438	827,501	
			Male	1,102,679	696,126	
			Total	2,162,117	1,523,627	
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	882,000	829,431	
			Male	918,000	616,592	
			Total	1,800,000	1,446,023	
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 Total	1,067,712 1,067,712	782,765 782,765	

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 Total	800,000 800,000	1,071,212 1,071,212
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	110,583	48,248.92
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	110,583	48,248.92

Other Output

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 14: 1.2 Food insecure and crisis-affected population have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs (Tier 2, 3).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.24: Percentage of Retailers with Overall Good Performance Score	C.24.1: Percentage of Retailers with Overall Good Performance Score	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	%	100	99.2

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 (Tier 1, 2).

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	2,719	2,669
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) (Overall)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual Individual	3,229,829 2,600,000	2,306,392 2,517,235

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Flood Response Ghor&Baghlan; 2024 - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall			≤9	9.86		WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall			≥10	10	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall			≤35	35	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall			≤55	55	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall			≤38	38	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall			≤14	14	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall			≤43	43	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall			≥5	5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: GFA Hotspot 2024 R1 - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall			≤10	11.16	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall			≥19	12	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall			≤51	55	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall			≤30	33	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall			≤40	41	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall			≤20	20	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall			≤34	34	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall			≥6	5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: GFA Hotspot 2024 R2 - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall			≤10	12.18	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall			≥19	13.5	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall			≤51	43.5		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall			≤30	43		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall			≤40	42		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall			≤20	26.9		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall			≤34	28		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall			≥6	3.2		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: General Food Assistance (GFA) - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	10.46		≤10			WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	12.2		≥15			WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	45.2		≤45			WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	42.6		≤40			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	41		≤40			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	20.4		≤20			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	33.5		≤30			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	5.1		≥8			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Value Voucher assisted Beneficiaries - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage Increase in Purchasing Power of WFP Voucher Beneficiaries	Overall			≥0	6.2		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of Essential Need Items Available to Beneficiaries in the Targeted Markets where WFP Operates	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: BSFP - Winter Caseload - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	11	≤10				WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	13.1	≥15				WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	46.3	≤45				WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	40.6	≤40				WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0	≥5				WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	27	≥30				WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	73	≤70				WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	16.8	≥20				WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	78.1	≥80				WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	5.1	≤5				WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	9.8	≥10				WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	66.5	≥70				WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	23.7	≤20				WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	44.1	≤40				WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	18.4	≤15				WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	33.2	≤30				WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	4.3	≥5				WFP programme monitoring

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	37.7	≥40				WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	25.5	≥30				WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	4.7	≥10				WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Overall	5.9	≥10				WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	2.4	≥5				WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children under 5 years age - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female		<15	<15	6.01	0	Secondary data
	Male		<15	<15	6.01	0	Secondary data
	Overall	15	<15	<15	6.01	6.94	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female		<3	<3	0.02	0	Secondary data
	Male		<3	<3	0.02	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0.06	<3	<3	0.02	0.03	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female		<15	<15	0.87	0	Secondary data
	Male		<15	<15	0.87	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0.21	<15	<15	0.87	1.03	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female		>75	>75	93.1	0	Secondary data
	Male		>75	>75	93.1	0	Secondary data
	Overall	85	>75	>75	93.1	92	Secondary data
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female		>50	>75	96		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>50	>75	96		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	52	>50	>75	96	68	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	52	≥50	≥50	72	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52	≥50	≥50	72	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	52	≥50	≥50	72	WFP programme monitoring

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 (Tier 1, 2).					
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	34,026	56,828
			Male	35,274	58,910
			Total	69,300	115,738
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	344,043	211,764
			Male	356,657	219,527
			Total	700,700	431,291
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	16,183	5,398.29
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	4,001,457	7,941,988
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	31,567,046	16,039,630
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	8,892,126	
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	7,891,761	

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 (Tier 1, 2).					
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	1,319	701
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	839	802

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.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	304	297
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	6,649	4,957.96
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	348	161.54
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	38,699	33,857.2
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: Kilometres of feeder roads and trails constructed/repaired	Food assistance for asset	Km	211	140.44
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: Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes built/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Km	18.3	15.9
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	311	266.53
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	41	26
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	39	36
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for training	Number	15,297	12,804
D.4: Percentage of assets created through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) monitored through the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) service identified as visible or maintained	D.4.g.1: Percentage of food assistance for assets (FFA) activities under monitoring visible through the Asset Impact Monitoring Satellite	Food assistance for asset	%	83.45	68.3

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	7,622	5,271
D.7: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)	D.7.1F: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)(female)	Food assistance for asset	Number	7,622	5,271

Outcome Results							
Activity 02: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive, and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA Beneficiaries - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	10	≤10	≤10	9.5	9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	10.5	≥7	≥7	16		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	44.8	≤30	≤30	51		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	44.7	≤63	≤63	33		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	49	≤41	≤41	46	52	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	10	≤22	≤22	10	19	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	38	≤30	≤30	43	27	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	3	≥7	≥7	2	2	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions	Overall	0	≥75	≥75	68	73	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	93	94	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	96	96	WFP survey

Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Overall	3.65	<5	<5	5	6	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: FFT Beneficiaries - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	11	≤10	≤10	10	11	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	3	≥9	≥13	18		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	24	≤30	≤21	62		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	73	≤61	≤66	20		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	30	≤27	≤27	46	37	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	13	≤32	≤32	17	17	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	54	≤33	≤33	34	44	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	3	≥7	≥8	4	2	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)	Overall	0	≥25	≥24	26	30	WFP programme monitoring
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Overall	14.7	≤20	≤20	17		WFP programme monitoring
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Overall	55	≤55	≤55	50		WFP programme monitoring
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Overall	30.3	≥25	≥25	33		WFP programme monitoring
Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Overall	3.6	≥5	≥6	4.85	7	WFP programme monitoring

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 (Tier 1).					
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 stunting	Female	7,840	2,397
			Male	8,160	2,383
			Total	16,000	4,780
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 stunting	Female	20,000	4,432
			Total	20,000	4,432
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	390,000	83,437
			Male		62,570
			Total	390,000	146,007
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	420,000	566,047
			Male	580,000	720,717
			Total	1,000,000	1,286,764
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	1,368	45.43
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	37,287	13,881.96
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	5,120,619	
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		1,606,651
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	13,923	4,000.41
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	10,872	2,941.28
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 (Tier 1, 2).

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	864,061	124,304
			Male	895,739	129,635
			Total	1,759,800	253,939
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	4,414	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	57,391,092	4,260,739
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	3,085,467	
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	364	

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 (Tier 2).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	28,603	2,468
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) (Overall)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	22,000,010	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 (Tier 1).

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	Prevention of stunting	centre/site	69	51
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	2,755	2,776

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	5,488	5,341
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 (take-home rations)	% %		100 100
N.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N.3.1.1F: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (Female)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	3,413,310	2,428,859
N.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N.3.1.1M: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (Male)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	5,550,422	5,191,856

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 (Tier 1, 2).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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) (Overall)	General Distribution	Individual	125,300	41,697

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Primary schools students - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Annual change in enrolment	Female	29	>8	>8	13.04	49	Secondary data
	Male	23	>15	>15	9.21	40	Secondary data
	Overall	25	>12	>12	10.83	44	Secondary data

Attendance rate	Female	83	>85	>85	80.64	85	Secondary data
	Male	86	>85	>85	92	89	Secondary data
	Overall	84	>85	>85	87.17	87	Secondary data
Graduation rate	Female	0	>90	>90	91.73	88	Secondary data
	Male	0	>90	>90	91.26	84	Secondary data
	Overall	0	>90	>90	91.44	85	Secondary data
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	85	>85	≥90	98	100	Secondary data
	Male	85	>85	≥90	97	100	Secondary data
	Overall	85	>85	≥90	98	100	Secondary data

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.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Social Protection Beneficiaries - **Location:** Afghanistan - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	10.16	<10				WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	23	≥25				WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	22.5	≤25				WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	54.4	≤50				WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	35.7	<32				WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	3.2	<3				WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	48.6	>45				WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	12.5	>20				WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	34	≥37.4				WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	15.7	≥17				WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	33.7	≥37				WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Overall	8.3	≥9				WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	7	≥8				WFP programme monitoring

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 (Tier 3).					
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 agricultural market support Activities	Female	4,820	2,046
			Male	19,280	10,184
			Total	24,100	12,230

Other Output					
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 (Tier 3).					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.10: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.10.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	721	721
F.10: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.10.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	8,946	8,176
F.11: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership	F.11.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	131	131
F.11: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership	F.11.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,024	1,024
F.12: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance	F.12.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	131	131
F.12: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance	F.12.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	969	969
F.13: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	F.13.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,976	1,786

F.13: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	F.13.1.M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	6,013	4,968
F.14: Number of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure	F.14.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	231	231
F.14: Number of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure	F.14.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2,399	2,399
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	4,583	3,810
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	38,055	37,832
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Kilograms	739,785	631,032.55
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	8	8
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.2: Number of commercial agreements facilitated (informal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	600	600
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.1: Number of end buyers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1	1
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.2: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	52	52
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.3: Number of input suppliers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	17,809	17,809
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.6: Number of processors supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	13	13
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.7: Number of agricultural extension service providers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	752	752
F.8: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices	F.8.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,391	1,326

F.8: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices	F.8.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10,655	9,610
F.9: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.9.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,279	1,101
F.9: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.9.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	9,191	8,146

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - **Location:** Afghanistan - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	11	≤12	≤12			WFP programme monitoring
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	11	≤10	≤8	7	10	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	34.5	≥17	≥17	27	31	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	47.5	≤33	≤33	54	37	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	18	≤50	≤50	19	32	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	62	≤52	≤55	53	49	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	7	≤14	≤5	6	13	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	28	≤29	≤36	35	33	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	4	≥5	≥4	6	5	WFP survey
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	0	≥35	≥25	28	34	WFP survey

Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Overall	14.8	≤12	≤12	21		WFP survey
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Overall	65.5	≥65	≤65	67		WFP survey
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Overall	19.7	≥13	≥23	12		WFP survey
Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Overall	5	<5	<5	5	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 (Tier 3).						
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	6	6	
H.15: Total tonnage of food procured	H.15.1: total tonnage of food procured	SC/NFI Procurement Services	metric ton	392,398	329,246	
H.19: Number of trucks deployed under Global Fleet service provision scheme in response to humanitarian needs	H.19.1: Number of global fleet trucks deployed to WFP operations	SC/Logistics Services	Number	115	115	
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.1: Logistics Clusters (LC) established	SC/Logistics Services	Yes/No	Yes	Yes	
H.20: Number of partners using Admin Platform to deliver services to beneficiaries	H.20.1: Total number of partners using the using the UN Booking Hub	Administration Services	Number	0	7	
H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners	H.21.g.1: Time Efficiencies in FTEs	Administration Services	Number	0	8.44	
H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners	H.21.g.2: Time Efficiencies in USD value	Administration Services	Number	0	303,878	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	MT	762,252	677,291	
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 (Tier 3).						
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	18	28	
H.23: Number of active UNHAS user organizations	H.23.1: Total number of active UNHAS users' organizations	Common Air Transport Services	Number	120	116	
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	42	49
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	18,000	20,084

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≥90	93	90	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Flood Response Ghor&Baghlan; 2024 - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not collected		-
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected	Not applicable	≥9	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	≥9	10		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	≥9	9.21		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: GFA Hotspot 2024 R1 - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not collected		-
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected	Not applicable	≥25	29		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	≥25	23		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	≥25	24		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: GFA Hotspot 2024 R2 - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not collected		-

Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected	Not applicable	≥25	27.27		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	≥25	26.45		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	≥25	26.5		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: General Food Assistance (GFA) - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not collected		-
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	38	≥50	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35	≥50	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35	≥50	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive, and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA Beneficiaries - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not collected		-
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected	≥46	≥48	69.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected	≥39	≥39	40.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not collected	≥42.5	≥43.5	45.8		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: FFT Beneficiaries - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not collected		-

Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected	≥68	≥68	71.3		WFP survey
	Male	Not collected	≥43	≥43	45.49		WFP survey
	Overall	Not collected	≥55.5	≥55.5	63.9		WFP survey

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.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Social Protection Beneficiaries - **Location:** Afghanistan - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	47.7	≥50	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥0	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	47.7	≥50	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	Meets standard	WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	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	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	1,612,561		Secondary data
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	1,681,740		Secondary data
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	3,294,301	5,777,700	Secondary data

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Flood Response Ghor&Baghlan; 2024 - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	Not collected	Not applicable	=100	98.82		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	=100	99.86		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	=100	99.75		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	Not collected	Not applicable	≥95	98.82		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	≥95	99.86		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	≥95	99.75		WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	Not collected	Not applicable	≥95	94.12	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	≥95	91.89	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	≥95	92.12	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: GFA Hotspot 2024 R1 - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	Not collected	Not applicable	≥95	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	≥95	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	≥95	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	Not collected	Not applicable	≥95	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	≥95	99.88	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	≥95	99.89	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	Not collected	Not applicable	=100	96.02	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	=100	94.81	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	=100	94.93	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: GFA Hotspot 2024 R2 - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	Not collected	Not applicable	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	=100	99.88	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	=100	99.9	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	Not collected	Not applicable	≥95	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	≥95	99.94		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	≥95	99.95		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	Not collected	Not applicable	≥90	94.24		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	≥90	90.01		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	≥90	90.53		WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: General Food Assistance (GFA) - **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	Female	100	Not applicable	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.98	Not applicable	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.98	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	94	Not applicable	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95	Not applicable	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	86	Not applicable	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	87	Not applicable	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	87	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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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	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	99.89	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	31	≥90	≥90	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45	≥90	≥90	99.46		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	43	≥90	≥90	99.53	85.59	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.19		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.3	69.42	WFP programme monitoring
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	Female	75	=100	≥90	99.75		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	69	=100	≥90	98.31		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	73	=100	≥90	99.08	99.67	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	63	≥90	≥90	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	67	≥90	≥90	99.72		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	64	≥90	≥90	99.87	80.69	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	73	=100	≥90	99.01		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	67	=100	≥90	98.03		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	72	=100	≥90	98.55	84.41	WFP programme monitoring

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	Not collected	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not collected	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	Not collected	≥80	≥80	97.92		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected	≥80	≥80	76.13		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not collected	≥80	≥80	78.59		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	Not collected	≥80	≥80	98.96		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected	≥80	≥80	81.56		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not collected	≥80	≥80	83.53		WFP programme monitoring

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.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Social Protection Beneficiaries - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	≥95	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male			Not applicable			
	Overall	100	≥95	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	≥95	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male			Not applicable			
	Overall	100	≥95	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	≥95	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male			Not applicable			
	Overall	100	≥95	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	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	Approaching	Approaching	Missing	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Flood Response Ghor&Baghlan; 2024 - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	Not collected	Not applicable	≥90	91.76		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	≥90	89.79		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	≥90	90		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: GFA Hotspot 2024 R1 - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	Not collected	Not applicable	≥90	80.68		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	≥90	84.91		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	≥90	84.51		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: GFA Hotspot 2024 R2 - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	Not collected	Not applicable	≥90	88.89		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	≥90	90.01		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	≥90	89.87		WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: General Food Assistance (GFA) - 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	Female	86	Not applicable	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	87	Not applicable	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	87	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive, and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	Female	16	≥80	≥90	78.76		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	≥80	≥90	80.59		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	44	≥80	≥90	80.35	63.2	WFP programme monitoring
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	Female	42	≥80	≥80	97.28		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	53	≥80	≥80	91.55		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	45	≥80	≥80	94.61	67.27	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	=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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	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	88.89	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	=100	78.95	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Students - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
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	96.3		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	100	Secondary data
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.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Afghanistan - Modality: Cash - 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	=100	100		Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	58	≥60	Not applicable	Not applicable		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	Female	Not applicable	=100	≥73	73.41		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	=100	≥73	70.64		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	=100	≥73	72.07		WFP programme monitoring

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	Female		=100	≥72	71		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100	≥72	71.14		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	72.65	=100	≥72	71.07		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive, and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	Female		=100	≥22	27.27		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100	≥22	27.27		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.16	=100	≥22	27.27		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	Female		=0	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=0	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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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	Female		=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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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	Female		=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=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	Female		=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Philippe Kropf

A family eats in their home in Badakshan. Before WFP built a water canal and established kitchen gardens, families here rarely ate vegetables.

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Financial Section

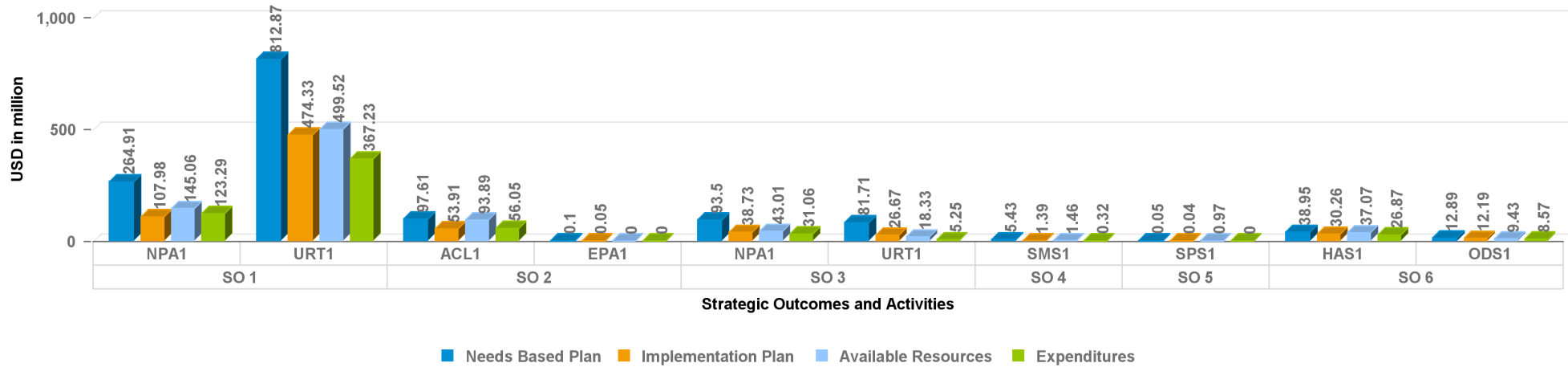
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Afghanistan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2018-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	5,427,440	1,393,748	1,455,418	320,190
2.4)	Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)		5,427,440	1,393,748	1,455,418	320,190
2.2	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific			0	
	Vulnerable people at each stage of the life cycle in target areas have improved nutrition by 2025	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
		Provide a comprehensive, gender-transformative package, including school meals, incentives, and complementary services to school-aged children and their communities	93,495,550	38,734,608	43,014,313	31,057,258
		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.	81,711,112	26,668,705	18,331,133	5,245,167
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			175,206,663	65,403,313	61,345,446	36,302,425

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
		Provide nutrition-specific assistance to vulnerable women, boys, and girls to prevent and treat acute malnutrition	264,911,614	107,980,247	145,057,625	123,288,521
		Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	812,871,548	474,333,236	499,519,425	367,233,557
	Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are increasingly able to meet their food and nutrition needs on their own by 2025	Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive, and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people	97,611,642	53,909,320	93,885,494	56,048,335
		Provide capacity strengthening to emergency preparedness institutions	101,000	50,500	1,756	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,175,495,804	636,273,304	738,464,300	546,570,412

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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	12,891,197	12,189,677	9,429,352	8,571,753
		Provide humanitarian air services to partners until appropriate alternatives become available	38,951,686	30,263,871	37,072,645	26,866,834
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			51,842,883	42,453,548	46,501,997	35,438,587
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	51,000	38,250	966,165	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.14 Policy Coherence (SDG Target 17.14)			51,000	38,250	966,165	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	13,622,286	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	13,622,286	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,408,023,789	745,562,163	862,355,612	618,631,614
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			50,177,719	50,768,604	62,780,092	35,232,082
Total Direct Costs			1,458,201,508	796,330,767	925,135,704	653,863,697
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			93,915,309	50,915,218	35,272,794	35,272,794
Grand Total			1,552,116,817	847,245,985	960,408,499	689,136,491


 Michael Hemling
 Chief, CFORC
 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

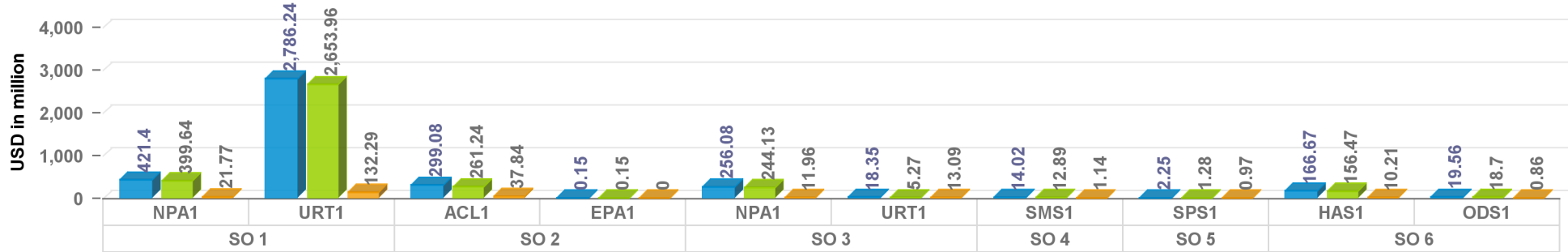
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Afghanistan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ 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

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Afghanistan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	740,907,036	420,122,174	1,282,042	421,404,216	399,635,111	21,769,105
		Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	4,795,337,242	2,746,542,519	39,698,881	2,786,241,400	2,653,955,532	132,285,869
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are increasingly able to meet their food and nutrition needs on their own by 2025	Provide capacity strengthening to emergency preparedness institutions	1,565,905	148,573	0	148,573	146,817	1,756
		Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive, and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people	470,118,895	299,075,760	0	299,075,760	261,238,601	37,837,159
	Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			6,007,929,079	3,465,889,026	40,980,923	3,506,869,949	3,314,976,061

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Annual Country Report

Afghanistan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	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	434,140,413	256,082,192	0	256,082,192	244,125,137	11,957,055
		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.	94,734,073	18,354,733	0	18,354,733	5,268,767	13,085,966
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			528,874,486	274,436,925	0	274,436,925	249,393,904	25,043,021
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	54,446,205	14,020,669	0	14,020,669	12,885,442	1,135,227
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			54,446,205	14,020,669	0	14,020,669	12,885,442	1,135,227

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	5,874,450	2,250,420	0	2,250,420	1,284,255	966,165
Subtotal SDG Target 17.14 Policy Coherence (SDG Target 17.14)			5,874,450	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	42,079,159	19,560,449	0	19,560,449	18,702,850	857,599
		Provide humanitarian air services to partners until appropriate alternatives become available	259,998,649	166,673,231	0	166,673,231	156,467,419	10,205,811
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			302,077,808	186,233,679	0	186,233,679	175,170,269	11,063,410
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	13,622,286	0	13,622,286	0	13,622,286
Subtotal SDG Target			0	13,622,286	0	13,622,286	0	13,622,286
Total Direct Operational Cost			6,899,202,029	3,956,453,005	40,980,923	3,997,433,929	3,753,709,931	243,723,998
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			247,584,751	194,098,826	2,293,023	196,391,849	168,843,839	27,548,010

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Afghanistan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			7,146,786,780	4,150,551,831	43,273,947	4,193,825,778	3,922,553,770	271,272,008
			461,683,376	251,311,114		251,311,114	251,311,114	0
			7,608,470,156	4,401,862,945	43,273,947	4,445,136,892	4,173,864,884	271,272,008

This donor financial report is interim


Michael Hemling, CFORC
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