

Project Number: 200447 | Project Category: **Single Country PRRO**

Project Approval Date: November 06, 2013 | Planned Start Date: January 01, 2014

Actual Start Date: January 01, 2014 | Project End Date: June 30, 2018

Financial Closure Date: N/A

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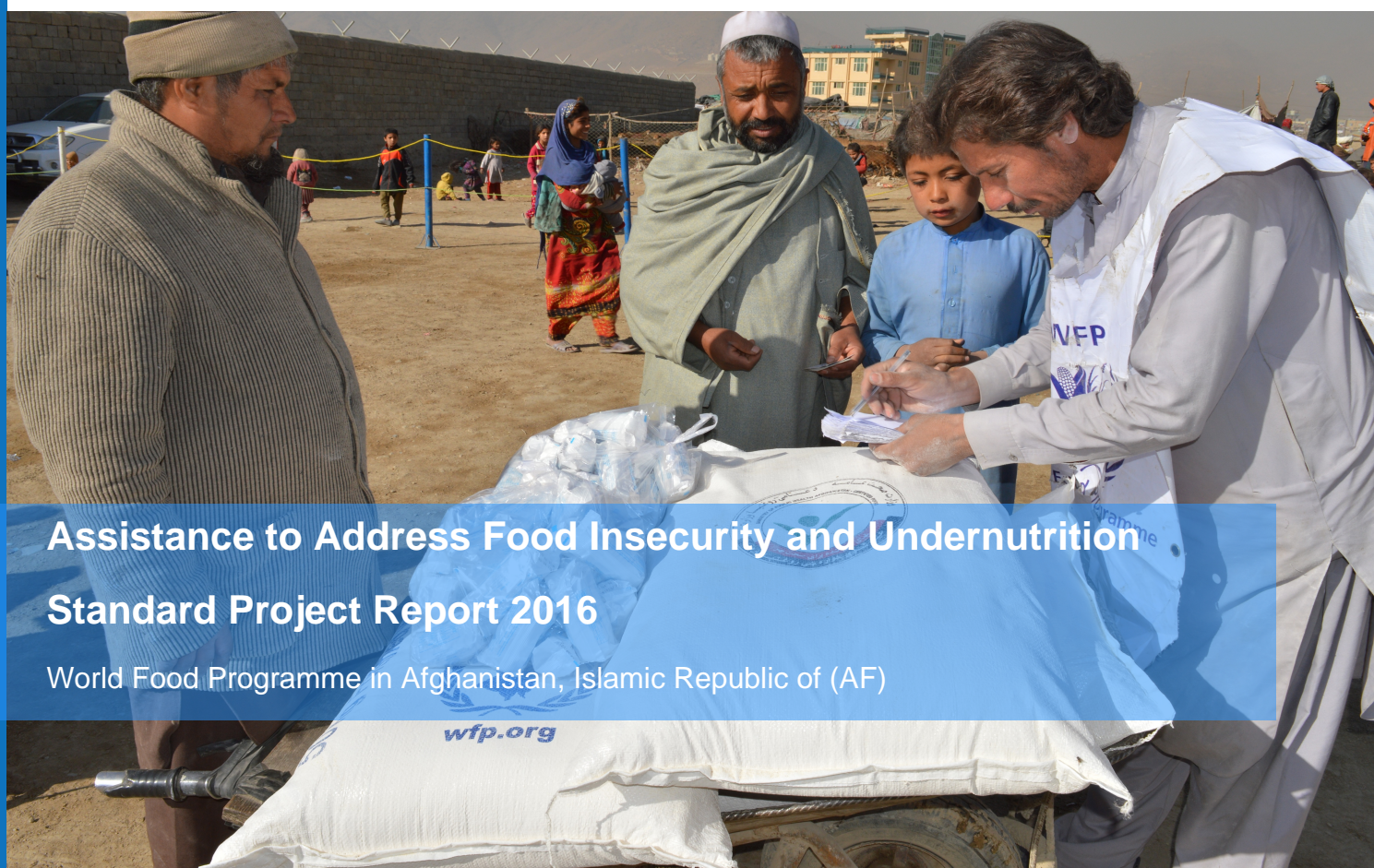
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SPR Reading Guidance



Assistance to Address Food Insecurity and Undernutrition

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of (AF)

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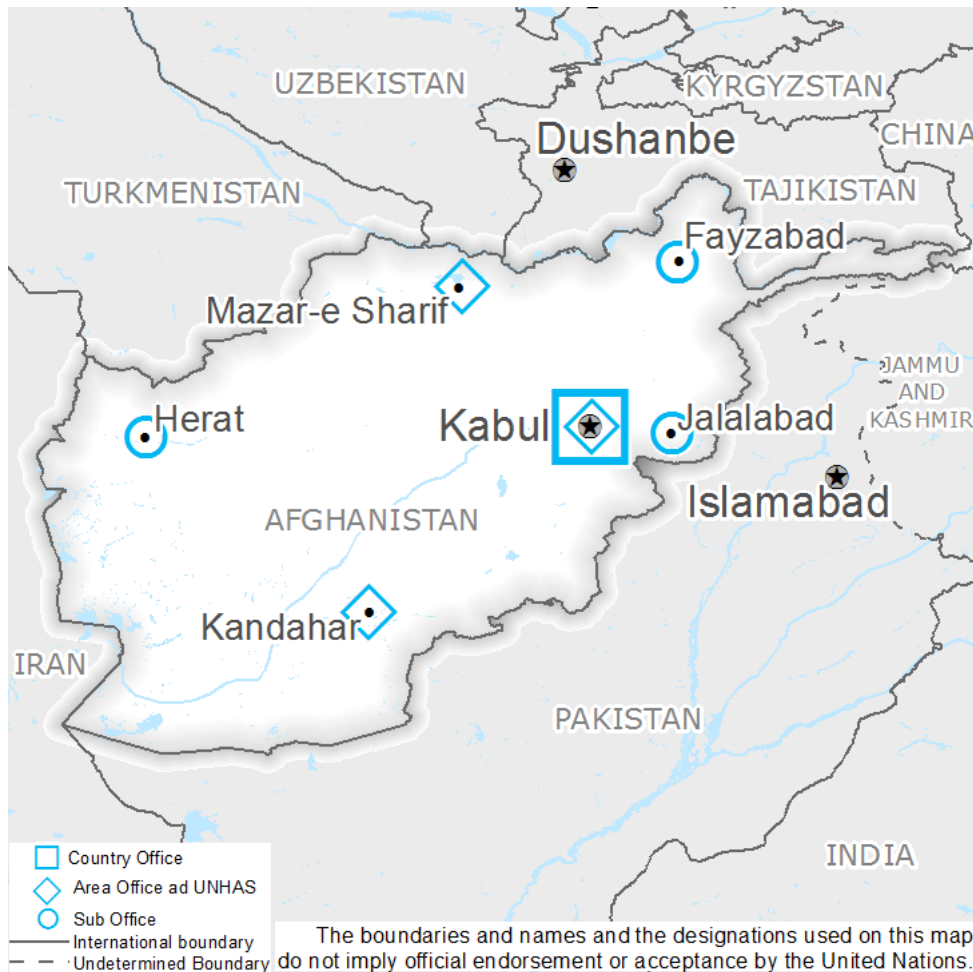
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

After decades of war, and with ongoing conflict, Afghanistan ranks 171 out of the 188 countries in the Human Development Index of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for 2015. Afghanistan is a food-deficit country that relies on imports to meet national consumption needs. The long term complex emergency in Afghanistan is characterised by political and economic uncertainty alongside a dire security situation. The presidential elections in April 2014 resulted in political tensions that continue to threaten the National Unity Government. The country also experienced severe economic deterioration as a result of the loss of revenue from foreign military disengagement, and an ambitious return strategy which failed to secure large-scale remittances. This economic deterioration resulted in both 2015 and 2016 being characterised by the highest levels of in-country insecurity and military confrontation. This reality has been exacerbated by a period of political turmoil that resulted in a delay of the 2016 provincial elections.

According to the 2014 Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey (ALCS), 3.4 million people are severely food insecure, which represents 12 percent of the total population. Another 5.9 million people (21 percent) are moderately food insecure, in a situation where they cannot sustainably cope with regular and repeated shocks – both natural and human-induced. Poor infrastructure, limited livelihood opportunities, food under utilisation, prevailing insecurity and intermittent market access continue to negatively impact household food security.

In terms of gender, the 2015 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Gender Inequality Index ranks Afghanistan as one of the most gender unequal countries globally. For example, gender inequity remains a major concern in education. According to the ALCS, the disadvantage of girls and women compared to boys and men is

reflected in a low school-life expectancy (5.6 against 9.5 years of expected education), low literacy rates (19 percent for adult women and 37 percent for female youth, against 49 and 66 percent for male adults and youth, respectively), and low attendance ratios for all levels of education (45 against 62 percent in primary education, 27 against 47 percent in secondary education and 5 against 13 percent in tertiary education).

Also, gender-based violence is a pervasive problem in Afghanistan. It stems from complex inequalities and cultural practices which, when aligned with poverty and lack of awareness, subordinate women to men and prevent them from acting on or receiving support. Studies by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) suggest that 87 percent of Afghan women experience at least one form of physical, sexual or psychological violence, and 62 percent experience multiple forms, in their lifetime.

Food utilisation is generally poor as a result of inadequate access to improved water and sanitation services and inappropriate young child feeding practices. According to the Afghanistan National Nutrition Survey (2013) the prevalence of all types of malnutrition is high (wasting is 9.5 percent, stunting 40.9 percent and underweight 25 percent) in children 0–59 months, which further compounds the food security situation. More than a quarter of all provinces (9 out of 34) have acute malnutrition rates above 15 percent, thus classifying them as being at emergency levels. The pregnancy-related mortality ratio in Afghanistan based on sibling histories was estimated to be 327 per 100,000 births for the seven years preceding the Afghanistan Mortality Survey (AMS) 2010. This means that for every 1,000 live births, it is estimated that about three women die during pregnancy, in childbirth, or in the two months after delivery.

Despite the successes of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Warsaw Summit on Afghanistan in July 2016, and the Brussels Conference on Afghanistan in October 2016, where the international community pledged USD 15.2 billion in assistance for 2017-2020 for Afghanistan, the widespread consensus was that the political and security situation is not improving and may indeed be deteriorating. The international community continues to work with the Government to make major advances in reducing corruption so that donors can commit further.

In July 2016, the number of newly arriving undocumented Afghan returnees from Pakistan to eastern Afghanistan increased dramatically from an average of 10-15 families a day to around 300-400 families a day by the end of August. As a result of the application of stricter policies from the Pakistan Government towards both undocumented and documented refugees (those with the proof of registration cards (PoR)), accompanied by reports of intimidation and harassment, it is estimated that up to 263,000 undocumented returnees and 363,000 documented refugee returnees arrived in Afghanistan by the end of 2016. The sudden increase in returns took place against a backdrop of sustained high levels of conflict-induced internal displacement, with more than 400,000 newly internally displaced persons recorded across the country.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

WFP Afghanistan began to support the process of the Afghanistan Zero Hunger Strategic Review in 2016. With support from the WFP Executive Director and the Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific, the former Vice President of Afghanistan agreed to be the Lead Convener. The Advisory Committee was convened in late November to launch the Review with the final report expected by May 2017.

The Afghanistan Food Security and Nutrition Agenda (AFSANA) was prepared with support from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nation's Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WFP in 2012, but has not yet been signed by the President because of the lack of an operational strategy, implementation plan and budget. The AFSANA contains a policy statement by the Government, reaffirming its commitment to address the multiple determinants of hunger and malnutrition in a coordinated fashion; a comprehensive framework with a specific goal and targets, strategic priorities and fields of action; and coordination structures needed to overcome the interrelated challenges of food and nutrition insecurity.

The goal of AFSANA is to ensure that no Afghan suffers from hunger and every Afghan is well-nourished at all times. The strategic objectives are to: (i) assure the availability of sufficient food for all Afghans; (ii) improve economic and physical access to food, especially for vulnerable and food-insecure population groups; (iii) ensure a stable food supply over time and in disaster situations; and (iv) promote better diets and adequate food utilisation particularly by women and children.

There is agreement amongst key stakeholders in the Government and the United Nations that the Strategic Review will help to activate the AFSANA which will, become the foundation for operationalising the Strategic Review recommendations.

The current United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) (2015-2019) is comprised of six pillars, of which WFP has added value to assist the Government in three: equitable economic development – support to

rural livelihoods and community asset creation; provision of social services on an equitable basis – programmes to treat moderate acute malnutrition of children and pregnant and lactating women are implemented through the Government's basic package of health services programmes at clinics across the country; and securing social equity and investing in human capital – vocational skills training to enhance workforce participation and school feeding that invests in the future of school-age children.

For disaster risk reduction (DRR), WFP is in the process of expanding joint programming with partner United Nations agencies. To bring coherence to DRR programming at the interagency level, WFP has established and leads the DRR Working Group under the United Nations Country Team (UNCT). Asset creation for the most shock-prone and frequently food-insecure districts and communities has benefited from expanded strategic partnerships and joint programmes with the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), FAO, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Rural Development, the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, and the National Environmental Protection Agency.

WFP is the co-lead with FAO for the Food Security and Agriculture cluster under the Humanitarian Country Team and is an active member of the Nutrition Cluster. Humanitarian food security and nutrition activities are included in the Humanitarian Response Plan which is reviewed annually.

In 2016, emphasis has been put on knowledge exchange and capacity development in support of a Strategic Grain Reserve project, for which WFP has been in close coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

In 2016, the country office initiated budget revisions to its PRRO and special operations to realign them with the evolving situation and to be a more efficient partner of the Government through engagement with line ministries and United Nations counterparts. WFP strengthened partnerships with humanitarian and development actors, particularly with other United Nations agencies towards Delivering as One with the goal of achieving zero hunger in line with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17.

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation: PRRO 200447 (2014-2018), approved budget USD 764 million, responded to the food security and nutritional needs of severely food-insecure people in Afghanistan. Assistance included general distributions (food and/or cash-based transfers) for internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, refugees, and those affected by conflict, natural disaster and economic stress; nutrition programmes through targeted supplementary feeding; school take-home rations; disaster risk reduction and asset creation, and vocational training activities. Under its Purchase for Progress (P4P) programme, WFP increased production and productivity, and promoted market development for smallholder farmers through the local purchase of fortified wheat flour.

Emergency Operation: IR-EMOP 201023 (September-November 2016), approved budget USD 1.3 million, allowed WFP to respond to the immediate food needs of the first large influx of Afghan refugee returnees from Pakistan, and also allowed for the necessary preparations and assessment to take place, which paved the way for an EMOP.

Emergency Operation: EMOP 201024 (2016-2017), approved budget USD 67 million, met the immediate food needs of documented and undocumented returnees as well as an unusually high number of conflict-affected IDPs, especially during the winter months of 2016. The EMOP also provided monthly food support to refugees from Pakistan who have settled in eastern Afghanistan.

Special Operation: SO 200635 (2014-2018), approved budget USD 14 million, provided support to the development of a Strategic Grain Reserve (SGR). The special operation was prepared in order to: 1) provide emergency food assistance to transitory food-insecure households; 2) support communities and farmers with storage facilities; 3) assist producers to secure fair prices at harvest times; and 4) contribute to domestic food price stabilisation. In order to achieve those objectives, the SGR special operation, P4P and PRRO projects work in tandem with the Government. In 2016, the WFP approach to SGR support was re-targeted in agreement with the Government, to focus on strategic grain mechanisms and budgets (capital to buy wheat grains and cover running costs).

Special Operation: SO 200870 (2016-2017), approved budget USD 33 million, enabled the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) has been providing safe and reliable passenger and cargo air services to the entire humanitarian community and remains the only service that provides an extensive air network in Afghanistan.

Trust Fund (2014–2017), approved budget USD 12 million, which began in December 2014 when WFP and the Republic of Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs signed a Letter of Understanding under which the Ministry would

provide USD 12 million through WFP to manage the activities of a United States-based non-governmental organization, Nutrition and Education Initiative, aimed at developing the soybean industry in Afghanistan. This project has since been implemented under the WFP P4P umbrella. In 2016, the activities were geared to develop further the soybean value chain by focusing more on processing and transformation and market sector developments, while continuing to support smallholder soybean farmers.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

The extensive increase in global humanitarian needs caused by outbreaks of various humanitarian crises in many parts of the world impacted the funding level of operations in 2016, which remained at unexpectedly low levels compared with the trends from previous years. This was especially true for the PRRO, which received less than half of the approved budget requirements for the year.

The launch of the EMOP, which had relatively better funding, had a somewhat adverse effect on the funding situation of the PRRO. Despite a substantial increase in the number of people requiring WFP assistance, the total funding available for Afghanistan remained limited. As a result, WFP prioritised nutrition activities, reduced ration sizes and further targeted the most vulnerable beneficiaries (this included up to 50 percent reduction in natural disaster and conflict-affected beneficiaries for two months, and a suspension in non-lifesaving activities, such as vocational skills training). These mitigation measures were for a limited period of time so as to better manage available resources, but such sporadic interruptions in WFP's interventions threaten to reduce the overall positive effect in Afghanistan.

Given the poor resourcing situation, WFP Afghanistan undertook a series of cost reduction actions: merging the country and Kabul area offices into a single compound, relocating the Kandahar and Mazar area offices in the warehouse compounds; and reducing fuel usage. As a result, the fixed costs for offices, warehouses and staff accommodations were reduced while fuel usage for vehicles and generators also decreased. In addition, thanks to appropriate office asset management practices, WFP was able to reuse office assets for the newly launched EMOP.

Human resources were managed through a structure and staffing review that was conducted in the middle of the year. The review resulted in a reduction in the overall number of staff from nearly 500 to 440 at the end of the year. Apart from a significant reduction in international staff positions, the greatest reduction in staff was in the area of logistics as a result of the decrease in cargo handling. At the same time, the number of drivers and support staff was reduced in Kabul as a result of consolidating the office and international staff residences into one location.

During the year, WFP explored possibilities to attract contributions from new potential donors. At the same time, the country office actively tried to assist donor organizations in humanitarian policy development at the country level. In addition, the country office continued consultation with various international organizations that could become partners in the future. These discussions aimed to create synergies among assisting agencies such as establishing a common database and sharing knowledge and new technologies for more coordinated assistance. These efforts are expected to lead to a positive funding trend in 2017.

Both current and newly acquired multi-year contributions greatly supported the operation during this period of funding shortage. The assurance of continuous funding through multi-year contributions helped WFP improve programme planning and provide timely food assistance. The need for longer term assistance is expected to grow in the coming years as the importance of the humanitarian development nexus is increasingly emphasized.

During the reporting period, budget revisions were approved for PRRO 200447, Special Operation 200635 and Special Operation 200870. For the PRRO and Special Operation 200870, the projects were extended in time, and budgets were increased. For Special Operation 200635, the timeline was extended only a few months while the budget was decreased.

Achievements at Country Level

WFP Afghanistan reached 3.5 million food-insecure and undernourished people in 2016, which was 96 percent of the plan as a result of operational and funding constraints.

The use of cash-based transfers (CBT) was expanded with the total transfer amount being 2.5 times larger than in 2015, which still represents a small share of the PRRO portfolio. WFP increased the number of service providers from one to four in order to cover different parts of the country and used different delivery mechanisms such as cash, electronic voucher and pre-paid cards. The joint CBT feasibility assessment was done in close collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's fund (UNICEF) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The improved coverage, system and knowledge will be a great asset to future CBT expansion in Afghanistan.

The corporate SCOPE platform (WFP's digital platform for beneficiary and transfer management) was launched through the EMOP in late 2016 but with a focus on registration only by the end of the year. Direct cash distributions were piloted in four locations of the country at the end of 2016 in order to plan for a scale-up in 2017. WFP's strategic expansion of cash-based transfer modalities has been aligned with the Government's prioritisation of more market-based responses. As the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled, supported by the World Bank's Safety Net and Pensions Support Project (piloting unconditional cash transfer interventions), is starting to consider the development of social protection/safety nets programmes, WFP will support the strengthening of its capacities in this field with conceptual and technical support.

To improve targeting, the food security partners such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock have enhanced their engagement so as to improve the quality of data and assessments and have integrated their information systems to support decisions on targeting and response options, especially for medium-term and long-term food security interventions. This was achieved through applying extensive analysis using the latest multiple data sets and updated methodologies such as the Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey (ALCS), Integrated Context Analysis (ICA), Seasonal Food Security Assessment (SFSA), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC).

In the last quarter of the year, WFP piloted the use of remote data collection, through the mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM) application, in order to monitor local food market conditions and conduct rapid assessments in eastern Afghanistan to gather information on the returnees and IDPs. It was also used for a rapid assessment of remote areas in the northern part of the country that were affected by conflict and winter weather (snow). The use of mVAM for monitoring activities will be expanded in 2017.

With the support of key donors, WFP purchased locally fortified wheat flour from commercial millers who were supported through the Afghanistan P4P programme on national fortification. Millers are required to source 40-50 percent of their wheat from local smallholder farmers. These millers were already involved in the national fortification programme as part of WFP's support to Afghanistan's National Nutrition Strategy to fortify flour for sale on the public markets with an aim to reduce micronutrient deficiency. As part of this programme, 27 large-scale flour millers around the country received training and equipment for fortification. In addition, a WFP food technologist conducted training on food safety systems such as the Good Manufacturing Practice and the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point for millers enrolled in the programme. In order to increase awareness of the benefits of consuming fortified foods, the P4P unit supported the Ministry of Public Health to develop a communication and media campaign that was launched in the fourth quarter of 2016 in several provincial capitals. Additional support to the Ministry of Public Health was provided to establish national food safety standards and quality control protocols and to build their capacity for quality control and certification of locally produced foods. For instance, six food quality laboratory technicians were trained in basic food quality analysis and the necessary laboratory equipment were also provided. The Ministry is now capable of undertaking basic analysis for food quality and safety control, including micronutrient analysis (vitamin A and iron content), food composition analysis (protein, fiber, fat moisture and ash content) as well as some microbiology analysis.

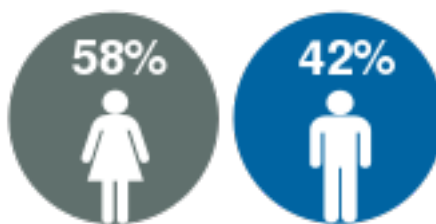
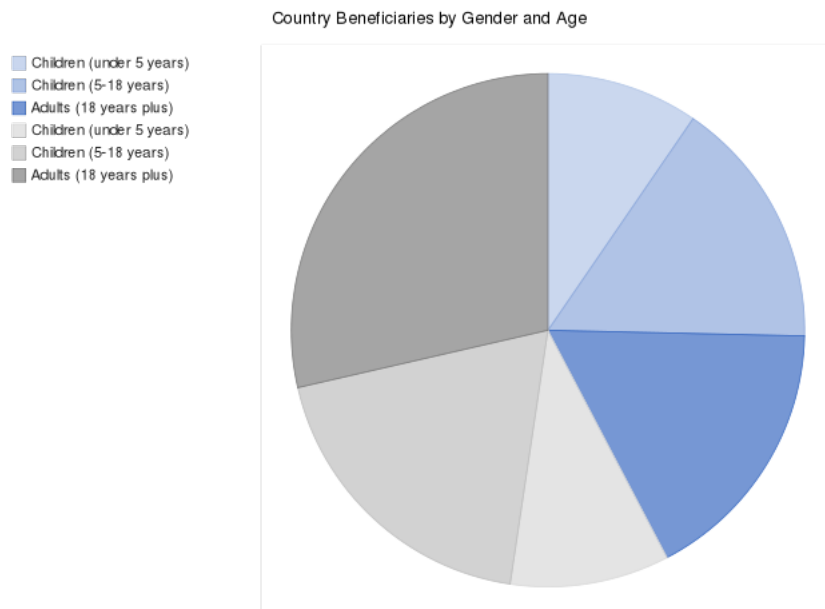
The MAM treatment programme achieved its set targets with the exceptions of default rate and the reasons for this are explained under the section on results/outcomes. This achievement was made possible because the Public Nutrition Department of the Ministry of Public Health coordination structure included the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) working group, which provides political and policy direction to ensure that the sector is working towards achieving the basic package of health services (BPHS). The Ministry of Public Health BPHS cooperating partners received the Public Nutrition Department endorsed training on the management of acute malnutrition and on food management and handling. The cooperating partners also received, and are using, the IMAM field guide which was prepared by the IMAM working group based on the national IMAM protocol. All IMAM, including MAM, monthly statistical information is stored in a database housed at the Public Nutrition Department.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	335,194	351,910	687,104
Children (5-18 years)	553,130	667,660	1,220,790

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Adults (18 years plus)	594,353	1,001,834	1,596,187
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	1,482,677	2,021,404	3,504,081



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country EMOP	3,264	241	183	5	14	3,706

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country IR-EMOP	464	34	32	-	2	533
Single Country PRRO	54,082	7,698	6,687	1,439	462	70,367
Total Food Distributed in 2016	57,810	7,974	6,902	1,444	477	74,607

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country EMOP	143,878	-	-
Single Country PRRO	-	6,140,637	-
Total Distributed in 2016	143,878	6,140,637	-

Supply Chain

As a result of WFP's decision to use fortified wheat flour instead of grain in all food baskets, the amount of fortified wheat flour purchased locally increased significantly in 2016, thus increasing market supply demand from local smallholders and sellers. This increase was achieved by maintaining a commercial partnership with a national network of mills in Kabul, Herat, Jalalabad and Mazar-e-Sharif, developed to provide a stimulus to an important sector of the national economy.

WFP procured the majority of the food locally, mainly fortified wheat flour which represented 69 percent of the food basket in 2016, while 29 percent of food received in the country came from in-kind contributions or purchases from international markets. Only 2 percent was purchased regionally from Pakistan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan. Local purchases enabled WFP to respond to critical programme needs and winter pre-positioning with cost-effective purchases and short lead times. From an operational point of view, WFP Afghanistan drew significant benefits from these local purchases of wheat flour in terms of cost-effectiveness and reduced lead time when compared with that of international/regional purchases.

Following last year's improvement of the food supply chain in the southern corridor through Pakistan (Karachi Port) covering over 30 percent of WFP project food requirements, the Spinboldak transshipment warehouse (inside Afghanistan) was established. It is used to store and dispatch food in the western part of the country covered by Kandahar and Herat offices while the Jalalabad storage space was reinforced (10,000 mt storage capacity) to store and dispatch food for the eastern part of the country covered by Jalalabad, Kabul, Mazar and Faizabad offices.

WFP opened the northern corridor through Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan in an effort to mitigate risks incurred by using only the Pakistan corridor, which eventually shortened the lead time for some commodities such as pulses. In addition, WFP Afghanistan agreed with WFP Tajikistan on the modality to serve the northern part of Badakhshan province from Tajikistan. For this purpose, cargoes were procured internationally and shipped through the Riga port in Latvia to Dushanbe in Tajikistan to cover winter pre-positioning for the northeastern region (Badakhshan districts). This mountainous area is not accessible from Afghanistan during the winter period. The food supply throughout the northern corridor represents only 1 percent of the overall food received in the country in 2016 under the PRRO. However, this corridor can scale up deliveries in case the Pakistan corridor encounters obstructions.

In order to urgently serve the needs of beneficiaries under the emergency response in the eastern provinces, assorted food items were borrowed from the PRRO for the IR-EMOP 201023, and also for the EMOP 201024, of which certain amounts have been repaid.

WFP continued to use both its own fleets and commercial transport companies for food deliveries. The usage of WFP's fleets remained at about the same level (35 percent) as in 2015. These fleets were concentrated mainly on

routes which required specialised vehicles because of difficult terrain, and were also used for relatively small tonnage deliveries to avoid high costs for the commercial companies.

Insecurity remained a challenge for food deliveries across the country in 2016, resulting in higher costs when routes had to be changed or food deliveries was kept on hold until movement restrictions were lifted.

Post-delivery losses in 2016 were minimal. The majority of incurred losses was caused by food diversions by anti-government elements in many insecure areas of Afghanistan. Better identification of safe transport routes through WFP access teams in the field offices and the contracting of high-performing transporters will be part of the continuous effort to minimise future losses.

With regard to the support for the entire humanitarian community in the country, as a lead agency for the Logistics Cluster, WFP continued providing storage and transport services to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) as well as several NGOs, at full cost recovery through service-level agreements. Such cost recovery efforts amounted to USD 410,500 in 2016.

WFP pre-positioned assorted food items for over 188,000 beneficiaries in 60 priority districts in eight provinces between October and December 2016 in order to ensure that the required food was available for distribution to the beneficiaries in the areas that were likely to become inaccessible during the winter.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
High Energy Biscuits	121	-	121
Iodised Salt	2	509	511
Micronutrition Tablets	-	19	19
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	1,778	1,778
Split Peas	-	5,946	5,946
Vegetable Oil	-	3,611	3,611
Wheat Flour	66,055	230	66,285
Wheat Soya Blend	-	1,909	1,909
Total	66,178	14,002	80,180
Percentage	82.5%	17.5%	

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

The mid-term operation evaluation of the PRRO, which was concluded in late 2015, provided nine recommendations in programmatic and operational areas, pertinent to the operational and political context of Afghanistan. The evaluation offered a timely validation of the appropriateness of the WFP Afghanistan programme portfolio and strategic direction.

Actions implemented during 2016 as per the nine evaluation recommendations were as follows:

1. Prioritisation and targeting of activities—In response to reduced funding, programme activities in the approved PRRO budget revision were re-prioritised and the number of priority districts was reduced by more than half.
2. Development of an exit strategy—The exit strategy is under development through the ongoing Afghanistan National Zero Hunger Strategic Review and Country Strategic Plan (CSP) process.

3. Gender considerations—Women's involvement in asset creation increased in 2016 as a result of specifically designed activities for women, such as mushroom or pickle production and nursery; in partnership with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), WFP began work on a plan to introduce the safe markets model in 2017; and new gender indicators were developed and used as work began to improve the gender focus of skills training programmes.
4. Purchase for Progress (P4P) activities within the PRRO—Integration of P4P began in the second half of 2016 with full integration expected in the first quarter of 2017.
5. Working as One with UN partners—Some work was done in the area of joint and collaborative programming with United Nations partners, though actual delivery as one is yet to be achieved. Regarding joint programmes, WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) have selected the Samangan province of the northern region for a joint programme on building resilience among communities through the implementation of disaster risk reduction activities. The initial surveys were completed and both agencies agreed on the nature, scope and timeframe of the work. Technical and operational support to operationalise the Afghanistan Food Security and Nutrition Agenda (AFSANA) was included in the UNDAF action plan for 2016 as joint activities by WFP, FAO and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and collaborative efforts continue.
6. Expanding funding opportunities—Towards the fourth quarter of 2016, WFP was expanding its donor base as a way to mitigate against reduced funding from the traditional donors in the future.
7. Use of Programme Assistance Team—WFP benefited from the internal audit recommendations in 2015 on the use of third party monitors which provided guidance for the way forward. Their performance is monitored and evaluated on an annual basis and their contracts were adjusted accordingly.
8. Improved communication with beneficiaries and communities—There was progress towards improving communication with beneficiaries, partners and field-based staff through the nutrition media campaign under P4P and strengthened engagement with the local authorities and communities in asset creation activities. WFP has improved its collaboration with the community development councils in the provinces to strengthen women's involvement in designing and implementing gender-sensitive asset creation such as home gardening and home-based nurseries. The compliance unit proactively monitored hotline calls and the issues raised by the beneficiaries through the calls were discussed and followed up in a monthly compliance committee meeting.
9. Data management—During 2016, the Country Office Tool for Managing (programme operations) Effectively (COMET) was rolled out in Afghanistan and used for programme management, capturing and reporting of programme data, as well as reconciliation with commodity movements captured under the Logistics Execution Support System (LESS). WFP plans to launch improved technology for mobile data collection and analytics (MDCA) in 2017, a newly developed data management system developed in the WFP regional bureau for Asia and the Pacific.

Motivated by the need to monitor 'people on the move' under the new EMOP, and supported by the vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) team in Rome and the regional bureau, WFP Afghanistan piloted the use of the mobile VAM (mVAM) application for rapid food security and market assessments, enabling WFP to assist people in hard-to-reach areas, especially women. WFP continues to conduct mVAM surveys to monitor the market feasibility and functionality for cash-based interventions, and monitoring and emergency assessments of IDPs and returnees. The first mVAM pilot survey was conducted in October 2016 and by the end of the year, three rapid assessments were conducted in the conflict-affected districts in Faryab and Kunduz; one market monitoring survey in the capitals of Farah, Helmand, Kandahar and Urozgan provinces; and three assessments monitoring the food security and market situation in Laghman, Kunar and Kabul provinces, all areas with a high number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees. The mVAM pilot was successful in terms of its relevance, accuracy and, most importantly, timeliness, as it informed emergency responses of both WFP and the humanitarian community.

In an environment characterised by increasing insecurity, accessing beneficiaries at the time when assistance is needed the most will continue to be a major challenge for WFP Afghanistan. In 2016, with facilitation from WFP global headquarters and the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva, the country office conducted training for all of its access teams. This training resulted in the introduction of a systematic approach to manage access issues coupled with timely assessment of risks and management decision-making. This new approach improved WFP's reach to beneficiaries and credibility with partners and local authorities. In addition, cash-based transfers were deployed successfully on a number of occasions to overcome physical challenges of moving food, particularly in areas where markets continued to function despite the clashes and siege of population centres. These programmatic tools still need to be systematically used to overcome access constraints with forward planning to include contingency purposes.

Finding a way in — overcoming access constraints

Insecurity across the country remained a challenge for WFP programme delivery in 2016. The most insecure provinces with a high programme concentration included Helmand and Uruzgan provinces in the south, Kunduz and Baghlan in the north, Farah, Faryab and Badghis in the west, Khost, Paktya, Ghazni and Paktika in the southeast, the province of Ghor in the center of the country and Badakhshan in the northeast.

WFP Afghanistan foresaw the effect of insecurity at the launch of the PRRO late in 2013, when it was clear that the withdrawal of the NATO forces in 2014 would create a security vacuum in some parts of the country. In 2016 alone, some 15 districts across the country became totally inaccessible for WFP's partners, resulting in temporary or total suspension of food assistance, most notably nutrition and school meals programmes.

In order to adopt and overcome obstacles caused by insecurity and continue delivering the programme, WFP took the following additional measures:

1. **Organizational change to tackle access issues**—Measures in this respect included the formation and strengthening of field offices access negotiation teams, consisting of staff from programme, logistics and security functions. Similarly, the country office access working group was re-organized. In the new structure, the WFP Country Director is leading the effort to provide timely decisions and support for field offices. Also, terms of reference were developed for both groups to enable clear and timely directions.
2. **Capacity development in access negotiation**—In collaboration with WFP's global headquarters and a consultant from the International Red Cross Commission, a two-day formal training on access negotiation approaches was provided to 25 staff from the access negotiation teams of both the country office and field offices. The training aimed to equip frontline and other staff in the country office with a better understanding of how to approach access issues in a structured way, including tactical tools to maintain momentum in access negotiations for the longer term.
3. **Adaptation of programme modalities**—Programme modalities such as cash-based transfers were deployed to meet food needs, particularly in isolated areas where roads were blocked preventing food convoy movement, but where there were still functioning markets. The direct cash modality was also introduced to augment programme tools to circumvent physical access constraints and meet the food needs of beneficiaries in a timely manner;
4. **Cooperation with third party monitors**—In order to assess situations of food insecurity and ensure the accountability of WFP activities, WFP explored opportunities to cooperate with third party agents to conduct assessments and monitoring, and liaising with local authorities, especially in areas where WFP staff could not visit because of security constraints.

In summary, in 2016, the extreme challenges of accessibility resulted in the non-delivery or delay of WFP food assistance for 293,000 beneficiaries among the targeted 3.7 million beneficiaries. In terms of the volume of food, deliveries of 4,500 mt out of the total programmed quantity were either delayed or cancelled.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

The objectives of the PRRO are to:

- respond to the food security and nutrition needs of conflict-affected internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees, natural disaster affected populations and persons affected by acute economic stresses (Strategic Objective 1);
- support the recovery of communities, families and individuals affected by successive shocks (Strategic Objective 2);
- treat moderately malnourished children aged 6-23 months and 24-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) (Strategic Objective 4); and
- contribute to the learning of primary and lower secondary school pupils, particularly girls (Strategic Objective 4).

The overarching strategic objectives of the PRRO are aligned with Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 and 17, with links to SDG 4, Quality Education, and SDG 5, Gender Equality. The PRRO supports the 2013-2016 country strategy document and is aligned with the 2014-2019 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the Government's National Priority Programmes.

To improve nutrition, food security and food safety in Afghanistan by expanding market opportunities for Afghan agriculture products and nutritious foods, aiming for commercial sustainability over the longer term, the Purchase for Progress (P4P) programme focused on a three-pillar approach with interventions throughout the value chain:

- Production – WFP purchases local wheat to support smallholder farmers and to improve their market access;
- Processing and transformation – WFP strengthens local capacity of wheat flour mills to fortify their production and develop local capacity for the production of nutritious supplementary foods;
- Promotion and quality assurance – WFP carries out a communication campaign to raise awareness on the importance of micronutrients, and to promote nutritious fortified foods, increase consumer demand, and improve food quality and safety.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	3,649,100
Direct Support Costs	179,333,888
Food and Related Costs	455,385,821
Indirect Support Costs	49,963,506
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	75,395,563
Total	763,727,877

Project Activities

Strategic Objective: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1).

Outcome: Stabilised or improved food consumption over the assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals.

Outcome: National institutions, regional bodies, and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies.

Activity: General Distribution (GD).

WFP provided assistance to conflict- and disaster-affected internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, refugees and other highly vulnerable groups whose food security was adversely affected by shocks. Emergency assistance was provided through food and cash-based transfers depending on several factors, such as market stability, security, access, and appropriateness within urban and rural areas. WFP also supported severely food-insecure people through the seasonal support in targeted urban and rural areas during the lean season.

WFP reached 91.4 percent of planned beneficiaries with in-kind distributions (general food distribution) and only 24.8 percent of planned beneficiaries with cash-based transfers (CBT), because of reduced donor funding. Also, WFP was forced to decrease rations for conflict- and disaster-affected IDPs, returnees and refugees, reduce the duration and cut beneficiary numbers for severely food-insecure people.

Most of these activities were implemented by non-governmental organization (NGO) partners who were selected through a competitive process. However, in a few cases where no partners were available, the State Ministry of Disaster Management and Humanitarian Affairs, a leading partner for WFP in emergency response, and its regional offices, were able to deliver food assistance with little or no support costs from WFP. For example, as an immediate response for the Kunduz crisis, and to meet the immediate needs of IDPs, the State Ministry of Disaster Management and Humanitarian Affairs paid for the baking of bread which was made from fortified wheat flour provided by WFP.

Strategic Objective: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2).

Outcome: Improved access to assets and/or basic services including community and market infrastructure.

Activity: Asset Creation.

WFP completed 90 percent of the overall planned asset transfers and achieved the set goals for numbers of beneficiaries and participants although the planned assets were adjusted with shorter project duration based on actual resources.

The objective of the asset creation activities was to support disaster risk reduction (DRR) and enhance the resilience of the targeted communities against shocks. These activities included low-tech and low-cost types of assets such as flood protection walls, soil conservation (terraces, trenches and tree plantations) and light DRR activities such as cleaning canals or road repairs. In 2016, priority was given to joint programmes with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Kabul, Badakhshan and Balkh provinces. In addition to these partnerships, WFP and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) also agreed on joint programming in 2017 for which the sites have been selected. Those United Nations partners have been providing technical and engineering support to various asset creation activities such as establishment of protection walls and soil conservation.

To deepen the positive effect of asset creation activities, WFP has been expanding the use of a three-pronged approach (3PA) to include seasonal livelihoods profiling (SLP) and community based participatory planning (CBPP) to engage communities, especially women, to define needs and determine the best activities to improve food security in the target communities, and the 2016 Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) to prioritise activities and targeting.

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the inter-generational cycle of hunger (SO4).

Outcome: Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children.

Activity: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM).

Programme activities included screening for acute undernutrition, referral and follow-up. Children aged 6–59 months who were classified with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) received the ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) *Acha Mum*, and the progress of their nutritional status was monitored on a bi-weekly basis. Children whose status is static or deteriorating were referred for appropriate treatment. Pregnant and lactating women (PLW) received a mixed ration to be shared with their families, consisting of basic food, including fortified wheat flour, pulses, fortified vegetable oil and iodised salt on a monthly basis. In addition, PLW were provided with micronutrient tablets (MNT) to enhance the micronutrient level of their food basket since it did not include the standard specialised nutritious food. PLW were discharged from the programme when the infant became six months of age. Although micronutrient supplementation is one of the Ministry of Public Health Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) component, its uptake at the health facilities during antenatal care services was very low.

Only 18 percent of women had four or more ante-natal care visits according to the Afghanistan Demographic Health Survey (AfDHS) 2015. The number of active community health workers, and the proportion of women among them

in MAM operational health facilities have increased compared to previous years. Religious leaders who have been given accurate information about health services and the benefits for women and their families from WFP and its partners, played an important role in changing community behaviour.

WFP provided training to enhance the capacity of the Government and cooperating partners to deliver quality MAM treatment programme at scale using standardised guidelines and common implementation modalities. WFP facilitated the Nutrition in Emergency training of trainers for provincial nutrition officers and cooperating partners in December.

Outcome: Increased equitable access to and utilisation of education.

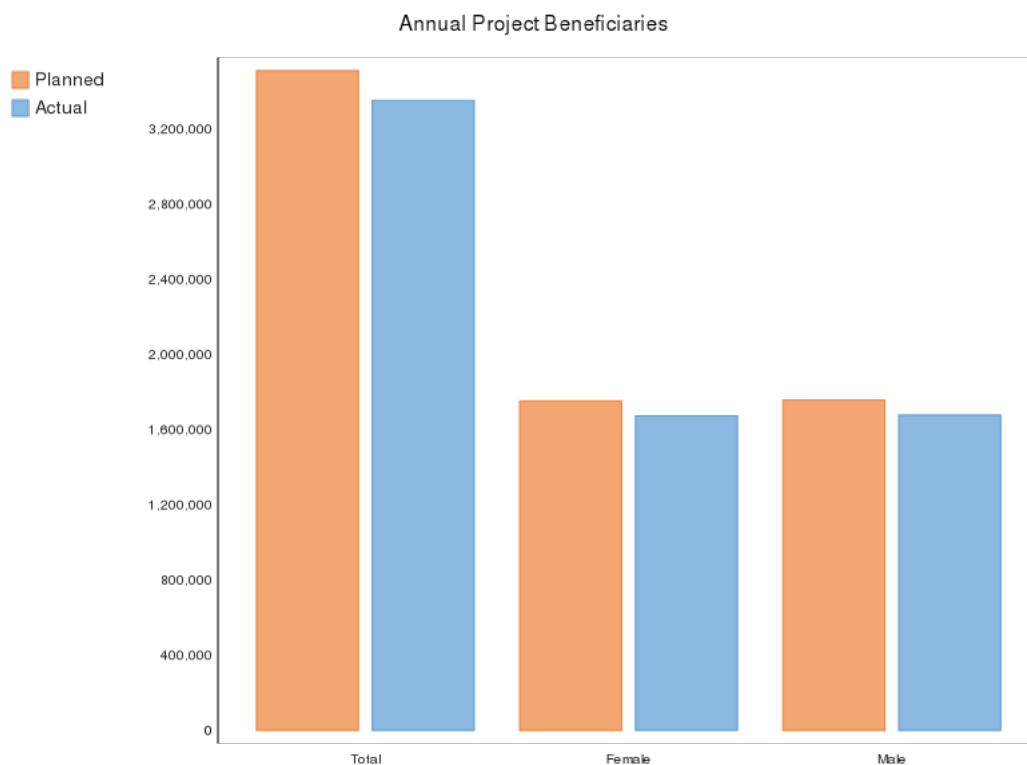
Activity: School Meals - take-home rations (THR).

WFP continued to support equal education for students by promoting increased enrollment and attendance of girls in areas with high gender enrollment disparity. Through its school meals programme, WFP provided a monthly take-home ration of fortified vegetable oil for children in grades one to six and girls in grades seven to nine in selected public schools of the districts with high food insecurity, low enrollment and attendance, especially among girls. Despite reduced funding, insecurity and lack of access to the conflict-affected districts, WFP reached more students than the overall planned target (127 percent of actual versus planned).

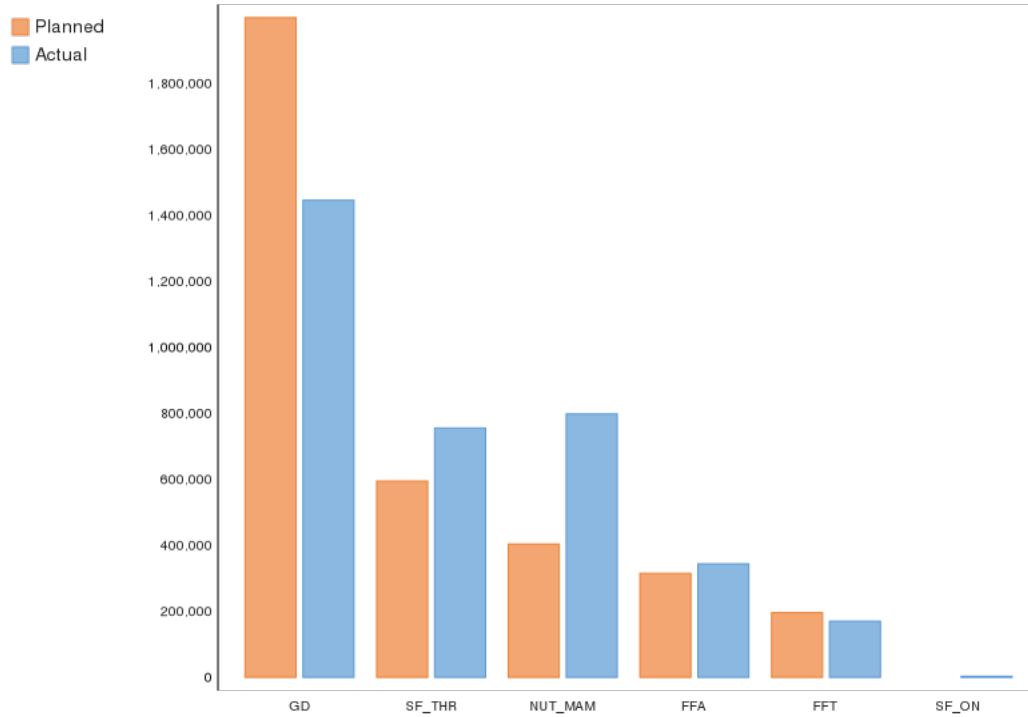
High-energy biscuits (HEB) were introduced to the school meals programme through a pilot project in two provinces such as Nimroz and Zabul. Primary schoolchildren of grades one to six received a HEB ration during each day they attended school and also a monthly take-home ration of fortified vegetable oil. Experience and lessons learned from the pilot project were reflected in the national school feeding policy, on which WFP supported the Ministry of Education. This policy was an important step to sustain the school meals programme.

Activity: Vocational Skills Training (VST)

The VST mainly targeted vulnerable women (70 percent of the total) to be trained on basic vocational skills such as tailoring and sewing, which helped women to earn some income. In 2016, WFP managed to reach 87 percent of beneficiaries planned for VST. The target areas for the VST were both urban and peri-urban, and all VST beneficiaries received cash-based transfers.

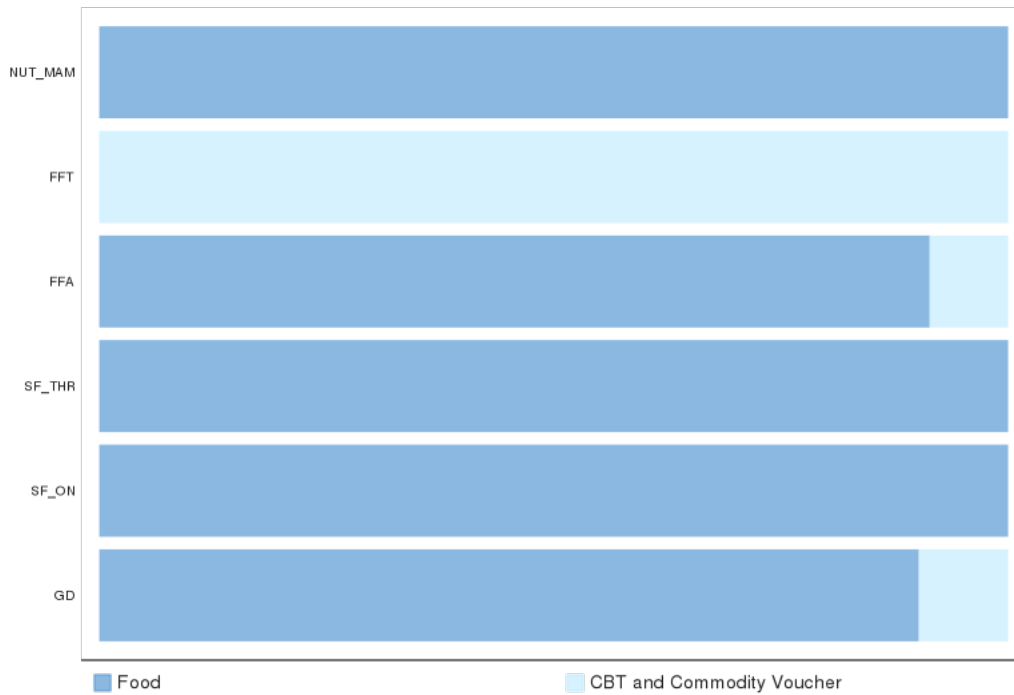


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)
 SF_THR: School Feeding (take-home rations)
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 FFT: Food-Assistance-for-Training
 SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)

Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)
 SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 SF_THR: School Feeding (take-home rations)
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 FFT: Food-Assistance-for-Training
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition

Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Biscuits	985	-	-
High Energy Biscuits	160	142	88.8%
Iodised Salt	780	448	57.4%
Lentils	-	68	-
Micronutrition Tablets	15	13	86.8%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,535	1,296	84.5%
Split Peas	12,618	6,619	52.5%
Vegetable Oil	17,755	7,698	43.4%
Wheat	-	0	-
Wheat Flour	101,156	54,082	53.5%
Total	135,004	70,367	52.1%

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Value Voucher	20,081,314	6,140,637	30.6%
Total	20,081,314	6,140,637	30.6%

Operational Partnerships

In 2016, WFP Afghanistan partnered with 85 national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) which enabled WFP to reach vulnerable communities across the country to respond to the food security and nutrition needs of children, women and men.

WFP continued to exercise due diligence and maintained a strategic and flexible approach in selecting partners for implementing its programmes. For example, WFP strictly conducts evaluations of its cooperating partners every year. If its performance was not satisfactory, the partner could not continue to work with WFP. Also, in 2016, WFP entered six stand-by agreements with various local partners to enable quicker response to internal displacements. As a result, emergency response capabilities and response times have improved significantly resulting in an increased level of effectiveness and cost-efficiency.

To tackle the underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition and address gender inequality in access to services, WFP continued to engage more local NGOs headed by women in its programmes. In 2016, WFP partnered with an additional six local NGOs headed by women, raising the percentage of such NGOs from 8 to

14. To strengthen WFP's capacity to deliver its gender strategy, WFP engaged the Afghan Women Network, an umbrella group of civil society organizations headed by women, with the view of entering a formal partnership in 2017.

WFP continued to work with United Nations sister agencies to respond to the immediate needs of conflict-affected internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, and refugees by working with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM); respond to natural disasters by working with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition by working with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The agreements with IOM and UNHCR were critical in ensuring a coordinated and coherent response to the influx of returnees from Pakistan in the second half of the year through the creation of a single registry for providing assistance to returnees.

WFP also strengthened its partnership with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), by engaging in a number of initiatives including the Safe Market initiative which involves the establishment of safe market spaces for women entrepreneurs. This initiative also benefited women graduating from WFP-assisted the vocations skills training (VST) programmes and those enrolled in the internship programme that provided successful on-the-job training for a dozen female graduates.

WFP established a unified market price data collection system and enhanced the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock in the data collection of market prices, analysis and quality and timely reporting. WFP has done two rounds of training for national and provincial staff from the Ministry, and provided financial support to conduct trader surveys across the country and in-kind support such as office equipment, and facilitated training abroad for the ministry staff on price and market assessments.

WFP, in consultation with the Central Statistics Organization (CSO), identified financial and capacity gaps and provided technical, financial and in-kind support for enhancing CSO capacity in the collection of quality data collection, processing, analysis and publication of timely reports. WFP carried out the food security part of the assessment training for CSO national and field staff.

WFP provided training to staff of the Ministry of Public Health and cooperating partners to enhance their capacity to respond and deliver a quality treatment of moderate acute malnutrition programme at scale.

WFP supported the Ministry of Education in the development of a national school feeding policy. In forming this policy, WFP and the Ministry built on the experience and lessons learned from the school meals programme from past projects and concluded that a successful and sustainable country-owned school meal project depends on its integration into national laws and sector policies, strategies and plans. Hence, the policy is a step towards sustaining the school meals programme to ensure nutritious and healthy food to Afghan primary and secondary school pupils every school day.

WFP recognised communities as being central to asset creation, because they are ultimately the end-users of assets created, and are best placed to know the real needs for each community. The community members were engaged from the planning phase through to the implementation process. Keeping in mind this reality, WFP established strong partnerships with community-based organizations including local *shuras*, Community Development Councils and District Development Assemblies. The coordination with communities also helps to ensure the sustainability of the assets created with WFP assistance.

Furthermore, WFP started working with Kabul University and the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development to conduct a training on monitoring and evaluation and asset creation for the Ministry's field staff. The purpose of this project management training is to harmonise technical minimum standards, communications, monitoring practices and to strengthen disaster risk reduction approaches at all levels.

Performance Monitoring

WFP Afghanistan operates under the 'no monitoring – no implementation' principle. The operational context of Afghanistan is heavily linked to access issues. Thus food assistance is monitored by WFP field staff in areas where access is possible. In areas with restricted access, WFP utilises third party monitors, or programme assistance teams (PATs). PAT monitors conduct traditional monitoring activities (i.e., post-distribution monitoring, process monitoring, shop monitoring, and gender and protection surveys), as well as a range of operational tasks while representing WFP in the field. These duties include representation with local administrations, negotiation for access, follow-up on beneficiary complaints, and coordination with cooperating partners in the deep field. Around 85 percent of field activities nationwide are undertaken by PAT companies, and 15 percent by WFP monitors. WFP is planning to implement joint monitoring with the Ministry of Public Health and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for nutrition activities.

Gender inequality remains pervasive in Afghanistan. WFP continued to challenge this paradigm through its programme design and explored options for improving women's participation in food assistance and decision-making both internally and externally. In the past year alone, women's participation in asset creation, which has traditionally been considered a male-dominated project activity, increased from 1 percent in 2015 to 12 percent in 2016, as a result of specifically designed activities for women aimed at building agricultural assets such as mushroom or pickle production and establishment of tree nurseries. Without female monitors, direct access to female beneficiaries is hampered. To ensure continued and uninterrupted dialogue with the most vulnerable beneficiaries, female monitors have been engaged in all provinces, and the first female PAT team leader was recruited in early 2016. These developments have resulted in a trebling of women's responses in post-distribution monitoring across all project activities, from 12 percent in 2015 to 38 percent in 2016.

Inspired by the positive changes in reaching women, but with limited evidence to prove long-term effect, WFP Afghanistan took the initiative to develop a new outcome indicator for the vocational skills training programme: 'proportion of graduates who have generated income using the skills obtained through the vocational skills training (VST) programme (six months post-graduation)'. The baseline data collected from 160 female graduates in four provinces, indicated that 45 percent had generated income six months after graduation (39 percent through wage employment; and 6 percent through self-employment). However, only 6 percent (26 respondents) generated above AFN 1,500 (USD 22) per month. In addition, participation influenced intra-family dynamics in that 77 percent of all women confirmed that they had earned a higher degree of decision-making, as the WFP cash incentive enabled them to contribute to the household income and their participation in a recognised institution offered a degree of independence. The indicator is likely to have application beyond Afghanistan and is under review by the WFP regional bureau for potential corporate implementation.

WFP Afghanistan launched the corporate operational management database called COMET (Country Office Tool for Managing (programme operations) Effectively) in January 2016. The systems transition fostered a new corporate culture with new accountabilities across functional units as it redefines how data is captured and utilised across the organization. Streamlined processes, decentralisation and field-level accountability for data entry have enabled real-time reporting, which in turn improved WFP Afghanistan's programme management and accountability to affected populations.

Results/Outcomes

WFP Afghanistan reached 3.3 million food-insecure and undernourished people in 2016, representing more than 95 percent of planned beneficiaries. However, because of reduced donor funding, WFP had to decrease ration sizes in most activities, in some cases by half, and/or shorten the duration of activities thus negatively affecting the intended outputs/outcomes. The decreased measures were decided after a regular and thorough review of the programme criticality, targeting criteria and other operational arrangements (security, partnerships, local capacities and commitment) had been conducted to prioritise life-saving assistance, and targeted only severely food-insecure people in highly food-insecure districts.

Strategic Objective: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1).

Outcome: Stabilised or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals.

Activity: General Distribution (GD).

The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a proxy for household food security, using a combination of food diversity and frequency weighted by the relative nutritional importance of different food groups. Results from post-distribution monitoring show that on average, 23 percent of the households had poor food consumption, significantly higher compared with 16 percent in 2015. In 2016, as a result of funding shortfalls, WFP responded through cut rations for general food distribution (GFD) beneficiaries, and reduced the duration of assistance for households receiving seasonal support from three to two months. This adjustment likely resulted in households with borderline food consumption slipping into the poor food consumption group because of the reduced levels of assistance. Building on the lesson learned, WFP will increase its targeting efforts and prioritise only the most vulnerable people for this type of assistance in the future, rather than reducing the entitlement.

There are substantial differences in terms of food consumption by region. The north-east and central highlands regions have higher levels of poor food consumption, with more than one-third of households having poor food consumption. Badakshan is the province of main concern in the north-east region characterised by physical accessibility problems, food deficit, low employment opportunities, dependency on rain-fed production, high risk of natural disasters, and long winters resulting in complete lack of production and employment opportunities.

According to the Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey (ALCS) 2014, the proportion of poor food consumption households is substantially higher among households headed by women compared to households headed by men (51 percent and 23 percent, respectively) due to several factors related to income and work, such as lower education levels resulting in fewer skills, cultural factors which prevent women from working, and poverty as a result of being widowed and losing the main breadwinner in the family.

Outcome: National institutions, regional bodies, and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies.

The Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index (EPCI) was designed to measure the goal of "strengthening the capacity of governments and regional organizations and enable the international community to prepare for, assess and respond to shocks" - under Strategic Objective 1 of WFP's Strategic Plan (2014–2017). It is a measure of how effectively WFP works with host governments in establishing and managing disaster preparedness measures. The six variables include: hazard analysis and early warning in support of food security; food security and vulnerability analysis; food assistance planning; humanitarian supply chain management systems; emergency telecommunications; and national preparedness and response in line with WFP's mandate and recognized areas of expertise.

WFP hosted the annual EPCI workshop in December for line ministries and other actors working in emergency preparedness and response. The result for the indicator shows that the national capacity for emergency response remains limited in Afghanistan. The overall score for EPCI was 2.6 which represents low to medium preparedness, but which was higher than the 2.4 score from 2015, against 4 as the maximum score. The improvement was found in all six variables indicating that WFP worked with government in all six indicators rather than concentrating on one. Food security and vulnerability analysis had the highest score of 3.1, while emergency telecommunications scored the lowest, at 2.2. The area with the highest increase compared to the baseline value was in hazard analysis and early warning in support of food security (0.5), followed by food security and vulnerability analysis (0.4), food assistance planning and national preparedness and response (0.2) and the lowest increase was in humanitarian supply chain and emergency telecommunication (0.1).

The overall value was only slightly higher than the baseline, indicating room for improvement despite extensive collaboration with the State Ministry of Disaster Management and Humanitarian Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, the Central Statistics Organization and the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, through coordination, information sharing and capacity strengthening.

In 2017, WFP's priorities will focus on i) emergency telecommunications; ii) hazard analysis and early warning in support of food security; and iii) humanitarian supply chain management systems.

Strategic Objective: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2).

Outcome: Improved access to assets and/or basic services including community and market infrastructure.

Activity: Asset Creation.

WFP's strategy focused on disaster risk reduction (DRR) and community-level resilience activities. WFP thus prioritised low-tech asset creation activities based on community priorities. Some of the major assets created in 2016 include 254 acres of land used for terracing, 1,896,656 hectares of fruit trees planted, 597 kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained, and 373 km of irrigation canals constructed/rehabilitated.

The Community Asset Score (CAS) is an outcome indicator that measures the increase in the number and functionality of resiliency-based assets that enable a community and the households within it to be more resilient or less negatively impacted by shocks. In 2016, the CAS was collected from 160 communities covering 820 project sites. The CAS calculation shows that in 81 percent of these communities, positive changes were observed in 2016.

Funding constraints and delays due to security and weather issues (particularly in the north-eastern region) affected the completion of some asset creation activities and consequently a limited number of low-tech and low cost projects were implemented. However, earmarked funding from various donors including the Netherlands played a vital role in implementing small-scale projects on time without interrupting or reducing the ration size.

As per the indicator table, the CAS value for 2016 is about 6 percent lower than the previous follow-up value which was 87 percent. The main factors contributing to the reduced CAS value are as follows:

- Overall funding resources allocated for asset creation activities in 2016 was about 10 percent lower than in 2015;
- Most projects implemented were of a shorter duration, rather than the standard six-month duration;
- The short-term projects (three to four months) were completed before the first cycle of the CAS survey could start. For instance, particularly in northern and eastern regions, the projects started in April and were completed

in June, while the first round of the CAS survey was conducted in July; thus no improvements were found during the second round of the survey.

Despite these challenges, most of the projects undertaken were completed successfully. This can also be attributed to the contribution of the targeted communities and cooperating partners including cash and in-kinds contributions as well as collaboration with local governmental departments and improved partnerships with other United Nations agencies for joint project implementation.

Actions that the country office will take in 2017:

- To enhance the positive effect of asset creation activities, the country office will actively promote WFP's longer term DRR plan including joint programmes with other United Nations agencies in order to ensure the continuous funding through multi-year contributions from donors;
- To reflect the real status of the targeted assets, the first round of the CAS survey should be planned during the first quarter of the year as most asset creation projects start during this quarter, in close coordination and collaboration with the monitoring and evaluation team and other technical units;
- Enhance the capacity of the programme assistance team (PAT) monitors on the concept of CAS in order to enhance quality of information/data collected.

Strategic Objective: Reduce undernutrition and break the inter-generational cycle of hunger (SO4).

Outcome: Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children.

Activity: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM).

The number of children aged 6-59 months and of pregnant and lactating women (PLW) reached is 124 percent and 242 percent respectively. The number of children reached is within the acceptable range, considering that estimates were based on factors such as population figures or demographic data which are not necessarily accurate. The main reason for the over-achievement for PLW could be the under-estimation of planned figures for malnourished PLW, originating from possible errors in the population figures (government estimates), prevalence of malnutrition in PLW (National Nutrition Survey 2013) and estimated coverage used for determining the planned number of malnourished PLW to be reached. Additionally, not applying the incidence rate further caused under-estimation of the planned number of malnourished PLW. It is assumed that fewer malnourished PLW were planned compared to the ground reality, and as a result more acutely malnourished PLW were admitted in the programme than planned. As per the policy, none of the eligible malnourished children and PLW should be denied admission in the programme as long as supplies are available. Other possible factors contributing to the increase in admission figures could be the interruption in the course of treatment and re-admission because of security problems, supply shortages, delays in contract renewal, etc. WFP will draw on this lesson learned and conduct an in-depth review of the issue, in consultation with WFP field offices, global headquarters and the regional bureau, as well as cooperating partners.

The treatment programme was implemented through an agreement with the Ministry of Public Health cooperating partners - Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) and Essential Package of Hospital Services. The activities took place in the health facilities led mainly by the government health staff with additional staff to support with the food distribution, monitoring and supervision. Improving maternal and child health and nutrition is one of the priorities of the BPHS package. WFP and UNICEF support the treatment programme with the procurement and supply of the specialised nutritious food for the treatment of MAM and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) respectively.

The performance indicators related to the treatment of MAM focus on the number of discharged individuals. The total number of discharged individuals is the sum of all participants who have recovered, died, defaulted or were not responding to the treatment. The programmes to treat moderate acute malnutrition were implemented in both relatively safe areas and in areas affected by war, in conjunction with programmes focused on the treatment of SAM. Despite security constraints, the great distances to travel to the health facilities, and seasonal factors such as rain and winter, the programme has succeeded in each of the targeted provinces to meet the SPHERE standards for the treatment of MAM in admitted children.

Of those admitted, 79.2 percent of children recovered, 0.15 percent died while in the programme, and 20 percent defaulted, while the non-recovery rate was 0.64 percent. The recovery rate, which was lower than in the previous year, was influenced by the unacceptably high default rate in 2016. The high default was mainly a result of the displacement of families because of the widespread and mobile clashes between government and anti-government elements.

To address the challenge of defaulting due to insecurity and displacement, WFP and cooperating partners encouraged mothers to request referral slips so the children could continue with their treatment in new arrival locations where MAM treatment programmes were operational. In addition to the outcome indicators outlined above,

monitoring reports indicated the acceptance of the supplementary food being provided and the population's satisfaction with the quality of the food.

MAM treatment was operational in 24 of the most vulnerable provinces out of a total of 34 provinces, and was implemented through 596 government health facilities. Treatment of MAM coverage refers to individuals who need treatment against those actually receiving treatment. The desk-based calculation estimated MAM coverage to be 43 percent, which is considered below the accepted standard of ≥ 50 percent, and is 4 percentage points lower than in 2015.

Since 2014, Action Contre la Faim (ACF) has supported 14 Semi-Quantitative Evaluation of Access and Coverage (SQUEAC) and five Simplified Lot Quality Assurance Sampling Evaluation of Access and Coverage (SLEAC) (multiple districts) assessments for SAM in districts where MAM treatment was also being implemented. Across the 19 assessments, the lowest estimate for SAM coverage was 14.4 percent and the only area having achieved a level of coverage that met the SPHERE standard (≥ 50 percent) was Nangarhar Province in the east. Most of the coverage estimates was in the range of 30-40 percent. It is assumed SAM coverage also reflected MAM coverage since the two services were conducted in the same geographical locations.

Lessons from the 2014-2016 SAM coverage surveys indicate that distance was the main barrier in relation to accessing the integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM) sites, coupled with other factors such as weather and security conditions or availability of transportation. Lack of resources in terms of the cost and availability of transportation, poor road access and challenging terrain in mountainous areas posed further challenges. On the other hand, inaccessibility was less of a concern in urban settlements and places close to major roads. To address the accessibility of MAM and SAM treatment services, the pilot assessment from Kandahar Province demonstrated that active mobile health teams can be a useful mechanism to ensure coverage where access to IMAM sites is challenging. WFP, in partnership with the Nutrition Cluster, is working on a minimum treatment package to be carried out through mobile clinics in the hard-to-reach areas in 2017.

Outcome: Increased equitable access to and utilisation of education.

Activity: School Meals - take-home ration (THR).

Under Strategic Objective 4, WFP's school feeding activities in the form of take-home rations continued to show improvement in some areas but not all. Resourcing constraints and insecurity continued to adversely affect attendance in WFP-assisted primary and secondary schools. However, due to funding shortages, WFP had no choice but to reduce the ration size by half for the entire school year.

The average annual rate of change in the number of children enrolled in the WFP-assisted schools increased slightly from 7.4 percent in 2015 to 8 percent in 2016. However, the attendance rate of primary school girls in WFP-assisted primary schools decreased from 81 percent to 74 percent and the attendance rate of the boys in the WFP-assisted primary schools also decreased from 81 percent to 75 percent in 2016. The attendance rate of girls in WFP-assisted secondary schools also significantly decreased from 83 percent to 67 percent.

There were considerable security and access challenges in various parts of the country which meant that WFP could not manage to provide the THR (provision of 4.5 kg of vegetable oil per student per month) according to the plan. The districts of Kandahar, Helmand and Uruzgan provinces had the worst security situation, with limited access by cooperating partners. In Garmser, Nawa, Marjah, Nad-e-Ali and Nahre Saraj districts of Helmand province, the plan was to distribute THR to 52,918 schoolchildren in grades one to nine, but no food was distributed as a result of security and access issues. A similar situation was also reported for Chinarto and Shaheed Hassas districts in Uruzgan province.

Due to insecurity, the school girls and boys had limited access to their schools which resulted in reduced school attendance rates in 2016. This had a greater effect on secondary school girls as, due to cultural reasons, the family is reluctant to send their older daughters to school. This is less of a problem for children in primary schools.

Activity: Vocational Skills Training (VST).

The VST activities were focused on training vulnerable women and men on different skills which can improve household incomes. For men, the training was mainly in the field of mobile phone repair and computer hardware repair skills, while for women training focused on sewing, tailoring, food processing, weaving, painting and calligraphy, jewellery design and hand engraving.

Overall the food security situation of these beneficiaries improved compared to the baseline (2014) and the previous year. The data collected through post-distribution monitoring from vocational training participants indicated that since 2015, the poor FCS for households headed by men improved from 12 to 5 percent. Given that the poor FCS did not change for households headed by women and improved for households headed by men, the borderline scores for both groups improved from 70 to 45 percent. Consequently, an overall increase from 22 to 50 percent in the acceptable FCS was reported.

All VST projects were implemented in urban or peri-urban areas with relatively better security, and as a result, all projects were completed without any interruptions. Although funding constraints meant that fewer beneficiaries could be reached, WFP managed to provide the full entitlement through cash-based transfers (CBT) to all participants. The use of CBT may have also contributed to the improved outcomes.

In 2016, the total number of enrolled male participants was 2,019, of whom 1,858 graduated, representing a 92 percent completion rate. The number of enrolled women was 18,393 with 18,229 graduates, equalling a 99 percent completion rate.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP continued to ensure that gender considerations were taken into account during the design and implementation of WFP assistance, despite the fact that from a security and socio-cultural perspective Afghanistan remains a challenging environment in which to address gender inequality. Meanwhile, WFP has joined the Gender Transformation programme aimed at developing an 'improvement plan' for all units to ensure that all aspects of its programmes are gender-sensitive.

Gender is a major priority in Afghanistan. WFP has taken the lead in forming strategic partnerships with the First Lady's office, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and leading non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In addition, it has established an internal cross-functional gender working group (GWG), with membership reaching beyond the units traditionally kept accountable for gender, to include for instance procurement, logistics and security.

The GWG developed a Gender Strategy Framework, reflecting 11 priorities with ambitious targets for internal and external implementation. Detailed programme guidance has been developed to elaborate on the implications for design and implementation, female participation, and the mandatory involvement of women in the assessment, design, targeting and impact monitoring of WFP assistance. This was mandated for implementation throughout programme operations within the 2016 Annual Performance Plan.

WFP also developed compliance checklists for gender and protection. The checklists were framed around the 2015-2020 WFP Gender Policy and the WFP Afghanistan Specific Gender Strategy. The country office programme unit and the area and sub-offices made strong and continuous efforts to incorporate the Gender Marker and the Gender Catalogue of Activities into practice, focusing on both project design and implementation levels.

As a result, WFP has made strides of progress in the female participation ratio in 2016. The overall gender ratio in participation was 56 percent for female participation versus 44 percent for male participation. This tendency was also observed across the activities. The female participation for the general distributions under Strategic Objective 1, accounted for 25 percent; traditionally the majority of participants in this activity is male. Female participation in asset creation under Strategic Objective 2 accounted for 12 percent of participants and under Strategic Objective 4 activities, (treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, school meals and vocational skills training) female participation amounted to 68 percent of all participants. In particular, by consistently reaffirming the importance of women's engagement, women's participation in WFP's asset creation projects has dramatically improved.

WFP recognises that gender-based inequality affects opportunities, access to resources and participation in decision-making. Therefore, WFP and its partners continued to challenge and address gender-based inequality through systematic consultations with communities, local administrations and women *shuras* in order to involve women in decision-making and project design and implementation. WFP's efforts are reflected positively in the cross-cutting gender indicators, although there is scope to improve in 2017.

WFP continued to identify local capacity to develop customised gender training for all staff with the aim of familiarising WFP and cooperating partner staff with the corporate gender policy and values, and act effectively in designing gender-sensitive projects. Discussions with UN Women were held to conduct training on the gender maker for technical programme staff. WFP is a member of the 'Gender in Humanitarian Action' working group managed by UN Women and is a platform to explore innovative strategies for better engaging and targeting women and develop staff capacities.

Women's empowerment is an important part of WFP's work and WFP has been trying to achieve the objective of providing more balanced recruitment and learning opportunities for Afghan women and build a future talent pool for WFP vacancies. To further support women's economic empowerment, WFP partnered with UN Women to implement an internship programme for young Afghan women. The six-month internship programme was implemented for newly graduated women, in order to provide them exposure to different working environments. WFP provided this opportunity for 12 interns and eventually recruited four of them.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP reached its accountability target under the PRRO indicating that the majority of the beneficiaries (94 percent) were informed of their entitlements and about the complaint mechanism. This achievement could be attributed to the country office's strong compliance efforts and support to field offices, and increased direct contact with communities and beneficiaries through the standard operating procedures (SOPs) developed by the compliance unit.

WFP's assistance was delivered and utilised in safe, accountable and dignified conditions. The majority of WFP participants (both men and women) reported that they did not experience a safety problem while travelling to/from programme sites. WFP put in place strong mitigation measures to enable a safe environment for WFP beneficiaries to travel. For example, the country office and field office access teams engaged in negotiations with the Government, non-state entities and community leaders to maintain an active field presence for humanitarian actors including protection agencies, and ensured safe distribution sites. The food distributions took place at only secured sites, which were located as close as possible to the beneficiaries.

In 2016, security continued to be the main constraint in reaching conflict-induced IDPs and refugees. In high-risk locations, WFP continued the practice of distributing unmarked bags without WFP's logo or donor markings in agreement with donors. WFP piloted a Safe Distribution Model in Kabul and Nangarhar provinces.

WFP continued to focus on mitigation of protection risks associated with socio-cultural barriers, such as intra-household protection concerns arising from prioritising entitlement transfers to women. Potential risks associated with cash transfers, especially for the cash transfer pilot, were also evaluated and mitigated through community consultation and sensitisation. WFP used all available means to distribute sensitisation messages on its operations, emphasising humanitarian impartiality and neutrality whilst also highlighting beneficiary entitlements and feedback mechanisms.

WFP deployed female project staff who would have a better understanding of the issues faced by women in the target communities. Female monitors followed up with female recipients and collected their feedback. Staff members in all WFP offices in Afghanistan are trained to be aware of potential gender and protection issues in the programming cycle, particularly while monitoring the project sites.

To ensure that the rights, safety and dignity of beneficiaries, particularly women, were fully considered, WFP has adopted innovative measures, such as provision of mobile phones to enable women confined to the house to speak with WFP monitors, or identification of a respected woman in the community who can collect information to share with WFP. In 2016, WFP handled 668 calls through the complaint and feedback hotline, from both men and women from across all provinces where WFP operates.

WFP continued to collaborate with UN Women to implement the Safe Market initiative for women business owners. WFP provided technical advice, reviewed the feasibility study and attended validation workshops to facilitate market linkages for female beneficiaries of asset creation and vocational skills training.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/Wahidullah Amani

Photo caption: Internally displaced persons in the Kabul Informal Settlement receiving their food rations.

Notes:

1. In line with WFP's standard minimum monitoring requirements, distribution monitoring was conducted at all active food distribution sites and included direct observation and beneficiary contact monitoring during the actual distribution process. This monitoring entailed 1,200 post-distribution monitoring interviews were conducted by WFP monitors and WFP third party monitors (38 percent of those interviewed were women and 62 percent were men). Beneficiaries were randomly selected and interviewed.

2. Nutrition beneficiaries - Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) received a family ration. Thus the PLW beneficiary number represents 2.5 persons per household including PLW and household members.

3. Table on Gender Crosscutting Indicators (page 33): The baseline values shown for the first three indicators in the table are in fact previous follow-up values. A system error displays them as base values.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	1,757,702	1,753,488	3,511,190	1,678,153	1,674,130	3,352,283	95.5%	95.5%	95.5%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	397,467	381,666	779,133	379,478	364,393	743,871	95.5%	95.5%	95.5%
Children (5-18 years)	671,340	632,365	1,303,705	640,957	603,746	1,244,703	95.5%	95.5%	95.5%
Adults (18 years plus)	688,895	739,457	1,428,352	657,718	705,991	1,363,709	95.5%	95.5%	95.5%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	103,124	102,876	206,000	91,040	87,468	178,508	88.3%	85.0%	86.7%
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	204,159	203,670	407,829	427,659	410,907	838,566	209.5%	201.8%	205.6%
Returnees	53,890	53,761	107,651	61,299	58,896	120,195	113.7%	109.6%	111.7%
Residents	1,396,529	1,393,181	2,789,710	1,129,657	1,085,357	2,215,014	80.9%	77.9%	79.4%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	1,426,461	573,458	1,999,919	1,304,034	142,157	1,446,191	91.4%	24.8%	72.3%
School Feeding (on-site)	-	-	-	3,430	-	3,430	-	-	-
School Feeding (take-home rations)	595,141	-	595,141	755,953	-	755,953	127.0%	-	127.0%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	305,031	10,500	315,531	314,607	29,708	344,315	103.1%	282.9%	109.1%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	-	196,296	196,296	-	170,317	170,317	-	86.8%	86.8%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	404,303	-	404,303	798,504	-	798,504	197.5%	-	197.5%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	203,780	81,923	285,703	186,291	20,308	206,599	91.4%	24.8%	72.3%
School Feeding (on-site)	-	-	-	3,430	-	3,430	-	-	-
School Feeding (take-home rations)	198,381	-	198,381	251,984	-	251,984	127.0%	-	127.0%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	43,576	1,500	45,076	44,944	4,244	49,188	103.1%	282.9%	109.1%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	-	28,042	28,042	-	24,331	24,331	-	86.8%	86.8%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	252,774	-	252,774	432,385	-	432,385	171.1%	-	171.1%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	145,709	139,994	285,703	154,155	52,444	206,599	105.8%	37.5%	72.3%
Activity supporters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	145,709	139,994	285,703	154,155	52,444	206,599	105.8%	37.5%	72.3%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total beneficiaries	1,019,959	979,960	1,999,919	743,989	702,202	1,446,191	72.9%	71.7%	72.3%
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	-	-	-	1,818	1,612	3,430	-	-	-
Total participants	-	-	-	1,818	1,612	3,430	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	-	-	-	1,818	1,612	3,430	-	-	-
School Feeding (take-home rations)									
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	99,246	88,010	187,256	127,764	113,300	241,064	128.7%	128.7%	128.7%
Children receiving take-home rations in secondary schools	-	11,125	11,125	-	10,920	10,920	-	98.2%	98.2%
Total participants	99,246	99,135	198,381	127,764	124,220	251,984	128.7%	125.3%	127.0%
Total beneficiaries	309,084	286,057	595,141	396,944	359,009	755,953	128.4%	125.5%	127.0%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	40,568	4,508	45,076	43,154	6,034	49,188	106.4%	133.9%	109.1%
Total participants	40,568	4,508	45,076	43,154	6,034	49,188	106.4%	133.9%	109.1%
Total beneficiaries	179,852	135,679	315,531	197,198	147,117	344,315	109.6%	108.4%	109.1%
Food-Assistance-for-Training									
People participating in trainings	8,413	19,629	28,042	2,136	22,195	24,331	25.4%	113.1%	86.8%
Total participants	8,413	19,629	28,042	2,136	22,195	24,331	25.4%	113.1%	86.8%
Total beneficiaries	94,222	102,074	196,296	81,752	88,565	170,317	86.8%	86.8%	86.8%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	46,437	44,616	91,053	57,622	55,362	112,984	124.1%	124.1%	124.1%
Children (24-59 months)	30,958	29,744	60,702	38,414	36,908	75,322	124.1%	124.1%	124.1%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	101,019	101,019	-	244,079	244,079	-	241.6%	241.6%
Total beneficiaries	153,159	251,144	404,303	281,910	516,594	798,504	184.1%	205.7%	197.5%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Post distribution monitoring data , Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM monitoring checklists , Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post distribution monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post distribution monitoring	<4.00	18.00	16.00	23.00
National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies				
EPCI: Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index				
AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Survey on government institutions on emergency preparedness & response , Base value: 2013.12, WFP survey, WFP Survey on governmental institutions , Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Joint survey, Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Survey	=7.00	6.10	2.40	2.60
SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Survey on communities having Assets creation , Base value: 2013.12, WFP survey, Survey , Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Site Visits and Focus Groups, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Site Visits and Focus Groups	=80.00	79.00	87.00	81.00
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
MAM-CH/AFGHANISTAN, Project End Target: 2018.06, Cooperating Partner Monthly Progress Report, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Monthly Progress Report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Monthly Progress Report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Monthly Progress Report; 596 clinics	>75.00	82.00	93.91	79.21

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
MAM-CH/AFGHANISTAN, Project End Target: 2018.06, Cooperating Partner Monthly Progress Report, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Monthly Progress Report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Monthly Progress Report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Monthly Progress Report; 596 clinics	<3.00	0.20	0.11	0.15
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
MAM-CH/AFGHANISTAN, Project End Target: 2018.06, Cooperating Partner Monthly Progress Report, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Monthly Progress Report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Monthly Progress Report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Monthly Progress Report; 596 clinics	<15.00	7.00	5.30	20.00
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
MAM-CH/AFGHANISTAN, Project End Target: 2018.06, Cooperating Partner Monthly Progress Report, Base value: 2014.01, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Monthly Progress Report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Monthly Progress Report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Monthly Progress Report; 596 clinics	<15.00	1.70	0.68	0.64
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
MAM-CH/AFGHANISTAN, Project End Target: 2018.06, Cooperating Partner Monthly Progress Report, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Monthly Progress Report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Monthly Progress Report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Monthly Progress Report	>70.00	10.30	47.00	43.00
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Head count form, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Head count data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, School Head count, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, School Head count	>6.00	0.00	7.37	8.00
Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Head Count, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Head Count, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Headcount, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Headcount: 445 schools	=80.00	77.00	81.00	74.00
Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Head count data , Base value: 2013.12, WFP survey, Head count data , Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Headcount: 445 schools, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Headcount: 445 schools	=80.00	77.00	81.00	74.00
Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Head count data , Base value: 2013.12, WFP survey, Head count data , Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Headcount: 445 schools, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Headcount: 445 schools	=80.00	75.00	81.00	75.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Head Count data, Base value: 2013.12, WFP survey, Head count , Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Headcount: 152 schools, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Headcount: 152 schools	=80.00	77.00	83.00	67.00
Percentage of trainees graduated (women)				
AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Monthly attendance , Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner monthly reports , Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Attendance records, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Attendance records: 290 Vocational Training Centres	=100.00	89.00	98.00	99.00
Percentage of trainees graduated (men)				
AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Monthly attendance , Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Monthly attendance , Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Attendance records	=100.00	81.00	-	92.00
Project-specific				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring	<3.00	13.00	8.00	5.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring	=7.00	37.00	70.00	45.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring	=90.00	50.00	22.00	50.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring	=3.00	13.00	5.00	5.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring	=3.00	13.00	12.00	5.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring	=7.00	37.00	70.00	45.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring	=7.00	37.00	70.00	45.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring	=90.00	50.00	25.00	50.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring	=90.00	50.00	19.00	50.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness				
Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	250	229	91.6%
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	900	878	97.6%
Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	650	649	99.8%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	25	24	96.0%
SO1: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Mt of wheat flour produced at WFP supported factories	Mt	111,000	123,914	111.6%
SO2: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	Mt	665	665	100.0%
Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	item	98	98	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Acres of land used for terracing	Acres	288	254	88.2%
Hectares (ha) of fruit trees planted	Ha	2,000,000	1,896,656	94.8%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	700	597	85.3%
Length (km) of irrigation canals constructed/rehabilitated	Km	400	373	93.3%
SO4: Food-Assistance-for-Training				
Number of literacy centres assisted	centre	300	290	96.7%
SO4: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	600	596	99.3%
SO4: School Feeding (take-home rations)				
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	450	445	98.9%
Number of secondary schools assisted by WFP	school	155	152	98.1%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>AFGHANISTAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=40.00	61.00	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>AFGHANISTAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=30.00	19.00	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>AFGHANISTAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=30.00	20.00	-	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>AFGHANISTAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=30.00	23.00	33.00	16.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>AFGHANISTAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=60.00	25.00	46.00	59.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>AFGHANISTAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	98.40	96.00	98.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>AFGHANISTAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	98.40	96.00	98.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>AFGHANISTAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	97.10	99.30	94.00

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>AFGHANISTAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=12.00	85.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>AFGHANISTAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=40.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Australia	AUL-C-00219-03	Micronutrition Tablets	-	8
Australia	AUL-C-00219-03	Wheat Flour	-	1,078
Australia	AUL-C-00243-01	Iodised Salt	-	20
Australia	AUL-C-00243-01	Split Peas	-	600
Australia	AUL-C-00243-01	Vegetable Oil	-	291
Australia	AUL-C-00243-01	Wheat Flour	-	2,612
Canada	CAN-C-00529-03	Wheat Flour	-	1,626
Germany	GER-C-00559-01	Iodised Salt	-	16
Germany	GER-C-00559-01	Split Peas	-	252
Germany	GER-C-00559-01	Wheat Flour	-	1,822

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Japan	JPN-C-00441-01	Iodised Salt	-	97
Japan	JPN-C-00441-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	82
Japan	JPN-C-00441-01	Split Peas	-	1,455
Japan	JPN-C-00441-01	Vegetable Oil	-	200
Japan	JPN-C-00441-01	Wheat Flour	-	5,004
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	High Energy Biscuits	-	60
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt	-	152
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	742
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	-	855
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	1,020
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat Flour	-	12,351
Norway	NOR-C-00336-01	Micronutrition Tablets	-	9
Norway	NOR-C-00336-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	220
Norway	NOR-C-00336-01	Split Peas	-	894
Private Donors	WPD-C-03283-01	Vegetable Oil	-	36
Private Donors	WPD-C-03447-03	High Energy Biscuits	-	61
Private Donors	WPD-C-03447-03	Wheat Flour	-	86
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00091-01	Iodised Salt	-	26
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00091-02	Iodised Salt	-	24
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00091-03	Iodised Salt	-	17
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00113-01	Split Peas	-	233
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00113-01	Vegetable Oil	-	273
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00113-01	Wheat Flour	-	1,021
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00113-02	Iodised Salt	-	30
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00113-02	Micronutrition Tablets	-	2
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00113-02	Split Peas	-	355
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00113-02	Vegetable Oil	-	419
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00113-02	Wheat Flour	-	2,355
Switzerland	SWI-C-00522-01	Iodised Salt	-	31
Switzerland	SWI-C-00522-01	Wheat Flour	-	1,699
UN CERF	001-C-01357-01	Wheat Flour	-	3,681
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01335-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	353
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01514-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	284

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01514-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	1,909
USA	USA-C-00996-05	Vegetable Oil	4,090	-
USA	USA-C-01200-01	Wheat Flour	-	3,101
USA	USA-C-01201-02	Wheat Flour	-	15,630
		Total	4,090	63,089