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PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS – AFGHANISTAN 200063

Relief Food Assistance to Tackle Food Security Challenges

Number of beneficiaries	7,600,000 (yearly maximum)
Duration of project	36 months (1 April 2010 – 31 March 2013)
WFP food tonnage	816,882 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
WFP food cost	474,738,685
Total cost to WFP	1,204,105,709

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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for approval.

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Afghanistan faces a protracted humanitarian crisis in which both the relief and recovery requirements must be addressed. Afghanistan is frequently hit by natural disasters such as drought, and is suffering from the consequences of 30 years of civil unrest. Humanitarian access in Afghanistan has restrictions because of fighting between insurgent armed groups and the combination of the International Security Assistance Force, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the Afghan National Army forces. The challenges facing the country are compounded by the widespread insecurity resulting from conflict, with resultant displacement and reduced humanitarian access, limited institutional capacities, destroyed health and education, non-cohesive partnerships, market volatility and Afghanistan's landlocked status. Hunger and malnutrition are widespread: 7.3 million people in a total population of 26 million are considered food-insecure; with another 5.4 million at risk.

An independent evaluation of the 2006–2009 operation confirmed the relevance, appropriateness and coherence of WFP's activities in Afghanistan. These will be enhanced in this operation to enhance resilience and food security, with emphasis on saving lives, restoring livelihoods, gender equality, strengthening central and provincial government capacity. In response to recommendations to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation system for programme refinement and accountability, there is an expansion of the capacity and geographical coverage of monitoring and evaluation.

This operation will seek to use food assistance effectively and efficiently in line with the WFP Strategic Plan and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2010–13. The activities are linked to Millennium Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7.

Protracted relief and recovery operation 200063 has the following primary objectives:

- support conflict- and disaster-affected people, internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups, including malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women, whose food security has been adversely affected by shocks (Strategic Objective 1);
- support the re-establishment of the livelihoods of communities and families affected by shocks, including through basic education and basic skills training for girls and women (Strategic Objective 3); and
- improve the success of tuberculosis treatment (Strategic Objective 4).

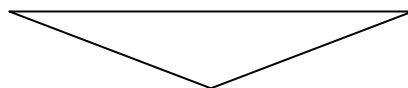
The operation will also support and increase the capacities of the Government to prepare for, assess and respond to acute hunger arising from disasters (Strategic Objective 2) and develop local food security systems and the capacity to predict and reduce hunger (Strategic Objective 5).



The operation will be implemented in all of the country's 34 provinces, with the activities selected according to provincial context. Activities will be implemented in partnership with government counterparts, civil society, non-governmental organizations, and United Nations agencies. In view of unpredictable and frequent sudden-onset disasters, activities are designed to allow shifting from relief to recovery and vice versa to better address the needs of affected populations while seizing opportunities for early recovery.

The three-year commitment in this operation will ensure stronger institutional support, from the ministerial level to the community level. Communities have been disappointed because international support has not yet brought the expected improvements and peace dividends, but the duration of the operation will allow for strong engagement, partnerships and joint planning with communities, leading to greater trust and improved performance of activities at field level. It will allow WFP to respond to the immediate food needs while supporting recovery from multiple shocks, building resilience and playing a significant role in the stabilization process.

DRAFT DECISION*



The Board approves the proposed protracted relief and recovery operation Afghanistan 200063 "Relief Food Assistance to Tackle Food Security Challenges" (WFP/EB.1/2010/9/1).

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.



SITUATION ANALYSIS AND SCENARIOS

Context

1. Afghanistan is classified as a least-developed country and a low-income food-deficit country. About 80 percent of the total estimated population of 26 million¹ live in rural areas and are mainly dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods. Afghanistan has a semi-arid to sub-humid climate, with agriculture dependent on irrigation.² But only 10 percent of the 1.8 million ha irrigated area (down from 3.8 million ha in the 1960s and 1970s) have engineered systems, which seriously affects the country's ability to produce sufficient food. Lack of rainfall further impacts production in rainfed areas. There have been four droughts in the past eight years³ as well as annual flooding.
2. Three decades of political instability and conflict have severely affected the socio-economic situation, restricting the capacity to consolidate peace and sustainable development. Although some progress has been made on the political and socio-economic fronts since 2002, basic services such as education and healthcare are limited, especially in remote areas. Geographical and gender disparities continue to be major obstacles to improving access to basic services. Progress in all sectors is further hampered by the lack of qualified personnel resulting from a "brain drain" and the disruption of education by 30 years of war.
3. Recent intensification of conflict has resulted in greater numbers of displaced people. There are currently 230,000 internally displaced people (IDPs)⁴ in urban and rural areas, of whom 150,000 will require food assistance. There are 2.1 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan and 915,000 in Iran. Given the highly volatile situation, no significant repatriation to Afghanistan is expected in the next three years.
4. The education system is recovering from near collapse: adult literacy rates are extremely low at 18 percent for women and 50 percent for men,⁵ but 6.2 million pupils attended school in 2008 compared with 1 million in 2001. With a gross enrolment rate of 43 percent, enrolment is 61 percent in primary schools and 21 percent in lower secondary schools. However, the rates are still lower for girls at 46 percent in primary and 12 percent in secondary schools.⁶ Dropout rates for girls after grade 5 stand at 35 percent because of traditions, discrimination, insecurity, lack of girls' schools near their homes and a severe shortage of women teachers, especially in rural areas.⁶
5. Afghanistan has some of the poorest health statistics globally. Because of high fertility rates (7.1), high rates for maternal mortality (1,800 per 100,000 live births), infant mortality (165 per 1,000 live births) and under-5 mortality (257 per 1,000 live births), there is an urgent need for pre-natal and post-natal medical care. Only one third of pregnant

¹ Afghanistan Central Statistics Office, 2007.

² Government of Afghanistan. 2009. *Pilot for Improving On-Farm Management in Irrigated Agriculture*. Concept paper. Kabul.

³ Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock. 2009. *Agricultural Prospects Report*. Kabul.

⁴ Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). 2009. *Humanitarian Action Plan for Afghanistan*. Geneva. OCHA.

⁵ Ministry of Education. 2009. *Draft National Education Strategic Plan 2010–2014*. Kabul.

⁶ Education Management Information System, 2007.



women receive prenatal care and only 14 percent of births take place in the presence of a skilled attendant. Attendance at mother-and-child clinics declines after birth, with only 16 percent attending a clinic after birth, which deprives young children of growth monitoring and nutrition supplements.⁷

Food Security and Nutrition Situation

6. Some 7.3 million people – 31 percent of the population – are food-insecure; another 5.4 million people – 23 percent – are vulnerable to food insecurity.⁸ The food-insecure population is 77 percent rural and 23 percent urban. There is food-insecurity throughout the country, but the highest levels are in the central highlands, northeast mountain areas, northern riverine districts and much of the southeast. The National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA) of 2007/08 showed that the food security had deteriorated in 25 out of the 34 provinces compared to the 2005 NRVA: this was the result of a combination of factors, including high food prices, rising insecurity and recurring natural disasters.
7. Despite the easing of food prices in 2009, local prices have remained 40 percent above the pre-2007 levels,⁹ and the terms of trade for livestock and wage labourers have declined over the same period. Many people will continue to rely on social safety nets, particularly the urban extremely vulnerable populations with limited or no access to income.
8. Although there was a very good harvest in 2009 almost all the improvements were in rainfed areas, where production was up 673 percent from 2008 compared with an increase of 41 percent in irrigated areas. There were poor cereal harvests in 2002, 2004, 2006 and 2008 because of drought.¹⁰ Even in good years, Afghanistan remains a food-deficit country, including 2009 when the cereal deficit was 220,000 mt.
9. WFP assessments show that urban markets in Afghanistan are functioning well and are adequately stocked with food. Markets are supplied from various sources in Afghanistan and in several neighbouring countries. As a result, urban markets, including those in Kabul, are able to respond quickly to sudden changes.
10. Malnutrition is extremely high in Afghanistan and the situation is “critical” by World Health Organization (WHO) standards. Chronic malnutrition (stunting) stands at 59 percent and underweight at 33 percent.¹¹ A rapid nutrition assessment conducted in 22 provinces found that child global acute malnutrition (GAM) increased from 7 percent in 2004 to 16.7 percent¹² in 2008, above the emergency threshold of 15 percent. GAM among children under 2 is significantly higher than among older children. Infant and young child feeding practices are poor. Afghanistan has a high prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies, especially iodine and iron, caused by insufficient diet, and often the result of poverty and lack of knowledge: 38 percent of pre-school children are anaemic, and over 70 percent of children aged 6-59 months are iron deficient. A quarter of non-pregnant

⁷ World Health Organization (WHO). 2009. *World Health Statistics 2009*. Geneva.

⁸ NRVA 2007/08.

⁹ WFP. 2009. *Afghanistan Market Price Bulletin, September 2009*. Kabul.

¹⁰ Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock. 2009. *Agricultural Prospects Report*. Kabul.

¹¹ WHO. *World Health Statistics 2009*. Geneva.

¹² Rapid nutrition assessment, 2008.



women of childbearing age also suffer from anaemia and 48 percent are iron-deficient. In contrast, only 7 percent of Afghan men are anaemic and 18 percent iron-deficient.¹³

11. According to WHO, Afghanistan has one of the largest tuberculosis (TB) incidences in the world. The Ministry of Public Health reports a prevalence of 231 per 100,000 people and over 40,000 new cases every year. In 2007, the case detection rate reached 70 percent, while the treatment success rate has been at or above 85 percent since 2002.¹⁴

Scenarios

12. The deterioration of security conditions, market volatility (especially in rural areas) and natural disasters remain a cause for concern. According to many political analysts, insecurity and conflict are likely to continue or increase, particularly in the southern, south-eastern and eastern regions, spreading north and northeast; this would result in an increase in civilian casualties and possible IDPs. Given the fluid security situation in Afghanistan, the implementation of protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200063 will require flexibility, and resources may be shifted from recovery to relief activities if needed.
13. The impact of multiple droughts, including accumulation of debt and the reduction in productive assets, means that a sustainable improvement in food security will require multiple successive good harvests. The harvest prospects for the next three years are unknown, but will be heavily dependent on rainfall unless major investments are made in water management and irrigation schemes.
14. Droughts, floods, earthquakes and extreme weather affect 400,000 people each year.

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government

15. The main elements of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS), launched in 2008, are:
 - security: achieve nationwide stabilization, increase law enforcement and improve personal security for every Afghan.
 - governance, the rule of law and human rights: improve democratic processes and institutions, human rights and the rule of law, delivery of public services and government accountability.
 - economic and social development: reduce poverty, ensure sustainable development in a market economy led by the private sector, improve human development indicators and make significant progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
16. The Government has declared food security and increased agricultural production to be among its top priorities, as shown in the recently adopted National Agricultural

¹³ Ministry of Public Health and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with support from the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention and Tufts University, 2004.

¹⁴ Ministry of Public Health National Tuberculosis Control Programme. 2008. *National Strategic Plan for TB Control, 2009–2013*. Kabul.



Development Framework, which notes that “... economic growth and food security depend upon natural resource management, increasing agricultural production and productivity, improved physical infrastructure and market development.”

17. The National Education Strategic Plan for 2010–2014 aims to provide equal access to education for girls and boys and includes literacy courses for adults with food incentives. The Government is developing a national food-for-education (FFE) programme to increase and improve access to quality education. The Government also established the National Skills Development Programme in 2005 as a national priority.
18. The Ministry of Public Health is revising the National Nutrition Policy and Strategy to focus on infant and young child feeding. The Government has a National Strategic Plan for Tuberculosis Control and a Health and Nutrition Sector Strategy (2007/08–2012/13).

Policies, Capacities and Actions of Other Major Actors

19. The 2010–2013 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) has identified three priority areas in which the United Nations is best placed to support the implementation of ANDS:
 - governance, peace and stability (ANDS sector¹⁵ 13; MDGs 3 and 8);
 - sustainable livelihoods: agriculture, food security and income opportunities (ANDS sectors 4, 7, 11 and 8; MDGs 1, 3, 4, and 8); and
 - basic social services: health, education, water and sanitation (ANDS sectors 8, 10 and 12; MDGs 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7).

COORDINATION

20. The Government has established a National Disaster Management Committee chaired by the Second Vice President and supported by ministries, United Nations agencies and international partners.
21. WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) are co-leaders for the food security and agriculture cluster, which involves government ministries, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and donors.
22. A joint Government/WFP steering committee has been established to improve planning, implementation and coordination of the various WFP activities, with the involvement of the relevant ministries.
23. WFP is active in inter-agency cooperation and joint programming, including the Green Afghanistan Initiative (GAIN) and the United Nations Literacy Joint Programme outlined in the UNDAF. In addition to various joint programmes, WFP partners FAO in agriculture, UNICEF, WHO and FAO health and nutrition, the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in dealing with IDPs and returnees and UNICEF in education. WFP works with a wide range of donors.

¹⁵ The sectors are: 1 – private sector development; 2 – energy; 3 – mining; 4 – water resources; 5 – transport; 6 – information and communications technology; 7 – urban development; 8 – education; 9 – culture, media and youth; 10 – health and nutrition; 11 – agriculture and rural development; 12 – social protection; 13 – refugees, returnees and IDPs.



OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

24. PRRO 200063 will use food assistance in line with the WFP Strategic Plan (2008–2013) and the UNDAF. With the overall goal of enhancing food and nutrition security and resilience to shocks in Afghanistan, this PRRO has the following objectives:
- support people affected by conflict and disaster, IDPs and vulnerable groups such as malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women whose food security has been adversely affected by shocks (Strategic Objective 1);
 - support re-establishment of livelihoods affected by shocks through support for basic education and skills training, especially for girls and women (Strategic Objective 3); and
 - improve the success of TB treatment (Strategic Objective 4).
25. PRRO 200063 also aims to enhance government capacity to prepare for, assess and respond to acute hunger arising from disasters (Strategic Objective 2) and to develop local food security systems and capacity to predict and reduce hunger (Strategic Objective 5).

WFP RESPONSE STRATEGY

Nature and Effectiveness of Food Security-Related Assistance to Date

26. PRRO 104270 (January 2006–December 2008) was designed initially to assist 6.6 million people with 520,000 mt of food at a cost of US\$360 million; budget revisions extended the operation to March 2010 and increasing food tonnages to 1 million mt at a total cost of US\$848 million. The revisions included pilot activities for the most vulnerable women and children under 5, and support for people severely affected by high food prices and drought.
27. An independent evaluation in May 2009 found PRRO 104270 to be aligned with government policies and partners' strategies and relevant to the population's needs. The PRRO performed well in its outreach to the target population, recognized as a considerable achievement given the prevailing insecurity and access constraints. Contributing factors to the efficiency and effectiveness included adequate targeting, responsiveness to increased needs as required, flexible and innovative approaches and respectful relations with partners. Areas identified as needing attention were the diversity of activities, a combination of resource shortfalls, pipeline breaks and security threats, deficiencies in monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and insufficient staff capacities of WFP and partners.

Strategy Outline

28. WFP will continue to support well-established mechanisms for food assistance such as general food distributions, unconditional transfers to vulnerable groups, food for work (FFW) and food for assets (FFA) and support to education, health and nutrition. WFP will also engage in innovative programmes focusing on agricultural production and productivity. Successful implementation of all activities requires intensive capacity development at all levels from beneficiaries to civil society to government counterparts and partners. WFP will continue to enhance the capacity of the Government to analyse food security and manage food assistance programmes, with progressive handing over of responsibilities whenever possible.



29. The design of PRRO 200063 is the result of a consultative process involving government counterparts, United Nations and NGO partners and donors. This process included the evaluation of PRRO 104270, a formulation mission and several counterpart briefing sessions. The activity portfolio consists of a combination of relief and recovery activities in order to achieve the combined objectives of meeting immediate humanitarian needs and enhancing people's food security and resilience to shocks. Not all activities will be undertaken in all provinces: activities will be focused on areas according to their comparative advantages, needs and specificity.
30. Traditional tools to address vulnerability and food insecurity will be refined and complemented by innovative elements such as:
- improving geographical targeting through field-level consultation with partners;
 - introducing integrated and community-centred watershed management approaches to build resilience to shocks and to promote livelihood-based approaches using a combination of food and cash;
 - enhancing government and civil society capacity in programme implementation;
 - supporting the strategic grain reserve and local storage facilities in order to address acute needs in times of crises, stabilize food prices, and address market failures;
 - enhancing an urban voucher programme to enable people to access foods of their choice while strengthening local markets;
 - exploiting opportunities for local purchase, milling and food production; and
 - enhancing vulnerability assessment, early warning, M&E and rapid assessments.

Relief Component

31. **Emergency food assistance.** In order to ensure adequate household food consumption in life-threatening situations, WFP will provide emergency food assistance through general food distributions to populations which have been adversely affected by shocks, as well as IDPs and returnees, mainly in rural areas. Wherever possible, WFP will engage beneficiaries in FFW. WFP will provide either full or reduced food rations depending on the food-security status of the population.
32. **Urban social safety net.** Like the emergency food assistance, the urban social safety net is to ensure adequate household food consumption for extremely vulnerable households and to prevent them from engaging in negative coping strategies. Beneficiaries are primarily households headed by disabled people or widows who have very limited opportunities for employment and who are not supported by other safety-net mechanisms. Depending on the local market situation, the support will be through in-kind food distributions, cash, or food vouchers. The voucher pilot project initiated under PRRO 104270 will be extended to other areas where markets are functioning.
33. **Mother-and-child health and nutrition.** The special nutritional needs of malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women will be addressed under targeted supplementary feeding. The intervention aims to stabilize acute malnutrition in targeted populations in coordination with partners to ensure that WFP's supplementary feeding is complemented by other stakeholder activities such as therapeutic feeding and growth monitoring based in health care centres. Given the high levels of stunting in Afghanistan, WFP will advocate with stakeholders for a more comprehensive approach in accordance with its nutrition improvement strategy.



Recovery Component

34. **Food for assets.** This will be initiated in disaster-prone areas in order to reduce the hazard risk and mitigate the impact of disasters on communities. Food-insecure IDPs and returnees requiring further assistance beyond the initial emergency period will be integrated into productive activities to facilitate their return or settlement. Activities will be planned and prioritized at the community level through stakeholder consultations, which will employ a seasonal approach to determine the most appropriate type of assistance in pre-disaster and post-disaster contexts. These projects will contribute to village economic outputs, access to basic services and markets. Because the Afghan context limits women's participation in FFA, WFP will work with *shuras* (village councils) and community development councils (CDCs) to introduce culturally acceptable homestead-based FFA activities such as women's seedling nurseries, fruit tree planting in compounds and low-technology drip irrigation systems at the household level. Depending on the market situation, some FFA beneficiaries may receive vouchers as an alternative to in-kind food.
35. Tackling environmental degradation as a key determinant of food insecurity will be a focus of WFP's resilience-building efforts in Afghanistan. For example, land stabilization and micro-catchments in up-stream communities will result in increased groundwater levels and reduced risk of flooding in downstream communities. Measures such as terracing, soil erosion control, multi-storey agro-forestry systems, homestead plantations, communal lands development, drainage and productive gully development, and the protection of productive arable lands downstream will constitute some of the watershed development interventions promoted through community planning and partnered support. This will be a major opportunity to mitigate the effect of severe degradation and counter the effects of increasingly recurrent weather shocks induced by a significant increase in climate variability.
36. **Food for education and food for training.** Political unrest and instability have seriously disrupted formal and informal education, especially for girls and women. This PRRO 200063 supports regular school attendance, of children – especially among girls, – through on-site school feeding and a take-home rations incentive for girls. Through FFT, WFP also promotes the literacy, numeracy, and vocational skills among illiterate adults, the majority of whom are women. FFT will run for three to nine months per year. Increasing human capital is a prerequisite for stabilizing the situation in Afghanistan and sustainable development activities. Health messages will be integrated into skills training for women. Because literate mothers are more likely to apply appropriate feeding and care practices, in the longer term the education of girls and women should help to reduce malnutrition caused by inappropriate food utilization.
37. **Support for the tuberculosis programme.** WFP will continue to provide food for people undergoing directly observed treatment with short-course chemotherapy (DOTS) during the eight-month treatment. This is implemented in partnership with the National Tuberculosis Control Programme of the Ministry of Public Health and WHO. As highlighted by the 2009 evaluation, food assistance is critical for optimum detection and achieving a decline in the overall number of people affected by TB.

Capacity-Development Component

38. Apart from enhancing the capacity of counterparts and partners to implement the WFP-assisted activities, PRRO 200063 will continue to enhance national capacity and engagement to enhance food security.



39. **Strategic grain reserve and community storage facilities.** WFP will provide technical and financial support for the Government to establish a strategic grain reserve complemented by community-level storage facilities to mitigate adverse effects of grain market fluctuations in times of surplus or shortfall. For the reserve, WFP will support the construction or rehabilitation of silos and regional warehouses and train government staff in quality control of food, procurement, logistics, storage and handling. The infrastructure is still in need of significant renovation, but the Government has made significant progress in local and regional procurement. To complement the reserve, WFP will help to establish community-based storage facilities in addition to those in schools and health care centres to help reduce post-harvest losses and improve selling prices. WFP will support stakeholders with its early-warning expertise in deciding where to place these facilities for disaster mitigation; the facilities will further benefit people participating in Purchase for Progress (P4P).
40. **Purchase for Progress.** The pilot P4P programme aims to work with farmers' organizations to integrate smallholder and low-income farmers into the market through the purchasing of their produce at remunerative prices but in line with international trends and prices for the use in PRRO 200063. By providing a degree of certainty of demand and improving watershed management through FFA, farmers will be encouraged to increase productivity. During PRRO 200063, WFP will also facilitate the establishment of private sector processing plants that will use local produce for the production of fortified biscuits and blended food. Depending on food production, WFP aims to purchase 92,000 mt of locally-produced wheat in 2010–2012. Small producers will also benefit from improved local storage facilities that reduce post-harvest losses and enable producers to optimize timing for the sale of their produce.
41. **Flour fortification.** WFP will continue to advocate for national fortification of wheat flour, and will further enhance the capacity of private millers to fortify flour for commercial purposes by providing them with micro-feeders and training. For selected activities, WFP will also use fortified flour from mills supported by WFP.
42. **Support for the establishment of a vulnerability and surveillance system and market analysis.** There is general agreement that the current National Risk Vulnerability Analysis conducted by the Government through the Central Statistics Office has to evolve to a simpler and cost-effective tool. The proposed national early-warning system will be integrated with existing and new sub-systems to provide more timely information to improve support for decision-making. Although market information is available, there are still areas of development to be set, including strategic analysis of available information and cross-border monitoring.

Hand-Over Strategy

43. With the ANDS timeframe extended to 2020, the Government has expressed its need for WFP support to achieve the objectives of the strategy. PRRO 200063 specifically intersects with the initial phase of ANDS through the provision of both immediate assistance and assistance in recovery and livelihood restoration. WFP will continue its work to enable the Government, and other important actors such as civil society and CDCs gradually to assume full responsibility for ongoing WFP-assisted activities.
44. In particular, WFP will continue its support for the establishment of vulnerability analysis and surveillance mechanisms and market analysis. WFP will also work with the Government and other partners on enhancing food and nutrition security strategies. Local purchases will be used to enhance the country's capacity to produce supplementary food



locally to reduce malnutrition among children and other vulnerable groups, and will eventually lead to in-country production of fortified biscuits for FFE.

45. Each activity will require a specific handover strategy with a specific timeline. For some activities, particularly strategic grain reserve management and flour fortification, a degree of handover may take place during the timeframe of PRRO 200063; other activities will need a more gradual handover. Milestones will be agreed by WFP and its government counterparts to ensure transparency of the process. This will allow for progress and achievements towards handover to be jointly monitored.

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

Targeting

46. PRRO 200063 was informed by the findings of the 2007/08 NRVA led by the Afghanistan Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development and the Central Statistics Office in collaboration with partners including WFP.¹⁶ The analysis is complete and preliminary findings are being used for geographical targeting in PRRO 200063, but at the time this document was prepared the official report had yet to be released.
47. Analysis of a selection of historical and current data was used to target geographical areas for each activity. The data show that the northern provinces along the Amu Darya River – the provinces of Nangarhar, Laghman and Kunar – are prone to flooding in the spring. IDPs from the south are expected to return to their places of origin in Jawzjan, Sari Pul, Balkh, Faryab and Kunduz provinces. Refugees from Pakistan are expected to arrive in the eastern provinces. The need for assistance in the southern region remains prominent, but lack of access because of insecurity remains a major constraint.
48. Recent surveys and assessments by WFP and other agencies will also be used to refine geographical targeting.¹⁷ Where currently operational, WFP plans to capitalize on its successes and continue its activities in volatile environments, particularly in areas with a significant gender gap in education and areas with substantial unused agricultural areas where irrigation facilities would enhance agricultural production.
49. **Emergency food assistance.** Targeting will be based on assessments conducted by WFP in collaboration with other agencies. This will support those affected by natural or man-made disasters during the initial and early recovery phases. Beneficiary selection at the community level will be through CDCs in coordination with the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development and the provincial disaster-management committees. Targeting of returnees and IDPs will be carried out in coordination with the Ministry of Refugees and Returnees and UNHCR, with assistance for three months. Returnees and IDPs requiring assistance beyond three months will be targeted through other WFP activities or will continue to receive general food rations on an exceptional basis if

¹⁶ Field-level data collection through household and community surveys was conducted monthly from mid-August 2007 to August 2008. The assessment was designed in this way to capture food security changes over time rather than providing a single snapshot survey at a fixed point in time as in previous NRVAs conducted post-harvest.

¹⁷ Surveys and assessments include nutritional assessments the Planning Document for Geographical Targeting at Watershed Levels for WFP Interventions in Afghanistan (2009) and expected surveys such as future NRVAs, food security monitoring and nutrition assessments.



integration in regular self-reliance activities would not be possible or will not be achieved within a reasonable period of time.

50. **Urban social safety net.** Extremely vulnerable individuals in urban areas (widows, woman-headed households and disabled people) will be targeted each month. Beneficiary selection will be coordinated with a variety of stakeholders such as government entities and community leaders.
51. **Mother-and-child health and nutrition.** Geographical targeting for MCHN will be based on GAM prevalence, food-insecurity levels and overall feasibility. The selection will be jointly made by the Ministry of Public Health, WFP and UNICEF. Selection of individual beneficiaries will be from screening at the health care centres through mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) for children under 5 and pregnant women. Malnourished children will be discharged from the programme once they reach a MUAC level above the targeting threshold. Lactating women will exit the programme once the child reaches 6 months of age. As food assistance under the MCHN activity serves as an incentive to mothers to attend the health centres, beneficiary planning figures are expected to increase.
52. **Food for assets.** Activities related to watershed management will be in the central highlands and in the north and east. Targeting of watershed rehabilitation activities will take into consideration administrative boundaries and natural physical features using a combination of data on food insecurity, historical flood risk and other natural disasters. Project and beneficiary selection will be conducted at the community level through engagement with CDCs. The evaluation mission findings confirmed that CDCs and the communities themselves are best placed to identify the most vulnerable, and should be an integral part of the beneficiary selection process.
53. **Food for education.** This will be implemented in 32 provinces, with a focus on the central highlands, the east, northeast and pockets in the western provinces that have food insecurity and low or unfavourable education indicators. In these provinces, FFE will be targeted to food-insecure districts (above 24 percent food-insecure) with poor education indicators (below 61 percent net enrolment rate). The targeting methodology will be fine-tuned through a consultation process with national and local education authorities. The take-home ration incentive for girls will be targeted in districts that also have a gender gap above 25 percent; these are concentrated in the northeast of the country, in the west and in the central highlands. The number of children supported is expected to increase over time, taking into account annual increases in enrolment. Vocational training and literacy training activities will target at least 60 percent women for participation; widows, woman-headed households, disabled people and unemployed young people will be given priority. Support for teacher training will have a target of 70 percent women, with priority given to participants in accelerated training courses in rural areas for women trainees who will teach grades 1–3.
54. **Tuberculosis.** Support for TB patients will be channelled in all 34 provinces through local health clinics where patients receive their DOTS medication.

Beneficiaries

55. Beneficiary numbers are based on NRVA food security data and other activity-specific targeting criteria, past programme experience, cooperating partner implementation capacities and availability and other factors.



TABLE 1: PLANNED BENEFICIARIES AND FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY AND YEAR

Activity	Year 1 (April–December 2010)		Year 2 (January–December 2011)		Year 3 (January–December 2012)		Year 4 (January–March 2013)	
	Beneficiaries	Tonnage	Beneficiaries	Tonnage	Beneficiaries	Tonnage	Beneficiaries	Tonnage
Emergency food assistance	1 307 200	35 700	1 742 900	47 600	1 742 900	47 600	435 700	11 900
Urban safety net	450 000	38 100	600 000	50 800	600 000	50 800	150 000	12 700
MCHN	98 900	7 500	168 300	12 800	195 700	14 800	33 000	2 500
Subtotal relief	1 856 100	81 300	2 511 200	111 200	2 538 600	113 200	618 700	27 100
FFA	788 800	23 400	1 051 700	30 900	1 051 700	30 900	262 900	7 800
FFE/FFT	2 477 700	77 232	3 518 300	108 453	3 753 300	114 455	825 900	25 734
TB	166 400	15 200	237 400	21 700	254 000	23 200	55 500	5 100
Subtotal recovery	3 432 900	115 832	4 807 400	161 053	5 059 000	168 563	1 144 300	38 634
TOTAL	5 289 000	197 132	7 318 600	272 253	7 597 600	281 763	1 763 000	65 734

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS

56. *Naan* bread is the basis of the traditional diet in Afghanistan. This flatbread is made of wheat that lacks sufficient protein, vitamins and minerals. WFP rations will therefore be composed of fortified food, especially the MCHN interventions. Wheat flour will be locally fortified on the basis of national guidelines (vitamin A, iron, vitamin B12, folic acid and zinc) or imported already fortified. Vegetable oil will be fortified with vitamin D in addition to vitamin A, because recent data indicate vitamin D deficiency in the country.
57. The ration size for emergency food assistance will vary according to the nature of the emergency and the needs of the affected population. Families recently displaced may require a full ration of 2,100 kcal per person per day, but households that have some access to food will receive a reduced ration.
58. High-energy biscuits (HEB) will be used for on-site school feeding, but wet feeding with a full food basket will be piloted until it is reviewed during the mid-term evaluation of PRRO 200063. The 2009 evaluation of PRRO 104270 raised concerns regarding this sub-activity, but at that time the pilot had not yet begun, and many of the initial concerns have been overcome since then.

TABLE 2: FOOD RATIONS BY ACTIVITY (kg/month)

Type of intervention	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Iodized salt	HEB	Ready-to-use supp. food	Micro-nutrient powder	Feeding days/ working days per annum	Kcal/ person/ day
Emergency food assistance (full family ration)	81	5.4	13.5	0.9				90	2 092
Emergency food assistance (reduced family ration)	50	3.7	6	0.5				90	1 270
Winter/lean season contingency	50							60	920
Urban safety nets (family ration)*	50							360	920
MCHN (pregnant and lactating women)	10	0.62	1.65				0.03	90	1 520
MCHN (children <5)						2.76		90	500
FFW/FFA (family ration)**	50	3.7	6	0.5				66	1 800
FFE – School feeding (HEB)					2.0			182	450
FFE – School feeding (wet feeding)	3.1	0.26	1	0.13			0.01	182	640
FFE – oil incentive for girls (grades 1-9)		3.7						182	1 090
FFE - oil incentive for girls (grades 10-12)		7.4						182	2 180
FFT – teacher training		7.4						198	2 180
FFT – vocational/literacy training (family ration)	25	1.85	3	0.25				198	605
TB programme (family ration)	50	3.7	8	0.5				240	1 300

* US\$30 if cash voucher in lieu of food is given.

** US\$35 if cash voucher in lieu of food is given.

59. A contingency stock will be available to respond to additional needs under the relief component during the two seasons when household food insecurity is at its highest. In coordination with provincial, district and community level stakeholders, distributions will be based on seasonal analysis and food will be called forward as needed. A total of 10,000 mt of food will be allocated each year for those most at risk, with two monthly distributions planned per affected household.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Partners

60. WFP will work with a variety of governmental counterparts, CDCs, *shuras*, United Nations agencies and NGOs. WFP's main government partners include the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled and the Ministry of Refugees and Returnees. Other counterparts at the national level include the Department of Refugees and Returnees, the Department of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, the Department of Education



and the Department of Labour and Social Affairs. The recently established joint Government/WFP steering committee oversees programme design, linking PRRO activities with government strategies and community requirements. The provincial departments and district administrations will also be involved in field-level implementation. Steering committees are to be replicated at the regional level to link overall strategy and design with community level activities and regional priorities more effectively. The Provincial Disaster Management Committee is also among WFP's provincial counterparts.

61. At the community level, CDCs and *shuras* will link WFP activities with community requirements. WFP will continue to develop CDCs' capacity to enhance community organization, project prioritization, proposal writing and technical capacities in watershed management. CDC exchanges will be organized to build on best practices. Communities will also be involved in the management of the FFE programme through school management committees and parent-teacher associations where applicable. The MCHN programme will rely on communities and health workers, who will be trained in community-based management of acute malnutrition. Raising awareness of humanitarian principles and information dissemination of targeting criteria and distribution modalities to CDCs will promote local participation, awareness and acceptance of WFP-assisted activities.
62. WFP will continue to rely on the strengths, knowledge and widespread field presence of NGOs to implement PRRO 200063. WFP works with 70 international and national NGO partners. PRRO 200063 envisions increased roles for NGO partners. In particular, FFA will build on the consolidated experience of NGO partners already engaged in participatory watershed management and from other countries' experience where WFP and partners have managed to scale up resilience-building interventions in degraded and fragile watersheds.
63. WFP will continue to partner with United Nations agencies such as UNHCR for returnees and refugees, UNICEF for the MCHN programme, FAO for FFA activities and WHO for the TB programme.

Cash and Food Vouchers

64. These transfers will be implemented through reputable banks and NGOs to ensure safety of resources and staff. The mechanisms established under the existing pilot project will be maintained and refined. Agreements for the food vouchers will be signed with participating shopkeepers and relevant banking institutions.

Logistics

65. Imported food will be delivered through the port of Karachi. Although Pakistan is currently experiencing instability in areas bordering Afghanistan, the transit points through Quetta and Peshawar remain the most viable and economic supply routes. The WFP Joint Logistics Unit established in 2001 will continue to operate on a cost-sharing basis with WFP Pakistan in order to ensure primary transport from the port of Karachi to Quetta and Peshawar, and onwards to internal transit points. Alternative routes accessing the north and west of the country through the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas and by road and rail through Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan have been explored and may be used depending on the cost efficiency of local transporters and overall conditions. Because of increased demand on these alternative corridors, deliveries from the north and west are not likely to replace the other corridors.



66. Food is stored at WFP-operated warehouses in Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Mazar-i-Sharif, Kunduz, Faizabad and Jalalabad. WFP will train partner staff in improved food storage and handling. Food is carried by commercial transporters and WFP fleet vehicles. Because of limited transport capacity in-country and the current state of the WFP fleet – most of the 150 trucks are over 15 years old – the fleet will be renewed over the course of PRRO 200063 at a rate of 50 trucks per year with increased capacity and additional trailer units. The WFP fleet accounts for 45 percent of transport capacity for delivery to cooperating partners. The Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System, which tracks all movements, is fully operational throughout Afghanistan.

Associated costs

67. The landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) rate is US\$166/mt. Part of the LTSH funds will be utilized for the construction of food stores at schools under the pilot wet-feeding project. Construction of larger warehouse structures at the provincial and/or district levels are planned to augment cooperating partners' capacity; they will operate as extended delivery and/or pre-positioning centres. The fluid security environment and limited infrastructure in Afghanistan mean that the operational and support costs are higher than average; WFP's work to increase its field presence and monitoring capacity will also result in additional costs. Direct support costs (DSC) and other direct operational costs (ODOC) have been budgeted realistically for the demands of the operating environment: DSC accounts for 24 percent and ODOC accounts for 10 percent of total WFP costs.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

68. A detailed monitoring logical framework has been prepared in line with the WFP Strategic Plan (2008–2013). An M&E system will be established to ensure basic monitoring functions by providing real-time data on implementation progress and to generate relevant outcome data to enable WFP and its partners to monitor programme performance.
69. Output monitoring will be the responsibility of WFP technical units in Kabul in charge of implementing the health and nutrition, education, asset creation and emergency-related activities. Their work will be supported by WFP field assistants and programme assistance teams (PATs¹⁸) in the area offices, which support counterparts and partners in data collection and monitor PRRO implementation. The data collected will be reviewed at the area office level and entered into a database, allowing area offices and the country office to check on progress made towards achievement of results at the output level – beneficiaries reached, amount of food distributed and physical outputs achieved.
70. Outcome measurement will be the responsibility of the M&E unit in Kabul, which will organize representative surveys or collect information from WFP counterparts and partners. Data collection will be linked to food security assessments to ensure that new pockets of food insecurity are promptly detected and addressed.
71. WFP programme staff will be trained in quantitative and qualitative monitoring approaches to determine achievements and issues related to food security relevant to the Government, donors, WFP and the target population groups. Wherever possible, WFP will

¹⁸ To ensure adequate M&E in WFP-assisted programmes in United Nations no-go areas, WFP decided in 2007 to outsource this component to commercial entities.



take counterparts' existing monitoring and reporting systems into consideration and will monitor projects jointly with them. WFP will involve counterparts in capacity development to the extent possible. To reflect the opinions of women beneficiaries more accurately, additional women monitors and interviewers will be recruited, and alternative incentives to allow for their travel will be identified.

72. In order to improve overall M&E despite the prevailing insecurity, WFP will augment its already wide field presence by establishing seven new sub-offices, in addition to the existing five area offices at Kabul, Herat, Kandahar, Mazar-i-Sharif and Jalalabad and three sub-offices at Nili, Maimana and Faizabad. These additional sub-offices will expand the coverage of geographical monitoring.
73. Where United Nations staff has access, WFP will utilize six helicopters to increase its staff mobility and overcome the challenges linked to the long travel distances, insecurity and poor road conditions. This fleet will increase DSC, but it will enable WFP staff to travel more frequently and rapidly and will improve performance measurement and allow continuous oversight, ensuring a proper level of accountability and transparency to all stakeholders. These helicopters will also facilitate rapid assessment and response in cases of sudden emergencies.
74. In United Nations no-go areas, WFP will intensify monitoring by increasing the number of PATs, to be financed from ODOC. PATs will be provided with an orientation of WFP, inclusive of operational and ethical standards and the United Nations code of conduct in order to ensure quality implementation.
75. A mid-term evaluation of PRRO 200063 will be conducted during the first quarter of 2012, and there will be a final independent evaluation before the end of the PRRO.

RISK ASSESSMENT AND CONTINGENCY PLANNING

Risk Assessment

76. The main risks include: i) a deteriorating security situation, which could affect food delivery, monitoring coverage and overall implementation; ii) insufficient capacity among government partners at national, provincial and district levels preventing cohesion in programmes or complementary inputs; and iii) natural disasters. All of these could lead to an increasing number of people in need of food assistance because of loss of livelihood assets and/or reduced access to markets.
77. With regard to security risks for logistics, alternative safe corridors have been established in the north and in the west to avoid over-reliance on the Pakistan corridor and mitigate some of the security risks to convoys.
78. A significant deterioration in security and/or insufficient funding would require WFP to prioritize activities. WFP's engagement in Afghanistan requires the combination of activities in PRRO 200063, but life-saving activities would be prioritized if necessary: WFP would concentrate on emergency food assistance for disaster-affected people and IDPs, the urban social safety net and supplementary feeding for malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women.



Contingency Planning

79. WFP will remain involved in joint United Nations and government contingency planning to identify potential risks and hazards, develop response plans and coordinate activities in advance of potential emergencies.
80. WFP will continue to work with partners to enhance the Government's capacity to respond to emergencies at the national and district levels. The size and scope of WFP activities make it possible to respond to local emergency situations within the proposed budget. Resources under the recovery component will be re-allocated to relief activities when necessary. WFP will also help communities to maintain buffer stocks for emergency response by contributing to the construction of community stores.
81. WFP will work with the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock and FAO to improve the existing early-warning system, which uses remote sensing, agro-meteorological data and qualitative information for crop monitoring to facilitate pro-active food security planning. This information will be complemented by a "light" WFP-specific assessment tool focusing on food consumption and coping strategies. A simple method has been designed so that it can be easily and quickly applied by counterparts, partners and WFP staff.

SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

82. Afghanistan is in United Nations security phase 3 with a large part of the country classified as "United Nations no-go area". The security situation has deteriorated since the revival of insurgency in 2005, with an increasing risk of additional locations becoming inaccessible to the United Nations. The conflict, which initially affected the south, south-east, east, west and south-western regions, has spread to the north, north-east and central highlands regions.
83. The next three years will be challenging for WFP's operation in Afghanistan in that security indicators suggest the situation may deteriorate. With regard to other agencies, WFP's work could be severely constrained. In certain areas, the markings of donor countries and institutions on packaging create risks for WFP beneficiaries, who may become a target for armed groups. This could be minimized by having WFP markings only on the packaging.
84. All WFP facilities comply with minimum operating security standards or minimum operating residential security standards. Additional armoured vehicles and security-related equipment is included in the budget. Following an attack on a United Nations compound on 28 November 2009, the United Nations security management team decided that all United Nations premises should be protected by international armed security guards. These costs have been budgeted for all WFP offices and guesthouses throughout the country.
85. In PRRO 200063, three additional field security officers and six additional field security assistants will be hired to cover the current area offices and the new sub-offices. They will work in coordination with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security to help to determine when particular areas can be accessed. When areas become "no-go," PAT teams will be mobilized to take over the monitoring of WFP programmes.



ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Average cost per mt (US\$)	Value (US\$)
WFP COSTS			
Direct operational costs¹			
- Cereals	535 608	241	129 029 124
- Pulses	43 920	786	34 529 465
- Oil	85 030	752	63 935 777
- Mixed and blended food	138 689	1 359	188 428 522
- Others	13 636	2 910	39 678 298
- Cash/cash vouchers			1 137 500
- Food vouchers			18 000 000
Total food, cash and vouchers	816 882		474 738 685
External transport			60 182 614
Landside transport			60 928 703
Internal transport, storage and handling			74 451 689
Total landside transport, storage and handling			135 380 392
Other direct operational costs			137 017 632
A. Total direct operational costs			807 319 324
B. Direct support costs² (see Annex I-B)			318 013 115
C. Indirect support costs (7.0 percent)³			78 773 271
TOTAL WFP COSTS			1 204 105 709

¹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

² Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support costs allotment is reviewed annually.

³ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.



ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
International professional staff	58 489 020
International general service staff	201 960
National professional officers	7 263 287
National general service staff	28 926 531
Temporary assistance	44 565
Overtime	166 875
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	26 331 522
International consultants	228 825
Local consultants	38 138
United Nations volunteers	948 065
Staff duty travel	8 092 919
Subtotal	130 711 705
Office expenses and other recurrent costs	
Rental of facility	4 155 530
Utilities (general)	2 604 600
Office supplies and other consumables	1 490 400
Communication and information technology services	5 526 450
Equipment repair and maintenance	1 136 400
Vehicle maintenance and running costs	2 907 680
Helicopter running costs	14 515 200
Office set-up and repairs	11 534 000
Subtotal	43 870 260
Equipment and other fixed costs	
Vehicle leasing	2 598 750
Helicopter leasing	118 044 000
Telecommunications equipment	7 758 000
Local security costs	15 030 400
Subtotal	143 431 150
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	318 013 115





ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies <i>Support conflict and disaster-affected people, IDPs and other vulnerable groups whose food security has been adversely affected by shocks</i>		
Outcome 1.1: Stabilized acute malnutrition among children under 5 and pregnant women and lactating mothers in targeted emergency-affected populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of low MUAC among children under 5 and pregnant/lactating women 	Other causes of malnutrition are addressed by partners Inaccessibility of the target areas Lack of accurate nutrition data
Outcome 1.2: Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score 	
Output 1.1: Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted populations under secure conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Actual number of children >5, pregnant and lactating women, IDPs, returnees, disaster affected people and urban poor receiving food assistance, disaggregated by sex and as % of planned ➤ Actual tonnage of food distributed, by activity and type as % of planned ➤ Actual quantity of non-food items distributed, by activity and type as % of planned ➤ Number of security incidents 	Availability and timely delivery of food Availability and sufficient capacity of cooperating partners
Strategic Objective 2: Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures <i>Strengthen the capacity of the Government to prepare for, assess and respond to acute hunger arising from disasters</i>		
Outcome 2.1: Early-warning systems, contingency plans and food security monitoring systems in place and enhanced with WFP capacity-development support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Disaster preparedness index 	Adequate and credible structures are in place
Output 2.1: Disaster mitigation measures in place with WFP capacity-development support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Risk reduction and disaster preparedness and mitigation systems in place, by type 	As per outcome 2.1

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions
Strategic Objective 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situation Support the re-establishment of the livelihoods of communities and families affected by shocks		
Outcome 3.1: Targeted communities have increased access to assets in fragile transition situations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community asset score (% of communities showing increased score) 	Other risk factors to resilience are addressed
Outcome 3.2a: Enrolment of girls and boys in schools stabilized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Retention rate. 	Assets created are retained and maintained
Outcome 3.2b: Increased access to education and human capital development in assisted schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enrolment rate ➤ Attendance rate ➤ Gender ratio ➤ Percentage increase of girls graduating from grade 12 	Adequate schools to accommodate more children
Outcome 3.2c: Targeted households have increased their human and financial capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household human and financial capital score 	Cultural sensitivity and insecurity related to girls' education
Output 3.1: Developed, built or restored livelihood assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Actual number of people benefitting from FFA, activities related to watershed rehabilitation and GAIN as % of planned ➤ Actual amount of food distributed as % of planned ➤ Risk reduction and disaster mitigation assets created or restored, by type and unit ➤ Number of community and district grain storage facilities established/rehabilitated 	Availability of adequate learning space Training need assessment conducted Training is adequate and relevant
Output 3.2a School feeding coverage aligned with programme of work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of schools assisted 	



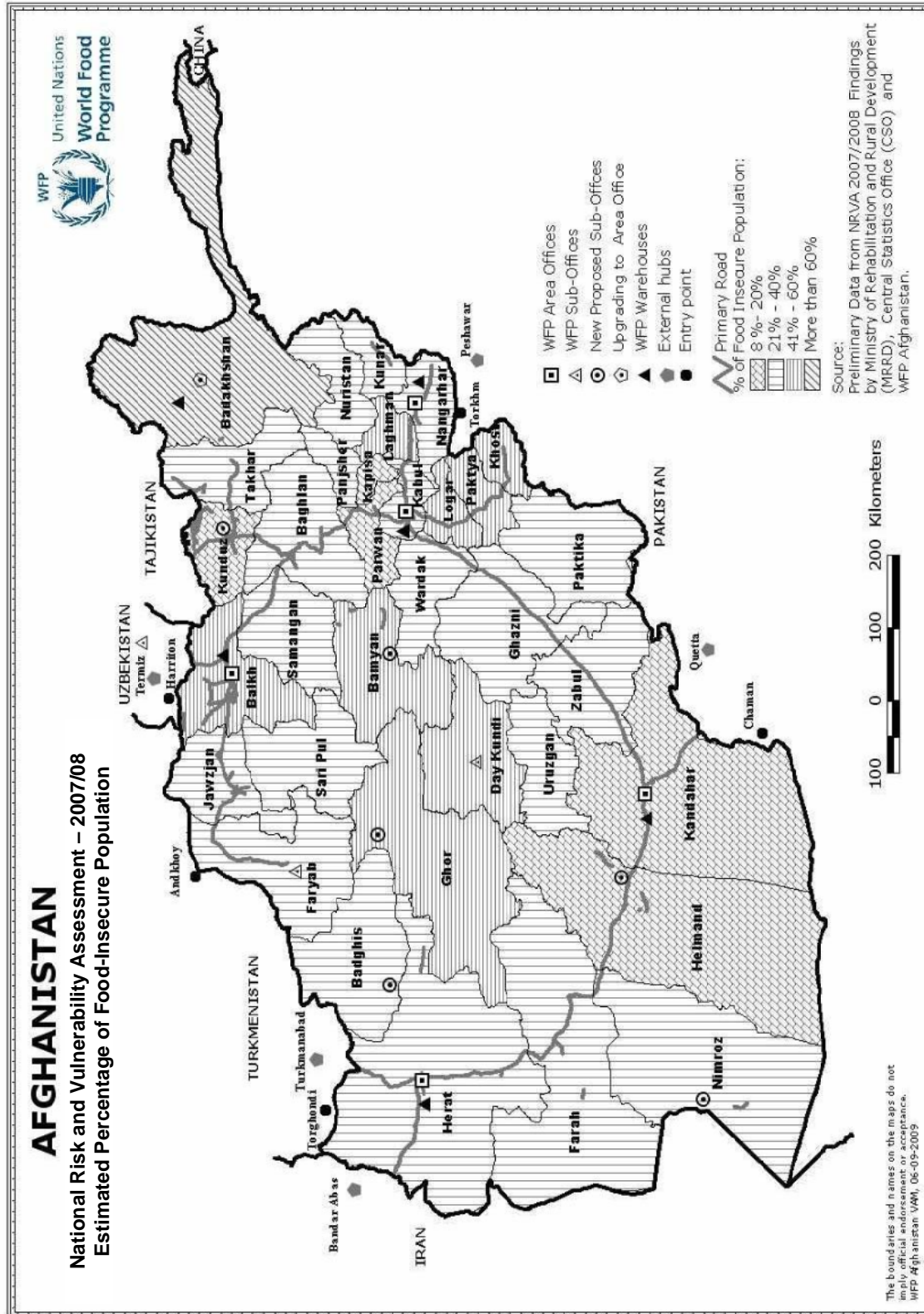
ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions
Output 3.2b Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality	Actual number and % of planned of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Girls in grades 1–9 receiving oil take-home ration ➤ Girls in grades 10–12 receiving oil take-home ration ➤ Girls graduating from grade 12 ➤ Boys and girls receiving on-site dry feeding ➤ Boys and girls receiving on-site wet feeding. 	
Output 3.2c Developed and/or enhanced human and financial capital for targeted households	➤ Number of targeted households with developed and/or enhanced human and financial capital, by type	Training needs assessment conducted Training is adequate and relevant
	➤ Number of people trained	
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition		
To meet the food and nutrition needs of those affected by HIV and AIDS, TB and other pandemics		
Outcome 4.1: Increased production capacity for fortified foods	➤ % increase in production of fortified foods	Fortification equipment functioning with adequate quality control
Outcome 4.2: Improved success of TB treatment for targeted patients	➤ % of TB cases registered under DOTS programme in a given year that have completed treatment	Availability of medicine, qualified doctors and health staff in clinics Patients' access to clinics
Output 4.1: Fortified wheat flour produced	➤ Amount of fortified wheat flour produced	As per outcome 4.1
Output 4.2: Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality	➤ Actual number of beneficiaries receiving food under TB programme as percentage of planned number of beneficiaries/participants	





ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions
Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase Support sustainable development of local food security systems and the country's capacity to predict and reduce hunger		
Outcome 5.1: Increased marketing opportunities at the national and provincial levels with cost-effective WFP local purchases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Food purchased locally as % of food distributed 	Competitive prices of local purchases Availability of local surplus food
Outcome 5.2: Progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hand-over strategy developed and implemented ➤ % Increase of grains kept in national reserves 	Ministry capacity strengthened and staff retained
Output 5.1: Food purchased locally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tonnage of food purchased locally ➤ Food purchased locally as % of total food purchased 	Food available locally in sufficient quantity and quality
Output 5.2: Agreed hand-over strategies in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of hand-over strategies agreed. ➤ Tonnage of grain purchased with WFP technical assistance for strategic grain reserve 	As per outcome 5.2
Output 5.3: Capacity and awareness developed through WFP-organized actions and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of national plans of action that include relevant budget allocation 	

ANNEX III



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ANDS	Afghanistan National Development Strategy
CDC	community development council
DOTS	directly observed treatment with short-course chemotherapy
DSC	direct support costs
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	food for assets
FFE	food for education
FFT	food for training
FFW	food for work
GAIN	Green Afghanistan Initiative
GAM	global acute malnutrition
HEB	high-energy biscuit
IDP	internally displaced person
LTSH	landside transport, storage and handling
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MCHN	mother-and-child health and nutrition
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MUAC	mid-upper arm circumference
NGO	non-governmental organization
NRVA	National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
ODOC	other direct operational costs
P4P	Purchase for Progress
PAT	programme assistance team
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
TB	tuberculosis
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VAM	vulnerability analysis and mapping
WHO	World Health Organization