

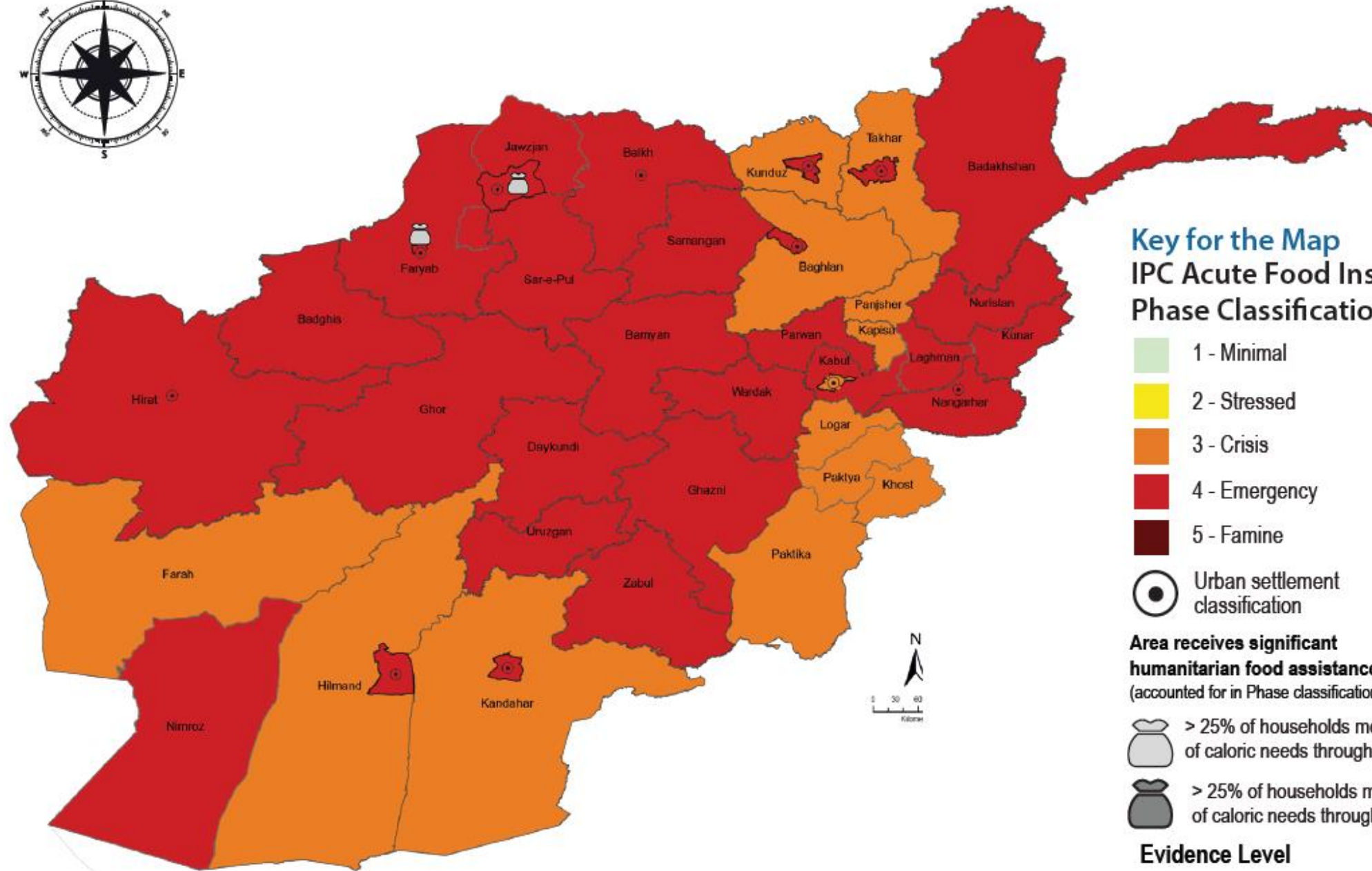


World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP Afghanistan Briefing to the Executive Board

05 April 2022





Key for the Map IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

-  1 - Minimal
-  2 - Stressed
-  3 - Crisis
-  4 - Emergency
-  5 - Famine

 Urban settlement classification

Area receives significant humanitarian food assistance
(accounted for in Phase classification)

-  > 25% of households meet 25-50% of caloric needs through assistance
-  > 25% of households meet > 50% of caloric needs through assistance

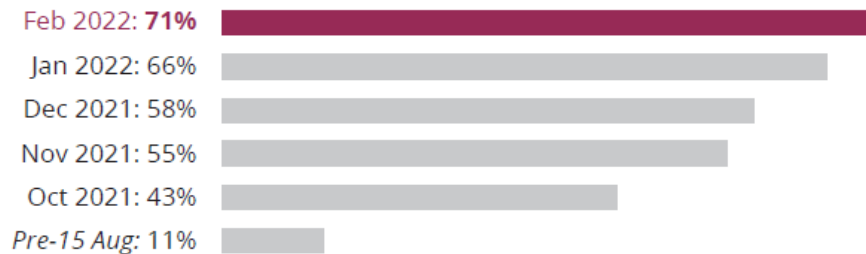
Evidence Level

*** High




Hunger remains unprecedented

People are turning to drastic measures

% adopting crisis-coping strategies:



Coping strategies employed at least once a week:

-  **92** percent are consuming less preferred food
-  **82** percent are limiting portion sizes
-  **80** percent are borrowing food

Sources:

WFP, Food Security Update Round #6, March 2022

World Bank, Afghanistan Welfare Monitoring Survey Round #1, March 2022

REACH, Evolving Needs Assessment, February 2022

WFP Seasonal Food Security Assessment, September 2021

Multiple and intersecting vulnerabilities:

- 89% percent of people indicate food as a priority need.
- Female-headed households are struggling most with nearly 100% of female-headed households reporting insufficient food consumption.
- Based on admissions data, 77 districts in IPC 4 and 48 districts in IPC 3 have indicative GAM rates exceeding the WHO emergency thresholds for acute malnutrition (15%+).
- 78% of households require health services but only half can access them.

Economic crisis continues to drive humanitarian needs

- 85% of household incomes are being spent on food.
- 66% of people have shrinking incomes across all sectors and regions of the country.
- Hunger continues to cut across socioeconomic levels with 97% of lower and primary-educated households particularly affected.
- The price of wheat has increased by 41% since June 2021. Petrol is up by 70% compared to the same time last year.

Support structures have evaporated

- National social protection programmes, safety nets, and government services are not functioning or close to collapse.
- 71% of people who receive humanitarian assistance do so from the UN or NGOs.

2021 by the numbers

15 MILLION PEOPLE REACHED WITH FOOD AND NUTRITION ASSISTANCE (51% WOMEN), INCLUDING:



12.3 MILLION WITH DIRECT FOOD ASSISTANCE



662,000 INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE



3 MILLION PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES



277,478 MT OF FOOD DISTRIBUTED



US\$ **43.8** MILLION IN CASH-BASED TRANSFERS FOR 2.7 MILLION PEOPLE

US\$ **134** MILLION INJECTED INTO THE AFGHAN ECONOMY VIA LOCAL FOOD PURCHASES



NUTRITION

880,000 CHILDREN UNDER-5 AND



520,000 CHILDREN UNDER-5 AND

500,000 PREGNANT AND BREASTFEEDING WOMEN TREATED FOR ACUTE MALNUTRITION



210,000 PREGNANT AND BREASTFEEDING WOMEN HELPED TO PREVENT MALNUTRITION

SCHOOL MEALS



345,000

CHILDREN (58% GIRLS) PROVIDED WITH ON-SITE MEALS AND TAKE-HOME RATIONS

RESILIENCE BUILDING AND FOOD SYSTEMS



251,000

PEOPLE (49% WOMEN) REACHED THROUGH ASSET CREATION, INCLUDING BUILDING IRRIGATION CANALS AND REFORESTATION, AND VOCATIONAL SKILLS TRAINING, SUCH AS CARPET WEAVING AND CAR OR CELL PHONE REPAIR

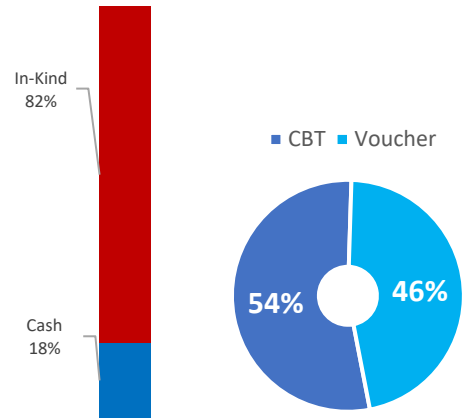
UNHAS



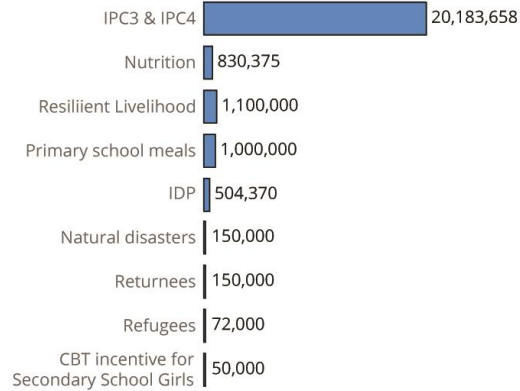
15,000 HUMANITARIAN PASSENGERS TRANSPORTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS HUMANITARIAN AIR SERVICE (UNHAS)

WFP Plan for 2022

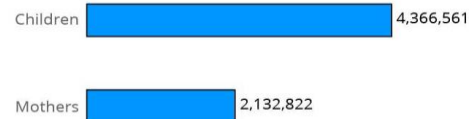
Food assistance by modality



People planned to be assisted by intervention



Women and children with malnutrition planned to be assisted



23 M
BENEFICIARIES PLANNED TO RECEIVE
FOOD ASSISTANCE



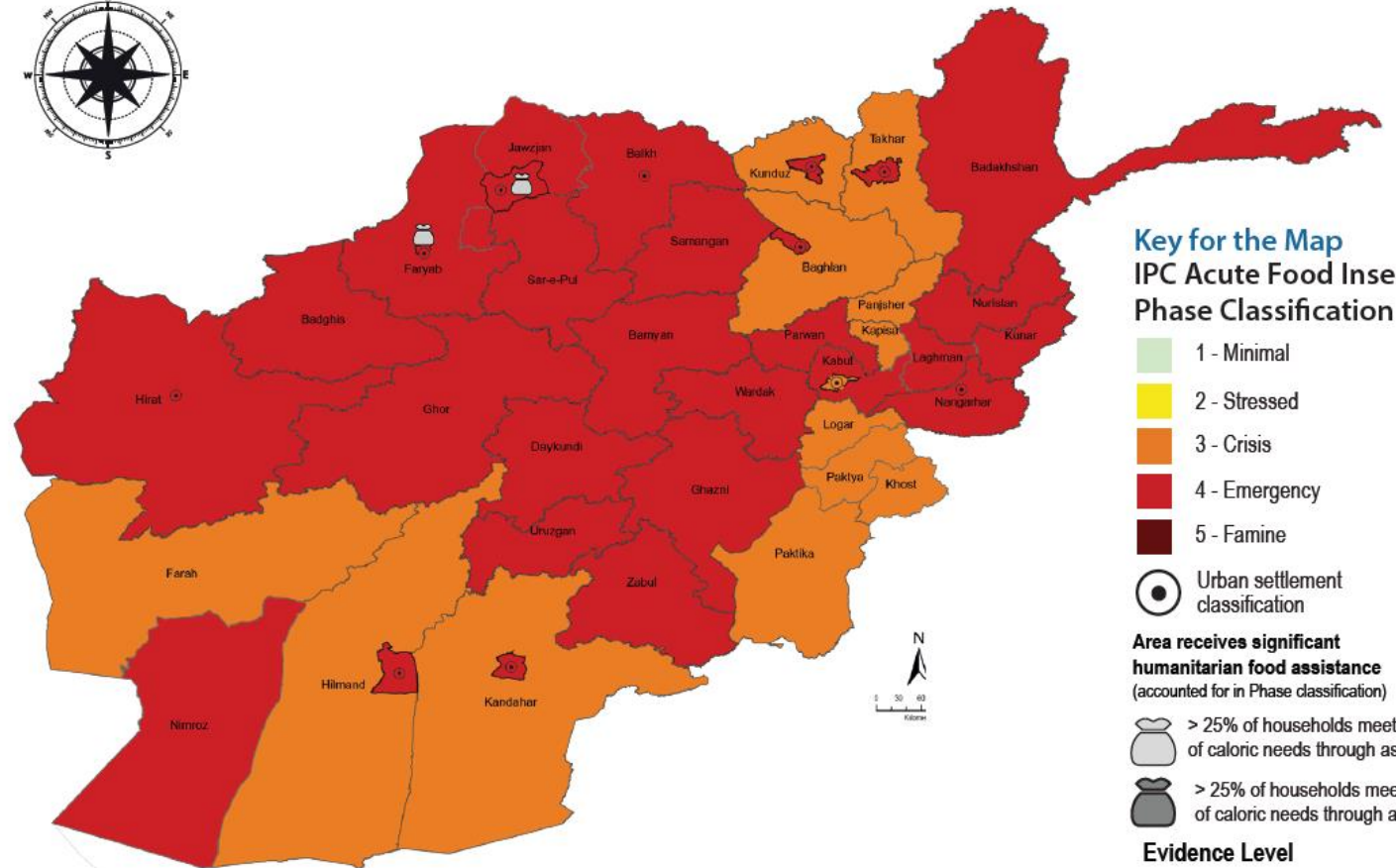
2,000,000 MT
OF FOOD ASSISTANCE TO BE
DISTRIBUTED



USD 397 M
IN CASH TRANSFERS AND
VOUCHERS



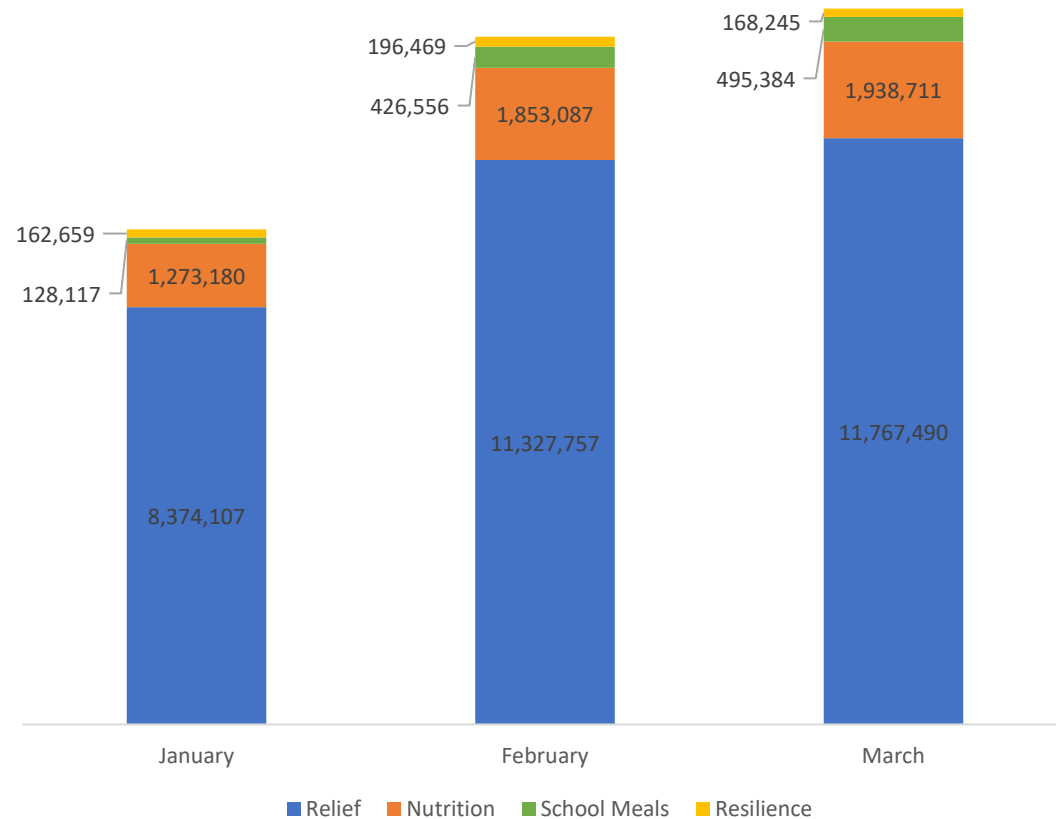
34 out of 34
PROVINCES COVERED



Since August 2021 we increased capacities to meet the large rise in needs and we continue to scale

	August 2021	March 2022
Final Delivery Points	187	930
Nutrition Sites	1,100 clinics	1,500 clinics
	70 mobile health teams	150 mobile health teams
Schools and Community Based Education Sites	500 schools	783 schools
	108 community based education sites	579 community based education sites
Partners	64	88
Fleet Trucks incl. 50+ commercial transporters	144	239
Warehouses 6 in country + 5 regionally	52,000 MT storage capacity	92,000 MT storage capacity
Staff incl. 80 temporary deployments	467	631
UNHAS	Air travel suspended	3 international airbridges
		20 domestic locations

We have already assisted almost 13 million people in Q1 2022



Note: there are some overlaps between families receiving both relief assistance and assistance to prevent moderate acute malnutrition (BSFP)

- Relief remains the key form of WFP assistance over the course of the scale-up.
- Resilience activities are underway with the beginning of Spring.
- School based meals continue to be an important intervention within the current context.

By the numbers:

- **285,000 MT** of IK food assistance delivered.
- **USD 76.9 million** in cash based transfers.
- Almost **half the people receiving assistance are women and children.**
- 495,000 primary and secondary students provided with school based meals **half of whom are girls.**

In 2022 we will make further investments in gender, protection, and accountability to the people we serve



- Onboarded a Protection and Access Advisor, expanded call centre operators, and hiring an additional three National Gender and Protection Officers.
- Investing in back-end integration of accountability data gathered through various feedback channels (CFM, VAM, M&E, partners) which incorporates early warning capacity and user-focussed data analysis.
- Insight from beneficiary feedback is informing ongoing work to review and strengthen targeting procedures. WFP is also proactively incorporating women's voices in project planning through a roster of 40 women CSOs.
- Research on the impact, utilisation, and opportunities of cash assistance with a focus on female headed households will be finalised by end of the month.
- Resumed all vocational skills training and women's rural livelihoods with a view to scale in 2022. Seasonal Livelihood Consultations have begun with the participation of women living in rural areas to better understand and identify livelihood needs.
- Continuing to redesign and standardise communications material at distribution and activity sites, with strengthened messaging, protection integration and attention to diverse communication needs.

Ensure strengthened coordination and engagement with other humanitarian actors and the UN



Food Security and Livelihoods

- Food Security and Agriculture Cluster Co-Lead with FAO.
- The IPC exercise is undergoing finalisation and is co-led by WFP and FAO.
- Close coordination between WFP and FAO on understanding and responding to the food security and livelihoods context.
- Renewed the WFP-IOM agreement to continue meeting returnee needs at the border and places of return.
- Harmonising referral mechanisms with UNHCR and UNICEF to ensure people's needs are met by the most appropriate agency/service provider.

Nutrition

- UN to UN agreement with UNICEF to support mobile health and nutrition teams.
- Member of SMART Steering Committee and preparing for a national SMART survey in April 2022 which focuses on child malnutrition.
- National nutrition survey planned for second half of 2022 with the Nutrition Cluster which will capture the broader, district level status of malnutrition in the country.

Transitional Engagement Framework

- Co-chairing Food Security and Agriculture Thematic Working Group.
- WFP core programming contributes to all 3 Outcomes of the TEF:
 - Outcome 1: Save Lives
 - Outcome 2: Sustain Essential Services
 - Outcome 3: Preserve Community Systems

Key operational challenges



- The generosity of donors enabled the scale-up but currently lack visibility over funding in the second half of the year.
- Banking issues continue to impact I/NGOs and capacities of financial service providers.
- Transporters are facing higher costs due to increases in fuel prices.
- Over winter physical access posed some issues for movement including the closure of the Salang Pass.
- We are proactively seeking solutions to continue support to secondary school girls given the restrictions.

Engagement with the de facto authorities

Approach:

- Maintain the core principles of the Acceptance Framework and engage local stakeholders to ensure safe access to people receiving WFP assistance.
- The operating environment remains complex, and nuanced engagement has been effective in adhering to the Humanitarian Principles, mitigating potential interference, and resolving issues.

- Return of WFP female staff (and of CPs and TPMs) to the office and in the field within two months of August 2021.
- Issuance of central level directives on non-interference in WFP assistance from the Ministry of the Economy.
- Negotiated new process for exemption certificates to minimise delays and issues at customs.
- Use of SCOPE for WFP assistance (including for women) excepting some locations such as in Nangahar.
- Successful negotiations to return potential loss and diversion of food by local commanders and networks.
- Security guarantees issued at the central level for WFP staff and cooperating partners.
- De facto authorities are demonstrating more assertiveness over the provision of assistance.
- There is also increasing internal fissures as line ministries and provincial authorities vie for influence and control.

Funding shortfall for 2022: \$1.6 billion

Critical pipeline breaks are anticipated by mid-2022:

- Under half the food requirements are resourced over the next 6 months.
- Specialised nutritious food for women and children will begin to face gaps by June.
- Shortfalls in wheat flour are anticipated to begin in June with little visibility for arrivals from July onwards.
- Cash assistance can only be maintained at half the programmatic requirements from April onwards due to levels of resourcing.

USD 1.4 billion

Requirements for emergency food and nutrition assistance and the UN Humanitarian Air Service.

USD 184 million

Requirements for livelihoods, school based meals, and food systems
