In Numbers

In July, WFP delivered 9,180 mt of food and reached 789,000 food-insecure people.

WFP disbursed US$729,000 in cash-based transfers to cover families’ food needs.

WFP is facing a net funding shortfall of US$118.27 million for the next six months (August 2020 – January 2021).

Operational Updates

- In July, WFP reached 789,000 food-insecure girls, boys, women and men across 24 of Afghanistan’s 34 provinces.

- WFP’s emergency response activities assisted 708,684 people. Of these, 669,837 people received seasonal support, including 77,329 people struck by the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 (details in the COVID-19 section below).

- WFP further assisted 15,817 people displaced by conflict, 2,429 people affected by natural disasters and 2,170 returnees from Iran and Pakistan with food or cash.

- WFP assisted 18,431 people in Herat, Kabul, Kunduz and Nangarhar provinces with a total of US$186,000 as part of WFP’s social safety nets initiative. WFP is providing a yearlong sustained assistance to help these families, still suffering from the 2018/2019 drought, rebuild their lives and livelihoods.

- WFP disbursed US$154,660 and distributed 848 mt of food to 9,604 participants of asset creation activities, benefitting 67,228 family members.

- Asset creation participants completed 120 m of protection wall in Baghlan, 170 m of gabions in Kabul and 600 m of irrigation canal in Balkh provinces.

- As part of its nutrition programme, WFP distributed 1,901 mt of specialized nutritious foods for 290,000 children aged 6-59 months and 137,400 pregnant and lactating women (PLW). WFP further distributed 38 mt of specialized nutritious foods to prevent the malnutrition of 25,000 girls and boys.

- WFP dispatched 76 mt of high energy biscuits for 58,200 primary school students. As schools remain closed due to the pandemic, families received the high energy biscuits as monthly take-home rations.

- US$32,772 was disbursed to 2,130 girl students at secondary school to encourage families to keep them enrolled in school.

* The UN estimates a higher number (12.44 million people) are likely to experience severe acute food insecurity from June to November. This is due to the Flowminder population figures used by the UN to plan assistance being higher than the official government statistics, on which the IPC report is based.
**WFP Country Strategy**

**Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022)**

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<td>949.22 m*</td>
<td>454.17 m</td>
<td>118.27 m</td>
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* based on the budget revision approved in 2020

**Strategic Result 1:** Everyone has access to food (SDG target 2.1)

**Strategic Outcome 1:** Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after emergencies through 2022

**Focus area:** Crisis response

**Activities:**
- Emergency food assistance

**Strategic Result 2:** End malnutrition (SDG target 2.2)

**Strategic Outcome 2:** Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are increasingly able to meet their food and nutrition needs on their own by 2022

**Focus area:** Resilience

**Activities:**
- Livelihood support
- Emergency preparedness capacity strengthening

**Strategic Result 3:** Sustainable food systems (SDG target 2.4)

**Strategic Outcome 3:** People throughout the country have a wide range of fortified, nutritious food products available to them at affordable prices by 2022

**Focus area:** Resilience

**Activities:**
- Prevention and treatment of malnutrition

**Strategic Result 4:** Policy coherence (SDG target 17.14)

**Strategic Outcome 4:** National and subnational institutions have a strengthened policy approach to food security and nutrition by 2022

**Focus area:** Resilience

**Activities:**
- Nutritious food system strengthening

**Strategic Result 5:** Enhance global partnerships (SDG target 17.16)

**Strategic Outcome 5:** The humanitarian community has enhanced capacity to respond to needs throughout the country through 2022

**Focus area:** Crisis response

**Activities:**
- Common service provision (SCOPE, supply chain, ICT)
- UN Humanitarian Air Service

**COVID-19**

- In July, WFP shifted its focus to responding to the needs of people directly impacted by the socio-economic impact of COVID-19. WFP provided 77,329 people in Herat and Kabul cities with US$79 per family (11,000 families) to partially cover their food needs for two months.
- This is part of WFP’s plans to assist 3 million people in addition to its initial planning in Afghanistan due to the pandemic. WFP’s planning for COVID-19 is resource-based, thus the number of beneficiaries to be reached will be limited by available funding (see funding section).
- In three provinces, WFP restarted asset creation projects that had been temporarily halted to help quell the COVID-19’s spread, for 3,752 participants.
- In Paghman, Kabul, 200 vulnerable women started vocational skills training on how to dry, process, package and market locally produced fruits and vegetables. The project also includes trainings on human rights and advocacy for women rights.
- Higher food prices across the country have a negative impact on food accessibility. In July, the price of wheat flour was 12 percent higher compared to pre-COVID-19.

**Supply Chain & Access**

- WFP continues to experience increased lead times and slow arrivals of internationally procured food due to high global demand, delays in Karachi port and low cargo crossing capacities at the border from Pakistan into Afghanistan.
- Members of an armed group continued to refuse humanitarian access for WFP’s delivery of 279 mt of food in Daykundi Province, further delaying assistance to more than 21,000 people.

**Funding**

- Funding requirements for the coming six months (August 2020 – December 2021) are US$196 million, of which US$118.27 million remain to be resourced.
- Funding requirements include US$53 million towards WFP’s response to COVID-19 to reach an additional 3 million people until the end of the year and US$53 million as part of WFP’s planned winterization activities for 1.59 million people.
- Additional funding for the response to COVID-19 and early funding for winterization is urgent.

**Donors**

Top 5: United States of America, Australia, Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund (AHF), Japan, Netherlands