In Numbers

In April, WFP assisted more than 1.9 million food-insecure people across Afghanistan.

WFP delivered 20,280 mt of food, disbursed over US$4.8 million in cash-based transfers.

WFP is facing a net funding shortfall of US$196.9 million for the next six months (May 2021 – October 2021).

Operational Updates

The COVID-19 pandemic converges with conflict and recurrent climatic events, as the country now braces for the potential impact of La Niña. It is expected that potential below-average rainfall and snowfall could lead to crop losses, increasing already high levels of food insecurity. Snow water equivalent is almost 39 percent lower compared to this time last year. WFP satellite imagery demonstrates some regions are the driest they have been in the last 27 years, auguring a drought event in the country.

The Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) acute food insecurity analysis report, which examines food insecurity in all 34 provinces of Afghanistan and informs emergency response in the country has been published. The report currently projects 14 million people experiencing food insecurity in the following months. IPC figures are likely to remain high, and combined with climate change, a poor economic outlook, COVID-19 and the ongoing conflict, food security is expected to remain concerning.

WFP is ready and prepared to scale up operations to meet emergency food needs, invest in community resilience, and expand nutrition coverage for the most vulnerable people in Afghanistan.

Since the last week of April, WFP has assisted over 7,200 people affected by the recent flash floods in Kunar, Nangarhar, Laghman, Samangan and Hirtat provinces with more than 140 metric tons (mt) of emergency food assistance. The needs assessment is currently ongoing, and assistance will continue as per assessment results.

As of 9 May, the Ministry of Public Health recorded 61,842 people across all 34 provinces in Afghanistan as confirmed to have had COVID-19. Only 388,760 people out of a population of 40.4 million have been tested.

Relief Assistance

- WFP assisted 204,520 people suffering from COVID-19’s socio-economic impacts with a total of US$2.6 million in cash-based transfers (CBT).
- Other people assisted under WFP’s emergency response included almost 1,141,000 seasonally food insecure people, 43,975 people displaced by conflict, nearly 74,400 refugees, 9,100 returnees and 5,900 people affected by natural disasters.

Contact info: Danielle Naranjilla (danielle.naranjilla@wfp.org)
Country Director: Mary-Ellen McGroarty. @mcgroartyme
Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/afghanistan
WFP Country Strategy

Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total CSP Requirement (in USD)</th>
<th>Total Allocated Contributions (in USD)</th>
<th>May 2021 – October 2021 Funding Requirements (in USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 billion*</td>
<td>642.3 m</td>
<td>196.9 m</td>
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* Approved in budget revision 4

**WFP’s Country Strategic Plan for Afghanistan has a WFP Gender & Age Marker score of 3, “fully integrates gender.” A gender transformative approach with integration of Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations is applied across all strategic outcomes.**

**Livelelihoods Support**

- WFP provided over 2,200 participants of ongoing asset creation and vocational training activities with US$9,655 in CBT and 40 mt of food.

- April saw the completion of projects in four provinces resulting in the construction of various flood diversion structures, such as, a 4 km irrigation canal, a 400 m canal intake, a 4 km flood diversion canal, 500 m of flood protection walls, a 1.5 km long gabion protection wall and 9 km of tertiary roads. Moreover, more than 1 million saplings were planted to enhance forestation, while trainings on market cultivation and marketing were also provided to women.

**Treatment and Prevention of Malnutrition**

- In April, WFP provided 346,200 children and pregnant and lactating women with nutrition assistance and services to prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition.

**School Health and Nutrition**

- WFP provided over 3,140 girls with fortified vegetable oil as take-home rations as well as cash-based assistance to encourage attendance and increase retention. WFP also provided over 98,000 primary school students 200 mt of high energy biscuits as mid-morning snacks.

**Supply Chain and Access**

- In April, 1,160 mt of Wheat Soya Blend and sunflower oil were received in-country via the Spinboldak and Torkham borders, while 4,230 yellow split pulses and sunflower oil entered Afghanistan via Hairaton and Torghundi borders.

- WFP dispatched more than 19,500 mt of food to cooperating partners for distribution to 156 destinations across the country.

- The main supply route from Hirat to Ghor has been blocked for WFP assistance delivery in Takhtapa area, where a NSAG commander poses threat of diverting humanitarian cargo. WFP is using an alternate southern corridor to deliver humanitarian assistance adding two days to the round-trip and delaying the arrival of food.

**Common Services – UNHAS**

- In April, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) transported 1,545 passengers to 20 locations across the country. As a common service provider, UNHAS is dependent on sustained support from partners. Overall funding needs for 2021 are US$18.8 million and the shortfall remains US$7.6 million.

**Funding**

- In 2021, WFP aims to meet the needs of 13.9 million people, out of which 11.1 are classified as IPC 3 and IPC 4 throughout the country. Funding requirements for the coming six months are US$271.7 million, of which US$196.9 million remain to be resourced.

**Donors**

- Top five: United States of America, United Kingdom, European Commission, Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund (AHF) and Australia.