



World Food Programme

WFP Afghanistan Situation Report

July 2025

A woman participant of WFP's embroidery and tailoring resilience programme in Khost, Kabul province, which equips vulnerable women with vocational skills to support their livelihoods. ©Danijela Milic

Highlights

- Afghanistan is currently in the most favourable season of the year, yet 9.5 million people (20 percent of the population) remain acutely food insecure. During this period, **WFP can reach only 1 million of those in need each month**. Without additional funding, general food assistance operations are expected to see dramatic cuts in October – **leaving millions with no way to provide food for their families**.
- Current funding for specialized nutritious foods is insufficient to meet growing needs. Many nutrition centres report that their monthly allocations of commodities from WFP are depleted within 7 to 10 days, forcing them to turn away malnourished women and children. Under these circumstances, **it is not possible to contain surging acute malnutrition**.
- Three lifelines that helped stave off a deepening crisis in recent years are under immense pressure:** i) remittances, ii) improved agriculture, and iii) humanitarian aid. Expulsions have cut off remittances, drought now affects 19 of 34 provinces, and food aid is well below minimum levels and is likely to run out before winter.

In Numbers



1.7 million people reached with food and cash assistance in July



US\$1.4 million distributed to nearly 637,000 people through cash-based transfers



Women with children across the country make up **80 percent** of WFP assistance

II) Agricultural Conditions: Favourable agricultural conditions in 2023 and 2024 temporarily alleviated pressures. In 2025, widespread drought has returned across the northern and northwestern regions, now affecting 19 provinces. Early indications point to increased migration, asset depletion, and growing desperation.

III) Humanitarian Assistance: Humanitarian food assistance, a cornerstone of survival for millions, is currently operating well below minimum required levels and is expected to run out before the onset of winter.

These sharp reductions are occurring in the year which saw the highest year-on-year surge in acute malnutrition ever recorded in Afghanistan.

SITUATION UPDATE

- Reductions in humanitarian assistance:** While marginal economic stabilization has fostered fragile optimism, the Afghan economy remains incapable of supporting the vast majority of the population. Three critical factors that previously helped prevent a large-scale humanitarian catastrophe have deteriorated significantly in recent months:

I) Remittances: Financial support from family members working in Iran and Pakistan had been a vital lifeline. However, recent mass expulsions from both countries have largely severed this key source of income.



A woman participant of WFP's poultry resilience programme in Khost, Kabul province. ©Danijela Milic

- **Returnee response:** At Islam Qala crossing point with Iran, the start of July saw daily crossings of over 20,000 per day, for almost 3 weeks before decreasing to under 10,000 per day since 18 July.. In the last week of July, the number of Afghans returning from both Iran and Pakistan saw a considerable decrease.
- The new deadline for undocumented Afghan nationals to leave Iran has been extended until 6 September, after which they will be fined for illegal residence and face deportation. Considering this, a new surge is expected in the weeks before and after 6 September.
- In early July, the government of Tajikistan announced its intention to deport Afghan migrants within 15 days. As of late 2024, around 9,000 Afghan refugees were officially registered in the country; however, the number of undocumented Afghans remains unconfirmed. Reports are circulating about 1,080 people who have already crossed the border from Tajikistan. Currently the IOM-led Border Consortium has no active border facilities for the reception of these returnees.
- WFP and IOM are reviewing the vulnerability criteria to be more relevant to the situation faced by returnees and better determine eligibility for WFP and IOM's cash assistance. The updated criteria will be integrated into IOM's screening software used to assess returnees at the border crossing points.
- Due to the funding cuts, WFP can only support 11 percent of Afghans coming back from Iran with cash. Since June, WFP has been forced to turn away more than 120,000 vulnerable children, women and men from cash assistance.
- Since January 2025, WFP has supported over **287,300** returnees from Iran and Pakistan with **USD 3.5 million** in cash and 412 mt of in-kind food, including fortified and nutritious commodities.

WFP OPERATIONS

- In July, WFP assisted **1.7 million people** across its operations with **nearly 3,000 mt of food** and **US\$1.4 million** in cash-based transfers.



EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE

- In July, WFP reached **694,500** vulnerable people with **330 mt** of food and nearly **US\$619,700** in cash assistance.



RESILIENCE AND FOOD SYSTEMS

- WFP's livelihoods initiatives continue to support resilience-building across Afghanistan, reaching **1,600 people with US\$20,100**. Through food assistance for assets and food assistance for training, WFP rehabilitated infrastructure, improved agricultural productivity, and provided vocational training, enabling communities to enhance food security and income generation.



SCHOOL FEEDING

- In July, WFP's School Feeding Programme reached **285,700** primary school children with **60 mt** of food.
- Due to the funding constraints, starting from October, WFP will be forced to suspend school meals, sometimes the only meal in a day for thousands of schoolchildren. Increased dropout rates are expected, along with a reversal of the educational gains the programme has supported. Likewise, the gains made by local economic opportunities offered by the programme, are likely to be eroded. Girls will be disproportionately affected.



Afghans returning from Iran at the crossing point in Zaranj, ©Anthea Piong

NUTRITION

- For the treatment of malnutrition, WFP provided **2,500 mt** of Specialized Nutritious Food (SNF) to more than **483,000 children** aged 6-59 months facing moderate acute malnutrition and acutely malnourished pregnant and breastfeeding women.
- For the prevention of acute malnutrition (mainly for returnee response), WFP provided **30 mt** of SNF to **22,000** children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women.
- For stunting prevention, WFP provided **41 mt** of SNF to **18,500 children** aged 6-23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women.



MATERNAL AND CHILD BENEFIT PROGRAMME

- Through the World Bank-funded maternal and child benefit programme, **approximately 11,615 households with pregnant women and mothers** of children under the age of 5 years received social and behaviour change communication on nutrition, health, and immunization and **US\$721,300** in cash assistance.



SUPPLY CHAIN AND LOGISTICS

- In July, WFP dispatched more than **8,350 mt** of food to partners. Local procurement continued, including **135 mt** of fortified biscuits and nearly **200 mt** of wheat flour from domestic millers.



UN HUMANITARIAN AIR SERVICE (UNHAS)

- UNHAS operated a total of **230 flights** and facilitated the movement of **2,400 passengers**. In addition, **4 mt** of humanitarian cargo were transported.



Crossing point between Iran and Afghanistan ©Anthea Piong



RESOURCE OVERVIEW

WFP Afghanistan is **12 percent** funded for the next six months, with a net funding requirement of **US\$539 million**.

CONTACTS

WFP Afghanistan Representative and Country Director: John Aylieff, john.aylieff@wfp.org

WFP Afghanistan Head of Partnerships and Reporting: Janerose Alvers, janerose.alvers@wfp.org

[WFP.org/countries/Afghanistan](https://www.wfp.org/countries/Afghanistan)