



Monthly Meeting

17 January 2023

Food Security and Agriculture Cluster in Afghanistan



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Agenda of the Meeting



S. No	Subject	Presenting Agency	Time
1	FSAC Early Warning Information Updates	FSAC	25 min
2	Private Sector Contribution Towards the Humanitarian Response (ETC Power)	FSAC	25 min
3	Herat Earthquake Response Update	ECT	15 min
4	FSAC Monthly Achievements	FSAC	5 min
5	FSAC Annual Plan	FSAC	15
6	FSAC Updates (New Mailing List, Confirmation Letters, Regional FSAC Focal Point Contacts, Updating the AHF Due Diligence Records)	FSAC	25
7	AOB	FSAC	10 min



**AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
CLUSTER**



**Early Warning Information
Working Group (EWIWG)
Updates
17 Jan 2024**

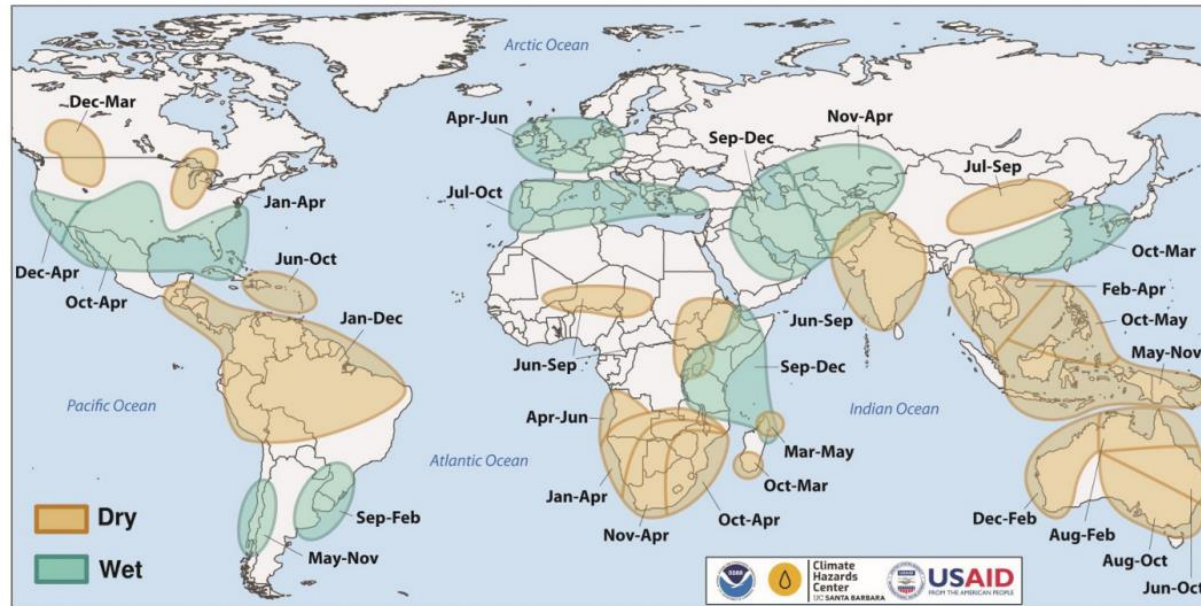
Contents

- El Niño Condition;
- Short- and Long - term forecast;
Precipitation
Temperature
- Soil Moisture;
- Snow depth;
- Vegetation Index;
- Snow water volume;
- Market Prices

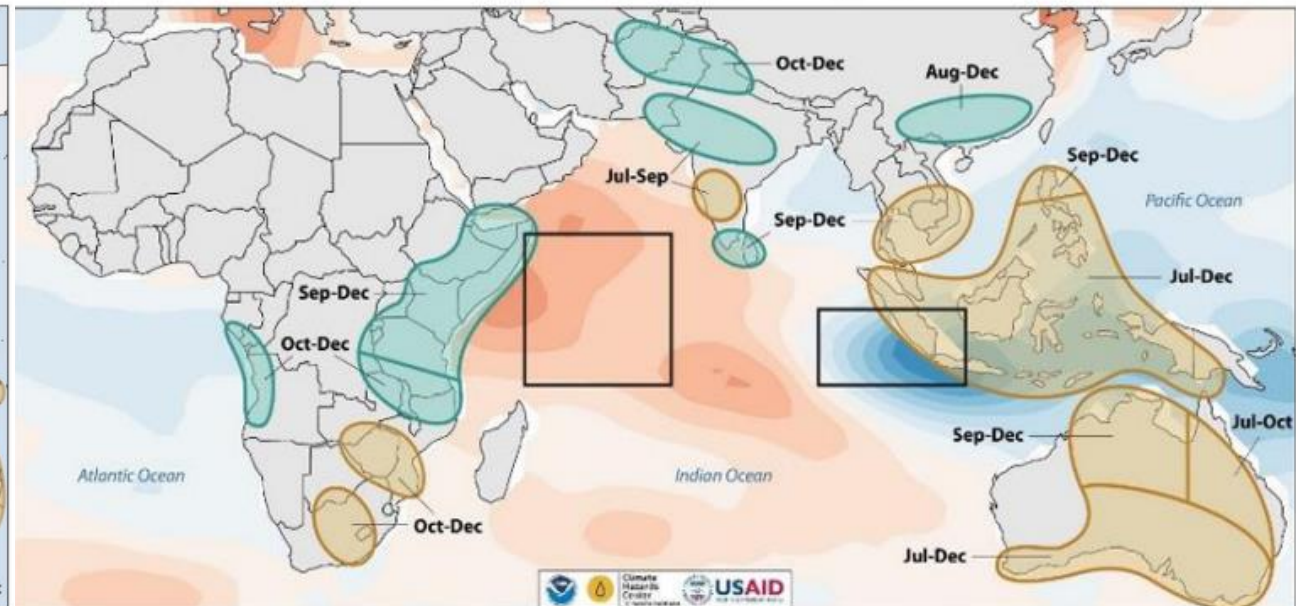
Precipitation Related to ENSO and IOD

El Niño and +IOD related to precipitation anomalies

El Niño Precipitation



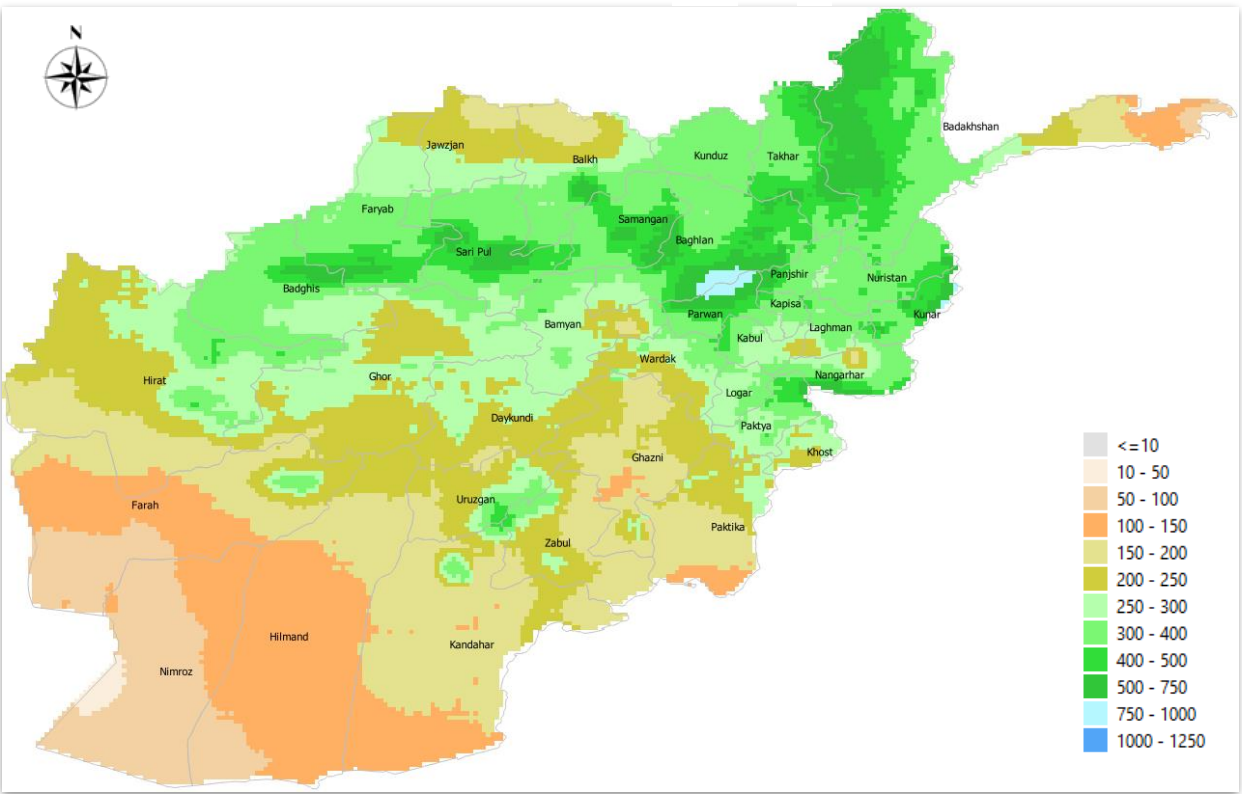
Positive Indian Ocean Dipole



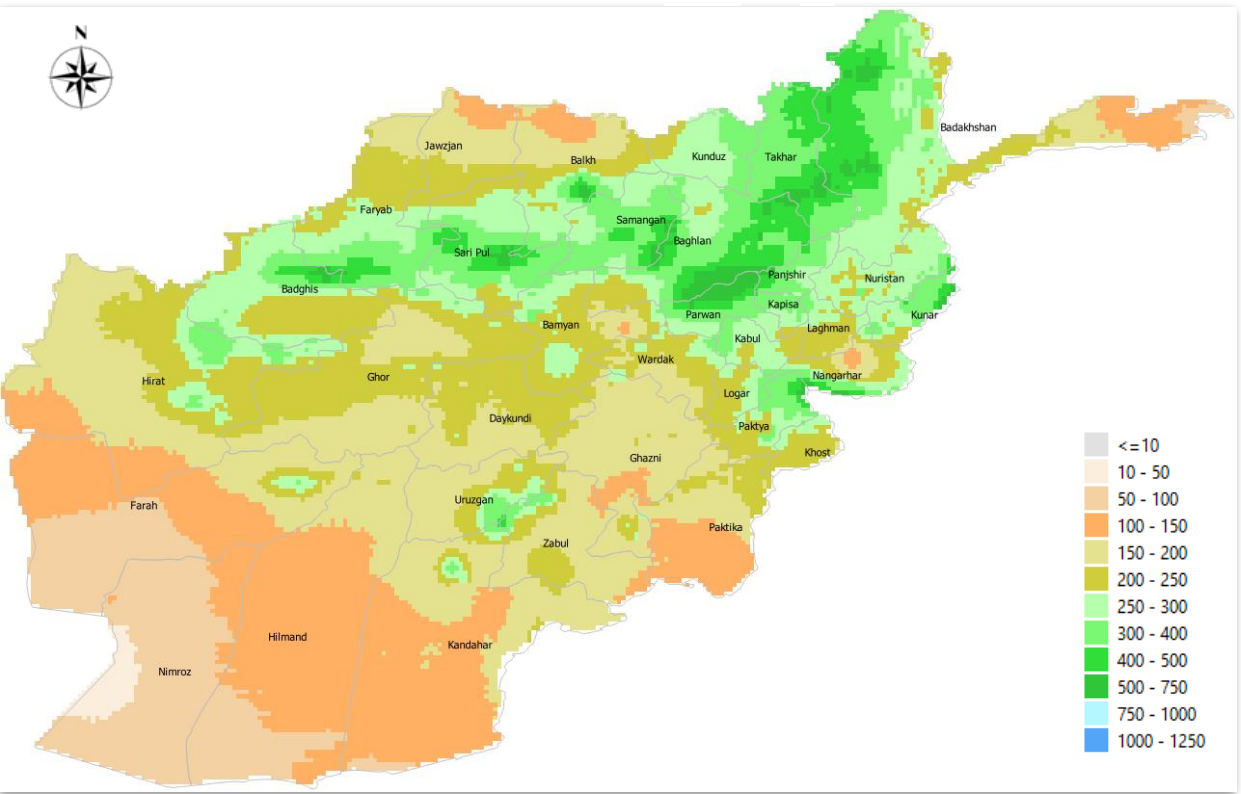
In most El Niño years, central Asia and Afghanistan typically experience above-average precipitation. El Niño events occur at intervals of every three to seven years and can endure for a period ranging from six months to two years. El Niño ([see the El Niño forecast](#)) events are known for their profound impact on global weather patterns, influencing different regions in unique ways.

El Niño and La Niña Average Precipitation (October-May)

Performance of the El Niño seasons

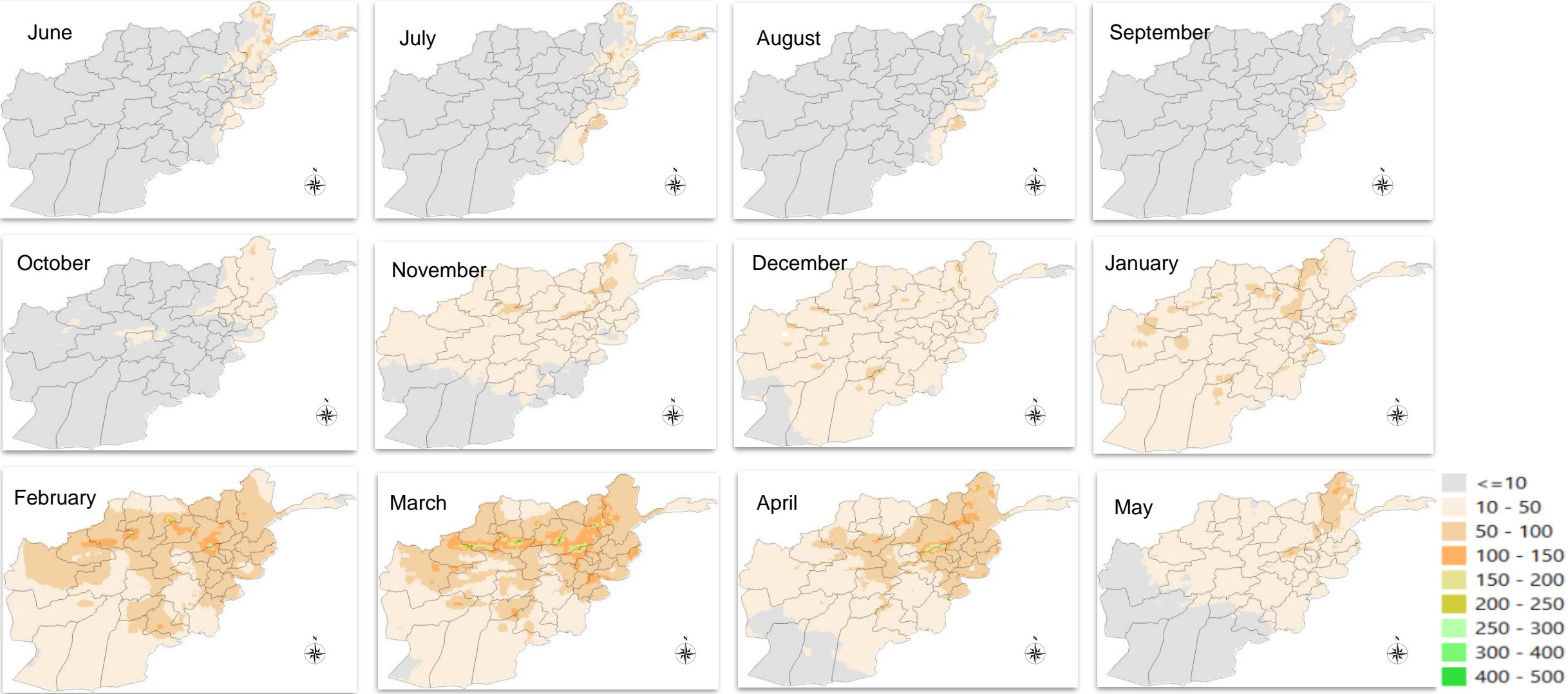


Performance of the La Niña seasons



This report evaluates the performance of the 2023/24 wet season from October through May. The analog years used are: El Niño 1982-1983, 1987-1988, 1991-1992, 1997-1998, 2009-2010, 2015-2016. And La Niña years 1988-1989, 1995-1996, 1998-1999, 1999-2000, 2007-2008, 2010-2011, 2011-2012, 2020-2021, 2021-2022.

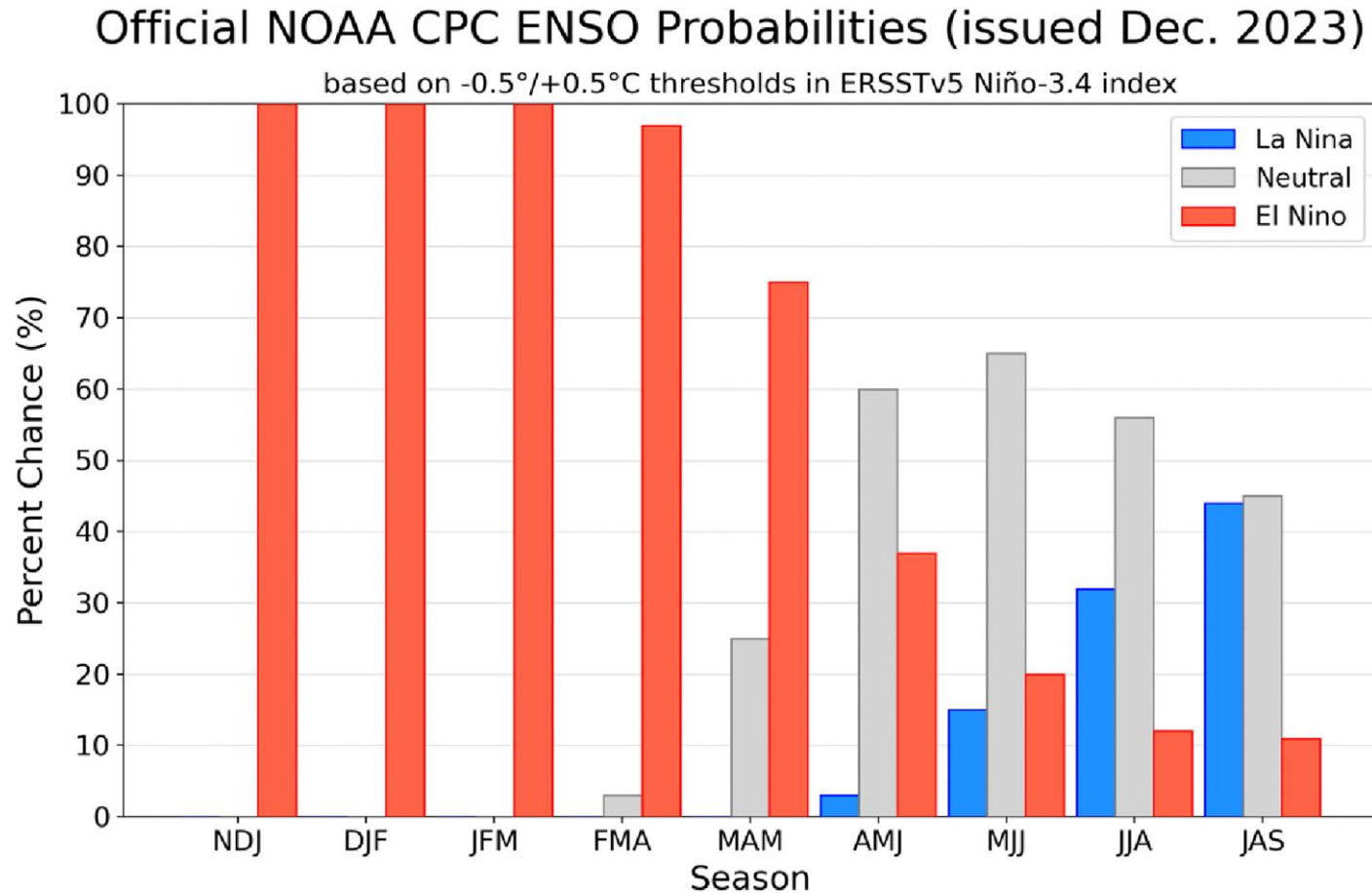
Monthly Rainfall Climatology (1981-2021)



Source: CHIRPS

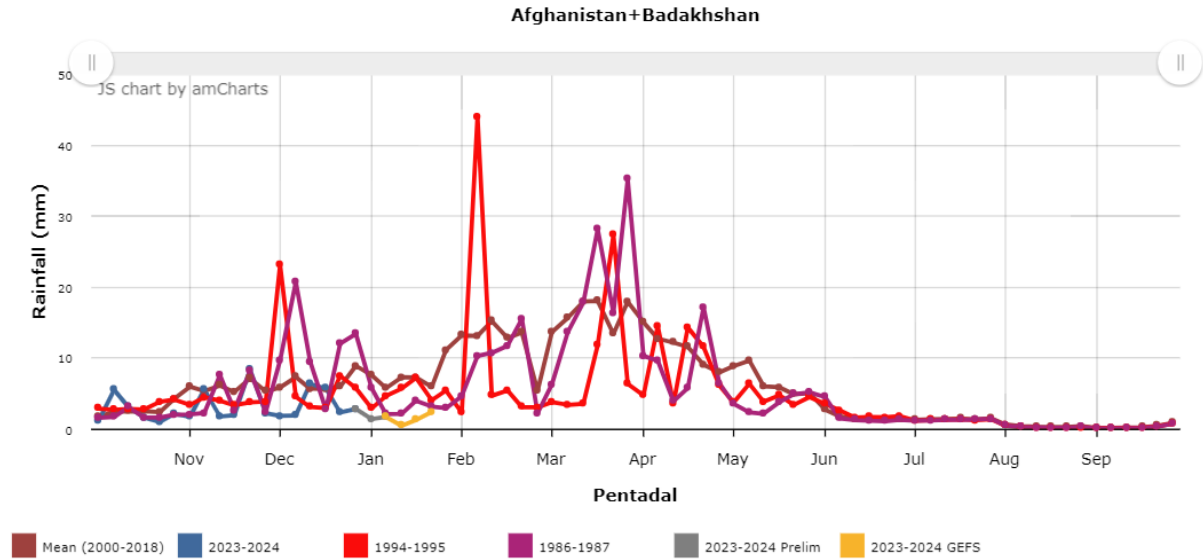
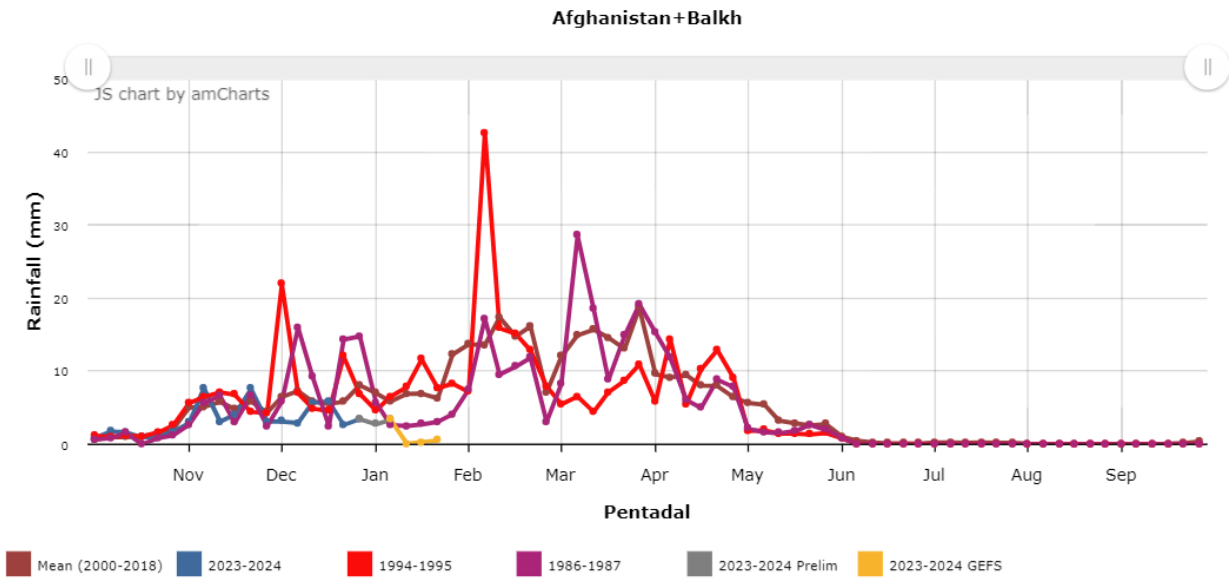
El Niño Forecast

El Niño most likely to last into Northern Hemisphere spring 2024



Strong El Nino Events With Below-Average Precipitation

Better precipitation performance in February and March



ENSO Forecast

El Niño is expected through Northern Hemisphere winter 2023-24, with chances gradually decreasing from the winter through the spring. A transition to ENSO-neutral is anticipated in April-June 2024 (60% chance).

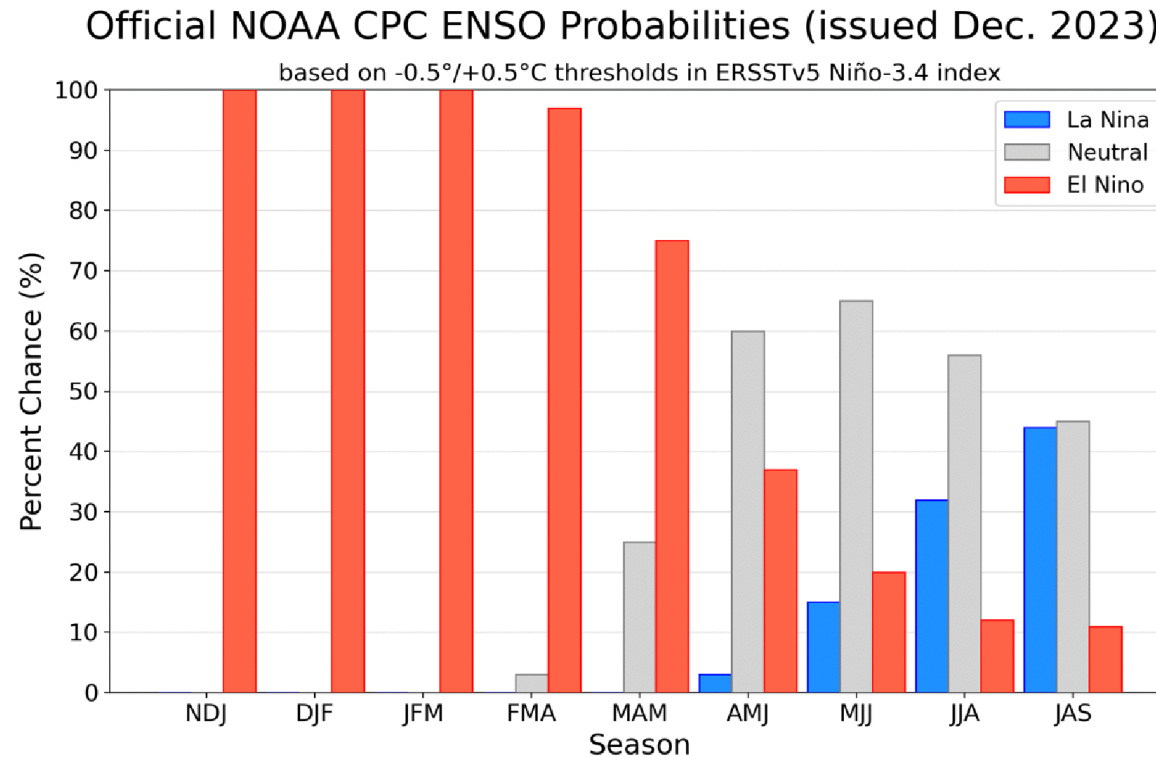
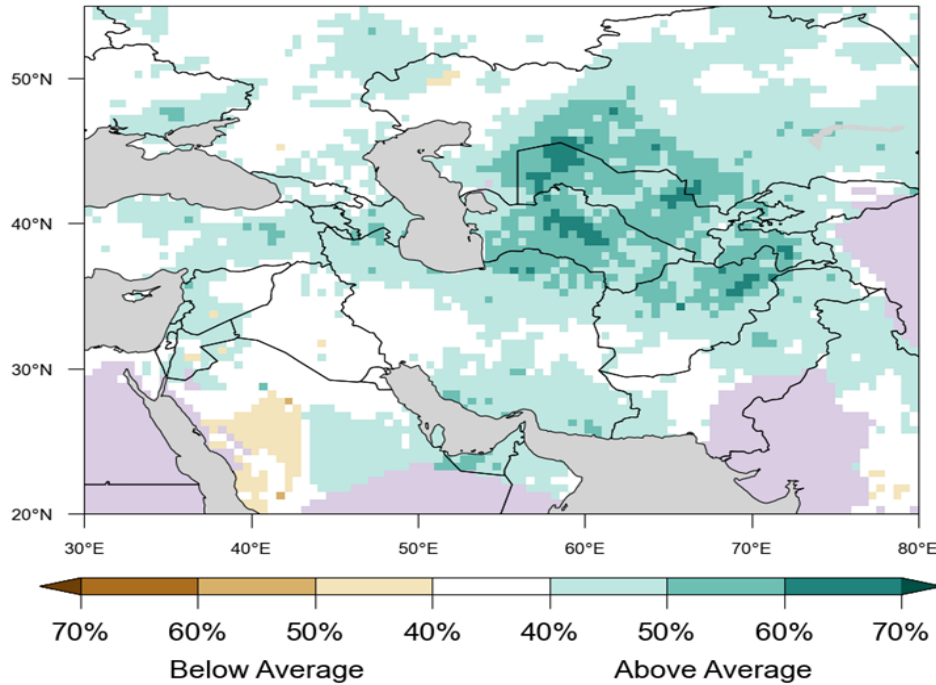


Figure 7. Official ENSO probabilities for the Niño 3.4 sea surface temperature index (5°N - 5°S , 120°W - 170°W). Figure updated 14 December 2023.

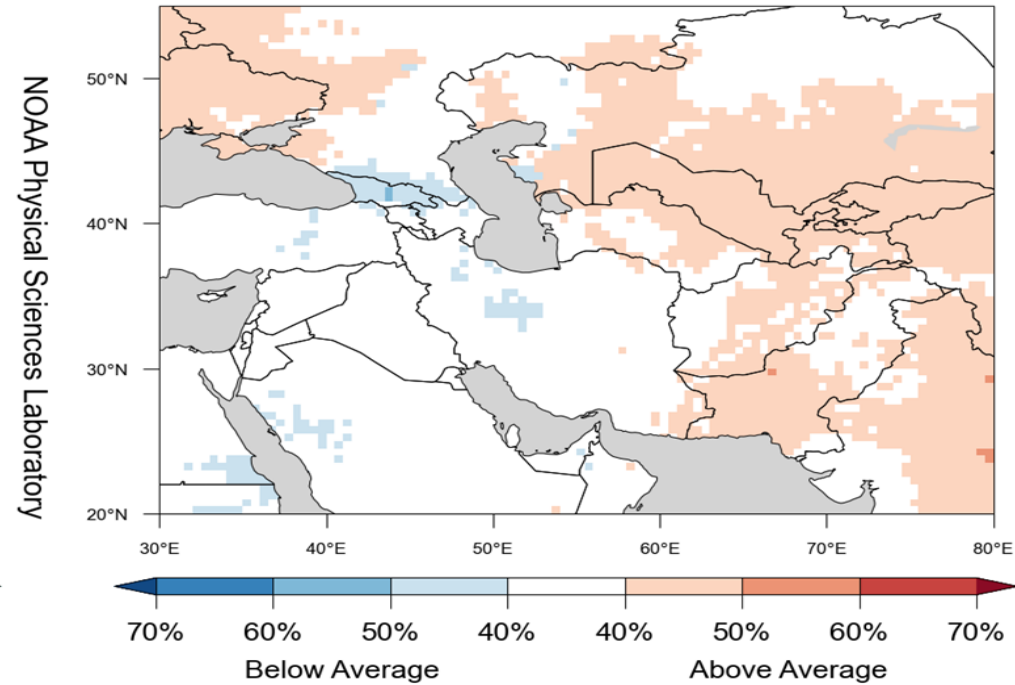
Above-average precipitation most likely

December-February Precipitation and Temperature Related to El Niño

(a) Precipitation



(b) Temperature



NOAA Physical Sciences Laboratory

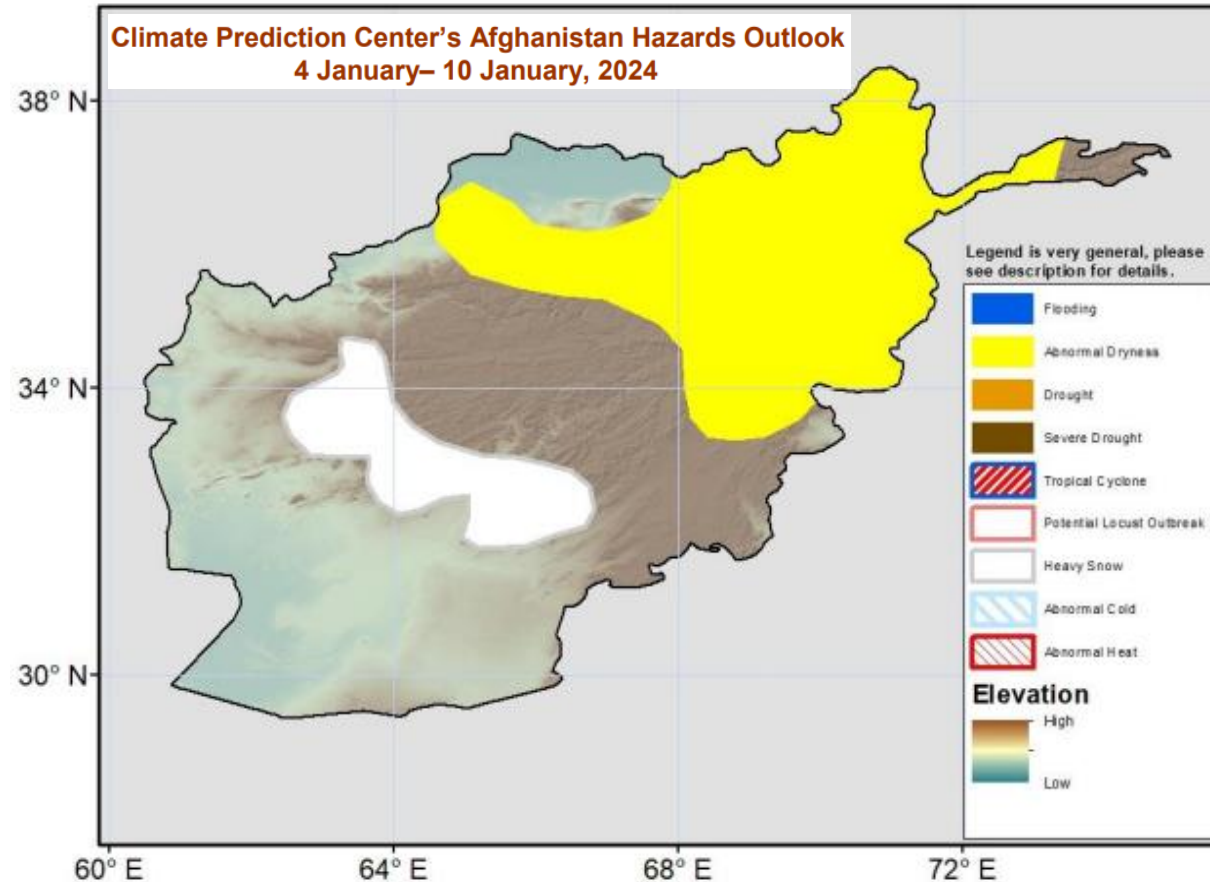
Assumption

El Nino-Southern Oscillation

El Nino is expected to remain the dominant ENSO state into northern hemisphere spring 2024. El Nino is most likely to be strong in early 2024.

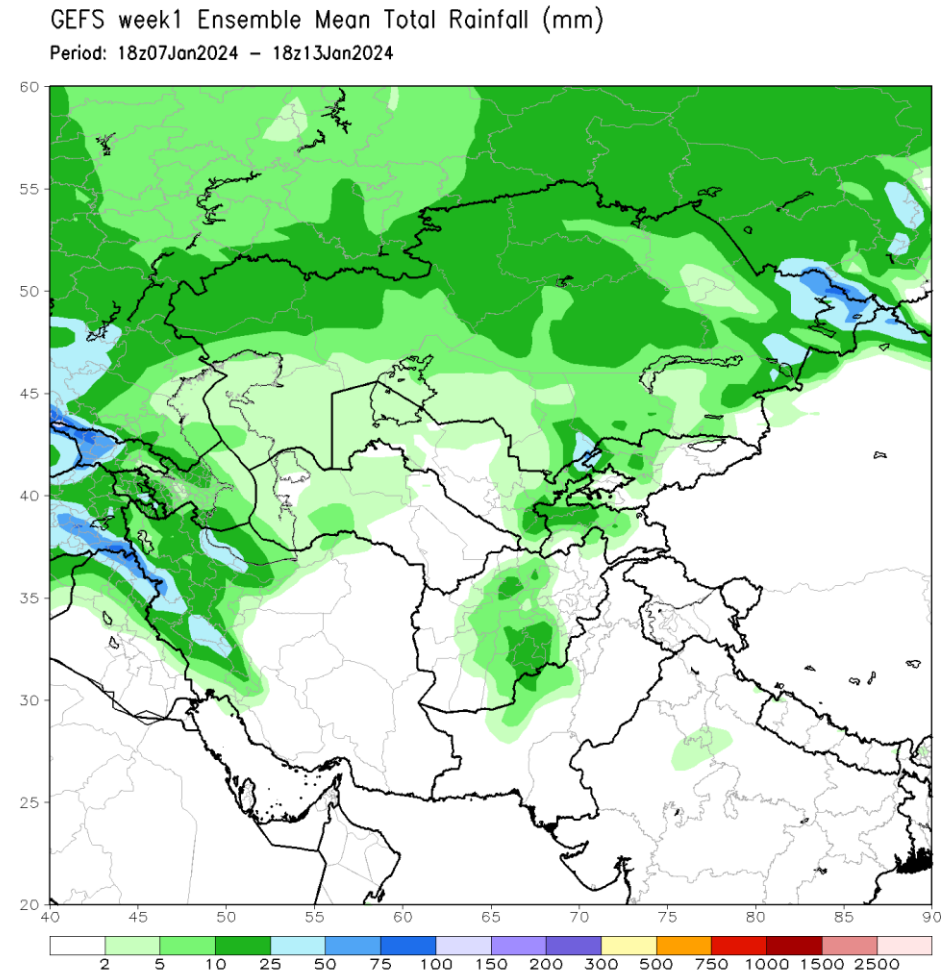
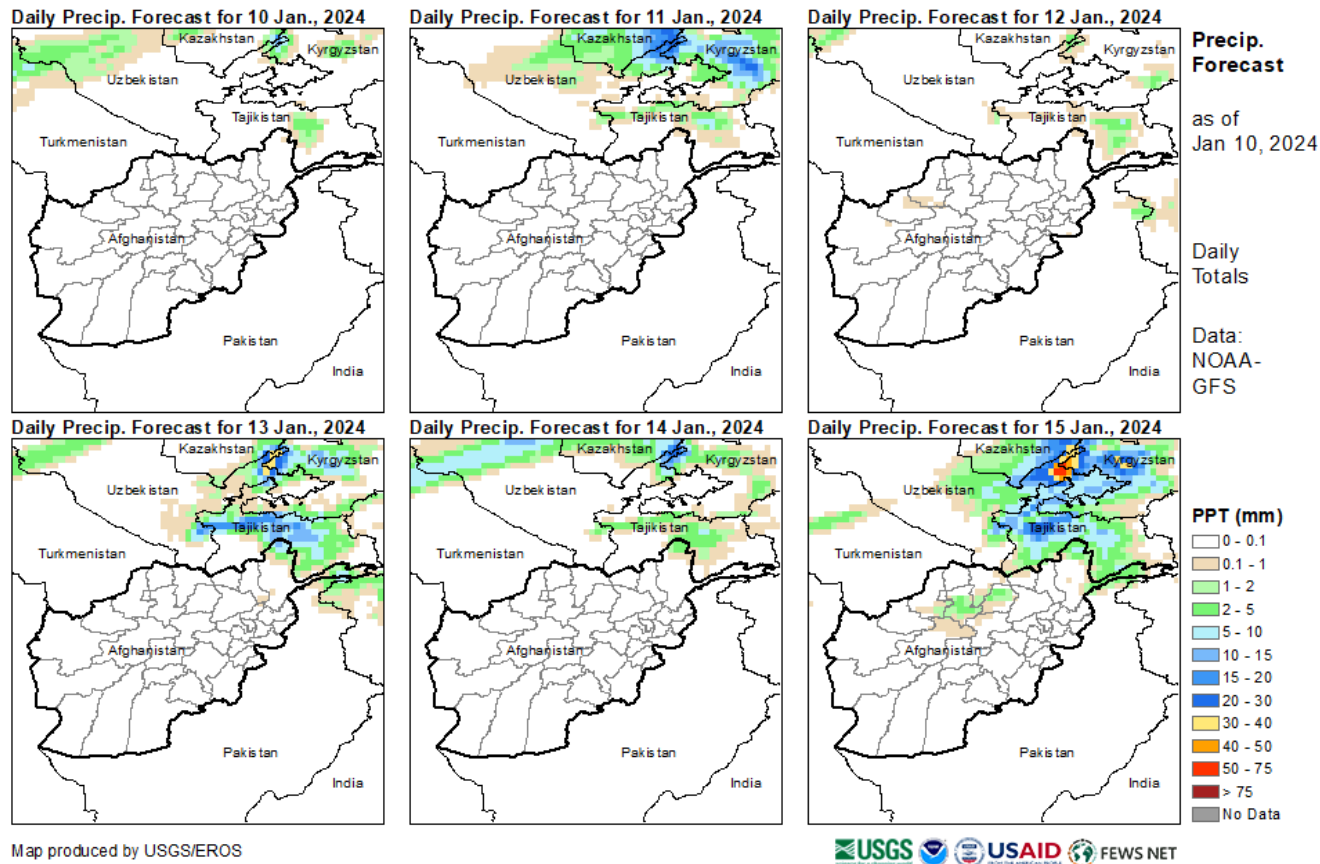
Afghanistan Hazards Outlook

- Rainfall analysis for the period since 1 November shows below-average precipitation over the country (10-100mm anomalies, locally higher in the West).
- Negative snow depth, and snow water equivalent anomalies are greatest in the Northeast as well as along the northern slopes of the central mountains. As a result, abnormal dryness is placed in northern, eastern, and northeastern Afghanistan.



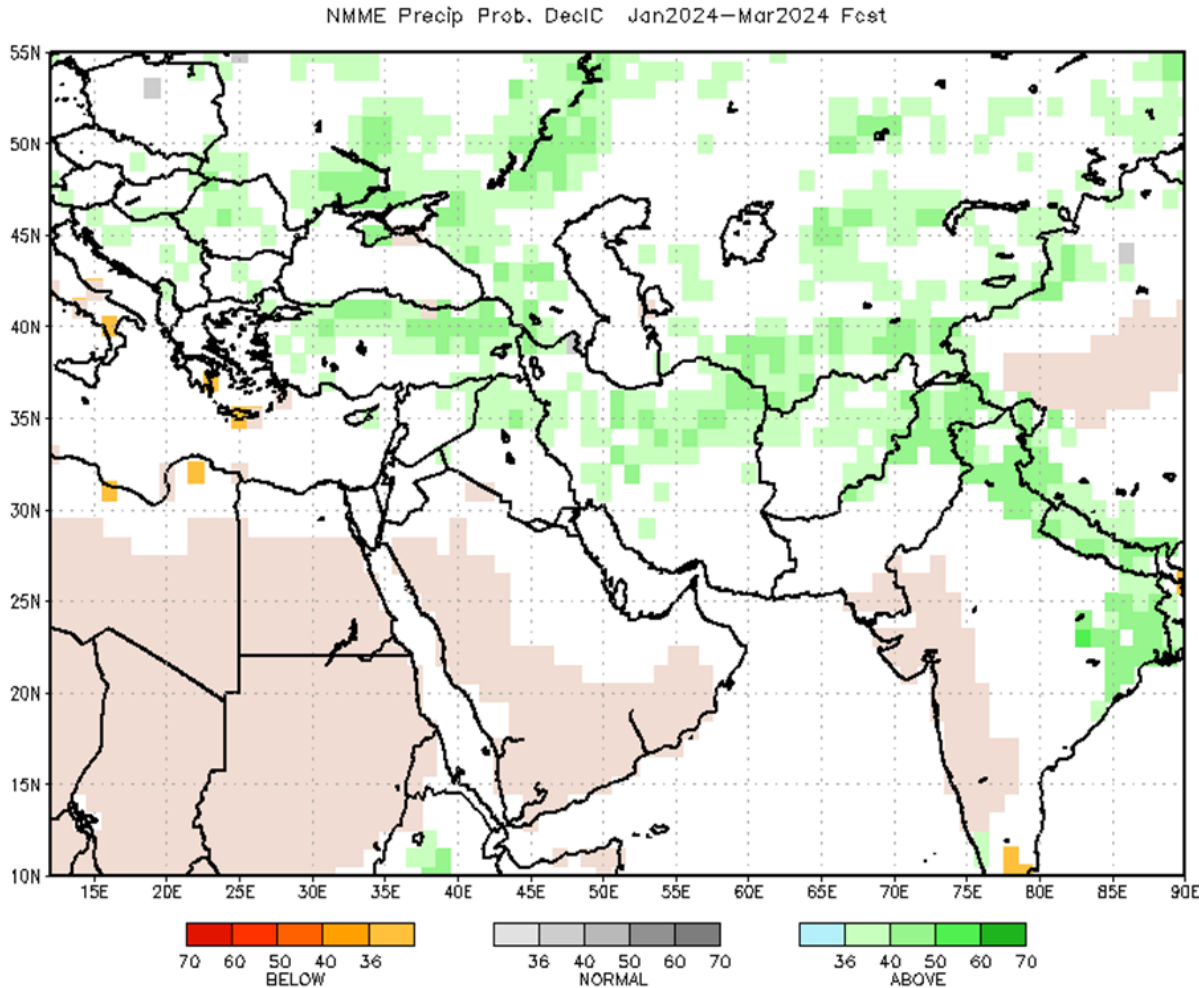
Short -Term Forecast: Precipitation

- For the outlook period, moderate to locally heavy precipitation is expected across many central portions of the country.
- Heavy snowfall accumulations are likely for the southern and western slopes of the Central highlands where a heavy snow hazard is posted with more than 20 cm likely.



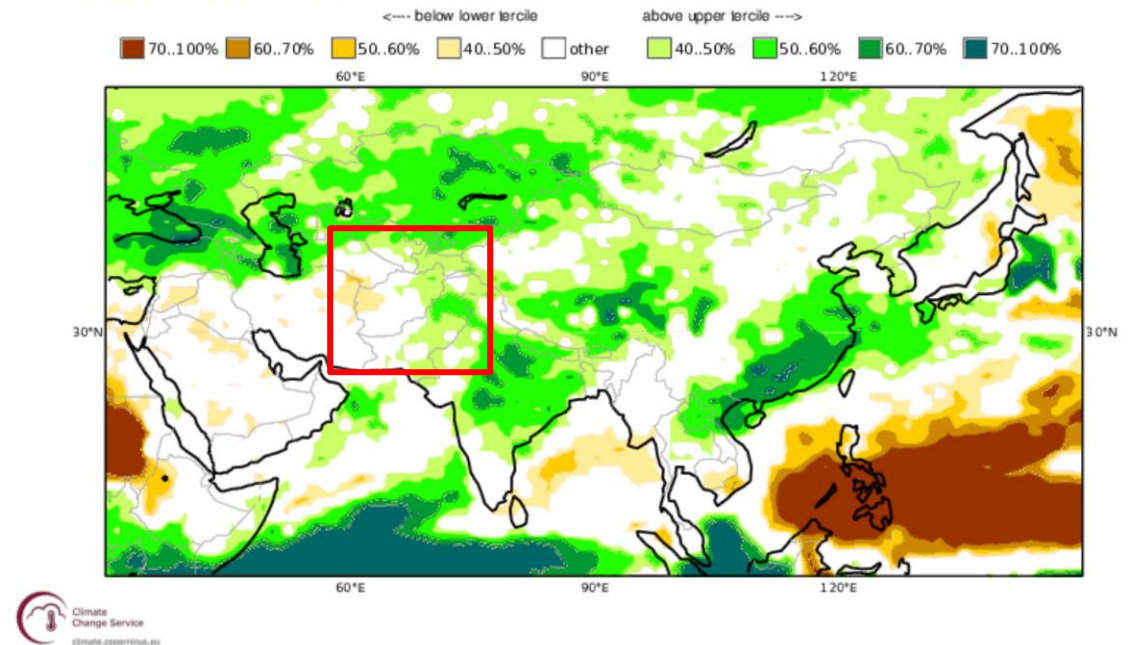
Long-Term Forecast: Precipitation

According to all models, For Jan- Mar 24, there are most likely chance of above average precipitation in most of Afghanistan.



C3S: ECMWF contribution
 Prob(most likely category of precipitation)
 Nominal forecast start: 01/12/23
 Ensemble size = 51, climate size = 600

JFM 2024



PROGRAMME OF THE EUROPEAN UNION



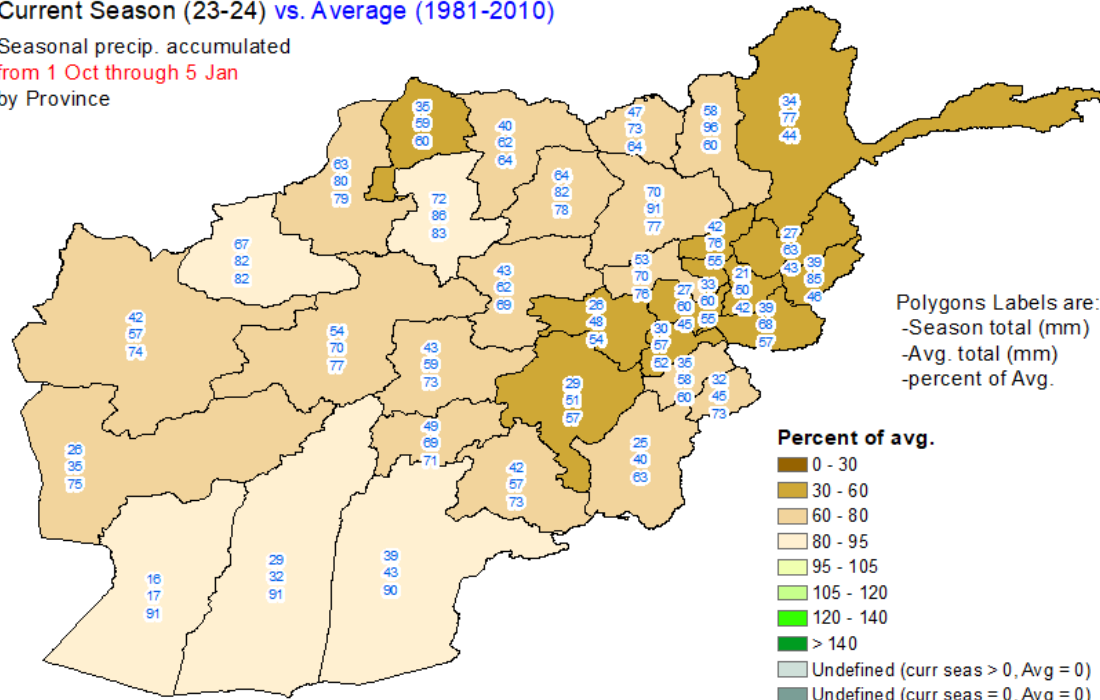
Afghanistan Accumulated Precipitation

Accumulated precipitation has been below average in north and northeastern, and above average in southern and western provinces.

Afghanistan Accumulated Precipitation

Current Season (23-24) vs. Average (1981-2010)

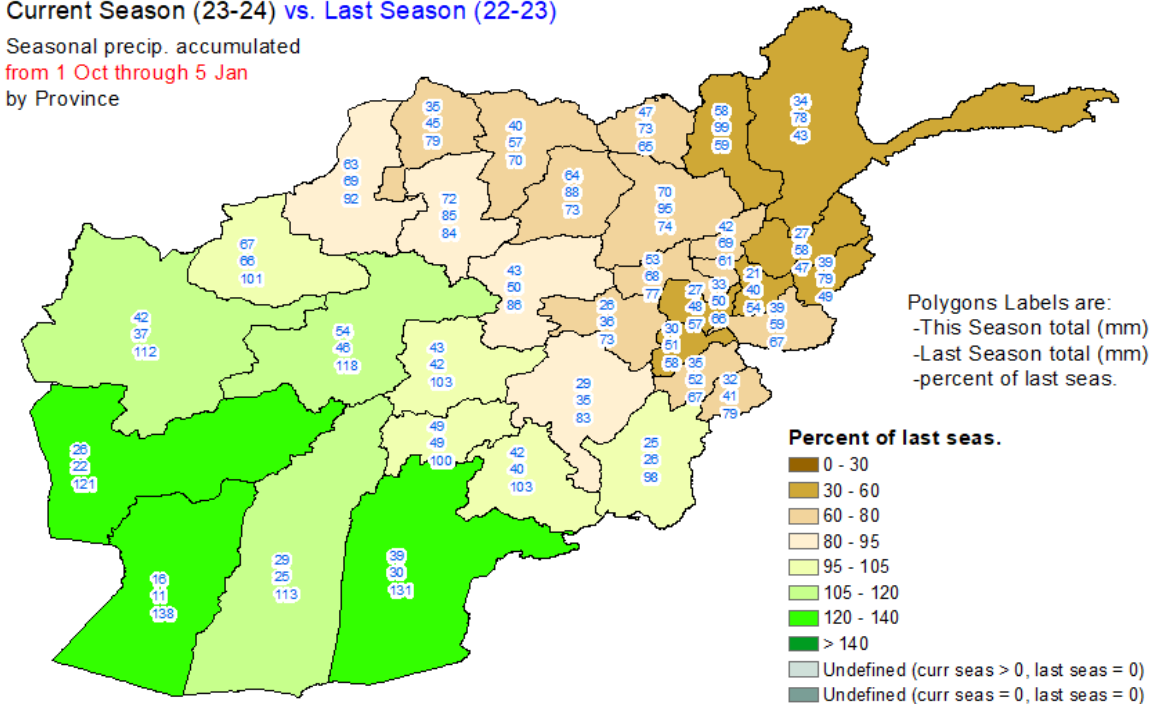
Seasonal precip. accumulated
from 1 Oct through 5 Jan
by Province



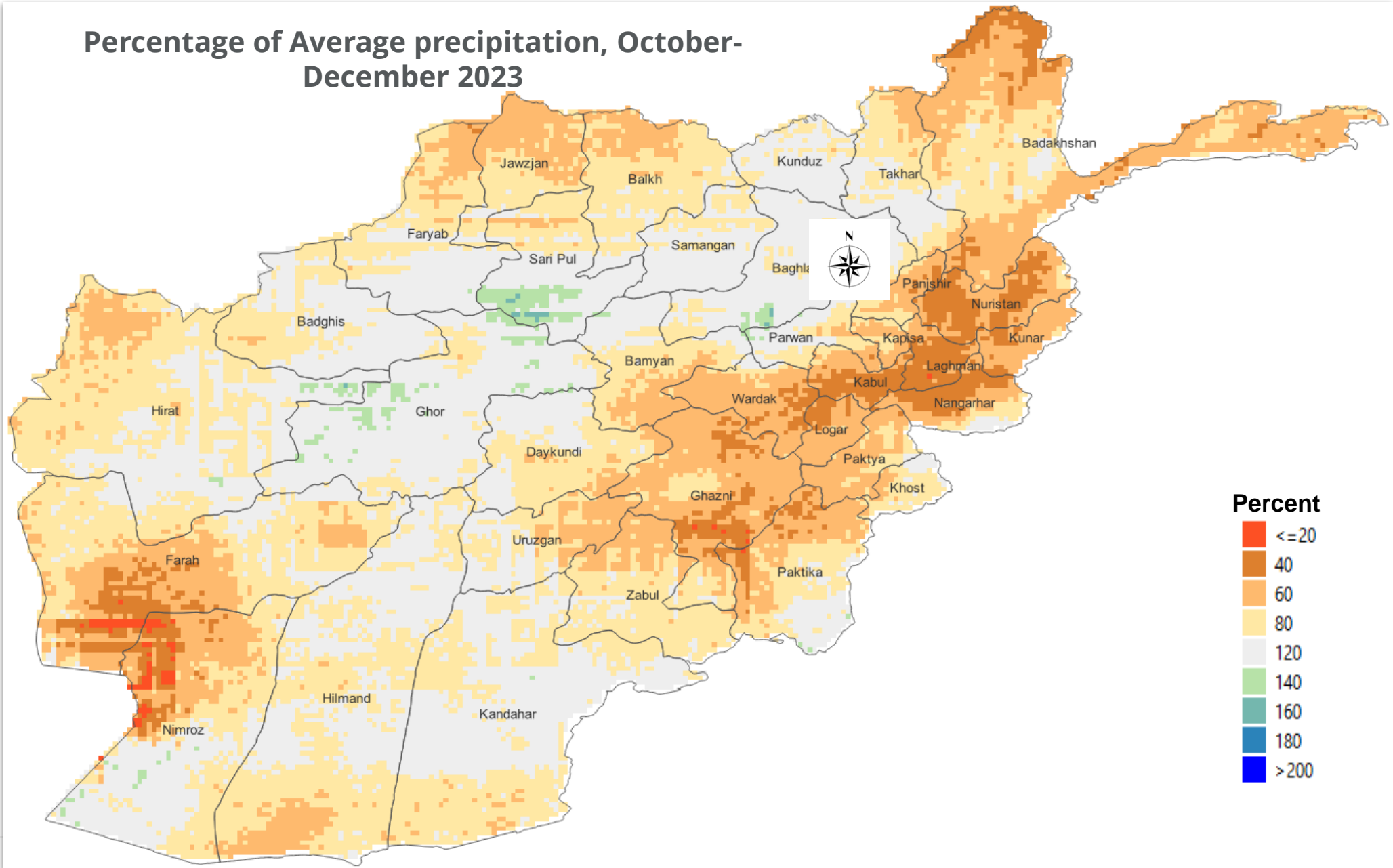
Afghanistan Accumulated Precipitation

Current Season (23-24) vs. Last Season (22-23)

Seasonal precip. accumulated
from 1 Oct through 5 Jan
by Province



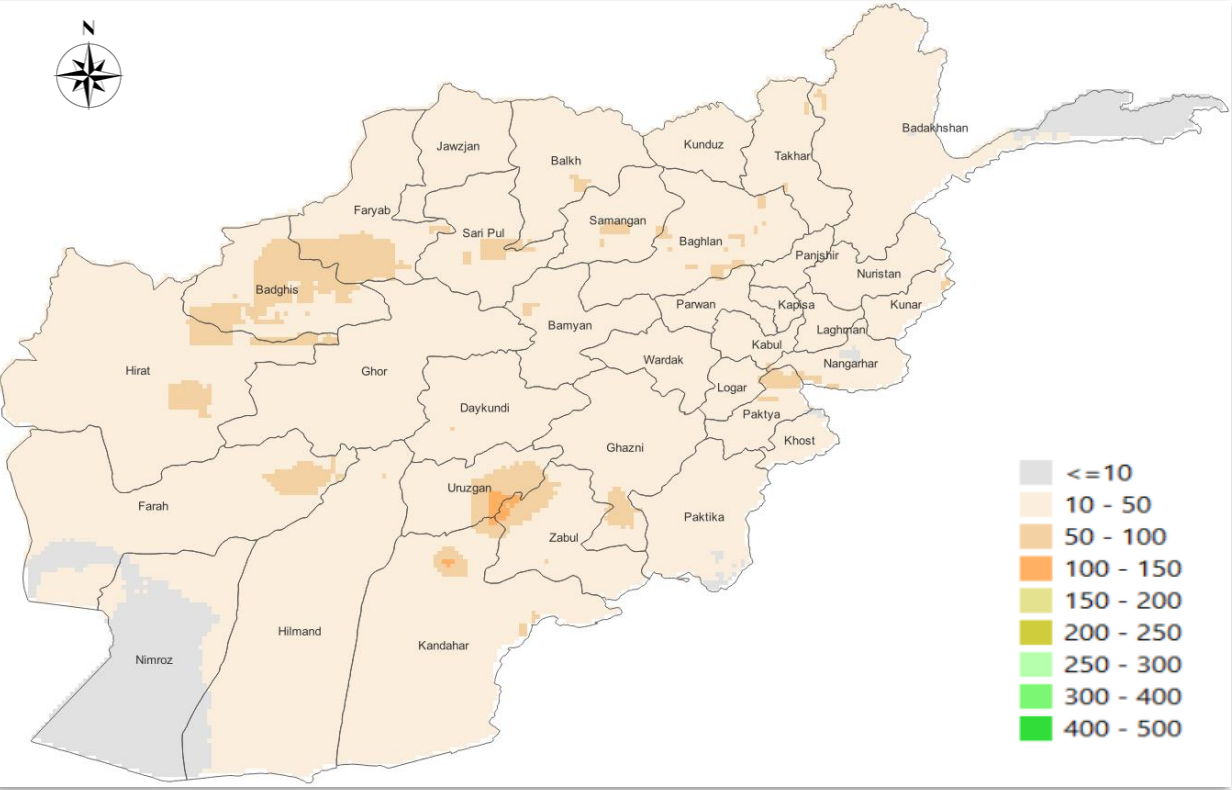
Percentage of Average precipitation, October-December 2023



Current Conditions, December 2023

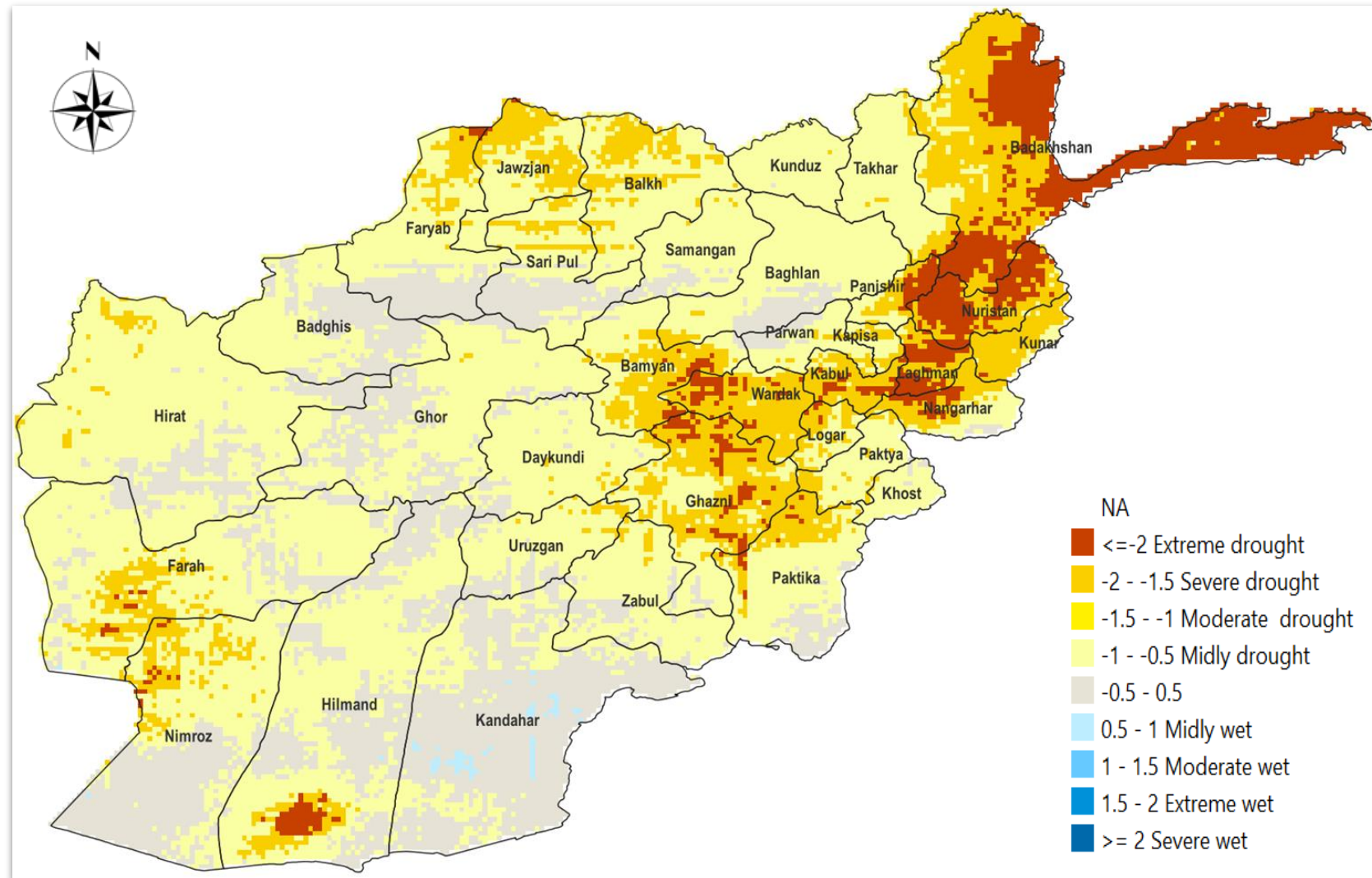
Rainfall Average

Rainfall totals (mm)



Source: CHIRPS

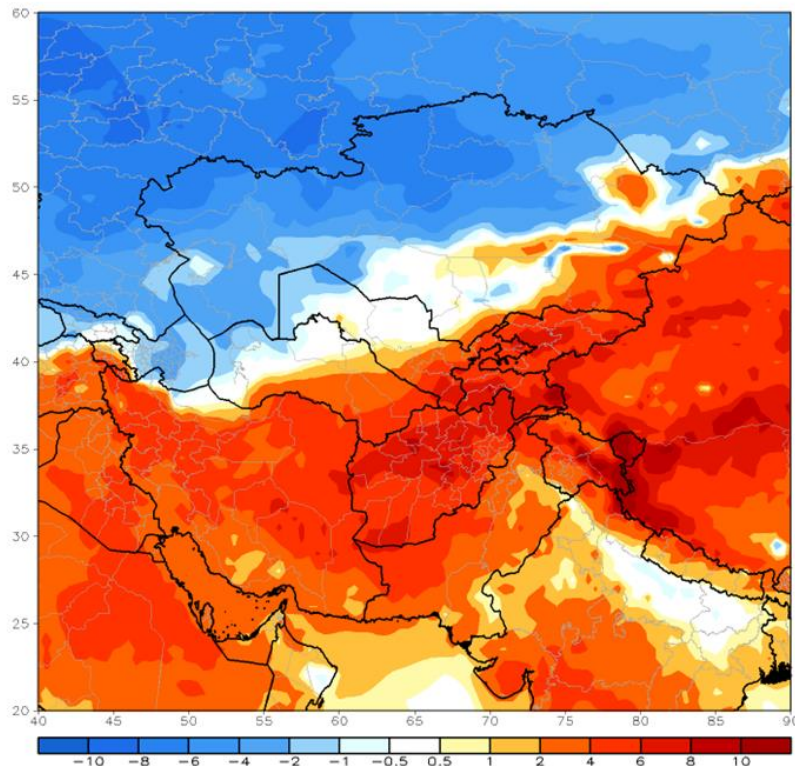
Difference in Standardized Rainfall SPI (October-December)



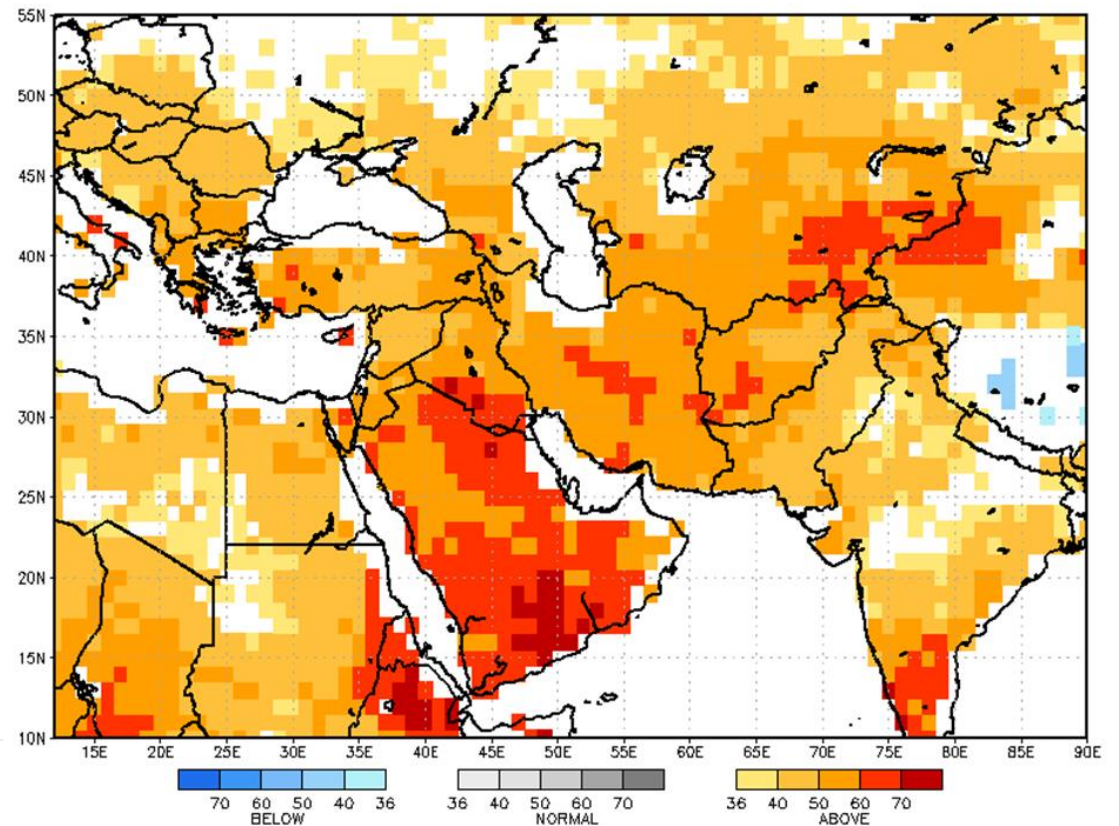
Short and Long -Term Temperature Forecast

- During the outlook period, 7-day mean maximum temperatures are forecasted to be well above average across Afghanistan.
- During Jan-Mar 2024, various climate models have consistently forecasted above-average e temperatures during this outlook period.

GEFS week1 Temperature Min Anomaly (C)
Period: 00z11Jan2024 - 00z17Jan2024



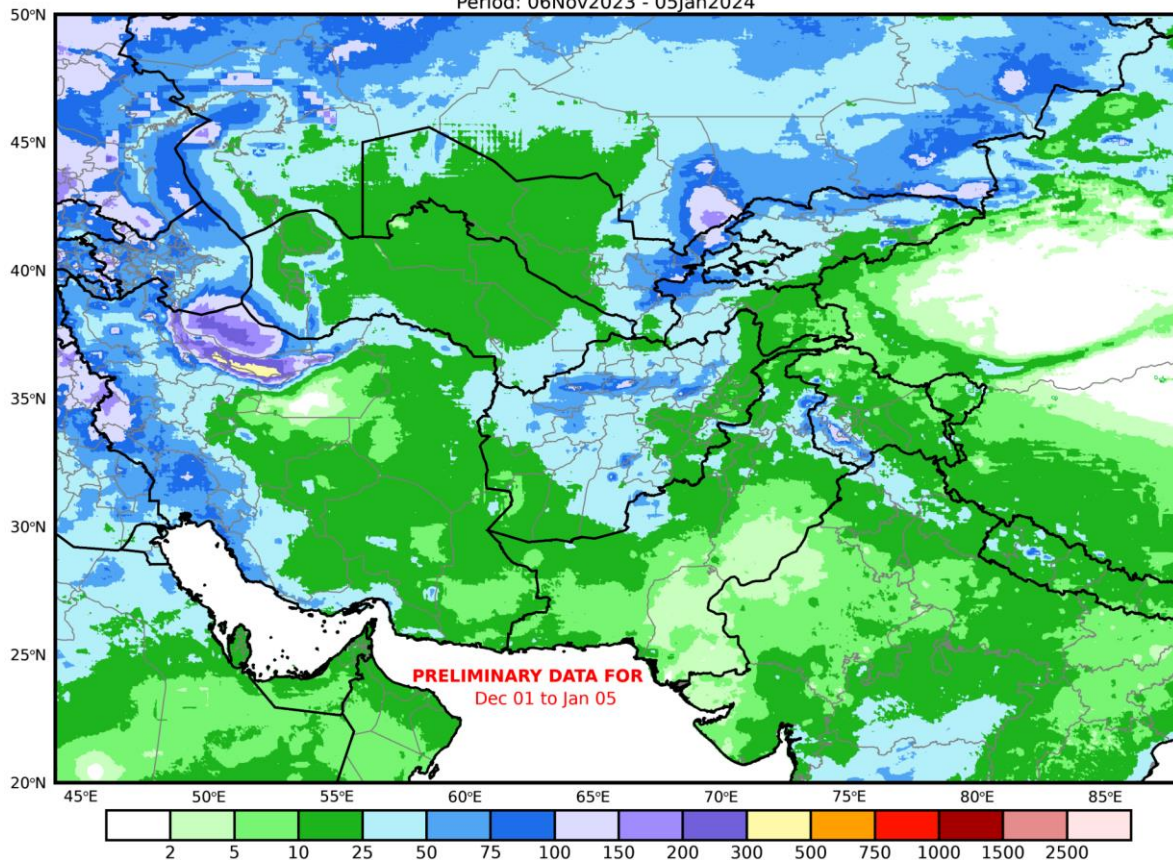
NMME 2m Air Temp Prob. DeclC Jan2024-Mar2024 Fcst



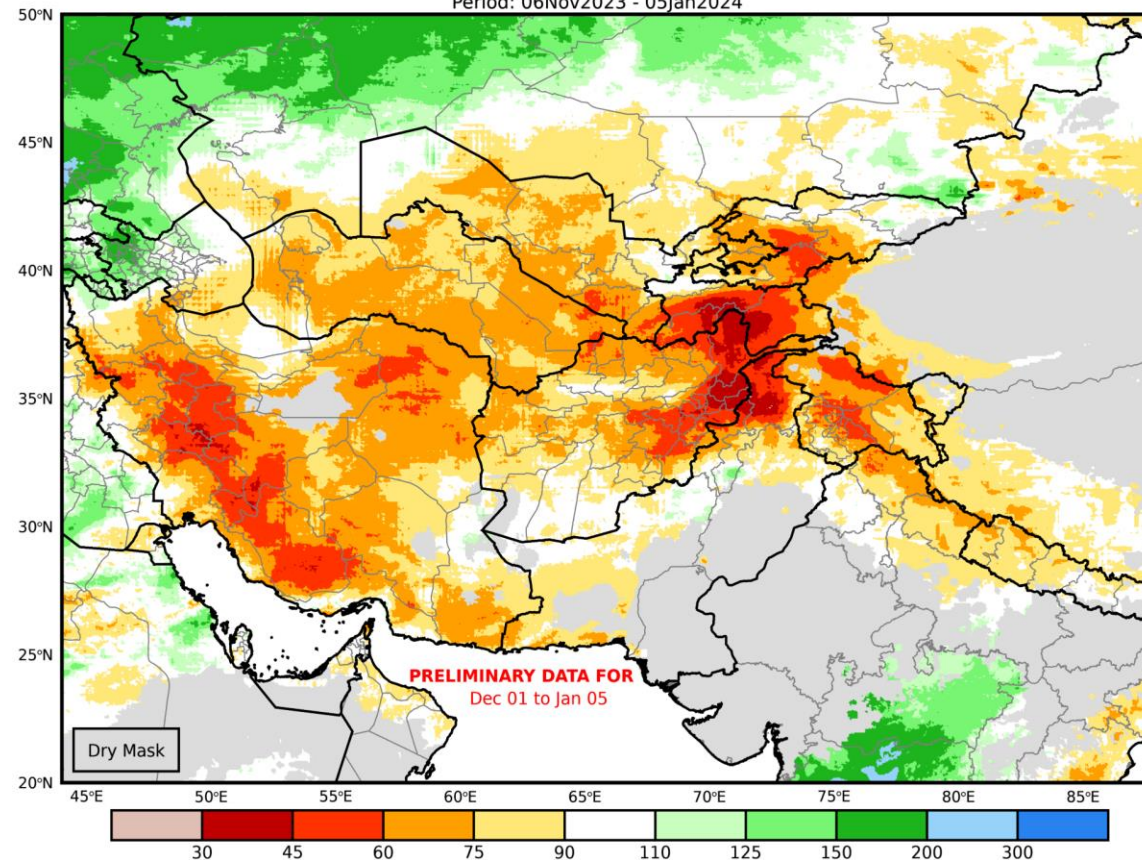
Observed Precipitation

Except for certain central areas, precipitation has been below the average over the past eight weeks.

CHIRPS 12-Pentad Total Rainfall (mm)
Period: 06Nov2023 - 05Jan2024

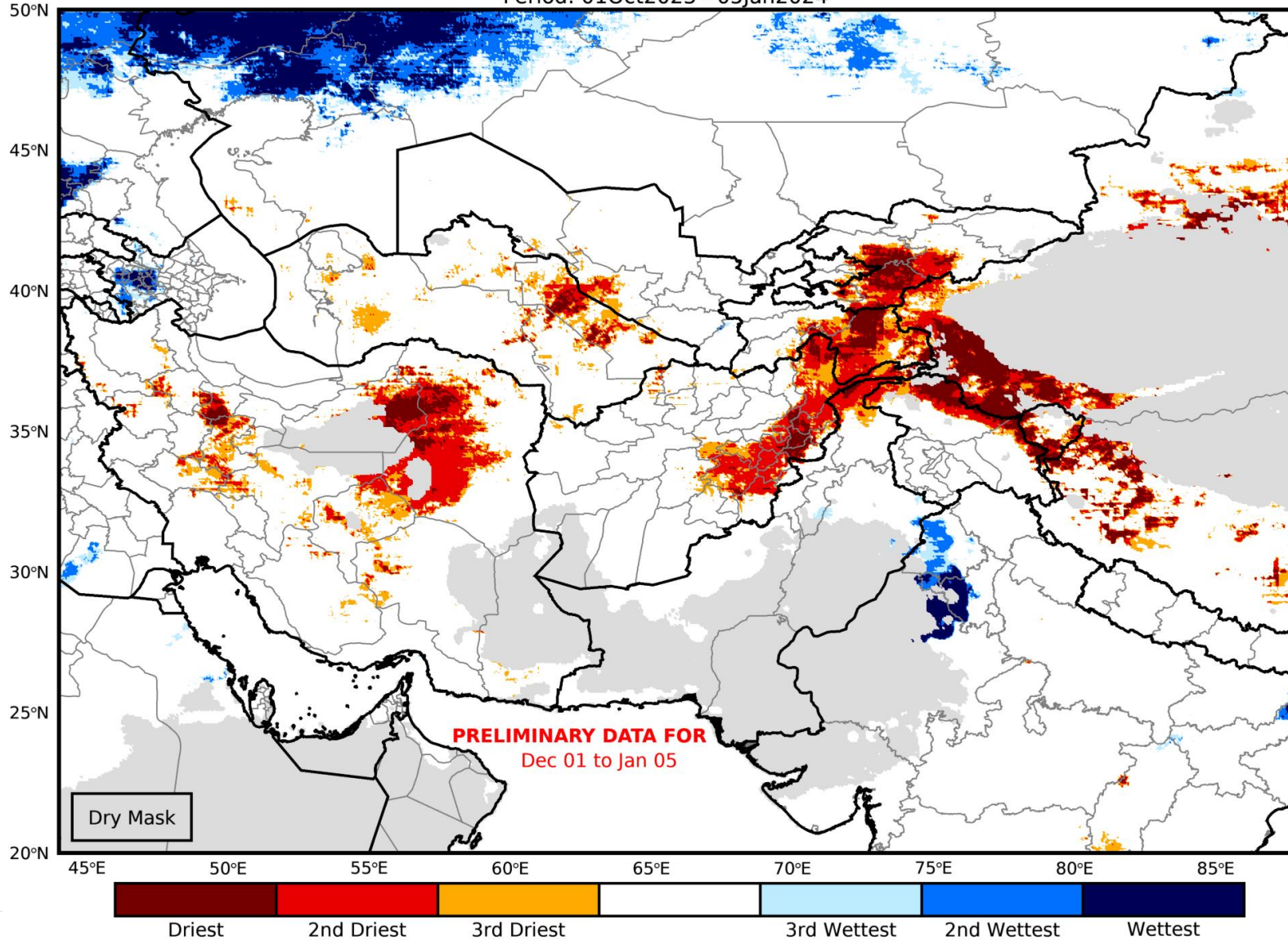


CHIRPS 12-Pentad Percent of Average Rainfall (%)
Period: 06Nov2023 - 05Jan2024

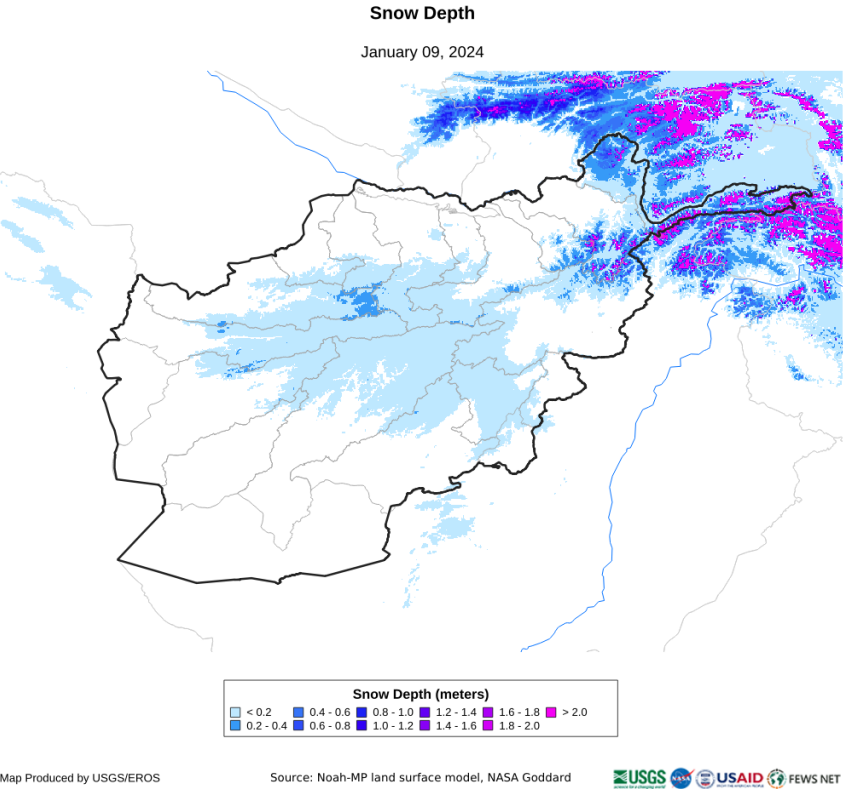


Precipitation Rank October 2023 to 5th January 2024

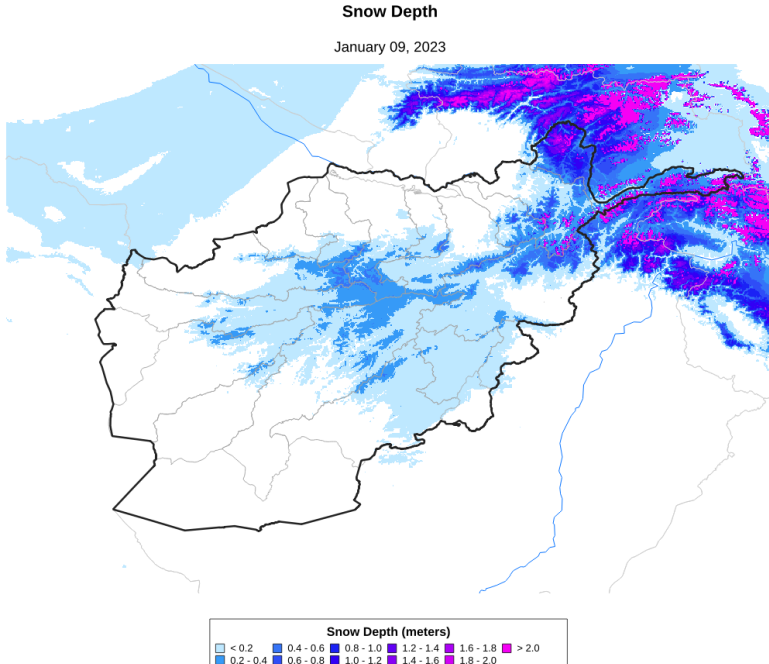
CHIRPS Season Precipitation Rank
Period: 01Oct2023 - 05Jan2024



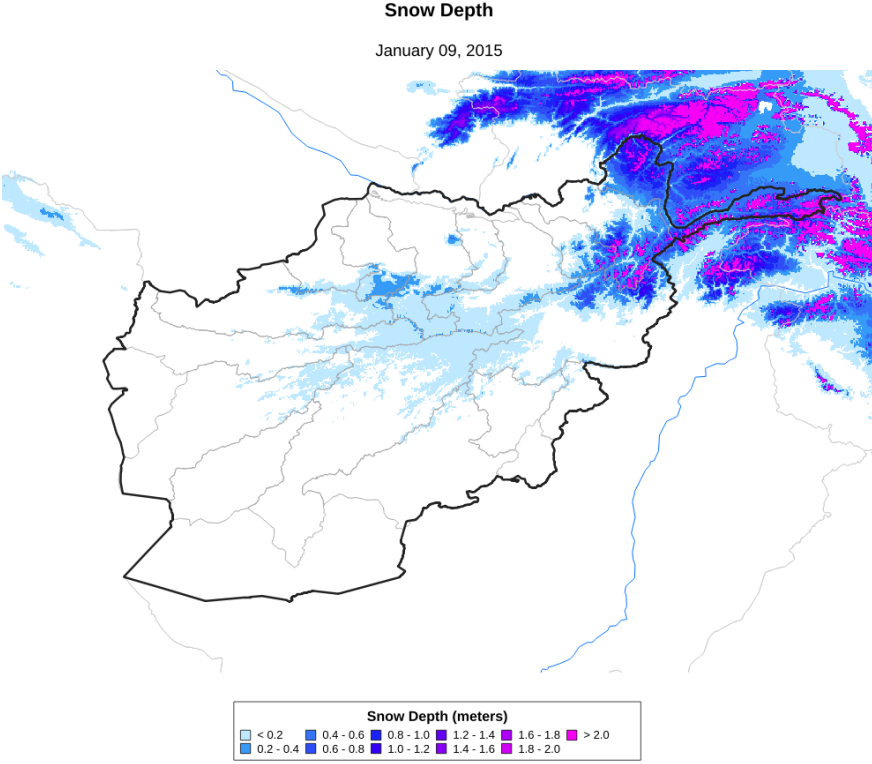
Snow Depth, January 2024, 2023, 2015



Map Produced by USGS/EROS Source: Noah-MP land surface model, NASA Goddard



Map Produced by USGS/EROS Source: Noah-MP land surface model, NASA Goddard



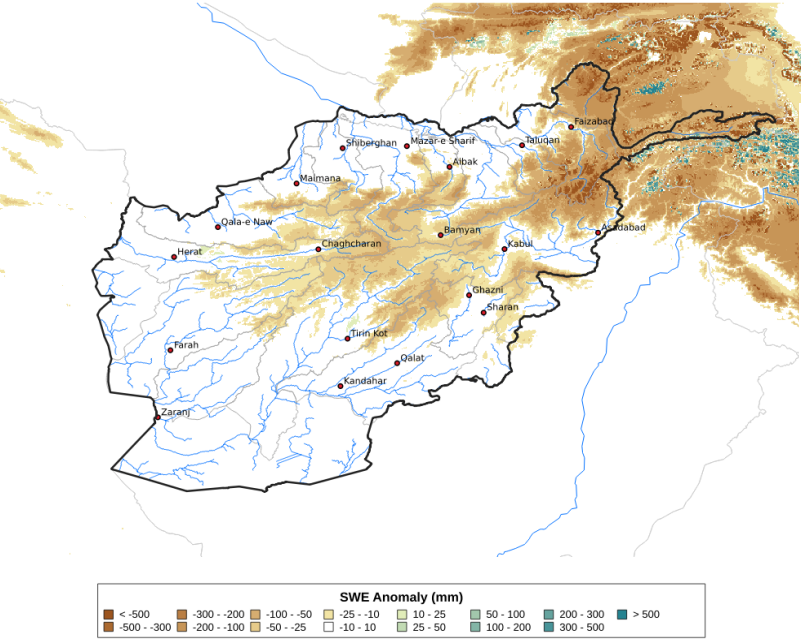
Map Produced by USGS/EROS Source: Noah-MP land surface model, NASA Goddard



Snow Water Equivalent, January 2024, 2023, 2015

Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) Anomaly

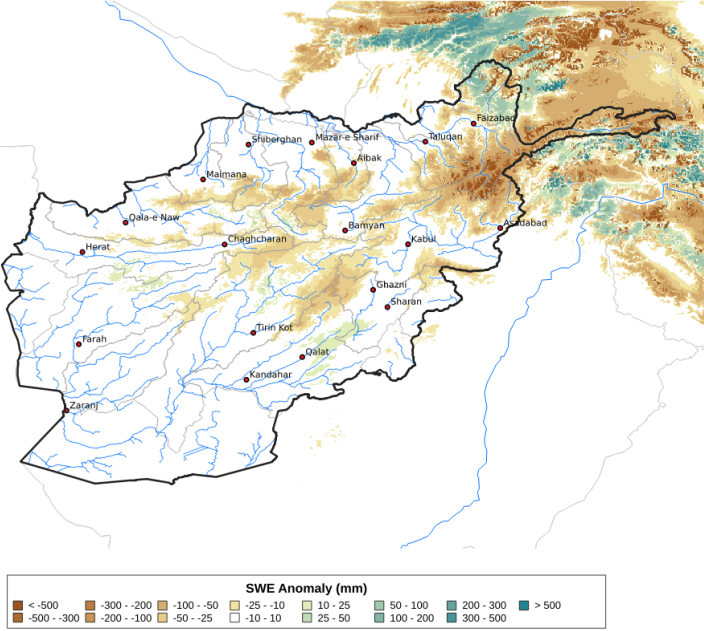
January 09, 2024 minus Average (2001-2022)



Map Produced by USGS/EROS Source: Noah-MP land surface model, NASA Goddard

Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) Anomaly

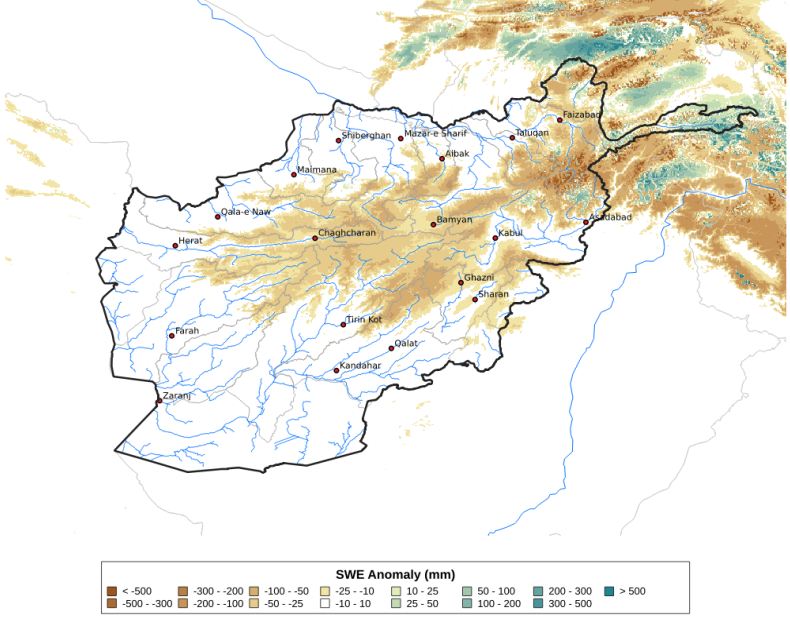
January 09, 2023 minus Average (2001-2022)



Map Produced by USGS/EROS Source: Noah-MP land surface model, NASA Goddard

Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) Anomaly

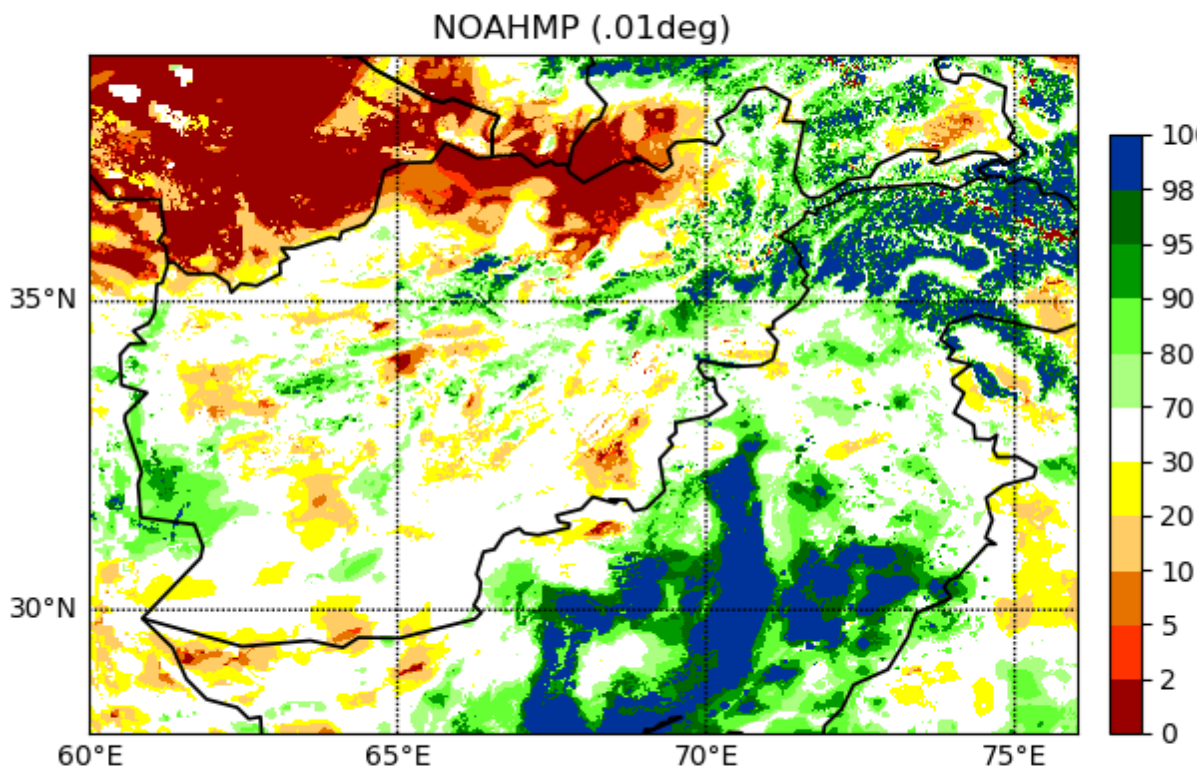
January 09, 2015 minus Average (2001-2022)



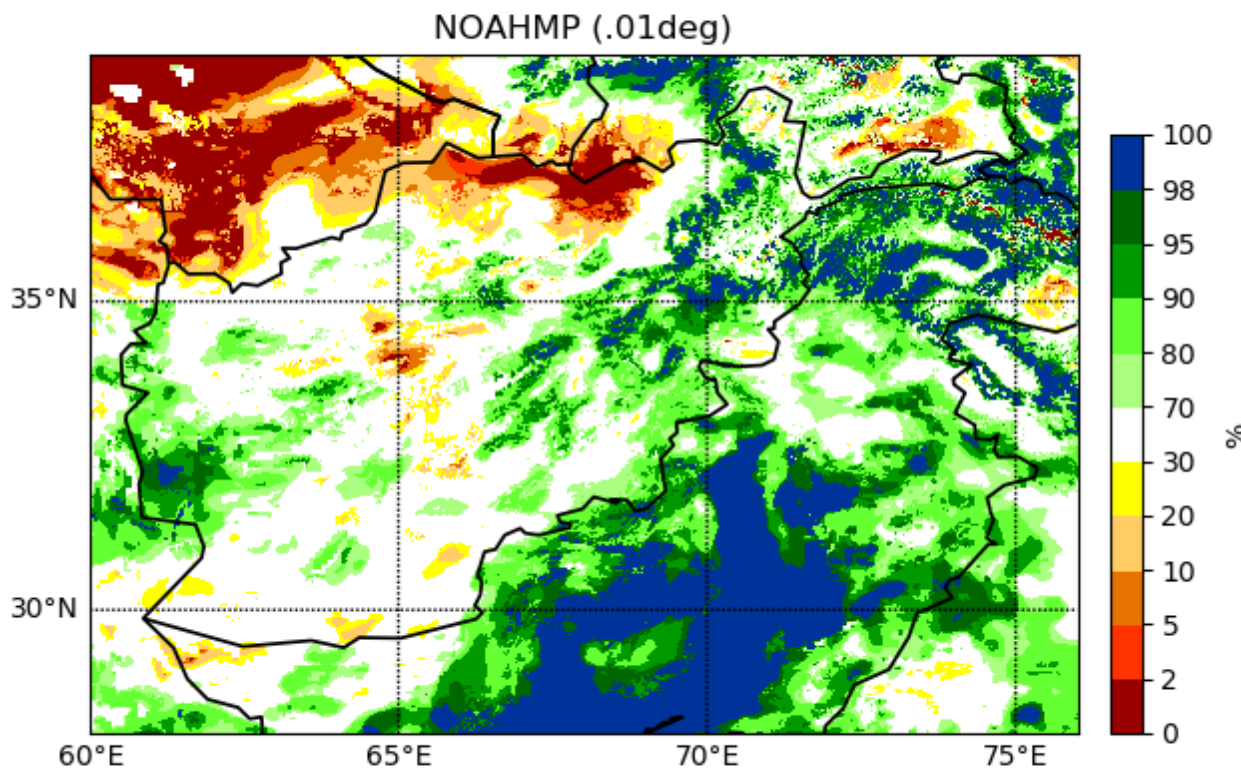
Map Produced by USGS/EROS Source: Noah-MP land surface model, NASA Goddard

Comparison of the Soil Moisture, 2024 and 2023

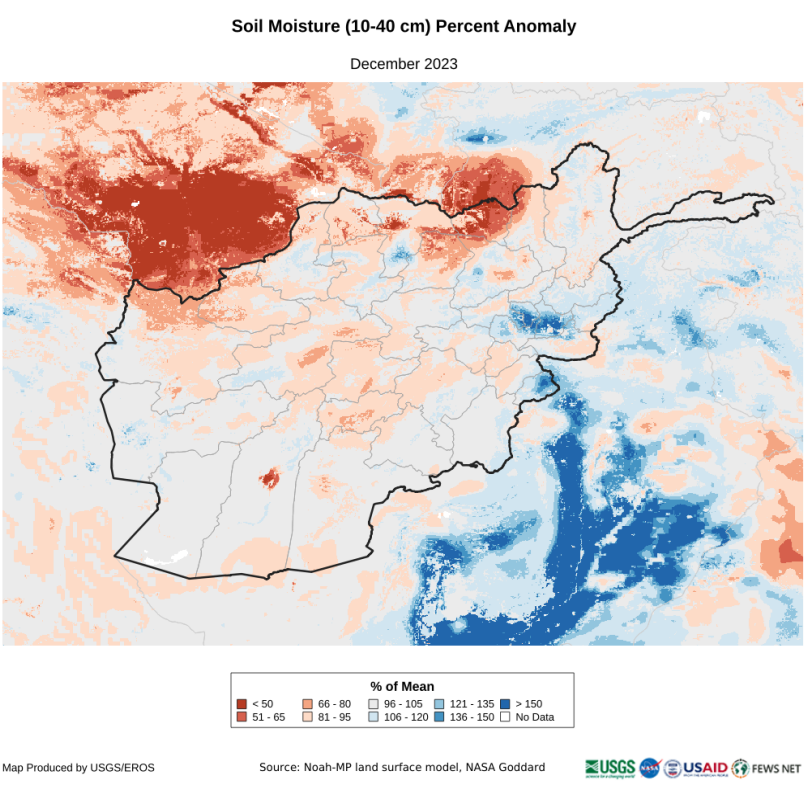
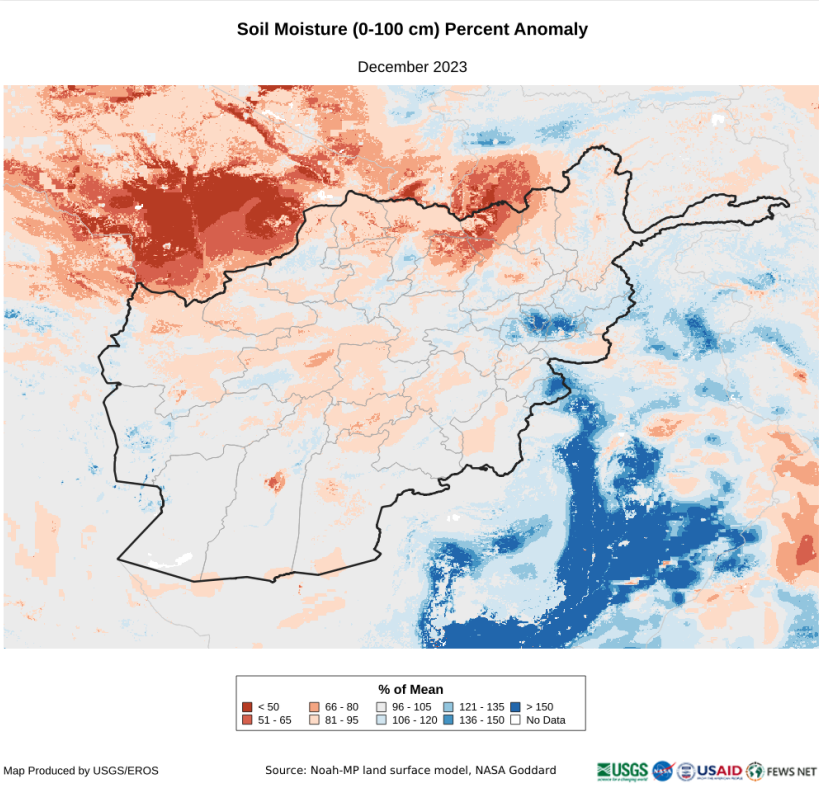
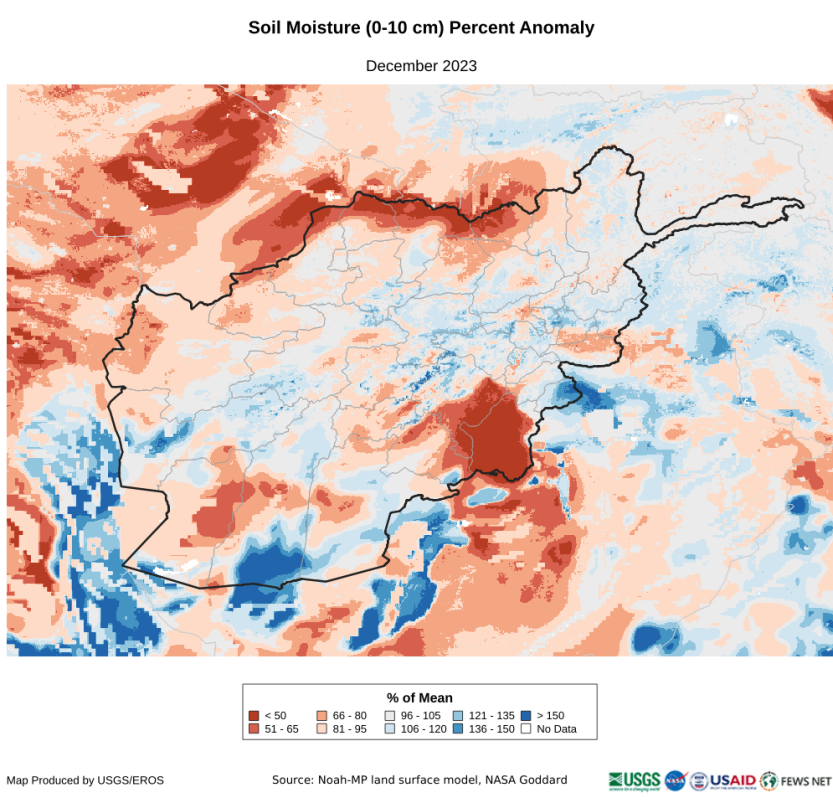
Rootzone Soil Moisture Percentile : 20240108



Rootzone Soil Moisture Percentile : 20230108



Soil Moisture at Different Depths, December 2023

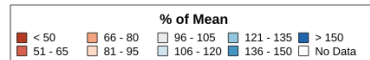
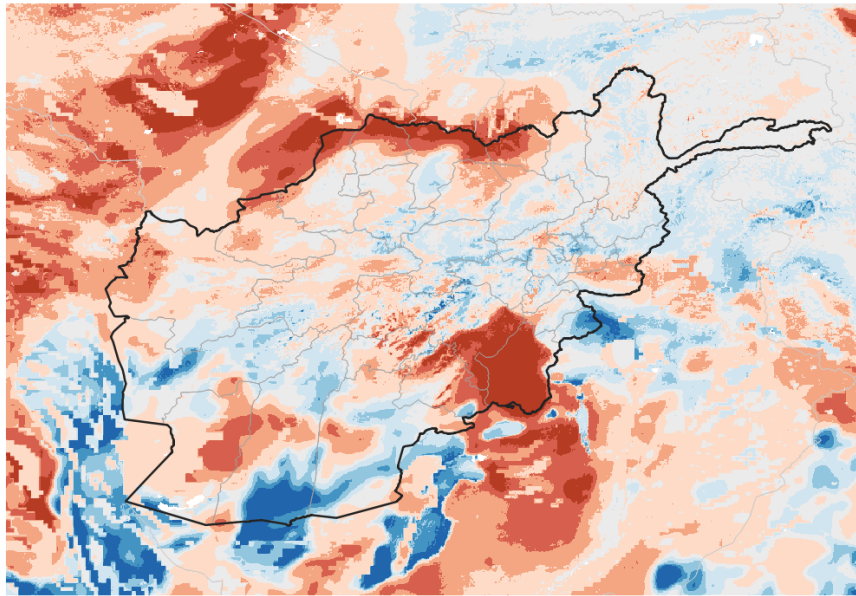


Soil Moisture

In December 2023, a decline in soil moisture occurred as result of below-average precipitation and above-average temperatures.

Soil Moisture (0-10 cm) Percent Anomaly

December Dekad 2, 2023



Map Produced by USGS/EROS

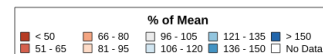
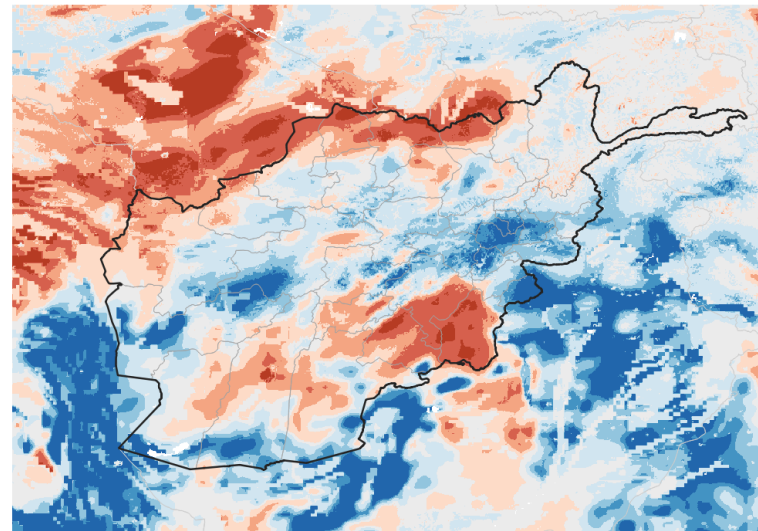
Source: Noah-MP land surface model, NASA Goddard



Map Produced by USGS/EROS

Soil Moisture (0-10 cm) Percent Anomaly

November 2023

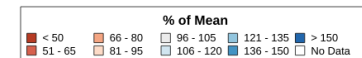
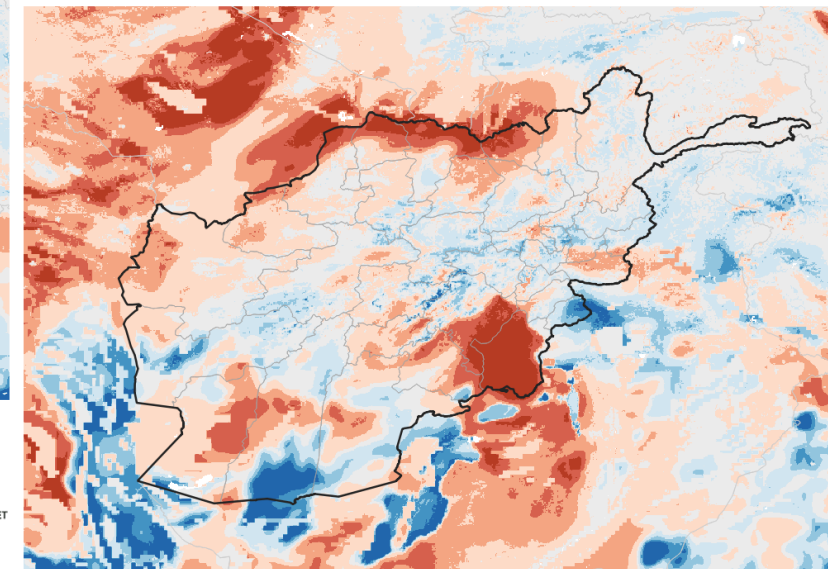


Source: Noah-MP land surface model, NASA Goddard



Soil Moisture (0-10 cm) Percent Anomaly

December 2023



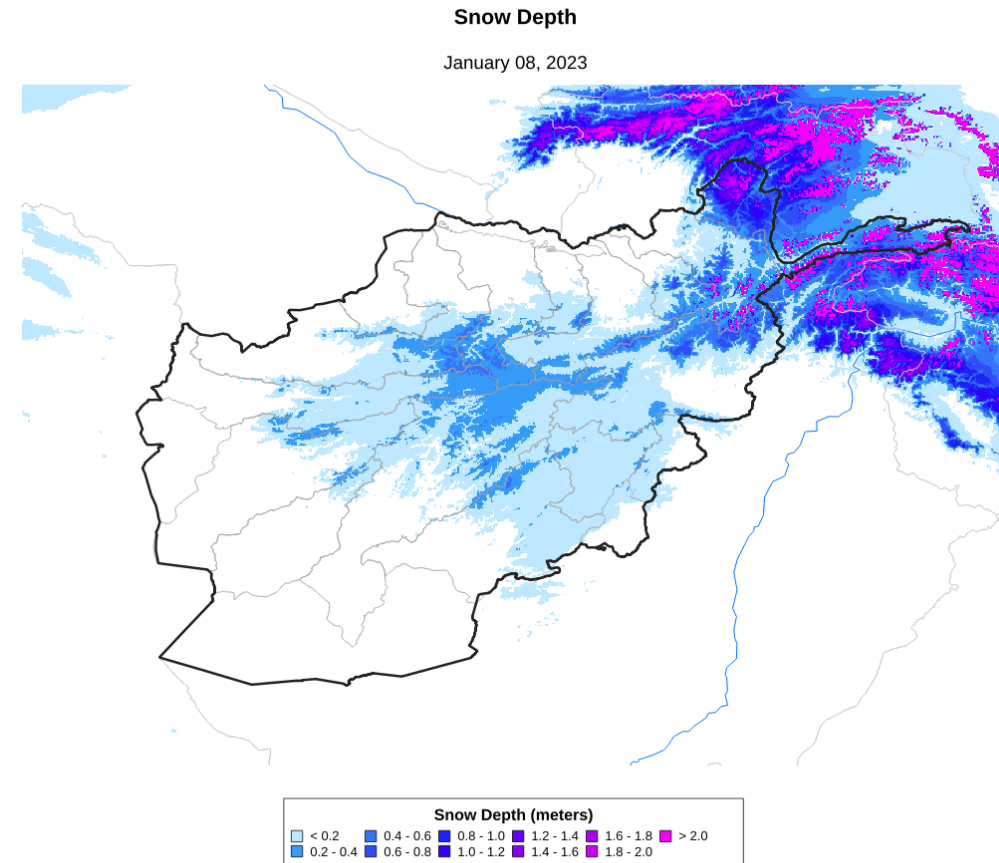
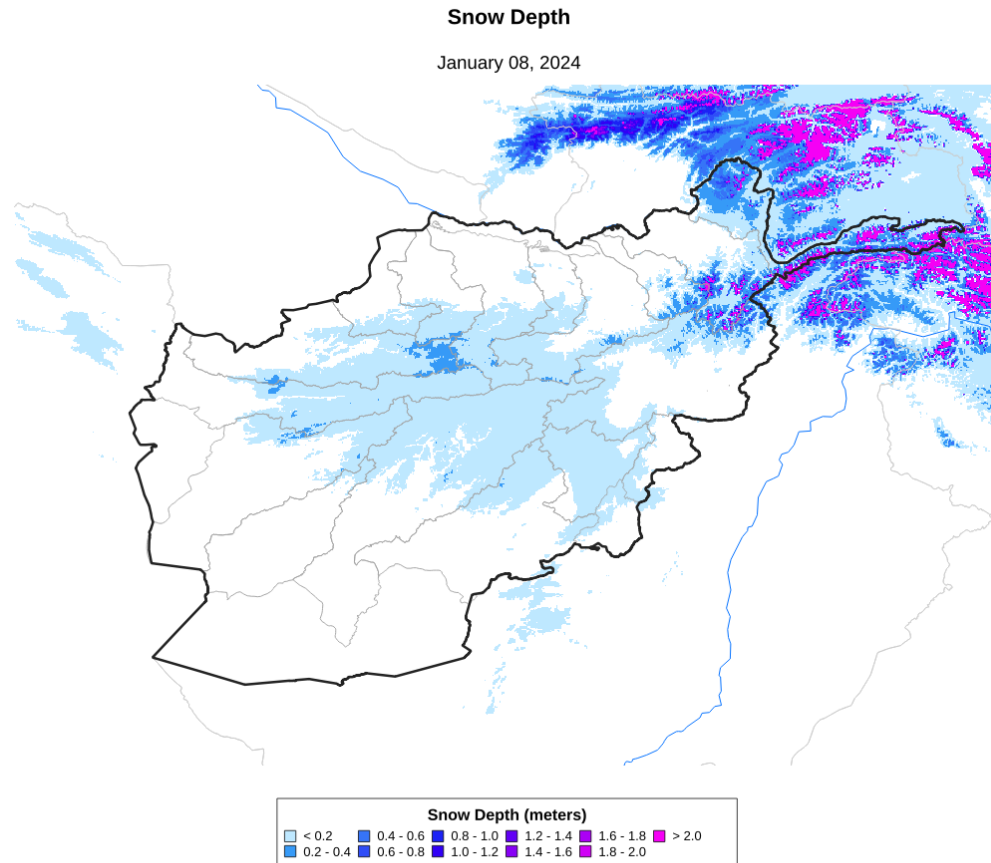
Map Produced by USGS/EROS

Source: Noah-MP land surface model, NASA Goddard



Snow Depth

Winter 2024 began with a below-average snowpack. The map displays a decrease in snow depth for January 2024 compared to the same period in 2023.

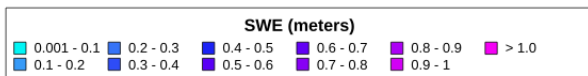
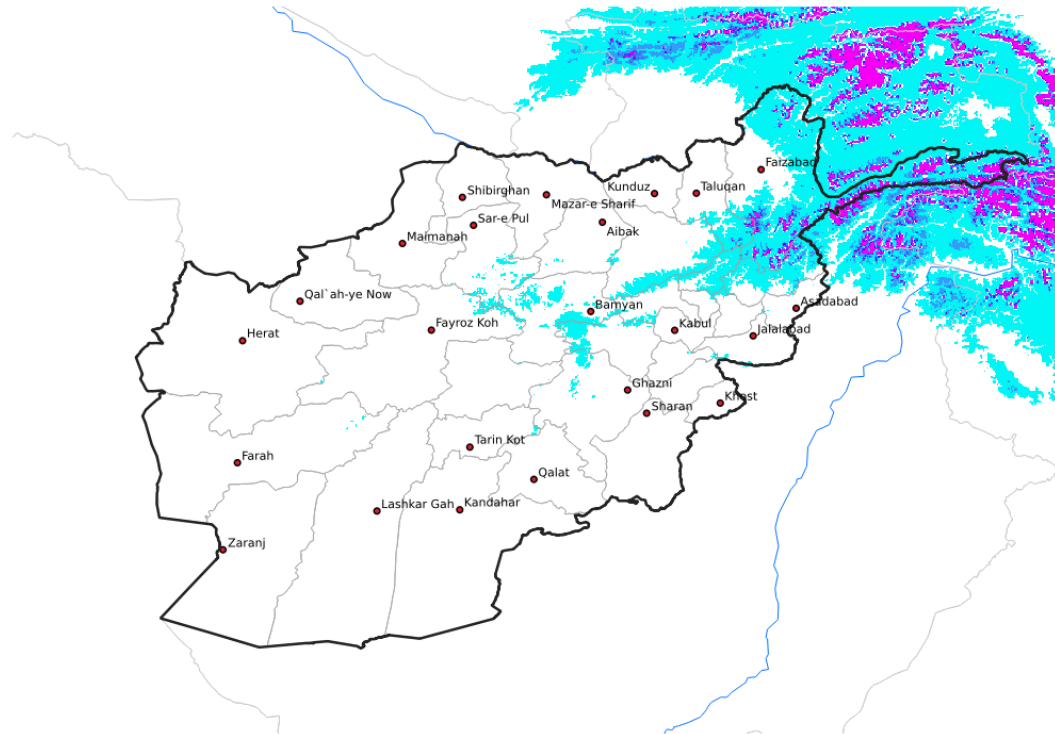


Snow Water Equivalent (SWE)

Recent snowfall has enhanced the snow equivalent in the central regions and certain areas of the country. However the stream flow remained low over all river basins.

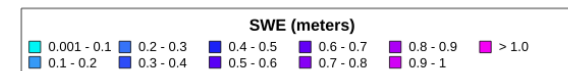
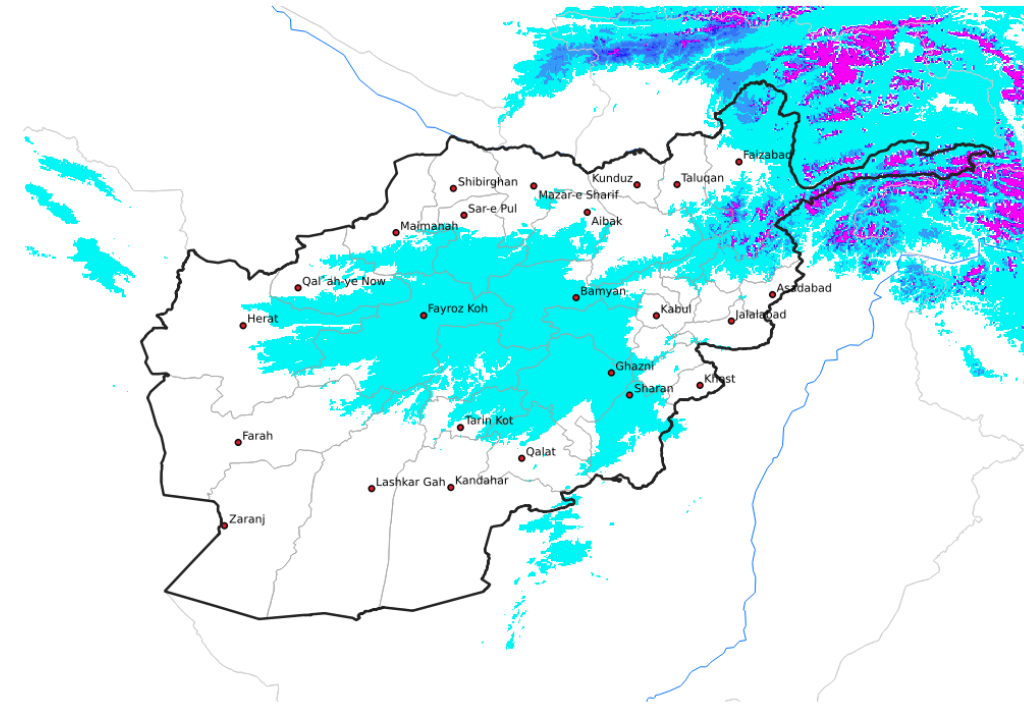
Snow Water Equivalent (SWE)

December 08, 2023

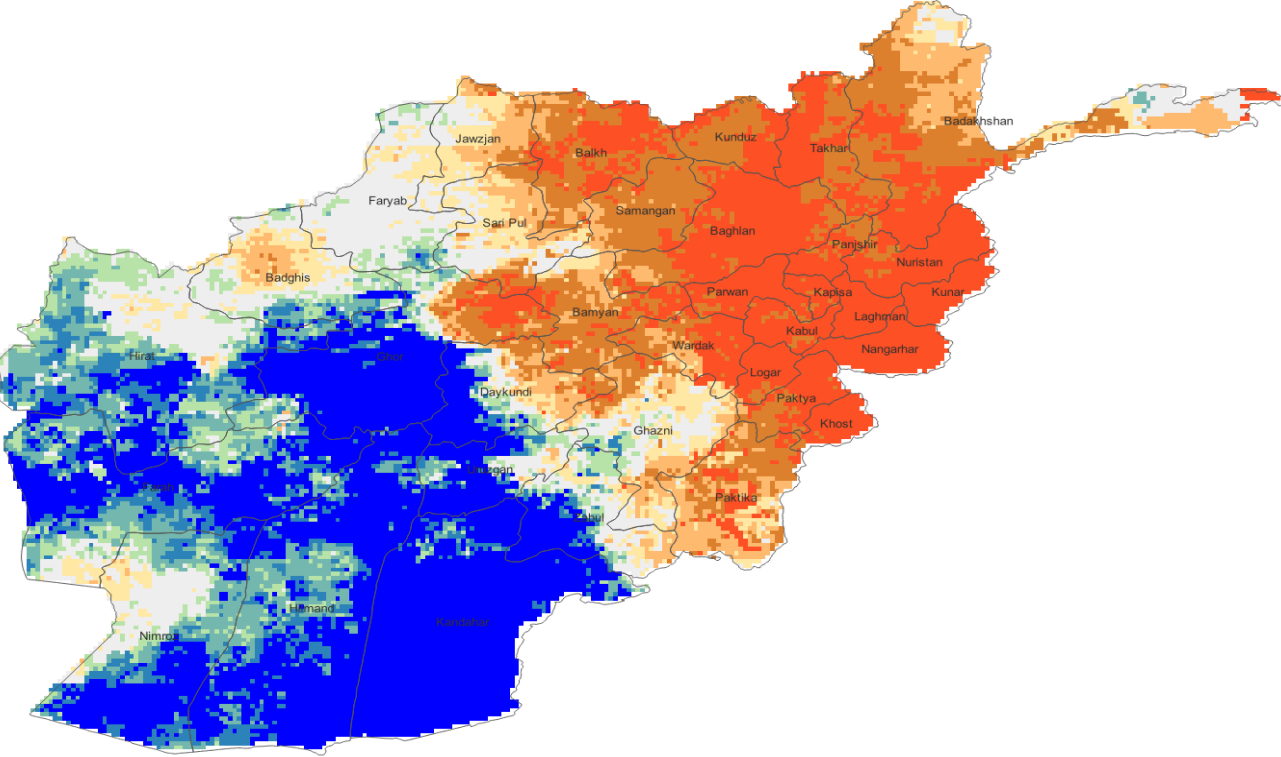


Snow Water Equivalent (SWE)

January 08, 2024

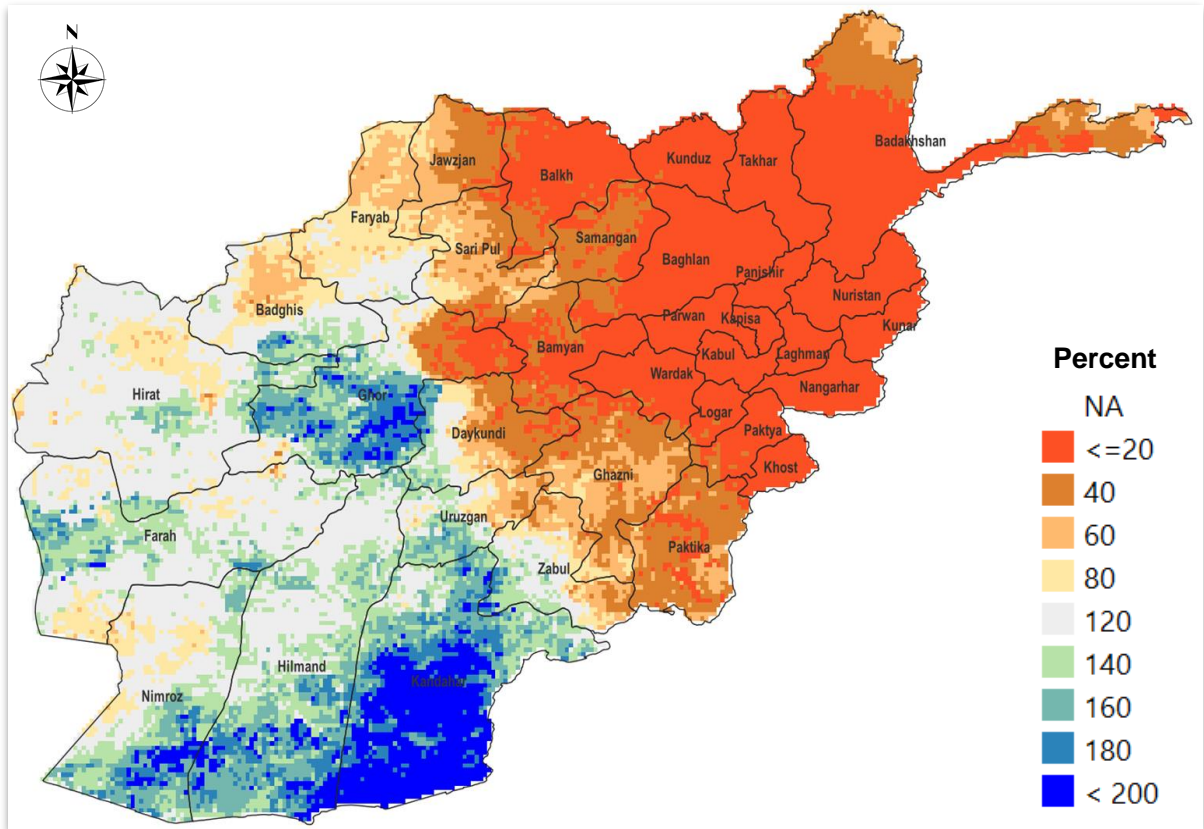


Outlook for December/Seasonal:



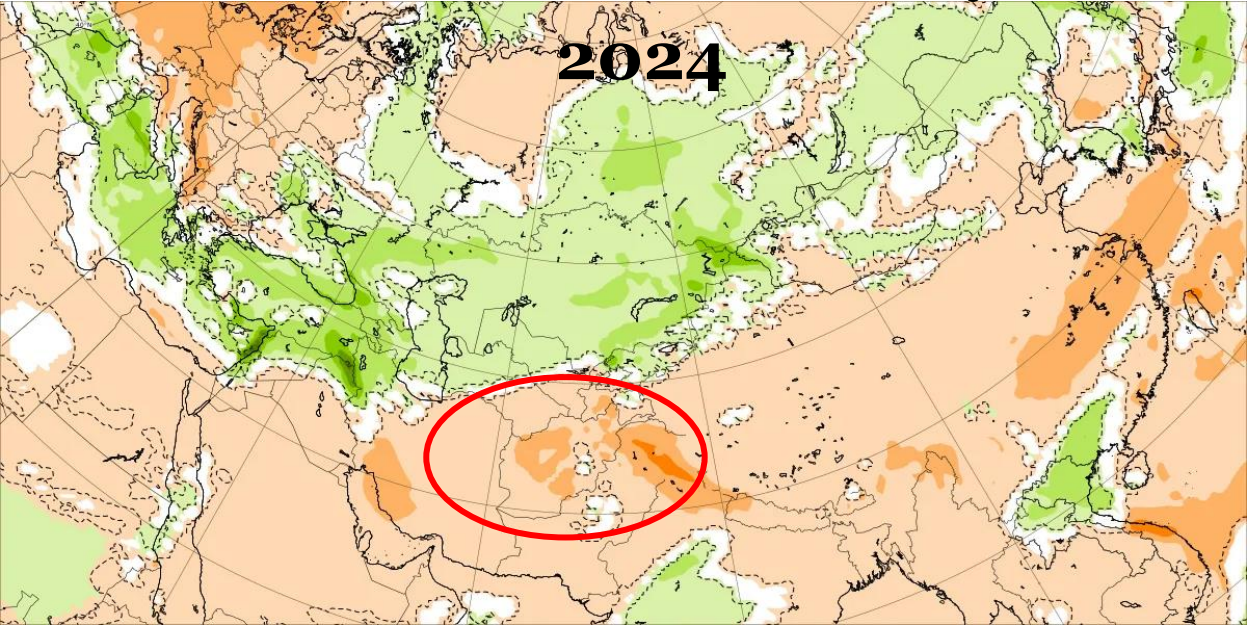
Depending on timing, distribution and frequency of the precipitation, the El Niño event could also generate new risks, including flooding, landslides, and pests and diseases, especially wheat Yellow rust and locusts due to higher humidity and higher than-average temperatures. Wetter-than-normal rainfall areas over most parts of the country will positively impact the agriculture and livestock sectors, and groundwater recharge which will improve the livelihoods and food security situation.

CHIRPS-GEFS % of average, forecast for January 1 to 10

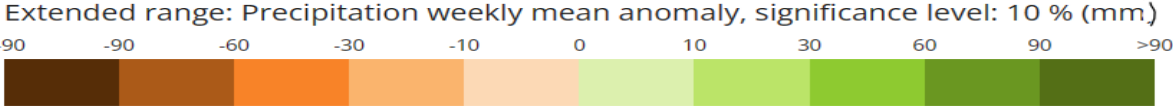
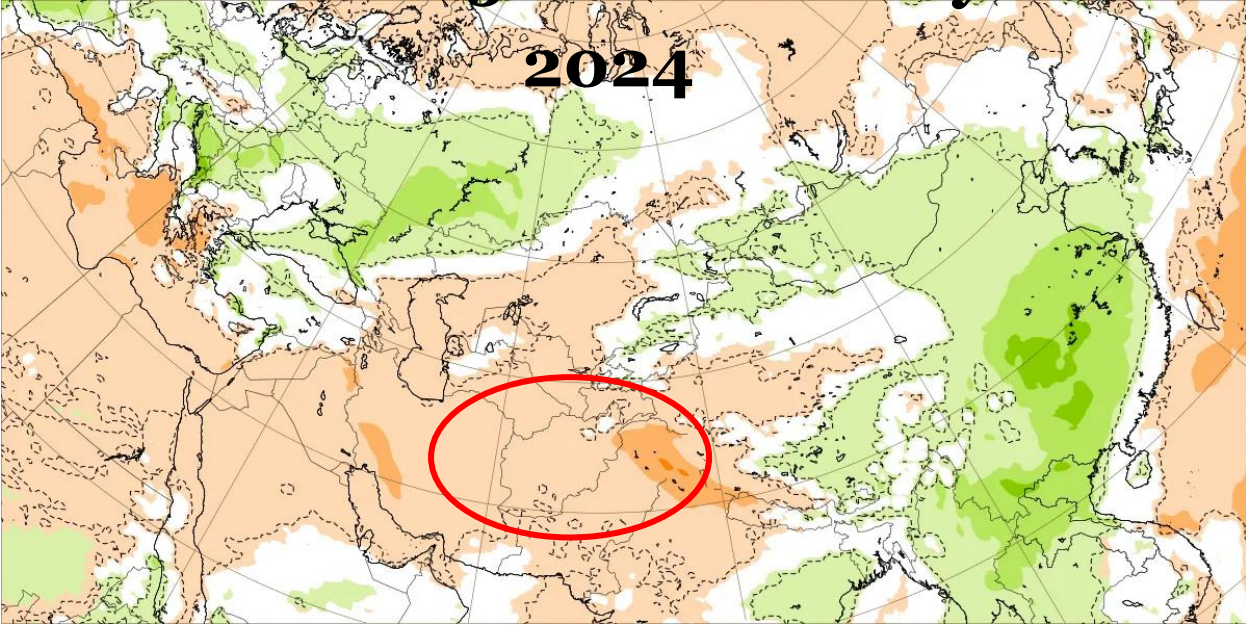


Weekly Precipitation Forecast:

From 8 to 15 January



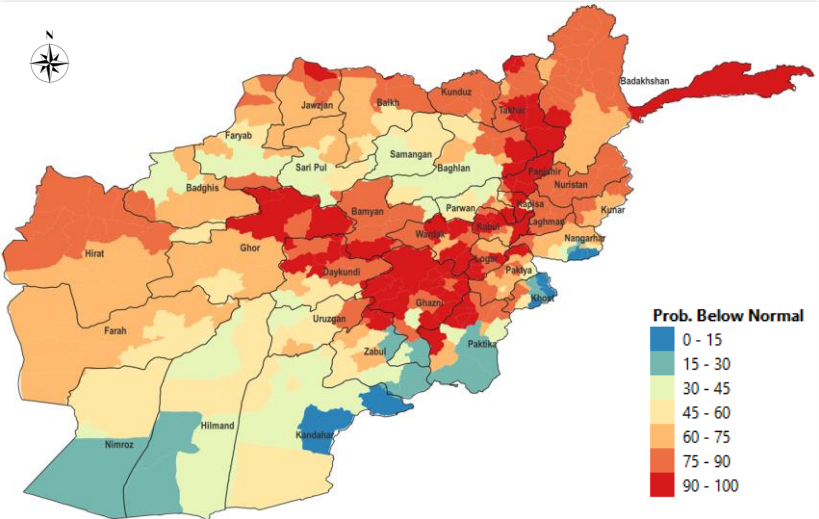
From 15 to 22 January



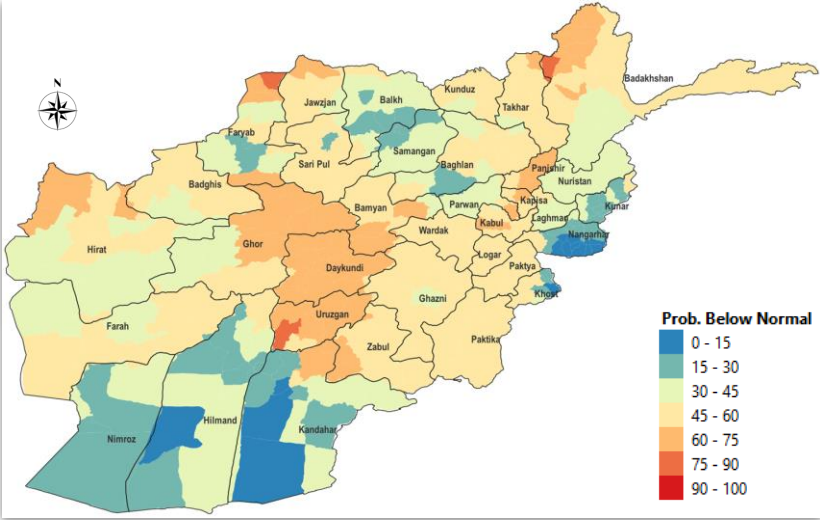
Each of the above chart shows 7-day mean precipitation anomalies (rain, snow) from the ECMWF extended range ensemble. The mean anomalies (colored areas in mm) are derived from the ECMWF extended range ensemble consisting of 100 ensemble members plus a control member and averaged over seven days.

Forecast to the end of Season (EOS):

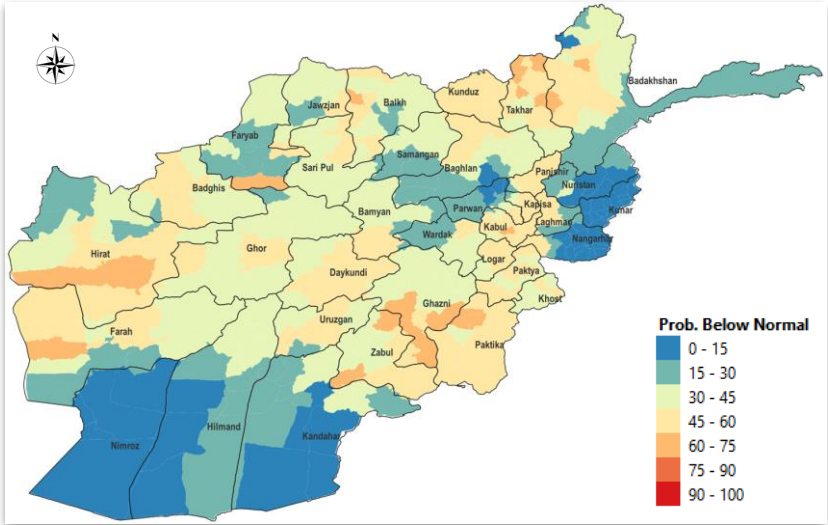
**Probability of Below Normal at EOS
October 2023 - January 2024**



**Probability of Below Normal at EOS
October 2023 - February 2024**



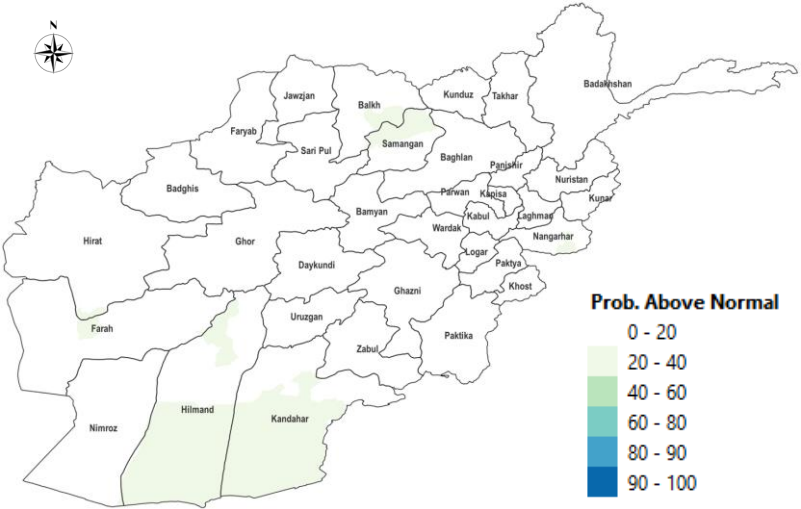
**Probability of Below Normal at EOS
October 2023 - May 2024**



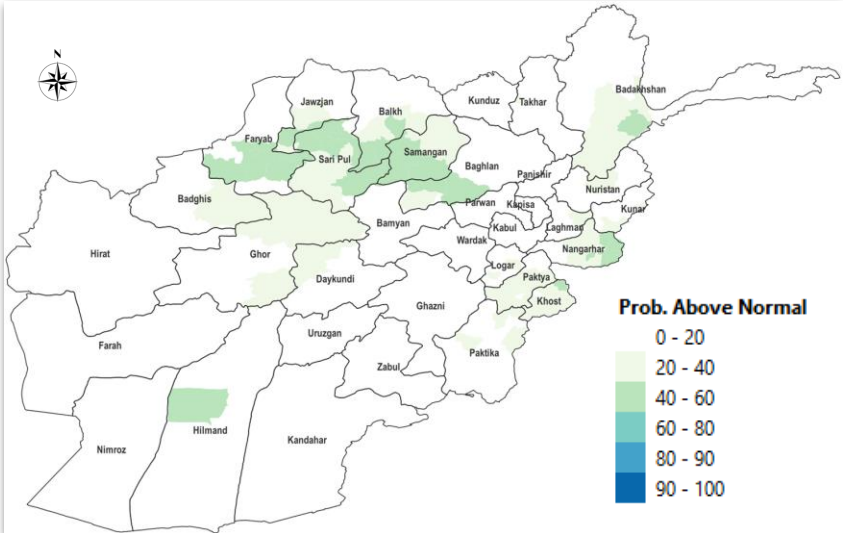
Polygons with the likelihood of developing below-average precipitation based on CHIRPS data from October to December 2023, completing the season with data from analog years mentioned on slide 5. These maps represent the areas with above-average precipitation probability. The probability of below-normal precipitation is increasing as we get closer to the end of the season.

Forecast to the end of Season (EOS):

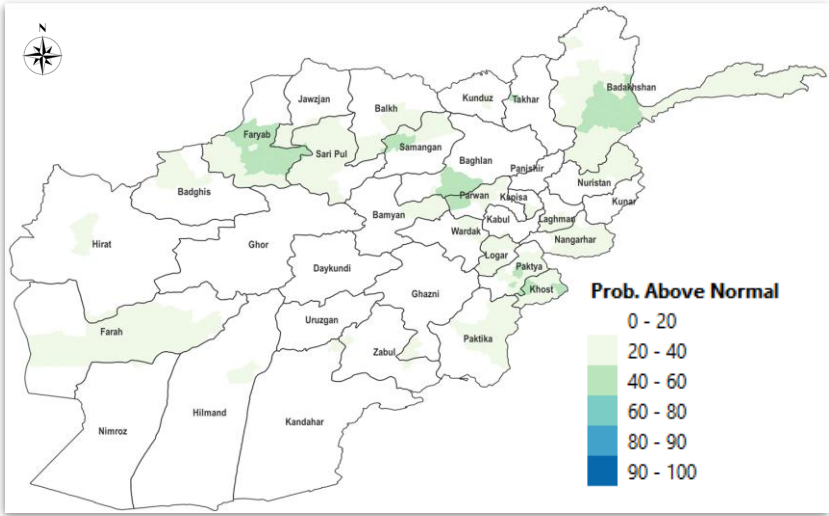
**Probability of Above Normal at EOS
October 2023 - January 2024**



**Probability of Above Normal at EOS
October 2023 - February 2024**



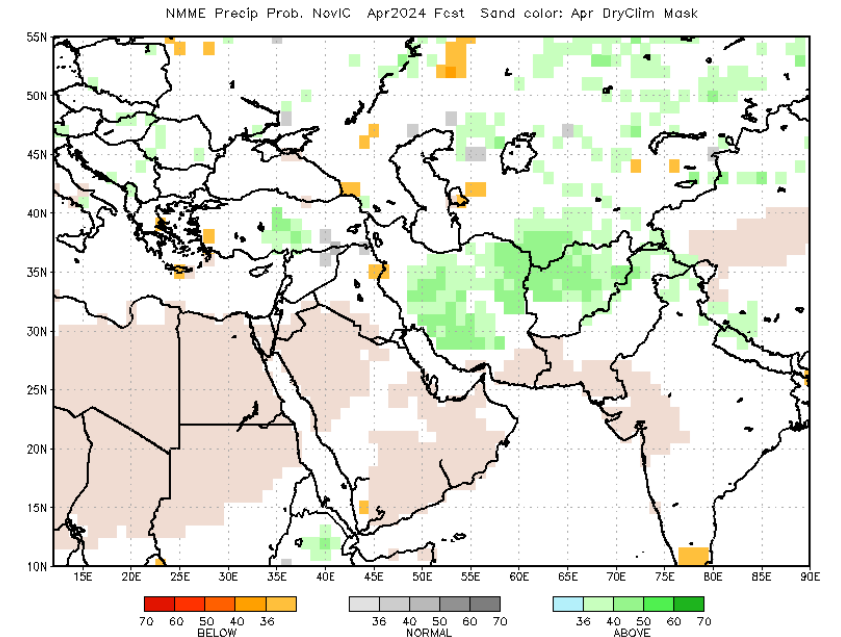
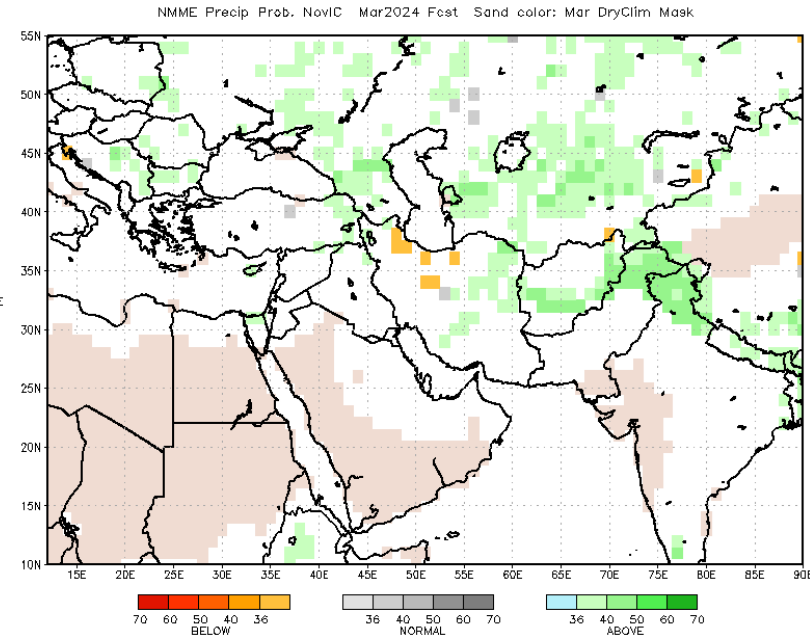
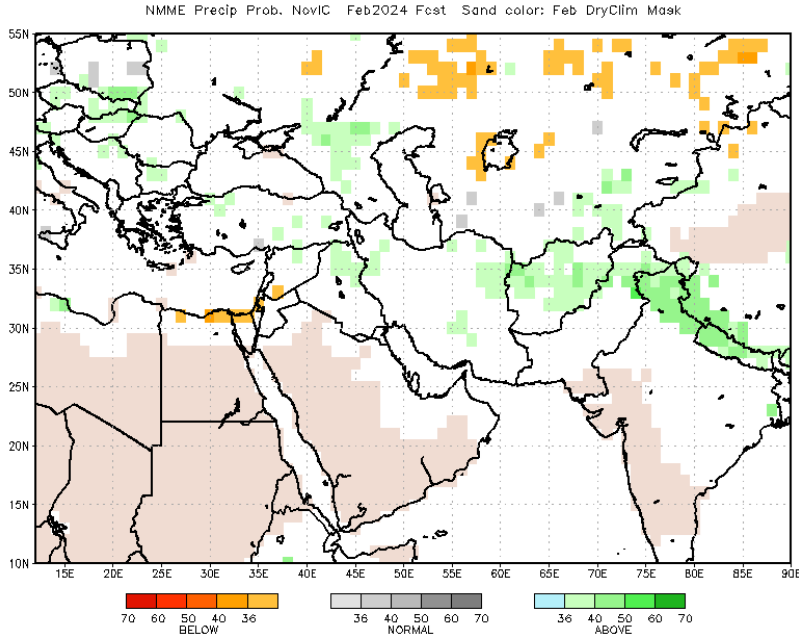
**Probability of Above Normal at EOS
October 2023 - May 2024**



Polygons with the likelihood of developing below-average precipitation based on CHIRPS data from October to December 2023, completing the season with data from analog years mentioned on slide 5. These maps represent the areas with above-average precipitation probability. The probability of above-average precipitation is increasing as we get closer to the end of the season.

February, March and April Precipitation Forecast

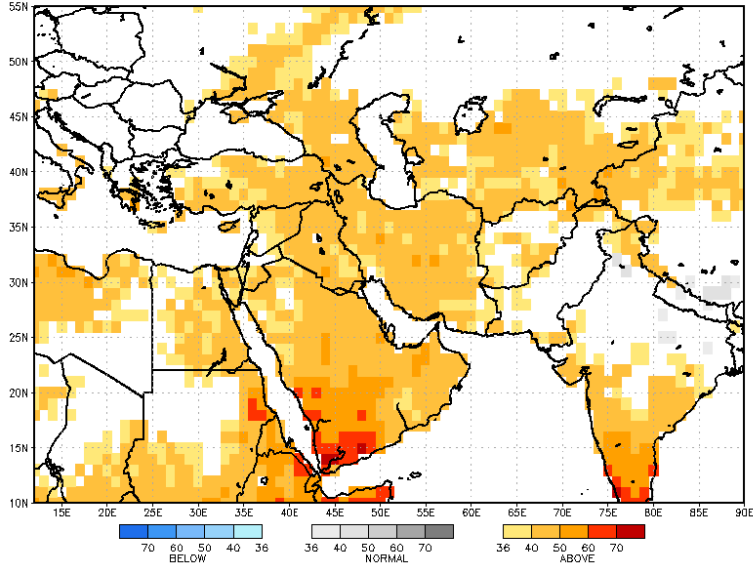
Above-average precipitation is most likely



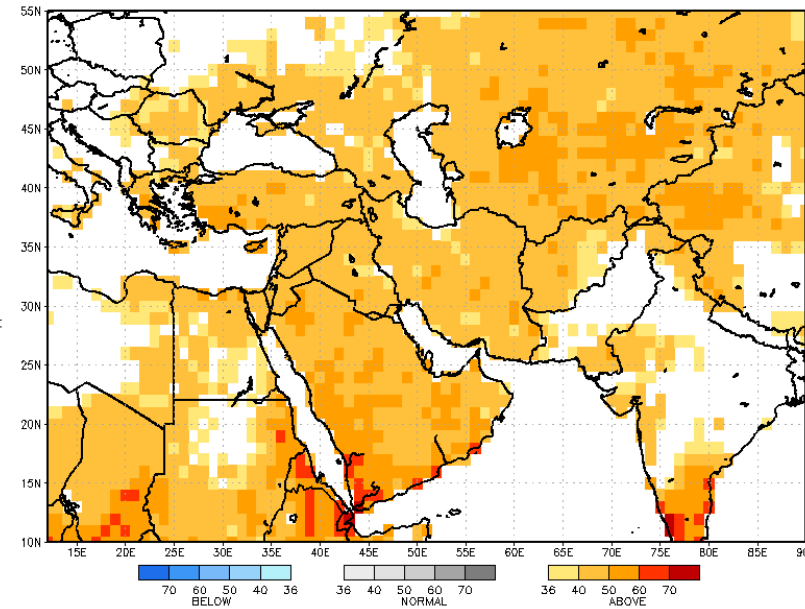
February, March and April Temperature Forecast

Above-average temperature is most likely

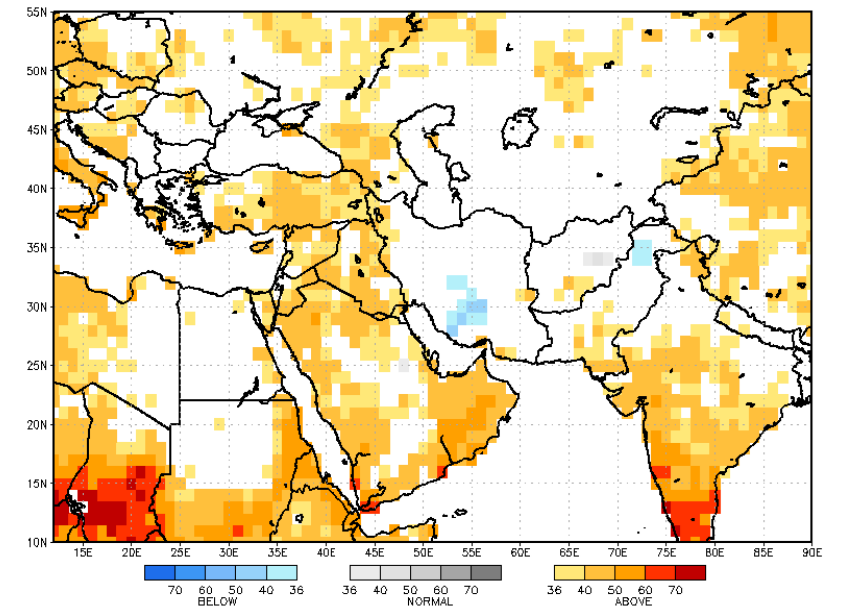
NMME 2m Air Temp Prob. NovIC Feb2024 Fcst



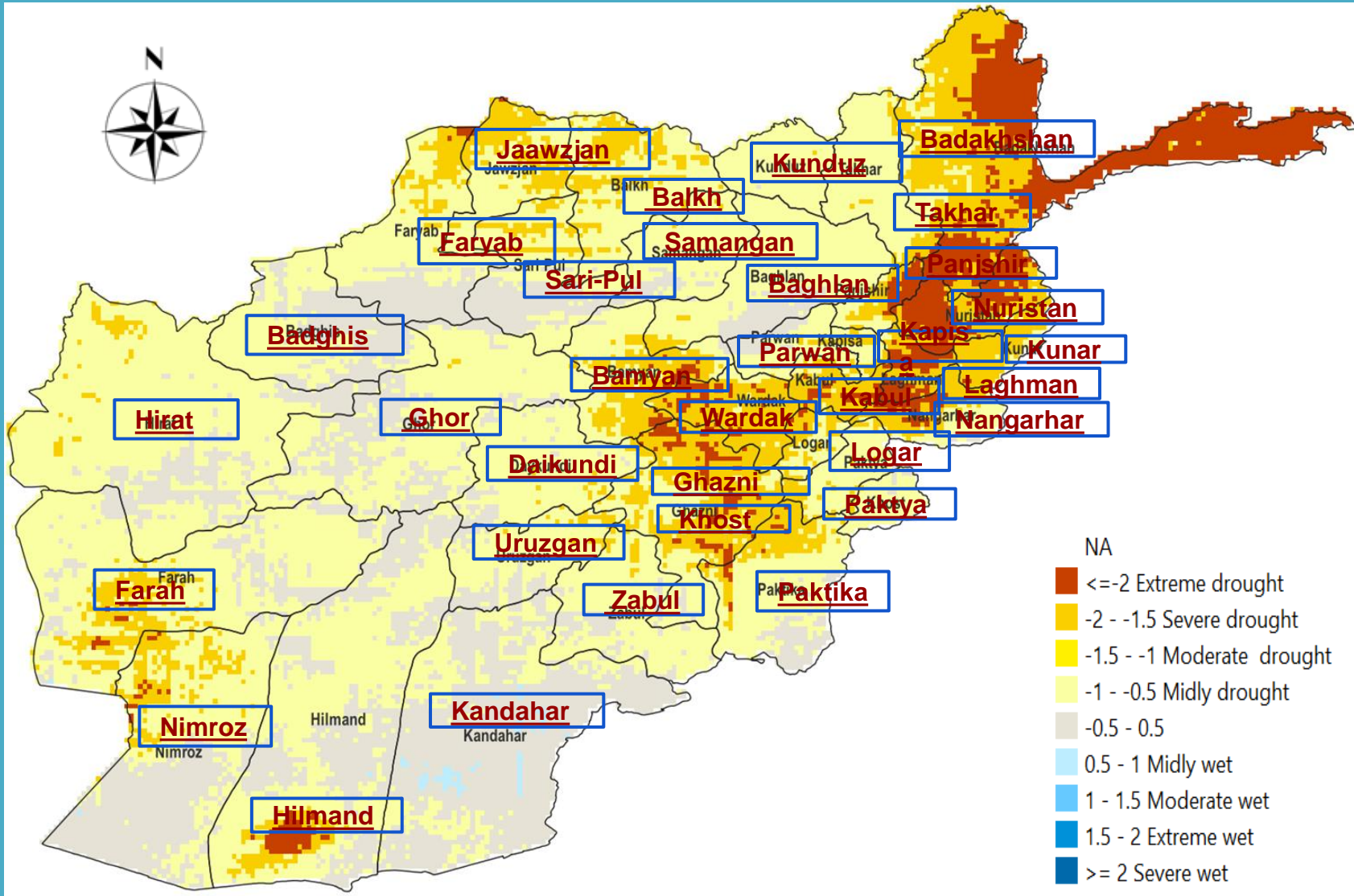
NMME 2m Air Temp Prob. NovIC Mar2024 Fcst



NMME 2m Air Temp Prob. NovIC Apr2024 Fcst

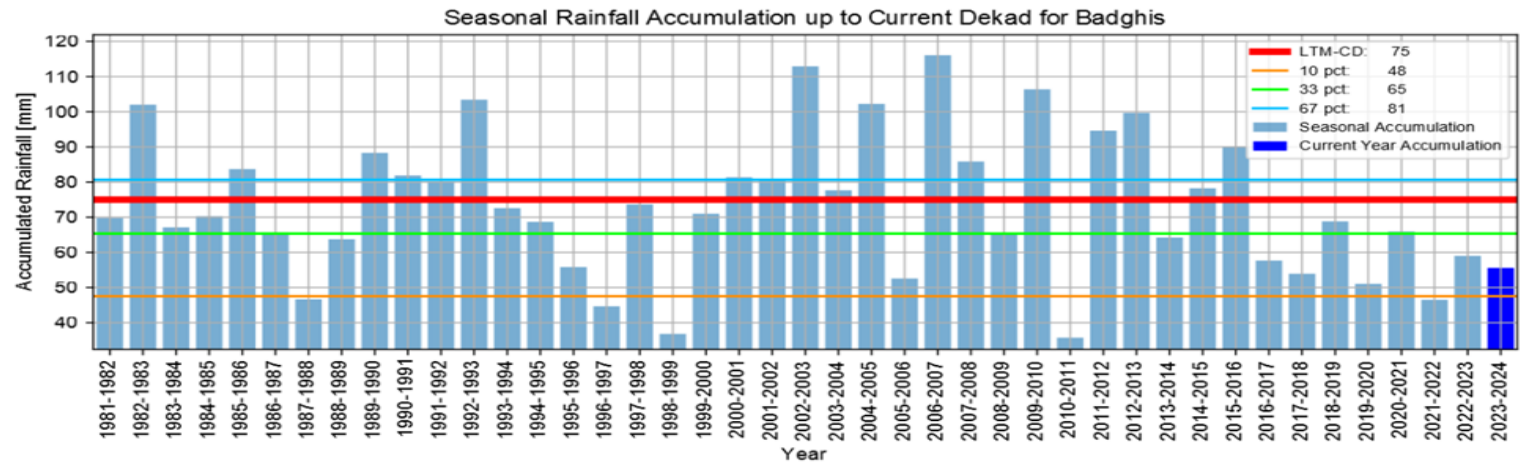
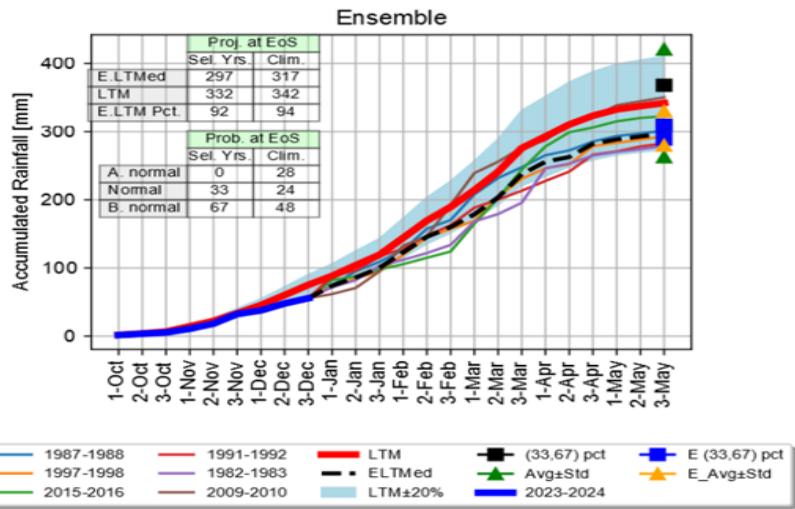
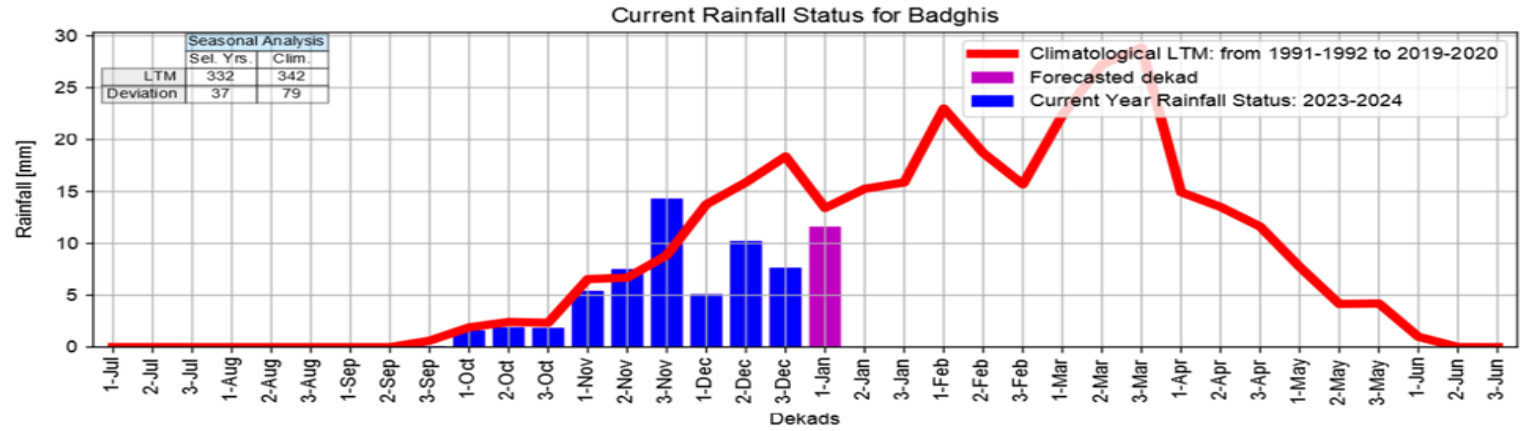
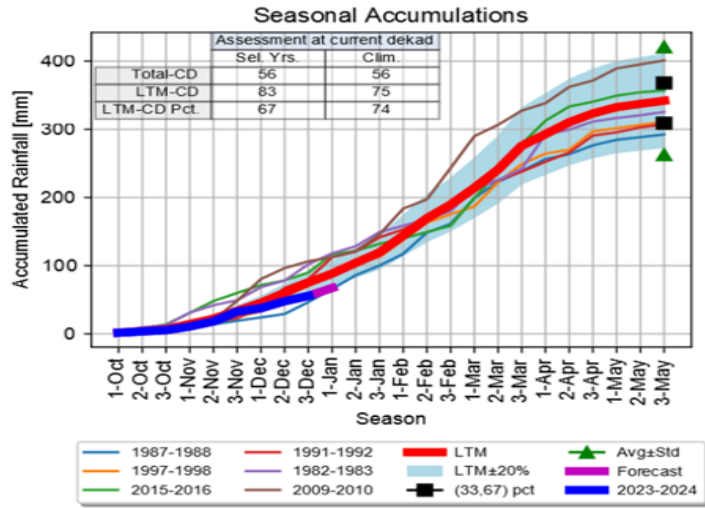


Links to Seasonal-Progression Plots



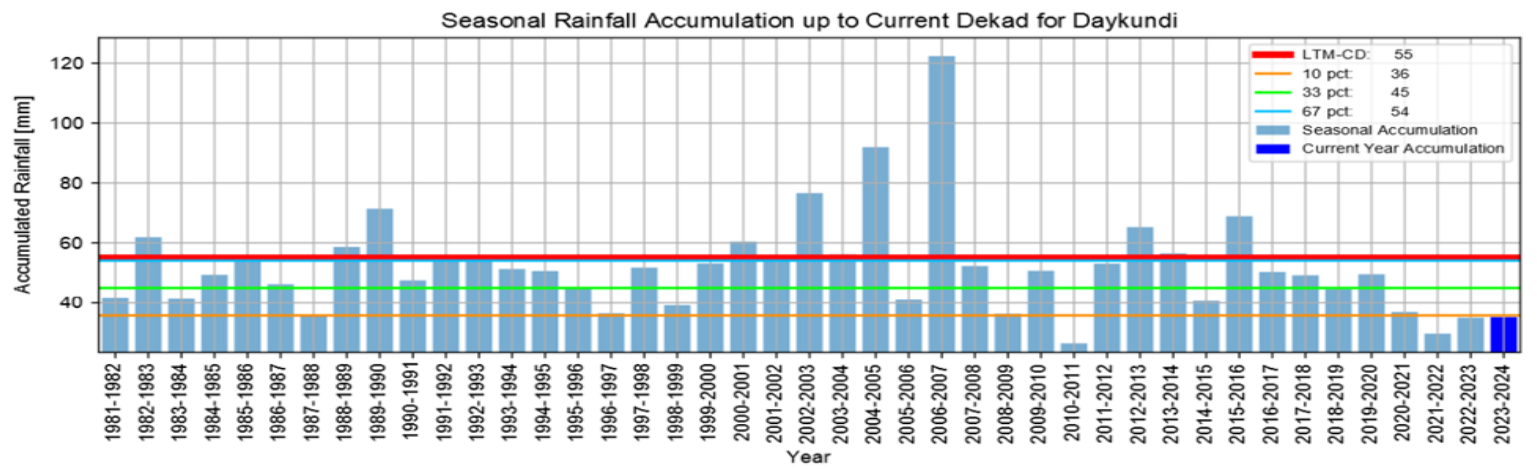
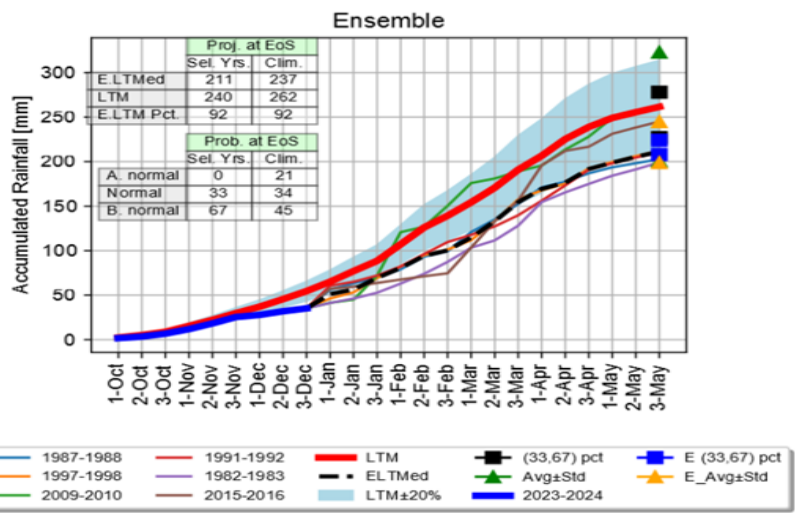
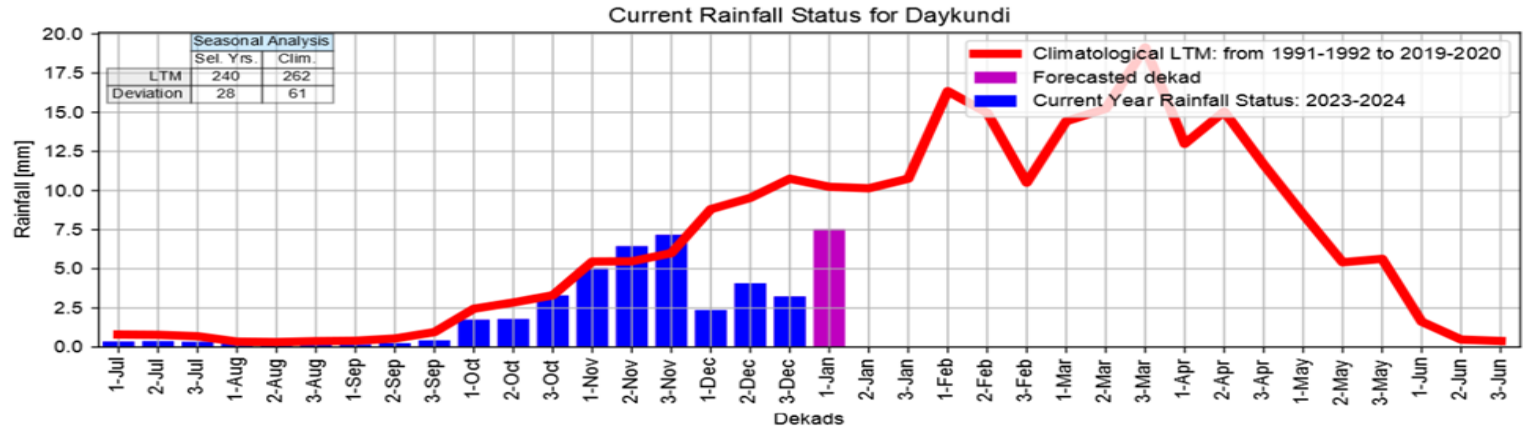
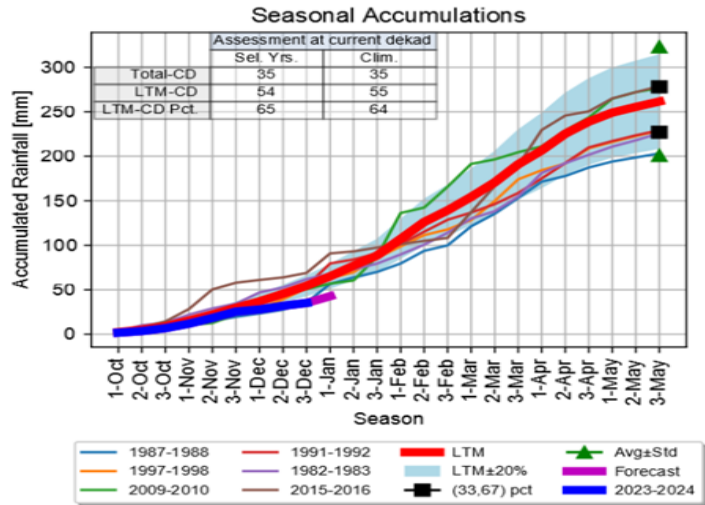
Click on the name of any of the polygons to see the corresponding progression plots for each province in 2023-2024 season. Click [here](#) to download the district level progression plots. Click [here](#) for complete explanations of plots. The background map shows SPI at the end of the 2022-2023 season. Rainfed Areas were negatively impacted by drought while the irrigated

Badghis, (Western Region)



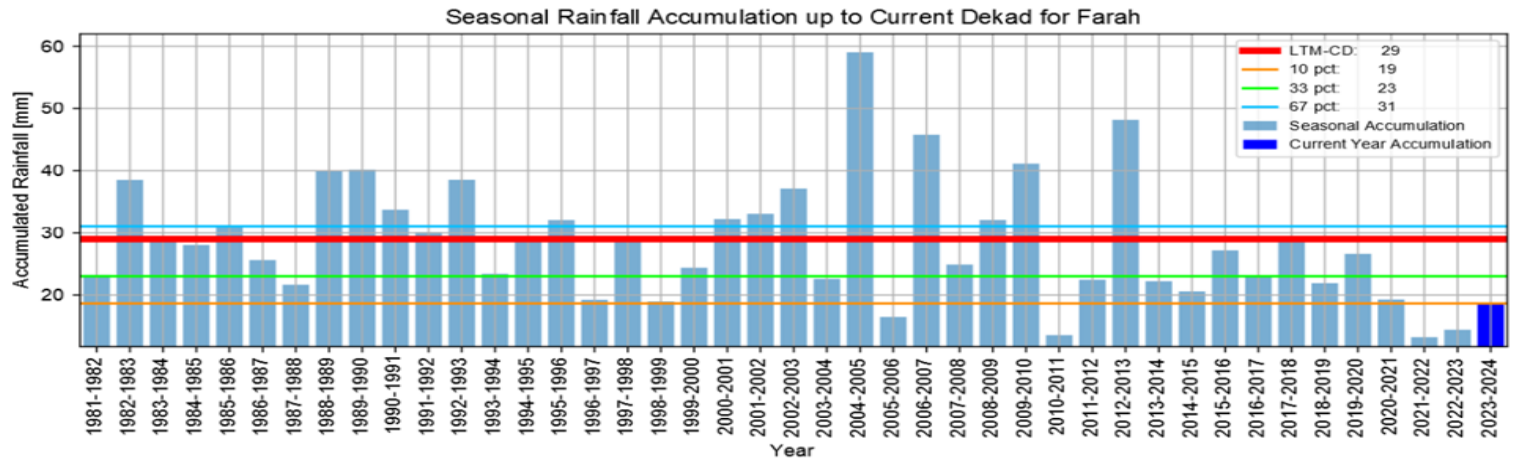
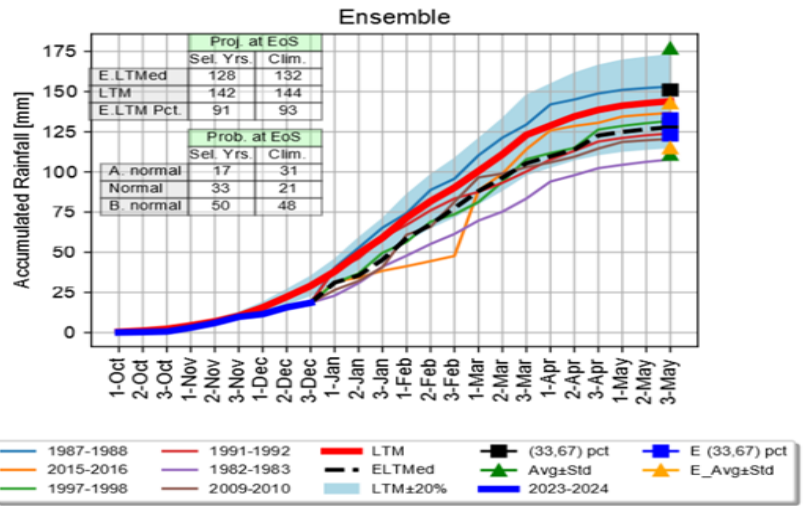
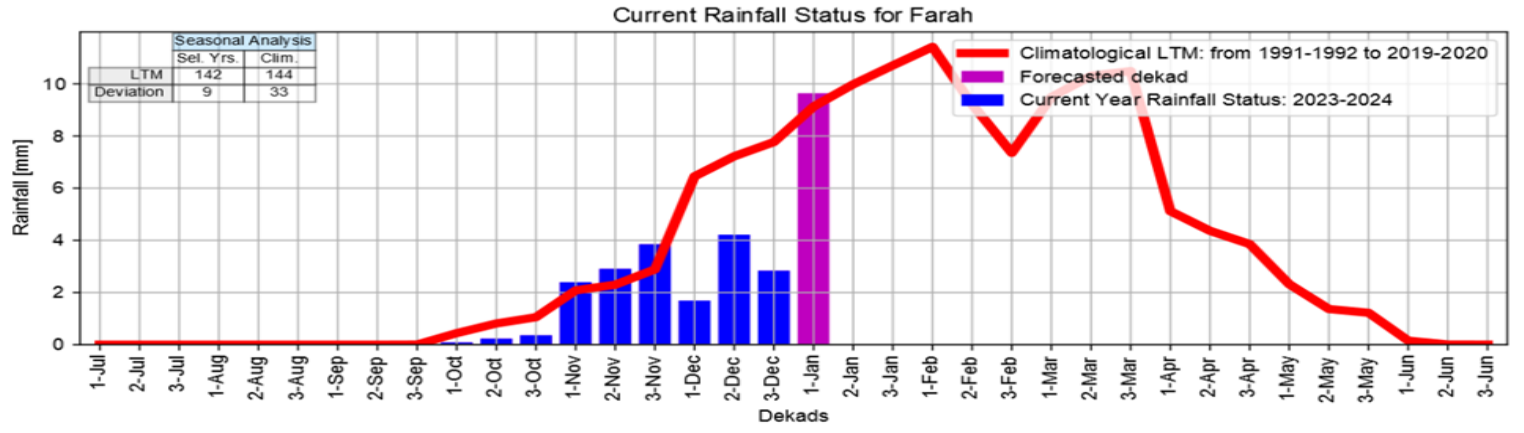
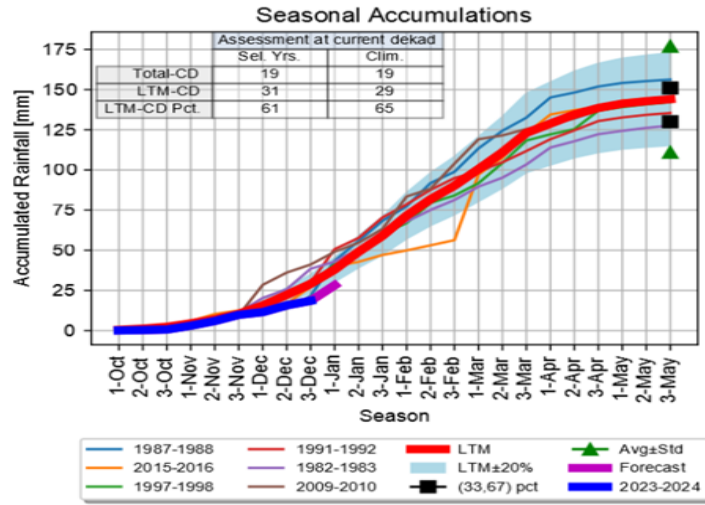
[Back to map](#)

Daykundi, (Central Highland Region)



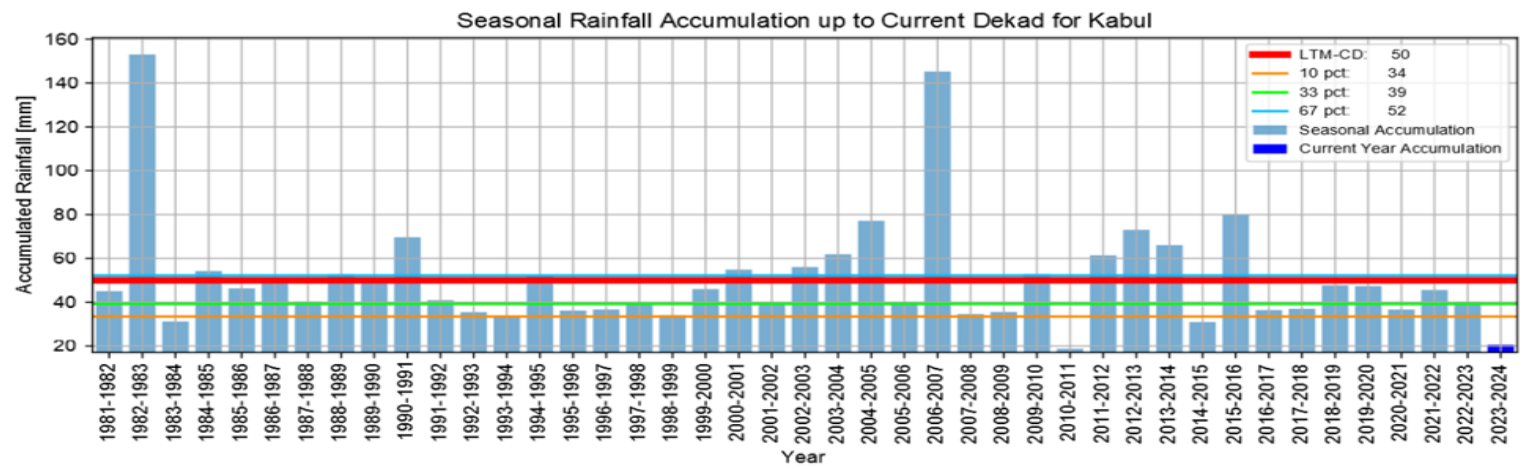
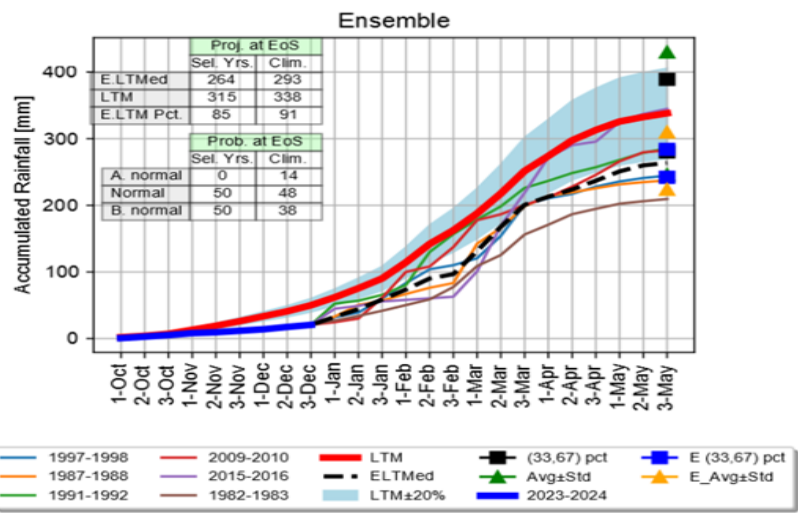
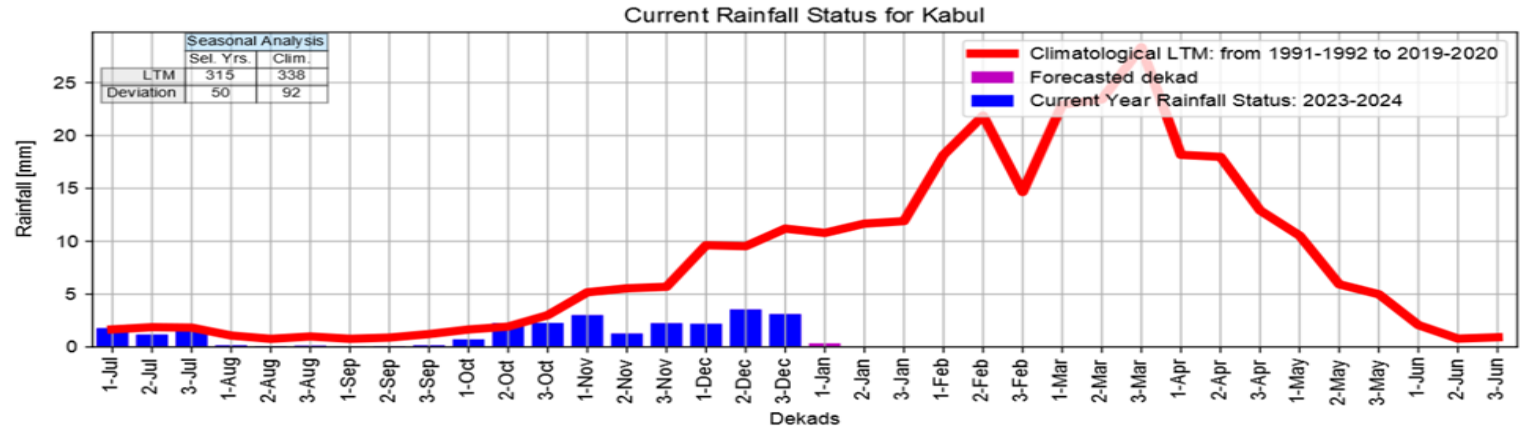
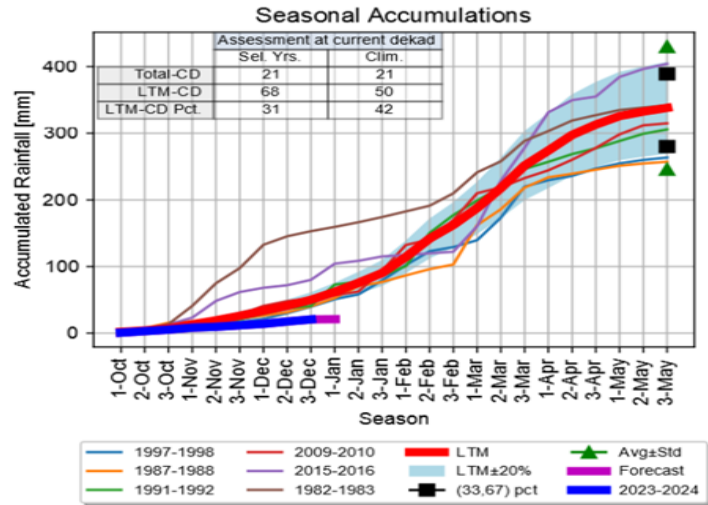
Back to map

Farah, (Western Region)



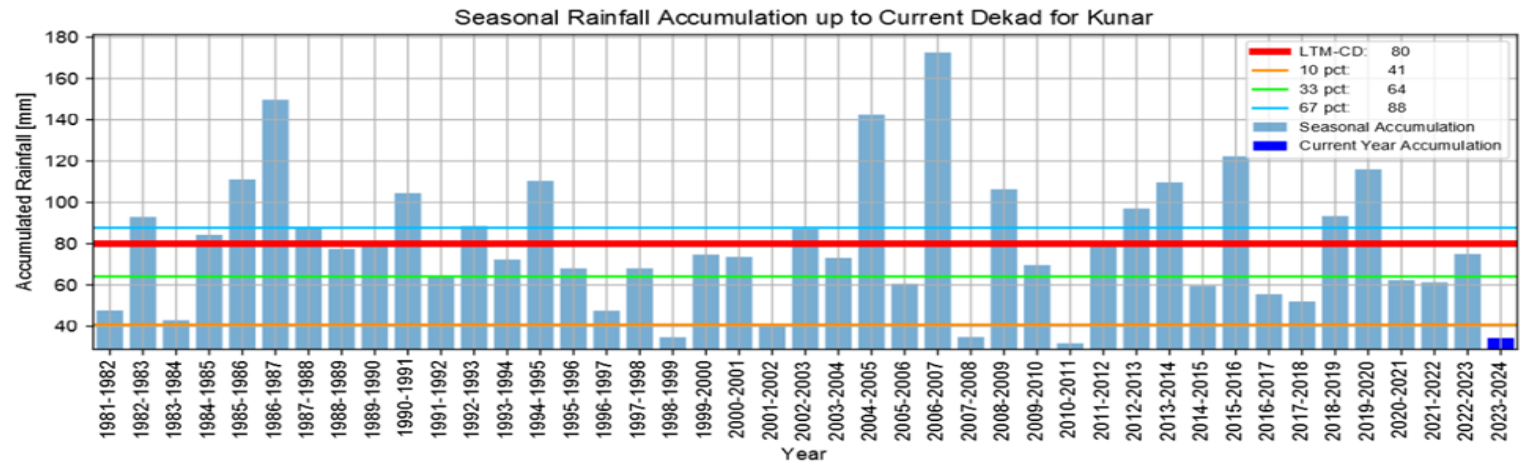
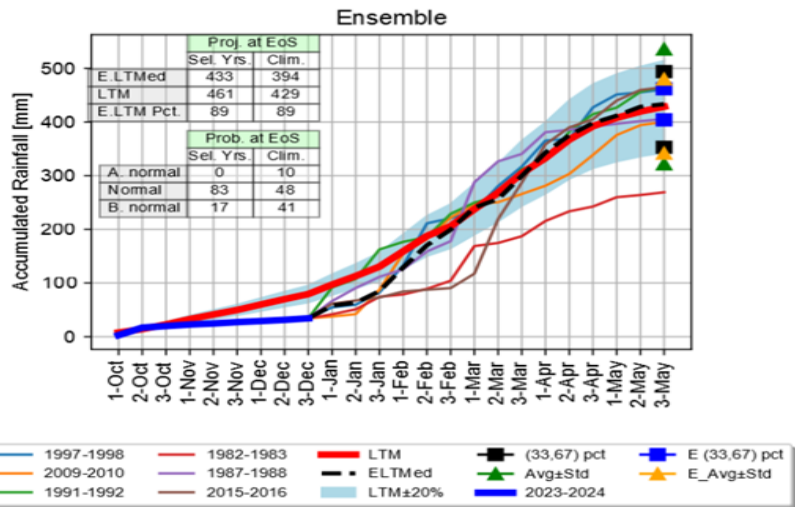
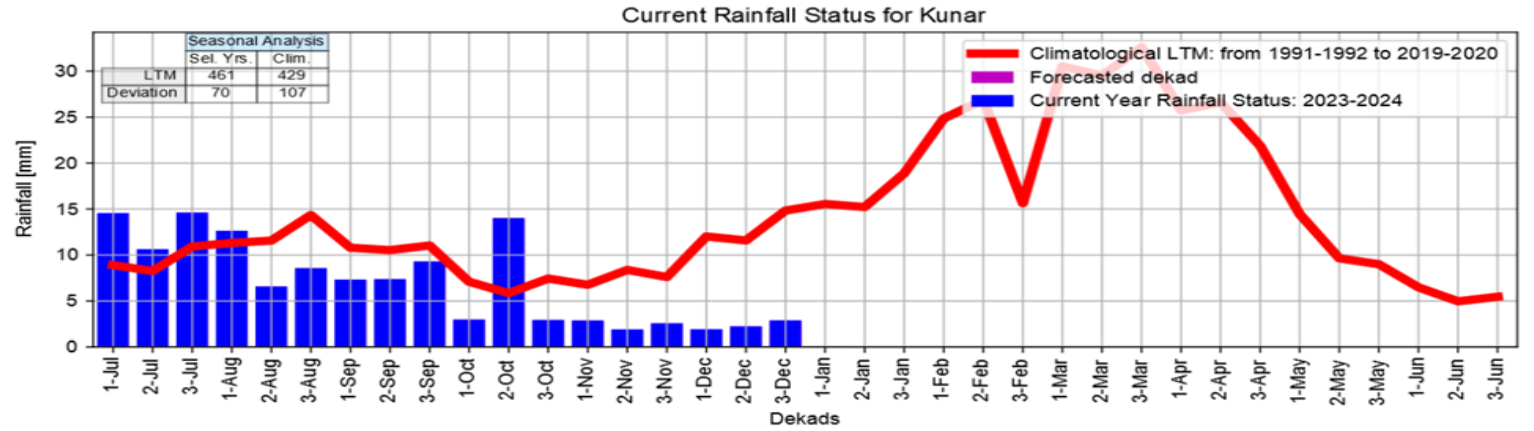
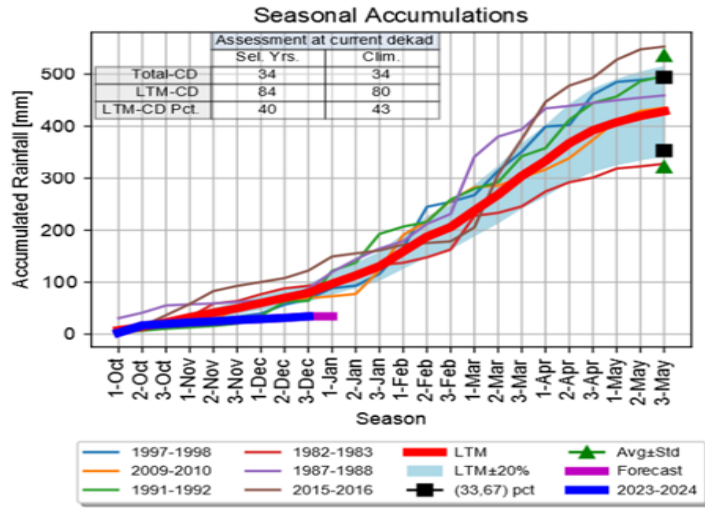
Back to map

Kabul, (Central Region)



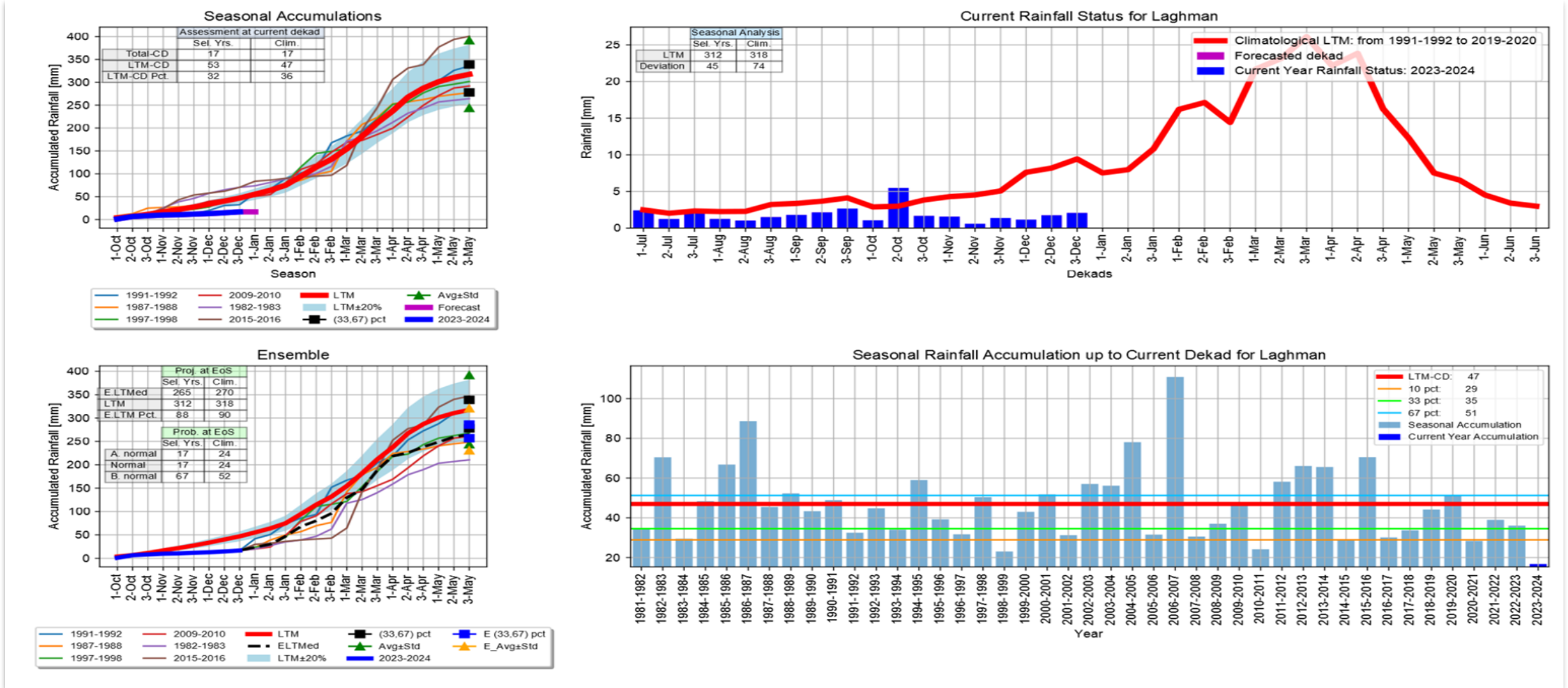
[Back to map](#)

Kunar, (Eastern Region)



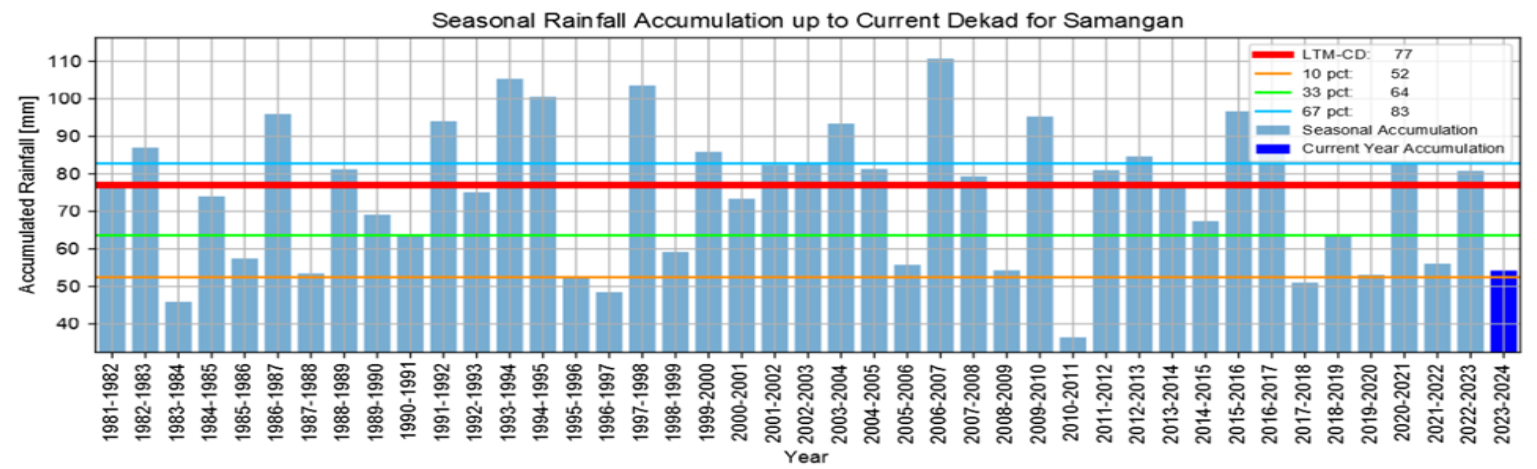
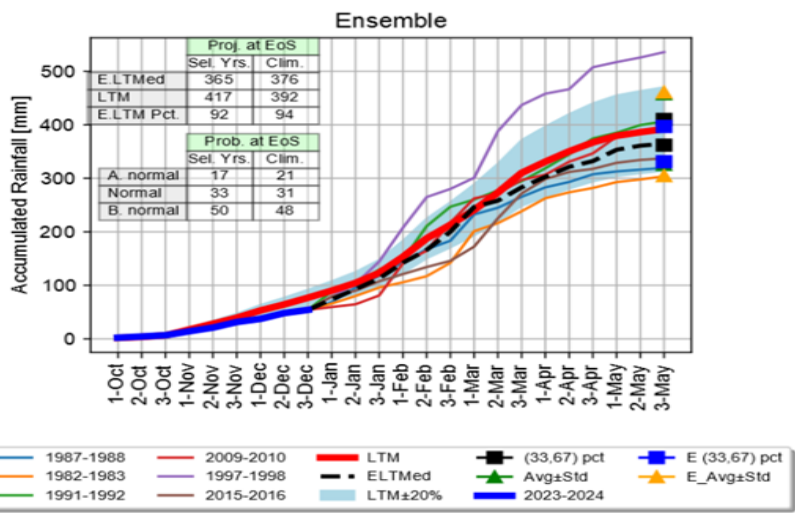
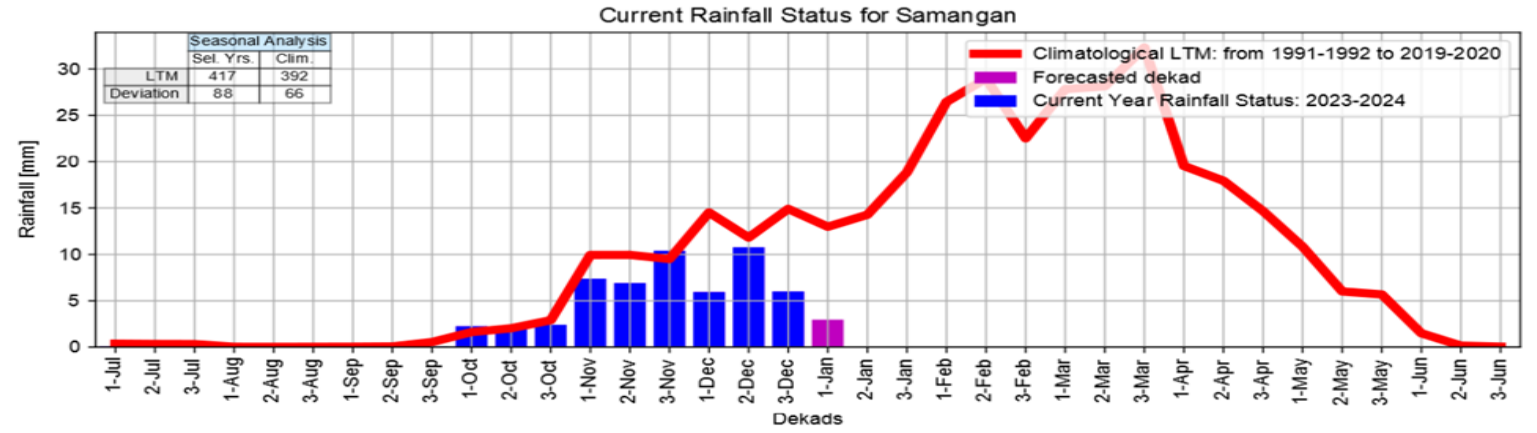
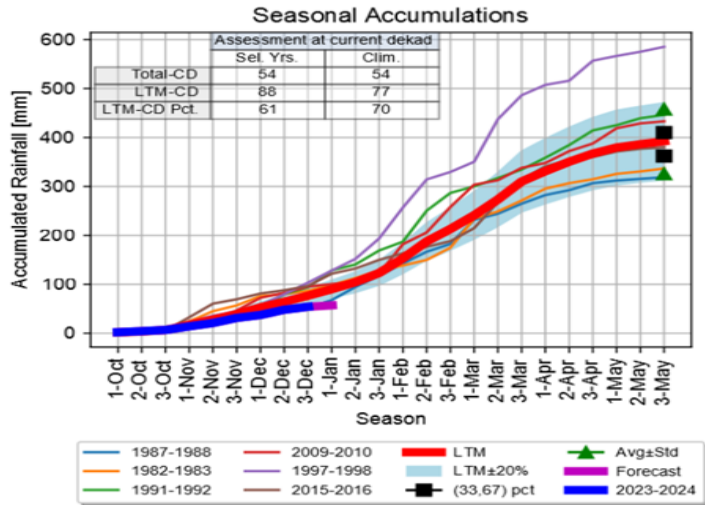
← Back to map

Laghman, (Eastern Region)



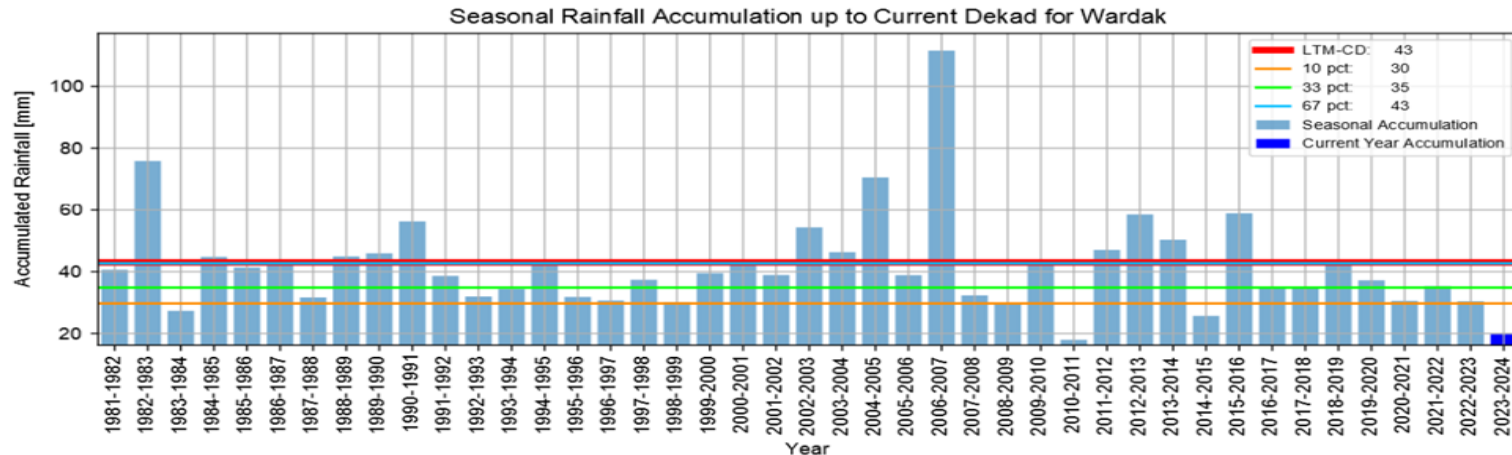
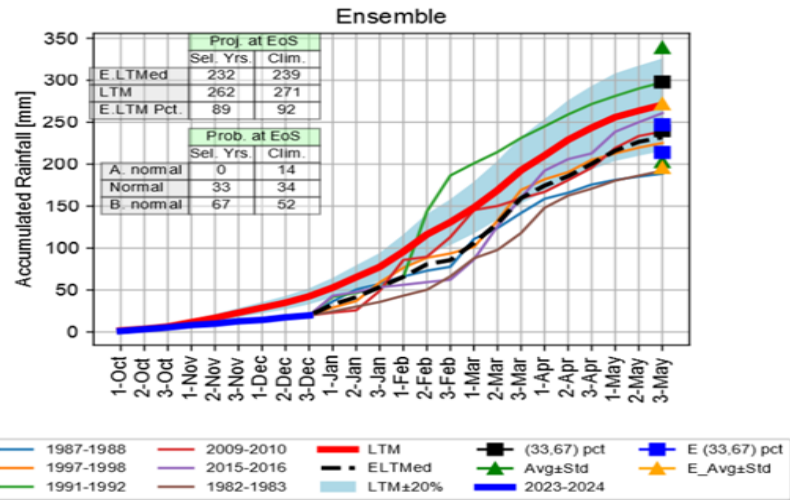
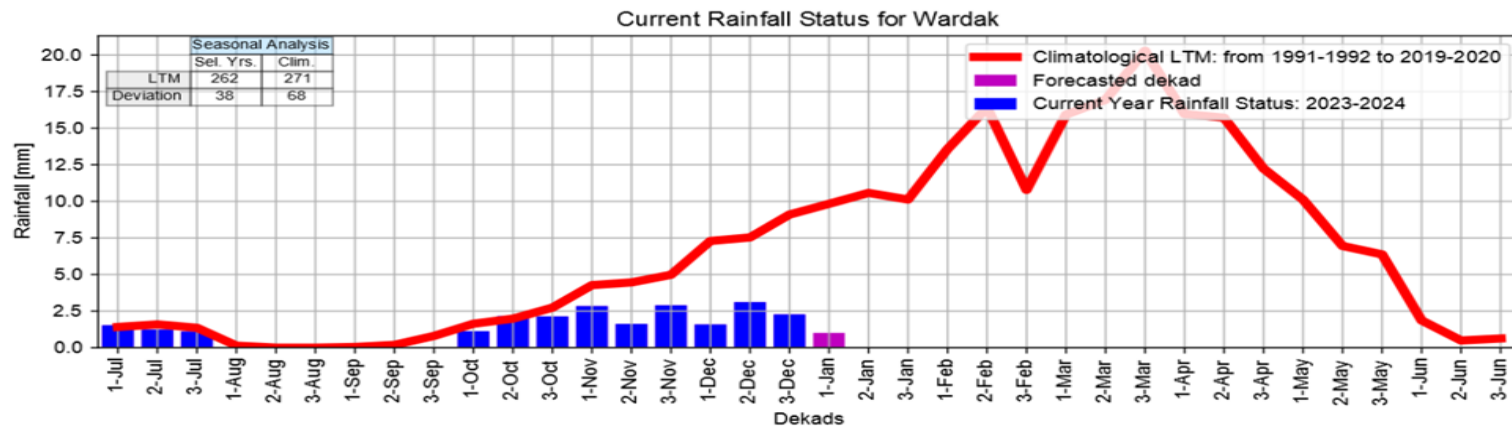
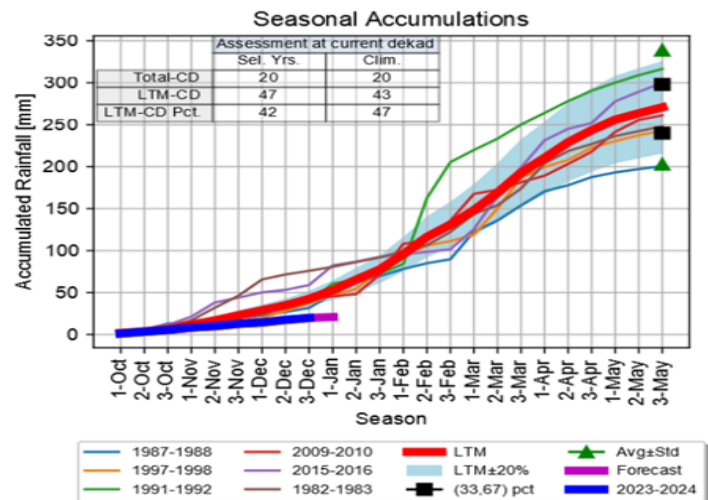
← Back to map

Samangan, (Northern Region)



[Back to map](#)

Wardak, (Central Region)



[Back to map](#)

Assumptions:

- El Niño is expected to remain the dominant ENSO state in the northern hemisphere in spring 2024 before transitioning to Neutral conditions in May -June 2024. The El Niño is most likely to remain strong into early 2024. La Niña will likely become the dominant ENSO state in mid-to-late 2024, which may not impact the 2023/24 crop seasons.
- However, the first three months of the 2023/24 wet season have recorded below-average precipitation; the cumulative precipitation for the 2023/24 wet season is most likely to be above average in most parts of the country. This situation may not let the snowpack, snow depth, and snow water volumes reach above-average levels, but still, replenishment of the surface and groundwater is likely in the country.
- Above-average mean temperatures are most likely throughout the season. The probability for above average temperature is 50 to 60 percent almost all over the county. Extreme temperatures during January-March and March-May (exceeding the upper quintile) are 2-3 times more likely than climatology.

Assumptions:

- Above-average temperatures during April-May 2024 may cause moisture stress in rainfed crops and rangelands and reduce water availability, mainly in the downstream areas that may experience extended dry spells.
- Above-average temperatures will cause early blooming of stone fruits, mainly Almonds, in the country, especially in the northern, northeastern, and central regions. Temperature variations during January and February and warm temperatures in January may let almond trees enter the blooming stage earlier than expected, leading to a severe impact on production from possible frosts and freezing temperatures in February and March.
- Above-average temperatures throughout the 2023/24 season can impact the upcoming agricultural season in Afghanistan in many ways. The healthy and positive germination and development of sown wheat seeds are a concern in localized dry spells with above-average temperatures.
- The above-average precipitation in the second portion of the wet season coupled with above-average temperatures through spring 2024 (March to May), earlier-than-normal flash floods are likely in (late February and early March). This situation may lead to high-level flooding events in flood-prone parts due to earlier snowmelt runoff in the country's western, northern, northeastern, and central basins. This may impact the livelihoods in the flooded areas, distract the farmers and the agricultural activities at the beginning of the season, and impact standing crops in the eastern and southern provinces.

Assumptions:

- The cumulative above-average precipitation and temperatures may increase the risk of crops and pasture areas at risk of locusts during the 2023/24 agricultural season. The above-average cumulative precipitation in 2024 may result in improved vegetation conditions and let the locusts grow in the northern and northeastern provinces easily and quickly in the spring of 2024. Moreover, there is the risk of Yello rust impacting the yield and productivity of wheat crops in the eastern, northern, northeastern, and southern provinces.
- Given current snow water volumes and expectations for precipitation, snow water volumes are anticipated to be near average to average in most basins through May 2024. This may positively impact spring wheat and crop planting and meet the water requirement for first- and second-season crops, especially in the upper streams. At the same time, the downstream areas may face some difficulties in having the needed water level for normal crop development and harvest.
- Vegetation conditions are expected to remain at seasonally low levels almost all over the country except in the eastern, southern, and southeastern regions during the remainder of the winter, as is typical. Due to the forecasted above-average precipitation, vegetation conditions will likely improve in the March to May season.

Highlights

December 2023

The FAO Cereal Price Index after its peak in May 2022 up by 77 Point from May 2020, followed by a gradual decline and in December 2023 it is still up by 26 points compared to May 2020. "Wheat export prices increased in December, supported by weather-related logistical disruptions in some major exporters and tensions in the Black Sea amidst solid demand. (FAO)"

There are three major countries from where edible oil is imported in Afghanistan; Malaysia, Pakistan and UAE. Except Malaysia, the source market for UAE and Pakistan is Russia and Ukraine. A disruption in these markets will impact the oil prices in Afghanistan. Overall, Sunflower, rapeseed and palm oil follow their decreasing trend since their peak prices in March May 2022.

In the month of December 2023, the average prices of most of the food items have decreased with the appreciation in AFN value. However, the prices of some food items such as tomato and onion have highly increased because it is being imported from neighbour countries during the winter season. Prices of non food commodities have also experienced a slight uptick since last month, corresponding with the arrival of the winter season which has also impacted the availability of workdays per week.

The purchasing power of unskilled casual labour and livestock keepers increased by 4.0% and 5.3% respectively, mainly due to decreased wheat price compared to the previous month. Both ToT for unskilled casual labour to wheat & livestock keepers improved significantly compared to last year and last 3 year average.

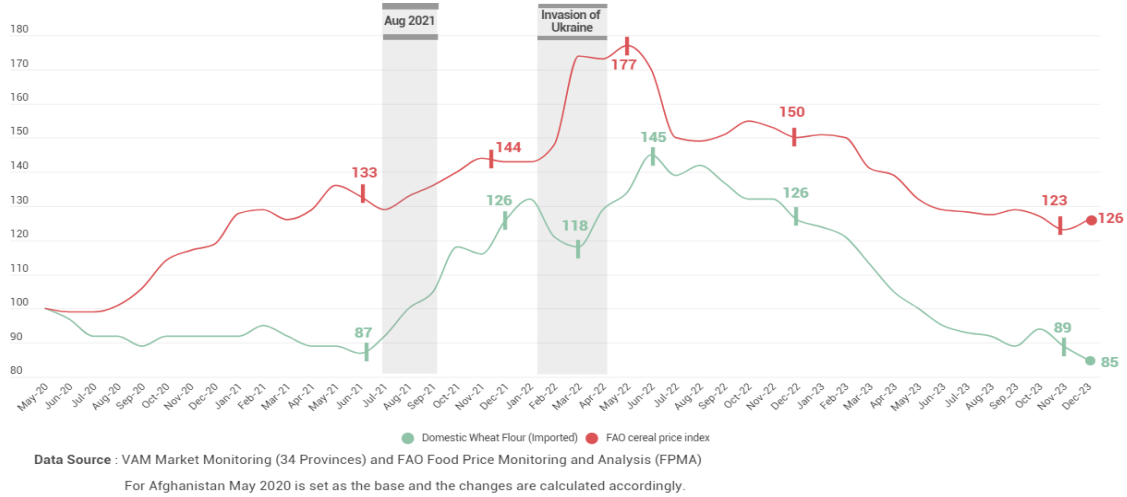
National diesel prices have decreased by 4.2% compared to last month, as a result of the AFN appreciation by 1.2% against USD during the same period.

The current global average price for diesel is \$1.27 per litre, but there are substantial differences among countries. While all countries access the same international petroleum prices, they impose different taxes, leading to diverse retail prices. For comparison, a liter of Diesel will cost USD 0.006 per litre in Iran (3000 Iranian Rial). Meanwhile, in Turkmenistan, the diesel price is 1.35 New Manat per litre (0.385 USD/Lt).

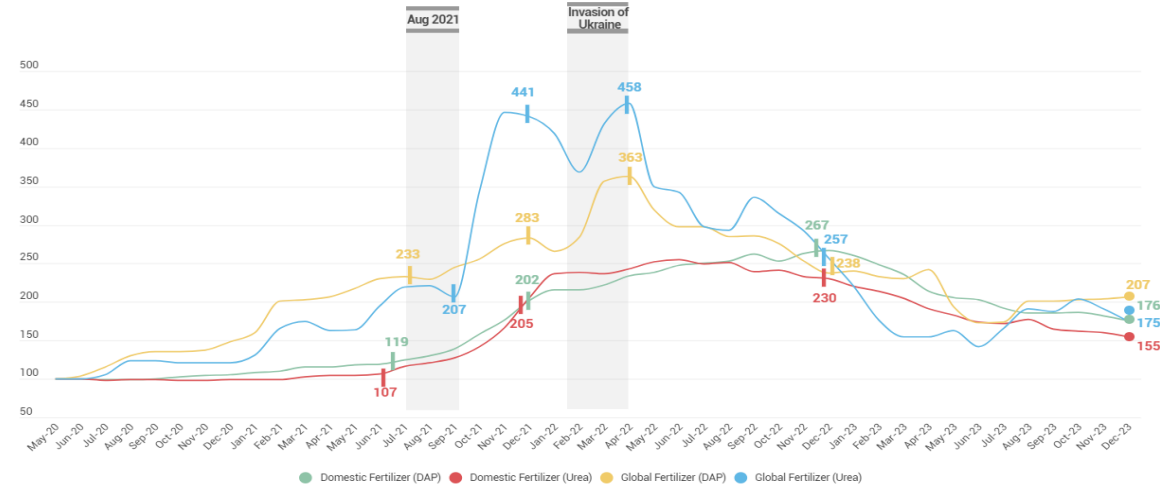
The AFN value has consistently appreciated against the USD since February 2023 from AFN 90/USD to AFN 69.8/USD in the month of December. In comparison to the previous month, the AFN value against USD depreciated by a minor percentage of 1.2%.

The main reasons behind the appreciation of AFN over the year 2023 are continuous control by the DFA against the smuggling of USD outside Afghanistan, increase in trade volume with neighbour countries, USD auctions by the Da Afghanistan Bank, ban on foreign currencies for domestic transactions, higher remittances and UN dollar shipments to Afghanistan.

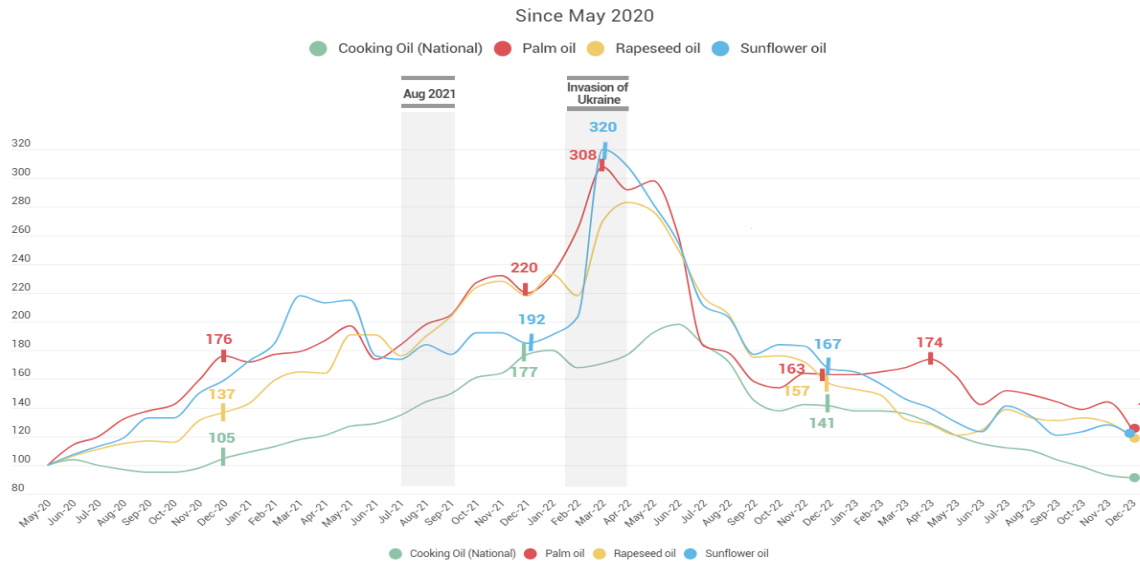
Percent Change in Domestic Wheat Flour Price and FAO Cereal Price Index (May 2020–December 2023)



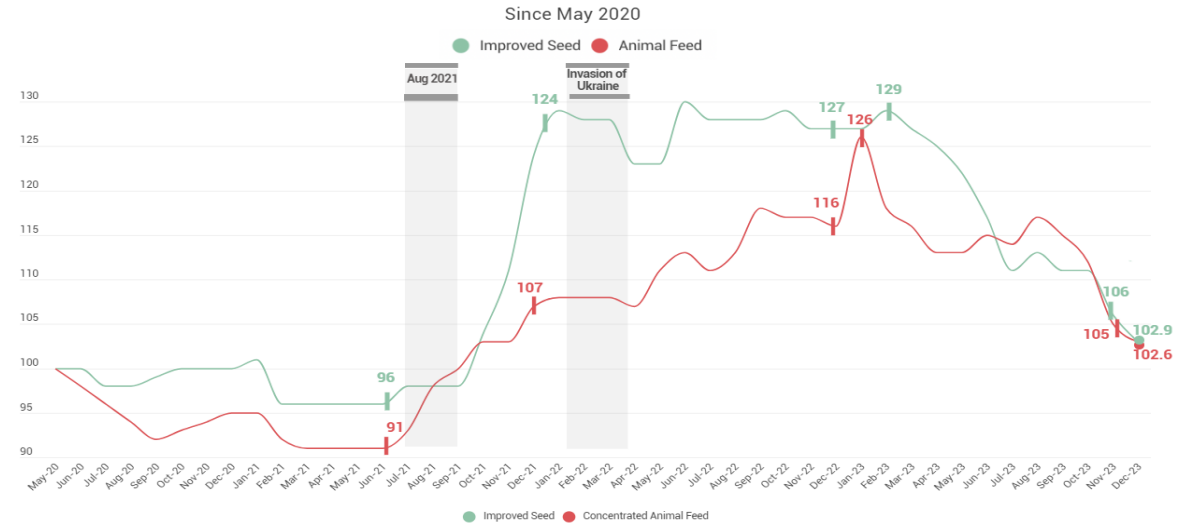
Percent Change in Domestic and Global Fertilizer Prices Since May 2020



Percentage Change in Domestic and Global Oil Prices



Percent Change in Improved Seed and Animal Feed

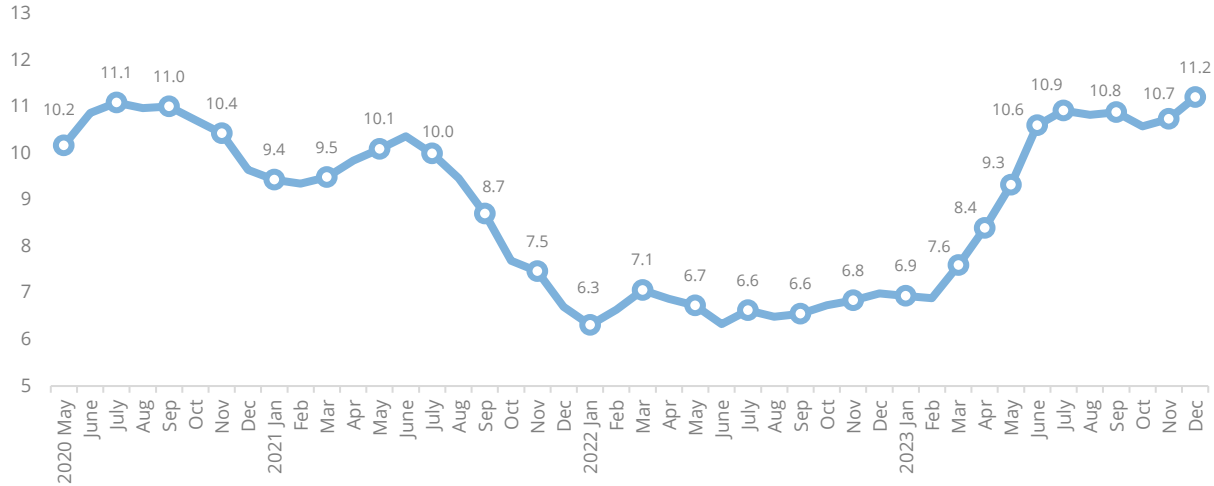


ITEMS	THIS MONTH	LAST MONTH (%)	LAST YEAR (%)	Pre-Covid time (%)	June 2021 (%)	3 YEARS AVERAGE
EXCHANGE RATE & FOOD COMMODITIES						
Exchange Rate (AFN/USD)	69.8	-1.2%	-21%	-7%	-11%	-22%
Wheat Grain (AFN/Kg)	28	-3%	-36%	11%	-7%	-28%
Wheat Flour - High price (AFN/Kg)	32	-4%	-34%	2%	-4%	-27%
Wheat Flour - Low price (AFN/Kg)	29	-3%	-35%	2%	-5%	-28%
Rice - High Price - "Palawi" (AFN/Kg)	101	-3%	-16%	25%	14%	-2%
Rice - Low Price - "Sholae" (AFN/Kg)	64	-0.9%	0%	57%	29%	14%
Cooking Oil (AFN/Liter)	94	-2%	-35%	23%	-29%	-35%
Pulses (AFN/Kg)	104	-2%	-9%	43%	12%	-0.1%
Sugar (AFN/Kg)	70	-3%	10%	68%	38%	16%
Bread (AFN/Kg)	62	-1.3%	-4%		18%	6%
Salt (AFN/Kg)	17	-2%	-2%	43%	25%	12%
Tomato (AFN/Kg)	51	56%	-11%		96%	-2%
Potato (AFN/Kg)	25	0.4%	-19%		18%	-8%
Onion (AFN/Kg)	21	24%	-62%		27%	-30%

NON-FOOD COMMODITIES						
1-year Old Live Female Sheep (AFN/Head)	7688	1.3%	-3%	3%	2%	-2%
Unskilled Labour Wage (AFN/day)	308	0.5%	1.2%	7%	-0.5%	5%
Skilled Labour Wage (AFN/day)	642	-0.5%	3%	12%	-0.9%	4%
Days of Unskilled Work Available Per Week	2	-10%	22%	-24%	-13%	17%
Diesel (AFN/Liter)	64	-4%	-30%	42%	29%	-6%
Charcoal (AFN/Kg)	46	1.6%				
Coal (AFN/Kg)	14	1.1%				
Balot Wood (AFN/Kg)	15	3.9%				
Pine wood (AFN/Kg)	16	9.8%				
Wood Flour (AFN/Kg)	15	1.8%				
Gases (used as fuel in heating appliances & cooking equipment)	61	-4.1%				
Fertilizer - DAP (AFN/50 Kg)	4210	-3%	-34%		48%	-8%
Fertilizer - Urea (AFN/50 Kg)	1830	-3%	-34%		43%	-14%
Improved Seed (AFN/50 Kg)	2012	-3%	-19%		7%	-12%
Animal feed (Concentrate) AFN/100kg	2908	-2%	-11%		13%	-3%
Real Unskilled Labour Terms of Trade (Kgs)	3	-8%	92%	-25%	-6%	63%
Casual Labour wage/wheat Nominal (Kgs)	11	4%	60%	-4%	8%	44%
Pastoralist Terms of Trade (Kgs)	280	5%	52%	-8%	10%	35%

Percentage Changes and Prices of Main Food and Non-Food Commodities (December 2023)

Change in Nominal Casual Labour/wheat ToT (Terms of Trade)



Days of Work Available & Labour Wage in December 2023



2.1

Average Working Days per week

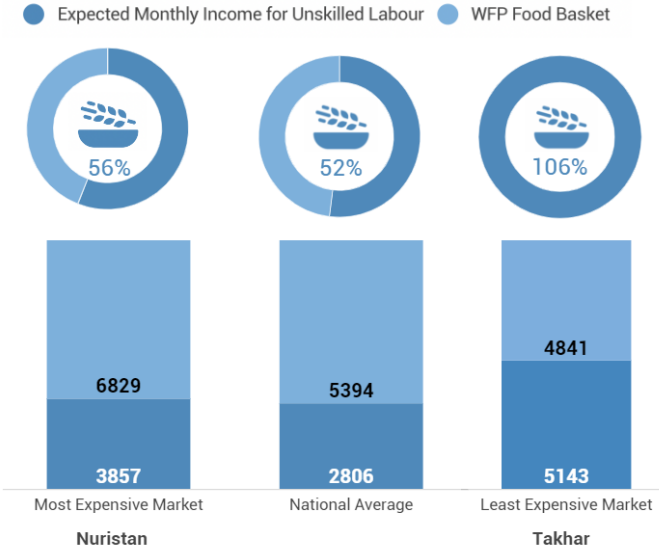


308

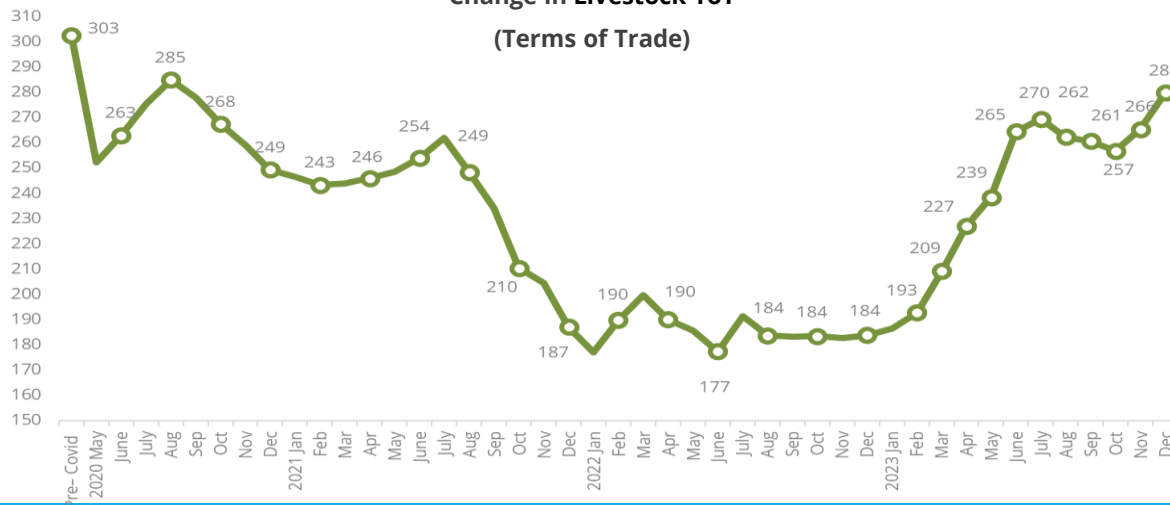
Average Daily Wage for Unskilled Labour (AFN)

Full-time Casual Laborers Can Afford 52% of the WFP Food Basket on Average

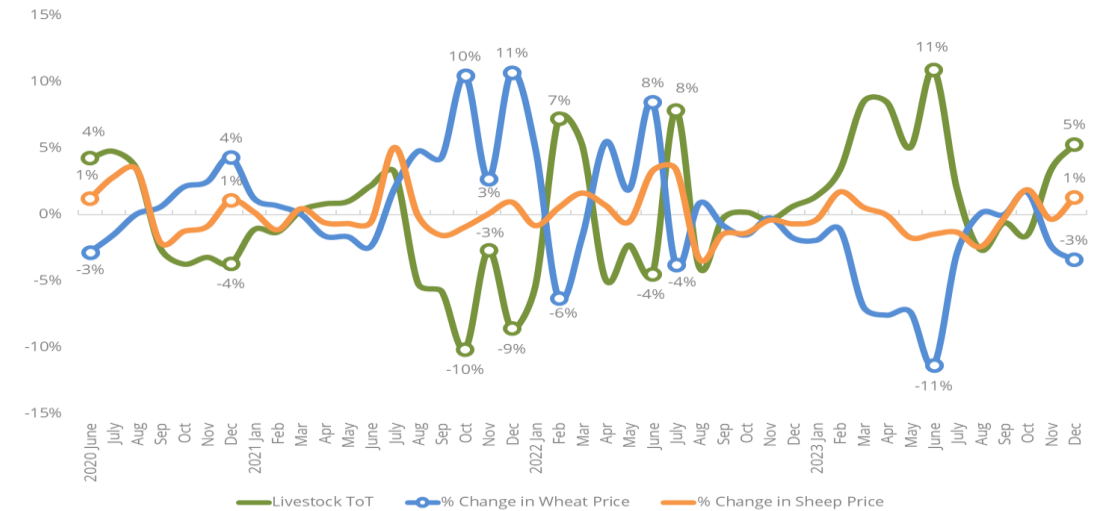
(December 2023/AFN)



Change in Livestock ToT (Terms of Trade)

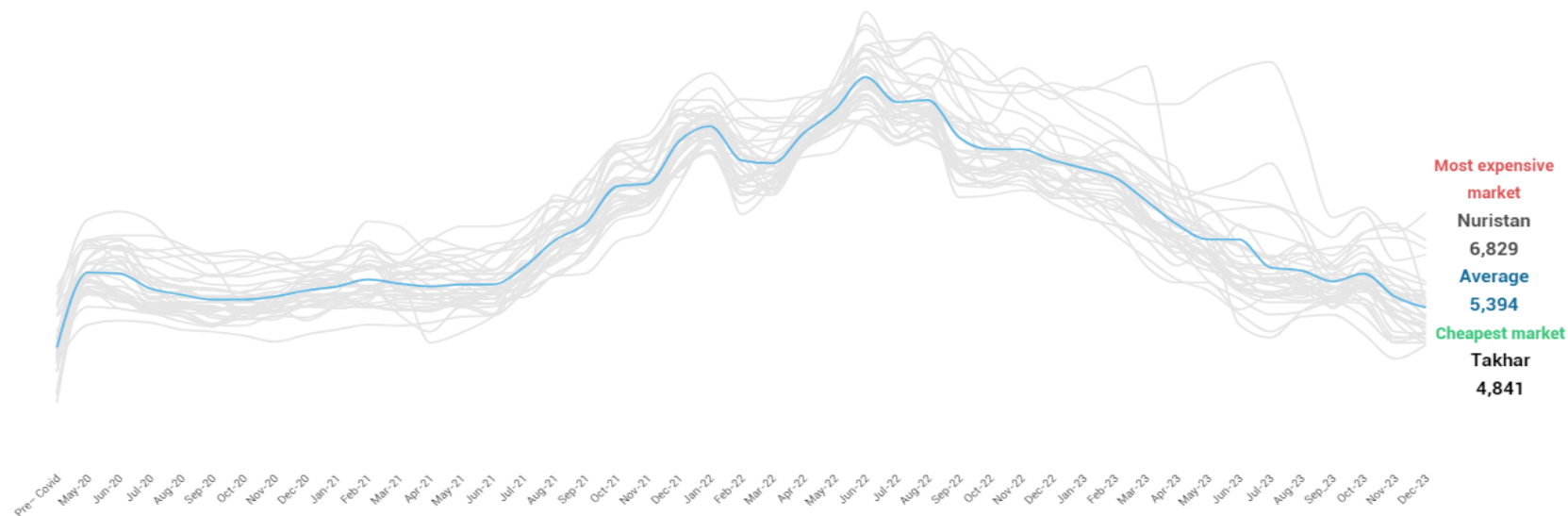


Percentage Change in Sheep Prices, Wheat Prices and Livestock ToT



Key Labour Market Highlights

WFP Food Basket Price (AFN)



The price of WFP in-kind food basket in Afghani has shown a continuous decline since reaching its peak in June 2022 up to September 2023, but had a slight increase in October 2023, followed by a decrease in December 2023.

WFP In-kind Food Basket:

In the month of December 2023, the price of the food basket decreased by 3 percent compared to November 2023, from 5,562 AFN (78.8 USD) to 5,394 AFN (77.3 USD). In 15 provincial capitals, the AFN price of in-kind basket was higher than the national average of 5,562, with four markets being higher by over 10 percent (Nuristan 27%, Daykundi 19%, Hilmand 16% and Uruzgan 15%). While in 18 provinces, the price of food basket was lower than the average price. In Takhar -10%, Badghis -10%, and Baghlan -10% and the rest was within a normal range (-0.3% to -9.5%).

FSAC Food Basket:

The Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) food basket used for cash-based transfers (CBTs) consists of 89 kg of wheat flour, 21 kg of domestic rice, 7 kg of vegetable oil, 9 kg of pulses, and 1 kg of salt. This is based on the latest minimum food basket and meets the monthly needs of an average-sized Afghan household.

The national average AFN price of FSAC basket in the month of December 2023 was 2.6 percent lower than the last month and higher by 24 percent compared to the pre-Covid period (second week of March 2020). The national average USD price decreased negligibly by 1.5 percent in the month of December 2023 compared to the previous month, 5 percent lower than the price one year ago and 13 percent higher compared to month of June 2021 (before the recent conflicts and political change).

Trigger Analysis for Transfer Value Revision

Transfer Value : **6,400 AFN - 2023**

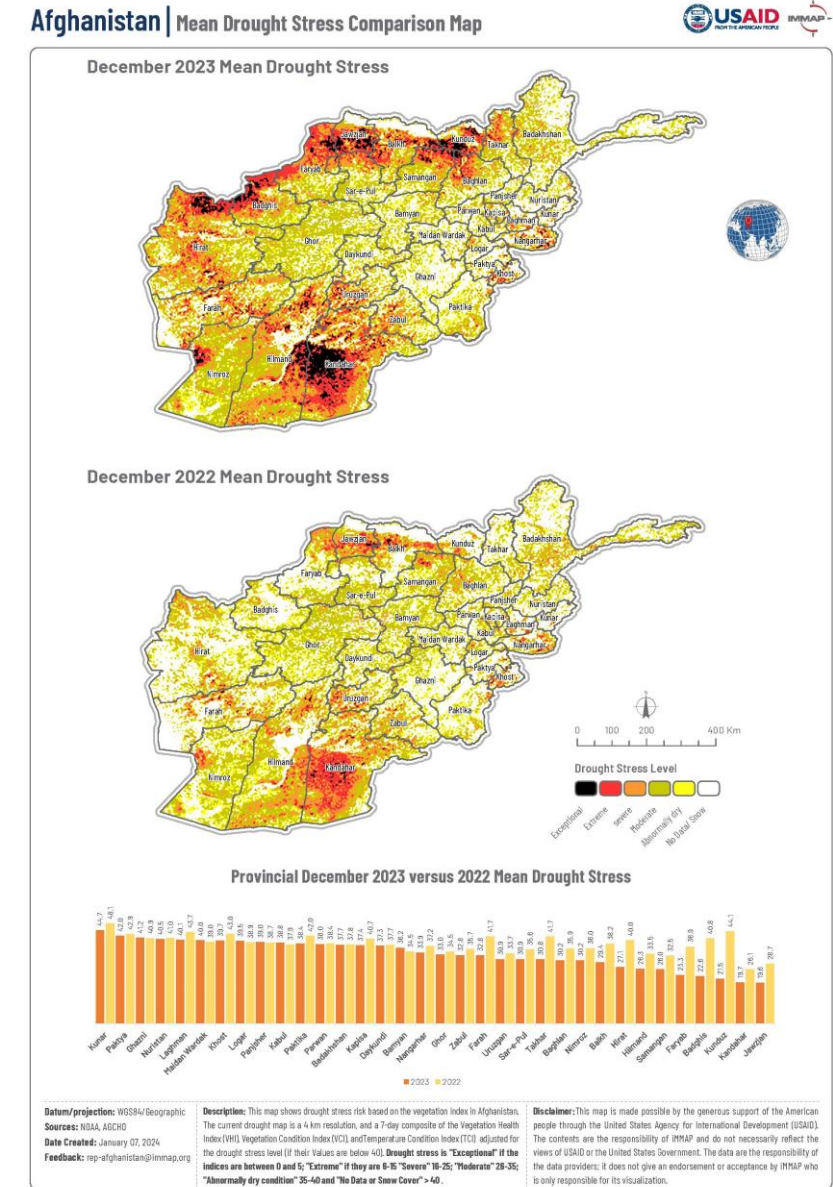
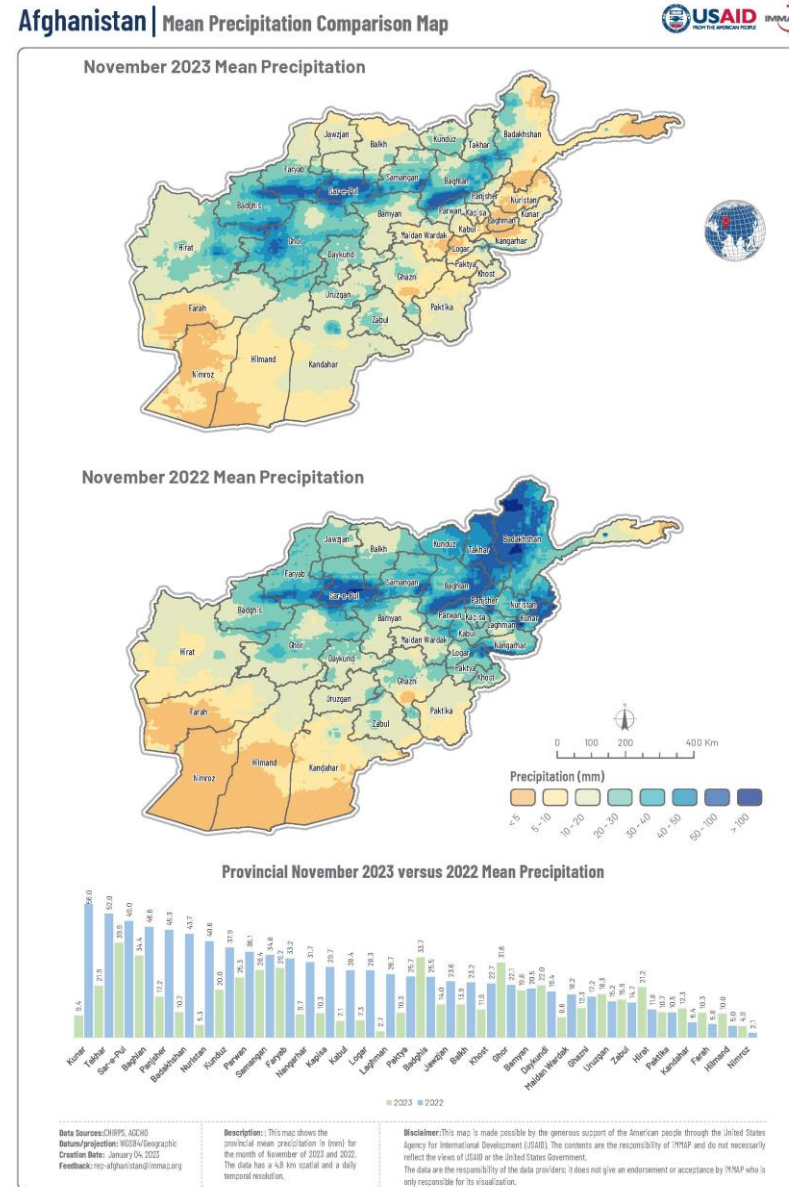
4th Week of December 2023	Current Prices	Consecutive Weeks $\geq 10\%$ to $< 20\%$ of TV (+/-)	Consecutive Weeks Increase $\geq 20\%$ of TV (+/-)	% of TV
FSAC Food Basket (AFN)	5,786	0	0	-9.6%

Triggers are for Transfer Value (TV) revision. Triggers are thresholds for the number of consecutive weeks that the national average price of the FSAC food basket in USD or AFN has increased or decreased in comparison to the most recent TV by a minimum proportion: four consecutive weeks for a price change of $\geq 20\%$ and eight consecutive weeks for $\geq 10\%$.

Monthly Price Changes in Food Basket

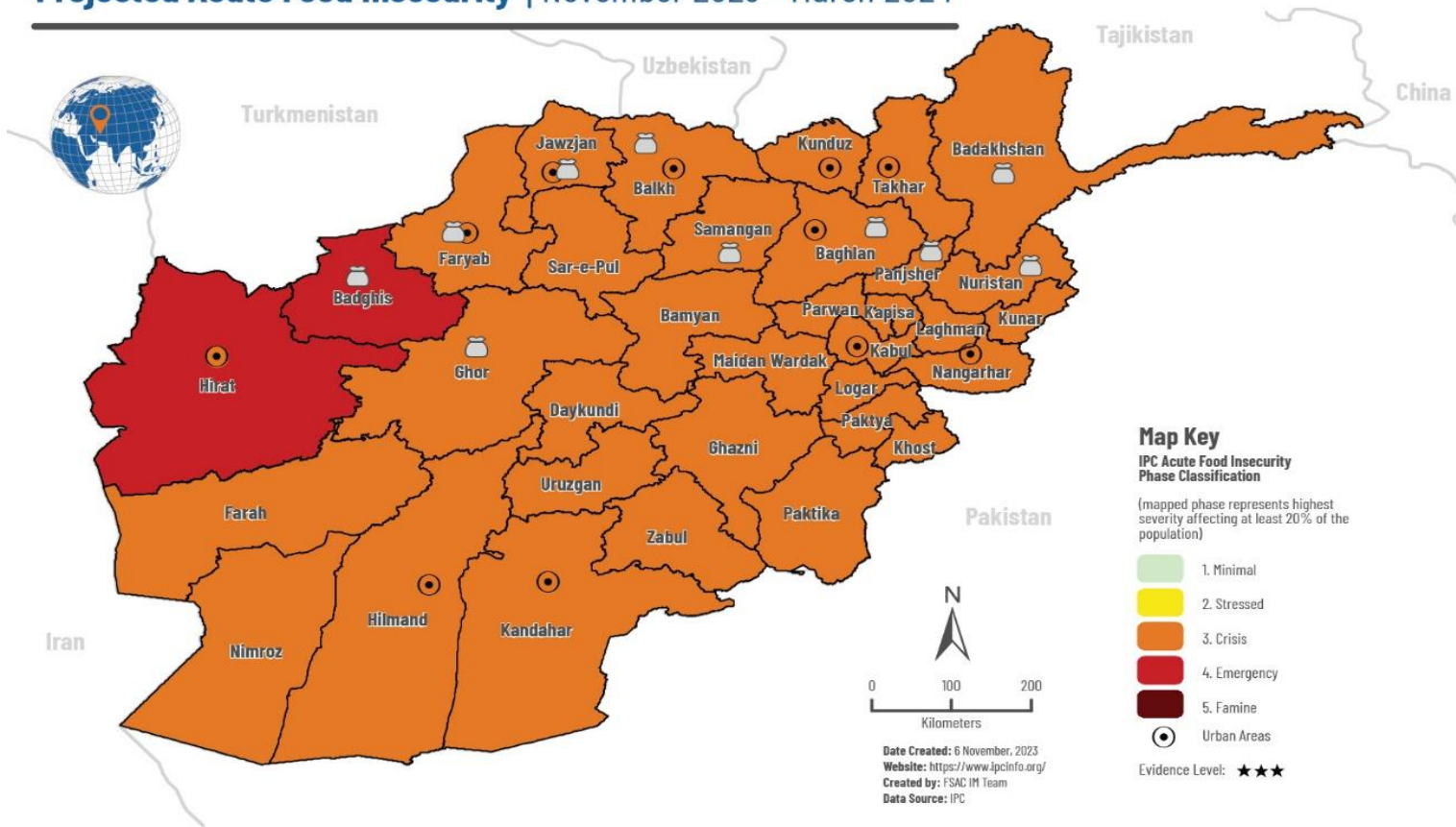
Precipitation and Drought Stress (November 2023 vs. 2022)

- The map on the left displays the precipitation in November 2023 compared to 2022. The mapping indicates a decrease in precipitation during November 2023 compared to 2022.
- The map on the right illustrates the drought stress comparison between November 2023 and 2022. The mapping indicates a significant change in drought stress in the country during 2023.



IPC-Post Monitoring Key Messages

Projected Acute Food Insecurity | November 2023 - March 2024



Key Assumptions



Economic Growth



Weather and Climate



Humanitarian Food Assistance



Agriculture and Livestock



Livelihood

15.8 M - 36% of the population IPC Phase 3 and above (FLM)

Overall, considering the Agriculture, Livestock, Economic Growth, Cash crop, food prices, livelihood opportunities, Livelihood and food assistance, the food security situation is aligned with the projection period assumptions.

ETC Group today

- German–Polish–Afghan Organization
- More than 220 employees
- In-House Research & Development
- ISO 9001 certified:2008
- ISO 14001 certified:2004
- Subsidiaries today:



ETC Group customers today



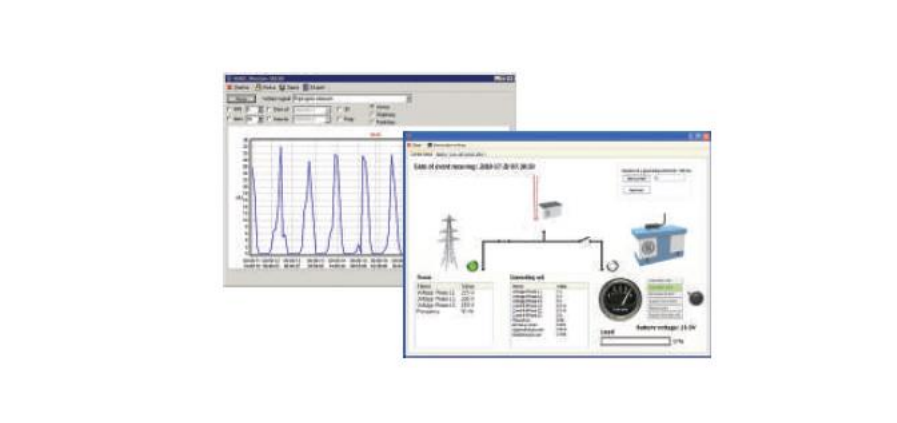
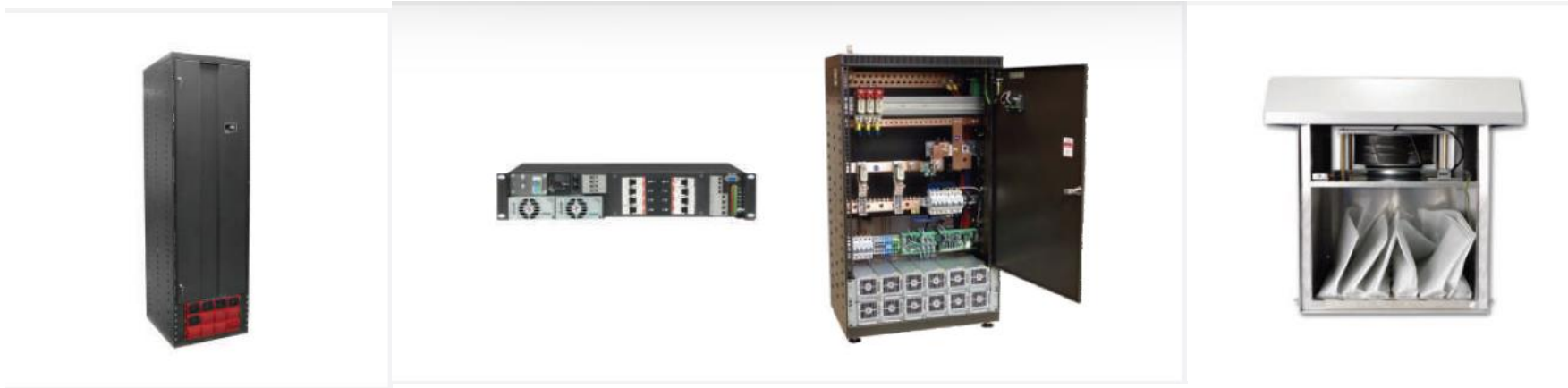
Products & Offers of ETC Group

- **Telecom Power**
- **Industrial Power**
- **Solar Power**
- **Batteries**
- **DC power systems**
- **AC power/millivoltage power system**
- **Outdoor power systems**
- **Cooling & and ventilation systems**
- **Remote monitoring systems**
- **Capacitor bank**

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History of ETC Power, Afghanistan

ETC Power, Afghanistan

- Afghan-German Company was founded in 2007 in Kabul.
- Product Portfolio
 - **Solar Power Application**
Home, office, and industrial system, water pumping and purification, street light.
We service EPC Projects and we do Installation, commissioning, and maintenance countrywide.
- **Solar Home Systems more than 20,000 systems since 2007.**
- **Solar equipped Streetlights with more than 4,000 units.**
- **Solar systems for Hospitals and Offices have more than 100 systems.**
- **More than 500 solar battery refrigerators in hospitals and mobile clinics.**
- **Power saving and Hybrid solution for a Mobile Network Operator.**
- **Solar lanterns and small home packages provided more than 5,000 packages.**

ETC Power, Company Profile



Kabul University Computer Science Faculty 50KWp, CARE 100KWp, and MOD 5 solar power system, total 210 KWp



ETC-POWER Company Profile

More than 500 sets solar water pumps for UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, DACCAR, RUPANI foundation, and MRRD(1MWp)



ETC Power, Company Profile

Installation and commissioning of 128 KWp solar Power system for UNDP Kabul compound and three years maintenance



Supply, installation, testing and commissioning of solar power, drinking and hot water for 12 clinics in Herat province



- **PS2-4000 C-SJ8 – 15 LORENZE brand shall give 96 CM water daily and 32,950 CM in a year. This amount shall irrigate 25.92 hectares of land daily.**
- **Installing solar water pumps and solar energy systems has initial costs but in the long run, it is economical and hence highly recommended.**
- **Renewable energy technologies are eco-friendly and have almost zero adverse damage to the environment.**
- **Over-extraction of groundwater or groundwater depletion causes water table drops, land subsidence, ecological damage, and social and economic impacts.**
- **Industries shall opt for surface water first to mitigate adverse effects associated.**
- **ETC Power provides customers with information packages to expand their knowledge.**

-
- **Upcoming opportunity for CONEX**









Earthquake Response- Herat

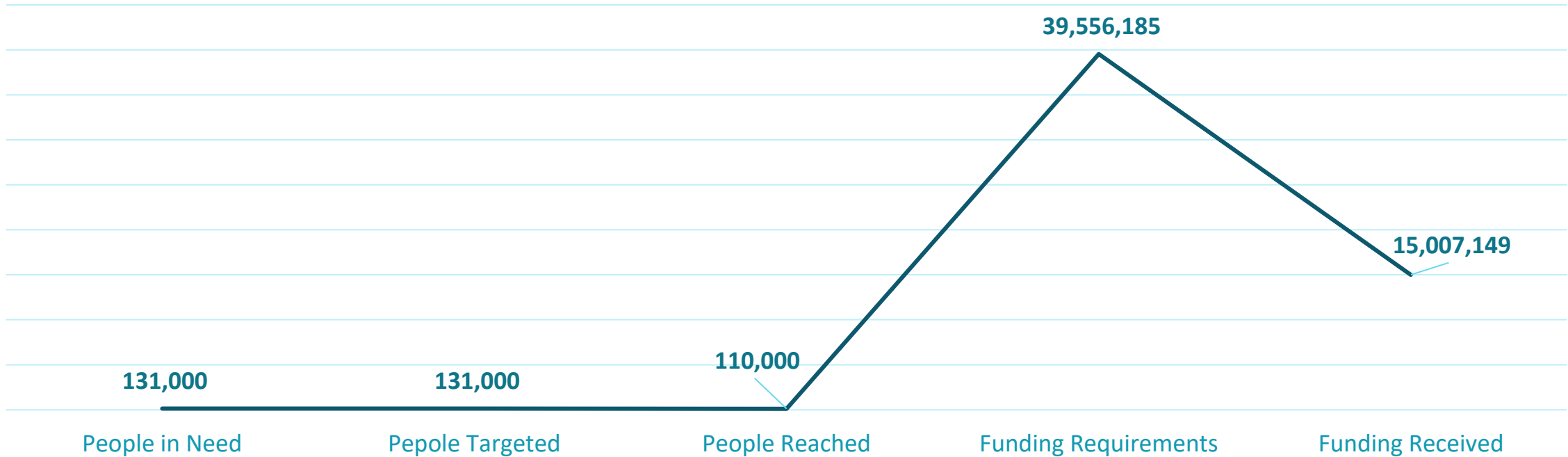


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Earthquake Response- Herat

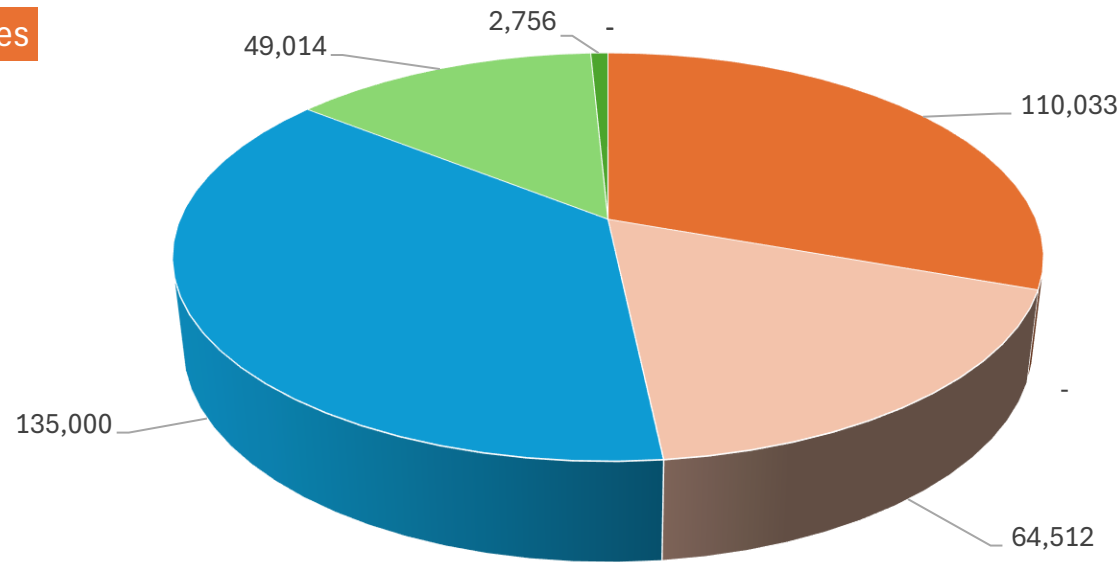
Key Figures				
PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE REACHED	FUNDING REQUIRED	FUNDING RECEIVED
131K	131K	110K	\$39.5M	\$15M

FSAC Earthquake Response Updates



Earthquake Response- Herat

Beneficiaries Reached by Different Activites



- Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people
- Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people
- Provide nutrition-specific assistance to vulnerable women, boys and girls to prevent and treat acute malnutrition.
- Provide a comprehensive, gender-transformative package, including school meals, incentives, and complementary services to school-aged children and their communities
- Provide common beneficiary identity management services, pass-through Cash Transfer Services, supply chain, ICT, facilities and information management and provision services to partners to promote effective field operations
- Provide emergency livestock protection assistance to vulnerable people
- provided with conditional, short term income (Cash for Shelter Outcomes) to rehabilitate/restore damaged animal shelters
- Provide conditional, short term income and critical irrigation services assistance to vulnerable people

FSAC Achievement Jan-Dec-2023



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January to December 2023 Achievements



Total People Reached

Food Assistance

PEOPLE TARGETED 

19.1 Million

PEOPLE REACHED 




16.5 Million

(cumulative)

4 Million

(November)

Response (May)

 Partners 13	 63% In Kind (food)
 37% Cash/Voucher	

Funding Status

REQUIREMENT
(US \$)
1.57
BILLION



\$0.78 b (43%)
Received

\$0.78 b (57%)
Gap

* Results were achieved with funding received in 2023 from FTS reporting

Livelihood Support

PEOPLE TARGETED 

8.1 Million


10.1 Million 

(Cumulative)

2.3 Million

(November)

Response

 Partners 11	 87% Agriculture Inputs
 1% Livestock support	 12% Livelihood support

Cumulative Reached as of
November-2023 btw Food
and Livelihood
23.8 M

FSAC Plan in 2024



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FSAC Plan For 2024

EVERY MONTH

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National coordination meeting/sub-national ○ Strength Inter-Cluster Coordination ○ Gap analysis ○ Improve FSAC information management products and shared | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Achievements monitoring report ○ Support partners in conducting need assessment for evidence-based responses ○ Facilitation of Working Group Meeting ○ AWAAZ Afghanistan referral system implementing |
|--|--|

January

- AHF and CERF strategies
- Advocacy messaging on gaps and response

February

- Pre-lean season assessment
- CCPM

March

- IPC pre-harvest analysis
- Capacity building

April

- Advocacy messaging on gaps response

May

- (HNRP 2024 Revision)

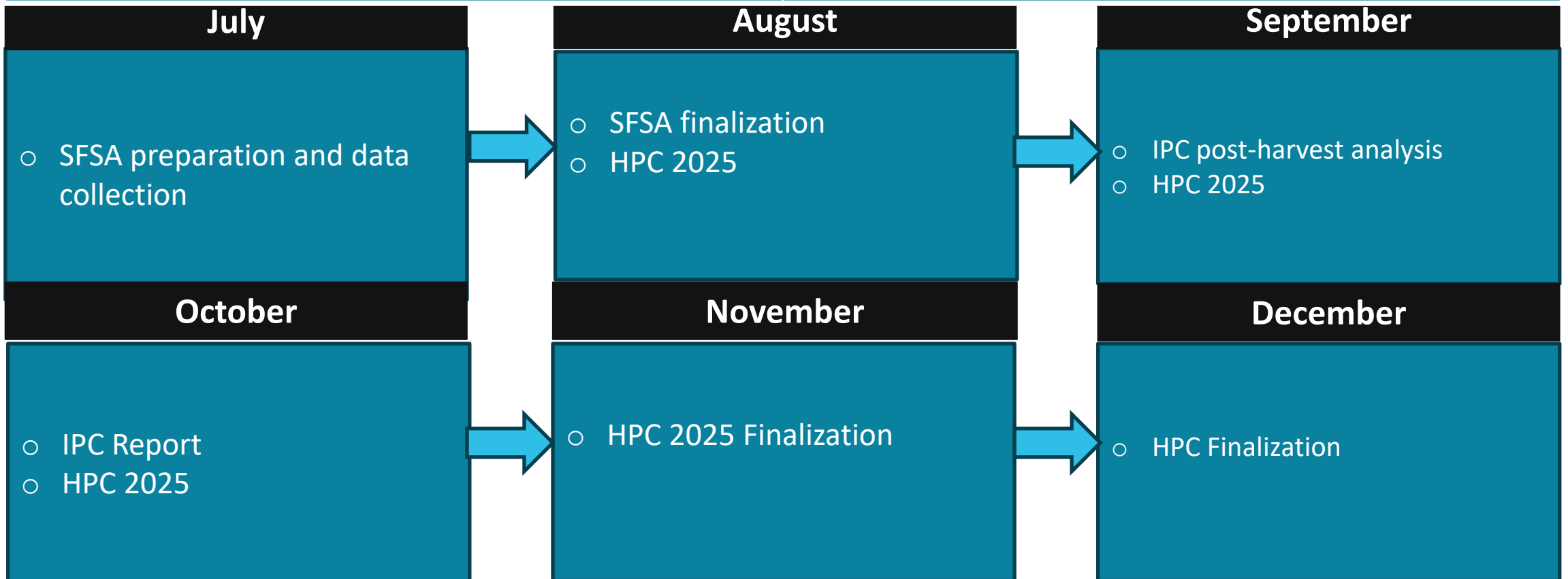
June

- SFSA preparation

FSAC Plan in 2024

EVERY MONTH

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National coordination meeting/sub-national ○ Strength Inter-Cluster Coordination ○ Gap analysis ○ Improve FSAC information management products and shared | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Achievements monitoring report ○ Support partners in conducting need assessment for evidence-based responses ○ Facilitation of Working Group Meeting ○ AWAAZ Afghanistan referral system implementing |
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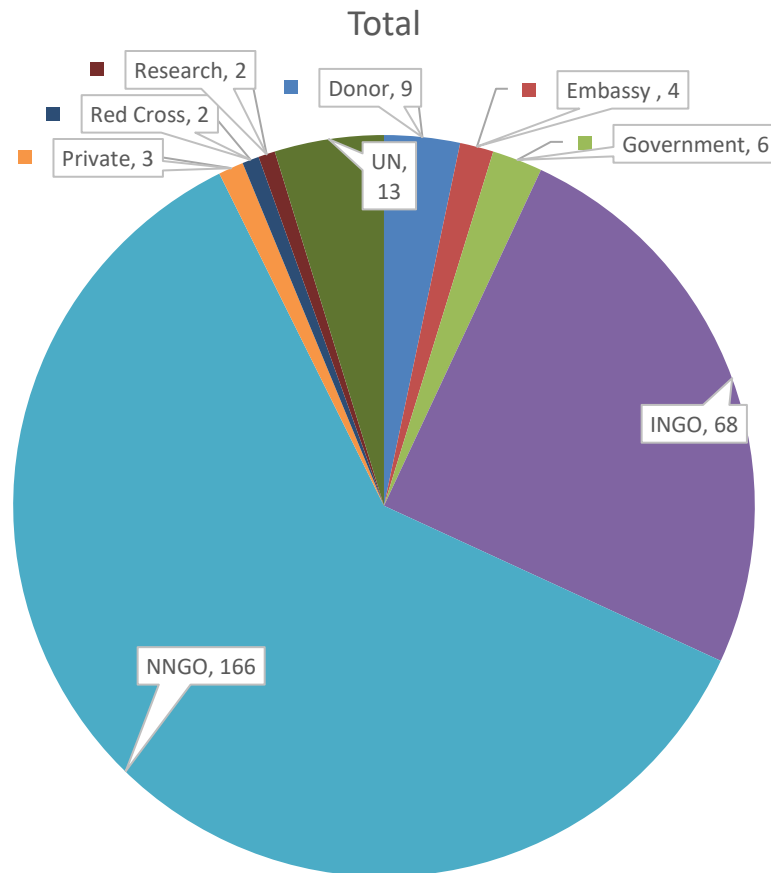


Partners Mailing Information Updates



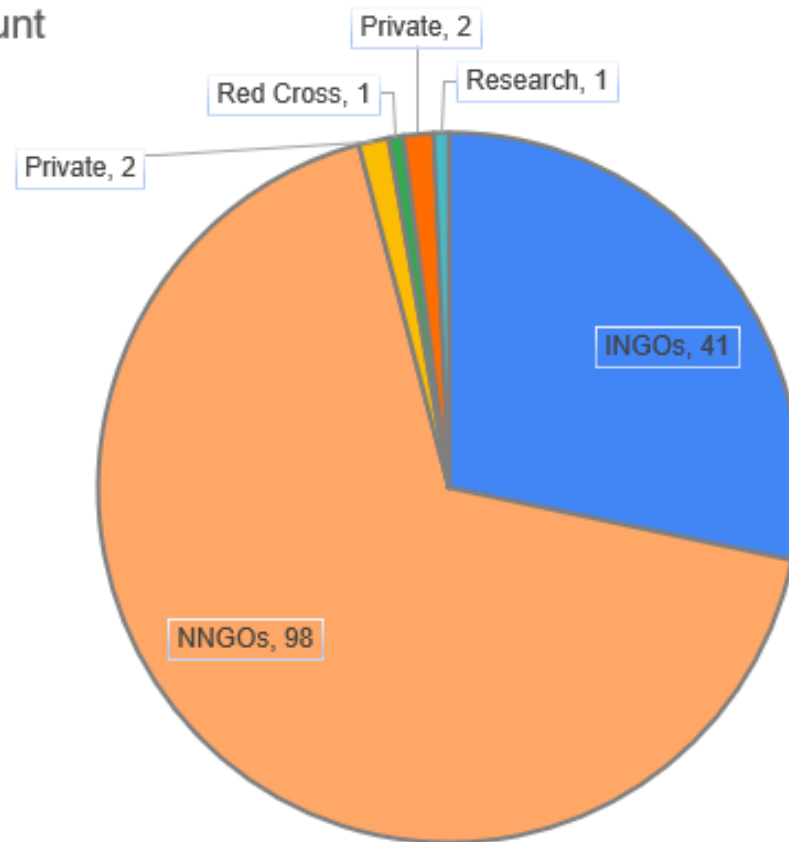
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Partners Mailing Information-2023



Partners Mailing Information-2024

Organization Count



Partners Due Diligence Updates



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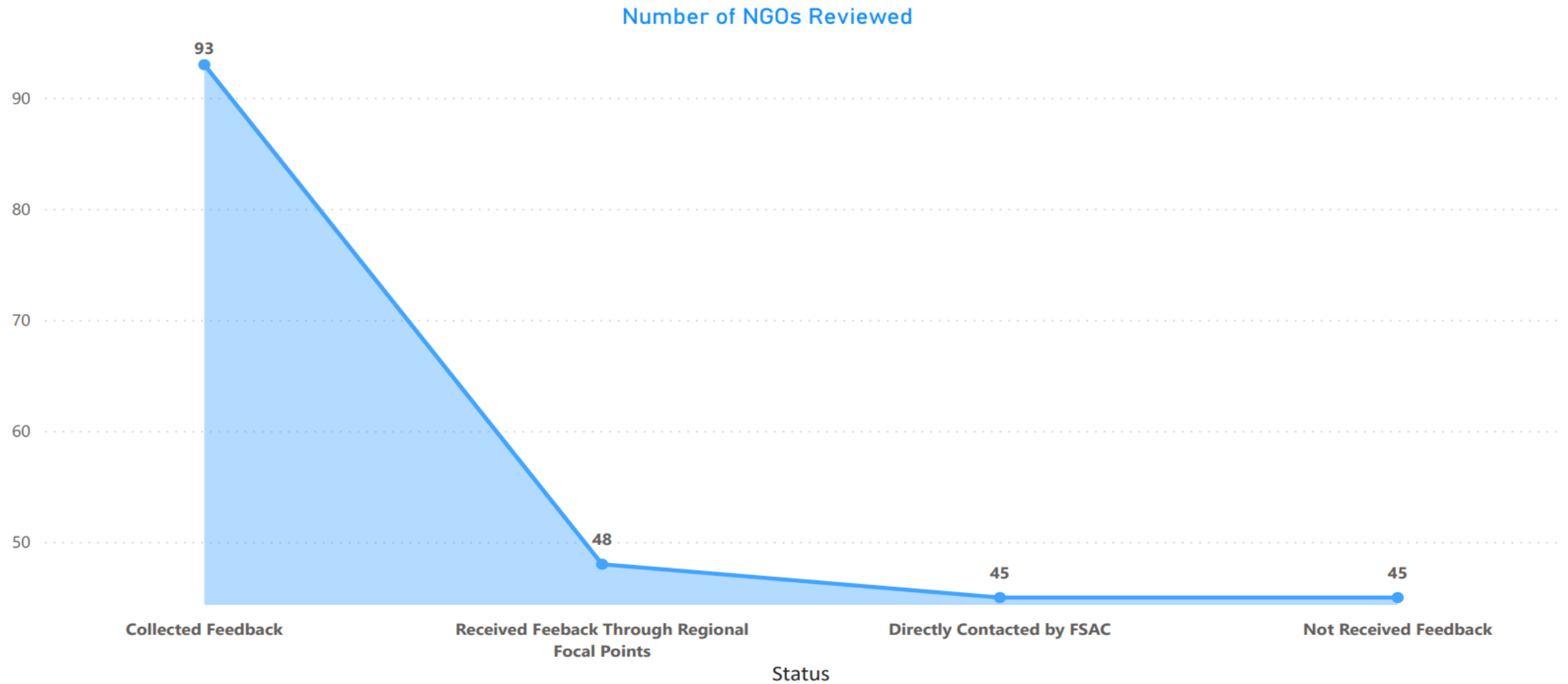
As a Part of AHF Due Diligence Process FSAC Collected 93 Partners Information Through FSAC Regional Focal Points to Review Existing Partners--

1. Minimum Technical Capacity

2. Active Participation in National and Regional Co-ordination Meeting &-

3. Timely Reporting

As a Result, FSAC Received 48 Agencies Information Through Regional Focal Points and the Remaining 45 are Directly Contacted by FSAC.





AOB

- Date of Next Meeting



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Thanks 😊

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- FSAC Coordinator: daniel.mlenga@fao.org
- FSAC Co-Coordinator: marco.ferloni@wfp.org
- FSAC NGO Co-chair: ali.dino@nrc.no