



**Monthly Meeting**  
**28 February 2024**

**Food Security and  
Agriculture Cluster  
in Afghanistan**



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# Agenda of the Meeting



S. No	Subject	Presenting Agency	Time
1	Early Warning Information Update	FSAC	25 min
2	AHF Due Diligence Updates	OCHA	20 min
3	Feedback from COP28 Afghanistan Presentation	EPTDO	15 min
4	Open Discussion on FSAC's Integration of safe and Accountable Programming Principles	FSAC	20 min
5	FSAC Achievements (2023 HRP)	FSAC	10 min
6	FSAC NGO Co-chair ToR and Election Process	FSAC	15 min
7	AOB CCPM FSAC new mailing list Date of next meeting	FSAC	15 min



**AFGHANISTAN  
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE  
CLUSTER**



**Early Warning Information  
Working Group (EWIWG)  
Updates  
28 Feb 2024**

## Contents

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

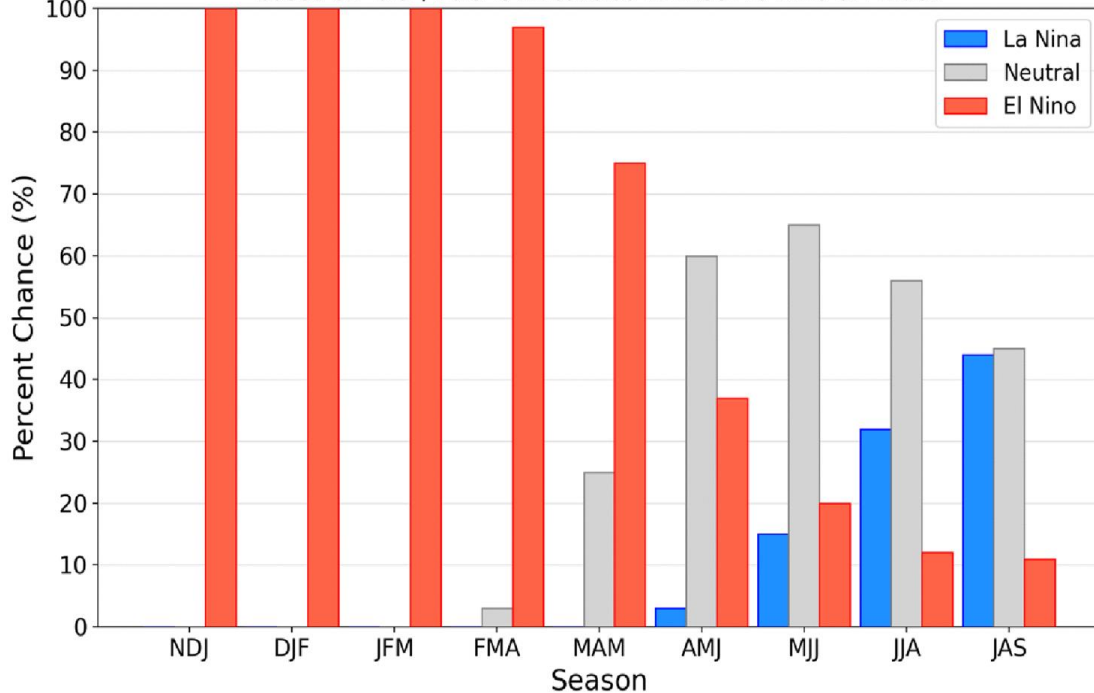


# El Niño Forecast

ENSO-neutral conditions become the most likely category in Apr-Jun, and May-Jul of 2024. For Jun-Aug 2024, no single category stands out as dominant, with ENSO-neutral and La Niña being almost equally likely. By Jul-Sep 2024, La Niña becomes the most probable category, with a likelihood of 58%.

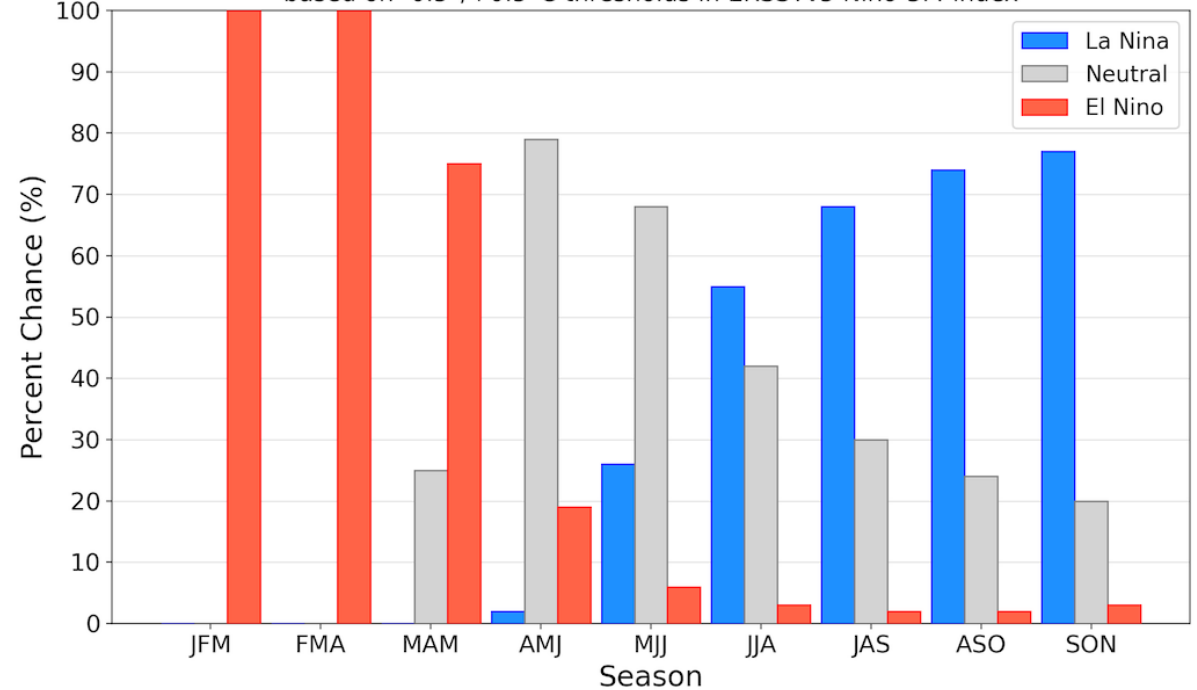
Official NOAA CPC ENSO Probabilities (issued Dec. 2023)

based on  $-0.5^{\circ}/+0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  thresholds in ERSSTv5 Niño-3.4 index

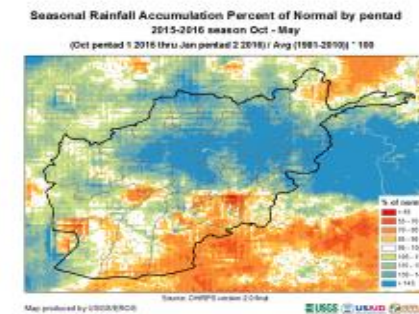
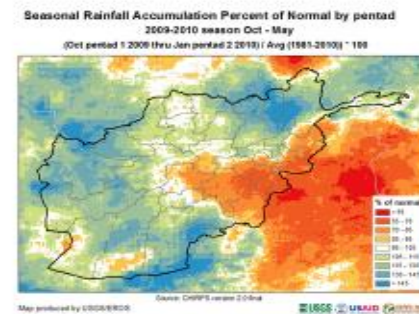
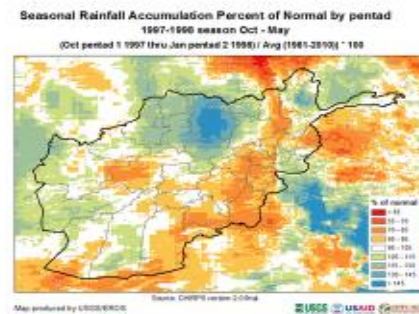
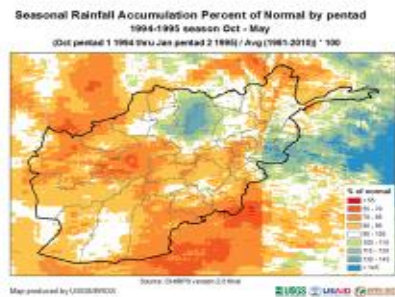
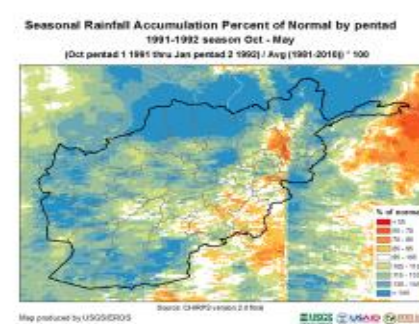
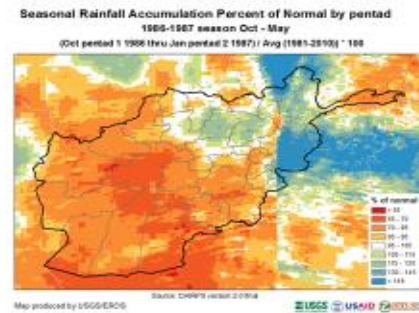
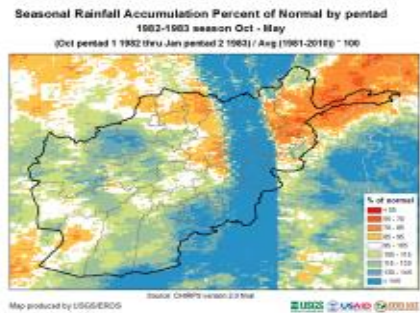


Official NOAA CPC ENSO Probabilities (issued Feb. 2024)

based on  $-0.5^{\circ}/+0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  thresholds in ERSSTv5 Niño-3.4 index



# Below-Average Precipitation During Some Strong El Nino (ONI>1.0) Examples: 1986-87, 1994-95

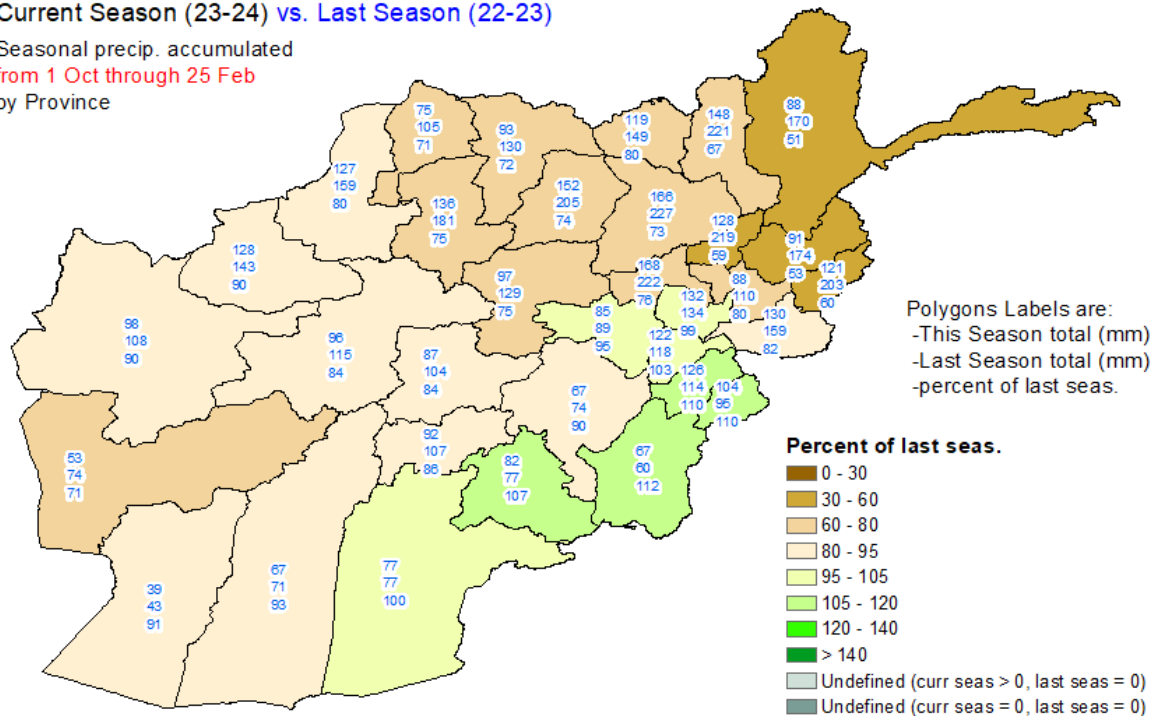


# Accumulated precipitation, near average and last year in most of the country

## Afghanistan Accumulated Precipitation

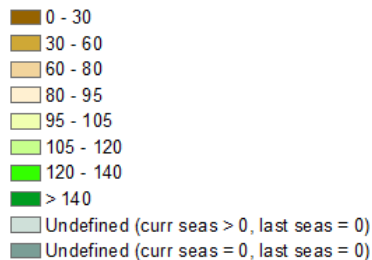
Current Season (23-24) vs. Last Season (22-23)

Seasonal precip. accumulated  
from 1 Oct through 25 Feb  
by Province



Polygons Labels are:  
-This Season total (mm)  
-Last Season total (mm)  
-percent of last seas.

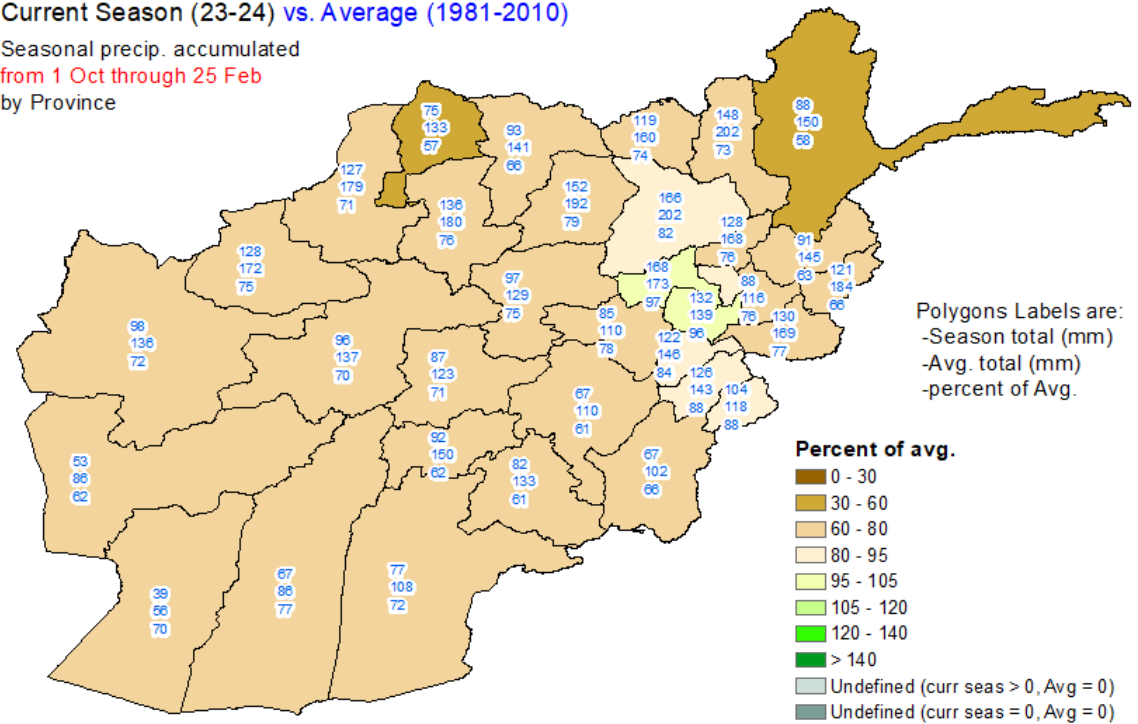
### Percent of last seas.



## Afghanistan Accumulated Precipitation

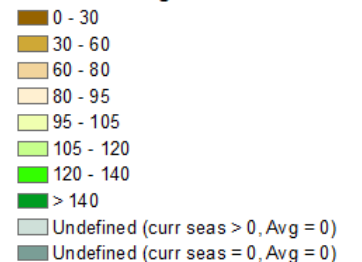
Current Season (23-24) vs. Average (1981-2010)

Seasonal precip. accumulated  
from 1 Oct through 25 Feb  
by Province



Polygons Labels are:  
-Season total (mm)  
-Avg. total (mm)  
-percent of Avg.

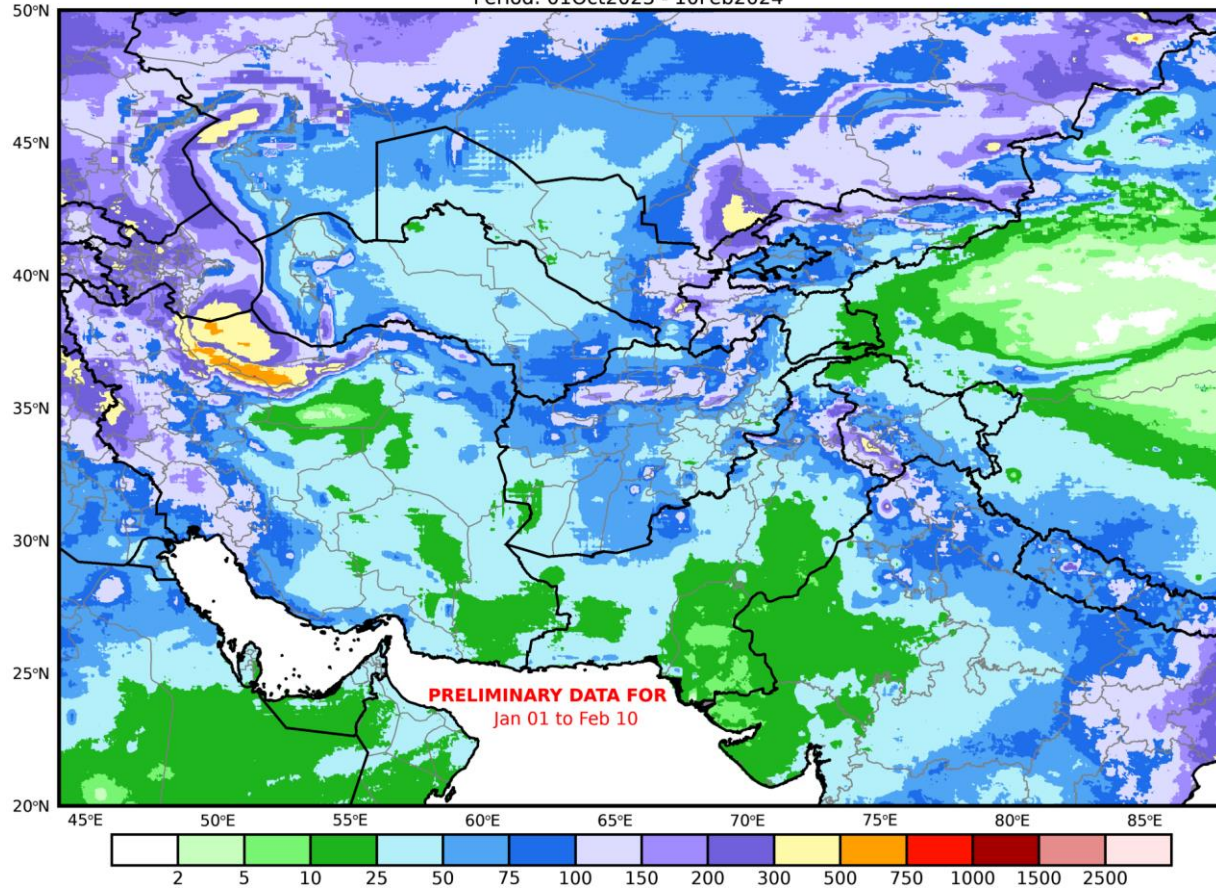
### Percent of avg.



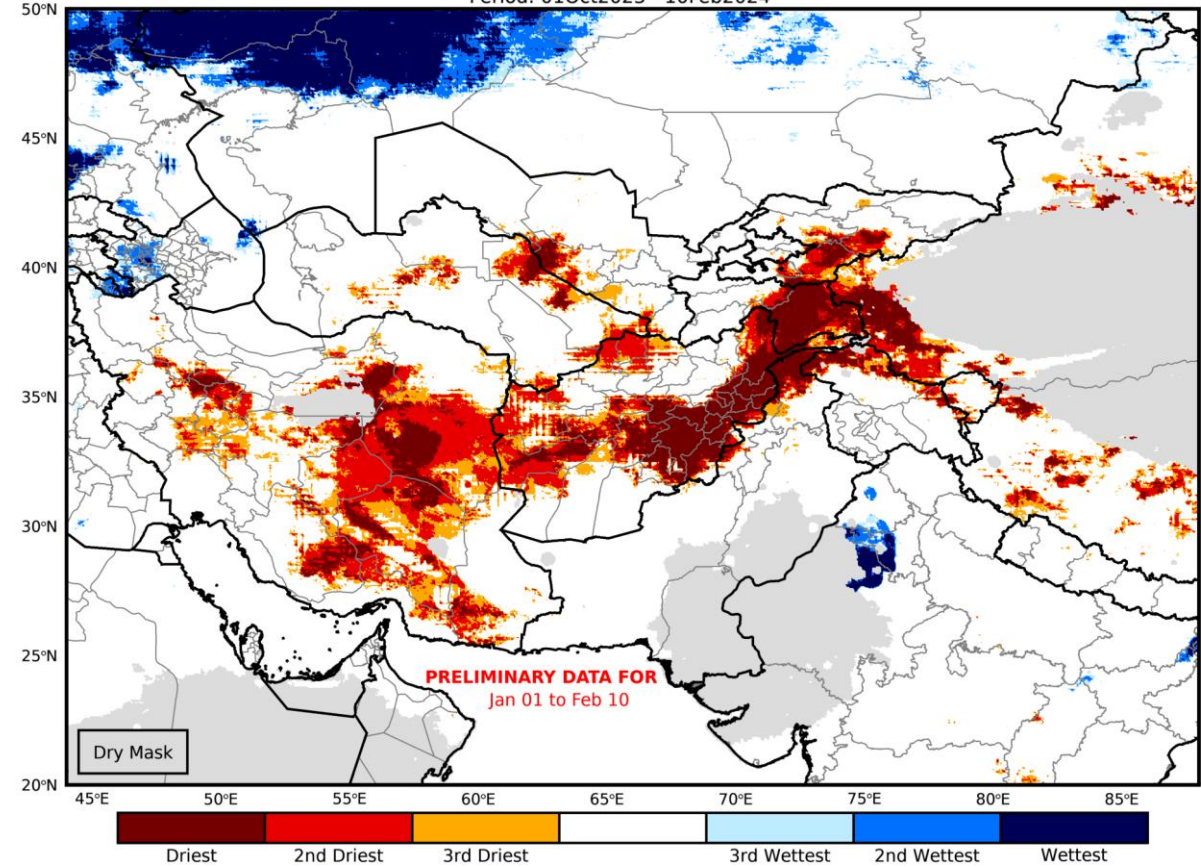


# This Season's performance as of February 10, 2024:

CHIRPS Season Precipitation Total (mm)  
Period: 01Oct2023 - 10Feb2024



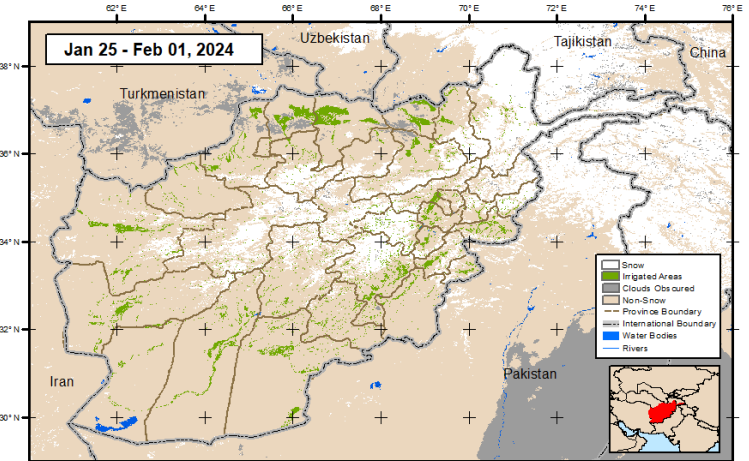
CHIRPS Season Precipitation Rank  
Period: 01Oct2023 - 10Feb2024





# Snow Cover Extent, compare to last year and average condition:

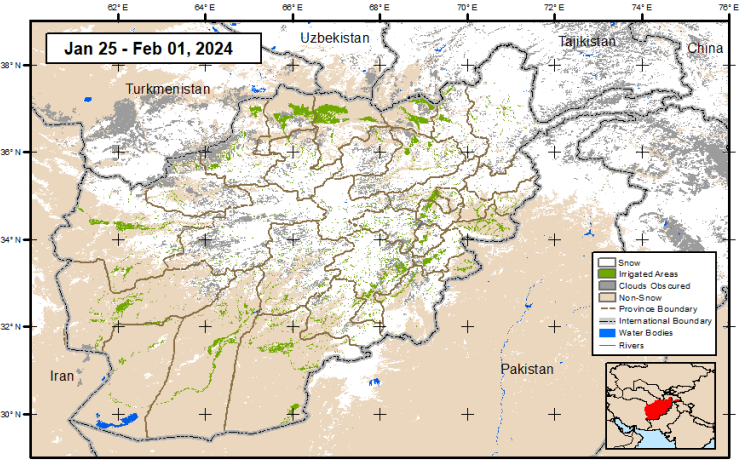
**MODIS 8-day Snow Cover Extent**  
Current Period vs. Previous Year



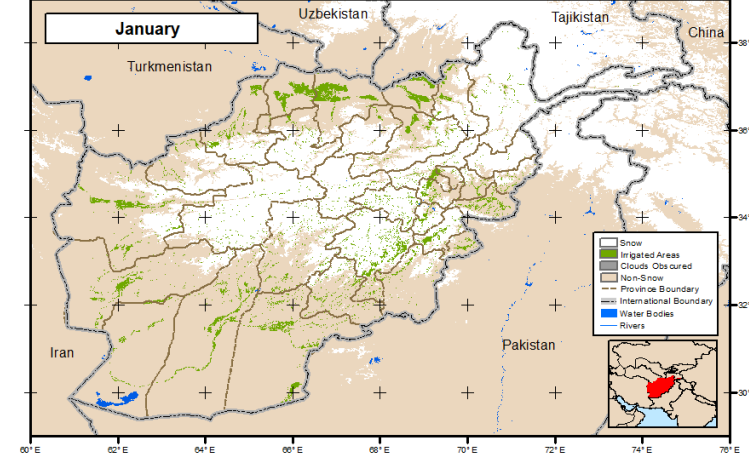
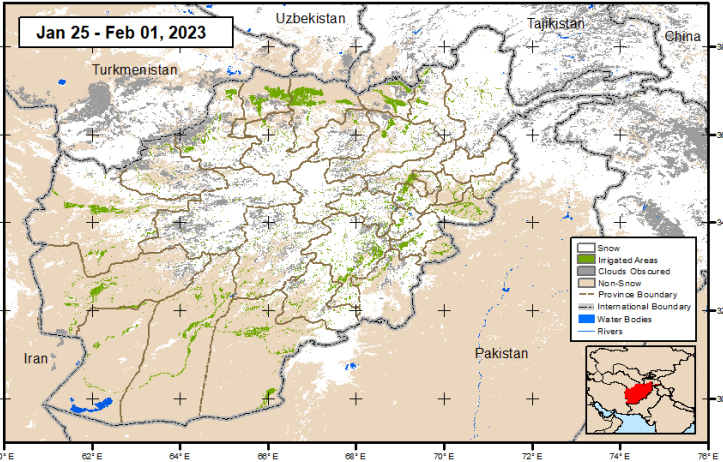
Map created by USGS/EROS



**MODIS 8-day Snow Cover Extent**  
Current Period vs. Monthly Average (2001-2012)



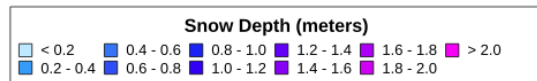
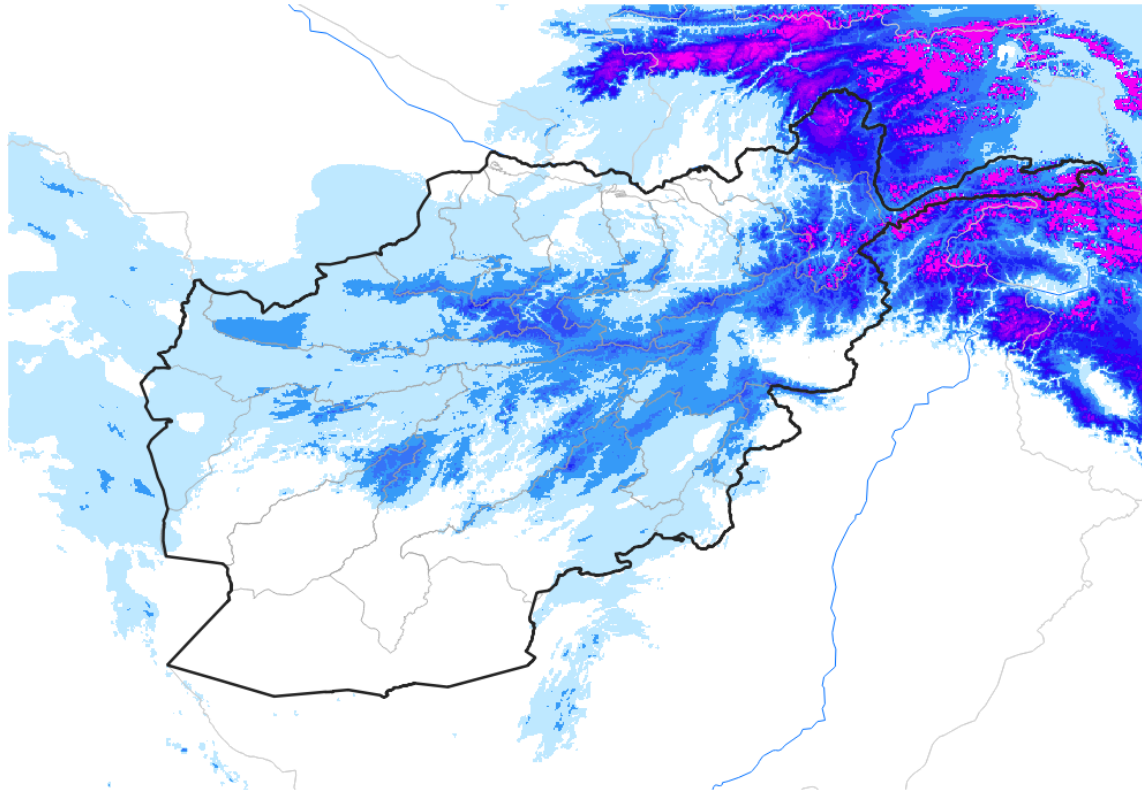
Map created by USGS/EROS



# Snow Depth, February 2024, 2023:

**Snow Depth**

February 26, 2024



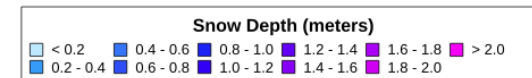
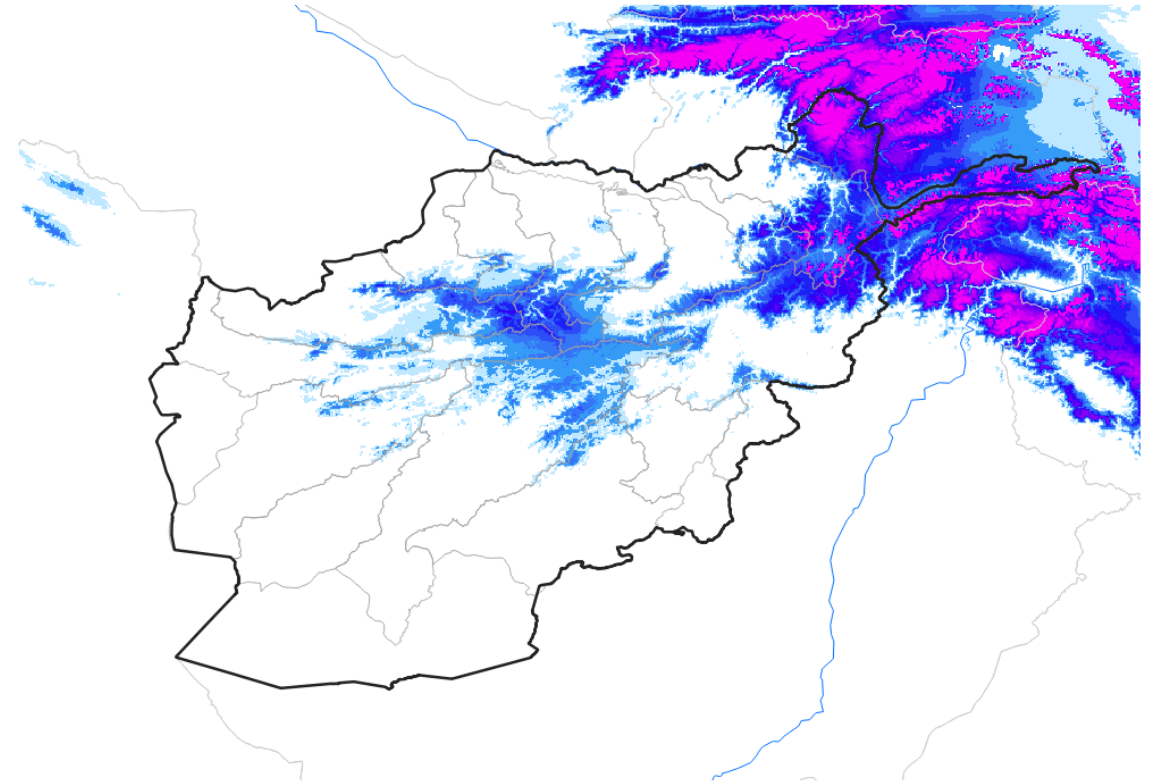
Map Produced by USGS/EROS

Source: Noah-MP land surface model, NASA Goddard



**Snow Depth**

February 26, 2023



Map Produced by USGS/EROS

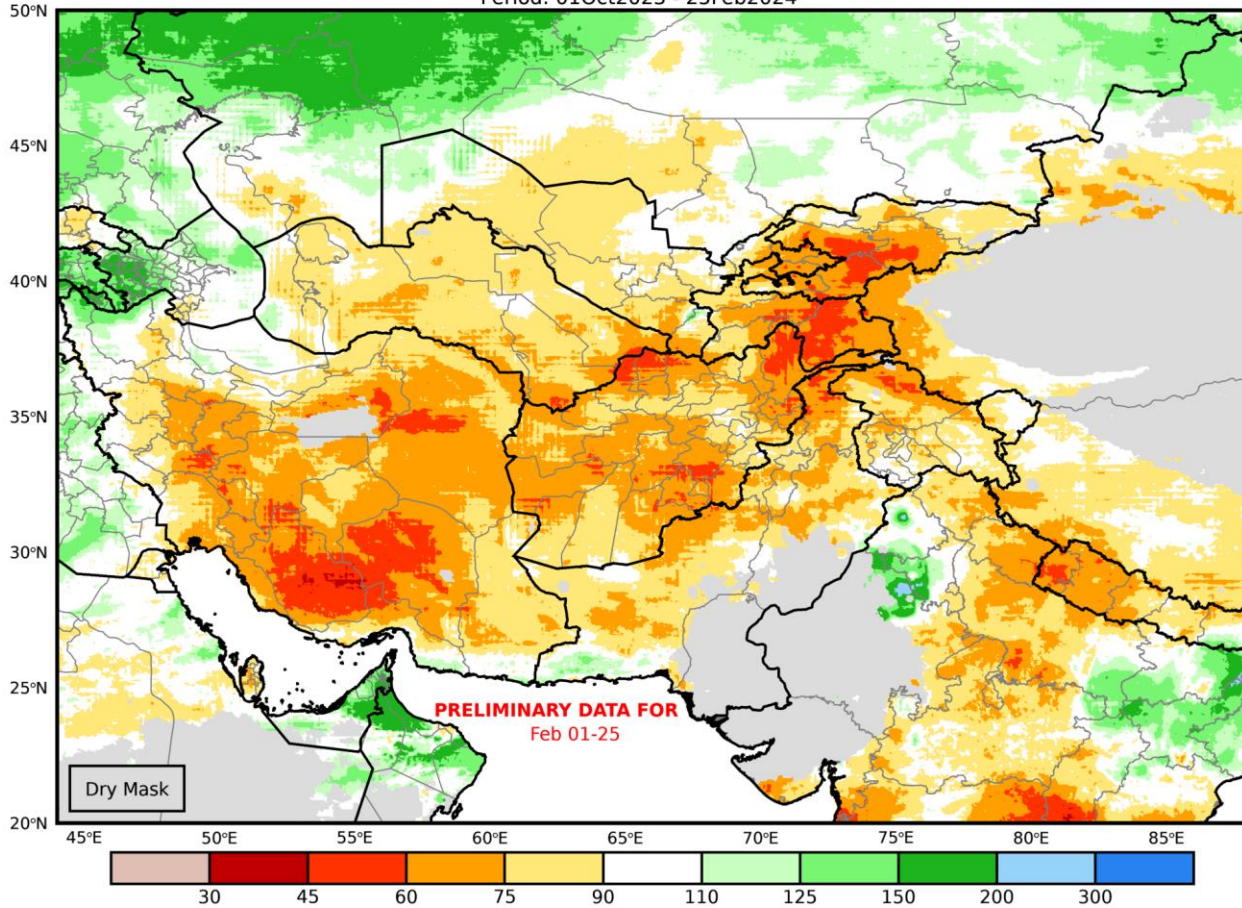
Source: Noah-MP land surface model, NASA Goddard



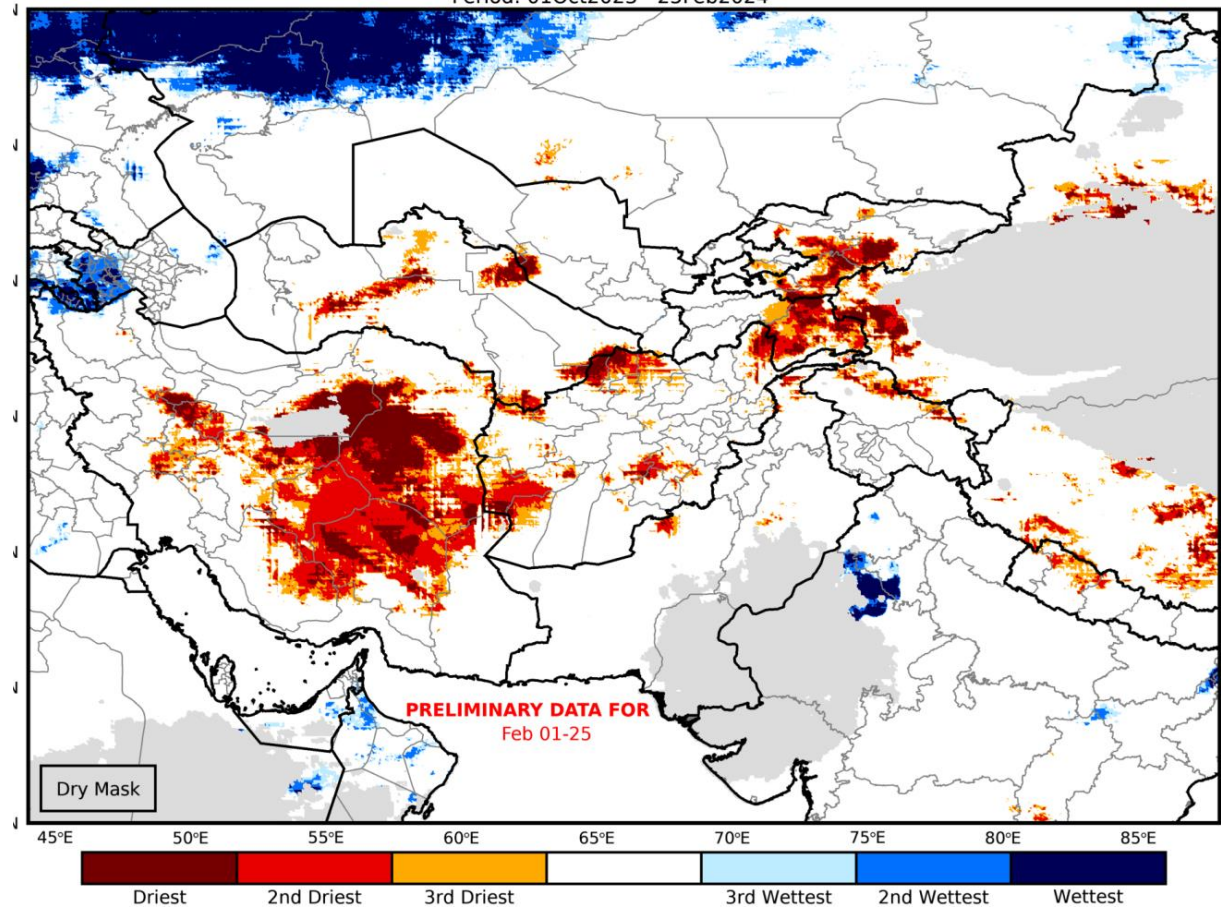


# This Season's performance as of February 20, 2024:

CHIRPS Season Precipitation Percent of Average (%)  
Period: 01Oct2023 - 25Feb2024



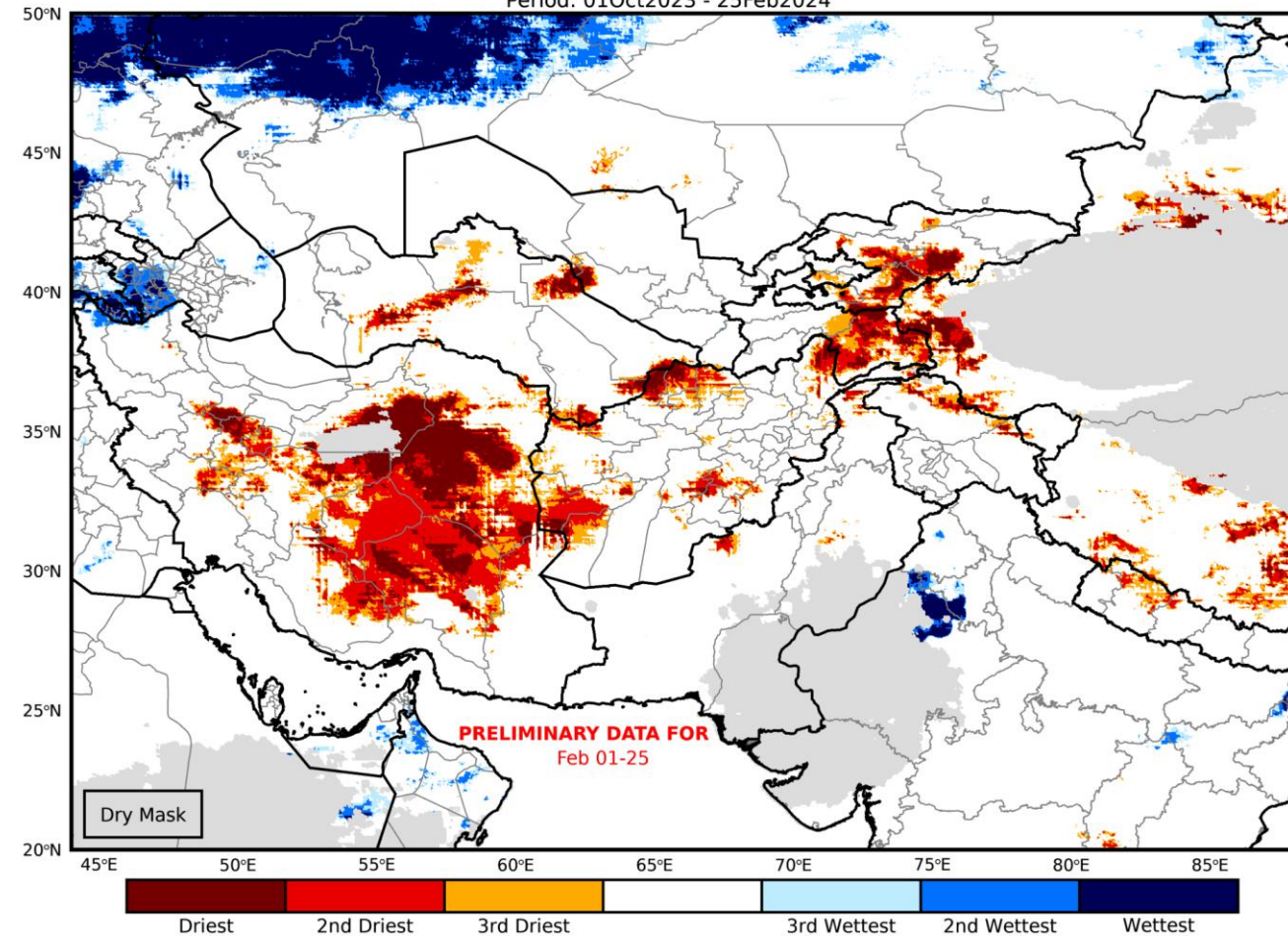
CHIRPS Season Precipitation Rank  
Period: 01Oct2023 - 25Feb2024



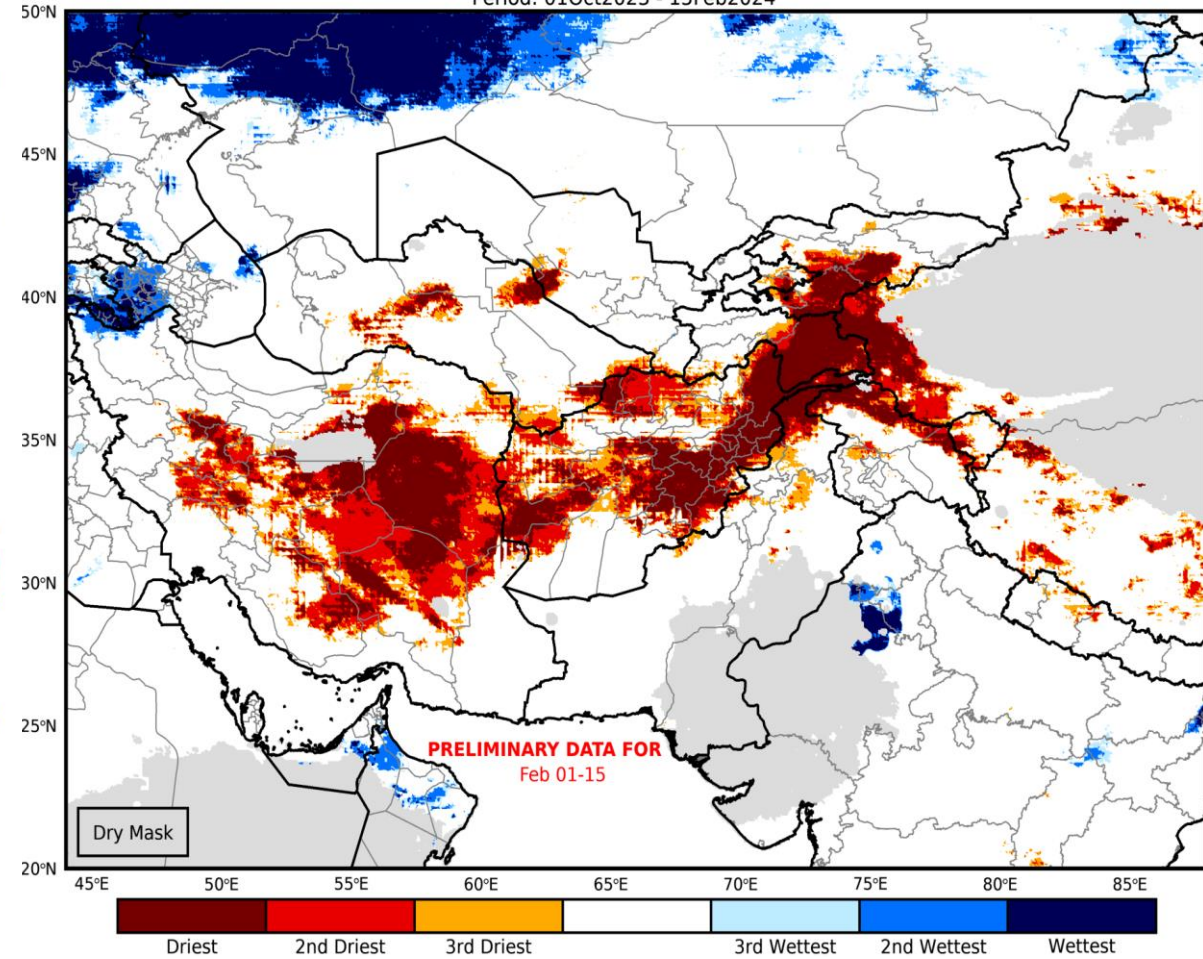


# This Season's performance as of February 15, 2024:

CHIRPS Season Precipitation Rank  
Period: 01Oct2023 - 25Feb2024



CHIRPS Season Precipitation Rank  
Period: 01Oct2023 - 15Feb2024

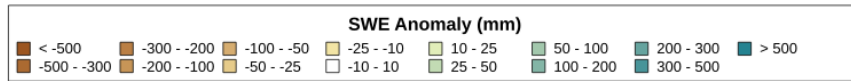
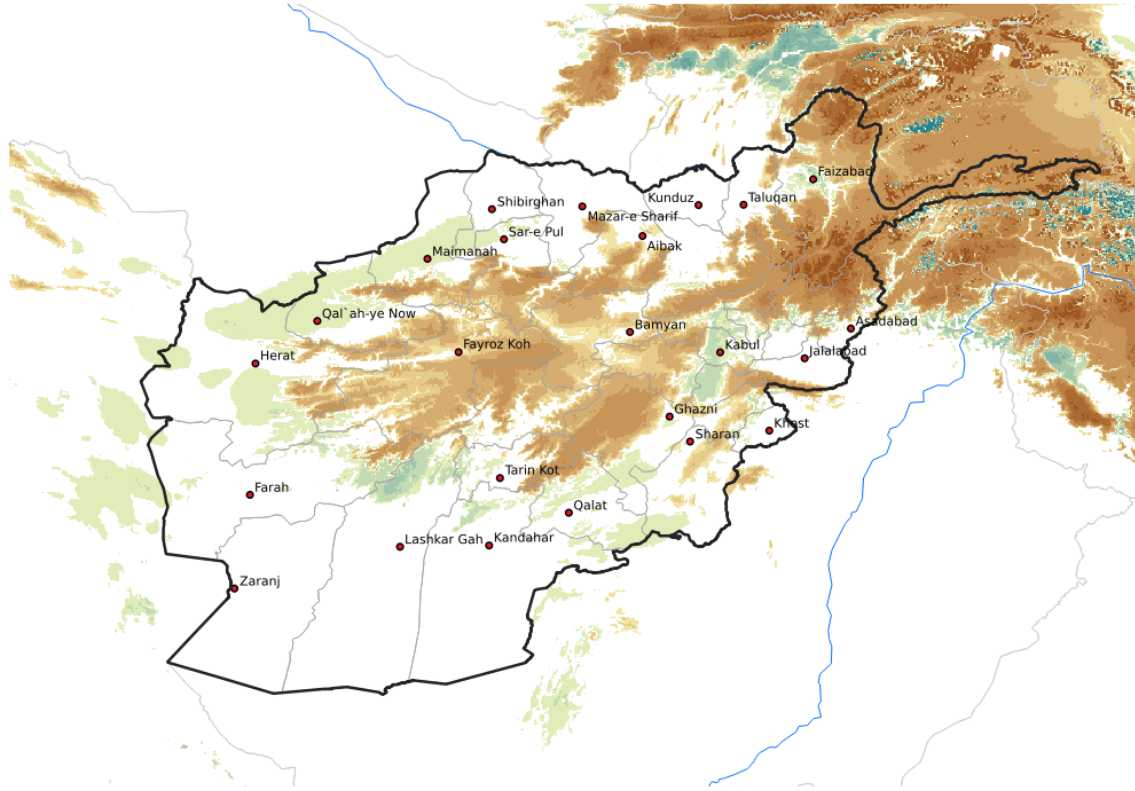




# Snow Water Equivalent Anomaly, February 2024, 2023

## Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) Anomaly

February 26, 2024 minus Average (2001-2022)



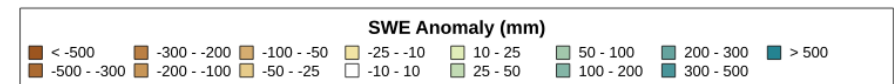
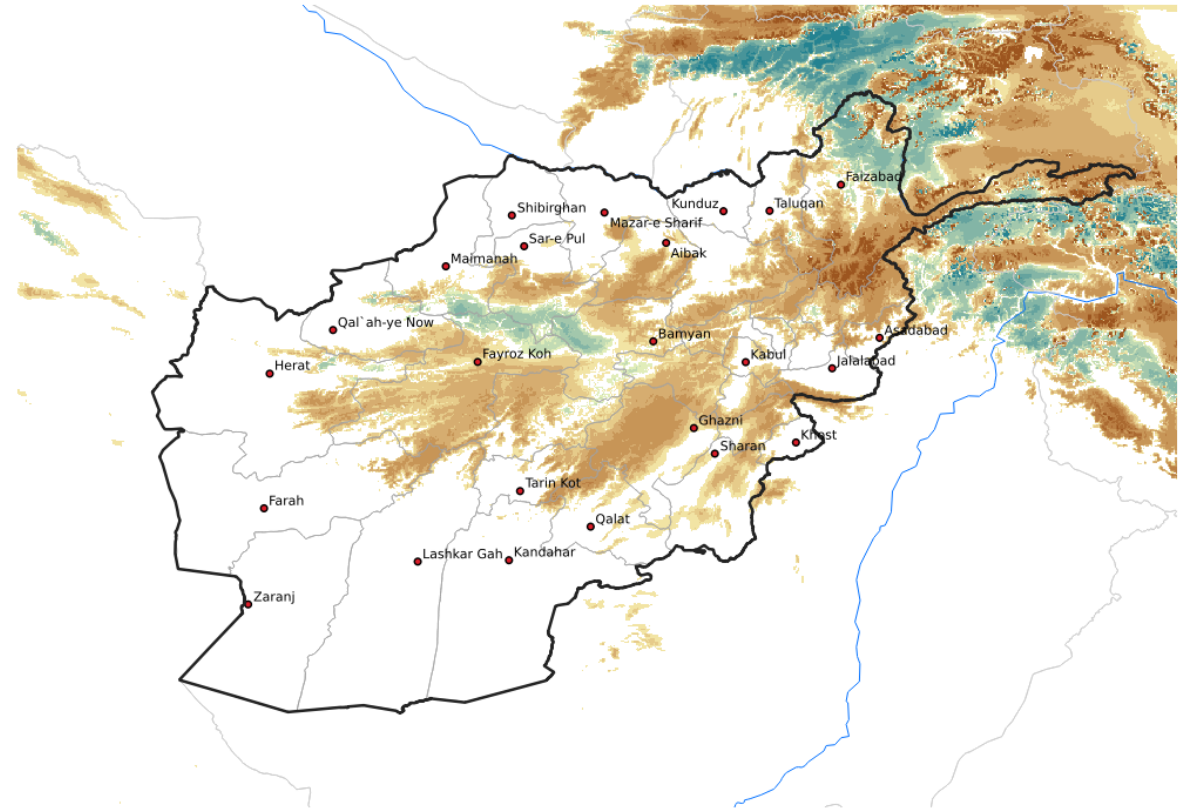
Map Produced by USGS/EROS

Source: Noah-MP land surface model, NASA Goddard



## Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) Anomaly

February 26, 2023 minus Average (2001-2022)



Map Produced by USGS/EROS

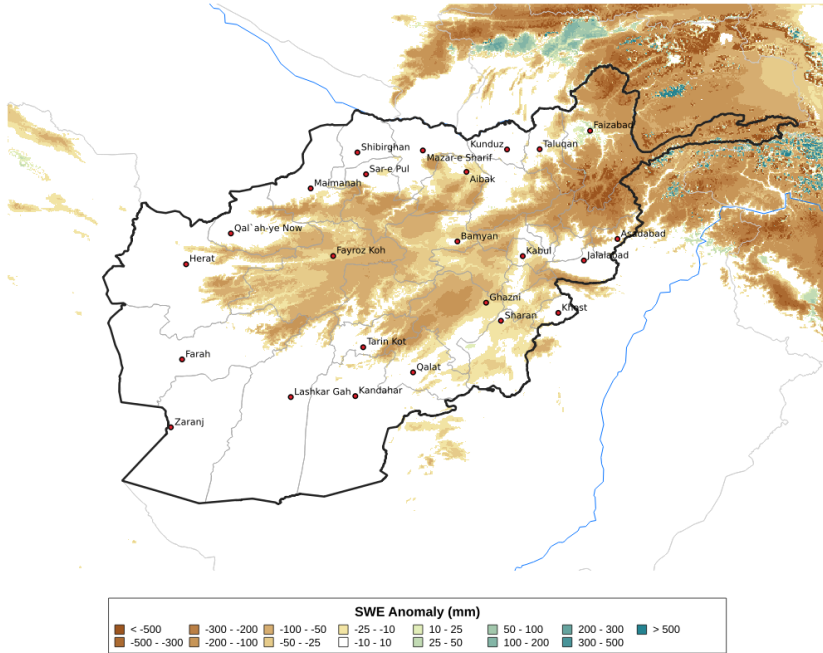
Source: Noah-MP land surface model, NASA Goddard



# Snow Water Equivalent, February 2024, 2023, 2015

## Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) Anomaly

February 11, 2024 minus Average (2001-2022)



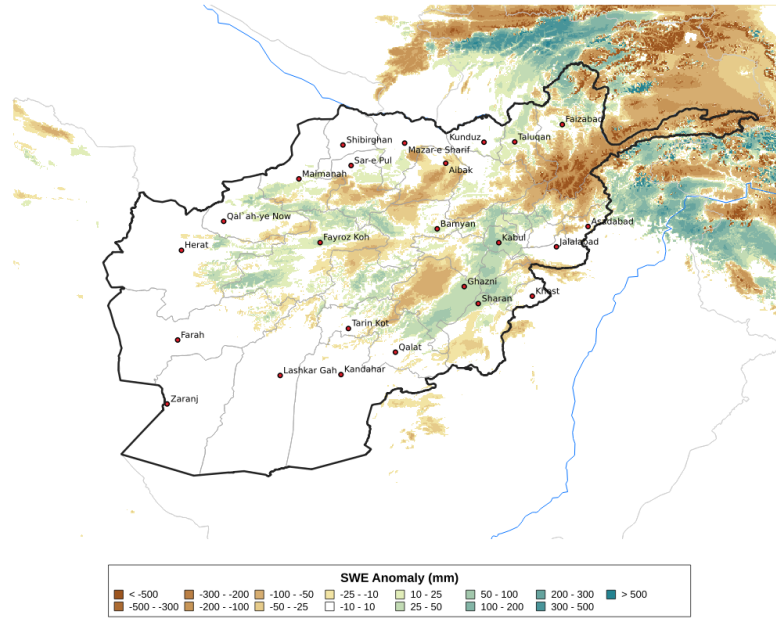
Map Produced by USGS/EROS

Source: Noah-MP land surface model, NASA Goddard



## Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) Anomaly

February 11, 2023 minus Average (2001-2022)



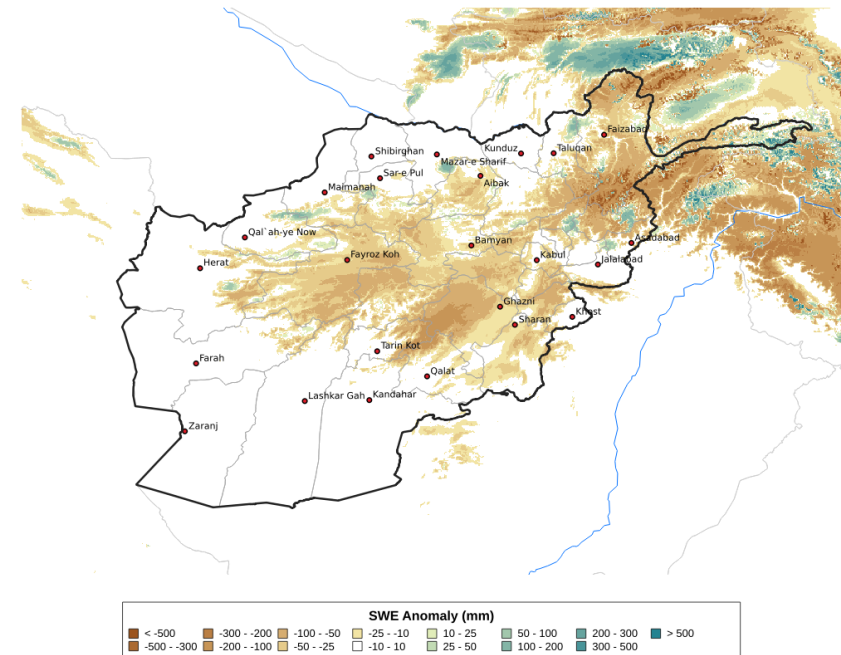
Map Produced by USGS/EROS

Source: Noah-MP land surface model, NASA Goddard



## Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) Anomaly

February 11, 2015 minus Average (2001-2022)



Map Produced by USGS/EROS

Source: Noah-MP land surface model, NASA Goddard





# Soil Moisture, February 2024

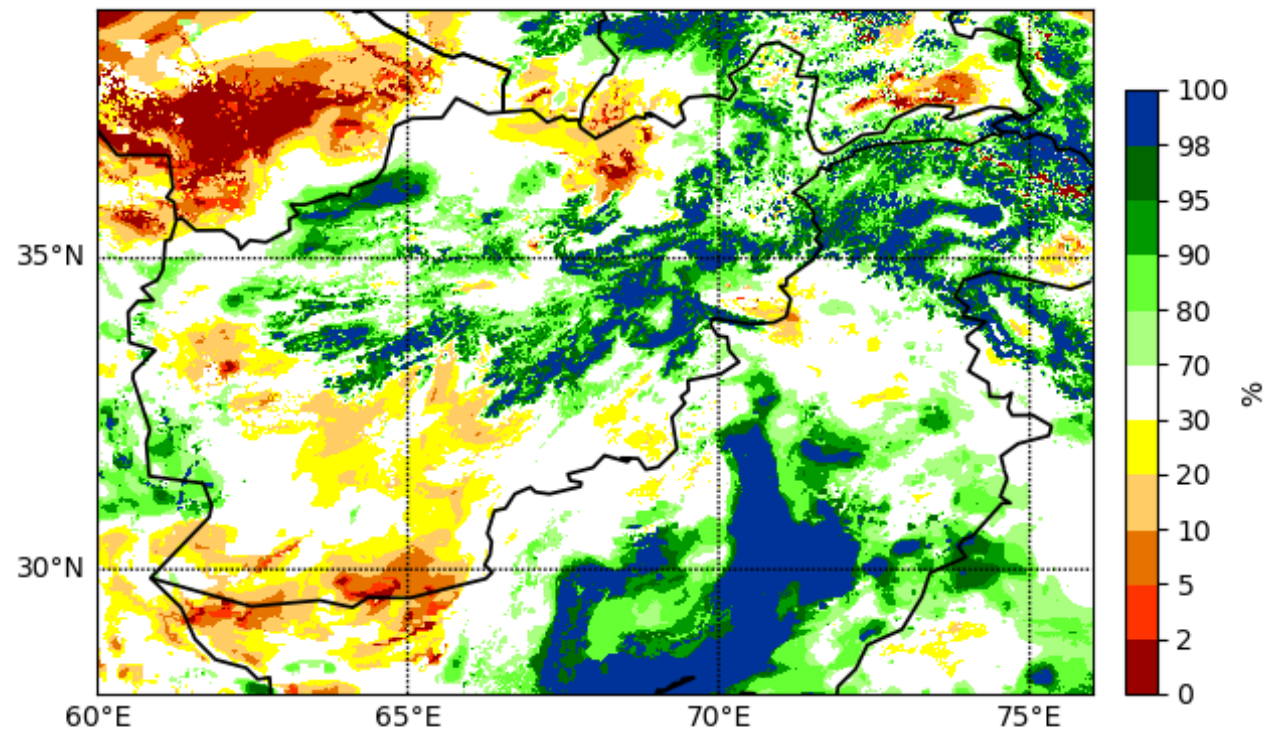
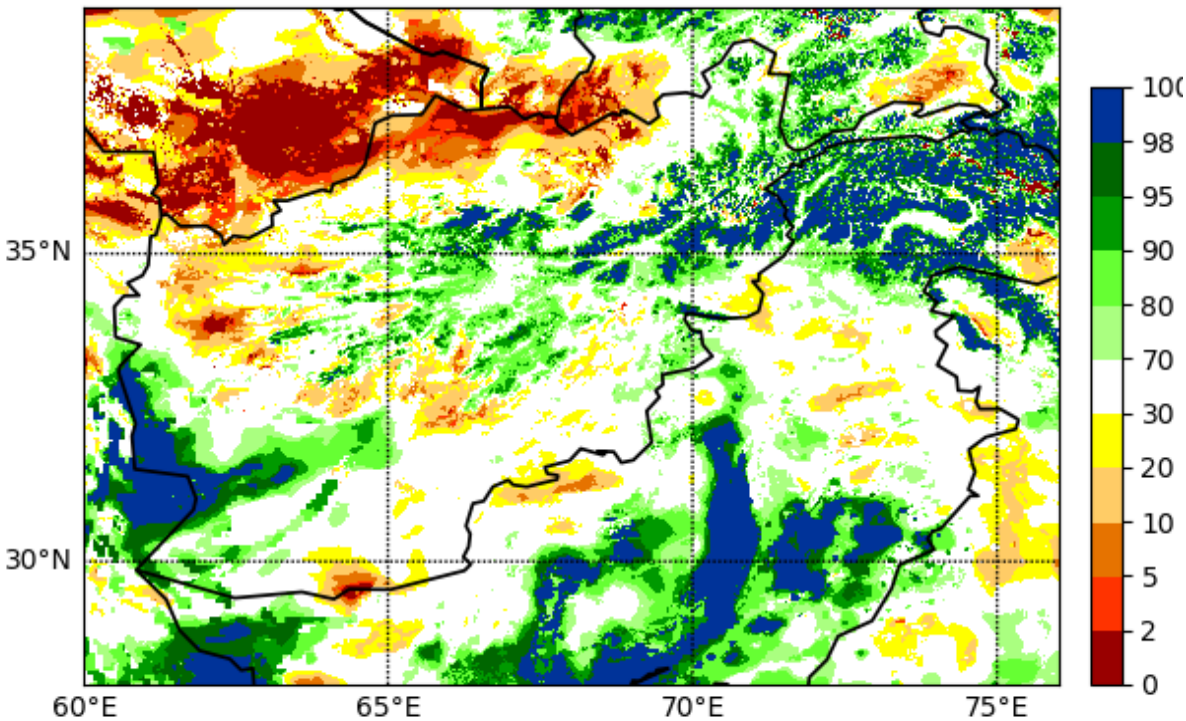
Deficit persist in northern, western and southern regions

Rootzone Soil Moisture Percentile : 20240227

Rootzone Soil Moisture Percentile : 20230227

NOAHMP (.01deg)

NOAHMP (.01deg)



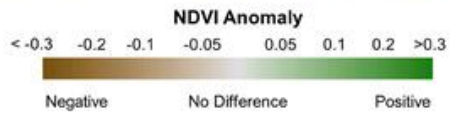
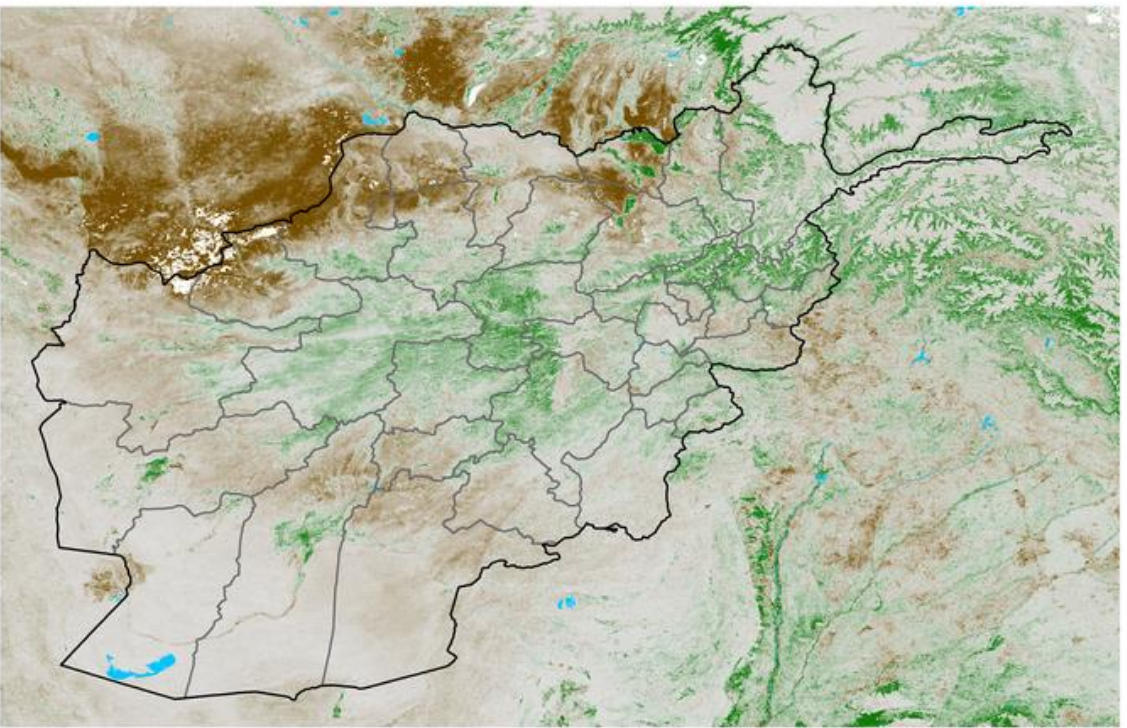


# Land Surface Conditions

NDVI compared with average and last year,

## Afghanistan NDVI Anomaly

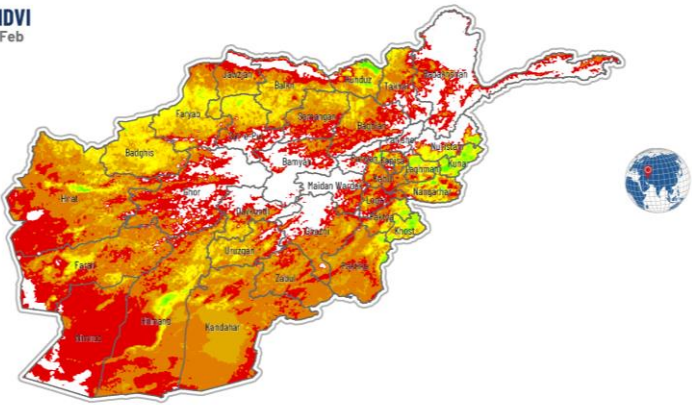
2024 minus Mean (2012 - 2021)  
Period 11 / Feb 16 - 25, 2024



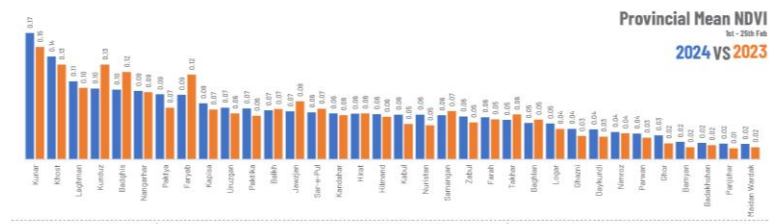
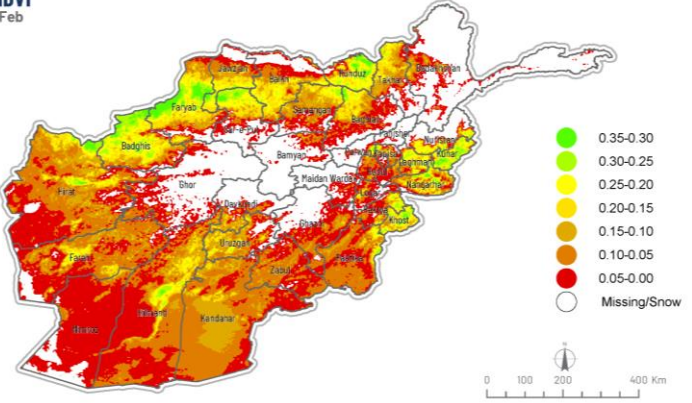
### Afghanistan | Mean Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) Map



Mean NDVI  
1st-25th Feb  
2024



Mean NDVI  
1st-25th Feb  
2023

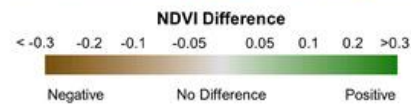
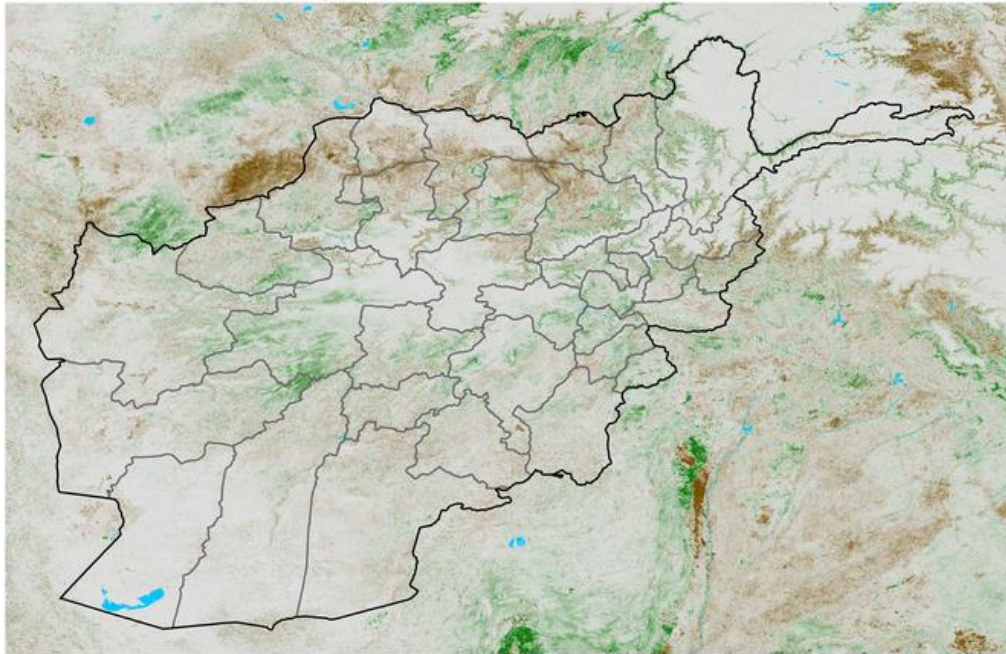




## Improvements in overall NDVI, February 2024

### Afghanistan NDVI Difference

2023 minus 2022  
Period 04 / Feb 01 - 10, 2023



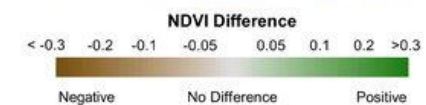
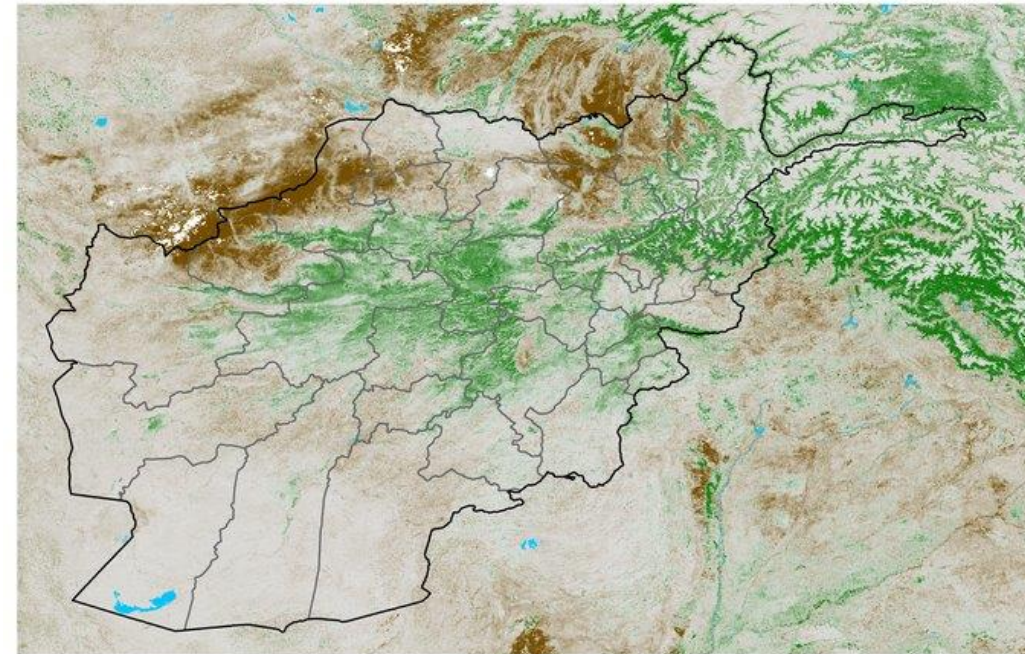
Map Produced by USGS/EROS

Source: eVMOD/eVIIRS 375m



### Afghanistan NDVI Difference

2024 minus 2023  
Period 04 / Feb 01 - 10, 2024



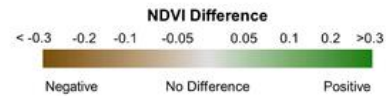
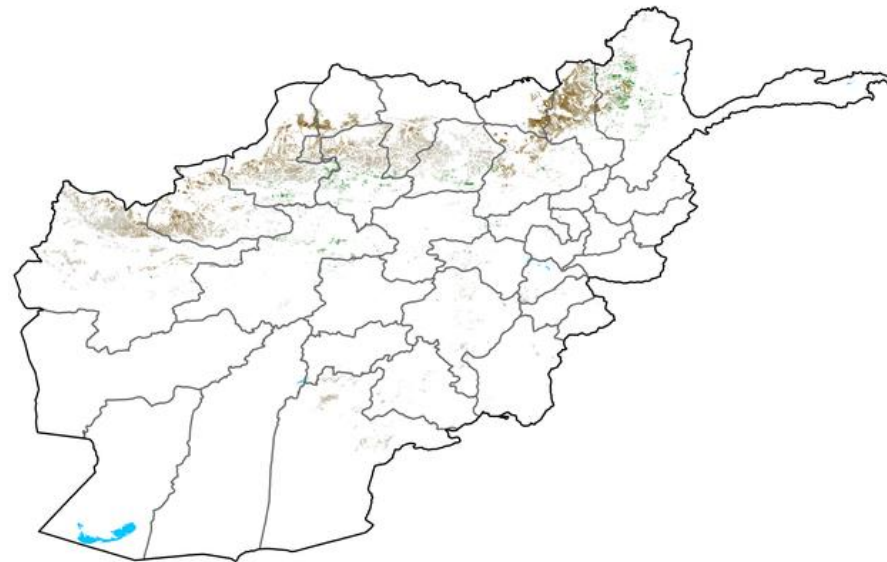
Map Produced by USGS/EROS

Source: eVMOD/eVIIRS 375m



### Afghanistan Rainfed Agricultural Areas NDVI Difference

2024 minus 2023  
Period 04 / Feb 01 - 10, 2024



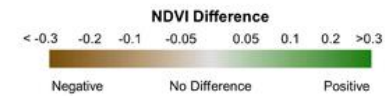
Map Produced by USGS/EROS

Source: eVMOD/eVIIRS 375m



### Afghanistan Irrigated Agricultural Areas NDVI Difference

2024 minus 2023  
Period 08 / Feb 01 - 10, 2024



Map Produced by USGS/EROS

Source: eVIIRS 375m

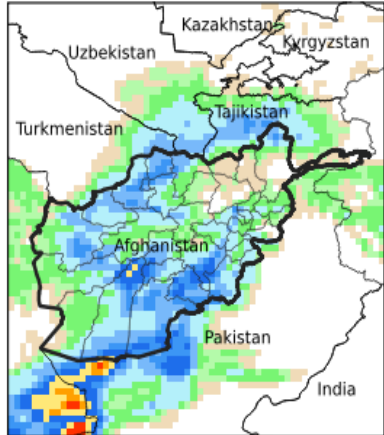




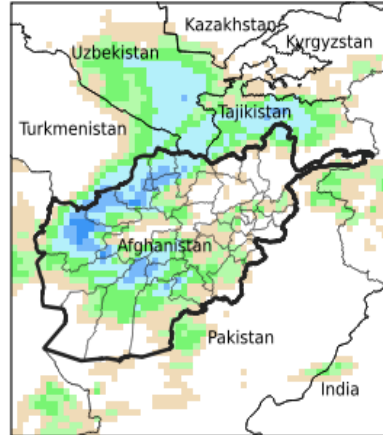
# Weekly Forecast, countrywide heavy snow and above-average rain

29 February 2024 – 6 March 2024

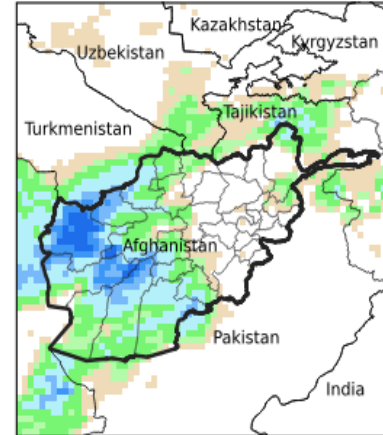
Daily Precip. Forecast for Feb 26, 2024



Daily Precip. Forecast for Feb 27, 2024



Daily Precip. Forecast for Feb 28, 2024



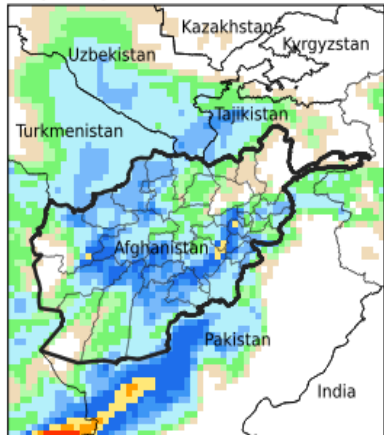
## Precip. Forecast

as of Feb 26, 2024

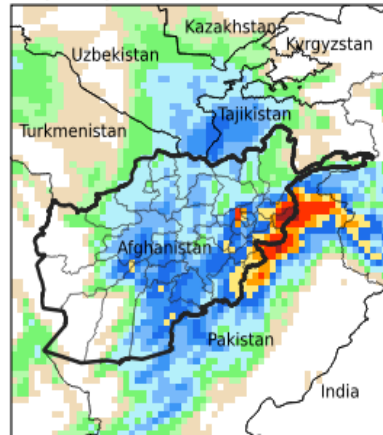
Daily Totals

Data: NOAA-GFS

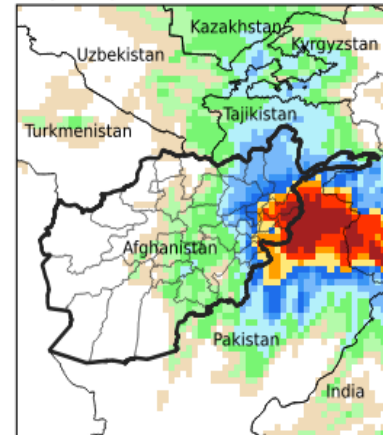
Daily Precip. Forecast for Feb 29, 2024



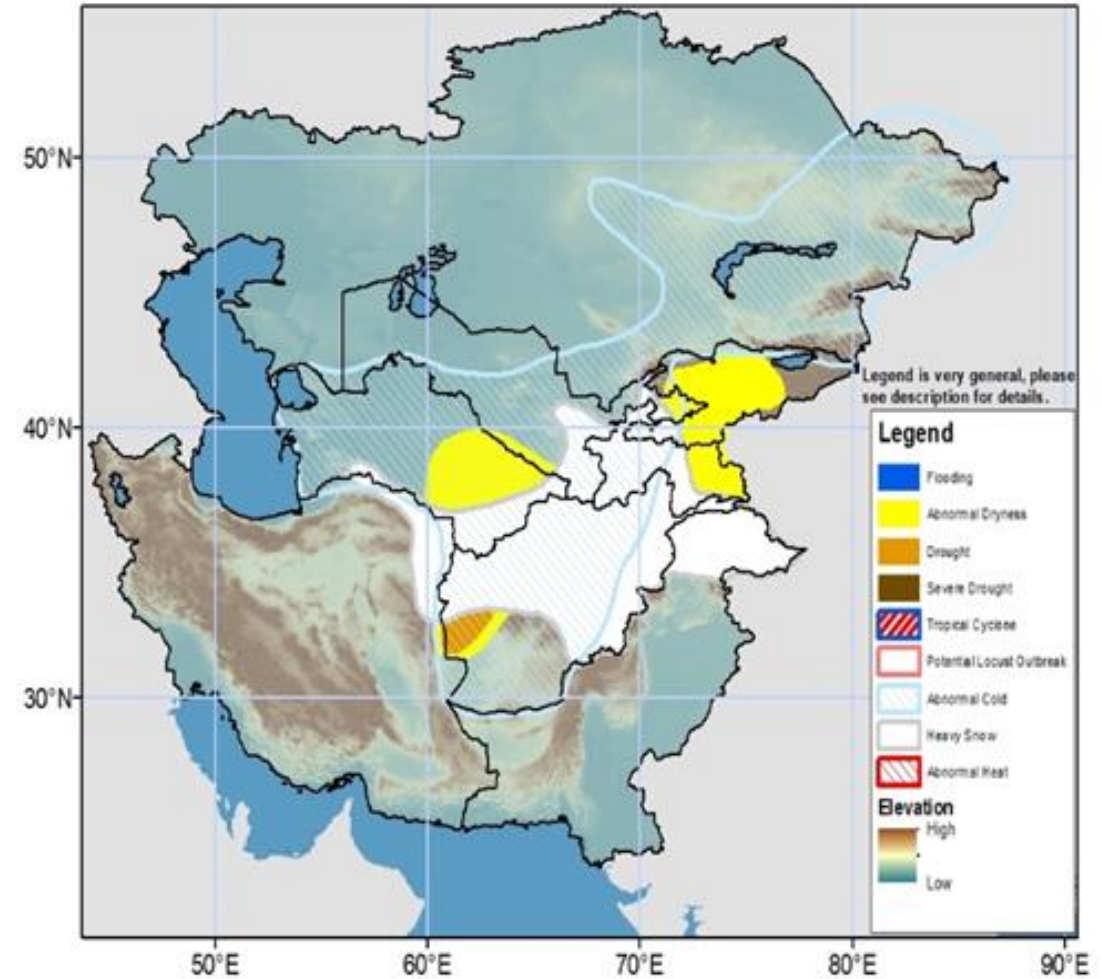
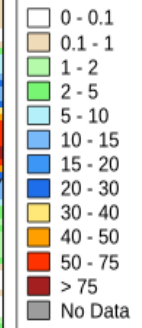
Daily Precip. Forecast for Mar 1, 2024



Daily Precip. Forecast for Mar 2, 2024



## PPT (mm)

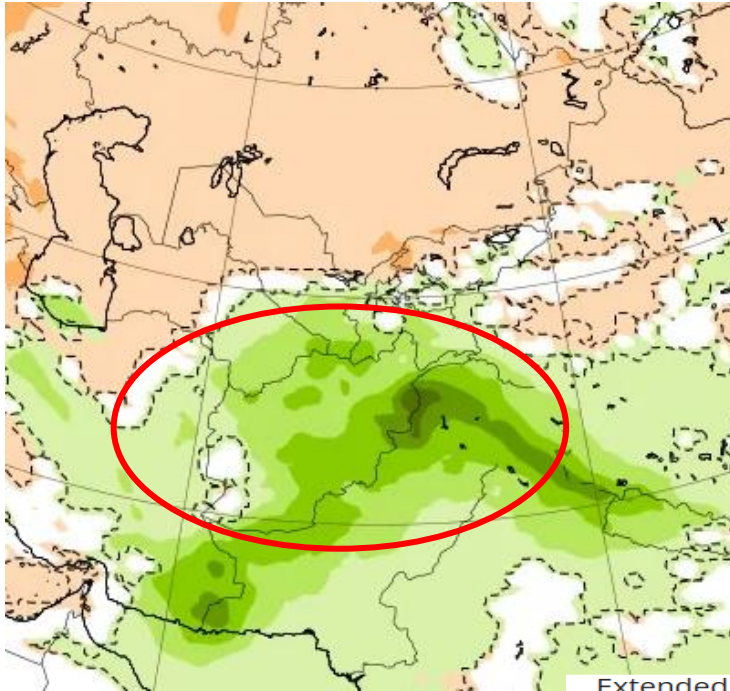


Map Produced by USGS/EROS

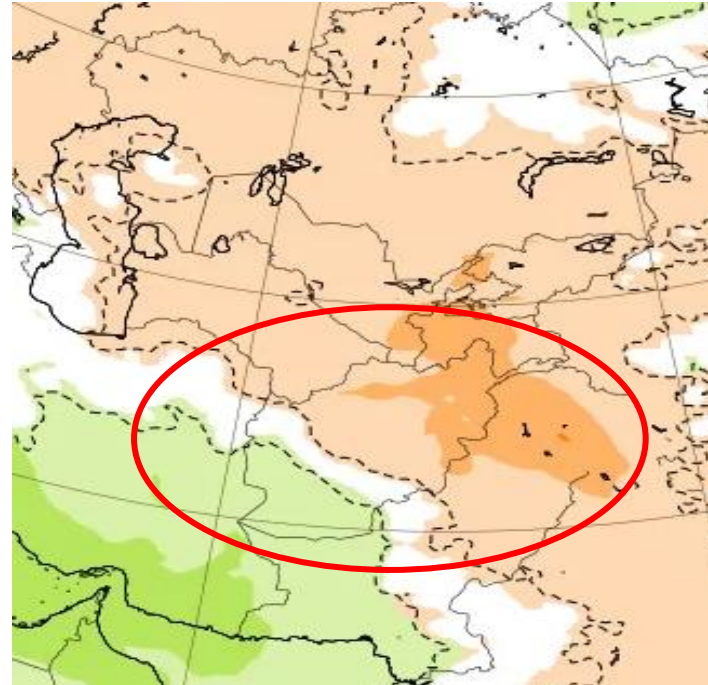


# Weekly Precipitation Forecast:

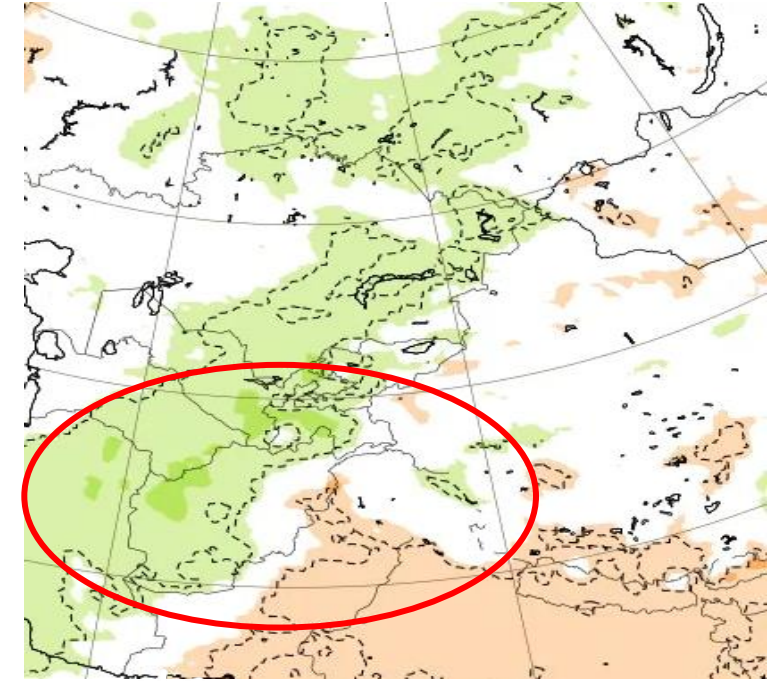
**From 26 February to 4 March**



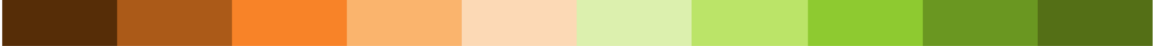
**From 4 - 11 March**



**From 11 - 18 March**



Extended range: Precipitation weekly mean anomaly, significance level: 10 % (mm.)  
<-90 -90 -60 -30 -10 0 10 30 60 90 >90



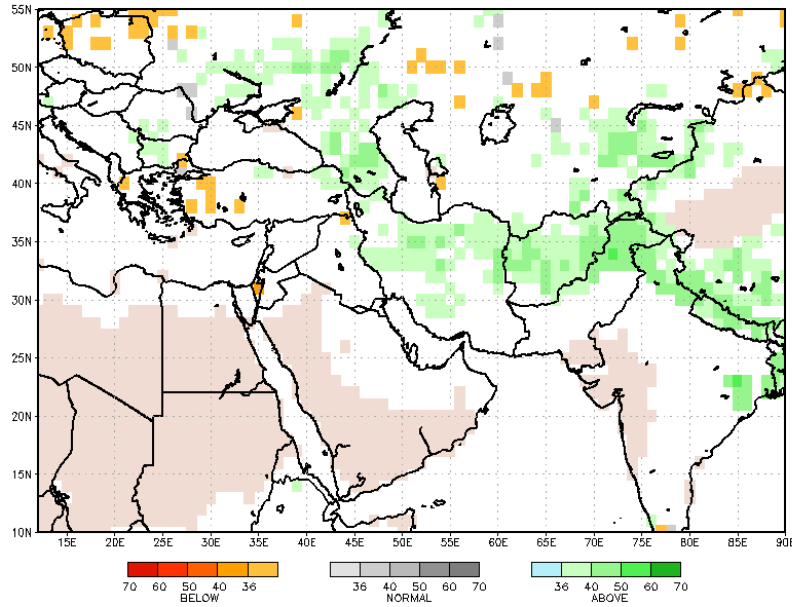
Each of the above chart shows 7-day mean precipitation anomalies (rain, snow) from the ECMWF extended range ensemble. The mean anomalies (colored areas in mm) are derived from the ECMWF extended range ensemble consisting of 100 ensemble members plus a control member and averaged over seven days.



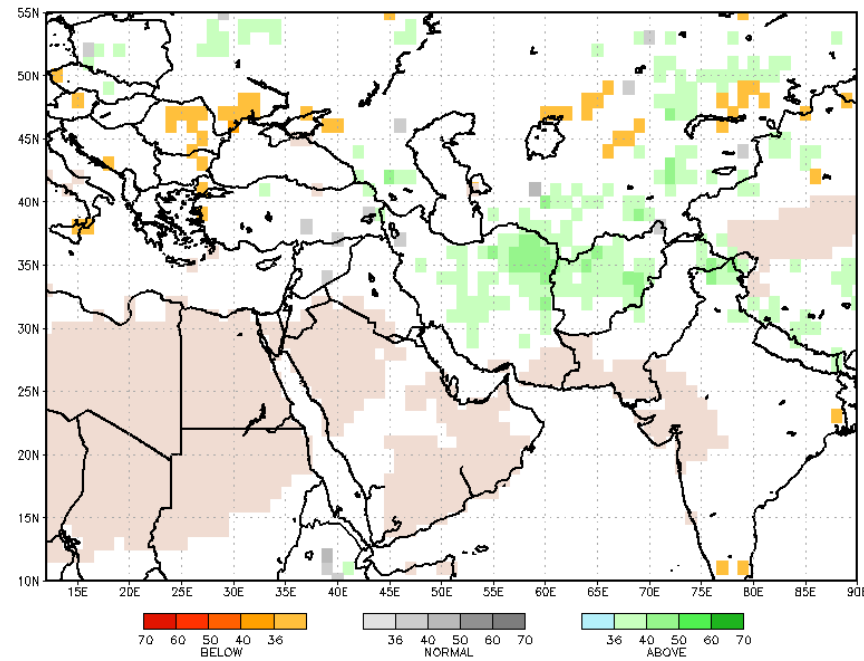
# March, April and May Precipitation Forecast

## Above-average precipitation is most likely

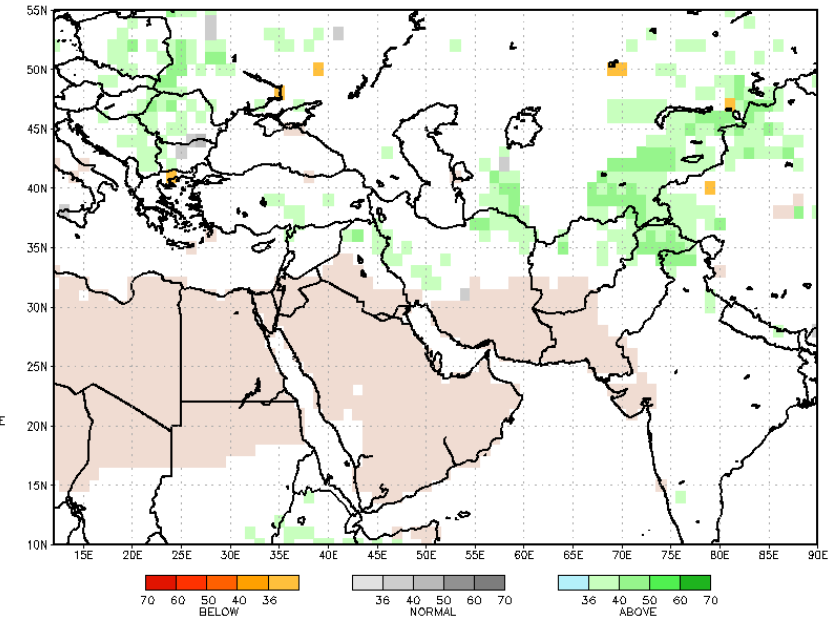
NMME Precip Prob. FebIC Mar2024 Fcst Sand color: Mar DryClim Mask



NMME Precip Prob. FebIC Apr2024 Fcst Sand color: Apr DryClim Mask

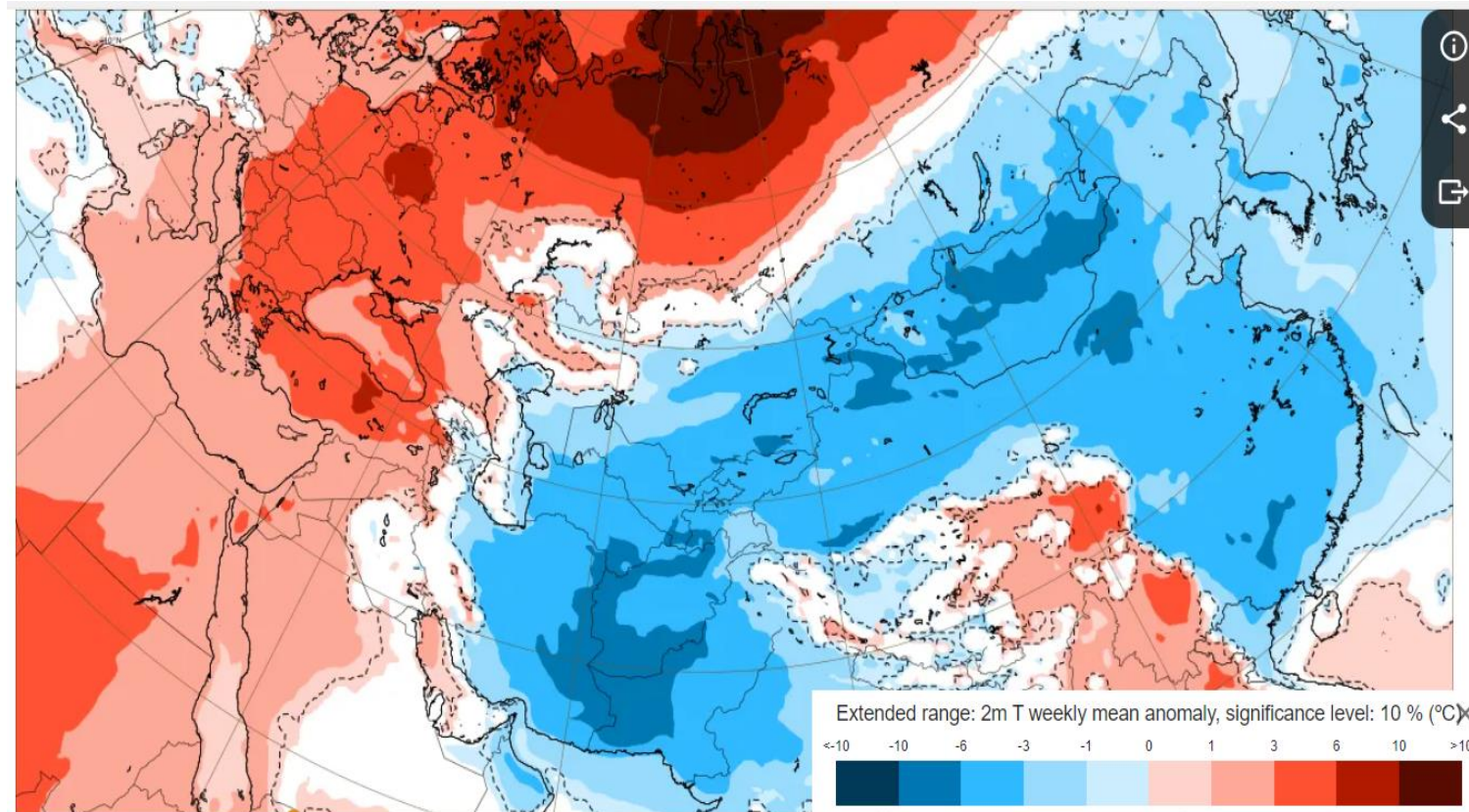


NMME Precip Prob. FebIC May2024 Fcst Sand color: May DryClim Mask



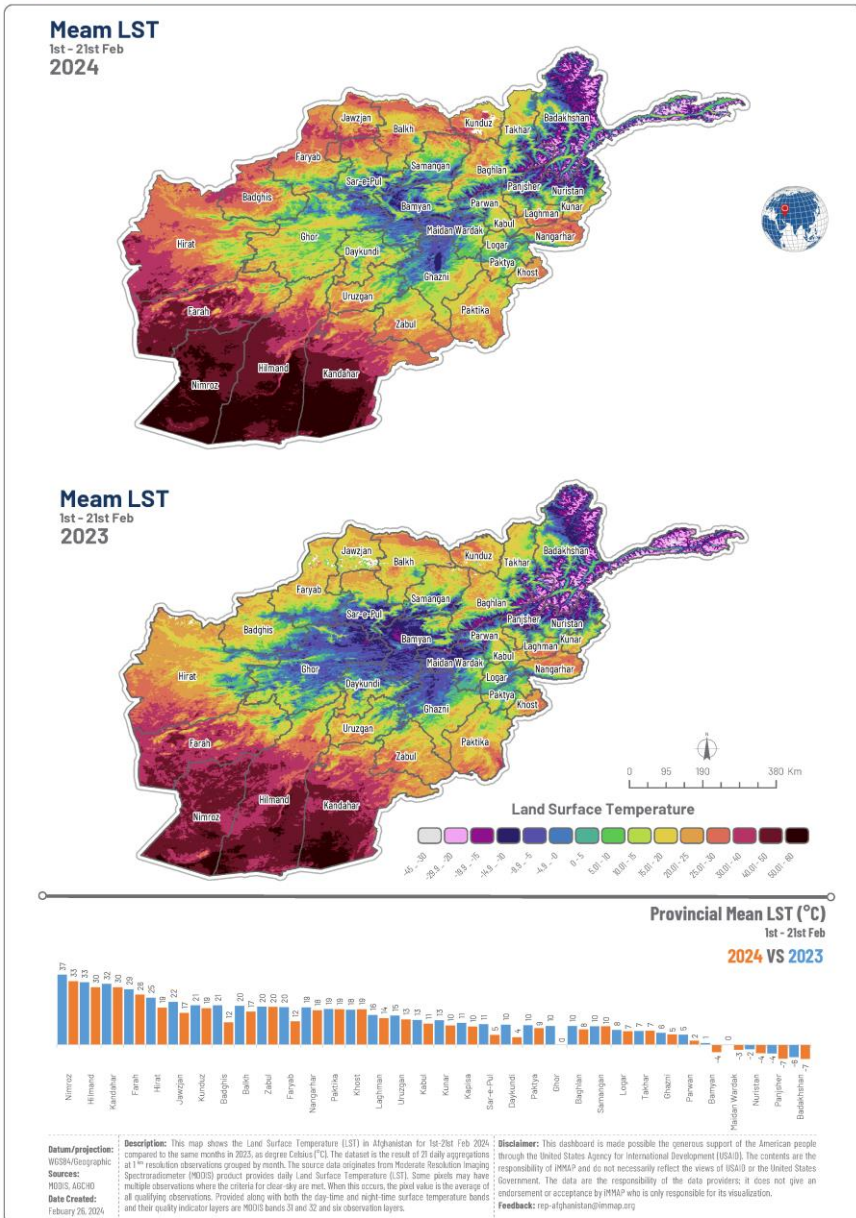
## Below-average temperatures most likely

26Feb-4Mar Forecast, Made 19 Feb

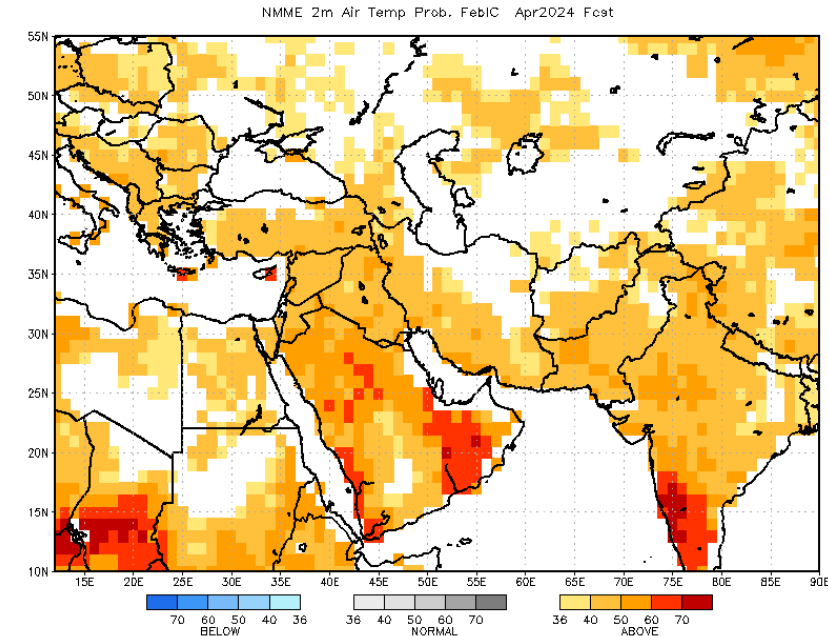
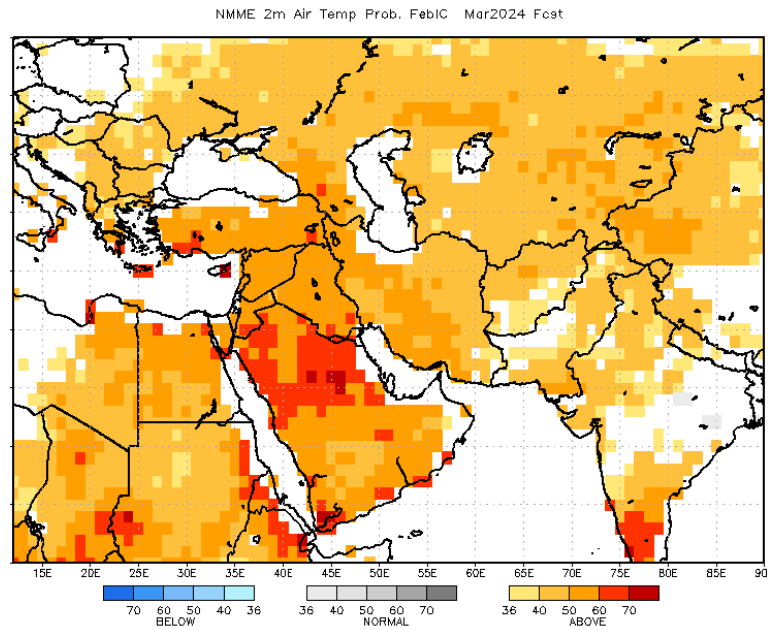


# March, April and May Temperature Forecast

Afghanistan | Mean Land Surface Temperature (LST) Comparison Map (°C)



## Above-average temperature is most likely



**Datum/Projection:** WGS84/Geographic  
**Source:** MODIS, GEOCO  
**Data Created:** February 26, 2024

**Description:** This map shows the Land Surface Temperature (LST) in Afghanistan for 1st-21st Feb 2024 compared to the same months in 2023, as degree Celsius (°C). The dataset is the result of 21 daily aggregations at 1° resolution observations grouped by month. The source data originates from Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) product provides daily Land Surface Temperature (LST). Some pixels may have multiple observations where the criteria for clear sky are met. When this occurs, the pixel value is the average of all qualifying observations. Provided along with both the day-time and night-time surface temperature bands and their quality indicator layers are MODIS bands 31 and 32 and six observation layers.

**Disclaimer:** This dashboard is made possible the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents are the responsibility of IMMAP and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government. The data are the responsibility of the data providers; it does not give an endorsement or acceptance by IMMAP who is only responsible for its visualization.

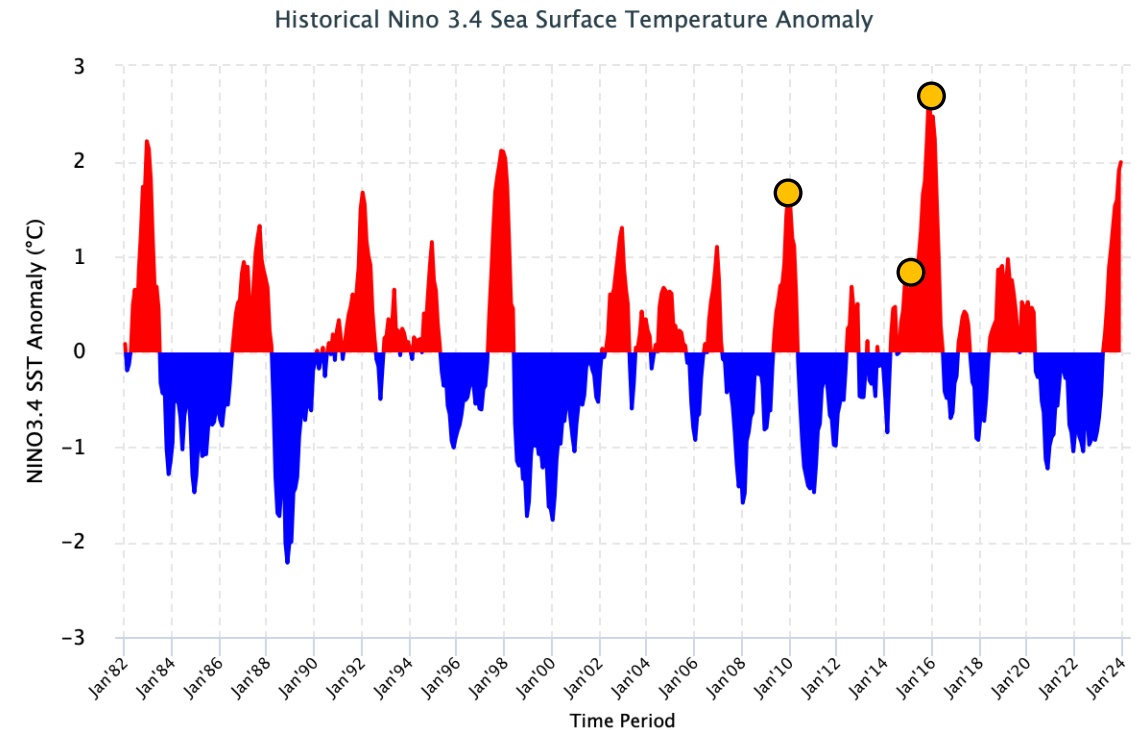
**Feedback:** [rep-afghanistan@immap.org](mailto:rep-afghanistan@immap.org)





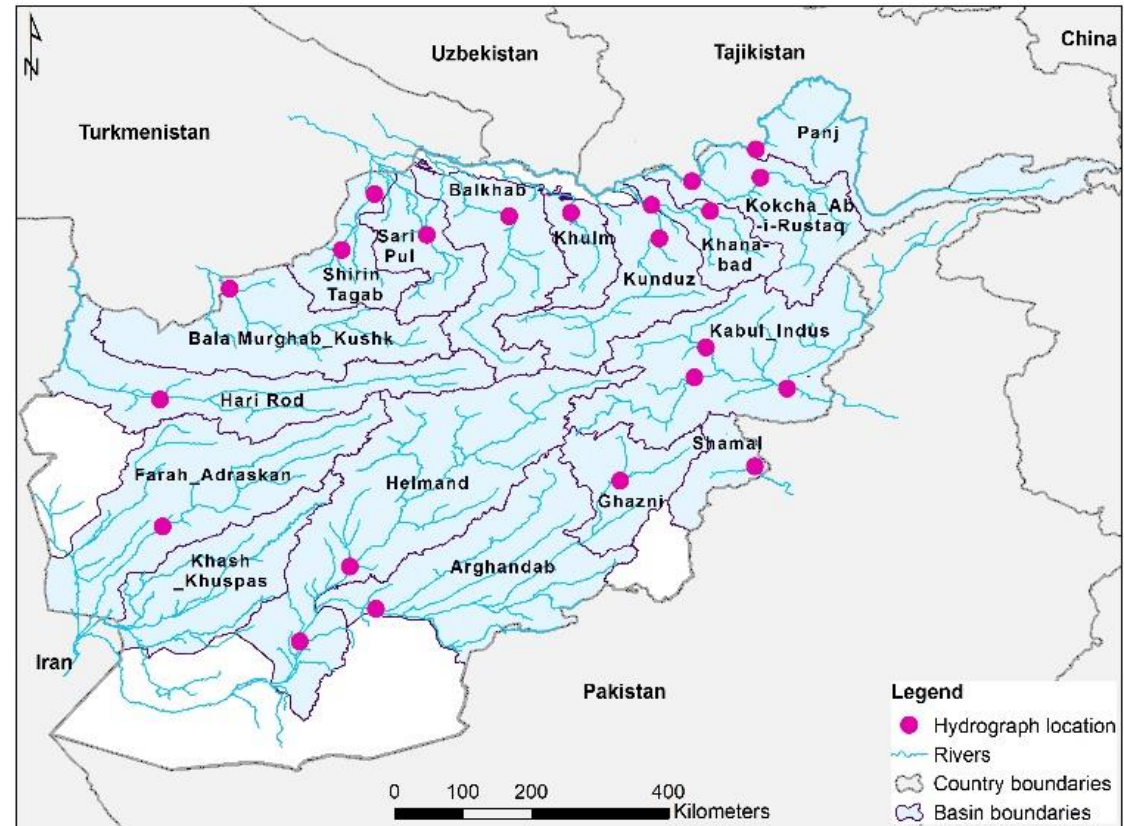
## Analog Year

- Water year is October to September
- A total of **3 El Nino** years were selected as analog year
  - 2009-2010
  - 2014-2015
  - 2015-2016



## Basins & Monitoring Points

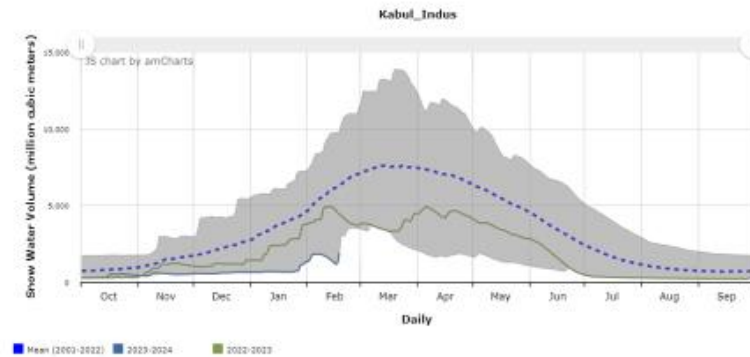
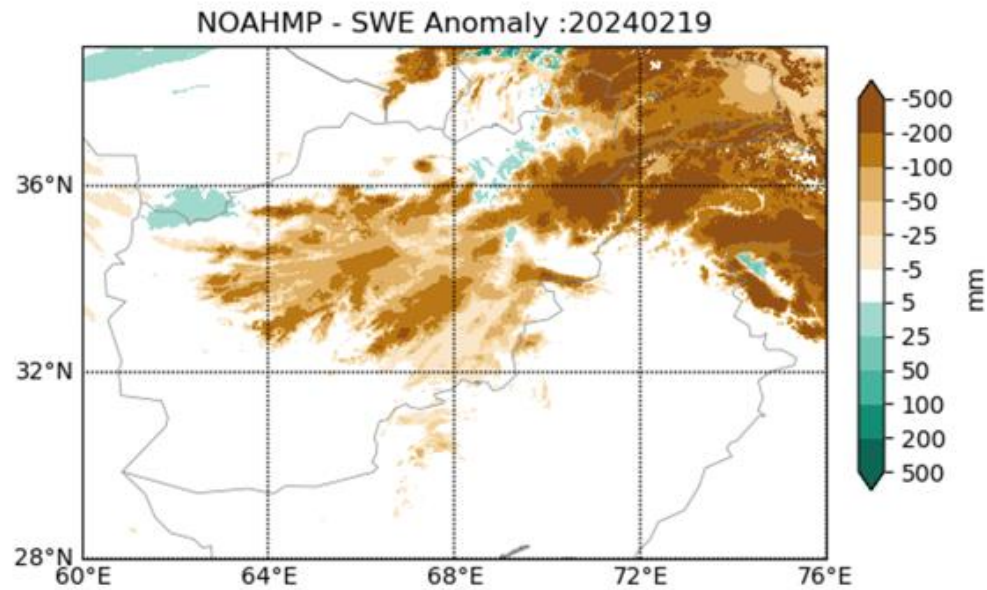
- 22 Streamflow monitoring points above or near **populated** areas or major **agricultural** areas
- 17 basins
- We will look at **three** El Nino analog years of SWV and streamflow



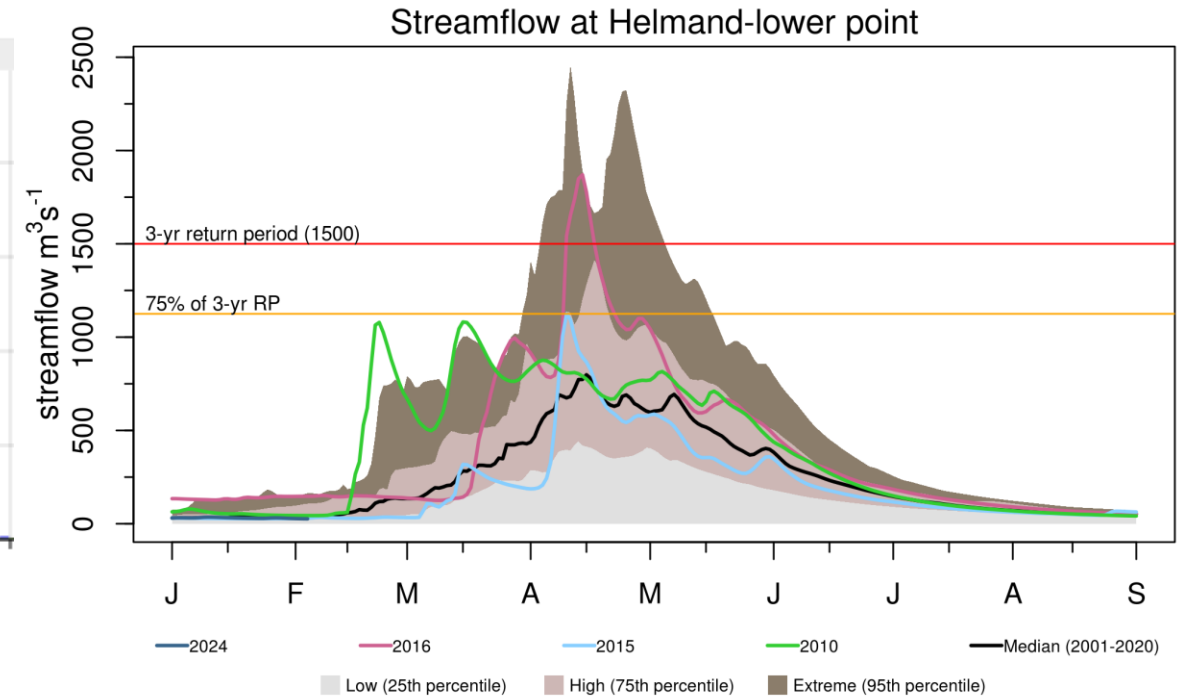
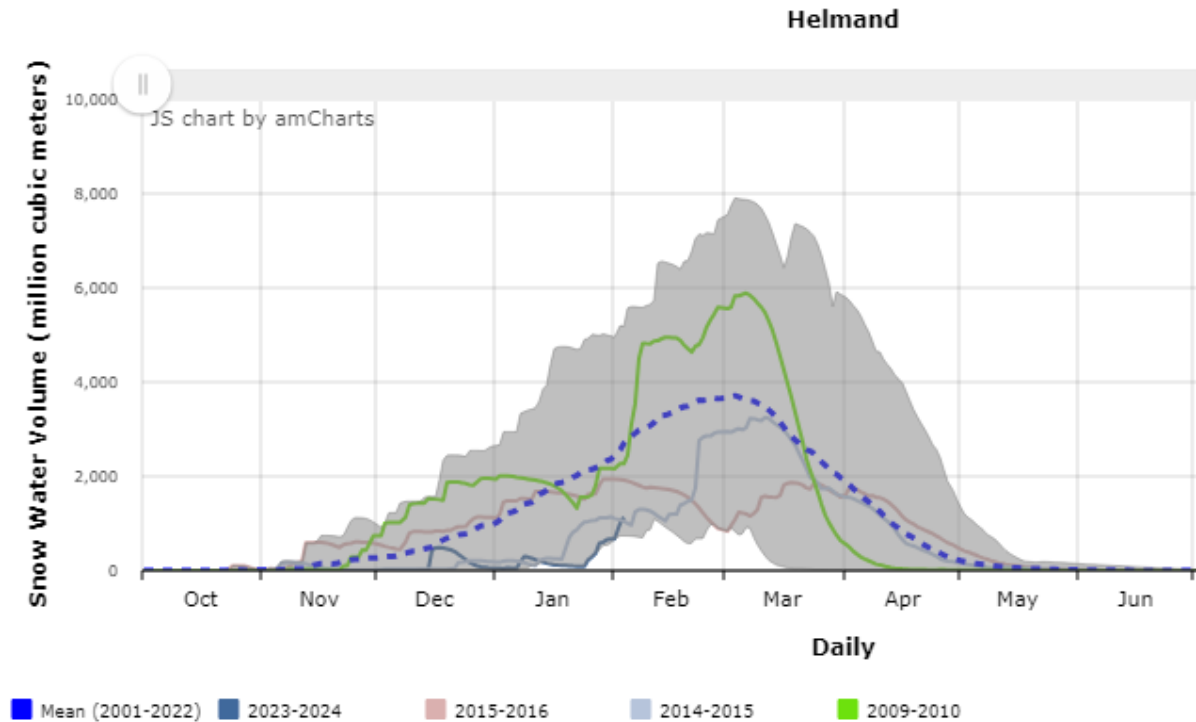


# Snow Water Volume

Record lows, following recent precipitation and temperatures



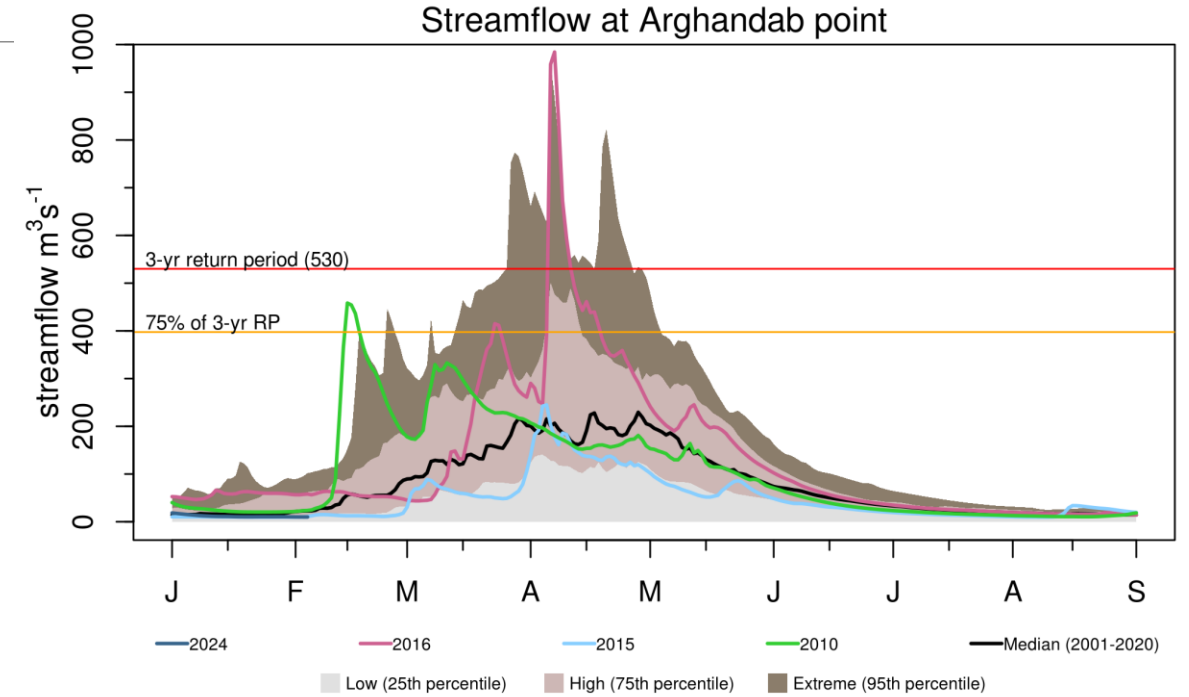
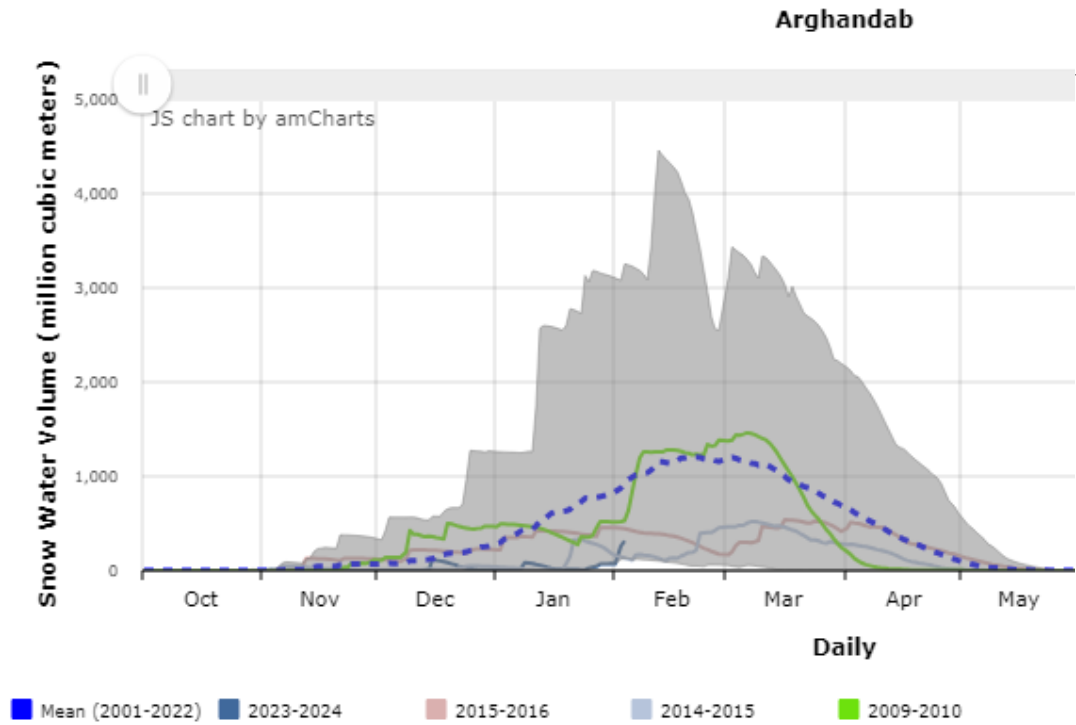
# Helmand



- Record low SWV in Jan to early Feb. Flooding less likely in near future.
- Flooding in mid-Apr 2016 was mostly due to rainfall, Temp. well above  $10^\circ$  in Apr.

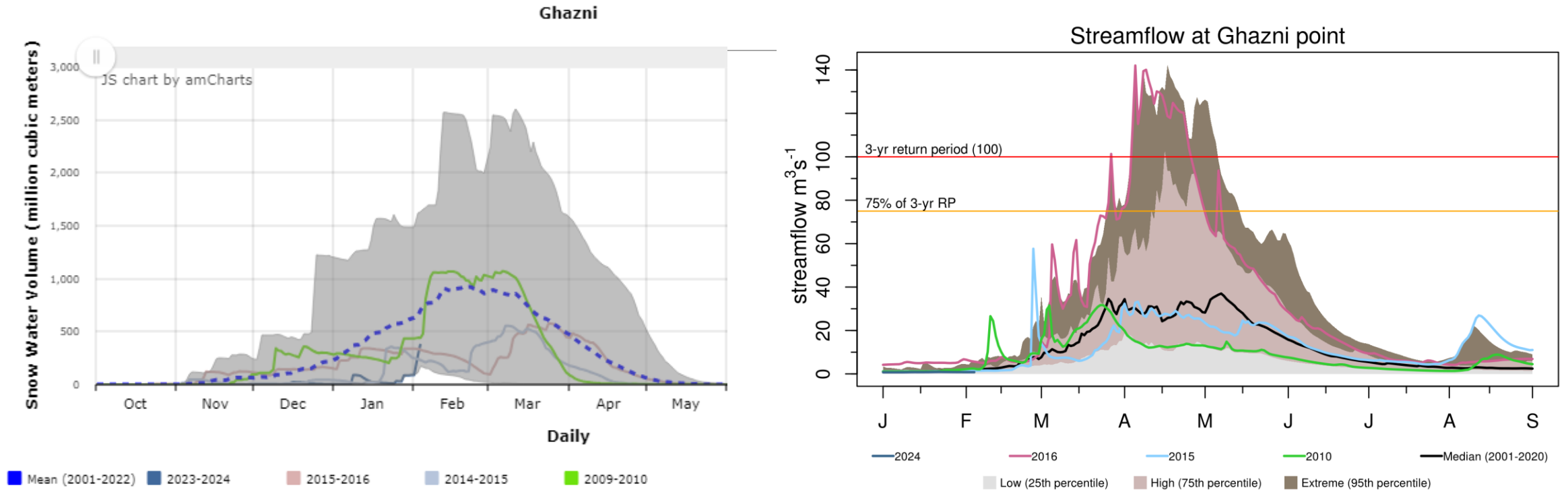


# Argandab



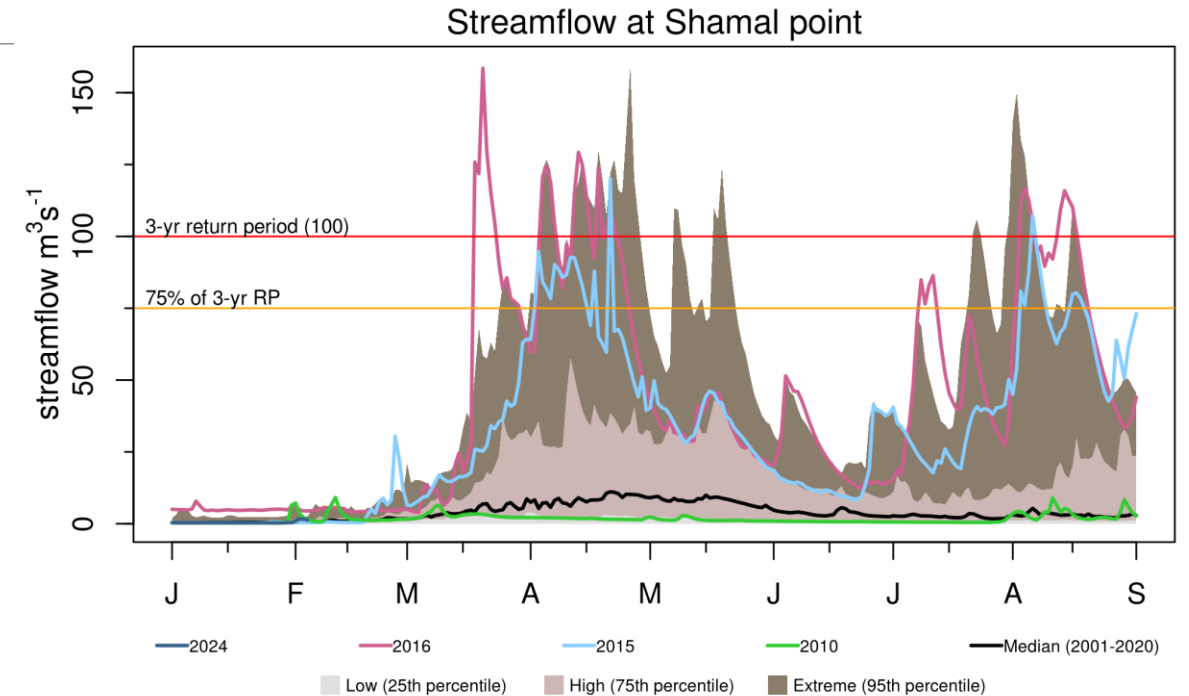
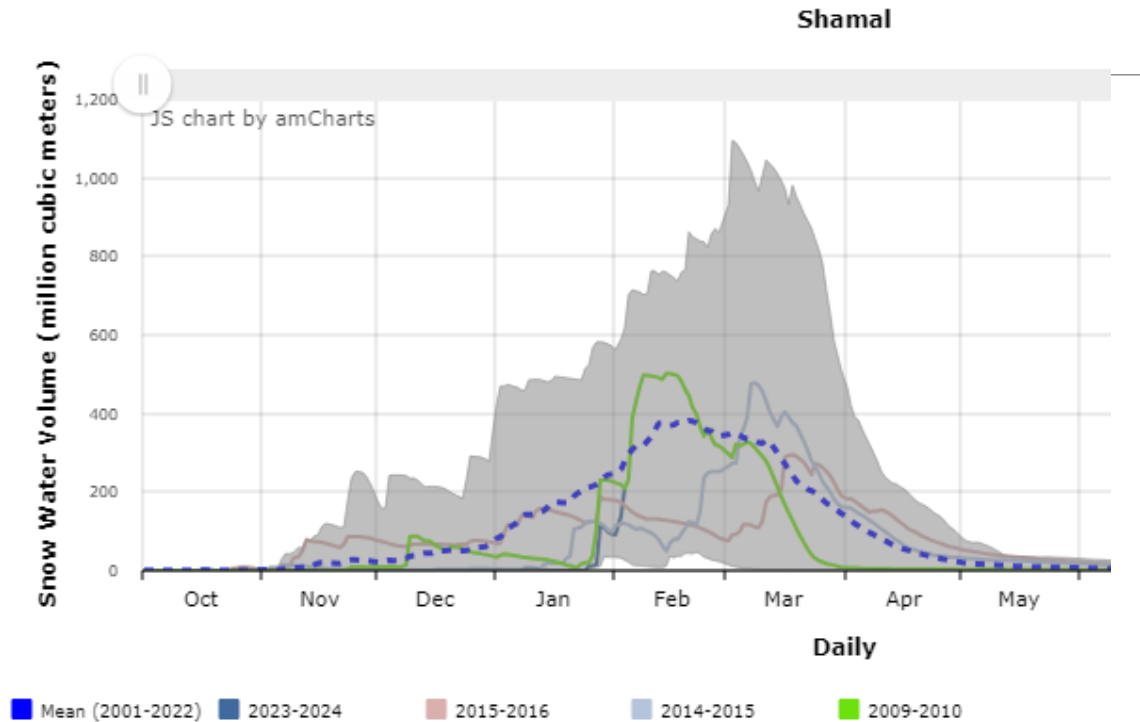
- Record low SWV in Jan to early Feb. Flooding less likely in near future.
- Flooding in mid-Apr 2016 was mostly due to rainfall, Temp. around  $15^\circ$  in Apr.

# Ghazni



- Record low SWV in Jan to early Feb. Flooding less likely in near future.
- Flooding in mid-Apr 2016 was mostly due to rainfall, Temp. well above 15° in Apr.

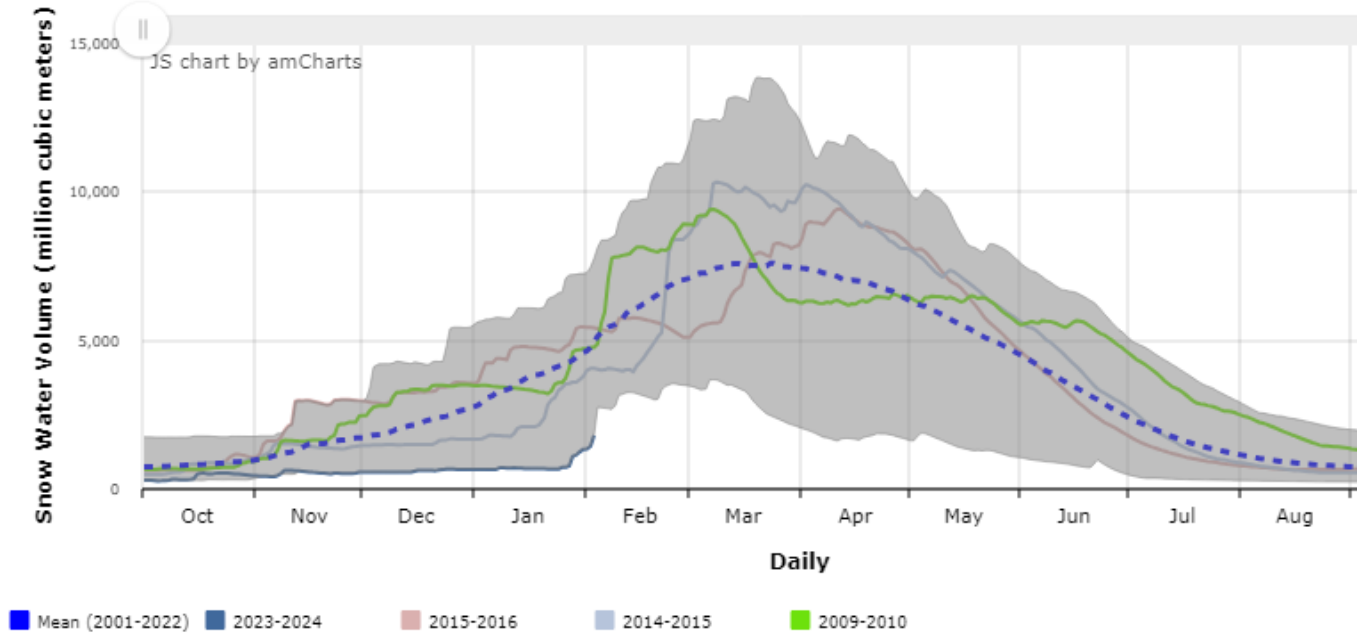
# Shamal



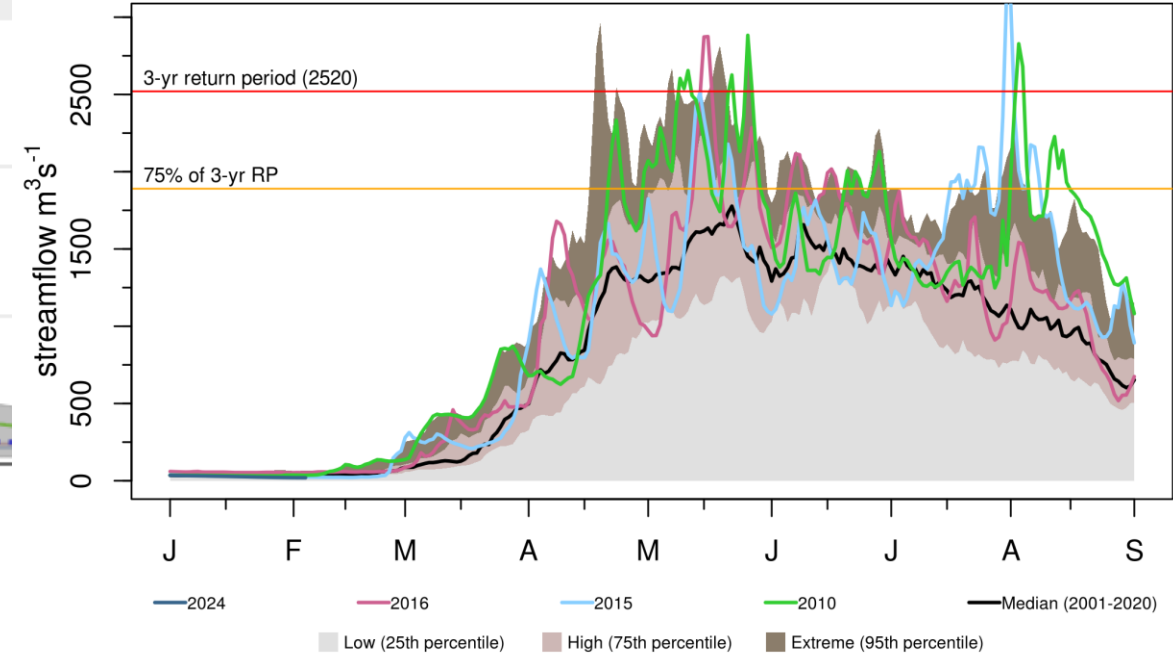
- Record low SWV in Jan to early Feb. Flooding less likely in near future.
- There is still change of snowpack buildup during mid-Feb to mid-Mar. If that happens again in 2024, flooding possible in April.

# Kabul-east

Kabul\_Indus

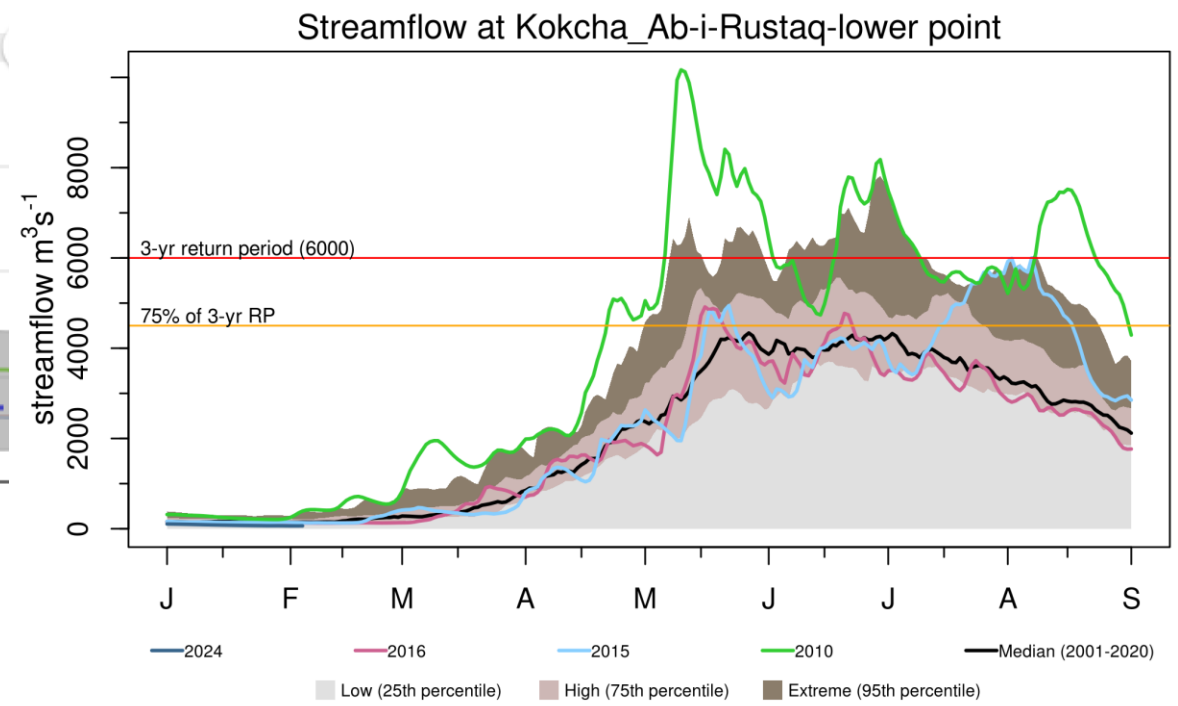
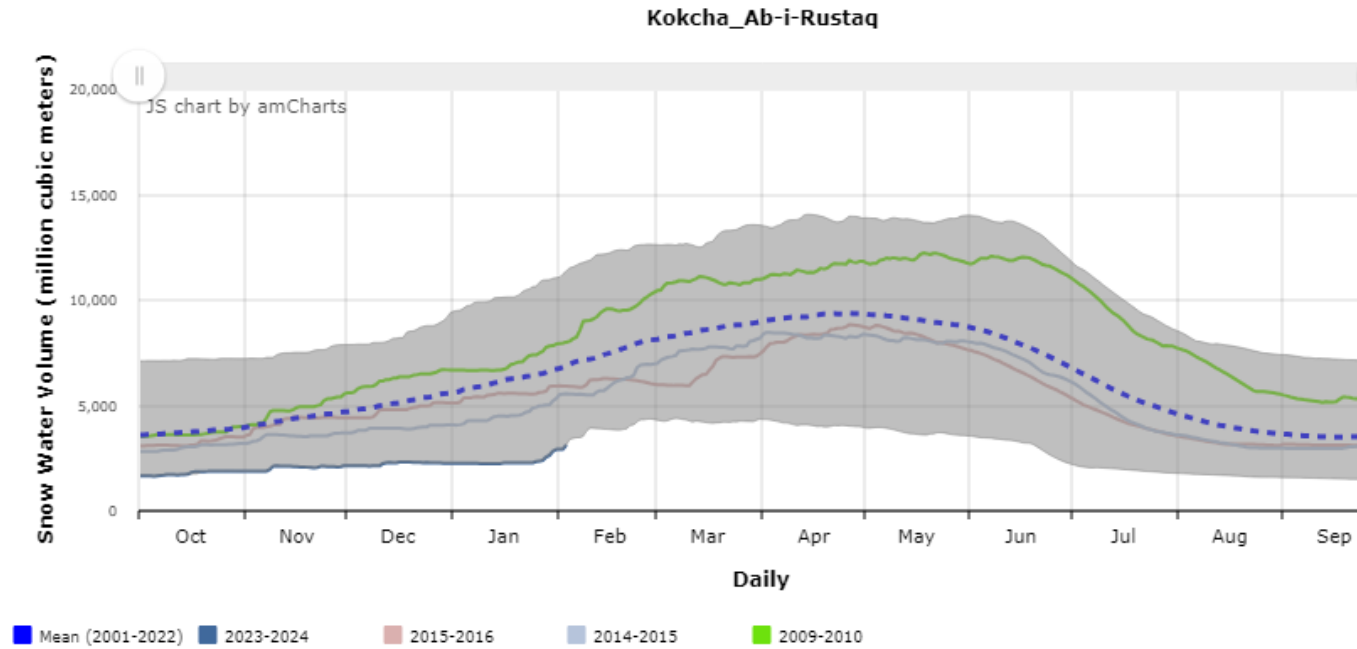


Streamflow at Kabul\_Indus-east point



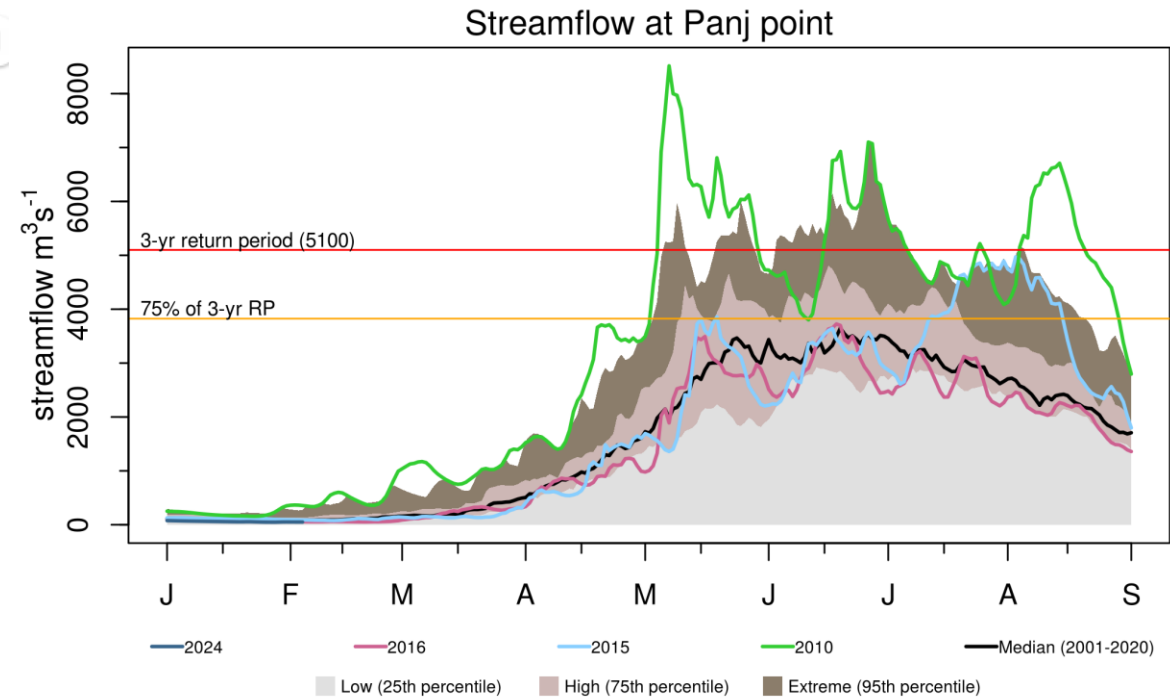
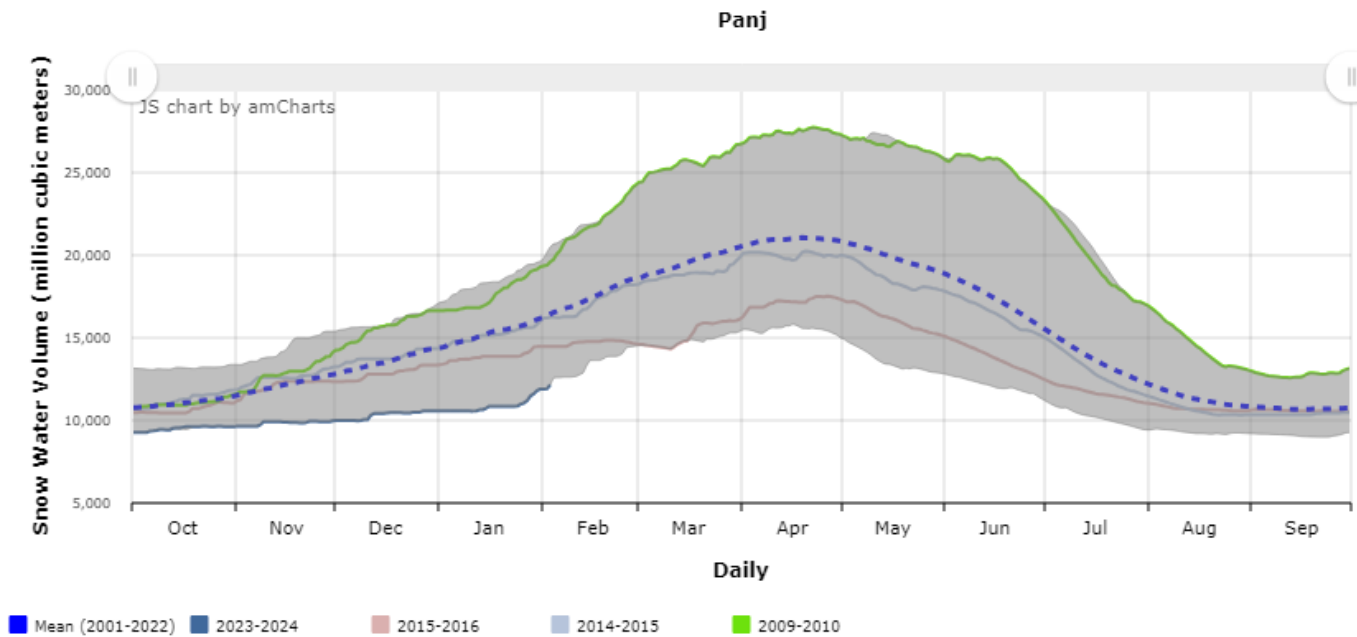
- Record low SWV in Jan to early Feb. Flooding less likely in near future.
- There is still chance for snowpack buildup till end of March. If that happens, flooding possible in May.

# Kokcha\_Ab-i-Rustaq-lower



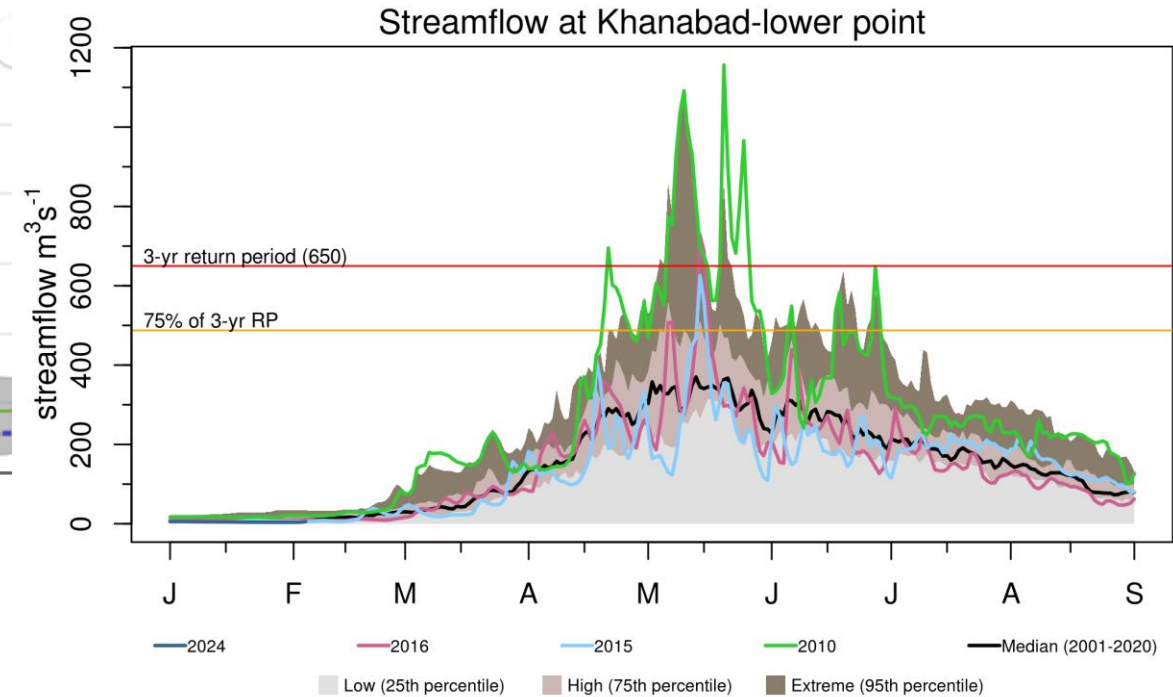
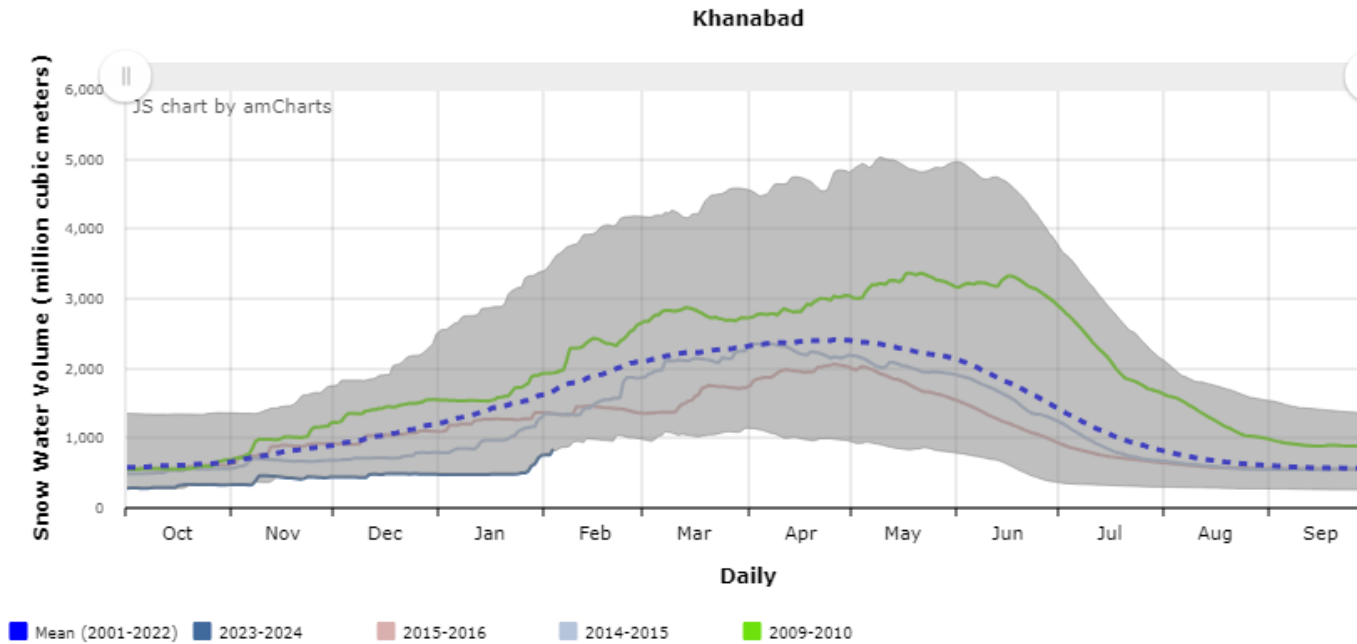
- Record low SWV in Jan to early Feb. Flooding less likely in near future.
- There is still chance for snowpack buildup till end of April. Even reaching snowpack to average is less likely to produce flooding.

# Panj



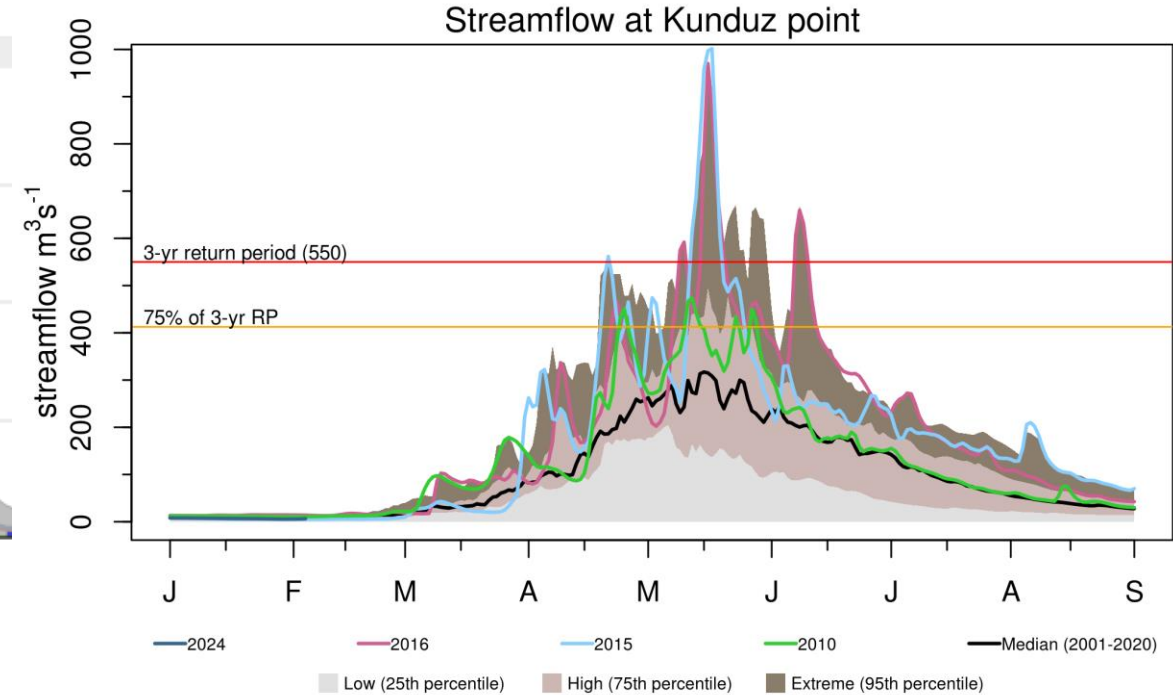
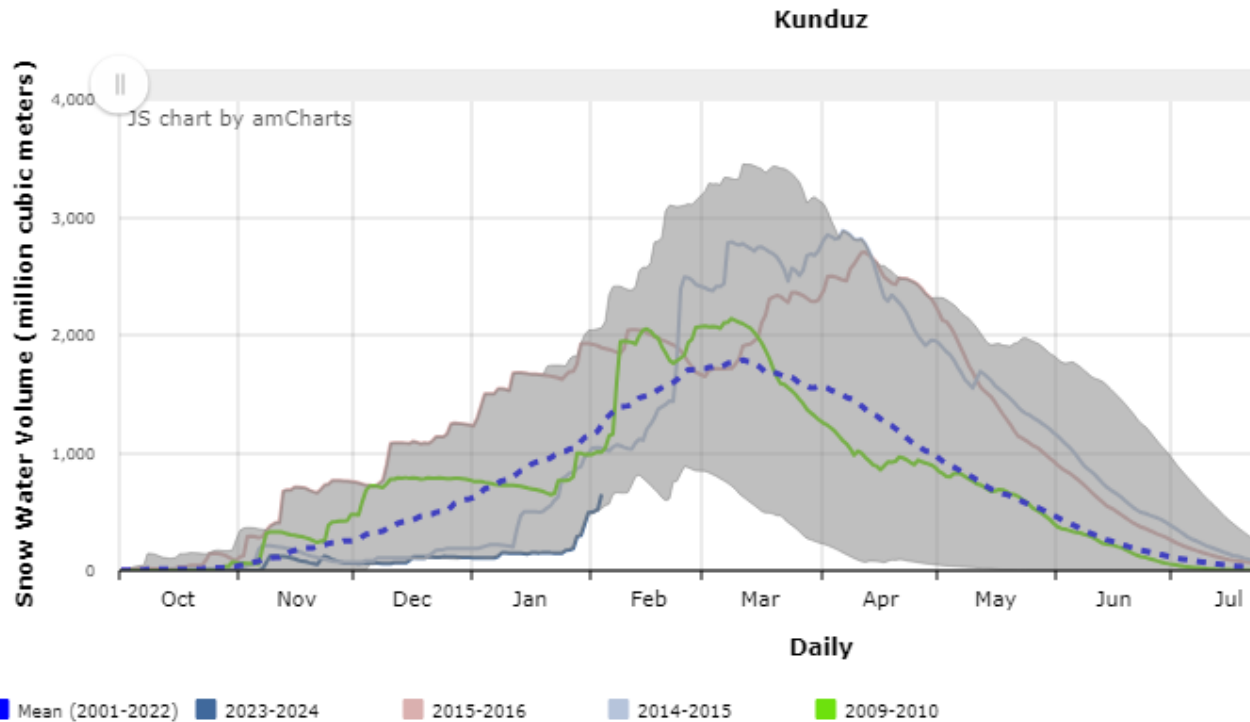
- Record low SWV in Jan to early Feb. Flooding less likely in near future.
- There is still chance for snowpack buildup till end of April. Even snowpack reaches to average, its less likely to produce flooding.

# Khanabad-lower



- Record low SWV in Jan to early Feb. Flooding less likely in near future.
- There is still chance for snowpack buildup till end of April. Even snowpack reaches to average, its less likely to produce flooding.

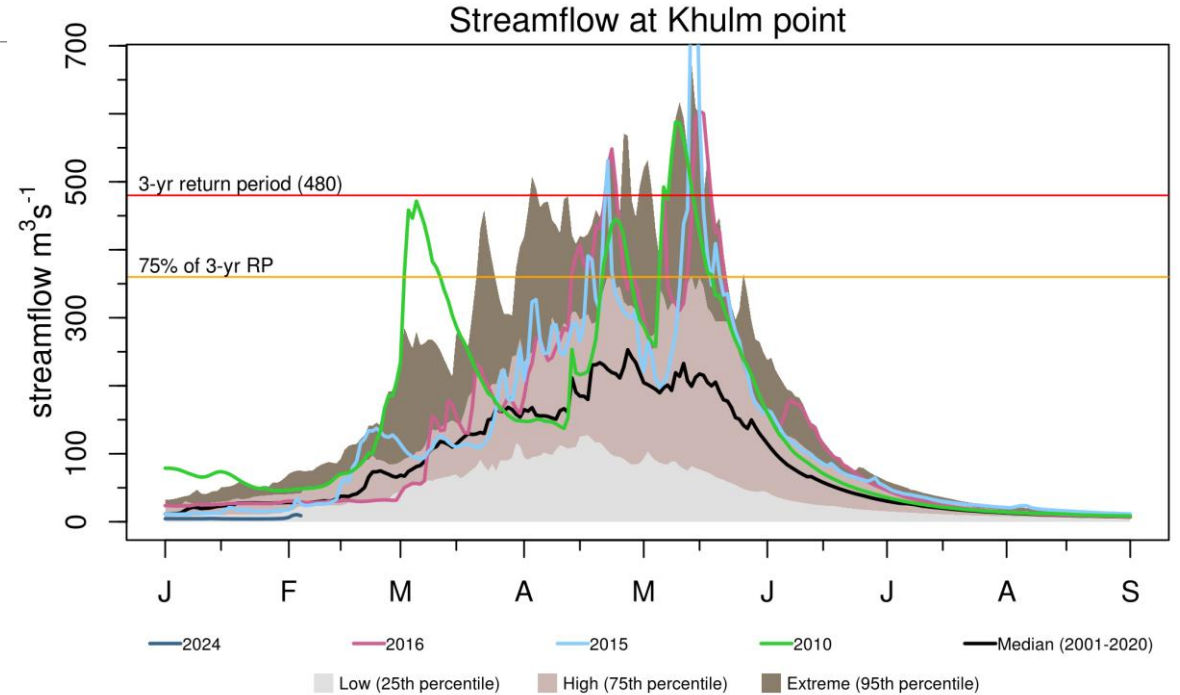
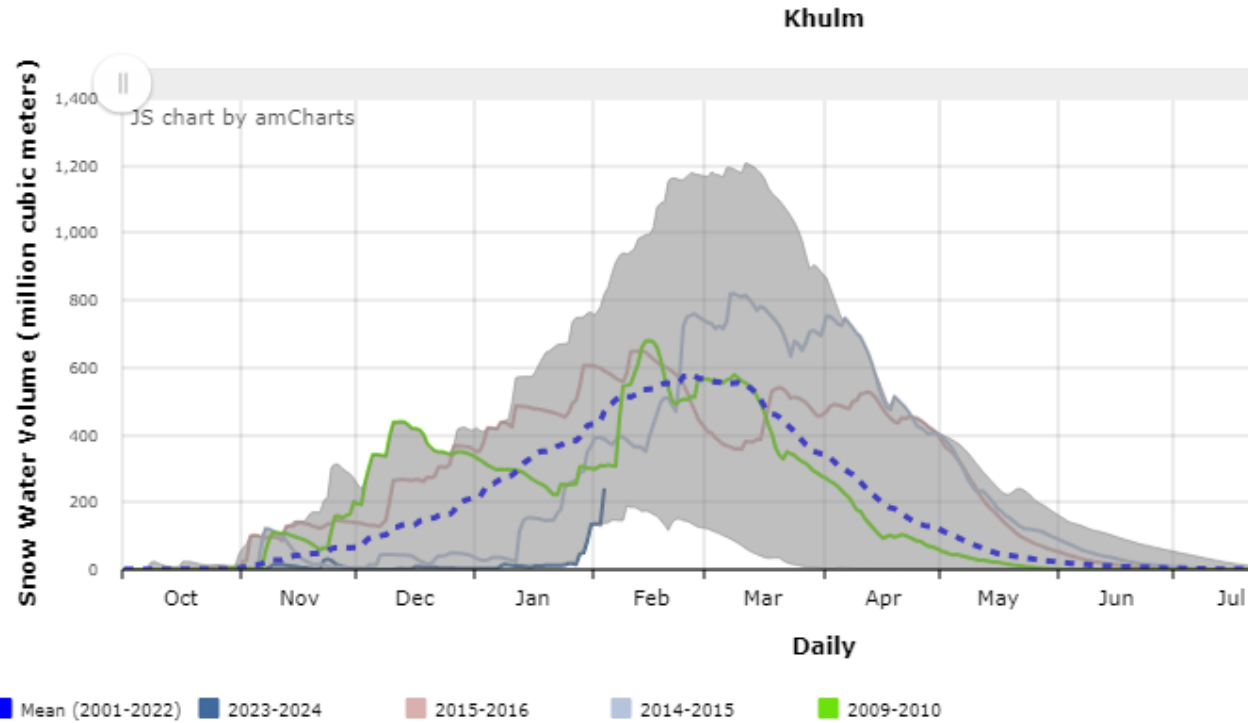
# Kunduz



- Record low SWV in Jan to early Feb. Flooding less likely in near future.
- There is still chance for snowpack buildup till mid-Mar. Even snowpack reaches to average, its less likely to produce flooding.



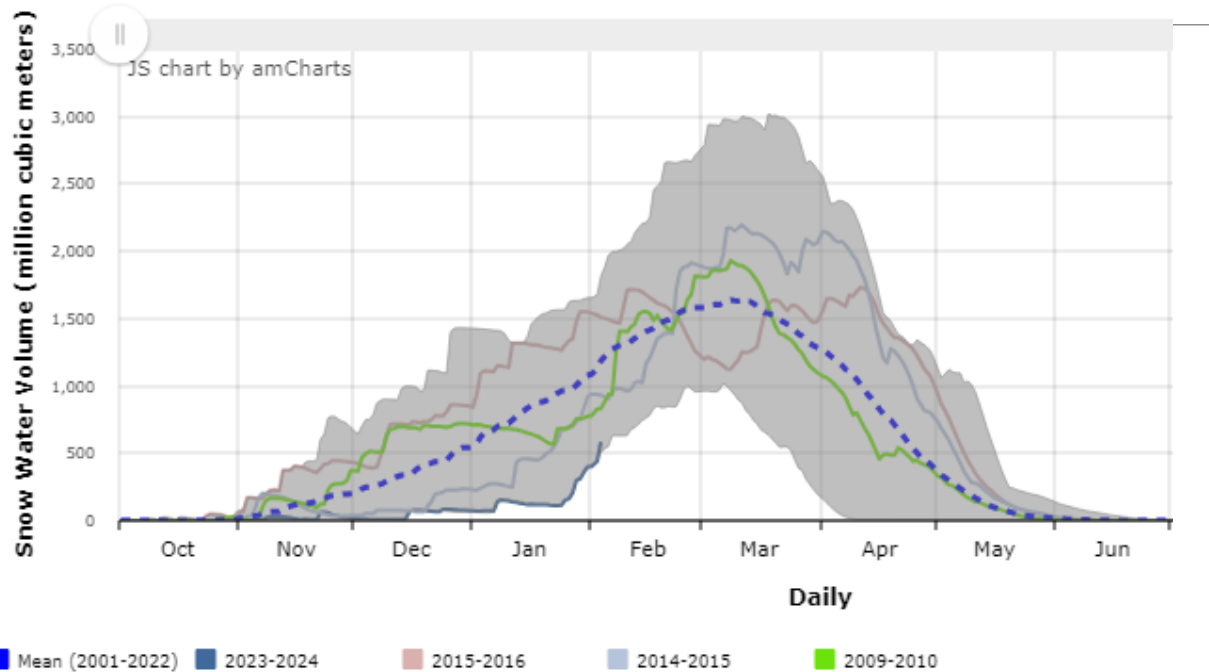
# Khulm



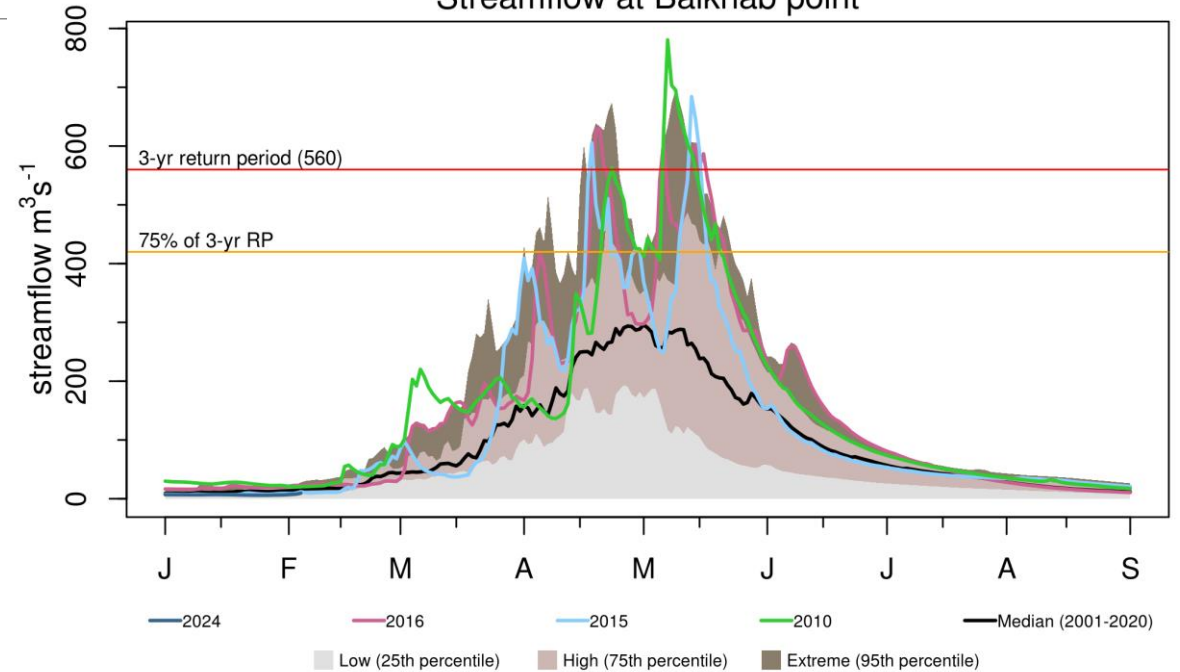
- Record low SWV in Jan to early Feb. Flooding less likely in near future.
- There is still chance for snowpack buildup till end of Feb. Average snowpack by end of Feb can produce flooding in March.

# Balkhab

Balkhab



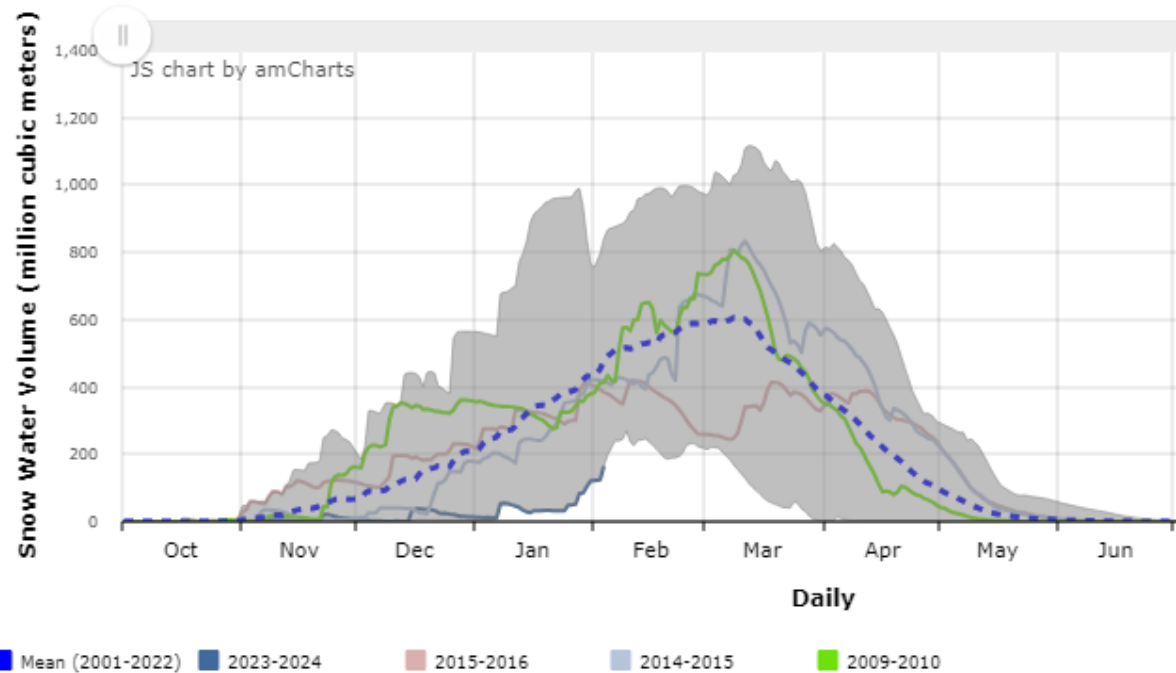
Streamflow at Balkhab point



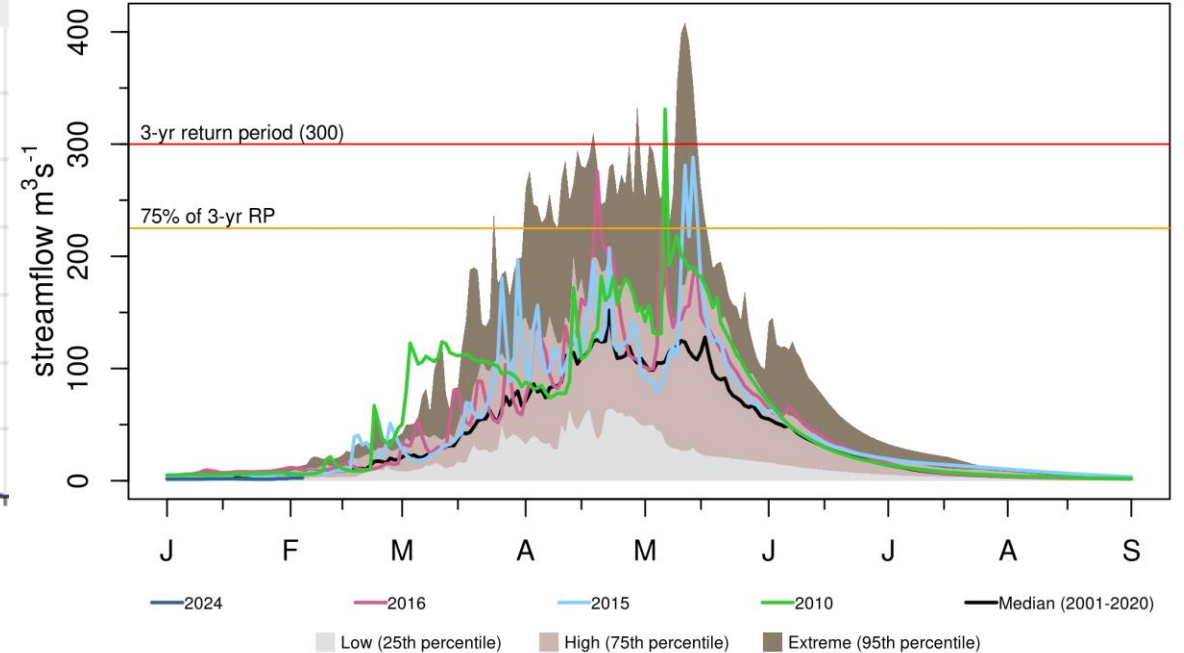
- Record low SWV in Jan to early Feb. Flooding less likely in near future.
- There is still chance for snowpack buildup till end of Feb. Snowpack needs to be above average to create flooding in mid-April.

## Sari Pul

Sari Pul



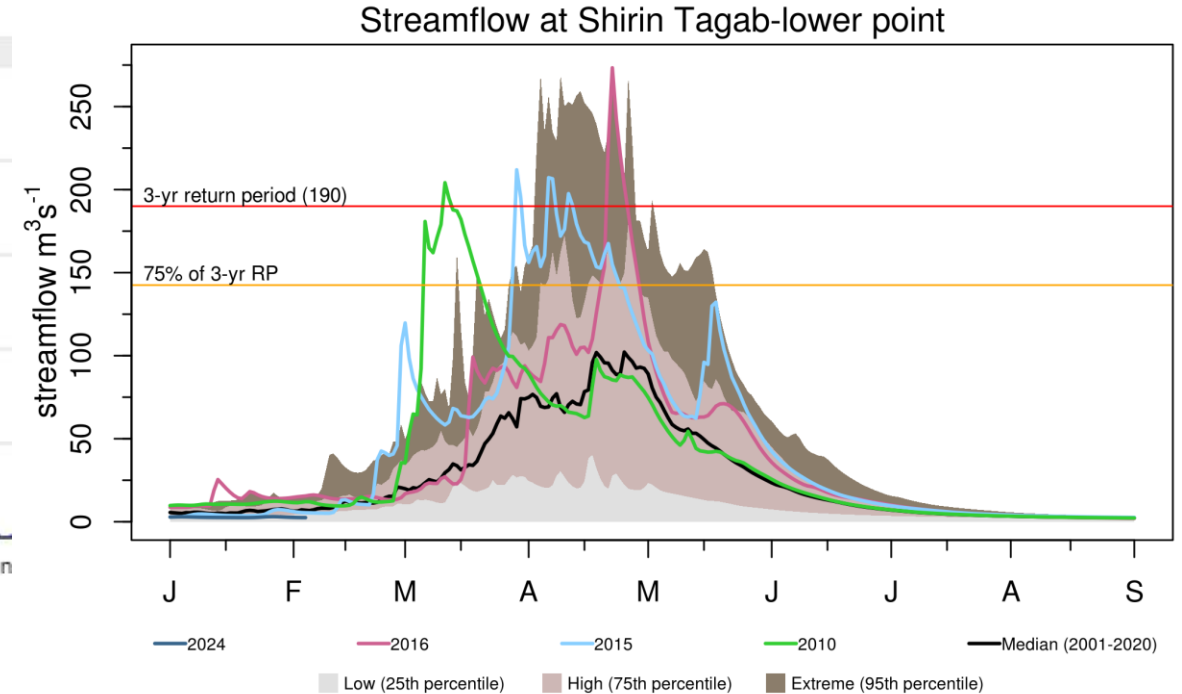
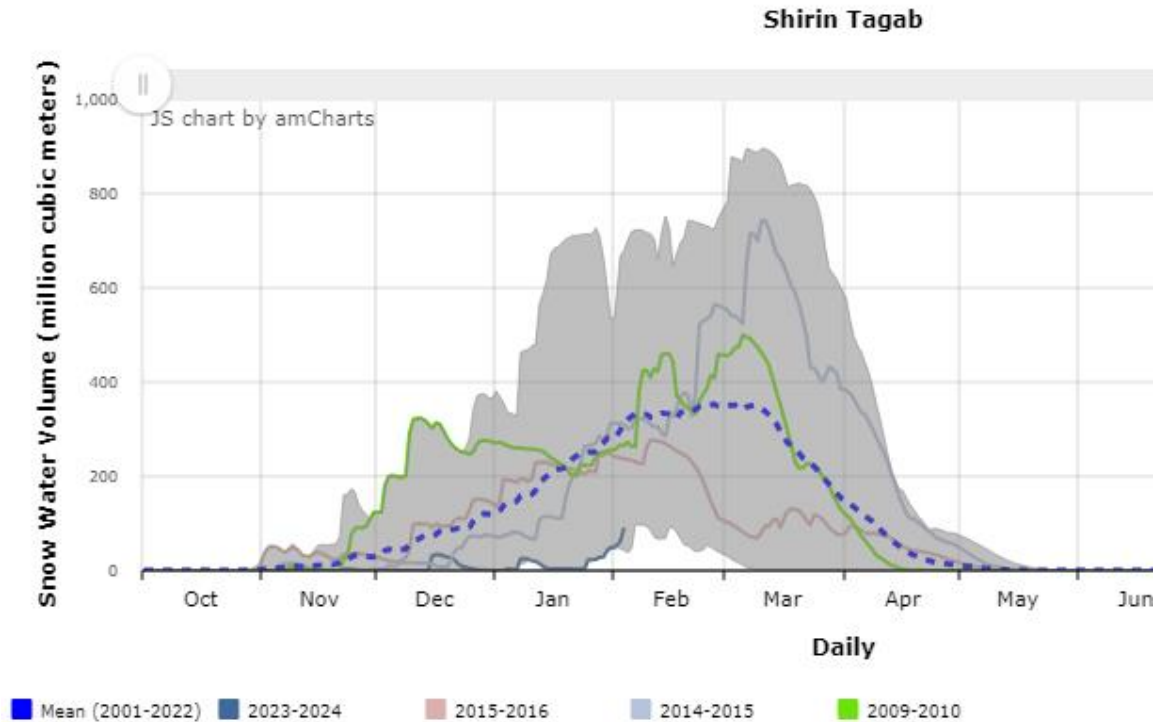
Streamflow at Sari Pul point



- Record low SWV in Jan to early Feb. Flooding less likely in near future.
- There is still chance for snowpack buildup till end of Feb. Snowpack needs to be above average to create flooding in April.



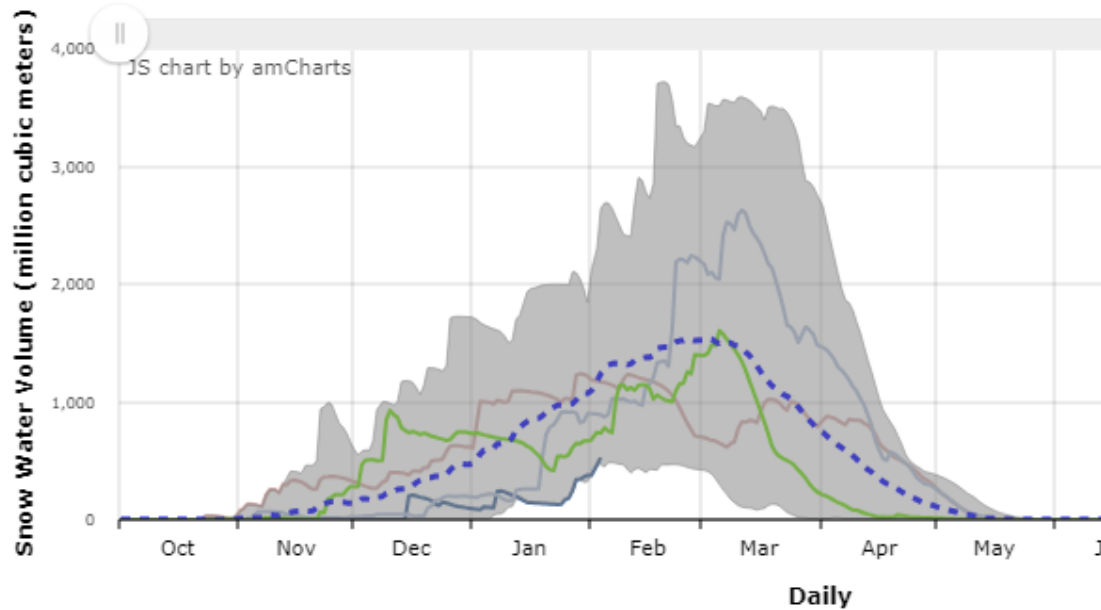
# Shirin Tagab - lower



- Record low SWV in Jan to early Feb. Flooding less likely in near future.
- There is still chance for snowpack buildup till end of Feb-early Mar. Snowpack needs to be well above average to create flooding in Mar.

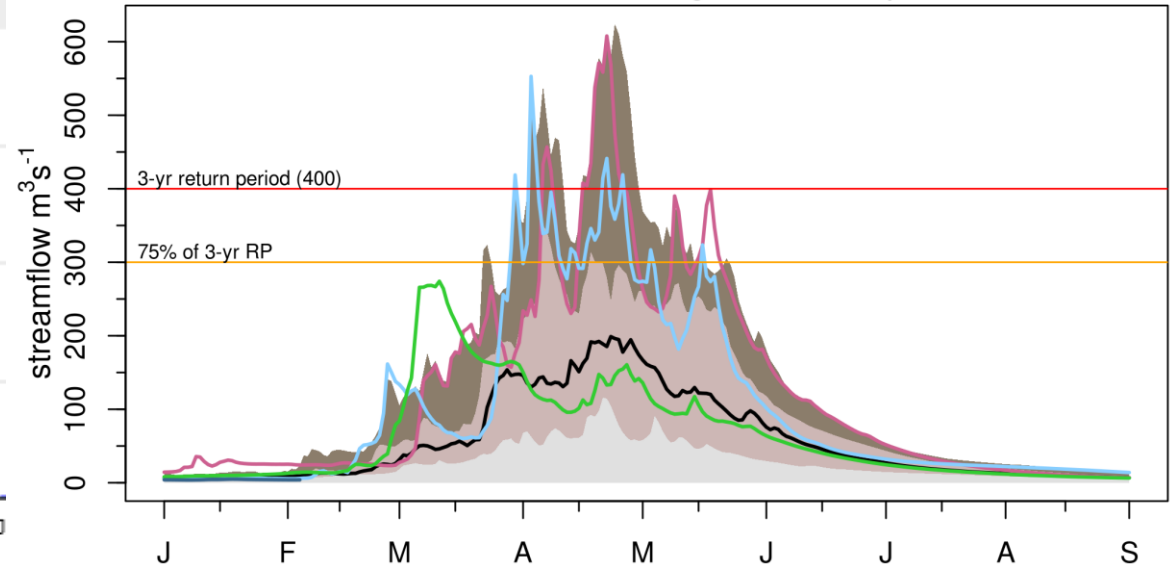
# Bala Murghab

Bala Murghab\_Kushk



■ Mean (2001-2022) ■ 2023-2024 ■ 2015-2016 ■ 2014-2015 ■ 2009-2010

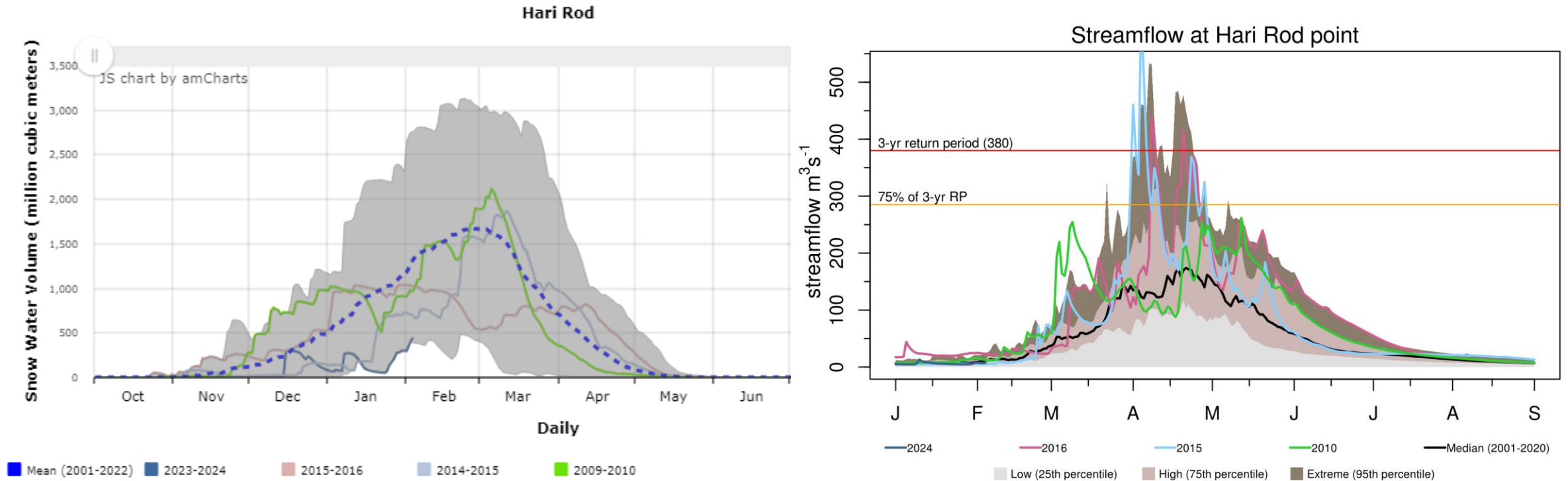
Streamflow at Bala Murghab\_Kushk point



— 2024 — 2016 — 2015 — 2010 — Median (2001-2020)  
 ■ Low (25th percentile) ■ High (75th percentile) ■ Extreme (95th percentile)

- Record low SWV in Jan to early Feb. Flooding less likely in near future.
- There is still chance for snowpack buildup till end of Feb. Snowpack needs to be well above average to create flooding in Mar-early Apr.

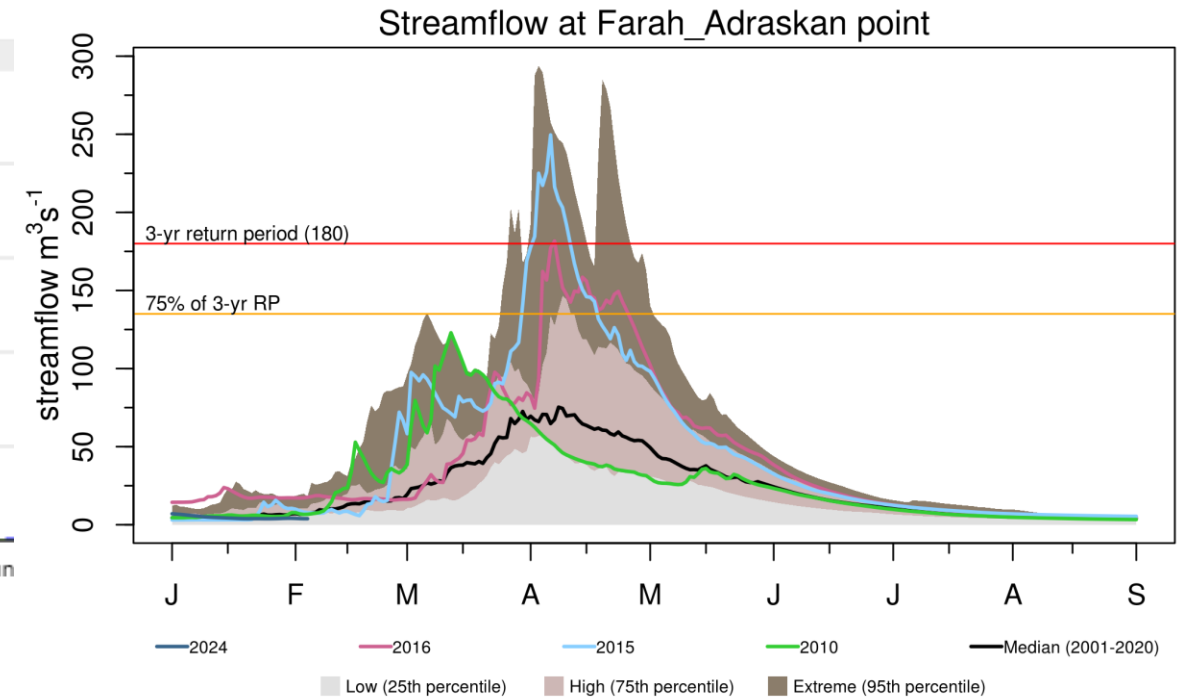
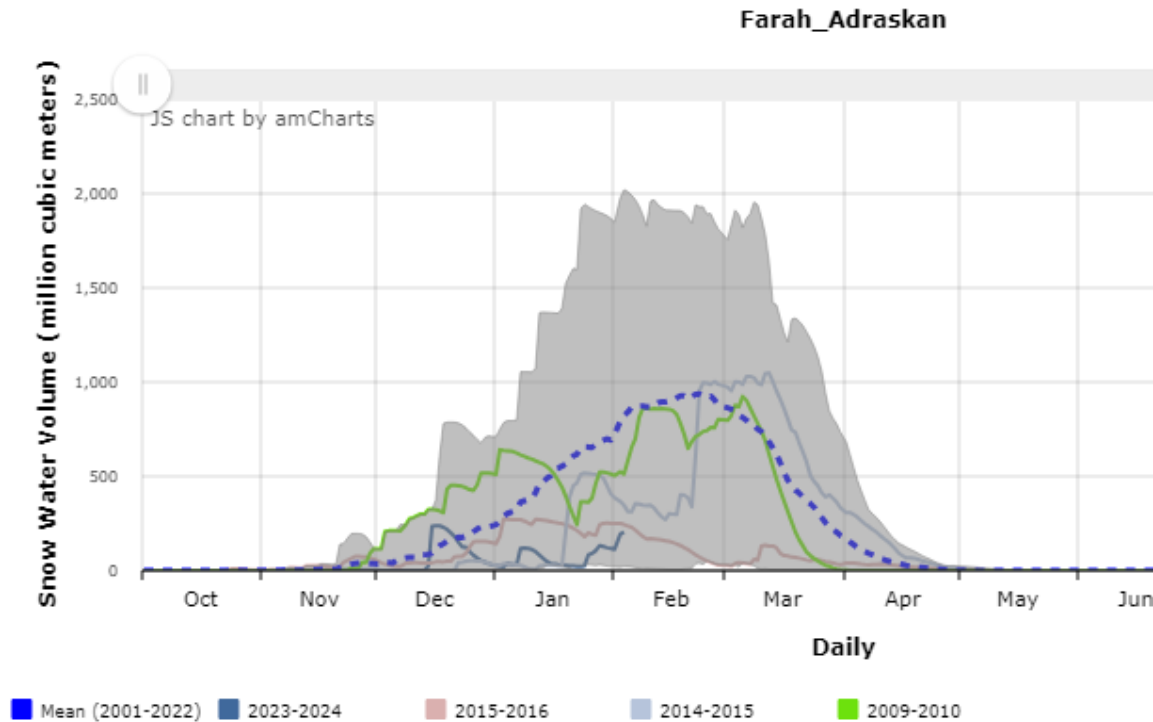
## Hari Rod



- Record low SWV in Jan to early Feb. Flooding less likely in near future.
- There is still chance for snowpack buildup till end of Feb. Snowpack needs to be above average to create flooding in Mar.



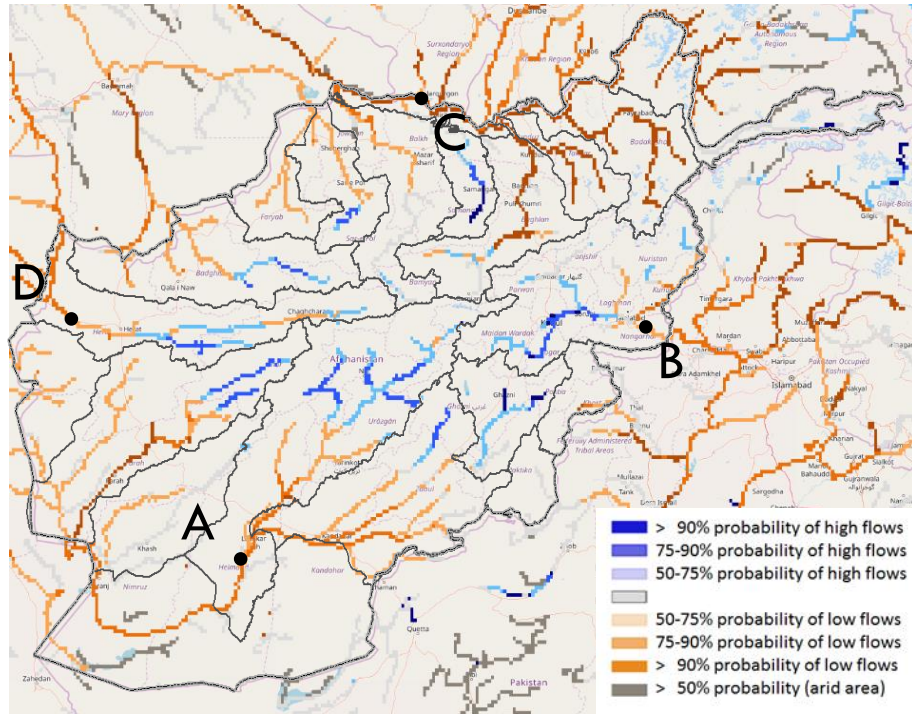
## Farah Adraskan



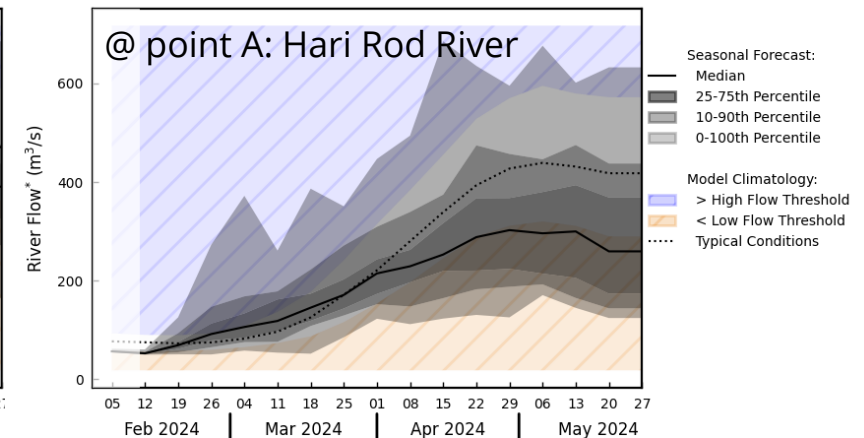
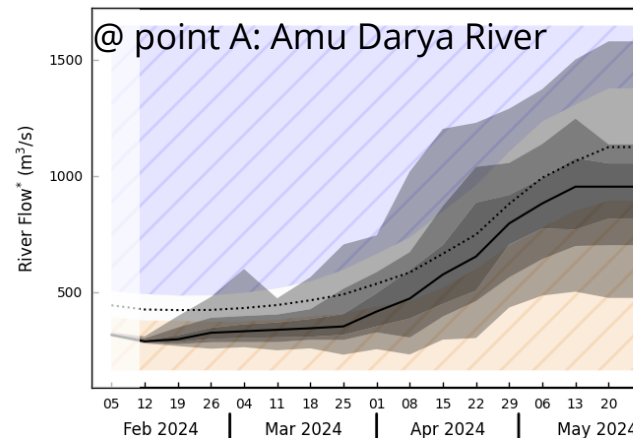
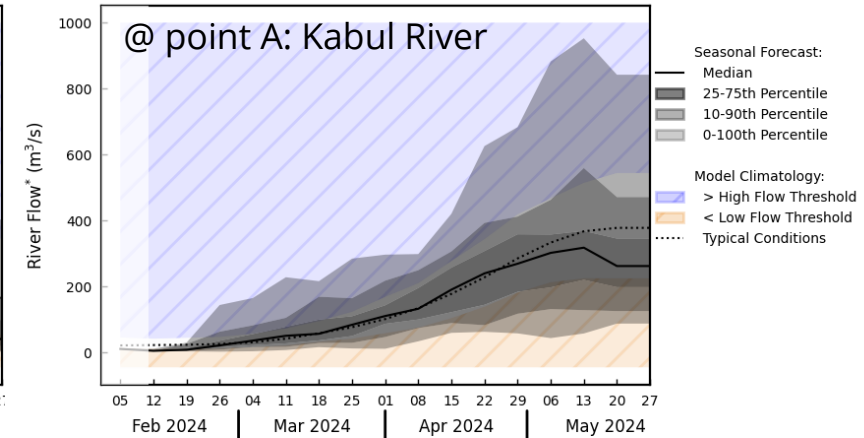
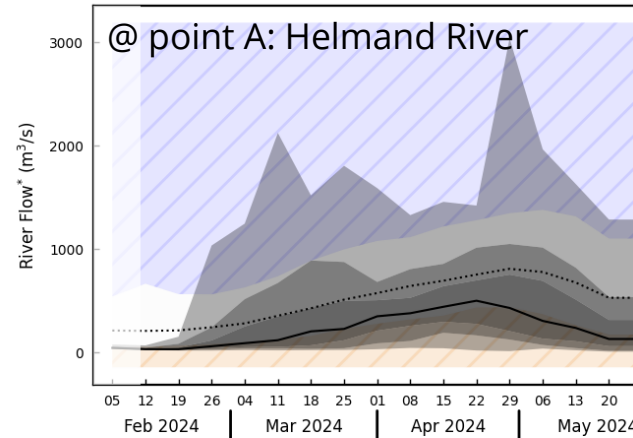
- Low SWV in Jan to early Feb. Flooding less likely.

# Streamflow Forecast

## GloFAS seasonal forecast : Feb-May 2024



- Unless pattern of precipitation changes significantly (positively), less likelihood of flooding across Afghanistan in 2024.



\*River flow is a weekly average, displayed at start of week (dates shown)  
 \*\* High and low flow thresholds refer to the 80th and 20th percentiles of the model

\*River flow is a weekly average, displayed at start of week (dates shown)  
 \*\* High and low flow thresholds refer to the 80th and 20th percentiles of the model climatology

# Assumptions and Key Messages (Precipitation and Flood)

1. El Niño, which is now moderate in intensity, is expected to remain the dominant ENSO state into the northern hemisphere of spring of 2024 before transitioning to neutral. L By Jul-Sep 2024, La Niña becomes the most probable category, with a likelihood of 58%.
2. Persistent below-average precipitation and above-average temperatures from October 1, 2023, to Feb 25, 2024, have been seen throughout the country. Precipitation for the 2023/24 winter wet season, from October 2023 to March 2024, is most likely to be average with areas of average in Afghanistan.
3. Average precipitation in Afghanistan is most likely for the March to May 2024 Spring wet season. Spring rains are expected to have normal timing and distribution, with minimal adverse impact on typical agricultural activities through flooding.
4. Earlier than normal flash floods are likely due to the above-average temperatures (late February and early March). This may distract the farmers and the agricultural activities at the beginning of the season and impact standing crops in the eastern and southern provinces.
5. However, flash flood can occur anytime and anywhere depending on the nature of the precipitation and in combination with snowmelt. There will always be moderate likelihood of flash flooding across Afghanistan.



# Assumptions and Key Messages (Temperature)

1. Above-average mean temperatures are most likely through August 2024. However, there will likely be cold spells with below-average temperatures at various points during the winter and spring.
2. Above-average temperatures forecasted for April-May 2024 may lead to moisture stress in rainfed crops and rangelands, potentially reducing water availability, particularly in downstream areas that could endure prolonged dry spells.
3. Early blooming (due to warm temperatures in 23/24) of stone fruits, mainly almonds, especially in northern, northeastern, and central regions may get adversely affected by late spring frost and freezing temperatures culminating in possible reduced yields at the end of the season.
4. Below-average snowpack is expected in the coming months, given below-average antecedent precipitation. Above-average temperatures are likely to result in an early snow melt during March to May 2024.
5. The window for the winter wheat planting ended in January with lower-than-expected areas under rainfed wheat. The success of the coming cropping season depends on timely and well-distributed precipitation in the coming months & the availability of irrigation water in the summertime.

# Assumptions and Key Messages (Pasture and Vegetation)

1. The combination of below-average precipitation and above-average temperatures during the 2023/24 agricultural season may elevate the risk of locust infestation in crops and pasture areas. The anticipated above-average cumulative precipitation in 2024 may enhance vegetation conditions, facilitating rapid growth of locust populations, particularly in the northern and northeastern provinces during the spring of 2024.
1. There is a looming risk of Yellow Rust affecting the yield and productivity of wheat crops in the eastern, northern, northeastern, and southern provinces.
2. Given current snow water volumes and expectations for precipitation, snow water volumes are anticipated to be near 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.
3. Positive anomalies have been observed in pasture and rangeland conditions, along with improvements in overall NDVI, in February 2024 compared to the same periods last year.
4. However, the combination of below-average precipitation and above-average temperatures will put stress on vegetation conditions and are likely expected to remain at seasonally low levels almost all over the country except in the eastern, southern, and southeastern regions, as typical.

# Market Price Update



## Highlights

(Jan 2024)

### INFLATION:

Following the August 2021 political changes, inflation surged due to disruptions in supply chains and shocks in commodity prices, with the situation escalating further as the invasion of Ukraine impacted regional market prices in February 2022. After peaking at **18.3 percent in July 2022**, inflation plummeted into deflation, showing a **significant decline to -9.1% in November 2023**. **Food inflation followed the same trend and declined from +26% in June 2022 to -14 percent in November 2023**. The persistent deflation has been attributed to several factors, including improved supply, the appreciation of the AFN against the USD, increased humanitarian support, and the economy's adjustment to lower aggregate demand.

### EXCHANGE RATE:

The value of the AFN has consistently appreciated against the USD **since the first week of February 2023, increasing from AFN 89.7/USD to AFN 69.8/USD by December 2023**. However, it began to depreciate again, reaching **AFN 71.7/USD** by January 2024. In comparison to the previous month, the AFN value against the USD depreciated by 1.7 percent. The main reasons behind the appreciation of the AFN over the year 2023 were continuous control by the DFA against the smuggling of USD outside Afghanistan, an increase in trade volume (increased exports), USD auctions by the Da Afghanistan Bank, ban on foreign currencies for domestic transactions by the DFA, higher remittances, and UN dollar shipments to Afghanistan.

### FOOD BASKET:

In January 2024, the cost of the WFP basic food basket decreased by 1.3% compared to the previous month, **reaching AFN 5,321 (national average), which is 29% lower than the same period last year**. **This drop was influenced by lower prices for most food commodities and the gradual appreciation of the AFN against the USD during the year 2023**. However, the prices of some food items, such as **tomatoes and onions**, have highly increased because they are being imported from neighbouring countries during the winter season. **Domestic and global wheat prices** have been on a downward trend following their peak in May-June 2022 (**Lower by 15 points compared to the May 2020 index**). The invasion of Ukraine has had a substantial impact on the regional market prices, particularly in Kazakhstan, from where Afghanistan imports most of its wheat flour, and has been significantly affected. In the case of **edible oil**, Afghanistan imports from three major countries: Malaysia, Pakistan, and the UAE. While Malaysia remains an exception, disruptions in the source markets (Russia and Ukraine) could potentially impact prices of cooking oil in Afghanistan. With May 2020 as the base for the price index, the current average price index for **cooking oil stands at 90 points**, marking the lowest point during this period after following a decreasing trend **from its peak in June 2022**.

### SEASONAL IMPACT:

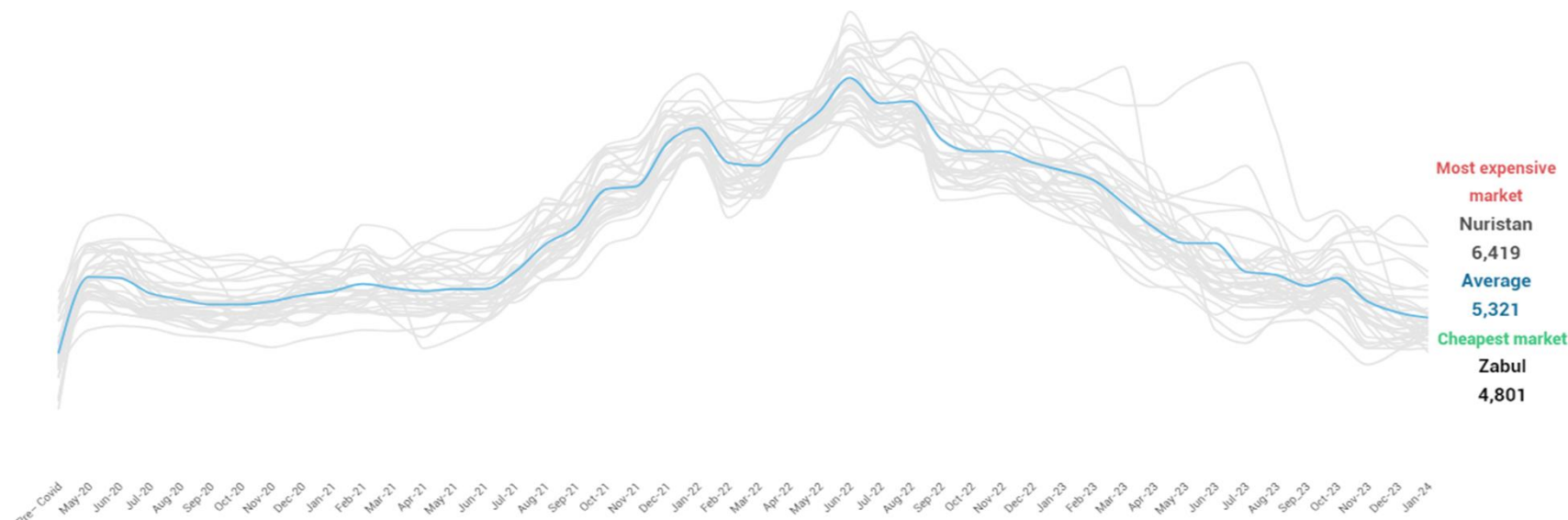
There has been **notable fluctuations in the prices of winter fuel items**. The prices have decreased compared to the start of the winter because households tend to purchase and store fuel items at the beginning of winter. As the winter season progresses, the demand for these items naturally decreases. On the other hand, the **availability of workdays per week in January 2024 has further decreased significantly by 10% compared to December 2023 (19% decrease compared to November 2023)**. The national average days of unskilled work available per week decreased from 2.1 days/week in December to 1.9 days/week in January 2024. As a result, the purchasing power (real Terms of Trade) for unskilled labour has decreased by 9% compared to the previous month.



ITEMS	THIS MONTH	LAST MONTH (%)	LAST YEAR (%)	Pre-Covid time (%)	June 2021 (%)	3 YEARS AVERAGE
<b>EXCHANGE RATE &amp; FOOD COMMODITIES</b>						
Exchange Rate (AFN/USD)	71.7	2.8%	-20%	-5%	-9%	-21%
Wheat Grain (AFN/Kg)	28	-1.3%	-36%	9%	-8%	-30%
Wheat Flour - High price (AFN/Kg)	31	-2.7%	-34%	-1%	-7%	-29%
Wheat Flour - Low price (AFN/Kg)	28	-3.9%	-37%	-2%	-9%	-32%
Rice - High Price - "Palaw" (AFN/Kg)	101	-0.2%	-18%	25%	14%	-4%
Rice - Low Price - "Sholae" (AFN/Kg)	65	0.6%	0%	58%	30%	15%
Cooking Oil (AFN/Liter)	93	-0.9%	-34%	22%	-30%	-36%
Pulses (AFN/Kg)	106	1.6%	-7%	45%	14%	0%
Sugar (AFN/Kg)	68	-2.1%	8%	64%	35%	13%
Bread (AFN/Kg)	62	0%	-7%		18%	4%
Salt (AFN/Kg)	17	0%	-1%	43%	25%	10%
Tomato (AFN/Kg)	59	15%	35%		126%	26%
Potato (AFN/Kg)	24	-1.7%	-16%		16%	-10%
Onion (AFN/Kg)	26	25%	-56%		59%	-18%
<b>NON-FOOD COMMODITIES</b>						
1-year Old Live Female Sheep (AFN/Head)	7523	-2.1%	-4%	1%	-1%	-3%
Unskilled Labour Wage (AFN/day)	307	-0.5%	3%	6%	-1%	6%
Skilled Labour Wage (AFN/day)	636	-0.9%	5%	11%	-2%	5%
Days of Unskilled Work Available Per Week	1.9	-10%	18%	-31%	-22%	17%
Diesel (AFN/Liter)	61	-4.9%	-33%	35%	23%	-10%
Charcoal (AFN/Kg)	47	2.3%				
Coal (AFN/Kg)	14	0.0%				
Balot Wood (AFN/Kg)	15	2.2%				
Pine wood (AFN/Kg)	15	-1.8%				
Wood Flour (AFN/Kg)	14	-0.9%				
Gases (used as fuel in heating appliances & cooking equipment)	59	-4.7%				
Fertilizer - DAP (AFN/50 Kg)	4151	-1.4%	-33%		46%	-11%
Fertilizer - Urea (AFN/50 Kg)	1810	-1.1%	-31%		42%	-18%
Improved Seed (AFN/50 Kg)	1929	-4.1%	-23%		2%	-17%
Animal feed (Concentrate) AFN/100kg	2783	-4.3%	-22%		8%	-10%
Real Unskilled Labour Terms of Trade (Kgs)	3.1	-9%	86%	-31%	-14%	66%
Casual Labour wage/wheat Nominal (Kgs)	11.2	0.5%	62%	-3%	8%	48%
Pastoralist Terms of Trade (Kgs)	279	-0.2%	50%	-8%	10%	37%

Prices and % Changes  
in the price of main  
Food and Non-food  
Commodities  
(January 2024)

## WFP Food Basket Price (AFN)



### WFP In-kind Food Basket:

The price of WFP in-kind food basket in Afghani has shown a continuous decline since reaching its peak of AFN 8,849 in the month of June 2022 and declined to AFN 5,321 in the month of January 2024.

**In 12 provincial capitals, the AFN price of in-kind basket was higher than the national average price**, with four markets being higher by over 10 percent (Nuristan 21%, Daykundi 20%, Hilmand 13% and Uruzgan 11%). **While in 22 provinces, the price of food basket was lower than the average price.** In Zabul -10%, Badghis -9%, Paktika -8%, Farah -7%, Logar and Baghlan -6% and the rest was within the range of (-1% to -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 January 2024 was only 1 percent lower than the last month and higher by 18 percent compared to the pre-Covid period. The national average **USD price** slightly decreased by 3.7 percent compared to the previous month and 6 percent lower than the price one year ago.

### FSAC Food Basket - Trigger Analysis for Transfer Value Revision

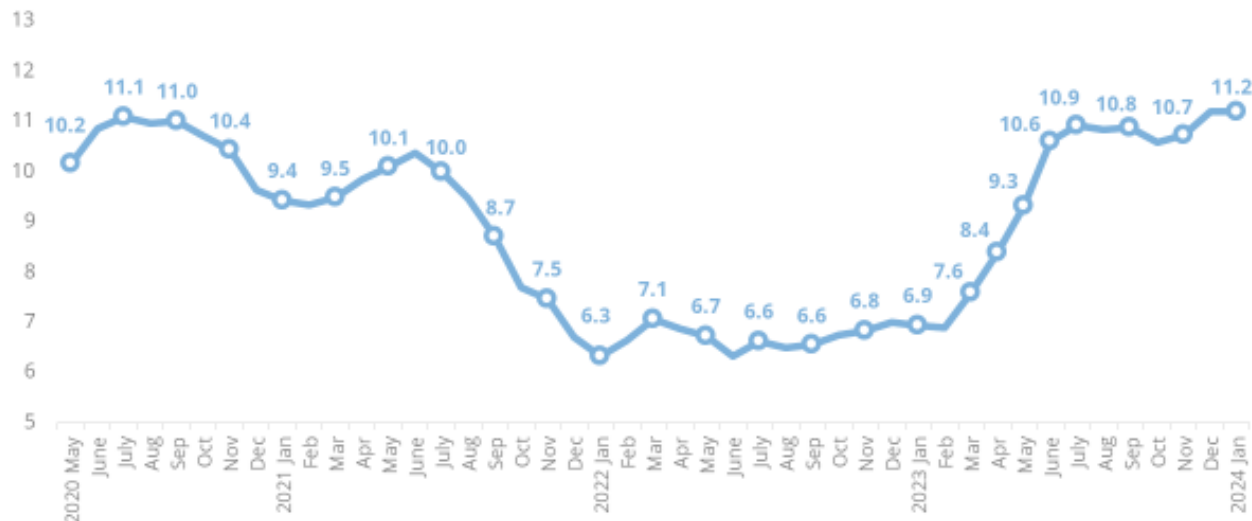
Transfer Value : 6,400 AFN - 2023

4th Week of January 2024	Current Prices	Consecutive Weeks $\geq 10\%$ to $<20\%$ of TV (+/-)	Consecutive Weeks Increase $\geq 20\%$ of TV (+/-)	% of TV
FSAC Food Basket (AFN)	5,842	0	0	-8.7%

**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  $\geq 10\%$ .

# Key Labour Market Highlights

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



Days of Work Available &  
Labour Wage in January 2024



1.9

Average Working Days  
per week

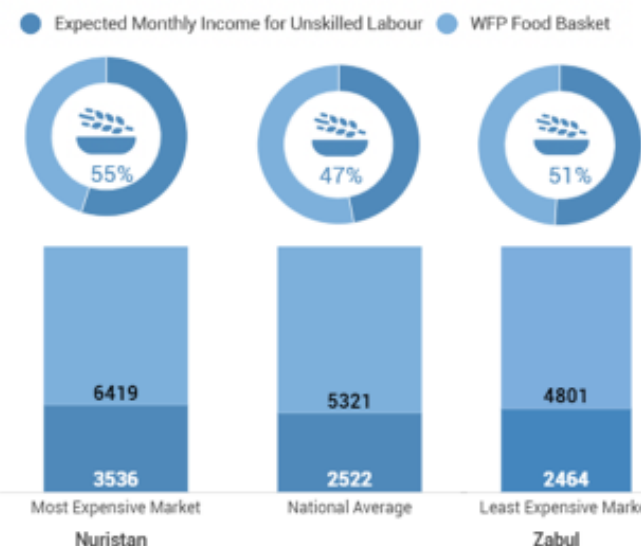


307

Average Daily Wage  
for Unskilled Labour (AFN)

Full-time Casual Laborers Can Afford  
47% of the WFP Food Basket on Average

(January 2024/AFN)



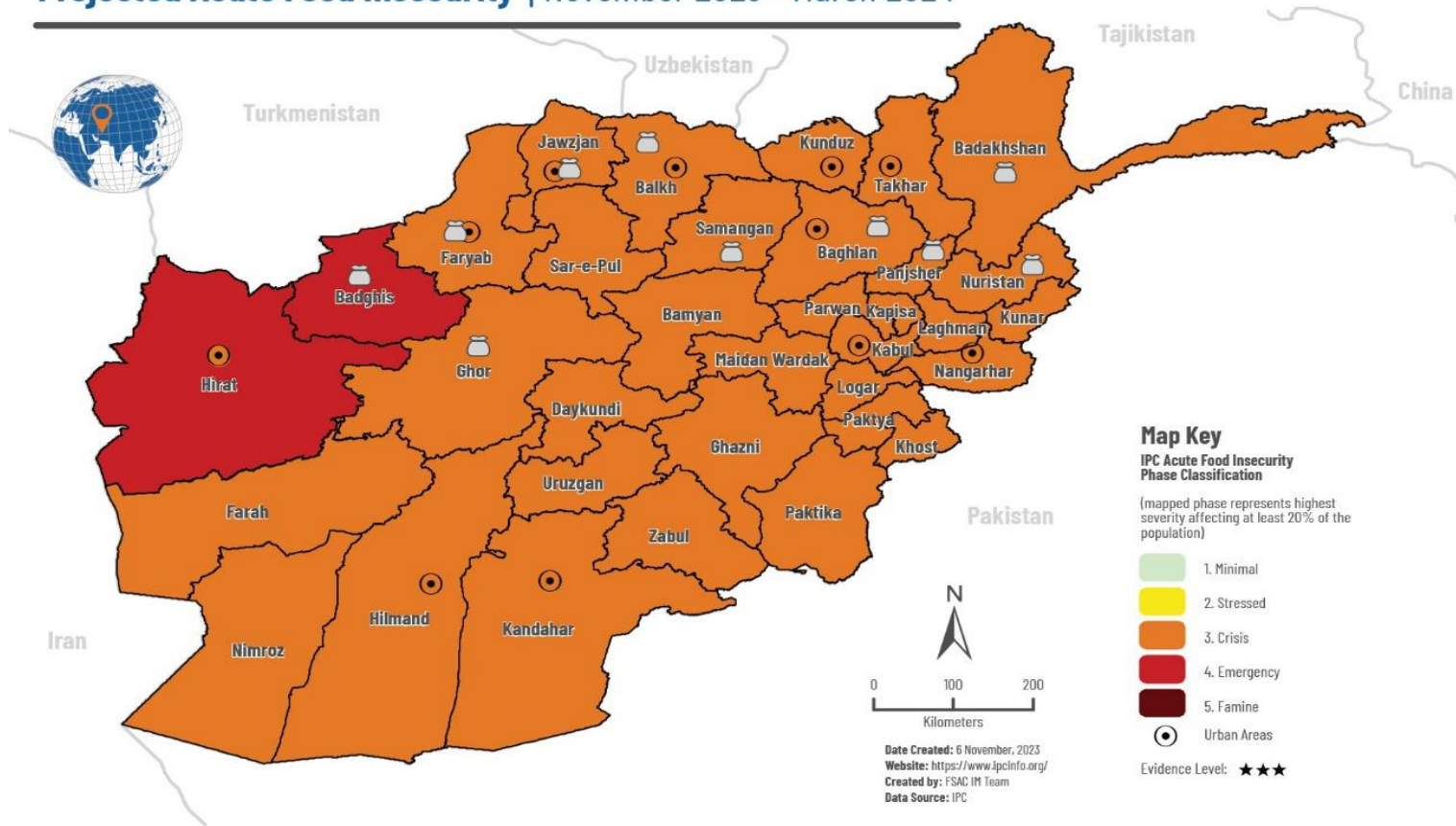
The nominal casual labour Terms of Trade (ToT) is almost the same as compared to the previous month with a minor improvement of 0.5%. As compared to the pre-covid time, it has been deteriorated by 3% while compared to the 3 years average, it improved by 48%. In terms of provincial variations, the recent month-on-month in ToT mainly observed improvement in provinces such as Zabul (20%), Kapisa (12%), Parwan (10%), Paktya and Logar by (9%) each, Kunar (7%), Paktika, Hilmand and Nangarhar by (6%) each, Kabul and Farah by (5%) each, mainly due to decreased wheat price and increased labour wage (4.5% increase in labour wage in Zabul). However, it is worth noting that there were provinces where the ToT deteriorated. Jawzjan experienced a decline of (18%), Badakhshan (15%), Takhar and Badghis (8%) each, Bamyan and Saripul (7%) each, and Ghor (5%), mainly due to increase in wheat price and decrease in labour wage (decreased in Jawzjan (10%), Badghis (8%) and Ghor (4%).

In the month of January 2024, the average working days per week further decreased by 9.7% after a 10.2% decrease in December 2023, reaching 1.9 days per week. When examining the expected monthly income for unskilled labour (calculated average working day in a week to be divided by 7 and then multiplied by average daily wage and then multiplied by 30), it is found that on average full-time casual labour workers can afford 47% of the World Food Programme (WFP) food basket. In the least expensive market, Zabul, a full-time casual labour can still afford only 51% of the WFP food basket due to less expected monthly income for casual labour in the mentioned province. On the other hand, in the most expensive market, Nuristan, the expected monthly income for unskilled labour is low but above average at AFN 3,536 per month, equivalent to 55% of the WFP food basket. The labour market is highly disrupted during the winter season.



# IPC-Post Monitoring Key Messages

Projected Acute Food Insecurity | November 2023 - March 2024



## Key Assumptions



Economic Instability



Weather and Climate



Humanitarian Food Assistance



Agriculture and Livestock



Livelihood Opportunities

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

**Overall, considering the Agriculture, Livestock, Weather, Economic Instability, Cash Crops, Food Prices, Livelihood Opportunities, Livelihood and food assistance, the food security situation is aligned with the projection period assumptions.**



# Eligibility to AHF

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February 2024



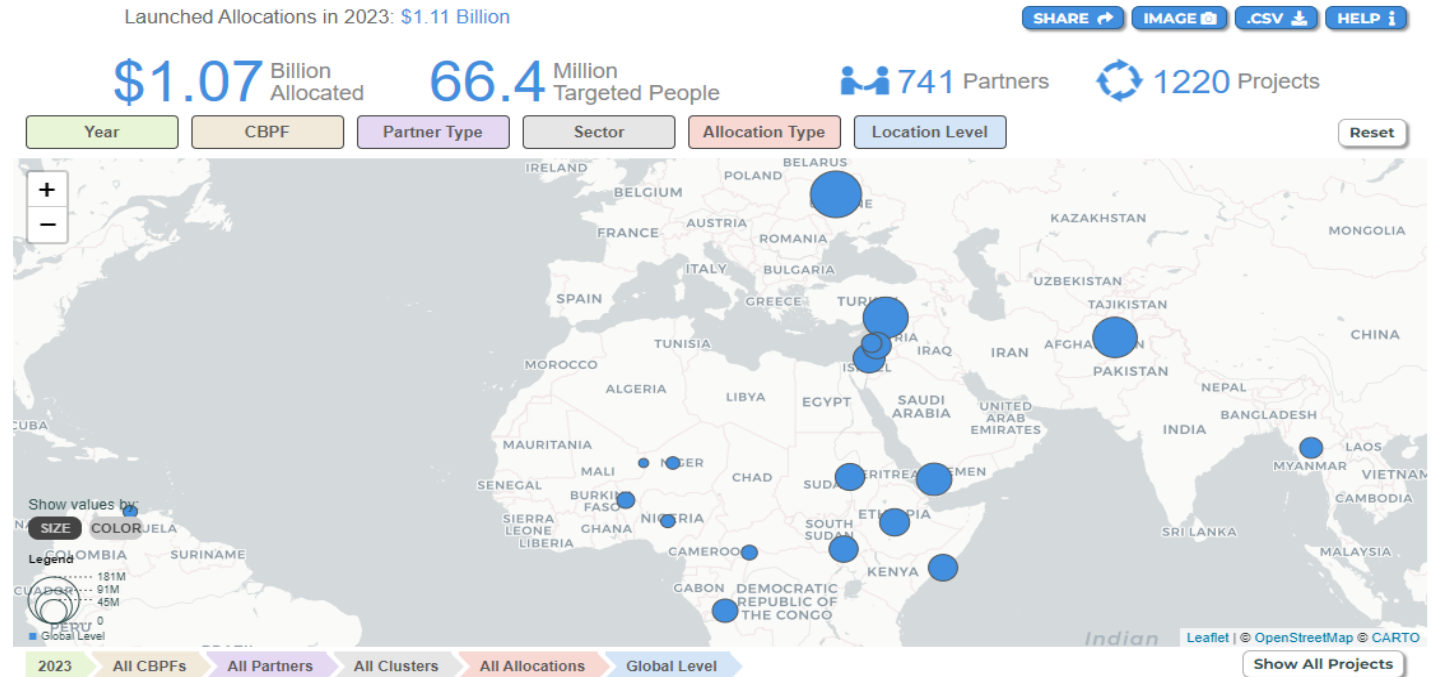
# About Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund (AHF)



- Third largest CBPF in 2023
- \$135 million allocated in 2023 through one Standard Allocation and four Reserve Allocations

## 120 Current Eligible Partners (as of February 2024)

Partners by Type	# Partners	% Partners
INGO	47	39%
NNGO	61	51%
Others	2	2%
UN	10	8%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100%</b>





## Which organizations are eligible for AHF funding



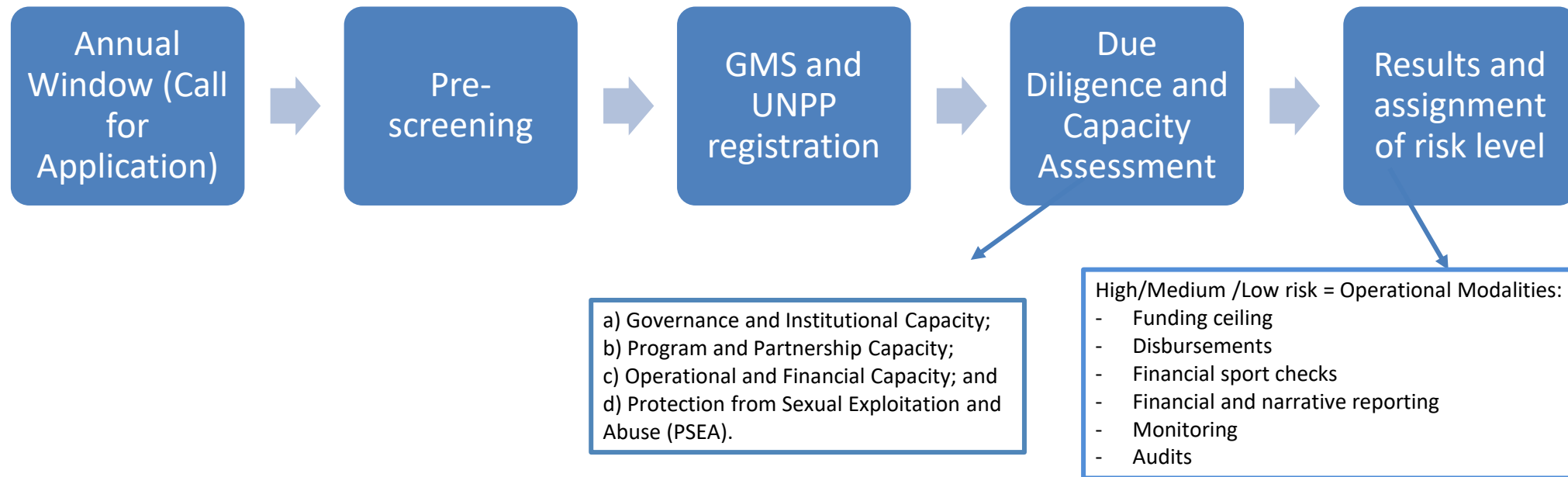
National NGOs (after capacity assessment)

International NGOs (after capacity assessment)

Red Cross / Red Crescent Movement (after capacity assessment)

UN Agencies

# ELIGIBILITY: STEPS



## Eligible NGO partners



- Call for Applications to AHF Eligibility in 2024 would be only through a dedicated annual window (To Be Decided).
- Only NGO applicants who pass the pre-screening would go to the next steps of **due diligence** process through the online Grant Management System (GMS) and undergo the **capacity assessment** process (It includes registration in the UN Partner Portal UNPP).
- Active **participation** in the humanitarian coordination system including the sectoral coordination and information sharing mechanisms.
- Organizations that have not yet applied or completed AHF eligibility process can be **sub-partners** to an AHF eligible partner.

# ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND OTHER RESOURCES



# AHF Website

[About the Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund | OCHA \(unocha.org\)](#)

## About the Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund

SHARE

The Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund (AHF) Afghanistan is one of [OCHA's country-based pooled funds \(CBPFs\)](#). It was established in 2014 for swift and strategic humanitarian action in Afghanistan. The AHF is under the authority of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC), which gives the HC a greater ability to target available funds to the most critical humanitarian needs and enable efficient and rapid response to emergencies.

With support from an Advisory Board, the cluster leads, OCHA Afghanistan, the Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU) and an Administrative Agent, the HC directs the strategic and operational focus of the AHF with three key objectives:

1. To support humanitarian partners (national and international NGOs and UN Agencies) to address the most pressing needs in accordance with humanitarian principles.
2. To improve the relevance and coherence of humanitarian response by strategically funding assessed humanitarian action as identified in the [Humanitarian Response Plan](#) (HRP) process.
3. To strengthen coordination and leadership through the function of the HC and the humanitarian cluster system.

Only humanitarian projects responding to needs identified in OCHA's HRP are eligible for funding during a AHF allocation. The HRP outlines the strategic and operational plan for the coordination of assistance by UN agencies and NGO partners in Afghanistan and is developed in consultation with the clusters

# CBPF Global Guidelines

<https://www.unocha.org/our-work/humanitarian-financing/country-based-pooled-funds-cbpf/cbpf-global-guidelines>



Country-based Pooled Funds

## Global Guidelines



The Country-based Pooled Funds (CBPFs) are at the forefront of efforts to address escalating humanitarian needs, promoting innovation for timely and effective response. In 2021 the Funds allocated US\$1.01 billion to effective humanitarian action in 20 countries globally, reaching an estimate of 42 million crisis-affected people.

The [Country-based Pooled Funds \(CBPFs\) Global Guidelines](#) set out the minimum global standards for effective and efficient management of CBPFs and ensure a coherent and harmonized approach to the governance and operations.

These Global Guidelines set out arrangements that enhance

the quality of CBPF practices and their accountability to stakeholders, including Member States, donors, humanitarian operational partners, and people affected by disasters and emergencies.

The CBPF Global Guidelines supersede the Operational Handbook published in 2017, which has been subject to a rigorous update through a comprehensive consultation process to reflect lessons learnt, best practices and updated strategic and operational requirements.

These revised Global Guidelines will be rolled out progressively in the coming period. The Guidelines will be made available in Arabic, French and Spanish.

# CBPF GMS Business Intelligence

<https://cbpf.data.unocha.org>

## COUNTRY BASED POOLED FUNDS DATA HUB

The CBPF Data Hub provides detailed contribution and allocation data in real-time

◀ 2021 ▶

23  
Donors

75  
Partners Funded

79  
Projects

\$479M  
Contributed

\$36M  
Allocated

\$122M  
Under Approval

Data updated on 6/06/2021 2:0:42

**Allocations Overview:** Click here to find more about CBPF regions

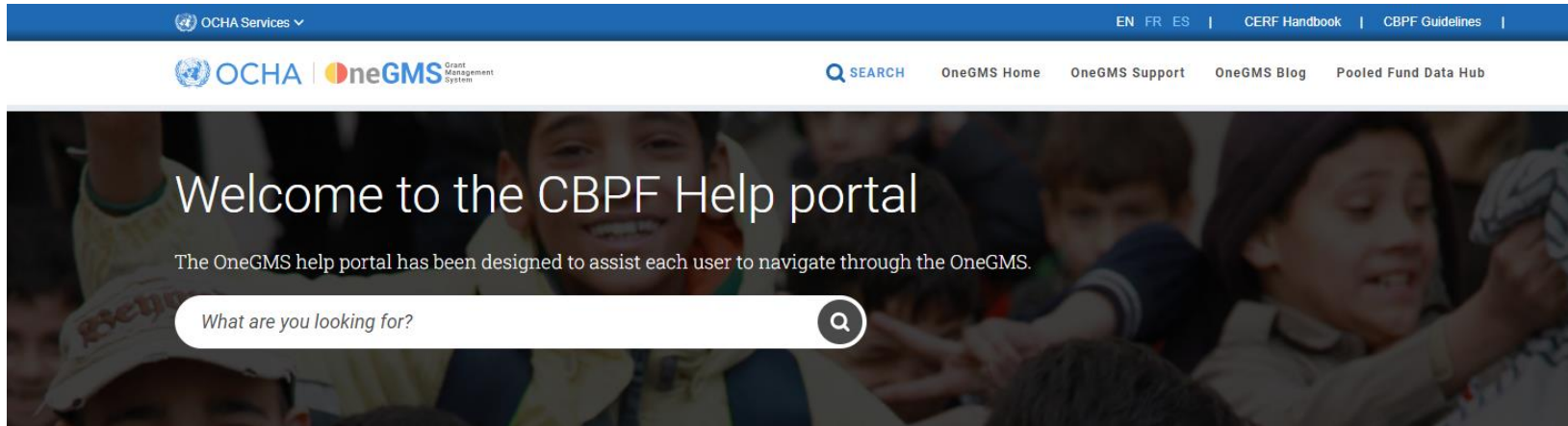
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CBPF  
Allocation Overview

# GMS Support

## [CBPF | Grant Management System \(GMS\) Support / Help Portal \(unocha.org\)](https://unocha.org)



OCHA Services

EN FR ES | CERF Handbook | CBPF Guidelines

OCHA | OneGMS Grant Management System

SEARCH OneGMS Home OneGMS Support OneGMS Blog Pooled Fund Data Hub

### Welcome to the CBPF Help portal

The OneGMS help portal has been designed to assist each user to navigate through the OneGMS.

What are you looking for?

### What is the One Grant Management System (OneGMS)

The One Grant Management System (OneGMS) is a standard platform for the management of all Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPF) and Central Emergency Relief Funds (CERF). Implementing partners use this interface to submit project proposals and reports, and OCHA coordinates project review, monitoring and partner performance. The system captures evaluation results, tracks timelines and promotes accountability in humanitarian response. OCHA maintains a system-wide overview of all funds, enabling support and coordination and provides real time fund information for stakeholders.

For any issue related to the OneGMS, please contact the **OneGMS Support**: [gms-support@un.org](mailto:gms-support@un.org)

### Browse by user roles

Click on your user role to access custom-fit knowledge on how to make the best of your OneGMS interface.



PARTNER HFU CBPF FINANCE CLUSTER COORDINATOR OneGMS Secure



**THANK YOU**

**[www.unocha.org](http://www.unocha.org)**



**OCHA**



## Environmental Protection Trainings and Development Organization (EPTDO)



**Forgotten Afghanistan: Addressing Climate Change Challenges at COP28**

**Report by: Abdulhadi Achakzai – Officially invited delegate**

**UN COP28 Conference and Afghanistan**



## What was decided at COP28



Major Achievements of the COP28: The conference operationalized the loss and damage fund, established the Santiago Network for Loss and Damage, and outlined concrete objectives within the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA).

### Stop the use of Fossil Fuel era

this historic deal paves the way for just and equitable, marked by significant emissions cuts and increased finance.

### Global Stocktake and Emission Cuts

The global stocktake, a central outcome of COP28, acknowledges the need to cut global greenhouse gas emissions by 43% by 2030 to limit global warming.

### Climate Finance Commitments

**Operationalized the loss and damage fund with over 100b dolar**

- Notably, pledges totaling USD 23.8 billion to GCF.
- 274 million to LDCs
- 188 million to the Adaption Fund

### Strengthening Resilience and Adaptation

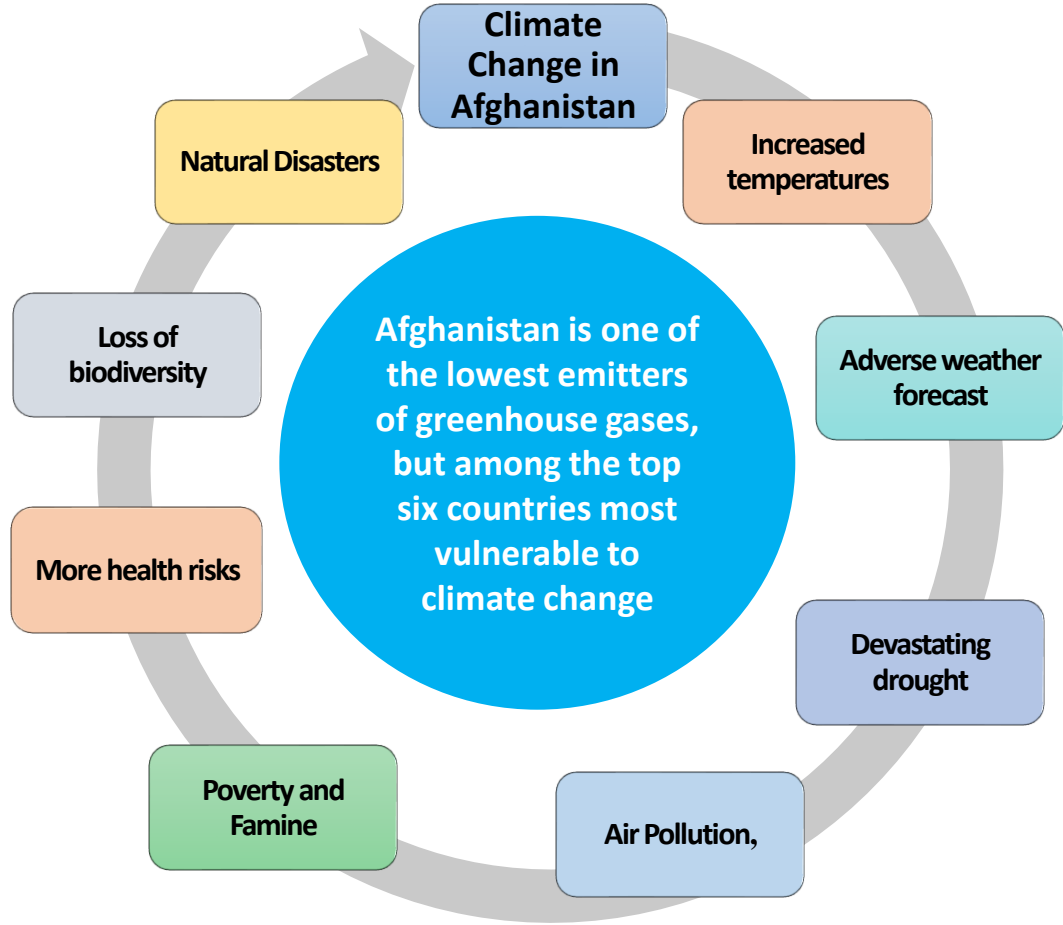
COP28 achieved significant milestones in enhancing resilience against climate change impacts.



# Extreme vulnerability of Afghanistan and its exclusion from the COP28 Conference



- Afghanistan is experiencing 1.8 degree – Report
- Heavy rain, thunderstorms, strong winds & flash flooding
- Devastating drought, 25 provinces has no water - UN
- Air Pollution has been recorded 300 microgram. But quality standard in Afghanistan is 150 micrograms - Report
- UNAMA reported that nearly 20 million Afghans face emergency or crisis levels of food insecurity – Report
- Unsafe water, food security and warm weather became adverse risk for human health.
- Continued war, wildfire in Nuristan, Kunar and Paktiya provinces and unavailability of water and hunting of animals are main reasons for loss of biodiversity
- Landslides, heavy earthquakes are prone to natural disasters in Afghanistan.



onference and Afghanistan







# Afghanistan's status in the final decisions



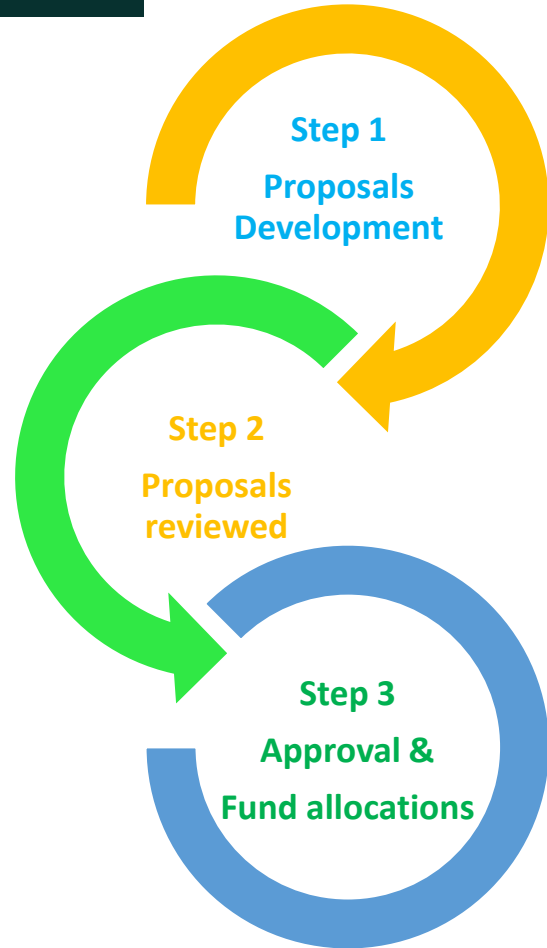
- The United Nations 28<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP28) presented a unique opportunity for poor and climate affected countries, considering their vulnerabilities to climate change and the impacts that the countries are experiencing.
- Although, Afghanistan is among the top 10<sup>th</sup> most vulnerable countries, it is unfortunate that this country's climate change issues have been excluded from the global agenda for the past three years, denying the country the chance to benefit from global discussions and initiatives.



# How LDC countries access to loss and damage funds



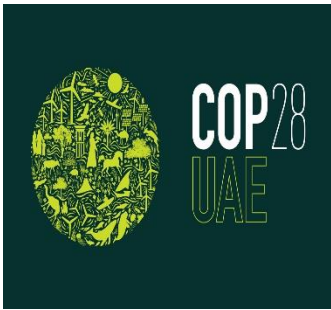
AFGHANISTAN  
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE  
CLUSTER



Governments Submit proposals to the loss and damage committees. The proposals are linked to Nationally Determined Contribution NDCs.

The assigned committee for loss and damage funds carefully review the submitted proposals. Technical and financial aspects of proposals

The committee may ask questions regarding the proposal and then will approve the proposal with specific fund to be allocated for the country.

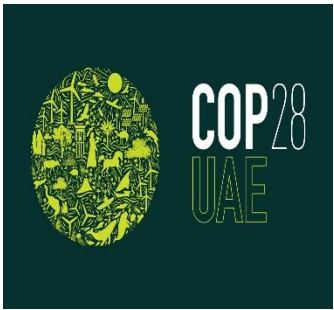


## Will Afghanistan benefit from the loss and damage fund?



# No?

- The Government is not recognized by the international community, it may face challenges in directly accessing the benefits and resources associated with the developments agreed upon in the COP28 conference.
- This includes funds such as the **loss and damage fund**, **adaptation fund**, **Green Climate Fund**, and other initiatives that are typically directed to governments.



## Afghanistan in the global climate change dialogue



- Afghanistan is a significant member of the parties that signed the Paris Agreement adopted in 2015, and Kyoto Protocol adapted in 1997.
- This membership holds substantial relevance and deserves representation at the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
- Inclusion of Afghanistan in the global summits is crucial for several reasons, reflecting both the country's vulnerability to climate change and its commitment to addressing this global challenge.





## Impacts of exclusion of Afghanistan from the COP conference



- Afghanistan is among the top 10<sup>th</sup> most vulnerable countries in the world.
- It is unfortunate that the vulnerability of this affected country climate have been excluded from the global agenda for the past three years
- Current situation in Afghanistan highlights the urgent need for attention to its climate change challenges, because the impacts of climate change are increasing.
- Afghan communities are already enduring the devastating impacts of climate change, described before. However, these issues have exacerbated poverty and led to displacements within our communities.



# Efforts provided for Afghanistan during the COP28 conference



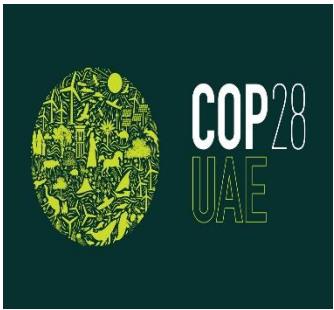
- UNAMA called on all stakeholders from the COP28 conference to move from awareness to action as climatic shocks and pressures continue to deeply affect the daily lives of millions of Afghans.
- On 10<sup>th</sup> December, Afghan climate activists conducted a side-vent at the MONASH University pavilion. The session titled "Forgotten Frontlines: Afghanistan's Climate Crisis and the Humanitarian Emergency, where 40 people from different countries participated in person and online.
- Abdulhadi Achakzai attended several side-events through the UNFCCC virtual platform, he shared questions with the panelists regarding their insights to support affected countries like Afghanistan.
- Several international news reported the exclusion of Afghanistan from the COP28 conference and addressed its effects.

1 UNAMA Office Statement

2 Afghan climate activist session

3 Abdulhadi Achakzai participation at several session

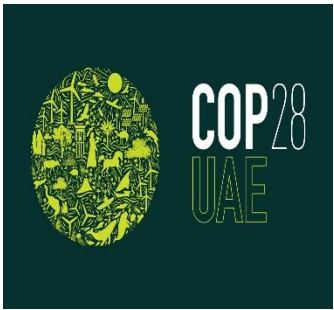
4 International publications



## EPTDO as an accredited NGO with UNFCCC and our efforts for the COP28 conference



- EPTDO, an accredited NGO with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), has obtained official recognition for the UNFCCC conferences.
- This accreditation allows EPTDO to participate in conferences related to the Paris Agreement and Kyoto Protocol, the conferences are COP and Bonn SBI International sessions.
- EPTDO is the only organization from Afghanistan to have received UNFCCC accreditation.

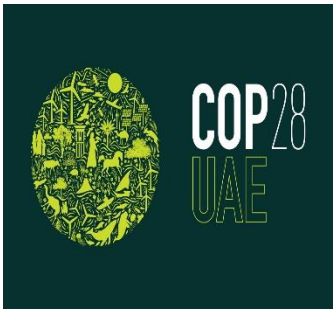


## Establishment of Afghanistan Climate Fund (ACF)

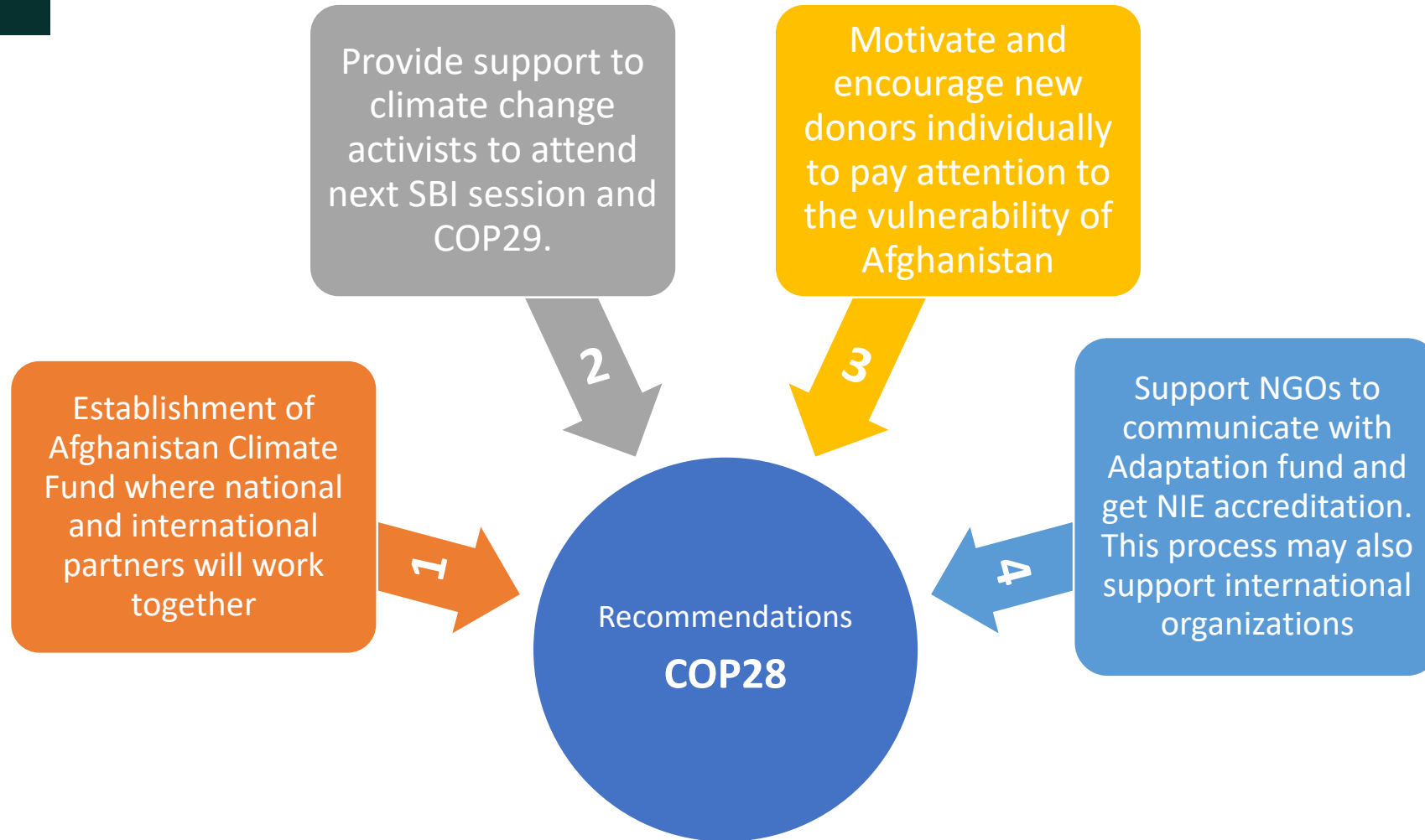


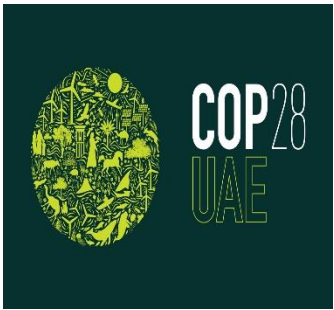
- To address Afghanistan's current vulnerability at the national and international levels and respond urgently to the emergency situation, it is crucial to establish Afghanistan Climate Fund (ACF) and secure access to global pledges through various means.
- This fund will serve as an initiative to bring together national and international organizations working in Afghanistan, enabling them to contribute to a specific platform.
- Through this platform, organizations will have the opportunity to share their experiences, insights, identify gaps, and explore opportunities for Afghanistan.





# Recommendations





**The  
End**



**AFGHANISTAN**  
**FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE**  
**CLUSTER**

# Open Discussion on FSAC's Integration of Safe and Accountable Programming Principles

# FSAC 2023 HRP Achievements

## Total People Reached



### Food Assistance

PEOPLE TARGETED



19.1 Million

PEOPLE REACHED



16.4 Million  
*(cumulative)*

### Response



Partners  
37



64%  
In Kind (food)



36%  
Cash/Voucher

26.2 Million

*Food and Livelihood(Max)*

## Funding Status



REQUIREMENT  
(US \$)  
**1.57**  
BILLION



**\$0.706 M** (45%)  
Received

**\$0.863 M** (55%)  
Gap

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

## Livelihood Support

PEOPLE TARGETED



9.1 Million

12.5 Million

*(Cumulative)*

### Response



Partners  
24



52%  
Agriculture Inputs



18%  
Livestock support



30%  
Livelihood support



## Reasons

1. Beneficiaries double counting, The reporting platform was unable to fully separate same beneficiaries reached by different indicators, for example, when retargeting beneficiaries from IPC4 to IPC3 or implementing modality changes.
2. Due to the context and the mid-year strategic review and funding cuts, in 2023 FSAC has distributed mostly half ration for food assistance reaching to 16.4 million.
3. For livelihood, FSAC reached 12.5 million after recognizing high-level needs, livelihoods activities which were then supported by increased funding.
4. FSAC considers the livelihood target as part of the food assistance target. FSAC strategy was to integrate 50% of the people supported with food assistance activities to also receive livelihood/agricultural support.

## Key Challenges

1. Double reporting due to seasonality or change of modality.
2. Change from new to existing beneficiaries.
3. WFP and FAO Partners reported. Despite this, the FAO and WFP have taken on the responsibility of consolidating these reports on behalf of their partners in the Report Hub.

## Key Recommendations

1. FSAC will facilitate a Report Hub training session for FSAC reporting partners, aimed at addressing existing challenges in data reporting.
2. FSAC will initiate monthly engagements with reporting partners to streamline data cleaning efforts and to verify the accurate count of unique beneficiaries.
3. FSAC and IMMAPP agreed to include two extra fields to the new version of report hub system to capture modality/seasonality changes.



# FSAC ELECTIONS 2024

NGO CO-CHAIR

The overall objective of the role is to ensure NGO representation within the FSAC Coordination Team to support all core tasks of the Team and achieving effective humanitarian coordination of food security and agriculture response in Afghanistan.

Three expected key results, as follows:

- NGOs concerns and priorities are adequately brought within FSAC;
- NGOs food security stakeholders are encouraged to participate in the FSAC activities;
- FSAC coordination effectiveness is reinforced.

The selected organization should nominate one senior staff to cover this position, which implies 70-80% working time with FSAC Team, with physical presence in Kabul FSAC office. All costs are covered by the elected organization.



1. Establish regular exchange of information with NNGOs and INGOs mechanisms.
2. Ensure the accountability and transparency of the cluster's decision and work.
3. Link with regional NGO Co-Chairs to understand specific regional concerns.
4. Represent the NGO community at the FSAC national meetings.
5. Contribute to the production of FSAC documents (policies, strategies, work plans, advocacy briefs, newsletter) on behalf of the NGO community.
6. Mobilize NGOs to fill in gaps of regional NGO Co-Chairs.
7. Mobilize NGOs to ensure good participation to FSAC events (coordination meetings, working groups, training, workshop, assessments, etc.).
8. Maintain appropriate links and dialogue with national and local authorities, state institutions and local civil society when feasible and in line with any HCT policy on this.
9. Encourage FSAC members to report to FSAC about their achievements.
10. Co-chair National FSAC coordination meetings.
11. Conduct regular field missions to respective regions, provinces, districts.
12. Represent FSAC in humanitarian fora (ICCT, working groups, contingency planning and preparedness meetings, etc.) as needed and in coordination with FSAC Team colleagues.

## Election Process:

- FSAC will share the NGO - Co-Chair ToR with the partners and call for nomination for 2024.
- FSAC Partners will be invited to express their vote (1 per each organization) to elect one NGOs representative for the NGO co-chair. Specific communication will be sent to FSAC Partners focal points.
- At the next FSAC National meeting on 20th March 2024 self-nominations will be presented to all partners.
- The most voted organisation will be contacted by the FSAC Team for finalisation of the election.
- Elected organisations and related staff will be communicated to all FSAC Partners as soon as the positions will be finalised with concerned Partners.



## AOB

- CCPM
- FSAC New Mailing List
- Date of Next Meeting



# AFGHANISTAN FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE CLUSTER

**Thanks** 😊

- FSAC website: <http://fscluster.org/afghanistan/>
- FSAC Coordinator: [daniel.mlenga@fao.org](mailto:daniel.mlenga@fao.org)
- FSAC Co-Coordinator: [marco.ferloni@wfp.org](mailto:marco.ferloni@wfp.org)
- FSAC NGO Co-chair: [ali.dino@nrc.no](mailto:ali.dino@nrc.no)