AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
CLUSTER

Monthly Meeting
23 May 2024

Food Security and Agriculture Cluster in Afghanistan

USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Agenda of the meeting

AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
CLUSTER

S. No	Subject	Presenting Agency	Time
1	Early Warning Information Updates	EWIWG	25 min
2	Flood Response Coordination – Updates from partners	FSAC Partners	25 min
3	Flood Assessment findings	FAO	15 min
4	Updates on Agriculture Trainings in Afghanistan	iMMAP	15 min
5	Updates on Community Based Assessment	HIA	10 min
6	FSAC Achievements for the First Quarter of 2024	FSAC	5 min
7	Locust Management Update in Afghanistan	FAO	20min
9	AOB	FSAC	5 min

AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
CLUSTER

Early Warning Information Working Group (EWIWG) Updates

Contents

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

El Niño transition to La Niña

AFGHANISTAN FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE CLUSTER

El Niño most likely to end in next month
La Niña most likely by mid-2024

EL NIÑO/SOUTHERN OSCILLATION (ENSO) DIAGNOSTIC DISCUSSION

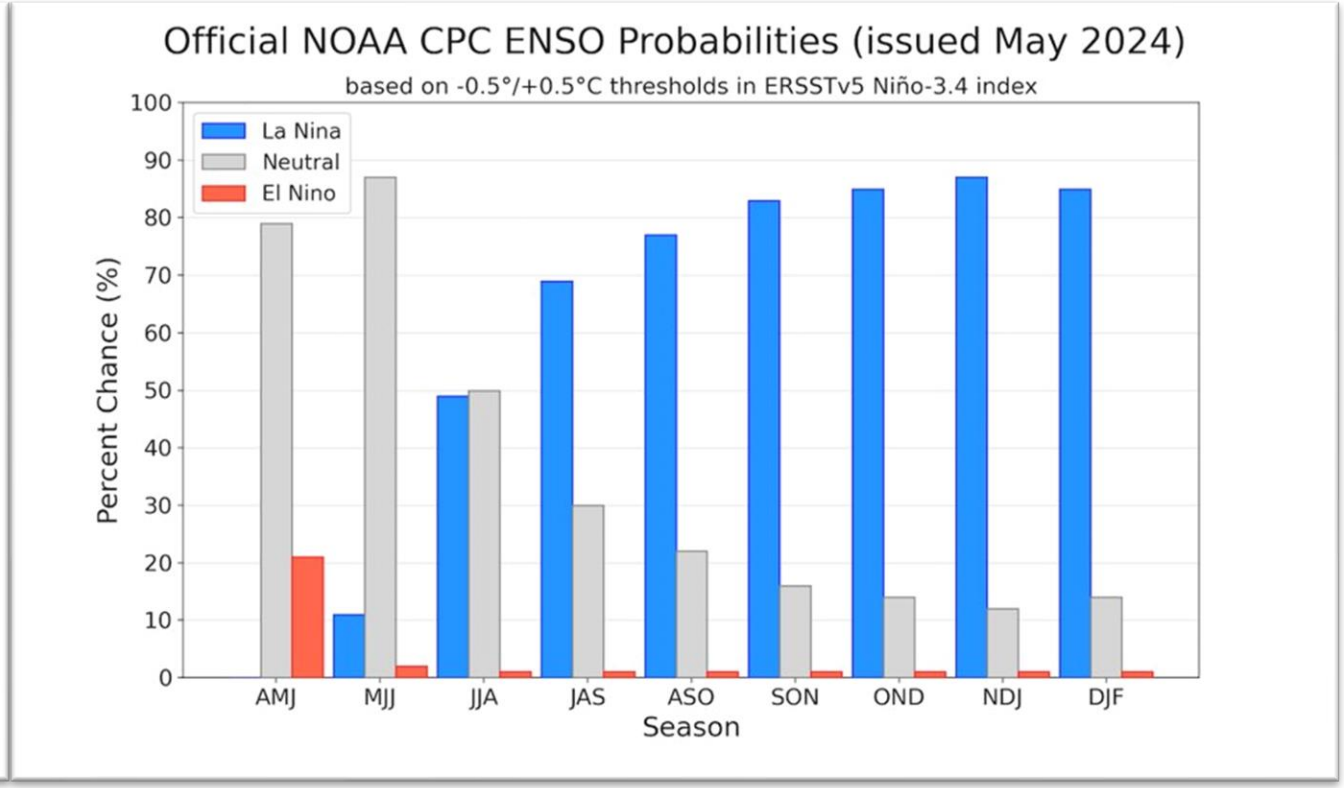
issued by

CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER/NCEP/NWS
9 May 2024

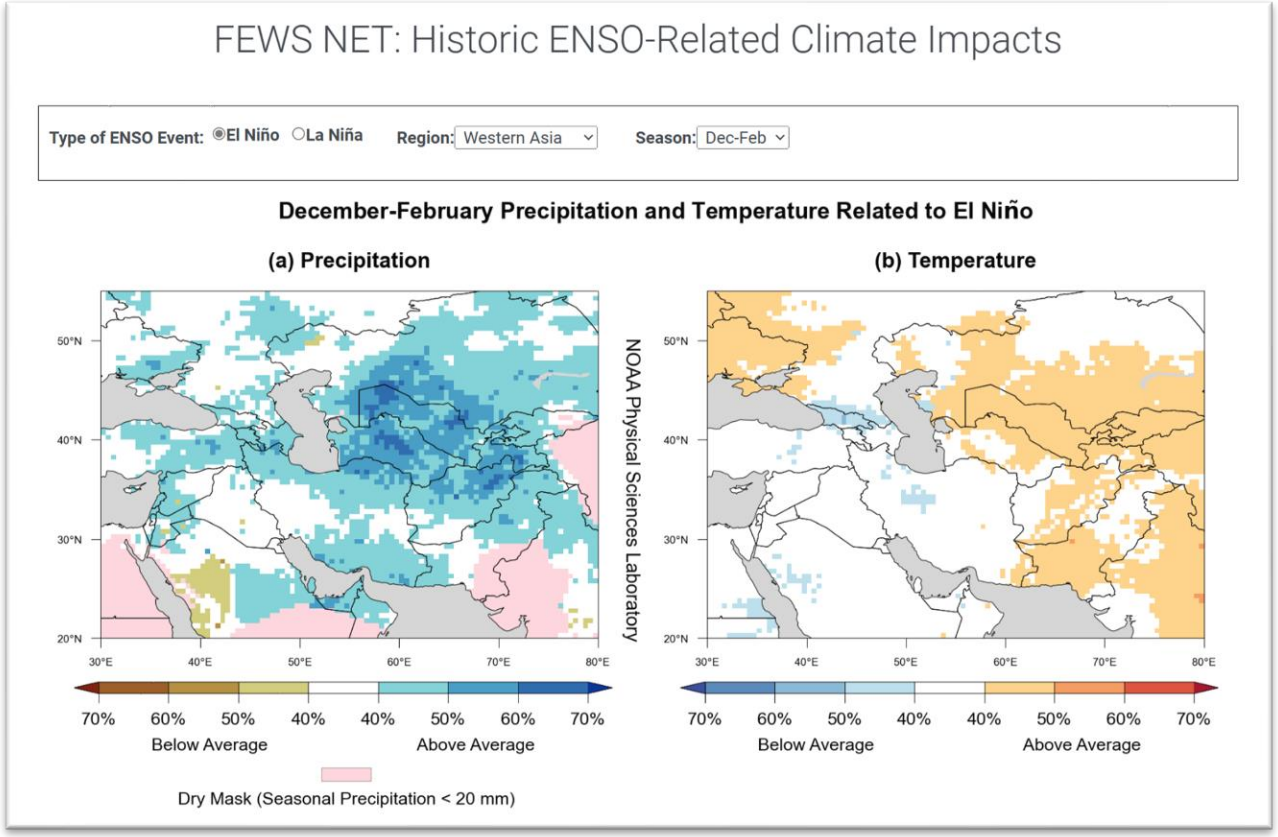
ENSO Alert System Status: El Niño Advisory / La Niña Watch

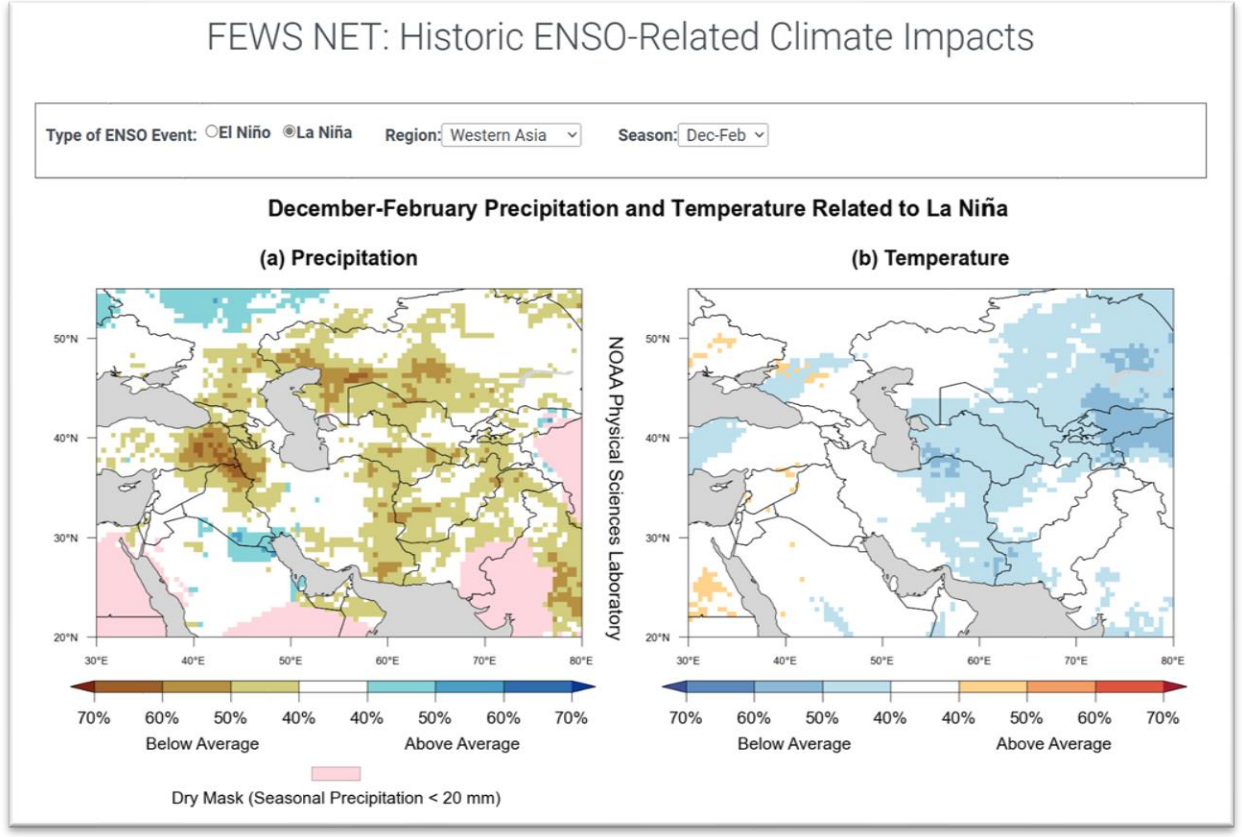
Synopsis: A transition from El Niño to ENSO-neutral is likely in the next month. La Niña may develop in June-August (49% chance) or July-September (69% chance).

During April 2024, below-average equatorial sea surface temperatures (SSTs) emerged in small regions of the eastern Pacific Ocean. However, above-average SSTs prevailed across the rest of the equatorial Pacific (Fig. 1). The latest weekly Niño index values remained between +0.5°C and +0.8°C in all regions, except for Niño-3 which was +0.3°C (Fig. 2). Below-average subsurface temperatures held steady during the month (area-averaged index in Fig. 3), with negative anomalies extending from the Date Line to the eastern Pacific Ocean (Fig. 4). Low-level wind anomalies were easterly over the western equatorial Pacific, while upper-level winds were near average. Convection was near average overall across the equatorial Pacific Ocean and Indonesia (Fig. 5). Collectively, the coupled ocean-atmosphere system reflected the continued weakening of El Niño and transition toward ENSO-neutral.

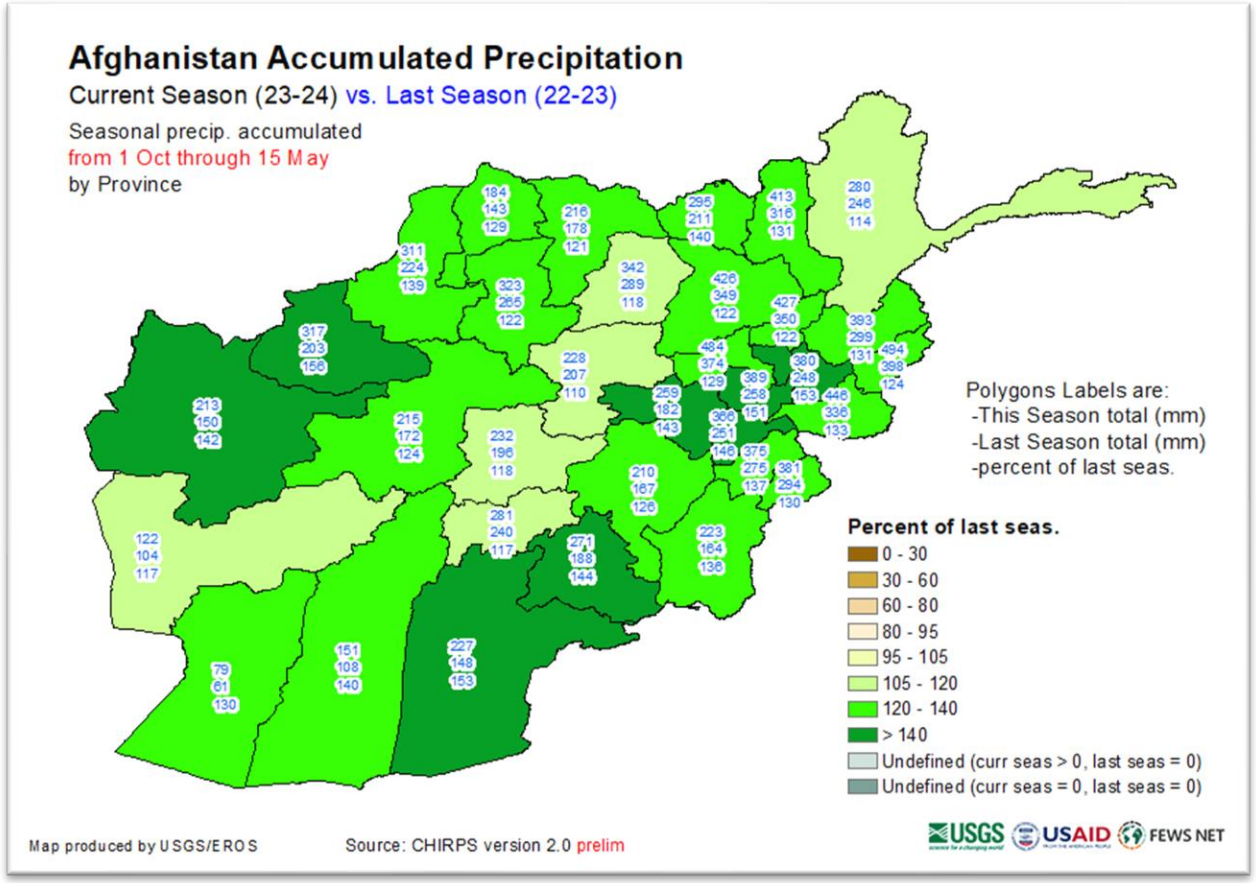


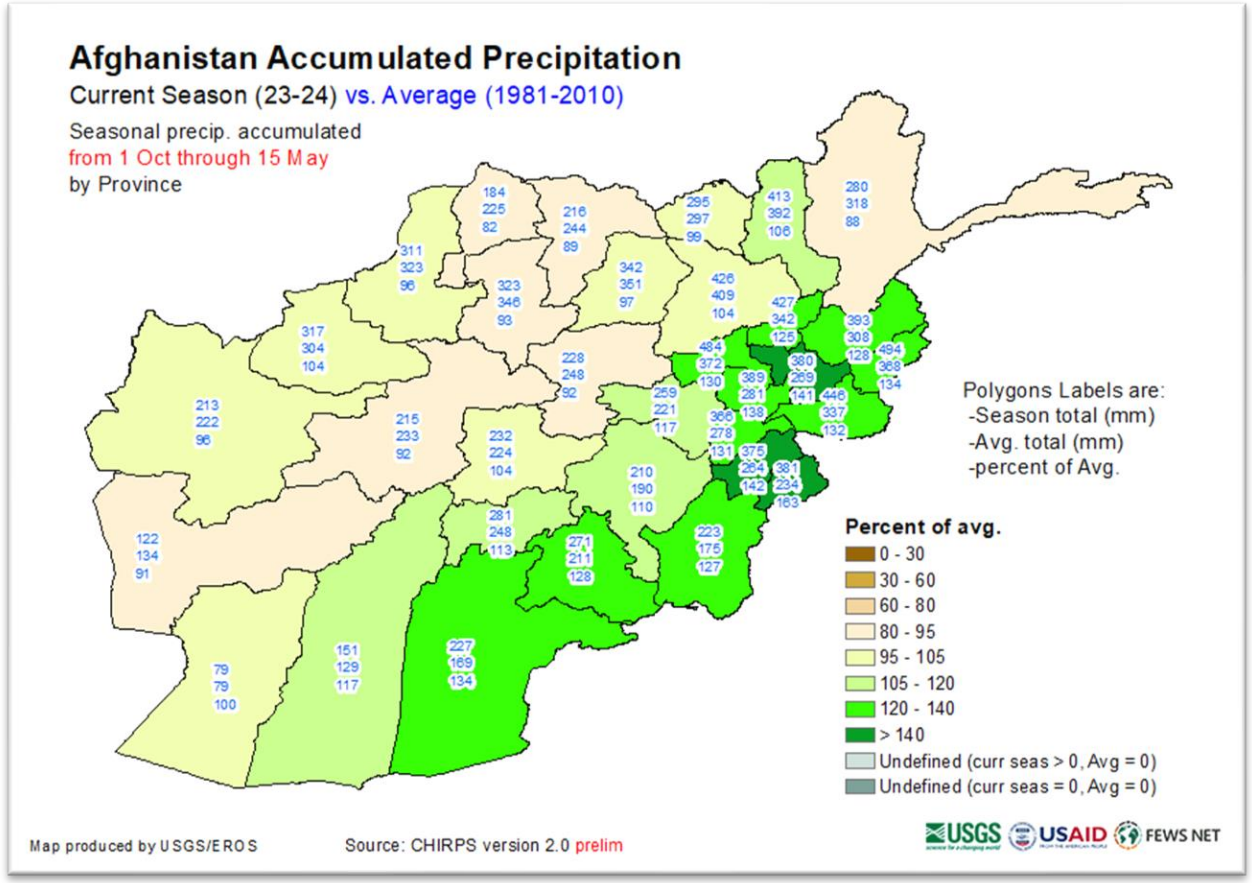
Precipitation and Temperature related to ENSO



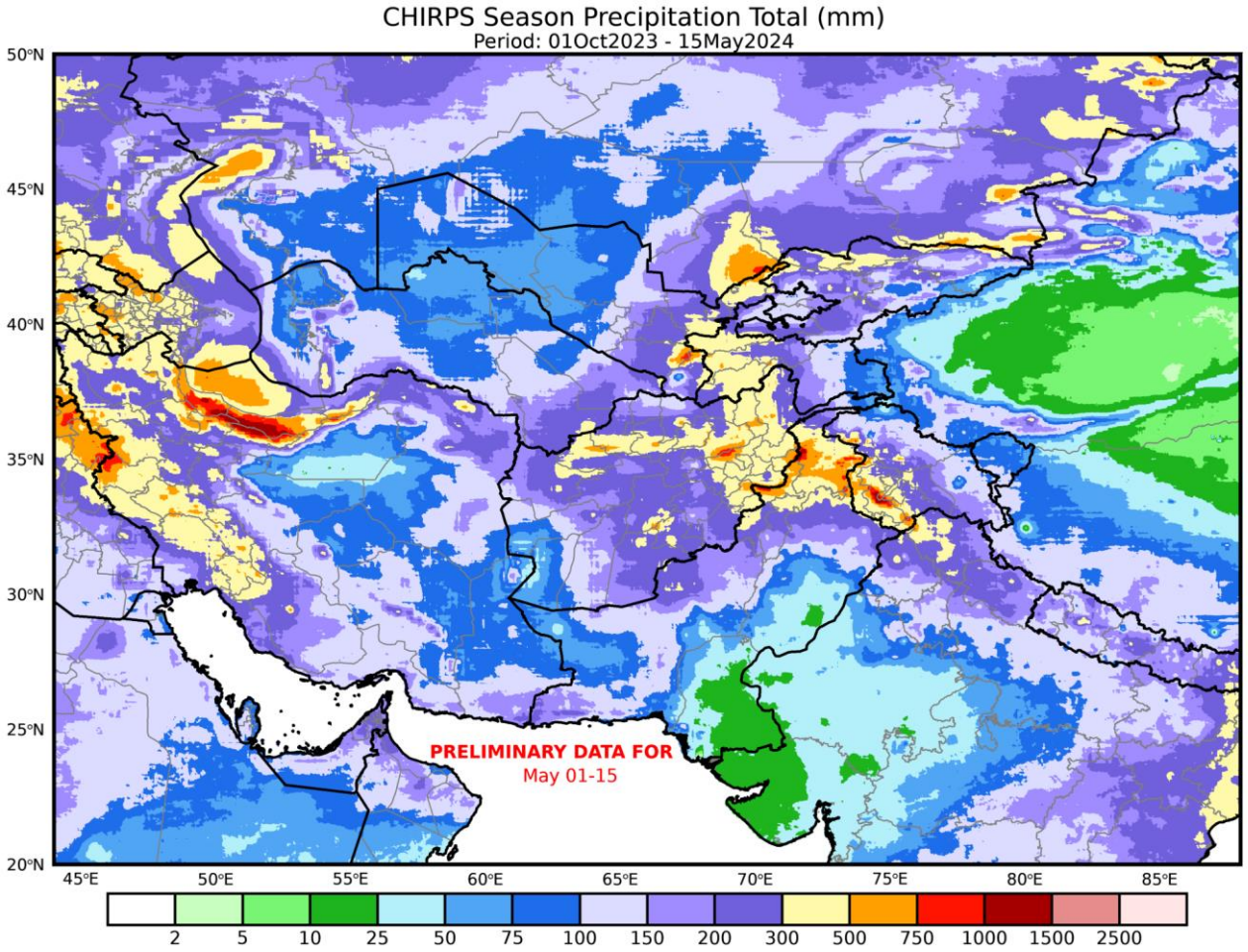


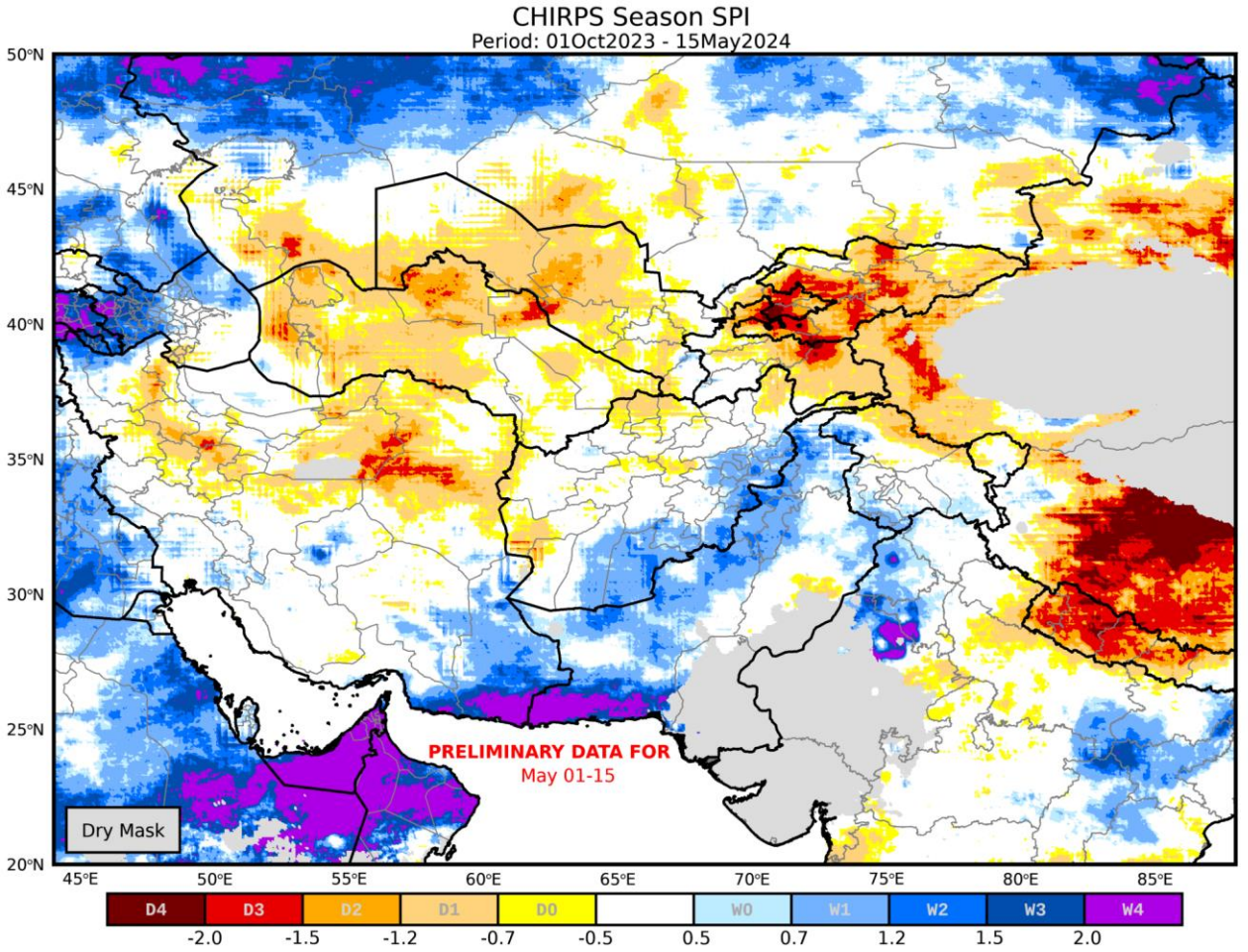
2023-2024 Precipitation





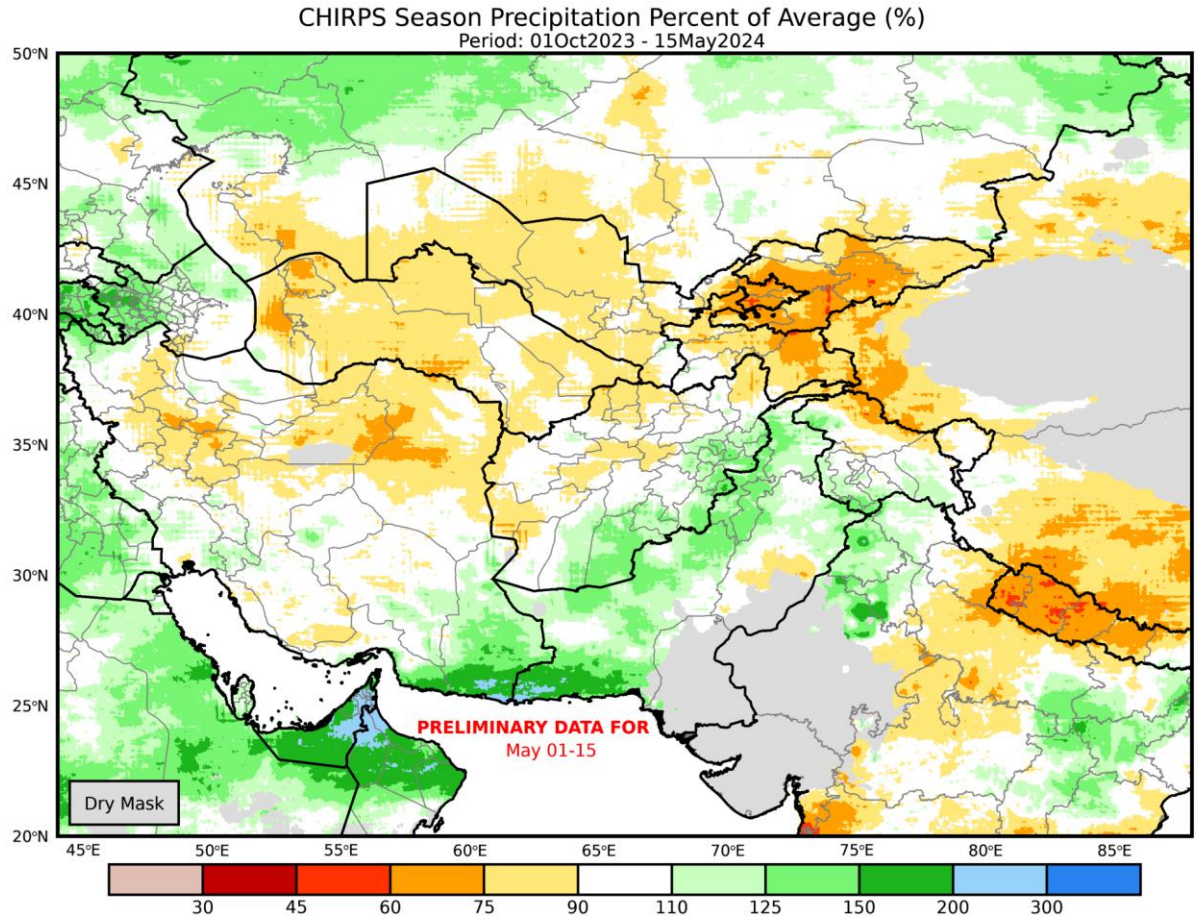
2023-2024 Precipitation

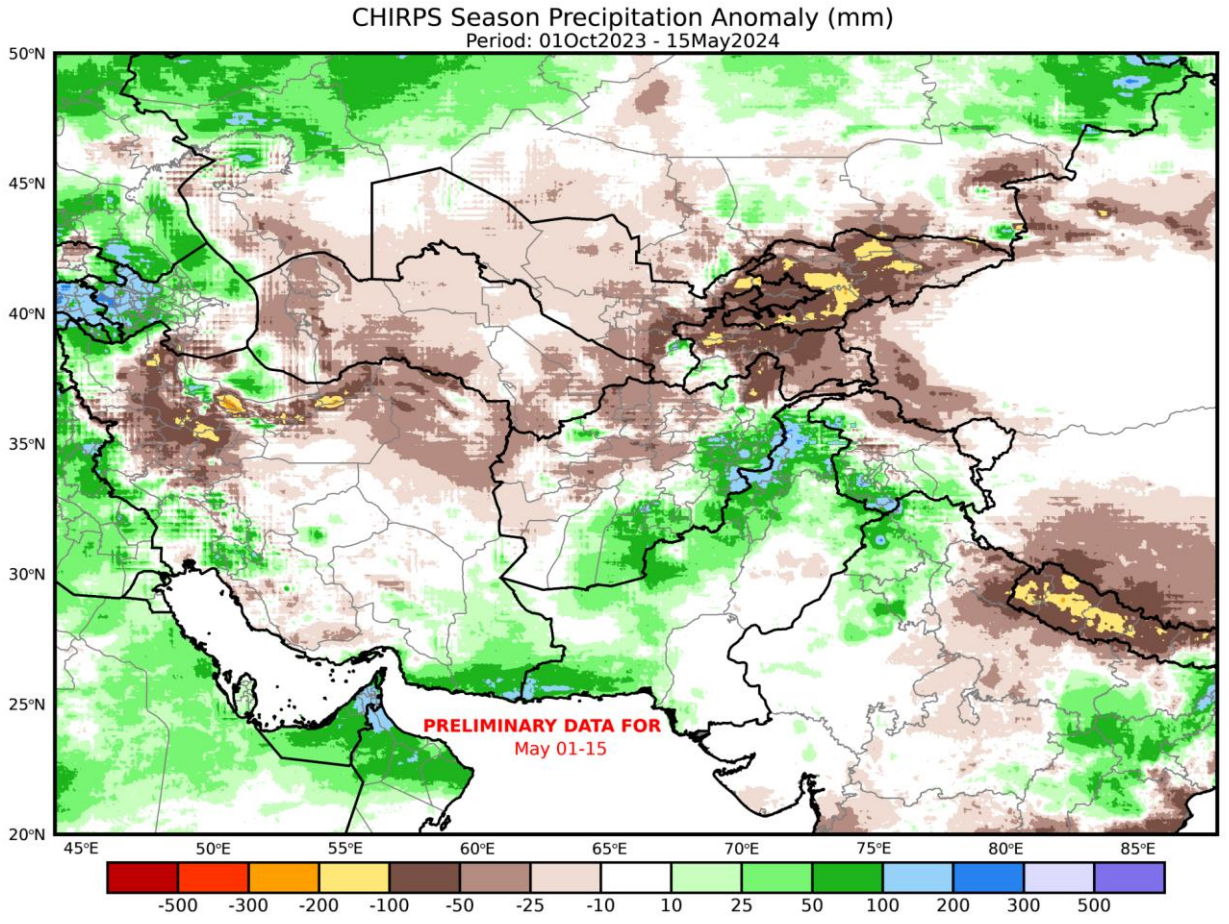




2023-24 Wet Season Precipitation

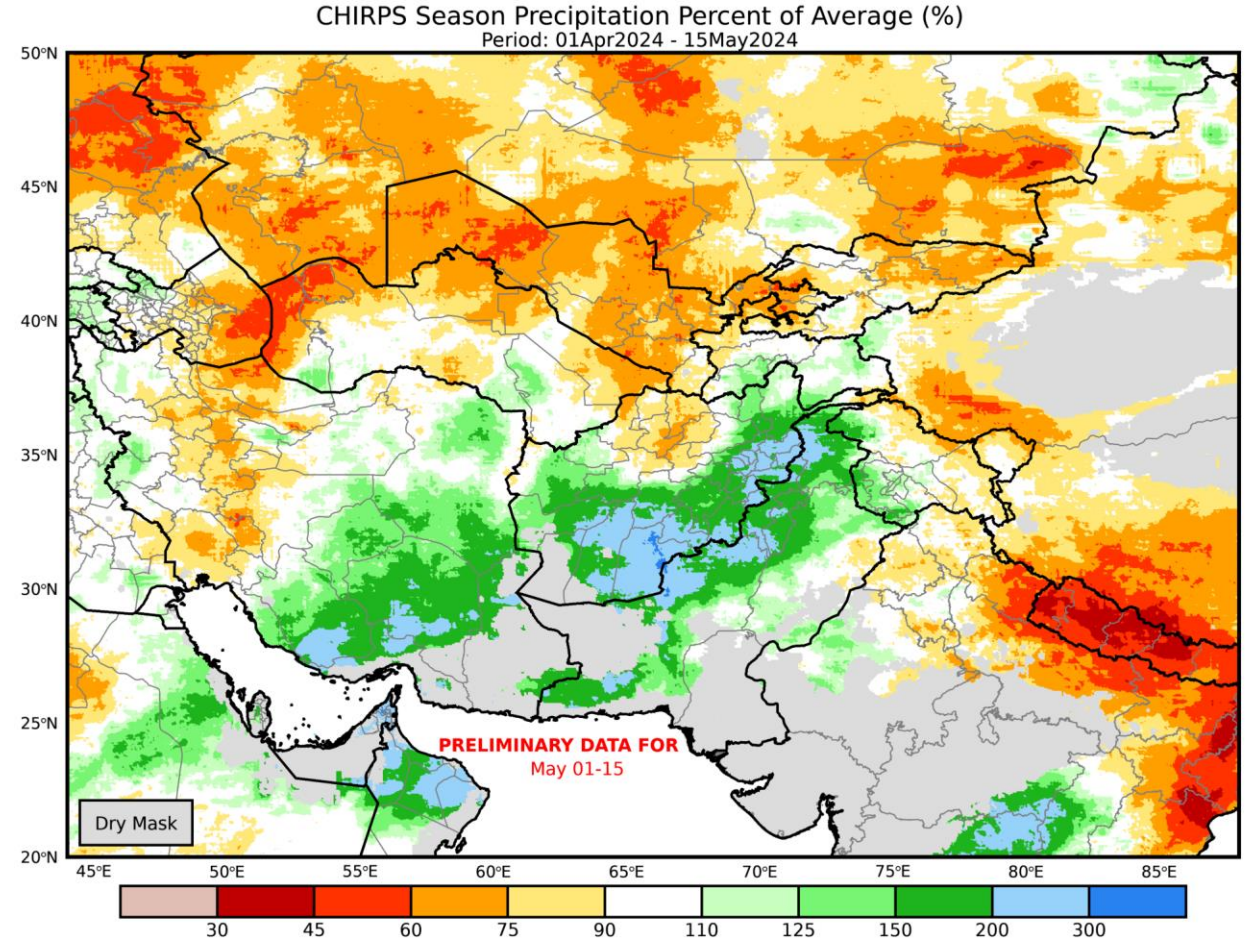
Seasonal precipitation moving closer to average

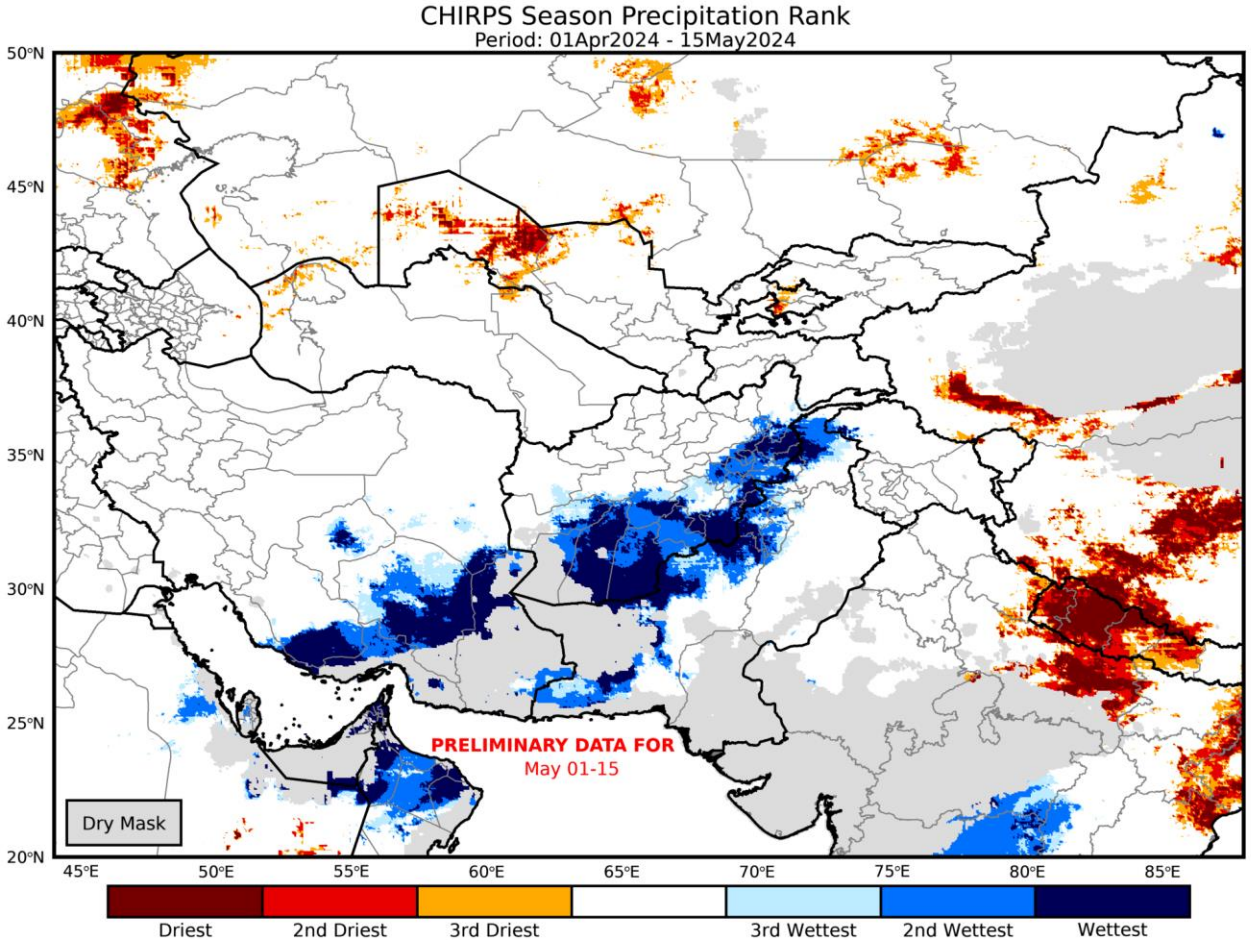




Recent Precipitation

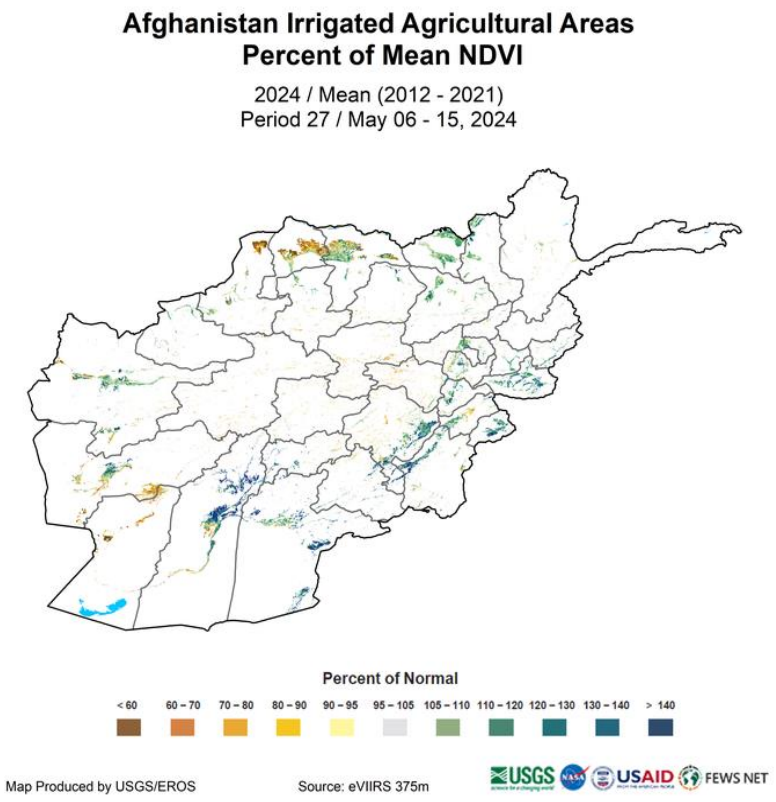
Wettest such six pentad period since the early 1980s

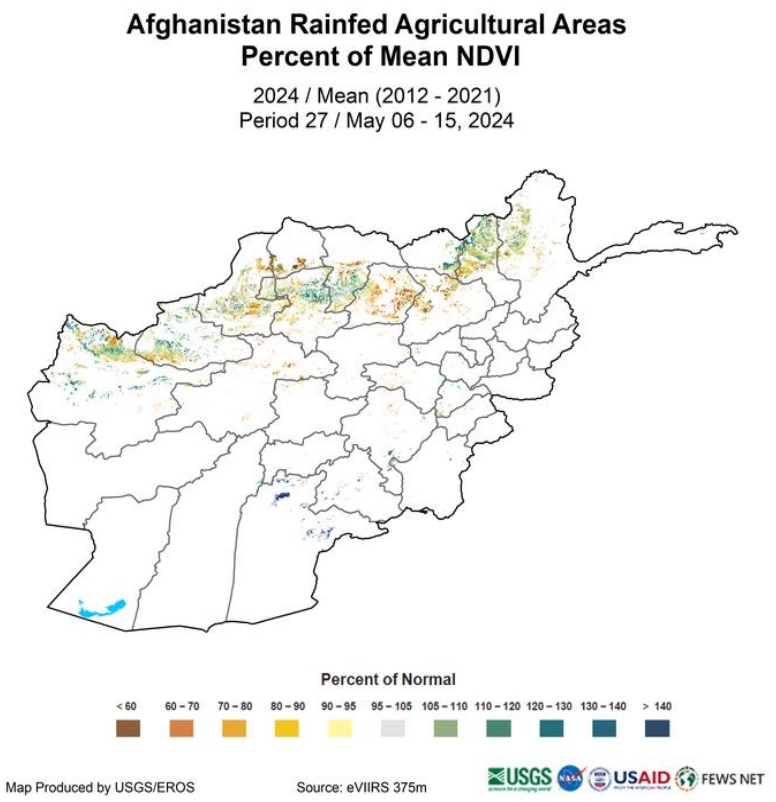


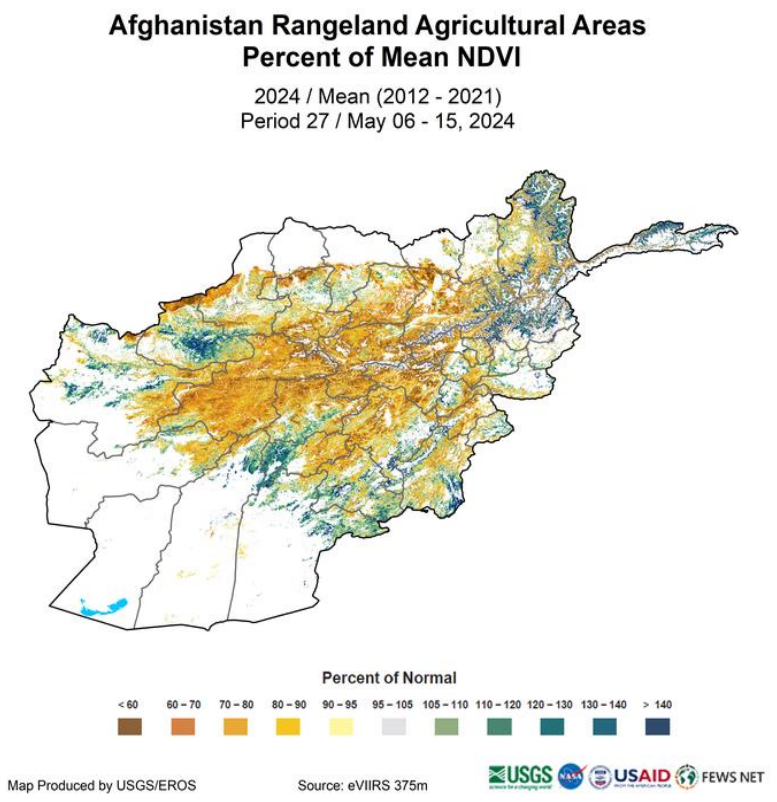


NDVI

Considerable improvements compared to last month

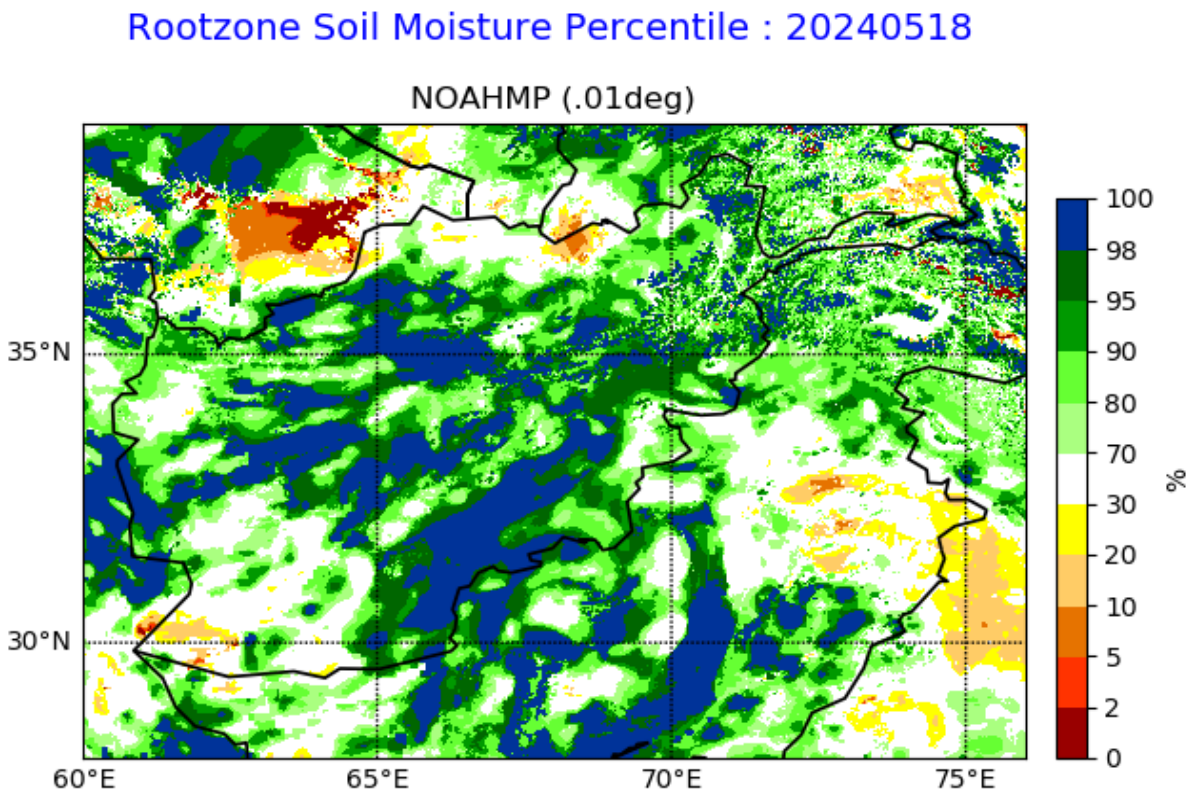


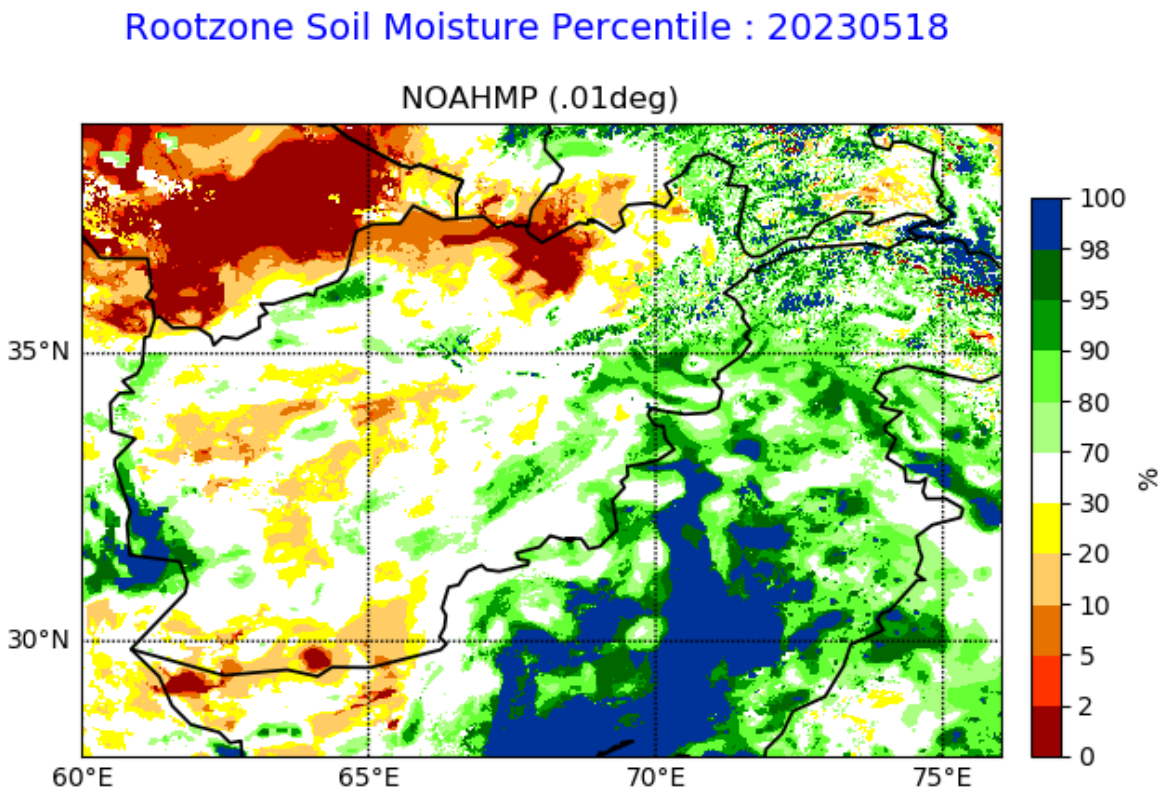




Soil Moisture

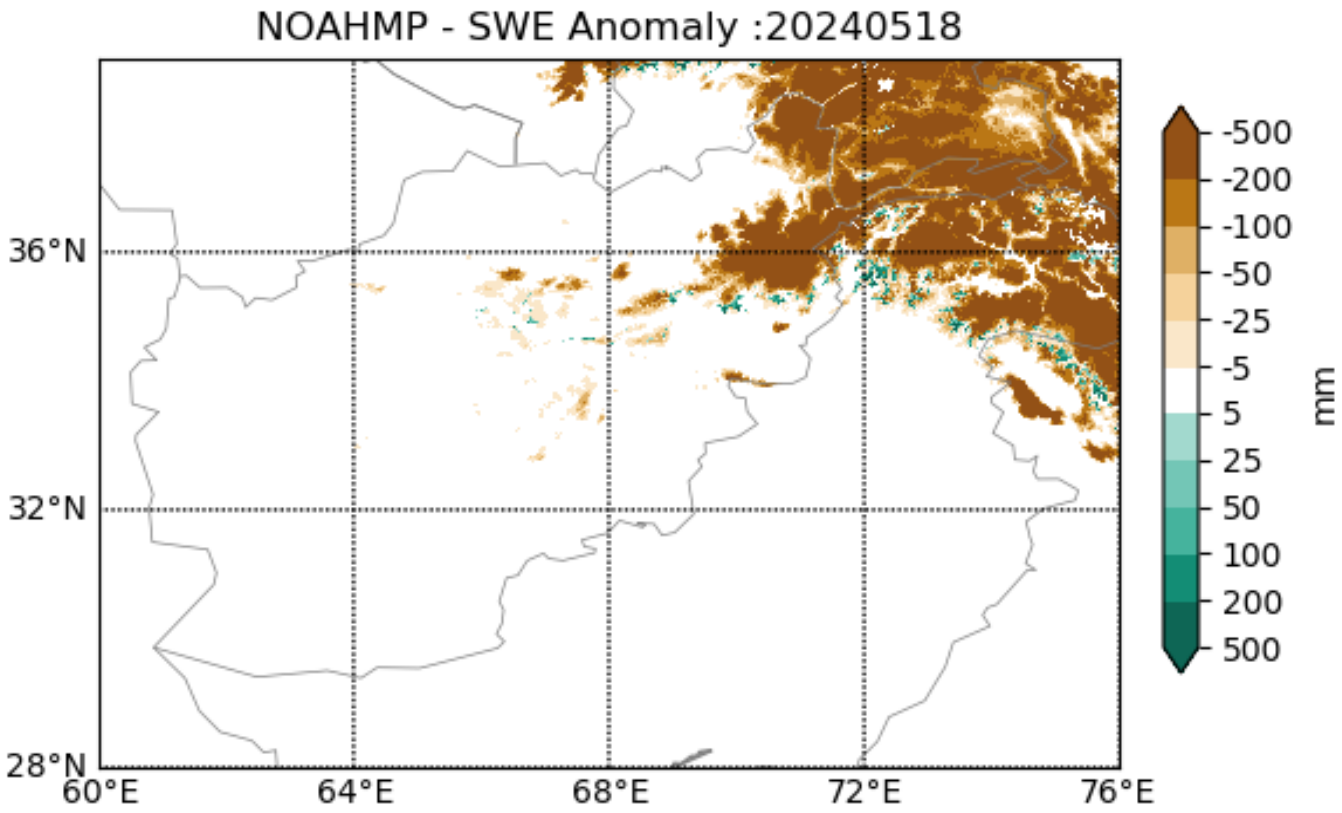
High root zone soil moisture because of recent precipitation

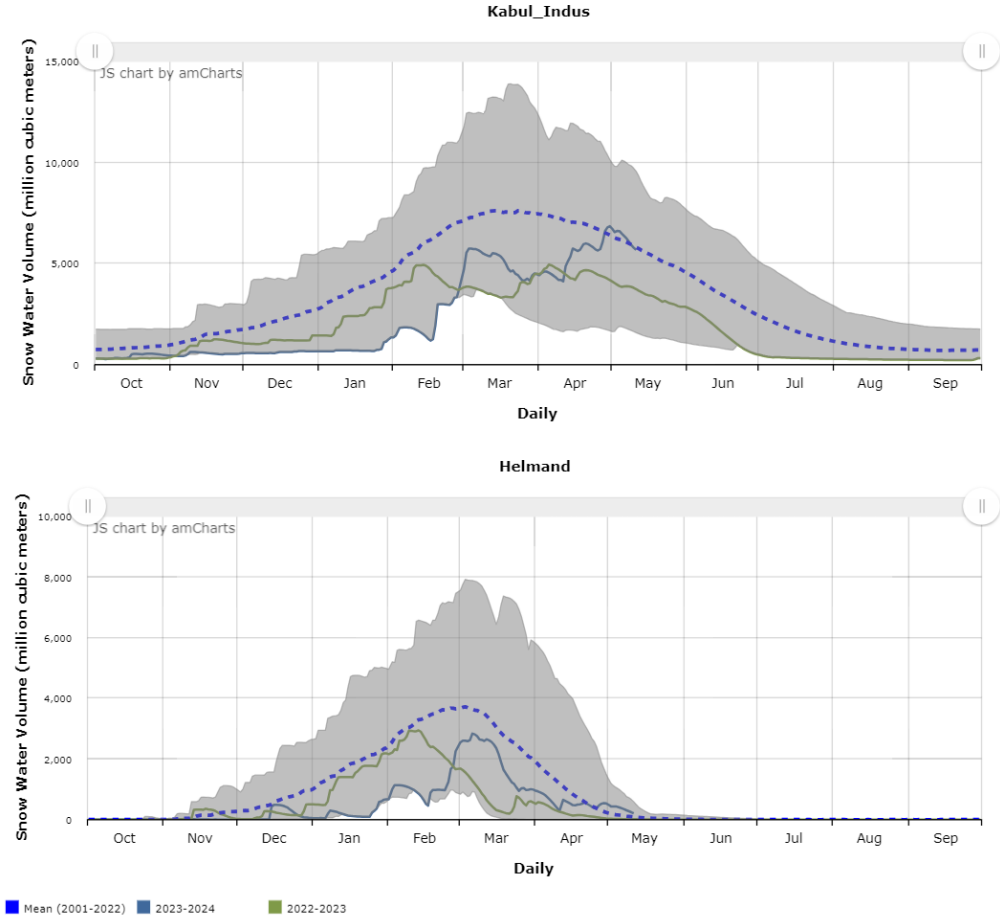




Snow Water Volume

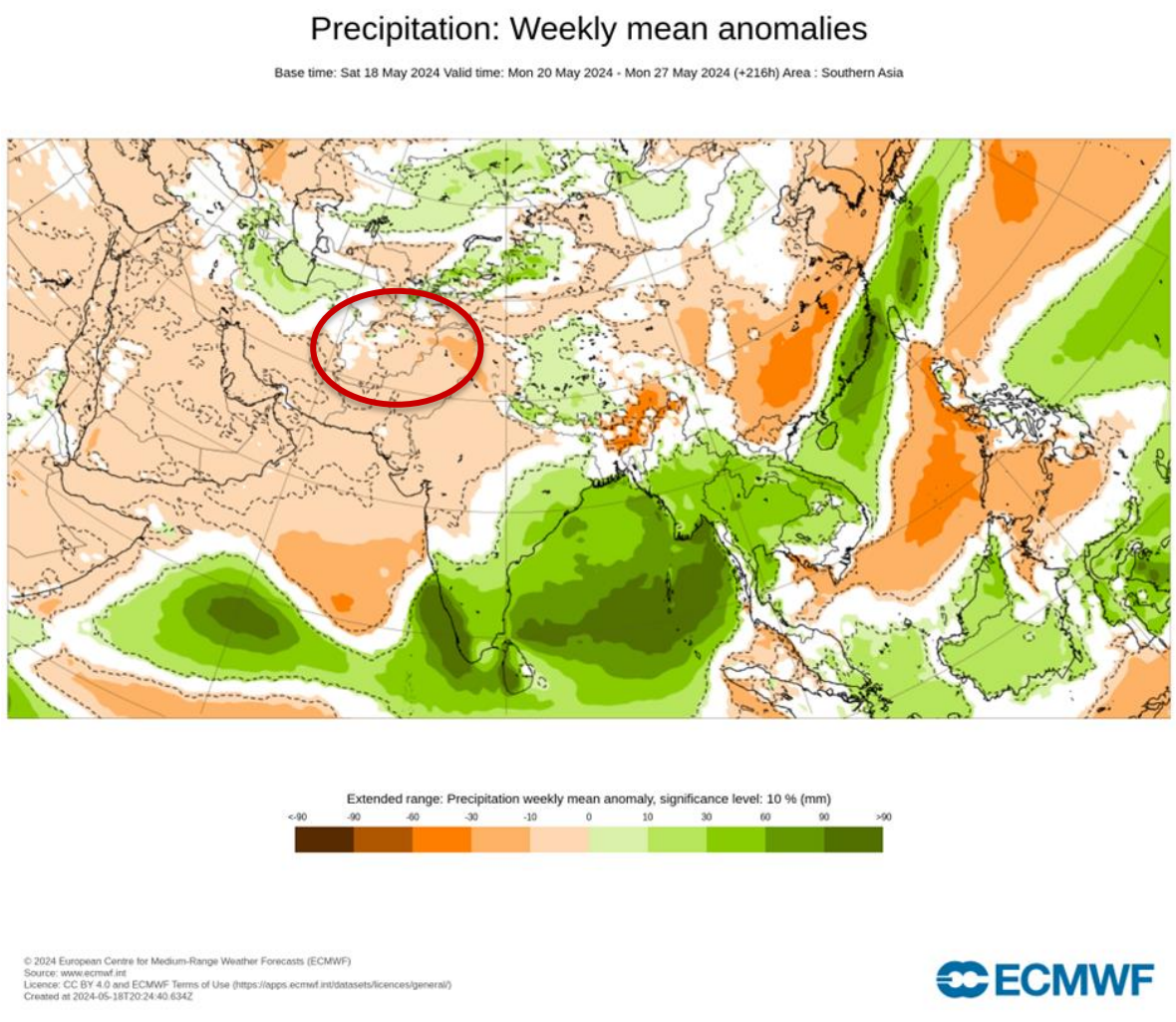
Now near-average, though declining according to seasonal cycle

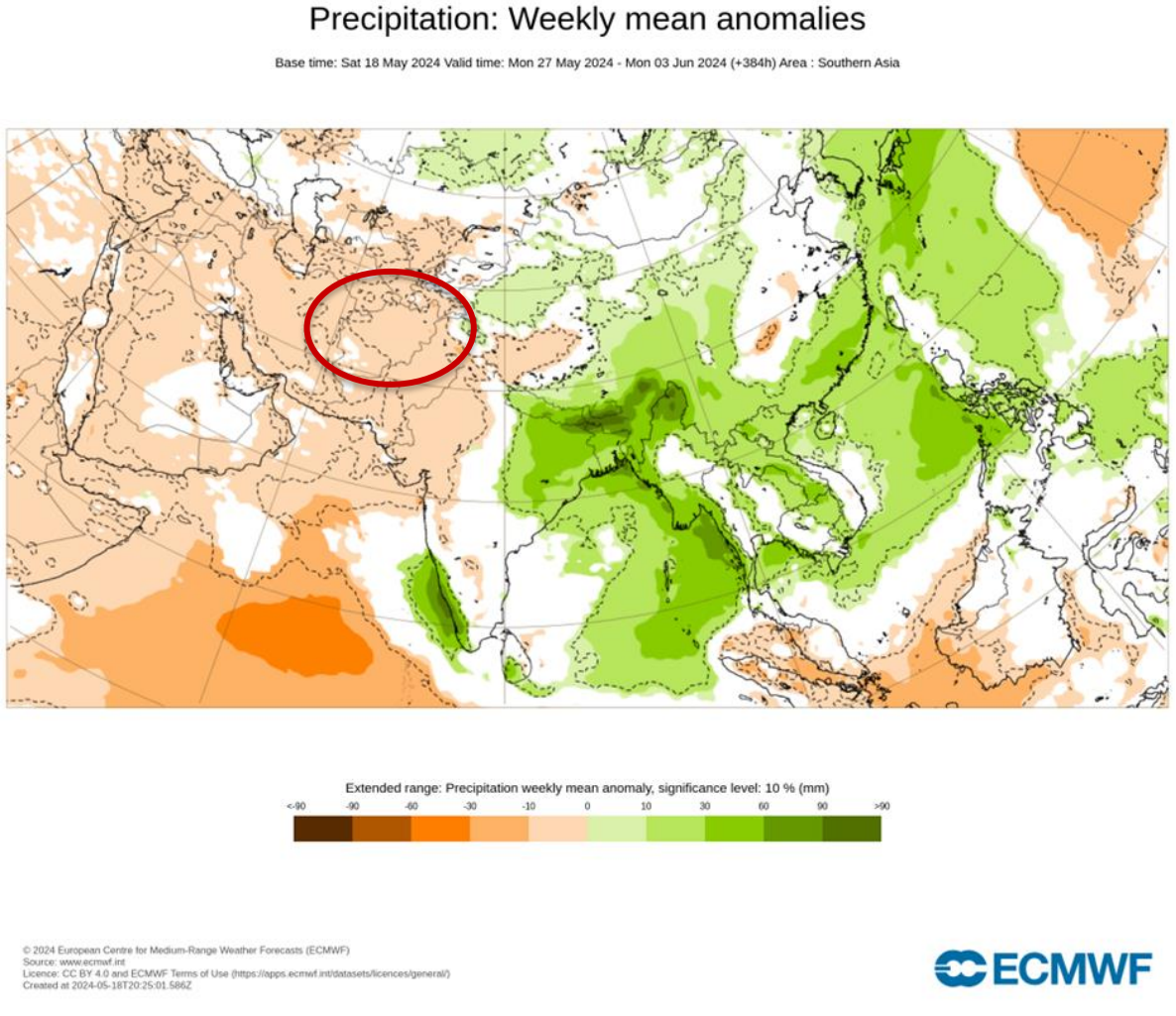




Weekly Precipitation Forecasts

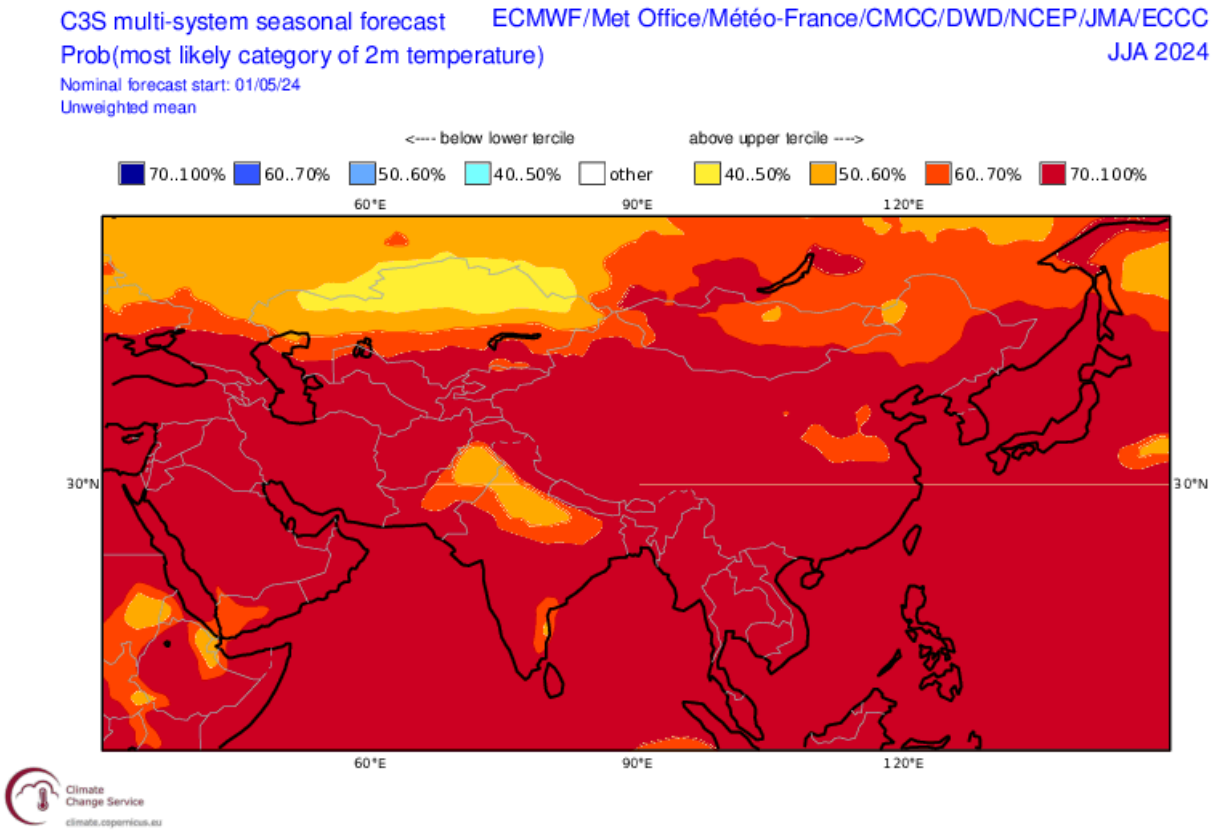
Below-average in Week 1and Week 2

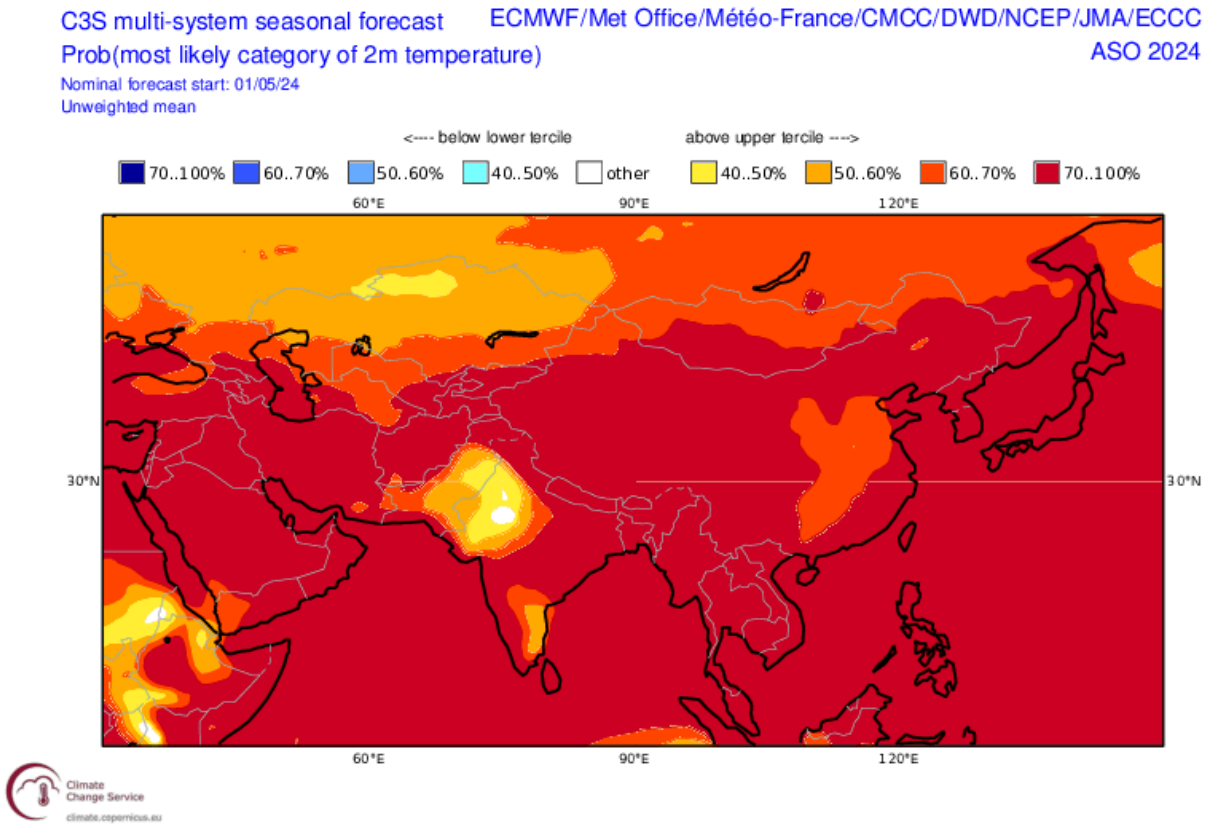




Seasonal Temperature Forecasts

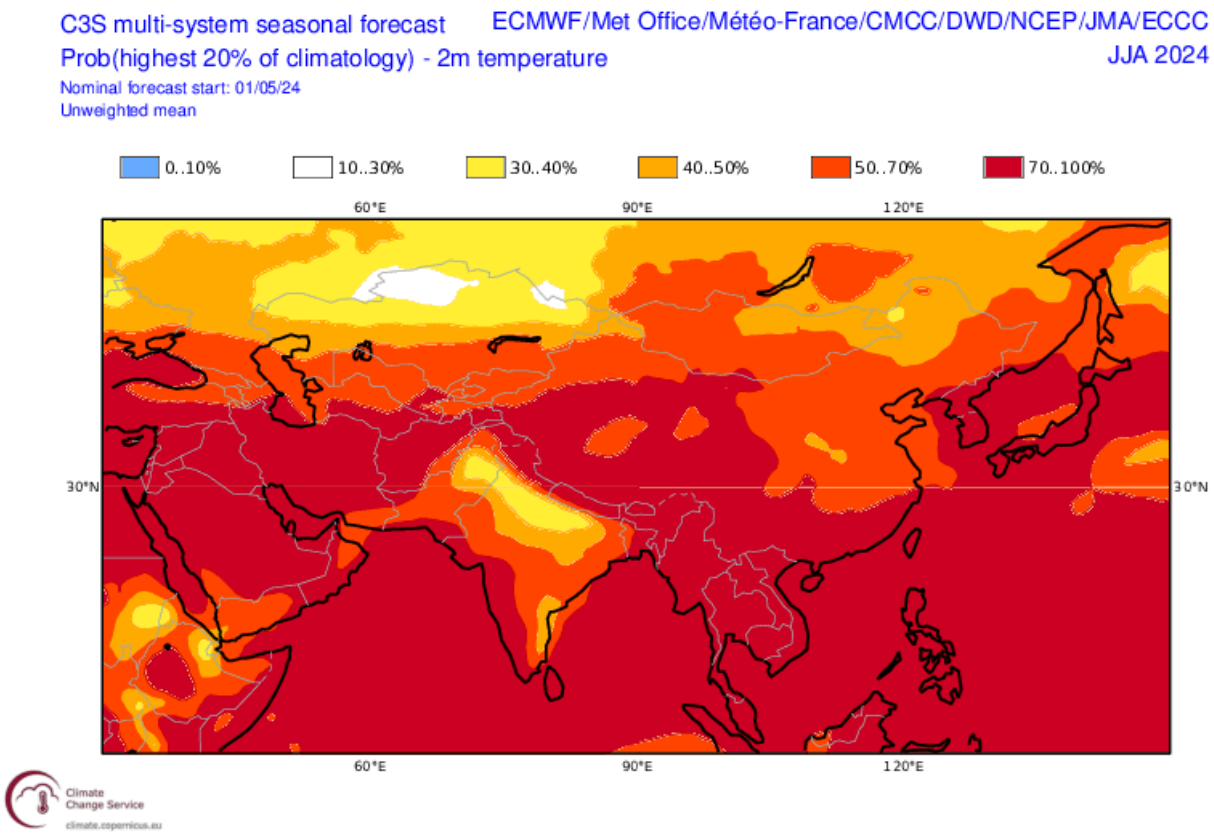
Above average highly likely

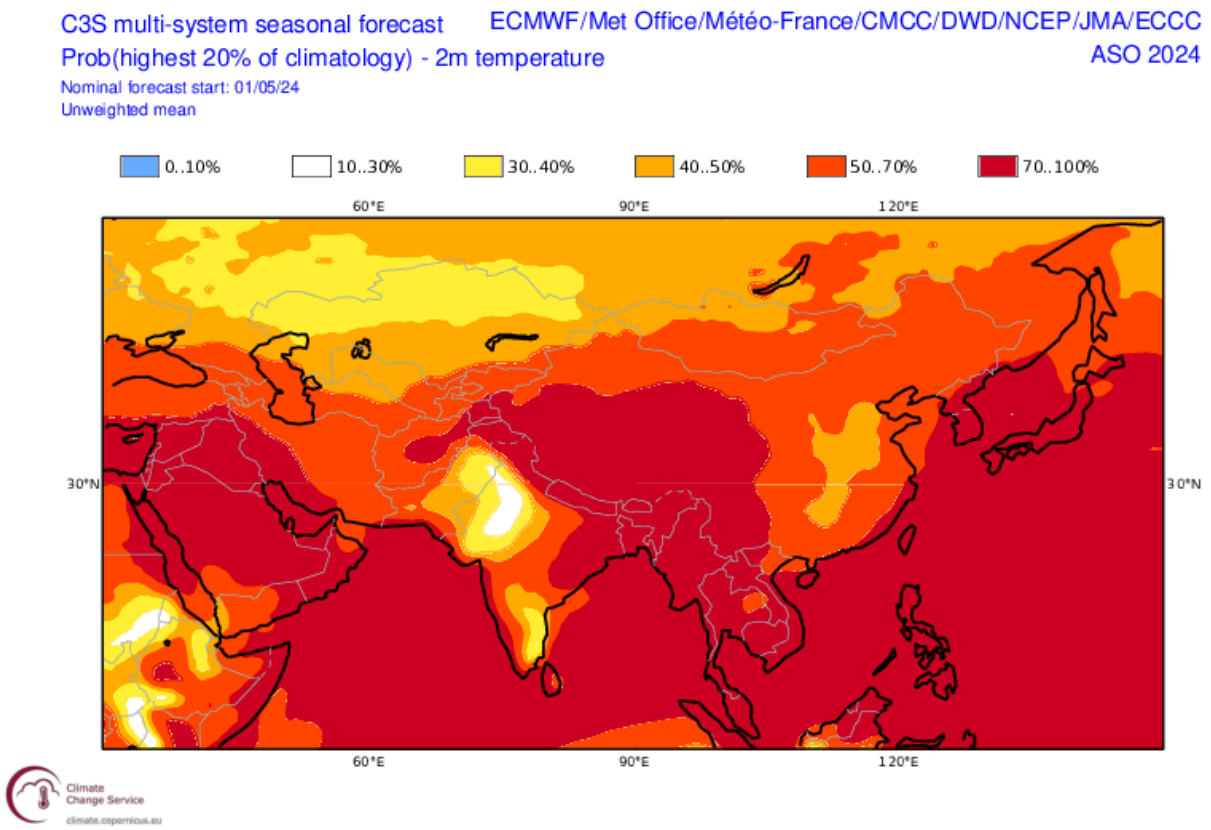




Extreme Seasonal Temperature Forecasts

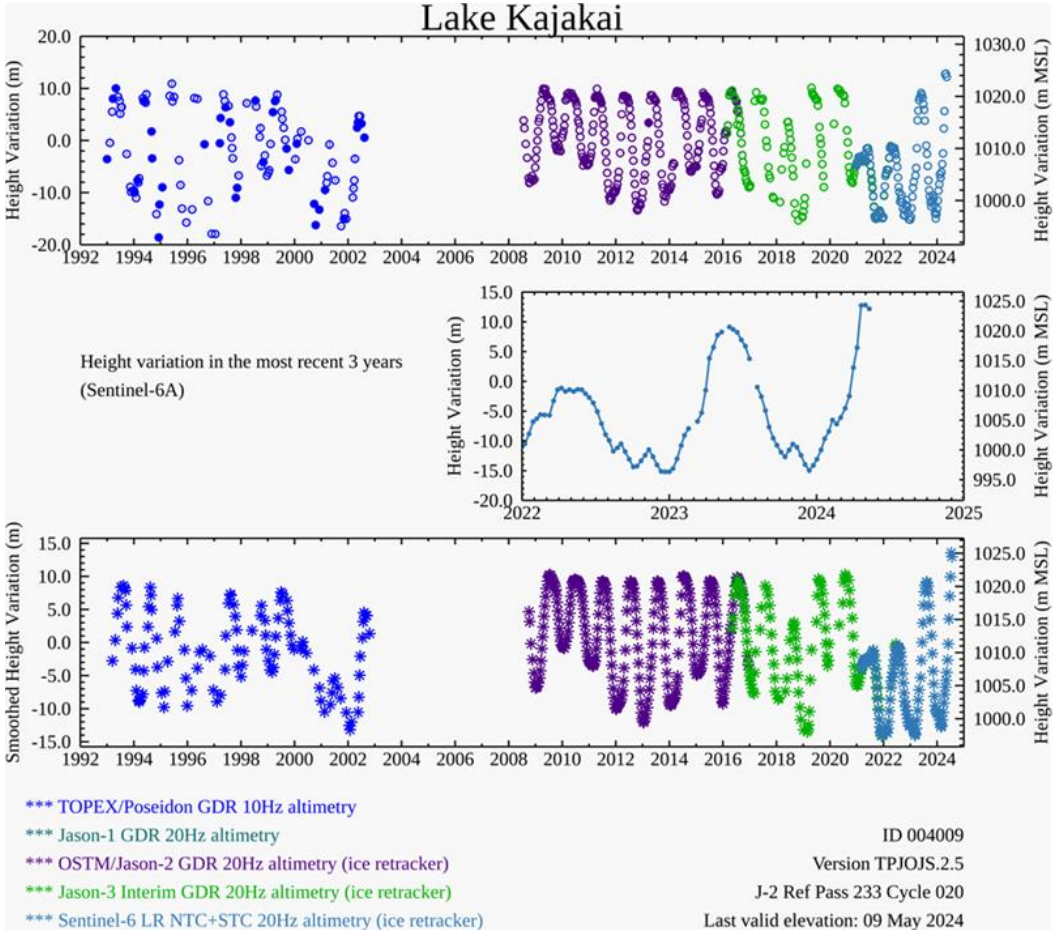
Greater than 3-fold increase in upper quintile compared to climatology





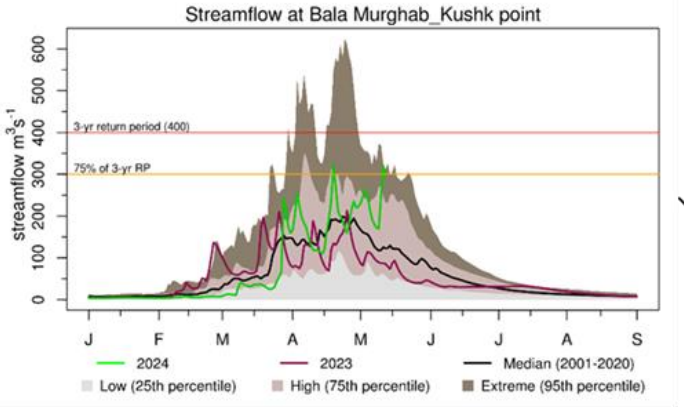
Water Supply

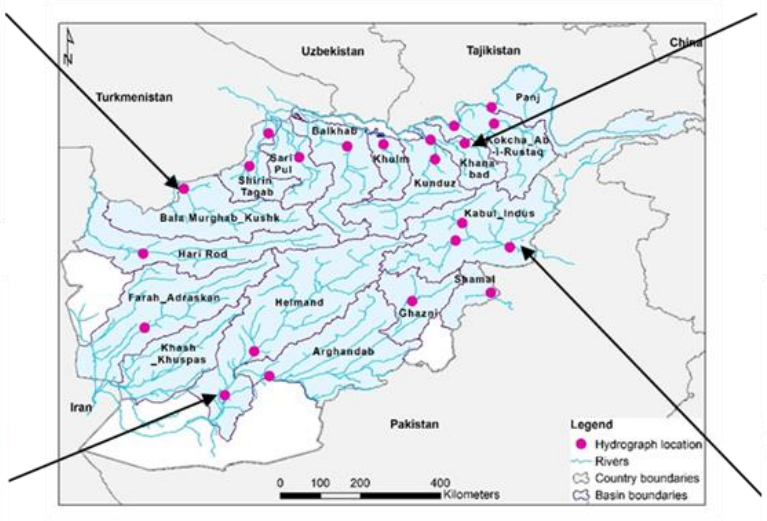
Kajaki Reservoir continued to fill recently; near the peak value for 2024

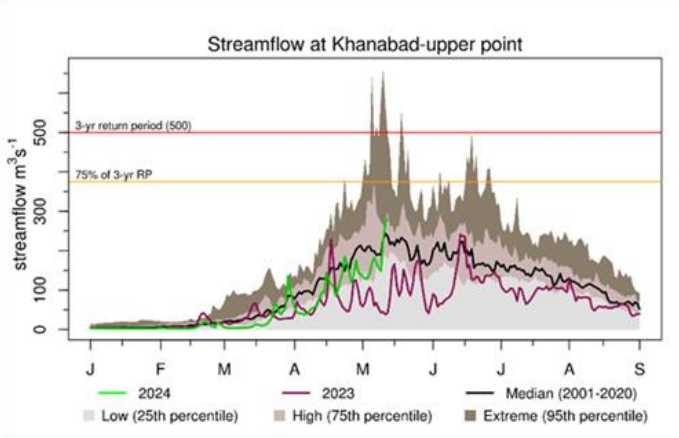


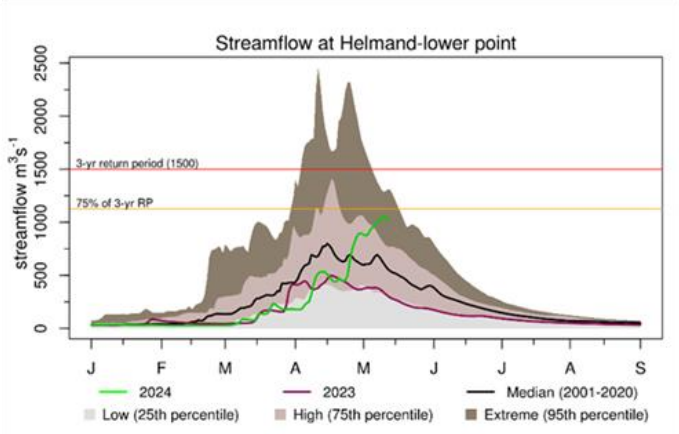
Recent Streamflow

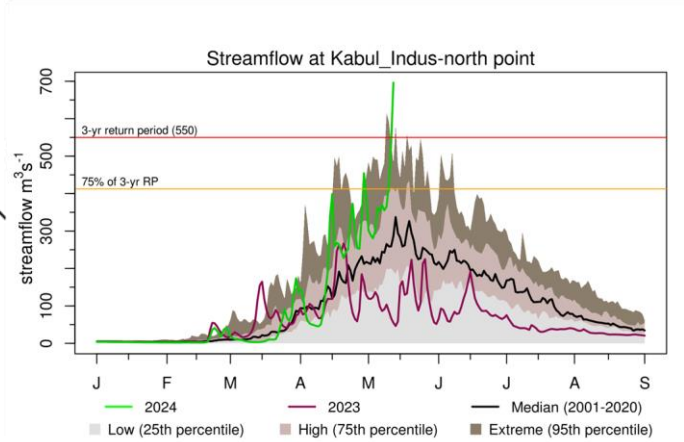
High streamflow, especially prominent in the southern half of country





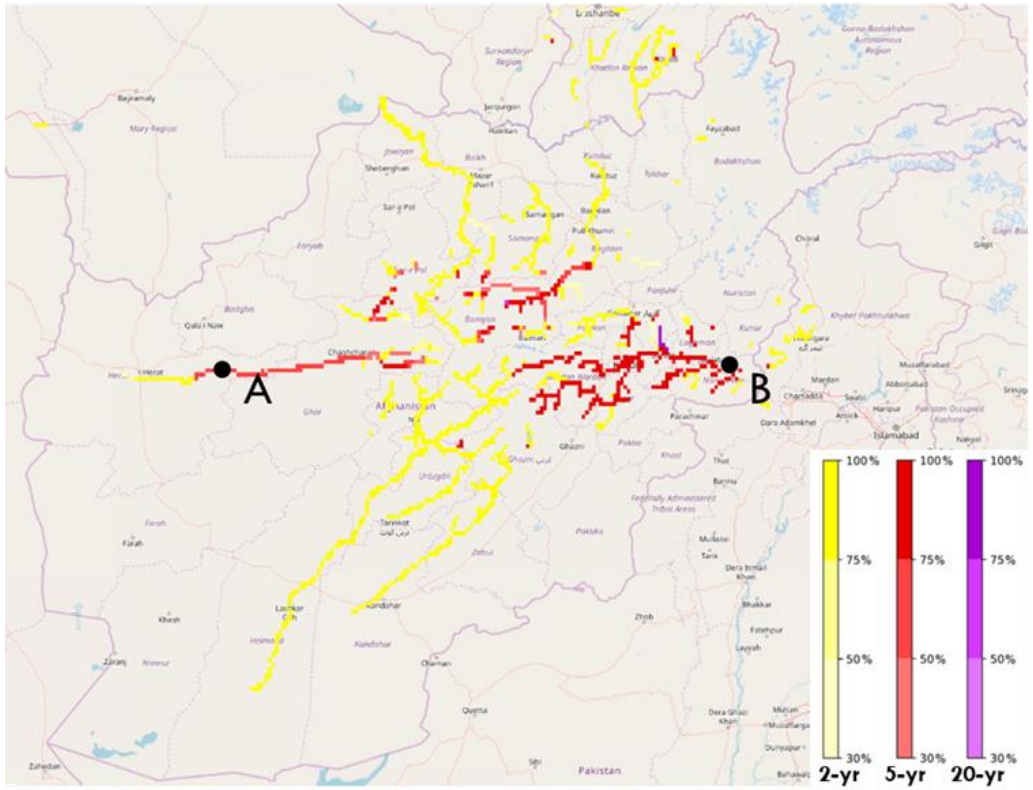




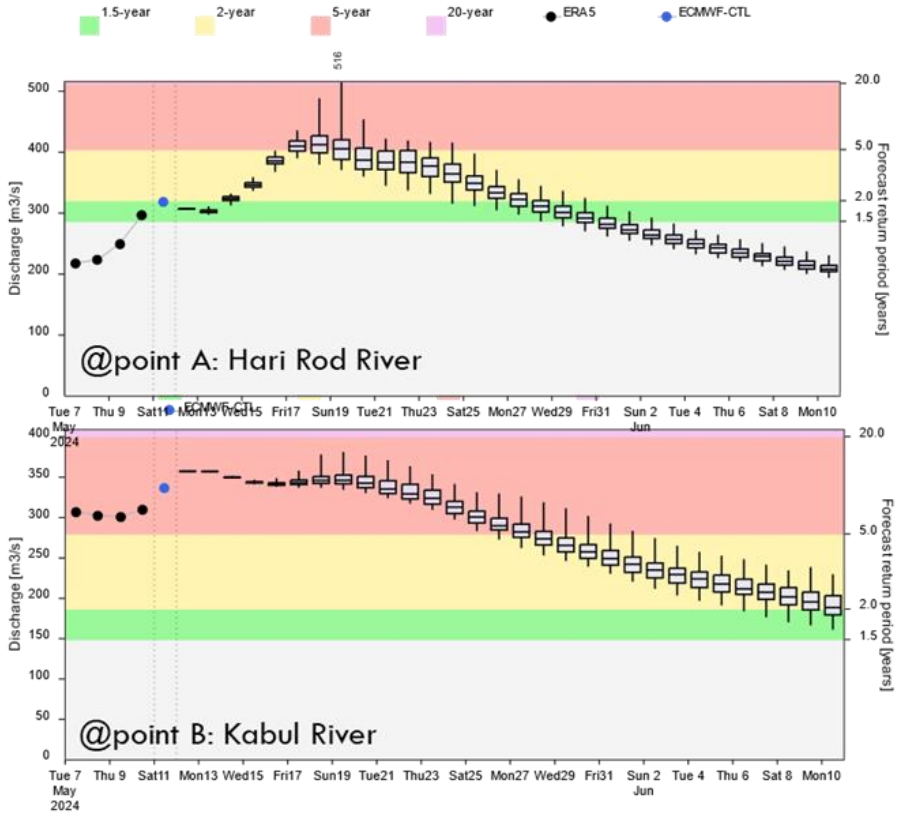


Monthly Streamflow Forecast

High flows in west and east at 1 in 5-year levels



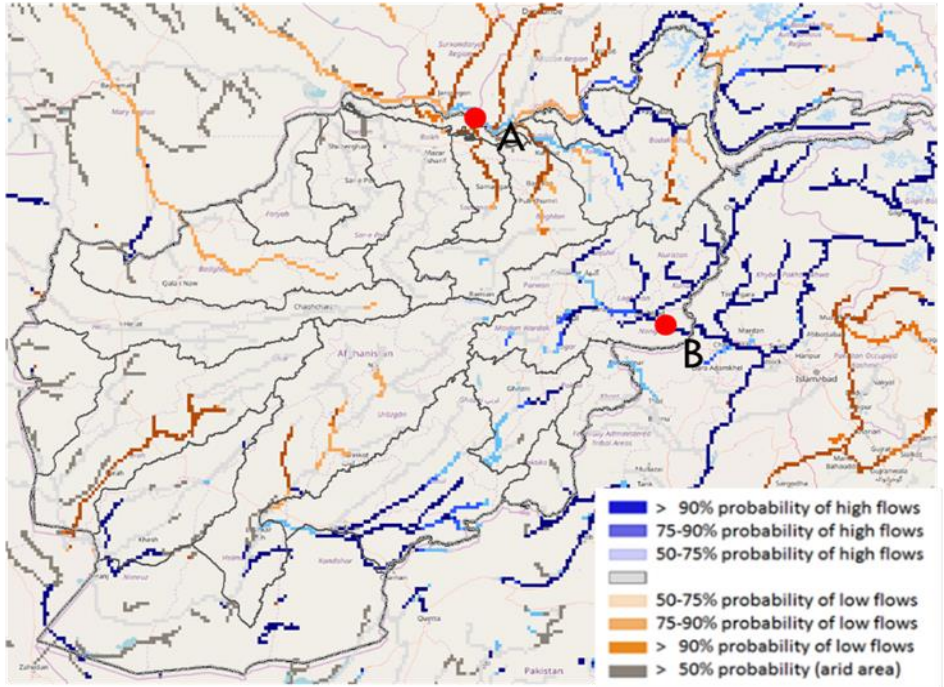
GloFAS forecast: 11 May – 10 Jun 2024



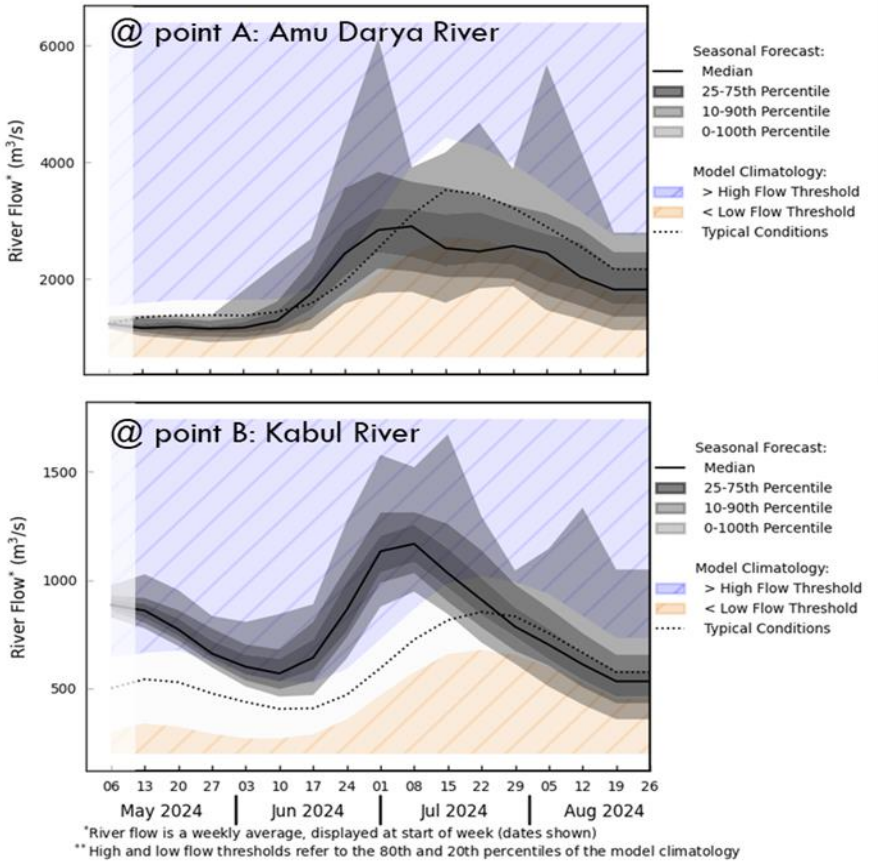
GloFAS forecast: 11 May – 10 Jun 2024

Seasonal Streamflow Forecast

Above-average flow in east



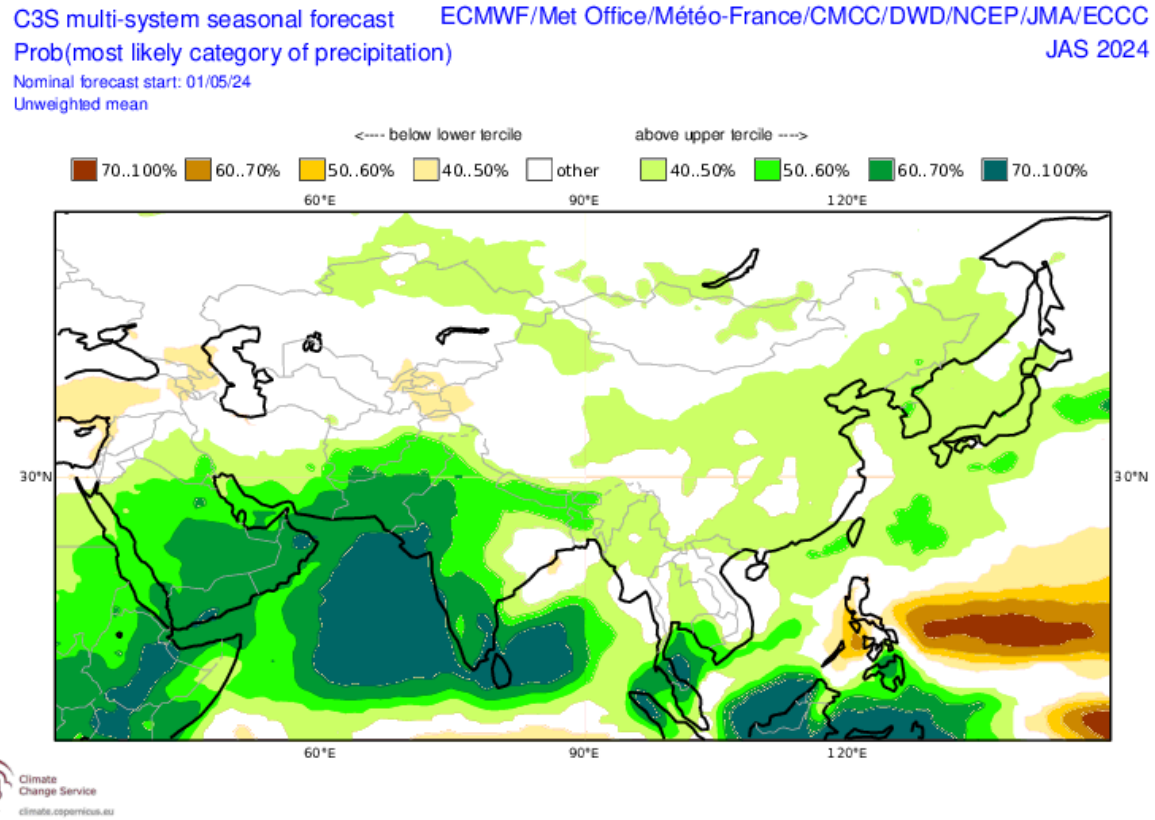
GloFAS seasonal forecast May - Aug 2024

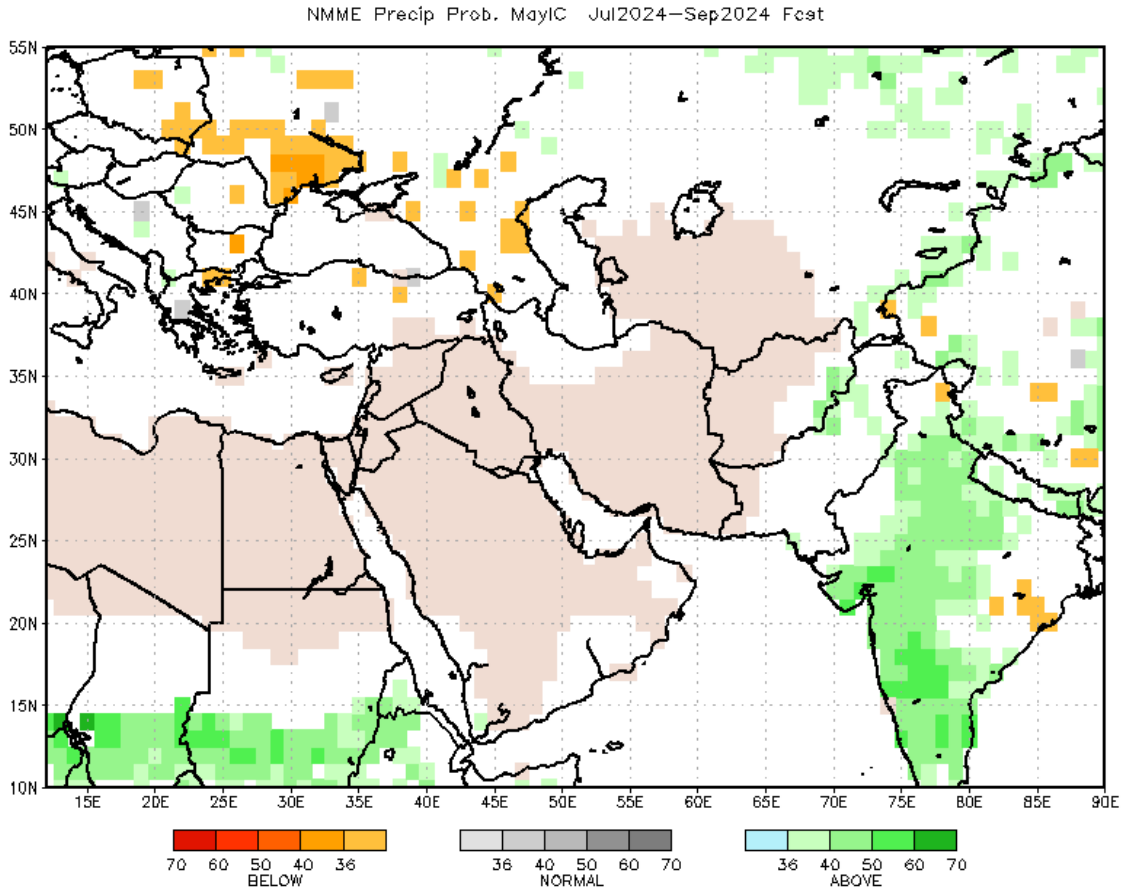


GloFAS monthly forecast (May – Aug 2024)

July-September 2024 Precipitation

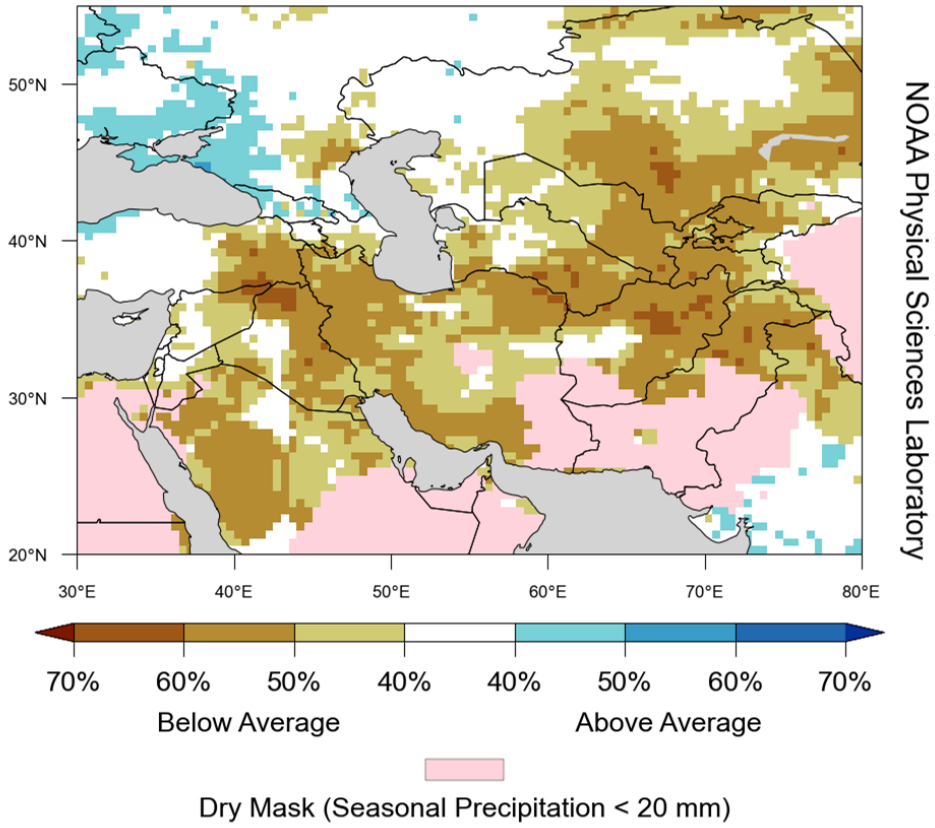
Tilt in odds to above-average precipitation in southeast

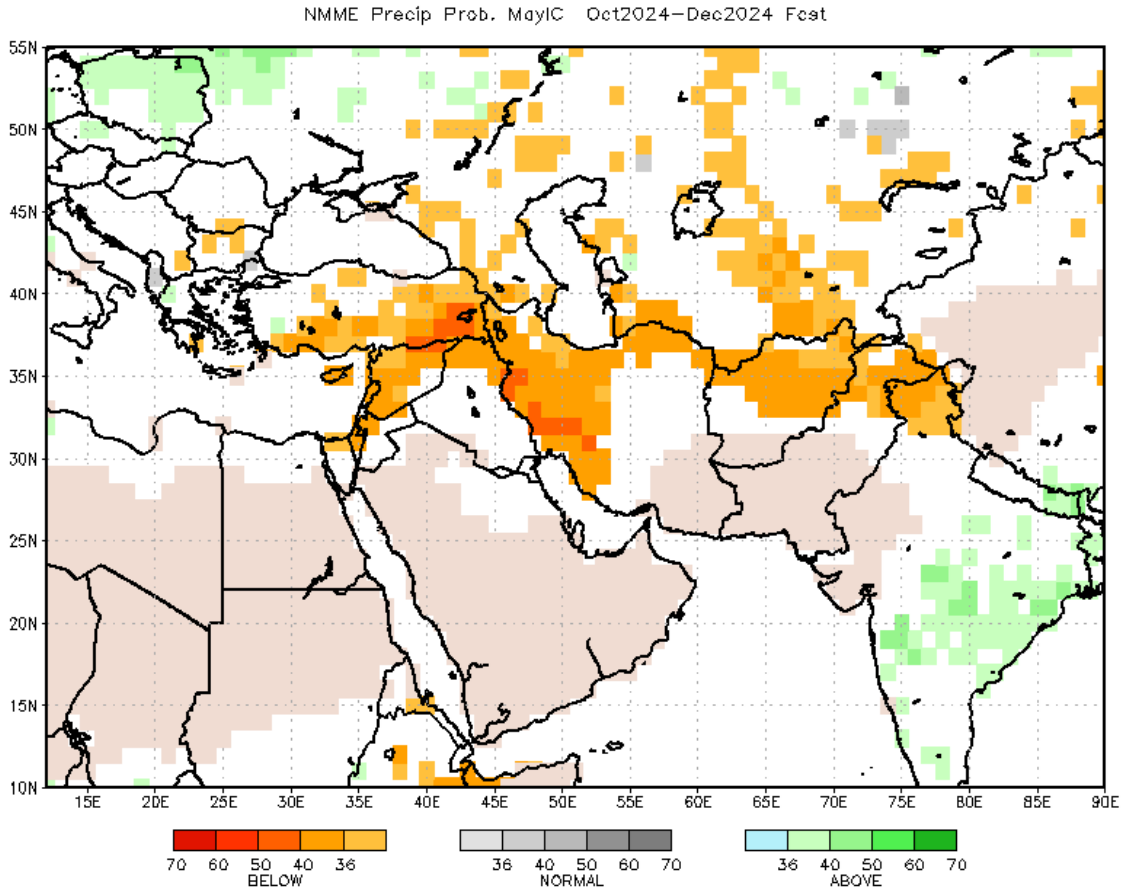




October-December 2024 Precipitation

Below-average precipitation most likely due to La Nina



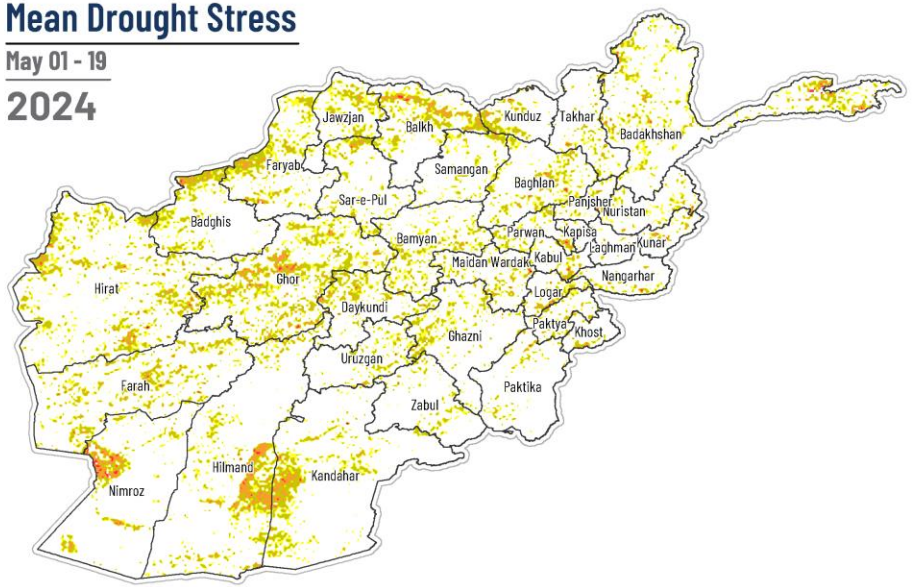


Afghanistan | Drought Stress Comparison Map

Mean Drought Stress

May 01 - 19

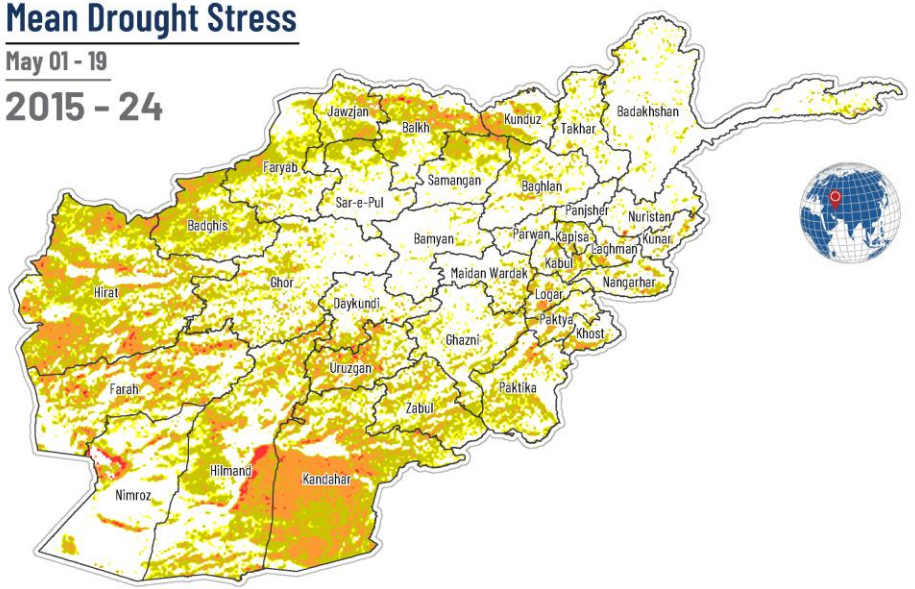
2024



Mean Drought Stress

May 01 - 19

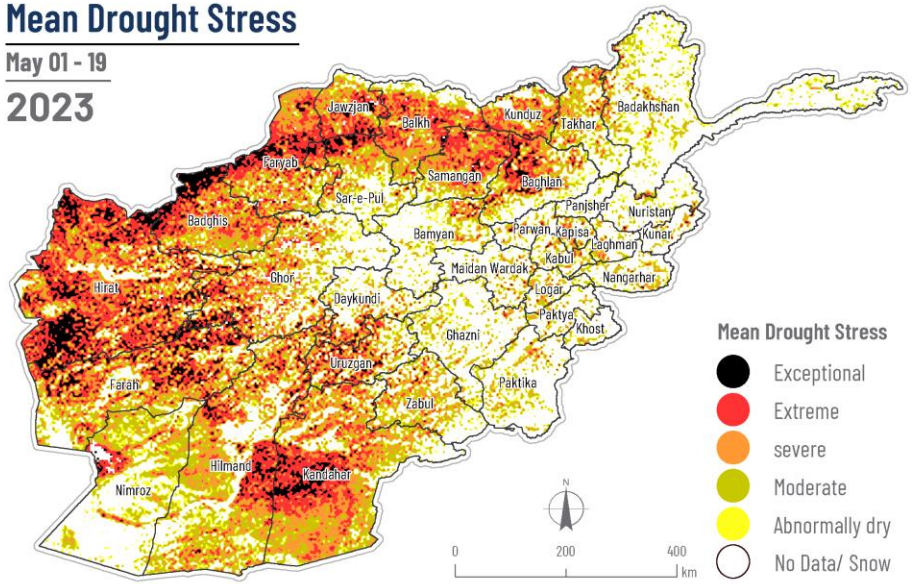
2015 - 24



Mean Drought Stress

May 01 - 19

2023



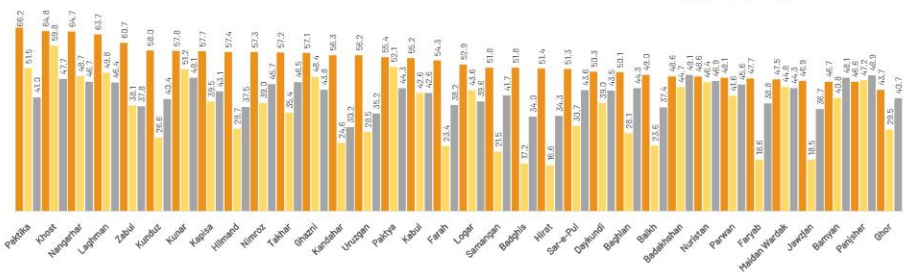
Mean Drought Stress

- Exceptional
- Extreme
- severe
- Moderate
- Abnormally dry
- No Data/ Snow

Provincial Mean Drought Stress

May 01 - 19

2024 / 2023 / 2015-24

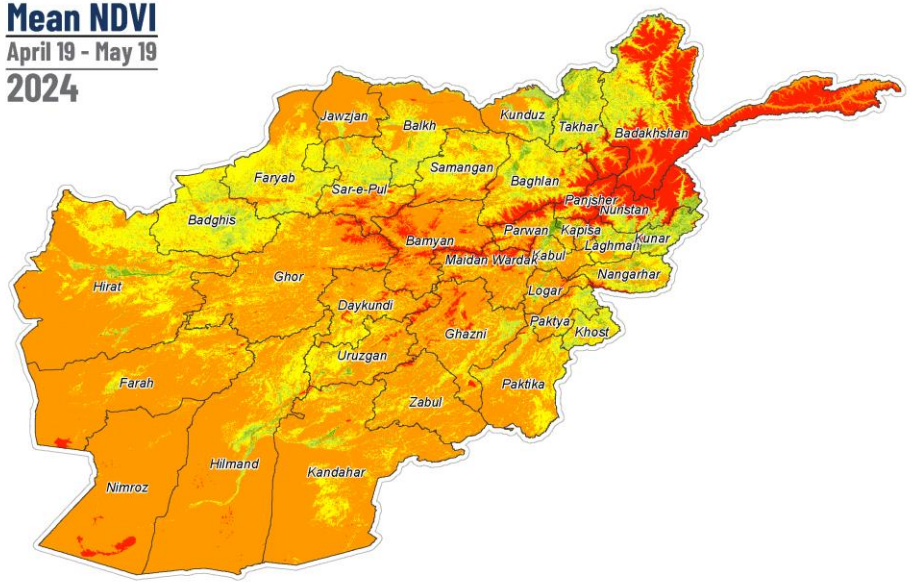


Description: This map shows drought stress risk based on the vegetation index in Afghanistan. The current drought map is a 4 km resolution, and a 7-day composite of the Vegetation Health Index (VHI), Vegetation Condition Index (VCI), andTemperature Condition Index (TCI) adjusted for the drought stress level (if their Values are below 40). **Drought stress is "Exceptional" if the indixes are between 0 and 5; "Extreme" if they are 6-15 "Severe" 16-25; "Moderate" 26-35; "Abnormally dry condition" 35-40 and "No Data or Snow Cover" > 40** .

Datum/projection: WGS84/Geographic
Sources: NOAA, AGCHO
Date Created: May 21, 2024
Feedback: afghanistan@immap.org

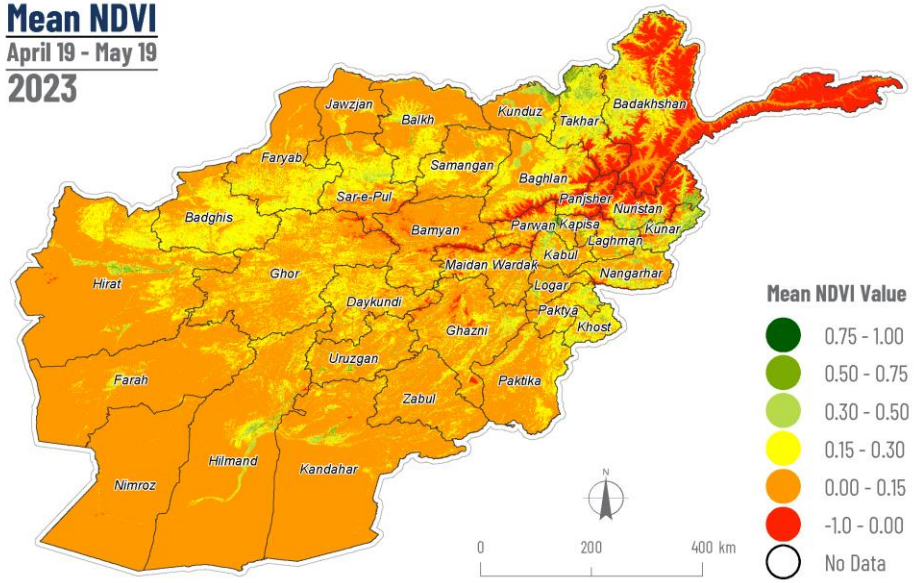
Afghanistan | Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) Map

Mean NDVI
April 19 - May 19
2024



Mean NDVI
April 19 - May 19
2017 - 2024

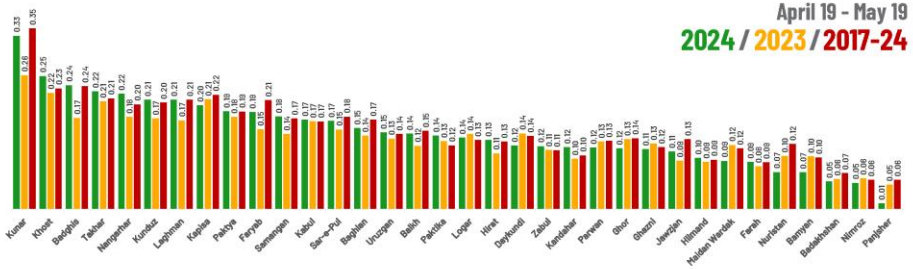
Mean NDVI
April 19 - May 19
2023



Mean NDVI Value

- 0.75 - 1.00
- 0.50 - 0.75
- 0.30 - 0.50
- 0.15 - 0.30
- 0.00 - 0.15
- -1.0 - 0.00
- No Data

Provincial Mean NDVI
April 19 - May 19
2024 / 2023 / 2017-24



Description: This map shows the mean Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) for Afghanistan from 19th April to 19th May 2023, 2024, and for the period from 2018 to 2024 of the same date range from 19th April to 19th May. NDVI is a standardized way to measure healthy vegetation. Positive NDVI values indicate healthier vegetation, while negative values indicate less or no vegetation. NDVI always ranges from -1 to +1, but there is no a distinct boundary for each type of land cover. When you have negative values, it is highly likely that it is water. If you have an NDVI value close to +1, there is a high possibility that it is dense green leaves, and when NDVI is close to zero, there are likely no green leaves and it could even be an urbanized area. NDVI was derived from Sentinel-2 imagery originally captured at 10-meter resolution and resampled to 250 meters for processing in Google Earth Engine (GEE).

Datum/Projection:
WGS84/Geographic

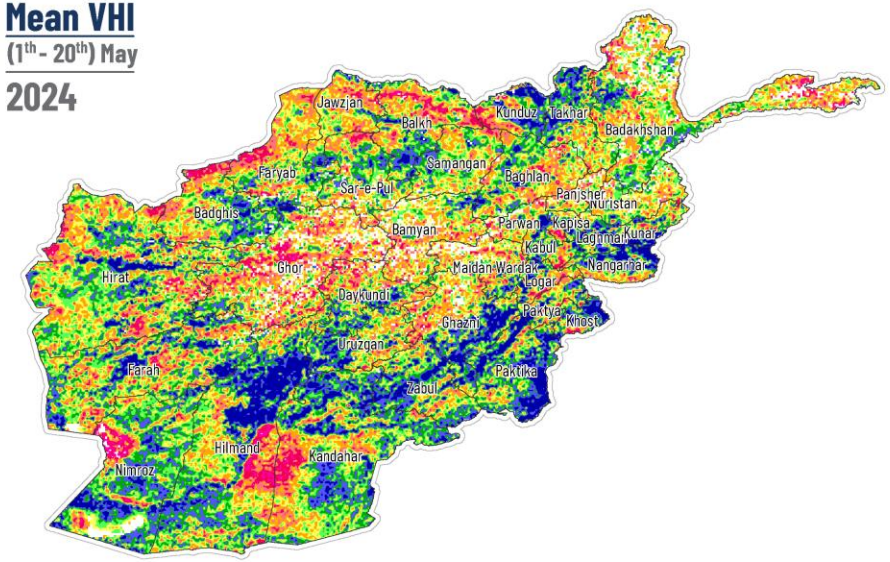
Data Sources:
European Union/ESA/Copernicus, AGCHO

Date Created:
May 20, 2024

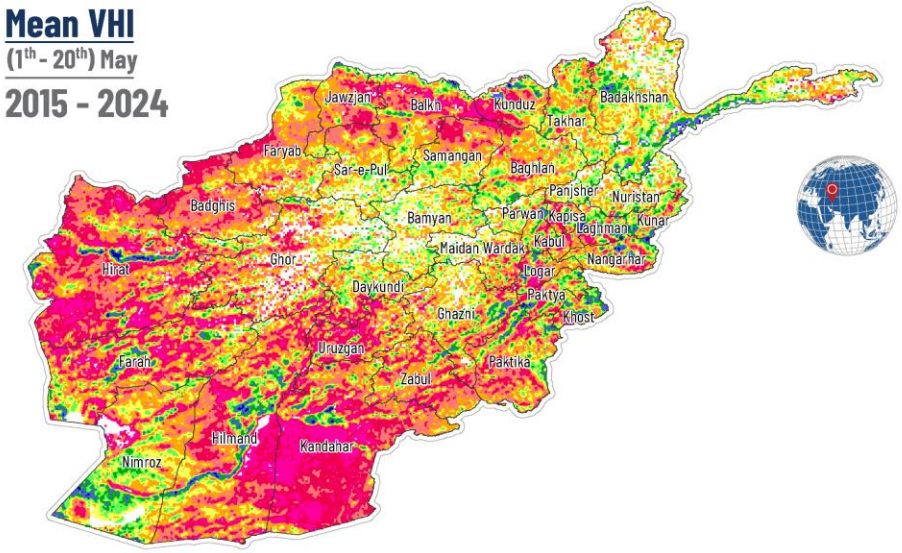
Feedback: rep-afghanistan@immap.org

Afghanistan | Vegetation Health Index (VHI%) Map

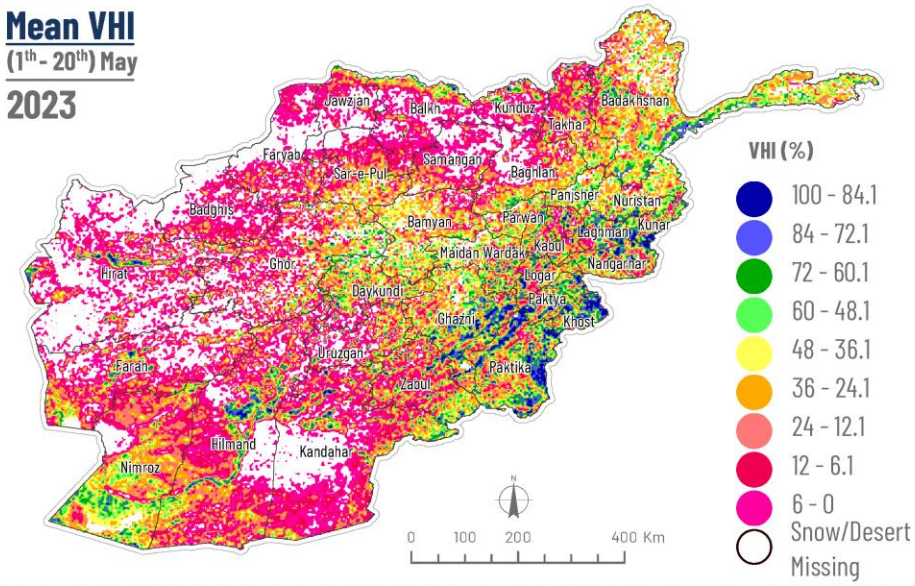
Mean VHI
(1th - 20th) May
2024



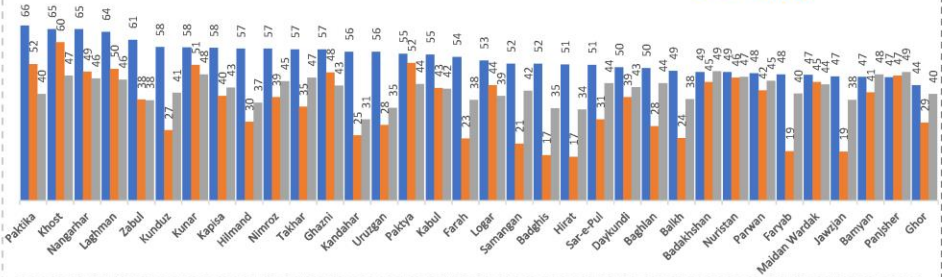
Mean VHI
(1th - 20th) May
2015 - 2024



Mean VHI
(1th - 20th) May
2023



Provincial Mean VHI (%)
(1th - 20th) May
2024/2023/2015-2024

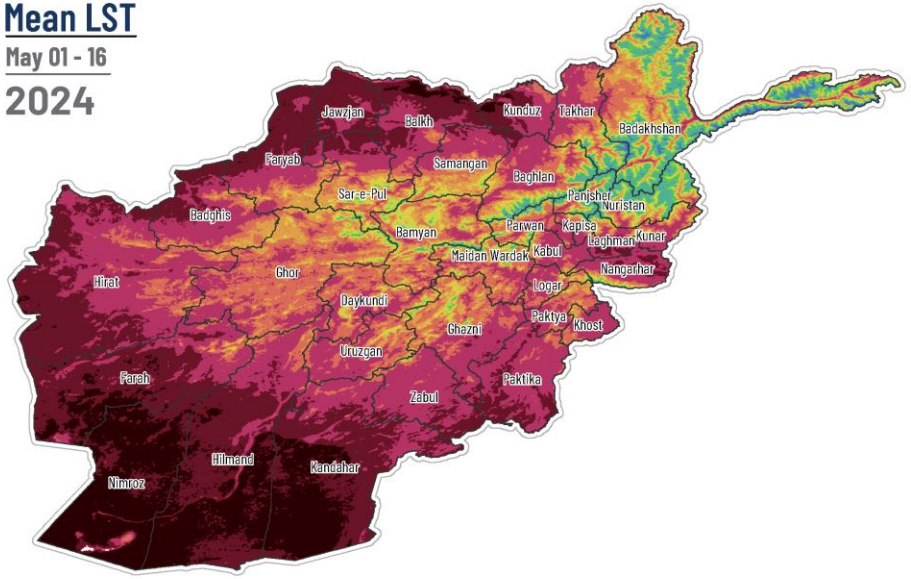


Datum/Projection: WGS84/Geographic
Data Sources: NOAA STAR, AGCHO
Date Created: May 21, 2024
Feedback: rep-afghanistan@immap.org

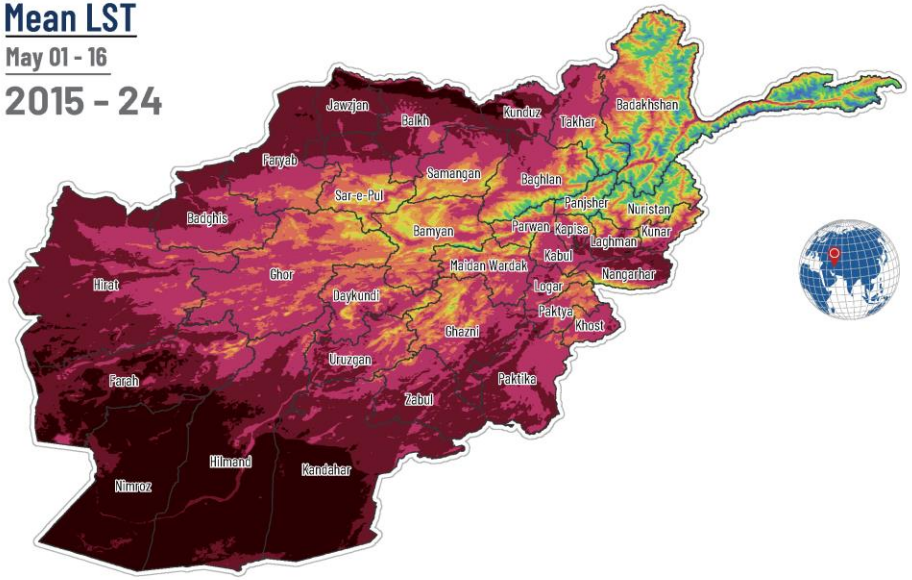
Description: This map shows Vegetation Health Index (VHI) in Afghanistan. VHI is a proxy characterizing vegetation health or a combined estimation of moisture and thermal conditions. VH (VHI, VCI, TCI) is used often to estimate crop condition and anticipated yield. If the indices are **below 40, indicating vegetation stress**, losses of crop and pasture production might be expected; if the indices are **above 60, favorable vegetation conditions** for plentiful production might be expected. VHI is useful for the advanced prediction of crop losses. The data and images have 4km spatial and 7-day composite temporal resolution. Snow Cover was extracted from the daily NSIDC 1km dataset for the same date.

Afghanistan | Land Surface Temperature (LST) Comparison Map

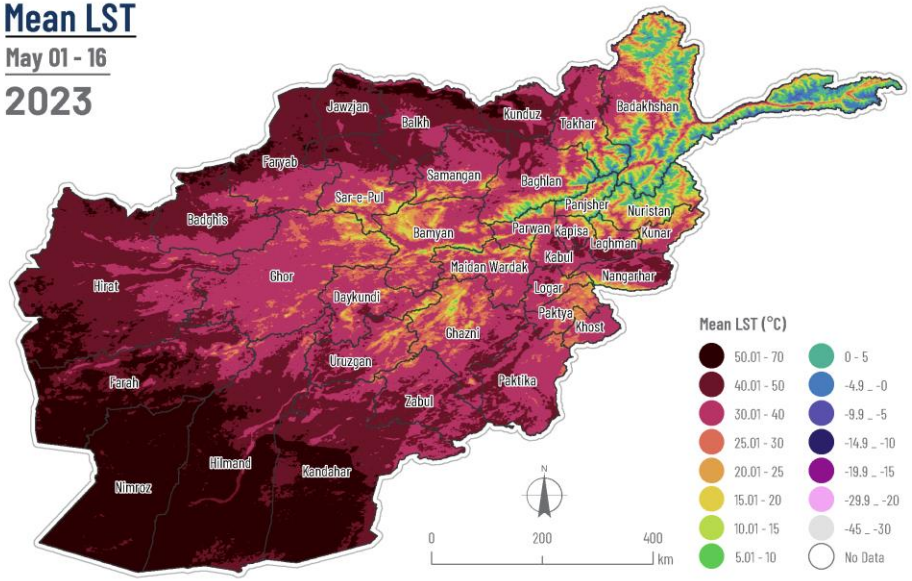
Mean LST
May 01 - 16
2024



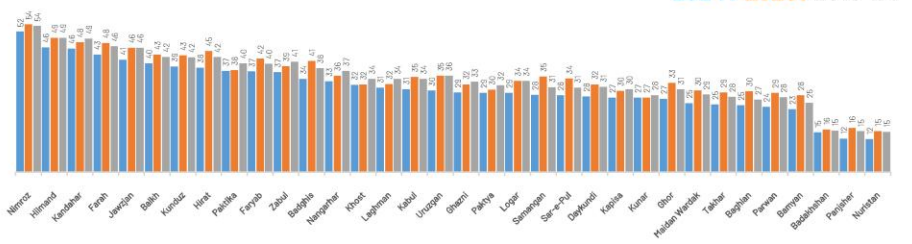
Mean LST
May 01 - 16
2015 - 24



Mean LST
May 01 - 16
2023



Provincial Mean LST (°C)
May 01 - 16
2024 / 2023 / 2015-24



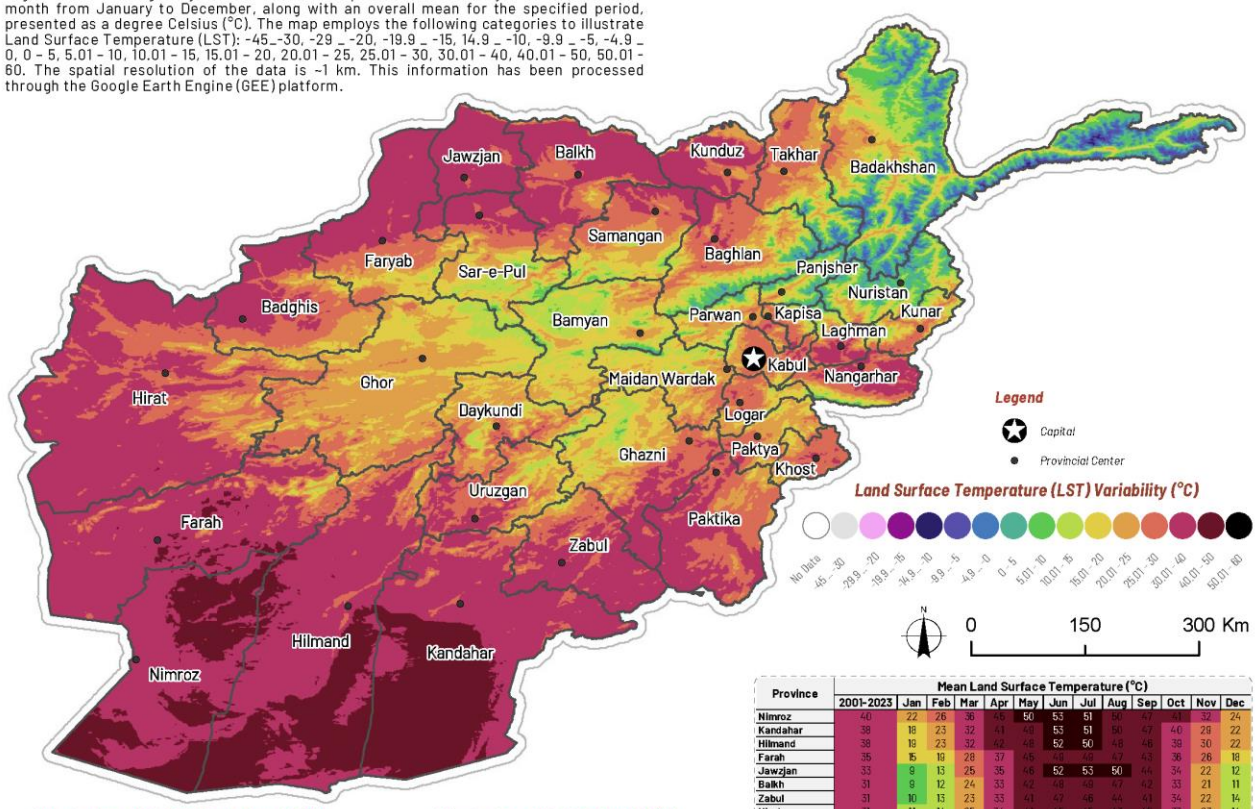
Description: This map shows the mean Land Surface Temperature (LST) in Afghanistan for (1st - 16th) May 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, and long term average of 10 years from 2015 to 2024 as degree Celsius (°C). The dataset is the result of 16 daily aggregations at 1 km resolution observations. 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.

Datum/projection: WGS84/Geographic
Sources: MODIS, AGCHO
Date Created: May 20, 2024
Feedback: afghanistan@immap.org

AFGHANISTAN

MEAN LAND SURFACE TEMPERATURE (LST) IN (°C) FROM 2001 TO 2023

Description: This map showcases the Land Surface Temperature (LST) data for Afghanistan covering the years 2001 to 2023. It presents the monthly mean LST for each month from January to December, along with an overall mean for the specified period, presented as a degree Celsius (°C). The map employs the following categories to illustrate Land Surface Temperature (LST): -45_-30, -29 _ -20, -19.9 _ -15, 14.9 _ -10, -9.9 _ -5, -4.9 _ 0, 0 – 5, 5.01 – 10, 10.01 – 15, 15.01 – 20, 20.01 – 25, 25.01 – 30, 30.01 – 40, 40.01 – 50, 50.01 – 60. The spatial resolution of the data is ~1 km. This information has been processed through the Google Earth Engine (GEE) platform.



Legend

Capital

Provincial Center

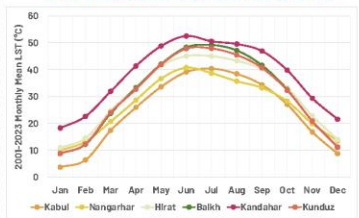
Land Surface Temperature (LST) Variability (°C)

No Data, -45 _ -30, -29 _ -20, -19.9 _ -15, -14.9 _ -10, -9.9 _ -5, -4.9 _ 0, 0 _ 5, 5.01 _ 10, 10.01 _ 15, 15.01 _ 20, 20.01 _ 25, 25.01 _ 30, 30.01 _ 40, 40.01 _ 50, 50.01 _ 60

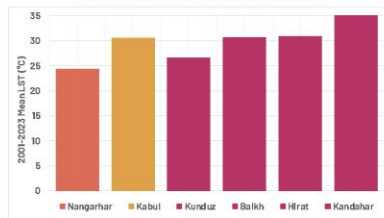
N

0 150 300 Km

Major Provinces 2001-2023 Monthly Mean LST (°C)

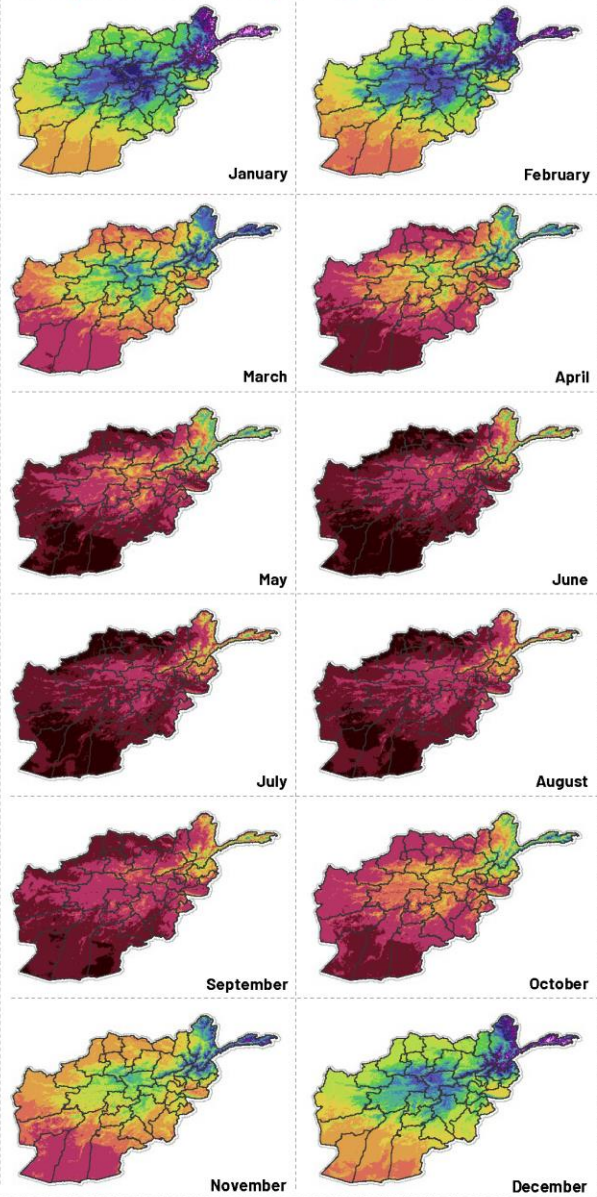


Major Provinces 2001-2023 Mean LST (°C)



Province	Mean Land Surface Temperature (°C)												
	2001-2023	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Nimroz	40	22	26	36	45	50	53	51	50	47	41	32	24
Kandahar	38	18	23	32	41	48	53	51	50	47	40	28	22
Hilmand	38	19	23	32	42	48	52	50	48	46	39	30	22
Farah	35	15	19	28	37	45	49	49	47	43	36	26	18
Jawzjan	33	9	13	25	35	46	52	53	50	44	34	22	12
Balkh	31	8	12	24	33	42	48	49	47	42	33	21	11
Zabul	31	10	13	23	33	41	47	46	44	41	34	22	14
Hirat	31	11	14	25	34	41	45	45	43	40	33	23	14
Kunduz	30	9	12	24	33	42	48	48	45	43	32	21	11
Paktika	30	10	12	23	32	40	45	43	42	39	33	22	14
Faryab	28	6	9	20	29	39	47	48	46	41	32	18	9
Badghis	28	5	8	19	28	38	45	46	45	40	31	19	9
Nangarhar	27	10	13	21	29	37	41	39	36	33	28	20	13
Uruzgan	26	5	8	17	27	36	41	42	40	36	29	17	9
Khost	26	11	14	21	29	35	38	34	32	31	28	20	14
Kabul	24	4	6	17	26	34	39	40	38	34	27	17	9
Laghman	24	7	10	18	26	34	38	36	33	31	26	18	11
Samangan	24	1	4	16	25	32	39	42	41	36	27	15	5
Logar	23	1	3	15	26	34	39	41	38	35	27	16	7
Ghazni	23	-1	1	13	25	34	40	41	40	36	28	16	6
Paktya	23	3	5	16	25	33	38	38	35	33	27	17	9
Sar-e-Pul	22	-1	1	12	22	31	39	43	40	35	27	13	3
Daykundi	22	-2	1	12	23	32	39	43	39	35	27	14	5
Kapisa	22	3	6	15	22	30	35	36	34	31	24	15	7
Ghor	21	-4	-2	11	22	31	38	40	40	36	27	13	3
Kunar	20	5	7	14	22	29	33	30	28	26	22	15	9
Takhar	20	0	2	13	20	27	34	37	36	32	23	12	3
Baghlan	20	0	2	13	20	26	34	37	36	31	23	12	3
Parwan	19	-2	0	10	20	27	34	36	35	31	23	12	3
Maidan Wardak	19	-6	-4	7	20	29	36	38	37	33	25	12	1
Bamyan	17	-8	-6	5	16	26	33	36	35	31	22	8	-2
Panjsher	10	-11	-8	0	8	15	23	27	28	24	14	2	-6
Nuristan	9	-8	-6	1	8	16	22	25	24	21	13	3	-5
Badakhshan	8	-13	-10	-1	7	14	21	26	27	23	12	0	-9

Monthly Mean Land Surface Temperature (LST) in °C From 2001 to 2023



Datum/projection: WGS84/Geographic
Data Source: NASA, AGCHO
Date Created: May 16, 2024

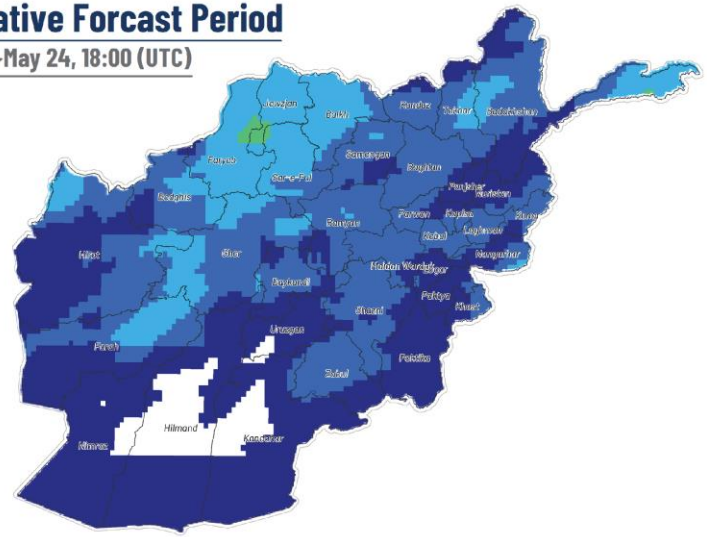
Feedback: rep-afghanistan@immap.org

Afghanistan | Precipitation Map

Accumulative Forcast Period

May 19, 19:00~May 24, 18:00 (UTC)

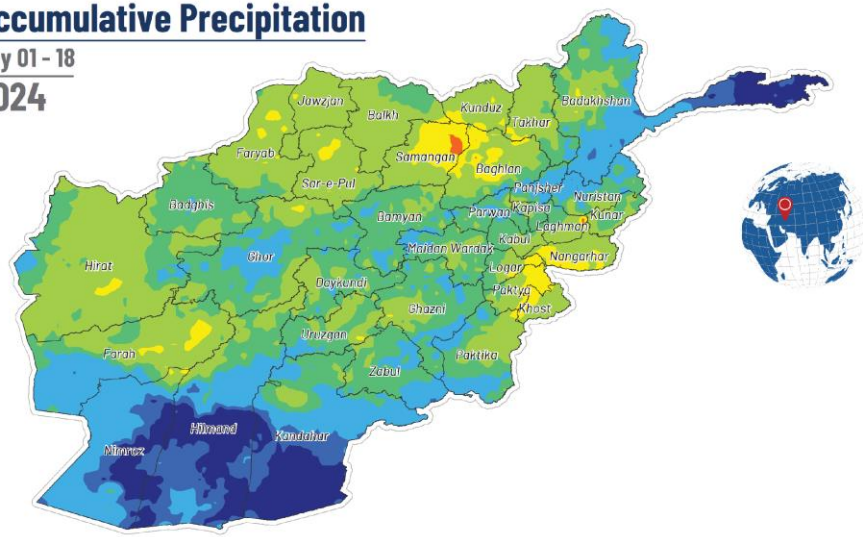
2024



Accumulative Precipitation

May 01 - 18

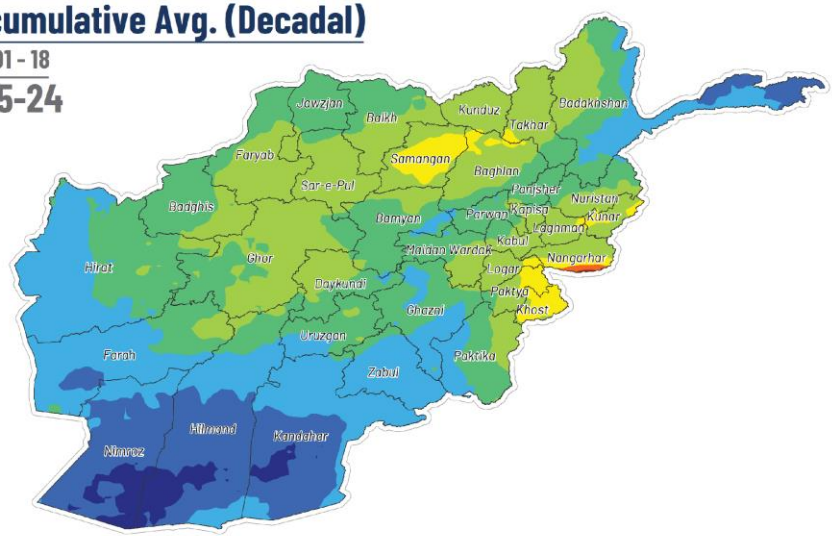
2024



Accumulative Avg. (Decadal)

May 01 - 18

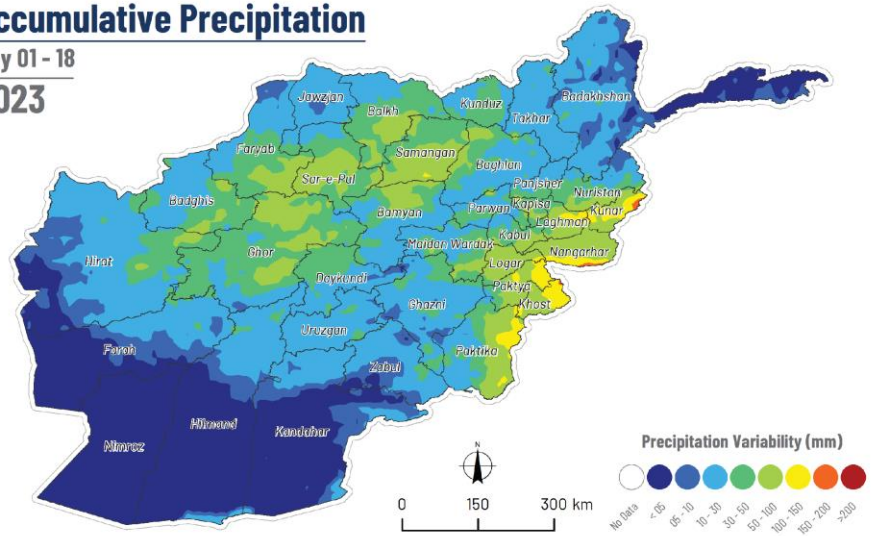
2015-24



Accumulative Precipitation

May 01 - 18

2023



Description: This map shows the precipitation from 1st May to 18th May 2023, 2024, and for the period from 2015 to 2024 of the same date range from 1st May to 18th May, also accumulative forcast period May 19, 19:00~May 24, 18:00 (UTC) in millimeters (mm). The dataset provides hourly precipitation data. From this, cumulative precipitation data from 1st May to 18th May of each year is derived and compared with the ten-year average of cumulative 1st May to 18th May precipitation. The map employs the following categories to illustrate precipitation in (mm): **less than 05, 05 - 10, 10 - 25, 25 - 50, 50 - 100, 100 - 150, 150 - 200, 200 - 300, 300 - 400, and above 400**. The spatial resolution of the data is ~11Km. This information has been processed through the Google Earth Engine (GEE) platform.

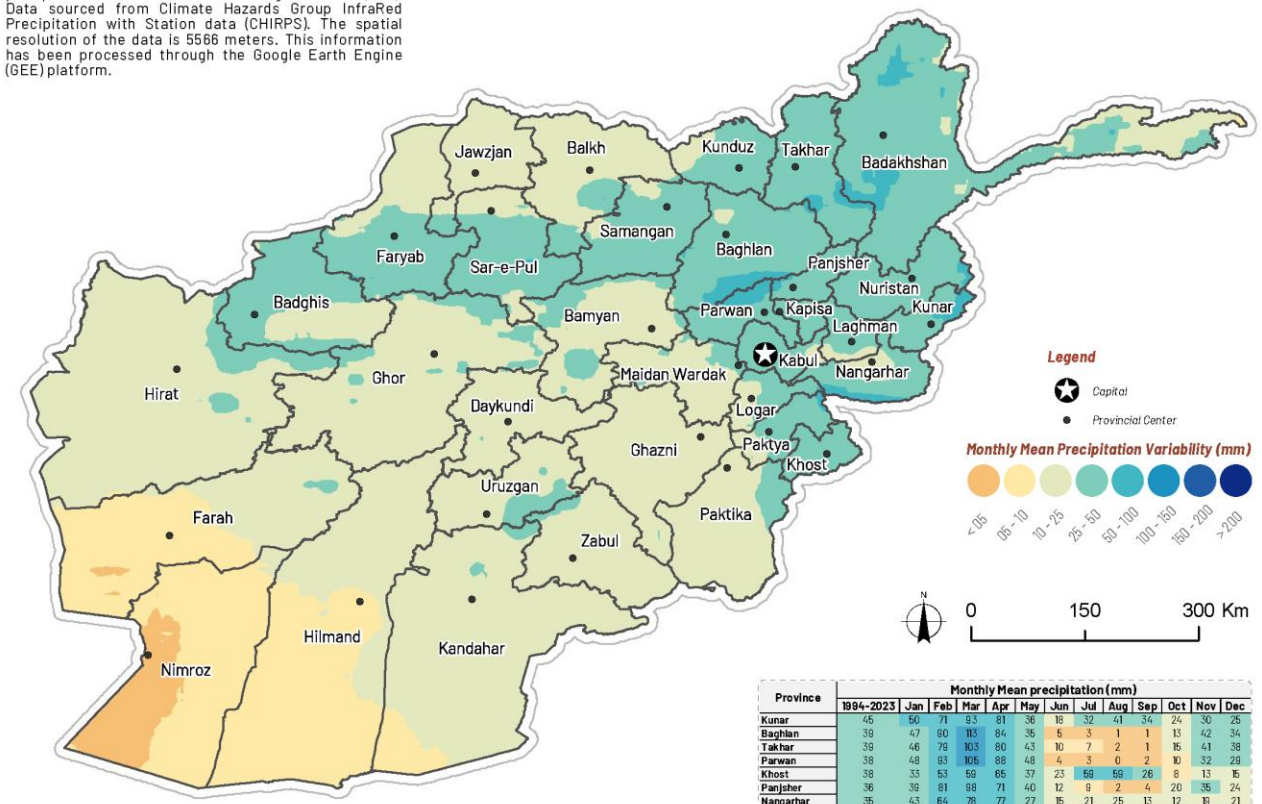
Datum/Projection: WGS84/Geographic
Data Sources: JAXA, AGCHO
Date Created: May 20, 2024

Feedback: rep-afghanistan@immap.org

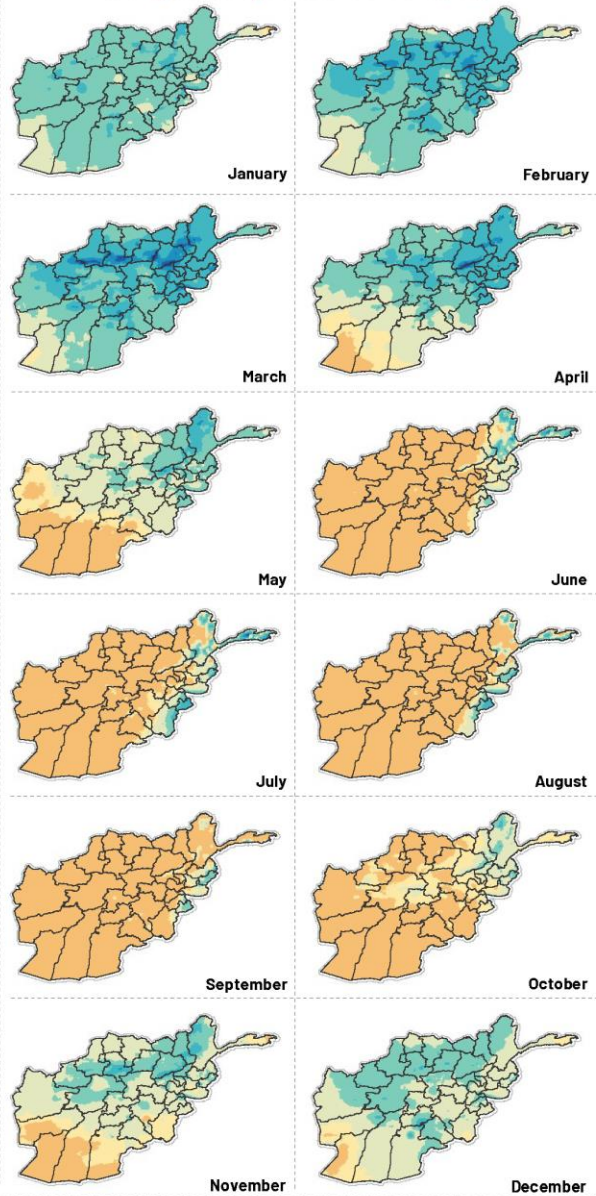
AFGHANISTAN

MONTHLY MEAN PRECIPITATION IN (MM) FROM 1994 TO 2023

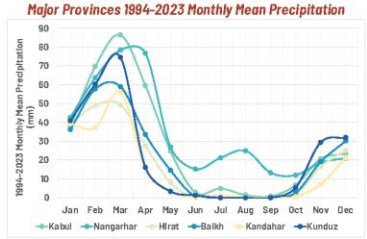
Description: This map shows the monthly mean precipitation from **1994 to 2023** for Afghanistan in (mm). Data sourced from Climate Hazards Group InfraRed Precipitation with Station data (CHIRPS). The spatial resolution of the data is 5566 meters. This information has been processed through the Google Earth Engine (GEE) platform.



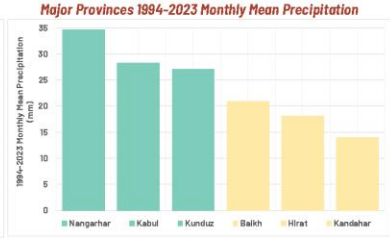
Monthly Mean Precipitation of 1994-2023 in (mm)



Major Provinces 1994-2023 Monthly Mean Precipitation



Major Provinces 1994-2023 Monthly Mean Precipitation



Province	Monthly Mean precipitation (mm)											
	1994-2023	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Kunar	45	50	71	93	81	36	18	32	41	34	24	30	25
Baghlan	39	47	90	113	84	35	5	3	1	1	13	42	34
Takhar	39	46	79	103	80	43	10	7	2	1	15	41	38
Parwan	38	48	93	105	88	48	4	3	0	2	10	32	29
Khost	38	33	53	59	65	37	23	59	59	26	8	13	15
Panjsher	36	39	81	98	71	40	12	9	2	4	20	35	24
Nangarhar	35	43	64	78	77	27	15	21	25	13	12	19	21
Badakhshan	34	31	52	70	63	48	31	26	13	3	18	29	23
Nuristan	33	35	64	80	66	33	15	15	12	13	18	23	19
Paktya	32	41	66	72	61	30	9	26	19	8	7	17	25
Sar-e-Pul	31	37	79	88	57	22	1	0	0	0	4	44	35
Kapisa	31	40	77	88	66	33	3	4	1	4	11	24	24
Samangan	31	43	85	93	53	23	1	0	0	0	5	33	35
Laghman	29	26	53	78	71	30	11	7	8	12	11	18	18
Logar	28	36	75	81	56	25	4	9	4	1	6	19	24
Kabul	28	38	70	86	60	25	3	5	1	1	7	21	23
Faryab	28	43	74	86	45	20	0	0	0	0	4	30	35
Badghis	27	43	67	84	44	18	0	0	0	0	5	28	38
Kunduz	27	41	60	75	54	26	1	0	0	0	5	28	32
Bamyan	23	33	55	58	50	25	1	0	0	0	6	24	26
Ghor	22	37	48	52	39	18	0	0	0	0	6	27	31
Maidan Wardak	22	33	48	58	48	26	2	3	0	0	5	17	18
Uruzgan	21	40	53	63	34	12	0	1	0	0	2	18	32
Daykundi	21	32	48	51	45	22	1	1	0	1	7	22	23
Balkh	21	36	58	56	34	15	1	0	0	0	3	19	30
Paktika	19	32	40	40	28	14	5	26	12	2	1	8	17
Jawzjan	19	38	48	48	31	13	0	0	0	0	2	18	26
Hirat	18	39	49	50	28	8	0	0	0	0	2	17	25
Zabul	18	32	55	47	26	8	0	3	1	0	1	14	28
Ghazni	18	28	44	43	33	17	1	5	0	0	3	17	19
Kandahar	14	39	37	41	16	3	0	1	0	0	1	7	21
Farah	11	28	28	31	14	5	0	0	0	0	1	7	16
Hilmand	11	31	29	30	11	3	0	0	0	0	1	6	16
Nimroz	6	23	18	17	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	7

Datum/projection: WGS84/Geographic
Data Source: CHIRPS, AGCHO
Date Created: May 13, 2024

Feedback: rep-afghanistan@immap.org

Afghanistan | Snow Cover Map

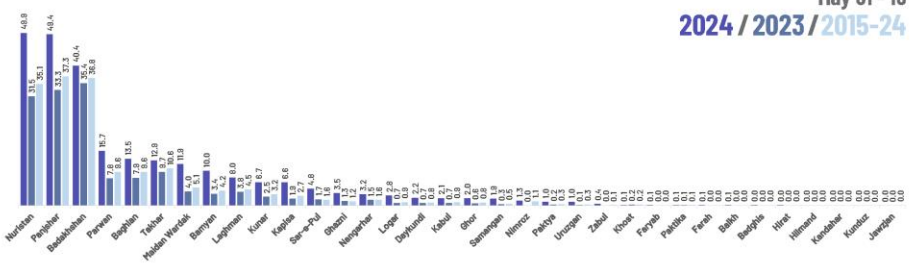
Mean Snow Cover
May 01 - 16
2024

Mean Snow Cover
May 01 - 16
2015-24

Mean Snow Cover
May 01 - 16
2023

Snow Cover (%)
- 70 - 100
- 50 - 70
- 30 - 50
- 10 - 30
- 0 - 10
- No Data

Provincial Mean Snow Cover
May 01 - 16
2024 / 2023 / 2015-24



Description: This map shows the mean snow cover for Afghanistan from 1st May to 16th May 2023, 2024, and for the period from 2018 to 2024 of the same date range from 1st May to 16th May, presented as a percentage (%). Snow cover values range from 0 to 100%, where values closer to 100 indicate more robust snow cover, while values nearer to 0 indicate sparse or no snow cover. The map employs the following categories to illustrate snow cover: 0 – 10, 10 – 30, 30 – 50, 50 – 70, and 70 – 100. The percentage figures indicate the number of days an area has experienced snow cover in a month. For example, from 1st to 16th of May of one year, 70-100% would be equivalent to 11 - 16 days, and 0 - 10% to 0 - 2 days (purple and light blue respectively). The spatial resolution of the data is 500 meters. This information has been processed through the Google Earth Engine (GEE) platform.

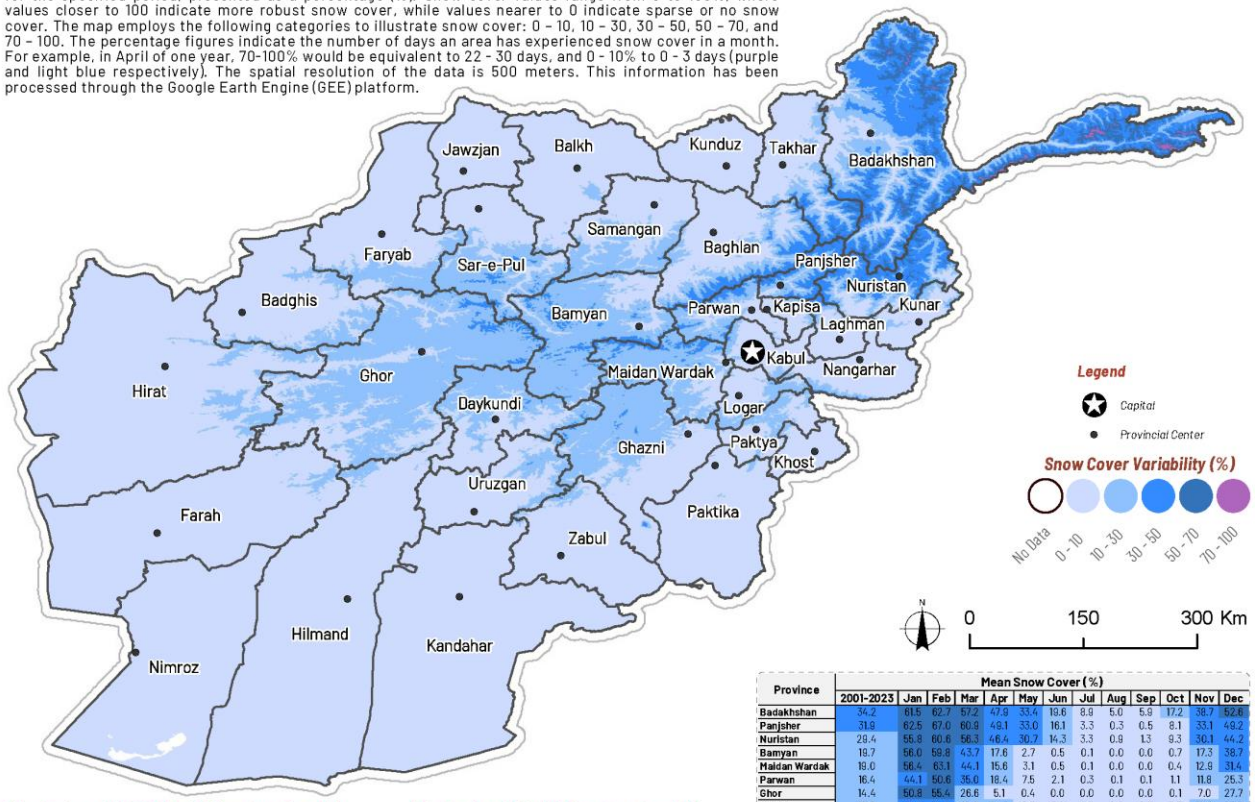
Datum/Projection: WGS84/Geographic
Data Sources: NASA, AGCHO
Date Created: May 20, 2024

Feedback: rep-afghanistan@immap.org

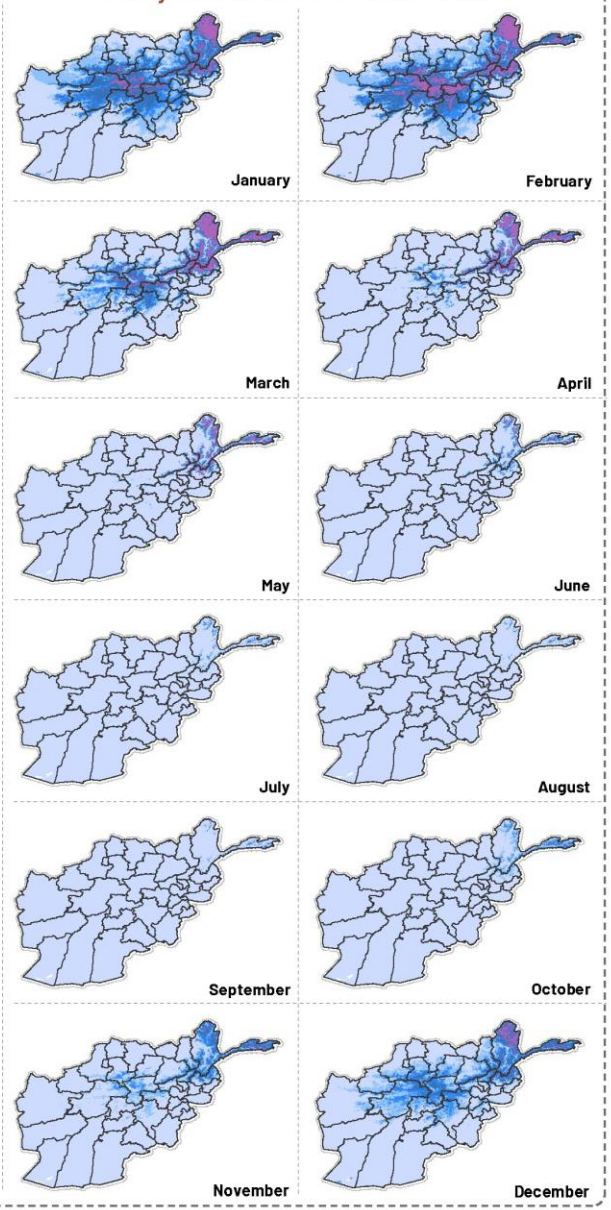
AFGHANISTAN

MEAN SNOW COVER IN (%) FROM 2001 TO 2023

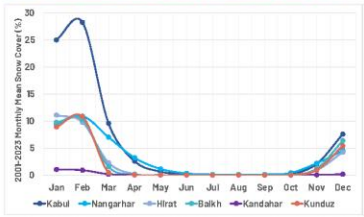
Description: This map showcases the Snow Cover data for Afghanistan covering the years **2001 to 2023**. It presents the monthly mean snow cover for each month from January to December, along with an overall mean for the specified period, presented as a percentage (%). Snow cover values range from 0 to 100%, where values closer to 100 indicate more robust snow cover, while values nearer to 0 indicate sparse or no snow cover. The map employs the following categories to illustrate snow cover: 0 – 10, 10 – 30, 30 – 50, 50 – 70, and 70 – 100. The percentage figures indicate the number of days an area has experienced snow cover in a month. For example, in April of one year, 70-100% would be equivalent to 22 - 30 days, and 0 - 10% to 0 - 3 days (purple and light blue respectively). The spatial resolution of the data is 500 meters. This information has been processed through the Google Earth Engine (GEE) platform.



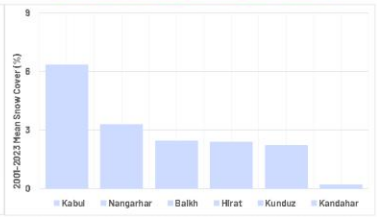
Monthly Mean Snow Cover in % From 2001 to 2023



Major Provinces 2001-2023 Monthly Mean Snow Cover (%)



Major Provinces 2001-2023 Mean Snow Cover (%)



Province	Mean Snow Cover (%)												
	2001-2023	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Badakhshan	34.2	61.5	62.7	57.2	47.9	33.4	19.6	8.9	5.0	5.9	17.2	38.7	52.6
Panjsher	31.9	62.5	67.0	60.9	48.1	33.0	16.1	3.3	0.3	0.5	8.1	33.1	49.2
Nuristan	29.4	55.8	60.6	56.3	46.4	30.7	14.3	3.3	0.9	1.3	9.3	30.1	44.2
Bamyan	19.7	56.0	59.8	43.7	17.6	2.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	17.3	38.7
Maidan Wardak	19.0	58.4	63.1	44.1	15.6	3.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	12.9	31.4
Parwan	16.4	44.1	50.6	35.0	18.4	7.5	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.1	11.8	25.3
Ghor	14.4	50.8	55.4	26.6	5.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.0	27.7
Takhar	13.5	34.1	34.5	19.8	14.2	9.7	5.6	1.9	0.6	0.5	3.3	12.2	25.0
Baghlan	12.9	33.0	35.3	21.9	14.4	8.6	3.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	2.1	12.3	23.6
Sar-e-Pul	12.7	39.0	41.0	22.7	7.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	11.3	29.7
Ghazni	12.2	42.0	48.1	25.6	5.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.2	17.6
Daykundi	11.5	40.8	45.4	22.6	4.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.7	19.1
Logar	9.8	37.9	43.4	16.8	3.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.0	12.2
Samangan	9.3	32.2	34.7	13.3	3.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	6.7	20.4
Paktya	8.4	32.4	38.8	15.0	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.3	9.5
Kapisa	7.2	22.8	26.5	14.0	6.2	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	3.6	10.1
Kunar	7.0	19.7	22.6	14.2	6.4	2.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	5.0	10.3
Kabul	6.3	25.0	28.2	9.6	2.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.1	7.6
Badghis	6.0	24.8	24.8	5.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	13.2
Laghman	5.8	14.6	16.2	11.8	7.2	3.7	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	4.5	8.8
Faryab	5.8	23.0	21.6	7.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	14.0
Uruzgan	4.6	17.4	18.7	8.3	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	6.5
Nangarhar	3.3	9.5	10.9	7.0	3.2	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.2	4.5
Zabul	2.7	11.8	14.3	3.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.3
Paktika	2.6	12.5	14.6	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.7
Balkh	2.4	9.8	10.3	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	6.4
Hirat	2.4	11.1	9.8	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	4.2
Kunduz	2.2	8.9	10.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	5.4
Khost	1.9	7.3	8.8	3.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.9
Jawzjan	1.6	8.3	6.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.5
Farah	0.7	2.9	3.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0
Hilmand	0.5	2.0	2.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6
Kandahar	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Nimroz	0.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.4	1.2

Datum/projection: WGS84/Geographic
Data Source: NASA, AGCHO
Date Created: May 16, 2024

Feedback: rep-afghanistan@immap.org

Assumptions:

- Above-average daily mean temperatures are most likely through September 2024. Extreme temperatures during June-August and August-October (exceeding the upper quintile) are more than 3-times more likely compared to 1993-2016 conditions. The extreme temperatures may result in moisture stress in rainfed crops and rangelands and reduce water availability, mainly in the downstream areas that may experience extended dry spells.

- Above average precipitation in Afghanistan is most likely for the March to May 2024 Spring wet season, primarily as a result of precipitation in April and May. Spring rains are expected to have normal timing and distribution, with minimal adverse impact on typical agricultural activities. Adverse impacts related to flooding have occurred and are expected to continue for the next few weeks.

- Near- and below-average snow water volumes are expected in the coming months, given the recent resurgence of snow based on above-average precipitation. There is more snow than in 2023, given recent accumulations due to above-average precipitation in February, March, April, and May. Above-average temperatures will likely result in a swift snow melt through May 2024.

Assumption:

- The current season has been marked by four months of dry conditions in the first half, followed by above-average precipitation in the second half. This complex and challenging situation, coupled with extreme weather conditions such as flooding, cold spots, emerging pests & diseases, and two up to three weeks of delay in the harvest, near or below-average upcoming harvest is expected this year.

- Rangeland vegetative conditions are expected to improve and most likely be near- or above average in most areas, with some below-average areas due to above-average temperatures. During summer (June-September), most areas in the north and northeastern provinces will turn to below-average, due to near- and below-average cumulative 2023/24 precipitation, above-average temperatures or both.

- The combination of average to above-average precipitation and above-average temperatures during the remainder of the 2023/24 agricultural season may elevate the risk of Yellow Rust affecting the yield and productivity of wheat in the eastern, northern, northeastern, and southern provinces. Moreover, concerns exist about the risk of locust infestation in crops and pasture areas. The anticipated near-average to average cumulative precipitation in 2024 will enhance vegetation conditions, which may facilitate the growth of locust populations in the coming months, particularly in the northern and northeastern provinces.

Assumption:

- The rehabilitation of damages caused by extreme weather conditions, such as floods, may cause a delay in planting second crops. This delay could lead to a delayed second harvest, which would be particularly challenging if the cold wave of the next season arrives before the second harvest in the higher elevations of central highlands and Badakhshan province.

- Antecedent soil moisture is wet across much of the region, while snowpack levels remain near and below normal. This may lead to flooding in areas of high antecedent soil moisture that receive heavy rainfall. The below-average peak snow water equivalent may limit water available for irrigation during boreal summer. Areas of particular concern for flooding include the Kabul, Arghandab, Helmand, and Bala Murghab hydrologic catchment areas.

- The start of the 2024/25 precipitation season will likely be below-average from October to December due to the return of La Niña.

Market Price Update: April 2024 Highlights

AFGHANISTAN FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE CLUSTER

GDP Growth:
The economy of Afghanistan experienced a large contraction since the August 2021 political changes. However, with sustained humanitarian assistance and support for basic needs, the decline in real GDP eased from 20.7% in 2022 to 6.2% in 2023. However, the persisting economic challenges and humanitarian crisis have resulted in sluggish economic growth, fostering uncertainty in the prices of essential food items.

Inflation:
Following the August 2021 political changes, inflation surged, peaking at 18.3% in July 2022. However, it subsequently plummeted into deflation, reaching -9.0% in March 2024. Similarly, food inflation decreased from +26% in June 2022 to -13.8% in March 2024. The persistent deflation is reflecting a fall in food prices and weak consumer demand. While deflation support low food prices, limited number of job opportunities and low wages will continue to weaken household purchasing power.

Exchange Rate:
The monthly average exchange rate between AFN and USD was recorded at AFN 72.0 per 1 USD. After its surge in January 2022, the value of AFN started to consistently appreciate against the USD during the year 2023 and remains relatively stable, hovering around AFN 70-74 per USD since November 2023. Factors such as USD auctions by the Da Afghanistan Bank, ban on foreign currencies for domestic transactions, increased remittances, and UN dollar shipments significantly contribute to the stability of AFN.

WFP Food Basket:
The price of the WFP's in-kind food basket shows a decline trend in prices since June 2022 due to decrease in major food prices associated with the appreciation of AFN and the decrease in the global food prices. During April 2024, the price of the WFP food basket stood at AFN 5,319, reflecting a 0.3% decrease from the previous month. Among the surveyed markets, Nuristan emerged as the most expensive, with the food basket priced at AFN 6,675, while Baghlan represented the least expensive market, with the same basket priced at AFN 4,758.

Labour Market:
In April 2024, the availability of unskilled labour workdays per week increased by 4.5% (2.2 days per week on average) following a 5.8 percent increase in March 2024. On average, a casual labour can gain AFN 313 per day whereas a skilled labour can gain AFN 648 per day. The national average expected monthly income for full-time casual labour workers considering the availability of workdays is AFN 2,891, which can only afford 54% of the WFP's in-kind food basket (AFN 5,319).

Terms of Trade (ToT):
The nominal ToT for casual labour has improved by 4.1 percent as compared to March 2024, due to a 1.9 percent decrease in the national average price of wheat and a 2 percent increase in the casual labour wage. Likewise, the real ToT for casual labour has also improved by 9.1 percent due to an additional 4.5 percent increase in the number of casual labour work availability per week. Moreover, the livestock/wheat ToT was 302 Kgs of wheat against one-year-old alive female sheep in the month of April 2024. On average, improved slightly by 4.5 percent compared to the previous month.

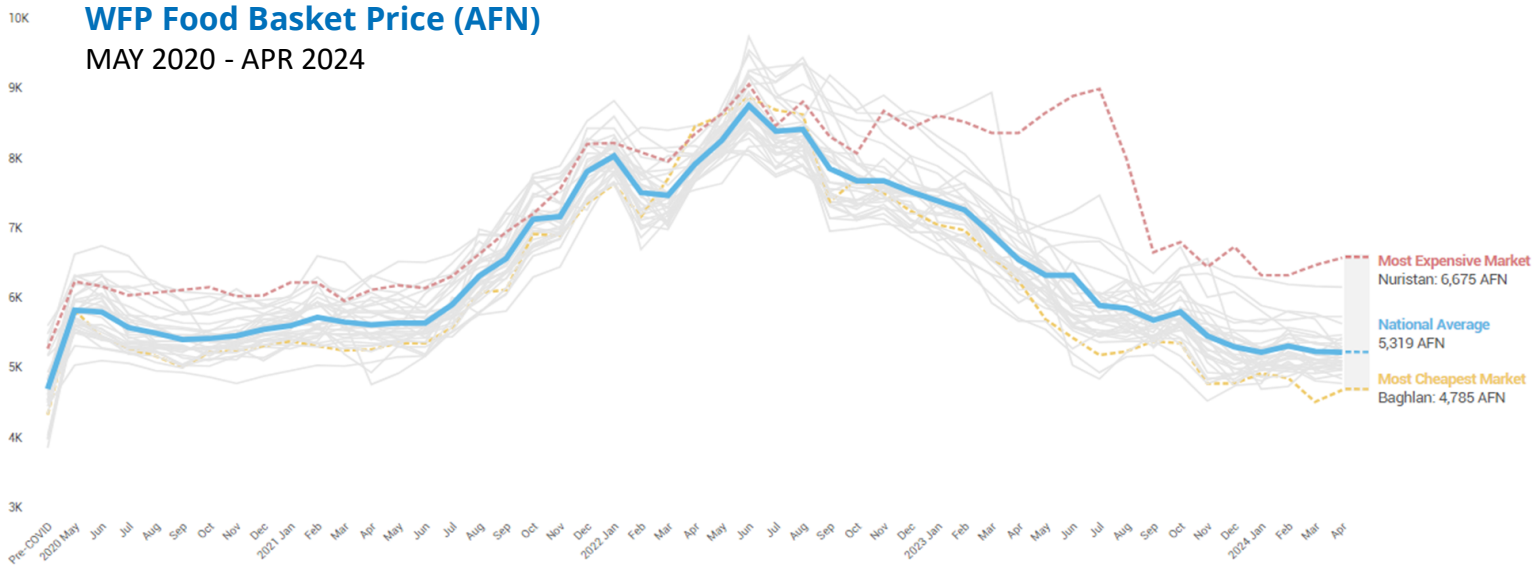
Prices and % Changes in the price of main Food and Non-food Commodities (April 2024)

AFGHANISTAN FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE CLUSTER

ITEMS	THIS MONTH	LAST MONTH (%)	LAST YEAR (%)	Pre–Covid time (%)	June 2021 (%)	3 YEARS AVERAGE
EXCHANGE RATE & FOOD COMMODITIES						
Exchange Rate (AFN/USD)	72.0	0.8%	-17%	-5%	-9%	-14%
Wheat Grain (AFN/Kg)	27	-1.9%	-27%	6%	-11%	-27%
Wheat Flour - High price (AFN/Kg)	31	-1.0%	-22%	-2%	-7%	-24%
Wheat Flour - Low price (AFN/Kg)	27	-2.1%	-27%	-5%	-11%	-28%
Rice - High Price - "*Palawi*" (AFN/Kg)	99	-1.5%	-18%	22%	12%	-6%
Rice - Low Price - "*Sholae*" (AFN/Kg)	62	-2.2%	-2%	52%	25%	12%
Cooking Oil (AFN/Liter)	94	0.5%	-29%	23%	-29%	-36%
Pulses (AFN/Kg)	107	0.6%	-7%	46%	15%	1%
Sugar (AFN/Kg)	69	-0.1%	4%	65%	36%	15%
Bread (AFN/Kg)	60	-0.3%	-11%		16%	1%
Salt (AFN/Kg)	17	0.2%	-5%	43%	25%	8%
Tomato (AFN/Kg)	46	5.0%	9%		75%	1%
Potato (AFN/Kg)	25	2.4%	-6%		21%	2%
Onion (AFN/Kg)	30	-7.9%	-42%		84%	-5%
NON-FOOD COMMODITIES						
1-year Old Live Female Sheep (AFN/Head)	7908	2.2%	-2%	6%	5%	0%
Unskilled Labour Wage (AFN/day)	313	2.0%	4%	9%	1%	4%
Skilled Labour Wage (AFN/day)	648	1.4%	4%	13%	0%	5%
Days of Unskilled Work Available Per Week	2.2	4.5%	4%	-23%	-12%	1%
Diesel (AFN/Liter)	61	0.1%	-15%	36%	23%	-5%
Fertilizer - DAP (AFN/50 Kg)	4225	1.4%	-18%		48%	-6%
Fertilizer - Urea (AFN/50 Kg)	1788	-1.7%	-22%		40%	-17%
Improved Seed (AFN/50 Kg)	1917	0.3%	-22%		2%	-15%
Animal feed (Concentrate) AFN/100kg	2729	0.3%	-15%		6%	-7%
Real Unskilled Labour Terms of Trade (Kgs)	3.7	9.1%	43%	-19%	1%	39%
Casual Labour wage/wheat Nominal (Kgs)	11.8	4.1%	41%	2%	14%	41%
Pastoralist Terms of Trade (Kgs)	302	4.5%	33%	0%	19%	37%

WFP and FSAC Food Basket (April 2024)

AFGHANISTAN FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE CLUSTER



Trigger Analysis for Transfer Value Revision

Transfer Value (TV) May 2024: 5,800 AFN

2nd Week of May 2024	Current Prices	Consecutive Weeks ≥ 10% to <20% of TV (+/-)	Consecutive Weeks Increase ≥ 20% of TV (+/-)	% of TV
FSAC Food Basket (AFN)	**5,525**	**0**	**0**	**-4.7%**

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 AFN has increased or decreased in comparison to the most recent TV by a minimum proportion: four consecutive weeks for a price change of ≥ 20% and eight consecutive weeks for ≥ 10%.

WFP In-kind Food Basket:

The price of WFP in-kind food basket in Afghani gradually declined after reaching its peak of AFN 8,849 in the month of June 2022 and declined to AFN 5,319 in the month of April 2024.

In 13 provincial capitals, the AFN price of in-kind basket was higher than the national average price, with 5 markets being higher by over 5 percent (Nuristan 25%, Daykundi 17%, Kunar 10%, Kabul 8% and Ghor by 5%).

While in 21 provinces, the price of food basket was lower than the average price: Baghlan -10%, Takhar -8%, Kunduz -7%, Logar -6%, Kapisa, Laghman and Hirat by -5% each 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 April 2024 was 0.8 percent lower than the last month whereas, the national average USD price slightly increased by 1.6 percent compared to the previous month.

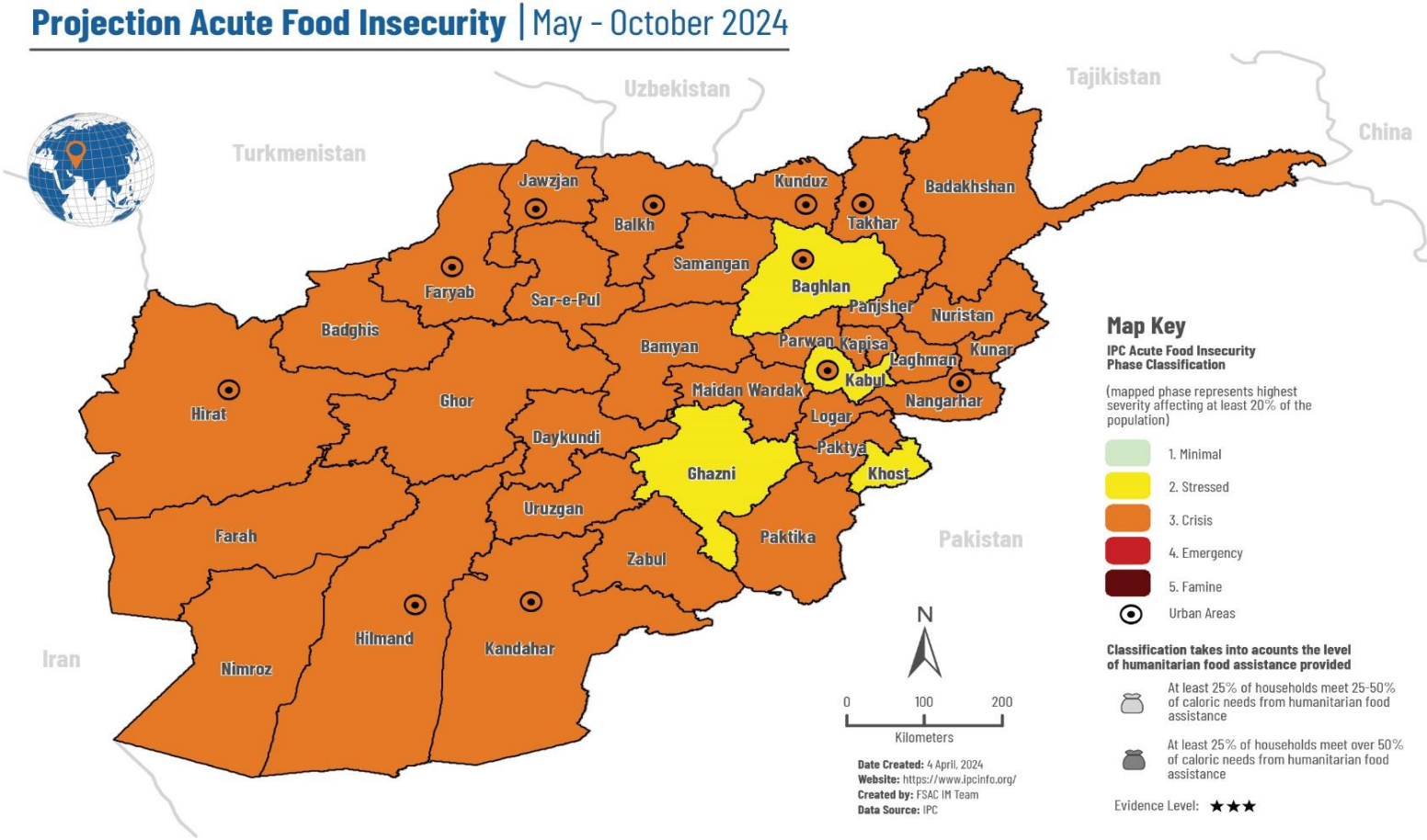
As of May 2024, the Transfer Value (TV) is revised to AFN 5800 / USD 80 after the FSAC food basket (in AFN) remained >-10% for 8 consecutive weeks. The last revision of the TV took place in August 2023 with the TV of AFN 6400 (USD 75).

IPC-Post Monitoring Key Messages

AFGHANISTAN FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE CLUSTER

Key Assumptions

- Food Commodity Prices
- Weather and Climate
- Agriculture and Livestock
- Humanitarian Food Assistance
- Agriculture Labor



12.4 M - 28% of the population IPC Phase 3 and above (FLM)

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

AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
CLUSTER

FLOOD CO-ORDINATION RESPOSNE FROM PARTNERS

AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
CLUSTER

FLOOD ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

AFGHANISTAN FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE CLUSTER

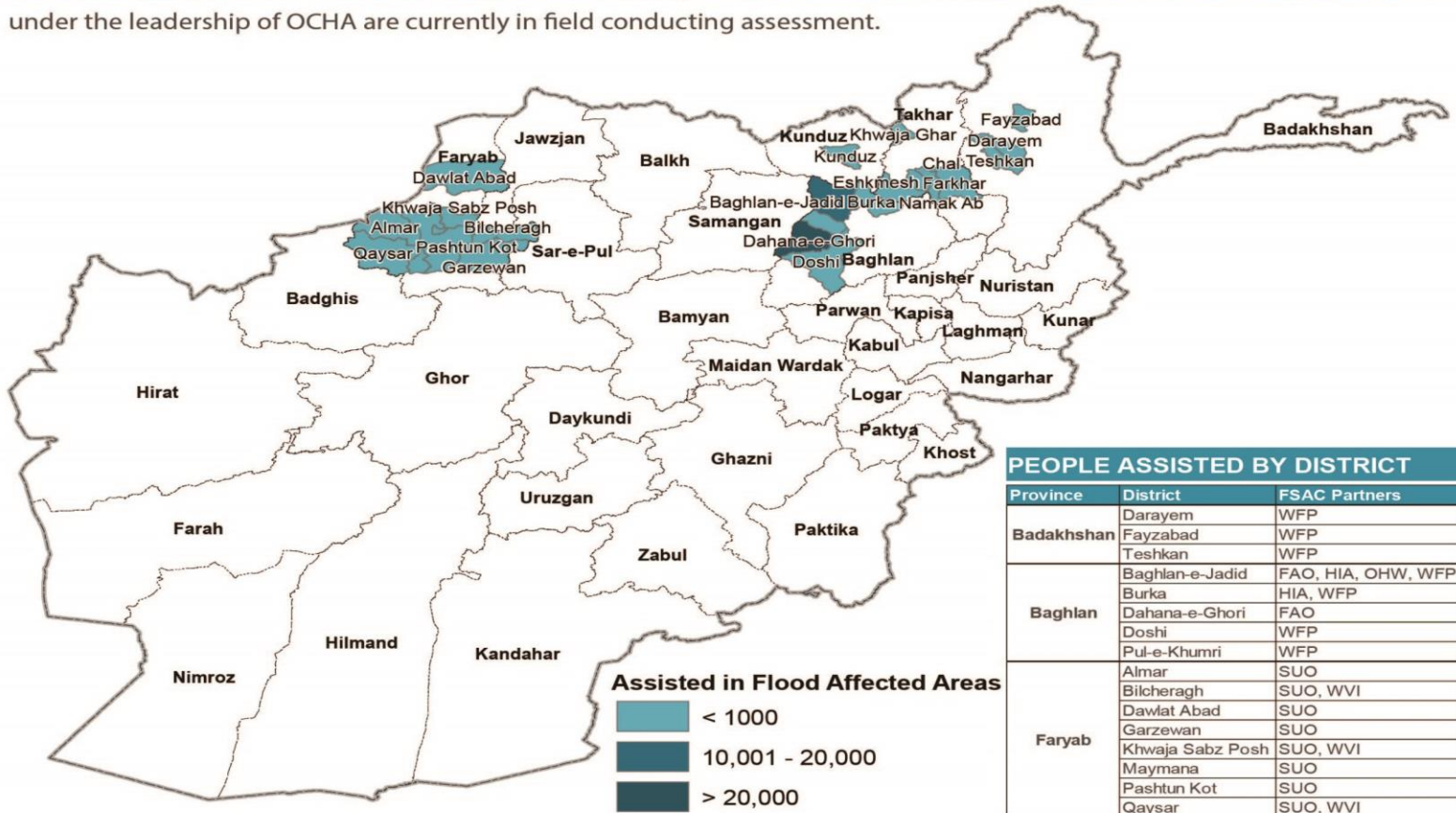
EMERGENCY FLOOD RESPONSE DASHBOARD

22 MAY 2024

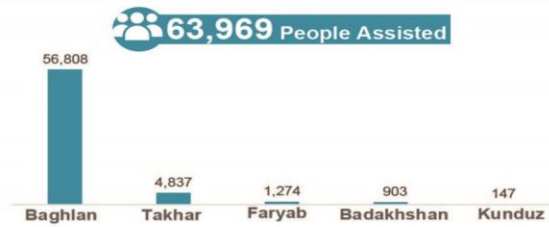
Reporting Period: 19-21 May 2023

HIGHLIGHTS

On May 17, 2024 the flash floods caused significant casualties and damages in various areas of Ghor , including Chaghcharan city, Dulyana, Tulak, Shahrak, Lal Wa Sarjangal, and Marghab districts. More than 2,000 residential houses and 2,500 shops were destroyed, while 400 other houses suffered partial damage. The official statistics are not yet final, and there is a possibility of an increase in the death toll. Families affected by the floods are facing dire conditions without proper shelter or food. Additionally, the Minaret Jam is at risk of collapsing and the Herat and Ghor province highway remains closed for all traffic due to the floods. Besides, aid committees under the leadership of OCHA are currently in field conducting assessment.



PEOPLE ASSISTED BY PROVINCE



PARTNER PRESENCE

PEOPLE ASSISTED BY DISTRICT

Province	District	FSAC Partners	Assisted
Badakhshan	Darayem	WFP	287
	Fayzabad	WFP	77
	Teshkan	WFP	539
Baghlan	Baghlan-e-Jadid	FAO, HIA, OHW, WFP	10,488
	Burka	HIA, WFP	3,920
	Dahana-e-Ghori	FAO	41,000
	Doshi	WFP	350
	Pul-e-Khumri	WFP	1,050
Faryab	Almar	SUO	28
	Bilcheragh	SUO, WVI	266
	Dawlat Abad	SUO	350
	Garzewan	SUO	7
	Khwaja Sabz Posh	SUO, WVI	168
	Maymana	SUO	105
	Pashtun Kot	SUO	28
	Qaysar	SUO, WVI	322
Kunduz	Kunduz	WFP	147
Takhar	Chal	FAO, WFP	3,248
	Eshkmesh	WFP	469
	Farkhar	WFP	1,071
	Khwaja Ghar	WFP	28
	Namak Ab	WFP	21

RESPONSE BY ACTIVITY

# OF PARTNERS	ACTIVITY	ASSISTED
2	Food Assistance in Kind	10,507
3	Food Assistance in Cash	3,878
1	Canal Cleaning	47,650
1	Carcass Removal	700
1	Other Kits	1,234

Disclaimer

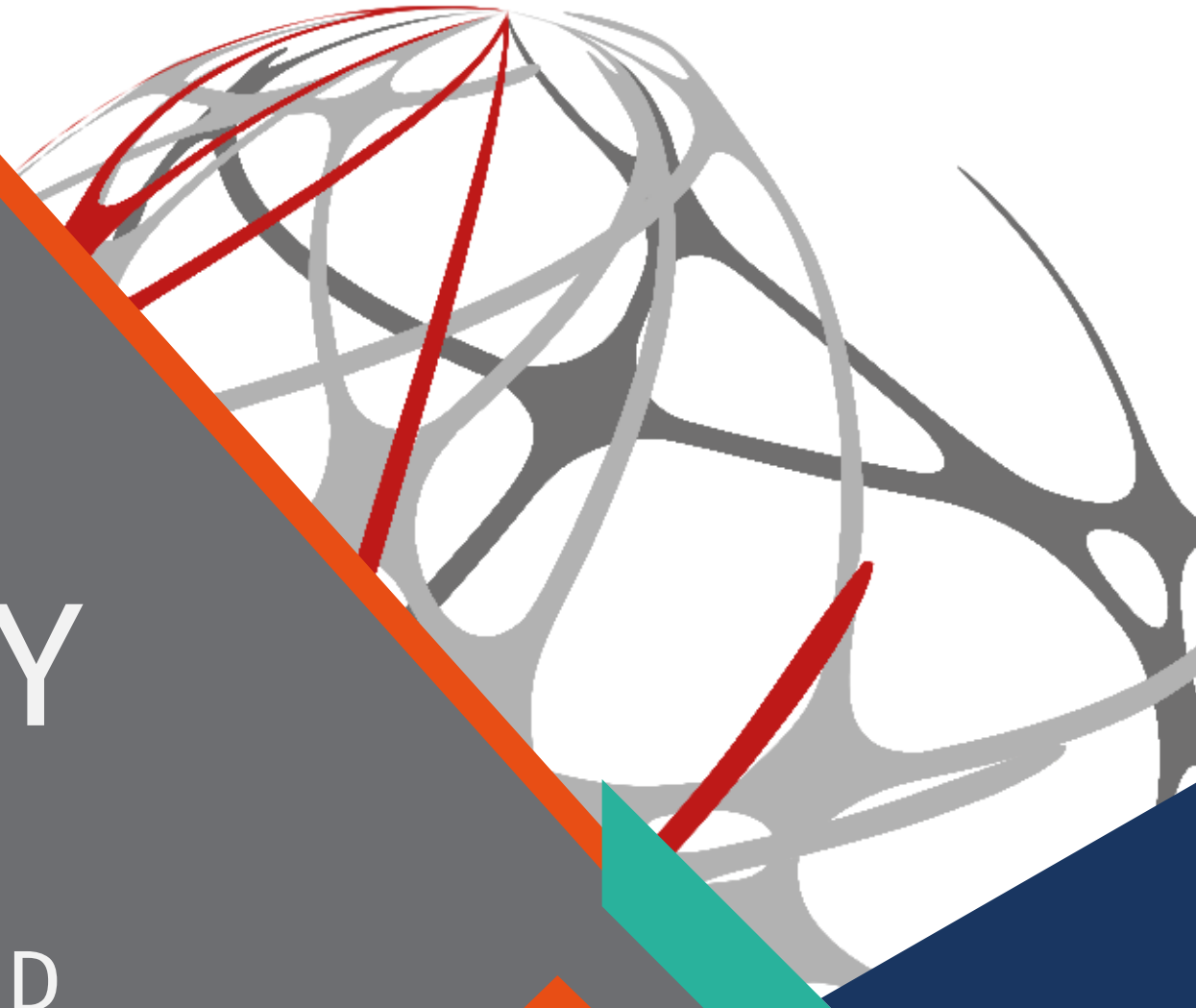
-The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
-Response data showin in this dashbaord are based on FSAC partner reports at the time of production.
-Total beneficiaries are calculated by adding beneficiaries reported by each partner
-This dahsboard only shows FSAC response. Gaps will be analyzed once ongoing assessments are completed

Creation Date : 21 May 2024

For more information: Daniell.Mlenga@fao.org
For suggestions: Contact FSAC Coordination, email: Daniell.Mlenga@fao.org

AN FSAC STUDY

EXPLORING PERCEPTIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR AGRICULTURAL TRAININGS IN AFGHANISTAN



01. Snapshot

FSAC MARCH 2024

A Snapshot of Agriculture in Afghanistan

AGRICULTURE IN AFGHANISTAN

80%

of population derive their income from agriculture

60%

The agriculturally-dependent population constitutes 60 percent of the total population

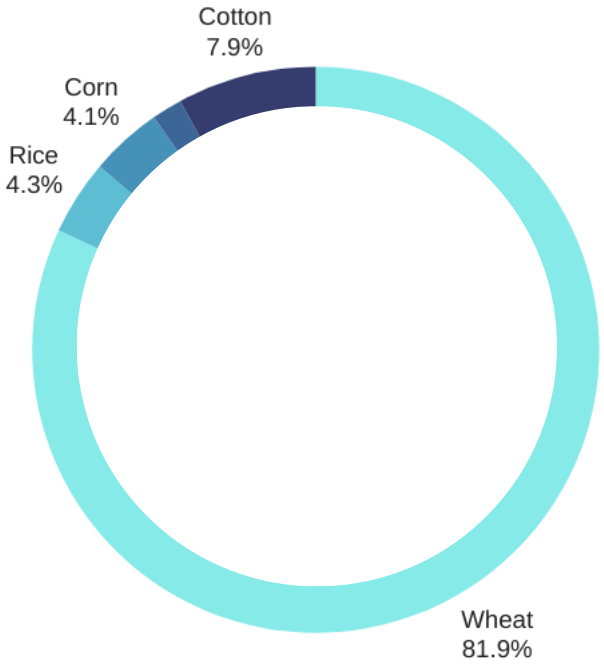
25%

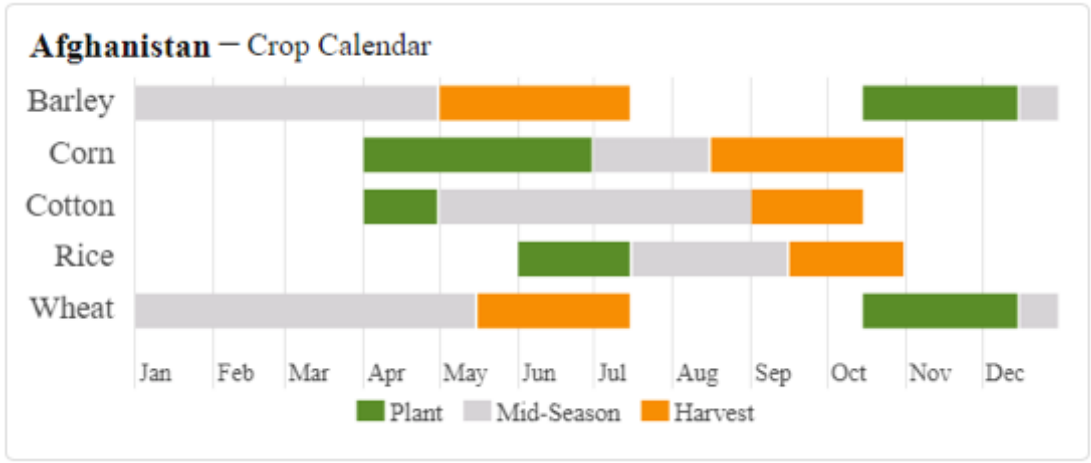
of GPD

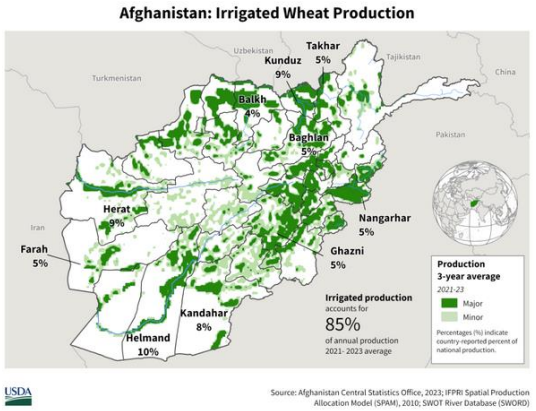
This sector is particularly vital in rural areas, where around 70% of the population resides.

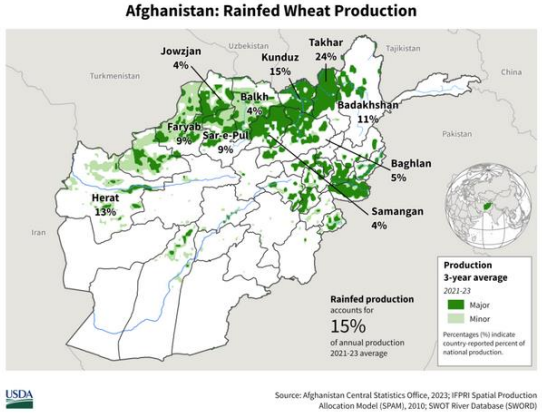
CROP PRODUCTION 2023/24

Afghanistan Crop Production MY 2023/24



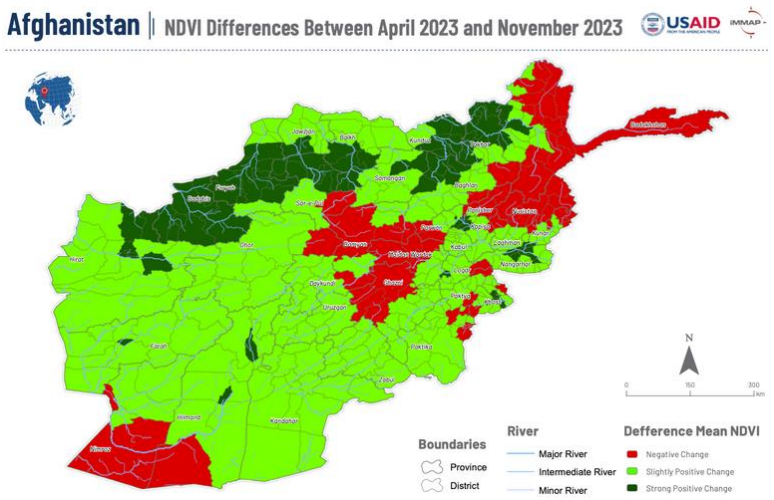




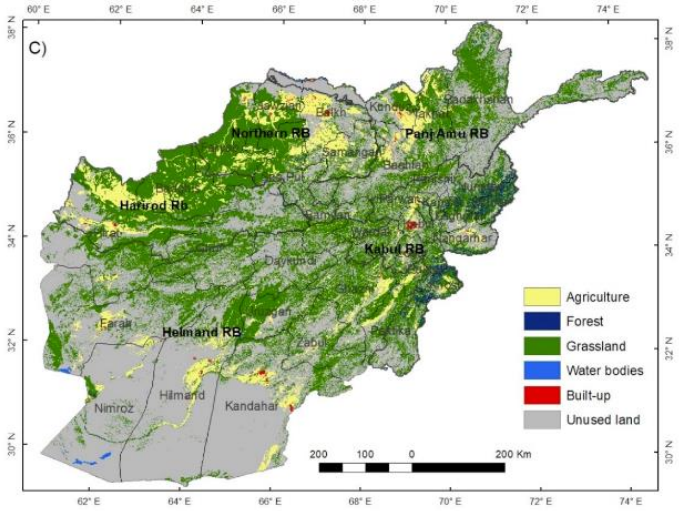


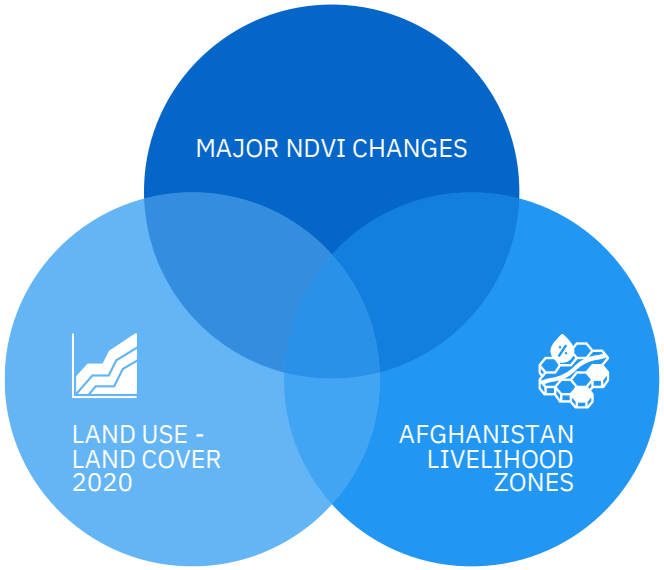
LAND OF USE AND COVERAGE

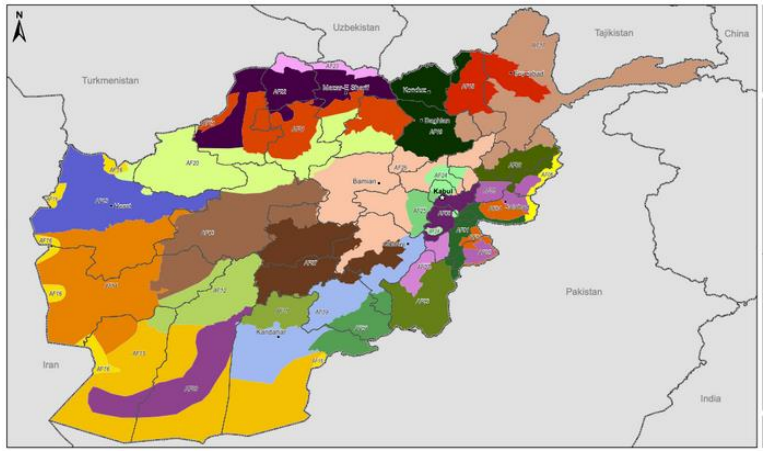
Study sampling focuses on
AF22: Northern Intensive Irrigated Agricultural Zone
AF21: Northern Rainfed Agricultural Zone
AF04: Eastern Semi-Arid Agricultural Zone
AF13: Western Intensive Irrigated Agriculture Zone



*Bottleneck
TP Data collector Coverage







01. DESIGN STEPS

FSAC MARCH 2024

Study Summary Including Objectives and Sampling Profile

1

Objective Selection

2

Questionnaire Design

3

Data Collection

4

Data Cleaning
Data Analysis

5

Final Products

RESEARCH DESIGN STEPS

02. LIMITATIONS

Study Summary Including Objectives and Sampling Profile

STUDY LIMITATIONS

01 - Bias

- Smart phone usage and internet access.
- Single member in household answers.

02 - Sampling

- Due to Premise coverage, we shape regional sampling.

03 - Gender

- Majority of attendees are males.

03. SUMMARY

FSAC MARCH 2024

Study Summary Including Objectives and Sampling Profile

AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
CLUSTER

OBJECTIVES

- Exploring Current Agricultural Activities
- Identify Key Challenges and Needs
- Common Perceptions and Preferences

Sampling Demography

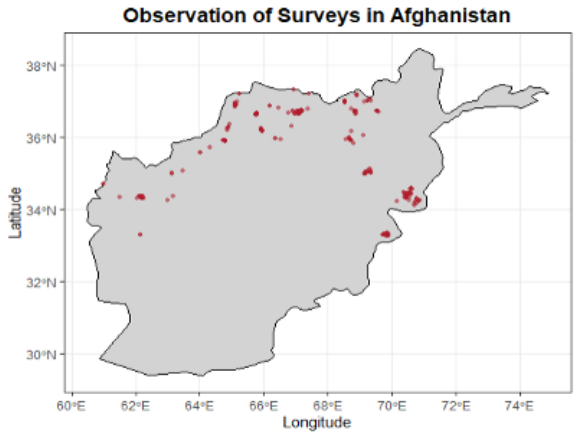
- Sampled 405 households who involved with any type of agricultural activity within 13 provinces.
- Geographically, the largest group resides in rural areas (43%), followed by those living in suburban or peri-urban settings (32%), rest stands as city centers or metropolian areas.

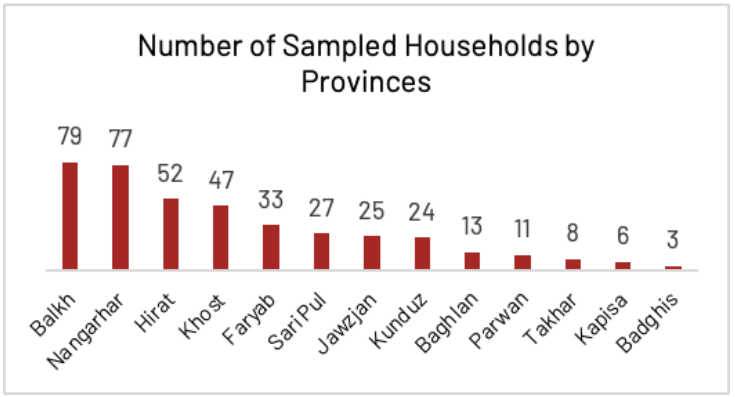
87% of interviewees are male.

Special thanks to WV with their feedback on sampling and questionnaire design.

AFGHANISTAN FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE CLUSTER

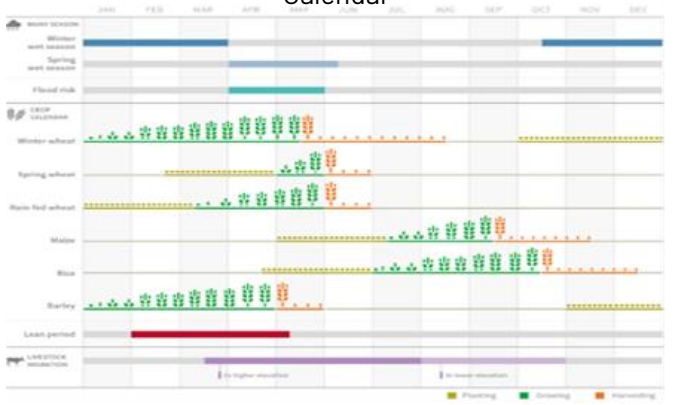
SAMPLING MAP





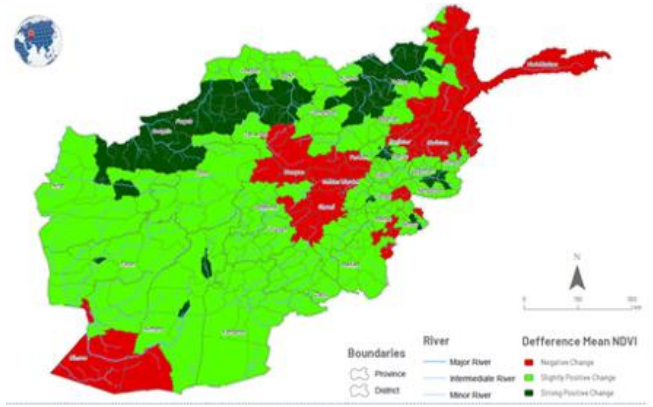
SAMPLING METHOD

FAO Crop Calendar



NDVI Differences Map

Normalized Difference Vegetation Index, a measure of vegetation health.

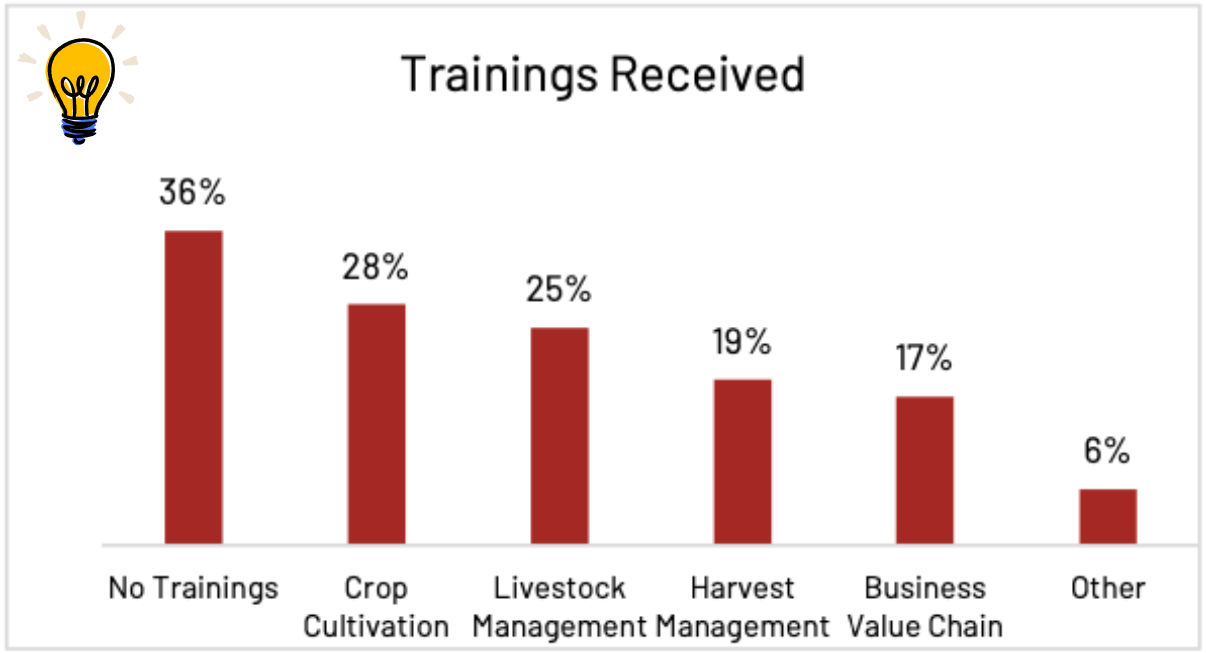


04. KEY FINDINGS

Key Findings and Recommendations of the Study

AGRICULTURAL TRAININGS

AFGHANISTAN FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE CLUSTER



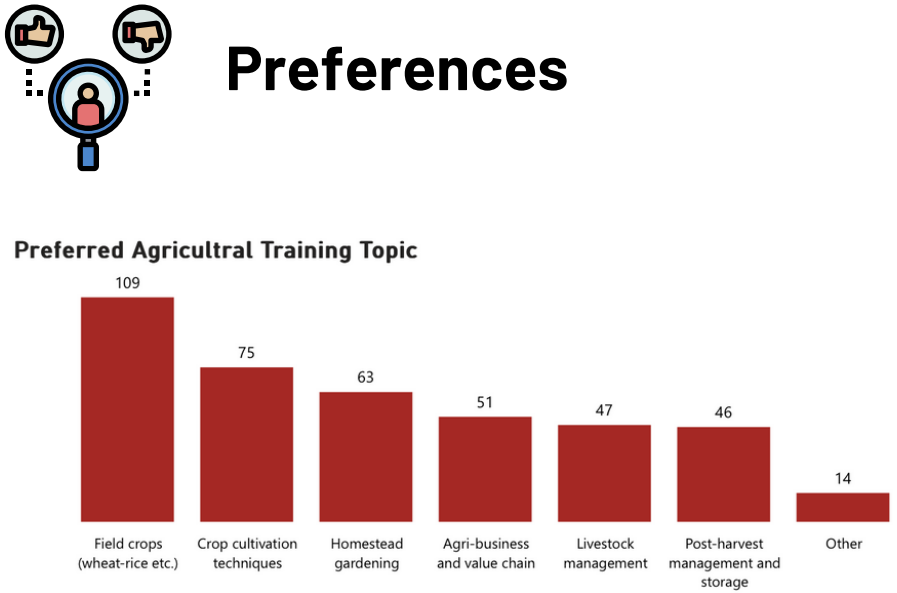
Main Training Providers

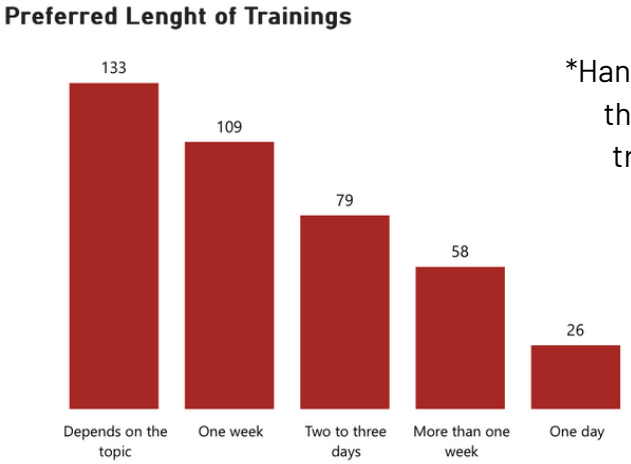
- Family mentorship, 20%
- Authorities, 13%
- Local community, 12%

Received Trainings

- Crop cultivation, 28%
- Livestock management, 25%
- Harvest management, 19%
- Business value chain, 17%

Preferences





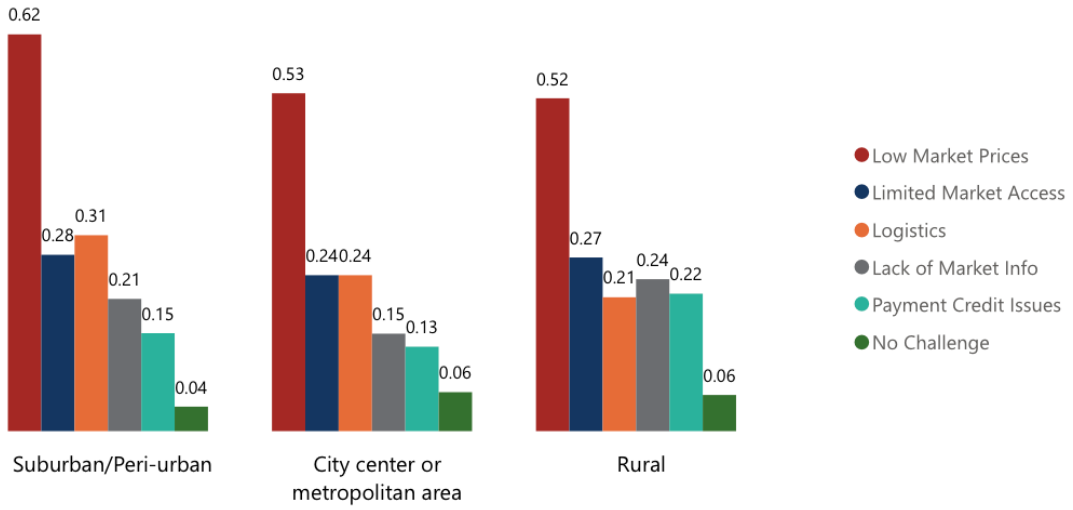
*Hands-on experience is the most preferred training modality.

AGRICULTURAL TRAININGS

AFGHANISTAN FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE CLUSTER

Challenges

Market Challenges by Geography [%]

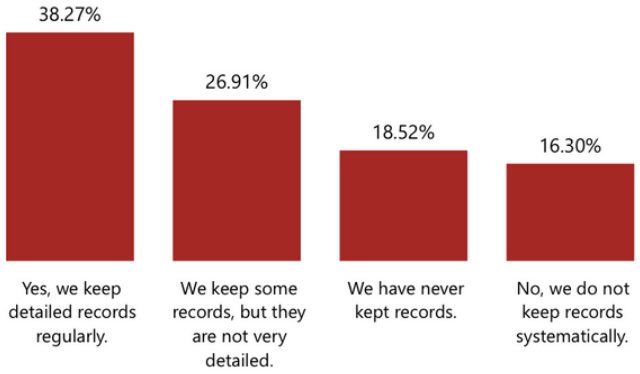


Key Agricultural Challenges

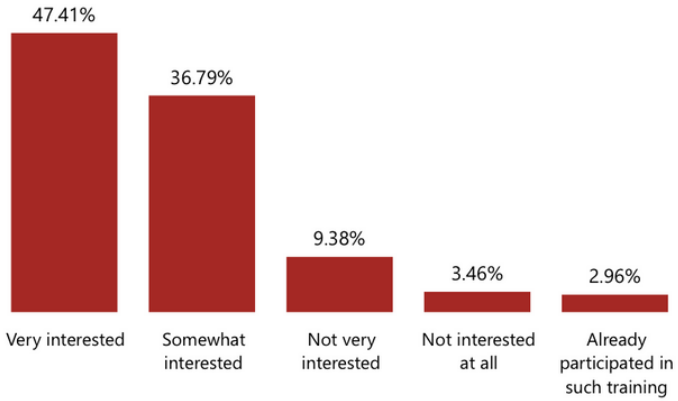
- Inadequate Water Supply, 37%
- Access to Quality Seed, 33%
- Access to Quality Fertilizer, 29%
- Access to Credits, 15%

Further Exploration

Keeping Records of Agricultural Income and Expenditure



Interest in Financial Literacy and Budget Management



KEY FINDINGS

01

Trainings Received

Personal mentorship from family stands out as the primary training provider (20%), emphasizing the role of traditional knowledge transfer in agricultural communities. However, government and private agricultural companies are also notable contributors, providing 13% and 11% of the trainings, respectively.

02

Preferred Trainings

Financial Literacy: Training should include aspects of market access, negotiation skills, and financial management to help farmers navigate market challenges and improve their income. (47%)

03

Key Challenges

Afghan agricultural activities are fraught with challenges, crucially underscored by the 37% of households facing inadequate water supply, a critical issue for the society. Access to quality seeds and fertilizer is challenge for 33% and 29% of households, respectively, potentially impeding crop yields and the ability to sustain or expand farming operations.

04

Market Challenges - Selling Products

Reliance on traditional market systems may expose farmers to a range of market access challenges—27% report limited access to markets, and a significant 56% are affected by low market prices. Complications such as logistics (25%), competition (26%), and payment or credit issues (38%) also present substantial barriers to market entry and profitability.


THANK
YOU

HUNGARIAN
INTERNATIONAL AID

AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
CLUSTER

Community Based Resilience Building in Northern Afghanistan

AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
CLUSTER

Community Based Resilience Building in Northern Afghanistan

Assessing and prioritizing the needs in Balkh, Jawzjan, Samangan and Faryab provinces in Food Security and Livelihood, Agriculture and Nutrition sectors

Afghanistan

May 2024

HUNGARIAN
INTERNATIONAL AID

About HA

AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
CLUSTER

- Hungarian International Aid (HIA) is one of the international humanitarian organizations, established in 1991. With active and multiple offices in more than 14 countries worldwide, HIA has been operating in Afghanistan since 2001.

- The objectives of this organization include humanitarian assistance, capacity building, skill development, and infrastructure development.

- HIA’s HQ is located in Budapest, Hungary which is mainly involved in the fundraising and advisory terms with HIA.

About HA

AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
CLUSTER

Approaches:

- Implementing emergency humanitarian response projects through distribution and supplying food commodities, hygiene items, fertilizers, medicines, hand tools, seeds, saplings and livelihood facilities.

- Infrastructures and livelihood development projects through building schools, polyclinics, food processing houses, small scale power stations for renewable energy, community rooms and district/provincial government offices.

- Capacity building through delivering vocational and computer skill trainings for gender integrity and empowerment approaches.

Activities of HIA-Hungary in Afghanistan (2001 – 2023)

AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
CLUSTER

- HIA has been providing humanitarian assistance and was involved in reconstruction and resilience building programs and also agriculture and livelihood sectors.
- HIA distributed over **39-Thousand MT** of food, NFI and other aid materials
- **579-Million AFN and 4,988,690 USD transferred between 2021 – 2023)**
- Assisted flood and earthquake affected population in different Northern provinces and implemented several disaster preparedness projects in cooperation with ANDMA.
- HIA directly supporting 983,591 people in Balkh, Baghlan, Paktika, Samangan and Faryab provinces during 2021-2023.

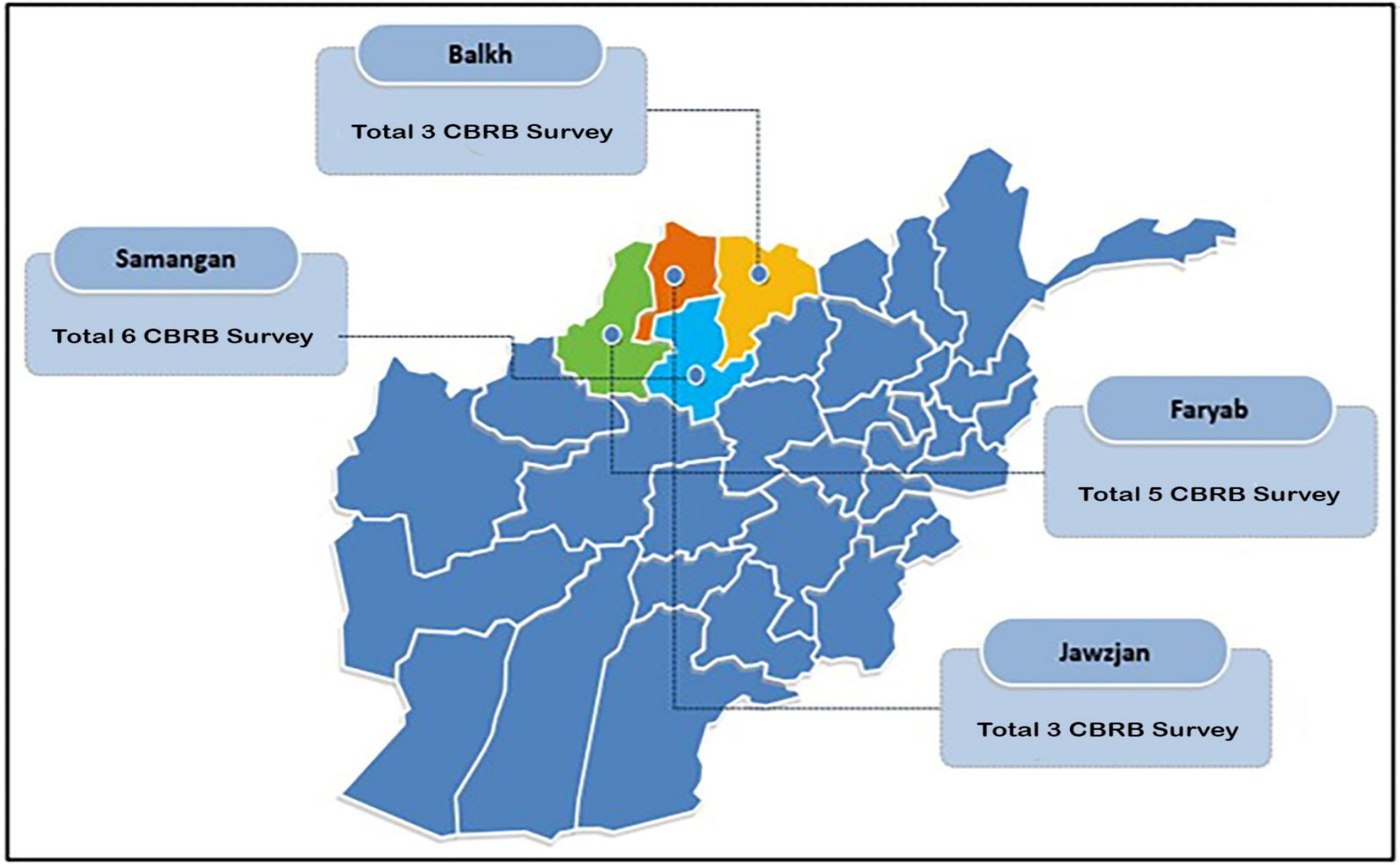
AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
CLUSTER

Introduction to Community Based Resilience Building (CBRB):

- Community Based Resilience Building approach is an urban/rural planning process that emphasizes involving the entire community in the strategic and management processes of urban/rural planning. It is also considered as part of community development.
- The CBRB Community-Based Resilience Building process identified community needs in agriculture, vocational training, infrastructure and also nutrition.
- This initiative was carried out from October 2023 to December 2023, involving coordination with line departments in four northern provinces *(Balkh, Jawzjan, Faryab, Sar-e-Pul)*
- CBRB were conducted in 17 districts, resulting in the identification of 191 different projects activities. From those, 19 high-priority projects were selected for baseline assessment and technical survey.
- These projects encompassed agriculture, infrastructure, vocational training and health and nutrition. Community-Based Resilience Building (CBRB) approach involves the entire community in urban and rural planning.
- It identifies community needs for livelihood and food security, as well as mitigating health and nutrition risks. CBRB is a community development approach that empowers communities themselves in decision-making process.

Targeted Provinces In Community Based Resilience Building (CBRB)

AFGHANISTAN FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE CLUSTER



AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
CLUSTER

For the selection of districts to conduct the CBRB, below steps were followed:

- Collected data from AFG ICA for the year 2022 (recurrence of food insecurity, shocks, natural hazards i.e., flood risk or drought risks).
- Demographic factors.
- Socioeconomic indicators.
- Infrastructure and accessibility.
- Environmental considerations.
- Stakeholder engagement.
- Prioritization of marginalized areas.
- Accessibility and Resources.

Methodology:

AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
CLUSTER

- **CBRB methodology prioritizes inclusively of communities in two stages:**
- **First Stage:** CBRB group establishment and comprehensive physical baseline survey.
- **Second Stage:** KOBO toolbox is used for data collection in infrastructure, agriculture, vocational, health & nutrition activities.

Implementation Steps:

- Coordination with stakeholders at National and Provincial Level.
- Data Storage in two stages.
- Reflecting the Achievements and challenges.
- Technical survey.

First stage of CBRB process:

AFGHANISTAN FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE CLUSTER

- In the initial CBRB phase, district governors and community stakeholders actively engaged and collaborated.
- 17 CBRB groups were established in four northern provinces for inclusion and participation *(including male and female participants).*
- In stakeholder communication process, secondary community data was collected, addressing demands and issues throughout the initiative.
- These included identifying vulnerable villages, establishing CBRB committees, gathering essential data and gaining insights into previous project implementations.
- Information on data collection processes, especially regarding vulnerability factors, were also collected during these meetings.
- CBRB committees in Balkh, Jawzjan, Faryab and Samangan were established and exposed their needs. With **24 members,** the committees represented diverse vulnerable groups of community; including disabled group, female leading groups, youth leading groups and so.
- The process covered various topics, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of community needs and aspirations.

First stage of CBRB Process:

AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
CLUSTER

PART I

ASSEMBLING A COMMUNITY PLANNING TEAM

PART II

UNDERSTANDING LIVELIHOODS

PART III

INTERPRETING LANDSCAPES

PART IV

IDENTIFYING PRIORITIES AND DEVELOPING A COMMUNITY-BASED ACTION PLAN

CBRB Stage

AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
CLUSTER

ASSEMBLING A COMMUNITY PLANNING TEAM

Section 1. Assembling a representative and inclusive community planning team

UNDERSTANDING LIVELIHOODS

Section 2. Basic information and data on the community
Section 3. Problem identification and exposure to shocks
Section 4. Seasonality and livelihoods activities
Section 5. Community-based and external institutions

INTERPRETING LANDSCAPES

Section 6. Community mapping
Section 7. Community transect

IDENTIFYING PRIORITIES AND DEVELOPING A COMMUNITY-BASED ACTION PLAN

Section 8. Community's shared vision, goals and priorities
Section 9. Community-based plan of action and related support for FFA, FFT, and SAMS
Section 10. Follow-up planning discussions and next steps

AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
CLUSTER

During CBRB process in the community level

AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
CLUSTER

The process was completed with establishment of 17 CBRB in these provinces:

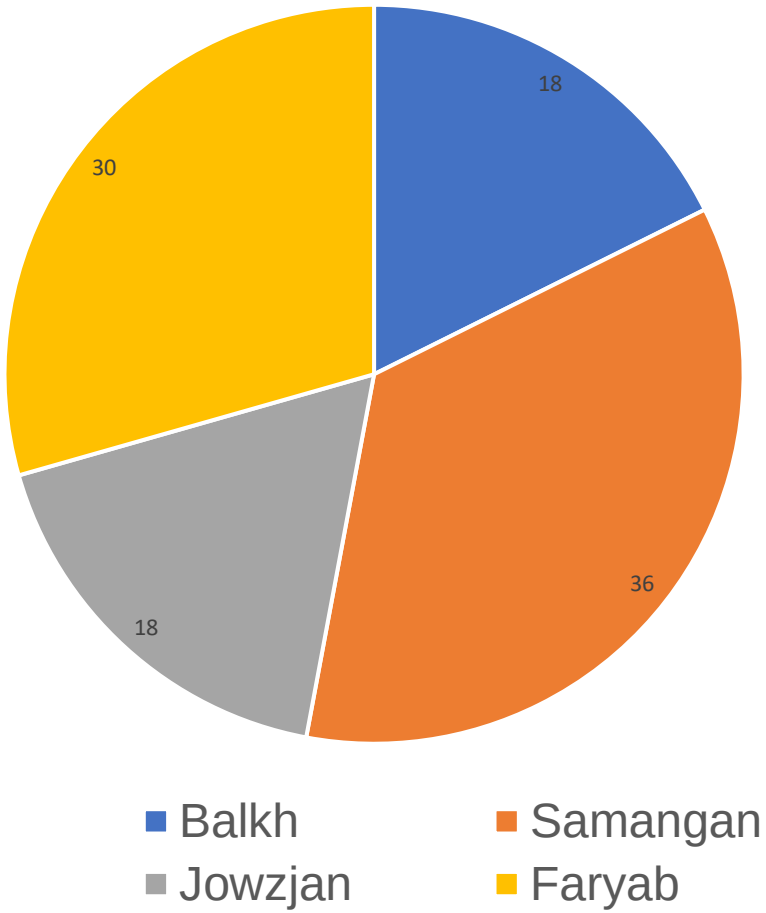
AFGHANISTAN FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE CLUSTER

Province	District	Village	# CBRB	# Participated men	# Participated women	Total
Balkh	Dawlat Abad, Charbulok and Chemtal	Chahr Bagh Siedan, Naqelin,Tahna and Fatemakhil	3	54	18	72
Samangan	Aybak,Khuram Wa Sarbagh,Hazrat Sultan and Feroz Nakhcher	Deh asl, Kalcha, Qazaqli Karte Dara Sofa, Char Soq and Akhta Khana	6	108	36	144
Jawzjan	Faiz Abad,Khanaqa and Khuja Dokoh	Arab Qarloq Sufla ,Khair Abad and Khan Abad Arabia	3	54	18	72
Faryab	Andkhoy,Dawlat Abad,Gurziwan and Qaisar	Yaka Bagh,Shakh,Dare Shakh,Takht-e-achak and Esmatullah Bay Taqchi	5	90	30	120
Total			**17**	**306**	**102**	**408**

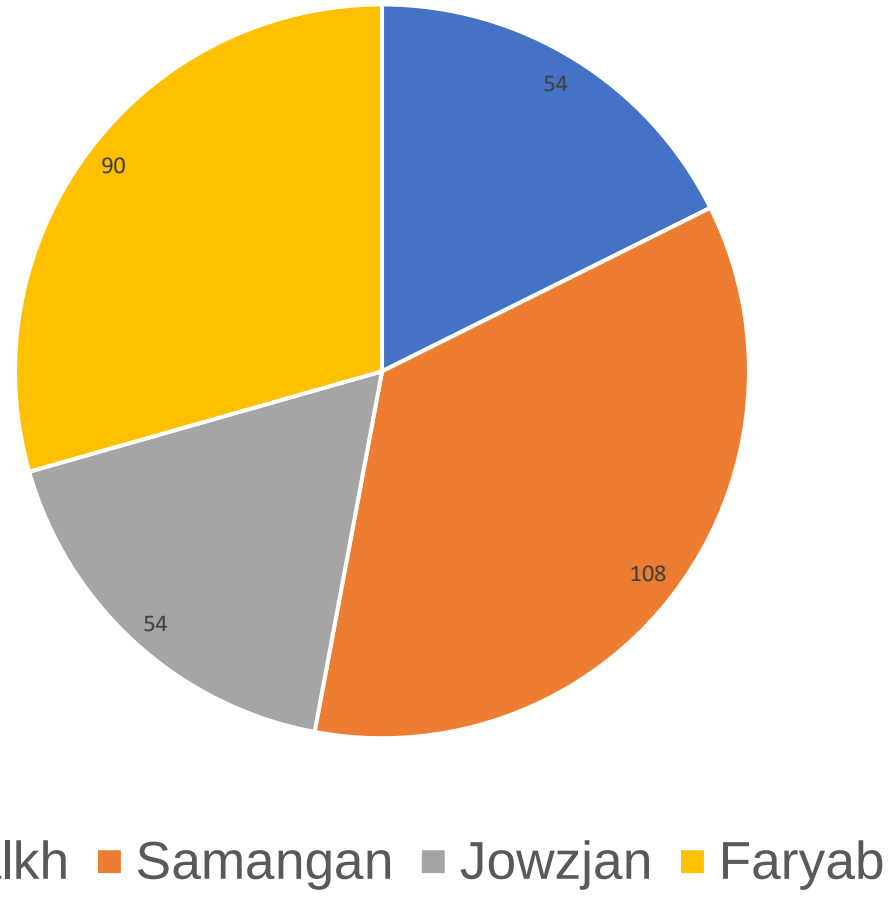
Female participation in CBRB process:

AFGHANISTAN FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE CLUSTER

Women Participation – *out of 102 Female participants*



Men Participation – *out of 306 Male participants*



Prioritized Projects in provinces by CBRB committees in villages level:

AFGHANISTAN FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE CLUSTER

Province	Prioritized # Projects			Total
	High	Medium	Low	
Balkh	21	7	10	38
Samangan	33	27	14	74
Jawzjan	20	7	6	33
Faryab	17	19	10	46
Total	**91**	**60**	**40**	**191**

Categorized Projects in provinces by CBRB committees in villages level

AFGHANISTAN FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE CLUSTER

Province	Number of the projects in each province			
	FSL *(infrastructure and vocational)*	Agriculture	Health and Nutrition	Total
Balkh	17	17	4	38
Samangan	19	10	4	74
Jawzjan	42	30	2	33
Faryab	33	12	1	46
Total	**111**	**69**	**11**	**191**

Second Stage Baseline and Technical Survey:

AFGHANISTAN FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE CLUSTER

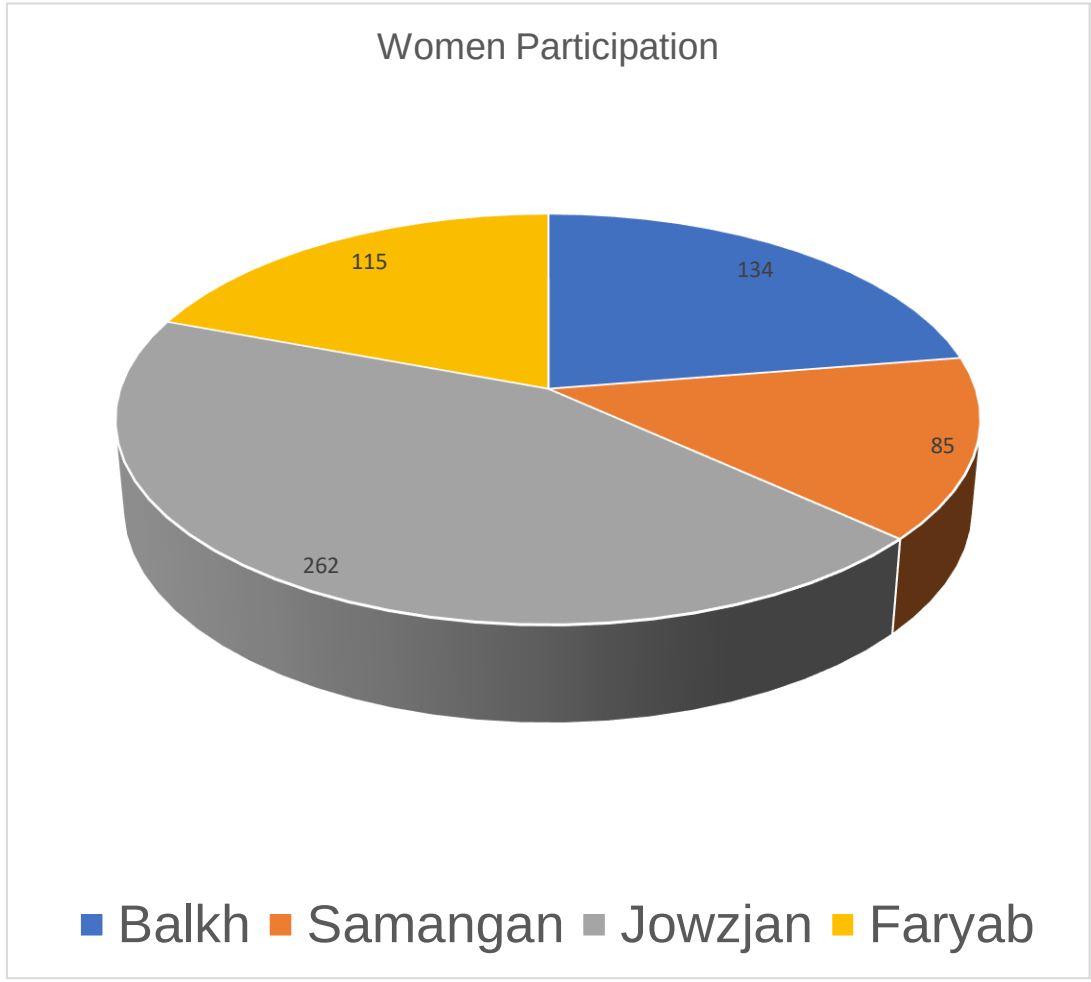
- In the second stage of the project, a comprehensive house-to-house survey was conducted in 17 CBRBs across four districts.1,344 households were interviewed to confirm proposed projects by the CBRB committees. The inclusive process engaged men, women, youth, disabled individuals, IDPs and returnee households.
- The survey collected and confirmed high-priority projects in agriculture, vocational training, infrastructure and nutrition sectors.
- Baseline surveys covered household information, food consumption, agriculture, vocational activities and nutrition through KOBO platform.

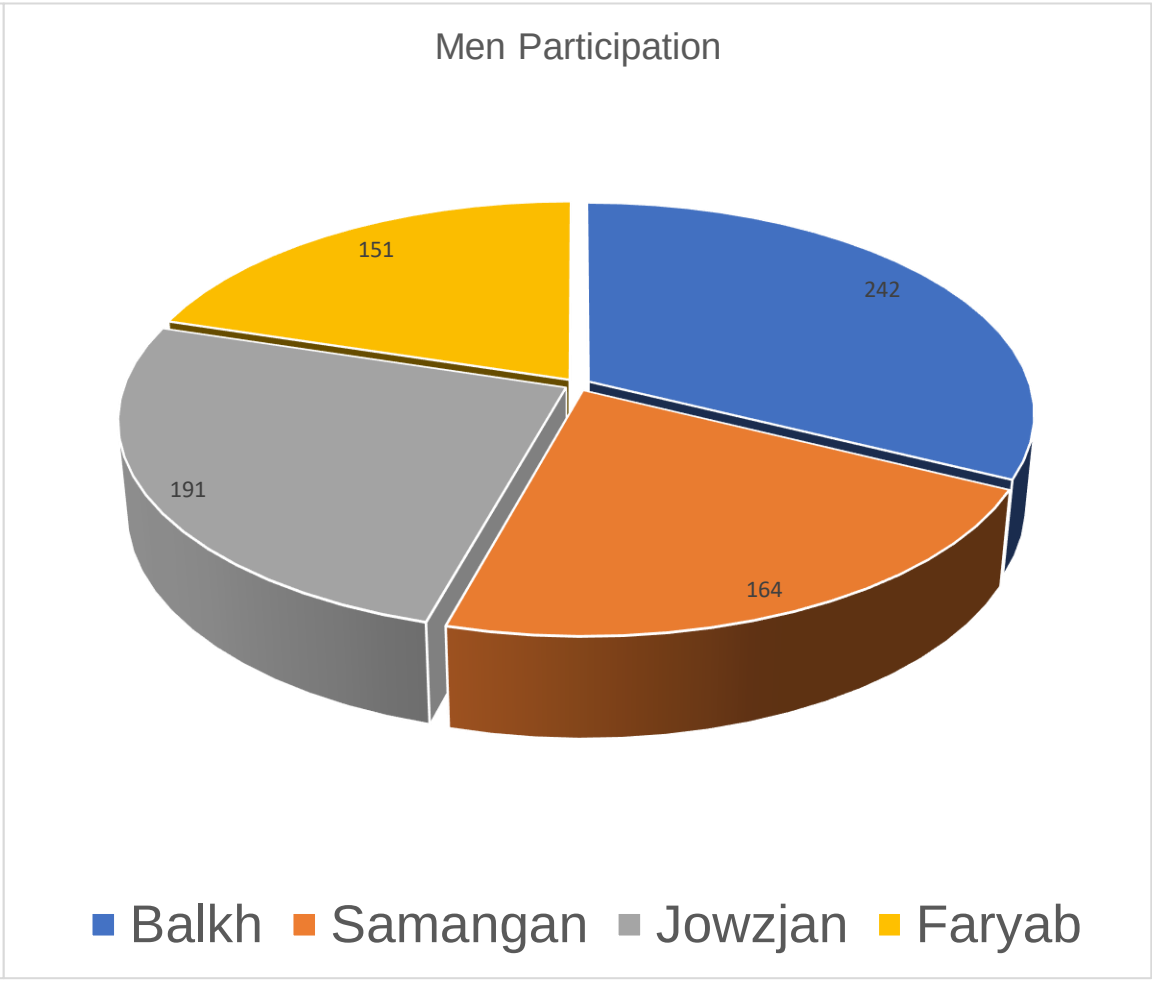
Province	# involved individuals in baseline survey		Total	Percentage	
	Men	Women		Men	Women
Balkh	242	134	376	55.65	44.35
Samangan	164	85	249		
Jawzjan	191	262	453		
Faryab	151	115	266		
Total	**748**	**596**	**1344**	**100%**	

Provincial level segregated House-to-house baseline survey result, number of targeted people and estimated budget.

Women and men participation in baseline survey:

AFGHANISTAN FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE CLUSTER





AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
CLUSTER

During baseline survey house-to-house in the community level in Fatema Khil villages and Arab Qarlaq villages in Balkh and Jawzjan provinces.

SECOND STAGE OF TECHNICAL SUREVY:

AFGHANISTAN FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE CLUSTER

The technical infrastructure projects survey:

Province	Infrastructure projects name				
	Agriculture Canal	Retaining Wall	Check Dam	Water Supply Network	Water Kanda
Balkh	3000m*1m*0.8m				
Samangan		500m x 2.5m			6*6m*3.5m
Jawzjan				12.7m*3.7m	
Faryab	2000m*1.8m*0.8m	480m*2.4m	30m*6m	12.7m*3.7m	

AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
CLUSTER

During the technical survey of the irrigation water canal in Dar-e-Shakh and Fatema khil villages of Garziwan and Chemtal districts in Faryab and Balkh Provinces.

Achievements:

AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
CLUSTER

- Interest and cooperation of local authorities at the district level.
- Interest and cooperation of village leaders and CDCs at the community level.
- Participation and Engagement of Women at the village level.
- **Achievements in Infrastructure Development:**
- Infrastructure initiatives in these provinces are poised to substantially expand agricultural and livestock sectors, fostering economic advancement while mitigating road damage.
- Crucial retaining walls are required in the provinces to safeguard vital areas, while canal construction will enhance irrigation across agricultural land.
- Given the growing population and household numbers in these provinces, there's a pressing need to enhance the water supply network to ensure all village households have access to clean water.

AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
CLUSTER

THANK YOU!

HUNGARIAN
INTERNATIONAL AID

AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
CLUSTER

January to March 2024 Achievements

Total People Reached

Food Assistance

PEOPLE TARGETED

15.8 Million

PEOPLE REACHED

8.1 Million

(cumulative)

(March)

Response (Jan to March)

Partners 22	**55%** In-kind food
45% Cash/Voucher	

Livelihood Support

PEOPLE TARGETED

9.1 Million

PEOPLE REACHED

1.9 Million

(cumulative)

(March)

Response (Jan to March)

Partners 14	**25%** Agriculture Inputs
0.4% Livestock support	**74.96%** Livelihood support

Funding Status as of 15 May-2024

REQUIREMENT (US $)

1.4 BILLION

$0.221 b (15.5%) Received+Pipeline

$1.2 b (84.5%) Gap

* Funding status from FTS reporting and country offices consultations

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Better production, better nutrition, a better environment and a better life.

Locust Management Update in Afghanistan

BACKGROUND:

- Locust is a migratory pest which can eats more than 150 species of plants, including tree crops, pastures and 50 food crops, all of which grow in Afghanistan.

- **North and North East regions** are locust prone areas. Outbreak of Moroccan locust was started from **1980** which government of Afghanistan was involved on locust control with support of **Russia as a joint operation along Amu river.**

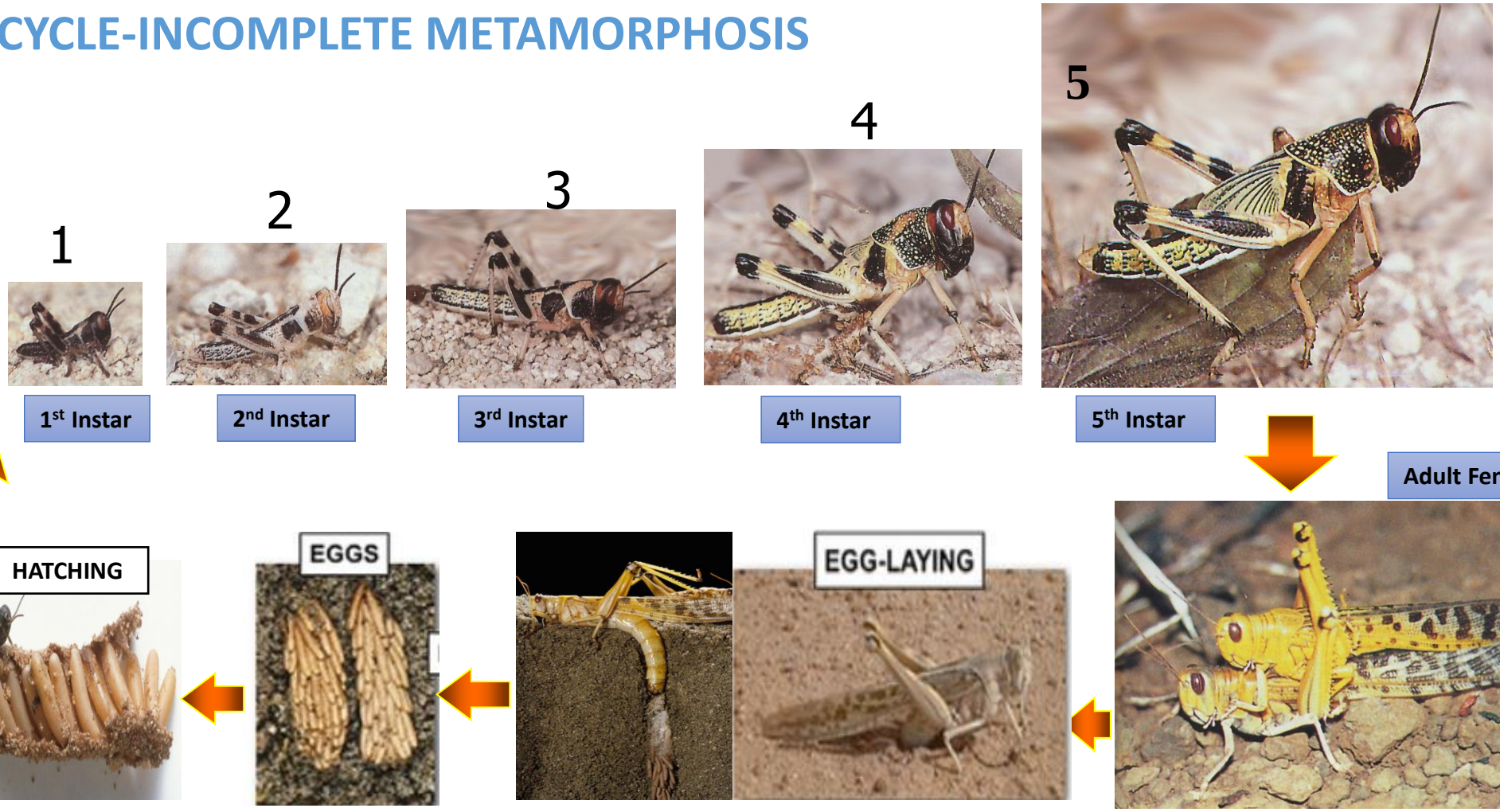
- FAO cooperation on locust control started from early 1990.

- In 1995 and 1996 there was swarm of Moroccan locust from neighboring countries along Amu river.

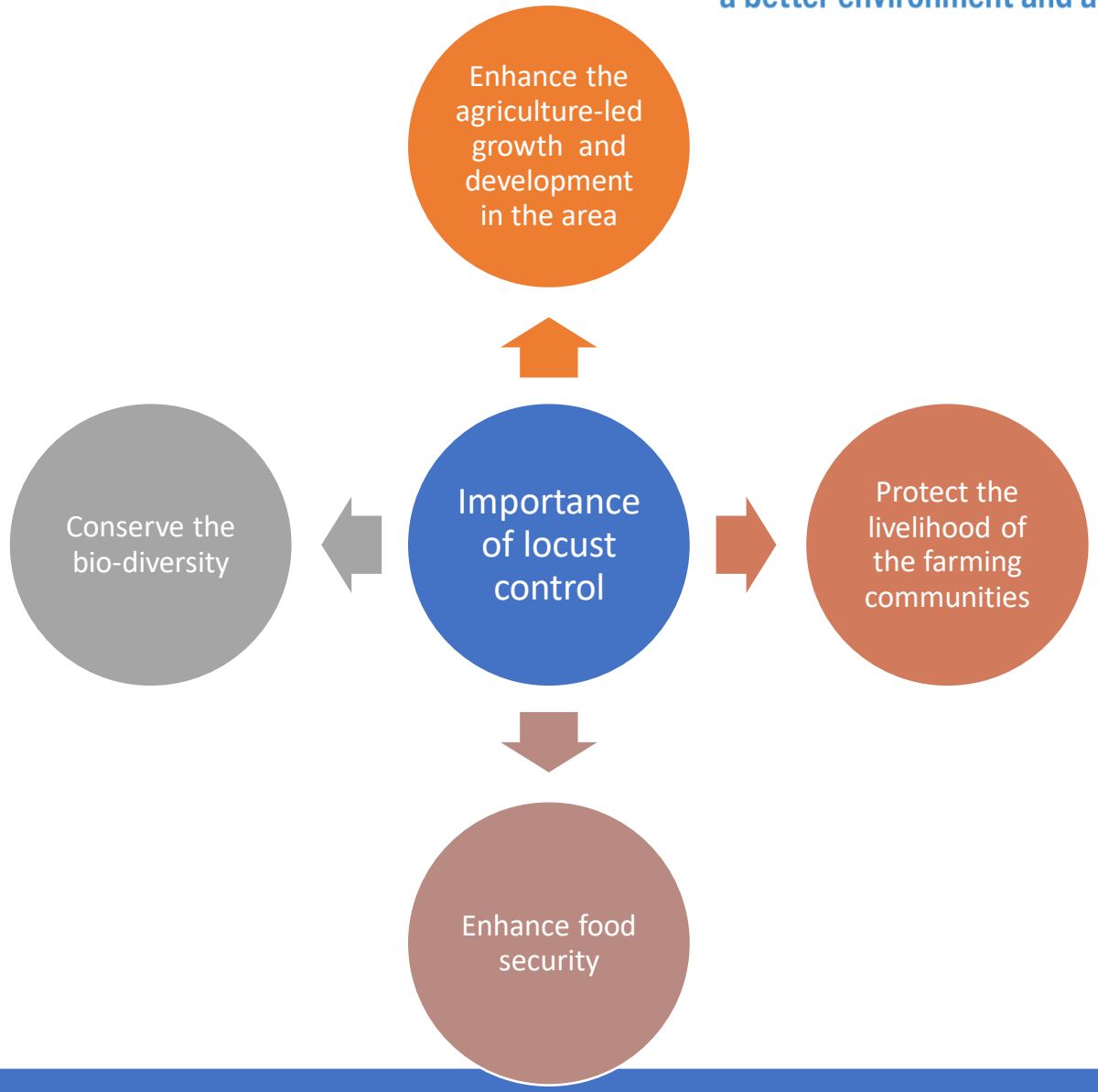
Types of Locust :

1. Moroccan Locust ***Dociostaurus maroccanus*****,**
2. Italian Locust ***Calliptamus italicus***,
3. Dessert Locust- ***Schistocerca gregaria***,
4. Grasshopper- ***Locust (disambiguation***

LIFE CYCLE-INCOMPLETE METAMORPHOSIS



Why Moroccan locust control is important in Afghanistan?



FAO LOCUST CONTROL ACTIVITIES IN NORTH AND NORTHEAST AFGHANISTAN

Process flow for the mechanical control of locust

Mechanical Control Operation for the Moroccon Locust in N and NE Region 2023

Implementing Partners	Provinces	Districts	Infested area/Ha	Controlled Area/Ha	Total No. of HHs
AAA	Balkh	Charkent, Zari, Sholgara, Chemtal	5842	2724	1220
AAA	Samangan	Hazrat Sutltan,Aybak, Dara-e-suf payaeen, Khuram-o-Sarbagh	8415	4682	1355
ORD	Sari-Pul	GospFandi	2695	505	265
HIH	Kunduz	Imam sahi, Char Dara, Alibad,Aqtash,Archi	4520	5095	1100
NAC	Takhar	Khuja Ghar,Daste Qala,Eskamish,Baharak,Kalafgan, Chab,Rustaq	3980	1124	740
NAC	Badakhshan	Tagab	75	18	120
ACTED	Baghlan	Baghlan Jaded, Doshi,Pul Khumri,Nahreen	4806	3900	560
CHA	Badghis	Balamorghab and Jawand	15000	5000	1000
Total			**43573**	**23048**	**6360**

EXPECTED IMPACT OF THE LOCUST CONTROL ACTIVITIES IN THE TARGETED PROVINCES

Heavy infestation of Wheat field in locust control in Kunduz . © FAO Afghanistan

- **Out of 43573 ha land only 23048 ha** infested areas controlled through mechanical operation under (CFW).
- **6360 HHs** received **USD 636 000,** boosting household income and allowing them to meet basic household expenditure.
- **Estimated Crop losses 2023:** The scenarios was expected; at Low impact which the losses may around 500000 Mt wheat.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Better production, better nutrition, a better environment and a better life.

PROGRESS OF THE LOCUST CONTROL ACTIVITIES IN THE TARGETED PROVINCES

Locust Control Activities in 2024

Capacity building:

1- Local Plant Protection expert was trained on ASDC system and locust biology on 5-8 January 2024 to data recording and basic locust biology to know how to fill standard survey form.

2- Local Plant Protection expert was trained on ULV sprayer calibration and biopesticides and pesticides risk reduction on 19-28 February 2024 in Mazar Sharif.

Procurement:

1- Procurement of **300 hand -ULV machines, 3 vehicle mounted sprayer** and **500 PPE kits** for the initiation's of 2024 locust control campaign for the locust control activities

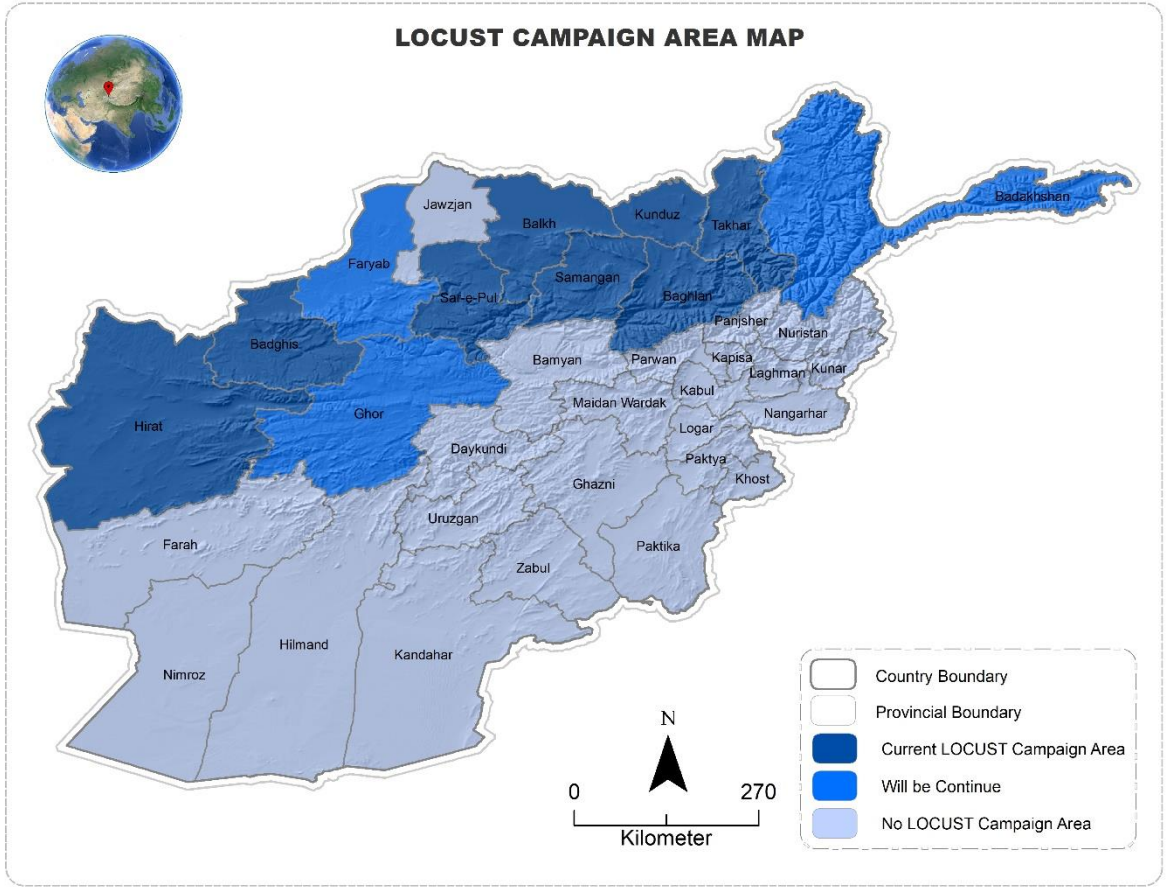
Egg-hatching survey: Locust egg-hatching survey was conducted in 7 provinces which include (Kunduz, Takhar, Baghlan, Balkh, Sari Pul, Samangan and Faryab) for initiation of locust control camping. Totally survey area was **30196 ha** from which **4946-ha** land was locust egg pod infested areas.

Locust Control Activities

- **Up to know: 32279-ha** land have been controlled with pesticides in 7 provinces (Kunduz, Baghlan, Takhar, Samangan, Sari Pul and Balkh and Herat) and it will be continued until 30 May-June 2024.

- Three provinces(Ghor, Badghis and Badakhshan) where locust hatching not happen due to the cool weather condition will also be covered under the treatment in the warm climate

- **Infested area : 80 000 ha land**
- **Total Province of locust control: 11 province of N and NE region and Western region**
- **District: 36**



Locust Control Activities

No	Province	Treated aria /Ha	Remarks
1	Balkh	5842	
2	Saripul	2101	
3	Samangan	2943	
4	Faryab	614	
5	Baghlan	7617	
6	Kundoz	1512	
7	Takhar	4323	
8	Herat	3800	
9	Badakhshan	198	
10	Ghor	3180	
9	Badghis	149	
Total		**32279**	

Locust Control Activities

Locust bond near arid wheat field in Kunduz

Application of pesticides for the protection of wheat field in Dashte Archi

Protection of pasture from locust spread in Baghlan Province in April 2024

Assessment of locust mortality after spraying

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Better production, better nutrition, a better environment and a better life.

Conduction of Biopesticides Trial in Kunduz Against Locust

Use of Metarhizum (Novacard) in Kunduz and Balkh provinces

Advantages of Biopesticides:

- ❑ Effective at very low rates; 50 gram/hectare
- ❑ High Persistence
- ❑ Active against , larva, adult and egg
- ❑ Narrow spectrum, harmless to beneficial insect
- ❑ Usable in ecologically sensitive area
- ❑ Safe for the user
- ❑ One application per season
- ❑ ULV spraying possible
- ❑ Size of Demo-plot: **10-ha**

Spore viability test prior the biopesticide applicatic

Mortality assessment of locust in cage in April 2024

Scale -up of the locust control activities

- **Operational Budget: I**t is important to have operational budget for the locust control in 2025 to keep its population in non-damaging level in the breeding sites
- **Extension of Biopesticides application into district/provincial level:** Currently, there is biopesticide trial in Kunduz province in a small area, it is highly recommended to protect the environment from the chemical deterioration, extension biopesticides application into complete districts and than province could be consider
- **Capacity building:** Capacity of **l**ocal plant protection experts in ULV calibration and data management system upgraded

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Better production, better nutrition, a better environment and a better life.

THANK YOU

FAO Afghanistan

AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
CLUSTER

AOB

- Date of Next Meeting

AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
CLUSTER

Thanks ☺

- FSAC website: http://fscluster.org/afghanistan/
- FSAC Coordinator: daniel.mlenga@fao.org
- FSAC NGO Co-chair: mekbib.seife@welthungerhilfe.de