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FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
CLUSTER

Monthly Meeting
19 July 2023

Food Security and Agriculture Cluster in Afghanistan

USAID
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Agenda of the meeting

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S. No	Subject	Presenting Agency	Time
1	Post IPC Rapid Assessments in Selected Districts	WFP	20 min
2	Early Warning Information Updates	FSAC Early Warning Group	20 min
3	Cash Food Basket Transfer Value Monitoring	FSAC	10 min
4	Impacts of Climate Change on Humanitarian Interventions	EPTDO	20 min
5	Round Table Discussion on Current Constraints in Delivering Assistance	FSAC	15 min
6	FSAC May Achievements	FSAC	5 min
7	IPC Post Monitoring Review (feedback from partners) and Survey on the use of IPC products	FSAC	10 min
8	AOB • ACBAR training for national NGOS • Date of next meeting	All	10 min

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POST-IPC RAPID ASSESSMENT

June 2023

UN WFP
World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

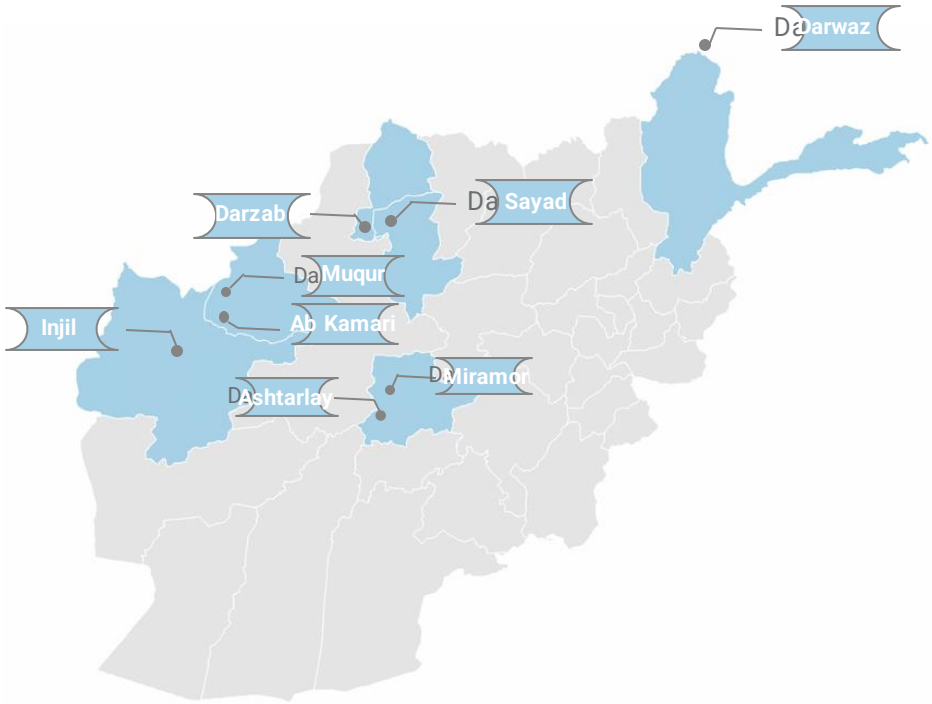
POST-IPC RAPID ASSESSMENT

Key Highlights

BACKGROUND

Following the IPC workshop in March 2023, a rapid assessment was conducted to further examine the food security situation in specific districts.
The following areas were included as separate strata for analysis:

- Darzab (Jawzjan) and Sayad (Sar-e-Pul) districts
- Miramor and Ashtarlay districts in Daykundi
- Ab Kamari and Muqure districts in Badghis
- Darwaz districts in Badakhshan
- Internally displaced persons (IDPs) and residents of the Injil district in Herat



The results following IPC-compatible analysis would put all these areas in IPC Phase 3, while there are areas of concern, especially in Darzab and among Herat IDPs.

INJIL DISTRICT OF HERAT

A significantly high level of food insecurity has been observed among Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) residing in the Injil district of Herat. More than two-thirds (67%) of IDPs reported poor food consumption, which is five times higher than that of permanent households (13%).

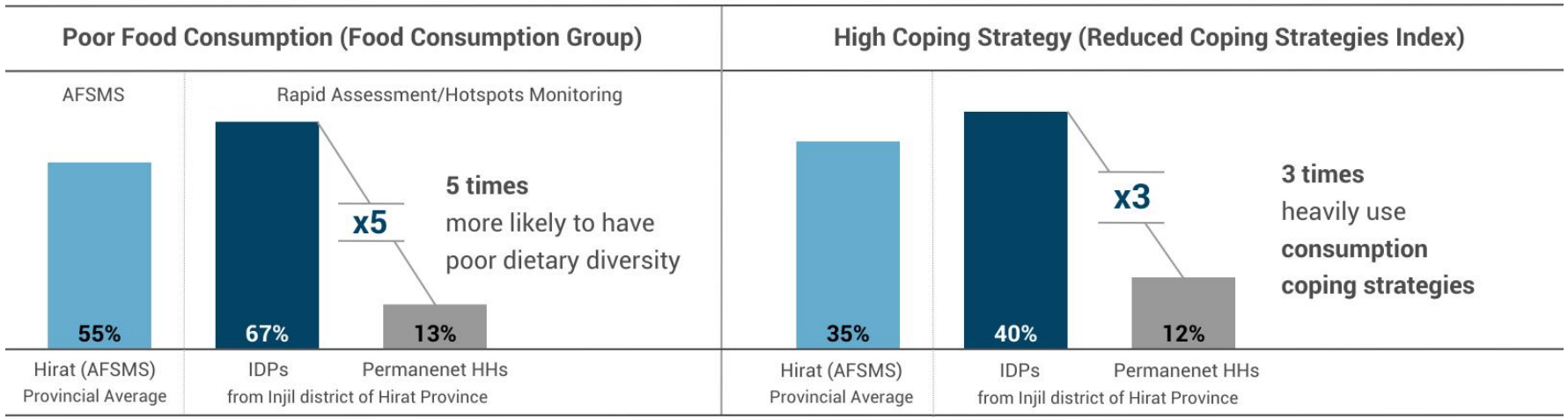
The internally displaced households are resorting to drastic measures. Four out of ten households with IDPs are adopting high coping strategies to meet their immediate food needs.

According to the Household Hunger Scale, 33% of IDPs have experienced moderate hunger (P3), which is twice as high as the percentage among permanent households.

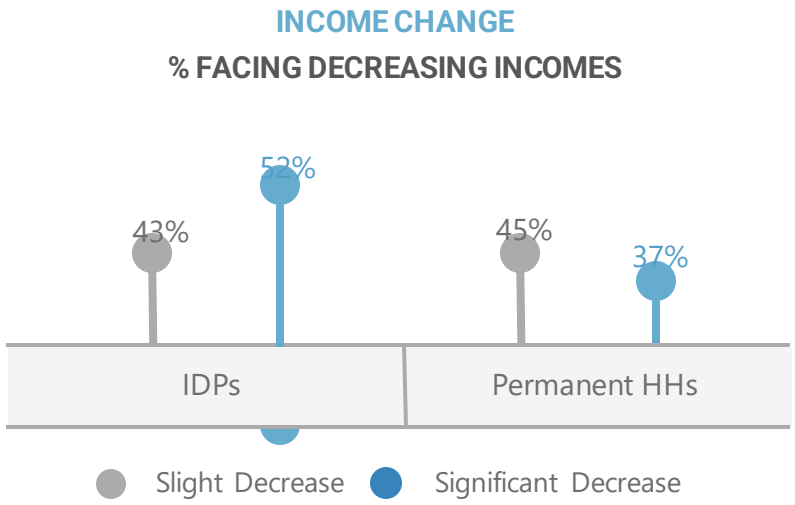
Household incomes are continuing to decline, with nine out of ten households surveyed reporting income decreases compared to the same period last year. The impact of these losses was particularly severe among IDPs.

Internally Displaced Households in Injil district requires particular attention

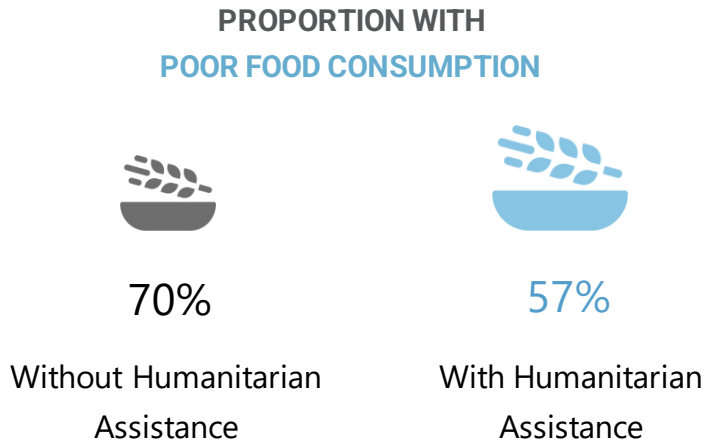
Internally displaced households are more likely experience life-threatening food insecurity than permanent households



A decrease in income is more evident among internally displaced households than the permanent households



Among the IDPs in the Injil district, households with humanitarian assistance showed better food consumption than those without assistance



POST-IPC RAPID ASSESSMENT

Key Highlights

Sayad from Sar-e-Pul and Darzab from Jawzjan

Darzab District in Jawzjan Province requires particular attention

Half of the households (50%) under the district are resorting to high coping measures under the reduced coping strategies (rCSI) scheme.

There is a higher prevalence of moderate hunger (65%) under the Household Hunger Scale (HHS) than the provincial average.

Further, a significant 85% of households reported a substantial decrease in their income compared to previous harvests, which is approximately 35 percentage points higher than the average for the province.

In the Sayad district of Sar-e-Pul Province, there is a significantly high prevalence of poor food consumption, affecting 72% of households

However, the proportion of households categorized as experiencing moderate hunger on the HHS scale is relatively lower than the provincial average

The challenges faced by Sayad district are distinct from the provincial average, with drought being the predominant driver of food insecurity in the district

The proportion of households under the crisis phase in Sayad district from Sar-e-Pul (32%) is found to be slightly lower than the proportion observed in the entire Sar-e-Pul province (49%)

POST-IPC RAPID ASSESSMENT

Key Highlights

Sayad from Sar-e-Pul and Darzab from Jawzjan

Key indicators for food consumption and coping capacity

Food Consumption Score

	Poor (P4 or P5)	Borderline (P3)	Acceptable (P1 or P2)
Sar-e-Pul (AFSMS)	51%	35%	14%
Sayad from Sar-e-Pul (Rapid Assessment)	72%	20%	8%
Jawzjan (AFSMS)	81%	14%	6%
Darzab from Jawzjan (Rapid Assessment)	54%	33%	13%

Reduced-Coping Strategies

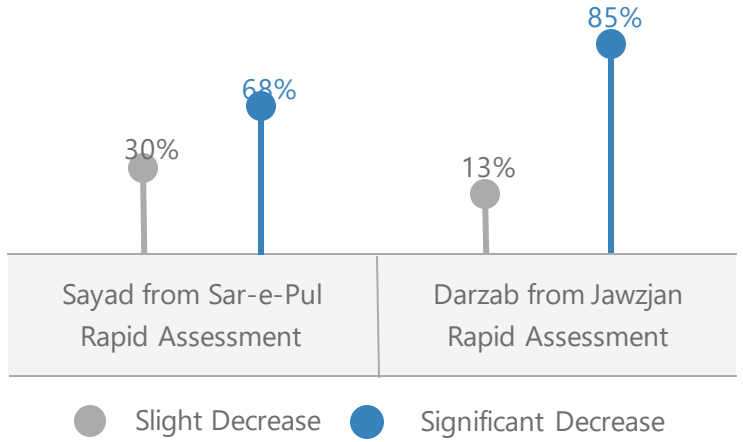
	No or low coping (P1)	Medium coping (P2)	High coping (P3)
Sar-e-Pul (AFSMS)	14%	55%	30%
Sayad from Sar-e-Pul (Rapid Assessment)	25%	73%	2%
Jawzjan (AFSMS)	16%	60%	24%
Darzab from Jawzjan (Rapid Assessment)	5%	45%	50%

Household Hunger Scale

	None (P1)	Slight (P2)	Moderate (P3)	Severe (P4)	Very Severe (P5)
Sar-e-Pul (AFSMS)	45%	14%	40%	0%	1%
Sayad from Sar-e-Pul (Rapid Assessment)	65%	17%	19%	0%	0%
Jawzjan (AFSMS)	63%	14%	21%	0%	2%
Darzab from Jawzjan (Rapid Assessment)	10%	25%	65%	0%	0%

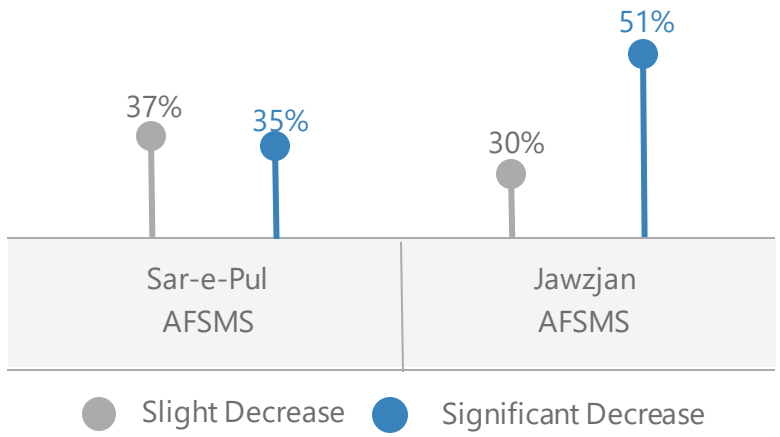
INCOME CHANGE

% FACING DECREASING INCOMES (DISTRICTS)



INCOME CHANGE

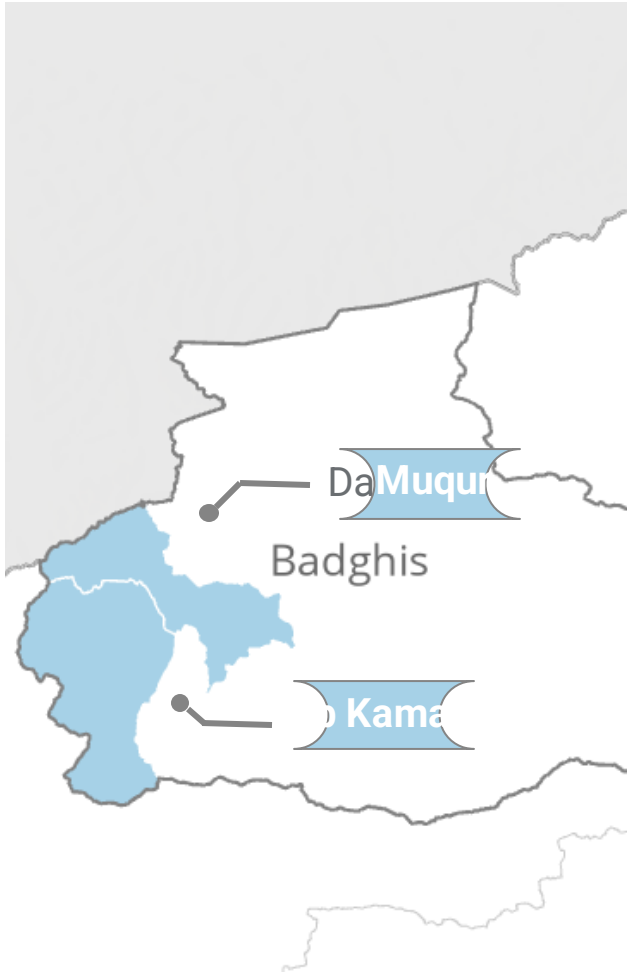
% FACING DECREASING INCOMES (PROVINCES)



POST-IPC RAPID ASSESSMENT

Key Highlights

Ab Kamari and Muqur districts of Badghis



The food security situation in the Ab Kamari and Muqur districts of Badghis province has shown some improvement compared to the lean season when the recent IPC analysis was conducted.

However, the impact of drought on agricultural production has been severe in both districts. Comparing the current situation to years without drought, there has been a substantial decrease in field crop production.

In the Ab Kamari district, the decrease in agricultural production amounts to 94%, while in the Muqur district, it is 70%. This decline highlights the adverse effects of drought on the agricultural sector, which further exacerbates the food security situation in these districts.

A slightly lower proportion of households were categorized under Crisis Phase than the provincial average. For the Ab Kamari district, the proportion was 48%, while for the Muqur district, it was 43%. In the most recent AFSMS data on the Badghis province, the proportion of households categorized under Crisis phase was found to be 51%. These findings indicate a relatively improved food security situation compared to the provincial average.

POST-IPC RAPID ASSESSMENT

Key Highlights

Ab Kamari and Muqur districts of Badghis

Key indicators for food consumption and coping capacity

Food Consumption Score

	Poor (P4 or P5)	Borderline (P3)	Acceptable (P1 or P2)
Badghis (AFSMS)	88%	9%	3%
Ab Kamari (Rapid Assessment)	64%	28%	8%
Muqur (Rapid Assessment)	59%	29%	12%

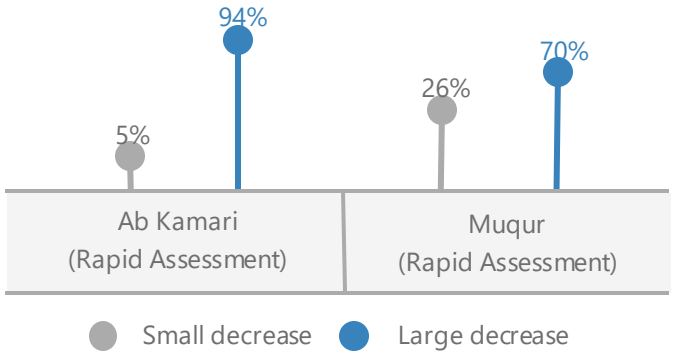
Reduced-Coping Strategies

	No or low coping (P1)	Medium coping (P2)	High coping (P3)
Badghis (AFSMS)	7%	53%	40%
Ab Kamari (Rapid Assessment)	11%	76%	13%
Muqur (Rapid Assessment)	8%	74%	18%

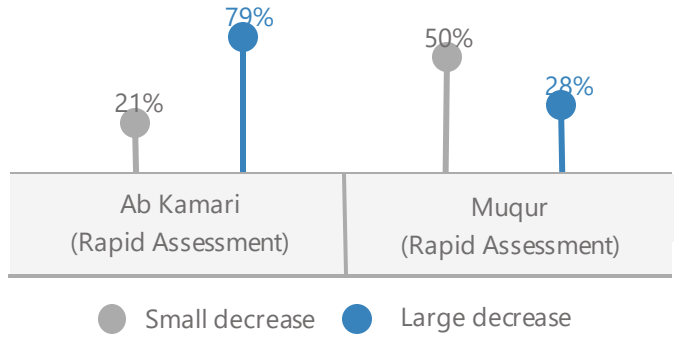
Household Hunger Scale

	None (P1)	Slight (P2)	Moderate (P3)	Severe (P4)	Very Severe (P5)
Badghis (AFSMS)	62%	23%	11%	2%	2%
Ab Kamari (Rapid Assessment)	48%	25%	28%	0%	0%
Muqur (Rapid Assessment)	51%	19%	29%	1%	0%

CHANGE IN FIELD CROPS
COMPARED TO HARVESTS WHEN THERE WAS NO DROUGHT
% FACING DECREASING INCOMES



CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK
COMPARED TO THE SAME TIME LAST YEAR
% FACING DECREASING INCOMES



POST-IPC RAPID ASSESSMENT

Key Highlights

Darwaz (Khwahan, Kofab, Dawraz-e-Payin, Shaki and Dawarz-e-Bala)

District of Badakhshan Province

Among the five Darwaz districts, Dawraz-e-Payin and Dawarz-e-Bala were identified as the most vulnerable districts. While transitioning from the lean to the harvest season, there has been a slight improvement in food security in the remaining districts.

In the rapid assessment, the prevalence of poor food consumption and reliance on high coping was relatively lower when compared to the provincial average during the previous IPC period. However, it is important to note that significant improvements are not expected at the moment due to the chronic nature of food insecurity in the region.

In contrast to the provincial average, where economic shocks such as high food prices and loss of employment were prevalent, households in the Darwaz district have primarily experienced snowfall and late frost as the main shocks. These climatic factors have had a considerable impact on the households' ability to engage in agriculture and earn income.

POST-IPC RAPID ASSESSMENT

Key Highlights

Darwaz (Khwahan, Kofab, Dawraz-e-Payin, Shaki and Dawarz-e-Bala)

District of Badakhshan Province

Food Consumption Score

	Poor (P4 or P5)	Borderline (P3)	Acceptable (P1 or P2)
Darwaz (Rapid Assessment)	68%	31%	1%
Badakhshan (AFSMS)	75%	22%	3%

Reduced-Coping Strategies

	No or low coping (P1)	Medium coping (P2)	High coping (P3)
Darwaz (Rapid Assessment)	4%	80%	16%
Badakhshan (AFSMS)	2%	63%	35%

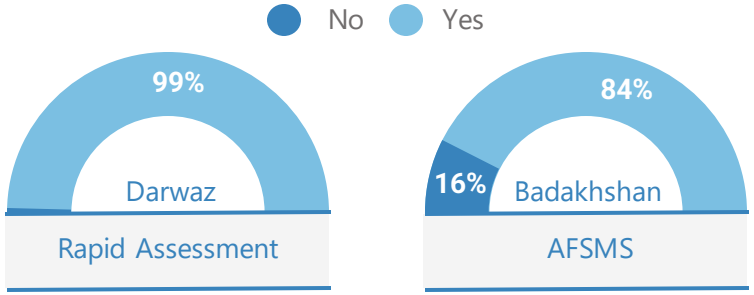
Household Hunger Scale

	None (P1)	Slight (P2)	Moderate (P3)	Severe (P4)	Very Severe (P5)
Darwaz (Rapid Assessment)	54%	12%	33%	0%	0%
Badakhshan (AFSMS)	41%	8%	51%	0%	0%

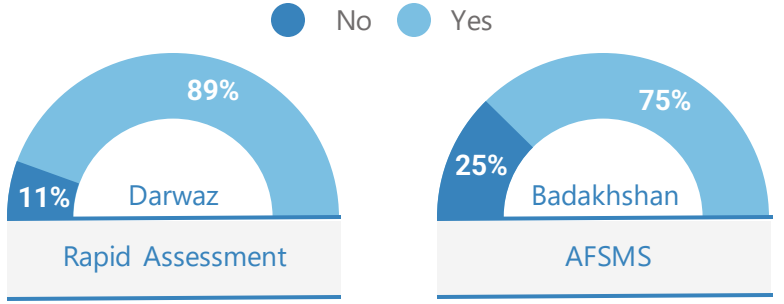
Food Consumption Score

Darwaz District (Rapid Assessment)			
	Poor (P4 or P5)	Borderline (P3)	Acceptable (P1 or P2)
Without Humanitarian Assistance	65%	22%	12%
With Humanitarian Assistance	56%	32%	12%

Did your households receive **any humanitarian assistance** in the last 3 months?



Did you **give any of this assistance to people outside** your household for any reason?



POST-IPC RAPID ASSESSMENT

Key Highlights

Miramor and Ashtarlay districts of Daykundi Province

A high level of food insecurity has been identified in the Miramor district, with more than two-thirds of households (76%) experiencing poor food consumption. This figure is 11 percentage points higher than the provincial average, indicating a heightened vulnerability to food insecurity in the district.

Additionally, the reliance on high coping strategies to meet immediate food needs is also higher in the Miramor district compared to the provincial average of Daykundi. Conversely, the food security situation in Ashtarlay has remained relatively stable or slightly better than the provincial average.

Furthermore, 39% of households in the Miramor district and 13% of households in Ashtarlay reported a significant decrease in their income compared to the same period last year. These percentages are relatively lower than the provincial average of 70%.

POST-IPC RAPID ASSESSMENT

Key Highlights

Miramor and Ashtarlay districts of Daykundi Province

Key Indicators for Food Consumption and Coping Capacity

Food Consumption Score

	Poor (P4 or P5)	Borderline (P3)	Acceptable (P1 or P2)
Ashtarlay from Daykundi (Rapid Assessment)	64%	30%	6%
Miramor from Daykundi (Rapid Assessment)	76%	23%	1%
Daykundi (AFSMS)	65%	32%	2%

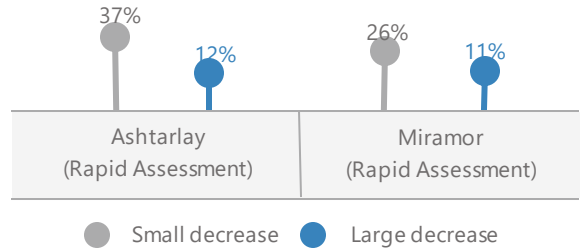
Reduced-Coping Strategies

	No or low coping (P1)	Medium coping (P2)	High coping (P3)
Ashtarlay from Daykundi (Rapid Assessment)	39%	61%	0%
Miramor from Daykundi (Rapid Assessment)	12%	70%	18%
Daykundi (AFSMS)	14%	78%	8%

Household Hunger Scale

	None (P1)	Slight (P2)	Moderate (P3)	Severe (P4)	Very Severe (P5)
Ashtarlay from Daykundi (Rapid Assessment)	78%	15%	7%	0%	0%
Miramor from Daykundi (Rapid Assessment)	38%	31%	30%	0%	0%
Daykundi (AFSMS)	78%	8%	14%	0%	0%

CHANGE IN FIELD CROPS
COMPARED TO HARVESTS WHEN THERE WAS NO DROUGHT
% FACING DECREASING INCOMES



CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK
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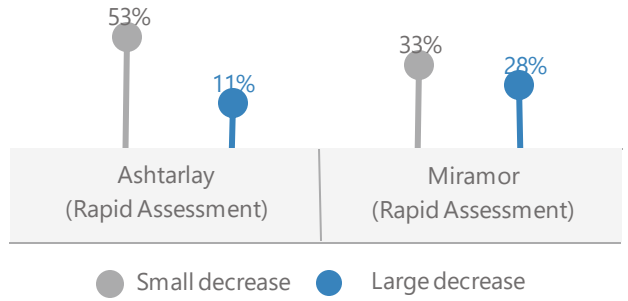

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Early Warning Information Working Group (EWIWG) Updates

Meteorological Seasonal Updates

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Contents

1. El Nino/La Nina situation;
2. Cumulated precipitation;
3. Short- and Long - term forecast;
   - Precipitation
   - Temperature
4. Winter Outlook;
5. Streamflow;
6. Soil moisture;
7. Crop Outlook-Vegetation Indexes (NDVI);
8. Animal Health Updates;
9. Market Prices.

El Nino/La Nina situation

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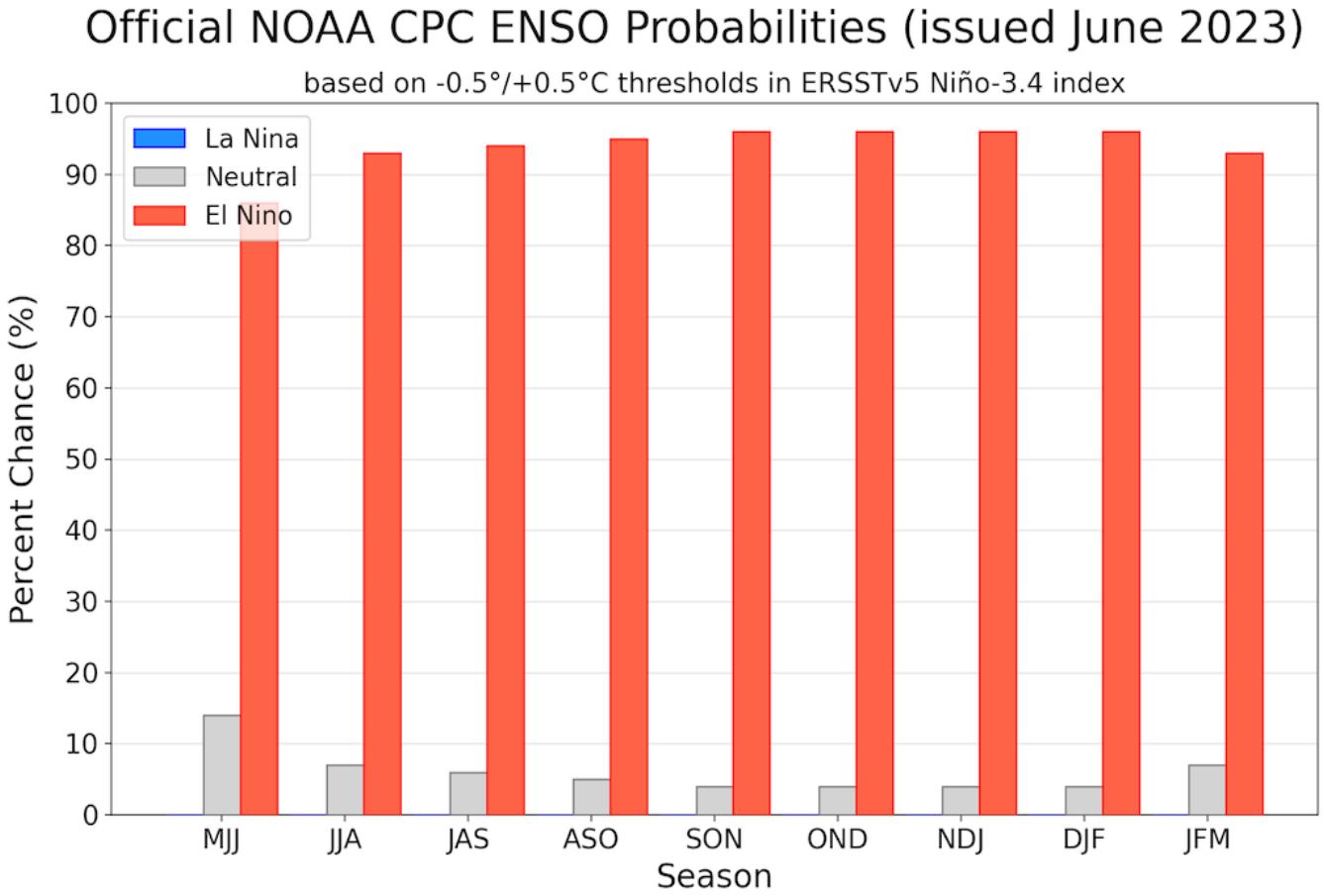
El Niño is favored through Northern Hemisphere winter 2023-24, with chances exceeding 90% for most of the period.

- For Central Asia and Afghanistan, it means above-average precipitation October 2023 onward.



Assumption

El Nino-Southern Oscillation

El Nino is expected to remain the dominant ENSO state into at least mid-2024.

Meteorological Analysis - Week #3 July

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- During the last 10 days, **southeastern and eastern areas of Afghanistan received light to moderate rain.** Rainfall totals of 10mm to locally 50mm were observed according to satellite estimates.
- Monthly rainfall analysis shows 10-100mm **positive anomalies over southeastern and eastern zones.**
- **Longer-term deficits** (10-50mm) remain present according to 3-month analysis in **northern and western areas.**
- Mean temperatures were below average across a few parts of northeastern Afghanistan and near average elsewhere during the past week.
- Maximum temperature exceeded 40°C in many parts of Farah, Nimroz, Hilmand, and Kandahar during the period
- Weekly minimum temperatures were 2-4°C below average in central, eastern and northeastern Afghanistan and near average elsewhere

Cumulative Precipitation

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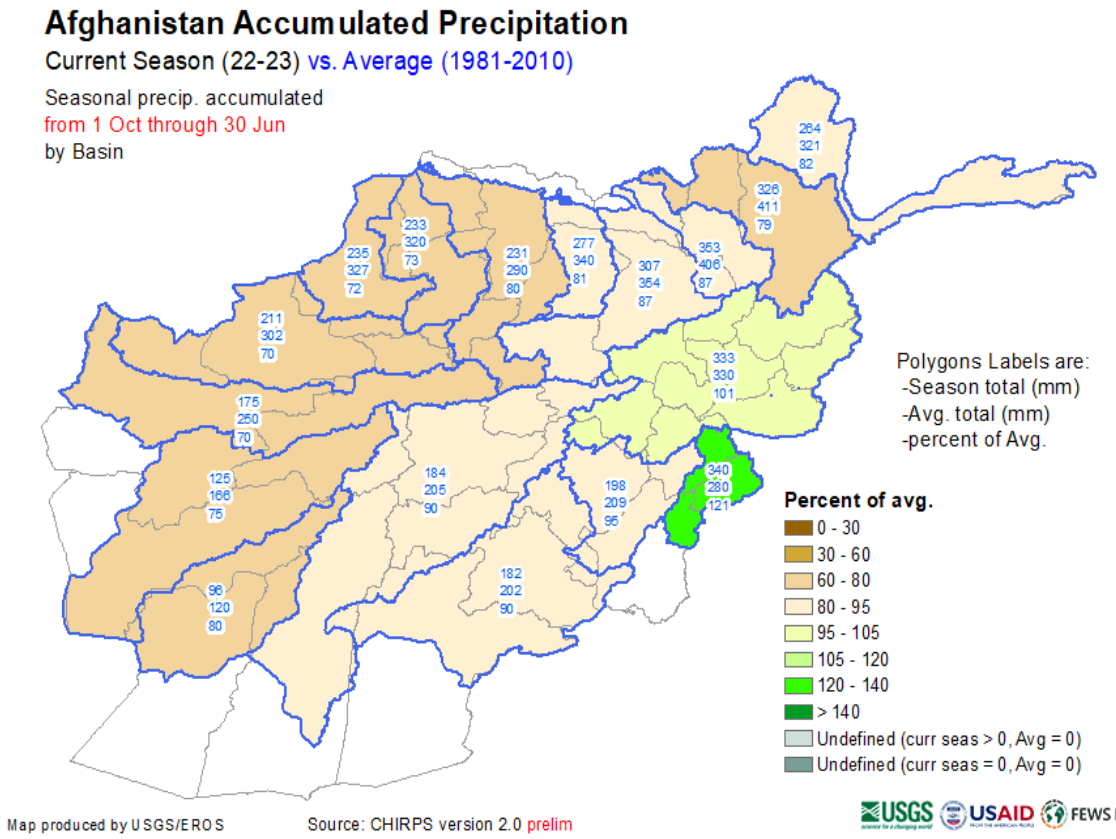
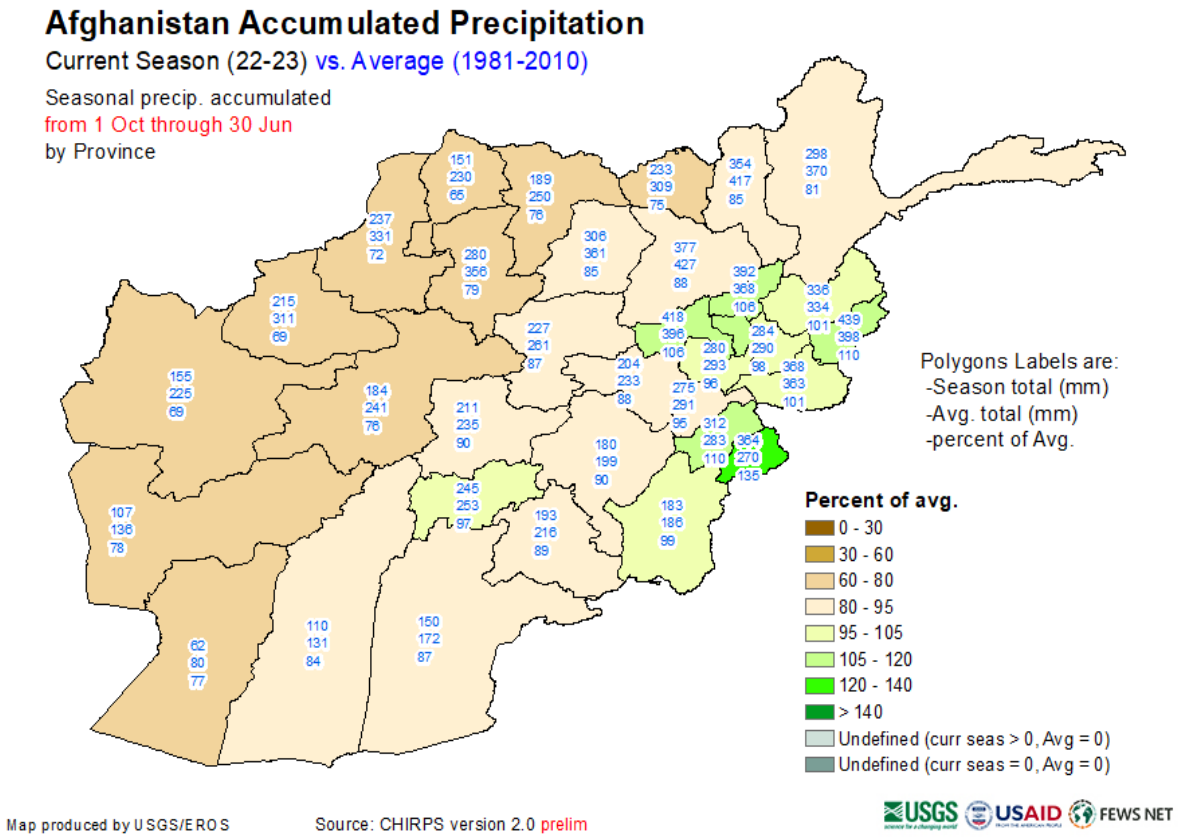
Accumulated precipitation is moderately below average compared to long term average, especially in the south, west, and northwest part of the country.





Cumulative Precipitation

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- Most of the country experienced below-average total precipitation during the wet season of 2022–2023.
- The continued deficits in precipitation brought consecutive droughts in most parts of Afghanistan, especially in the north and west.

Short and Long -Term Forecast: Precipitation

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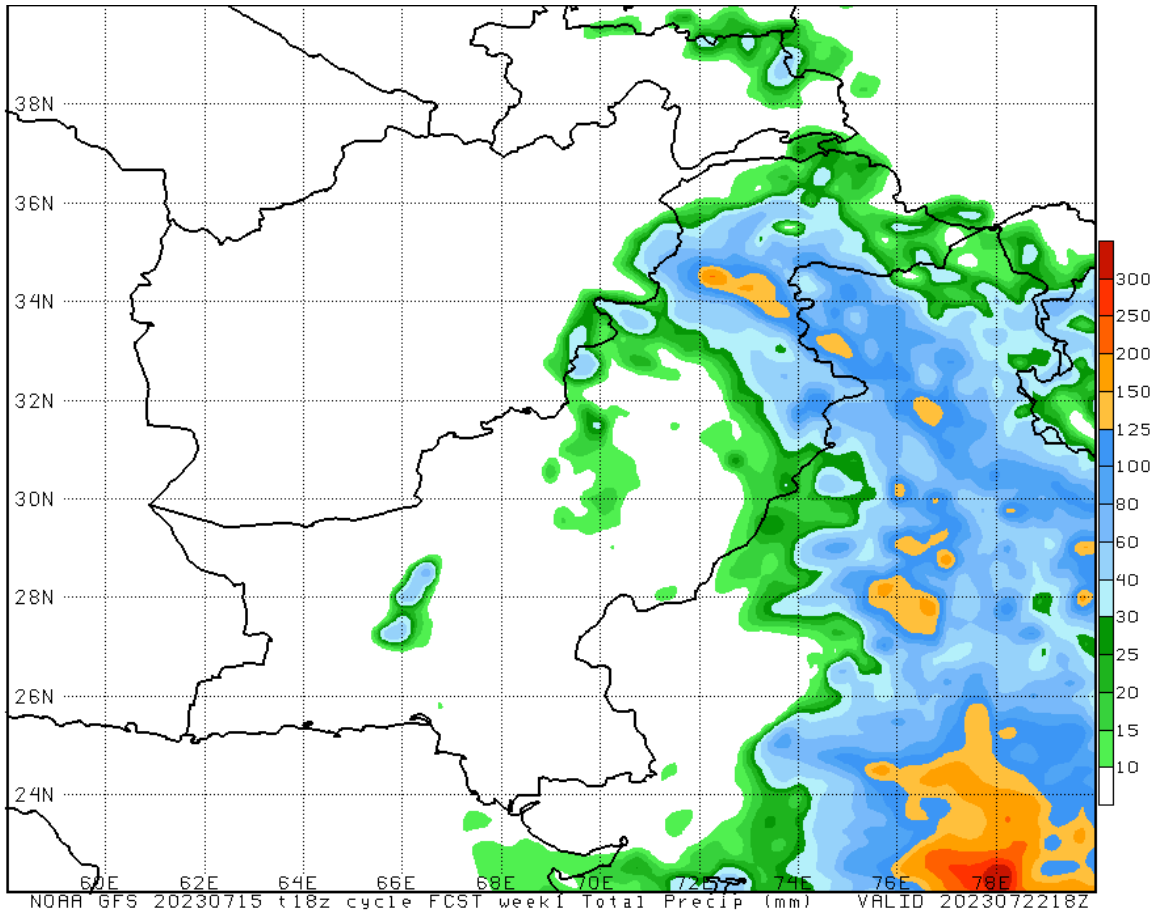
- For the outlook period, light to locally moderate rain are likely in eastern Afghanistan associated with the northern extent of the Indian Monsoon (as per GFS map on the left, 1 week forecast)

- Total rainfall of 10-25mm of precipitation is expected and may be enough to lead to flooding over already-wet areas.

- **The remainder of the country is seasonably dry.**



It is forecasted that within the mentioned date Northern and eastern parts of the country will witness 55 – 100 mm of precipitation.

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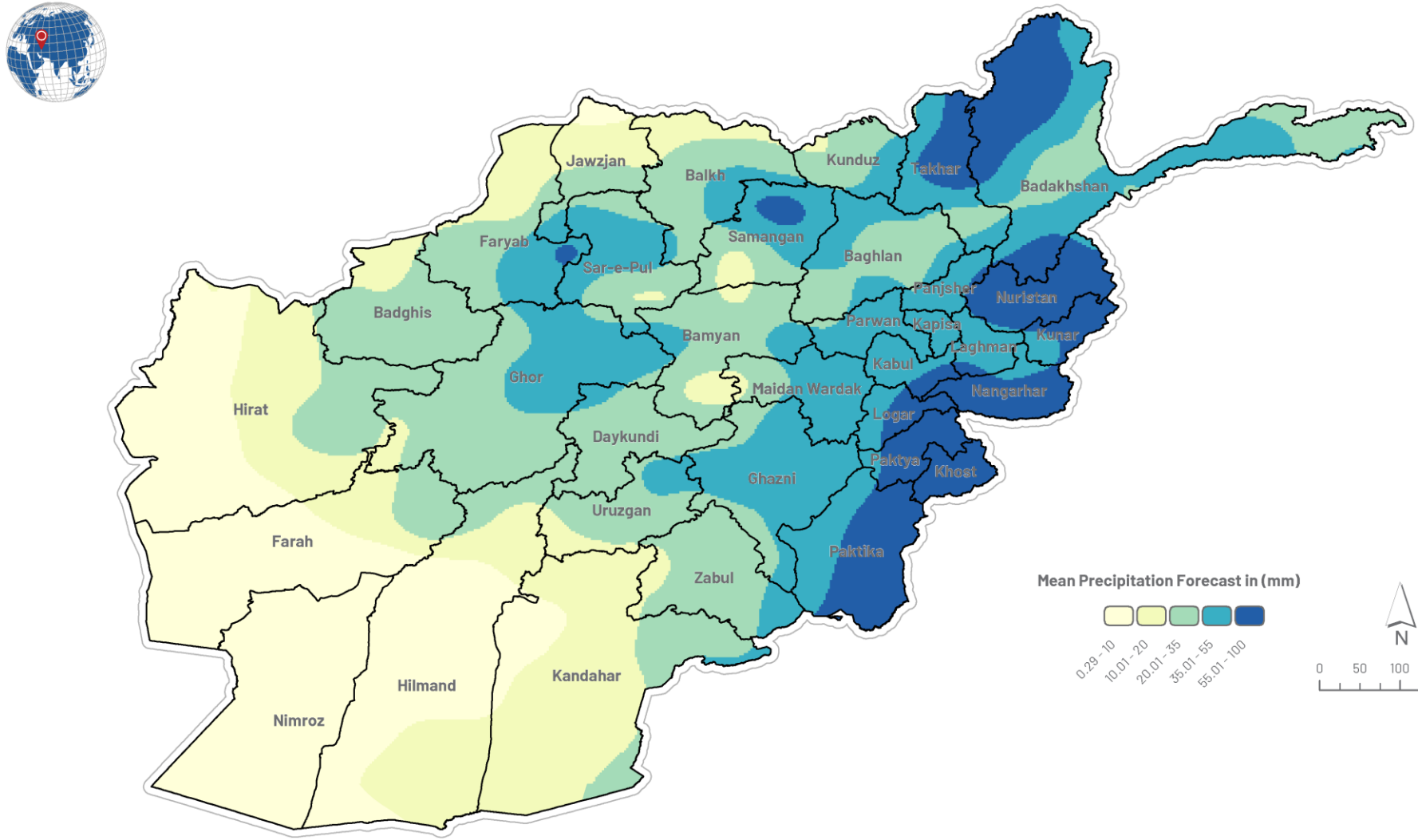
MEAN PRECIPITATION FORECAST IN (MM) FROM JULY 06 - 19, 2023



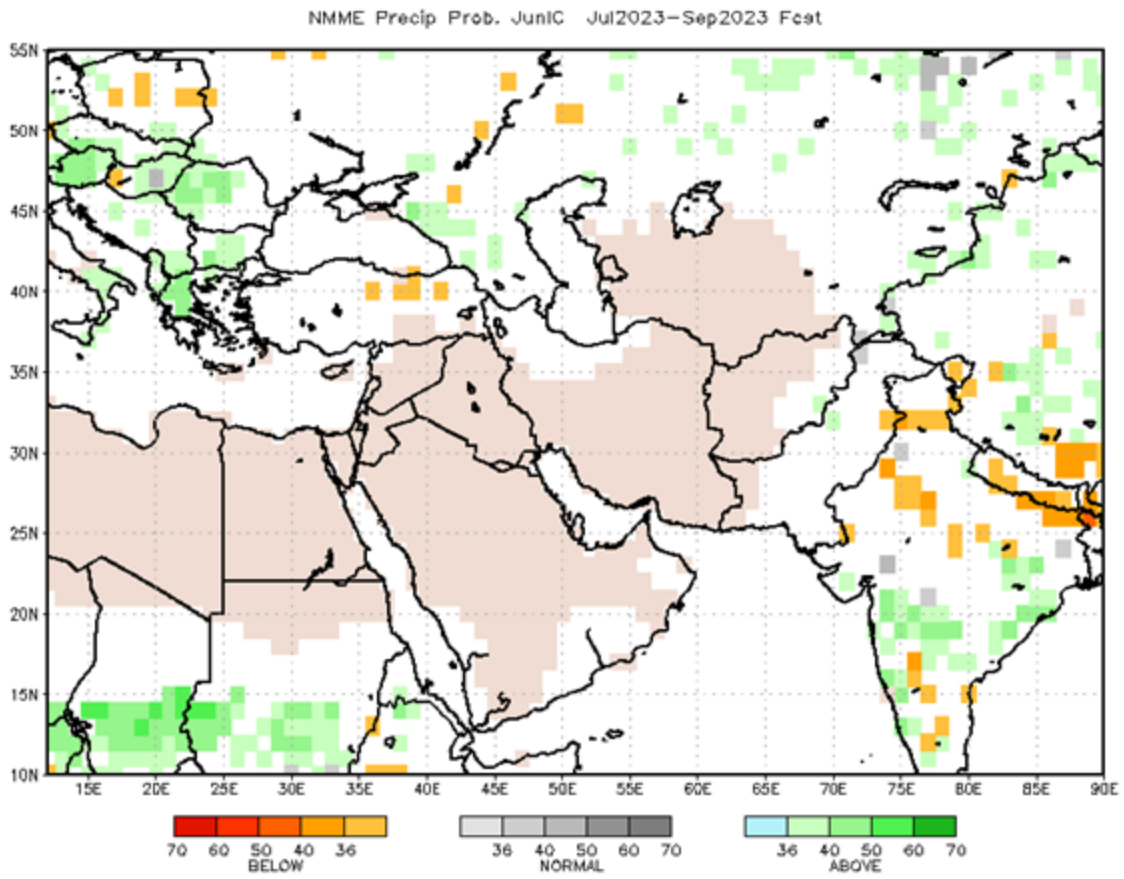
Datum/Projection: WGS84/Geographic
Data Sources: GEPS, AGCHO
Date Created: July 16, 2023
Feedback: rep-afghanistan@immap.org

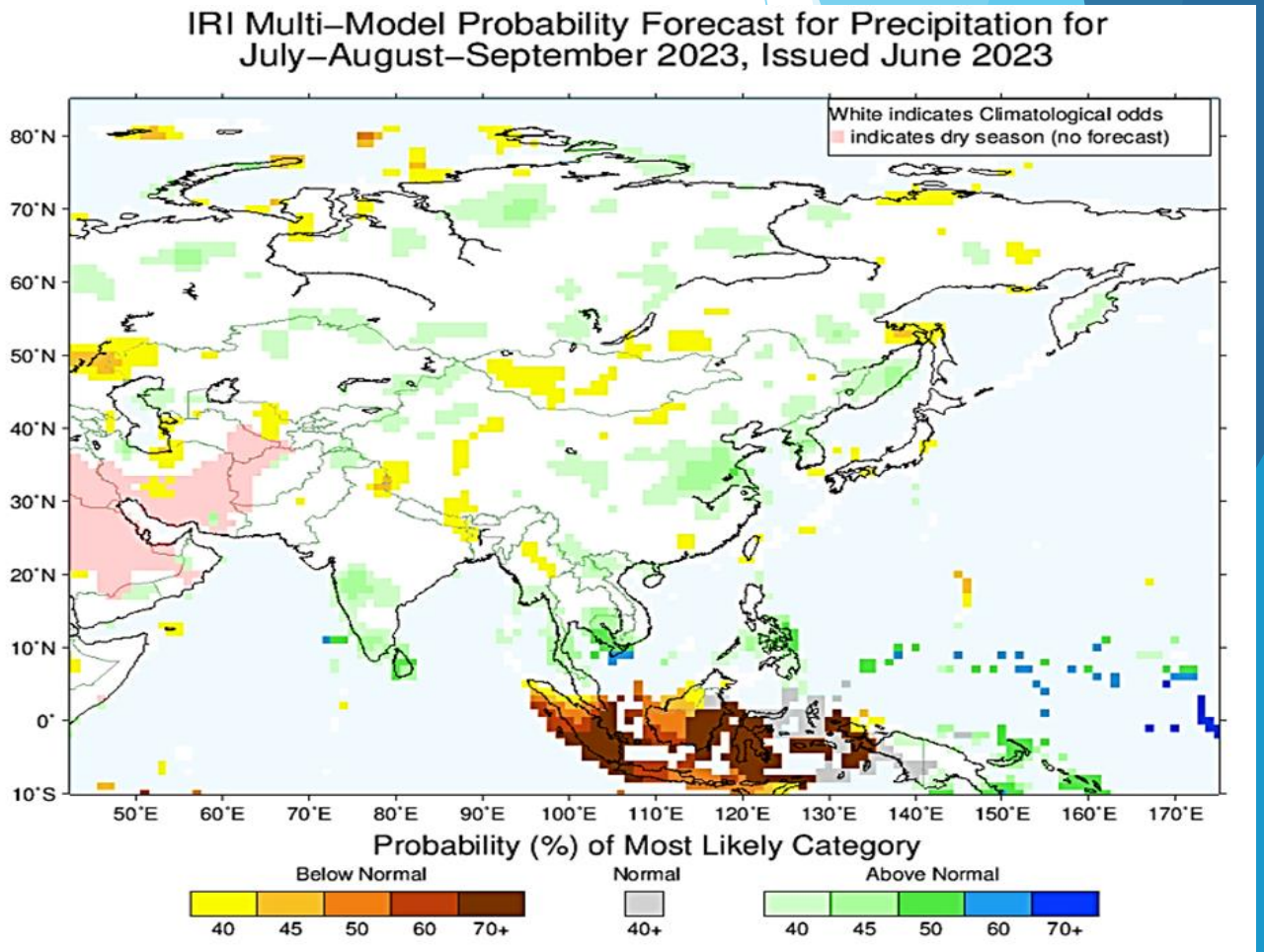
Disclaimer: This map is made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents are the responsibility of iMMAP and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.
The data are the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

Description: This map shows the July 06 - 19, 2023 mean precipitation forecast for Afghanistan in (mm). The data is sourced from GEPS dataset with 55km computation resolution. The Global Ensemble Prediction System (GEPS) carries out physics calculations to arrive at probabilistic predictions of atmospheric elements from the current day out to 16 days into the future (up to 32 days once a week on Thursdays at 00UTC). The GEPS produces different outlooks (scenarios) to estimate the forecast uncertainties due the nonlinear (chaotic) behaviour of the atmosphere. The probabilistic predictions are based on an ensemble of 20 scenarios that differ in their initial conditions, choice of physics parametrization as well as stochastic perturbations (physical tendencies and kinetic energy). A control member that is not perturbed is also available.

Long-Term Forecast: Precipitation

No tilt of odds to above- or below-average for July-September 2023.





Long-Term Forecast: Precipitation

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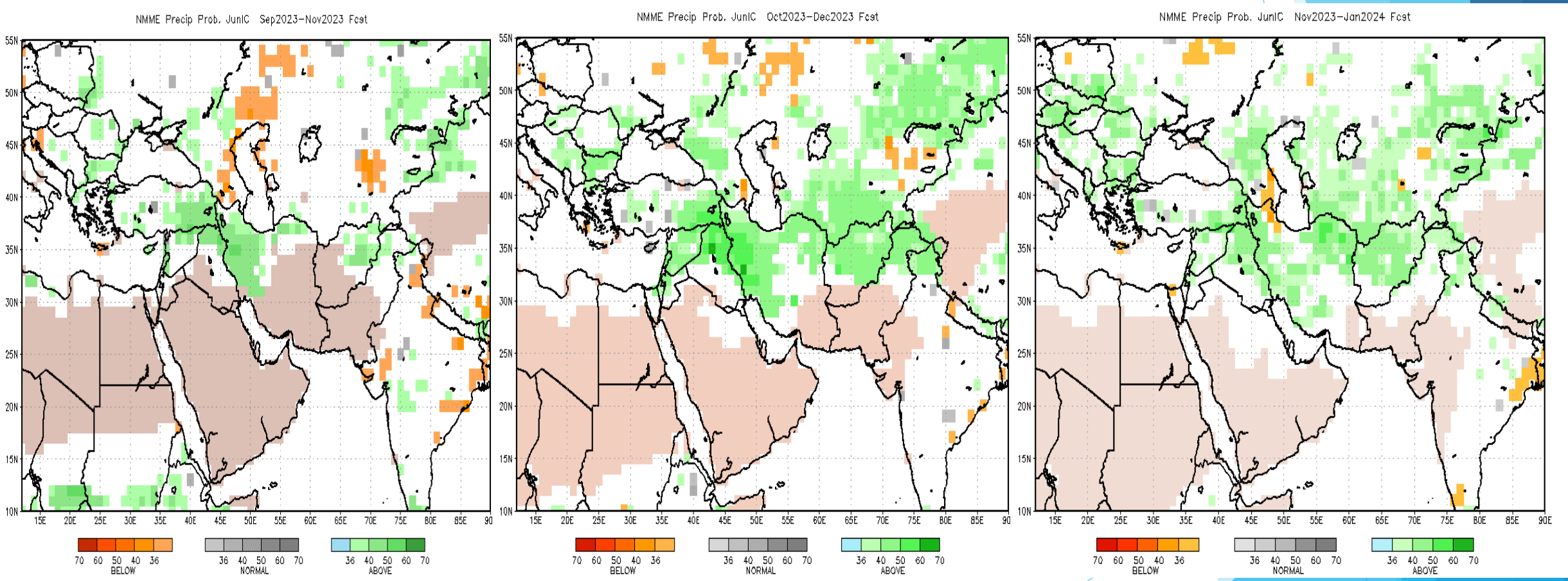
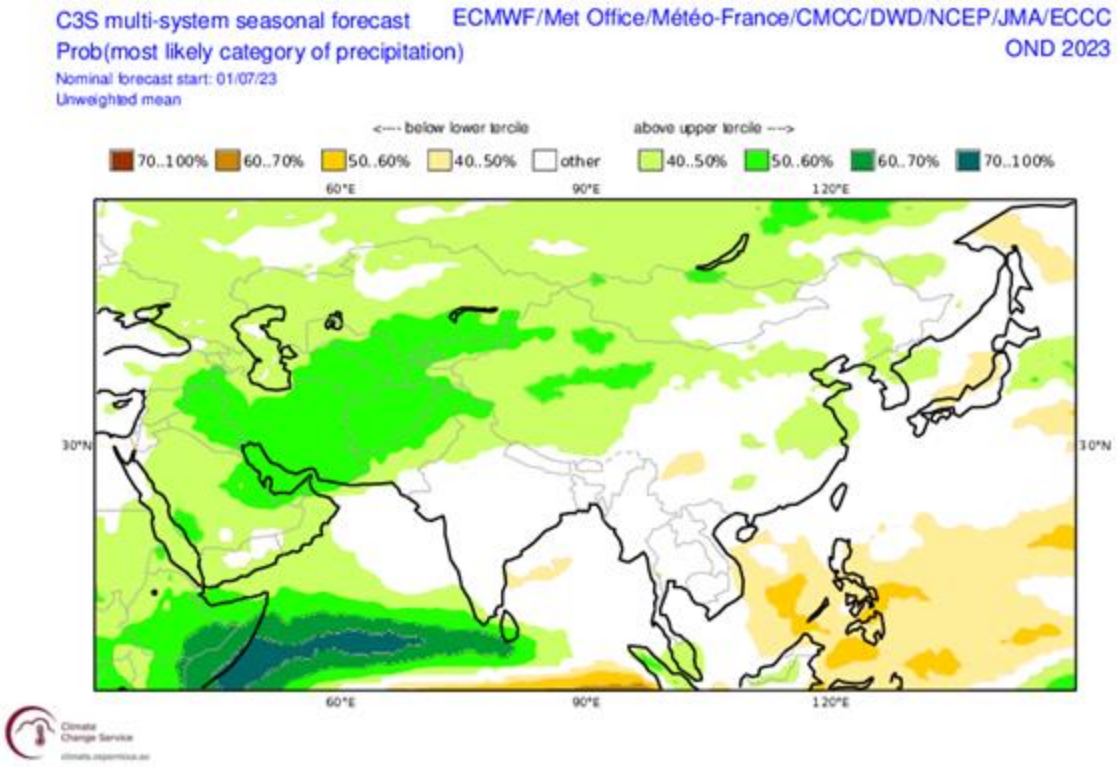
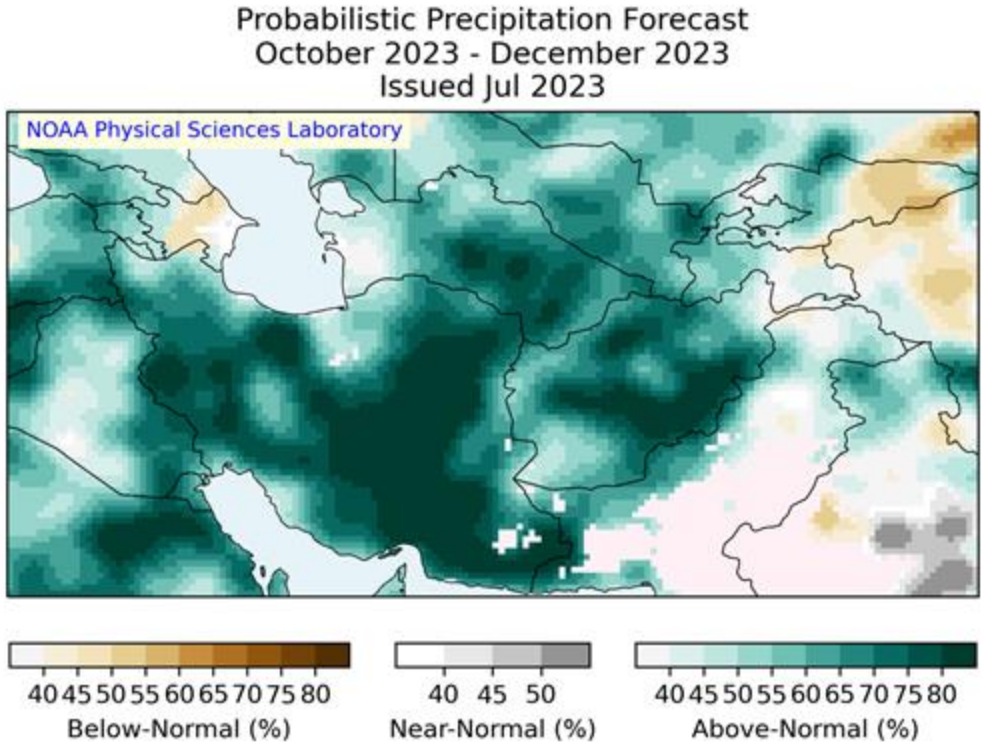
Enhanced probabilities for above- average precipitation are predicted over most parts of Afghanistan and the central Asia during Sep-Nov, and Oct-Dec 2023.



October-December 2023 Forecast

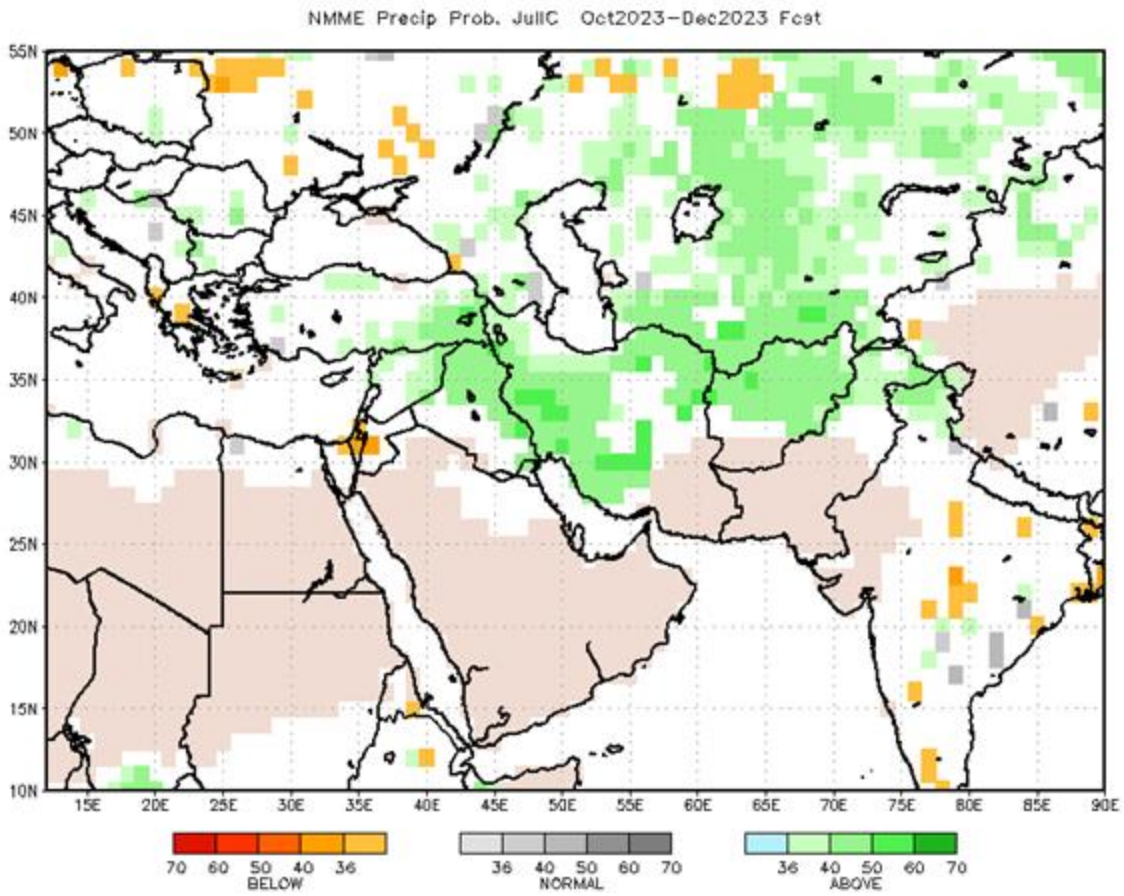
Above-average precipitation most likely

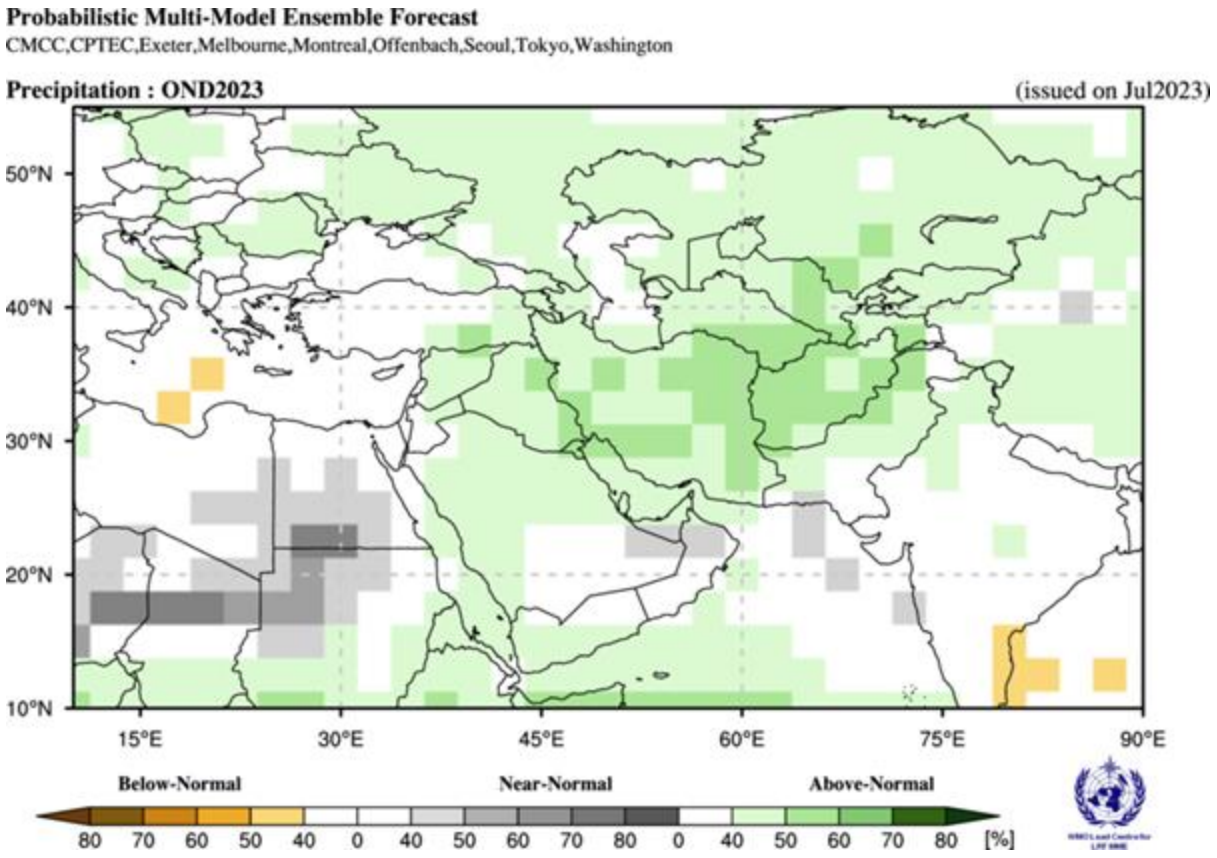




October-December 2023 Forecast

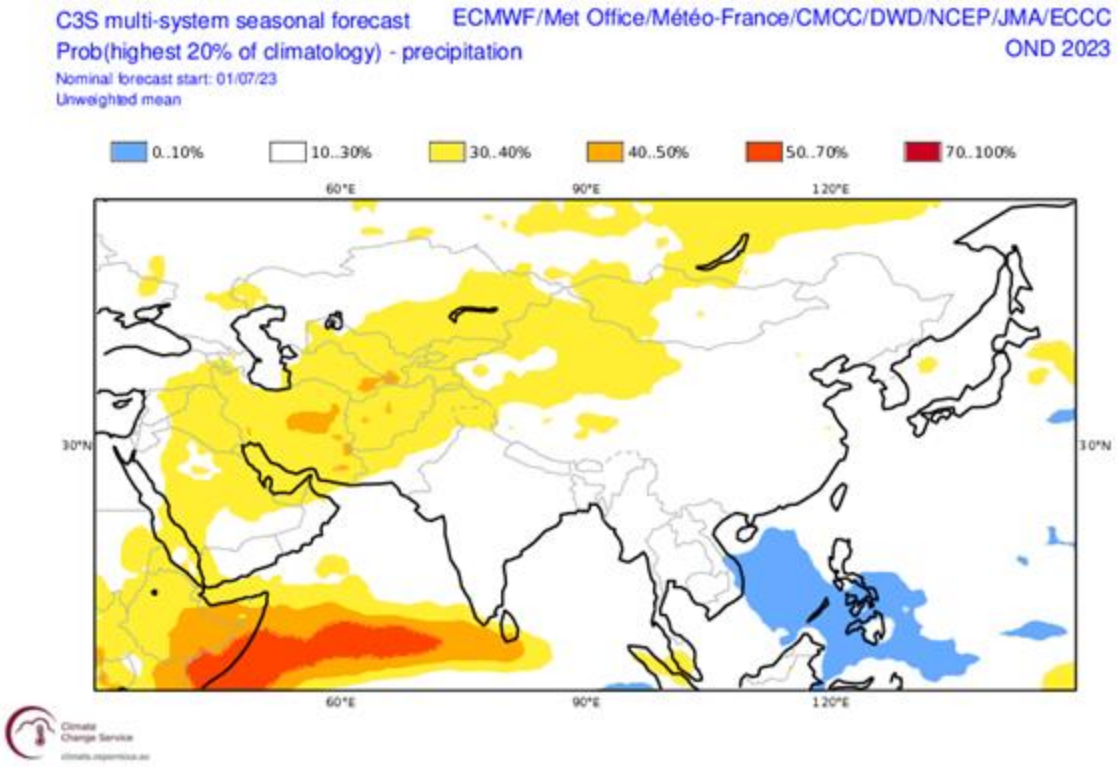
Above-average precipitation most likely

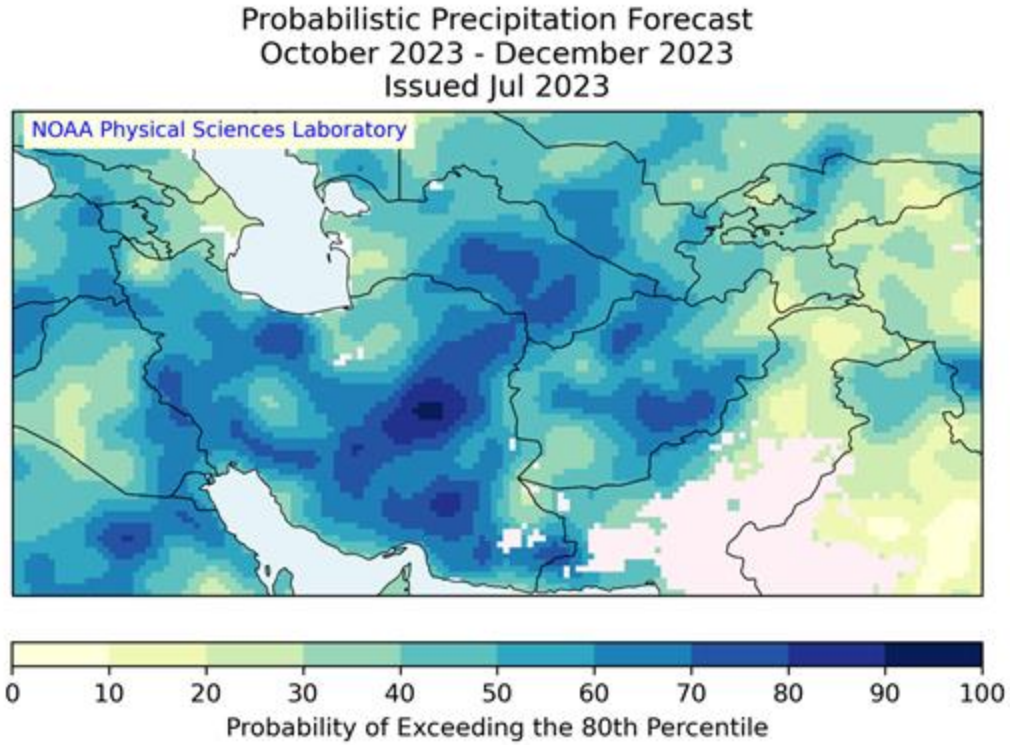




October-December 2023 Forecast

2-3-fold increase in upper quintile precipitation





Assumption

Precipitation for the start of the 2023/23 winter wet season, from

October 2023 to January 2024, is most likely to be above average.

Current and Short-Term Forecast: Temperature

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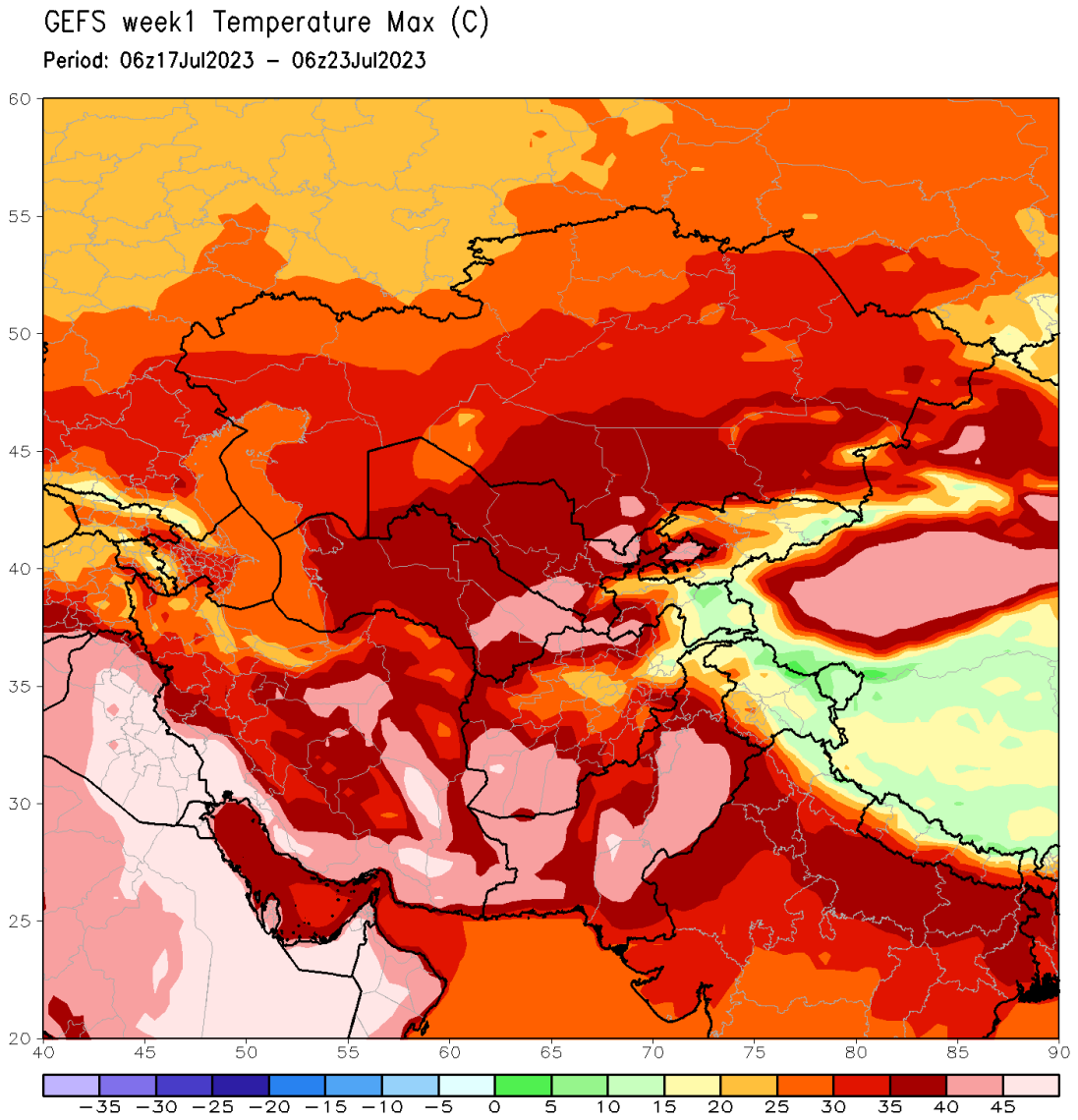
- for the next 7 days, mean maximum temperatures are forecasted to be generally near to average across Afghanistan.

- As is typical this time of year, maximum temperatures will exceed 40°C in many of the lower elevations (below 1500m) and likely exceed 45°C in parts of Farah and Nimroz provinces.

- Mean minimum temperatures are forecasted to be 1-4°C above average in the West, South, and Southeast.



It is forecasted that northern western and some eastern parts of the country will be experiencing up to 31 Celsius degree mean temperature within the mentioned date.

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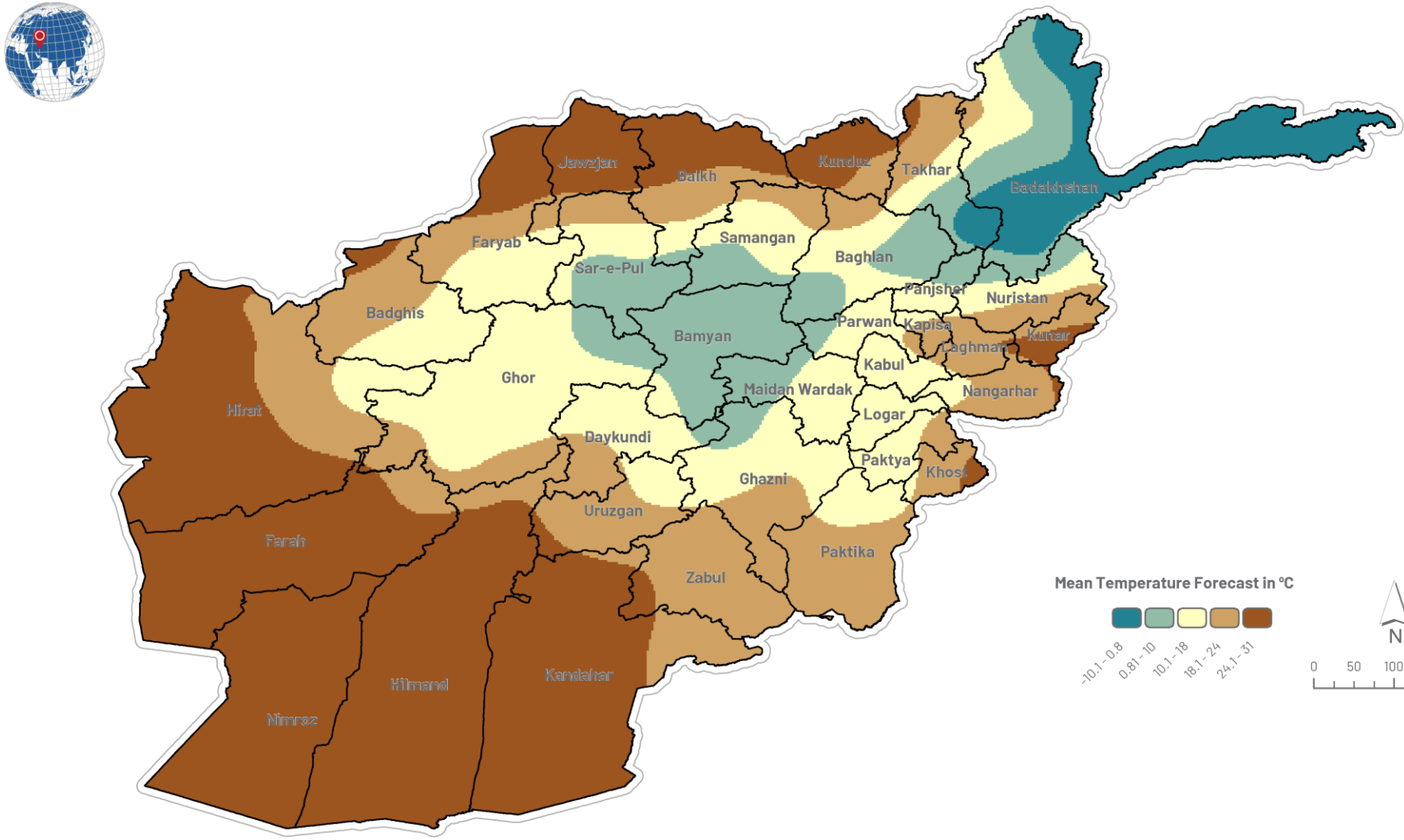
MEAN TEMPERATURE FORECAST IN (°C) FROM JULY 06 - 19, 2023



Datum/Projection: WGS84/Geographic
Data Sources: GEPS, AGCHO
Date Created: July 16, 2023
Feedback: rep-afghanistan@immap.org

Disclaimer: This map is made possible by 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.

Description: This map shows the July 06 - 19, 2023 mean temperature forecast for Afghanistan in (°C). The data is sourced from GEPS dataset with 55km computation resolution. The Global Ensemble Prediction System (GEPS) carries out physics calculations to arrive at probabilistic predictions of atmospheric elements from the current day out to 16 days into the future (up to 32 days once a week on Thursdays at 00UTC). The GEPS produces different outlooks (scenarios) to estimate the forecast uncertainties due the nonlinear (chaotic) behaviour of the atmosphere. The probabilistic predictions are based on an ensemble of 20 scenarios that differ in their initial conditions, choice of physics parametrization as well as stochastic perturbations (physical tendencies and kinetic energy). A control member that is not perturbed is also available.

Long-Term Forecast: Temperature

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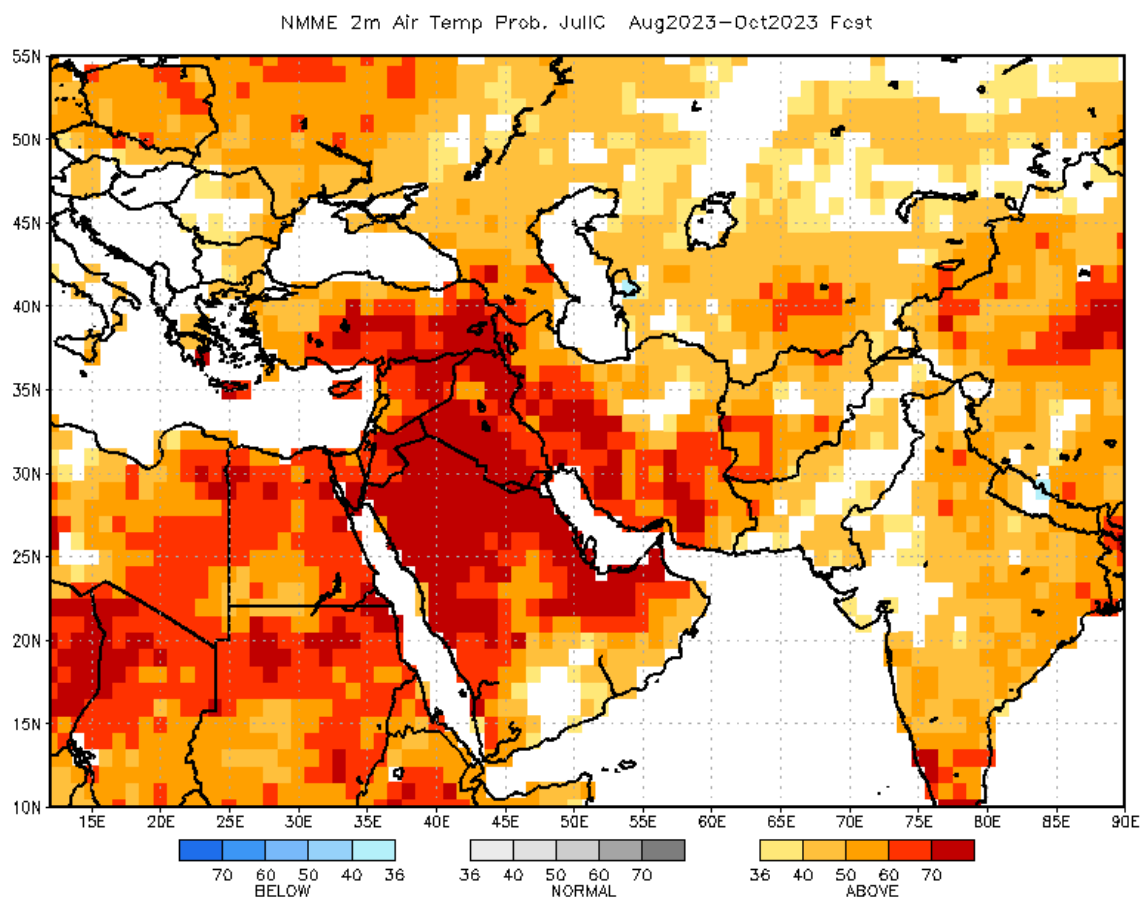
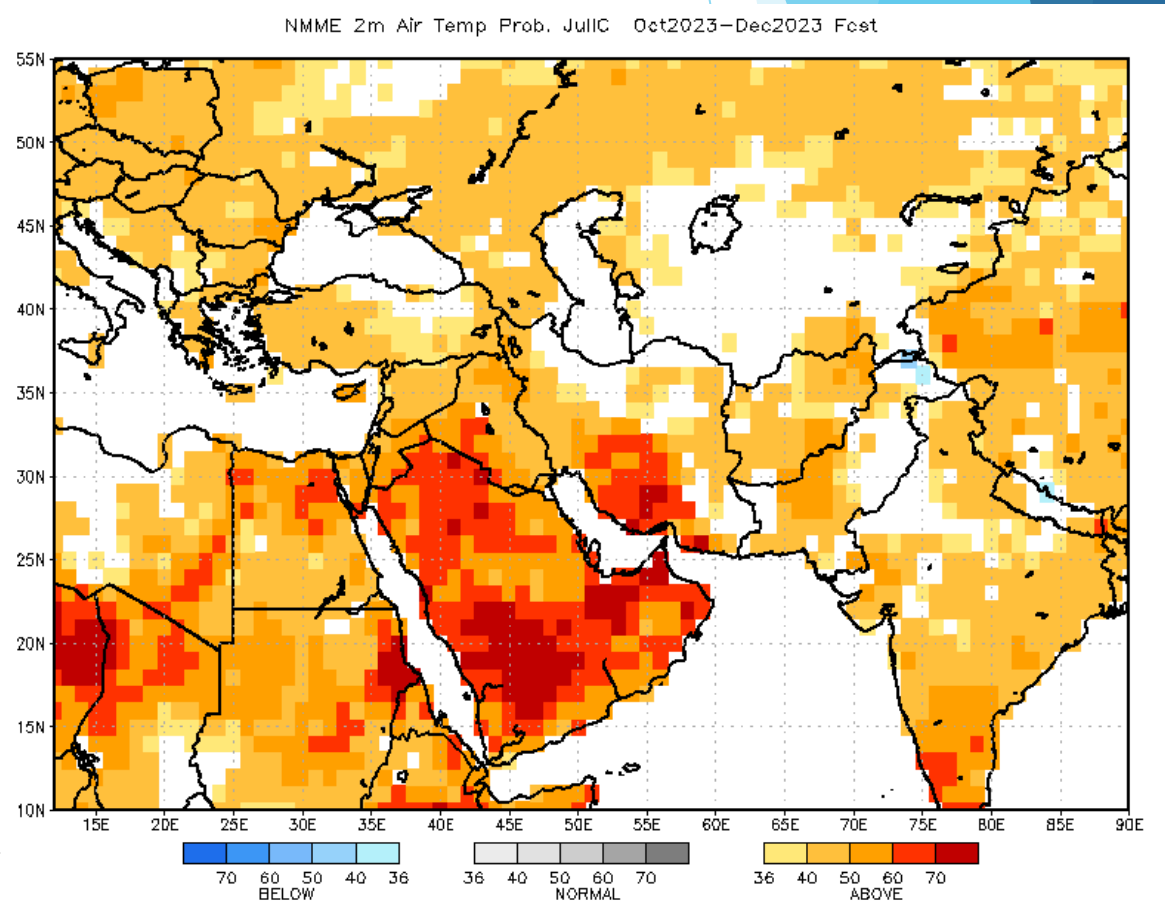
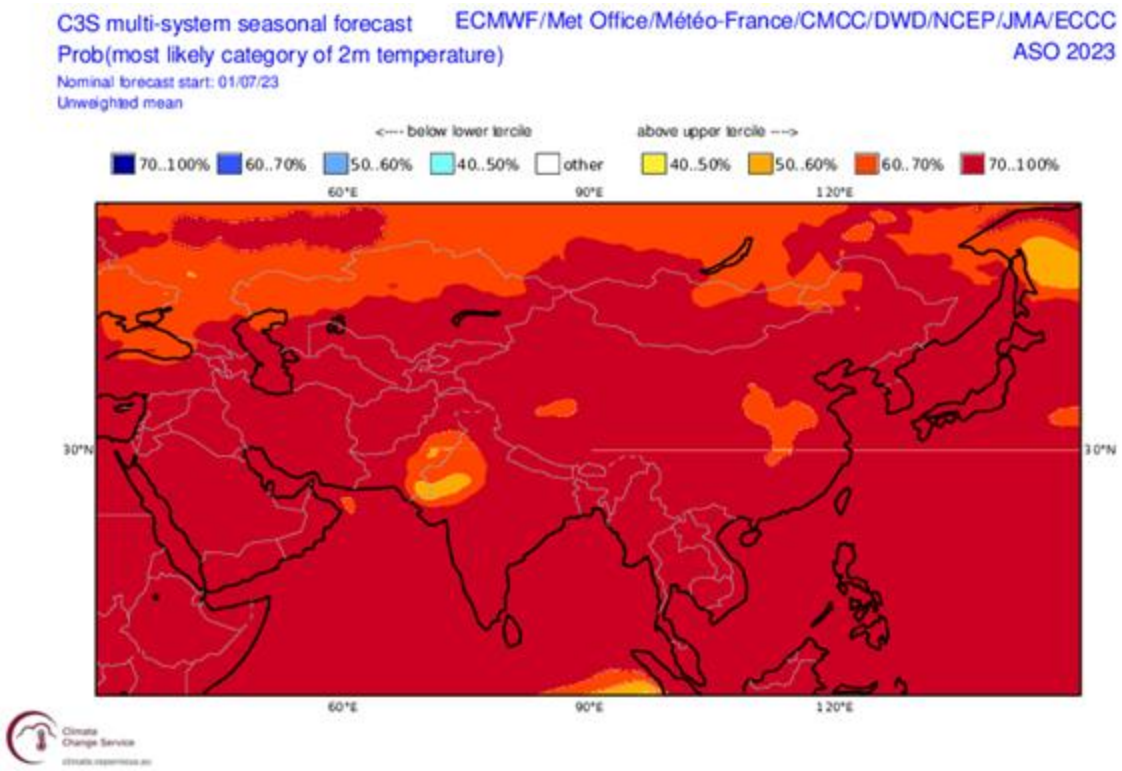
For temperature, strongly enhanced probabilities for above-normal temperature are forecasted over most areas the land throughout the forecast period, consistent with the impacts of El Niño combined with anthropogenic global warming.

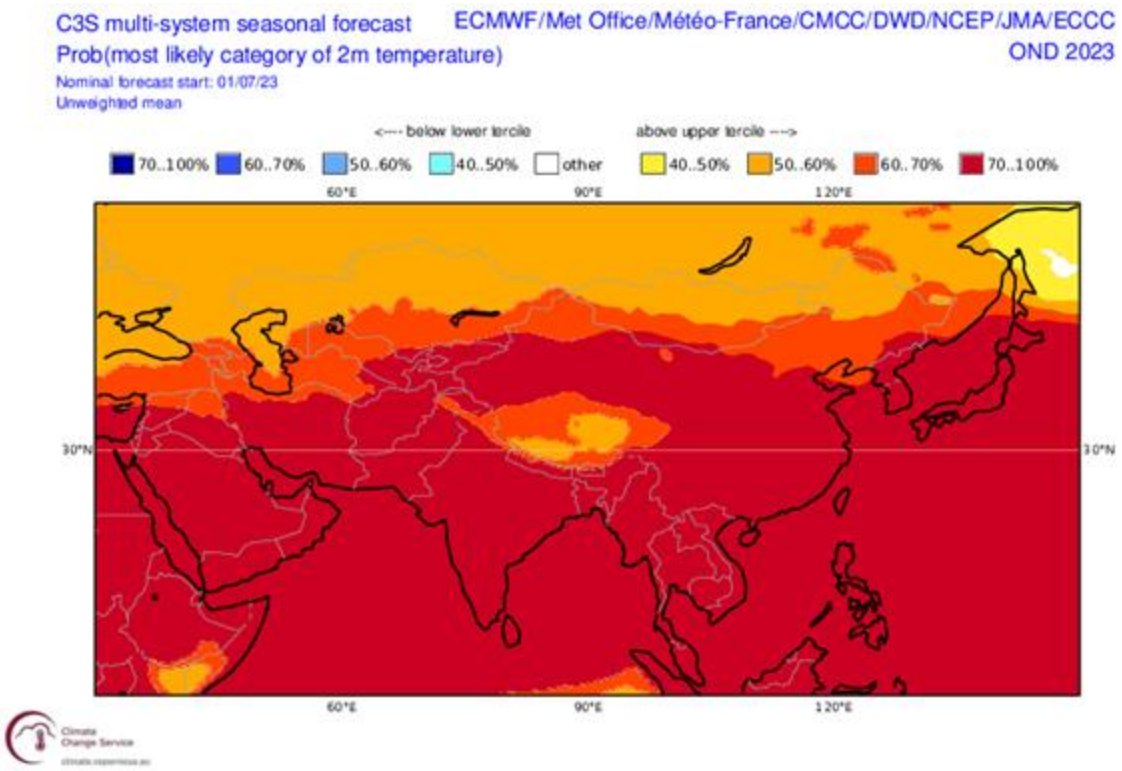




Temperature Forecasts

Above-average most likely through end of 2023





Assumption

Above-average mean temperatures are most likely throughout most of the country through January 2024.

Assumption

The onset of the wet season will be follwing its normal trend.

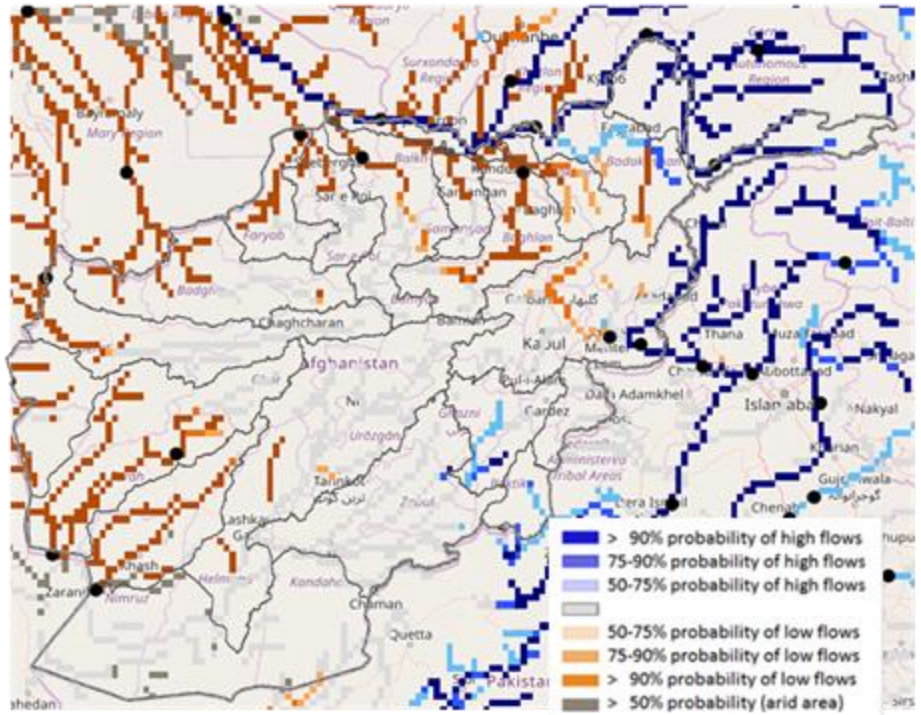
The onset of the witner in terms of temparature at frezing points, is

expeted to be delayed.

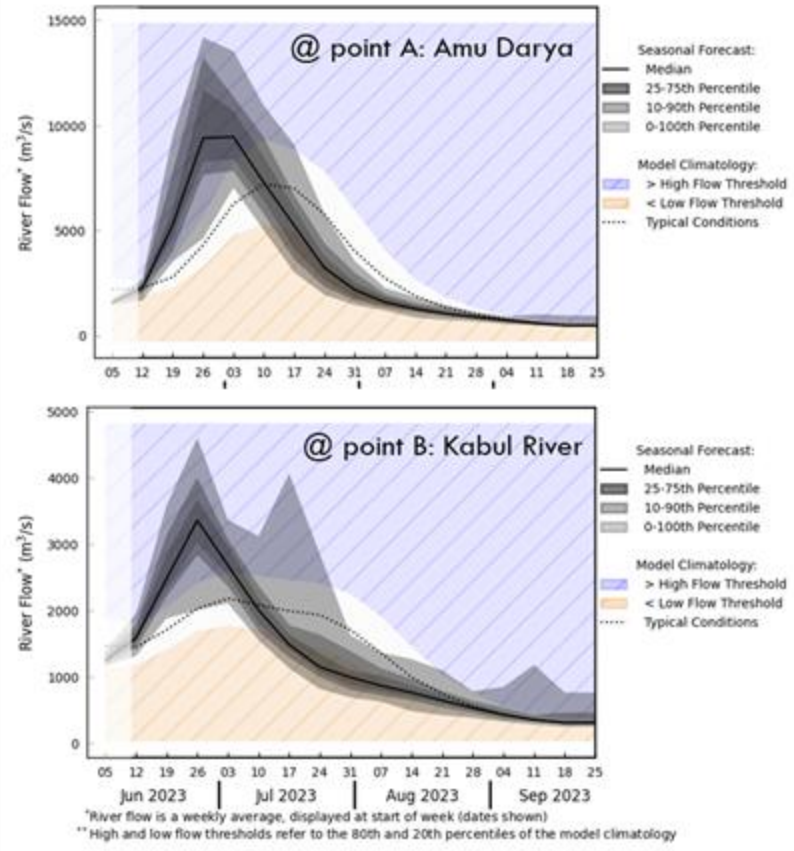
This year, the wintr would be a mild one.

Streamflow Forecast – UPDATE

Above-average eastern and northeastern rivers; below- elsewhere



GloFAS seasonal forecast Jun-Sep 2023

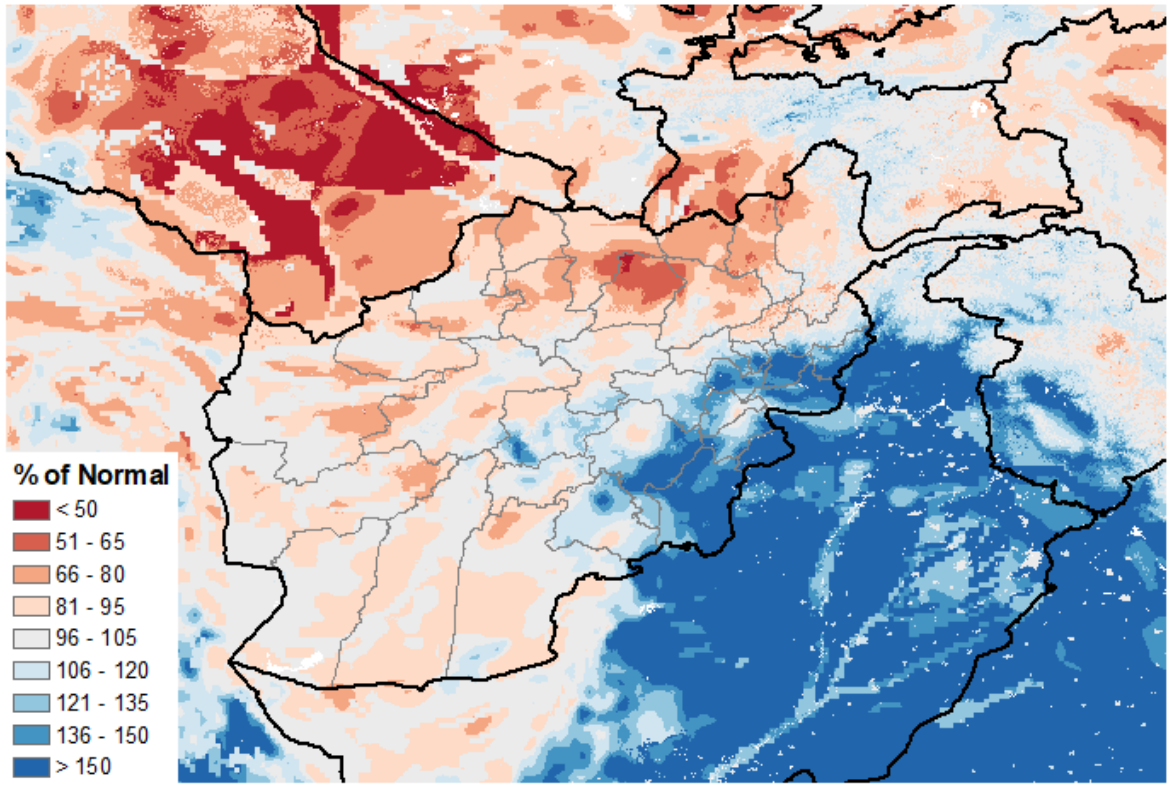


June-July 2023 Soil Moisture

Low soil moisture in northeastern, central, above normal in some parts of eastern Afghanistan

Soil Moisture (0-10 cm) Percent Anomaly

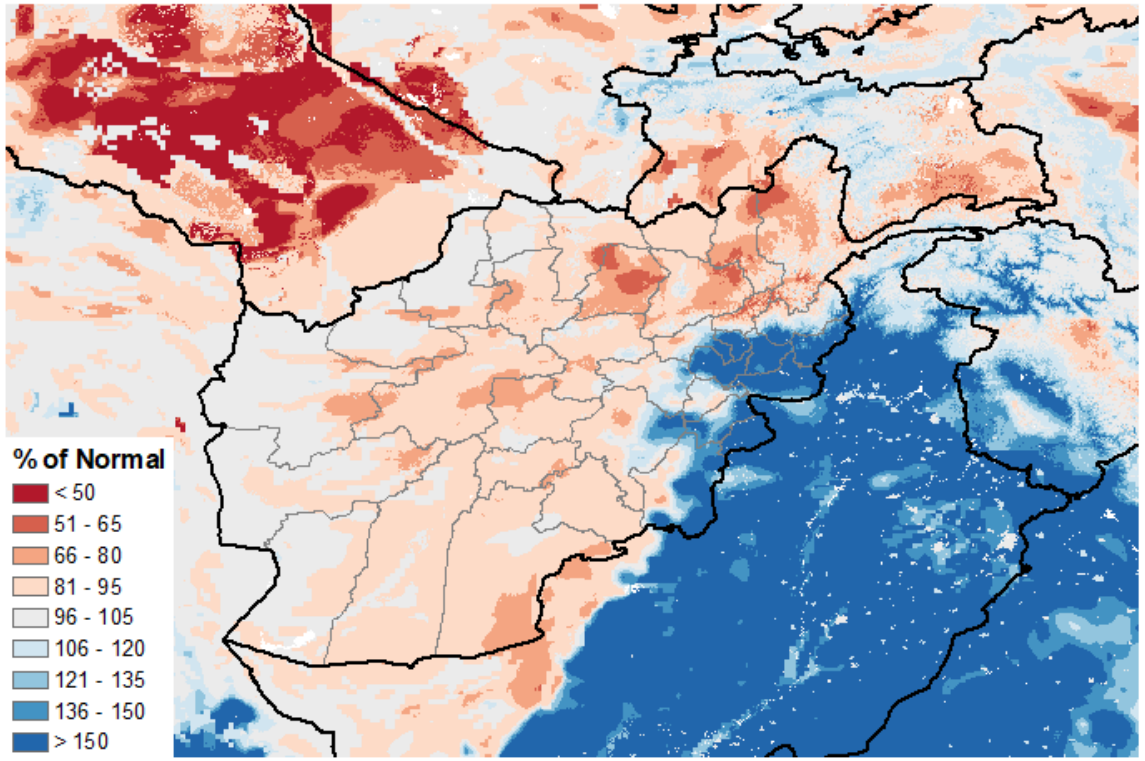
June 2023



Map Produced by USGS/EROS

Soil Moisture (0-10 cm) Percent Anomaly

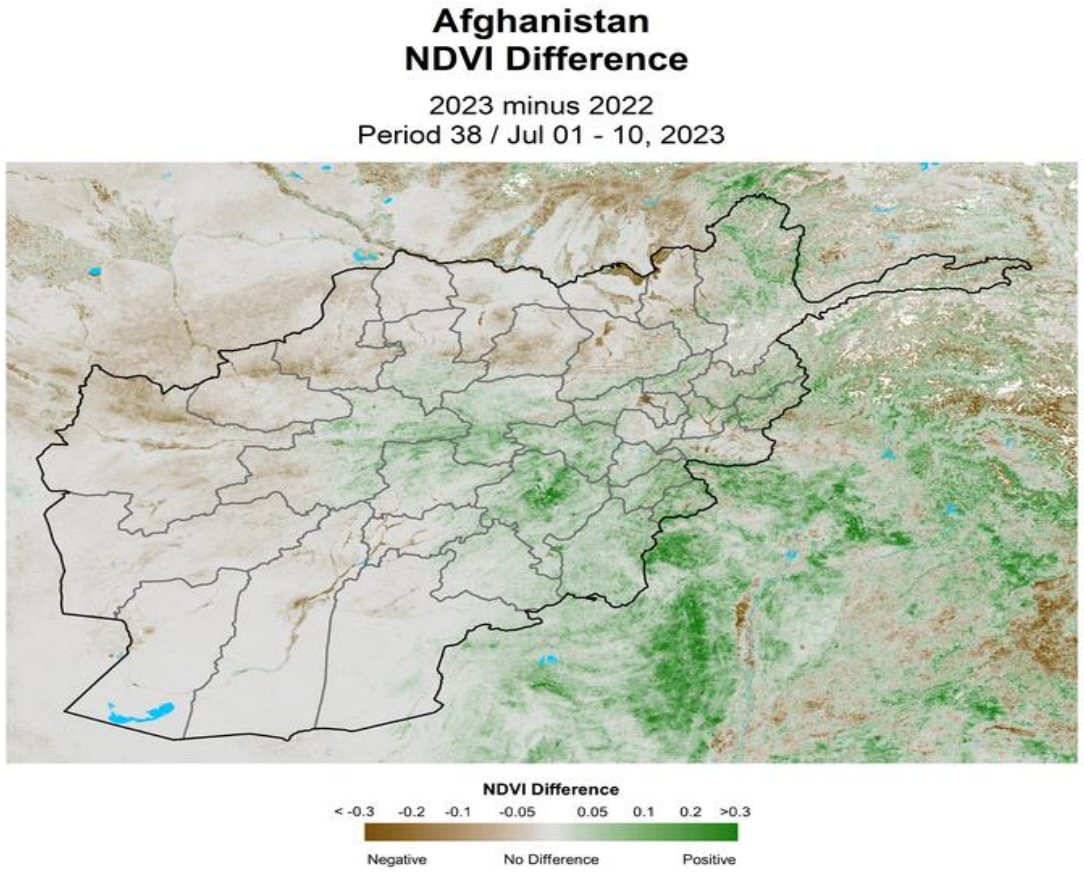
July Dekad 1, 2023

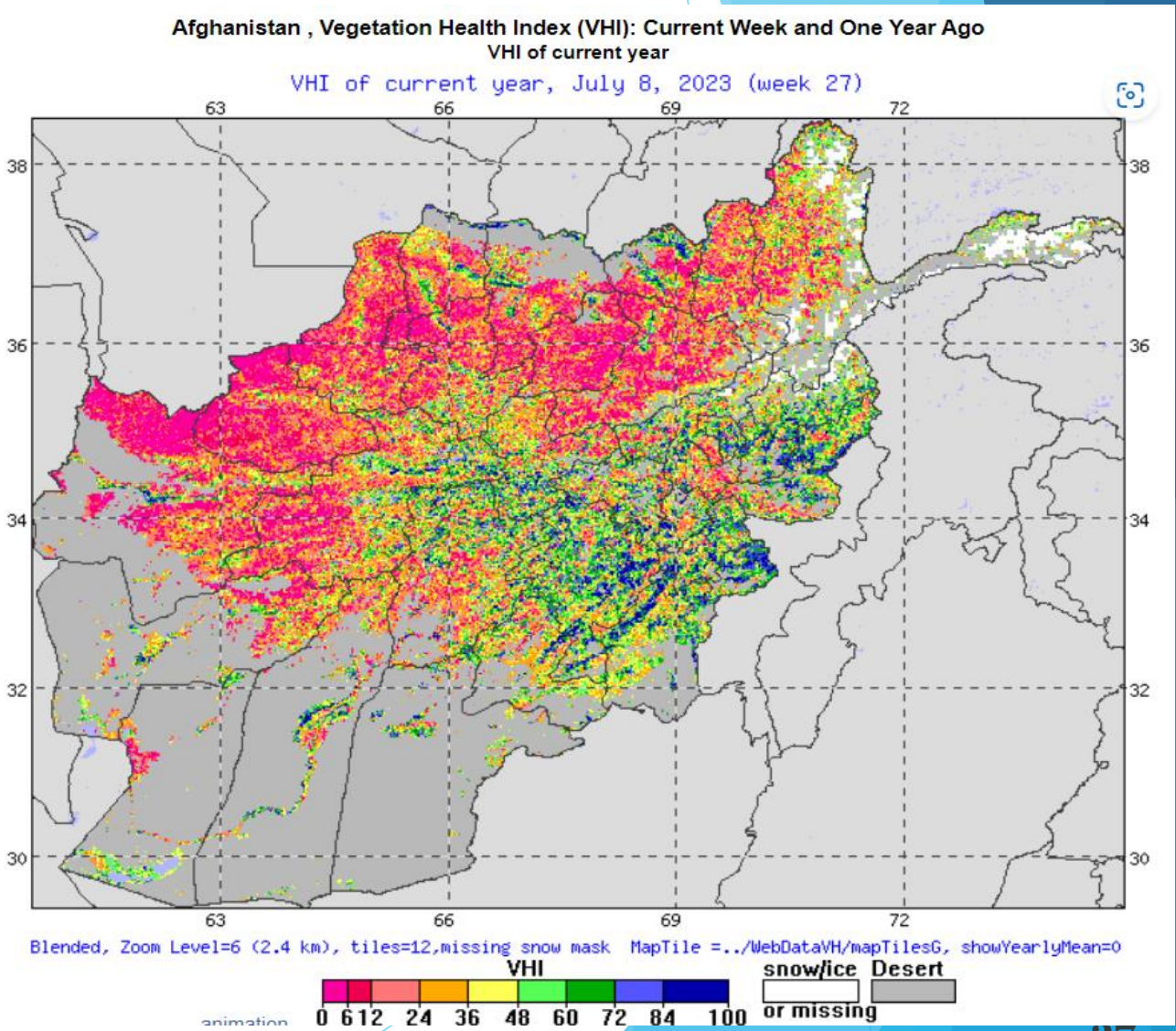


Map Produced by USGS/EROS

Crop Outlook-Vegetation Indexes (NDVI)

Vegetation health indices show considerably degraded ground conditions in northern and western provinces because of the poor rains, but increasingly lush conditions in the East and Southeast.





Crop Outlook-Vegetation Indexes (NDVI)

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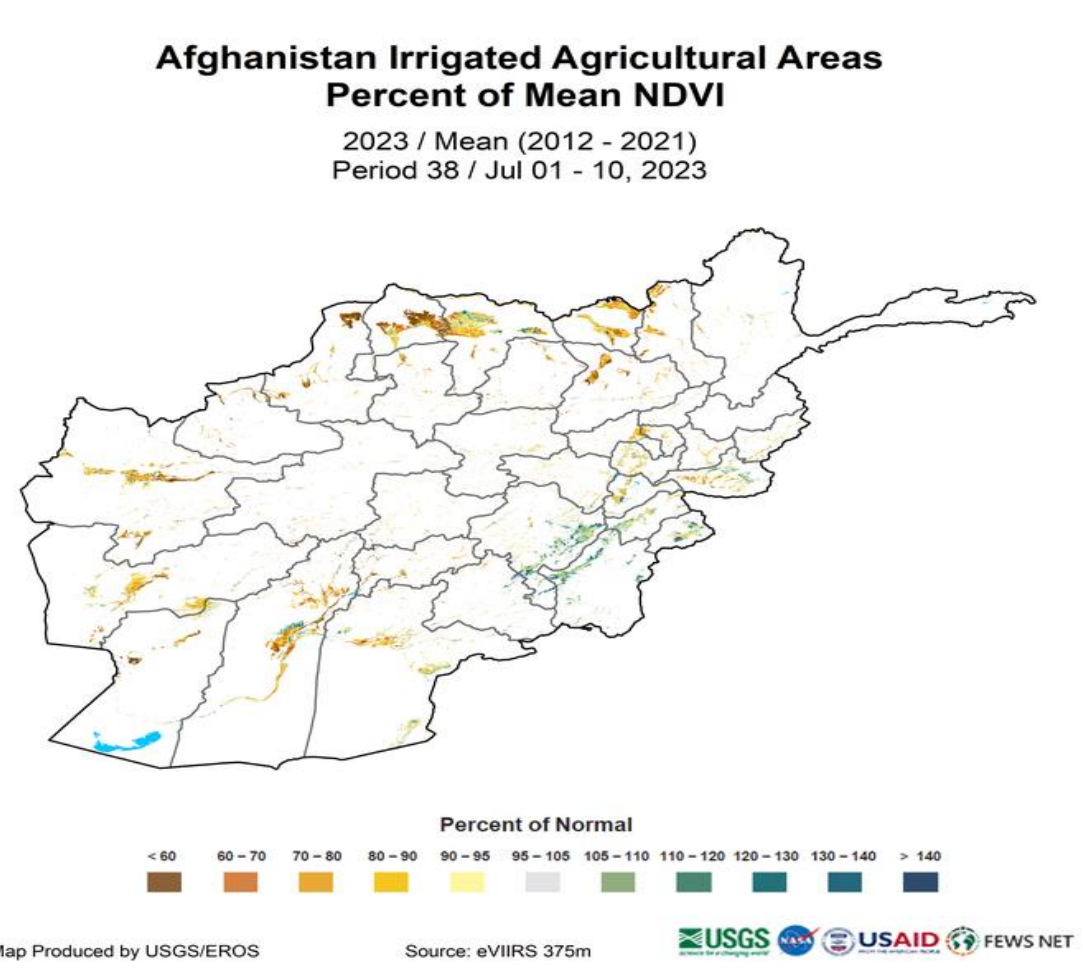
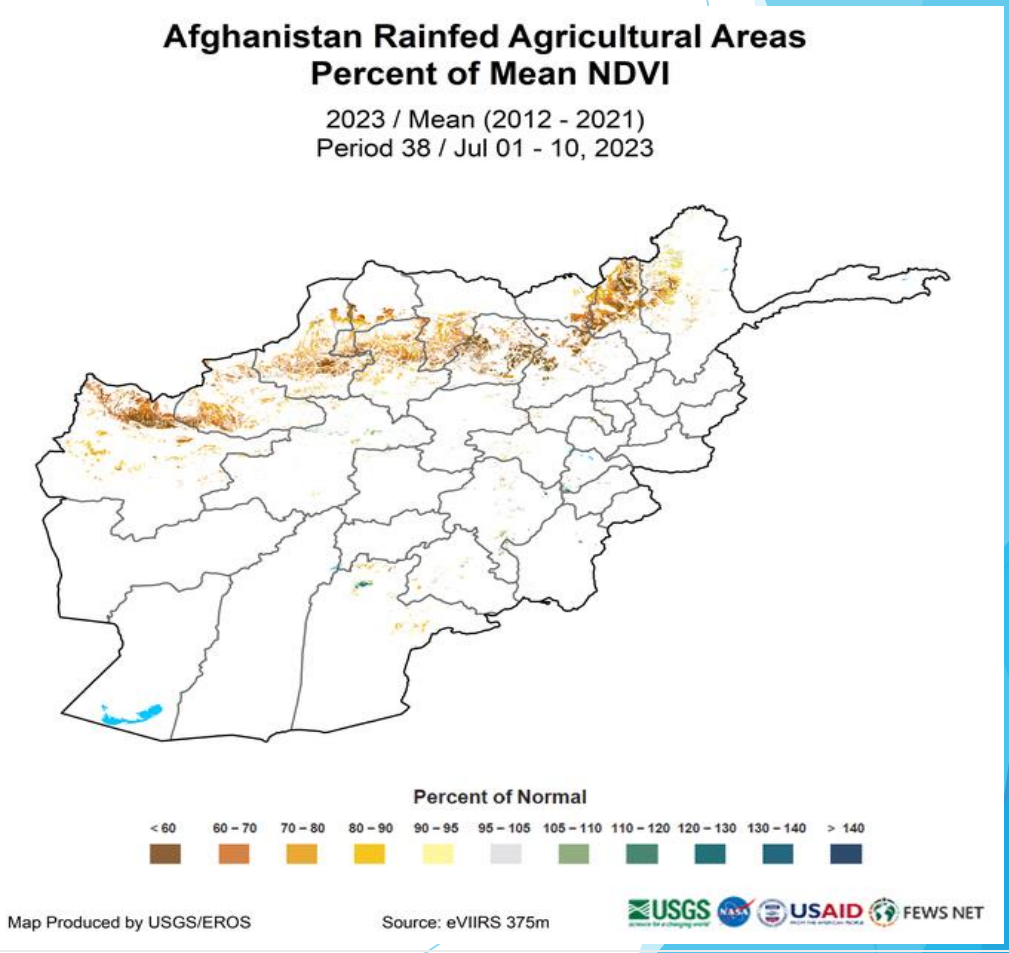
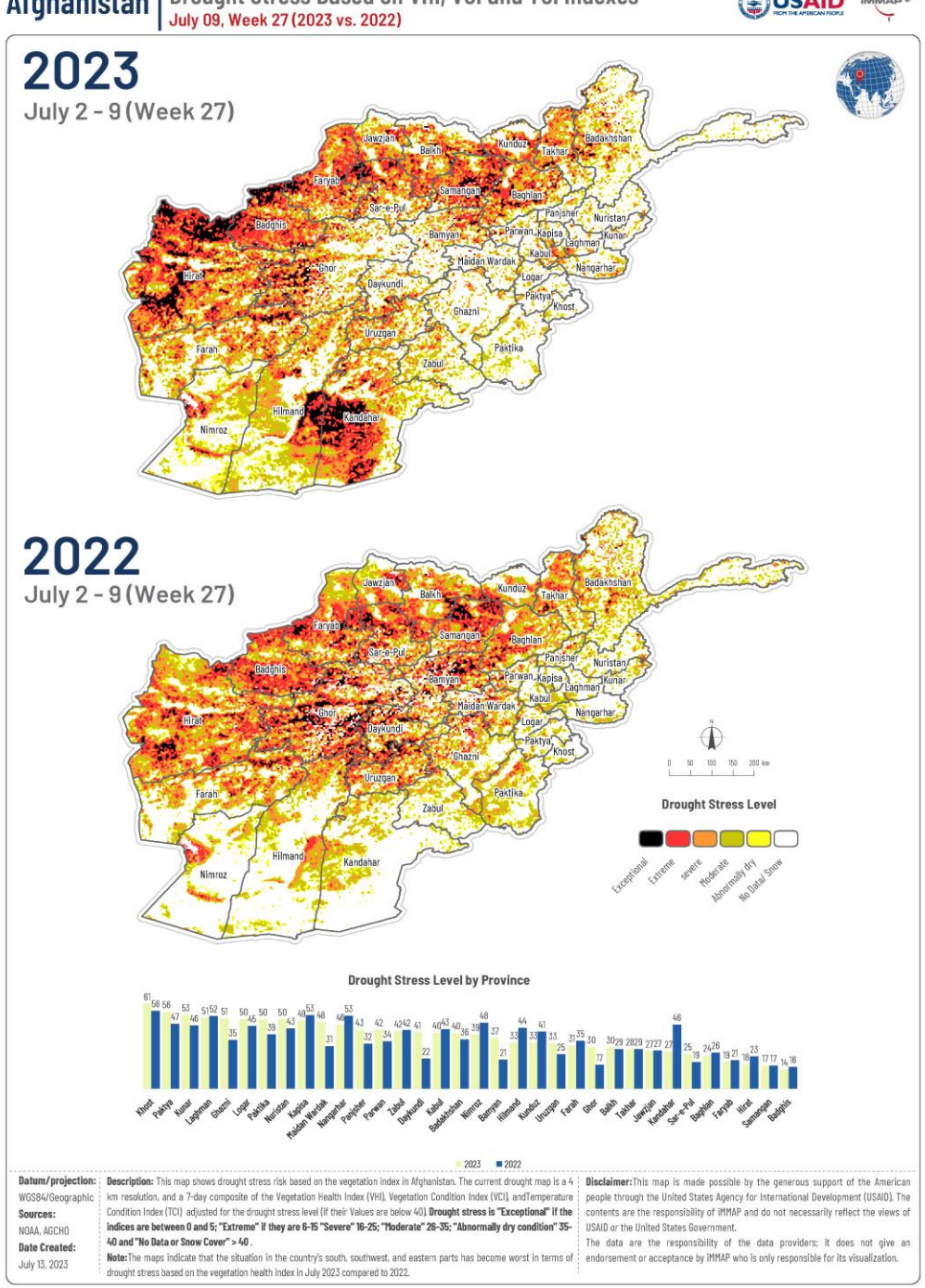
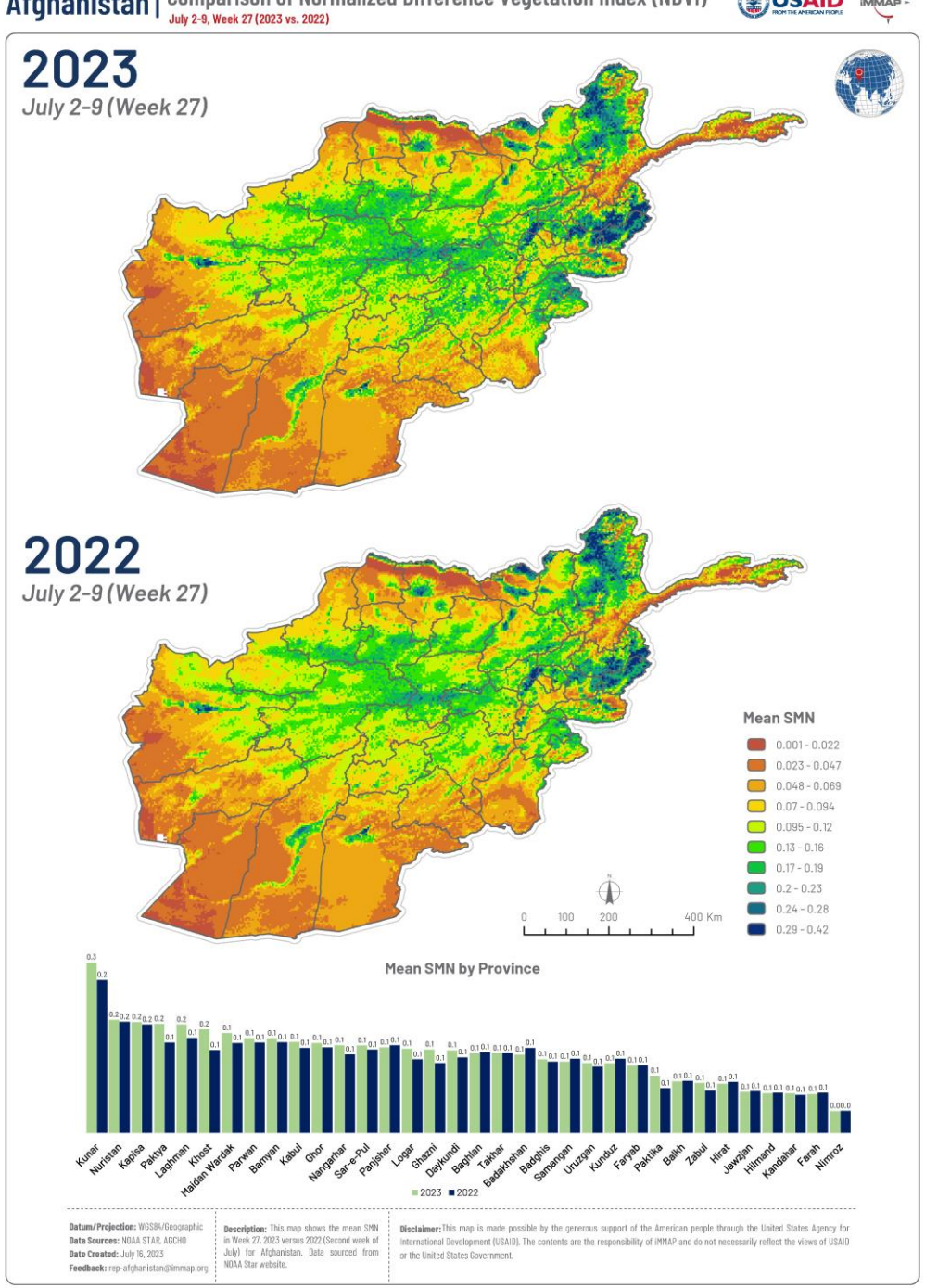
Below-median NDVI in northern irrigated and rainfed areas





A worsen NDVI and Drought in The northern Eastern and some other parts of the country is seen in the analysis.





Animal Health: Risk Alert

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Non Zoonotic Animal Diseases: On Going Outbreak

Recently FAO have received the outbreaks reports of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) and Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) diseases from our regional offices, local authorities, and farmer communities, and both diseases are the most significant threats due to their impact on animal production, livelihoods, and rural economies in Afghanistan.

FMD has been reported all around the country, the illness and accompanying lesions result in reduced intake of feed, lameness, loss of milk production, and rapid deterioration of animal condition. In small ruminants, FMD can bring high mortality of young animals. **FMD does not affect humans**, but is highly contagious among cattle, buffalo, sheep, and goats, and can seriously reduce milk and meat production.

PPR has been reportedly mainly in the northeast, the disease is clinically characterized by fever, stomatitis, gastroenteritis, and pneumonia. The disease may cause high mortality rates, 30 to 70% based on overall health status of the animal. Abortion may also be observed. **PPR does not affect humans**

Animal Health: Risk Alert

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Zoonotic Animal Diseases: Increasing Risk

Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) is a particular regional concern because of its endemicity in Afghanistan and many neighboring countries. It is a widespread disease caused by a tick-borne virus. **No vaccines are available.**

In Human: total of 422 CCHF cases reported from 31 provinces since the beginning of 2023.
The incidence of CCHF is increasing annually, and based on WHO reports, the number of confirmed cases increased from 30 cases in 2018 to 111 cases in 2023. The CCHF virus causes severe viral hemorrhagic fever outbreaks, with a case fatality rate of 10–50% in the human population. Transmission to humans occurs through contact with infected ticks or animal blood.

In Animal: animals become infected with the CCHF virus, but **they develop only transient mild fever**

Healthcare workers, animal herders, livestock workers, slaughterhouse workers, and cooks especially women at the household level in endemic areas, are at risk for CCHF through unprotected contact with infected blood and body fluids.

Prevention and control of CCHF infection are achieved by avoiding or minimizing exposure to infected ticks by using tick repellents. Also use of appropriate PPE when in contact with animal blood.

Highlights

(1st Week of July 2023)

In the week 1 of July 2023, most of the main commodities prices have negligibly declined compared to last week, except for rice sholae. However, the prices of rice, sugar & pulses are substantially high compared to the 3-year average.

The sugar prices after continues increase for the 13th week, it decreased in the 2nd & 3rd week of June, negligibly increased in the last 2 weeks, mainly due to increased demand due to Eid. It is still higher by 29% compared the 3 year average.

The purchasing power of unskilled casual labour and livestock keepers improved by 1% and 0.3% respectively. mainly due to decreased wheat prices compared to the previous week. The ToT for livestock keeper and unskilled casual labour to wheat has improved significantly compared to last year and the 3 year average.

Compared to last week, the value of Afghani against USD has slightly depreciated, due to daily price fluctuations. The value of Afghani against US Dollar is below its 3-year average.

National diesel price has remained the same this week compared to last week after continuous reduction starting from 3rd week of January 2023. However, they still remain 6% higher than its three-year average. The current global average price for diesel is $1.20 per litre, but there are substantial differences among countries. While all countries access the same international petroleum prices, they impose different taxes, leading to diverse retail prices. Diesel price in Iran per Litre 3000 Iranian Rial (0.006 USD/Ltr). Diesel price in Turkmenistan per Litre 1.35 Turkmenistani Manat (0.385 USD/Ltr). The crude oil is based on spot market.

WEEKLY PRICE CHANGES AND TREND ANALYSIS				
ITEMS	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK(%)	LAST YEAR (%)	3 YEARS AVERAGE
EXCHANGE RATE & FOOD COMMODITIES				
Exchange Rate (AFN/USD)	86.6	0.6%	-3%	5%
Wheat Grain (AFN/Kg)	29	-2%	-36%	-16%
Wheat Flour - High price (AFN/Kg)	35	-1%	-34%	-15%
Wheat Flour - Low price (AFN/Kg)	31	-1%	-36%	-17%
Rice - High Price - "*Palawi*" (AFN/Kg)	117	-0.4%	-4%	18%
Rice - Low Price - "*Sholae*" (AFN/Kg)	65	2%	14%	24%
Cooking Oil (AFN/Liter)	117	-0.3%	-38%	-19%
Pulses (AFN/Kg)	114	0.1%	-1%	12%
Sugar (AFN/Kg)	75	0.1%	5%	29%
Bread (AFN/Kg)	66	-0.4%	0.2%	15%
Salt (AFN/Kg)	17	-1%	6%	24%
NON-FOOD COMMODITIES				
1-year Old Live Female Sheep (AFN/Head)	7806	-1%	-8%	-3%
Unskilled Labour Wage (AFN/day)	314	-0.5%	5%	3%
Skilled Labour Wage (AFN/day)	653	1%	7%	2%
Days of Unskilled Work Available Per Week	2.3	0%	27%	-0.2%
Diesel (AFN/Liter)	65	0%	-45%	-8%
Fertilizer - DAP (AFN/50 Kg)	4647	-2%	-22%	19%
Fertilizer - Urea (AFN/50 Kg)	2052	-2%	-31%	7%
Casual Labour wage/wheat Nominal (Kgs)	11	1%	65%	18%
Pastoralist Terms of Trade (Kgs)	277	0.3%	45%	13%

Prices and % Changes in the price of main Food Commodities

(1st Week of July 2023)

Food Basket Prices in Afghanistan

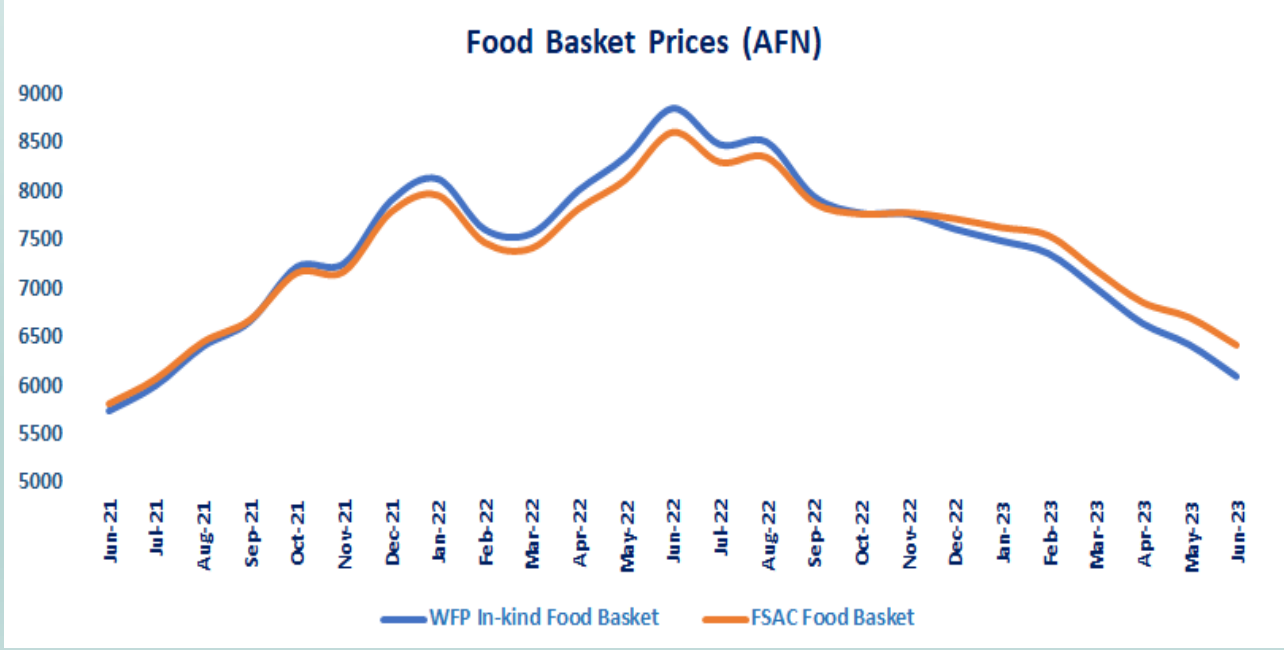
WFP's in-kind food basket is comprised of 100 kg of wheat flour, 9.1 kg of cooking oil, 12.5 kg of pulses, and 1 kg of salt. This covers 2100 kcal/day per person for an average household size of seven people for 30 days.

The Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) food basket in use for cash-based transfers 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.

WFP FB:
In month of June 2023, the price of the food basket decreased by 4 percent compared to May 2023, from 6,419AFN (73.3 USD) to 6,095 AFN (70.6 USD). In terms of Afghani values compared to last year same and 3 years average its lower by 31 percent and 11 percent respectively.

FSAC FB:

The national average AFN price was 25 percent lower than one year ago and 6 percent lower than the three-year average in the month of June 2023. The national average USD price decreased by 3 percent in the month of June compared to May 2023, 23 percent and 13 percent lower the price one year ago and the three-year average respectively.



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Cash Food Basket Transfer Value Monitoring

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Cash-base Transfer Trigger Value

Trigger Analysis for Transfer Value Revision

Transfer Value : 84 USD & 7,400 AFN, 2023

2nd Week of July 2023	Current Prices	Consecutive Weeks ≥10% to <20% of TV (+/-)	Consecutive Weeks Increase ≥20% of TV (+/-)	% of TV
FSAC Food Basket (USD)	**73.6**	**6**	**0**	**-12.4%**
FSAC Food Basket (AFN)	**6,356**	**7**	**0**	**-14.1%**

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 ≥20% and eight consecutive weeks for ≥10%

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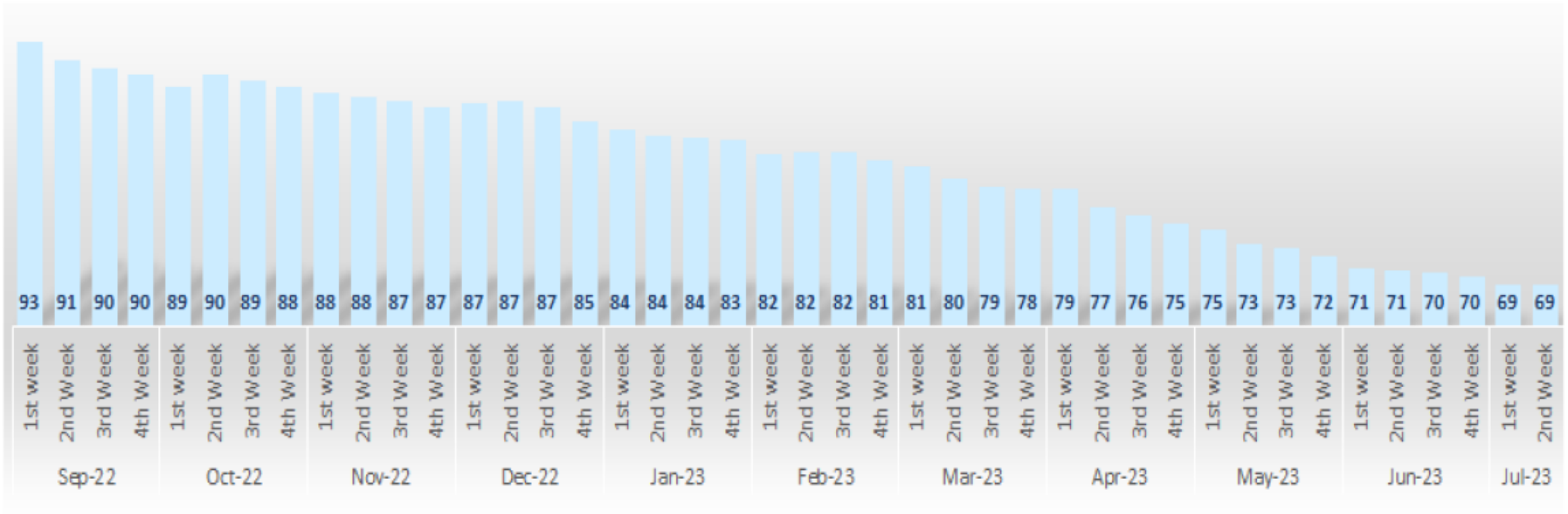
WFP FOOD BASKET PRICES IN USD



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Impacts of climate change on humanitarian interventions in Afghanistan

Presented by: Abdulhadi Achakzai – Founder and CEO of EPTDO-EVN

Environmental Protection Trainings and Development Organization
[EPTDO]

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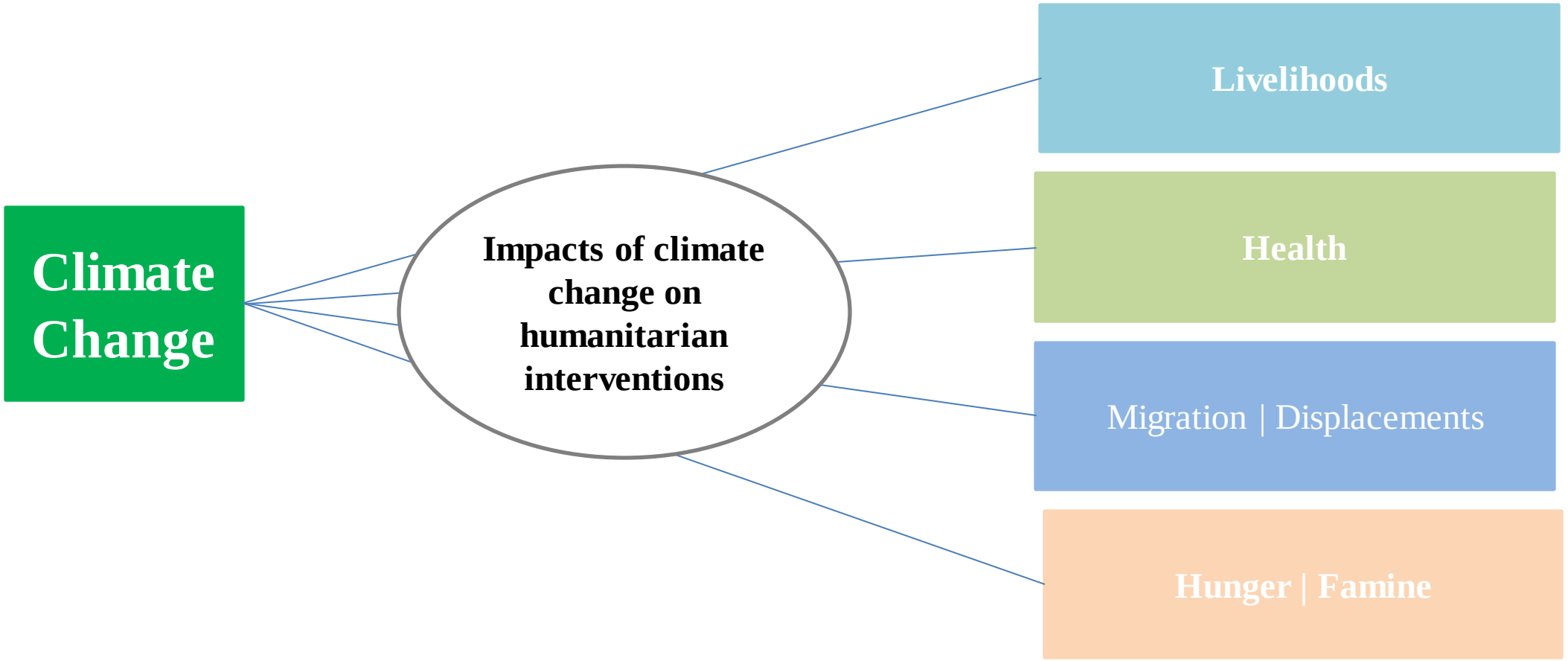

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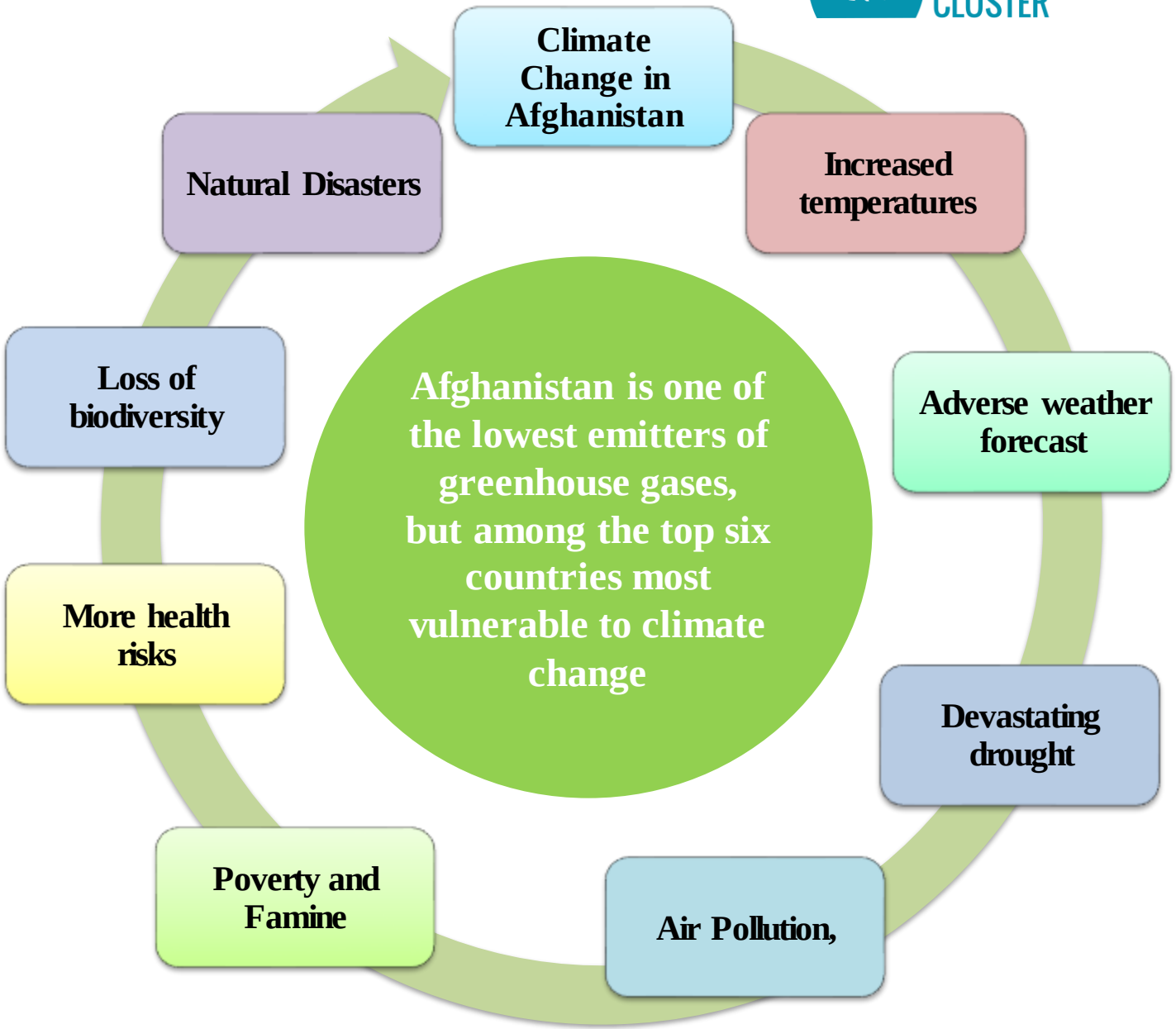
Some realities of climate change impacts on humanitarian interventions in Afghanistan



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Some realities of the climate crisis in Afghanistan to be addressed in the upcoming COP28 conference

Severe Drought: Drought is a recurring natural disaster in Afghanistan, and it has had a significant impact on the humanitarian situation in the country.

Food insecurity: Around 15.3 million Afghans are projected high level of acute food insecurity, an estimate 35% of the total population.

Migration: People who have lost their livelihoods due to drought often have no other option but to migrate in search of work or food. Estimated 5.1 million people were displaced.

Drought in Afghanistan is a worsen catastrophe that threatens the life of million Afghans

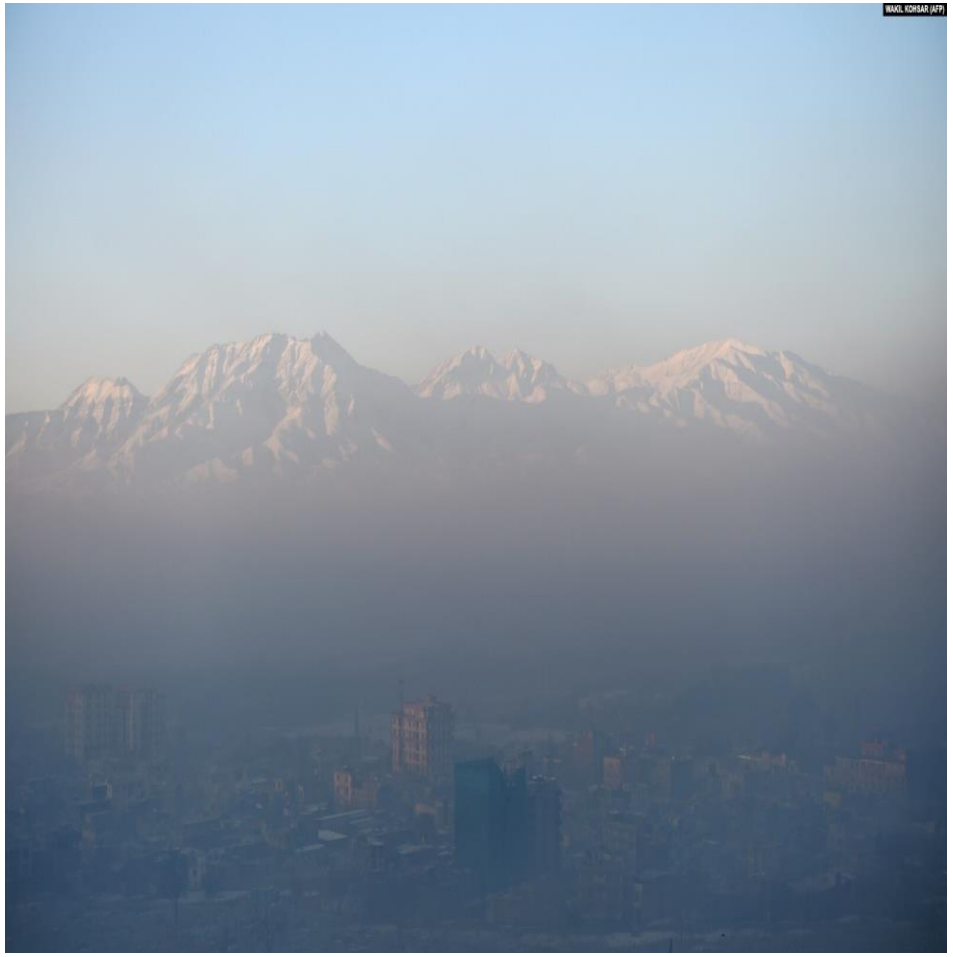
- Water shortage threatens over 60% of households. WFP reported 30 out of 34 provinces are experiencing low-quality water. Thousands of acres of land had dried up because of the scarcity of water.
- Agricultural productivity is greatly affected and reduced.

Secondhand or indoor pollution that severally impacts the lives of local people

Air Pollution: Secondhand smock or indoor pollution is the key element of Air pollution in Afghanistan. An estimated 3000 Afghans die due to secondhand smoke every year (EMRO/WHO, 2016).

Main reasons of Secondhand Smock (Pollution).

- Illegal housing, that produce an increased pollution
- In the winter session, people use plastic, car tires and raw coal in their stoves and heaters.
- Industrial companies, baths, restaurants, brick factories are using plastics, old tires, poor quality fuel and raw coal to produce energy.



EPTDO activities that mitigating the impacts of climate change on humanitarian interventions

Public Awareness: EPTDO is conducting public awareness to raise basic understanding of local communities through various programs about the impacts of climate change on health.

Planting trees to establish greeneries: EPTDO has been working to establish greeneries, create concepts and select the most appropriate and affective locations for planting trees.

Improving livelihood and building resilience to the impacts of climate change

EPTDO is working to strengthen technical capacities of local communities to improve their family food security and build their resilience with the impacts of economic and climate change shocks. (Lifeblood Dev..)

EPTDO is also working with national and international partners to work together for clean energy, protect natural resources and advocate for climate change in the global stages.

EPTDO as an eligible organization to the UN- Conferences:

EPTDO has been accredited and admitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This accreditation marks EPTDO as an eligible organization able to attend all conferences related to the Paris Agreement and Kyoto Protocol. As an accredited NGO, the CEO of EPTDO attended COP27 conference held in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt in
November 2022. He also virtually attended Bonn Climate Change International Conference held in Germany in the first week of July 2023.

Environmental Protection Trainings and Development Organization [EPTDO]

EPTDO is committed to making a meaningful contribution to the global efforts to address climate change issues in Afghanistan. The organization's participation in COB28 and its presentations on various topics will help to raise awareness of the challenges and opportunities of climate change and promote meaningful action toward a more sustainable future.

United Nations 28th Conference of the Parties (COP28)

United Nations
Climate Change
COP 28
DUBAI UAE
November 2023

Short introduction of the UN Conference of the Parties

- Conference of the Parties (COP) is the biggest and most important decision-making body of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

- All States and governments that are Parties to the Convention are represented at the COP conferences.

- The parties review the implementation of the Convention at which they agreed to step up efforts to try and limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial temperatures, and boost climate action financing.

- They also take decisions necessary to promote the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement adopted in (2015) and Kyoto Protocol adopted in (1997).

Advocacy for climate change issues in the upcoming COP28 Conference

EPTDO management team and experts will attend the upcoming COP28 conference which will take place in Dubai, UAE in December 2023. They will ensure that Afghanistan's perspective and voice is heard in the COP28 conference. Below are some general activities that the EPTDO will highlight in the conference

- Find partners to support sustainable agriculture of Afghanistan
- Find partners to work and build climate change resilience in Afghanistan
- Find partners to support Afghanistan livelihood development, build renewable energy and work for healthcare to support climate change adaption and mitigation elements.
- Advocacy for climate change in Afghanistan
- Establish partnerships with international organizations in the focused areas

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FSAC Cluster members contribution

We expect that the FSAC Cluster members provide their collaboration with us to affectively participate in the COP28 conference.

- Materials Development
- Participant Invitation
- Or any other collaboration

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FSAC achievements and activities reporting

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January to May 2023 achievements

Total People Reached

Food Assistance

PEOPLE TARGETED

19.1 Million

PEOPLE REACHED

15.3 Million
(cumulative)

4.8 Million
(May)

Response (May)

Partners 17	**73%** In-kind food
27% Cash/Voucher	

Livelihood Support

PEOPLE TARGETED

8.1 Million

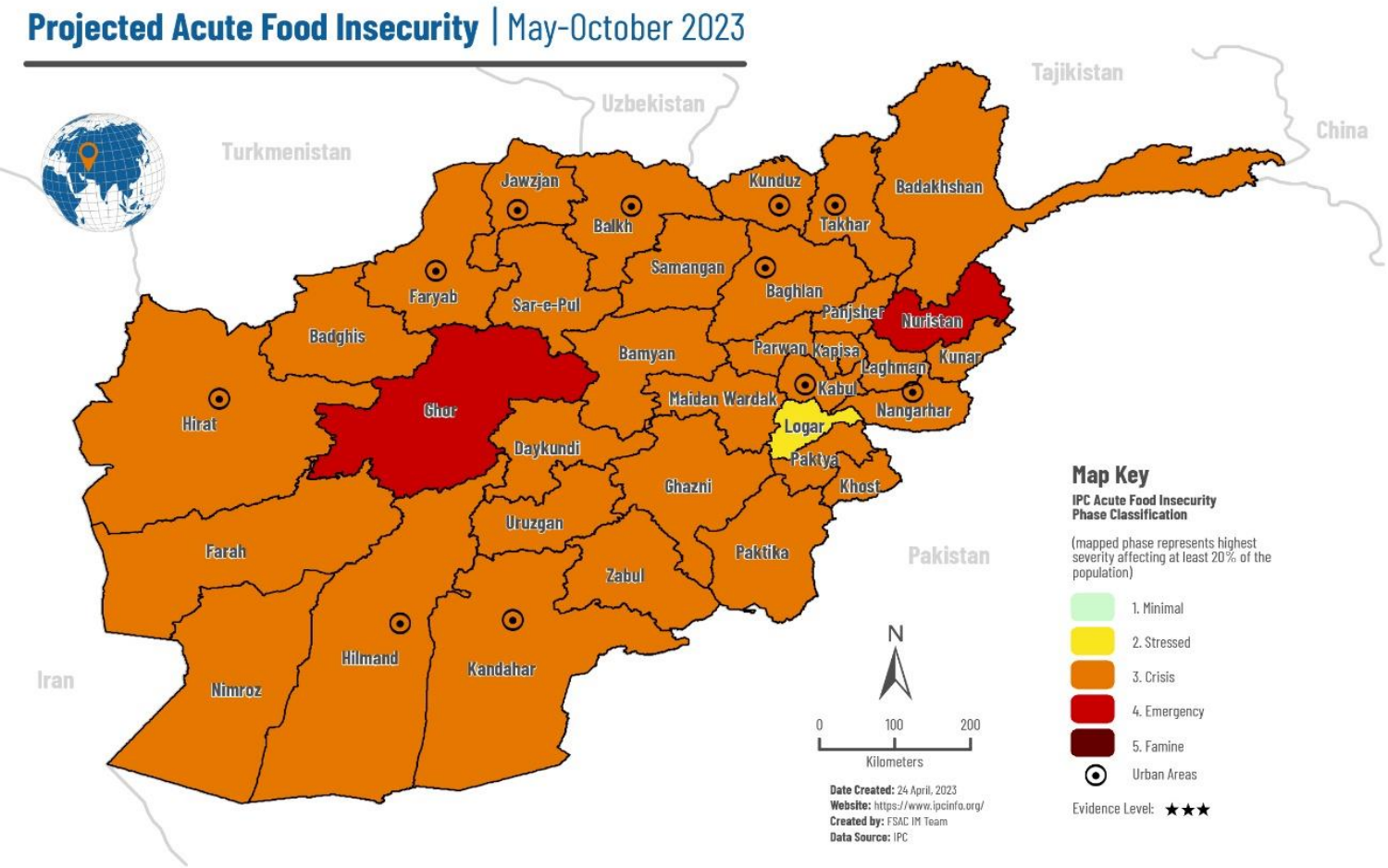
PEOPLE REACHED

3 Million

Response

Partners 14	**25.8%** Agriculture Inputs
39.2% Livestock support	**35%** Livelihood support

IPC-Post Monitoring Key Messages



15.3 M - 35% of the population IPC Phase 3 and above (FLM)

Economic Instability

Dry spells/Drought

Reduced Income and Unemployment

High Food Prices

Natural Disaster(Floods/ earthquake)

Overall, considering the current ongoing wheat harvest, remittances, food prices, livelihood opportunities and humanitarian assistance, the food security situation is aligned with the projection period assumptions.

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AOB

- ACBAR training for national NGOS
- Date of next meeting

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Thanks ☺

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