Overview: Despite having good level of precipitation and harvest in 2019, food security situation is still alarming in the country. Based on IPC analysis 2019, between August and October 2019, a total of 12.5 million people (34% of the total population) are in severe acute food insecurity situation. These include around 9.5 million people in a crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 3 million people in emergency situation (IPC Phase 4). The IPC 2019 results show that the situation will deteriorate between November 2019 and March 2020; around 13.9 million people (38% of the total population) are estimated to experience severe acute food insecurity, out of which an estimated 3.3 million people will be in emergency (IPC Phase 4) and another 10.5 million in crisis (IPC Phase 3).

Various food security indicators in Seasonal Food Security Assessment (SFSA, 2019) confirm this situation. 19% of population is estimated to be in severe acute food insecurity situation. These include around 9.5 million people in a crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 3 million people in emergency situation (IPC Phase 4). The IPC 2019 results show that the situation will deteriorate between November 2019 and March 2020; around 13.9 million people (38% of the total population) are estimated to experience severe acute food insecurity, out of which an estimated 3.3 million people will be in emergency (IPC Phase 4) and another 10.5 million in crisis (IPC Phase 3).

Households are exposed to multiple shocks; in the SFSA 2019 major four shocks reported by the households are related to natural disaster (12%) and huge increase in food prices (9%). These shocks gradually eroded rural livelihoods of households, of the 63% who experienced shocks, are reduced income (25%), loss of employment (29%) followed by natural disaster (12%) and huge increase in food prices (9%). These shocks gradually eroded rural livelihoods of households and pushed more than one fifth of the population to resort to emergency coping capacity, too. About 21% of households are using emergency coping mechanisms for meeting their food needs, while 30% of the households use the stress strategies.

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