



Monthly Meeting
26 September 2023

**Food Security and
Agriculture Cluster
in Afghanistan**



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Agenda of the meeting

S. No	Subject	Presenting Agency	Time
1	Whole of Afghanistan Assessment Presentation	REACH	25 min
2	Early Warning Information Updates	EWIWG	20 min
3	Examining the influence of humanitarian aid on food security	IMMAP	15 min
4	Feedback on the review of the FSAC response packages	FSAC	10 min
5	DIEM Updates	FSAC	10 min
6	CVWG updates	CVWG	5 min
7	FSAC achievements	FSAC	10 min
8	SFSA/ IPC planning and updates	FSAC	10 min
9	AOB	FSAC	5 min

Preliminary Findings Presentation

Whole of Afghanistan Assessment 2023

REACH Initiative

26 September 2023



COORDINATION FRAMEWORK



Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office



IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS



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01

METHODOLOGY



POPULATION GROUPS

20,648 interviews were collected in all provinces from July 30 to September 07, 2023.

Results are representative of each group at the national level with a 95% Confidence Level and 5% Margin of Error.

01

Urban/Rural Households

Households within provincial capitals (urban) and outside (rural).

[Province: 95/9]

02

Female-headed Household*

Represent less than 5% of female adults and households.

[Province: 95/9]

03

Female Household Members*

Represent more than 90% of female adults.

[Province: 95/9]

04

Recent IDP Households

Displaced to another location in AFG in the 6 months prior to data collection.

05

Recent Returnee Households

Returned from another country to AFG in the 6 months prior to data collection.

06

Refugee Households

Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika.

[Province: 95/7]

*Geographic coverage for women was not nation-wide.

FEMALE INCLUSION

30% of all interviews were conducted with women by women. Half of them took place in person.

Female Heads of Household

- 1,717 interviews (11% of HHI)
- Represent <5% of households
- Part of the household analysis
- Interviewed in person in 10 provinces

Female Household Members

- 4,593 interviews
- **Represent >90% of female adults**
- Separate analysis
- Interviewed in-person in 10 provinces and remotely in 18 provinces

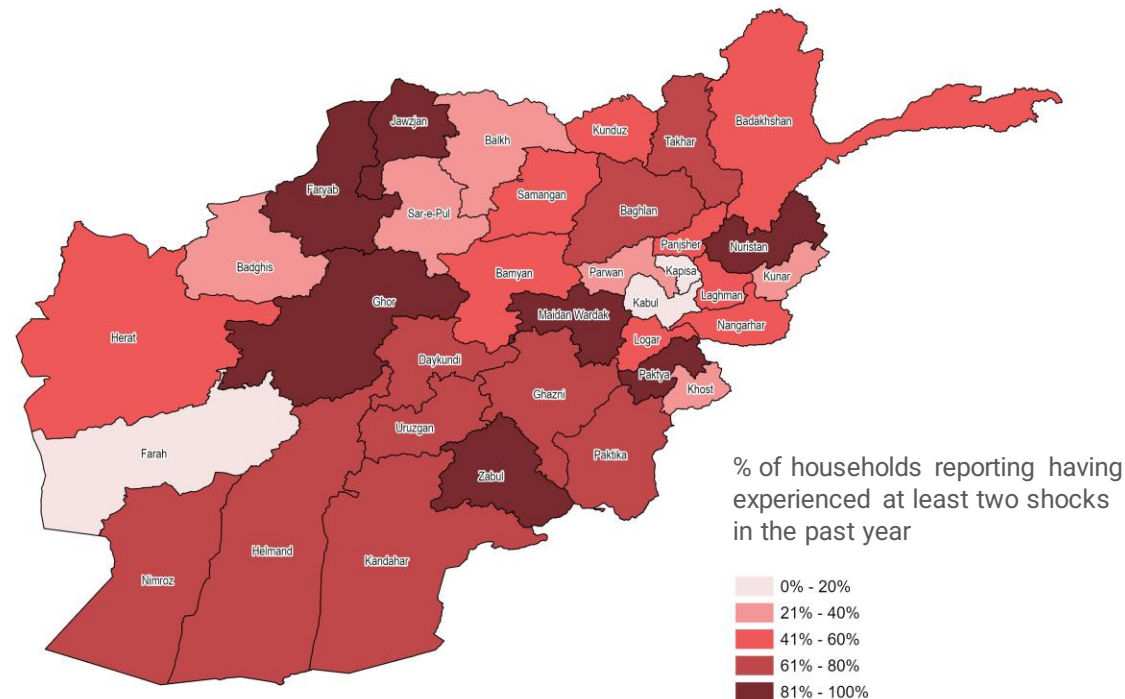
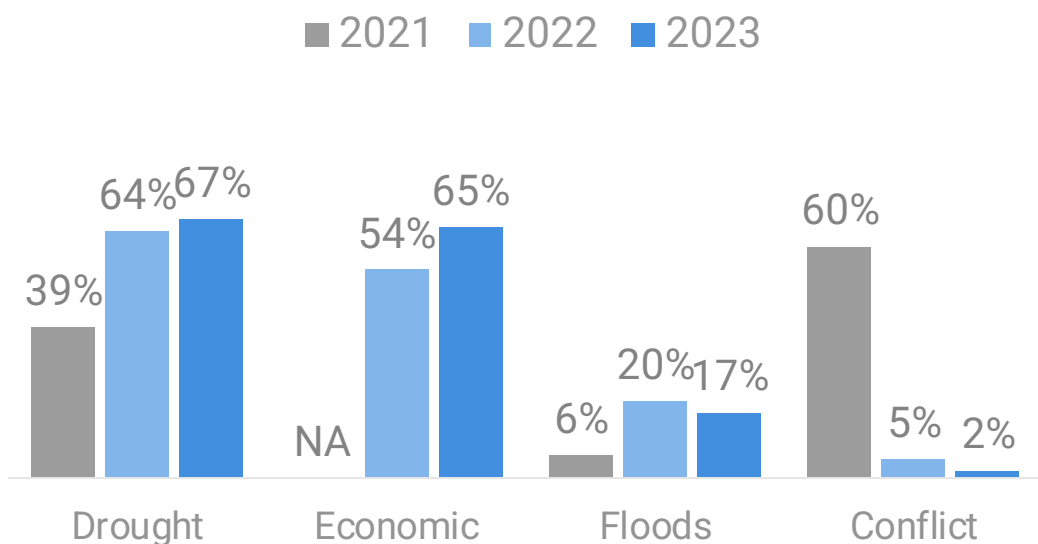


02

KEY FINDINGS

CONSISTENT DRIVERS OF NEED

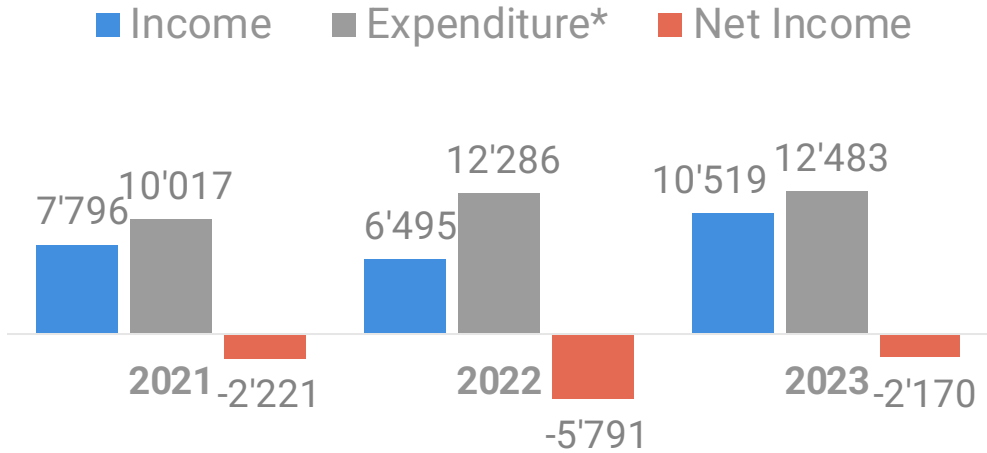
% of households reporting shocks experienced in the last 12 months*



Drought and economic shocks remain the primary drivers of humanitarian needs in 2023. Key findings show that while all are exposed, the impact on and ability of population groups to cope with shocks and mitigate the escalation of needs varies, reverting the context from cross-cutting needs to (inter-) sectoral hotspot areas and vulnerable populations in extreme need.

*Economic shock was not assessed in 2021. The recall period in 2022 was only 6 months due to the exceptional Mid-Year WoAA assessment.

INCREASED ECONOMIC CAPACITY - TO A LOW LEVEL



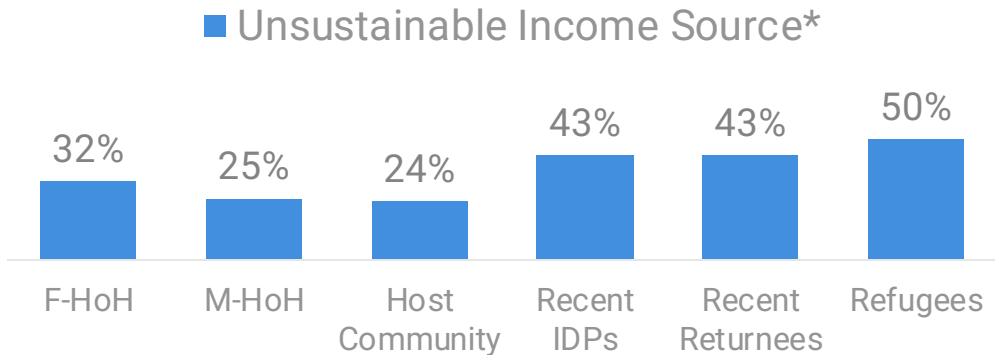
Female Heads of Household (F-HoH) have the **same average income** per household member as **Male-HoH** (1,733 vs. 1,683 AFN).

76%

of households have **debt**, consistent with 2022 levels. **Debt amounts reduced** for all from an average of 59K AFN in 2022 to 47K AFN in 2023.

86%

of HHs have an income of less than **1 USD per day per HH member**.*



Supported by improved macroeconomic and climate conditions, **income and expenditures increased for all population groups, narrowing previous gaps**. However, **most households remain below the 1 USD/day poverty line and in fragile economic conditions**. **Female-headed households rely on the workforce participation of more vulnerable groups in less sustainable activities**, highlighting their chronic economic needs.

*Expenditures in 2021 included fewer categories than in the subsequent years and should be compared indicatively.

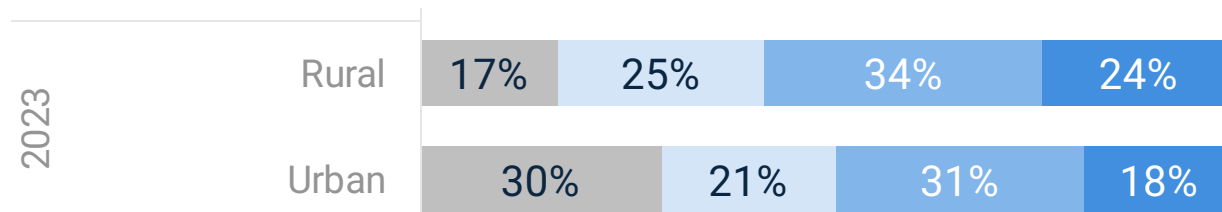
** The exchange rate used was 86 AFN = 1 USD as per August 2023.

***Unsustainable income sources include: Casual or daily labor, Government social benefits or assistance, Loans or support from family and friends (not including remittances), Loans or support or charitable donations from community members (not including humanitarian assistance), Humanitarian assistance

IMPROVED COPING STRATEGIES... FOR MOST

% of households by **Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI)**

■ None ■ Stress ■ Crisis ■ Emergency



60% of F-HoH reduced health expenditures (up from 40% in 2022) and **21% withdrew children from school** due to a lack of food or income to buy food; compared to 41% and 8% of M-HoH respectively.

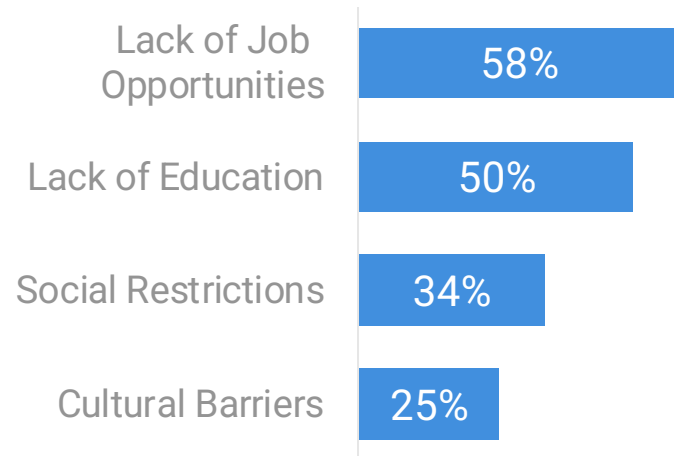


25% of recent returnees sold productive assets due to a lack of food or income to buy food, compared to 13% the year before.

Reliance on **negative livelihood coping strategies** has continued to **improve** over the past year **for the households able to engage in the recent economic upswing. Female-headed households and recent returnees**, who are primarily engaged in less secure daily labor rather than agriculture, resorted to even **more severe coping strategies** than in 2022 to meet their basic needs.

A REINFORCING CIRCLE OF NEED AMONG FEMALE HoH

% of **female household members** reporting barriers to engage in employment



Protection issues limit women's economic capacities

Limited economic capacities heighten needs and protection concerns among household members

32%

of F-HoH reported at least one child working outside of the HH, a slight increase from last year (28%) and double compared to M-HoH (16%).

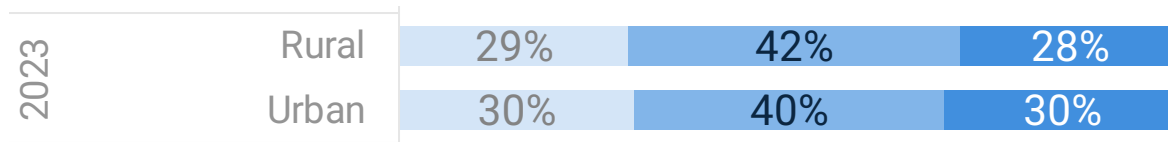
11%

of F-HoH reported an **earlier marriage of daughters than intended** among their coping strategies, up from 3% in 2022.

BETTER FOOD SECURITY (with exceptions)

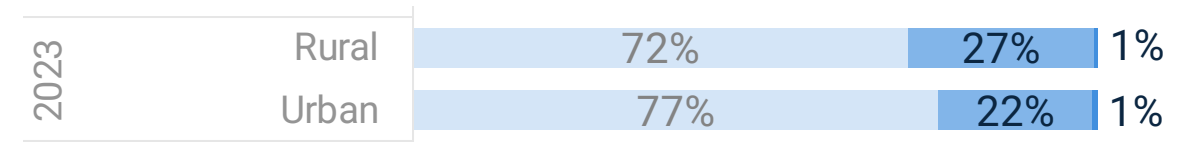
% of households by **Food Consumption Score (FCS)**

■ Acceptable ■ Borderline ■ Poor



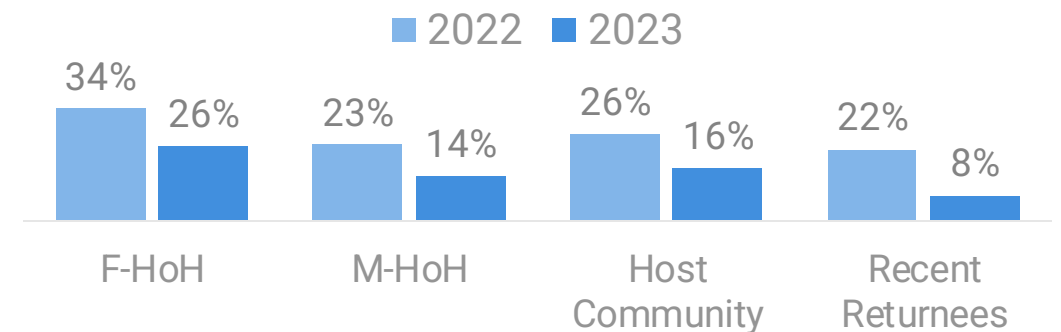
% of households by **Household Hunger Scale (HHS)**

■ Little Hunger ■ Moderate Hunger ■ Severe Hunger



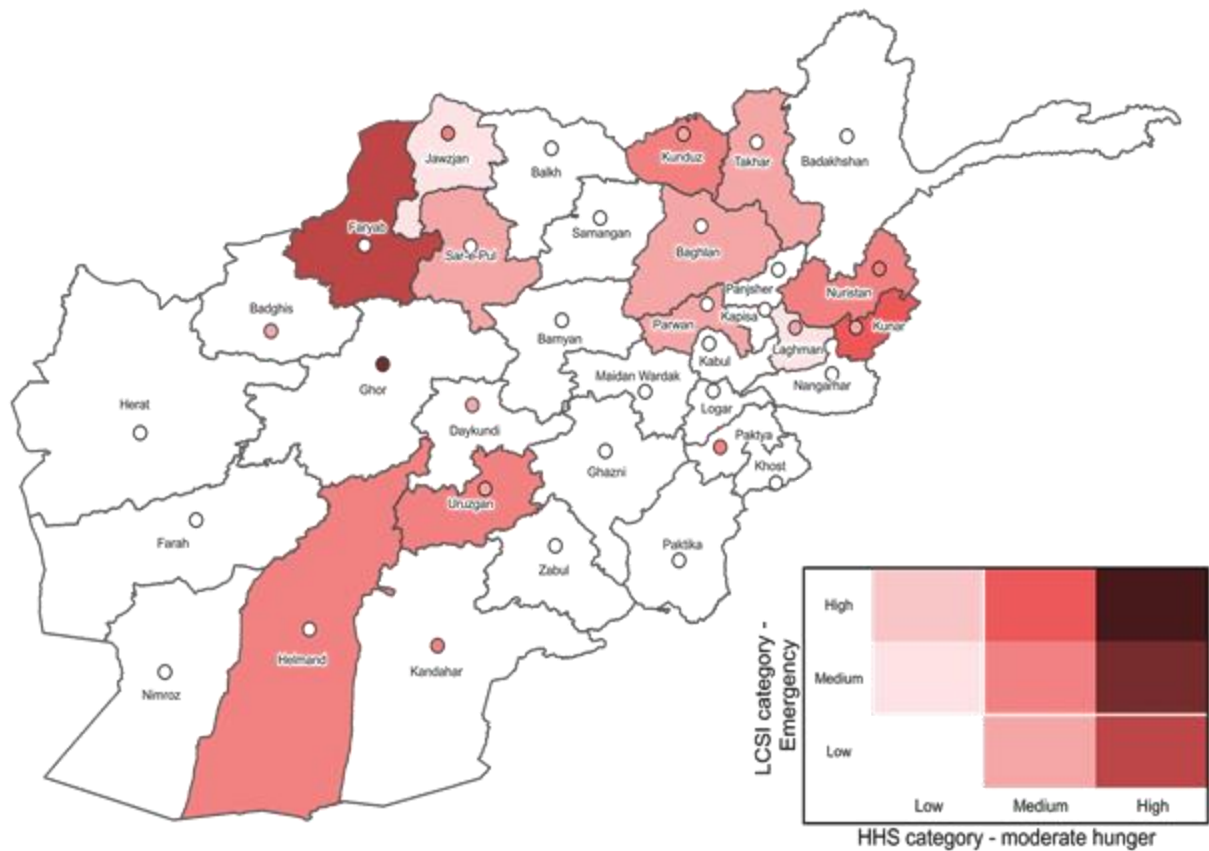
While most households show improvements in food security supported by lower food prices and the harvest season, **needs remain considerable**. The year-on-year **increase in income and food expenditure** among female-headed households, recent returnees and recent IDPs appears **insufficient to compensate for the reduction in food assistance**, highlighting the need for **effective targeting**.

% of households reporting **receiving food assistance**

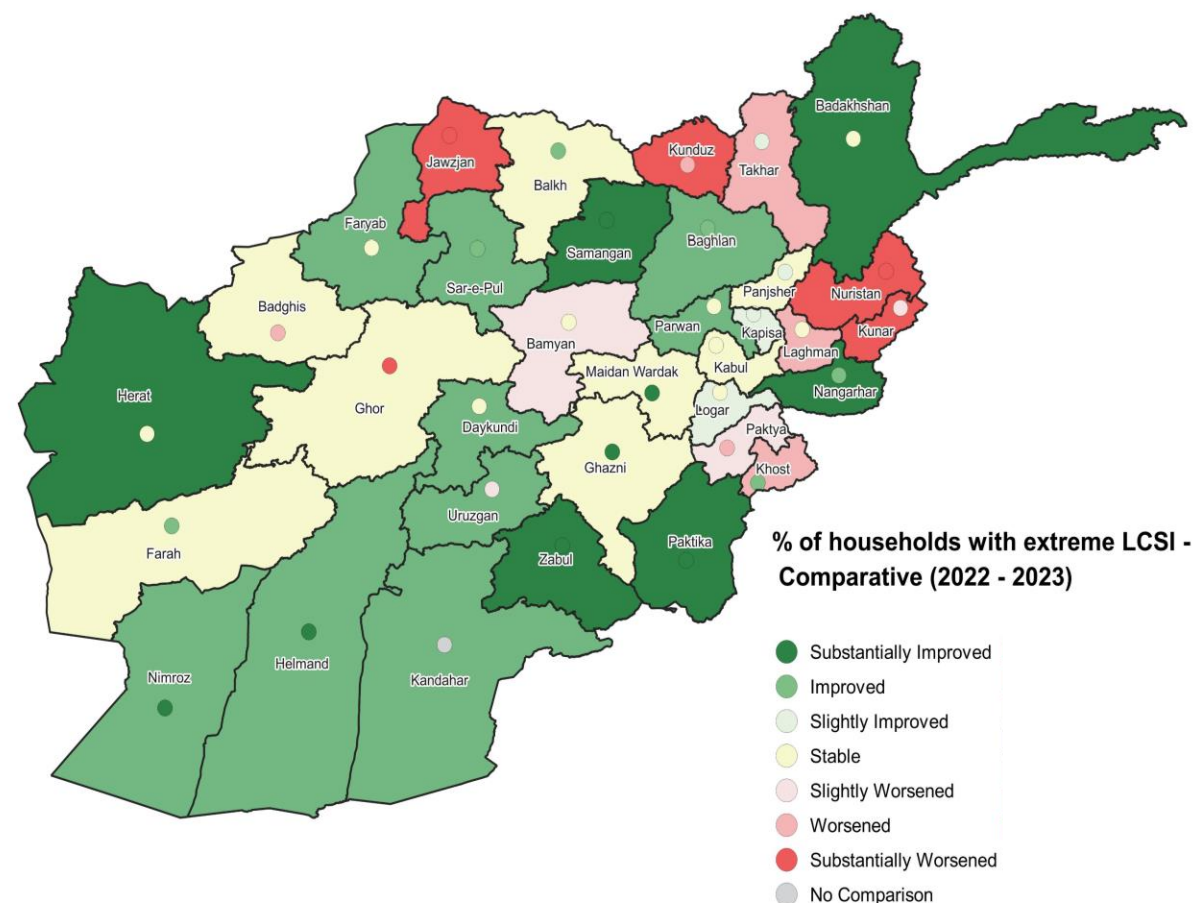


GEOGRAPHIC HOTSPOTS AND DIFFERENCES IN RECOVERY

Areas with heightened coping and hunger needs in 2023



Relative changes in emergency coping since 2022



STRUCTURAL BARRIERS TO MEET NEEDS

Access Barriers	Experiencing Barriers				Too Expensive		Too Far/Nothing Nearby		Absence of Mahram	
	2021	2022	2023	2023 Female HH Member	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban Female HHM	Rural Female HHM
Water	48%	61%	64%	67%	28%	5%	8%	24%	6%	11%
Health Care	66%	80%	78%	97%	52%	45%	4%	24%	11%	22%
Market	64%	89%	83%	91%	72%	71%	2%	25%	7%	18%
Education Children	13%	3%	43%	NA	8%	3%	4%	39%	*59%	*34%

High barriers to accessing public services amidst increasing quality concerns persist, **disproportionately affecting female-headed households, recent returnees and rural households**. The type of barriers faced and investments needed to overcome them are predominantly informed by the settlement location of households. **Rural populations particularly face availability barriers (infrastructure), investing more time** travelling to or waiting at public service points. **Urban populations**, on the other hand, face mostly **financial barriers, spending more income on meeting their needs**. Both mechanisms reduce the economic productivity of households, with **implications for inter-sectoral needs as well as programmatic design**.

*For education "New bans, restrictions on children and adolescent girls attending school" was used as a barrier in the above table.

VARYING PRIORITY NEEDS

	2021	2022	2023
Food	86%	91%	89%
Livelihoods	57%	55%	46%
Healthcare	53%	48%	42%
Water for drinking or hygiene	16%	23%	35%
Need to repay debt	31%	30%	23%
Seeds/agricultural inputs	N/A	9%	15%
Education for children	8%	6%	9%
Shelter or housing (including Rental support)	30%	20%	4%

In line with the context of economic improvements and prolonged drought conditions, **priority needs shifted from livelihoods and the repayment of debt to water**; with the share of households reporting it as a priority need more than doubling over the past two years. **Variations in priority needs among population groups and provinces** highlight the need for a targeted response.

Key priority needs among population groups



19% of rural HHs report seed inputs



59% of urban HHs report livelihoods



47% of male HoH report livelihoods



54% of female HoH report healthcare



64% of recent IDPs report livelihoods



81% of refugee HHs report healthcare



96% of poorest HHs report food



41% of poorest HHs report water

VULNERABILITY PROFILES TO PRIORITIZE

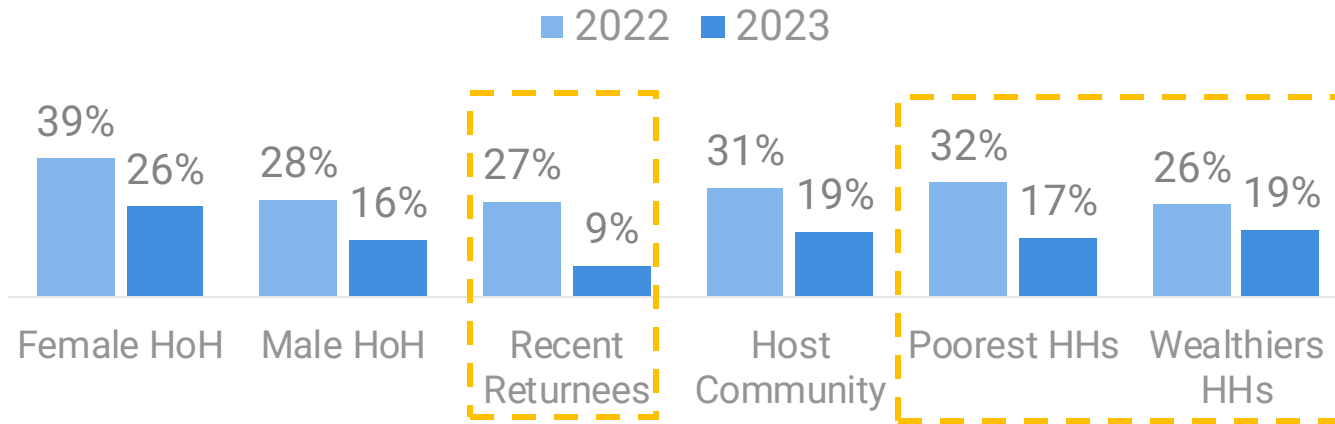
	% of HHs with Emergency LCSI	% HHs with poor FCS	% of HHs partially attending unsafe health facilities	% HHs with unimproved water source	% HHs with inadequate shelter
Rural HHs	23%	28%	13%	28%	33%
Urban HHs	18%	30%	22%	17%	21%
Female HoH	31%	49%	12%	26%	35%
Male HoH	21%	26%	16%	25%	29%
Host Community	21%	29%	14%	25%	29%
Recent IDPs	28%	38%	11%	20%	28%
Recent Returnees	34%	45%	19%	28%	32%
Refugees	23%	27%	24%	3%	77%
Poorest Income Quintile	28%	47%	12%	33%	35%
HH with a member with disability	32%	36%	25%	30%	34%

Needs vary by population group and province, requiring **improved targeting and programmatic adaptations**, especially for the most vulnerable.

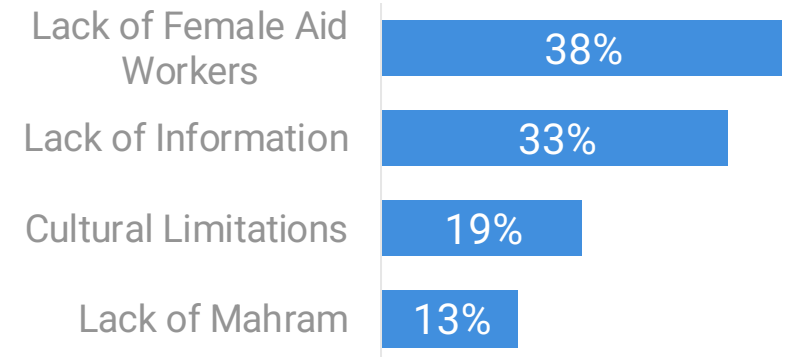
Households in the poorest income quintile have a larger household size (8.22), do not have a specific displacement status, are more frequently headed by a person with a disability and are more commonly living in rural areas.

REDUCTION IN HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

% of households reporting having **received humanitarian assistance** in the last 30 days

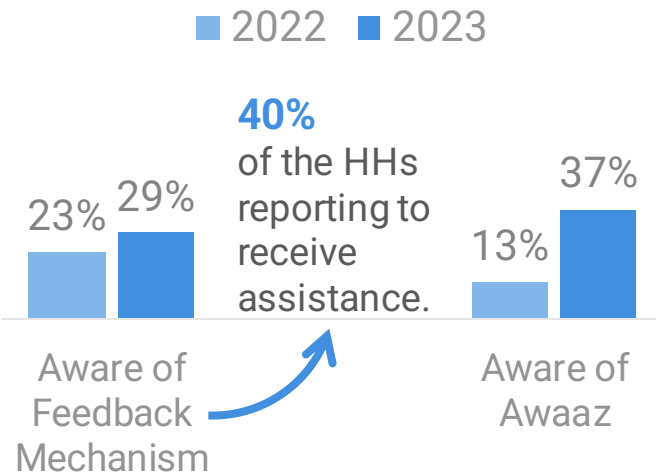
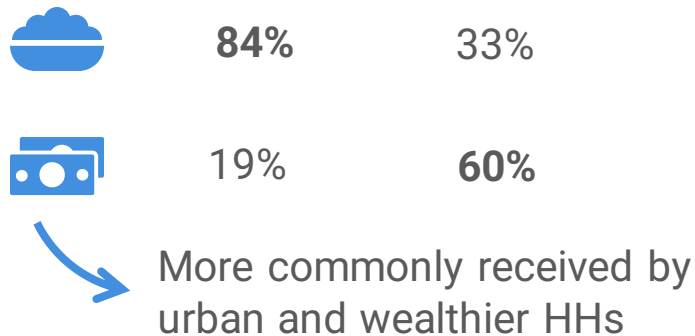


18% of female household members report receiving assistance but also facing the following **barriers**:



Humanitarian Assistance

Received vs. Preferred



In the context of reduced humanitarian assistance amidst extreme needs of the most vulnerable households **improved targeting and programmatic adaptations informed by the affected population are paramount.**



03

CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION

Fragile Recovery

In 2023, most households experienced a **fragile recovery; yet to a low level** and amidst **high barriers** to meeting basic needs compounded by **quality concerns**. With households investing more time and finances to overcome these barriers, the **risk of escalating needs in the event of shocks is high** and **requires close monitoring to inform rapid humanitarian interventions** if needed.

Hotspots of Need

After years of large-scale, compounding shocks (COVID-19, drought, change in authorities), the context is **reverting from high levels of needs across the board to (inter-) sectoral hotspot areas and vulnerable populations in extreme need**. **Recent returnees and female-headed households** are showing a **worsening in needs** compared to 2022, unable to compensate for the reduction in aid. With a reduced funding outlook in 2024, **effective targeting and tailored assistance are more important than ever**.

Protection Circle

Women and girls' **increased movement restrictions** pose high **barriers to accessing public services and engaging in income generation**; reinforcing existing protection concerns and **creating a cycle of escalating needs**. Amidst current trends, the **risk of intergenerational replication** and long-term consequences for women and girls in Afghanistan is **high**.

NEXT STEPS

DATES	PRODUCT
19 September	ICCT Presentation
20-27 September	Regional Workshops
22 September	HCT Presentation
27 September	Submission of validated data and analysis
Early October	Sectoral Factsheet, Provincial/District Tables, Key Findings Article
Oct-Dec	HNRP support
Oct-Dec	Thematic Briefs
2024	Real-time monitoring to identify hotspots of need

DATA SHARING

Use of WoAA data will require cluster coordinators to sign data sharing agreement on behalf of cluster this year.

Data Sharing Agreement

REACH Initiative Afghanistan

Licensing and Data Protection Agreement – Whole of Afghanistan
Assessment

Name:	
Position:	
Organization:	
Email:	
Date of signature:	
Signature:	

REACH Afghanistan conducts data collection in order to provide an evidence base for the humanitarian community. As such, REACH data is available for any member of the humanitarian community who demonstrates that they are prepared to respect data protection conditions. REACH expects any organization or individual who signs this declaration to respect the conditions laid out below. If the conditions laid out below are not respected, REACH will consider the organization or individual in breach of the agreement and will take any action considered appropriate and necessary to the circumstances.

Data Sharing Mechanism





THANK YOU!

ANY QUESTIONS?



04

ANNEX

SAMPLE FRAME

SAMPLE FRAME	DATA SOURCE	STRATIFICATION	CLUSTER SIZE	PRECISION LEVEL PROVINCE	PRECISION LEVEL NATIONAL	SAMPLE SIZE	DATA COLLECTION METHOD
Male HoH	WorldPop/Flo wminder (updated 2020)	Province	5 HHs	95/9	95/5	14,338	Face-to-face
Female HoH		Province	3 HHs	95/9	95/5	1,717	Face-to-face
Pakistan Refugees	IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) 16	Province	3 HHs	95/7	96/5	731	Face-to-face
Recent IDPs		National	5 HHs	N/A	95/5	638	Face-to-face
Recent Returnees		National	5 HHs	N/A	95/5	590	Face-to-face
Female HH members	WorldPop/Flo wminder (updated 2020)	Province	5 HHs	95/9	95/5	4,593	Face-to-face and Phone-based

REACH FOCAL PERSONS

NAME	TITLE	EMAIL	PHONE	FOCAL POINT
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Javier Santiago Diaz	Assessment Officer	javier.santiagodiazepinosa@reach-initiative.org	NA	WoAA Cross-Cutting Analyst
Khadija Hayat	Assessment Analyst	khadija.hayat@reach-initiative.org	0729754757	EiE & GiHA, and GBV
Ali Ludin	Assessment Analyst	ali.ludin@reach-initiative.org	0794690785	FSAC
Karim Mirzad	Assessment Analyst	karim.mirzad@reach-initiative.org	0797748281	WASH & Nutrition, HSM
Sulaiman Anwari	Database Manager	sulaiman.anwari@reach-initiative.org	0797749079	WoAA and HSM Data Analysis
Bildad Yegon	Data and GIS Specialist	bildad.yegon@reach-initiative.org	0728020685	Data Analysis and GIS



**AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
CLUSTER**



**Early Warning Information
Working Group (EWIWG)
Updates**

Contents

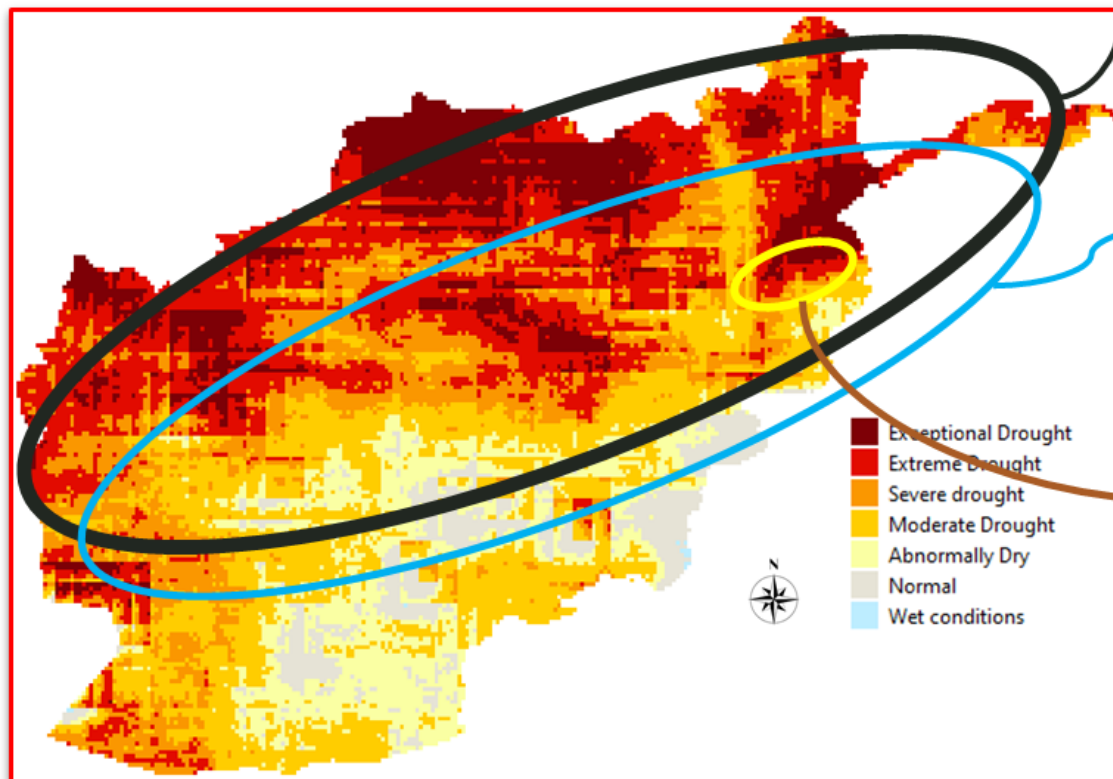
- An overview of 20022/2023 Season;
- El Niño Situation;
- Short- and Long - term forecast;
 - Precipitation
 - Temperature
- Streamflow;
- Crop Condition;
- Vegetation Index;
- Market Prices.

An overview of 2022/23 Season

Situation in 2022/23 Season:

Three years of consecutive La Niña conditions, which brought below-average precipitation to central Asia and Afghanistan, most of the country experienced natural disasters, especially drought, flood, and forest fire. Drought, coupled with other drivers, has increased food insecurity and the vulnerability of people to cope with other shocks and climate-driven natural disasters in the coming season.

SPI at the end of the Rainfall Season (October 1st, 2022 - May 31st, 2023)



Consequences and outcomes:

Drought:

- Reduced the productivity of the agriculture and livestock sectors.
- Negatively impacted the nutrition and health conditions of the people.
- Negatively impacted the groundwater table and water quality perspectives.
- Finally, it increased the total number of food-insecure people.

Flood:

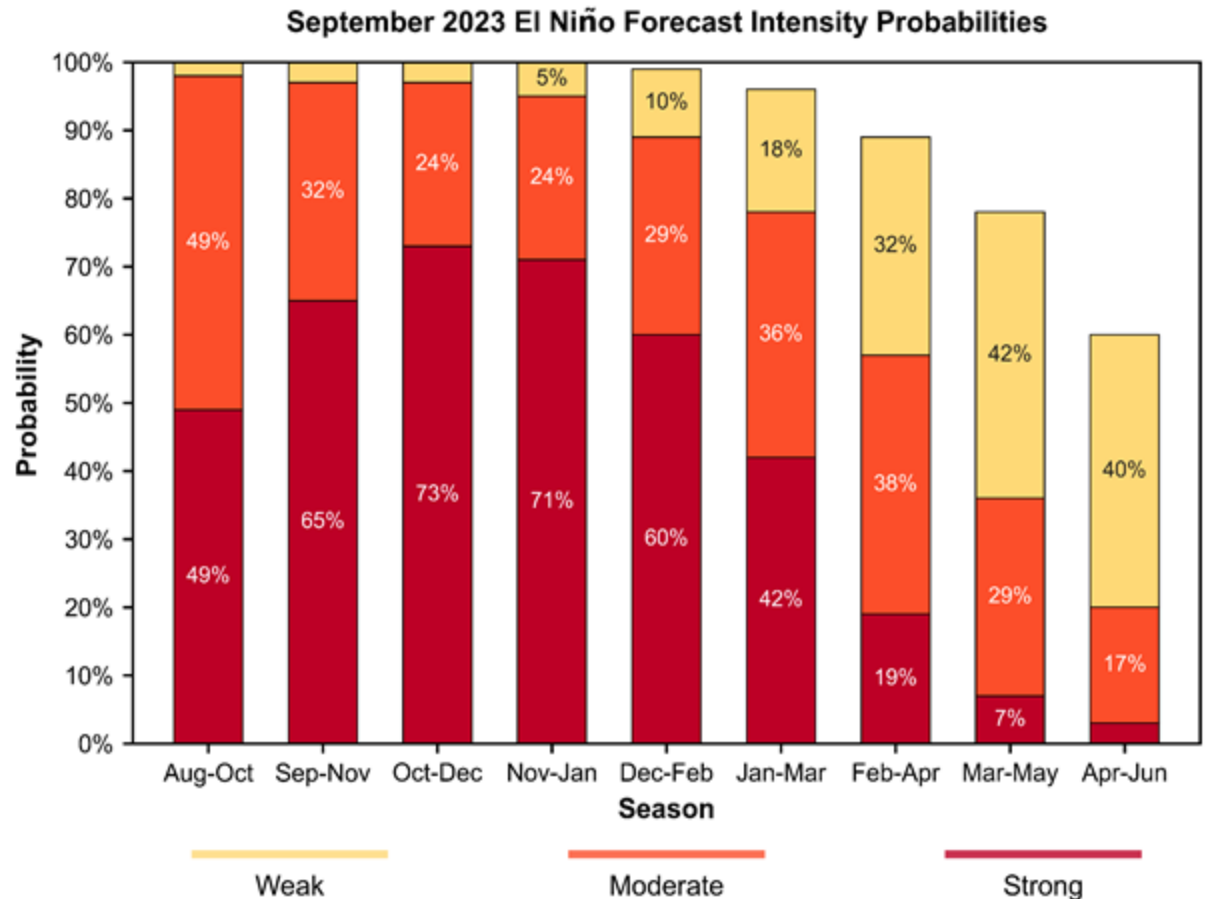
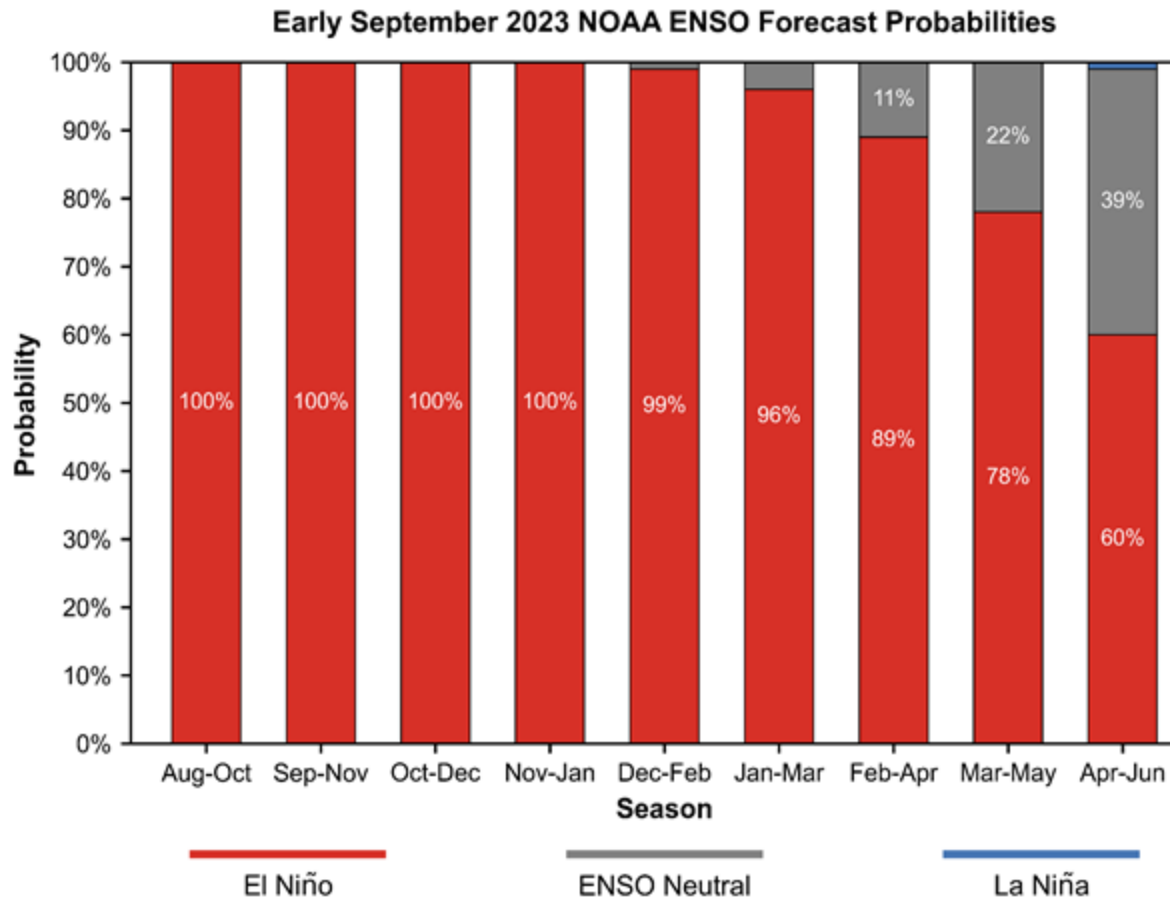
- In 2023, 24,396 people were affected by natural disasters in 25 provinces.
- Agriculture lands and standing crops were destroyed.
- Water structures and irrigation infrastructure were destroyed.
- Land cover is removed, and land erosion and degradation are increased.

Forest Fire:

- In May 2022, in Nuristan Province destroyed around 80 hectares of forests.
- In June 2023, in Nuristan and Kunar provinces burned around 180 hectares of forest.

El Nino situation

Nearly all models indicate El Niño will persist through the Northern Hemisphere with strong El Niño most likely in late 2023 and early 2024.

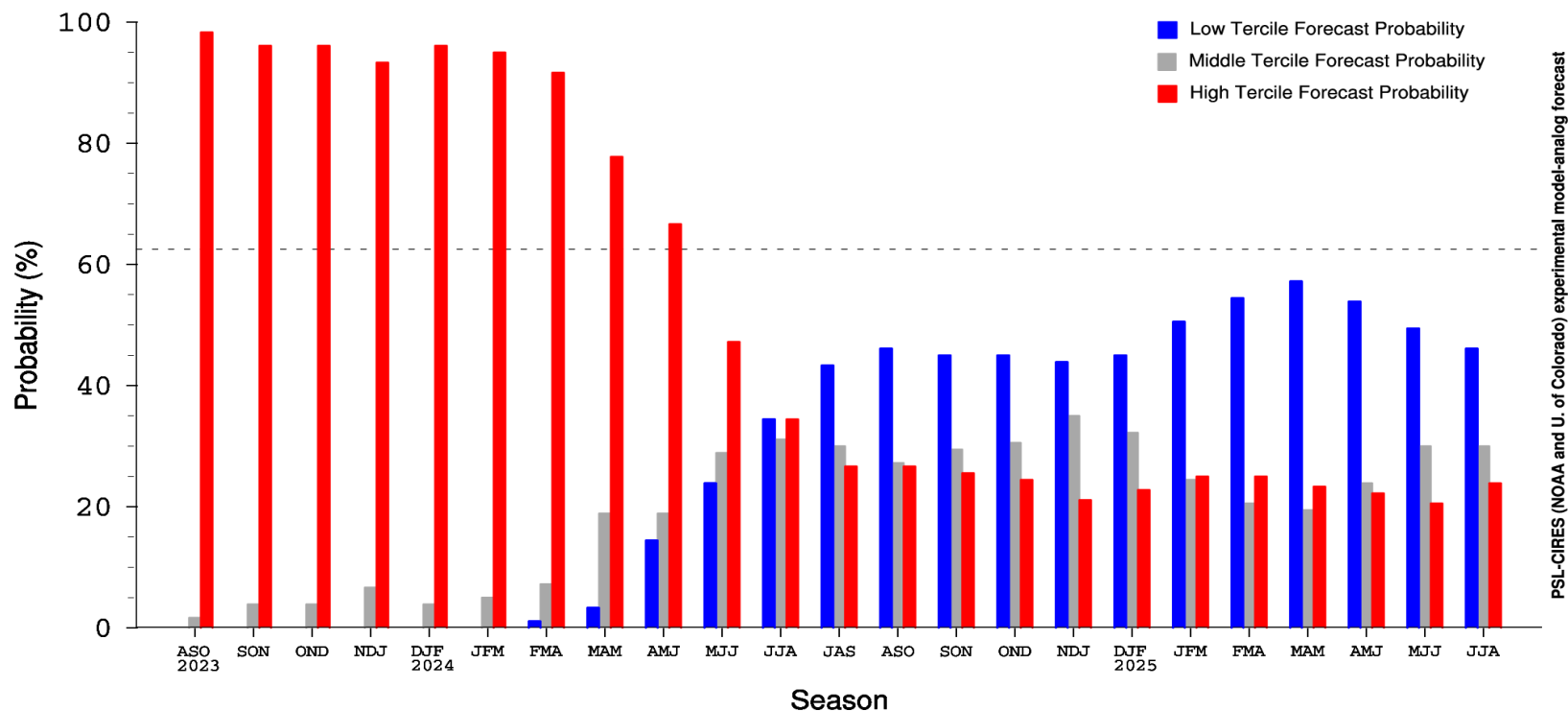


Extended ENSO Forecast

This El Nino is most likely to last one year

PSL-CIRES model-analog ENSO forecast initialized from AUG 2023

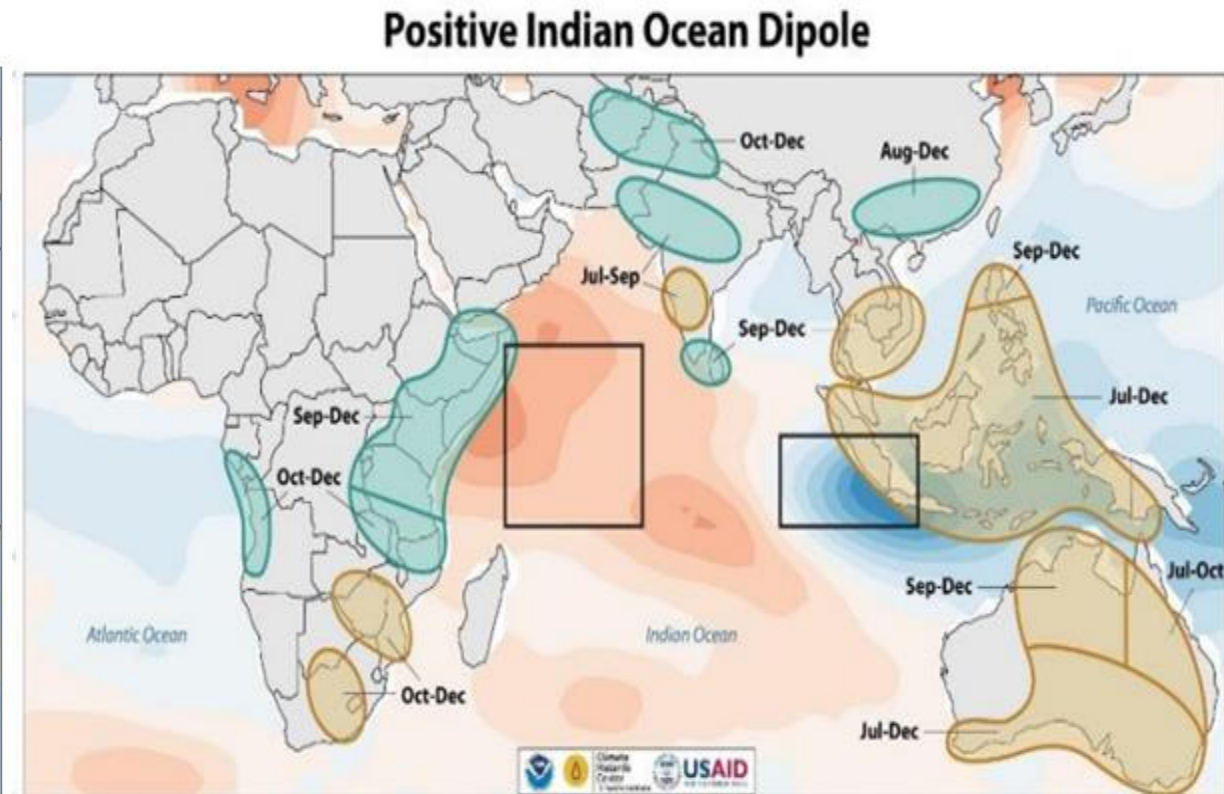
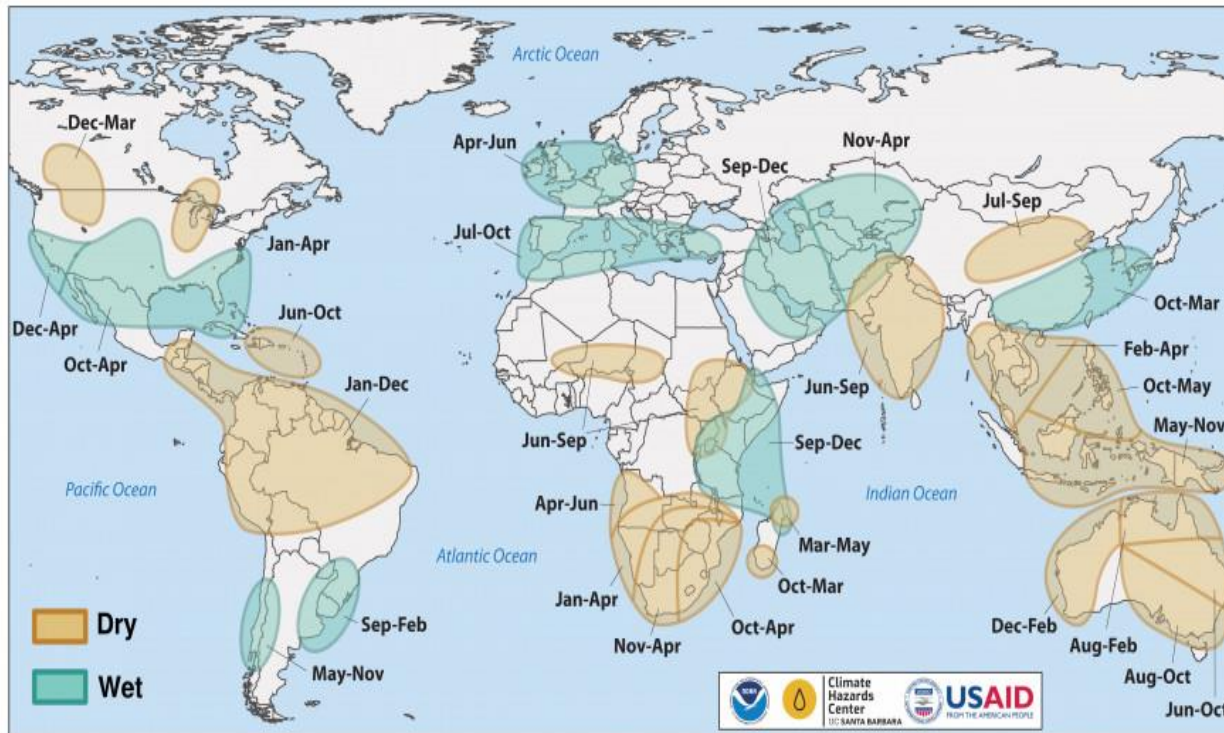
ENSO state based on Niño 3.4 SST Anomaly



Dash line is equivalent to 0.75 signal to noise ratio for a Gaussian forecast distribution
 Models: CMIP6: CESM2; CIESM; EC-Earth3; GFDL-ESM4; HadGEM3-GC31-LL, HadGEM3-GC31-MM, NorESM2-LM, SAM0-UNICON, UKESM1-0-LL
 (All forecast anomalies are determined relative to a 1991-2020 monthly climatology)
 -- this is the early version forecast using CPC interim SSH data --
 * indicates verification category

El Nino and Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)

The El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is forecast to reach a strong level of intensity during October to January. Both El Niño and (+IOD) most likely will bring the related precipitation anomalies.



- El Niño is expected to remain the dominant ENSO state into northern hemisphere spring 2024.
- The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is positive and expected to remain so through December 2023.
- The Southern Indian Ocean Dipole (SIOD) is currently positive but is likely to transition to neutral in late 2023.
- Both the Indian Ocean dipole (IOD) and the subtropical Indian Ocean dipole (SIOD) are important sea surface temperature measure in the Indian Ocean. The evolution of IOD events are linked with El Niño conditions.

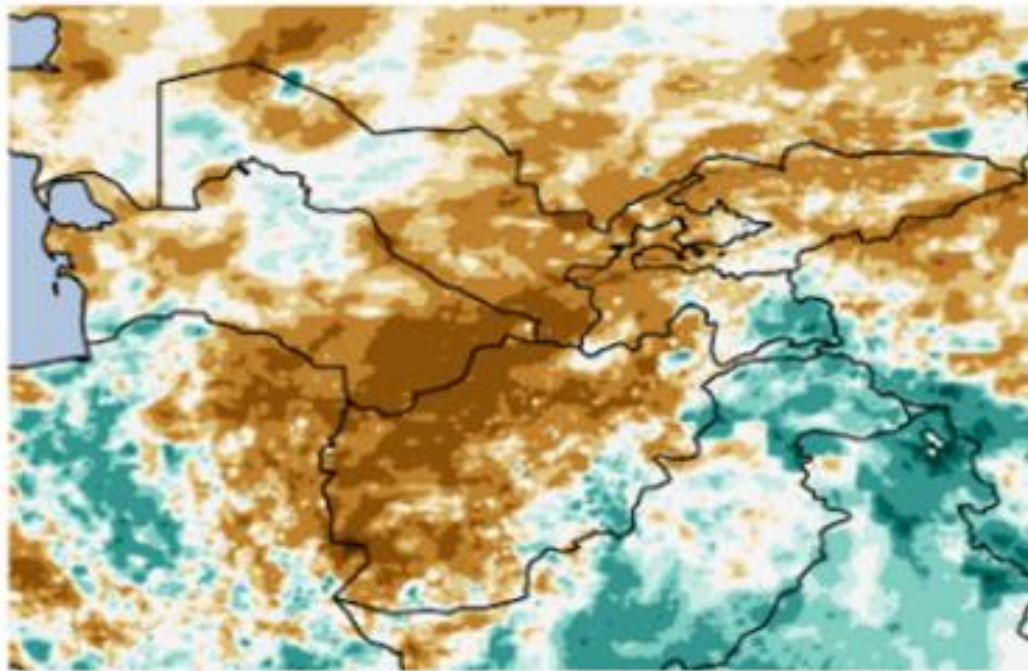
Season 2022-2023: precipitation and heat damage

Percent of average precipitation for April 1st - August 25th, 2023, based on NASA IMERG-Late v6 data and a 2001-2020 baseline.

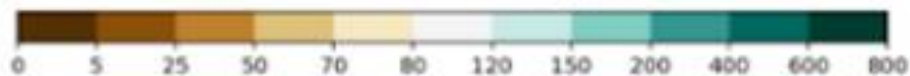
For the cropping areas, the number of days this season, from April 1st - August 20th in which the daily temperature max exceeded 38°C/100°F.

Season Precipitation Anomaly

April 01 – August 25 2023

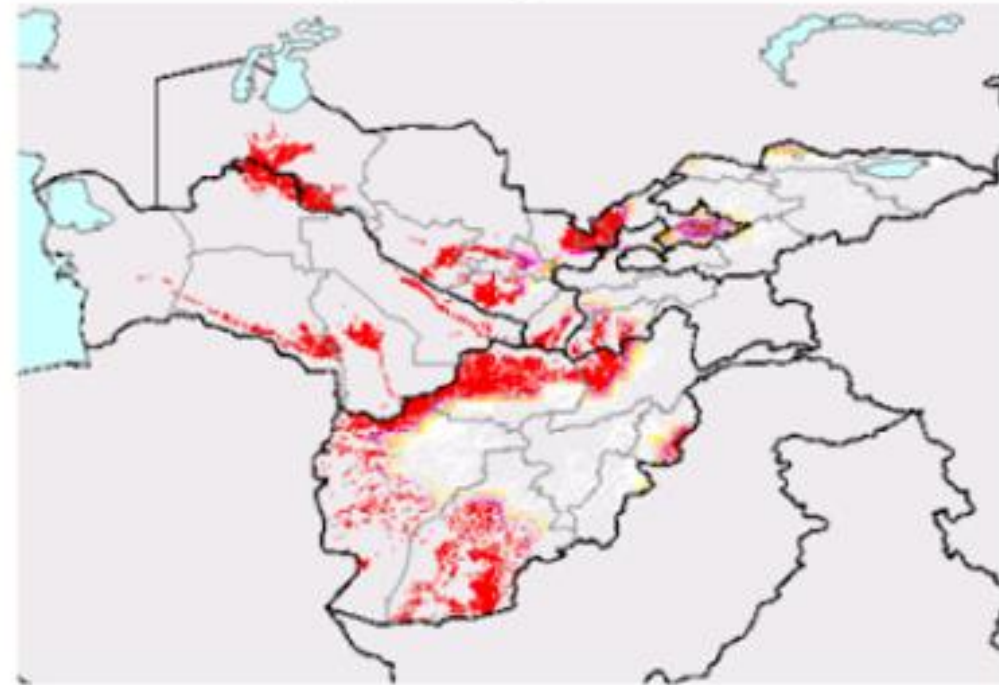


Rainfall anomaly (%)



Season Cropland Heat Damage Days

April 01 – August 20 2023

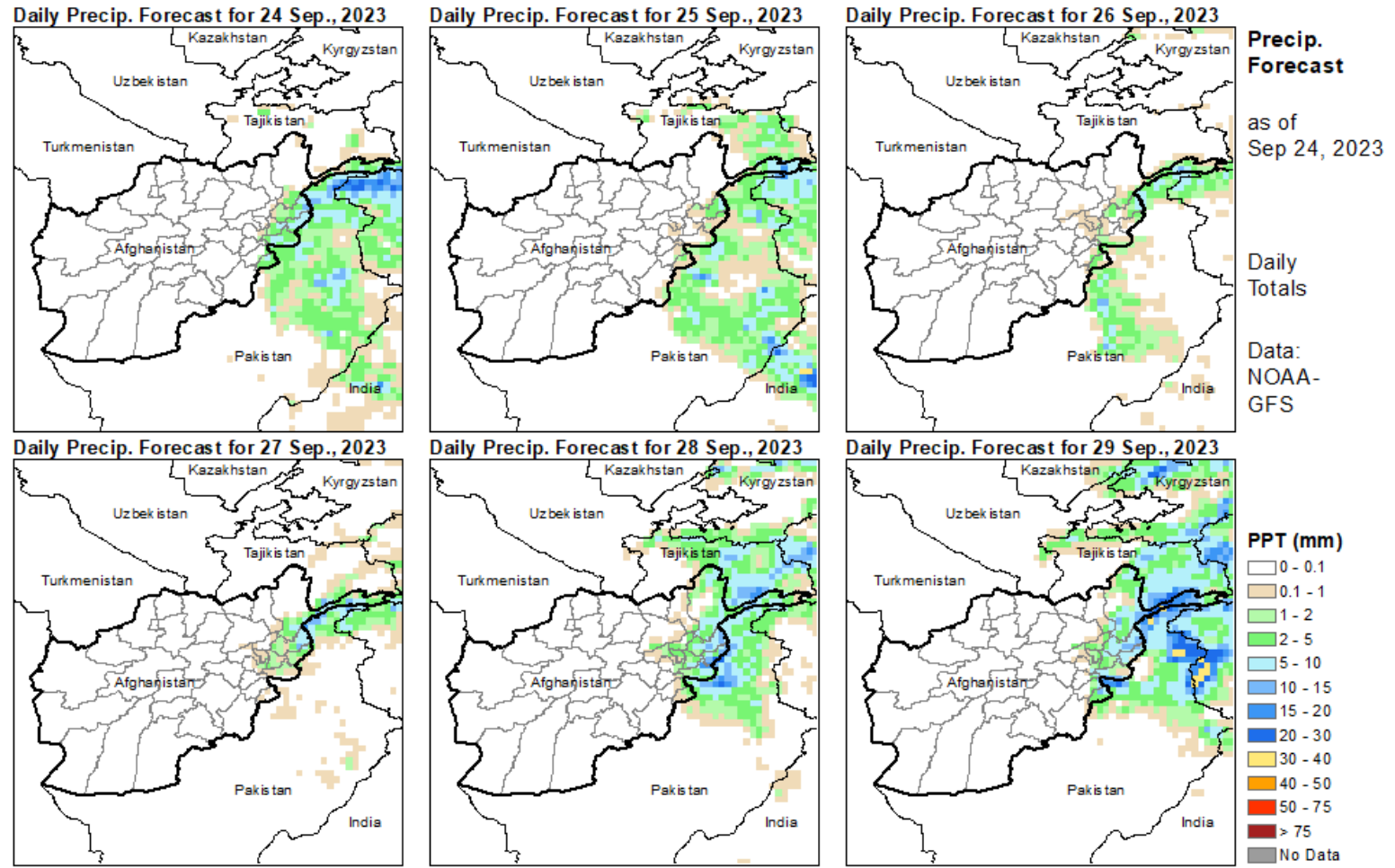


Days \geq 30°C / 100°F



Short -Term Forecast: Precipitation

- For the outlook period, scattered light to moderate showers are possible in eastern, northeastern, and southeastern Afghanistan.
- Total rainfall should range between 2 and 30 mm. The remainder of the country is seasonably dry
- The remainder of the country is seasonably dry.



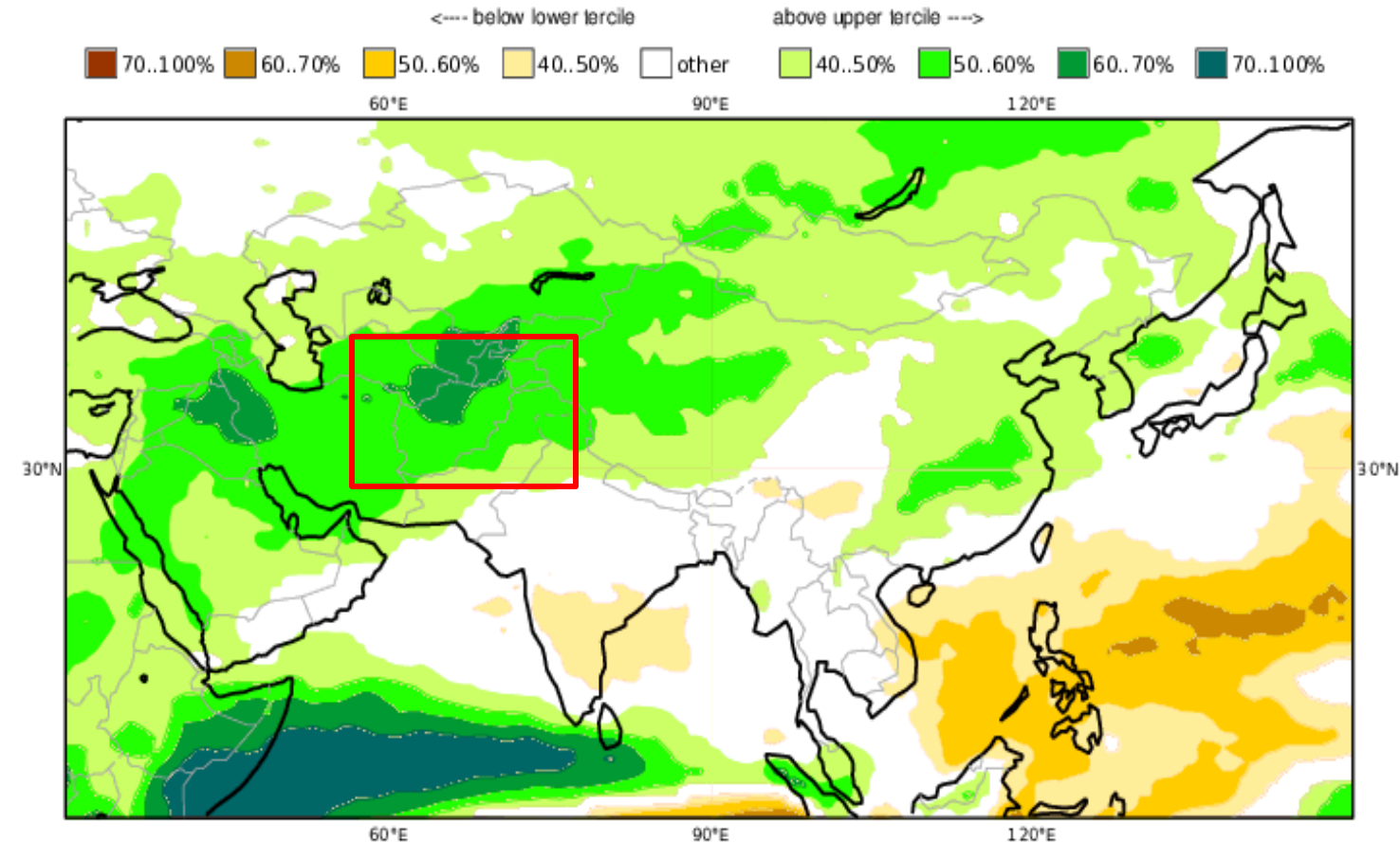
Map produced by USGS/EROS

Long-Term Forecast: Precipitation

- From October to December 2023, there is a higher probability of above-average precipitation across the country.
- In comparison to other regions, in the north, northeast, central, and western regions of Afghanistan, there will probably be more precipitation.

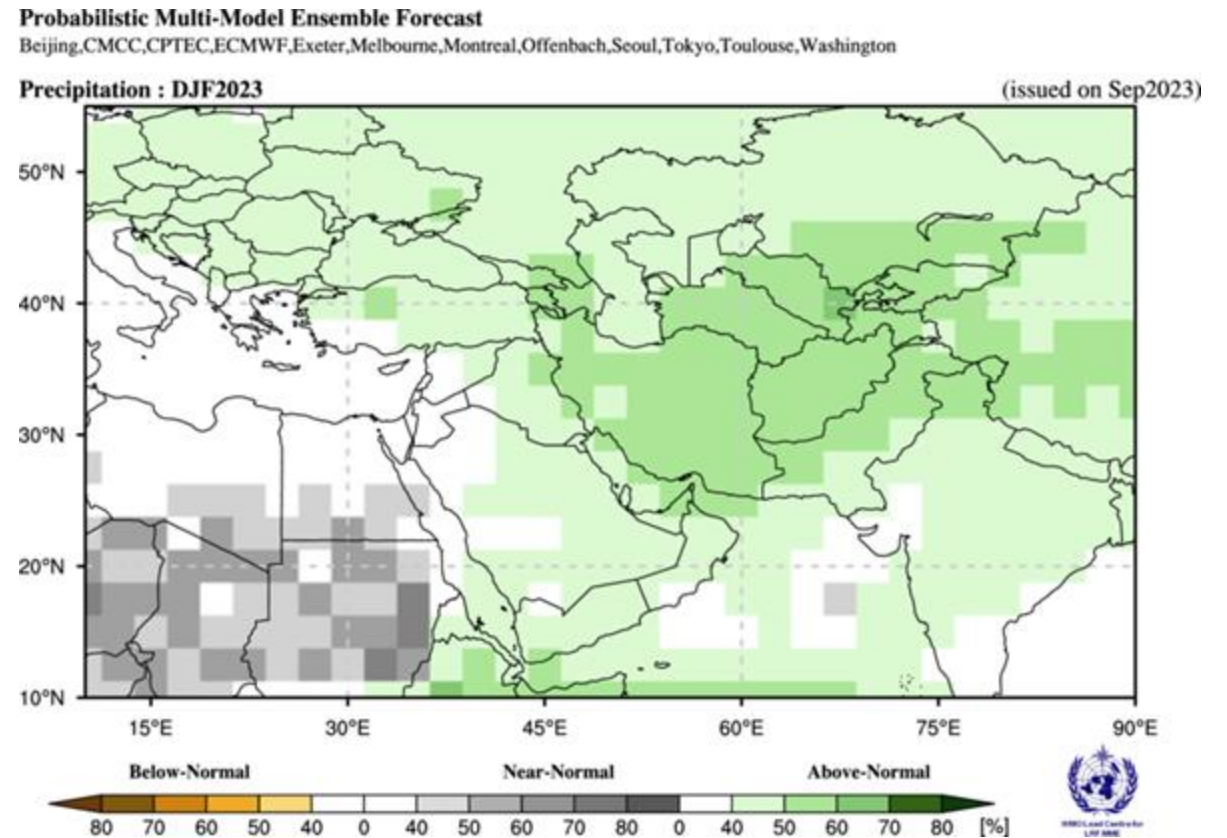
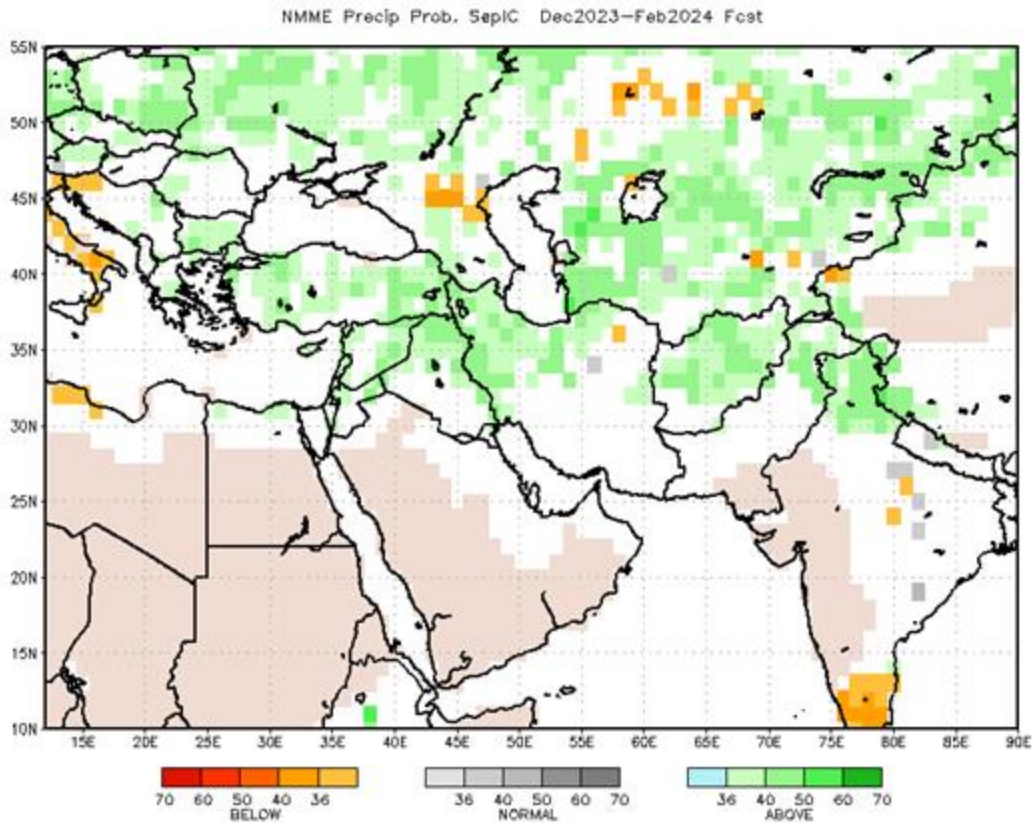
C3S multi-system seasonal forecast ECMWF/Met Office/Météo-France/CMCC/DWD/NCEP/JMA/ECCC
Prob(most likely category of precipitation) OND 2023

Nominal forecast start: 01/08/23
Unweighted mean



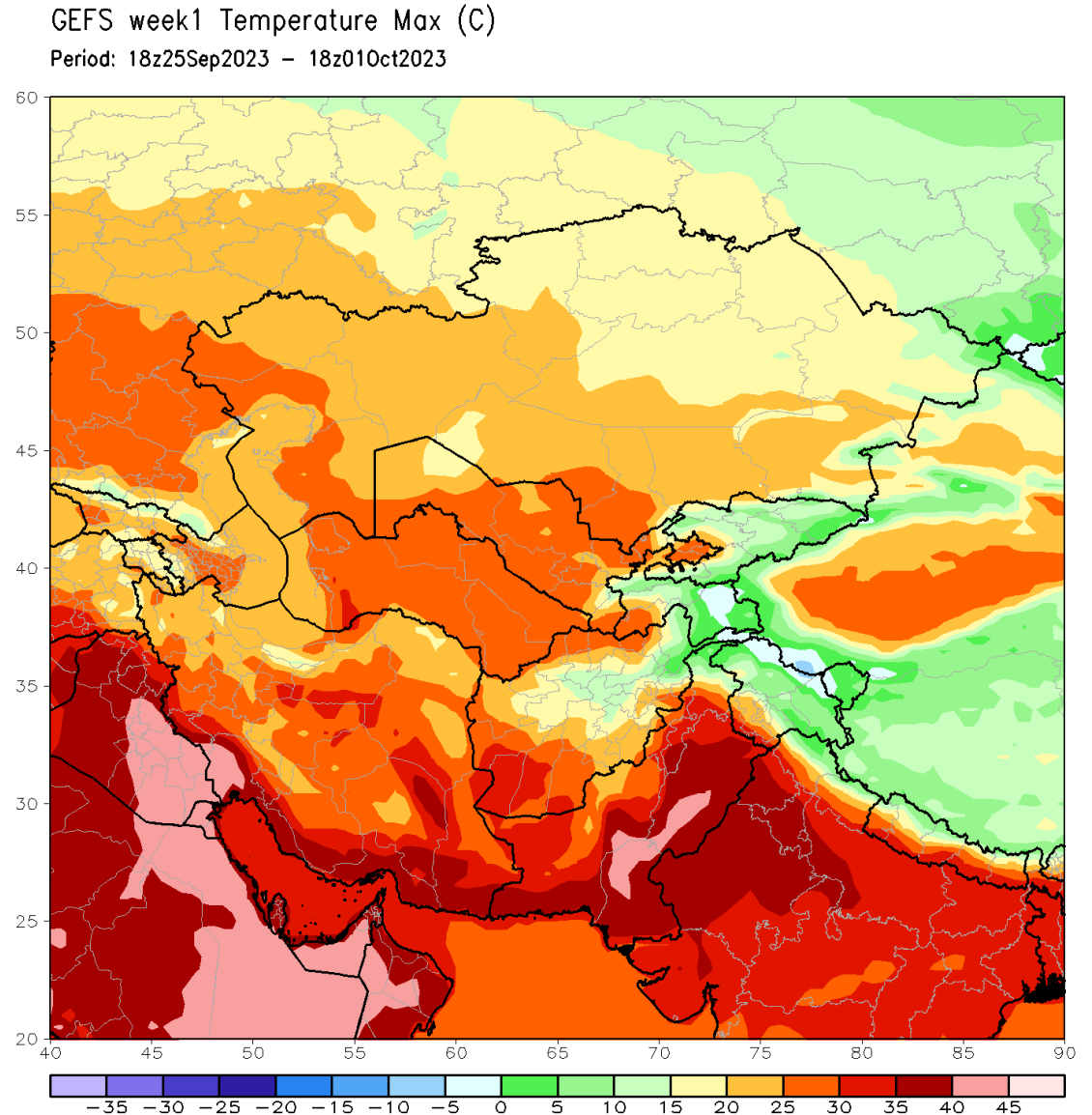
Long-Term Forecast: Precipitation

For Dec - Feb 2023/24, there are most likely chance of above average precipitation in most of Afghanistan and the central Asia .



Short -Term Forecast: Temperature

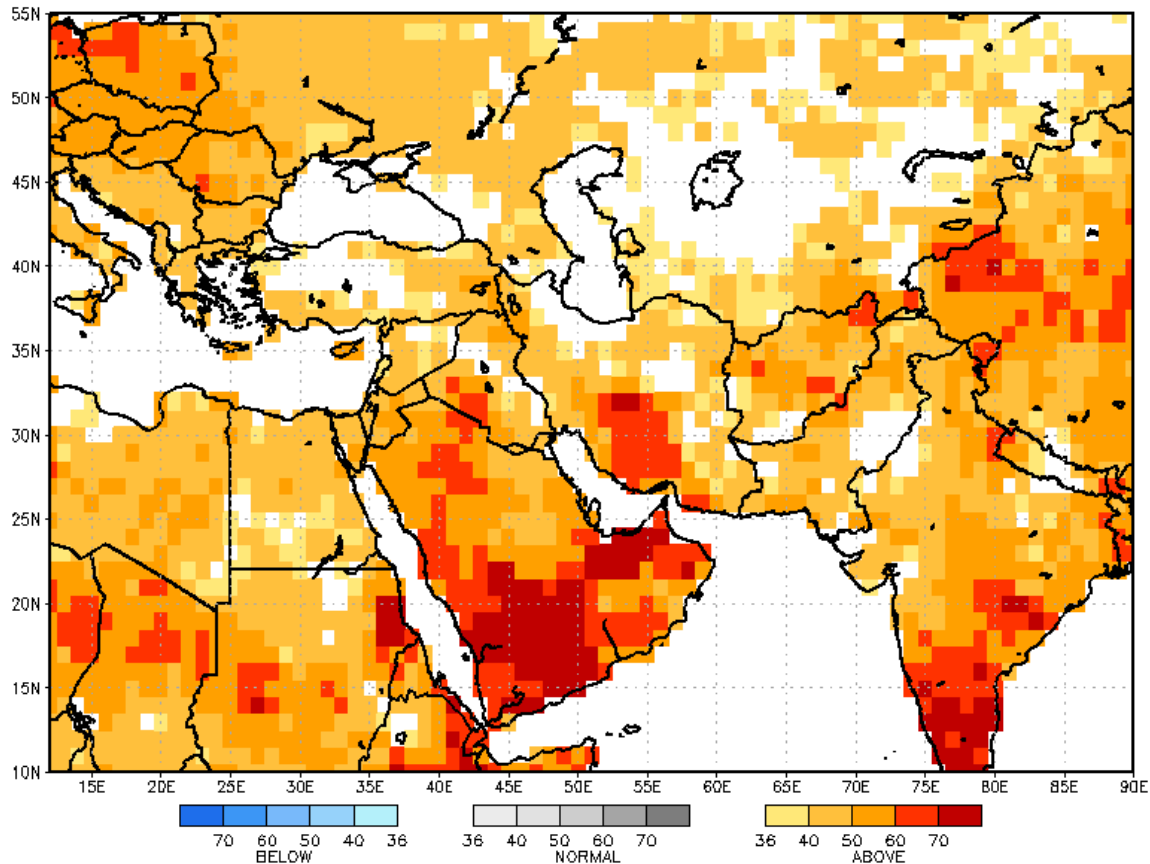
- Mean maximum temperatures were slightly above average (2-4°C anomalies) for southwestern, northern, and eastern provinces of Afghanistan and near average elsewhere.
- Maximum temperature exceeded 40°C in parts of Farah, Nimroz, and Hilmand provinces.
- For the outlook period, A temporary pre-season cold weather is forecasted for Afghanistan by the end of the current week.
- Air temperature can drop significantly in some areas at higher elevations, but also negative anomalies are forecasted all over the country ,(4 to 8 degree below average are possible) this can have some impacts on current agriculture activities (harvesting of 2nd crops).



Long - Term Forecast: Temperature

Above-average mean temperatures are most likely throughout most of the country from Oct-Dec 2023 through February 2024. General agreement between different climate model on temperature outlook : above average temperature is likely during winter 2023/24.

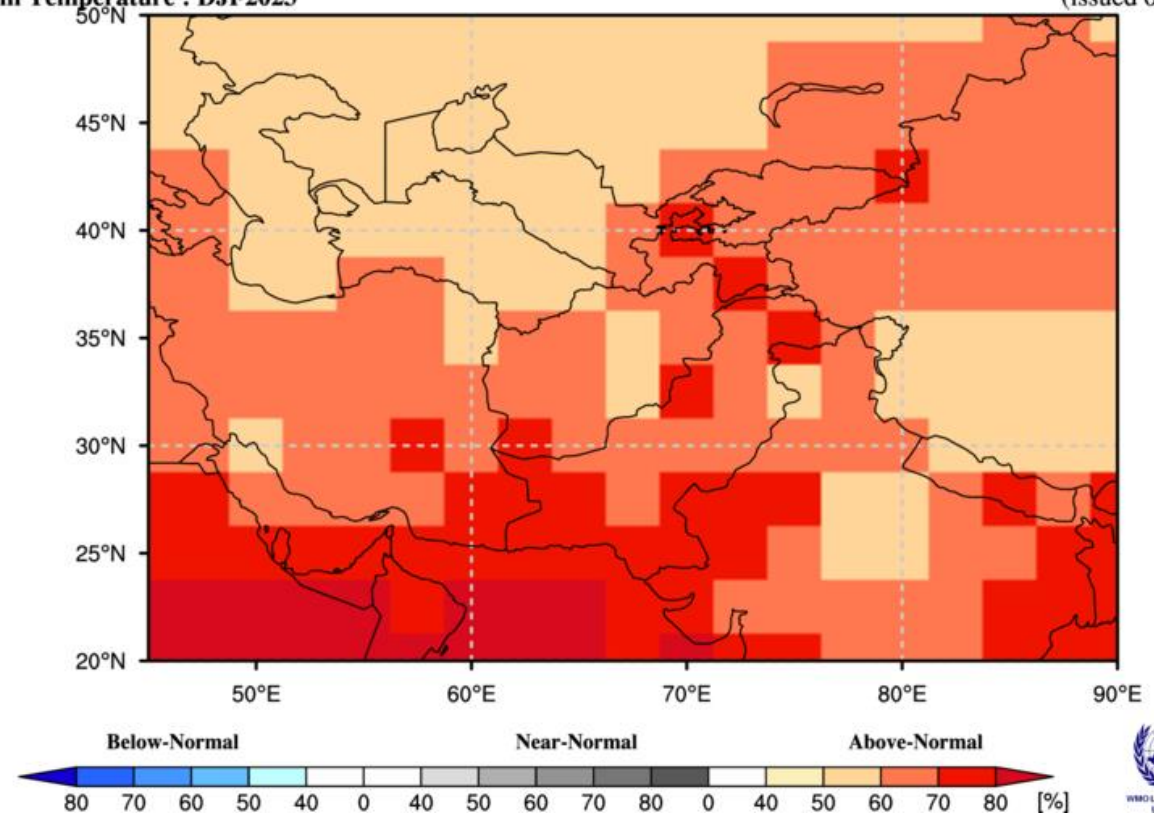
NMME 2m Air Temp Prob. Sep1C Oct2023–Dec2023 Fcst



Probabilistic Multi-Model Ensemble Forecast
ECMWF,Melbourne,Montreal,Offenbach,Toulouse

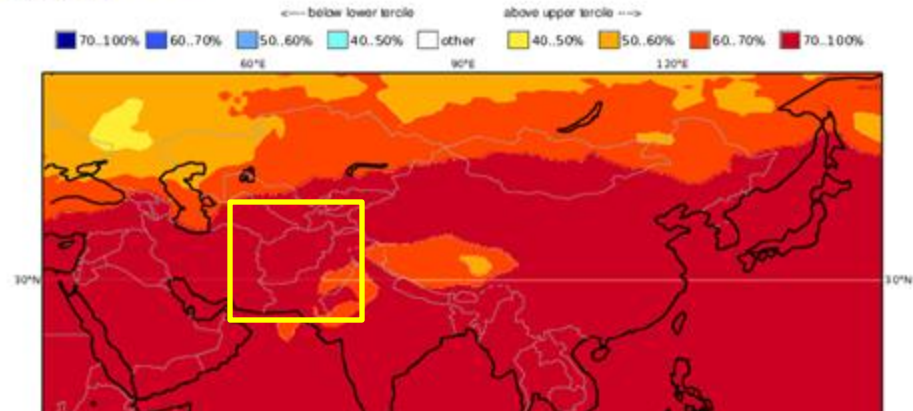
2m Temperature : DJF2023

(issued on Sep2023)

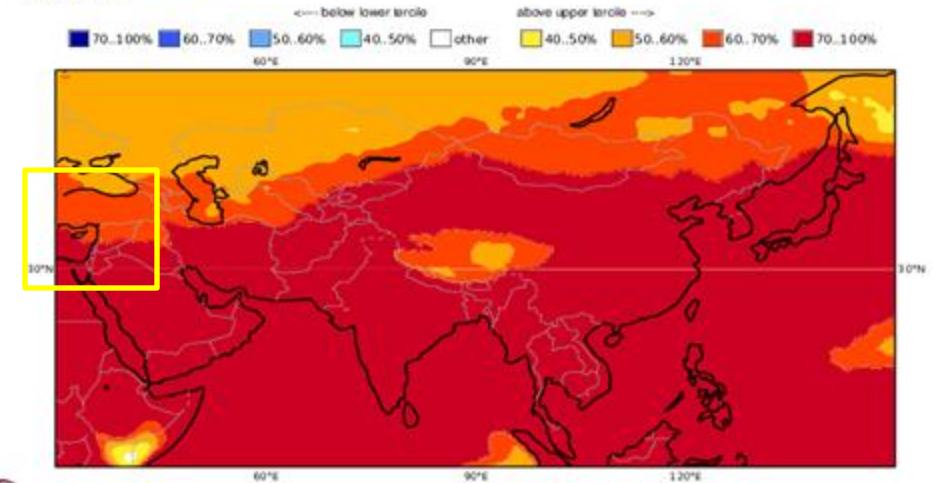


Long - Term Forecast: Temperature

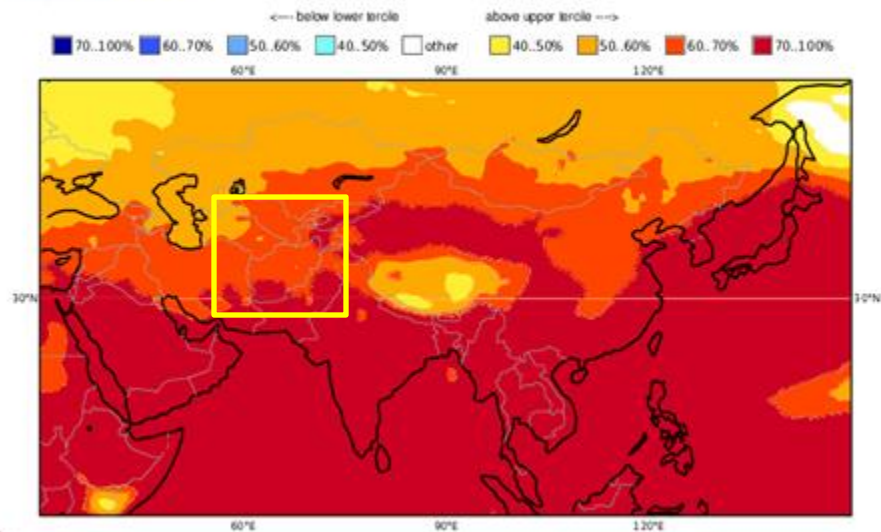
C3S multi-system seasonal forecast ECMWF/Met Office/Météo-France/CMCC/DWD/NCEP/JMA/ECCC
Prob(most likely category of 2m temperature)
Nominal forecast start: 01/08/23
Unweighted mean
SON 2023



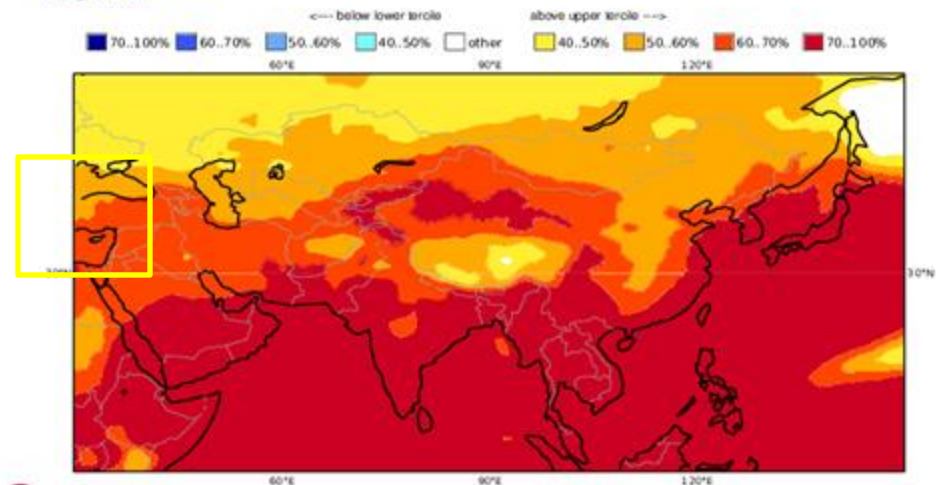
C3S multi-system seasonal forecast ECMWF/Met Office/Météo-France/CMCC/DWD/NCEP/JMA/ECCC
Prob(most likely category of 2m temperature)
Nominal forecast start: 01/09/23
Unweighted mean
OND 2023



C3S multi-system seasonal forecast ECMWF/Met Office/Météo-France/CMCC/DWD/NCEP/JMA/ECCC
Prob(most likely category of 2m temperature)
Nominal forecast start: 01/08/23
Unweighted mean
NDJ 2023/24



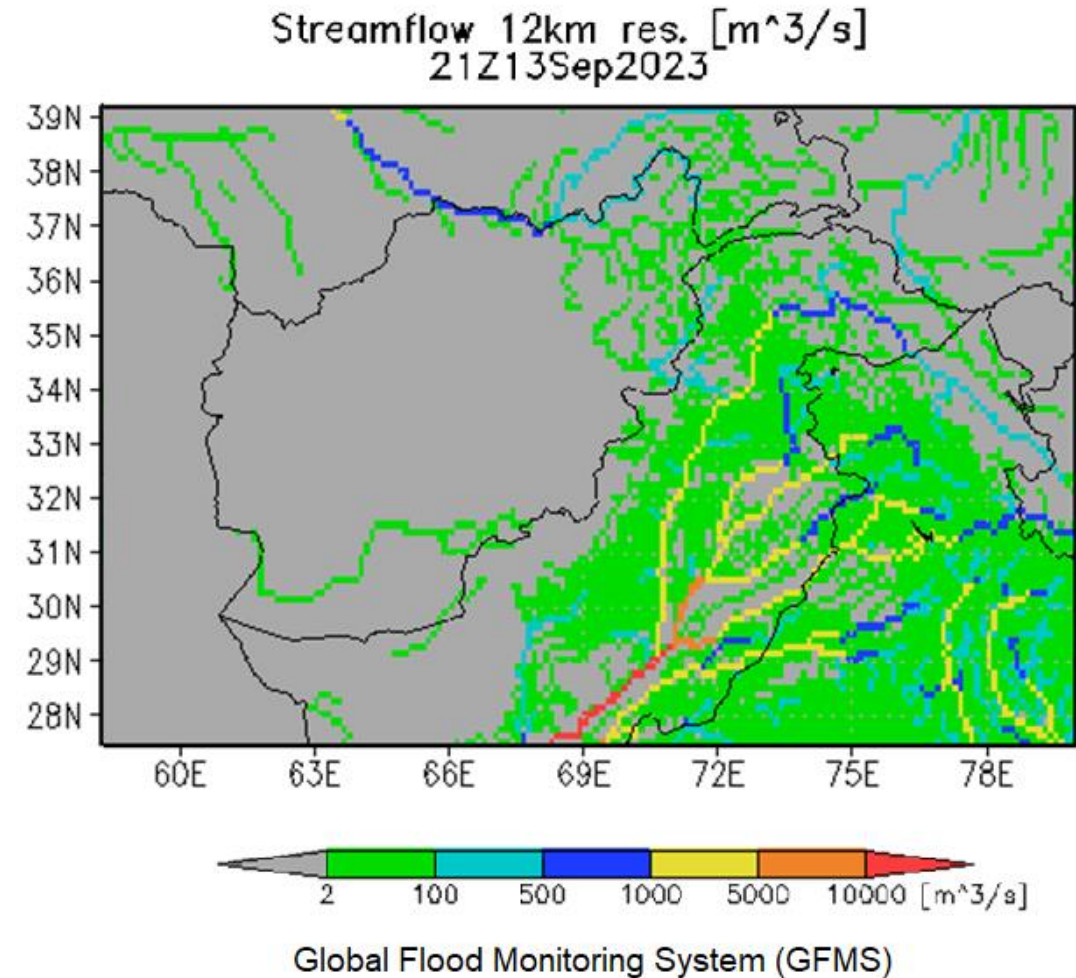
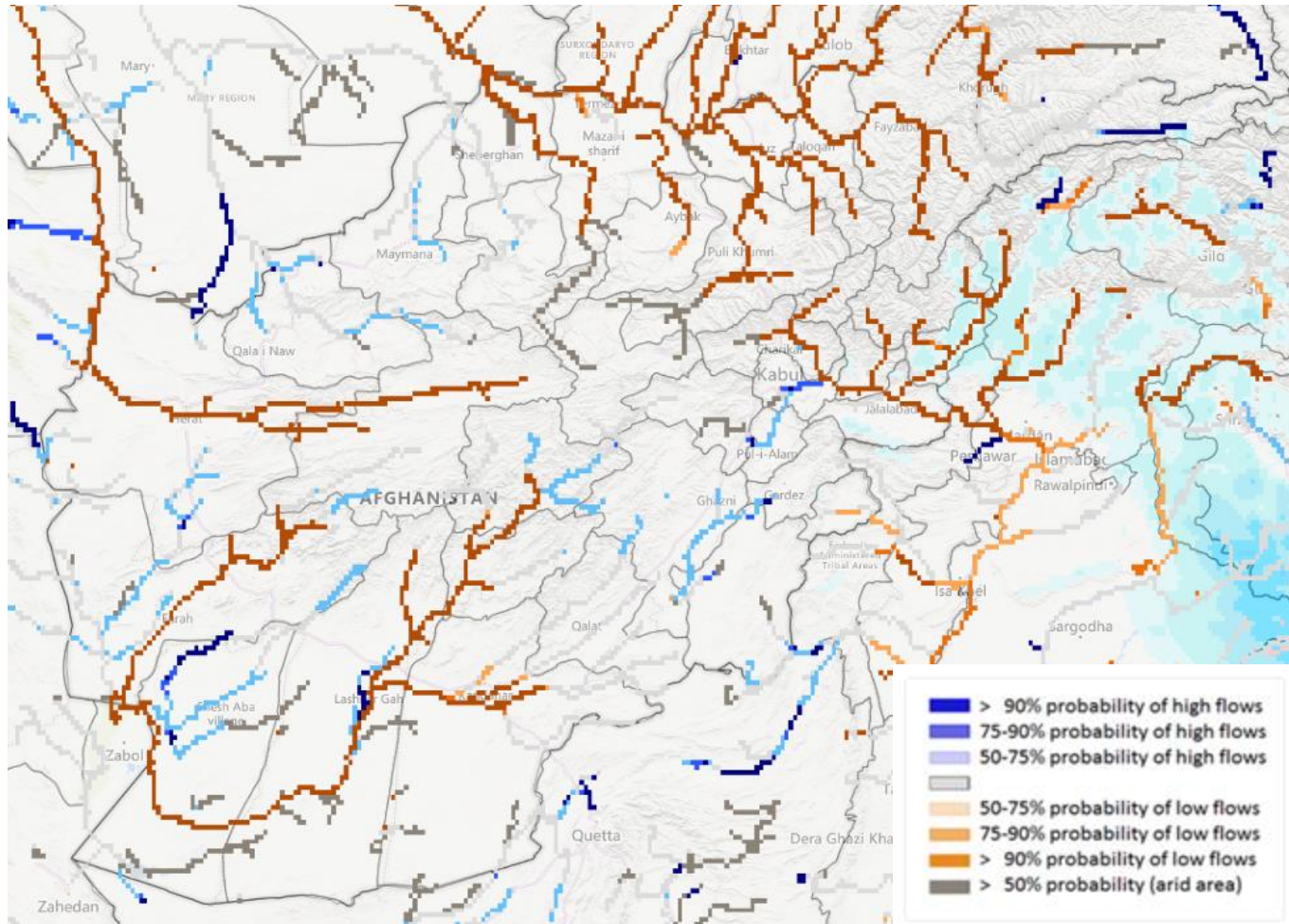
C3S multi-system seasonal forecast ECMWF/Met Office/Météo-France/CMCC/DWD/NCEP/JMA/ECCC
Prob(most likely category of 2m temperature)
Nominal forecast start: 01/09/23
Unweighted mean
DJF 2023/24



- Precipitation for the 2023/24 winter wet season, from October 2023 to May 2024, is most likely to be above average.
- The above-average precipitation is likely to result in atypically high levels of flooding as snow melts in March to May.
- Above-average mean temperatures are most likely for the start of the winter precipitation season from October 2023 to February 2024.

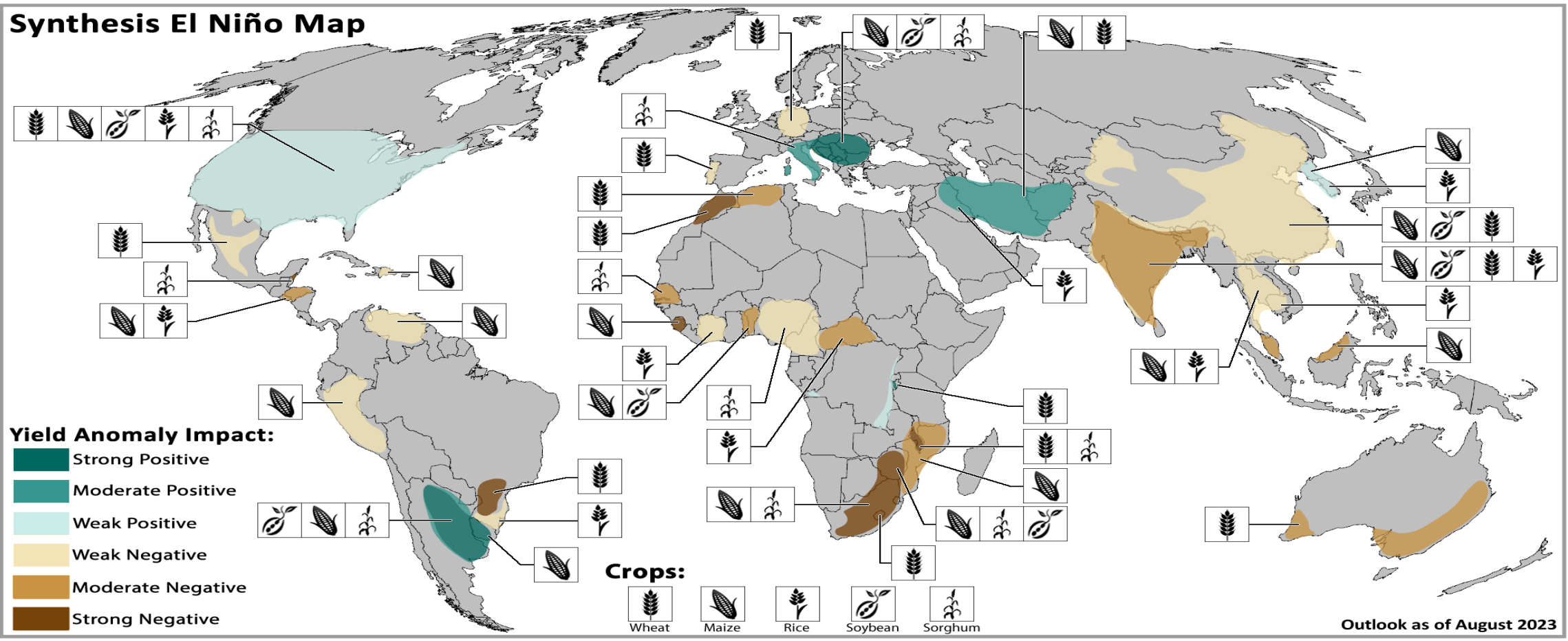
Streamflow Forecast

Below-average streamflow forecast except over western and southeastern Afghanistan



Crop Condition: Wheat

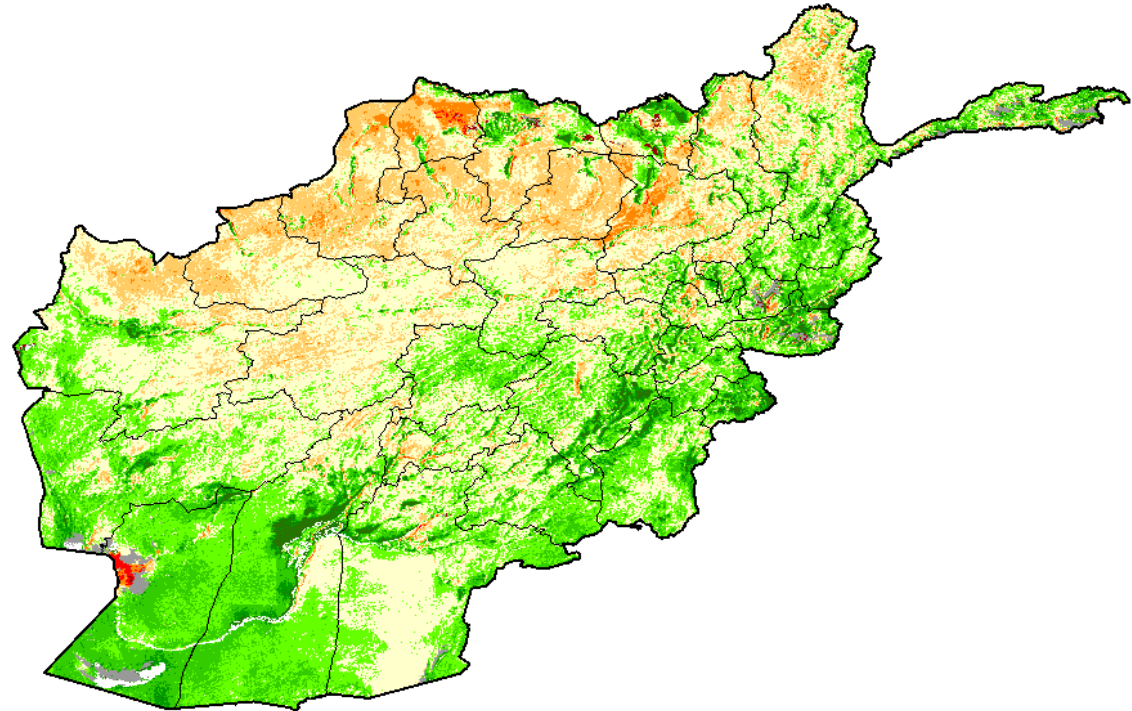
El Niño 2023/2024 anticipated regional and global climate and agricultural yield impacts: The current forecast for a strong El Niño is expected to have significant impacts on regional precipitation patterns and agricultural yield outcomes at the regional and possibly global level.



Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)

- This map shows the vegetation condition of August 2023 relative to long term average.
- Positive difference are noticeable in southern, southeastern and eastern part of the Country compared to LTA.
- Vegetation health indices show somewhat degraded ground conditions for much of west, north and north-east of the country. However, localized positive conditions are present in Kunduz, Balkh and Baghlan

Afghanistan



NDVI anomaly

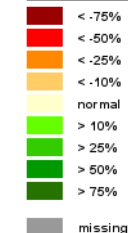
Relative difference to Long Term Average

August 2023

METOP-AVHRR

WGS84, Geographic Lat/Lon

Difference to LTA

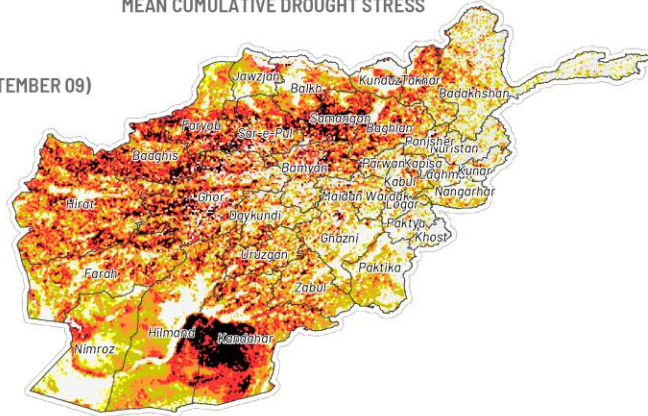


2023

WEEK 33 - 36

(AUGUST 19 - SEPTEMBER 09)

MEAN CUMULATIVE DROUGHT STRESS

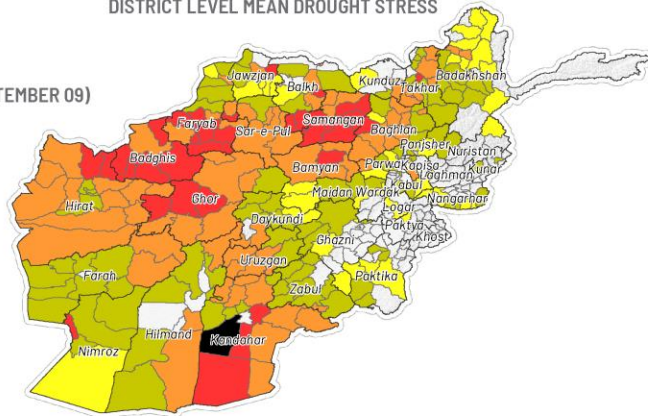


2023

WEEK 33 - 36

(AUGUST 19 - SEPTEMBER 09)

DISTRICT LEVEL MEAN DROUGHT STRESS

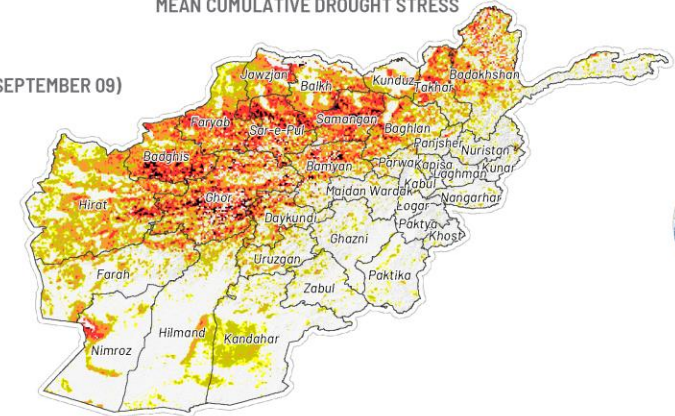


2022

WEEK 33 - 36

(AUGUST 19 - SEPTEMBER 09)

MEAN CUMULATIVE DROUGHT STRESS

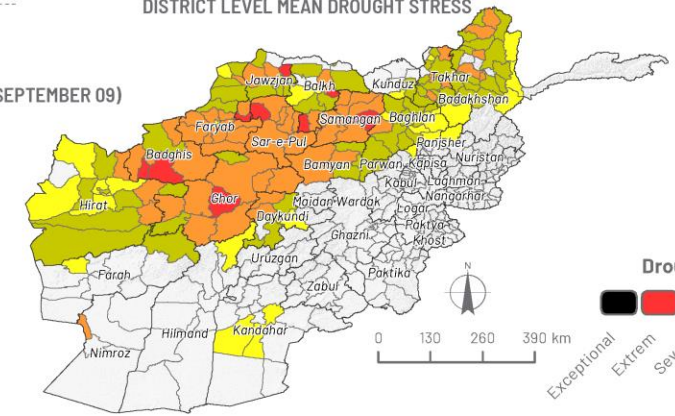


2022

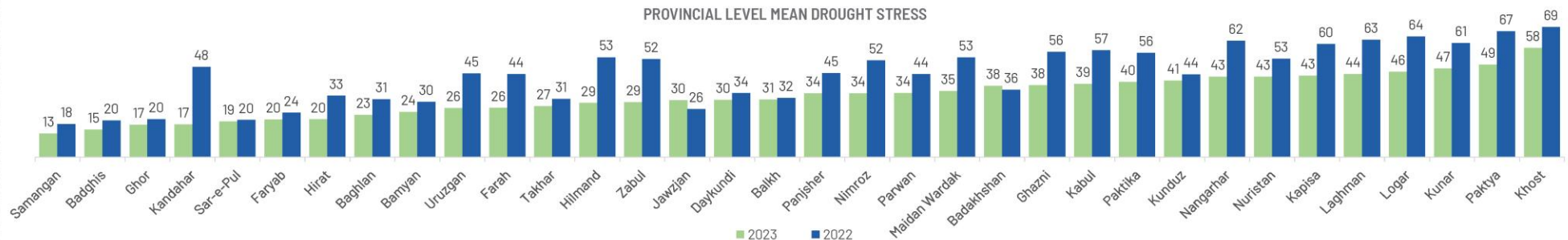
WEEK 33 - 36

(AUGUST 19 - SEPTEMBER 09)

DISTRICT LEVEL MEAN DROUGHT STRESS



PROVINCIAL LEVEL MEAN DROUGHT STRESS



Datum/Projection: WGS84/Geographic
Data Sources: NOAA STAR, AGCHO
Date Created: August 17, 2023
Feedback: rep-afghanistan@immap.org

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), and Temperature Condition Index (TCI) adjusted for the drought stress level (if their Values are below 40). **Drought stress is "Exceptional" if the indices 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.**

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.

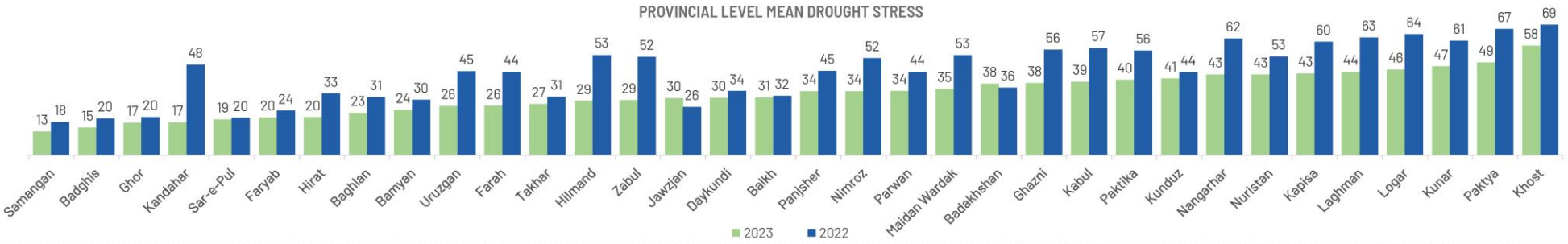
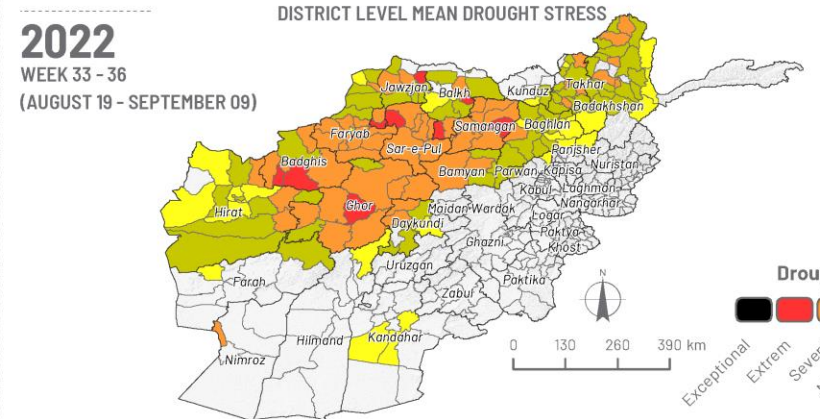
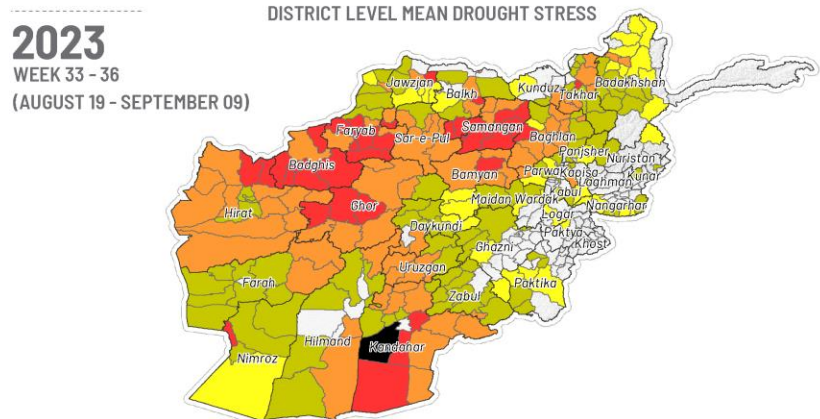
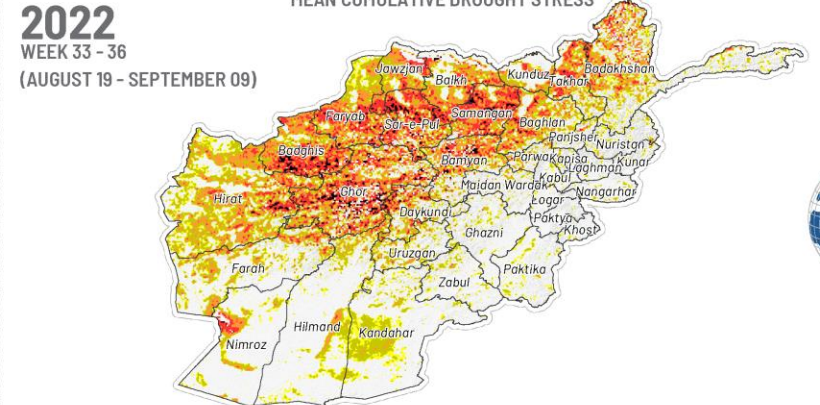
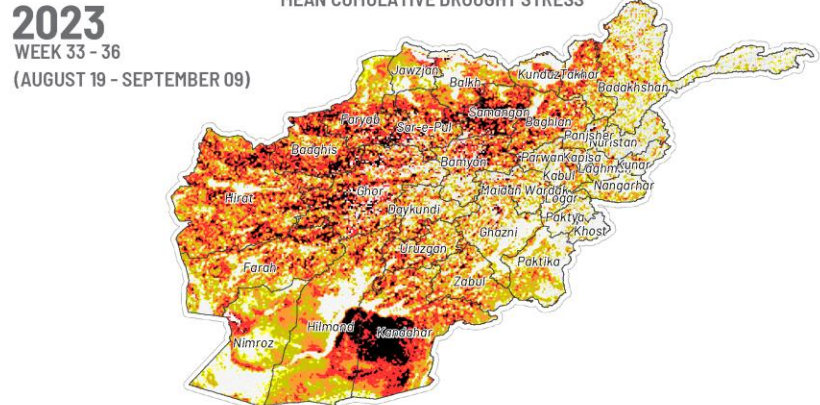
This map shows the drought severity during August 19 to September 09, 2023, compared to the same period of 2022. As it is mapped there have been a remarkable DC change in the country in 2023.

Afghanistan | Comparison of Drought Stress based on VHI, VCI and TCI Indexes

August 19 - September 09, Week 33 - 36 (2023 vs. 2022)



This map shows the drought severity during August 19 to September 09, 2023, compared to the same period of 2022. As it is mapped there have been a remarkable DC change in the country in 2023.

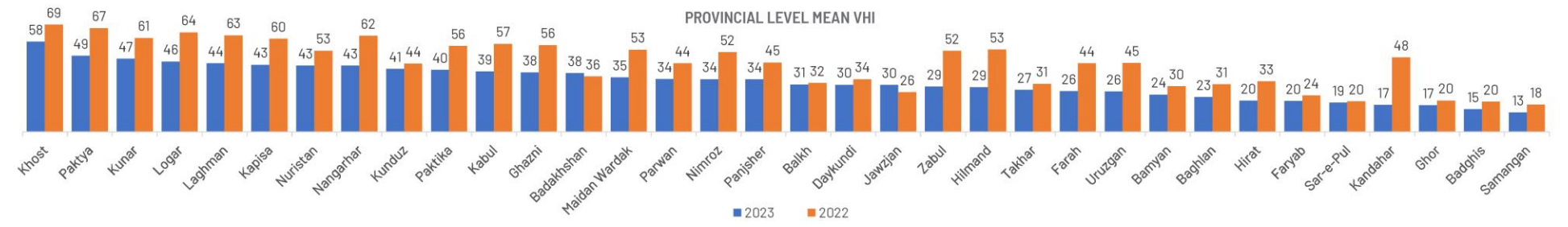
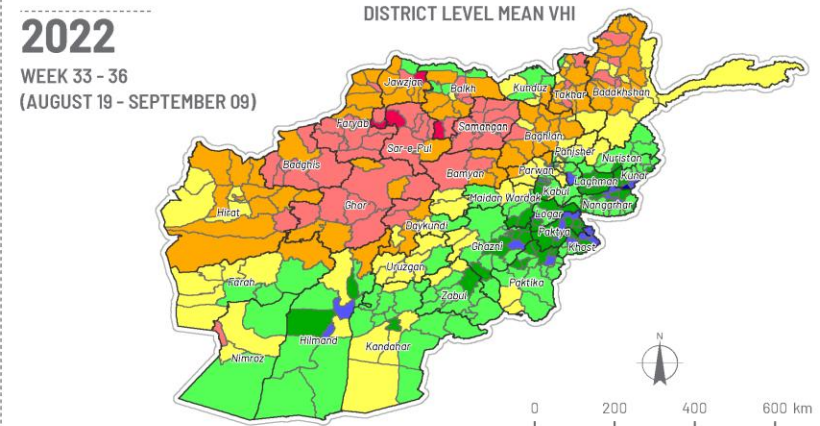
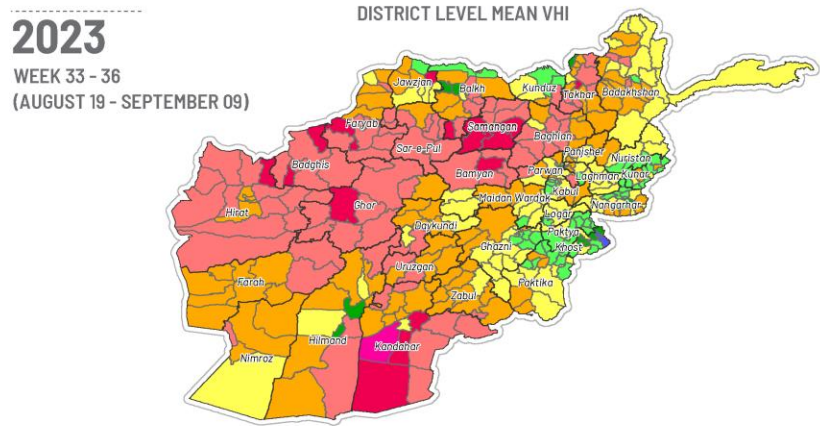
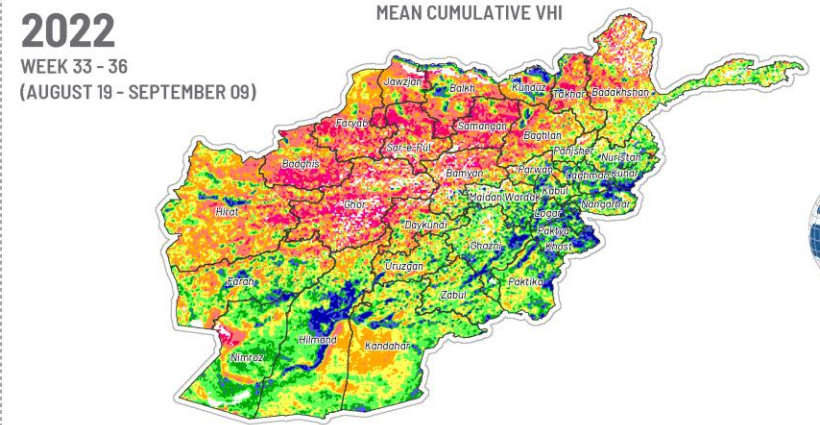
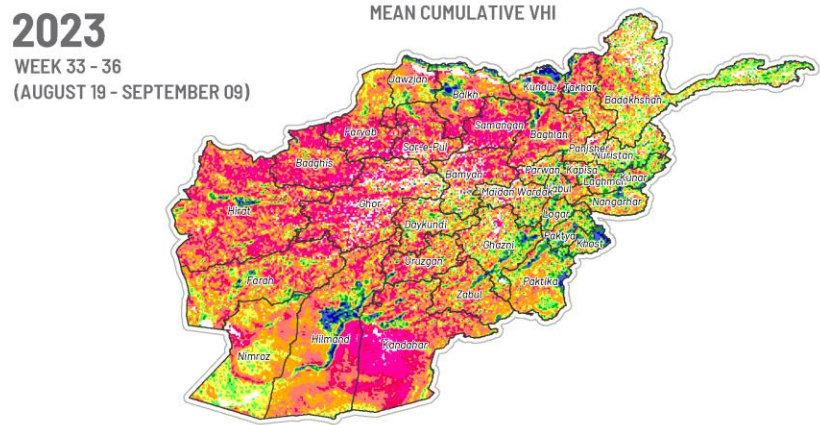


Datum/Projection: WGS84/Geographic
Data Sources: NOAA STAR, AGCHD
Date Created: August 17, 2023
Feedback: rep-afghanistan@immap.org

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), and Temperature Condition Index (TCI) adjusted for the drought stress level (if their Values are below 40). **Drought stress is "Exceptional" if the indices 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.**

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This map shows the VHI during August 19 to September 09, 2023, compared to the same period of 2022. As it is mapped there have been a remarkable VHI changes in the country in 2023.



Datum/Projection: WGS84/Geographic
Data Sources: NOAA STAR, AGCHO
Date Created: September 17, 2023
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. VHI (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.

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Highlights

(2nd Week of September 2023)

In the week 2 of September 2023, the average prices of most of the main commodity's have slightly increased compared to last week, after the closure of the Salang pass, the prices of some commodities; roughly as fuel have hiked that caused concerns for both the travellers and drivers. Citizens also complain about the rise in the prices of some edible items such as flour, rice and cooking oil. However, the prices of rice, sugar & pulses are substantially high compared to the 3-year average.

The purchasing power of unskilled casual labour and livestock keepers deteriorated by 1.2% and 0.7% respectively, mainly due to increased wheat price compared to the previous week. Both ToT for unskilled casual labour to wheat & livestock keepers improved significantly compared to last year and last 3 year average.

National diesel prices have slightly increased by 3.2% compared to last week, after continuous reduction starting from 3rd week of January 2023, due to Salang pass closure and global increase.

The current global average price for diesel is \$1.29 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 after recent revision, a liter of Diesel will cost USD 0.006 per litre in Iran (3000 Iranian Rial). The price of diesel is 1.35 New Manat per litre(0.385 USD/Ltr).

The AFN value continued negligibly appreciated against USD since 1st week of Feb-2023 up to 4th week of August 2023 and this week it continue appreciated slightly compared to last week. Though there was huge appreciation of AFN against USD after the previous week data collection, followed by its deprecation and this week it again continue its appreciating trend. (Any currency in the world that fluctuates up and down is a negative for trade," said Khan Mohammad Sarfraz, an official of the Chamber of Commerce and Investment. Some economic experts said it is possible that large sum money exchange investors in Pakistan, Iran, and Afghanistan are involved in creating exchange rate fluctuations, Meanwhile, the Central Bank of Afghanistan auctioned sixteen million US dollars on Tuesday to maintain Afghan stability).

Market Price Update

WEEKLY PRICE CHANGES AND TREND ANALYSIS

ITEMS	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK(%)	LAST YEAR (%)	3 YEARS AVERAGE
-------	-----------	--------------	---------------	-----------------

EXCHANGE RATE & FOOD COMMODITIES

Exchange Rate (AFN/USD)	79.1	-2.0%	-12%	-6%
Wheat Grain (AFN/Kg)	29	0.9%	-37%	-20%
Wheat Flour - High price (AFN/Kg)	33	1.8%	-37%	-23%
Wheat Flour - Low price (AFN/Kg)	30	0.9%	-37%	-22%
Rice - High Price - "Palawi" (AFN/Kg)	112	-1.4%	-7%	12%
Rice - Low Price - "Sholae" (AFN/Kg)	68	0.4%	17%	27%
Cooking Oil (AFN/Liter)	109	0.0%	-27%	-19%
Pulses (AFN/Kg)	114	0.5%	1%	13%
Sugar (AFN/Kg)	74	0.8%	10%	28%
Bread (AFN/Kg)	65	-0.1%	-4%	12%
Salt (AFN/Kg)	17	0.7%	-3%	14%

NON-FOOD COMMODITIES

1-year Old Live Female Sheep (AFN/Head)	7469	0.2%	-8%	-6%
Unskilled Labour Wage (AFN/day)	313	-0.5%	6%	5%
Skilled Labour Wage (AFN/day)	665	1.3%	9%	6%
Days of Unskilled Work Available Per Week	2.5	-1.2%	50%	19%
Diesel (AFN/Liter)	67	3.2%	-34%	3.1%
Fertilizer - DAP (AFN/50 Kg)	4426	0.0%	-29%	10%
Fertilizer - Urea (AFN/50 Kg)	1951	-0.4%	-32%	3%
Casual Labour wage/wheat Nominal (Kgs)	11	-1.2%	69%	25%
Pastoralist Terms of Trade (Kgs)	266	-0.7%	45%	14%

Prices and % Changes
in the price of main
Food Commodities

(2nd Week of September 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.

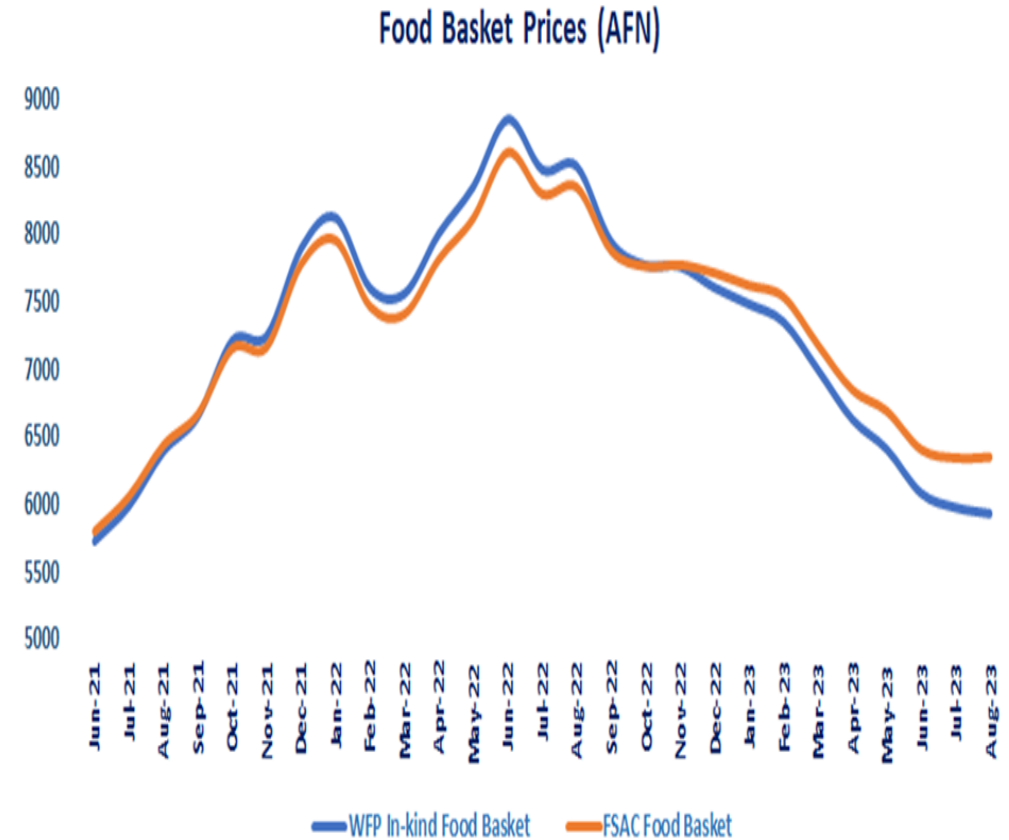
The Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) food basket in use for cash-based transfers consists of 89 kg of wheat flour, 21 kg of domestic rice, 7 kg of vegetable oil, 9 kg of pulses, and 1 kg of salt.

WFP FB:

In month of August 2023, the price of the food basket decreased by 1 percent compared to July 2023, from 5,989 AFN (69.5 USD) to 5,944 AFN (70.6 USD). In terms of Afghani values compared to last year same and 3 years average its lower by 30 percent and 13 percent respectively.

FSAC FB:

The national average AFN price was 24 percent lower than one year ago and 7 percent lower than the three-year average in the month of August 2023. The national average USD price increased by 2.6 percent in the month of August compared to July 2023, 20 percent and 7 percent lower the price one year ago and the three-year average respectively.



Examining the Influence of Humanitarian Aid on Food Security



Better Data
Better Decisions
Better Outcomes



01. Introduction

Objective 1: Cash from Humanitarian Food Assistance for Food Purchases

This indicator examines how households use cash from humanitarian food assistance to buy food. By analysing the types of food purchased, we can understand beneficiary households' patterns and preferences, providing insights into the impact of cash assistance on food access, dietary diversity, and overall well-being.

Objective 2: Impact of Humanitarian Food Assistance on Household Food Consumption

This indicator focuses on the impact of different forms of assistance on household food consumption. By evaluating the effectiveness of modalities such as unrestricted-unconditional cash, vouchers, in-kind distributions, and one-off or multiple rounds of distribution, we can assess their influence on improving food security outcomes and household resilience.

Objective 3: Impact of Agriculture Packages on Household Food/Wheat Production

This indicator assesses the impact of agriculture packages on increasing households' food and wheat production. By evaluating the effectiveness of these packages in enhancing agricultural practices, access to inputs, and overall productivity, we can identify the potential of such interventions to contribute to long-term food security and self-sufficiency.

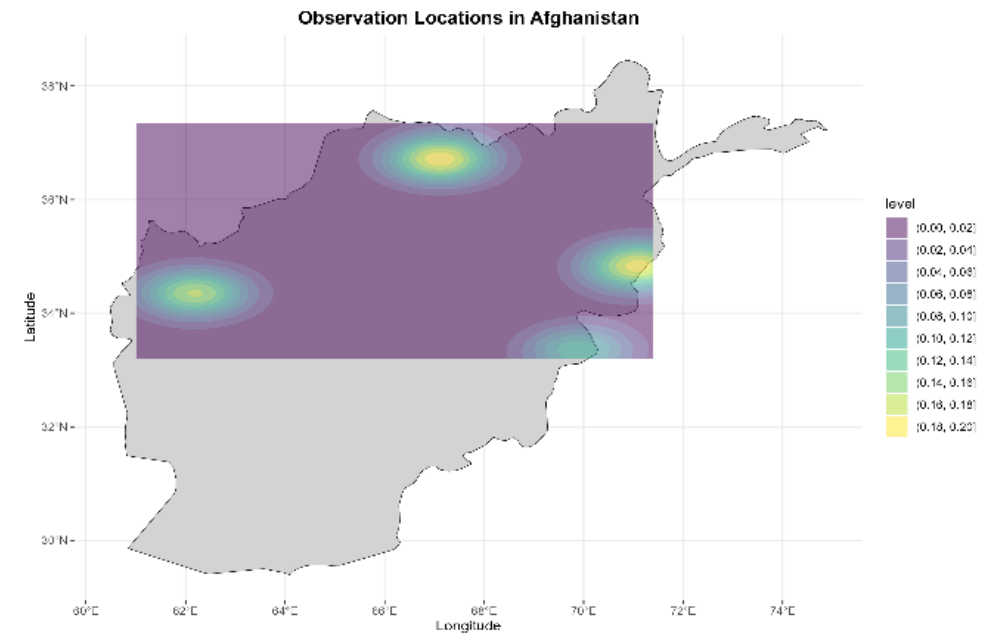
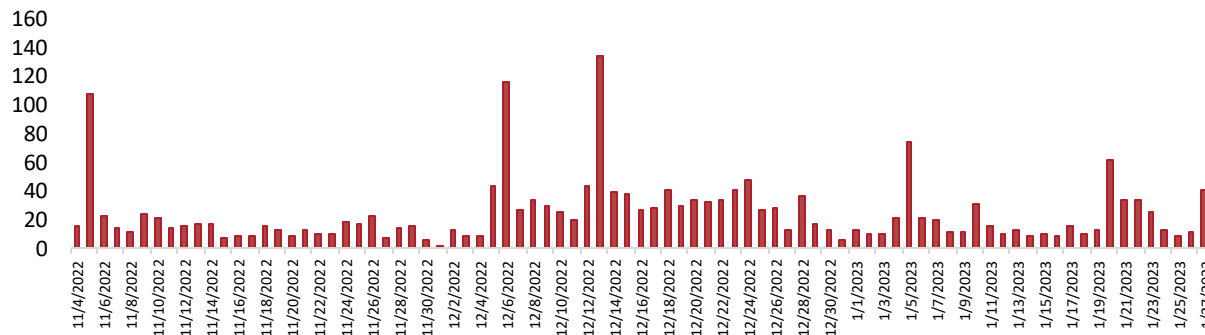
Service Provider: Premise

Provinces: Balkh (436), Kunar (427), Hirat (362), Khost(257)

Volume: 1482

Dates of DC: 11/04/2022 – 01/27/2023

The majority of the sample (88%) identified as **male**, while 11% identified as female, and 1% preferred not to answer. Non-binary gender identities were not represented in the sample. Regarding age groups, the largest proportion (70%) fell within the **18 to 25 years old** category, followed by 26 to 35 years old (22%), and under 18 (3%).



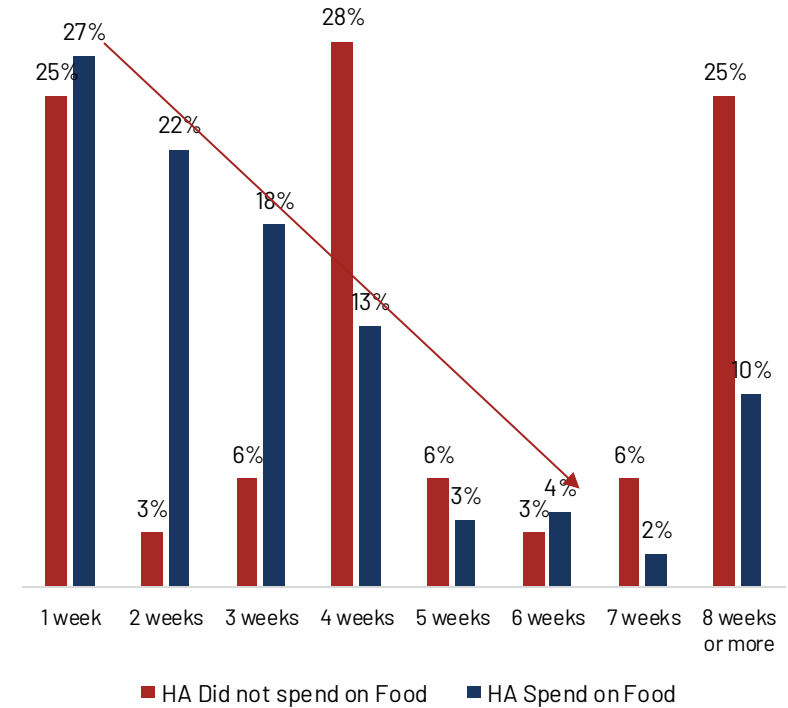
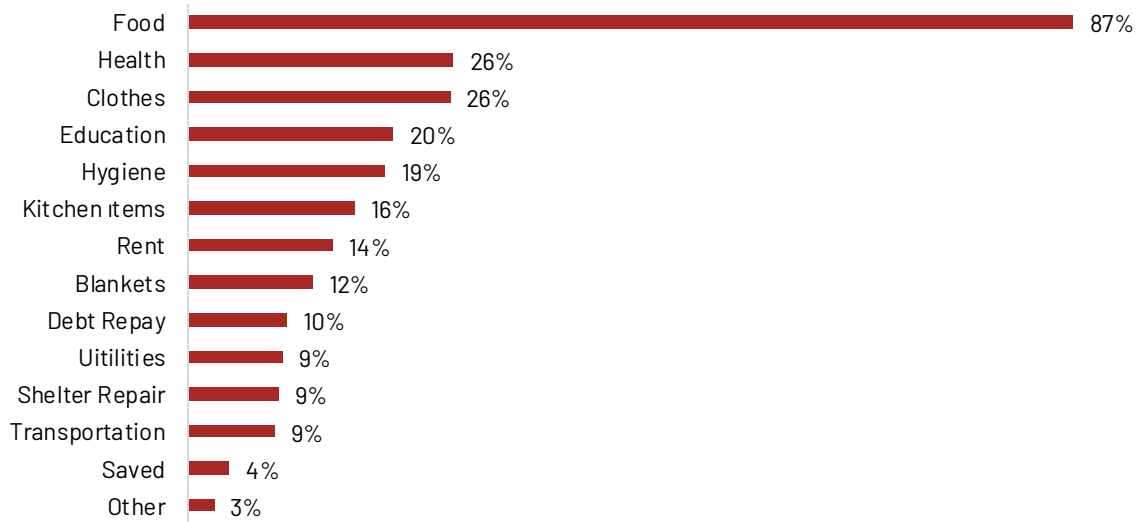
Sampling Distribution

02. Objective 1

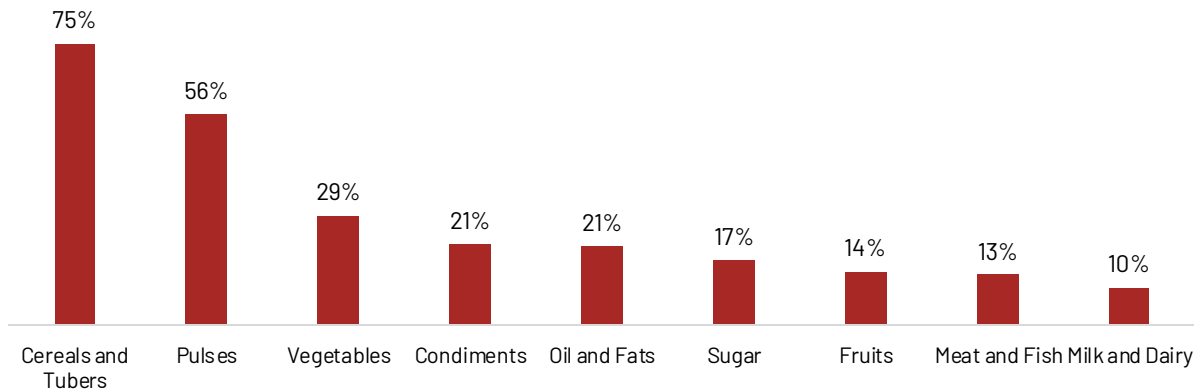
Cash from Humanitarian Food Assistance for Food Purchases

Objective 1 Cash from Humanitarian Food Assistance for Food Purchases

Allocation of Humanitarian Cash Assistance: Spending Breakdown



Type of Food Purchase Ration by Household with Humanitarian Cash Assistances

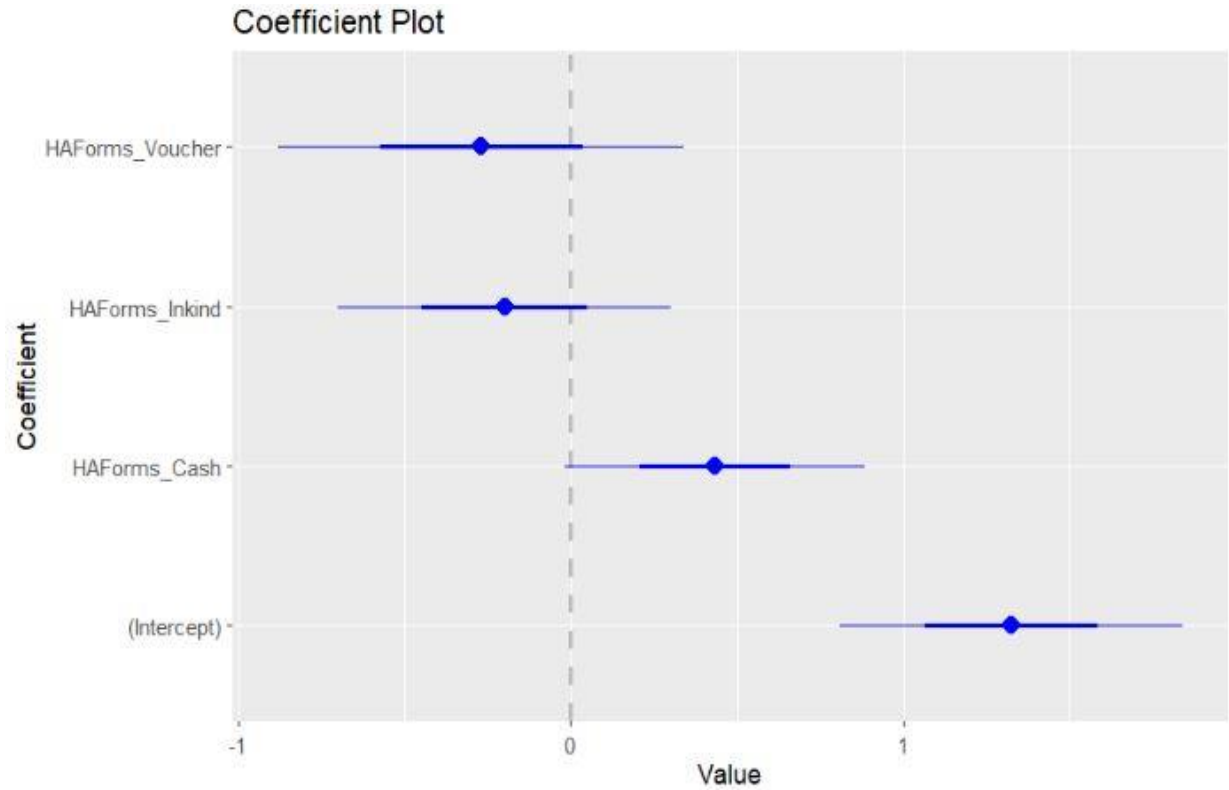
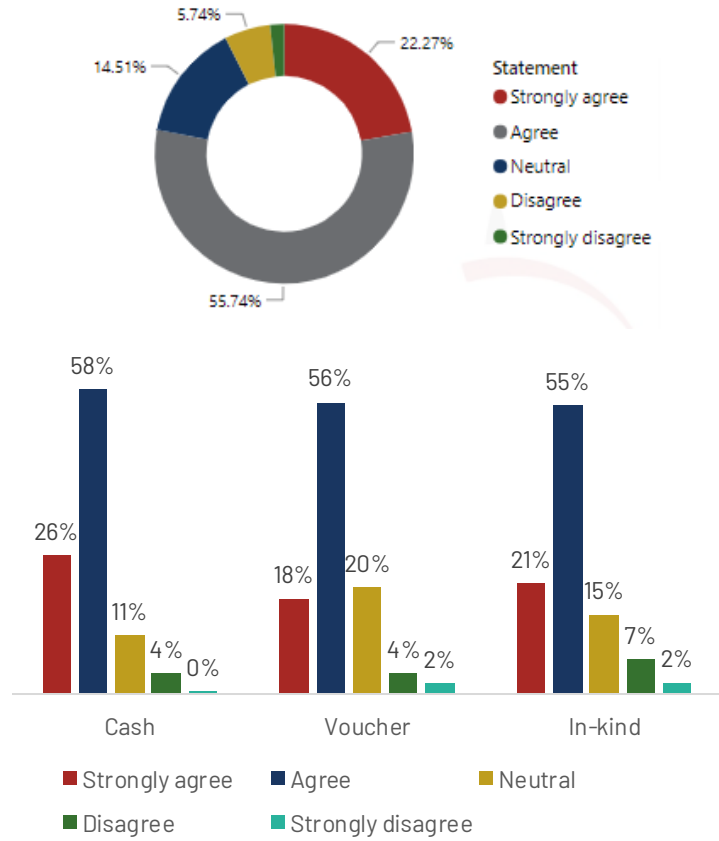


The duration (consumption time) of humanitarian assistance received by households varied within the surveyed population. The majority, around 27%, reported assistance lasts for one week, following that, approximately 20% of households received assistance for two and 17% for three weeks.

03. Objective 2

Impact of Humanitarian Food Assistance on Household Food Consumption

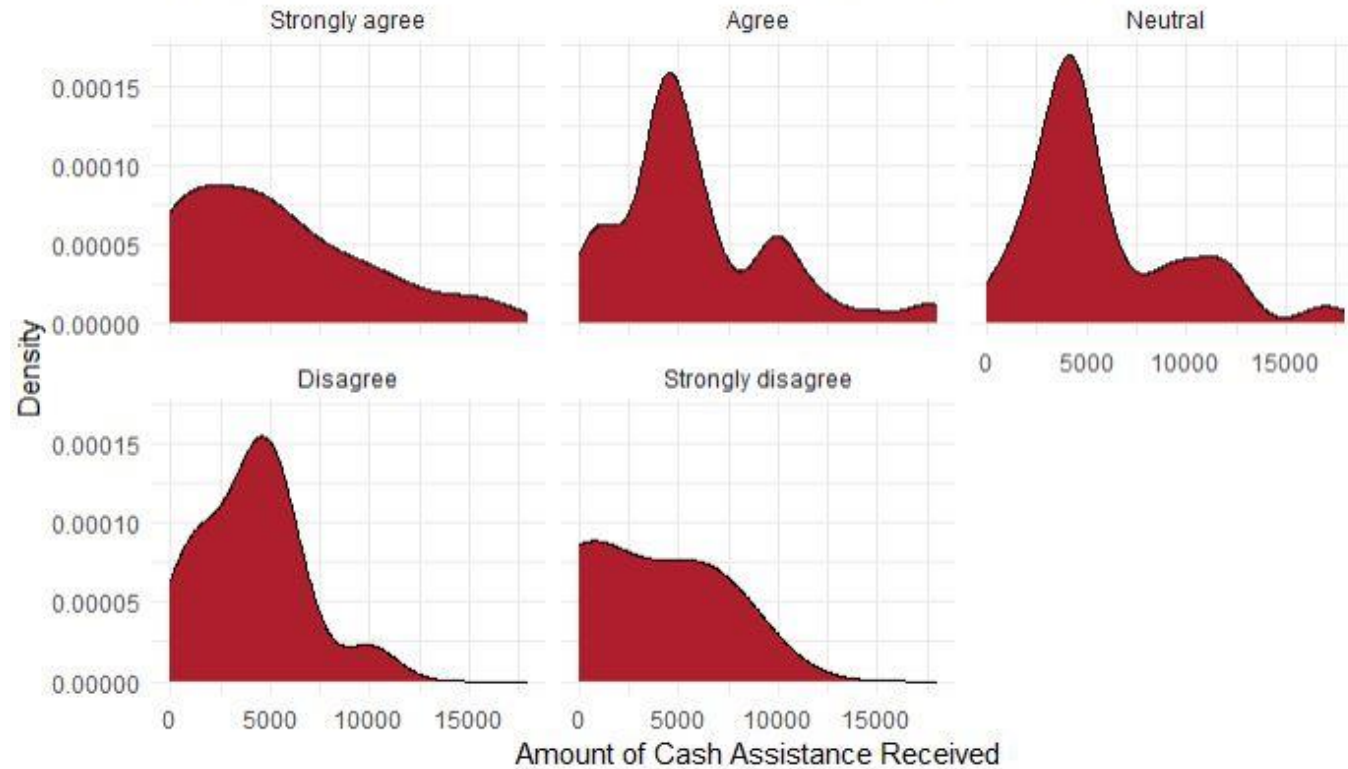
Statement on Improved Food Consumption Due to Humanitarian Assistance



improved_food_consumption ~ HAFForms_Cash + HAFForms_Inkind + HAFForms_Voucher, data = df, family = binomial()

Modality of HA vs Biased FC Improvement

Density Plot of Cash Assistance Received by Biased Improved FC via HA



Upon examining the central tendencies of the data, it was observed that the neutral points in the responses regarding the relationship between cash assistance amount and food consumption were concentrated around 5000 AFG.

Considering food basket is around 8241 Afghani (96\$) (Sept 2022, WFP MEB), we may relate self-reported finding as a gap (5000 AFG, 58\$). Requires further investigation.

Cash Assistance Amount Distributed by Perceptions in Improved Food Consumption

04. Objective 3

Impact of Agriculture Packages on Household Food/Wheat Production

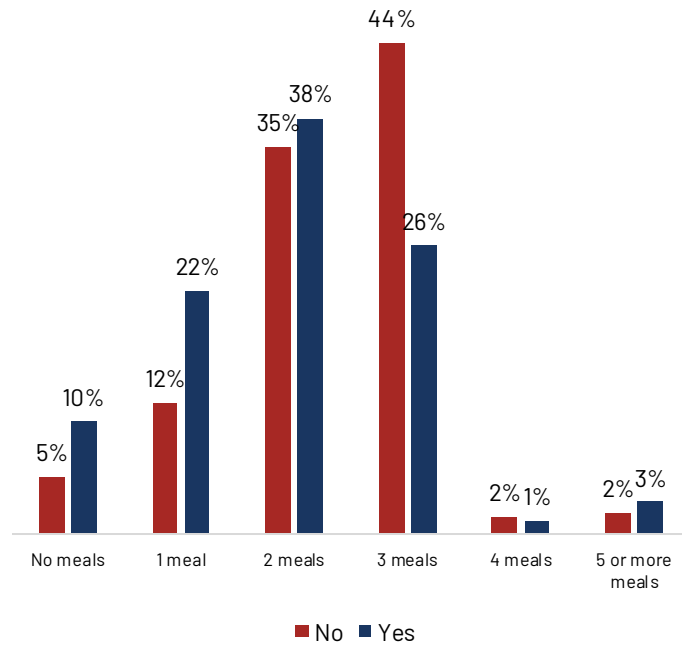
05. Further Analysis

Displacement and Coping Strategies

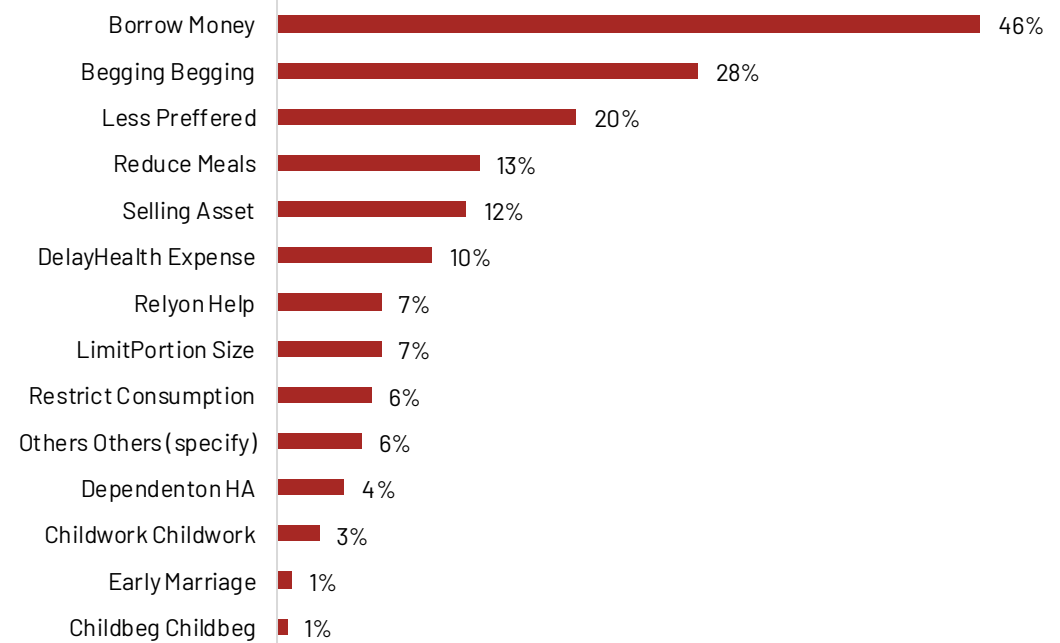
Further Analysis

During the analysis step, it was found that out of all respondents, 40% reported themselves as being displaced, while 55% indicated that they were not displaced.

Among those who reported being displaced, the primary reason cited was conflict, with 68% of displaced respondents attributing their displacement to this cause. Natural disasters were the second most common cause, accounting for 14% of displacement cases.



Displacement Status and # Meal Per Day



Coping Strategies for Food Shortages

06. Recommendations

Strengthen Cash Assistance Programs: Given the positive correlation between cash assistance and improved food consumption, there should be a focus on expanding and improving cash assistance programs. This includes timely disbursement, targeted support to vulnerable households, and financial literacy programs to promote effective utilization.

Expand Agricultural Assistance: Given the positive feedback on agricultural packages, expanding these programs could further enhance food production and contribute to long-term food security.

Sustainable Solutions: The recommendations from households for cash assistance programs to invest in agricultural activities highlight the need for sustainable solutions. Programs that provide financial support for agricultural activities could boost food production and contribute to long-term food security.

Enhance Monitoring and Evaluation: Implement robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track the impact and effectiveness of food assistance programs. Regular assessments of household needs, spending patterns, and the impact of interventions will enable adjustments and improvements to better meet the evolving challenges of food security.



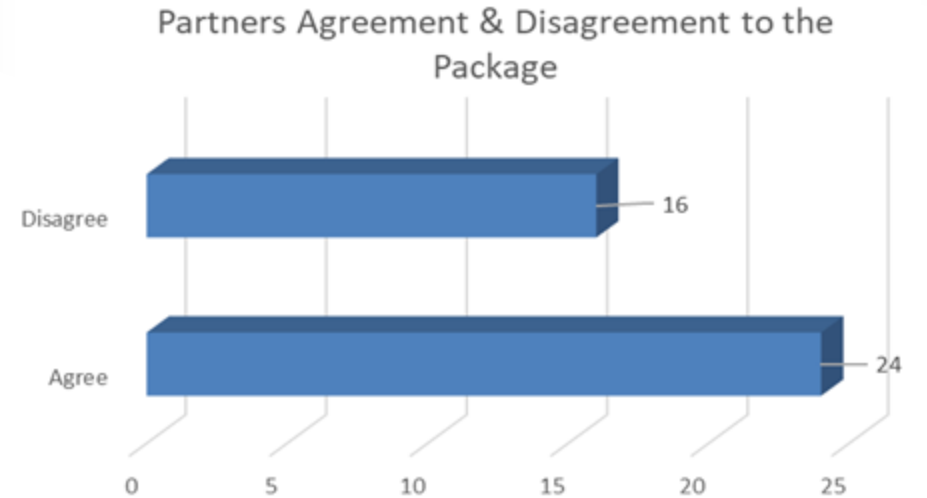
AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
CLUSTER



FSAC Response Packages Review

FSAC Cash-Based Food Assistance

- ✓ **89 kg Wheat Flour**
- ✓ **21 kg Domestic Rice**
- ✓ **7 kg Vegetable Oil**
- ✓ **9 kg Pulses**
- ✓ **1 kg Salt**



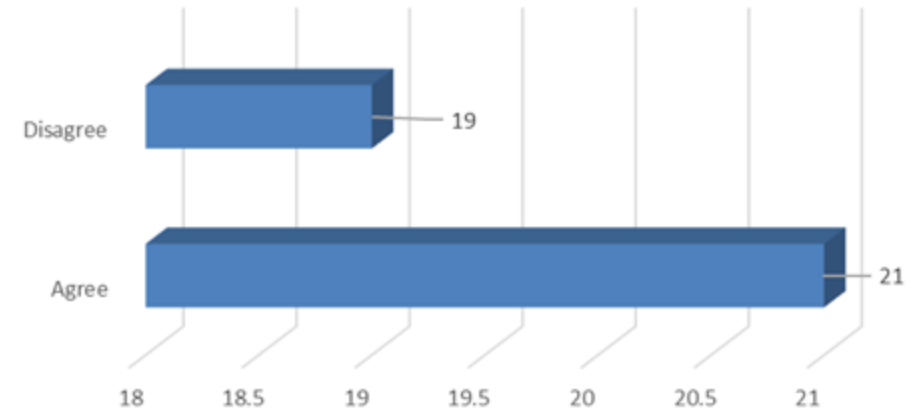
Partner Recommendations:

- ✓ If the rice amount increases to 25kg, it will be fruitful because most of the families are cooking rice for their children.
- ✓ Pulses to be replaced by Beans.
- ✓ The amount of wheat flour to be increased by 100 KG.
- ✓ 89 kg Wheat Flour change to 100 kg, 21 kg domestic rice need to be changed to 24.5 kg which is normal, 7 kg vegetable oil need to be changed to 10 liter, 9 kg pulses need to be changed change to 14 kg and 1 kg salt is fine.
- ✓ We suggest to consider 100 kg of wheat flour in this package.

Cash for Work

- ✓ **350Afs to 400 Afs for Skilled Labor**
- ✓ **700Afs for Skilled Labor**

Partners Agreement & Disagreement to the Package



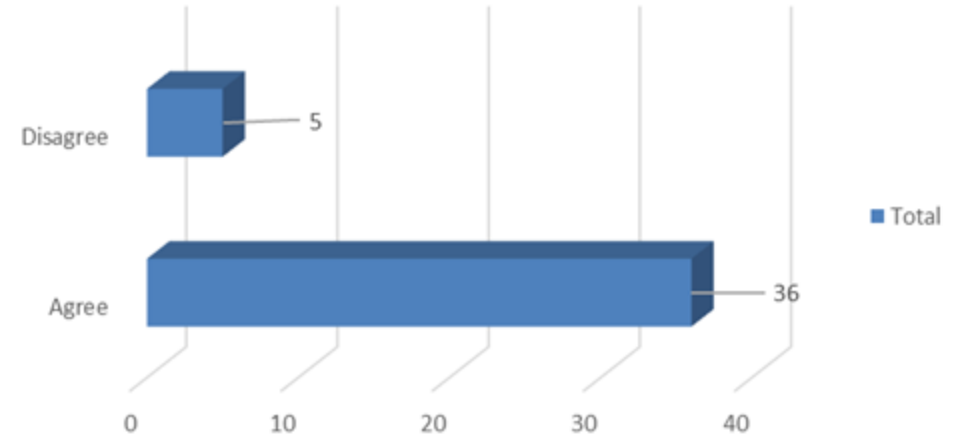
Partner Recommendations:

- ✓ For unskilled labor we recommend 500afsf, for skilled labor 1000afsf is fine.
- ✓ 500Afs for unskilled 800 to 1000 for skilled is recommended.
- ✓ 500 for unskilled labor and 800 for skilled labor is recommended.
- ✓ For unskilled labor there should be 500 Afs and for skilled labor there should be 800 AFs, because the food price increased 30 % across Afghanistan..
- ✓ The cash for work to be increased from 400 to 500 Afs, considering inflation rate and poverty of households.

Agriculture Package

- ✓ A) 50 kg Certified Wheat Seed
- ✓ 50 kg DAP
- ✓ 50 kg Urea Fertilizer
- ✓ B) 12.5 kg Maize Seed
- ✓ 50 kg Urea
- ✓ 50 kg DAP
- ✓ C) 90 USD if Certified Seed Available in the Market

Partners Agreement & Disagreement to the Package



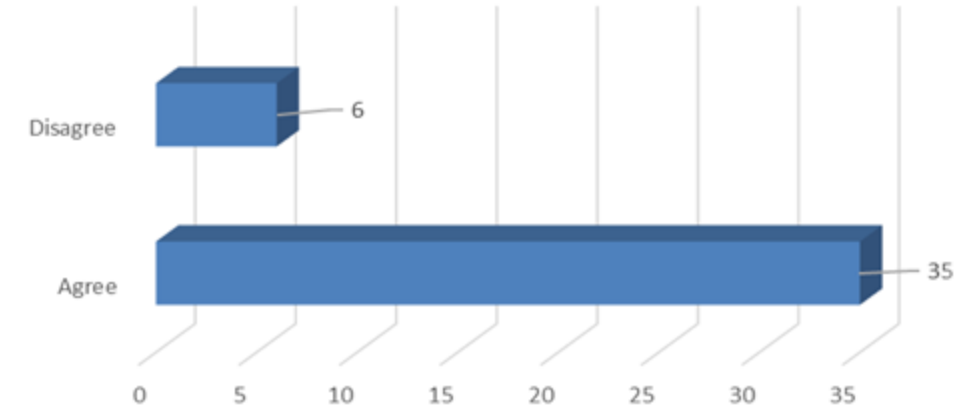
Partner Recommendations:

- ✓ We suggest 100kg of certified wheat seed along with 100kg DAP and 100kg urea fertilizer.
- ✓ Urea may need to increase to 100 Kg per package.
- ✓ Herbicides 1 litter to be included to assistance, Backpack Sprayer 1 Pcs to be included into assistance.
- ✓ Maize seed to be increased to 25 kg.
- ✓ 100 USD to be considered if certified seed available in the market.

Vegetable Kit

- ✓ **Minimum 4 different types of vegetable seeds**
1 kg (250g Seed from Each Vegetable Type)
- ✓ **Basic tool kit including (Spade, Rake, Hoe)**

Partners Agreement & Disagreement to the Package



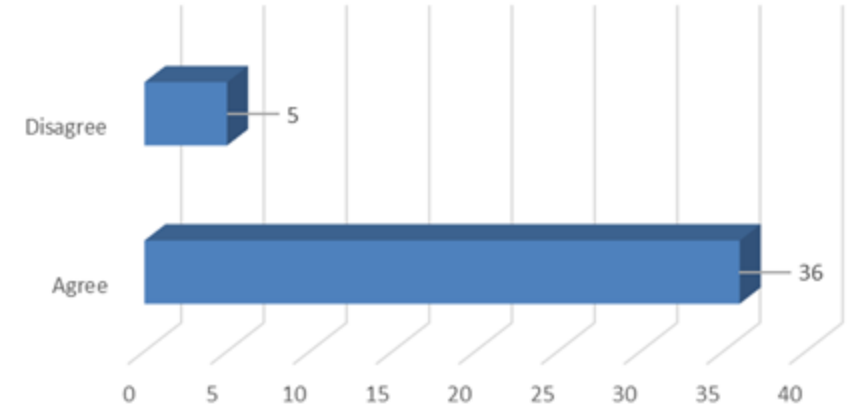
Partner Recommendations:

- ✓ It would be better to provide hybrid vegetable seed and as well as market demanded varieties seeds in place of local vegetable seeds
- ✓ it is recommended to distribute the vegetable seeds kit for two growing seasons one for spring and second for late summer seasons likewise cool crops (spinach, turnip, carrots, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflowers, Radishes) to increase the food security for a family.
- ✓ Shovel and wheelbarrow should be added to the kit package.
- ✓ Decreased the seeds amount and distribute the new agriculture techniques machinery (tool kits).
- ✓ Basket for collecting and transporting the vegetables and watering can.

Livestock Package

- ✓ 100 kg Animal Feed
- ✓ 200 kg Straw
- ✓ 2-Liter De-Wormer

Partners Agreement & Disagreement to the Package



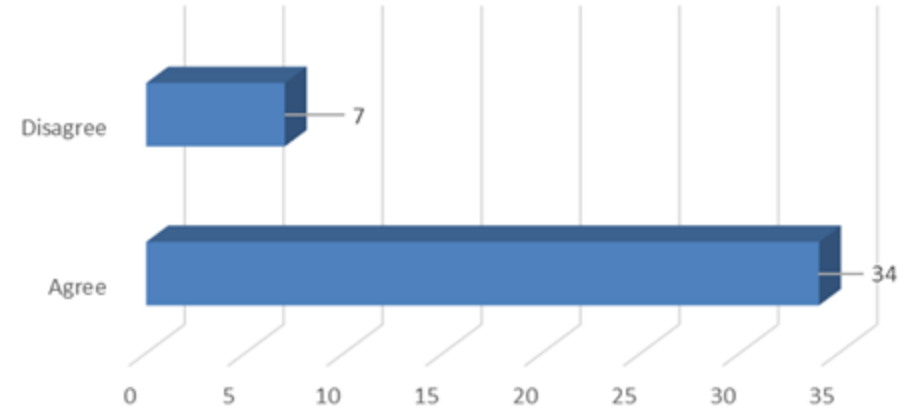
Partner Recommendations:

- ✓ Instead of straw I am recommending 200 kg of concentrated feed for each HH.
- ✓ It would be great to add 2 pregnant sheep or sheep with lambs.
- ✓ Better to have vaccination in the package.
- ✓ It would be better if the animal feed increased to 200 kg.
- ✓ Also, better to have 5 Kg fodder and 7 Kg blocks of mineral/urea in the assistance.

Poultry Package

- ✓ **Chicken (3 Rooster & 27 Hens)**
- ✓ **150 kg Feed**
- ✓ **3 Drinker**
- ✓ **3 Feeder**
- ✓ **1 Chicken Coop Support for Materials**

Partners Agreement & Disagreement to the Package

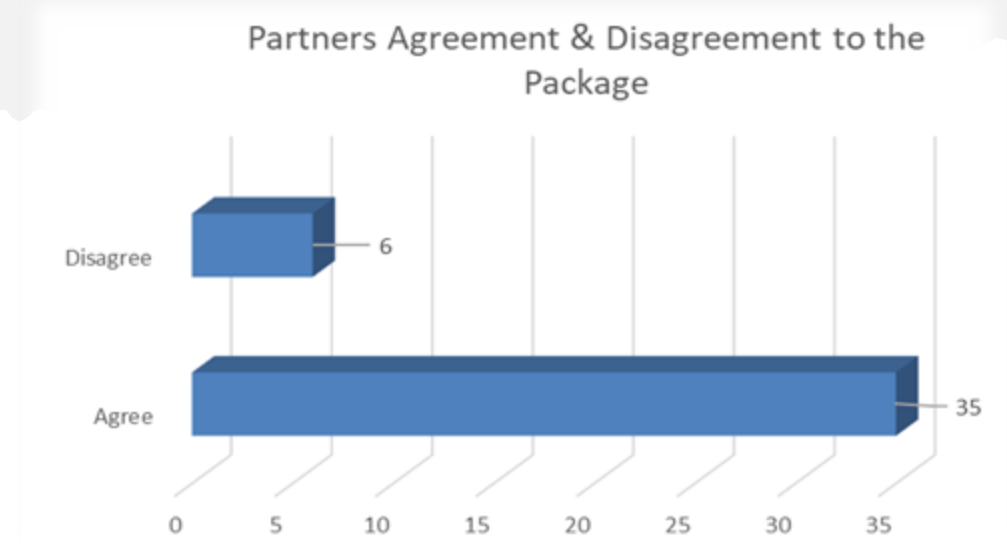


Partner Recommendations:

- ✓ Increase the number of hens.
- ✓ increasing the feed amount will improve the beneficiaries' sustainability.
- ✓ Recommend poultry care kits (vaccine, tablet).
- ✓ Recommend protective clothes and thermometer in the package.
- ✓ I recommend a poultry package which is composed of 1 rooster, 5 hens, 6 feeder, 6 drinker and 1 chicken coop support for materials.

Small Ruminant Package

- ✓ 2 Locally Available Goats with 2 Kids or Pregnant
- ✓ 2 Bags of 100 kg Concentrated Animal Feed
- ✓ 2 Bottles De-Wormer (200mL)

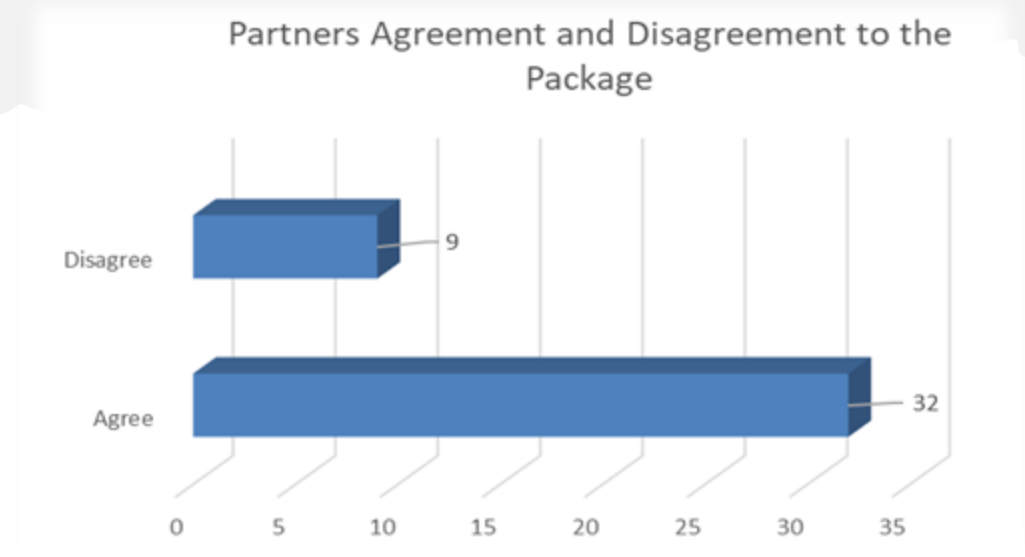


Partner Recommendations:

- ✓ I would suggest amount of USD 30 for transportation to be included in the package.
- ✓ It would be better to import quality goat breeds and reproduce through artificial insemination.
- ✓ Local goat distribution is suggested.
- ✓ Suggest two local goats with 2 kids, not recommended pregnant goats.
- ✓ Recommend 200 kg Straw in the package to mix up with animal feeding especially during winter season, when there is no green grasses.

Large Ruminant Package

- ✓ **1 Locally Available Cow with 1 Calf or Pregnant**
- ✓ **2 Bags Concentrated Animal Feed**
- ✓ **2 Bottles De-Wormer (200mL)**



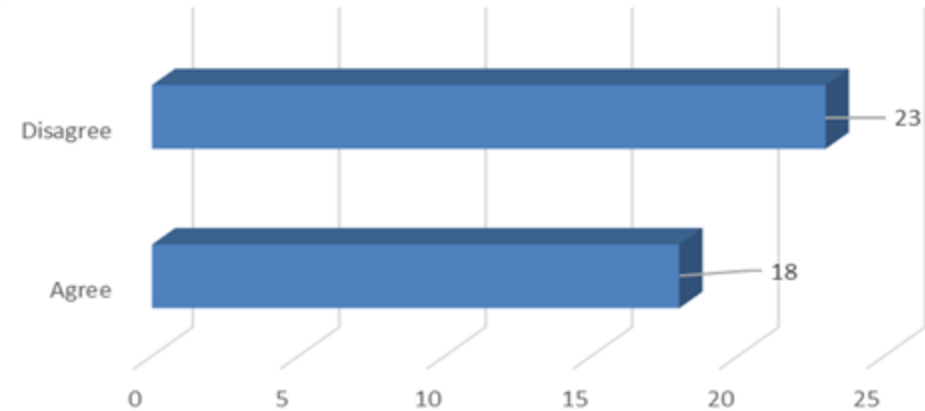
Partner Recommendations:

- ✓ I would suggest amount of USD40 as transportation as well.
- ✓ please also add vaccination.
- ✓ It is recommended to not distribute the pregnant some time the pregnancy test is fake.
- ✓ This package is fine, but if you could add a container for milk collection would better.
- ✓ I recommend 400 kg straw to mix up with animal feeding especially during winter season, when there is no green grasses.

FSAC In-Kind Food Assistance

- ✓ **100 kg Wheat**
- ✓ **8 kg Pulses**
- ✓ **8 Liters Oil**
- ✓ **1 kg Salt**

Partners Agreement & Disagreement to the Package



Partner Recommendations:

- ✓ Better to add up an additional food item instead of the second 50 kg wheat flour bag.
- ✓ 100 kg wheat is fine ,8 kg pulses increased to 14 kg, 8 liters oil better to change to 10 letters, 1 kg Salt is fine.
- ✓ The inclusion of some food commodities with MNTs (such as Plumpy Doz and HEB) is recommended for the prevention of moderate malnutrition.
- ✓ Better to include sugar in the package.
- ✓ Based on the ground situation and the current in-kind package for food assistance, better to include 21 Kg rice in the current package.



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DIEM UPDATES



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CVWG UPDATES

January to July 2023 achievements

Total People Reached



Food Assistance

PEOPLE TARGETED



19.1 Million

PEOPLE REACHED



22.5 Million

(cumulative)

3.6 Million

(July)

Response (July)



Partners
11



99%
In-kind food



1%
Cash/Voucher

Livelihood Support

PEOPLE TARGETED



8.1 Million

PEOPLE REACHED



4.4 Million
(cumulative)
809 K
(July)

Response(July)



Partners
13



74%
Agriculture Inputs



14%
Livestock support



13%
Livelihood support

Funding Status as of 24th September



REQUIREMENT

(US \$)

1.57
BILLION

\$0.308b (20%)
Received+Pipeline

\$1.27 b (80%)
Gap

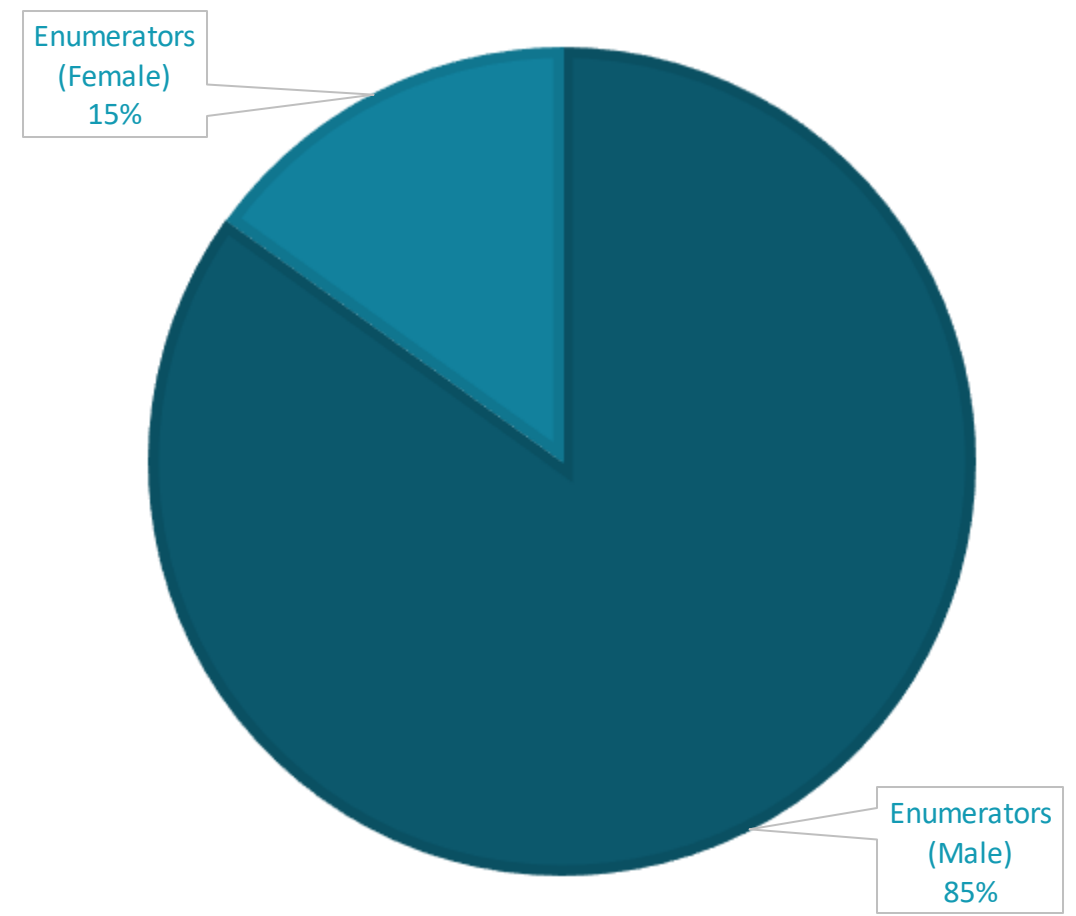


* Funding status from FTS reporting and country offices consultations

Enumerators Training: 14 – 17 Sep 2023

Surveyor	Number
Enumerators (Male)	377
Enumerators (Female)	67
Total	444

The Data collection started on 25th September and will be completed Within 2 to 3 weeks.





AOB

- AHF Communications
- Date of Next Meeting



AFGHANISTAN FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE CLUSTER

Thanks 😊

- FSAC website: <http://fscluster.org/afghanistan/>
- FSAC Coordinator: daniel.mlenga@fao.org
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