

FSAC AFGHANISTAN RESPONSE MONITORING UPDATE
 July 2022

Background

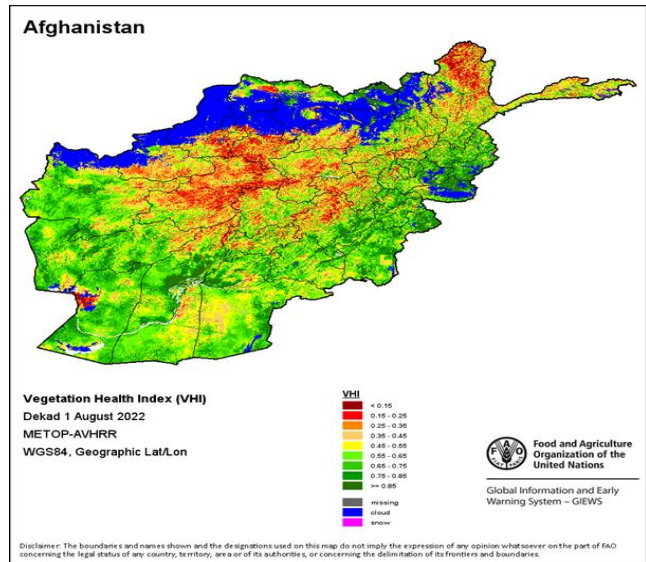
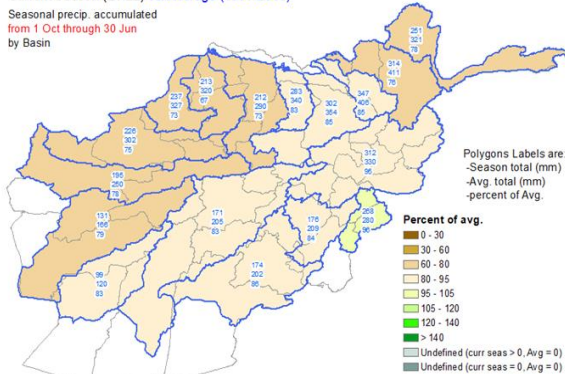
The humanitarian situation in Afghanistan remains dire. In addition to the ongoing economic crisis, ruptures in basic services, and high food insecurity, natural disasters such as floods, drought, and earthquakes have devastated the lives of many Afghans. The food security situation has been deteriorating since 2015, as per IPC (AFI) analyses. High acute food insecurity persists across Afghanistan whereas nearly 19 million Afghans are projected to be in Crisis or Emergency (IPC Phases 3+) between June and November 2022.

Situation Overview

• **Climate Outlook**

A weak to moderate La Niña event hit Afghanistan in the wet winter precipitation season, following a moderate-severe La Niña in 2020-21 which resulted in a consecutive event (“double-dip LN”). This La Niña event has resulted in a back-to-back drought in 2022 and the 3rd drought in 5 years (2018, 2021 & 2022) with adverse impacts on crop production, livestock health, local ecosystems, eroding agricultural and landless rural households’ coping capacities. The below-average precipitation condition will likely continue in Afghanistan until October 2022, with slightly above normal conditions in the south/south-eastern part of the country. The anomaly in precipitation experienced at the start of the season still exists across most parts of the country. The situation in the southern/south-eastern part of the country is better than last year in terms of accumulated precipitation, however this is due to recent heavy rain that also caused floods and flash floods.

Afghanistan Accumulated Precipitation
 Current Season (21-22) vs. Average (1981-2010)



Due to prolonged dryness during the spring and above-average temperatures in June across much of the north, northeastern, western, and central highlands regions, pasture conditions are expected to be worse than normal across most of the country, with northern areas worst affected. Soil moisture levels remain worrying, and most of the country, showing significantly below-average conditions at the start of winter cereals season, with a slight to moderate below average in June in the north and northeast part of the country. Vegetation is stressed in the north, and central Afghanistan, and signs of drought are visible in these regions.

Analysis of Snow Depth Difference Anomaly (July 2021 vs. 2022) shows little difference between the two years, both are severely below average compared to the period 2002 - 2016. Indications of snow cover are in line with the last 10-year average, but reduced snow depth, higher than average temperatures, and drier than normal soil conditions are a cause of concern.

• **Crop Outlook**

The below-average precipitation, above-average temperature, and low soil moisture resulting from the ongoing La Niña, and the inability of farmers to afford fertilizers, resulted in a below-average first-season crop (mainly wheat), and affected the second season crops (mostly rice, maize, and cash crops). Northern rain-fed areas and downstream irrigated areas are worst affected. In 2022, the initial field reports indicated that wheat production was significantly

below average in the northern, western, eastern, and southern regions. In some areas of Samangan, Balkh, Jawzjan, Faryab, and Saripul provinces during early May (Heading stage), the wheat crop was damaged through flash floods, particularly in Faryab and Saripul provinces. The reduced harvest will result in a greater wheat deficit in the country compared to previous years. Considering the five-year average, Afghanistan has been the largest importer of wheat grain and wheat flour in central Asia. On average, the country imports 3.3 million MT of wheat from abroad.

• **Livestock Outlook**

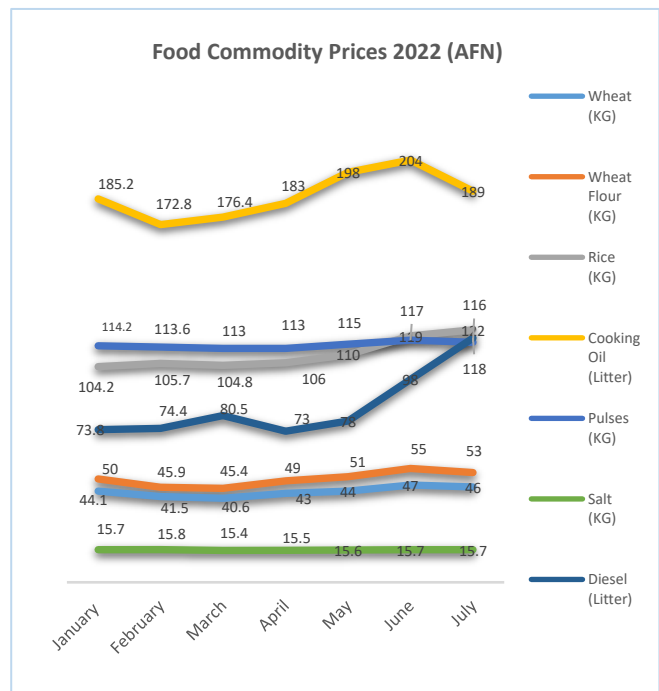
Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) cases have been registered in 26 out of 34 provinces in the north, east, and southern regions. LSD shows a high morbidity rate of up to 45%, with a high mortality rate of up to 10%. Outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Peste Des Petis Ruminants (PPR) were also reported in most districts of the four eastern provinces. In addition, thousands of animals died due to frequent flash floods, and the dead animals' bodies are one of the leading causes of the disease's transmission, which can threaten the livelihoods of the communities. Flooding has also destroyed pastures and grazing areas negatively affecting the food security and livelihoods of Kochi pastoralists and residential livestock owners in the affected communities.

The livestock owners in the western region are requesting support for vaccination; in the previous years, there were some vaccination campaigns done by the government (like PPR, FMD, Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever and others), and this year there has been no such program by local authorities so far. Animal mortality and morbidity were increasing due to a lack of livestock vaccination, awareness, and fodder. Furthermore, the winter season will be harsh and challenging for many livestock owners. FAO will soon start a natural disaster livelihood damage survey in all four eastern provinces and will institute a community-based Drought Early Warning System that will establish real-time monitoring of hydro-agrometeorological conditions and the provide anticipatory action advisories to livestock keepers, farmers, and also households who cultivate vegetables.

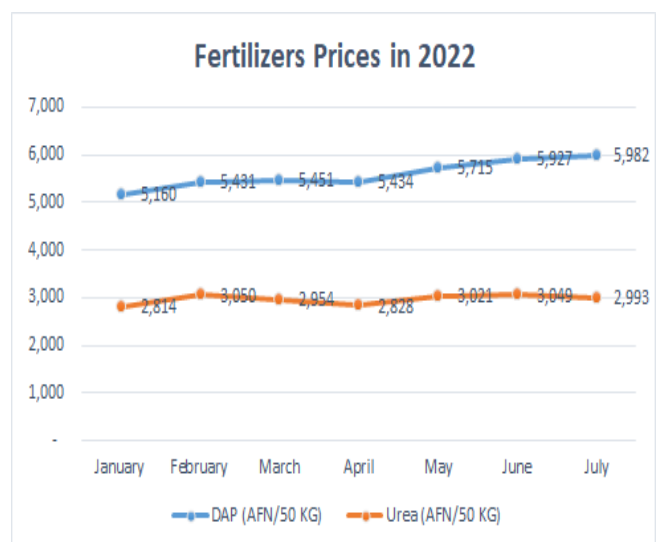
• **Markets**

[WFP monthly market price monitoring](#) shows that staple commodity prices in July for wheat, wheat flour, cooking oil, and sugar remained significantly above last year and last three years. Rice increased by 2% compared to last month, 36% compared to last year, and 23% compared to the last three years' average. The price of wheat decreased by 4% compared to last month but was 49% higher than last year and 28% compared to the last three years. In addition, the price of cooking oil decreased by 7% compared to last month but increased by 36% compared to last year and 75% compared to the last three years' average. The price of wheat flour reached 53 AFN; four percent fallen compared to last month. However, 49 percent and 28 percent are still higher

compared to the previous year and three-year average, respectively.



Di-ammonium Phosphate, popularly known as DAP, is a preferred fertilizer in Afghanistan because it contains both Nitrogen and Phosphorus, which are primary macro-nutrients and part of the 18 essential plant nutrients. DAP prices increased by 1% compared to last month, 100% compared to the previous year's same time, compared to June 2021, and 58% compared to the last three years' average. Urea is a source of nitrogen, an essential nutrient crucial for crop growth and development. Urea is the most important nitrogenous fertilizer in the country because of its high N content (46%N). Urea price decreased by 2% compared to last month but increased by 114% compared to the previous year, 61% compared to the last three years' average.



- **Conflict and Displacements**

From 1 January 2021 to July 2022, [896,877](#)¹ people fled their homes due to conflict across the country. Although the de-facto authorities are encouraging the displaced people to move back to their place of origin, a lack of livelihood opportunities prevents many from returning. Over the past several weeks, fighting has been ongoing in the remote district of Balkhab, Saripul province. At least 27,000 people have been displaced to Saripul center, Mazar-e Sharif, and Yakawlang of Bamiyan province.

- **Disasters**

Heavy rains and flash flooding have continued throughout July, affecting several provinces in the eastern, southern, south-eastern, western, and central regions. On July 5 and 6, 2022² heavy and unseasonal rainfall across the central and eastern regions of Afghanistan resulted in the deaths of at least 10 people, injured a further 11, and caused severe damage to over 280 homes, as well as other critical infrastructure across nine provinces, including four bridges and 8 km of road. Reportedly, two children were among those who lost their lives.

The provinces where most casualties and damage were reported are Nangarhar and Nuristan provinces in the eastern region and Ghazni and Parwan in the central region. In Nangarhar and Kunar provinces, people's livelihoods have also been affected, with as many as 100 livestock killed, 52 husbandries (makeshifts for keeping livestock in the mountains), and 90 Jeribs of agricultural land with standing crops destroyed. In the central and central highland regions, five people reportedly died in Ghazni province (two children and three adults), with damage recorded to 160 houses, along with 60 houses in Parwan province. Heavy storms and flash floods washed away farmlands with standing crops and orchards, agriculture input, livestock, and assets such as solar systems used for irrigation.

As of July 11, 2022³, incidences of flash flooding increased, with new districts in the east, south, southeast, and central regions of Afghanistan impacted by rains as of July 11, flash floods have reportedly killed 39 people across five provinces – Uruzgan (20), Ghazni (6), Nuristan (7), Paktya (3), and Zabul (3). Nine of those killed were children, including six in Ghazni and three in Paktya provinces. The heavy rains damaged or destroyed around 2,900 houses, a tenfold increase since the last reporting period, and also disrupted

livelihoods. Critical civilian infrastructure, such as roads and bridges, have also been impacted.

Between July 24 and August 14, flash floods killed 39 people across Daykundi (1), Ghazni (10), Herat (2), Kandahar (9), Khost (2), Laghman (1), Nangarhar (8), and Paktya (6) provinces. An additional 16 people injured in Ghazni (3), Nangarhar (11), and Paktya (2). The unseasonal rains have damaged or destroyed at least 1,206 houses in Farah (303), Ghazni (132), Herat (45), Nangarhar (126), Paktika (100), and Paktya (500) and affected more than 3,013 families across Bamiyan (121), Ghor (4), Kandahar (503), Khost (325), Kunar (28), Laghman (22), Nangarhar (981), Uruzgan (750) and Zabul (279) provinces.

Further disruption has been caused to livelihoods through the destruction of crops in Paktya (4,450 acres), Paktika (4,000 acres), Herat (115 agricultural lands and 100 orchard trees), and Farah (420 acres and 750 orchard trees), while in Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar and Nuristan provinces, approximately 23,400 jeribs of agricultural land was damaged. Also, loss of livestock was reported in Herat (195 heads of livestock), Farah (260 heads of livestock), Paktika (500 cattle), and Paktya (468 cattle), while roads, bridges, and irrigation systems have also been impacted. An inter-agency mission conducted a joint needs assessment, and the first round of distributions was provided for the assessed people. Additional food, health, nutrition, and WASH assistance will continue over the coming period. Families assessed to date report needing emergency shelter, non-food items, food and water, sanitation, and hygiene support as an immediate priority.

- **Humanitarian Response Planning 2022**

In 2022, to address the high levels of food insecurity, FSAC is scaling up emergency life-saving food assistance in cash or in-kind for 21.6 million food-insecure men, women and children that includes 20.5 million multiple shock affected people in IPC Phase 3+, 200,144 undocumented returnees, 72,000 refugees, 504,370 IDP's, 150,000 natural disaster affected people and 72,000 Pakistani refugees. A total of 10.7 million vulnerable and food insecure people will also receive assistance to protect and promote livelihoods, including: 10.5 million people facing acute food insecurity (IPC 3+), 100,000 conflict-affected IDP's, and 100,000 natural disaster-affected people in 'crisis' and 'emergency' levels of food insecurity (IPC 3+), focusing on both rural and urban areas.

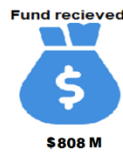
The FSAC requires US\$2.7 billion to cover the urgent food assistance and livelihood needs under the 2022 HRP. As of July, only US\$808 million (~36% of the required funding) has been received.

¹ humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/afghanistan/idps

² [Afghanistan: Flash Update #1 - Flash Flooding in Eastern and Central Regions \(7 July 2022\) - Afghanistan | ReliefWeb](#)

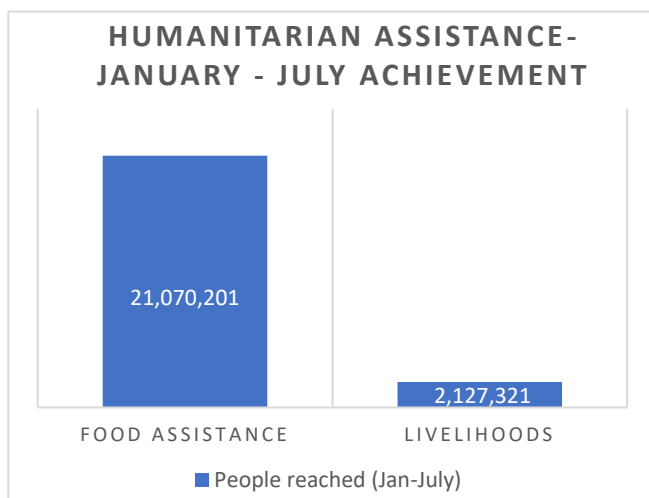
³ [Afghanistan: Flash Update #2 - Flash Flooding in Central, Eastern, Southern, and South-Eastern Regions \(13 July 2022\) - Afghanistan | ReliefWeb](#)

⁴ [Afghanistan: Flash Update #3 - Flash Flooding in Central, Eastern, Southern, South-Eastern and Western Regions \(5 August 2022\) - Afghanistan | ReliefWeb](#)



- **Humanitarian Assistance**

From the targeted 21.6 million food-insecure between January and July 2022, FSAC partners supported 21 million people with food assistance and 2.1 million people with livelihood assistance (agriculture and livestock support) in all 34 provinces.



The HRP targeting assumptions considered beneficiaries of livelihood assistance as a subset of food assistance. There are beneficiaries receiving food assistance who have also received livelihood assistance. Most of these beneficiaries received one to six rounds of food assistance. Of the 23.1 million people supported with food, 22.5 million were in IPC Phase 3 and 4 locations. Due to the increased needs, IPC Phase 4 beneficiaries receive 75% of the recommended

basket, while IPC Phase 3 populations receive 50% of the recommended food basket in cash or in-kind. As these beneficiaries are supposed to receive multiple rounds of assistance, more funding is required to complement and complete the assistance package.

- **Access**

Flash flooding caused several landslides in Nuristan province, destroying agricultural land and crops and blocking routes between Kamdesh and Bargematal districtsⁱ. The Chapadara-Paroon road remained closed since 7 July due to the landslide that damaged the bridge. In the last week of July, torrential rain across several districts of Uruzgan and Zabul provinces caused civilian casualties and damage to houses, agricultural farms, and infrastructure, including roads and culverts. Further, a small culvert on the Kabul-Kandahar highway-1 in the Folangai area of Tarnak Wa Jaldak district in Zabul was damaged, temporarily blocking the highway.

- **Partner Capacity**

Supported by over 272 registered FSAC partners, of which 82 partners are operationalⁱⁱ in 34 provinces. Despite some improvement in women staff participation in humanitarian activities, women staff are still not fully allowed to participate in humanitarian work in some provinces.

- **Planned Cluster Activities**

FSAC will conduct the following activities in the month of August:

- Support the management of the AHF 1st Standard and planned 3rd Reserve Allocation.
- Seasonal Food Security Assessment and IPC Planning
- Supporting the earthquake response coordination
- August FSAC meeting
- Developing winter prioritization strategy.

ⁱ [Afghanistan: Flash Update #1 - Flash Flooding in Eastern and Central Regions \(7 July 2022\) - Afghanistan | ReliefWeb](#)

ⁱⁱ [Have running projects and are reporting to FSAC](#)

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