

FSAC AFGHANISTAN RESPONSE MONITORING UPDATE November 2022

Background

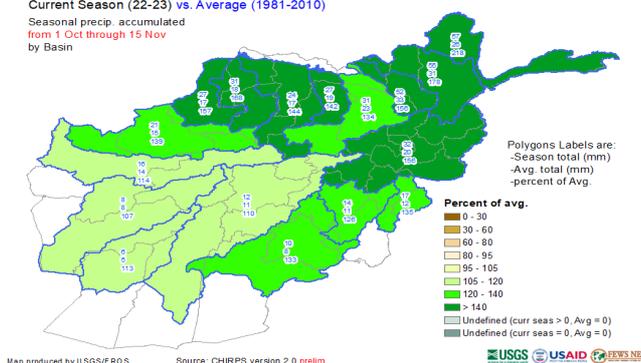
The humanitarian situation in Afghanistan remains dire. In addition to the ongoing economic crisis, ruptures in basic services, and high food insecurity, disasters caused by floods, drought, and earthquakes have devastated the lives of many Afghans. Deterioration in food security is expected between November 2022 and March 2023, which is the lean season in most areas of the country. In the same period, the number of people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) is projected to increase to 19.9 million. Urgent action is still required to save lives and protect livelihoods for the population likely to experience Emergency and Crisis (IPC Phase 3 and 4) food insecurity in the projection period.¹

Situation Overview

Climate Outlook

In the current winter season, 2022-23, below-normal precipitation was forecasted, mainly influenced by the ongoing La Niña event. This La Niña event has resulted in a back-to-back drought in 2022 and the 3rd drought in 5 years (2018, 2021 and 2022) with adverse impacts on crop production, livestock health, local ecosystems, and agricultural & landless rural households' coping capacities. A triple-dip La Niña, even lighter than previous years, is likely to impact the winter wheat season, mainly due to depleted groundwater conditions carried over from the last two years. Above normal temperature is likely to occur throughout the winter especially in the north and central part of Afghanistan.

Afghanistan Accumulated Precipitation
Current Season (22-23) vs. Average (1981-2010)
Seasonal precip. accumulated
from 1 Oct through 15 Nov
by Basin



According to international forecasts, precipitation at the beginning of Afghanistan's 2022/23 winter wet season, from November 2022 to January 2023, is most likely to be below

average given the persistence of La Niña conditions, especially in the central-eastern part of the country.

Crop Outlook

Wheat seed cultivation started in most part of the country. According to FAO Afghanistan, about two thirds of the wheat cultivation area has already been sown, most of the crop is at the germination stage, while in some fields the crop is in the tillering stage. In the Eastern region, November and December are suitable times for wheat cultivation, but due to erratic and below-normal rain in 2022, cultivation in some rainfed lands may continue beyond November. While the crop stand is looking good, due to below average precipitation wheat production will likely be below average.

As barely is not a very common crop in the country, however in some areas it is at the same cultivation stage as wheat crops. The production of rice and maize is expected to be near average or slightly below average due to below-average irrigation water availability and high fertilizer prices. While in areas that were affected by floods which destroyed irrigation systems, crop production outcomes are likely to be impacted, in some provinces, most farmers are satisfied with the germination and are expecting better yields in the upcoming harvesting season.

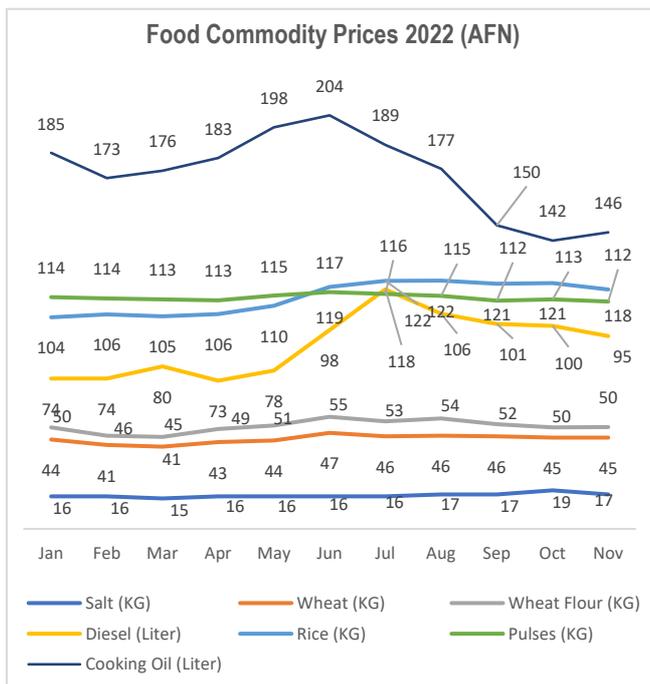
• Livestock Outlook

In Afghanistan, livestock owners have limited access to natural pastures and they cannot graze their animals in these pastures throughout the year. As a result, livestock owners lose their animals quickly during drought and high snow periods. The Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), which was recently identified/diagnosed in Afghanistan, severely affected cattle production and even killed the animals in the country. The FAO has procured 125 000 doses of LSD vaccines and started a vaccination campaign in 11 provinces through private-sector Veterinary Field Units (VFUs). The VFUs provide vaccinations, deworming and the treatment of special conditions and ectoparasites for all species of livestock. There are up 1 200 functioning VFU facilities across the country, and FAO is working with 100 for LSD vaccination in the 11 provinces during the first phase of administering the vaccine. FAO has vaccinated 17,200 cattle of 9555 households and raised awareness of the livestock owners about LSD so far. (Source FAO)

¹ FSAC IPC report- November 2022 unpublished

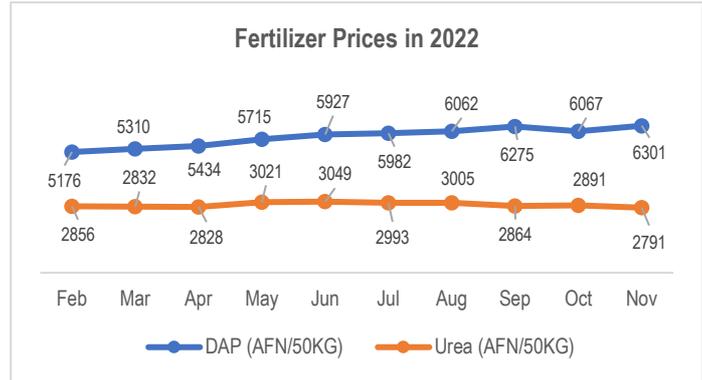
• **Markets**

WFP market price monitoring² highlighted that commodity prices in November 2022 for wheat, wheat flour, cooking oil, and sugar remained significantly above last year and last two years. In November, the price of wheat flour showed a decrease of 1 percent compared to the previous month. It remained higher by 13 percent and 26 percent compared to the last year and two years average respectively. Wheat grain prices decreased by 0.3 percent compared to last month, but still higher by 17.9 percent and 32 percent compared to last year and 2 years average.



Rice price decreased by 2 percent compared to the previous month, 25 % compared to last year, and 29% compared to the last two years' average. The prices of cooking oil increased by 3 percent compared to the previous month mainly due to sufficient supply, while there was a 13 percent decrease compared to the previous year and 8% increase compared to last two-year average. The price of diesel decreased by 2 percent compared to last month; however, continue to be significantly higher by 34 and 75 percent compared to last year and 2 years average, respectively.

Di-ammonium Phosphate (DAP) fertilizers prices increased by 4 % compared to the previous month, 49% compared to the previous year, and 85 percent since 2020. Urea price decreased by 3% compared to last month. Urea price is 40% higher compared to last year and 75% higher compared to last two-year's average



• **Conflict and Displacements**

From January 1, 2021, to November 2022, 735,400 people were displaced and 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, conflict, and poverty prevents many of them from returning to their areas of origin³.

• **Disasters**

According to data from UN OCHA, 223,062⁴ people on 33 provinces out of 34 were affected by natural disasters from January 1 to November 30, 2022. Afghanistan is prone to earthquakes, flooding, drought, landslides, and avalanches.

• **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 shocks 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. To address these needs the FSAC requires US\$2.7 billion to cover the urgent food assistance and livelihood needs under the 2022 HRP. As of November, only US\$1.1 billion (~41% of the required funding) had been received.

• **Humanitarian Assistance**

From the targeted 21.6 million food-insecure between January and November 2022, FSAC partners supported 22 million people with food assistance and 5.9 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

²<https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000142725/download/>
³ [Conflict Induced Displacements Dashboard | ReliefWeb Response](#)

⁴ <https://response.reliefweb.int/afghanistan/natural-disasters-dashboard>

assistance, therefore 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 22 million people supported with food, 21.4 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**

In November 2022, high access constraints and operational challenges were observed, with 143 access incidents reported resulting in the temporary suspension of 52 programs and the relocation of 3 programs while causing some damages/ destruction to 10 organizations' assets or facilities. The access incidents have shown an increase of 41

percent from the same time last year and a 22 percent decrease from October 2022, with the majority accounting for 'interference in the implementation of humanitarian activities,' followed by 'violence against humanitarian personnel, assets, and facilities' authored by the de-facto authorities.⁵

- **Partner Capacity**

Supported by over 280 registered FSAC partners, of which 82 partners are operational⁶ in 34 provinces.

- **Planned Cluster Activities**

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

- Publish the IPC analysis report
- Develop FSAC Winterization Plan
- Conduct December FSAC meeting
- IPC-TWG meeting
- AWG meeting

FSAC Contacts

Daniel Mlenga, FSAC Coordinator: Daniel.Mlenga@fao.org

Marco Ferloni, FSAC Co-Coordinator: Marco.Ferloni@wfp.org

Javed Khan, Information Management & Communication Officer: javedkhan_bazargkhell@fao.org

Mekbib Seife, FSAC NGO Co Chair: Mekbib.Seife@welthungerhilfe.de

⁵ [Afghanistan: Humanitarian Access Snapshot \(September 2022\) - Afghanistan | ReliefWeb](#)

⁶ [Have running projects and are reporting to FSAC](#)