

**FSAC AFGHANISTAN RESPONSE MONITORING UPDATE**  
 September 2022

**Background**

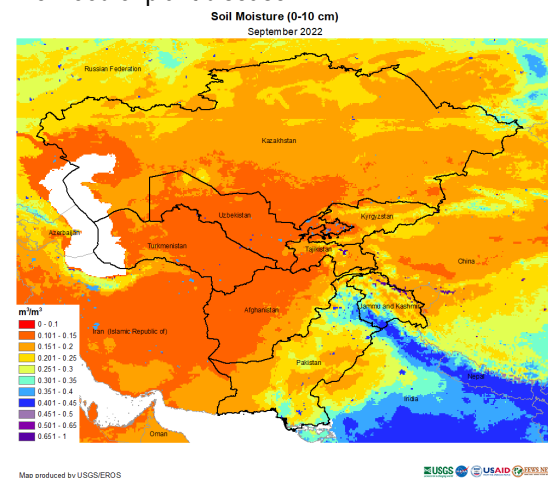
The humanitarian situation in Afghanistan remains dire. In addition to the ongoing economic crisis, ruptures in basic services, and high food insecurity, natural disasters such as floods, drought, and earthquakes have devastated the lives of many Afghans. At the same time, acute vulnerabilities continue to be compounded by emerging shocks and diseases (including Acute Watery Diarrhea) as well as atypical floods and other seasonal risks, all on the backdrop of a crippling economic decline and ruptures in basic services. High acute food insecurity persists across Afghanistan with nearly 17 million Afghans are projected to be in Crisis or Emergency (IPC Phases 3+) between September and October 2022<sup>1</sup>.

avored beginning in February-April 2023. A triple-dip La Niña will have a severe impact on the winter wheat season (low soil moisture will reduce germinability and crop development), in addition reduced snow fall will impact water reserve/water availability and higher temperature in winter can increase likelihood of plant disease.

**Situation Overview**

• **Climate Outlook**

A weak to moderate La Niña event continues to hit Afghanistan. This La Niña event has resulted in the 3<sup>rd</sup> drought in 5 years (2018, 2021 & 2022) with adverse impacts on crop production, livestock health, local ecosystems, and agricultural & landless rural households' coping capacities. As per latest available forecasts in September 2022, key global and regional climate prediction centers indicate that La Niña is favored to continue through Northern Hemisphere winter 2022-23, with a 91% chance in September-November, which would be the first triple-dip event of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Long term forecast predicts chances for La Niña gradually decreasing to a 54% chance in January-March 2023, with ENSO-neutral

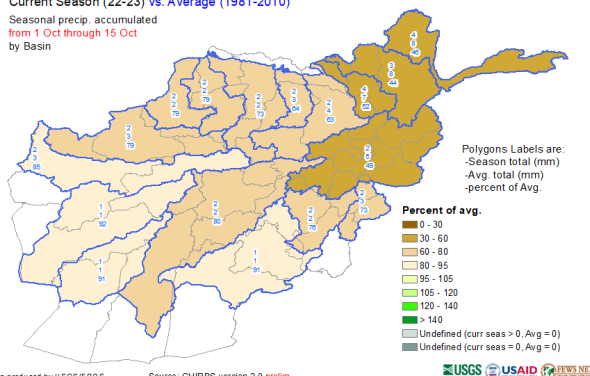


Soil moisture levels anomaly comparing September 2022 vs 2021 observations, significantly show the positive impact of recent rainfall on the soil moisture in eastern part of the country. The rest of the country shows a situation close to normal and slightly better than 2021. A positive situation for wheat sowing and early establishment of the seedlings. Soil moisture levels remain low around most of the western part of the country, as per September 2022 observations. Overall, it is in line with average soil moisture content for Afghanistan in September.

**Afghanistan Accumulated Precipitation**

Current Season (22-23) vs. Average (1981-2010)

Seasonal precip. accumulated  
 from 1 Oct through 15 Oct  
 by Basin



• **Crop Outlook**

The cereal output in Afghanistan also declined, estimated at 4.6 million metric tons, about 4 percent below the previous year's harvest and 12 percent below average<sup>2</sup>. Planting of winter wheat for the 2022/23 season will occur from around September to December 2022, providing some seasonal income from agricultural labor opportunities. However, winter wheat planting could be negatively impacted by below-average precipitation, depending on the timing and distribution of precipitation that is received. In January,

<sup>1</sup> FSAC IPC report-unpublished

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.fao.org/3/cc2300en/cc2300en.pdf>

availability of income from agricultural labor opportunities will seasonally decline<sup>3</sup>.

**• Livestock Outlook**

Livestock sector negatively impacted by sudden change in the climate conditions and the outbreak of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) in the country. According to FAO, Afghanistan, the heavy rainfall and flash flood during the months of June-July killed thousands of animals as well as destroyed pastures, fodder storages and animal stables. As the result, the price of fodder increasing daily in this season and the household may distress sell of their animals in lower prices. Productivity of thousands of cattle were affected because of the LSD outbreak, and it reduced the milk and meat production as well as affect the food security situation the household. FAO has starting LSD vaccination campaign in some provinces of the country, and it will be scaled up in the coming months. In addition, the livestock owners need more support during the winter season on provision of concentrated animal feed, dewormer as well as vaccination against common animal diseases.

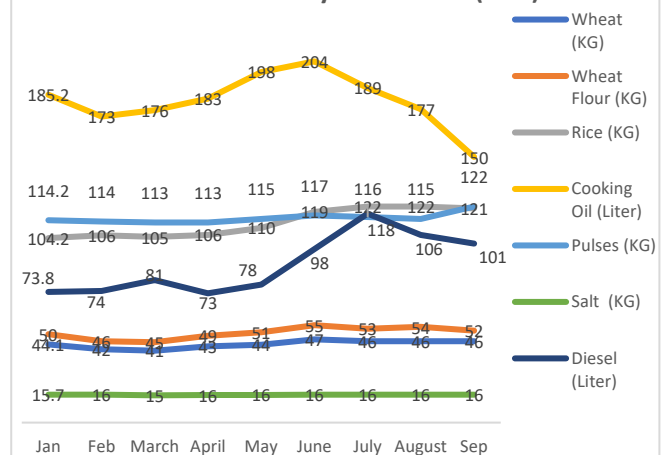
**• Markets**

WFP market price monitoring<sup>4</sup> shows that staple commodity prices in September for wheat, wheat flour, cooking oil, and sugar remained significantly above last year and last three years. In September, the Government of Kazakhstan announced an end to export restrictions on wheat and wheat flour which were implemented in April 2022 to protect domestic markets against effects of the global food crisis. Based on WFP Market Monitoring (September 2022), as of mid-September, 70% of Kazakhstan's wheat had been harvested, yielding 30% more than last year and ensuring sufficient supply to central Asian countries in the coming months.

In September, the price of wheat flour showed a decrease of 5 percent compared to the previous month. It remained higher by 28% and 38 % compared to the last year average and two years, respectively. Wheat grain prices decreased by 1% compared to last month, but still higher by 36 percent and 23% compared to last year and 2 years average. Rice price decreased by 1.3 % compared to the previous month, 30% compared to last year, and 34% compared to the last three years' average. The prices of cooking oil decreased by 16% compared to the previous month mainly due to sufficient supply.

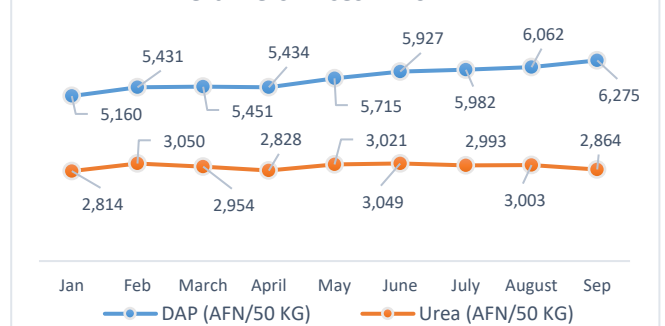
The price of diesel decreased by 5% compared to last month, however, continue to be significantly higher by 80 and 118 percent compared to last year and 2 years average, respectively.

**Food Commodity Prices 2022 (AFN)**



As the winter wheat planting season is approaching, the demand for fertilizers (DAP and UREA) is increasing, pushing up prices. Di-ammonium Phosphate, popularly known as DAP, prices increased by 4% compared to the previous month, 92% compared to the previous year, and 122% since 2020. 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 4.7% compared to the previous month. Urea price is 91% higher compared to last year and 113% higher compared to last three year's average.

**Fertilizers Prices in 2022**



**• Conflict and Displacements**

From 1 January 2021 to September 2022, 302,000<sup>5</sup> 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.

**• Disasters**

According to data from UN OCHA, 223,062<sup>6</sup> people were affected by natural disasters from January 1 to September 30,

<sup>3</sup> [Afghanistan - Remote Monitoring Report: Wed, 2022-08-31 | Famine Early Warning Systems Network \(fews.net\)](https://www.fews.net/)

<sup>4</sup> WFP Countrywide Monthly Market Price Bulletin: Issue 28 (September 2022)

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/afghanistan/idps>

<sup>6</sup> <https://response.reliefweb.int/afghanistan/natural-disasters-dashboard>

2022. A total of 33 provinces out of 34 experienced some kind of natural disaster during the period. Afghanistan is prone to earthquakes, flooding, drought, landslides, and avalanches. Over 105,831 people were affected by earthquakes in Paktika and Khost in June, while over 115,411 (more than half of the total) people were affected by flooding in the south and east of the country bordering Pakistan in July and August. The heavy floods damaged or destroyed 14,000 houses, 84,500 acres cropland damaged, and over 7,500 livestock lost. Overall, 110,600 individuals had been affected by heavy floods during 2022r in Farah, Kandahar, Uruzgan, Daykundi, Zabul, Khost, Paktya, Wadak, Parwan, Kapisa, Laghman, Nangarhar, Kunar and Nuristan provinces.

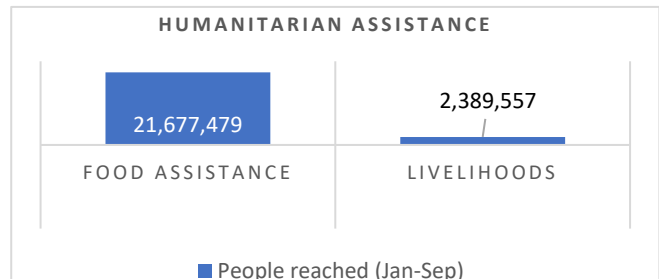
• **Humanitarian Response Planning 2022**

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 July, only U\$808 million (~36% of the required funding) had been received.

• **Humanitarian Assistance**

From the targeted 21.6 million food-insecure between January and September 2022, FSAC partners supported 21.6 million people with food assistance and 2.38 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, 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 21.6 million people supported with food, 21 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 September 2022, increased access constraints and operational challenges that are happening at the backdrop of severe humanitarian needs, compounded by emerging shocks including a high-magnitude Earthquake, wide-spread outbreak of diseases (including Acute Watery Diarrhea) as well as atypical floods and other seasonal risks, leaving more than half of Afghanistan's population estimated to need humanitarian assistance. Over 126 access incidents, involving increased 'Interferences in the implementation of humanitarian activities' and 'Military operations and ongoing hostilities impeding humanitarian operations' were reported by humanitarian partners that temporarily halted 35 programs of UN and NGOs, across 7 regions<sup>7</sup>.

• **Partner Capacity**

Supported by over 272 registered FSAC partners, of which 82 partners are operational<sup>8</sup> in 34 provinces..

• **Planned Cluster Activities**

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

- Review the AHF 3<sup>rd</sup> Reserve Allocation proposals
- Provide inputs for the Humanitarian Programme Cycle process
- Publish the IPC analysis report
- Conduct October FSAC meeting

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<sup>7</sup> [Afghanistan: Humanitarian Access Snapshot \(September 2022\) - Afghanistan | ReliefWeb](#)

<sup>8</sup> [Have running projects and are reporting to FSAC](#)