



Monthly Meeting

31 May 2023

Food Security and
Agriculture Cluster
in Afghanistan



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Agenda of the meeting

S. No	Subject	Presenting Agency	Time
1	Early warning information updates	FSAC Early Warning Group	40 min
2	Opportunities for private sector in the humanitarian response	Aseel	15 min
3	Result of the cluster coordination performance monitoring workshop	FSAC	20 min
4	HRP revision updates	FSAC	15 min
5	AHF updates	FSAC	15 min
6	NGO co-chair updates	FSAC	10 min
7	AOB	All	5 min



**AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
CLUSTER**



Early Warning Information Working Group (EWIWG) Updates



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the United



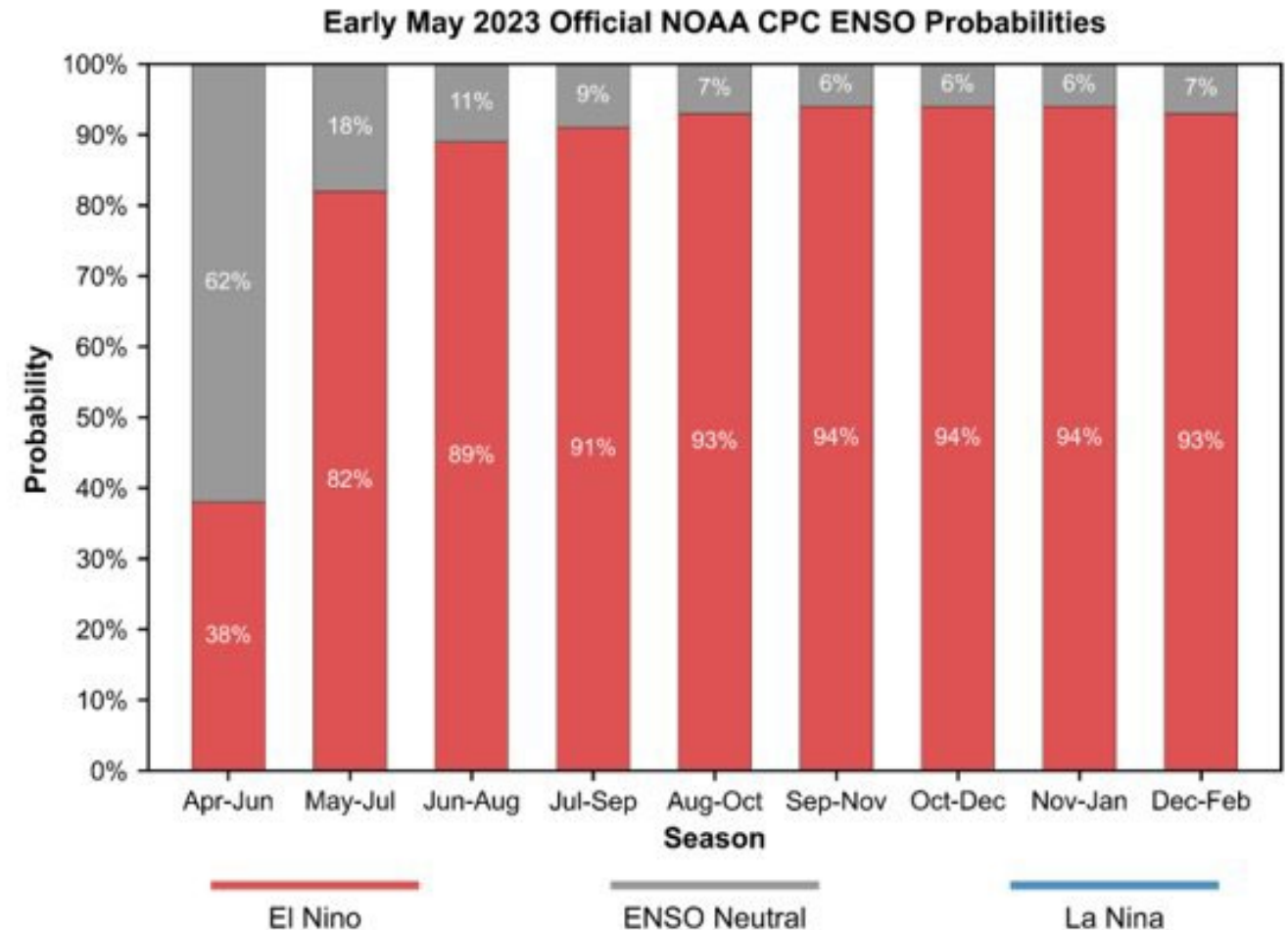
FEWS NET

Contents

1. El Nino/La Nina situation
2. Cumulated precipitation
3. Short- and Long - term forecast
 - Precipitation
 - Temperature
4. Floods
5. Soil moisture
6. Crop Outlook–Vegetation Indexes (NDVI)
7. Locust in Afghanistan
8. Market Prices

High likelihood of El Nino late in 2023 and early 2024

- ENSO-neutral conditions are observed.
- A transition from ENSO-neutral is expected in the next couple of months, with a greater than 90% chance of El Niño persisting into the Northern Hemisphere winter.



High likelihood of El Niño late in 2023 and early 2024

EL NIÑO/SOUTHERN OSCILLATION (ENSO) DIAGNOSTIC DISCUSSION

issued by

CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER/NCEP/NWS
11 May 2023

ENSO Alert System Status: **El Niño Watch**

Synopsis: A transition from ENSO-neutral is expected in the next couple of months, with a greater than 90% chance of El Niño persisting into the Northern Hemisphere winter.

During April, above-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) expanded slightly westward to the east-central equatorial Pacific Ocean (Fig. 1). The latest weekly Niño-3.4 index value was +0.4°C, with the easternmost Niño-3 and Niño1+2 regions at +0.8°C and +2.7°C, respectively (Fig. 2). Area-averaged subsurface temperature anomalies continued to increase (Fig. 3), reflecting widespread positive temperature anomalies below the surface of the equatorial Pacific Ocean (Fig. 4). Low-level wind anomalies were westerly during mid-April before switching back to easterly by the end of the month. Upper-level wind anomalies were westerly across most of the Pacific Ocean. Suppressed convection was observed over parts of Indonesia and anomalies weakened near the Date Line (Fig. 5). While the warming near coastal South America remains striking, the basin-wide coupled ocean-atmosphere system remained consistent with ENSO-neutral.

Precipitation:

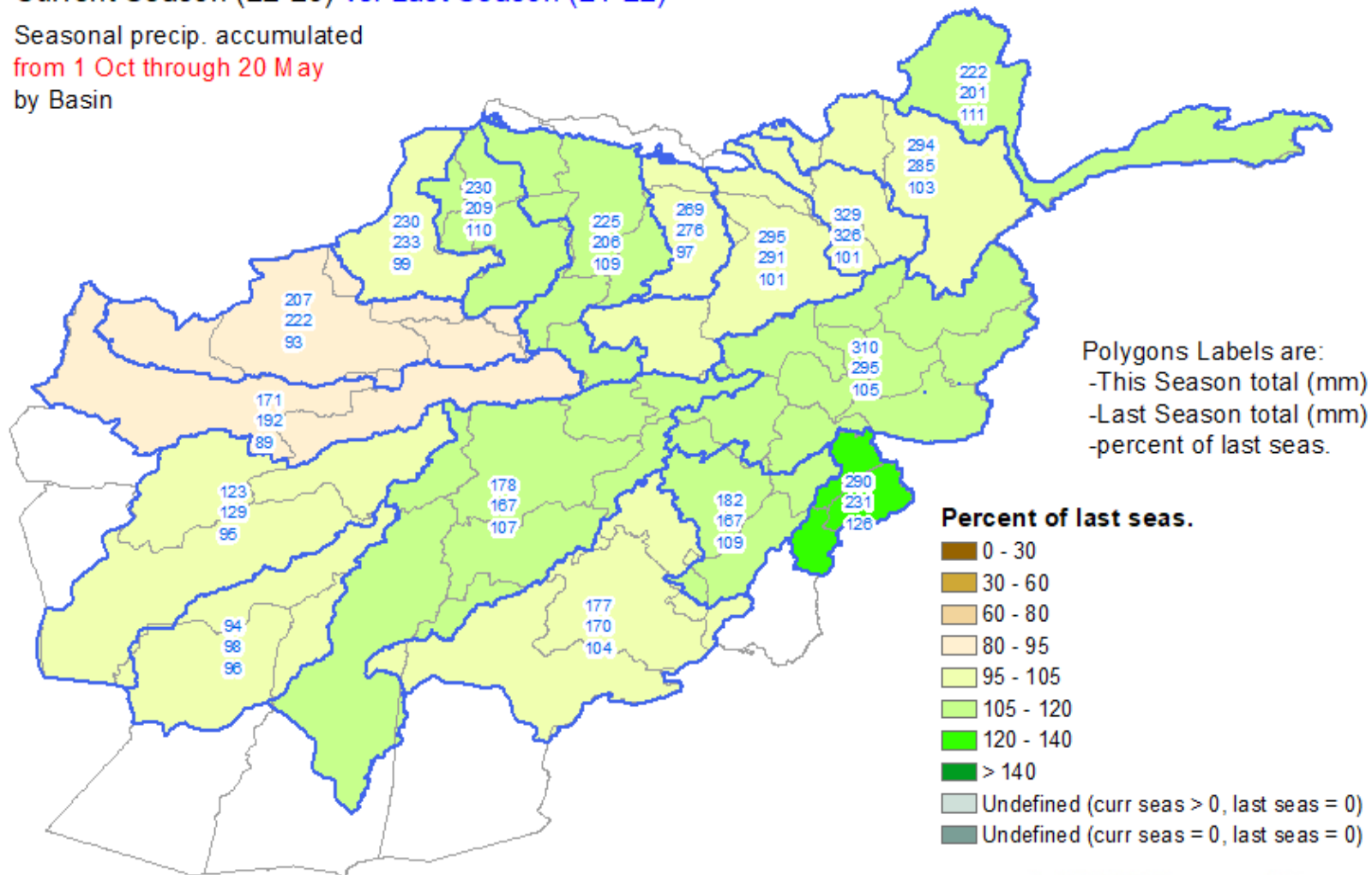
- Cumulative precipitation from March to May 2023 in Afghanistan will most likely be below average in northern, northeastern, western, and southwestern areas of the country, with near-average rainfall likely in central and eastern areas of the country.
- Light to moderate precipitation occurred across the central, NE and eastern parts of the country over the last 7-10 days.
- Rainfall totals of 5-25mm were observed according to satellite estimates. Small parts of Central and East zones received more than 25mm.

Marking the end of La Nina, the situation is better than last year except for western provinces, but water deficits are recorded in western provinces.

Afghanistan Accumulated Precipitation

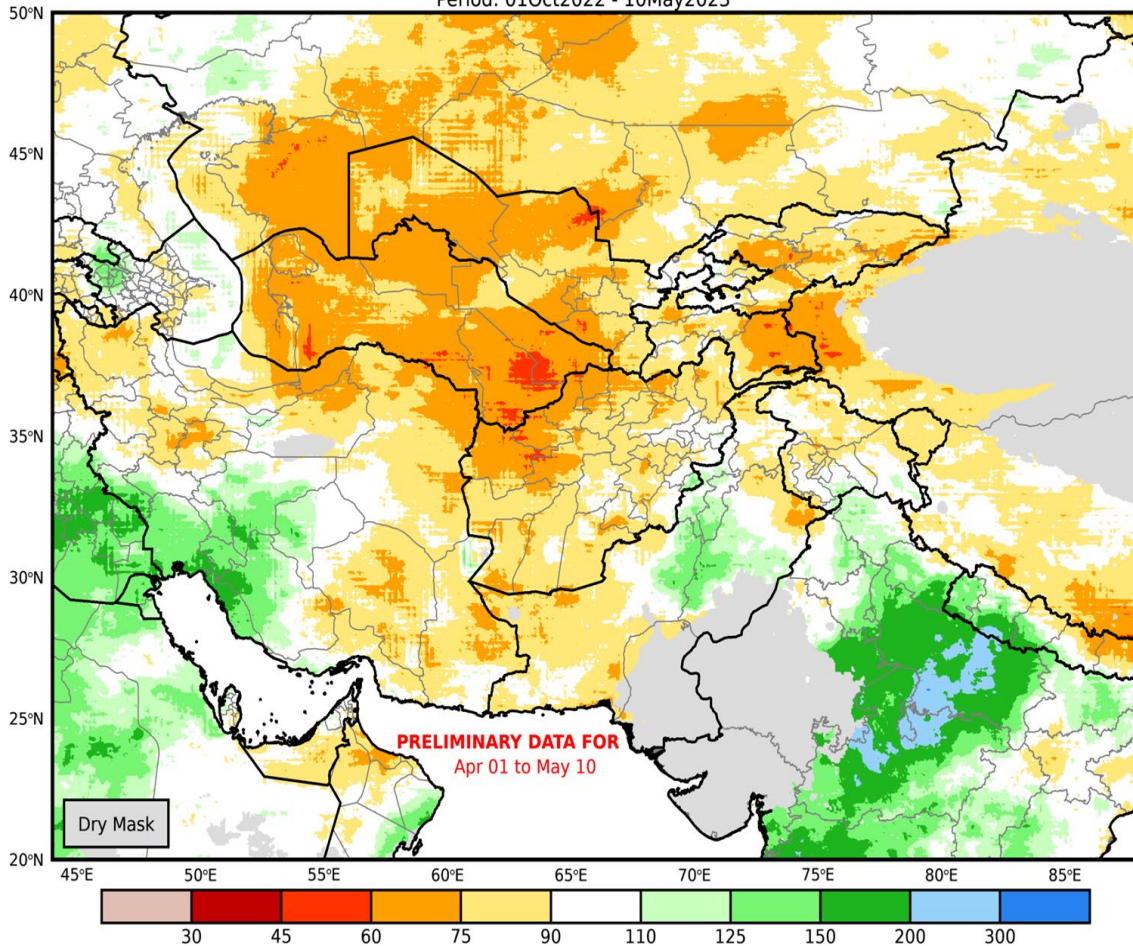
Current Season (22-23) vs. Last Season (21-22)

Seasonal precip. accumulated from 1 Oct through 20 May by Basin



Generally below average, especially in the west

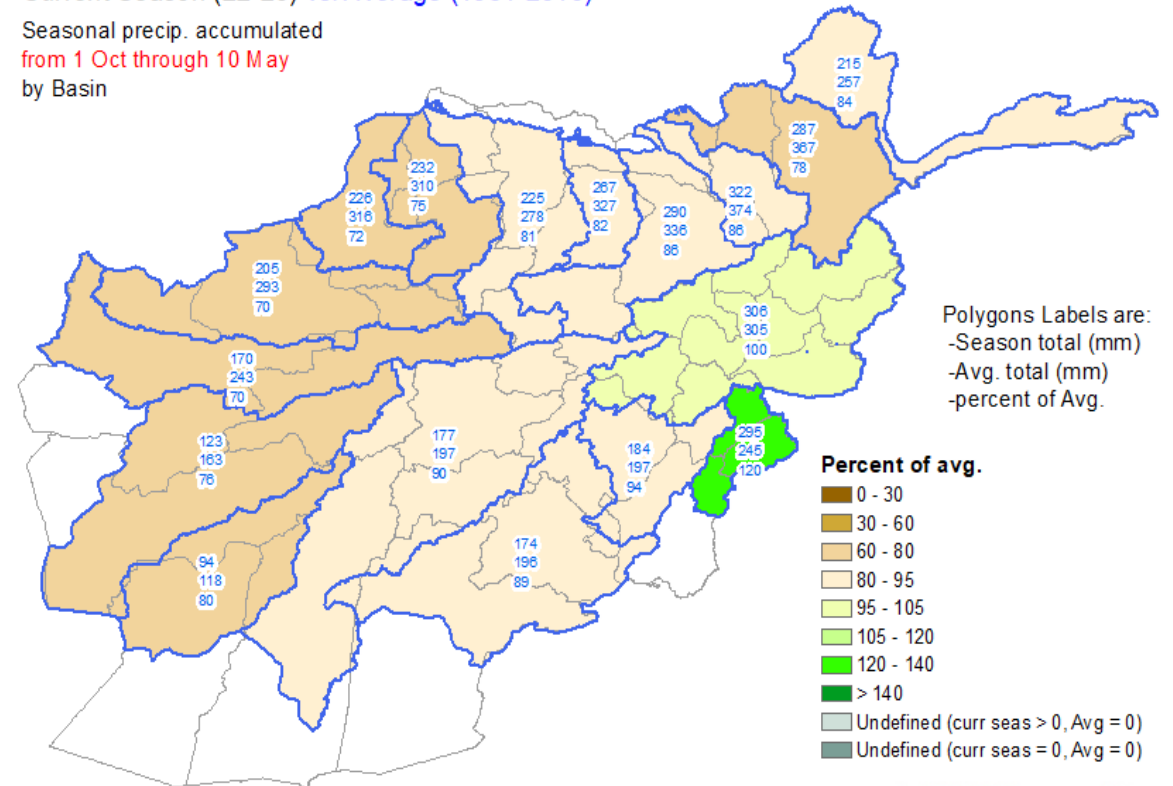
CHIRPS Season Precipitation Percent of Average (%)
Period: 01Oct2022 - 10May2023



Afghanistan Accumulated Precipitation

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

Seasonal precip. accumulated
from 1 Oct through 10 May
by Basin

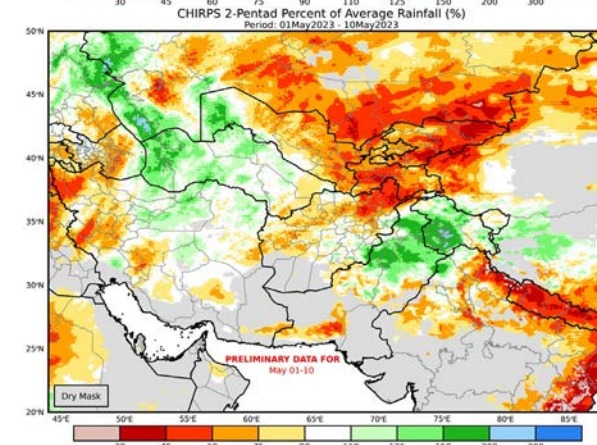
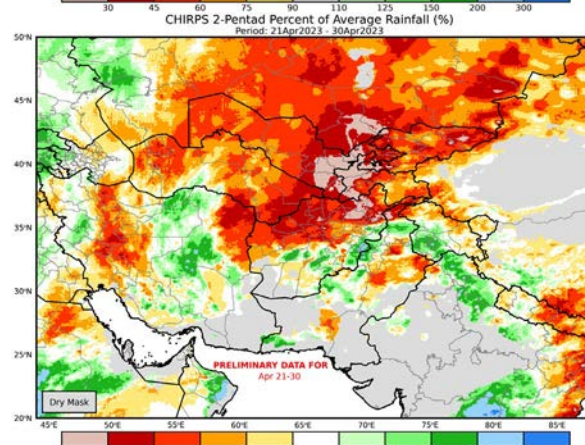
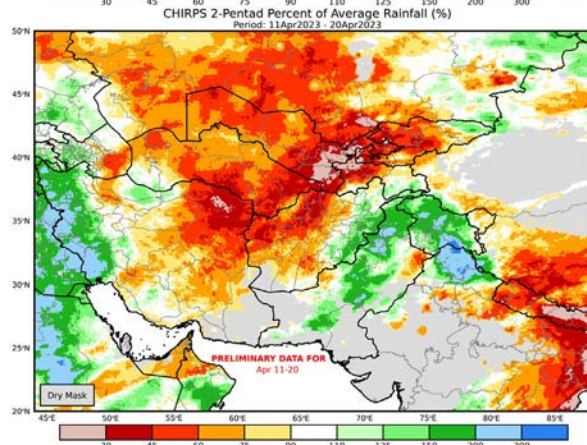
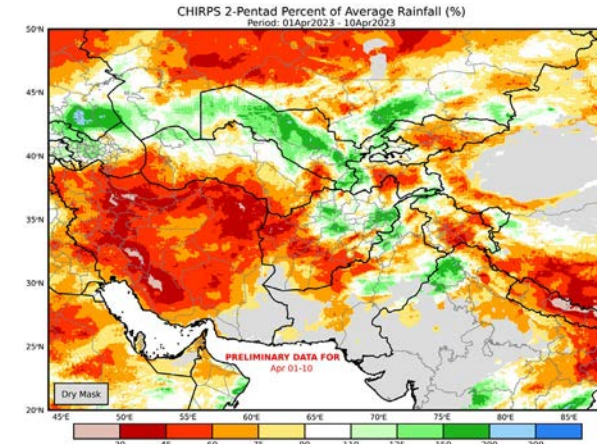
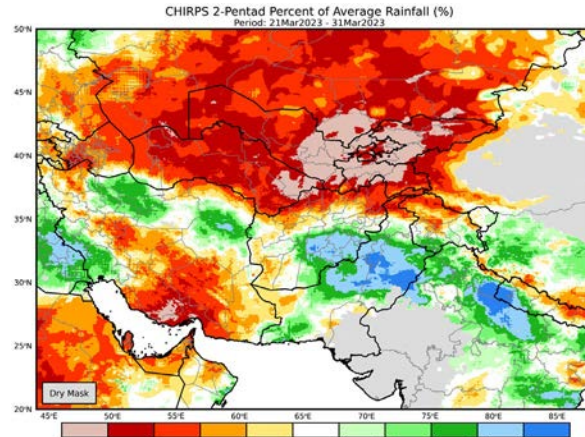
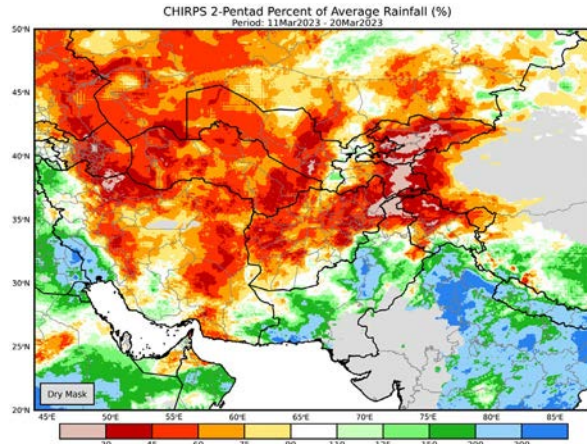


Map produced by USGS/EROS

Source: CHIRPS version 2.0 *prelim*

Recent Dekadal Precipitation

Generally dry w/ above-average in late March and early April



Precipitation: 7 to 10 days forecast

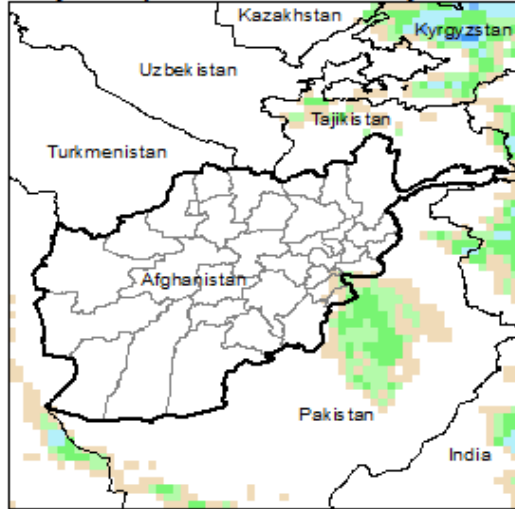
- For the outlook period, light to moderate precipitation is forecast for eastern and northeastern zones of Afghanistan. At least 5mm of precipitation is widely expected with some pockets receiving more than 25mm. Some precipitation may still fall as snow at the highest elevations

Precipitation: long term forecast

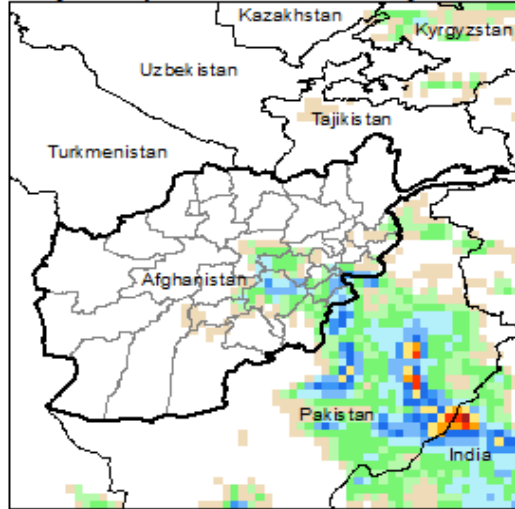
- Precipitation for the start of the 2023/24 winter wet season, from October 2023 to January 2024, is most likely to be above average based on the forecast El Nino.

Current and Short-Term Forecast

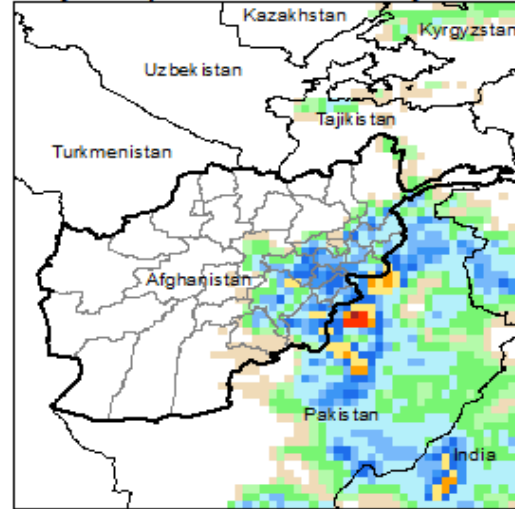
Daily Precip. Forecast for 27 May., 2023



Daily Precip. Forecast for 28 May., 2023



Daily Precip. Forecast for 29 May., 2023



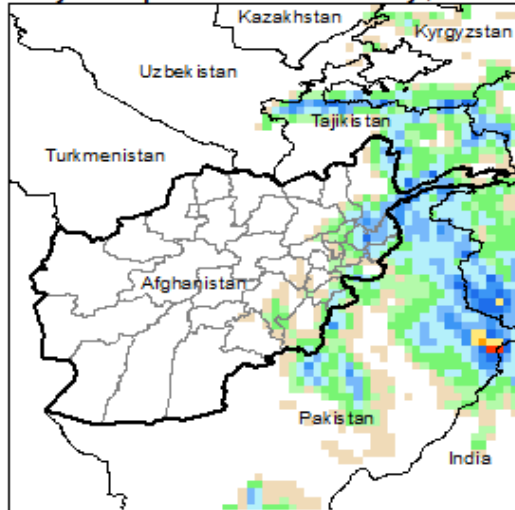
Precip. Forecast
as of
May 27, 2023

Daily
Totals

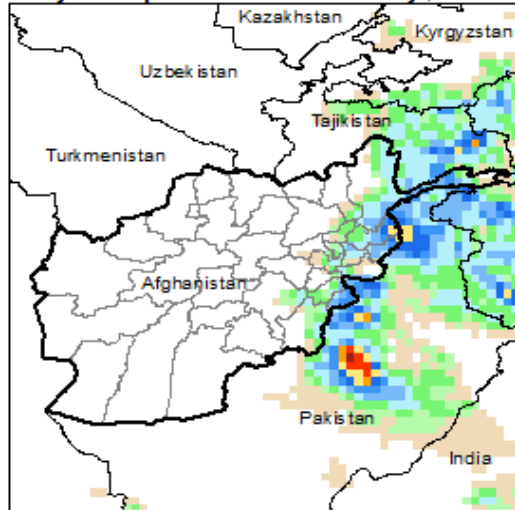
Data:
NOAA-
GFS

Rain is expected in the central, east, and southeast of Afghanistan from May 29 to May 31, with low precipitation in some locations in the northeast of Afghanistan.

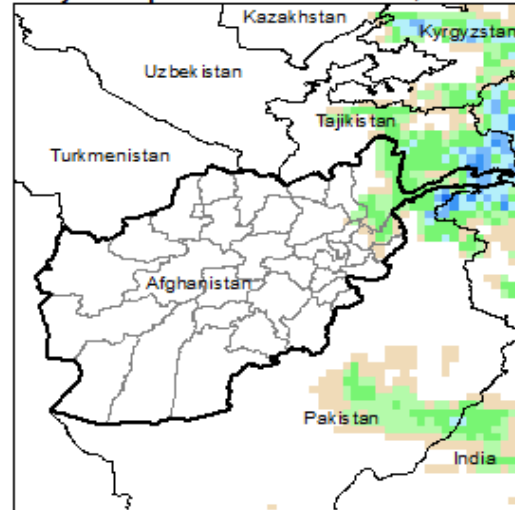
Daily Precip. Forecast for 30 May., 2023



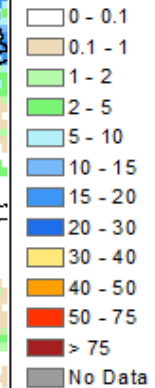
Daily Precip. Forecast for 31 May., 2023



Daily Precip. Forecast for 1 Jun., 2023



PPT (mm)



No rain in North, NE, South, and Western parts.

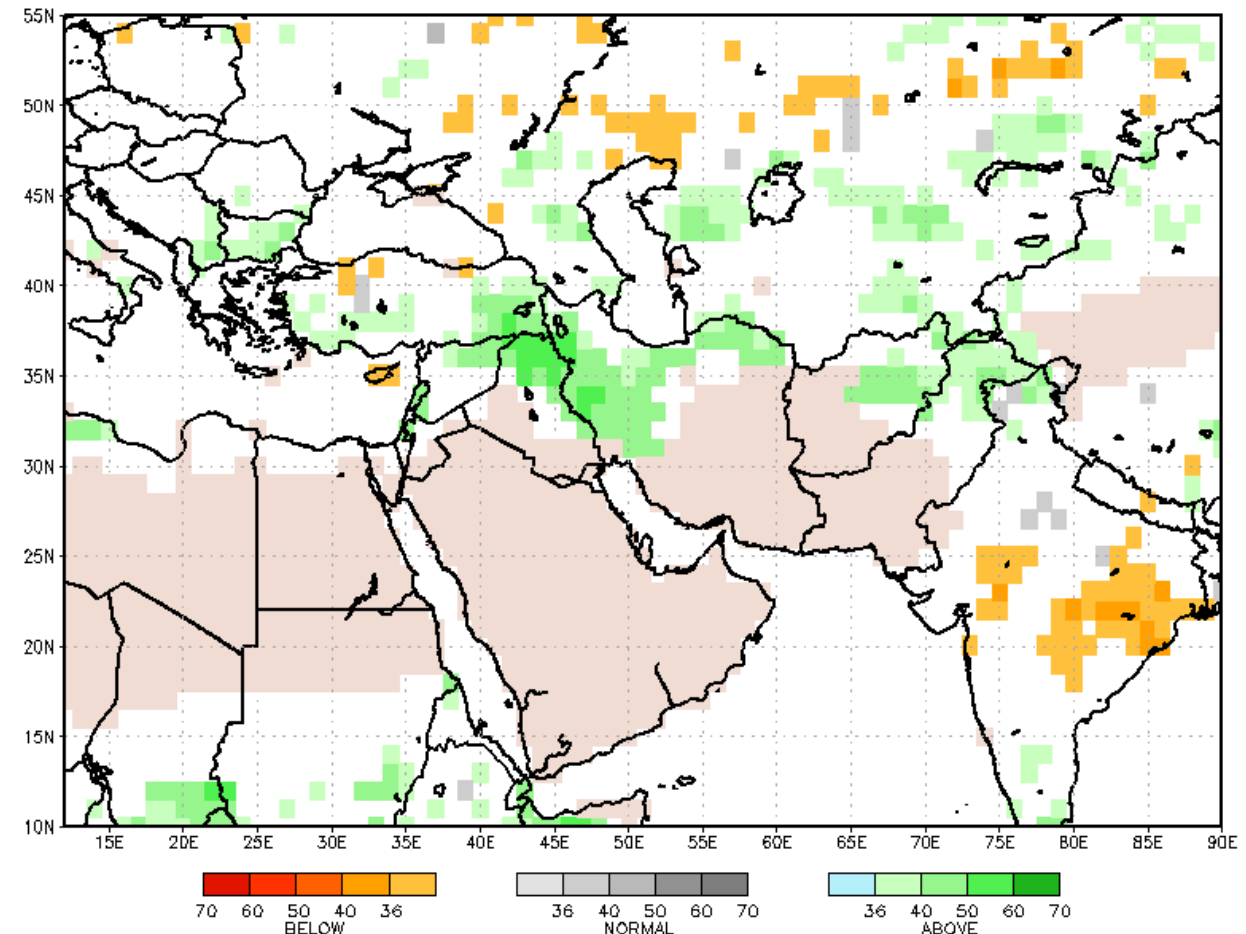
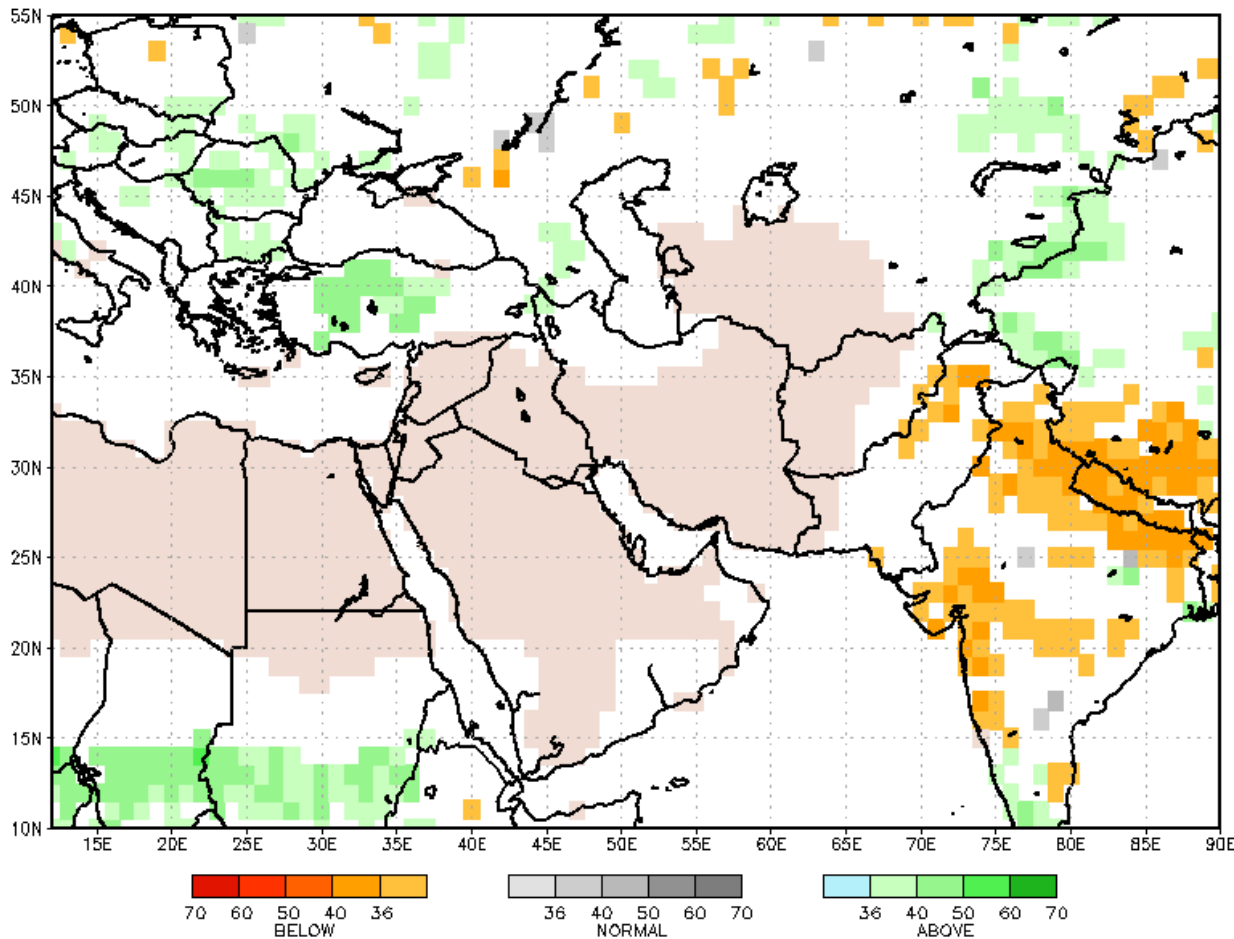
Long-Term Forecast: Precipitation

Little to no tilt in odds in south eastern Afghanistan for the period JUN to AUG 2023: showing 30-40% likelihood of **BELOW** average rainfall for East, and SE region

While for the period **SEP to NOV 2023** above average precipitation for central, east and north region.

NMME Precip Prob. MayIC Jun2023–Aug2023 Fcst

NMME Precip Prob. MayIC Sep2023–Nov2023 Fcst



Temperature: current and next 7 days forecast

- Mean temperatures were generally close to average across Afghanistan during the past week.
- Temperatures overall are expected to show a small warming trend over the outlook period. Only **Nimroz** province will likely **experience maximum temperature above 40°C** during the period.

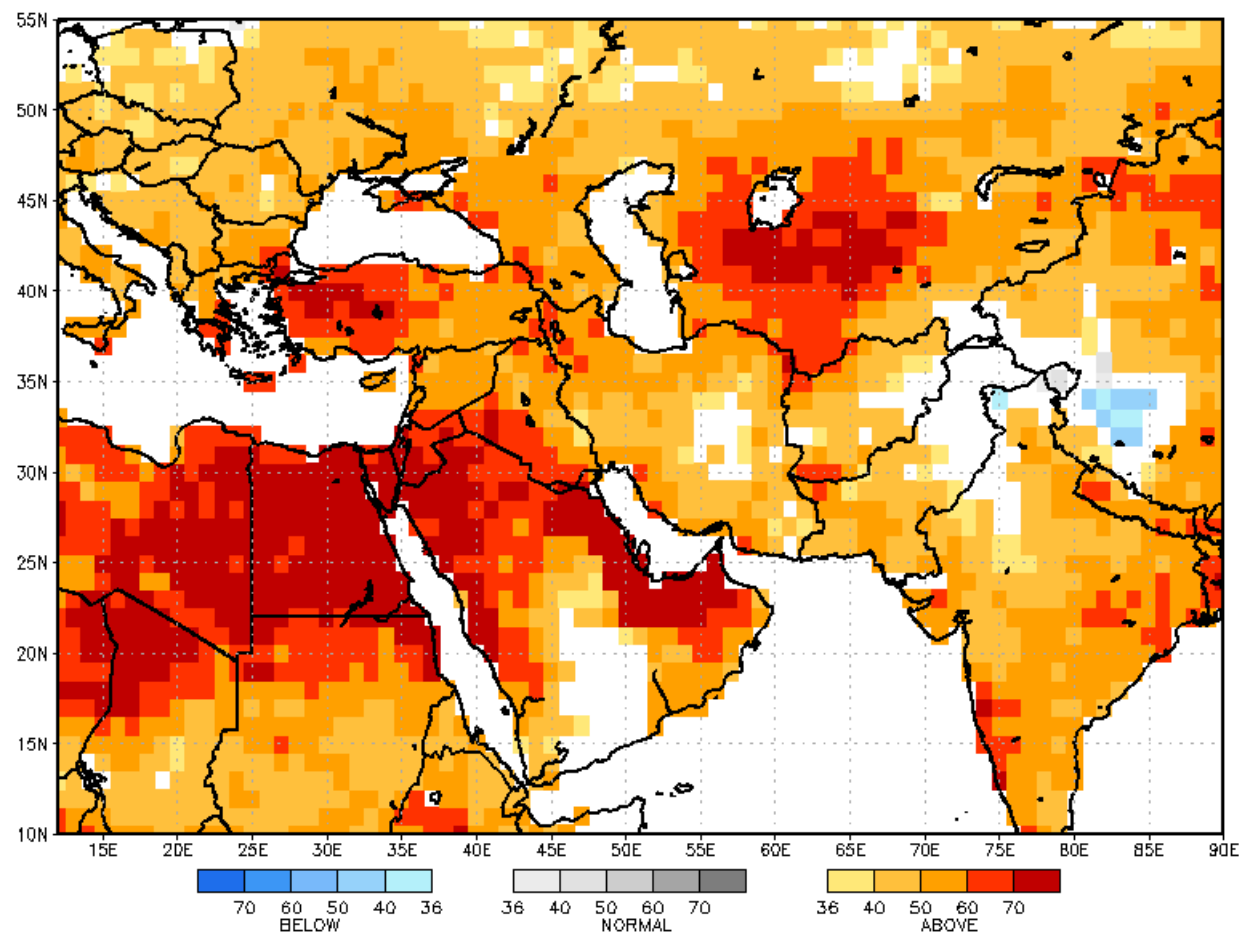
Temperature: Long-Term forecast

- Above-average mean temperatures are most likely throughout most of the country through January 2024.

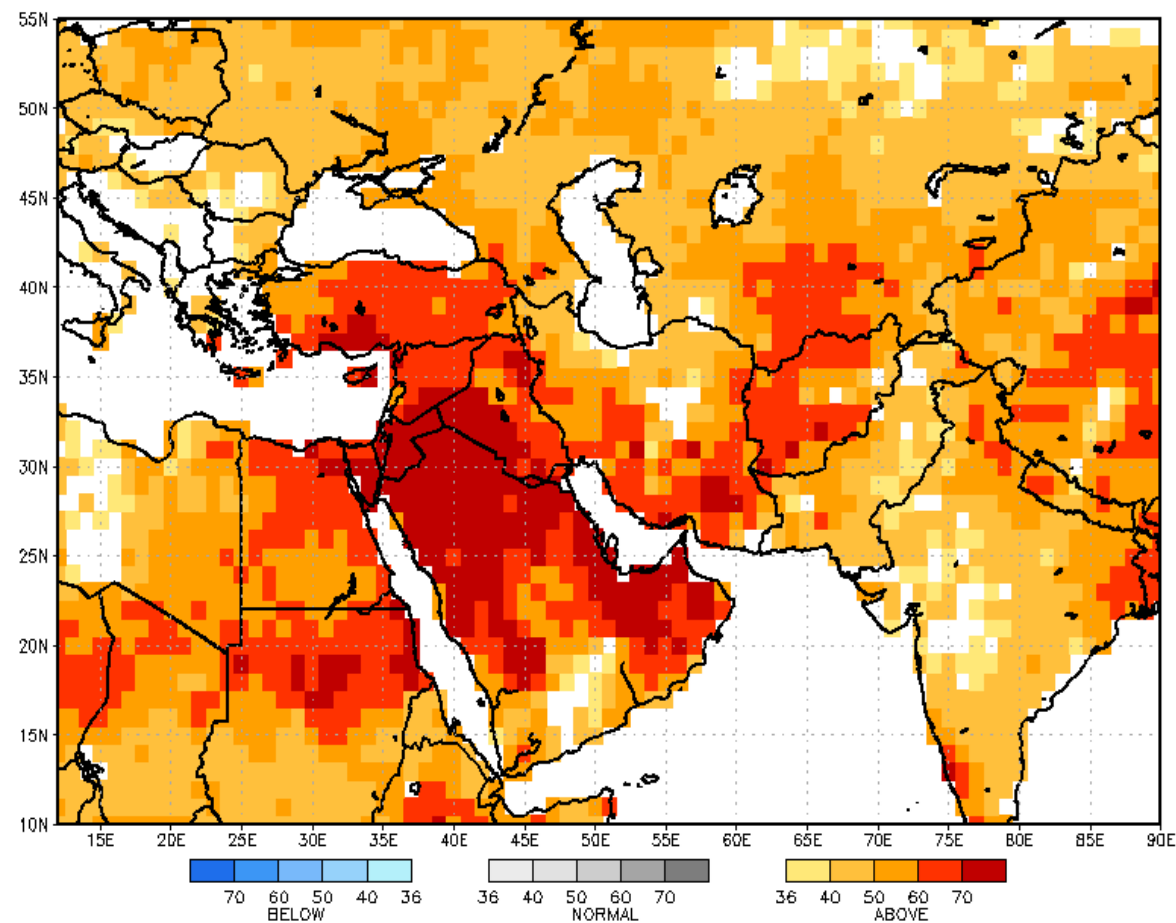
Long-Term Forecast: Temperature

Above-average temperatures most likely,
both Jun to Aug 2023 and Aug to Oct 2023

NMME 2m Air Temp Prob. May1C Jun2023–Aug2023 Fcst



NMME 2m Air Temp Prob. May1C Aug2023–Oct2023 Fcst



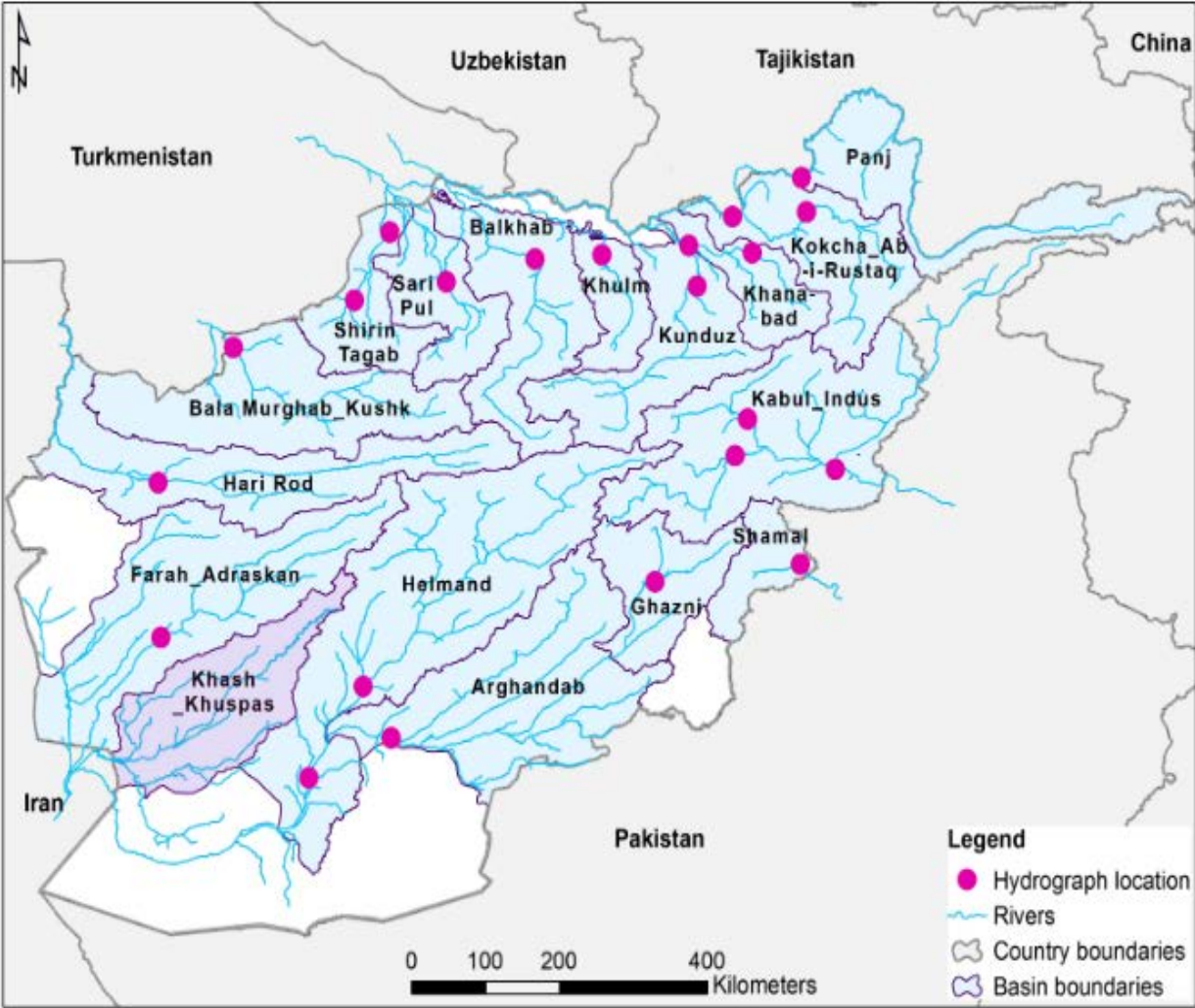
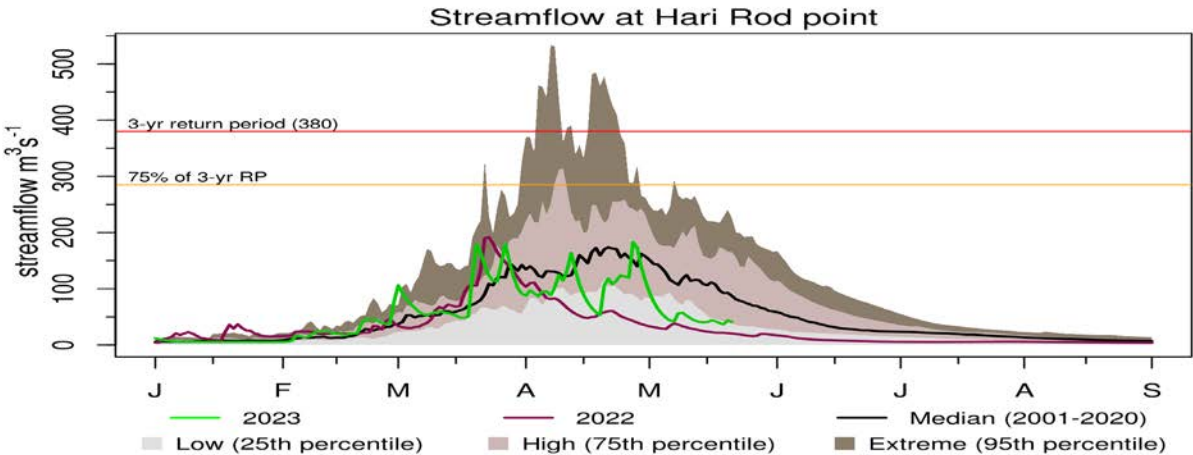
Flood Risk Analysis

Possible Flooding Risk During Spring of 2023

Likely:
No flooding forecasted

Possible:
Possibility of Flash flooding in the rain-forecast basins (east, central, and southeast).

Less Likely:
Flooding is less likely to occur in these basins.

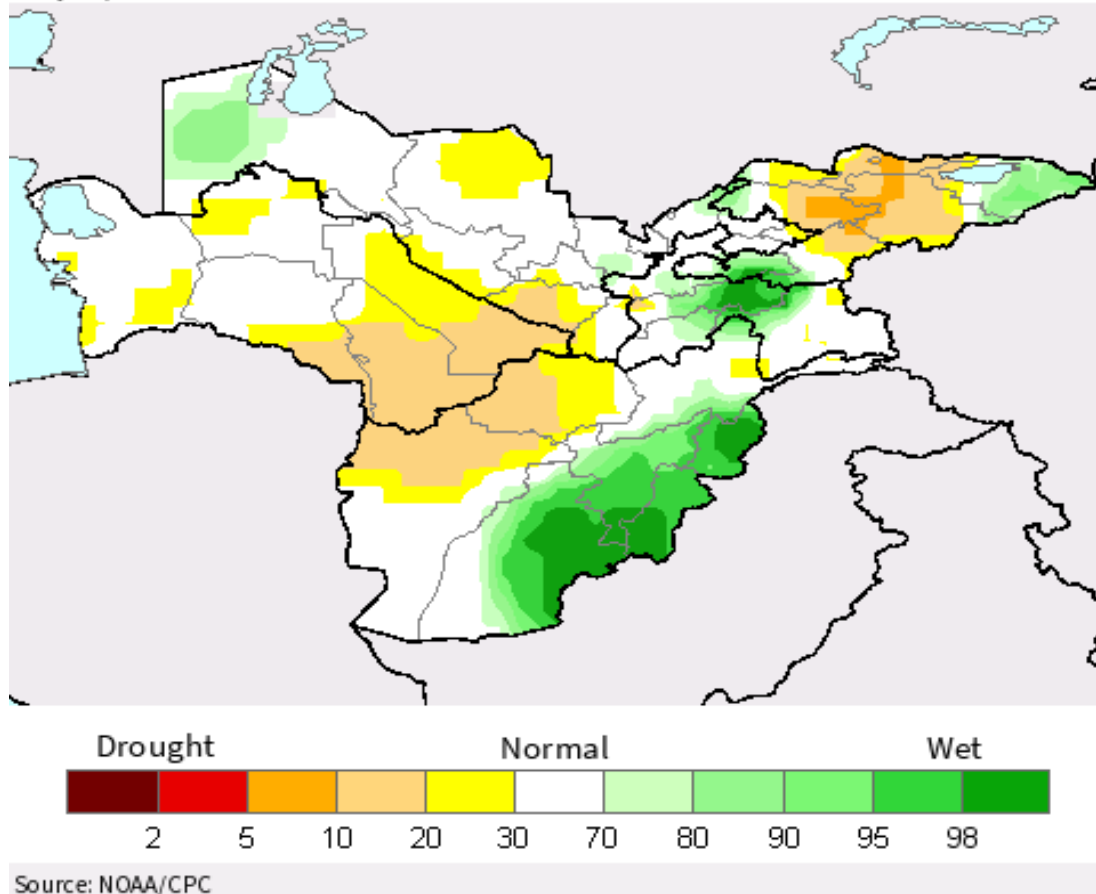


Click on any of the hydrograph locations to view the charts

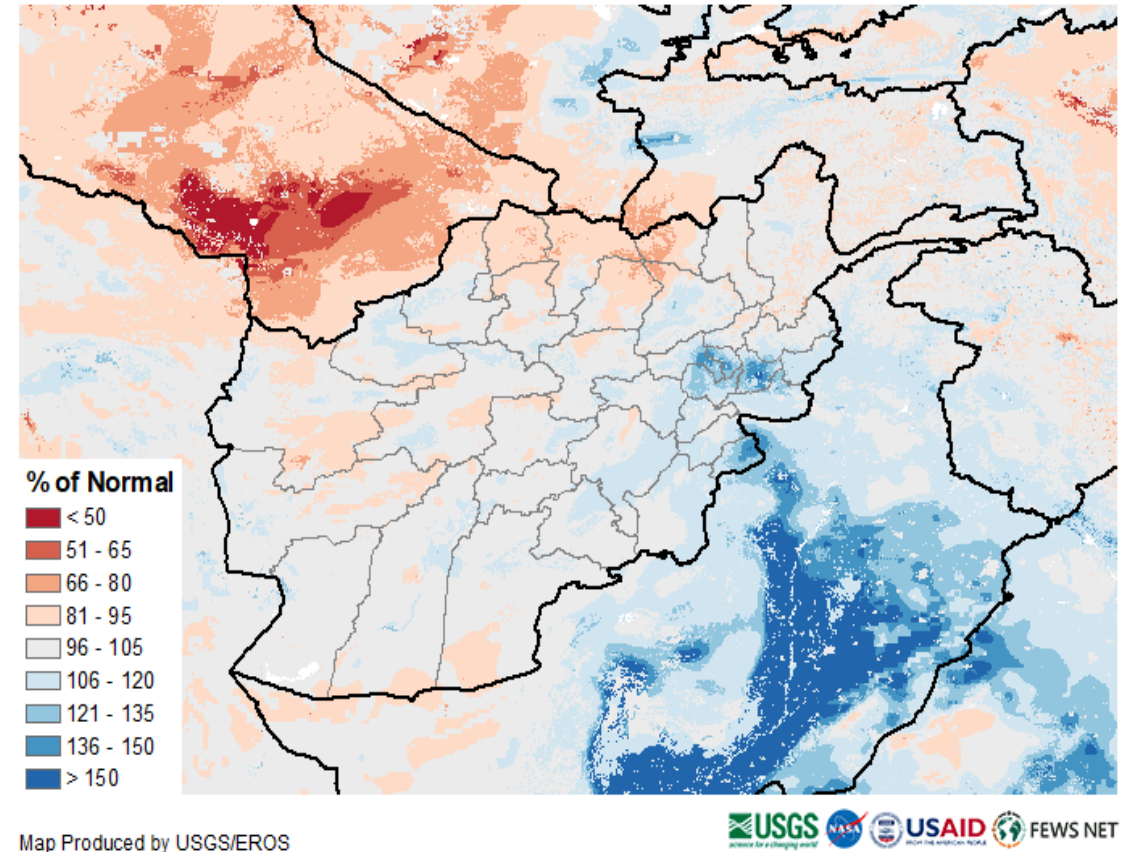
- Given current snow water volumes, and precipitation forecast for the remainder of the 2022/23 wet season, flooding events are likely to occur at lower-than-normal levels, although isolated flash flooding in the spring is likely as typical.
- However, the timing of peak runoff in the eastern and northeastern parts of the country is expected to be about one month early, which will have further implications for localized flooding and water availability.

April-May 2023 Soil Moisture

CPC Calculated Soil Moisture Ranking Percentile
May. 20, 2023



Soil Moisture (10-40 cm) Percent Anomaly
April 2023



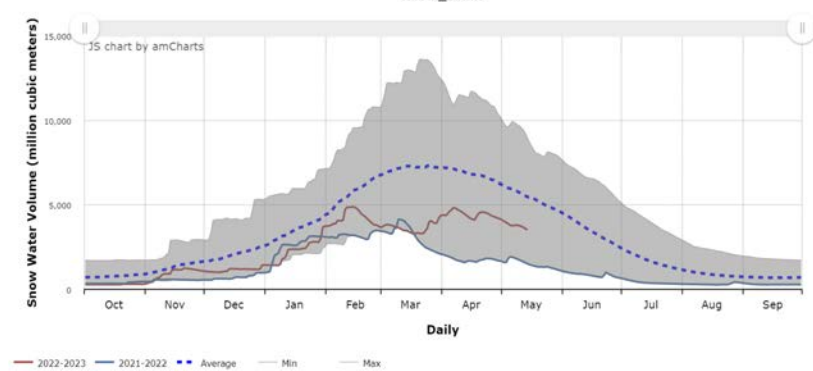
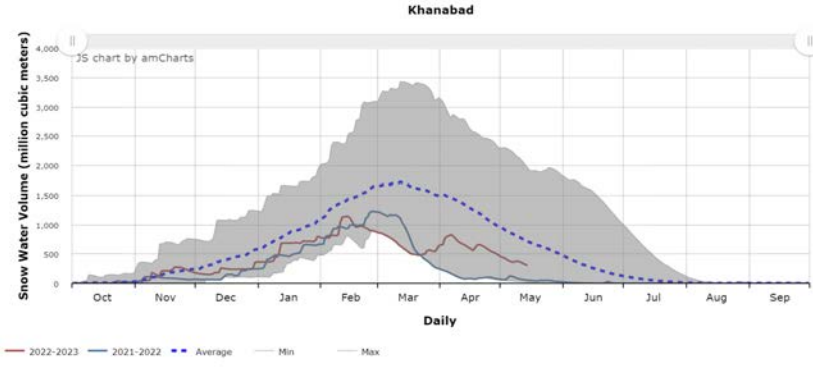
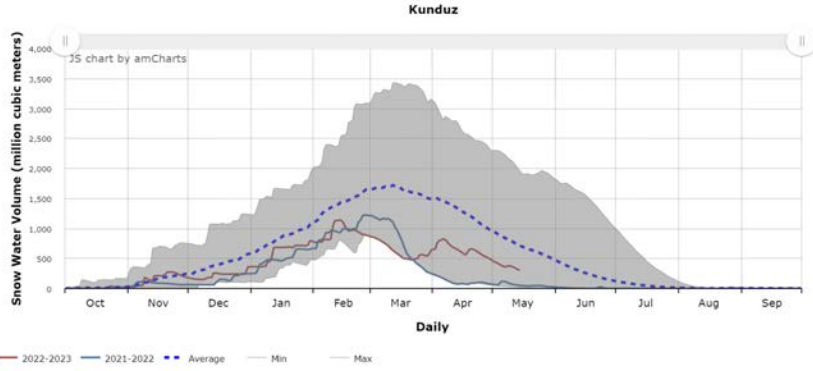
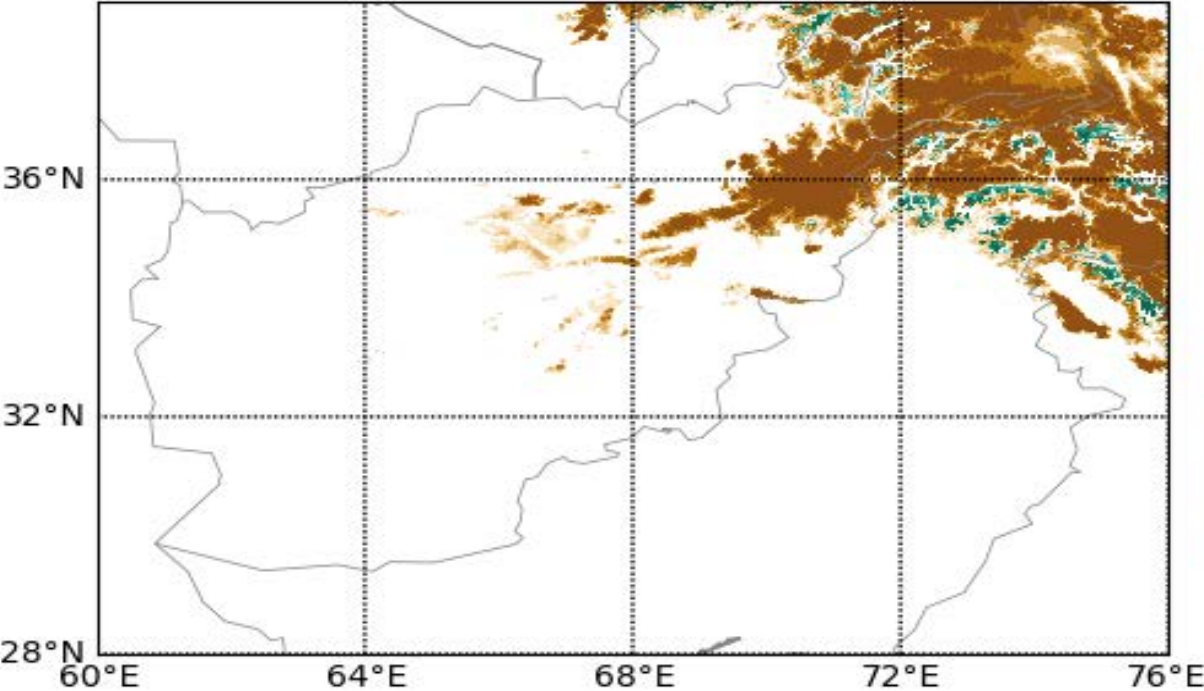
Soil Moisture Comparison : compared to normal the soil moisture improved in the central, east, and SE provinces, but still showing likelihood of less to critical for the north and west region

- Given current snow water volumes and expectations for precipitation, snow water volumes are anticipated to be below average in most basins through May 2023.
- This is likely to limit water availability for irrigated second-season crops.
- Meteorological and hydrological drought conditions are likely through the 2022/23 wet season, and hydrological drought into the 2023/24 wet season in northern and western areas of the country.

Snow Water Equivalent

► Late season recovery, though well below average

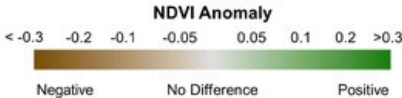
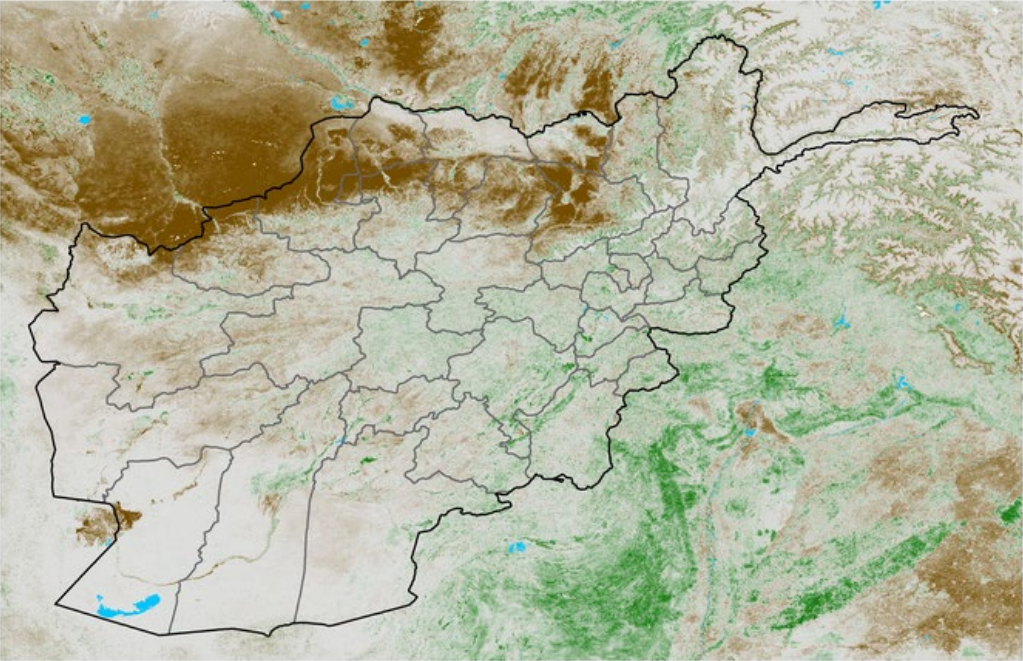
NOAHMP - SWE Anomaly :20230515



Crop Outlook-Vegetation Indexes (NDVI)

Afghanistan NDVI Anomaly

2023 minus Mean (2012 - 2021)
Period 28 / May 11 - 20, 2023



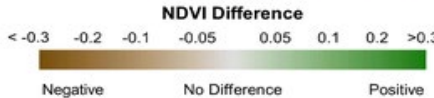
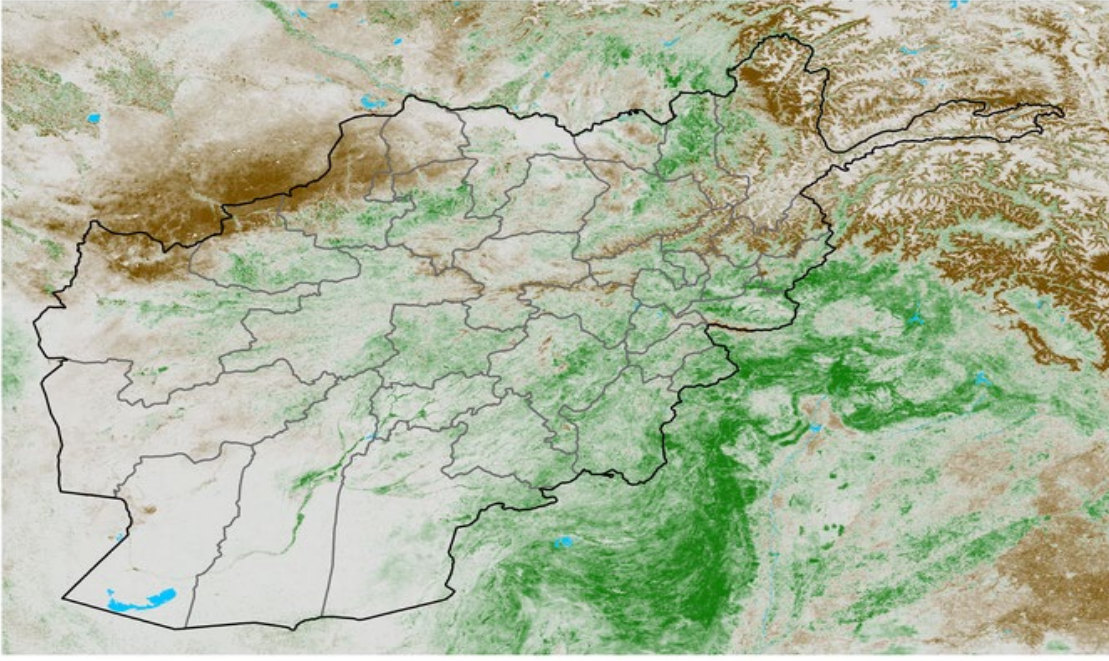
Map Produced by USGS/EROS

Source: eVIIRS 375m



Afghanistan NDVI Difference

2023 minus 2022
Period 28 / May 11 - 20, 2023



Map Produced by USGS/EROS

Source: eVIIRS 375m

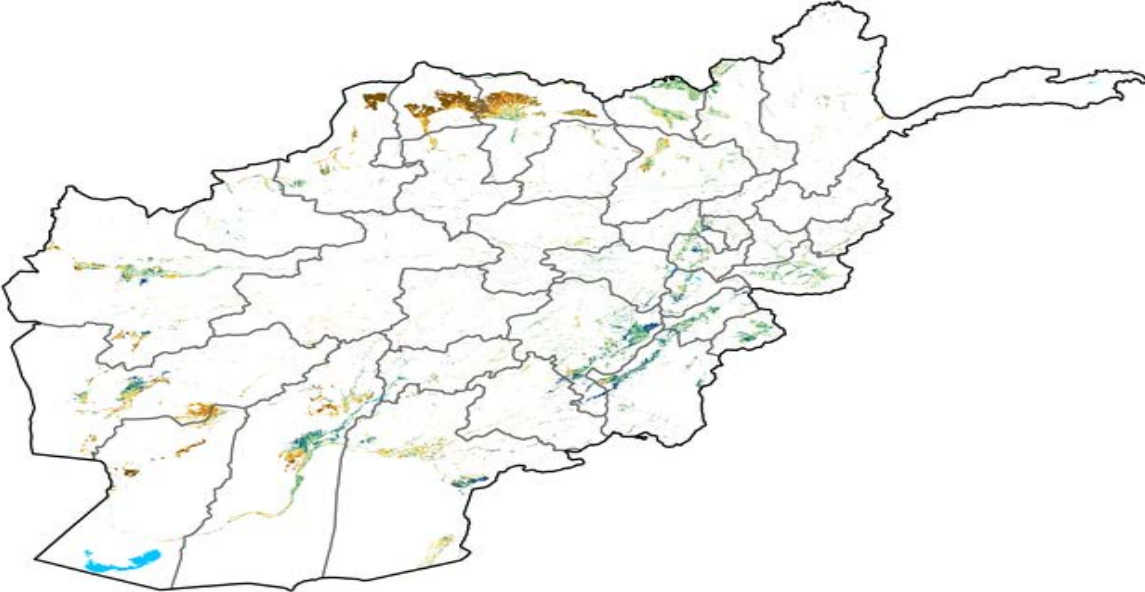


NDVI show less improvement in the central, NE, SE, and east provinces while not improved in other parts

Below-median NDVI in northern irrigated and rainfed areas

Afghanistan Irrigated Agricultural Areas Percent of Mean NDVI

2023 / Mean (2012 - 2021)
Period 26 / May 01 - 10, 2023

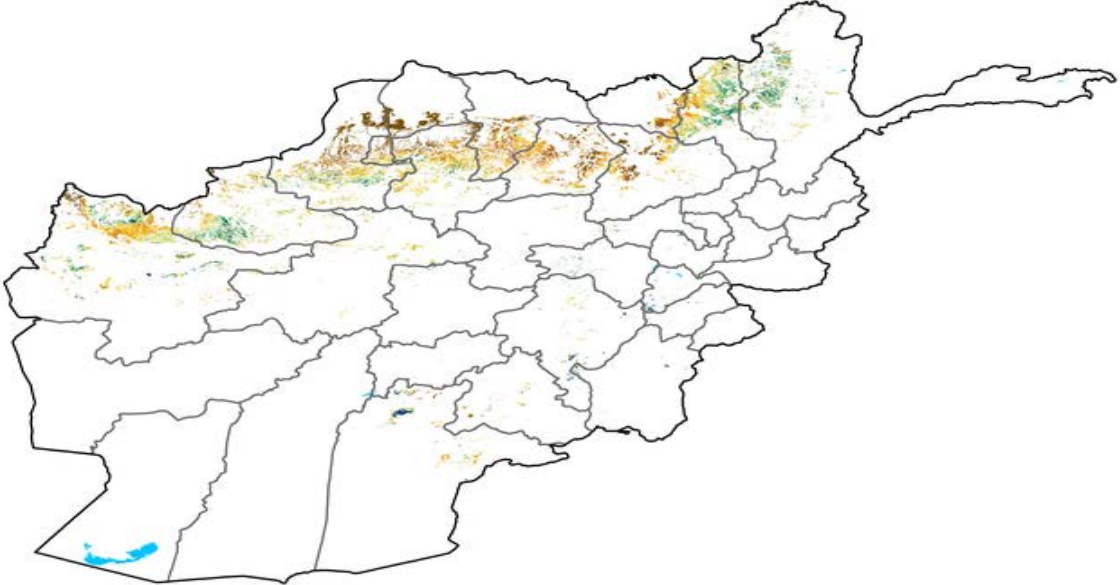


Percent of Normal



Afghanistan Rainfed Agricultural Areas Percent of Mean NDVI

2023 / Mean (2012 - 2021)
Period 26 / May 01 - 10, 2023



Percent of Normal

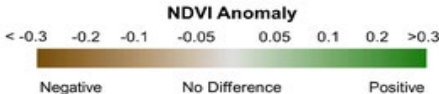
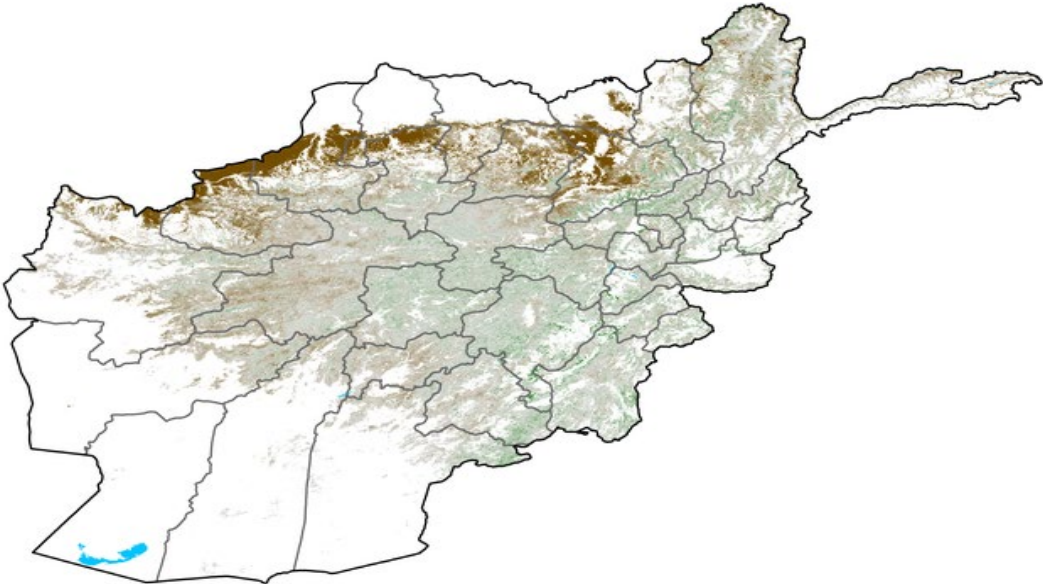


NDVI: Rangeland Areas

Above-median NDVI esp. at higher elevations

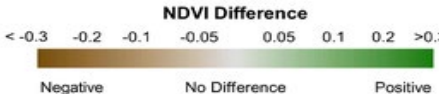
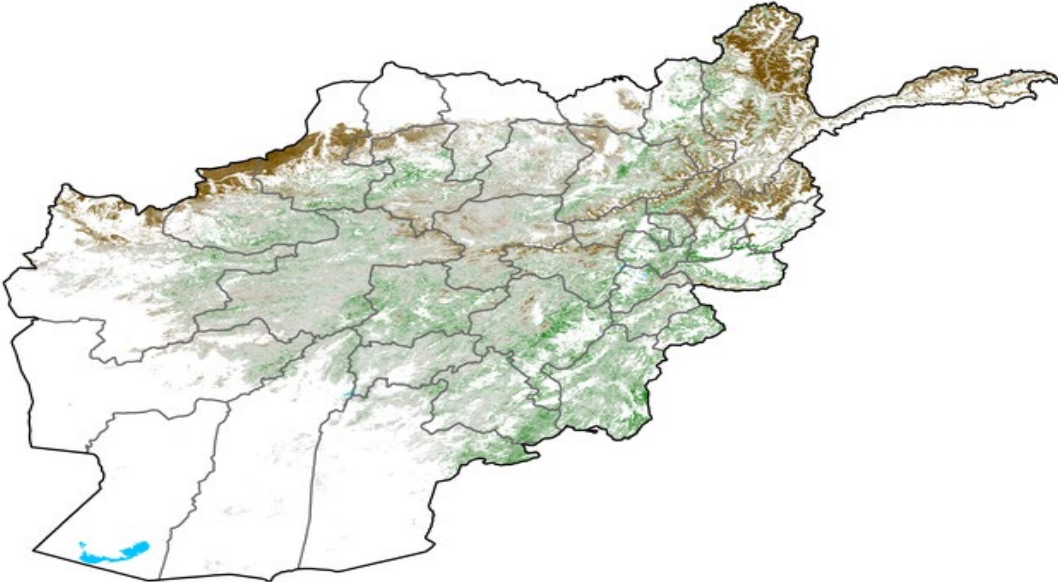
Afghanistan Rangeland Agricultural Areas NDVI Anomaly

2023 minus Mean (2012 - 2021)
Period 28 / May 11 - 20, 2023



Afghanistan Rangeland Agricultural Areas NDVI Difference

2023 minus 2022
Period 28 / May 11 - 20, 2023



- Wheat harvest is ongoing in Nangarhar and has started in Kandahar. In other areas the harvesting calendar is proceeding as normal
- Vegetation conditions are expected to remain at seasonally low levels during the remainder of the 2022/23 precipitation season notably in northern Afghanistan.
- Outside of northern Afghanistan, vegetation conditions are likely to remain normal to below average through September 2023, due to the lingering effects of two consecutive droughts (2020/21 and 2021/22).
- In October, vegetation is expected to become sparse as typical during the winter months.

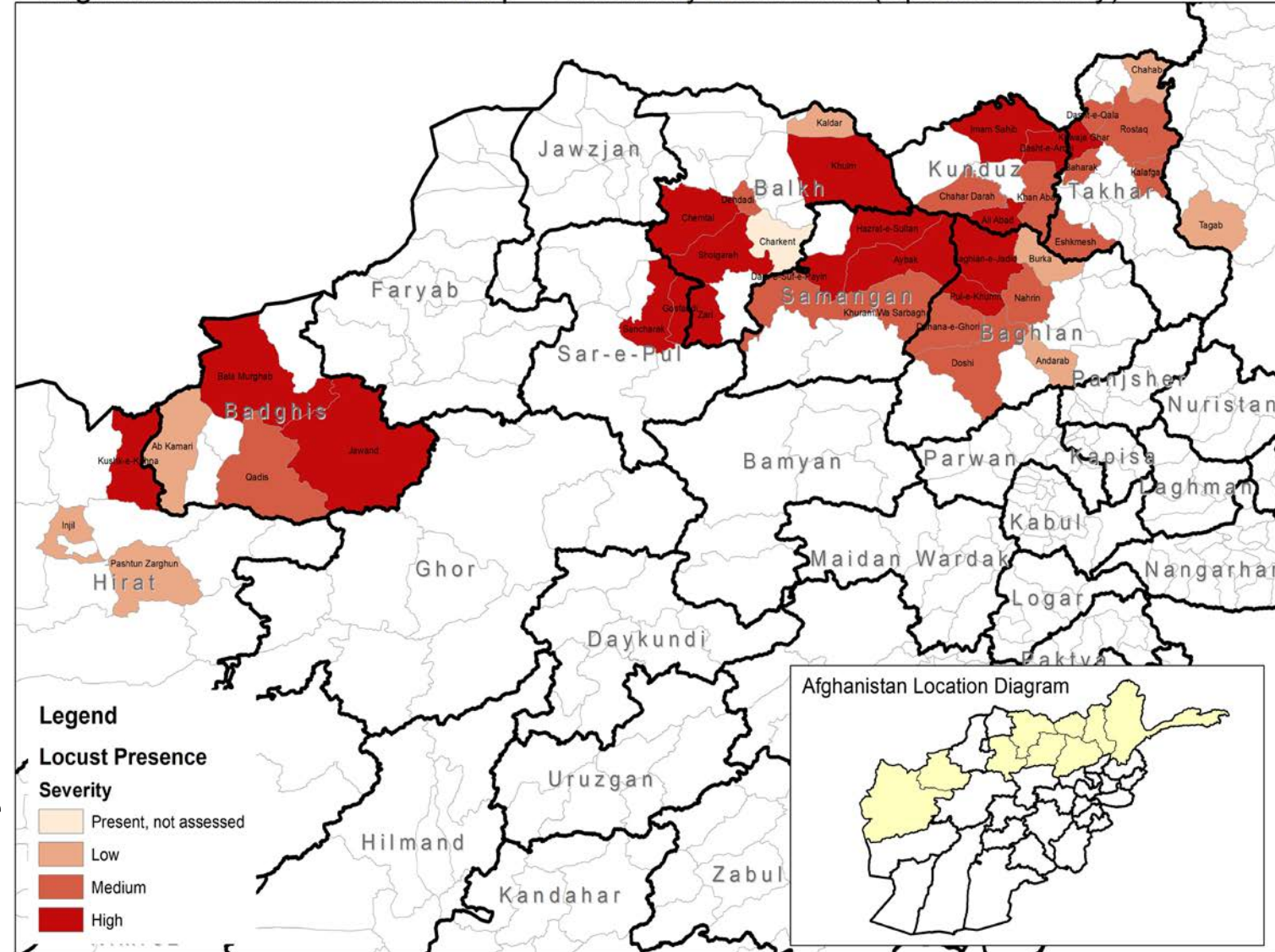
Locust presence in Afghanistan

- Mechanical control still on going
- Limited damage recorded on crops
- Swarm risk still present
- Increased risk for 2024

Locust and Vegetation:

- Crops and pasture areas are at low risk of locusts from July to September 2023.
- The precipitation from October 2023 to January 2024 is most likely above average, resulting in improved vegetation conditions and increasing locusts infestation risk in the northern and northeastern provinces in the spring of 2024.

Afghanistan locust infestation map - Preliminary information (Updated 15 May)



Market Price Update



Highlights

(3rd Week of May 2023)

- I. During the third week of May 2023, the main commodities prices have declined compared to last week. However, the prices of rice and sugar are substantially high compared to May 2022 and the 3-year average,
- II. The sugar prices continued to rise for the eleventh consecutive week and this week increased by 1%, mainly due to supply shortfalls compared to the previous week. It has been increased by 16% and 36% compared to May 2022 and the 3 years average respectively.
- III. The purchasing power of unskilled casual labour and livestock keepers improved by 5% and 3%, respectively, mainly due to decreased wheat prices compared to the previous week. The ToT for one-year female sheep and unskilled casual labour to wheat has improved compared to last year too.
- IV. Compared to last week, the value of Afghani against USD has negligibly improved due to daily price fluctuations. The value of Afghani against US Dollar is below its 3-year average.
- V. National diesel prices have negligibly decreased by 1% this week compared to last week after continuous reduction starting from 3rd week of January 2023. However, they still remain 28% higher than its three-year average. The current global average price for diesel is \$1.21 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 in Iran per Litre 3000 Iranian Rial (0.06 USD/Ltr). Diesel price in Turkmenistan per Litre 1.35 Turkmenistani Manat (0.39 USD/Ltr). The crude oil is based on spot market.

Key Prices, Wages, and Terms of Trade

Items	This week	Last week (%)	Last month (%)	Last year (%)	3 Years Average
Exchange Rate (AFN/USD)	87.6	-0.5%	1.3%	-1%	8%
Wheat Grain (AFN/Kg)	33	-3%	-9%	-24%	-4%
Wheat Flour - High price (AFN/Kg)	38	-1%	-4%	-25%	-7%
Wheat Flour - Low price (AFN/Kg)	35	-2%	-6%	-25%	-6%
Rice - High Price - "Palawi" (AFN/Kg)	120	-0.3%	-1%	9%	26%
Rice - Low Price - "Sholae" (AFN/Kg)	65	0.2%	2%	19%	26%
Cooking Oil (AFN/Kg)	125	-1%	-6%	-37%	-13%
Pulses (AFN/Kg)	115	-0.3%	-0.1%	-0.2%	13%
Sugar (AFN/Kg)	74	1%	12%	16%	36%
Diesel (AFN/Liter)	70	-1%	-3%	-11%	28%
1-year Old Live Female Sheep (AFN/Head)	7,886	-0.4%	-2%	-1%	3%
Unskilled Labour Wage (AFN/day)	314	1.9%	4%	8%	5%
Skilled Labour Wage (AFN/day)	641	0.5%	2%	8%	1%
Pastoralist Terms of Trade (Kgs)	243	3%	7%	31%	5%
Unskilled Labour Terms of Trade (Kgs)	10	5%	14%	42%	6%

Prices and % Changes
in the price of main
Food Commodities
(3rd Week of May 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.

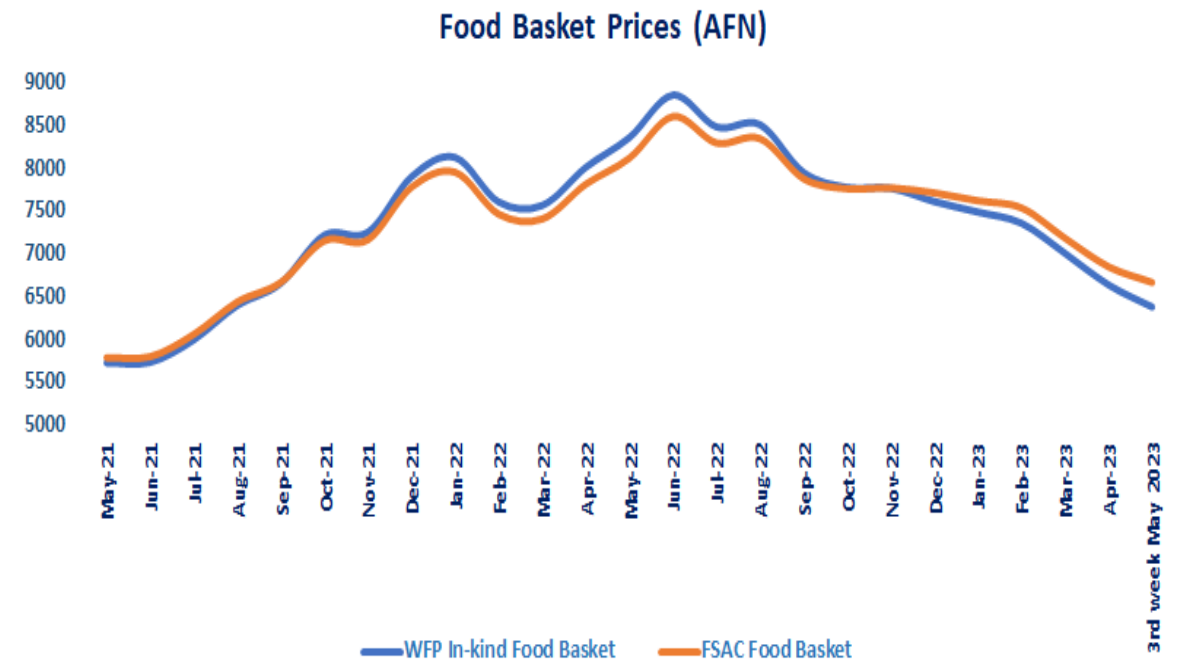
The Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) food basket in use for cash-based transfers consists of 89 kg of wheat flour, 21 kg of domestic rice, 7 kg of vegetable oil, 9 kg of pulses, and 1 kg of salt.

WFP FB:

In 3rd Week of May 2023, the price of the food basket decreased by 4 percent compared to April 2023, from 6,640AFN (76.8 USD) to 6,384 AFN (72.9 USD). In terms of Afghani values compared to last year same and 3 years average its lower by 21 percent and 3 percent respectively.

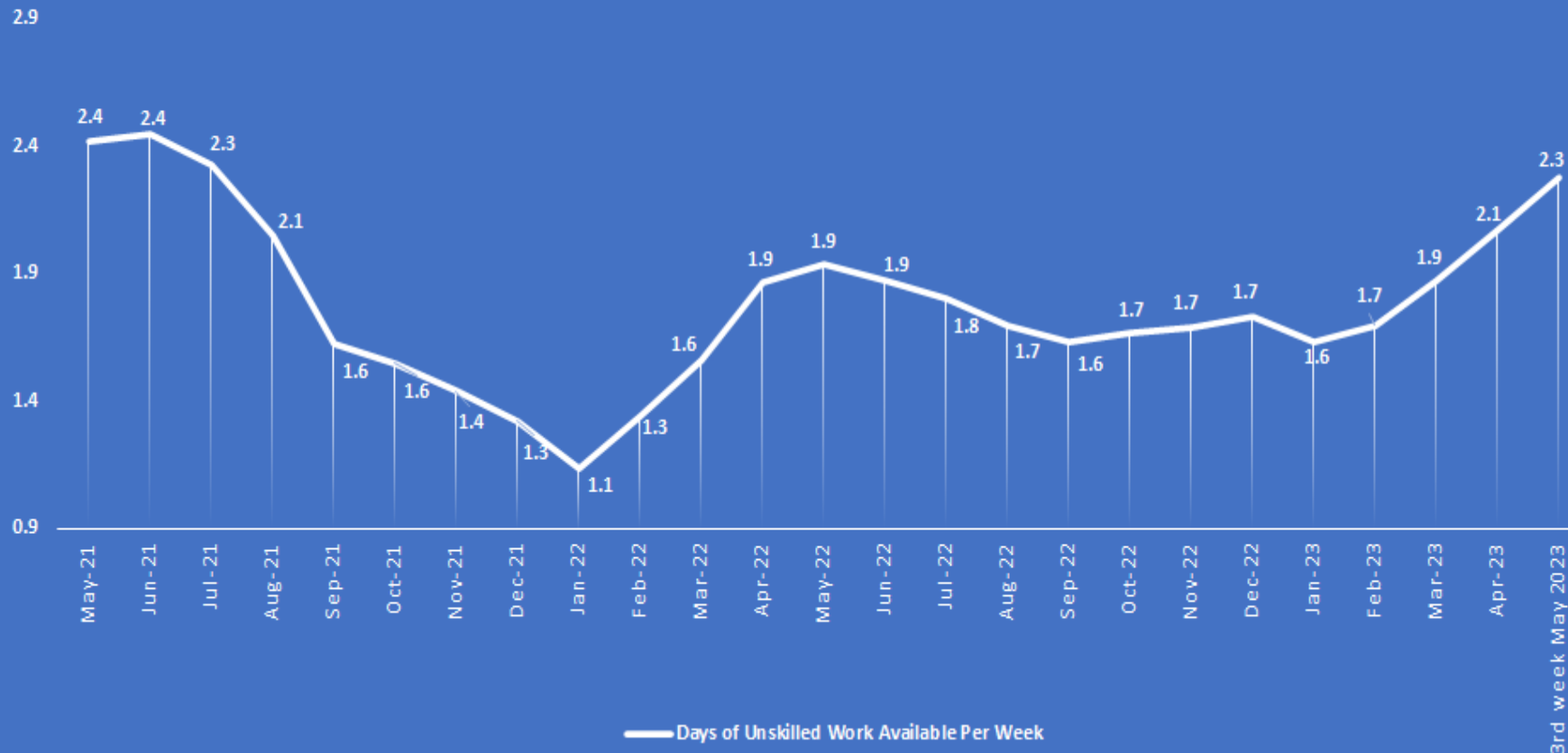
FSAC FB:

The national average AFN price was 20 percent lower than one year ago and 1 percent lower than the three-year average in the 3rd week of May 2023. The national average USD price decreased by 1 percent in the 3rd week of May compared to April 2023, 19 percent lower the price one year ago and 0.1 percent higher the three-year average.



Number of Days work is available

NUMBER OF DAYS WORK IS AVAILABLE/WEEK
NATIONAL AVERAGE

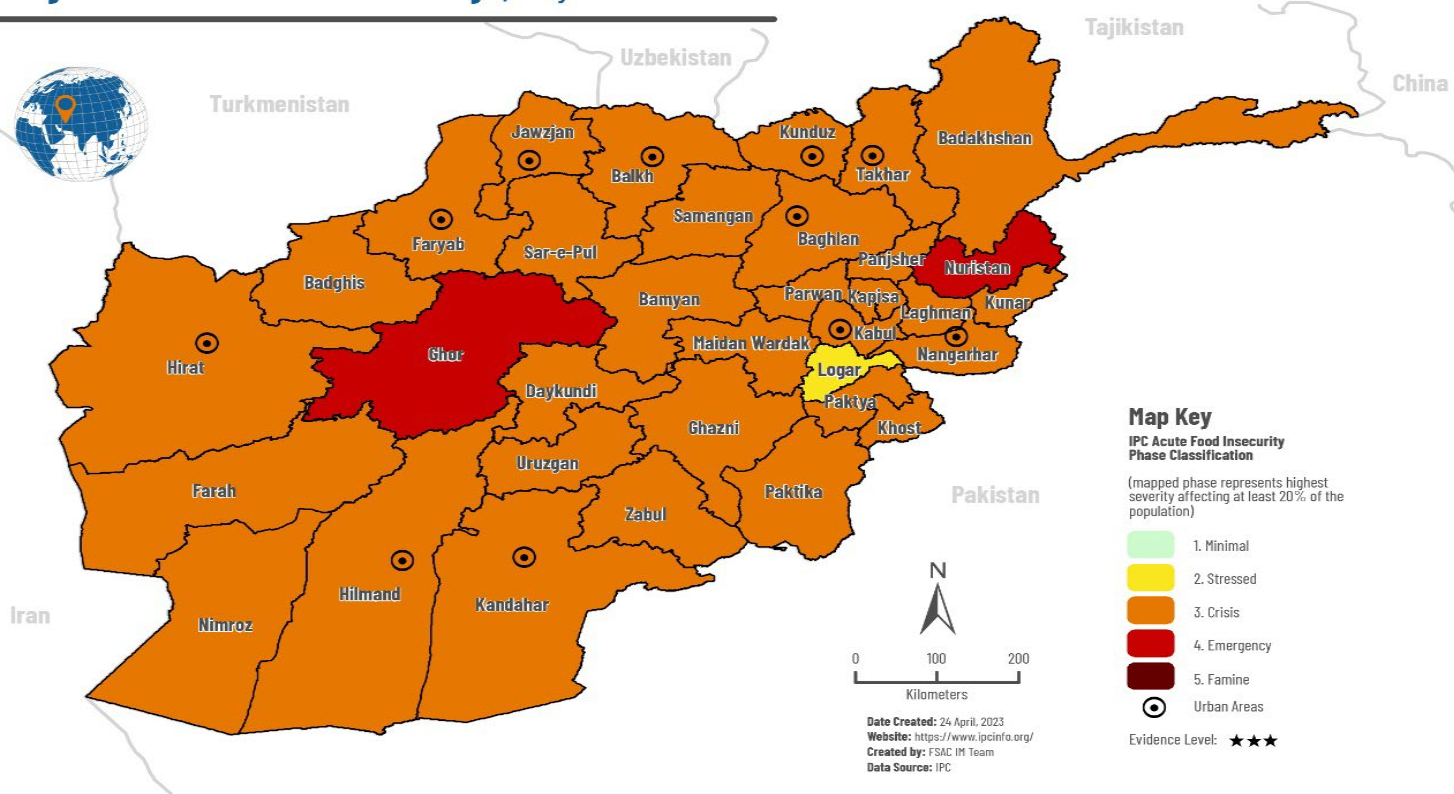


(3rd Week of May 2023)

- ❖ 10% improved compared to April 2023 price
- ❖ 17% improved May 2022
- ❖ 8% improved compared to 3-year Average prices

IPC-Post Monitoring Key Messages

Projected Acute Food Insecurity | May-October 2023



Economic Instability



Dry spells/Drought



Reduced Income and Unemployment



High Food Prices



Natural
disaster(earthquake)

Disaster(Floods/
earthquake)

15.3 M - 35% in IPC Phase 3 and above (FLM)

Overall, considering the upcoming wheat harvest, Locust infestation, remittances, prices, livelihood opportunities and humanitarian assistance, the food security situation is aligned with the projection period



**AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
CLUSTER**



**Opportunities for private
sector in the humanitarian
response**



Opportunity for Private Sector in Humanitarian Response

 www.aseelapp.com

 gigi@aseelapp.com



What is Aseel?

Aseel is a technology platform (born in Afghanistan) that enables humanitarian response and sustainable development.

Two Areas of Impact:

Humanitarian (Do Good)

Aseel enables the delivery of humanitarian assistance (Financial and Food Security) to beneficiaries all over Afghanistan in a transparent and accountable way.

Development (Buy Good)

Aseel enables sustainable development by providing direct access to markets with its development, fintech and supply chain solutions.

Powered By: Ferni | Backend

Aseel intellectual property backend system that enables the whole platform. Highly scalable, secure, and provides the ability for donors, customers, beneficiaries, enablers, and the Aseel team to create impact. Compliant, open, transparent API integration with TPM or reporting integration with donor systems.

Aseel in Afghanistan

Mission

To provide lifesaving sustainable support to the Afghan population by solving current technical hurdles through our platform of fintech and development assistance.

Vision

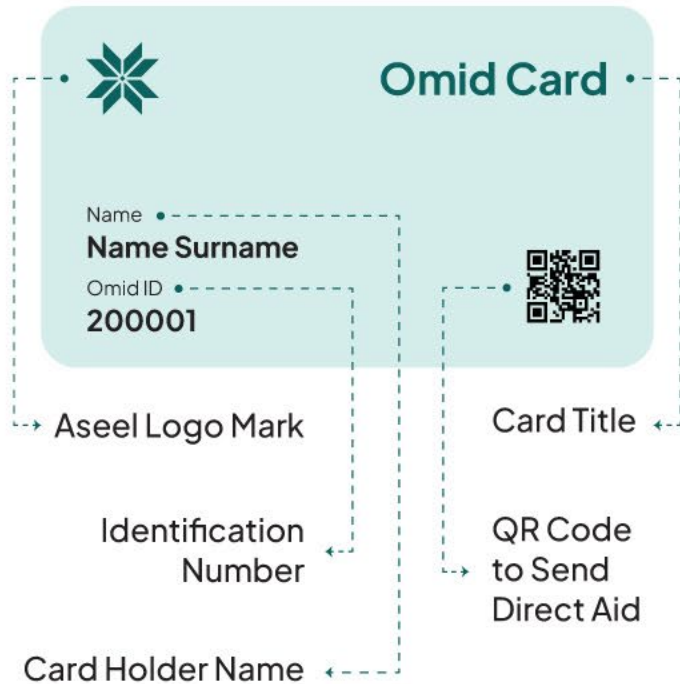
Dramatically improving the efficiency of aid in Afghanistan by providing a digital, transparent and open platform and by providing access to the digital global economy.

Our Success

Delivered aid to 400K+ Afghans with no issues reported and onboarded 1,800 artisans selling their products to the global digital consumer.

Identification, Delivery and Transparency

Omid ID Card



Atalan (Heroes) Network

The smartphone screen shows the Atalan app interface. At the top, it says "Atalan". Below are several small images of people. There are two buttons: "What is Atalan Network?" and "Atalan Earnings". At the bottom is a button "Become an Atal".

Below the phone, the text reads: "Enabling Technology for Artisans & Direct-Aid".

- Mass job creation
- Sustainable access to markets
- Quality
- Support on implementation of custom systems given a large availability of workforce

Active Use Case

The first smartphone screen shows the "Emergency Packages" section. It has a search bar, a "Buy Good" button, and a "Do Good" button. Below are three package cards: "Emergency Package for Child Relief" (\$61), "Large Emergency Winter Package" (\$95), and "Emergency Package" (\$85). There is a "Donate and let Aseel Decide" button and a "Real-Time Update" button.

The second smartphone screen shows a product detail page for the "Large Emergency Winter Package" (\$95). It has a 5-star rating. Below the rating, it asks "Who are you trying to help?" with options "Let Aseel Decide" and "Someone I Know". It then asks "Does the person have an Omid ID?" with "Yes" and "No" buttons. Below that, it shows the Omid ID: 66 and the name: G*****a, Last Name: A*****n, City: K*****y, District: K*****y, PH#1: 7*****8, PH#2: 7*****5. At the bottom, there is a "Subscription option" section with a "Support" button.

Impact Area: Humanitarian – Do Good



15th Aug, 2021

Afghan
Government
Collapse



\$4.4B Required for Afghanistan humanitarian crisis asked the UN. Other donors demand similar interventions.

16%

For the first **Million USD** Aseel processed in Humanitarian assistance, Aseel overhead was only **16%** in Afghanistan.

Media Coverage



Impact

20K+

Families Supported

543K+

Individuals Supported

2

Countries

35

Cities Covered

12.5K+

Food Packages Distributed

5K+

Winter Packages Distributed

1.6K+

First Aid Packages Distributed

2.8K+

Baby Care Packages Distributed

1.2K+

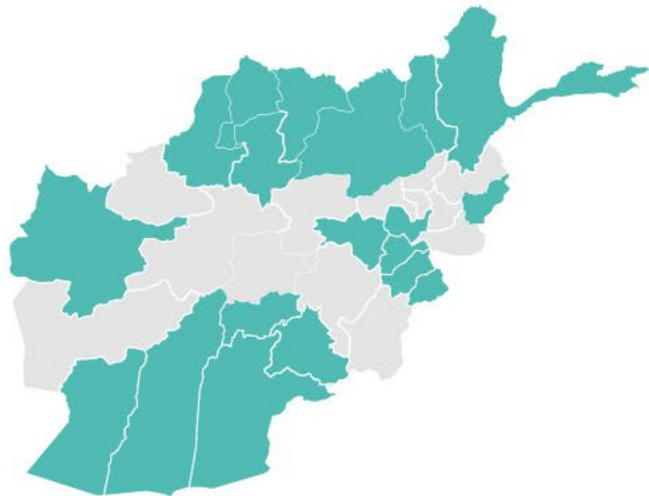
Baby Care Packages Distributed

180

Active Atalan

Case Study – Women for Afghan Women (WAW)

WAW & Aseel Distributions in Afghanistan



Total Cities Covered	21
Total Families Supported	6,476
Total Individuals Supported	52,644
Total Packages Distributed	6,480
Total Cost	742,511 USD

No	City	Families Supported	Individuals Supported
1	Kabul	1,425	10,873
2	Kandahar	200	1,468
3	Badakhshan	200	1,607
4	Mazar	200	1,519
5	Wardak	580	4,640
6	Uruzgan	250	2,486
7	Helmand	250	2,615
8	Logar	310	2,727
9	Jowzjan	420	2,981
10	Samangan	220	1,780
11	Baghlan	315	1,816
12	Kunduz	320	2,224
13	Herat	410	2,637
14	Khost	330	3,808
15	Kunar	330	2,825
16	Paktika	553	5,497
17	Ex-Staff Support in 17 cities	163	1,141

Emergency Response Packages

Example: Emergency Package for Child Relief



Emergency Package
for Child Relief \$73.00



25Kg
Flour



5L
Oil



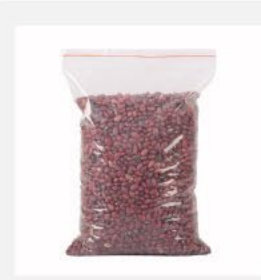
60 Pcs
BabyDiapers



1 Small Box
Baby Cerelac



4Kg
Dal



4L
Beans



4Kg
Rice



1Kg
Green Tea



4Kg
Sugar



In Collaboration with **Technical Medical Experts**

Challenges and Opportunities



Logistics



**Identification of
Beneficiares**



Data Protection




Payments




**Last Mile
Delivery**



Schedule a Demo

 www.aseelapp.com

 gigi@aseelapp.com

@aseelapp     





AFGHANISTAN FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE CLUSTER



CCPM Action Plan

2023

Result of the cluster
coordination performance
monitoring (CCPM) process

CCPM 2023 Action Plan

1. To support service delivery	Action Required	Responsible	Deadline
1.1. Providing a platform that ensures service delivery is driven by the Humanitarian Response Plan and strategic priorities	<p>1- information should be produced regularly with maximum level of available granularity. All provinces of the country should be covered in all productions, subject to availability.</p> <p>2- Other activities (post-harvest losses, other problems in agriculture sector) should be included in the monthly reports</p>	FSAC	31-Dec. 23
1.2 Developing mechanisms to eliminate duplication of service delivery	<p>1- regular coordination, communication and information sharing among partners at regional level</p> <p>2- Promote FSAC policies and guidance as well as good practices at regional level</p> <p>3- Regularly updating partner's presence map</p>	FSAC	Each Quarter

2. Informing strategic decisions of the HC/HCT	Action Required	Responsible	Deadline
<p>2.1 Preparing needs assessments and analysis of gaps (across and within Clusters, using information management tools as needed) to inform the setting of priorities</p>	<p>1- Advice partners to have information on the needs in their areas</p> <p>2- FSAC will provide information on needs, gaps, priority areas to the partners to avoid duplication Humanitarian response should be based on need assessments</p>	<p>FSAC</p>	<p>October 2023</p>
<p>2.2 Identifying and finding solutions for (emerging) gaps, obstacles, duplication and cross-cutting issues</p> <p>Please note: the questions in this section refer to the preceding 6 months</p>	<p>1- FSAC should use localized approach to minimize DfA interference and ban of female staff</p> <p>2- Increase FSAC regional meeting frequencies (face to face)</p>	<p>FSAC</p>	<p>Regular quarterly base</p>

2. Informing strategic decisions of the HC/HCT	Action Required	Responsible	Deadline
<p>2.3 Formulating priorities on the basis of analysis</p> <p>Please note: the questions of this section refer to the preceding 6 months</p>	<p>Build the capacity of partners</p> <p>Use different data collection approaches in some areas/districts</p>	<p>FSAC</p>	<p>Regular quarterly base</p>
<p>Q2 Overall (Informing strategic decisions of the HC/HCT) Q2</p>	<p>Advice partners to have information on the needs in their areas</p> <p>Humanitarian response in some areas should be based on needs assessment</p>	<p>FSAC</p>	<p>Regular quarterly base</p>

3. To plan and develop strategy	Action Required	Responsible	Deadline
3.1 Developing sectoral plans, objectives and indicators that directly support realization of the overall response's strategic objectives	Updating plans on bi-annual basis (in case of any drastic change in the context) Provide information to the N/INGOs on regular basis (dedicated sessions)	FSAC	Bi-Annual
3.2 Applying and adhering to common standards and guidelines	SOPs/Guidelines to be developed / revised / updated as per contextual changes and disseminated among partners with due orientation Follow HCT minimum standards on Gender, AAP, PSEA	FSAC & Partners	on-going

3. To plan and develop strategy	Action Required	Responsible	Deadline
3.3 Clarifying funding requirements, helping to set priorities, and agreeing Cluster contributions to the HC's overall humanitarian funding proposals	Dedicated information sharing session to be organized	FSAC	on-going
Q3. Overall (Planning and implementing Cluster strategies)	Dedicated information sharing session to be organized Build the capacity of NNGOs to scale up their presence and operations	FSAC & Partners	on-going

CCPM 2023 Action Plan

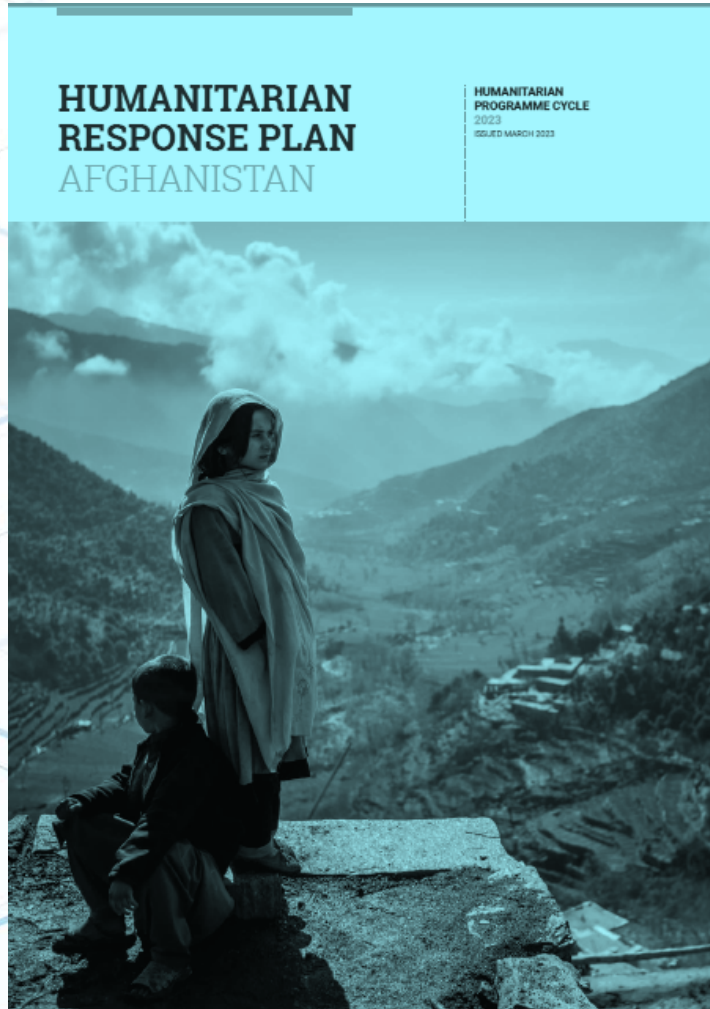
4. To monitor and evaluate performance	Action Required	Responsible	Deadline
Q4 Overall (Monitoring and evaluating performance)	FSAC should coordinator with the partners in advance to get access to data collection areas	FSAC (national and regional teams) and partners on regional level	Q3 and Q4 2023

5. To build capacity in preparedness and contingency planning.	Action Required	Responsible	Deadline
Q5 Overall (Building national capacity in preparedness and contingency planning)	<p>1- Facilitate training for partners on specific issues e.g., early warning, ReportHub, proposal writing</p> <p>2- Build the capacity of partners with preparedness and contingency planning at national and regional level</p>	FSAC and Technical Working Grouped and Early Warning Working Groups	Quarterly

6. Advocacy	Action Required	Responsible	Deadline
Q6 Overall (Advocacy)	Present IPC results in different platforms, Provide more room for NGO Cochair in FSAC platforms for advocacy	FSAC and partners	On-going
7. Accountability to affected populations	Action Required	Responsible	Deadline
Q7 Overall (Accountability to affected populations)	AAP implementation approaches to be reviewed, updated and shared Monitoring mechanisms to be strengthened / revised / updated as per contextual changes and disseminated among partners with due orientation	FSAC (in collaboration / contribution of the partners)	On-going



AFGHANISTAN FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE CLUSTER



2023 HRP revision updates

HRP revision was expected to reflect:

- Changes in response capacity under the current operating environment
- **Changes in operating costs** (reflecting costs associated with operational conditionalities) and program costs (informed revised minimum expenditure basket)
- Any **significant change in needs** (partly informed by the IPC analysis and other data sets) which has catalyzed a change in targets / planned reach

What is informing the revision?

- **Population projections** update / trend-check (IDPs and vulnerable migrants, undocumented returnees, refugee returnees) (IOM and UNHCR)
- Revised **International Estimates Food Insecurity (FSAC)**
- Revised **Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) (CVWG)**
- **Cluster capacity analysis (All Clusters)**

Revised Planning Figures and Summary

Revised 2023 – PiN: **28.8m** Target: **22.3m** Requirements: **\$3.2b** (\$942m (Jan–May) + \$2.26b (Jun–Dec req.))

June-Dec 2023 - Target: **20m** Requirements: **\$2.26b**

Cluster	Original HRP (Jan-Dec)			Planned Reach (Jun-Dec)		Revision (Jan-Dec)		
	People in need	People to be assisted	Requirements Total (US\$)	People to be assisted	Cost Total (US\$)	People in need	People to be assisted	Requirements Total (US\$)
Education	8.7M	3.1M	215.2M	3.1M	126.0M	8.7M	3.1M	182.2M
Emergency Shelter and NFI	9.7M	1.3M	276.0M	610.2K	126.6M	9.6M	1.2M	187.6M
Food Security and Agriculture	21.2M	21.2M	2.59B	19.1M	1.10B	19.1M	19.1M	1.57B
Health	17.6M	15.6M	449.9M	9.3M	271.4M	17.6M	14.0M	412.7M
Nutrition	7.2M	5.5M	384.2M	3.7M	222.9M	7.2M	5.5M	364.5M
Protection	20.3M	6.5M	169.6M	3.9M	92.5M	22.1M	5.3M	116.8M
Protection: General Protection	14.1M	3.1M	42.1M	1.1M	24.1M	13.9M	1.2M	27.0M
Protection: Child Protection	7.5M	4.9M	50.7M	3.1M	21.2M	7.5M	3.8M	37.2M
Protection: Housing, Land and Property	5.9M	620.7K	9.1M	365.9K	6.3M	5.9M	426.3K	7.0M
Protection: Gender-Based Violence	10.1M	2.0M	49.5M	1.1M	28.4M	13.1M	1.2M	29.7M
Protection: Mine Action	5.0M	1.4M	18.3M	506.8K	12.4M	4.4M	803.8K	16.0M
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	21.2M	13.9M	479.4M	7.3M	276.3M	21.2M	9.4M	323.1M
Aviation	-	-	33.0M	-	19.3M	-	-	33.0M
Coordination and Common Services	-	-	33.6M	-	21.6M	-	-	37.1M
Total	28.3M	23.7M	4.63B	20M	2.26B	28.8M	22.3M	3.23B

Food security & agriculture	By Location			By Age, Sex and Disability					Revised (Jun-Dec)	Total
	Urban	Rural	Transit Points	% Women	% Children	% Adults	% Elderly	% Disabilities		
2023 Assistance Required	4.7M	15.9M	-	23%	55%	43%	3%	8.2%		20.6M
People to be Assisted	4.7M	15.9M	-	23%	55%	43%	3%	8.2%	19.0M	20.6M
Financial Requirements (US\$)									Total: 1.10B	1.57B

Response Priorities

- **Life saving assistance to households in IPC3 and IPC4 areas.** Considerations for deterioration during early winter (prepositioning in areas hard to reach in winter) / lean season considered. Consideration for extra food packages for locust-affected households.
- Due to the need to prioritise, the food assistance response will ensure 50% rations to IPC 3 and 75% to IPC4 areas. The duration of assistance will be of 3 months for IPC 3 areas and of 7 months for the most vulnerable IPC 4 areas.
- **Scale up of emergency support to livelihoods,** providing small farmers with support for their winter crops and livestock (to preserve farming livelihoods and prevent further deterioration of food security status).
- **Gender responsive programming** - home gardening, poultry support, agriculture inputs, backyard poultry - food insecure rural households with limited to access to land (in particular women headed HH), and asset building (cash for work) and vocational skills training support for vulnerable people.
- **Agriculture support (improved seed and livestock support)** will be prioritized during winter season while home gardening and poultry will mainly be staggered during the summer season.
- Animal vaccination (e.g for Lumpy Skin Disease) as well as response to plant pests' control (for Moroccan Locusts included).
- **Timely monitoring of the prevailing food insecurity** through assessments and early warning mechanisms.

Response Approaches

- Area based exemption for female staff
- Separate distribution days and places allocated for women
- Special approval for specific female staff for distribution
- Using local female volunteers during the distribution process
- Allowing women to nominate male alternates to collect assistance for them
- Aligning with Minimum Standards for APP, Gender, PSEA and Disability
- >99% of FSAC response is shouldered by two of its largest partners covering all 34 provinces of the country



**AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
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Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund (AHF) Updates

- Upcoming AHF RA 1 will target national NGOs
- Consultations ongoing with eligible partners.....
- FSAC communicated with 30 NNGOs

Key Issues:

- Follow guidance's provided in AHF. Operational Manual and contract signed
- For NCE consult with national FSAC and FSAC regional focal points timely for any required endorsements
- For prevailing challenges inform FSAC and AHF timely
- FSAC taking the issue of coordination and communication seriously
 - *Coordinate with FSAC regional focal points*
 - *Coordinate with OCHA regional structures*
- FSAC taking the issue of capacity seriously
 - *Communication with FSAC*
 - *Engagement with DFA especially in sharing of beneficiary lists*
- **No payment is made to FSAC for any AHF funding – any requests made by any member of FSAC should be reported to OCHA**



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FSAC NGO Co-Chair Updates

Achievements

- Contribute to the production/revision of **FSAC documents (Guidelines, CFW/A, Nutrition, AHF...)**
- Link with **regional NGO Co-Chairs** to understand specific regional concerns
- **Improve** participation of I/NNGO on AHF allocations
- **Exchange of information** with I/NNGOs (FSAC membership, registration, AHF...)
- Mobilize NGOs to ensure **good participation to FSAC events** (coordination meetings, working groups, training, workshop, assessments, CCPM, etc.);
- **Represent FSAC in humanitarian fora** (ICCT, working groups, contingency planning and preparedness meetings, etc.) as needed and in coordination with FSAC Team colleagues;

Challenges

- **Less commitment** from FSAC partners to fill the role of the regional NGO Co-Chairs
- **Limited field missions** to respective regions, provinces, districts;
- **Short deadline** for AHF proposal submission and NNGOs capacity
- **Less coordination** between Inter Cluster (WASH, Nutrition, Education and Health)
- **Ban of female staff**
- **Activities are mostly humanitarian** – not much focus is put into longer term resilience/ climate change and adaptation, **natural resources** management and environment, etc...

Recommendations

- **Build the capacity** National NGOs and increase their participation in FSAC membership & AHF
- **Mobilize NGOs** to fill the role of regional NGO Co-Chairs
- Conduct **regular field missions** to respective regions, provinces, districts (regional focal points)
- Advocate for more agriculture/ resilience-based interventions to improve self-reliance and minimize dependency
- Strengthen inter cluster coordination with **WASH, Health, Nutrition, Education, CVWG** and others like nutrition sensitive agricultural approaches and other similar initiatives
- Mobilize NGOs to ensure good participation to FSAC events (coordination meetings, working groups, training, workshop, assessments, etc.);



AOB

- **AFG DIEM-Monitoring Round 6**
<https://data-in-emergencies.fao.org/>
- **IPC AFI Level-I training in Herat (5-7 June 2023)**
- **Date of the next meeting**



Thanks 😊

FSAC website: <http://fscluster.org/afghanistan/>

FSAC Coordinator: daniel.mlenga@fao.org

FSAC Co-Coordinator: marco.ferloni@wfp.org

FSAC NGO-Co chair: aslam.khatti@nrc.no

FSAC IMO: hassibullah.fakhri@fao.org