



Monthly Meeting

3rd 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 Updates	FSAC Early Warning Group	30 min
2	Gender Risks and Mitigation Measures	UNWOMEN	30 min
3	SAG and co-chair elections results	FSAC	15 min
4	Food insecurity 2023 estimates based on latest analysis classification	FSAC	20 min
5	HRP Review Updates	FSAC	10 min
6	AOB	FSAC	5 min



**AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
CLUSTER**



Early Warning Information Working Group (EWIWG) Updates

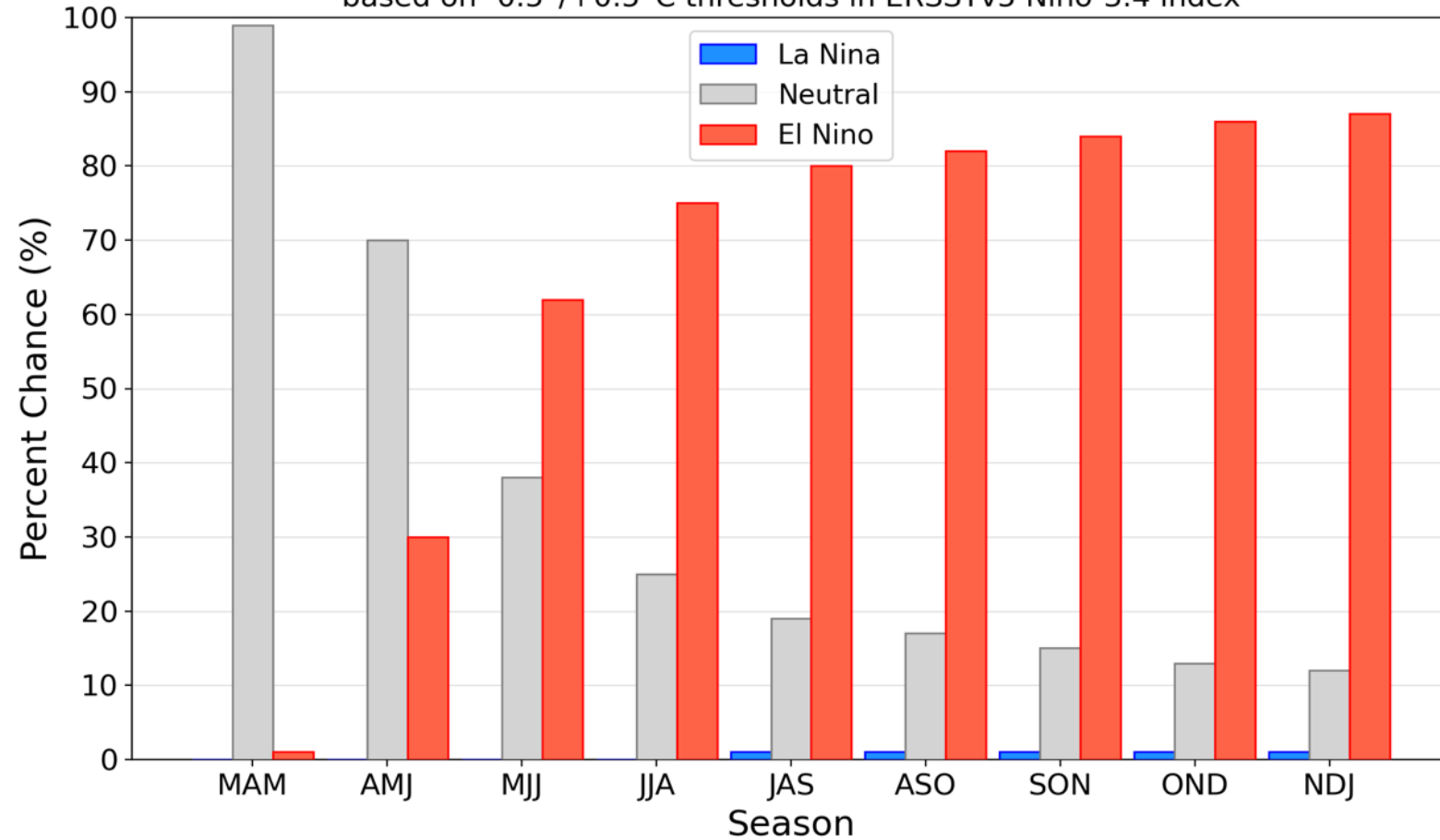
3rd May 2023



- The El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is currently in a neutral state.
- ENSO-neutral conditions are expected to continue through the Northern Hemisphere spring.
- Followed by a 62% chance of El Niño developing during May-July 2023.

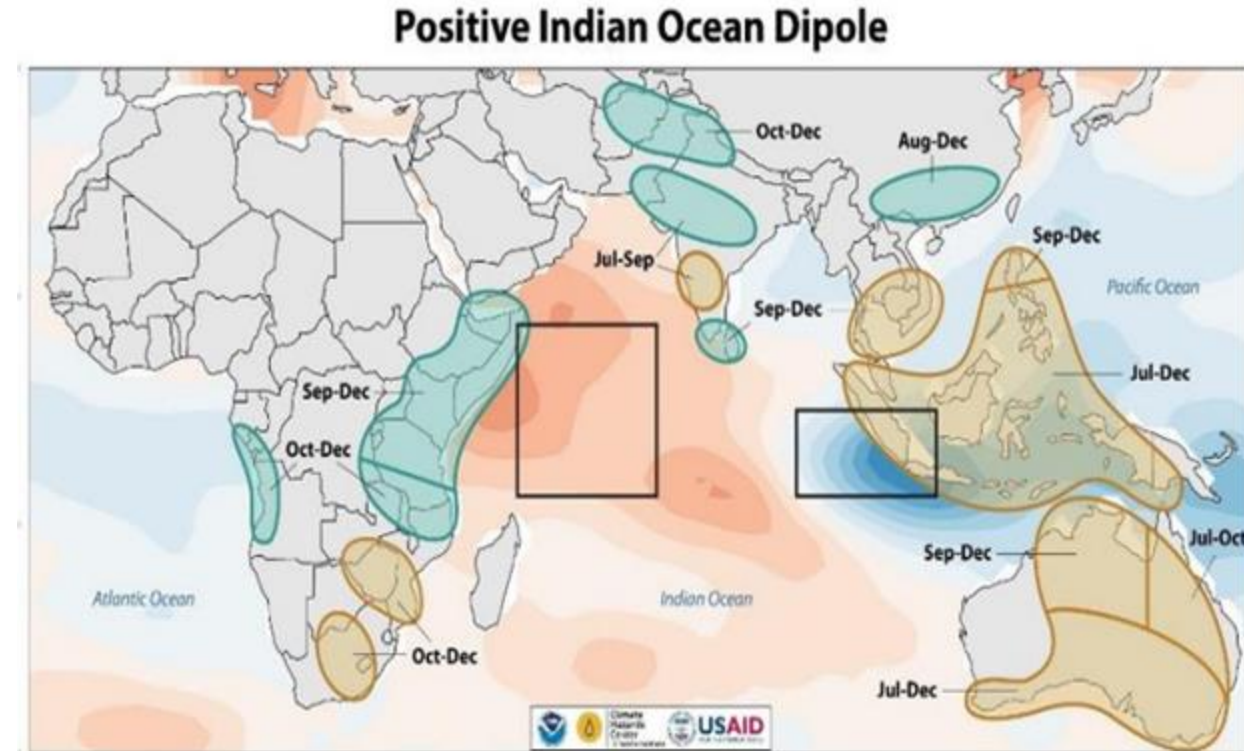
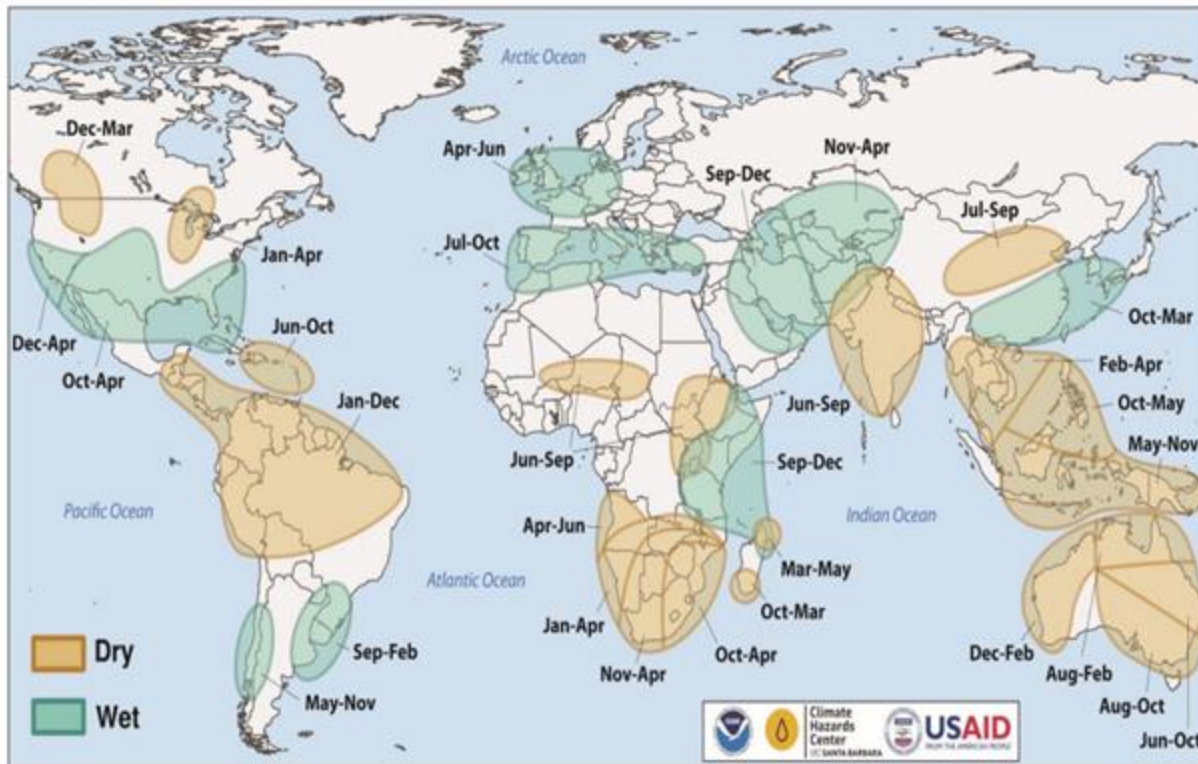
Official NOAA CPC ENSO Probabilities (issued Apr. 2023)

based on $-0.5^{\circ}/+0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ thresholds in ERSSTv5 Niño-3.4 index



Precipitation related to ENSO and IOD

El Nino and +IOD related to precipitation anomalies





Precipitation:

- During the last 10 days, moderate to locally heavy precipitation occurred over the eastern half of Afghanistan. Rainfall totals of 10-50mm were observed, with totals exceeding 50mm in Nuristan and Kunar provinces.
- Significant snows accumulated at higher elevations.
- Lighter rains were observed in the West.

Temperature:

- Mean maximum temperatures were near average across Afghanistan during the past week, with a small region of modest positive anomaly in the West and a few scattered regions of modest negative anomaly elsewhere.
- Northern provinces observed maximum temperatures higher than 25°C and western/southwestern provinces higher than 30°C.
- Cooler than average mean minimum temperatures (2-6°C anomalies) were generally observed across the country.



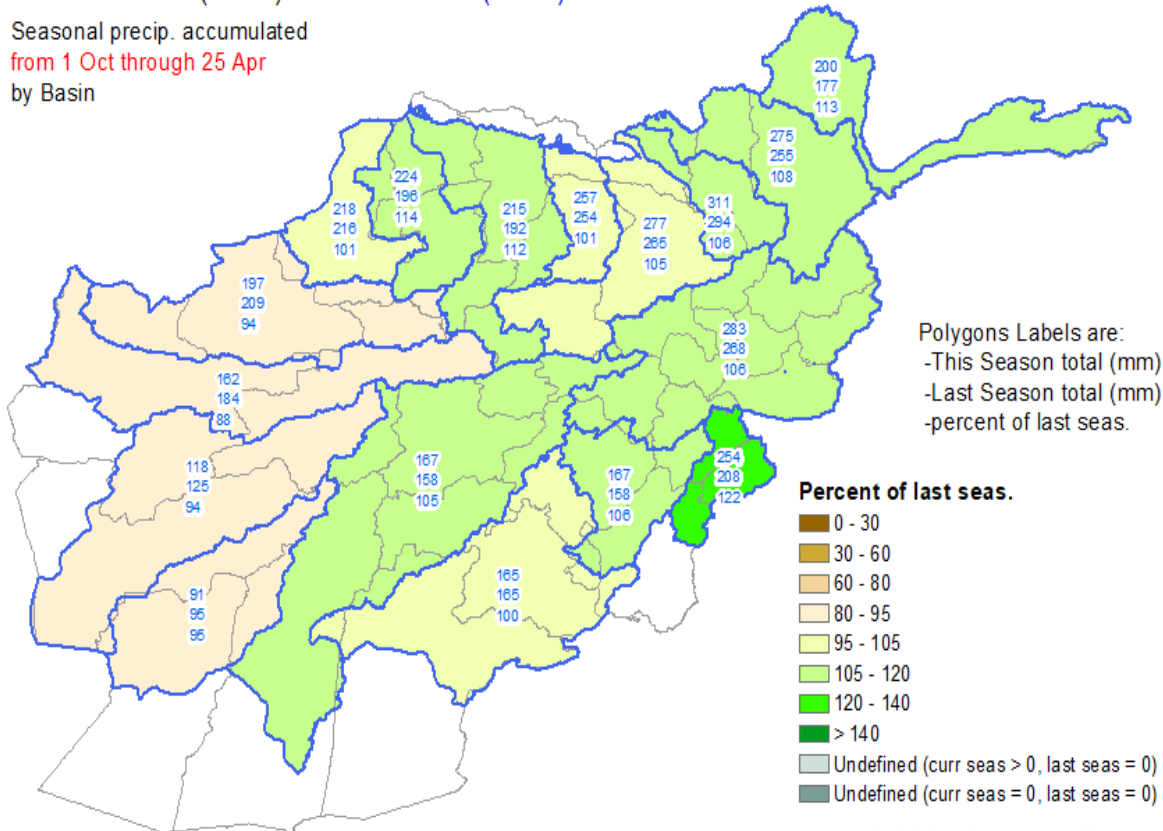
Afghanistan Accumulated Precipitation

Situation is better than last year for North, NE, East, SE and Central provinces, still water deficit are recorded around the country according to comparison versus short term average.

Afghanistan Accumulated Precipitation

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

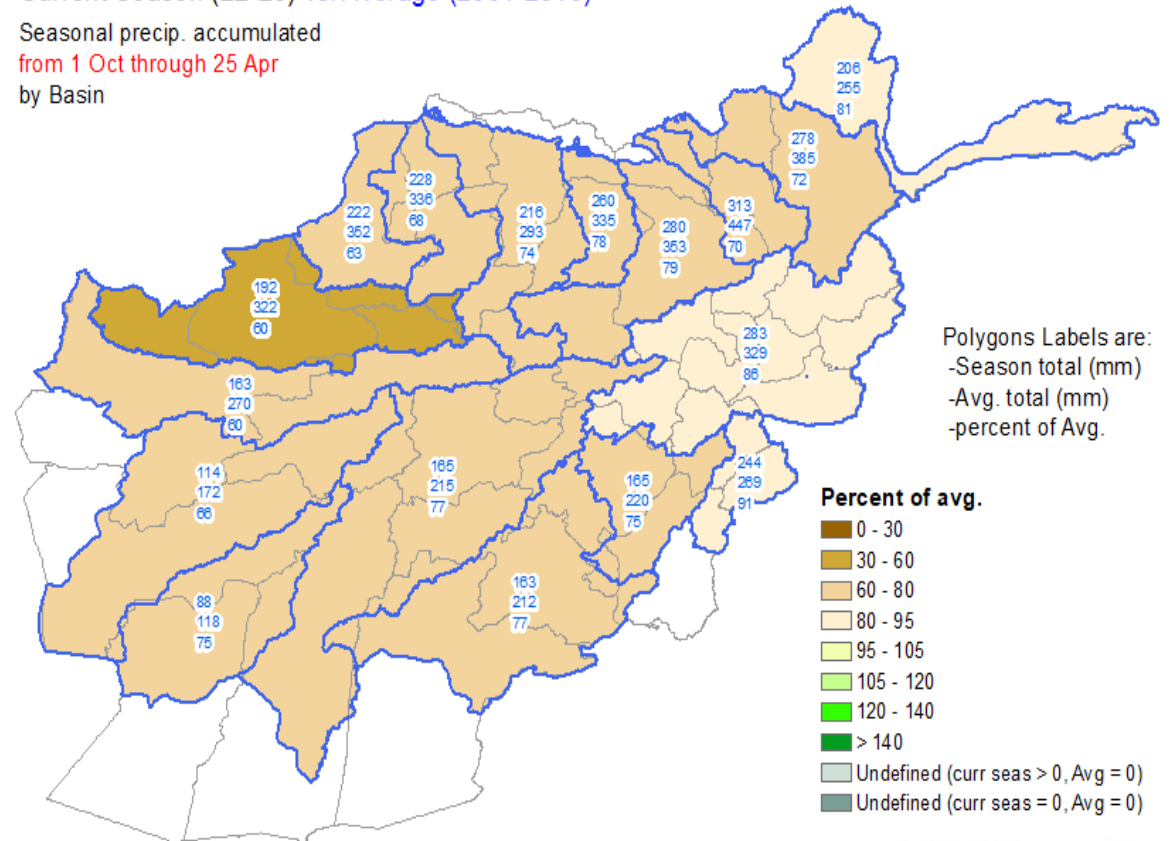
Seasonal precip. accumulated from 1 Oct through 25 Apr by Basin



Afghanistan Accumulated Precipitation

Current Season (22-23) vs. Average (2001-2015)

Seasonal precip. accumulated from 1 Oct through 25 Apr by Basin





Precipitation:

- For the next few days, precipitation is forecast to be significant with 25-75mm in the East and Southeast. Some river flooding is possible.
- Some snow showers are possible in the higher parts of the central highlands. Light to moderate snowfall is forecast for the mountains in the East and Northeast
- Lighter rains (< 25 mm) are expected in the central area of the Country

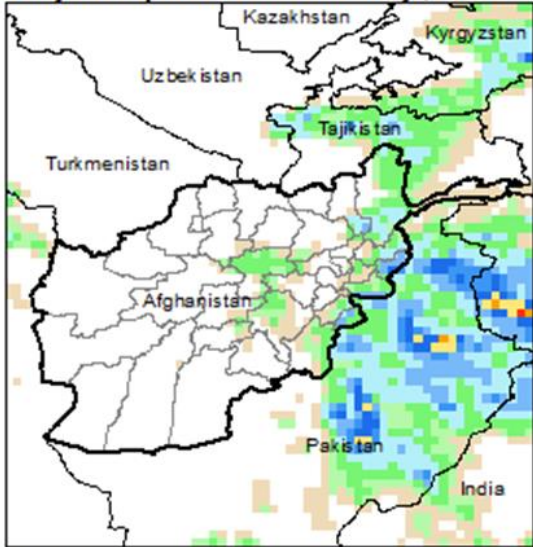
Temperature

- Warmer than average conditions will spread into western and northern portions of the country during the outlook period.
- **Maximum temperatures are forecast to exceed 30°C in the low elevations of the North and throughout the South and West.**
- **Maximum temperatures may exceed 35°C in Farah and Nimroz provinces.**

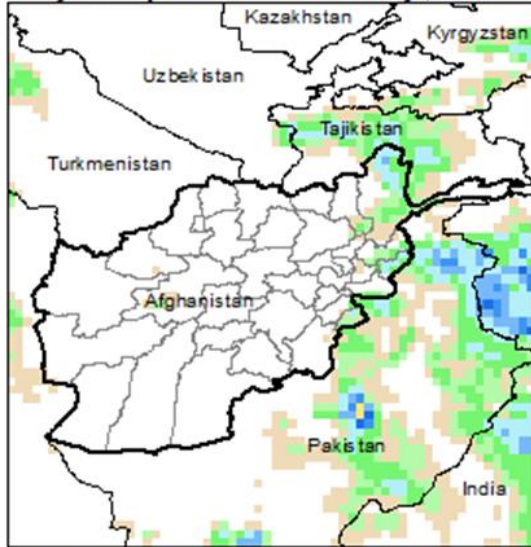


Short-Term Forecast

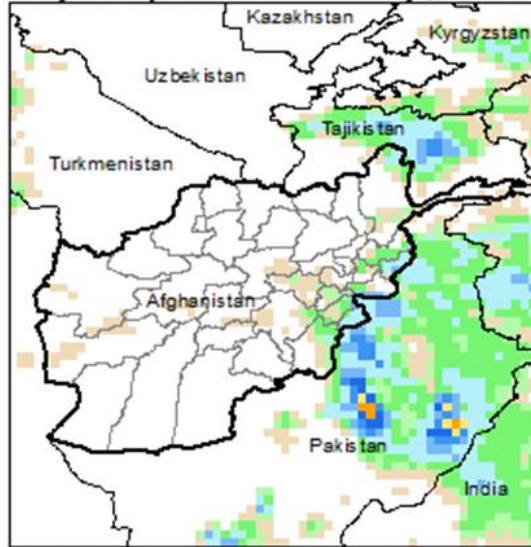
Daily Precip. Forecast for 2 May., 2023



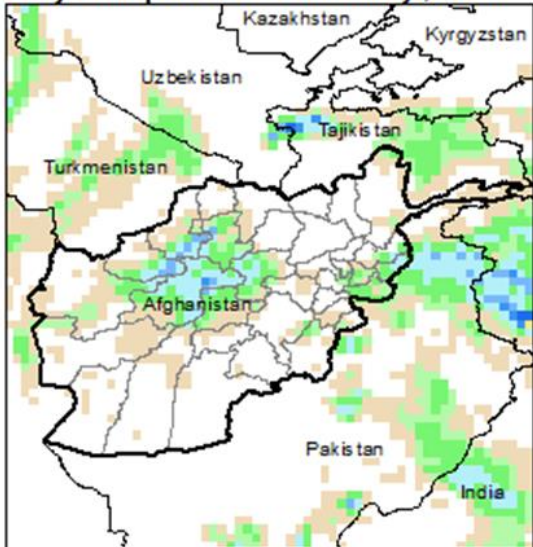
Daily Precip. Forecast for 3 May., 2023



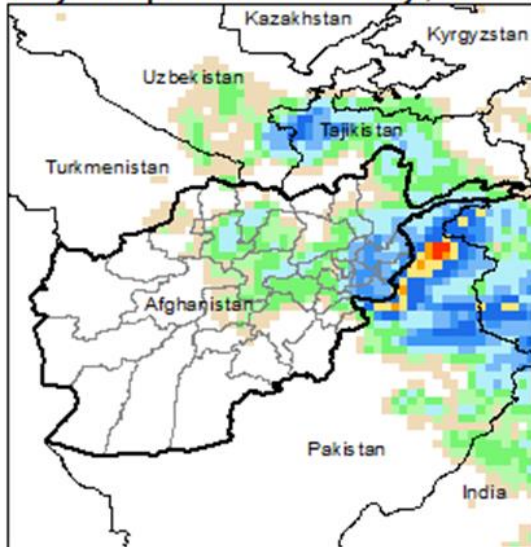
Daily Precip. Forecast for 4 May., 2023



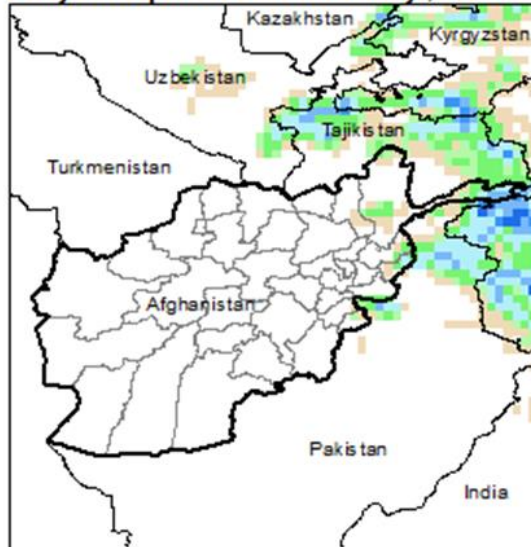
Daily Precip. Forecast for 5 May., 2023



Daily Precip. Forecast for 6 May., 2023



Daily Precip. Forecast for 7 May., 2023



Precip. Forecast

as of May 2, 2023

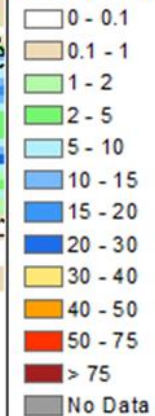
Daily Totals

Data: NOAA-GFS

Up to 7 May, rain is expected in E, and SE parts of Afghanistan, as well in the central part of the country.

Heavy rain possible in eastern part of the country with an increased risk of floods

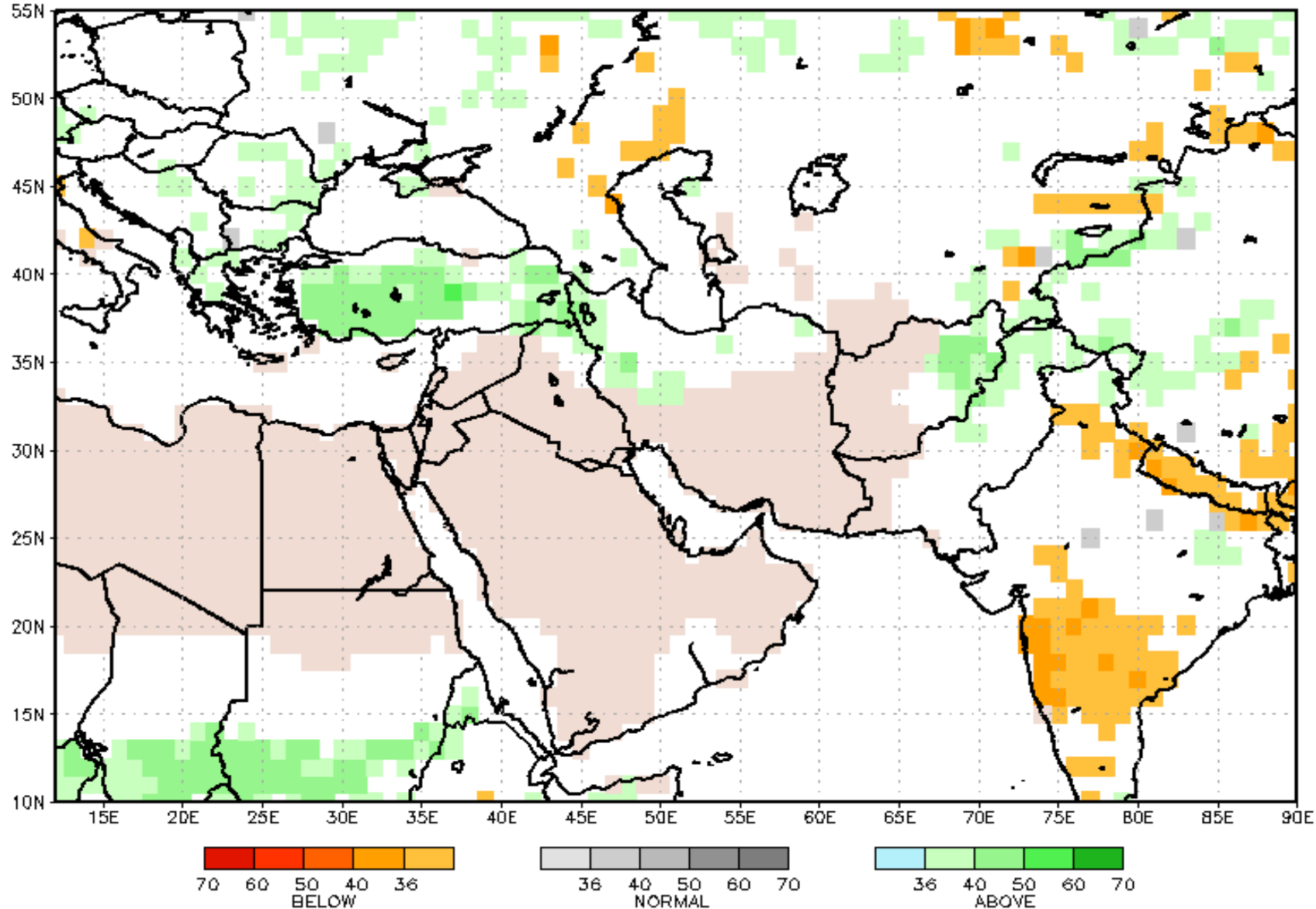
PPT (mm)





Long-Term Forecast: Precipitation

NMME Precip Prob. April May2023-Jul2023 Feat



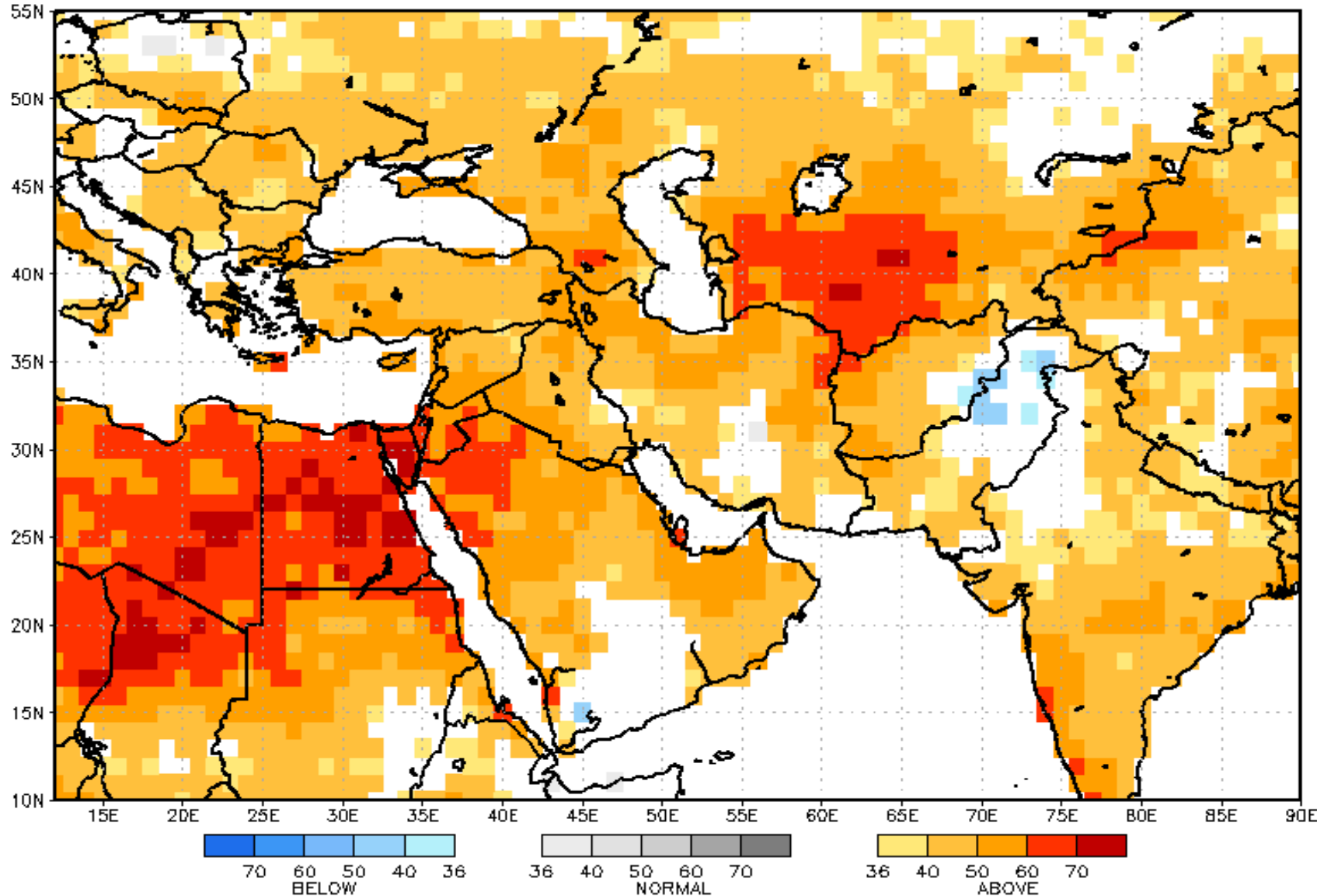
Precipitation: Long term forecast are still showing 30% -40% likelihood of above average rainfall for the central, East, and south-eastern region.

Normal conditions are forecasted for the rest of the Country



Long-Term Forecast: Temperature

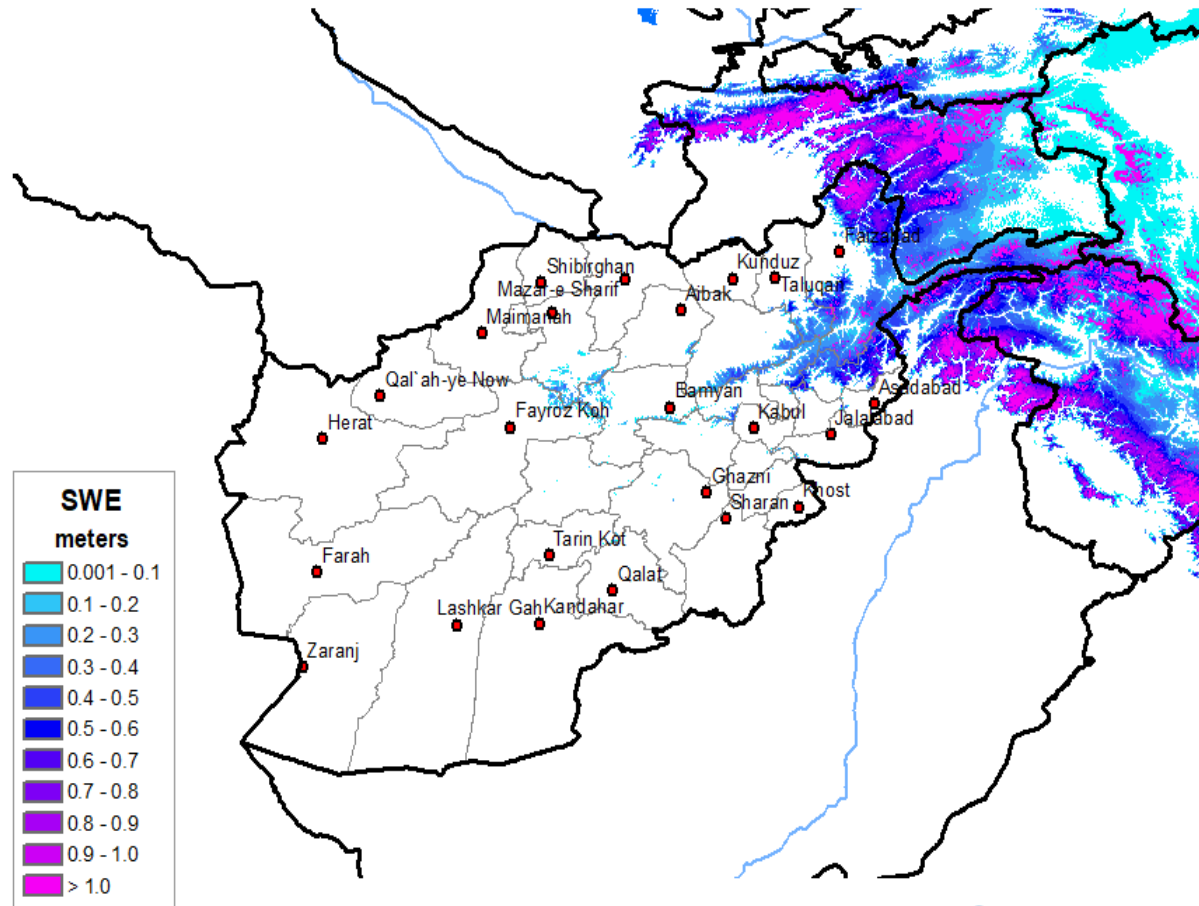
NMME 2m Air Temp Prob. AprIC May2023-Jul2023 Fcst



Temperature: Long term forecast are still showing 40 to 60% likelihood of above average temperature for spring up to early summer for majority of the country and higher likelihood for **south, western, north and NE.**

Snow Water Equivalent (SWE)

April 29, 2023

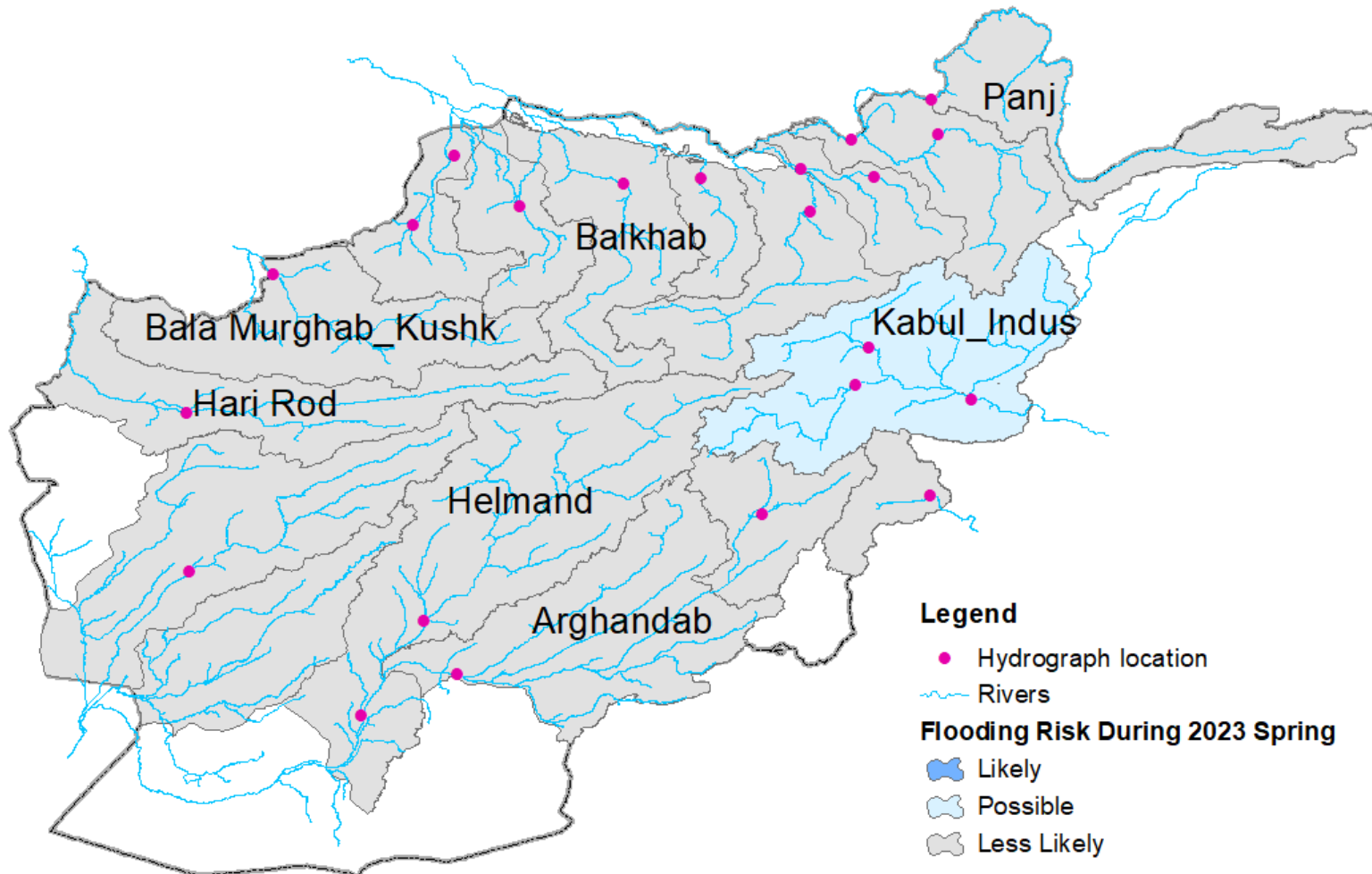


Source: Noah-MP land surface model,
NASA Goddard Space Flight Center

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 the irrigated wheat and second-season crops, and will likely have negative impacts on second-season crop planting.

Possible Flooding Risk During Spring of 2023

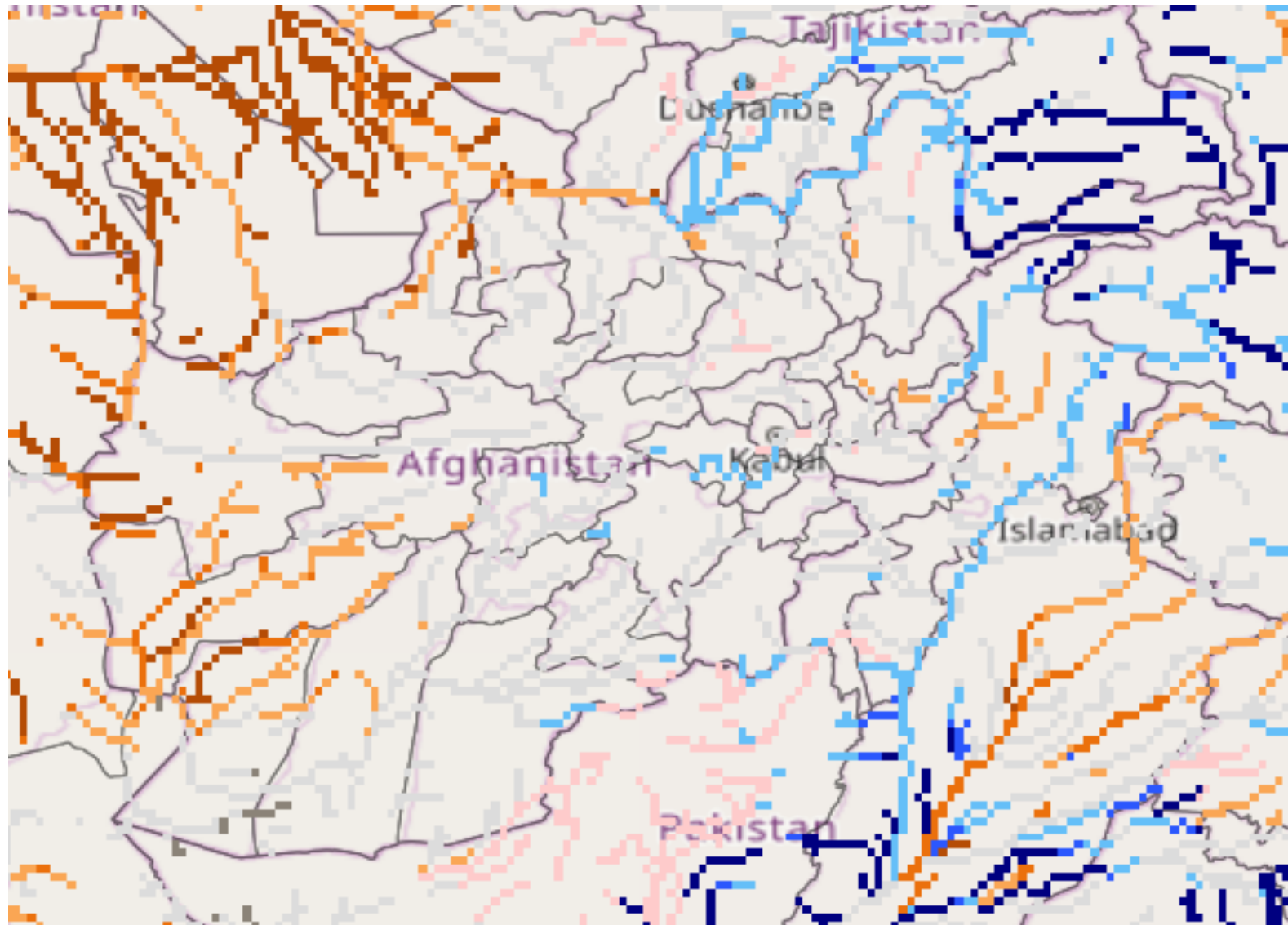


Given, current snow water volumes, and precipitation forecast for the remainder of the 2022/23 wet season, flooding events are likely to occur at lower-than-normal levels.

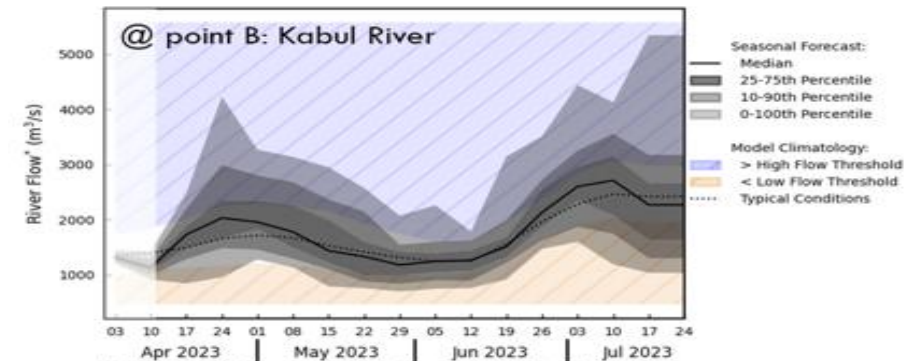
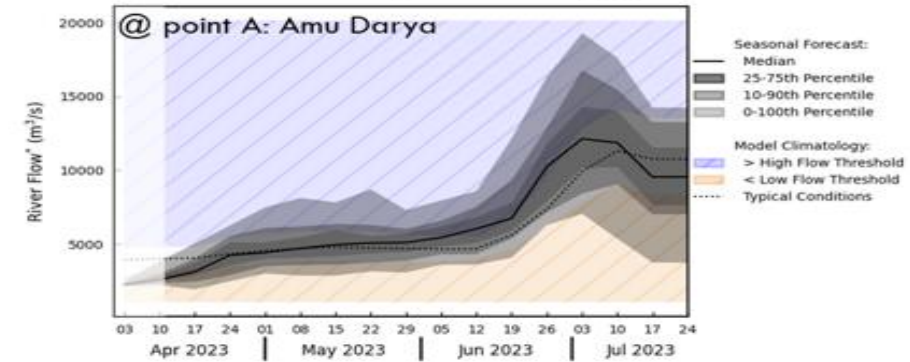
Flash flooding in the spring is likely as typical.

Little tilt in odds to above- or below average precipitation in summer suggest that flooding at that time would not be widespread, but isolated flash flooding is likely, as typical.

Possible Flooding Risk During Spring of 2023-Globe Flood Awareness System



- > 90% probability of high flows
- 75-90% probability of high flows
- 50-75% probability of high flows
-
- 50-75% probability of low flows
- 75-90% probability of low flows
- > 90% probability of low flows
- > 50% probability (arid area)



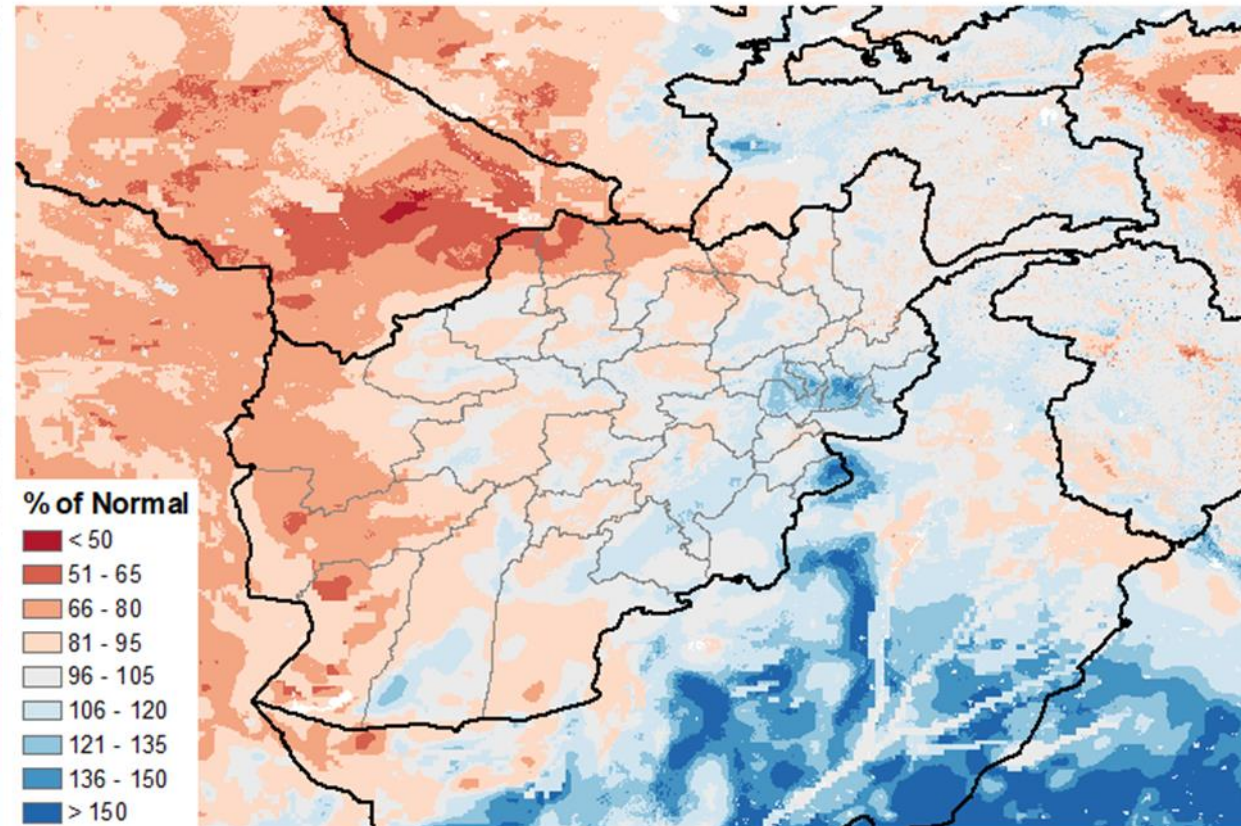
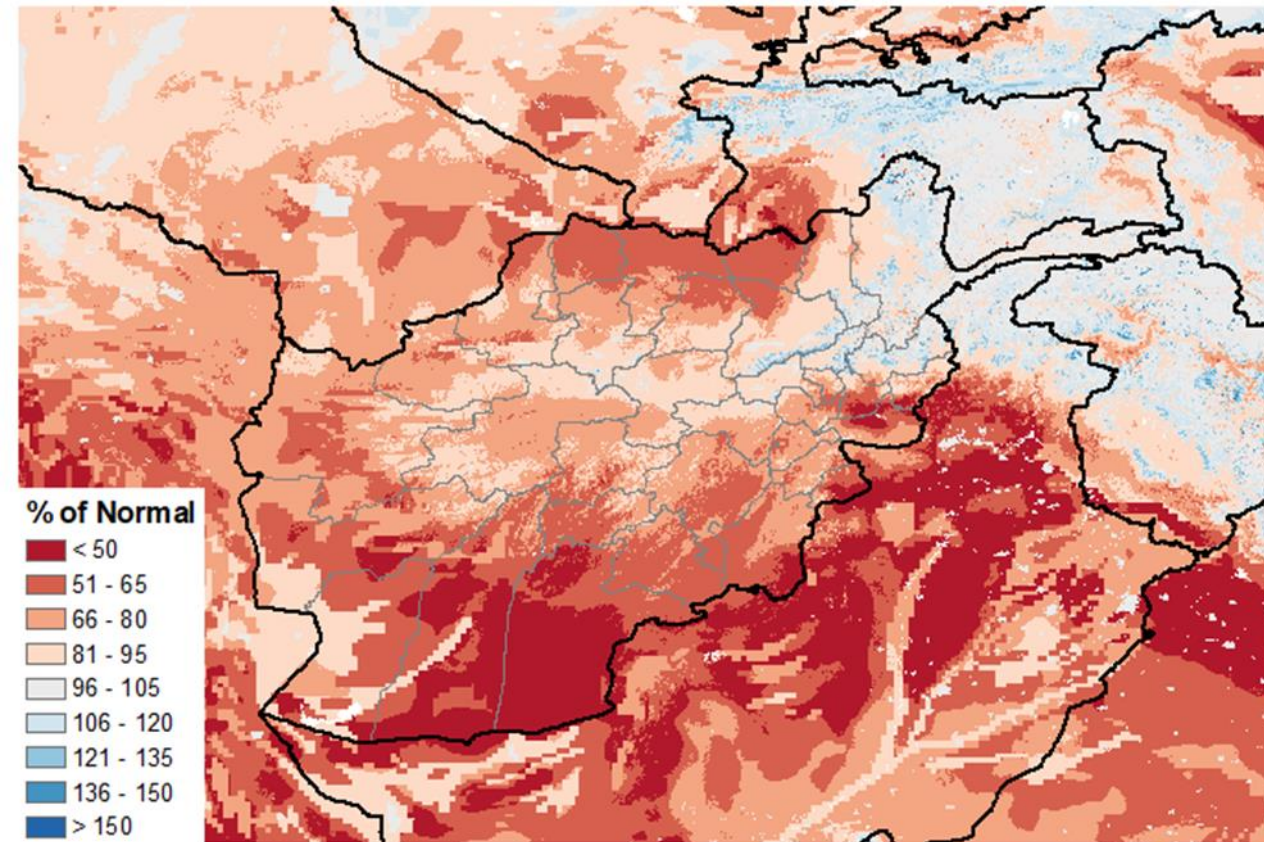
*River flow is a weekly average, displayed at start of week (dates shown)
** High and low flow thresholds refer to the 80th and 20th percentiles of the model climatology

Soil Moisture (0-10 cm) Percent Anomaly

April Dekad 2, 2022

Soil Moisture (0-10 cm) Percent Anomaly

April Dekad 2, 2023

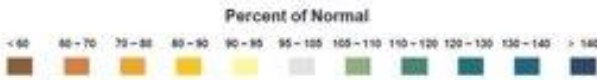
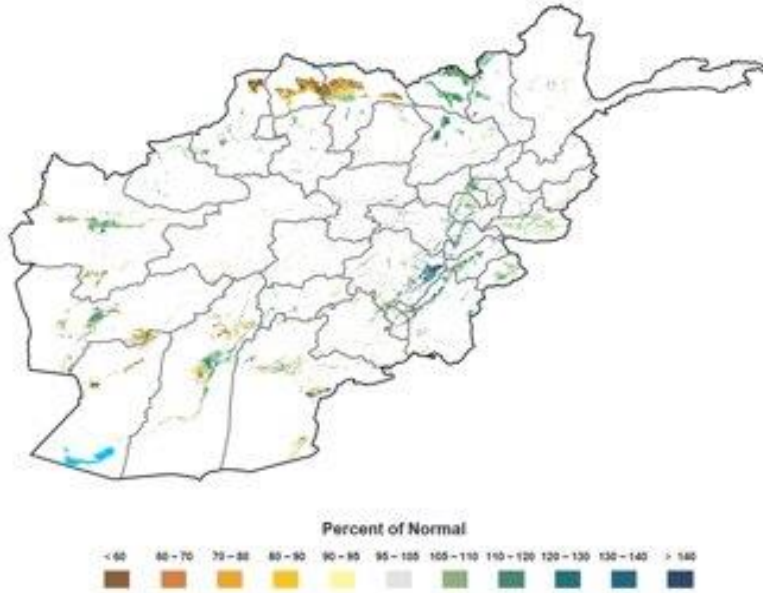


Soil Moisture Comparison : compared to Apr-22, soil moisture improved in all the Country and especially in the central, east, south and SE provinces, **but still showing some hot spots in the north and west regions.**



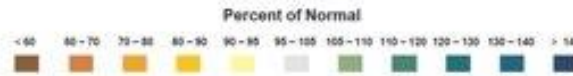
Afghanistan Irrigated Agricultural Areas Percent of Mean NDVI

2023 / Mean (2012 - 2021)
Period 20 / Apr 01 - 10, 2023



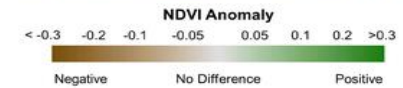
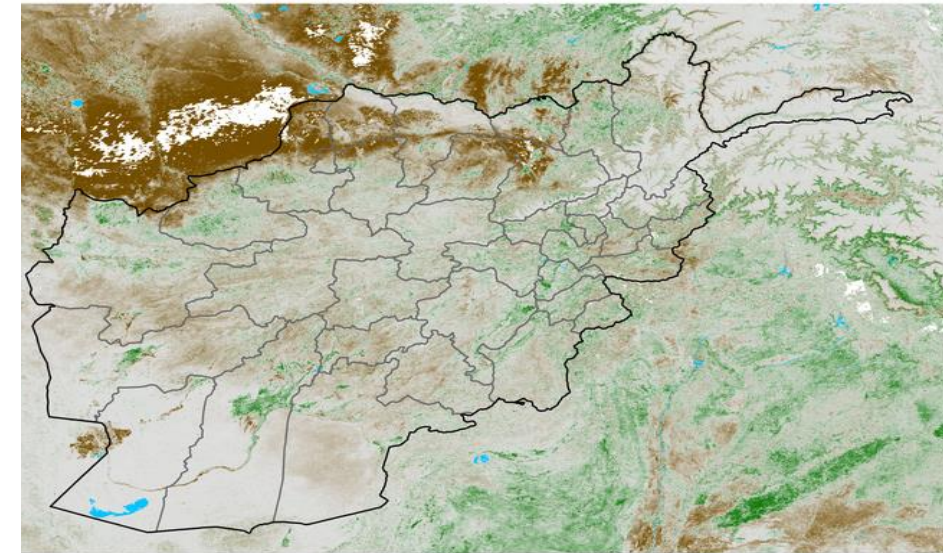
Afghanistan Rainfed Agricultural Areas Percent of Mean NDVI

2023 / Mean (2012 - 2021)
Period 20 / Apr 01 - 10, 2023



Afghanistan NDVI Anomaly

2023 minus Mean (2012 - 2021)
Period 23 / Apr 16 - 25, 2023



Map Produced by USGS/EROS

Source: eVIIRS 375m



Map Produced by USGS/EROS

Source: eVIIRS 375m



Map Produced by USGS/EROS

Source: eVIIRS 375m



Below-median NDVI in north; improvement elsewhere

Above-median NDVI esp. at higher elevations for rainfed areas

Favorable NDVI is observed for most rainfed croplands in the north and for irrigated croplands around Kabul, Ghazni, and Kandahar. Elsewhere, vegetation conditions are likely to improve



Wheat:

- Wheat harvest is starting in the eastern part of the Country, mainly Nangarhar.
- No major issues reported on wheat, except locust in the N and NE regions.

Pasture:

- Given the recent March and April favorable precipitation especially in the higher elevations coupled with above-average temperatures, pasture conditions are expected to be above last year and, in some areas, above average,
- Areas impacted by two consecutive drought years are expected to experience the worst pasture conditions and largest negative anomalies relative to other areas of the country these pocket of negative conditions are mainly in north part of the country (Uruzgan, Herat and north of Samangan/Takhar provinces)

Animal health:

- Approximately ten sporadic outbreaks of animal diseases have been reported through the passive surveillance system since the beginning of this year. Anthrax, Blood parasites (Babesiosis and Theileriosis), Brucellosis, CCPP, Enterotoxaemia, FMD, LSD, Newcastle in poultry, PPR in small ruminants, and rabies are among the main reported. These are seasonal and recurrent events, somewhat under control from local VFUs.
- If there have been any observed epidemiological changes in any of the notifiable disease outbreaks, FAO will conduct a survey to determine the root cause and prevalence of the diseases.
- Presently, a widespread vaccination campaign is being carried out by FAO for LSD.



Growing evidence that a **large-scale outbreak of the Moroccan Locust** will occur in 8+ provinces of North and North Eastern Afghanistan in the coming weeks.
Affected region = 35% of national wheat production.

Potential impact?

- The last two largescale outbreaks led to **25% loss of the national wheat crop** (1980) and 8% (2001) – and significant damage to other crops.
- 2001 response (8% loss) was timely, effective, large scale, combined mechanical/chemical control and was largely successful. **This will not happen in 2023.**

What does it eat?

- **Grain** crops as well as legumes - leaves, stalk and grain can be attacked.
- **Trees**, especially young saplings, can be damaged (pistachios)
- **Pasture, grasslands and forage crops** are also affected.
- **Other plants** attacked include cotton, grape vines, and vegetable (cabbage, carrot, onion, salad), which can be completely eaten.

What is the potential 2023 impact?

- **Enormous potential crop losses** from this year's outbreak are estimated to be **in excess of 700k MT of wheat** with an upper estimate of **1.2 million MT** of wheat – if rainfed production is hit hard too (compared to a total 2023 estimated harvest of 4.6m MT / 16 - 26% of total).
 - 90k ha of irrigated wheat production area at direct risk
 - 850k ha of rainfed wheat production area at direct risk
- A potential **economic loss** of between **USD250m-USD440m** (at 16 April 2023 prices) just for wheat.

Why 2023?

- Drought
- Over-grazing
- “Perfect” rainfall conditions
- “Perfect” vegetation conditions
- V. limited/paralyzed locust control system

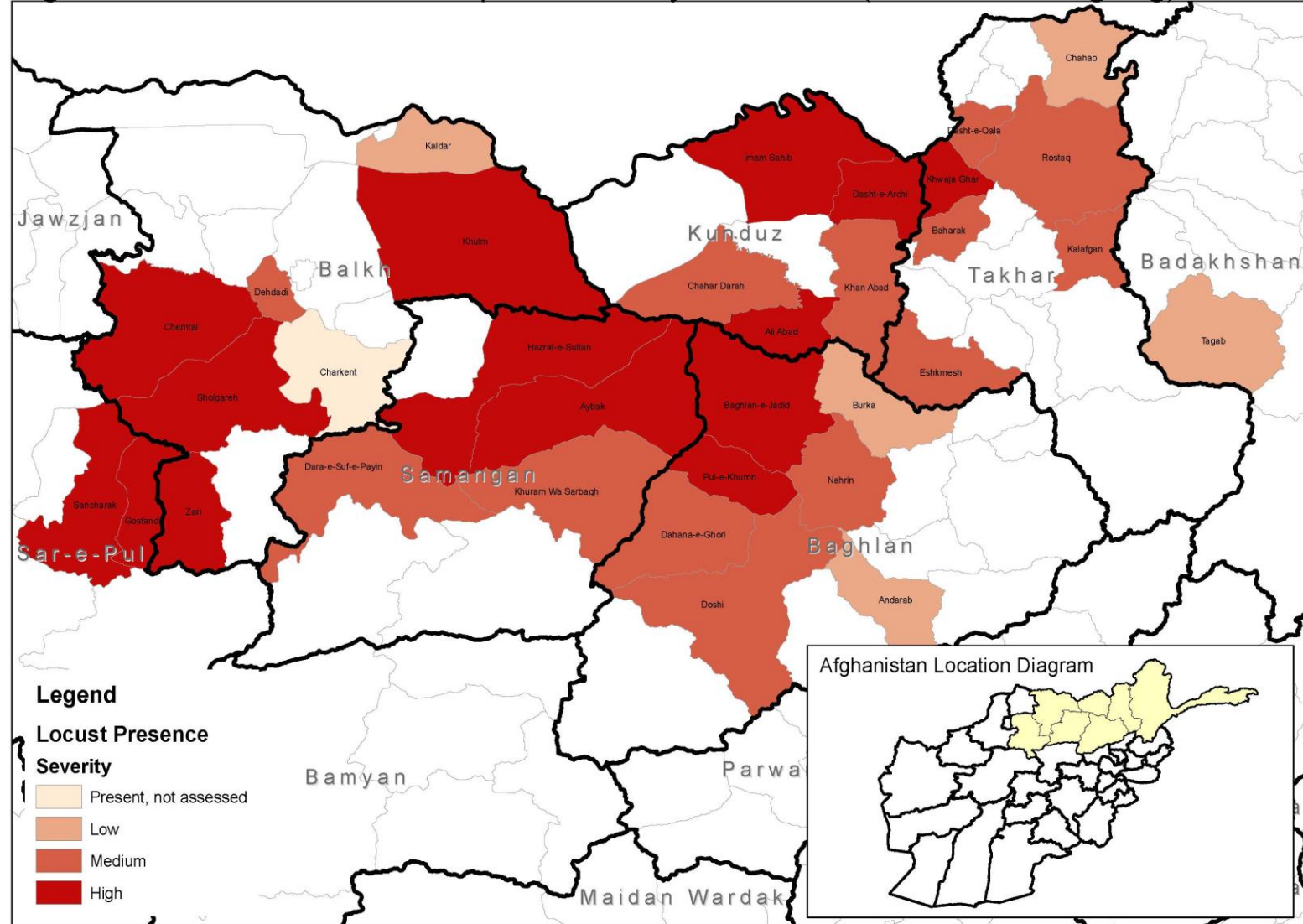
As per 17 April

- 7 provinces
- 33 Districts

As per 30 April

- Report of presence also in 1 district of Badghis province

Afghanistan locust infestation map - Preliminary information (Assessment ongoing)





Balkh:

- presence of locust hoppers in 4th and 5th instars observed in Zari, Sholgara, Charkent, Chemtal, districts;
- total infested areas around 5 000 ha;
- **Treated area about 900 ha, damaged crop about 75 ha**

Samangan:

- presence of locust hoppers in 4th and 5th instars observed in Aybak, Hazrat-i-Sultan, Khuram Wa Sarbagh and Dara-i-Souf Payeen districts;
- Total infested area around 10 000 ha;
- **Treated area about 5,000 ha, damaged crop about 50 ha**

Sar-i-Pul:

- presence of locust hoppers, , in 3rd and 4th instars, observed in Gosfandi and Sankcharak districts;
- Total infested area around 1 000 ha.
- **Treated area about 900 ha, damaged crop not reported**

Takhar:

- presence of locust hoppers, in 3rd and 4rd instars, observed in Khuja Ghar, Dasht-i-Qala, Eshkamesh, Chahab, Bahrak, Rustaq and Kalafgan districts;
- More than 10 000 ha of land are infested;
- **in some areas, locusts already entered into wheat fields with more than 1,200 ha damaged and other crop such as gram**
- Currently 10-20 percent of the locust in the flying stage and started mating (need control to avoid next year infestation)
- Most other mountainous districts have still low temperatures so hatching may take place later.

Kunduz:

- presence of locust hoppers, in 4th instars, observed in Imam Sahib, Chahar Dara, Archi, Aliabad and Khan Abad districts;
- total infested area is between 5 000 and 7 000 ha.
- **Nearly 700-hectare area cleared from the locust infestation but due to the shifting of locust to the flying stage re-appearance happens** in already in several locations of Archi, Imam Sahib and Aliabad
- Nearly 50% of the locust is now in the flying stage where mechanical control not work

Baghlan:

- presence of locusts observed in Baghlan-i-Jadid, Pul-i-Khumri, Dahan-i-Ghori, Doshi, Nahreen, Burka and Andarab districts;
- Total infested area around 9 000 ha
- **locusts entered wheat fields with damage to approximately 700 ha.**
- **More than 1000-hectare land have been declared clean from the locust infestation.**
- Doshe areas are highly infested by locust these days and mechanical control reduce its damage impact in those area by 70% percent.

Badakhshan:

- presence of locust hoppers, 2nd and 3rd instars, observed only in Tagab district;
- Most other mountainous districts have still low temperatures so hatching may take place later

Badghis:

- Reported infestation of locust in Balamurghab.

- I. In month of April 2023, The national average prices of basic food commodities **decreased compared to March**, including wheat grain (-8%), high and low wheat flour (7%), rice palawi (-2%), rice sholae (1%), cooking oil (5%) and pulses (-1%). However, sugar price increased due to supply shortfalls.
- II. The purchasing power of unskilled casual labour and livestock keepers **improved by 11 & 8 percent** respectively, mainly due to decreased wheat price and increased labour wage, compared to the last month and the Terms of Trade for one-year female sheep and unskilled casual labour to wheat remain significantly improved compared to one year average.
- III. The value of the Afghani (AFN) slightly **improved by 2 percent** against the United States Dollar (USD) compared to March 2023. The AFN to USD exchange rate has remained stable at around 86-89 in recent months.
- IV. National diesel prices have **decreased by 5% compared to last month** after continuous reduction starting from 3rd week of January 2023. However, they still remain 19% higher than its two-year average. **The current global average price for diesel is \$1.26 per litre**, but there are substantial differences among countries. Generally, wealthier countries have higher prices, while poorer and oil-exporting countries have lower prices. Price disparities result from varying taxes and subsidies for diesel. While all countries access the same international petroleum prices, they impose different taxes, leading to diverse retail prices. (24 Apr 2023)

Key Prices, Wages, Days of Work Available, and Terms of Trade				
	Apr-23	Month-on-Month	Year-on-Year	Two-Year Avg.
Exchange Rate (AFN/USD)	86.4	-2%	-1.4%	5%
Wheat Grain (AFN/Kg)	37	-8%	-14%	-1%
Wheat Flour - High price (AFN/Kg)	40	-7%	-19%	-5%
Wheat Flour - Low price (AFN/Kg)	37	-7%	-16%	-2%
Rice - High Price - "Palawi" (AFN/Kg)	121	-2%	15%	25%
Rice - Low Price - "Sholae" (AFN/Kg)	64	-1%	18%	23%
Pulses (AFN/Kg)	115	-1%	2%	12%
Cooking Oil (AFN/Liter)	133	-5%	-27%	-14%
Sugar (AFN/Kg)	66	4%	4%	16%
Fertilizer - DAP (AFN/50 Kg)	5,133	-9%	-8%	20%
Fertilizer - Urea (AFN/50 Kg)	2,287	-7%	-22%	8%
1-year Old Live Female Sheep (AFN/Head)	8,035	0%	1%	3%
Unskilled Labour Wage (AFN/day)	302	2%	4%	1%
Skilled Labour Wage (AFN/day)	626	1%	8%	2%
Days of Unskilled Work Available Per Week	2.1	11%	11%	-4%
Diesel (AFN/Liter)	72	-5%	-2%	19%
Real Unskilled Labour Terms of Trade (Kgs)	2.6	25%	38%	-5%
Pastoralist Terms of Trade (Kgs)	227	8%	19%	4%

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.

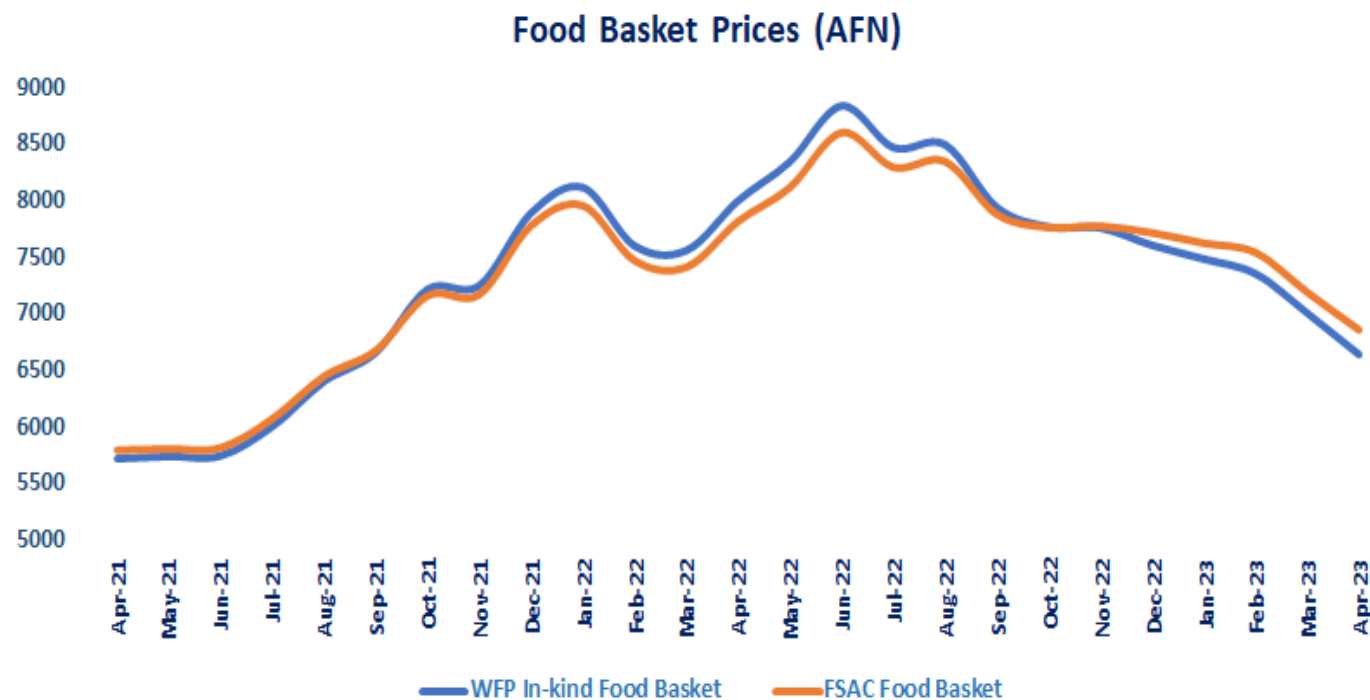
The Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) food basket in use for cash-based transfers consists of 89 kg of wheat flour, 21 kg of domestic rice, 7 kg of vegetable oil, 9 kg of pulses, and 1 kg of salt.

WFP FB:

In April 2023 , the price of the food basket decreased by 5 percent compared to the previous month, from 7,007AFN (79.6 USD) to 6,640 AFN (76.8 USD). In terms of Afghani values compared to last year same and 2 years average its lower by 17 and 3 percent respectively.

FSAC FB:

The national average AFN price was 12 percent lower than one year ago and 1 percent higher than the two-year average. The national average USD price decreased by 3 percent month-on-month, 11 percent lower the price one year ago and 3 percent lower the two-year average.

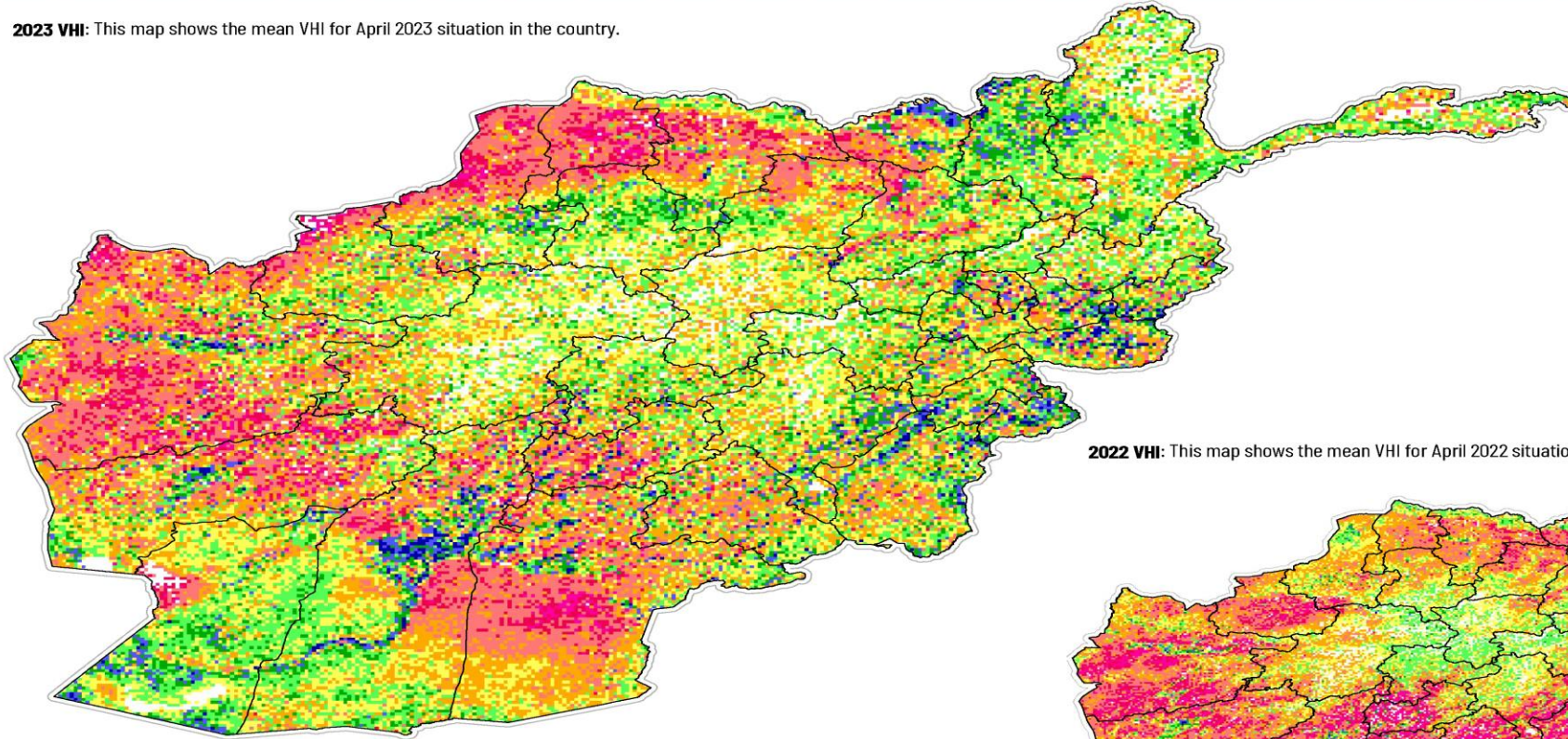


AFGHANISTAN | Vegetation Health Index (VHI)

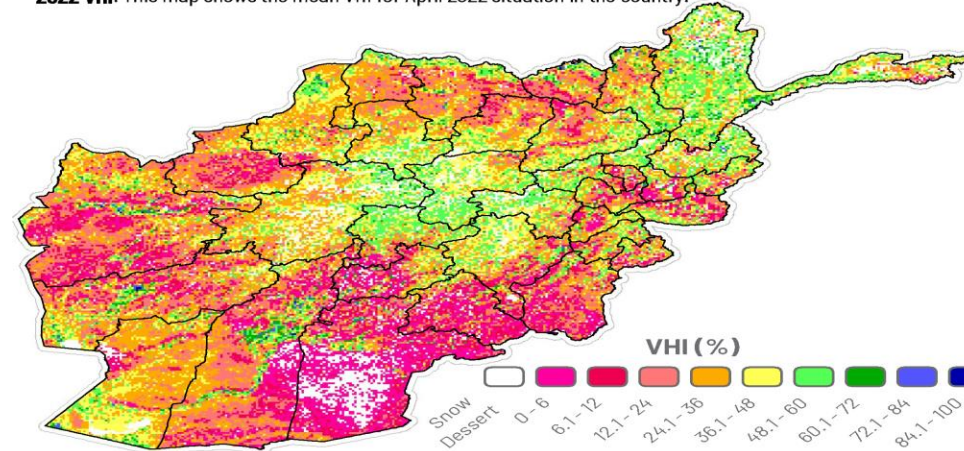
April 2023 vs. April 2022



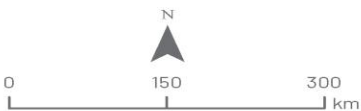
2023 VHI: This map shows the mean VHI for April 2023 situation in the country.



2022 VHI: This map shows the mean VHI for April 2022 situation in the country.



Province	Mean VHI (%)	
	2023	2022
Khost	53	27
Takhar	52	37
Kunar	48	33
Nangarhar	48	26
Paktya	48	31
Nimroz	48	32
Badakhshan	46	44
Laghman	45	23
Kabul	45	27
Panjsher	45	44
Paktika	45	18
Maidan Wardak	44	39
Ghazni	44	32
Nuristan	44	41
Sar-e-Pul	44	38
Parwan	44	38
Daykundi	43	37
Logar	43	28
Bamyan	42	43
Hilmand	42	22
Ghor	41	37
Kapisa	40	23
Baghlan	40	33
Kunduz	40	28
Zabul	38	13
Samangan	36	30
Uruzgan	35	21
Badghis	35	22
Farah	32	27
Balkh	32	29
Faryab	31	35
Kandahar	31	8
Hirat	26	23
Jawzjan	21	29



Datum/projection: WGS84/Geographic
Data Sources: NOAA STAR, AGCHO
Creation Date: May 2, 2023

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.

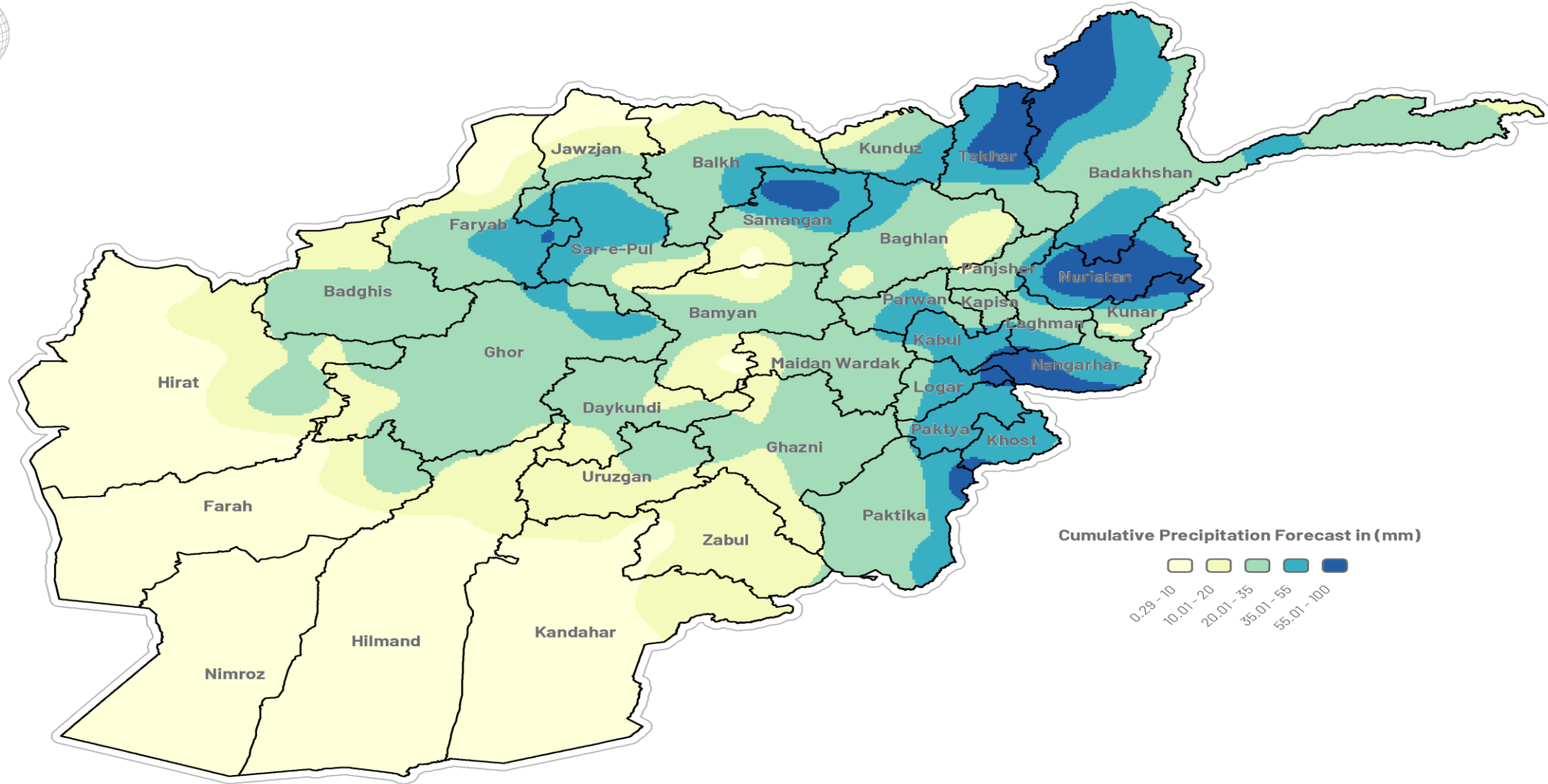
Disclaimer: This map is made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents are the responsibility of iMMAP and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government. The data are the responsibility of the data providers; it does not give an endorsement or acceptance by iMMAP who is only responsible for its visualization.

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CUMULATIVE PRECIPITATION FORECAST IN (MM) FROM MAY 4 - 17, 2023



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



Datum/Projection: WGS84/Geographic
Data Sources: GEPS, AGCHO
Date Created: May 02, 2023
Feedback: rep-afghanistan@immap.org

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

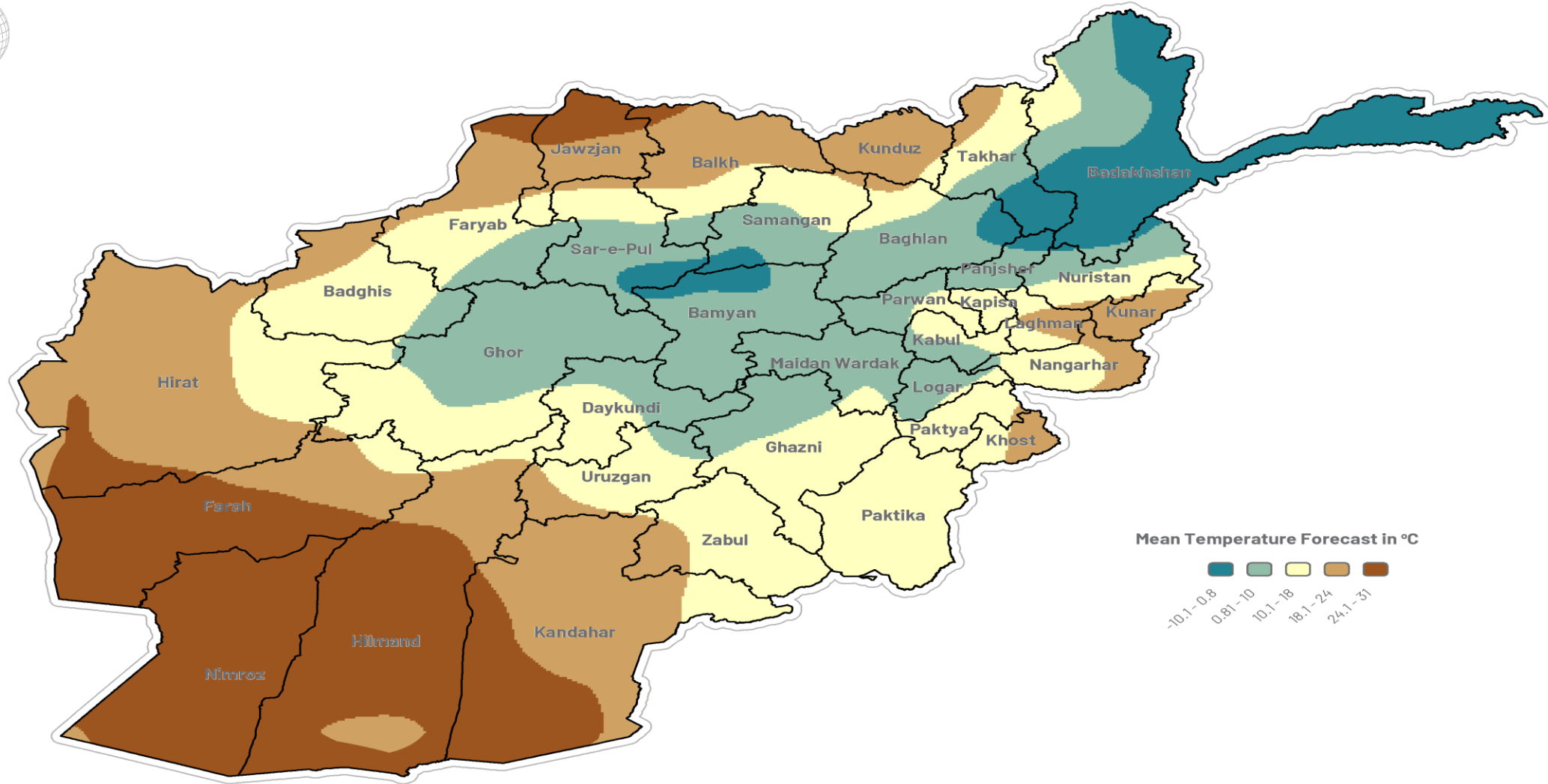
Description: This map shows the May 4-17, 2023 cumulative precipitation forecast for Afghanistan in (mm). The data is sourced from GEPS dataset with 55km computation

AFGHANISTAN

MEAN TEMPERATURE FORECAST IN (°C) FROM MAY 4 - 17, 2023



USAID
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Mean Temperature Forecast in °C



Datum/Projection: WGS84/Geographic
Data Sources: GEPS, AGCHO
Date Created: May 02, 2023
Feedback: rep-afghanistan@immap.org

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

Description: This map shows the May 4-17, 2023 mean temperature forecast for Afghanistan in (°C). The data is sourced from GEPS dataset with 55km computation



Risk mitigation for gender-responsive programming

| Mapping of risks and threats to gender-responsive programming

- **We may be setting a precedent that women are not needed**
 - **End of services by women, for women:** assistance for women will be reduced to pregnant women accessing delivery services and girls accessing primary education
 - Erasure of women from society and normalization of the absence of women;
 - Women staff will be replaced by men staff;
 - Will lead to further restrictions on women's rights, recognizing this is a part of a broader pattern;
 - Women will not be at the negotiating table, they do not have a voice in the current response;
 - Women focused and women led NGOs will reduce in number.

- **The quality of the response will be compromised**
 - We will be working without evidence: no possibility of assessments, monitoring, quality of programming;
 - Impossibility to monitor the ban itself or monitoring any programming without women;
 - Across the humanitarian programming cycle: registration and post-distribution monitoring will not be possible without women;
 - Exemptions are not enough and the existing ones are not applied uniformly and are very limited (to specific staff, specific provinces, specific activities, and adding more constraints on women, etc).

- **It will create further protection concerns**
 - Transfer of risks to communities who now have to monitor protection concerns, SEA, without women staff;
 - leaving behind a part of the population which is already left out of assistance: women headed households, women living with disabilities, etc.;
 - Risk to substantive programming for prevention of SEA-H and protection;
 - Protection risks for remaining women NGO workers/women community leaders and shuras;
 - Inadequacy of remote engagement (lack of cell phone availability and coverage)



Minimum standards in programming

- Risk mitigation for inclusion of women in assessments, implementation, M&E
- Clear ToRs and risk assessment for community volunteers in Humanitarian Programming Cycle
- Gendered community structure analysis prior to programs in new locations
- Clusters' collaborating with women CSOs including funding provided through each cluster –AHF
- No regret funding for engagement of women in Humanitarian Programming Cycle
- Clearly identified longer term support to women and girls through the nexus with Basic Human Needs

Advocacy

- Standardized gender-responsive advocacy messages for inclusion of women and girls in humanitarian assistance
- Issues of women's access a standing agenda point in all negotiation discussions
- Consultations with gender specialists/women prior to meetings
- Commitment to ensure negotiation teams (particularly national staff/interpreters) take time for capacity building (together with HAG/OCHA)





Gender Responsive Operations

- Standardized mahram policies and allocated cost/budget lines in proposals
- Clear PSEAH policy, reporting channels and implementation mechanism
- Strategies for recruitment of women
- Retention of female staff
- Donors (INGOs UN) support to IPs in operationalizing the policies including costs



Strengthening Capacity

- International and national twinning approach for gender inclusion capacity in clusters
- Gender focal points in every organization and gender specialists in every cluster
- Capacity building (training and mentoring) of field staff, operations, on relevant gender responsive minimum standards
- Capacity building of staff engaged in access negotiations

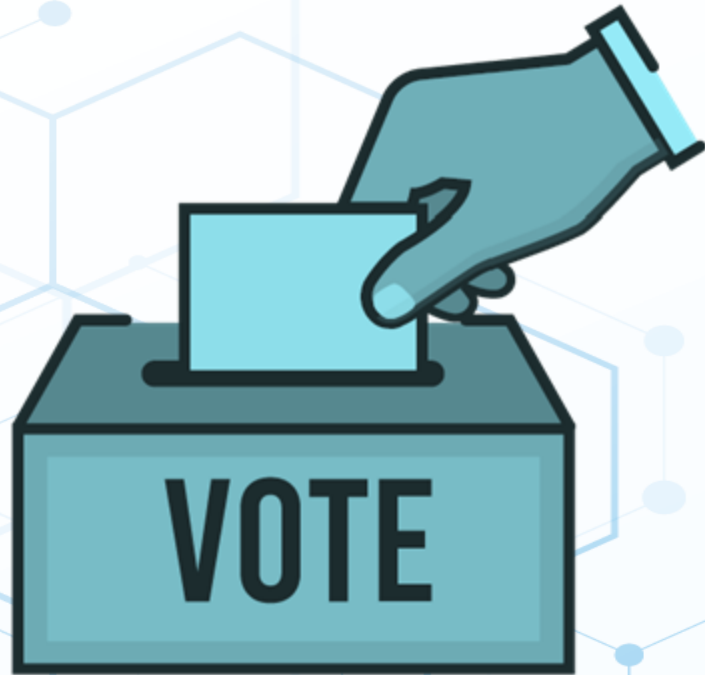
Core Elements of Gender Responsive Programming in Humanitarian Assistance (GRP)

Way forward

- Risk mitigation strategy tool drafted
- Minimum standards drafted
- Key advocacy messages (GiHA/HAG) drafted and being reviewed by HCT
- Concept note for women CSO funding through AHF drafted
- Existing tip sheets for women staff retention
- Additional tools are being drafted
- Protection observation tool being rolled out
- Training on women's participation in assessment
- Continuation of establishment of local GiHAs, capacity building of members on various tools



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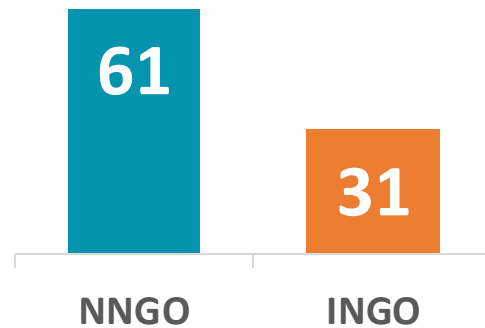
**Results of Election on FSAC
NGO Co-chair and SAG
Members**

The overall objective of the role is to ensure NGO representation within the FSAC coordination team in order to support all core tasks of the team and achieving effective humanitarian coordination of food security and agriculture response in Afghanistan,

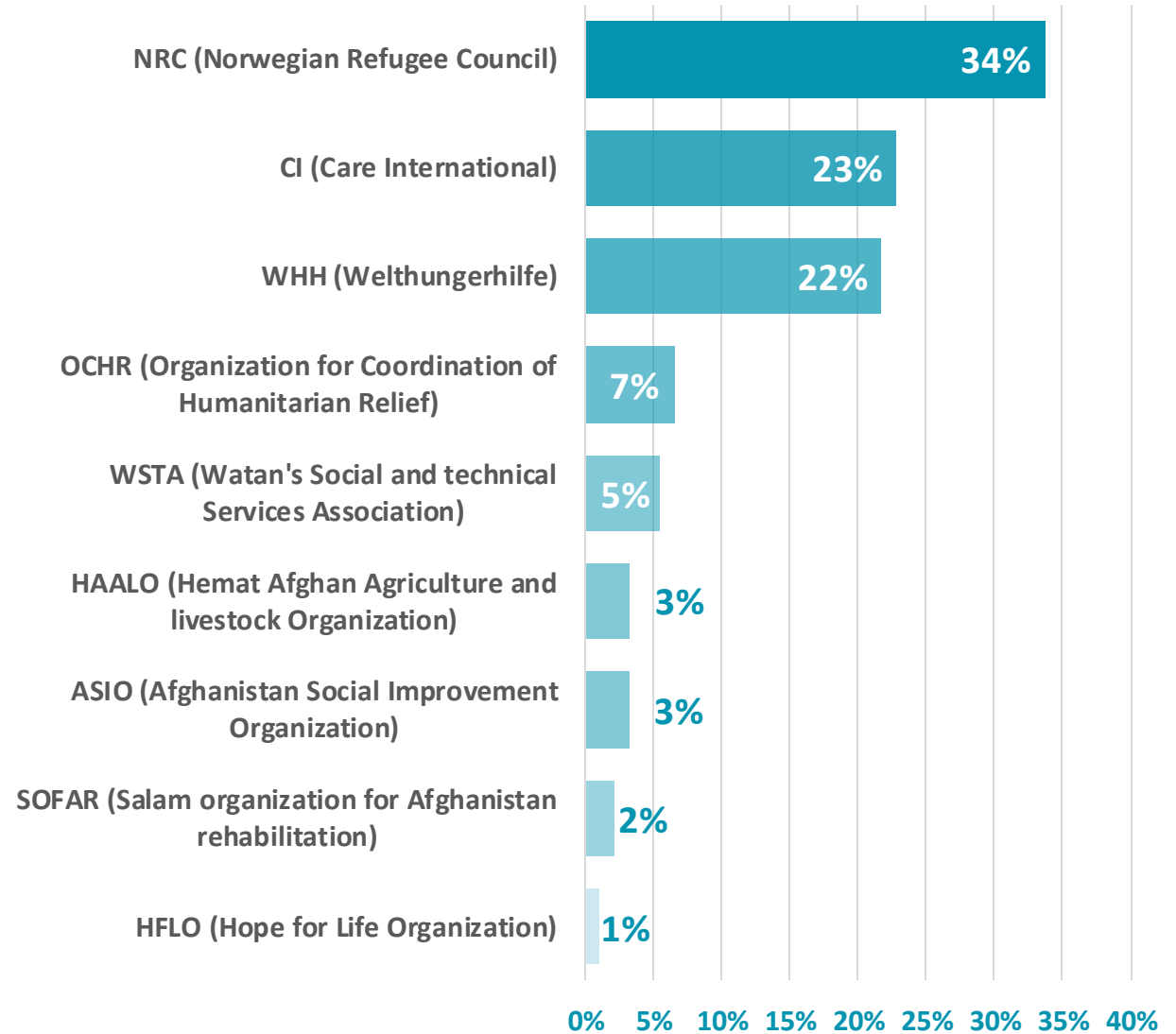
Voting took place 18-27 April 2023



92 Organisations participated in the process



Result of the NGO Co-Chair Election



Strategic Advisory Group (SAG):

Objectives of the SAG provide ongoing strategic direction to the cluster, develop and adjust the strategic framework, priorities and work plan of the cluster, and provide support to the finalization of key documents issued by the cluster. The SAG will be chaired by the FSAC coordinator, and co-chaired by the NGO Co-chair.

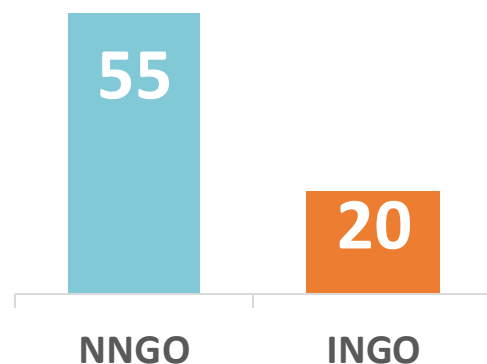
- FSAC Coordinators
- FSAC NGO co-chair
- UNFAO 1 person
- WFP 1 person
- **International NGO 2 persons**
- **National NGO 2 persons**
- IPC representative 1 person.

Voting took place 18-27 April 2023

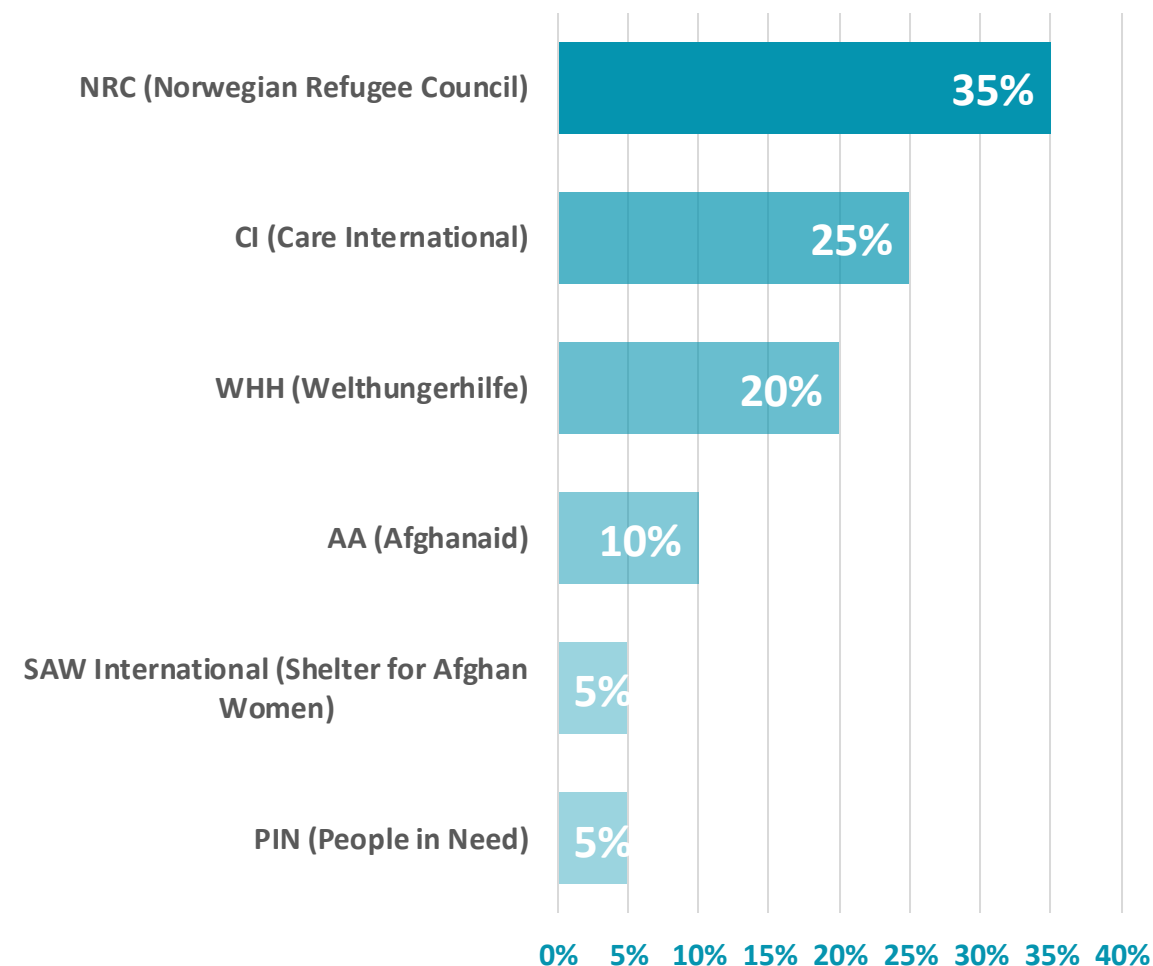


75

Organisations participated in the process



Result of the Election for International NGOs



Strategic Advisory Group (SAG):

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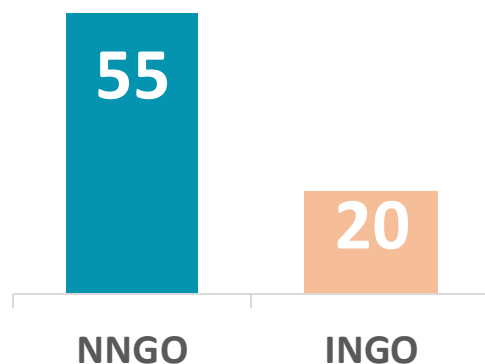
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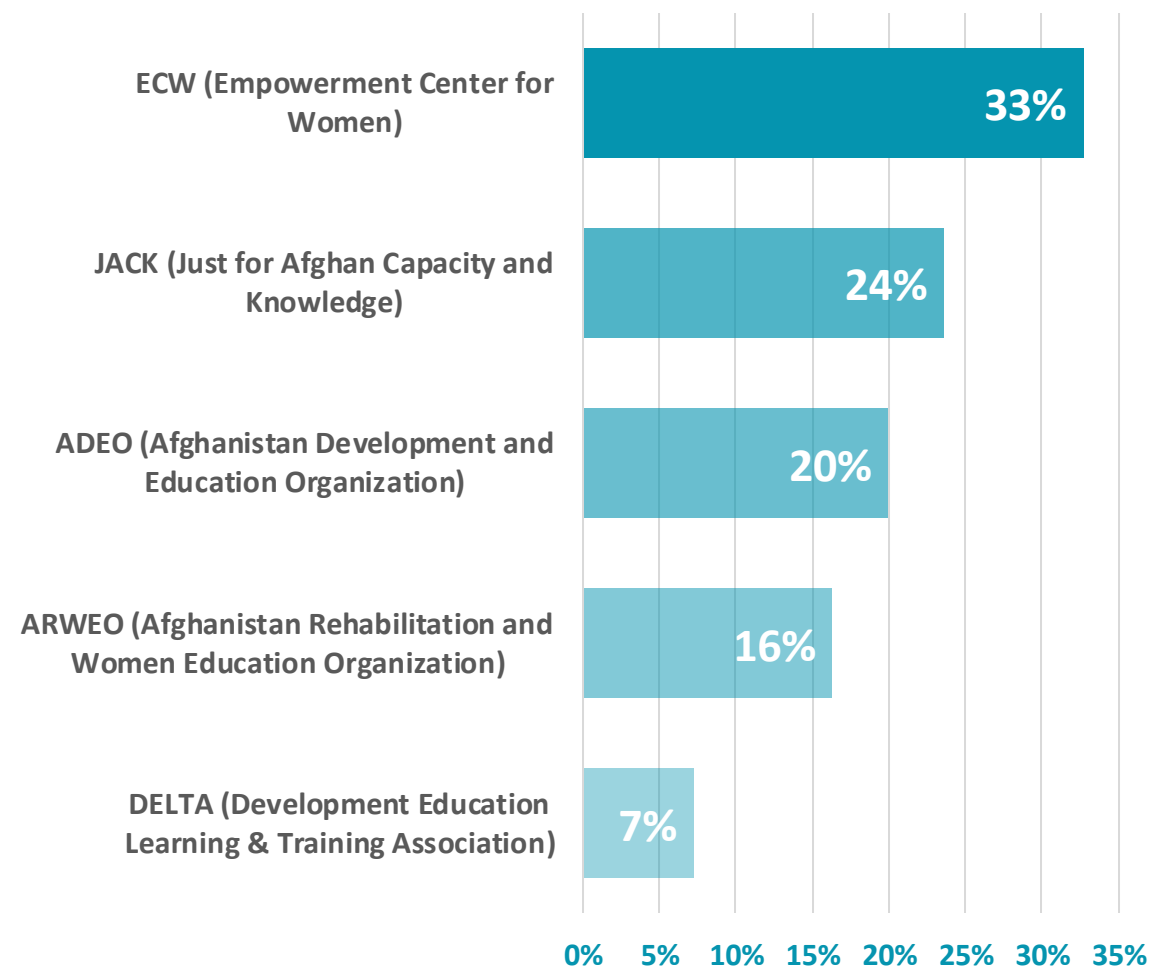


75

Organisations participated in the process



Result of the Election for National NGOs



Food Insecurity 2023 Estimates Based on Latest Analysis Classification

Acute Food Insecurity Pre-Harvest Analysis Findings
April – October 2023

Presentation to the FSAC Partners

3rd May 2023



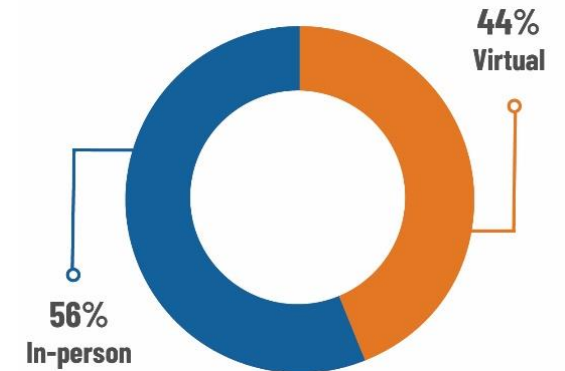
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Main Datasets Used in the Analysis Workshop

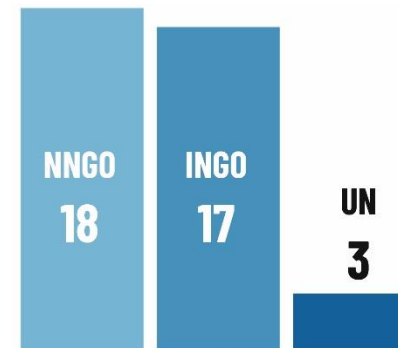
- **FSAC – AFSMS 2023:** Agriculture and Food Security Monitoring System
- **REACH:** Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM) and Joint Market Monitoring Initiatives (JMMI)
- **FAO:** Data In Emergencies (DIEM) Monitoring of Shocks, Agricultural Livelihoods, Food Security and Value Chains in Afghanistan, Cold Wave Impact Assessment, wheat Balance Sheet
- **WFP:** Food Prices and Monitoring Bulletins, Data on Humanitarian Food Assistance Delivered and Planned
- **FEWSNET:** Climate, Precipitation, NDVI, Provincial Seasonal Calendars and Food Security Outlook.
- **IOM:** Undocumented Returnees
- **OCHA:** IDPs Data (Natural Disaster and Conflict)
- **UNHCR:** Returnees and Refugees
- **IMMAP:** Precipitation, Temperature, Snow Cover, and Estimated Risk of Natural Disasters.
- **Nutrition Cluster:** Nutrition Data (SMART Survey)
- **UNDP:** Afghanistan Economic Monitoring 2023
- **ALCS 2016 – 2017:** Poverty Rate
- **ADB 2023:** Asian Development Outlook

Analysts Involved

80 ANALYSTS PARTICIPATED



PARTICIPANT ORGANIZATIONS

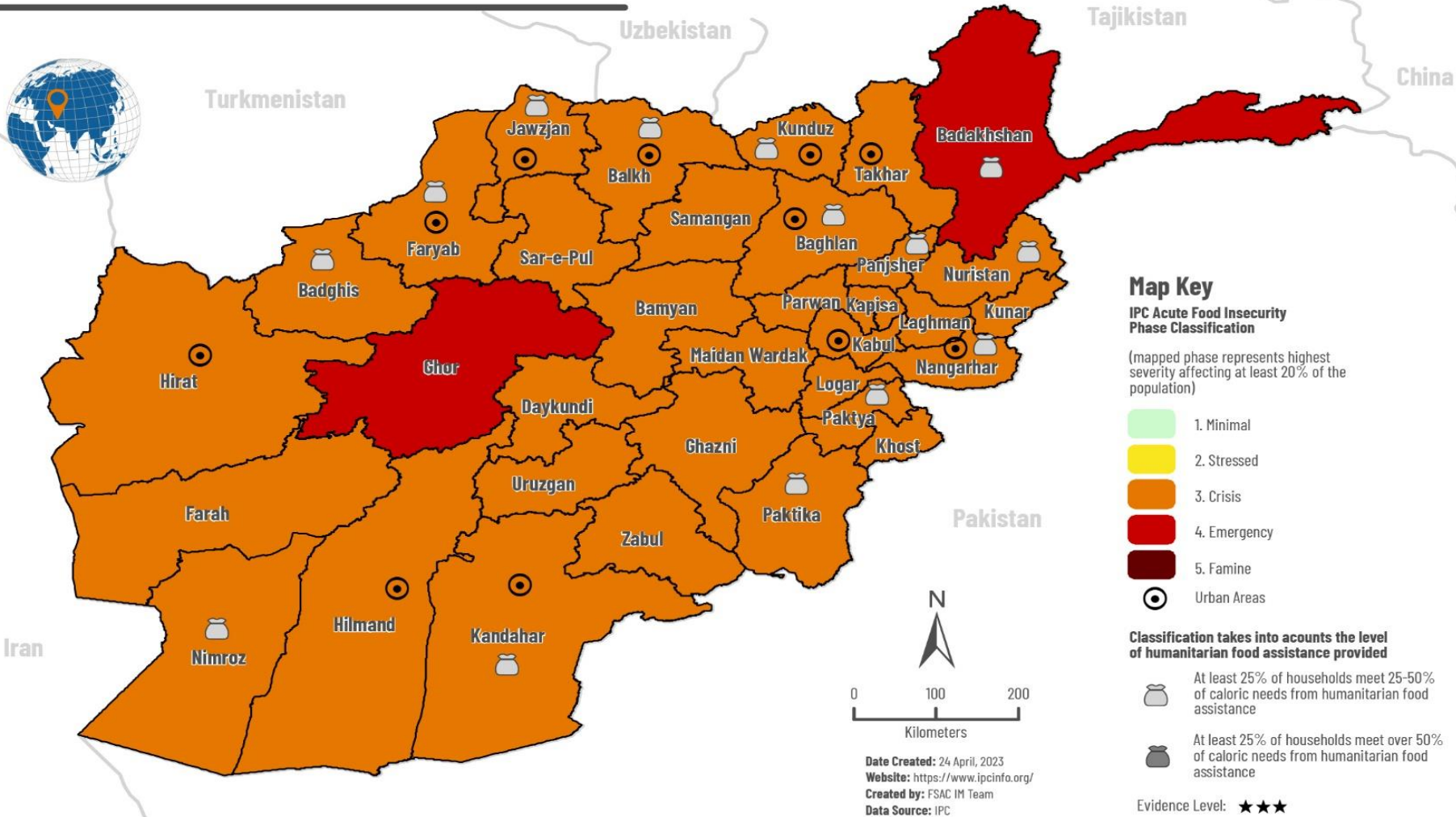


MALE AND FEMALE PARTICIPATION



Analysis Findings (Current April 2023)

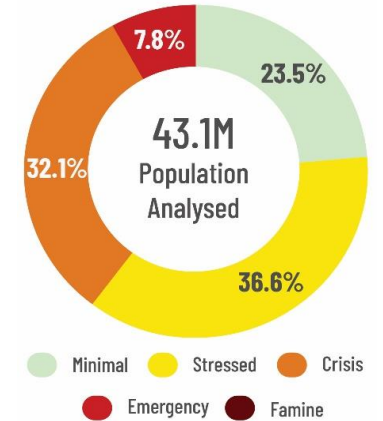
Current Acute Food Insecurity | April 2023



45 Analytical Domain disaggregation by Rural/Urban Area and FS Phases



Population disaggregation by FS Phases



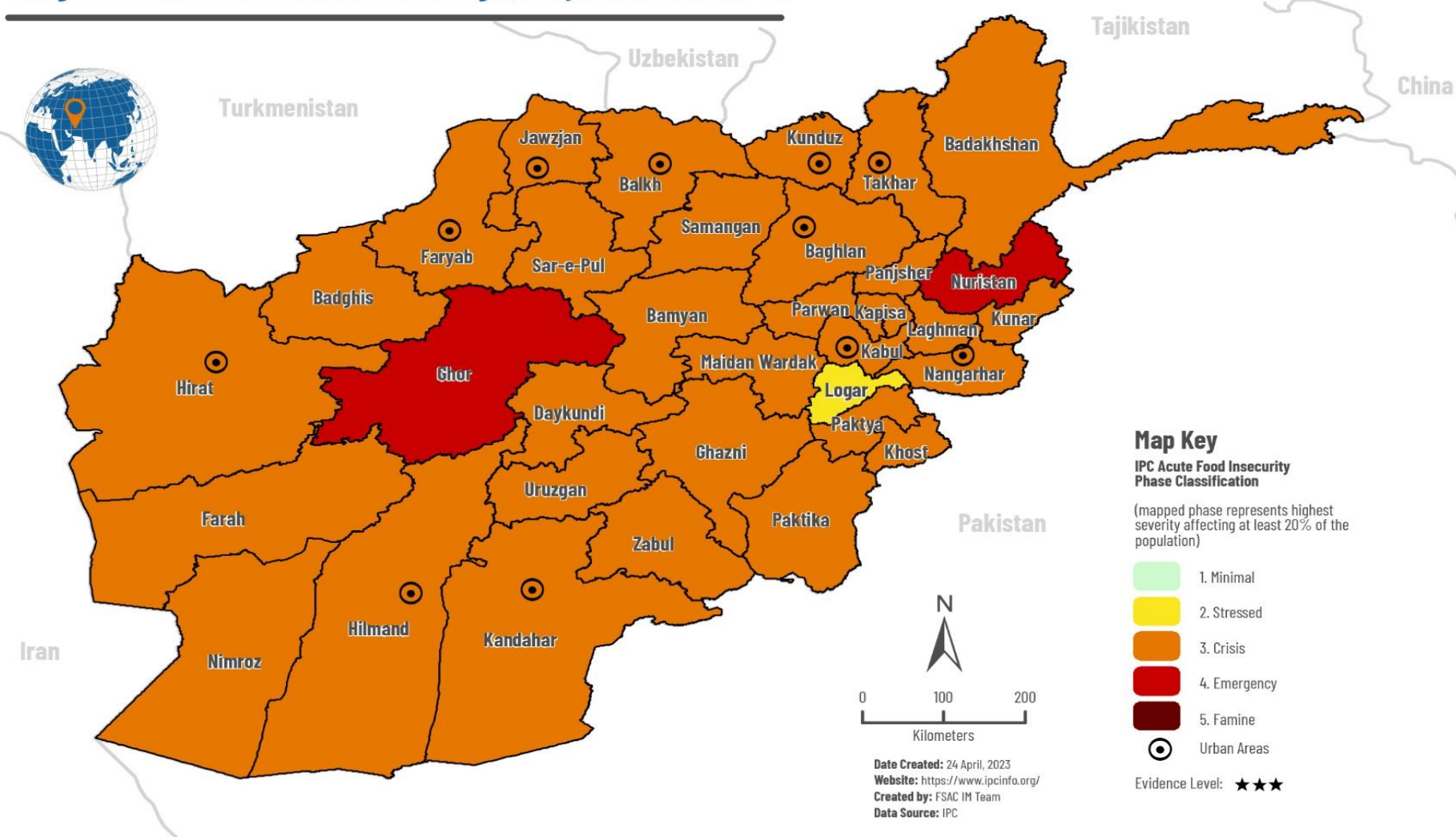
17.2M

40% of the population in Phase 3 and above (FLM)

Phase	% of Population	Population Estimate
Phase 1: Minimal	23.5%	10,130,341
Phase 2: Stressed	36.6%	15,756,673
Phase 3: Crisis	32.1%	13,854,267
Phase 4: Emergency	7.8%	3,359,317
Total	100%	43,100,598

Analysis Findings (Projection May – October 2023)

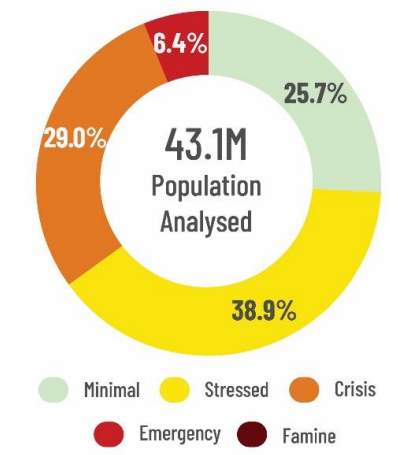
Projected Acute Food Insecurity | May-October 2023



45 Analytical Domain disaggregation by Rural/Urban Area and FS Phases



Population disaggregation by FS Phases

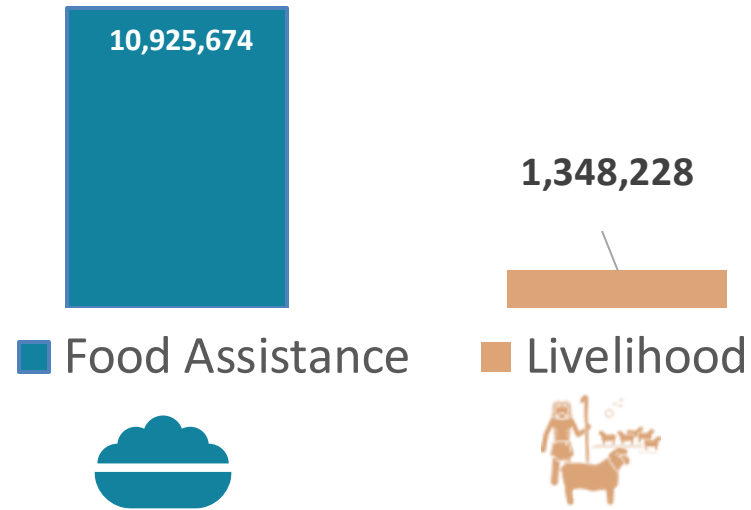


15.3M

35% Population in Phase 3 and above (FLM)

Phase	% of Population	Population Estimate
Phase 1: Minimal	25.7%	11,079,611
Phase 2: Stressed	38.9%	16,765,652
Phase 3: Crisis	29.0%	12,497,192
Phase 4: Emergency	6.4%	2,758,143
Total	100%	43,100,598

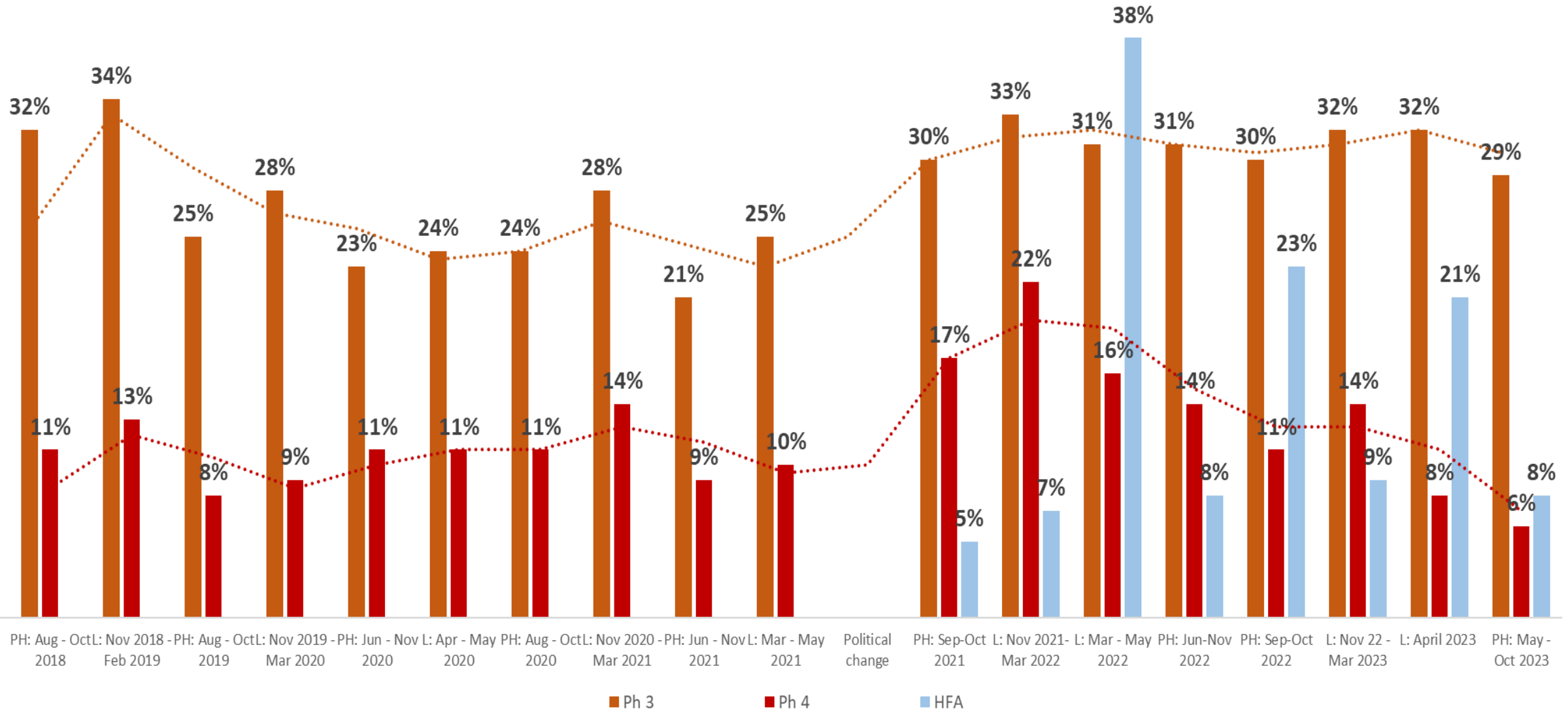
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE- FEBRUARY - MARCH ACHIEVEMENT



WFP now provides 50% of the ration

Amount of HFA incorporated in the analysis	Sept-Oct 2022 analysis		April 2023	
	Current	Projection	Current	Projection
	Average: Sept-Oct 2022 Planned	Average: Nov 2022-Mar 2023 Planned and Funded	Average: April Planned	Average: May – October 2023 Planned and Funded
Planned/ targeted beneficiaries (as per confirmed funding)	9.6 million	3.6 million	9.1 million	3.5 million
% of total population covered	23%	9%	21%	8%

Food Insecurity Trend in Afghanistan based on Proportion of Population, Post-harvest (PH) & Lean (L) Season, 2018-23



Food Insecurity Key Drivers



Economic Decline



**Reduced Income
and Unemployment**



**Climate and
Weather**



High Food Prices

Key Assumptions



Remittance Inflow



Wheat Production



**Humanitarian Food
Assistance**



**UN Cash
Shipments**



Pests and Diseases

- ❑ Increasing restrictions to women's access to public space.
- ❑ Afghan women are far more likely to be unemployed which reducing their overall participation by an estimated **22%** percent, against 7% for men.
- ❑ While agriculture is the biggest employer of Afghan women, women have more limitations to access land, finance and productive inputs.
- ❑ **57%** of women-headed households have Poor Food Consumption while men-headed households have 41% Poor Food Consumption.
- ❑ **34%** are consuming 4 food groups or fewer, as per the Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) while men-headed households have 22% HDDS.
- ❑ **15%** of women-headed households relied on emergency coping strategies, almost twice the rate for men-headed households (8%).

Key Messages

- The **severity of food insecurity is remaining at very high levels, needs remain high, urgent action is needed to save lives and livelihoods**
- **HFA in scale and duration** has averted Phase 3+ populations from falling into worse Phases including famine
- The decreased number of people projected to be in crisis and emergency levels of food insecurity (Phase3+) between May to October 2023 is due to a **positive upcoming harvest, access, and livelihood opportunities**
- **High-level advocacy for resource mobilization and inclusion of women in humanitarian response** are needed to address the needs of populations in Phase 3+.
- **Gender-sensitive food assistance:** Interventions designed to support female-headed households, women and children who face difficulty in accessing their most basic needs and continue to be socially marginalized.
- **Confirmed funding** for the projection period remains low. If not increased, people in P3+ will fall into worse off Phases.

Humanitarian consequences of inaction/ reduced action/ delayed action

- **Emergence of Phase 5** conditions cannot be excluded if the response is insufficient
- Increased levels of **malnutrition**
- Large scale displacement to neighboring countries
- Increased **rural to urban migration**
- **Weakening of rural and farming livelihoods**
- **Protracted food insecurity** beyond 2023
- Further **erosion of productive assets**
- Increase in the use of **negative coping mechanisms**

Way forward

- **Sustained food assistance** is required for the populations classified in Crisis (Phase 3) and Emergency (Phase 4) to prevent them from sliding into higher levels of food insecurity, including Catastrophe (Phase 5) for the most food insecure.
- **Scale-up of emergency agricultural and livelihood assistance** for the populations classified in Phase 3+ to protect livelihoods, to support spring season crops, next winter wheat season, and to keep livestock alive and healthy.
- Continued **engagement with de-facto authorities** to allow full participation of all stakeholders including women in humanitarian response.
- **Timely monitoring** of the prevailing food insecurity conditions will be critical to factor in any prevailing changes considering the projection analysis is undertaken based on the most likely scenarios.
- **Updating the projection** as more information comes to light on key food security drivers (macroeconomic trends and the provision of humanitarian assistance).
- Conducting **district level analyses** for future assessments and analysis.

Thanks to Partners Involved in the Analysis



Funding partners



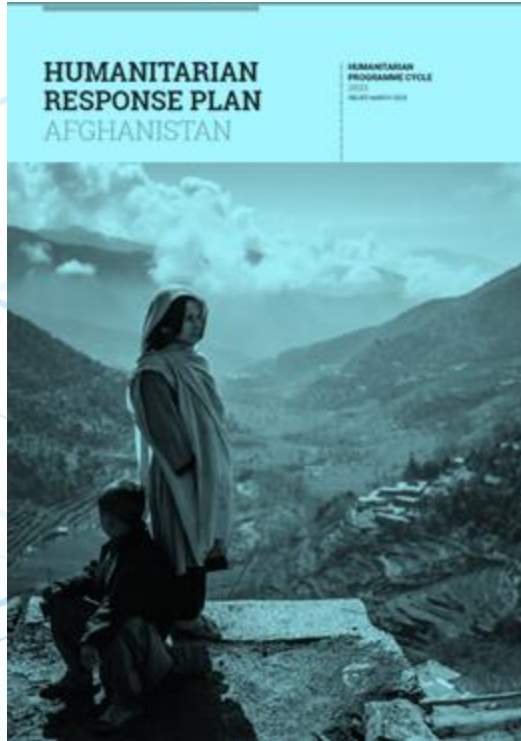
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HRP 2023 Review Process Intro and Updates

- ✓ **Background:** the current HRP 2023 was released with recommendation to carry a revision to factor in important changes like December and April female staff ban decrees.
- ✓ **Approach:** to take stock of the assistance provided so far (January-May), and estimate the target for the remaining months (June-December), based on needs and capacity.
- ✓ **Outputs**
 - The current HRP document will remain the same.
 - An addendum to the current HRP document will be the result of the revision process. By mid-June.
- ✓ **FSAC Specific:**
 - The results of the latest food security analysis in combination with estimates for Nov-Dec will be used to inform the target and the costing for target target period (Jun-Dec).

Thanks 😊

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