



Monthly Meeting 22nd March 2023

Food Security
and Agriculture
Cluster in
Afghanistan



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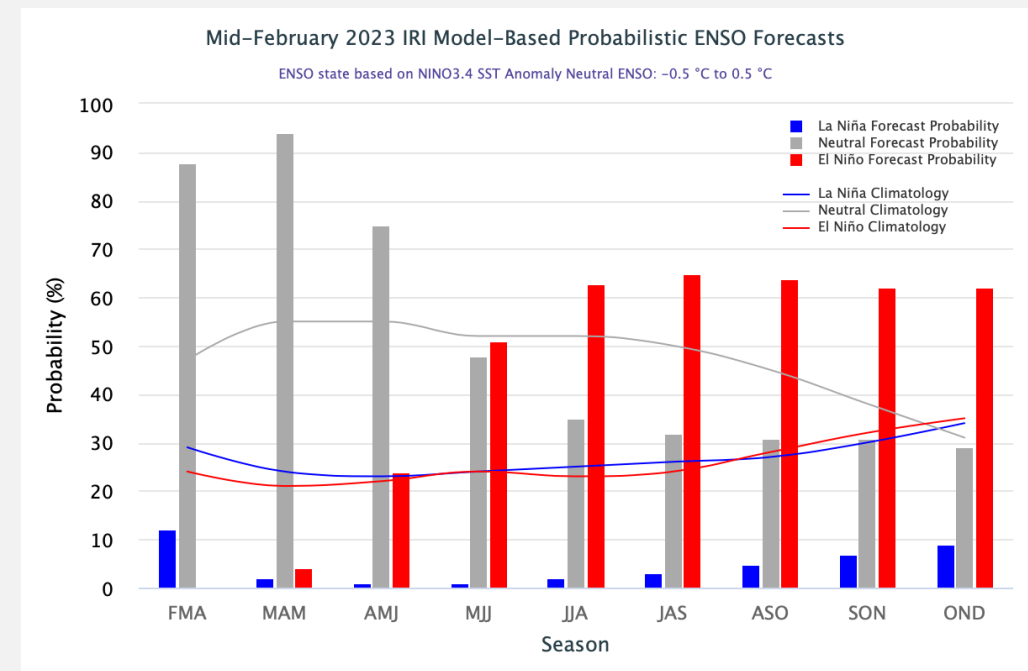
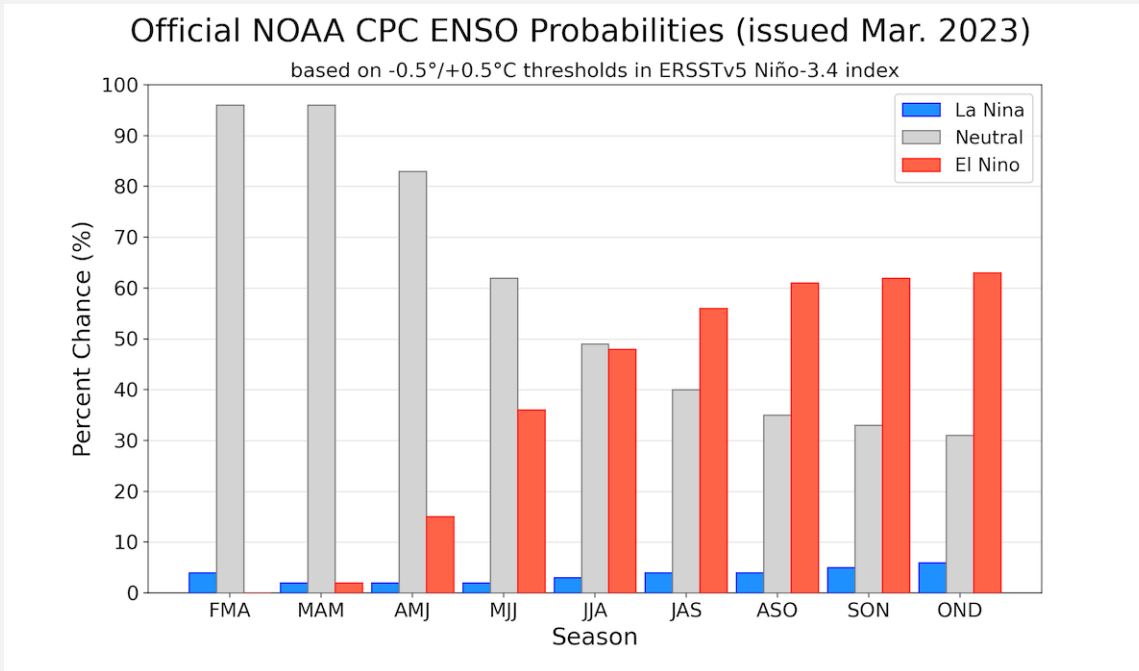
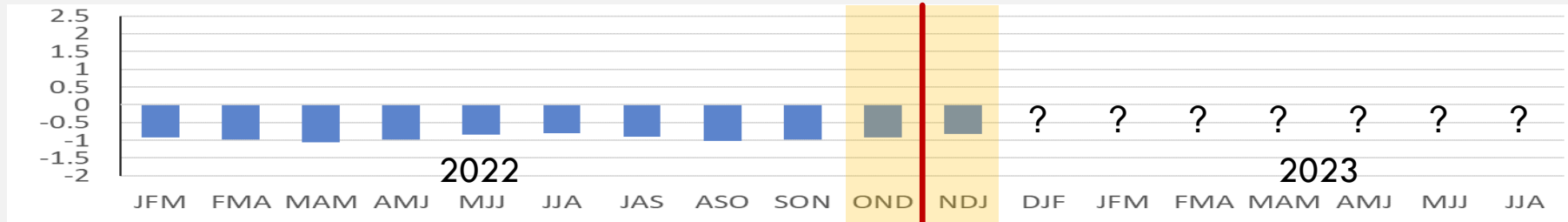
Agenda of the meeting

S. No	Subject	Presenting Agency	Time
1	Early Warning Updates	FSAC Early Warning Group	30 min
2	Female staff ban – FSAC survey updates and operational issues	FSAC	10 min
3	FSAC food for cash transfer value changes	FSAC	20 min
4	Update on the Agriculture Food Security Monitoring System and IPC planning	FSAC	20 min
5	SAG and NGO co-chair elections	FSAC	10 min
6	AoB; - - Date of next meeting	FSAC	5 min

Early Warning Information Working Group (EWIWG) Updates

22nd Mar 2023

What to Expect in 2023



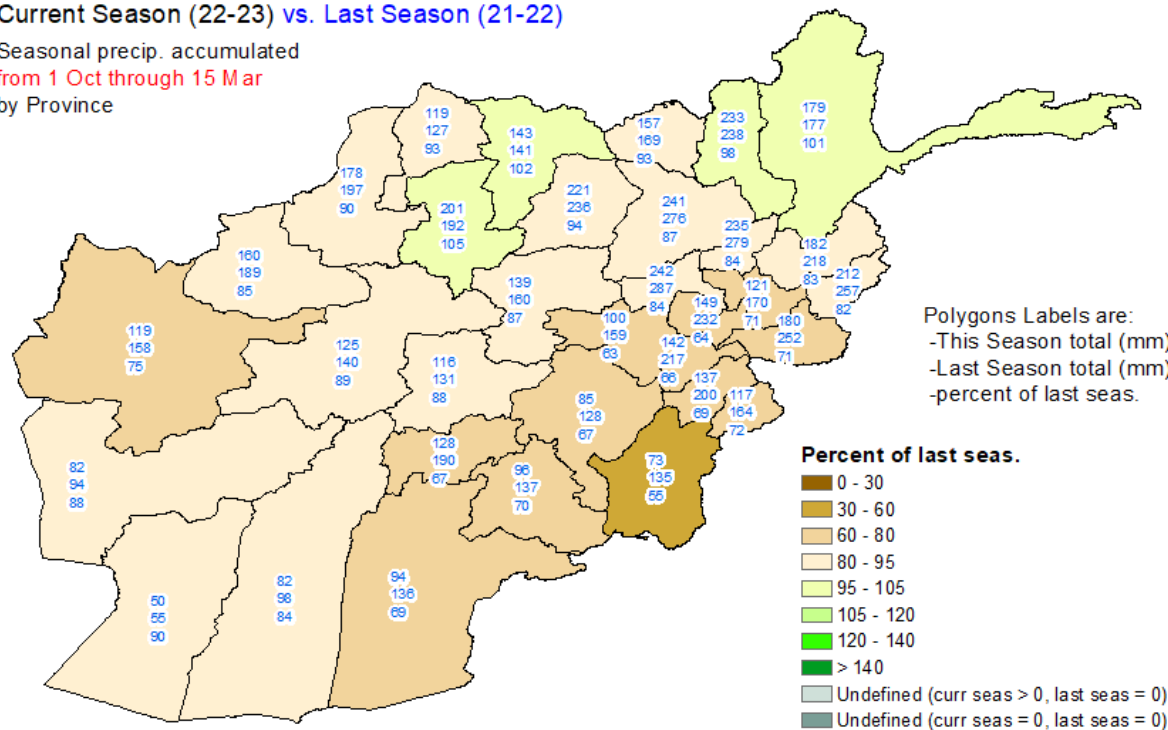
- La Niña has ended, and ENSO-neutral conditions are expected to continue through spring and early summer of 2023.

2022 - 2023 Wet Season Precipitation in Afghanistan *Near and less than last year*

Afghanistan Accumulated Precipitation

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

Seasonal precip. accumulated
from 1 Oct through 15 Mar
by Province



Map produced by USGS/EROS

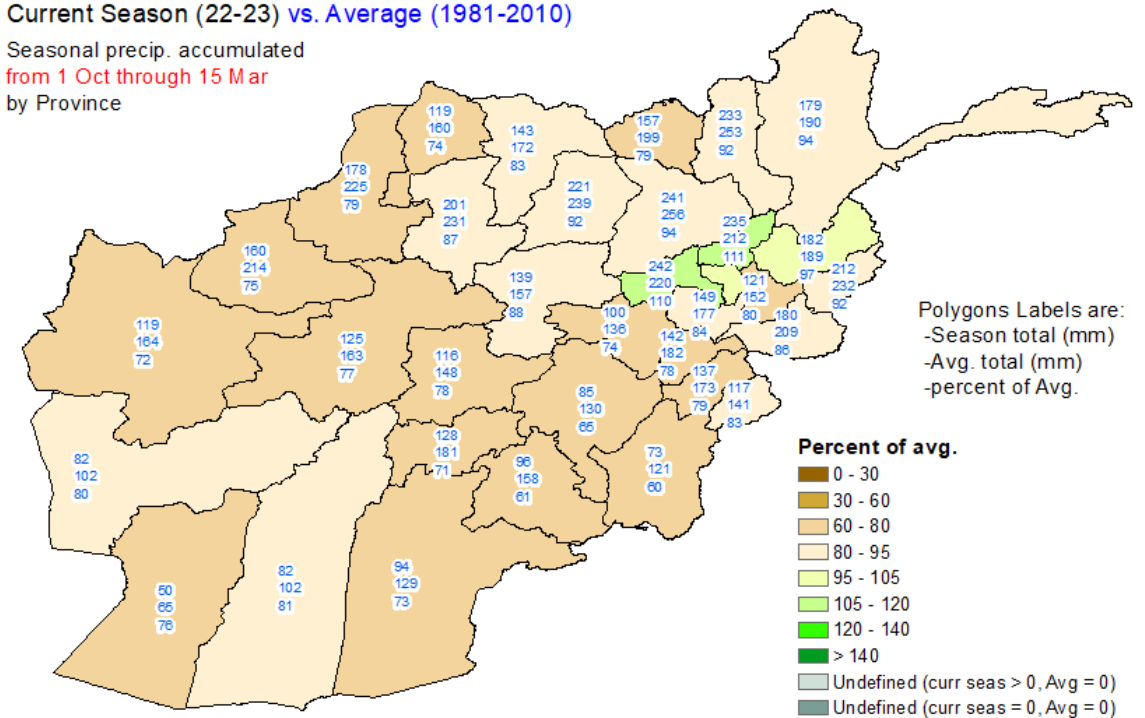
Source: CHIRPS version 2.0 **prelim**



Afghanistan Accumulated Precipitation

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

Seasonal precip. accumulated
from 1 Oct through 15 Mar
by Province

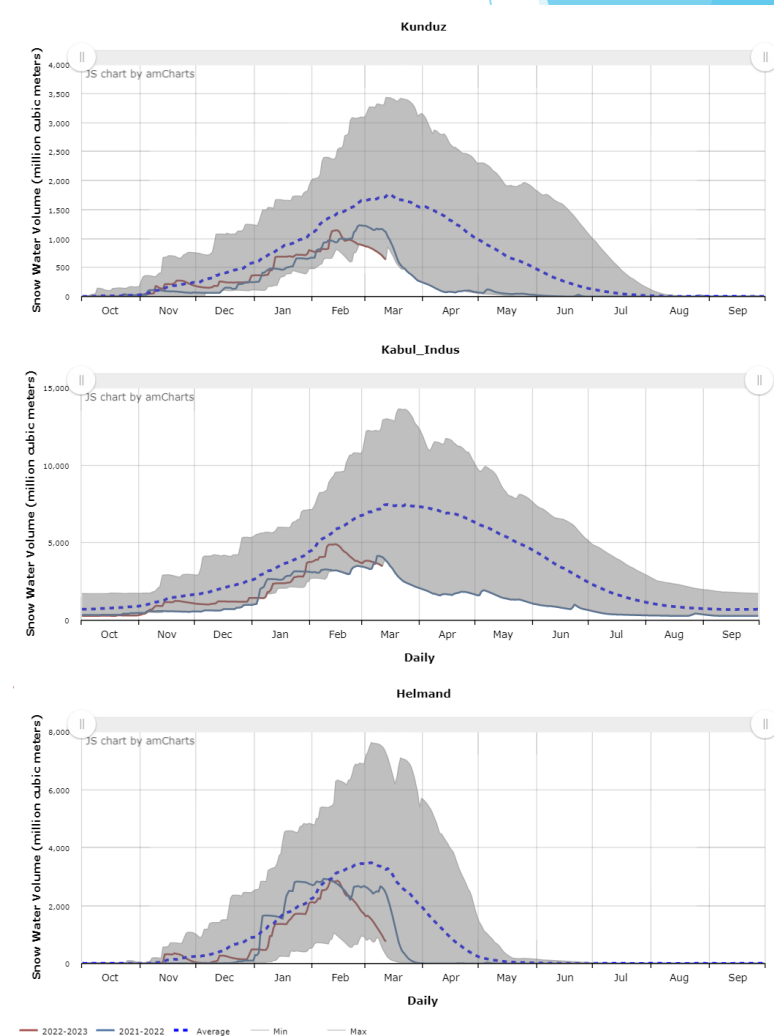
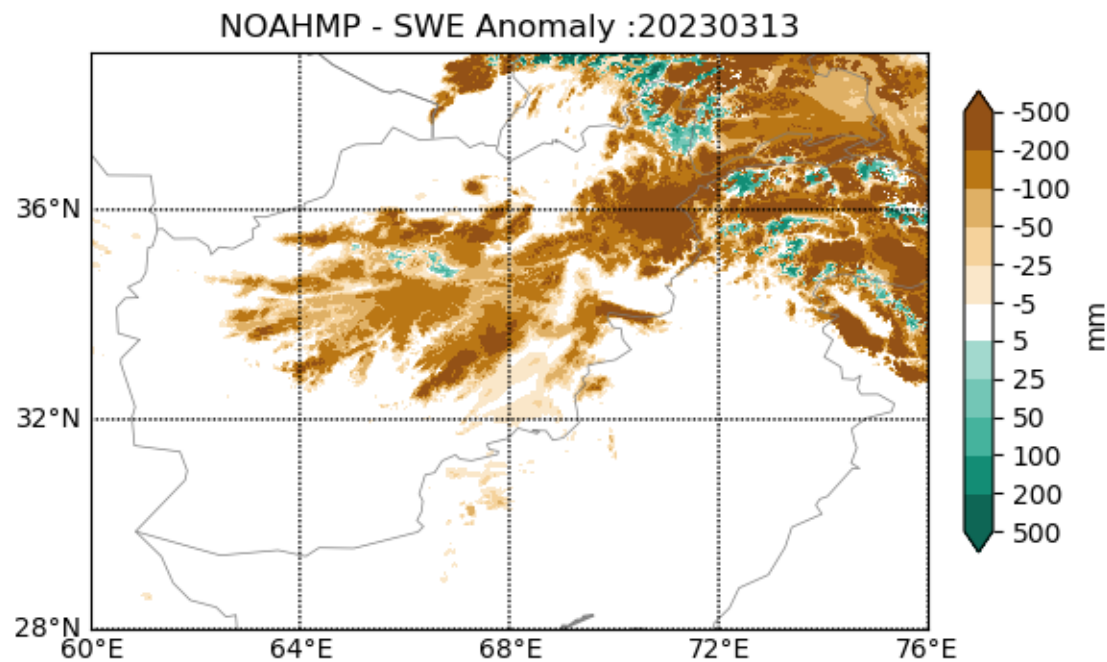


Map produced by USGS/EROS

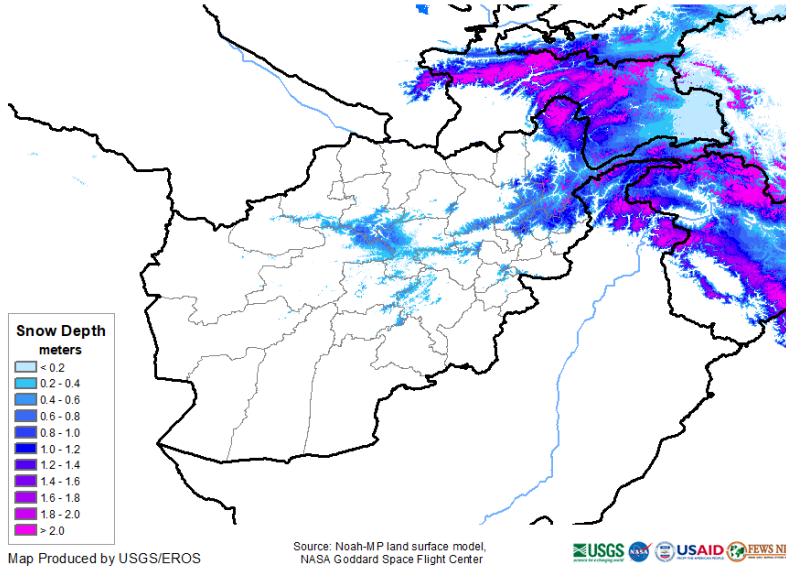
Source: CHIRPS version 2.0 **prelim**



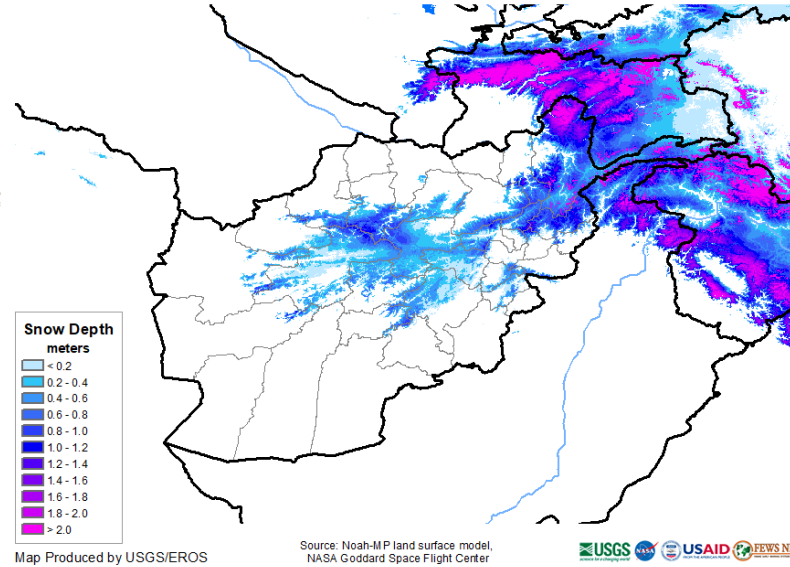
Snowpack Development, *Drastic decrease in SWE in the last month*



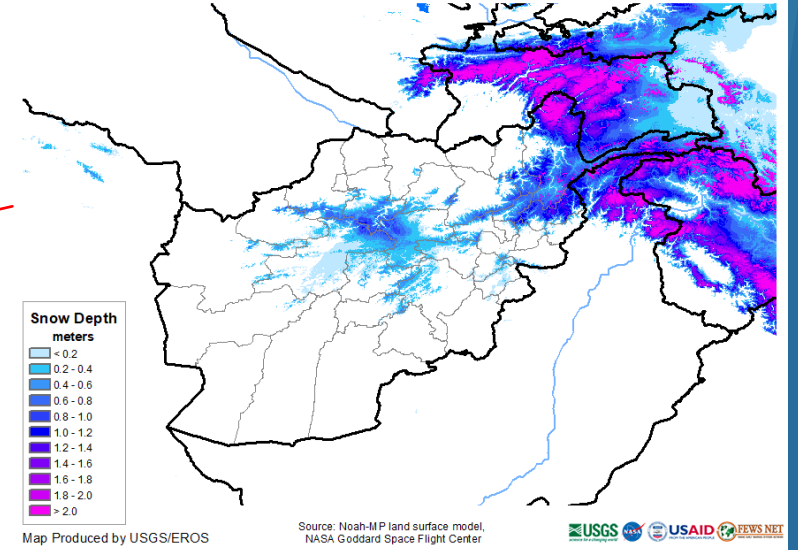
Snow Depth
March 11, 2023



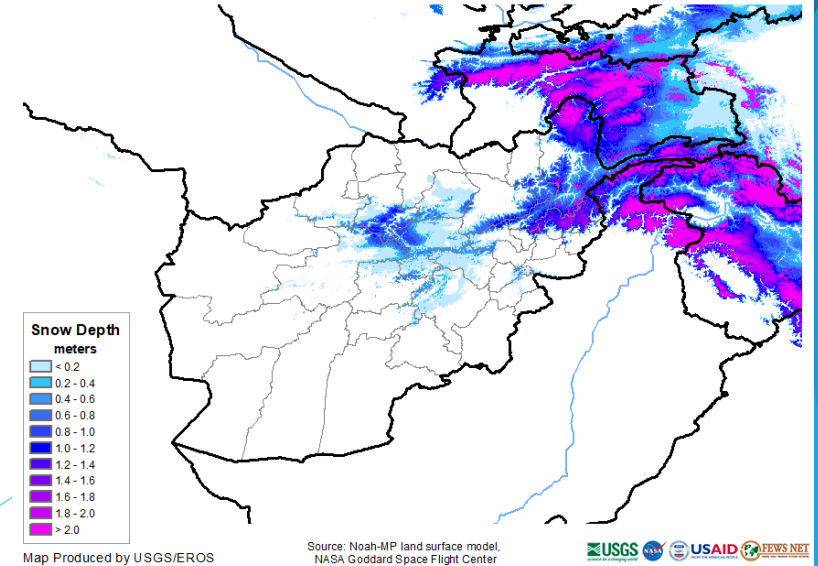
Snow Depth
March 11, 2022



Snow Depth
March 01, 2023



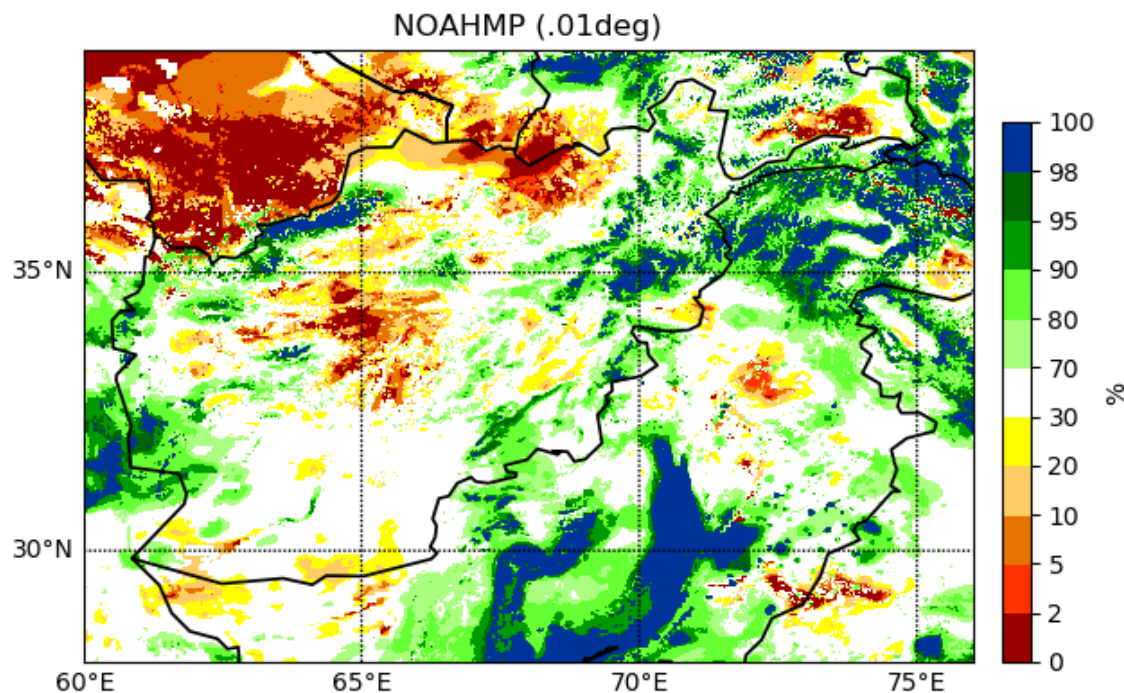
Snow Depth
March 11, 2021



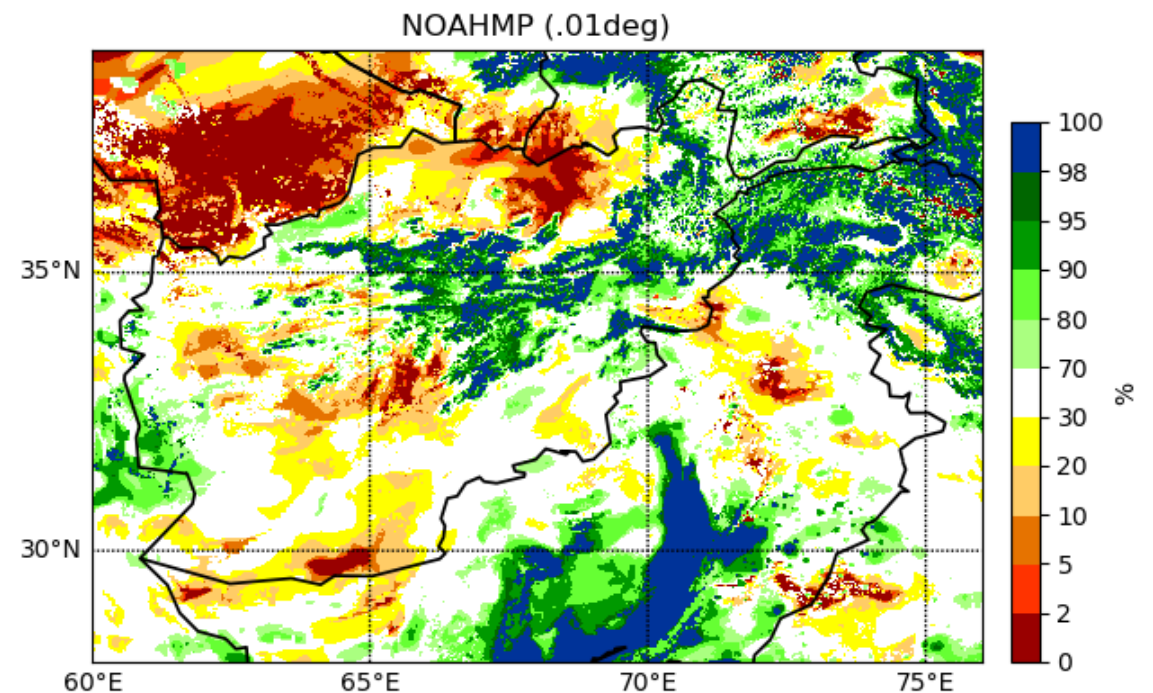
Mid-March 2023 Soil Moisture

Soil moisture decreased relative to climatology since last month

Rootzone Soil Moisture Percentile : 20230213



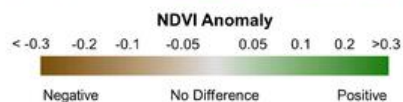
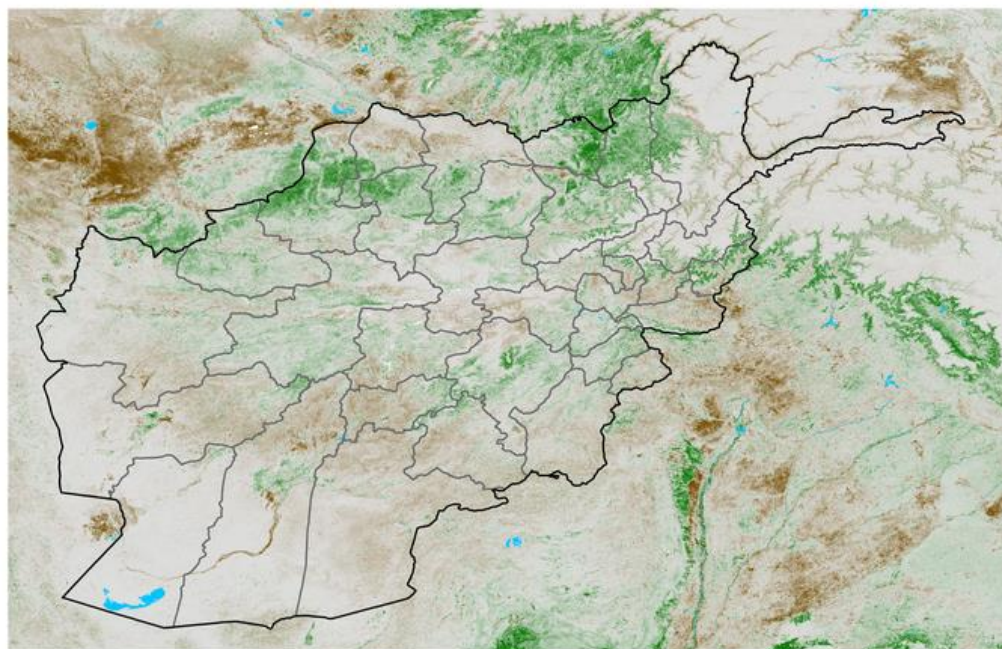
Rootzone Soil Moisture Percentile : 20230313



NDVI has improved in the northern and northeastern provinces while worsening in other parts

Afghanistan NDVI Anomaly

2023 minus Mean (2012 - 2021)
Period 14 / Mar 01 - 10, 2023

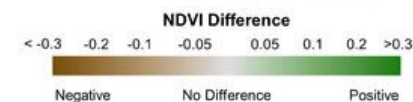
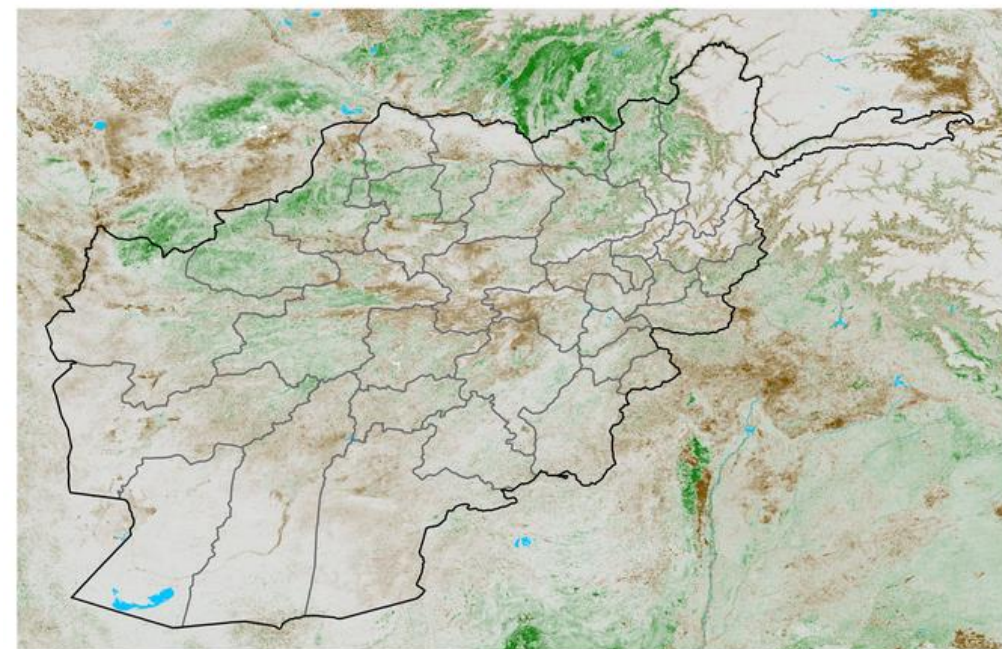


Map Produced by USGS/EROS

Source: eVIIRS 375m

Afghanistan NDVI Difference

2023 minus 2022
Period 14 / Mar 01 - 10, 2023



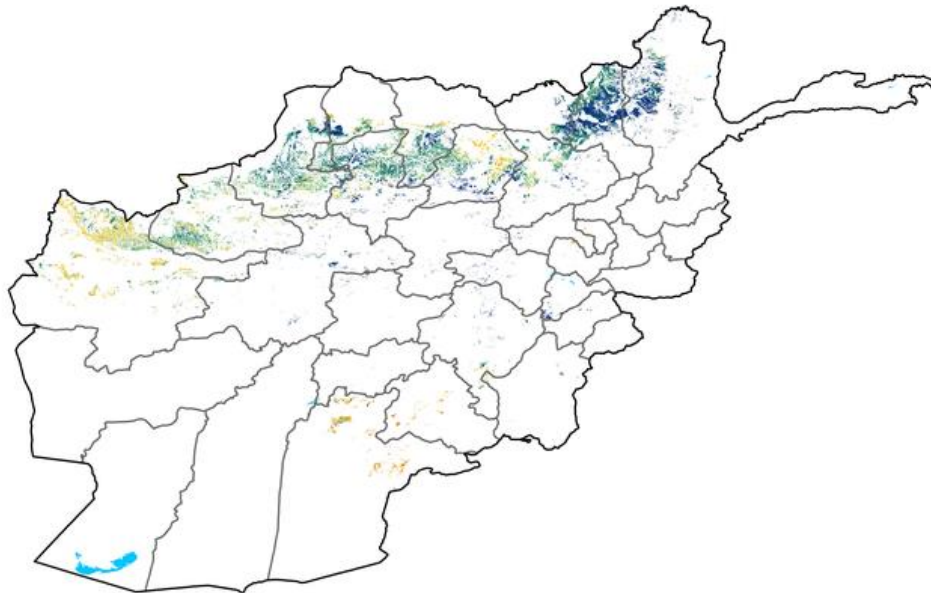
Map Produced by USGS/EROS

Source: eVIIRS 375m

Vegetation Conditions *Low NDVI in the northwest and southern Afghanistan*

Afghanistan Rainfed Agricultural Areas Percent of Mean NDVI

2023 / Mean (2012 - 2021)
Period 14 / Mar 01 - 10, 2023



Percent of Normal



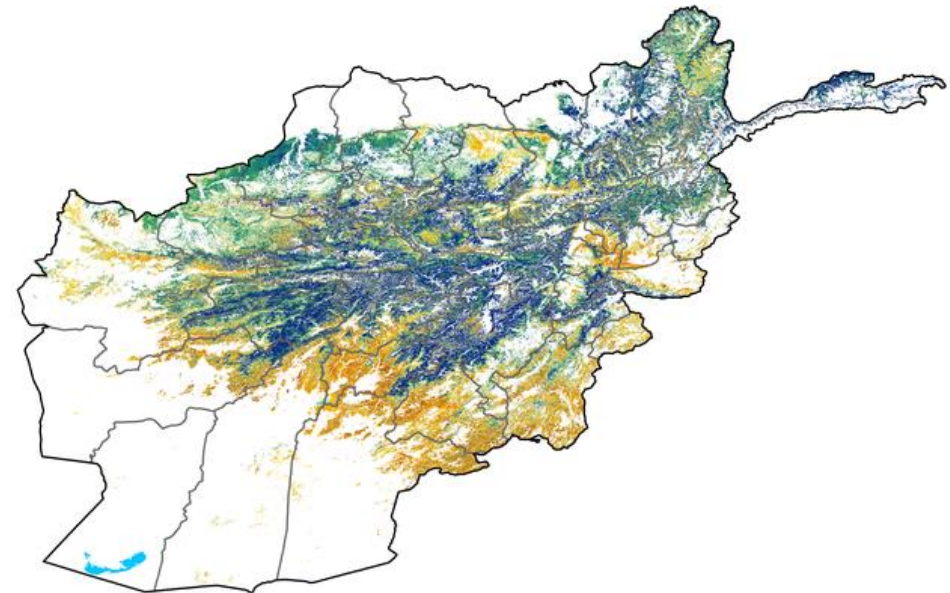
Map Produced by USGS/EROS

Source: eVIIRS 375m

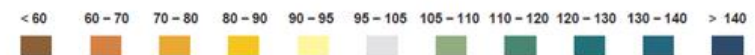


Afghanistan Rangeland Agricultural Areas Percent of Mean NDVI

2023 / Mean (2012 - 2021)
Period 14 / Mar 01 - 10, 2023



Percent of Normal



Map Produced by USGS/EROS

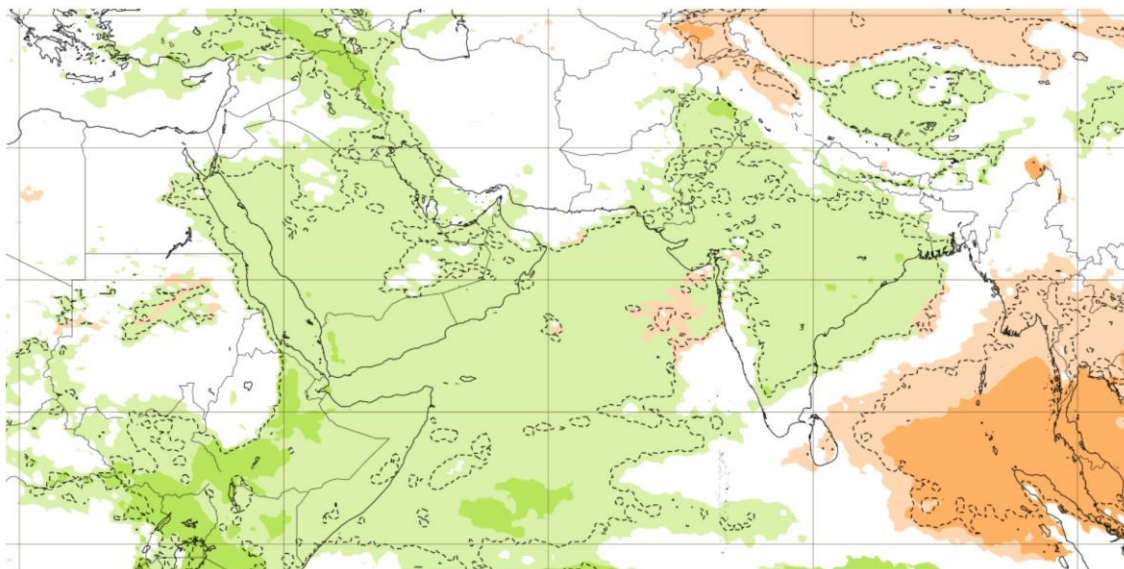
Source: eVIIRS 375m



Weekly Precipitation Forecast *Above-average, most likely in week 4 in S. Afghanistan*

Precipitation: Weekly mean anomalies

Base time: Mon 13 Mar 2023 Valid time: Mon 27 Mar 2023 - Mon 03 Apr 2023 (+504h) Area : Middle East & India

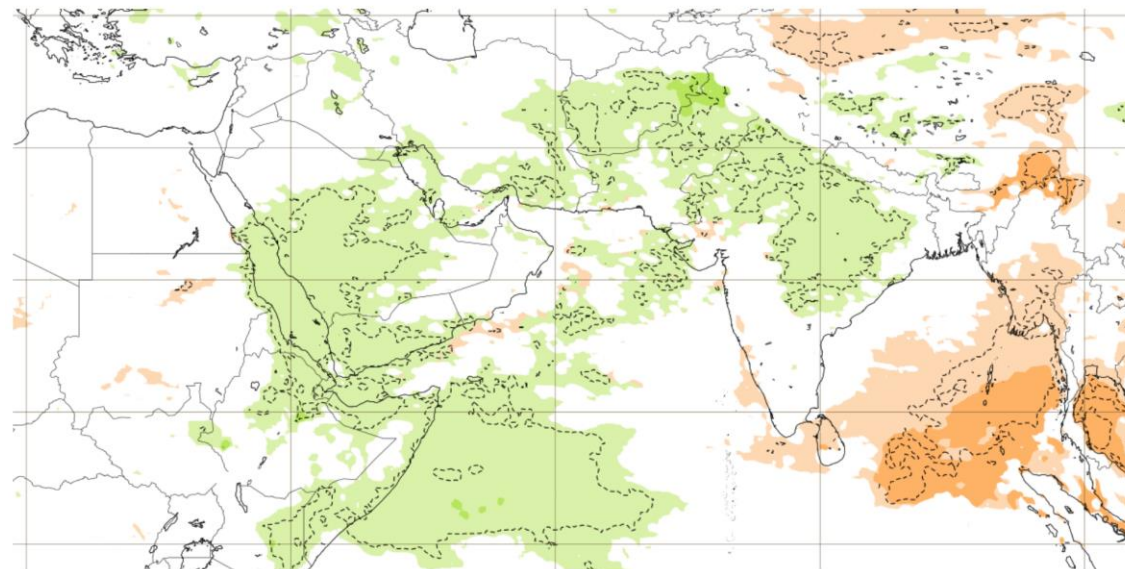


Extended range: Precipitation weekly mean anomaly, significance level: 10 % (mm)

<-90 -90 -60 -30 -10 0 10 30 60 90 >90

Precipitation: Weekly mean anomalies

Base time: Mon 13 Mar 2023 Valid time: Mon 03 Apr 2023 - Mon 10 Apr 2023 (+672h) Area : Middle East & India



Extended range: Precipitation weekly mean anomaly, significance level: 10 % (mm)

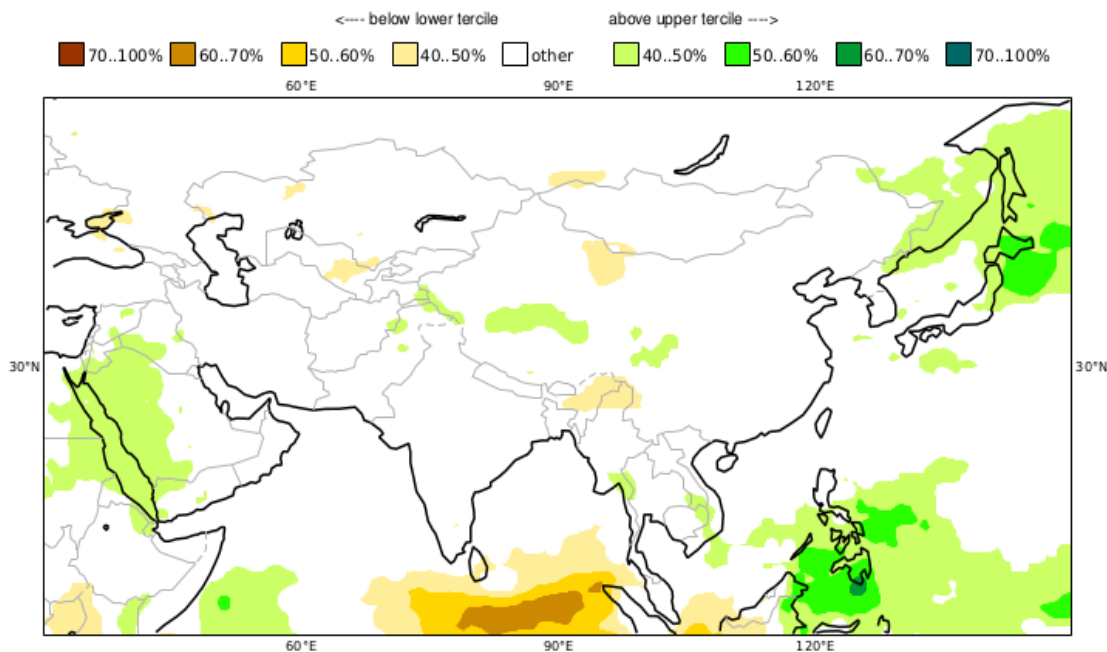
<-90 -90 -60 -30 -10 0 10 30 60 90 >90

April - June 2023 Precipitation Forecast, *Little tilt in odds to above- or below-average in Afghanistan*

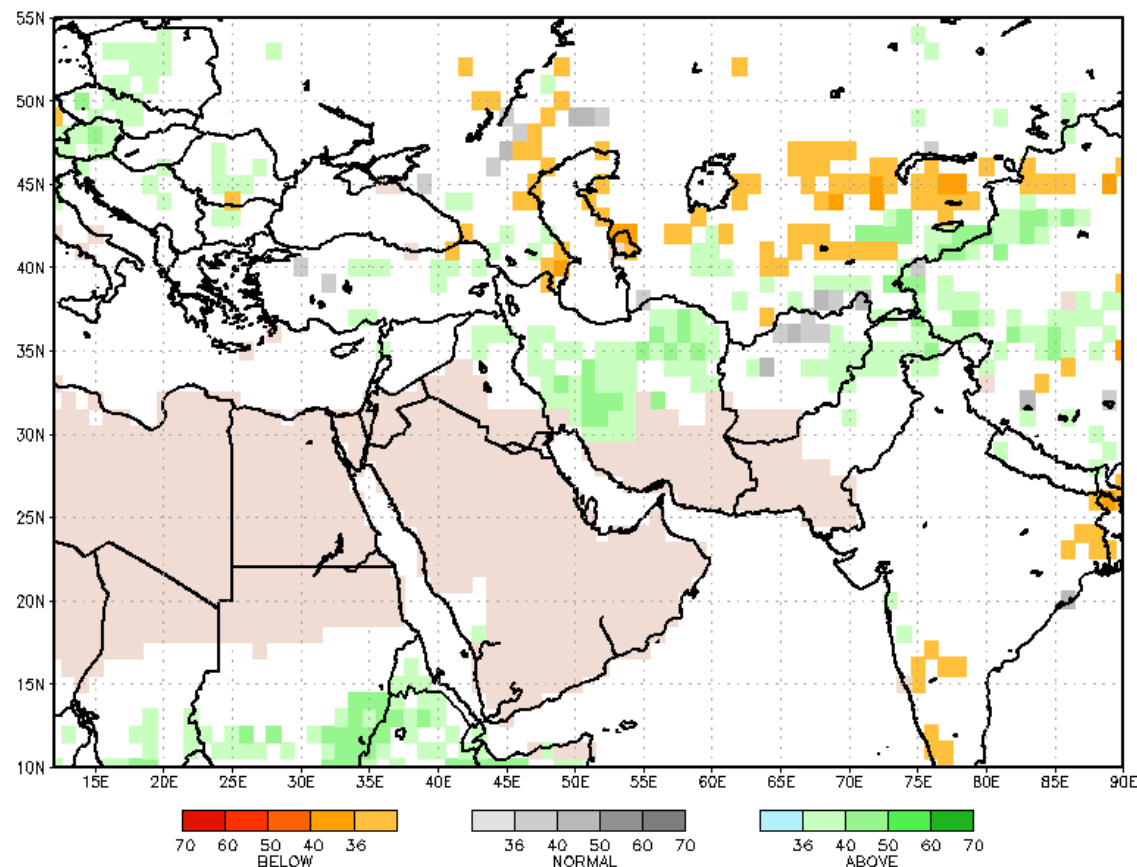
C3S multi-system seasonal forecast ECMWF/Met Office/Météo-France/CMCC/DWD/NCEP/JMA/ECCC
Prob(most likely category of precipitation) AMJ 2023

Nominal forecast start: 01/03/23

Unweighted mean

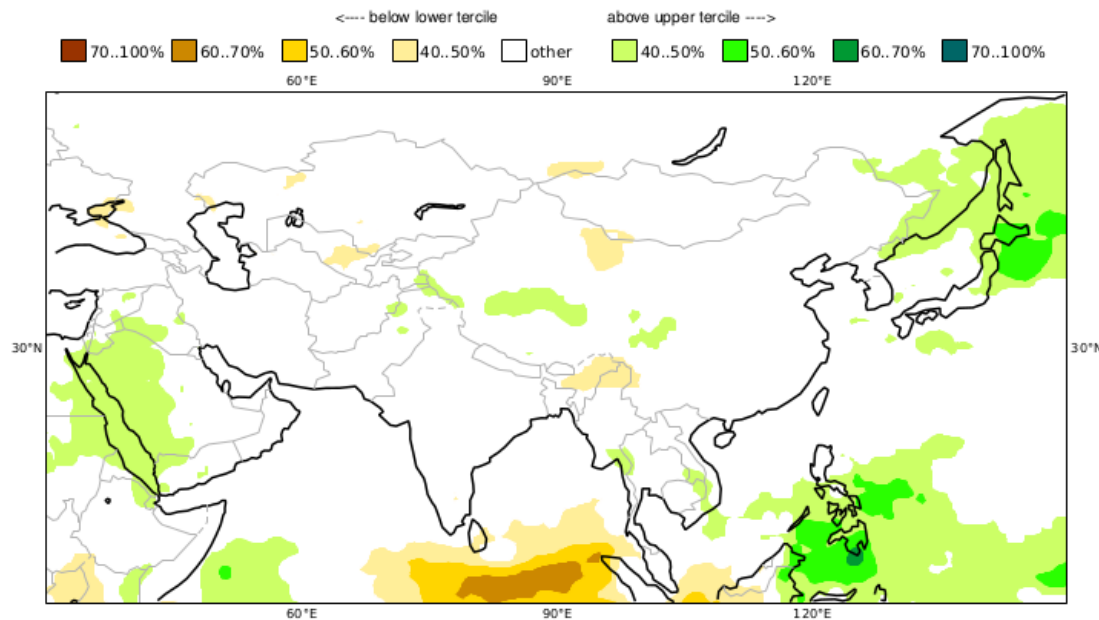


NMME Precip Prob. Mar1C Apr2023-Jun2023 Fcst

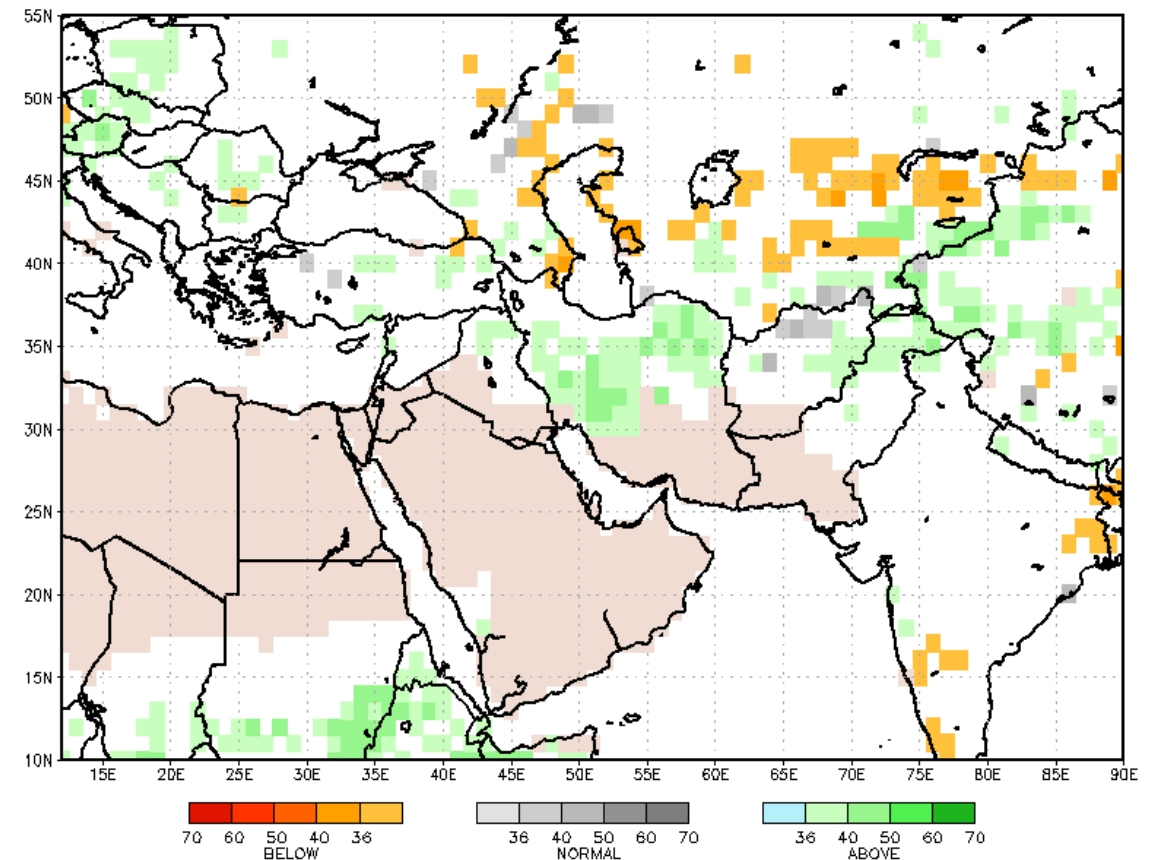


April - June 2023 Precipitation Forecast, *Little tilt in odds to above- or below-average in Afghanistan*

C3S multi-system seasonal forecast ECMWF/Met Office/Météo-France/CMCC/DWD/NCEP/JMA/ECCC
Prob(most likely category of precipitation) AMJ 2023
Nominal forecast start: 01/03/23
Unweighted mean

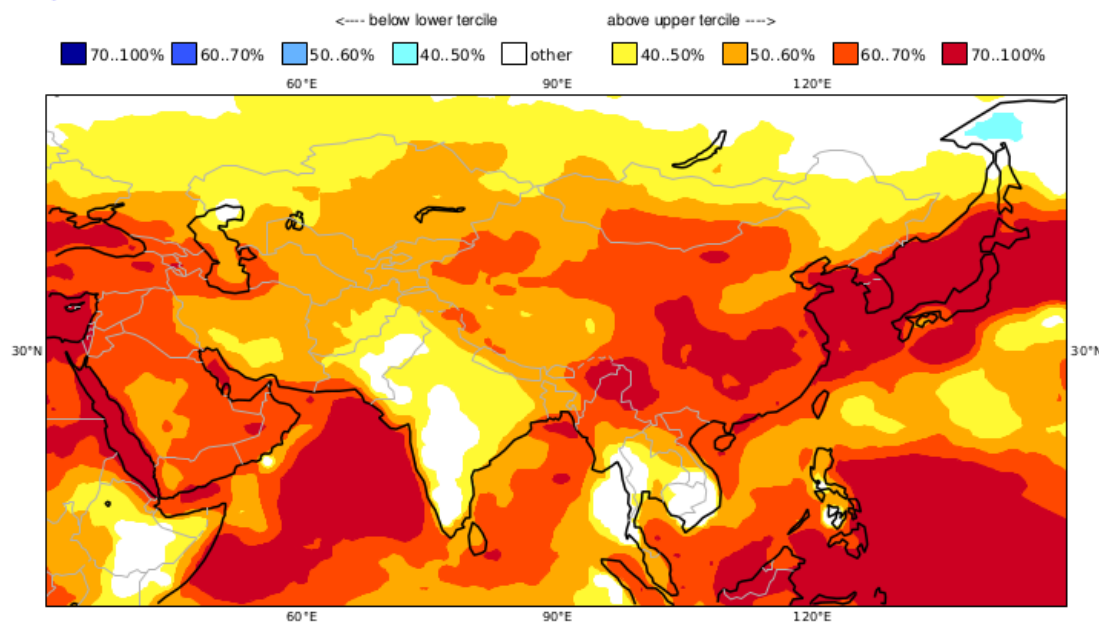


NMME Precip Prob. Mar1C Apr2023-Jun2023 Fcst

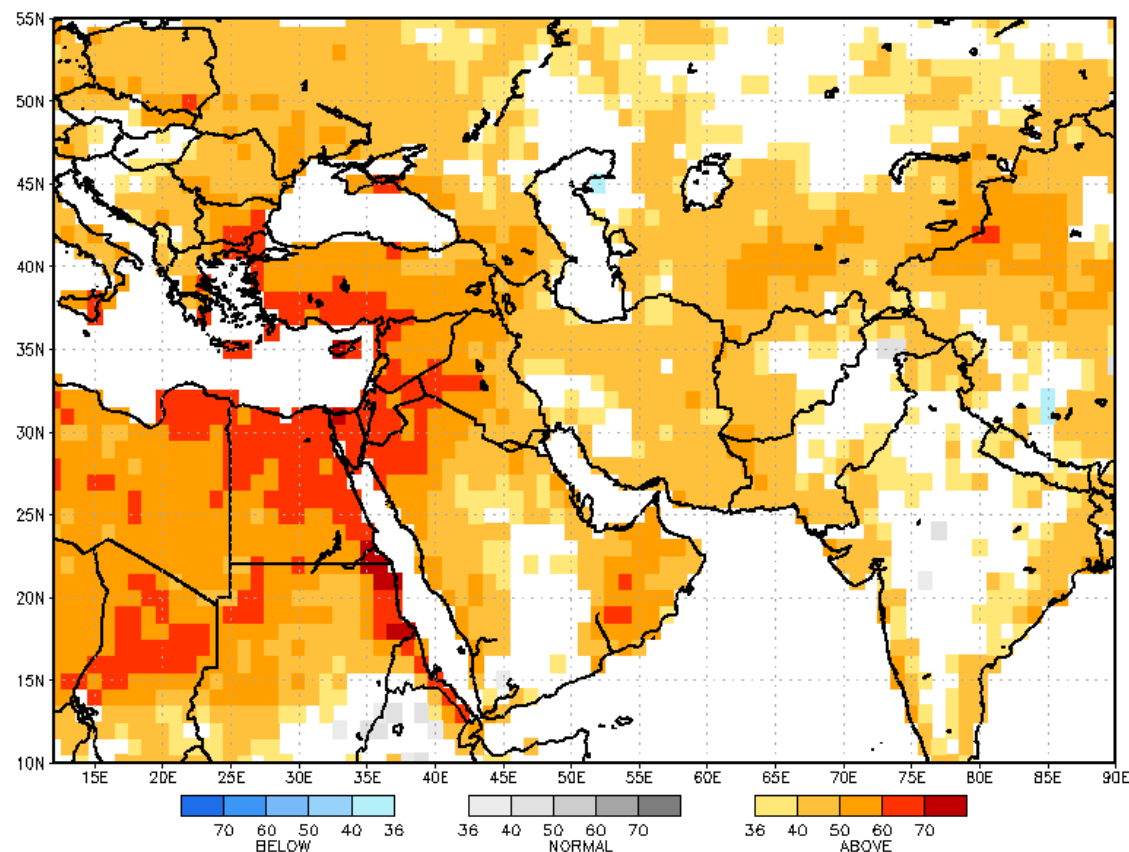


April - June 2023 Temperature Forecast, *Above-average most likely*

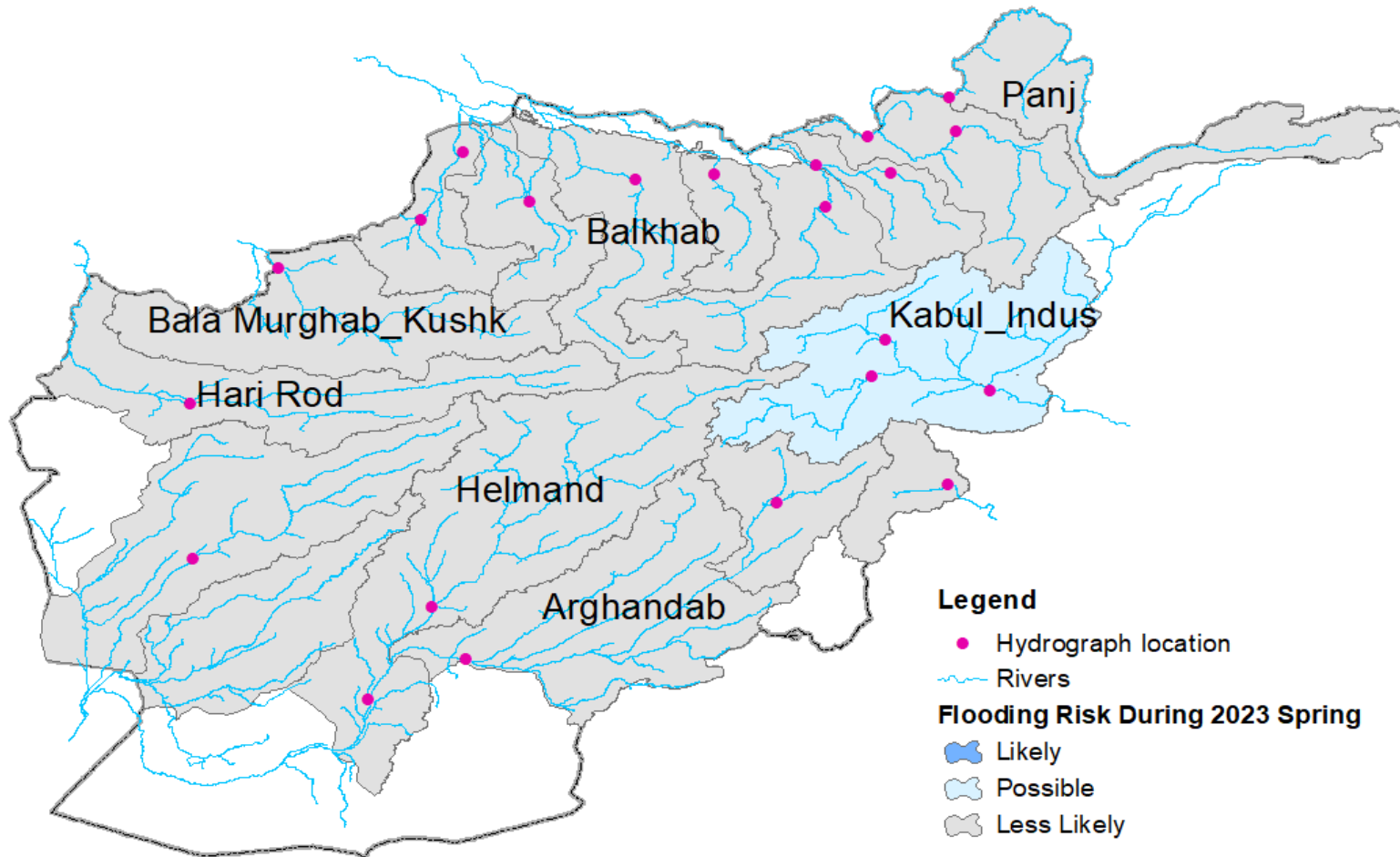
C3S multi-system seasonal forecast ECMWF/Met Office/Météo-France/CMCC/DWD/NCEP/JMA/ECCC
Prob(most likely category of 2m temperature)
Nominal forecast start: 01/03/23
Unweighted mean



NMME 2m Air Temp Prob. MarIC Apr2023-Jun2023 Fcst



Possible Flooding Risk During Spring of 2023



Likely:

We might see some flooding, possibly few flooding events in these basins.

Possible:

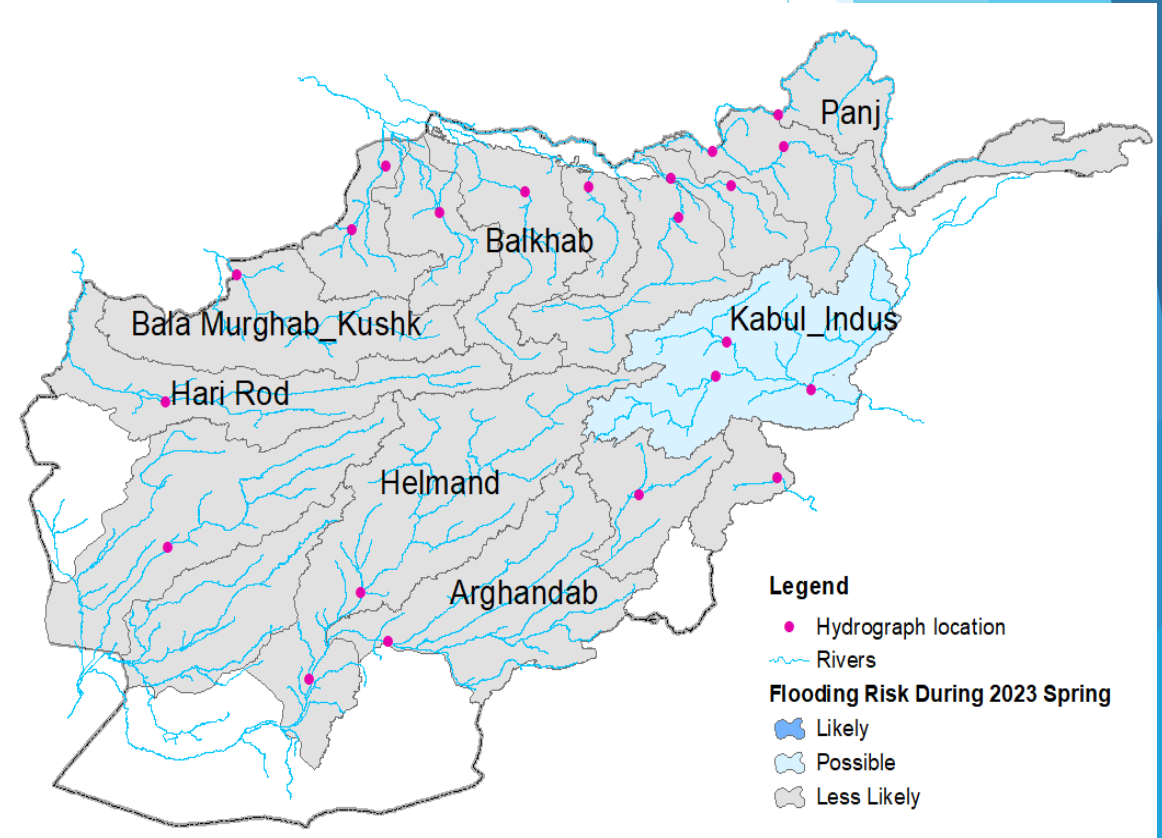
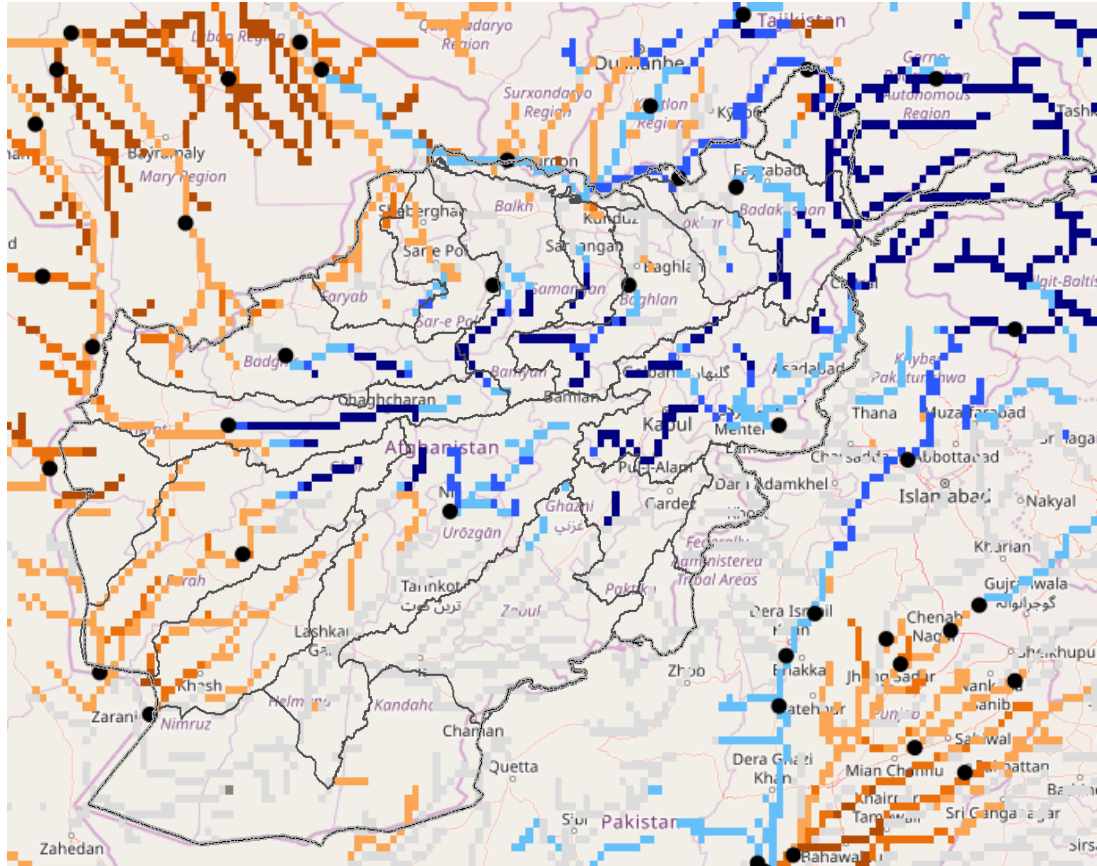
Like 50/50 chance (for the sake of a better term). May be one or two flooding events in these basins.

Less Likely:

Flooding is less likely to occur in these basins.

Streamflow Forecast

Below-average flows in major rivers except Amu Darya



GloFAS streamflow seasonal forecast : **Mar-Jun 2023**

- Average to below average flow is the forecast in the major rivers except Amu Darya.

Summary:

- Below average streamflow is typical during La Nina years.
- Current season's SWE was similar to other analog year's SWE until mid- to late February.
- Snowpack buildup ceased by February across the country.
- Snowmelt started well in advance and is likely to conclude between 4 to 10 weeks in advance.
- Average to below average streamflow continues in the rivers across the country.
- Flooding is less likely across the country except in the Kabul basin.
- However, flash floods may occur due to excessive rain.
- Flooding is possible in the Kabul basin in late summer due to the impacts of the Indian monsoon.
- Low water availability in the early spring may impact first-season irrigation (late march to early April) Below-average

Assumptions:

- Cumulative precipitation from March to May 2023 in Afghanistan will most likely be near average throughout most of the country.
- 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 second-season crops and will likely have negative impacts winter wheat and second-season crop planting.
- Given current reservoir and streamflow levels, hydrological drought is likely ongoing and will most likely persist through at least May 2023 across parts of the west, south, and north.

Assumptions:

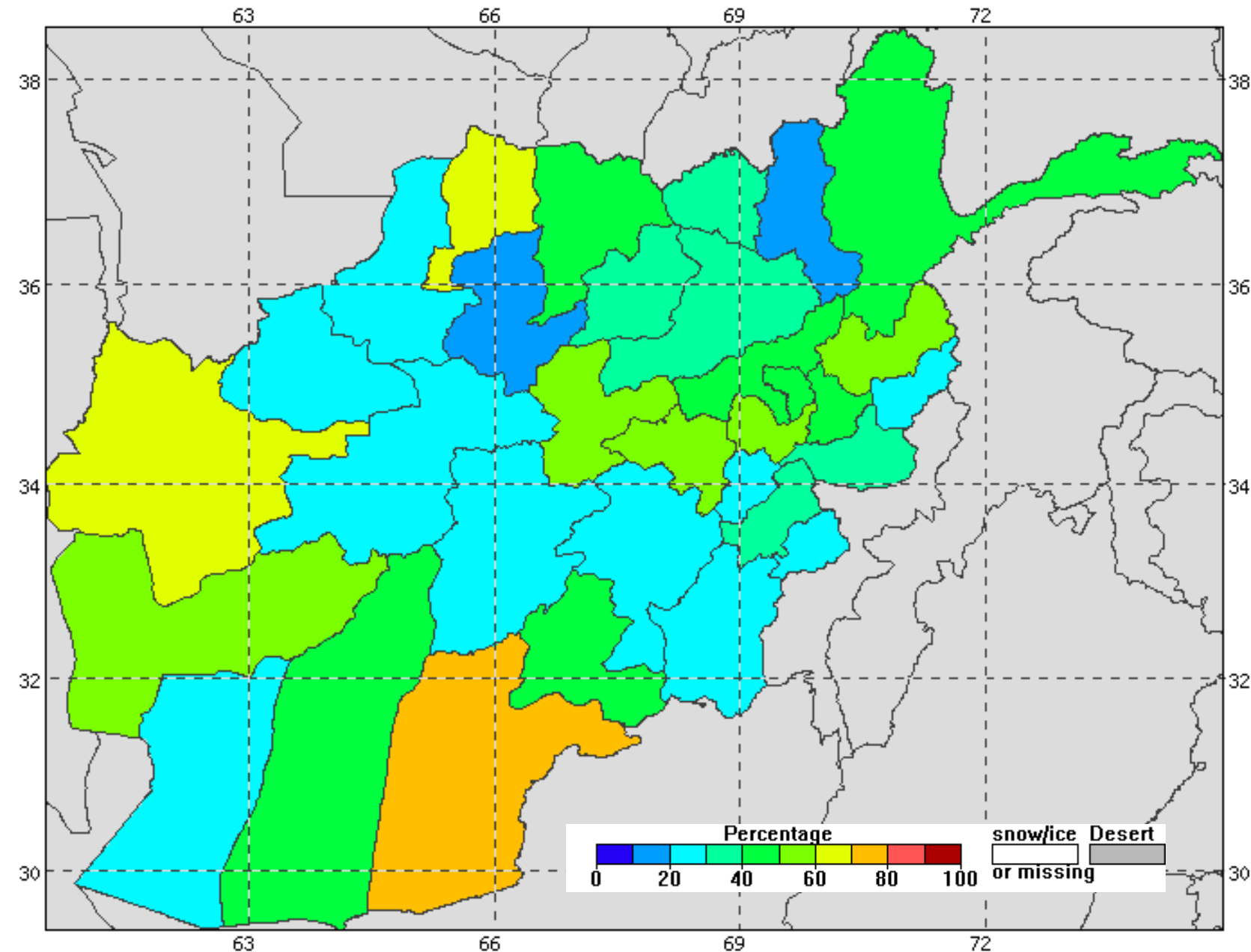
- Given current snow water volumes and precipitation forecast for the remainder of the 2022/23 wet season, flooding events will likely occur at lower-than-normal levels. Although, flash flooding in the spring is likely typical.
- Above-average mean temperatures are most likely throughout the country through September 2023.
- Vegetation conditions are expected to remain at seasonally low levels during the remainder of the winter, as is typical. Vegetation conditions are likely to improve, although they remain below average in the March to May season, due to the lingering effects of two consecutive droughts (2020/21 and 2021/22).

Assumptions:

As a result of the eight La Nina years since 2000 and the imbalance of groundwater use due to increased levels of discharge and decreased levels of recharge, causing groundwater depletion and decline have happened in most parts of the country which has impacted the water quality too. Given current snow water volumes, precipitation forecast for the remainder of the 2022/23 wet season, increased water demands due to above average temperature, and using groundwater for agriculture purposes as an easy and cheap substitute for surface water, the groundwater level will be further impacted, which will face the country severely problems in the future.

Agriculture/Livestock/Pasture - Summary

- In general, winter wheat has been cultivated very extensively except some reduced area investment in some areas part of the country (Ghor, east). Effect of Jan/Feb cold wave on some standing wheat crops are still visible especially in the southern part of the country where wheat has replaced poppy, report of some rust disease on wheat in eastern districts, Kama and Behsoud - sensitive varieties might see increase in disease
- Wheat growth on average is anticipated of 10 to 14 days due to recent above average temperature.
- Precipitation has been erratic and limited in amount in South/South-east areas, the 30-day rainfall analysis shows deficits of 25-100mm in southeastern and northwestern portions of the country. Groundwater depletion is reported in several areas of the country, and some farmers are complaining about concerning dropping of water level in boreholes. In southern provinces the water levels in Dahla and Kajaki reservoirs, and Kamal Khan diversion dam are lower than average. Similar situation for larger basin around the country.
- **With lack of substantial new precipitation and recent milder conditions, snow water equivalent values have steadily decreased and are below average across most of the country, see FEWSNET data, posing threat to 2nd crop season progress.**
- Livestock: pasture growth is better this year in comparison to the last year but still vegetation condition are lower than normal year, resulting in potential fodder shortage in case of overgrazing. In southern area pasture condition are still a concern, due to lack of precipitation.
- **Respiratory diseases because of cold weather are still reported.** Moreover recent reports recorded cases of enterotoxaemia, Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), Pox, Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD). At the moment still no LSD outbreak in the coldest areas of the Country are recorded since flies, the main vector, are not active. Some LSD reports are occurring in the warmer area. Vaccination activities on LSD is start in NE.

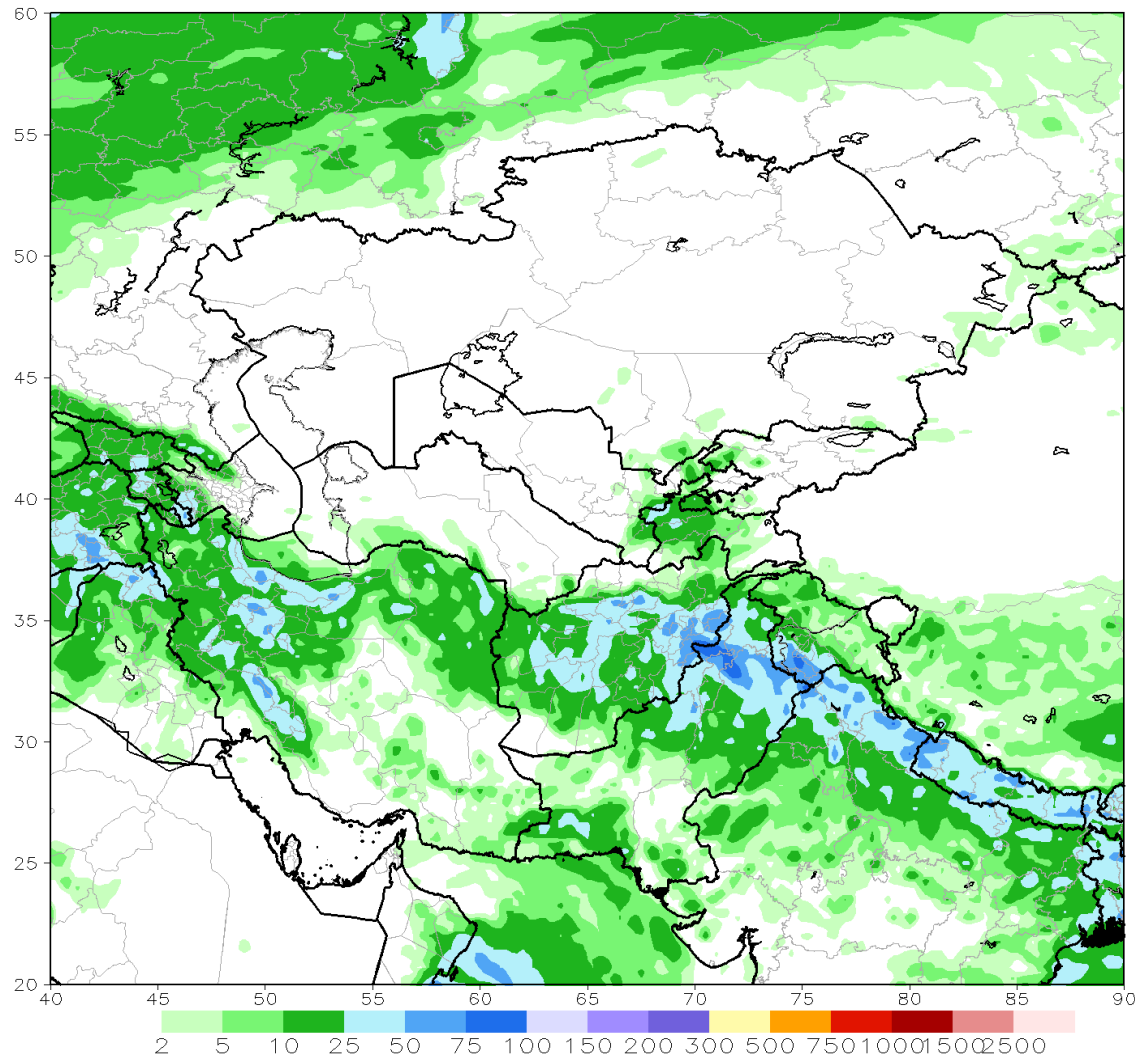


- ▶ The map shows the percentage of area per province where the Vegetation Health Index (VHI) is below 35 (considering below 40 as VHI threshold when vegetation is stressed).
- ▶ Kandahar, Herat and Jawzjan show significant stress

Short term- forecast 20 to 26 March 2023

GFS week1 Total Rainfall (mm)

Period: 00z20Mar2023 – 00z26Mar2023



10-day forecast are foreseeing precipitation in the range of 10-25 mm water equivalent, with up to 50 mm in the central highland, east and southeastern part of the country

Situation of unusual dryness that affected the south - southeast part of the country, will likely see some improvement in the next 10 days

Temperature especially the minimum are still above average for the period, especially in NorthEast and lower part of Central Highland

The highest liquid equivalent totals (25-50mm) are expected in eastern Afghanistan where there is a localized flood threat.

Long term forecast

► Temperature:

- Long term forecast are still showing 40 to 50% likelihood of above average temperature for spring up to early summer for majority of the country and higher likelihood for western and north
- This could impact water availability for second season due to increase in Evapotranspiration and lower soil moisture, limiting also groundwater recharge

► Precipitation:

- Long term forecast are still showing 40 to 50% likelihood of above average rainfall for spring up to early summer for the central and southeastern region, but likelihood of near average precipitation for the rest of the Country.
- Irrigated and rainfed wheat could benefit from the better water availability during flowering stage, however the previous drought conditions can still extend their effect on yield due to lower precipitation at the sowing and early stage of crop.
- Western and Southern part of the country are likely to experience still some impact on the crops due to limited water availability
- Second crop season can still be impacted due to limited water availability



**WFP Afghanistan
Research, Assessment and Monitoring
(RAM) - VAME**

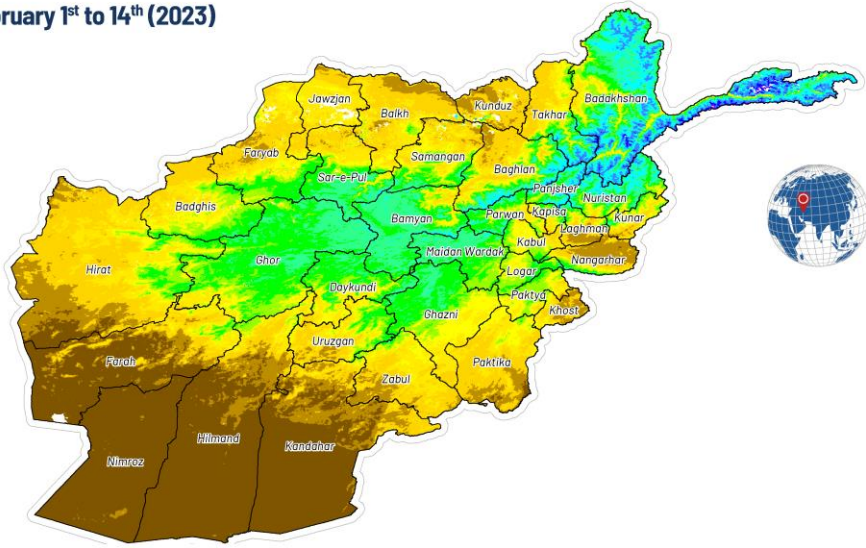
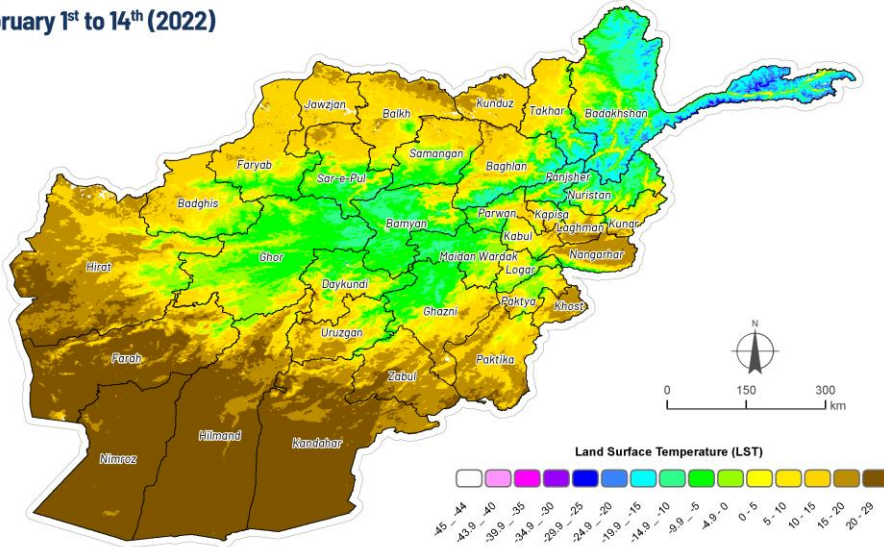
Market Price Update

Key Prices, Wages, and Terms of Trade					
Items	2nd week Mar 2023	Last week (%)	Feb-23	Mar-22	Two-Year Avg.
Exchange Rate (AFN/USD)	88.6	-0.4%	-1%	0.4%	7%
Wheat Grain (AFN/Kg)	40	-2%	-5%	-0.2%	12%
Wheat Flour - High price (AFN/Kg)	43	-3%	-6%	-5%	8%
Wheat Flour - Low price (AFN/Kg)	41	-2%	-5%	-3%	10%
Rice - High Price - "Palawi" (AFN/Kg)	124	-0.5%	-1%	18%	29%
Rice - Low Price - "Sholae" (AFN/Kg)	65	-1.2%	-2%	23%	27%
Cooking Oil (AFN/Kg)	140	-0.9%	-2%	-21%	-6%
Pulses (AFN/Kg)	115	-1.3%	-1%	2%	12%
Sugar (AFN/Kg)	63	2%	1%	1%	12%
Diesel (AFN/Liter)	76.0	-3%	-11%	-6%	20%
1-year Old Live Female Sheep (AFN/Head)	8,009	-0.3%	0.2%	1%	2%
Unskilled Labour Wage (AFN/day)	294	0%	1%	4%	1%
Skilled Labour Wage (AFN/day)	616	-1%	1%	7%	1%
Fertilizer - DAP (AFN/50 Kg)	5,727	-0.1%	-4%	8%	42%
Fertilizer - Urea (AFN/50 Kg)	2,474	0.4%	-3%	-13%	21%
Pastoralist Terms of Trade (Kgs)	205	2%	6%	4%	-8%
Unskilled Labour Terms of Trade (Kgs)	7.4	2%	7%	5%	-10%

1. In the second week of March 2023, The prices of wheat grain, wheat flour, rice , sugar, pulses, and cooking oil saw slight changes compared to the last week. However, these prices still remain significantly higher when compared to 2-years average — except for cooking oil. Compared to last year, the prices of low and high quality rice have significantly increased (by 18 percent & 23 percent respectively), while cooking oil price has decreased by 21 percent.
2. The purchasing power of unskilled casual labour and livestock keepers improved by 2 percent, mainly due to decreased wheat price, compared to the previous week. However, the Terms of Trade for one-year female sheep and unskilled casual labour to wheat remain significantly low compared to 2-years average.
3. The price of DAP and Urea fertilizers remained elevated at 42 percent and 21 percent, respectively, above their two-year average prices. It's expected that this would have already adversely impacted winter planting along with other factors and would also negatively impact spring wheat.

1. FSAC food basket price:

- (a). The national average AFN price was 1 percent higher than one year ago and 13 percent higher than the two-year average. The national average USD price decreased by 2 percent month-on-month, though remained 4 percent above the price one year ago and 7 percent above the two-year average.

February 1st to 14th (2023)February 1st to 14th (2022)

Datum/projection: WGS84/Geographic

Sources: MODIS, AGCHD

Date Created: March 13, 2023

Description: This map shows the Land Surface Temperature (LST) in Afghanistan for February 1 to 14 (2023) compared to the same days in 2022, as degree Celsius (°C). The dataset is the result of 28 daily aggregations at 1° resolution observations, grouped by month. The source data originates from Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) product provides daily Land Surface Temperature (LST). Some pixels may have multiple observations where the criteria for clear-sky are met. When this occurs, the pixel value is the average of all qualifying observations. Provided along with both the day-time and night-time surface temperature bands and their quality indicator layers are MODIS bands 31 and 32 and six observation layers.

Disclaimer: The boundaries, denominations, and designations displayed in this product are defined by the data shared with IMMAP. At IMMAP we visualize data, we do not create it, so these elements and freshness of the data are the responsibility of the data providers and no endorsement nor acceptance of it by IMMAP, USAID-BHA, or the United States Government can be assumed.

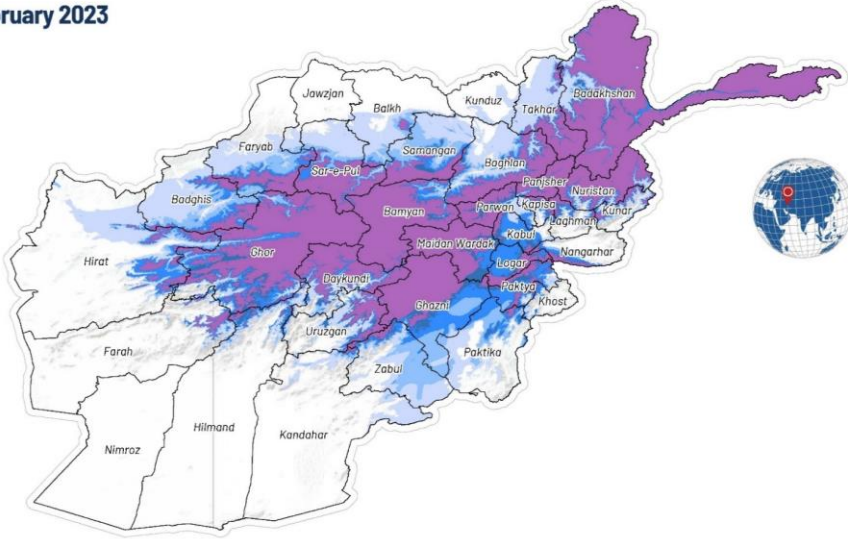
Feedback: rep-afghanistan@immap.org

Land Surface Temperature (LST) Comparison

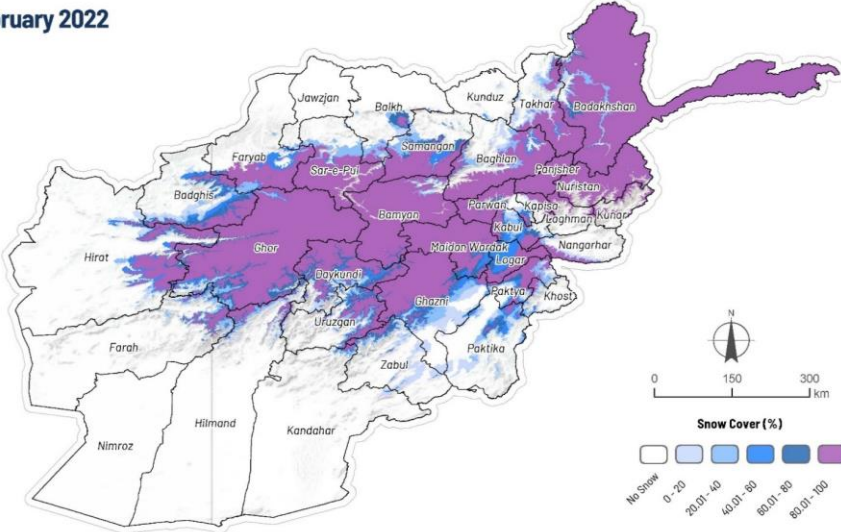
This map shows the Land Surface Temperature (LST) in Afghanistan from February 1st to 14th, 2023 compared to the same period in 2022, as degree Celsius (°C). The dataset is the result of 62 daily aggregations at 1 km resolution observations grouped by month.

The source data originates from Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) product that provides daily Land Surface Temperature (LST). **The map indicates that the northern parts of the country in 2023 compared to 2022 are still having the areas with the -30 degree Celsius (°C).**

February 2023



February 2022



Datum/projection:
WGS84/Geographic
Sources:
NSIDC, ASCIO
Date Created:
March 13, 2023

Description: This map shows the snow cover comparison in Afghanistan for February 2023 vs. 2022 as a percentage (%). The percentage figures indicate the number of days an area has experienced snow cover in a month. For example, in January, 81-100% would be equivalent to 25-31 days, and 1-20% to 1-6 days (purple and light blue respectively). The dataset is the result of 56 daily aggregations at 1 km resolution observations grouped by month. The source data originates from the U.S. National Ice Center's Interactive Multi-sensor Snow and Ice Mapping System (IMS). It is derived from a variety of data products including satellite imagery and in situ data. The maps indicate that Afghanistan covered by more snow in 2023 compared to 2022, especially in the northern and northwestern parts of the country.

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Feedback: rep-afghanistan@immap.org

Snow Cover Comparison

This map shows the snow cover comparison in Afghanistan for February 2023 vs. 2022 as a percentage (%). The percentage figures indicate the number of days an area has experienced snow cover in a month. For example, in January, 81-100% would be equivalent to 25-31 days, and 1-20% to 1-6 days (purple and light blue respectively). The dataset is the result of 56 daily aggregations at 1 km resolution observations grouped by month. The source data originates from the U.S. National Ice Center's Interactive Multi sensor Snow and Ice Mapping System (IMS). It is derived from a variety of data products including satellite imagery and in situ data.

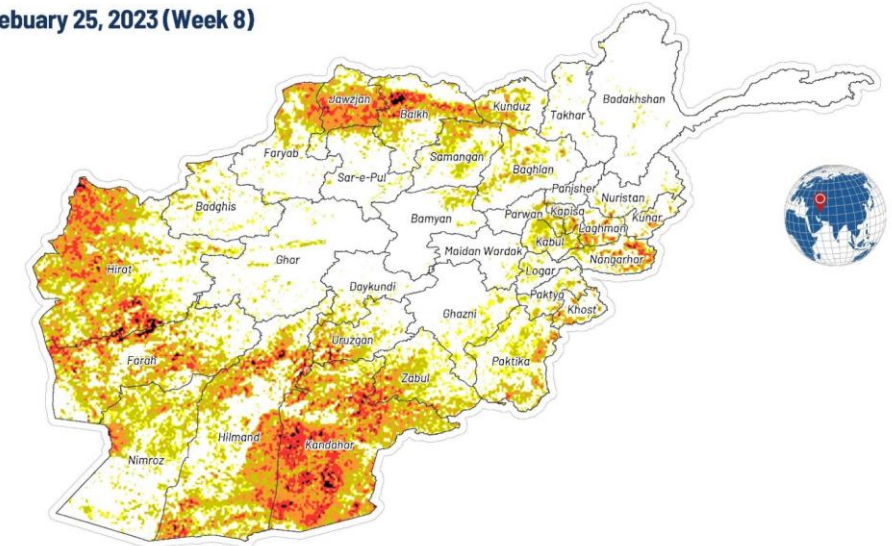
The maps indicate that Afghanistan covered by more snow in 2023 compared to 2022, especially in the northern and northwestern parts of the country.

Drought Risk Comparison Based

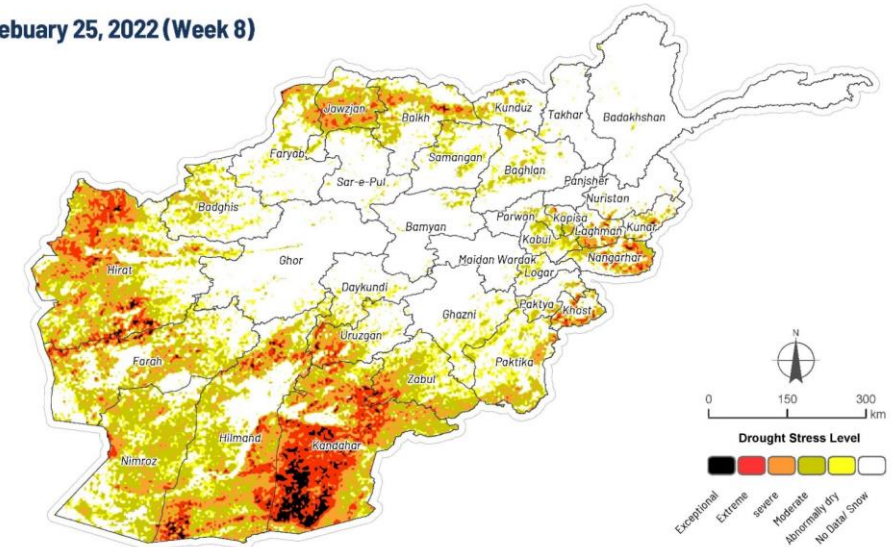
- This map shows drought risk based on the vegetation index in Afghanistan.
- The drought risk map is a 7-day composite of Vegetation Health Index (VHI), Vegetation Condition Index (VCI), and Temperature Condition Index (TCI) adjusted for the drought stress level (if their values are below 40).
- Drought risk is 'Exceptional' if the indices are between 0 and 5; 'Extreme' if they are 6-15; 'Severe' 16-25; 'Moderate' 26-35; 'Abnormally dry condition' 35-40.

This map shows that there is less drought in the southern part of the country in 2023 compared to the 2022 in the mentioned period.

February 25, 2023 (Week 8)



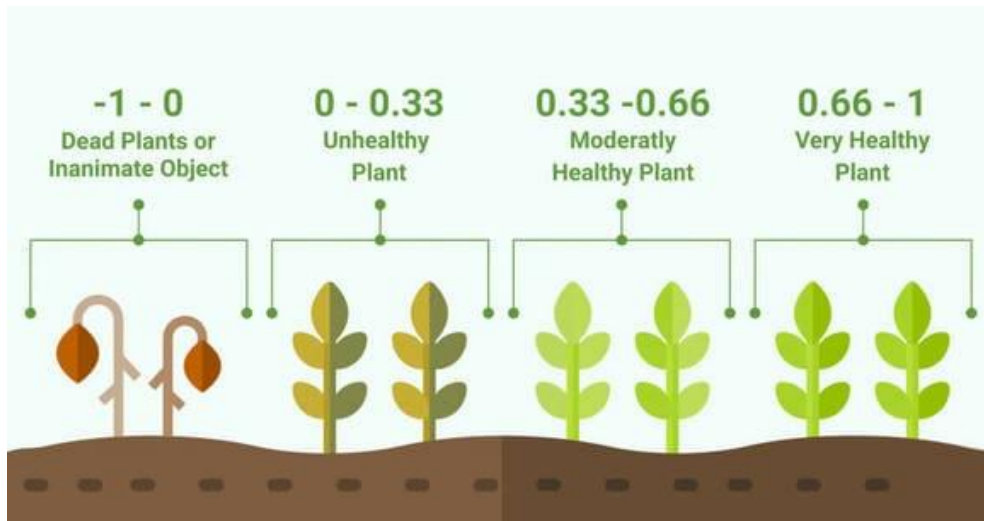
February 25, 2022 (Week 8)



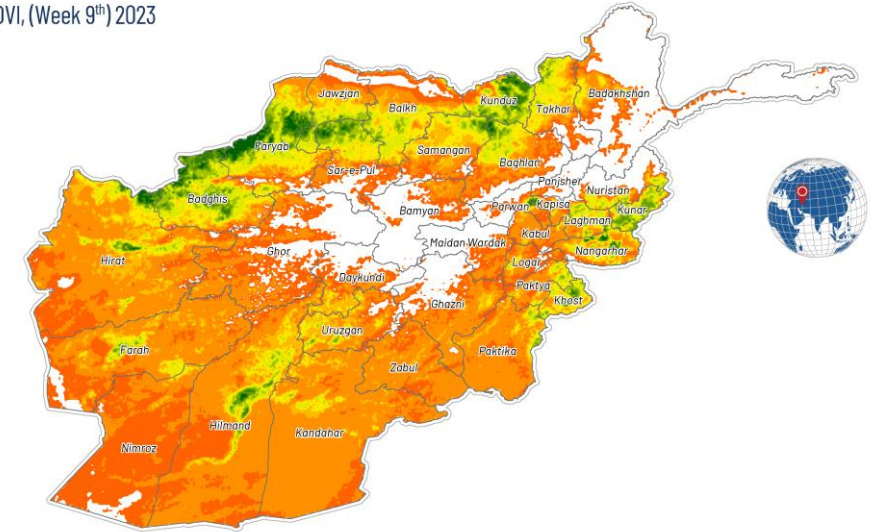
Comparison of Normalized

- This map shows greenness or no noise Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) in Afghanistan.
- NDVI is a standardized way to measure healthy vegetation, positive NDVI values indicate healthier vegetation, negative NDVI values indicate less or no vegetation.
- The data have 4km spatial and 7-day composite temporal resolution, Snow Cover have 1km resolution.

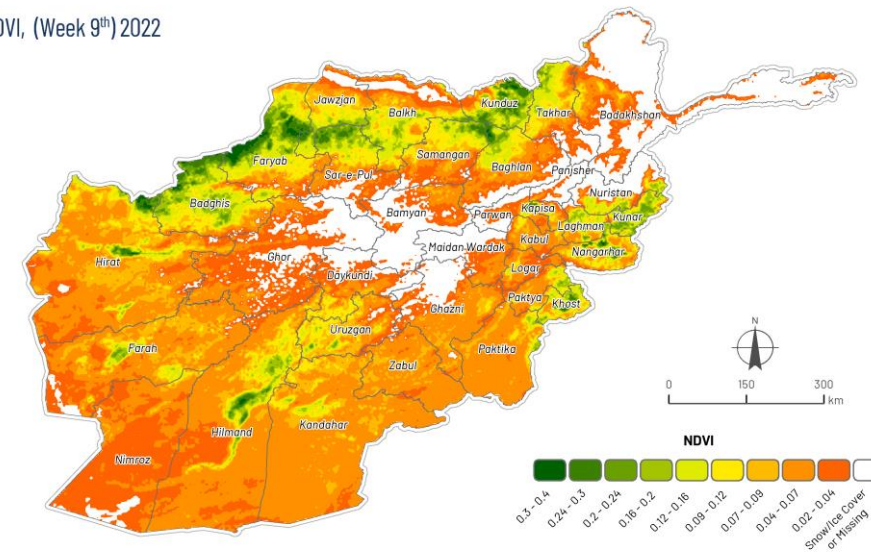
This map shows that there is more covered with the vegetation or snow in 2023 compared with the same period in 2022.



NDVI, (Week 9th) 2023



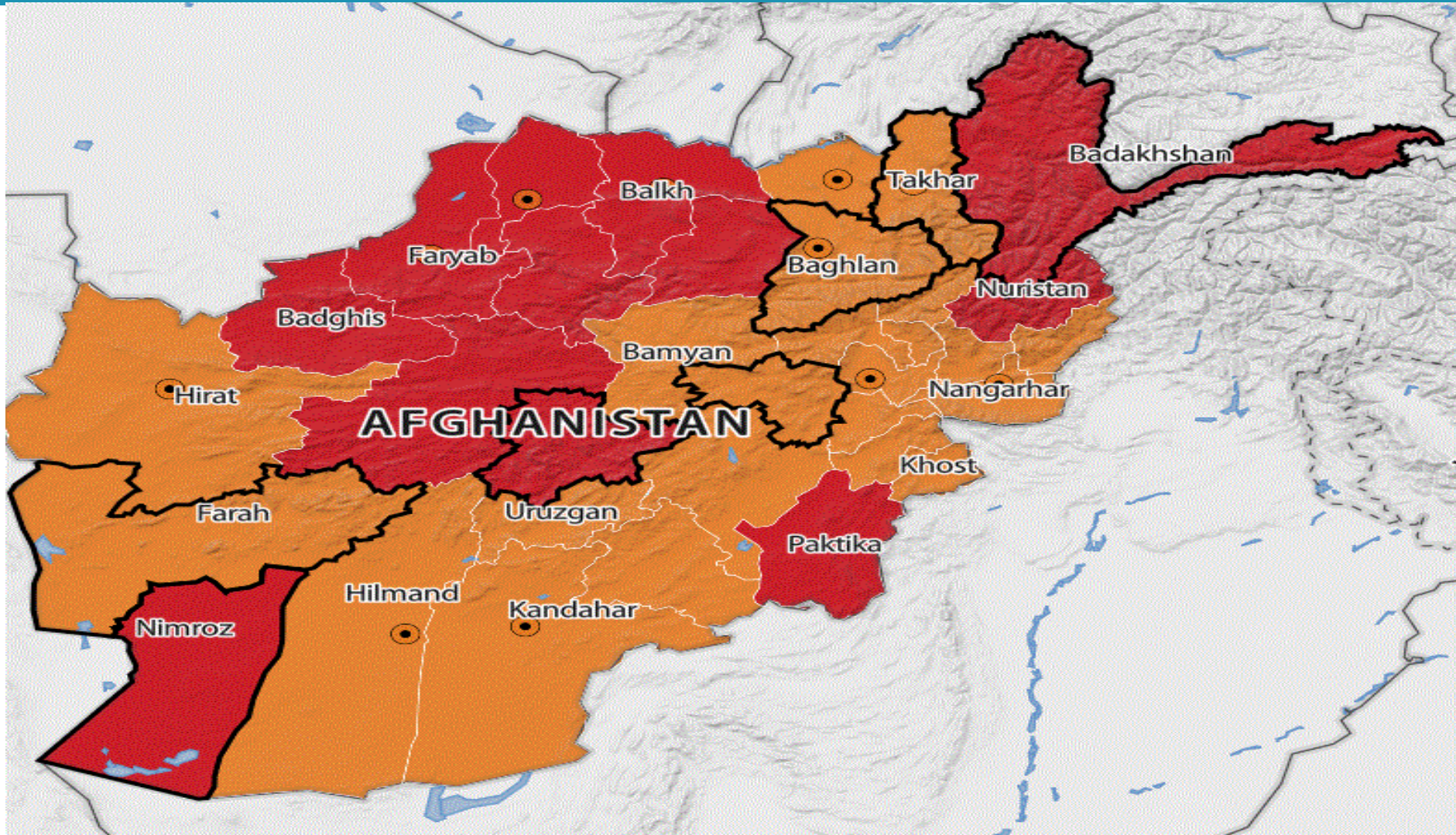
NDVI, (Week 9th) 2022



IPC-Post Monitoring Key Messages

IPC Analysis Findings
Projection November 2022– March 2023

19.9M
46% in IPC
Phase 3
and above
(FLM)



Food Insecurity Key Drivers



Economic Decline



Dry spells/Drought



Reduced Income and Unemployment



High Food Prices



Natural Disaster (Floods/earthquake)

Key assumptions for the projection period

Precipitation: Below-average precipitation, including rain and snow, is likely through at least February 2023.

Staple Food Production: Planted area for winter wheat is likely to be below average, making a large national wheat deficit likely in 2023.

Pasture and Livestock Productivity: Below average precipitation through at least February 2023 will inhibit the recovery of pasture conditions.

Income and Livelihood Opportunities: Agricultural labor opportunities will be below average due to reduced winter wheat planting, alongside the typical decrease in unskilled casual labor opportunities seen in winter.

Prices Trends in Afghanistan: Commodity prices are likely to remain elevated,

Remittances: While remittance inflow from Gulf countries will likely be near average or average, it will be reduced from Pakistan and Iran due to economic crisis in both countries.

- **Precipitation:** Cumulative precipitation is near average in March 2023 throughout most of the country.
- **Staple Food Production:** Winter wheat was cultivated very extensively and germinated very well. Cold wave affected some standing wheat crops in some part of the country including rust which making a large national wheat deficit in 2023.
- **Pasture and livestock condition:** Comparing with the last year the pasture growth is better now but still vegetation condition is lower than normal year.
- **Prices:** The food commodities prices remained relatively the same compared to last year except for rice, compared to 2-years average remained significantly higher except for cooking oil.

- **Livelihood Opportunities:** The national average working days availability is still significantly lower than last year same time and start of the year.
- **Humanitarian Assistance:** in 2022, 22.6 M people received food and livelihood assistances in 34 provinces of the country. 10.3M people received food assistance and 841 K received livelihood assistance in January 2023.

Overall, considering the agriculture situation, livestock, climate outlook, prices and livelihood opportunities and humanitarian assistance the food security situation is align with the projection period and there is no deterioration to update the IPC analysis.

Female staff ban updates

22nd Mar 2023

	Respondents	Suspended	Out of Principle	Due to inability
1st Survey	102	73 (72%)	27	46
2nd Survey	66	11 (17%)	8	3
3rd Survey	0			
Quick survey (during meeting 22nd March 2023)	39	11 (28%)	6	5



Willing to provide updates:

YES 30

NO 6

Core guideline: Joint Operating Principles for Afghanistan endorsed by the HCT

Review of the FSAC Food Basket

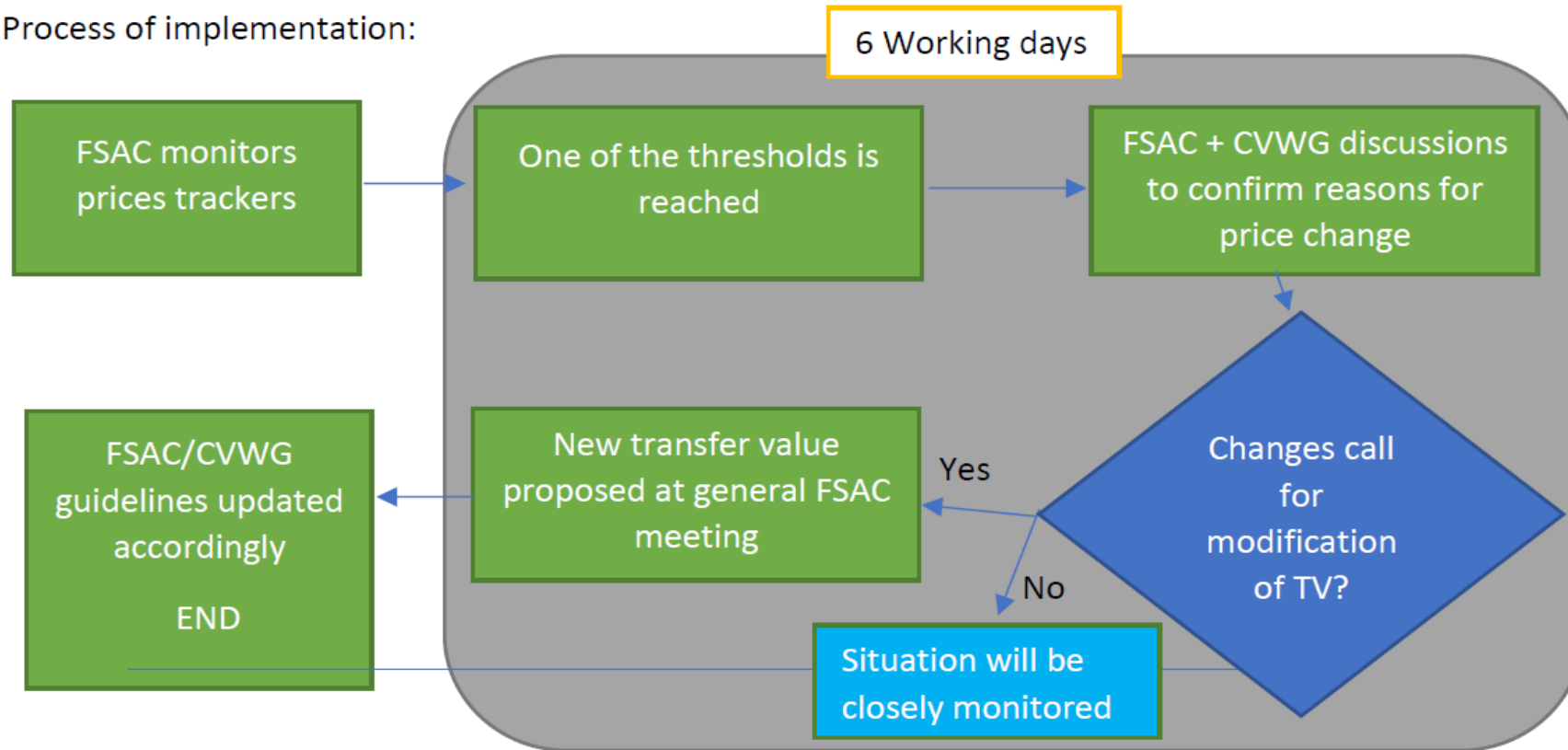


Food basket re-costing triggers and entailed procedures

A) Thresholds that trigger food basket revision process:

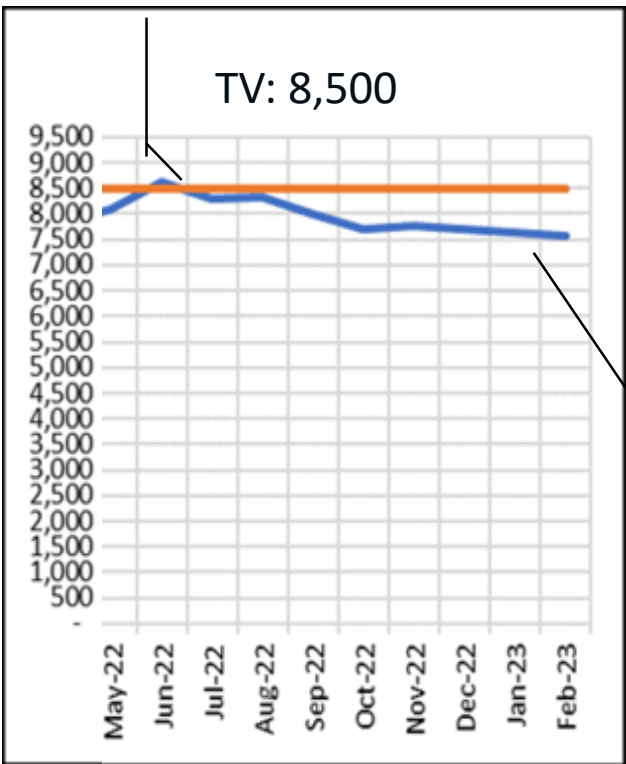
1. Threshold 1: A change in food basket cost => $\pm 10\%$ (± 1 percentage point) and $< 20\%$ sustained for a period of eight consecutive weeks.
2. Threshold 2: A change in food basket cost => $\pm 20\%$ (± 2 percentage points) sustained for a period of four consecutive weeks.

B) Process of implementation:



TRANSFER VALUE – FSAC basket price evolution

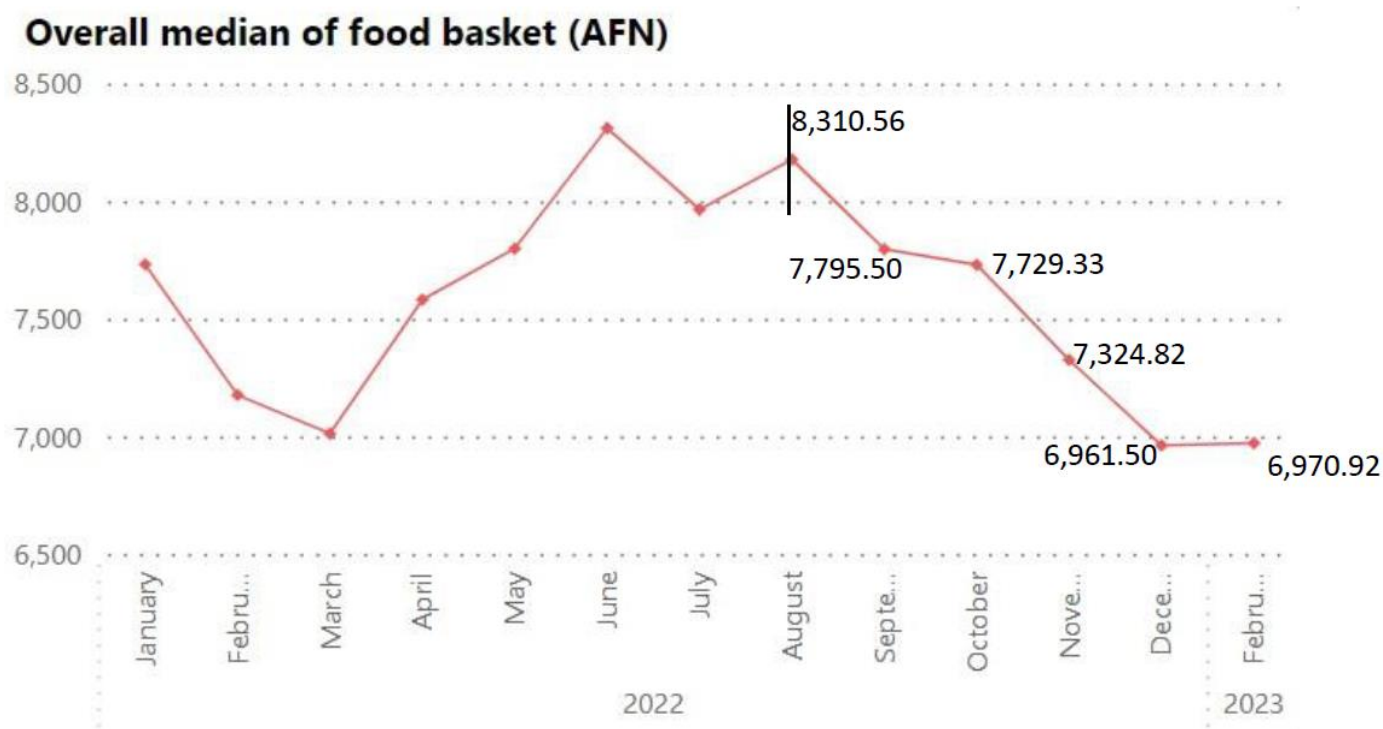
VAM weekly market monitoring:



W3-Feb/2023:
7,552 (-11.2%)

8 consecutive
weeks under 10%

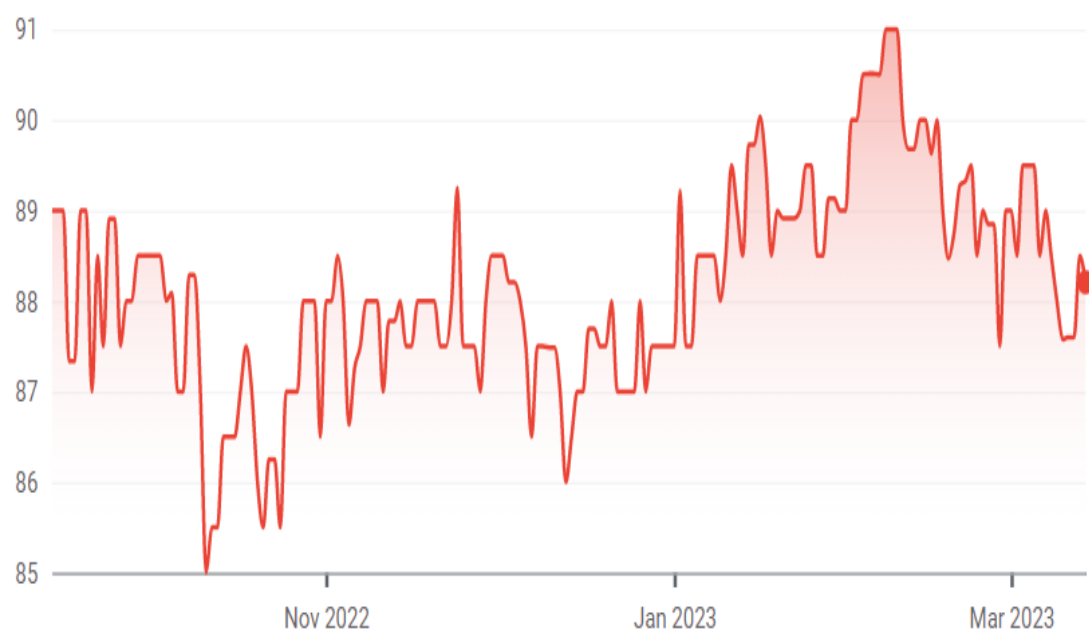
JMMI JAN-2022- FEB-2023- [AFG JMMI \(reach-info.org\)](https://reach-info.org)



* No weekly data available

Other indicators price evolution

Exchange rate has remained stable for months:



But the Diesel prices are trending downwards too:



FSAC cash based food basket																	
Exchange Rate (AFN/USD)			August 90.1 AFN/\$1		89.2 AFN/\$1				89.7 AFN/\$1						88.6 AFN/\$1		
Food items	Unit	kg/HH/ Month	Current basket		January 2023 prices				February 2023 prices						March 2023, 2nd week prices		
			USD Cost / Item unit/kg	Total Cost (USD)	January Prices / Item (AFN)	January USD Cost / Item unit/kg	Total Cost (AFN)	Total Cost (USD)	Food items	Unit	kg/HH/ Month	February prices/ Item (AFN)	Total prices in AFN	Total prices in USD	March 2nd week prices/ Item (AFN)	Total prices in AFN	Total prices in USD
Wheat Flour	kg	89	0.50	55.00	47	0.53	4,183	46.89	Wheat Flour	kg	89	46	4,094	45.64	43	3,827	43.19
Lentil	kg	9	1.12	11.83	114	1.28	1,026	11.50	Lentil	kg	9	116	1,044	11.64	116	1,044	11.78
Rice	kg	21	0.58	13.45	65	0.73	1,365	15.30	Rice	kg	21	66	1,386	15.45	65	1,365	15.41
Oil	liter	7	1.87	16.00	142	1.59	994	11.14	Oil	liter	7	142	994	11.08	140	980	11.06
Iodized Salt	kg	1	0.15	0.17	15	0.17	15	0.17	Iodized Salt	kg	1	15	15	0.17	15	15	0.17
Transfer Value (TV)				96	TV		7,583	\$ 85.01	Transfer Value				7,533	\$ 83.98	TV	7,231	\$81.61
Equivalent AFN amount should be based on the prevailing exchange rate																	
Similar to the previous basket , the revised cash basket provides 2100 Kcal/person/day for a																	
The revised cash basket is standard in terms of protien, micronutrients and amount energy																	

Cluster recommended basic food basket (100% - 2,100Kcal/person/day for a family of seven) March 2023			
Items	Unit	Quantity	Average Price in USD
Wheat Flour	kg	89	45.24
Rice	kg	21	11.64
Vegetable Oil	liter	7	15.39
Pulses	kg	9	11.10
Salt	kg	1	0.17
Total (USD)			\$83.54
Equivalent AFN amount should be based on the prevailing exchange rate			

Basic rules considered for designing the current baskets;

- Caloric requirements: Minimum 2100 Kcal/person/day
- Family size
- Nutritional balance
- Cultural food habits and practices
- Overall needs vs funding availability
- Logistic constraints

FSAC in-Kind food basket: includes 100 kg wheat flour, 8 kg pulses, 8-liter oil and 1 kg salt to provide 2100 Kcal/person/day. This package provides enough amount of protein, micronutrients and fat for a household of 7 members for a month

Proposed Transfer Value in \$ 84

Proposed Transfer Value in AFN 7,400

Exchange Rate of March 2023, 88.6 AFN/1\$

Agriculture and Food Security Monitoring System (AFSMS-2023) Update



AFSMS Objectives

- To know the agriculture situation and the wet season performance in term of land cultivation and livestock.
- To identify the nature of food insecurity (acute vs. chronic), by showcasing its main causes including shocks and consequences in terms of coping mechanisms.
- To capture the impacts of economic decline and drought on households' agriculture, food security and livelihoods situation.
- To provide data for updating Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), 2023 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and FSAC Strategic Response Plan (SRP. AFSMS information will be shared with donors and partners for informing decision making and partners programming.
- Sharing with donors and partners for informing decision making and partners programming.

Coverage and Tools

Coverage:

- 34 province, 45 analytical domains

Tools:

- Household questionnaire
- Community
- Trader questionnaire

Tools designed in Kobo for the data collection

Training

- There was a one full day refresher training for all trainers introduced by FSAC to ensure there is a unique messaging and training to all field staff.
- Filled staff training
 - Initially the training was planned to be held in Kabul for all field staff.
 - Training was re-arranged to be held in Mazar-e-Sharif and Jalalabad.
 - Training held from 21st – 24th for all field staff
 - Male participated F2F, while Female were connected virtually.
 - 1.5 extra days of training was arranged for female staff virtually.

Training in Mazar-e-sharif			
Gender	Participants	Start date	End date
Male	117	21/02/2023	24/02/2023
Female	43	21/02/2023	24/02/2023
		25/02/2023	26/02/2023
Total	160		

Training in Jalalabad			
Gender	Participants	Start date	End date
Male	168	21/02/2023	24/02/2023
Female	22	21/02/2023	24/02/2023
		25/02/2023	26/02/2023
Total	190		

Overall training				
Gender	Participants	Type of training	# days	%
Male	285	F2F	4	81%
Female	65	Virtual	5.5	19%
Total	350			100%

Training continue.....

Mazar

2 Main Trainers and 3 Support trainers

S.No	Province	Training Location	Participants	Training Language	Group
1	Hirat	Mazar	14	Dari	A
2	Badghis	Mazar	7	Dari	
3	Farah	Mazar	7	Dari	
4	Ghor	Mazar	7	Dari	
5	Sar-e-Pul	Mazar	7	Dari	
6	Samangan	Mazar	7	Dari	
7	Jawzjan	Mazar	14	Dari	
8	Faryab	Mazar	14	Dari	
9	Bamyan	Mazar	7	Dari	B
10	Daikundi	Mazar	7	Dari	
11	Badakhshan	Mazar	7	Dari	
12	Takhar	Mazar	14	Dari	
13	Kunduz	Mazar	14	Dari	
14	Baghlan	Mazar	14	Dari	
15	Balkh	Mazar	14	Dari	

Nangarhar

2 Main Trainers and 3 Support trainers

S.No	Province	Training Location	Participants	Training Language	Group
1	Kabul	Jalalabad	14	Dari	A
2	Logar	Jalalabad	7	Dari	
3	Parwan	Jalalabad	7	Dari	
4	Panjsher	Jalalabad	7	Dari	
5	Kapisa	Jalalabad	7	Dari	
6	Nimroz	Jalalabad	7	Dari	
7	Wardak	Jalalabad	7	Pashto	B
8	Ghazni	Jalalabad	7	Pashto	
9	Paktya	Jalalabad	7	Pashto	
10	Paktika	Jalalabad	7	Pashto	
11	Khost	Jalalabad	7	Pashto	
12	Kandahar	Jalalabad	14	Pashto	
13	Urozgan	Jalalabad	7	Pashto	
14	Hilmand	Jalalabad	14	Pashto	
15	Zabul	Jalalabad	7	Pashto	
16	Nangarhar	Jalalabad	14	Pashto	
17	Kunar	Jalalabad	7	Pashto	
18	Laghman	Jalalabad	7	Pashto	
19	Nuristan	Jalalabad	7	Pashto	

Field work duration and challenges

Field work duration:

- The field work started in 11 analytical domains on 27th February.
- Field work ended on 19th March 2023.

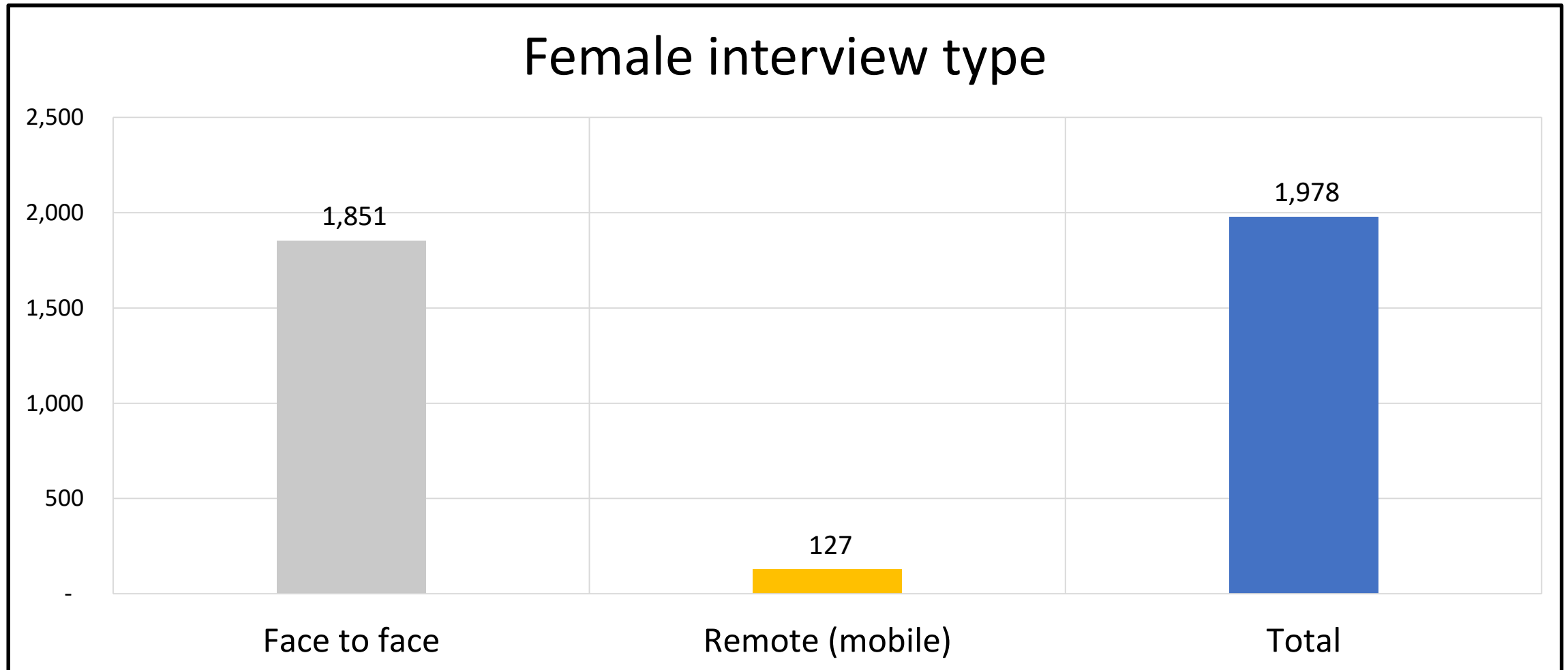
Challenges:

- Restriction on female work
- Hostage of female by DFA (Bamyan, Parwan)
- Kidnapping of team supervisor in Kandahar on why female attend the monitoring.
- Not acceptance of MAIL Letter
- Asking for letter from Ministry of Economy by DFA.
- Pushing to select village based on district authority
- Snow blockade (Wardak, Ghazni, Ghor, Badakshan, Bamayan, Daikundi).

Female Coverage

Female Coverage					
	Province	Domain	District	Clusters	HHs
Total	34	45	350	1,123	11,250
Female	31	40	124	371	1,978
%	91%	89%	35%	33%	18%

Female coverage.....



Afghanistan: Result of the FSAC Partners Monitoring on AFSMS - March 2023

1,556
Total Monitored
Responses



By

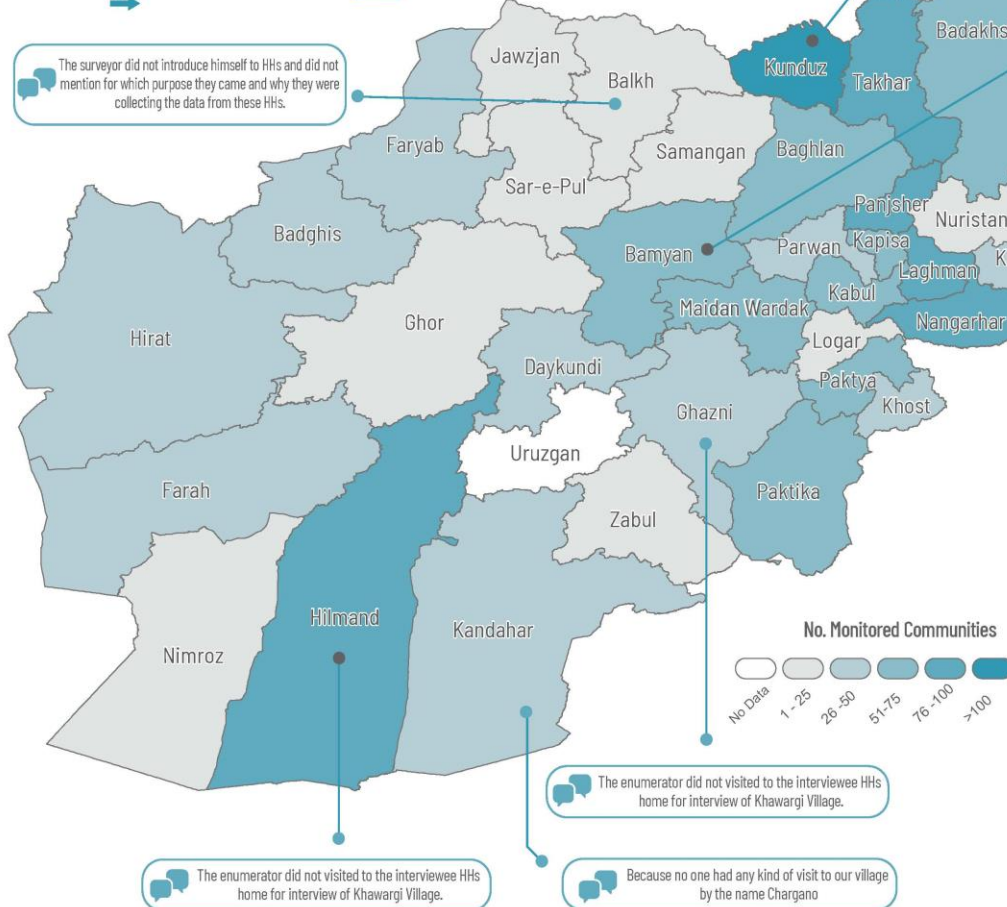
26
Organization



Monitored Responses by Area Type



The surveyor did not introduce himself to HHs and did not mention for which purpose they came and why they were collecting the data from these HHs.



The enumerator did not visited to the interviewee HHs home for interview of Khawargi Village.

Because no one had any kind of visit to our village by the name Chargano

List of Organization collect information or monitor the agriculture and food security situation

AFSMS, ANC, CICA-International, CTG, CTG-WFP, HAALO, HIA, IDS, IDS HAMAKAAR, IDSH, WFP, JACK, MCS, Mission East, NAC, NPO/RRAA, OCHR, OHW, SELDO, SFL, STARS, VOPOFA, WFP, YVO

Data extracted: March 20, 2023, 3:00 PM (Kabul time). Production date: March 21, 2023

Data sources: FSA cluster partners field survey data on March 2023

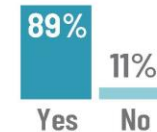
Feedback: daniel.mlenga@fao.org / marco.ferloni@wfp.org

The enumerator did not visited to the interviewee HHs home for interview of Khawargi Village.

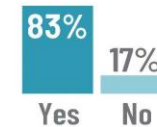
The enumerator did not visited to the interviewee HHs home for interview of Khawargi Village.

Household Level Questions

Has anyone recently visited your household for the interview?



Did enumerator explain the confidentiality of the answers to the interviewee?



Did the enumerator ask about your household food consumption?

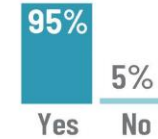


Did the enumerator ask about your agriculture, livestock?

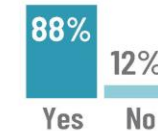


Community Level Questions

Has the enumeration team physically visited communities?



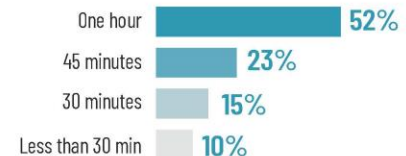
Did the enumeration team arrange community shura and conducted the interview with them?



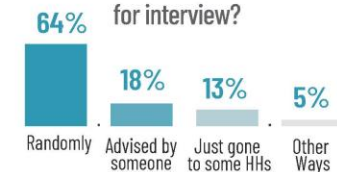
Did the team leader introduced him/herself and explained the objectives of the monitoring to the community Shura members?



How much time enumeration team spend with the community Shura?



How the enumeration team selected the household for interview?





FSAC ELECTIONS 2023

STRATEGIC ADVISORY GROUP
NGO CO-CHAIR

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.

Three expected key results, as follows:

- NGOs concerns and priorities are adequately brought within FSAC;
- NGOs food security stakeholders are encouraged to participate in the FSAC activities;
- FSAC coordination effectiveness is reinforced.

The selected organization should nominate one senior staff to cover this position, which implies 70-80% working time with FSAC Team, with physical presence in Kabul FSAC office. All costs are covered by the elected organization.

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.

Three expected key results, as follows:

- NGOs concerns and priorities are adequately brought within FSAC;
- NGOs food security stakeholders are encouraged to participate in the FSAC activities;
- FSAC coordination effectiveness is reinforced.

Strategic Advisory Group (SAG)

Considering the many different members of the FSAC, a Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) is being established to facilitate timely and effective decision making outside the wider cluster coordination meetings.

Objectives of the SAG

- Provide ongoing strategic direction to the Cluster
- Develop and adjust the strategic framework, priorities and work plan of the Cluster

Structure and membership of the SAG

The SAG will be chaired by FSAC coordinator, and co-chaired by the NGO Co-chair. Members of the SAG are:

- Food Security and Agriculture Cluster Coordinators
- Food Security and Agriculture Cluster NGO co-chair
- UNFAO – 1 person
- WFP – 1 person
- International NGO – 2 persons
- National NGO – 2 persons
- IPC representative - 1 person

FSAC SAG could meet 3-4 times per year, with additional ad-hoc consultations to review key policies and key documents like within the HPC process and the seasonal prioritisations. Nominated staff should be senior staff with deep knowledge of the context as well as of food security analytical and response framework.

HAALO

OCHR (Organization for Coordination of Humanitarian Relief)

Hope for Life Organization

Welthungerhilfe (WHH)

Salam organization for Afghanistan rehabilitation (SOFAR)

Care International

Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)

Afghanistan Social Improvement Organization (ASIO)

Watan's Social and technical Services Association-WSTA

Organisation	Years of experience	Statement	Staff
Hope for Life Organization	1 to 3	For better coordinating NGO'S	An existing staff
HAALO	4 to 7	HAALO would clearly support the nominated co-Chair	An existing staff
Salam organization for Afghanistan rehabilitation (SOFAR)	More than 7	We worked with FSAC since more then 10 year in food security and also agricultural sector. We have good partnerships with FAO , FSAC and many other UN agencies.	An existing staff
OCHR (Organization for Coordination of Humanitarian Relief)	More than 7	OCHR is one of the most active members of AHF with 10 ongoing Emergency Reponses including three ongoing FSAC projects and other sustainable interventions being funded by AHF, UNWFP, UNDP, CAID, UNFAO, GNI-A. The Organization is currently implementing two ongoing FSAC projects at West and East Regions with 8 active office spaces and more than 100 current staff in the country. i.e. OCHR has reached to and has provided Standard Food Security and Livestock services to 57941 HHs - (405587) individuals in the FSAC sector in the year 2022 Followed by ES/NFI: 2976 HHs - (20832) individuals. WASH: 178548 HHs – (1249836) ind-reached. And through Asset Creation, CDP and Protection: 10714 HHs has been assisted in the 2022.	An existing staff

Organisation	Years of experience	Statement	Staff
Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	More than 7	Welthungerhilfe (WHH) with courage and determination, it is striving for a world without hunger. WHH has been in Afghanistan constantly since 1980. WHH has taken responsibility as FSAC NGO Co-Chair for a long period of commitment considering the enormous task of FSAC in the country, even last year WHH assigned international staff for the role. WHH is still keen to serve the cluster as NGO Co-chair considering the current country's situation and is ready to contribute better to the Cluster and NGOs from its proven experiences.	An existing staff
Norwegian Refugee Council	More than 7	NRC Afghanistan is one of the leading humanitarian response agencies (particularly for Afghans forced to flee), maintaining a presence of 12 offices and over 1,000 staff in 14 provinces across the country. NRC's expertise in Afghanistan lie in supporting immediate food needs through emergency food assistance and food production initiatives, rural livelihoods prioritising agriculture/livestock & diversification of assets & skills, and women-led income generating activities. NRC has longstanding experience in humanitarian coordination - it co-leads the Humanitarian Access Group, CCCM Working Group, Protection Cluster and Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) Taskforce in Afghanistan and actively participates in FS and Agriculture, Shelter/NFI, WASH Clusters on both national and regional level.	A new dedicated staff

Organisation	Years of experience	Statement	Staff	Years of experience
Care International in Afghanistan	More than 7	Care international is one of the largest organizations working for food security, livelihoods, fighting poverty as one of the core pillars. Care has active food security and livelihoods related projects and operations in 9 provinces of Afghanistan. Care International has wider team of experts in almost all regions, in addition Care international has international experts in the field of food security, livelihoods and agriculture where they will have direct support to FSAC if elected as Co-chair. We are also committed that there will be a dedicated expert to support FSAC if we are trusted and elected. The fund for this expert will be allocated by Care international.	A new dedicated staff	More than 7
Watan's Social and technical Services Association-WSTA	More than 7	WSTA is involved in the food security and livelihood in more than two decades. WSTA has been involved in the FSAC activities for around five years and implemented projects for it. WSTA is also member of SAG for ES-NFI cluster and member of TRC and SRC for standard and reserved allocations.	An existing staff	More than 7

Organisation	Years of experience	Statement	Staff
Afghanistan Social Improvement Organization (ASIO)	More than 7	<p>Afghanistan Social Improvement Organization (ASIO) is one of the most active and experienced NGO in Afghanistan with an improved capacity in the field of food and agriculture development. ASIO has been working across of Afghanistan over the past 13 years, well familiar with its agro-ecology, social and culture context and with its agri-food sector. ASIO has very well developed our organizational and technical capacities in the field of agriculture development and food. We have vast and divers experience of working, coordinating and collaboration with governmental institutions, NGOs, private sector and more importantly, the society. ASIO having a long partnership experience with the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), World Food Program (WFP) and other organizations since 2010. Currently we are actively involved with both, agriculture development and food & nutrition interventions in Afghanistan. We are now implementing the food security projects of WFP in the most complex area with a high (110,000 caseload) in Konduz and Baghlan Provinces of Afghanistan. We have a very competent technical staff who can handle the task of representing the NGOs in such a great and important organizational body.</p>	An existing staff

ADEO

Afghanistan Rehabilitation and Women Education Organization (ARWEO)

Afghanaid

Care International

Welthungerhilfe (WHH)

Just for Afghan Capacity and Knowledge (JACK)

People in Need (PIN)

Empowerment Center for Women (ECW)

Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)

DELTA (Development Education Learning & Training Association)

SAW International (Shelter for Afghan Women)

Organisation	Years of experience	Statement	Staff
Afghanistan Rehabilitation and Women Education Organization (ARWEO)	More than 7	ARWEO is National NGO working since last two decades in Afghanistan almost in all provinces, ARWEO implemented more than 200 projects in different sectors such as; Health, FASC, ESNFI, WASH. Education, Nutrition, Livelihood. ARWEO are the active member of ANCB, ACBAR, IPYG, AHF etc ARWEO currently have 18 active offices in allover Afghanistan and implementing different projects with the financial support of different donors UNDP, AHF, JEN, UNICEF, UNHCR, Japan Embassy etc.	Senior management SAG such as; Director, Deputy Director, Program Advisor, Program Manager
Just for Afghan Capacity and Knowledge (JACK)	More than 7	JACK is working in Afghan since 2001, in health, nutrition, food security and agriculture and education sectors. We have implemented some of the largest by sector projects. Currently, we have active projects in all four domains, in 10 provinces covering all regions of the country. JACK also have seat in the health cluster's SAG. We will carry on our experience to the FSAC SAG.	Technical Director

Organisation	Years of experience	Statement	Staff
DELTA (Development Education Learning & Training Association)	More than 7	DELTA organization has an experience of 20 + years with highly qualified male and female staff, That can achieve goals with most easy efficient and most practical way, by adopting approved standards and inter-collaborative techniques and methods..	N/A
Empowerment Center for Women (ECW)	More than 7	ECW, a women-led organization, empowering Afghan women and girls through mainstreaming their needs, role and participation in the food security and agriculture .	N/A
ADEO	More than 7	ADEO is a National NGO, which is established on 2009 and have been serving as humanitarian organization since 14 years and is FSAC partner since 2012 and during this period of time has implemented lots of humanitarian projects which some of them are Food Security related projects.	Managing Director

Organisation	Years of experience	Statement	Staff
Afghanaid	More than 7	Afghanaid build basic services, improve livelihoods, strengthen the rights of women and children, help communities protect against natural disasters and adapt to climate change, and respond to humanitarian emergencies.	Agriculture Specialist (Climate Resilience Sustainable Agriculture Specialist)
Welthungerhilfe	More than 7	Welthungerhilfe has been an active member of FSAC for many years with recent participation as NGO co-chair and in SAG. We operate well under the current humanitarian context and are looking forward to future development work focused on improved agriculture techniques, NRM and livelihood initiatives with a scientific background.	Head of Programs
Norwegian Refugee Council	More than 7	NRC is committed to designate / hire a dedicated representative for the co-chair. If NRC is selected, then Aslam Khatti (current Cash and Markets Specialist) will cover the position in the interim till the position is hired for. Aslam has co-chaired CVWG group in Afghanistan for more than 8 months, and co-chair for Food Security Cluster in Nigeria, Co-chair in Cameroon for CVA, Iraq for Livelihood sub-cluster and Pakistan for FSC - confirming a proven knowledge of humanitarian coordination.	Cash and Markets Specialist

Organisation	Years of experience	Statement	Staff
SAW International (Shelter for Afghan Women)	1 to 3	SAW International is dedicated to working and being a shelter for women/girls and children worldwide, fighting for their employment, peace, justice, equality, and freedom in all spheres of life and living without fear. SAW propose a world where all women/children and their families develop and prosper. Over the past years, SAW has grown from a small network to the largest Nonprofit organization. Recently, SAW has expanded to provide life-changing services, Food and security, agriculture, education, Health, women empowerment, peace, protection, and vocational training for our clients across Afghanistan and other countries. SAW international can play a key role by becoming FSAC strategic advisory group member	SAW International Board Member
Care International	More than 7	Care International as the highest technical and intense organization in food security, agriculture and livelihoods will provide significant inputs and contributions to direct clusters strategies, support the cluster in setting priorities as we are present for more than four decades in Afghanistan and know the needs and priorities. Care international will be able to provide a mix of experience from national and international experts to help FSAC on developing key documents for instance, food packages, agriculture inputs package, SFSA, IPC report and any other assessment being conducted by FSAC.	Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Senior Advisor

Organisation	Years of experience	Statement	Staff
People in Need (PIN)	More than 7	PIN has been a food security and agriculture actor since early 2000's and a resurgent FSAC implementing partner since 2021. PIN works where possible on multisectoral integrated programming, with food security and/or agriculture as a central pillar. As a SAG member PIN will offer advisory from this perspective, supporting coherence of FSAC assistance with wider humanitarian response. As a medium size INGO, PIN will be able to represent the views and perspectives of a large portion of the NGO community as well as Afghan people as our senior management team is close enough to the programming to feed ground truths back through FSAC SAG, supporting maintenance of relevant and quality Cluster service delivery.	Head of Programme

Next step: FSAC Partners are invited to express their vote (1 per each organisation) to elect 4 members of the SAG and one NGOs representative for the NGO co-chair.
Specific communication will be sent to FSAC Partners focal points.

AOB

CCPM heads up

FSAC Regional Focal Point



Updated FSAC regional focal points contacts detail_2023.pdf

OCHA Regional Coordination



0019173C.pdf

IPC Post Monitoring Partners Checklist – Kobo Tool

[IPC Post- Monitoring Checklist for FSAC Partners \(kobotoolbox.org\)](https://kobotoolbox.org/IPC-Post-Monitoring-Checklist-for-FSAC-Partners)

Coordination Calendar

[illegible]

Thanks 😊

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

Interactive dashboard: <https://app.powerbi.com/view>

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