



**AFGHANISTAN**  
**FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE**  
**CLUSTER**

# Monthly Meeting

## May 2022

Food Security and  
Agriculture Cluster  
in Afghanistan



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FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# Agenda of the meeting

S. No	Subject	Presenting Agency	Time
1	IPC presentation	FSAC/IPC	15 min
2	WoA assessment (FSAC indicators) presentation	REACH	15 min
3	NEI presentation	NEI	15 min
4	FSAC April achievement	FSAC	5 min
5	Update on climate outlook	FAO	20 min
6	FSAC cash for work/asset creation guidelines	FSAC	10 min
6	AoB; - - Date of next meeting	FSAC	5 min



**Integrated  
Food  
Security  
Phase  
Classification**

**IPC Lean Season Analysis Findings**  
May 2022



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## Dates of IPC: 19 –28 March 2022

### Main data sources

- Pre-Lean Season Assessment (PLSA)
- FAO Data In EMergencies (DIEM) - Monitoring of Shocks, Agricultural Livelihoods, Food Security and Value Chains in Afghanistan- **FAO**
- Food prices – **WFP** monitoring bulletins
- Climate, precipitation, NDVI, provincial seasonal calendars and food security outlook – **FEWSNET**
- Refugee & IDP data from **UNHCR, OCHA, FSAC and IOM**
- Precipitation, temperature, snow, and estimated risk of natural disasters – **iMMAP**
- Situation Update – **UNOCHA**
- Economic Outlook– **IMF, WB**
- ERM HEAT, Whole of Afghanistan Assessment (Mid-Year WoAA 2022) and Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) from **REACH Initiative**
- Data on humanitarian food assistance delivered and planned from **WFP, FSAC**
- Provinces Impacted by Drought – **World Bank**
- Nutrition data from **Nutrition Cluster** (NC's dashboard)
- Other localized assessment conducted by **INGOs** FSAC partners

## Partners involved

Number of participants: 55

Organisations represented: 18



## Technical support

- IPC Global Support Unit



## Key Drivers



**Economic Decline**



**High Food Prices**



**Dry spells/Drought:**



**Impact of the Ukraine conflict**



**Reduced Income and  
Unemployment**

## Key Projection Assumptions

### SHOCKS AND VULNERABILITIES:

- Conflict
- Sanctions
- Humanitarian Food Assistance
- Development project

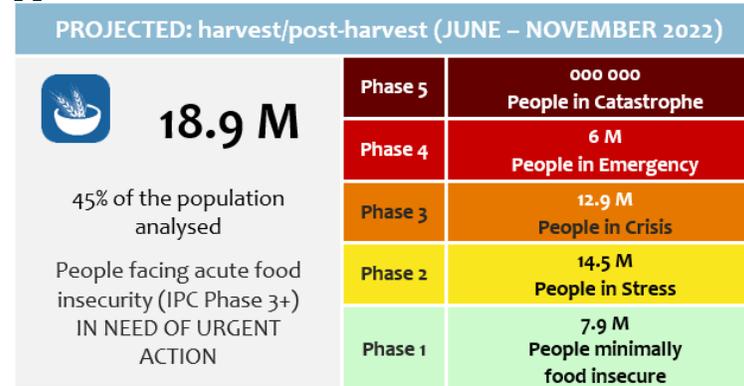
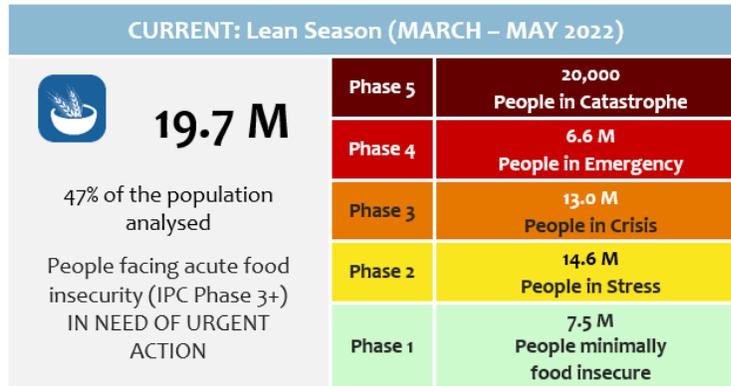
### AVAILABILITY

- Winter snow melt
- Wheat production is expected to be 7-13% below average
- Pasture Condition

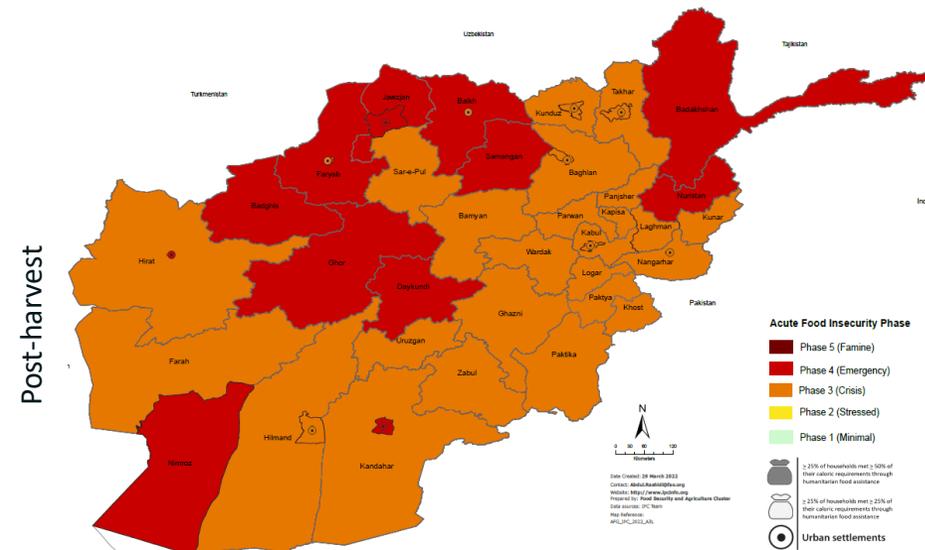
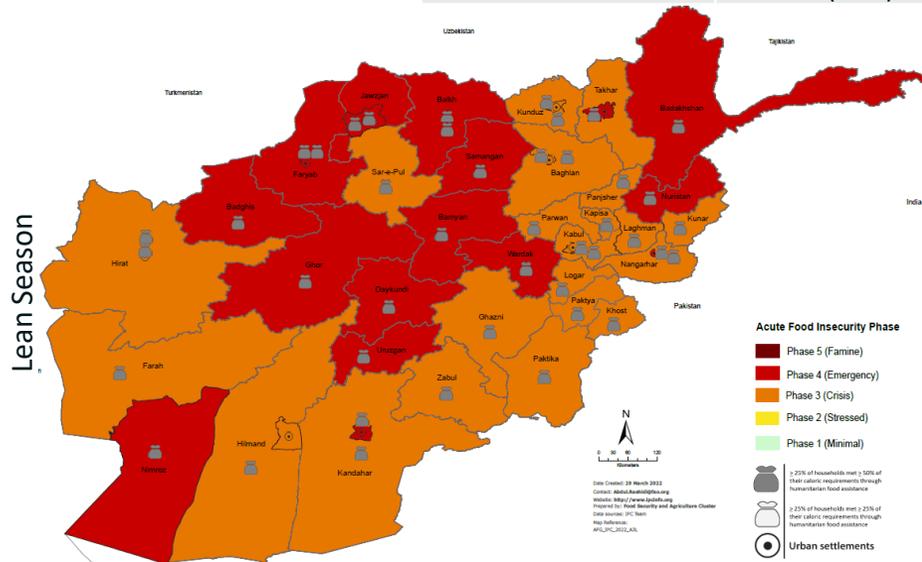
### ACCESS

- Prices of staple food commodities will follow its increasing trend
- Income and employment
- Remittance:
- Living standards

# Findings



IPC Classification	Current	Projection
Phase 3	28	32
Phase 4	17 (38%)	13 (29%)



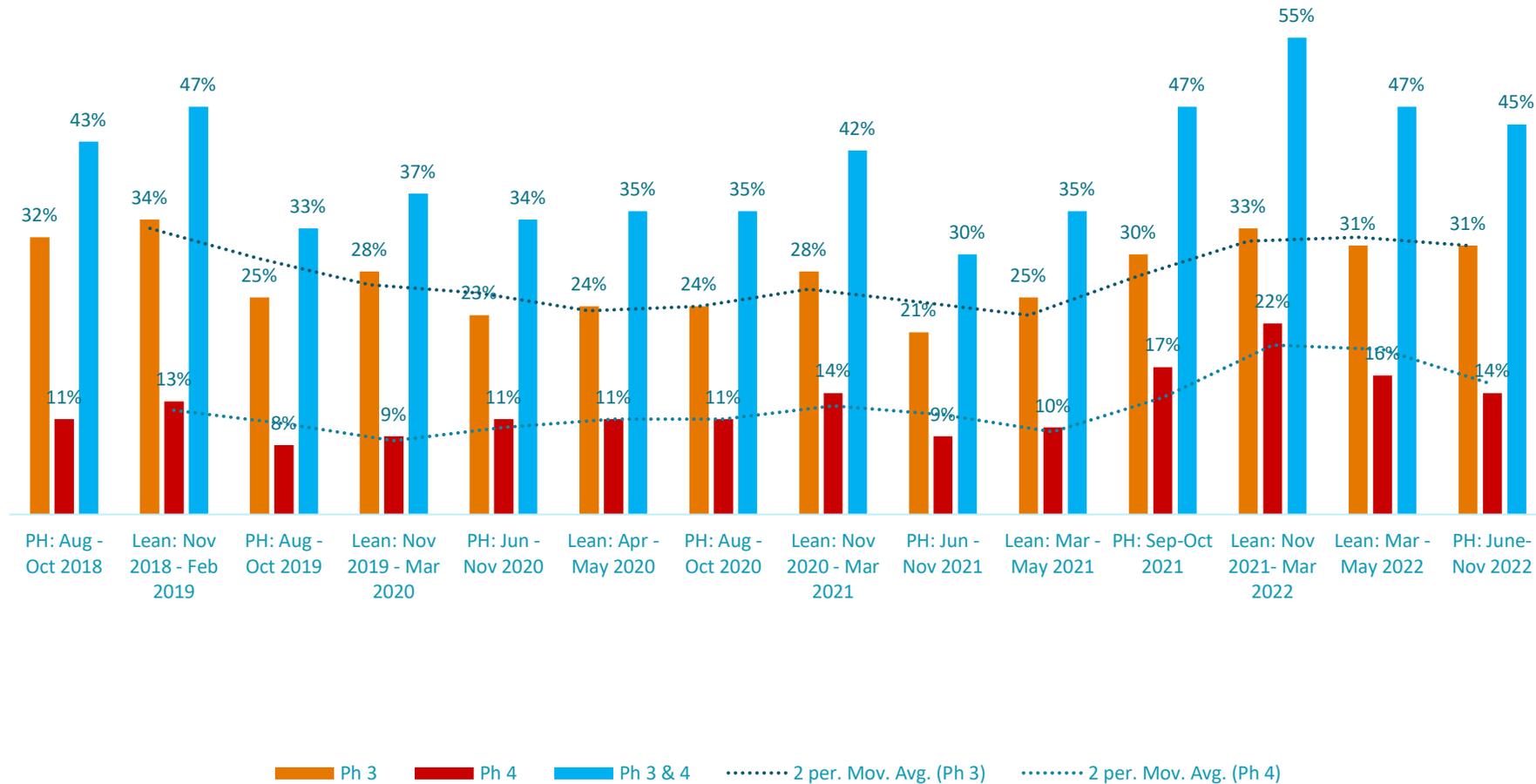
## Impact of Humanitarian Food Assistance (HFA)

	Post Harvest	Pre-lean	Lean	Post Harvest
	Sep - Oct 2021	Nov 2021 to March 2022	March to May 2022	Jun-Nov 2022
Beneficiaries considered for IPC based on confirmed funding	2.1 million	2.9 million	15.9 million	3.2 million
% of total population covered	5%	7%	38%	8%

- **HFA: 15% HHs received HFA during data collection**
- **38% during current period**
- **and 8% during projection analysis period**

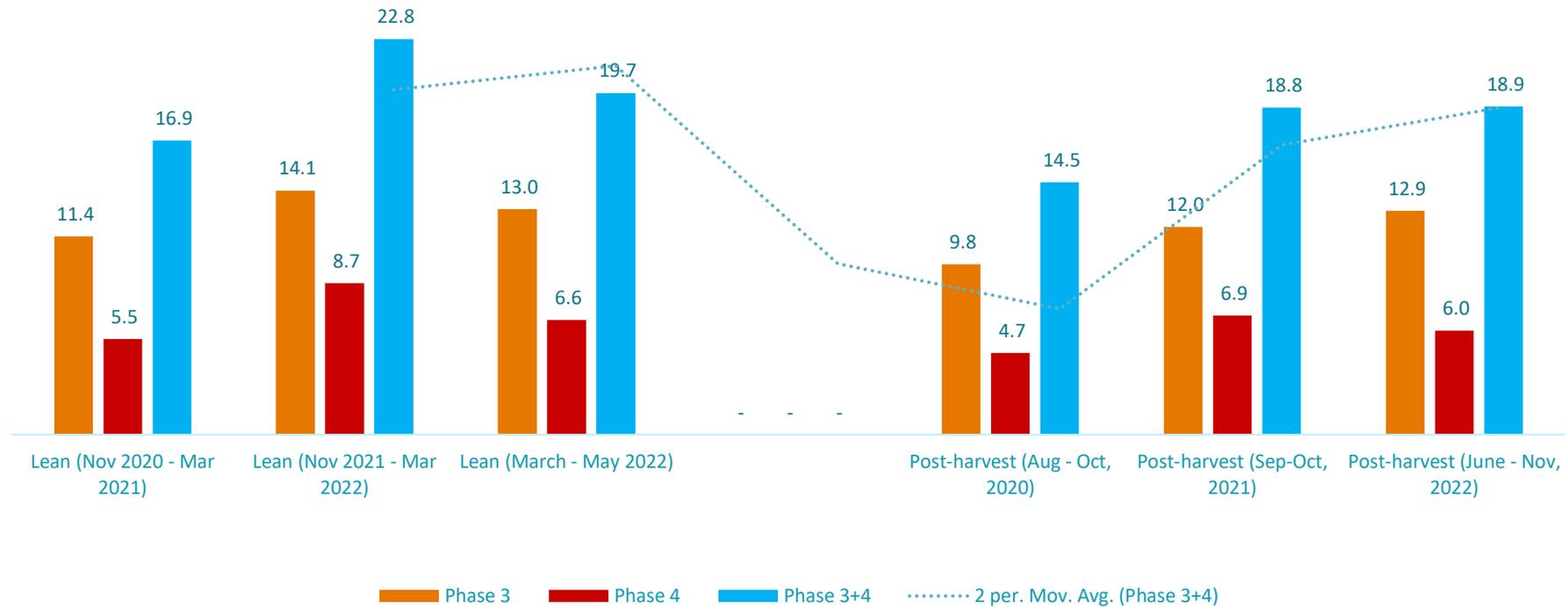
## Trends analysis (%)

**Food Insecurity Trend in Afghanistan based on Proportion of Population, Post-harvest (PH) & Lean Season, 2018-2022**

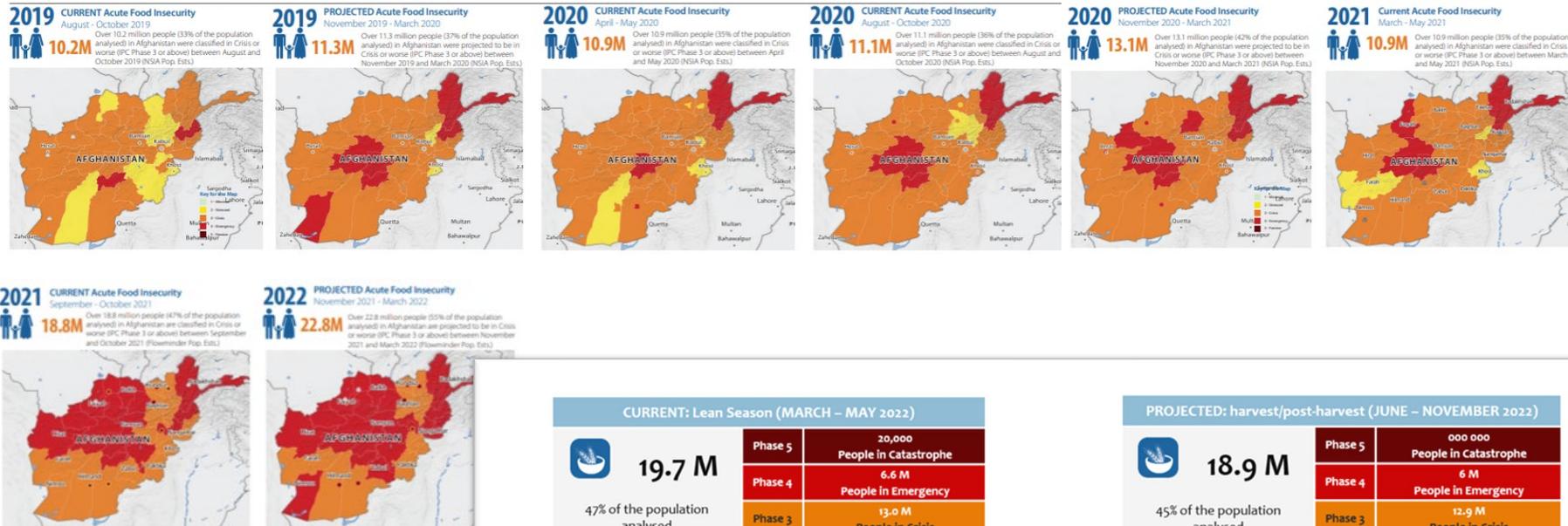


## Seasonal Trends analysis

**Food Insecurity Comparison (in Million), Lean Season & Post-harvest, 2020 - 2022, Afghanistan**



Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households *may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and as a result they may be in need of continued action.*



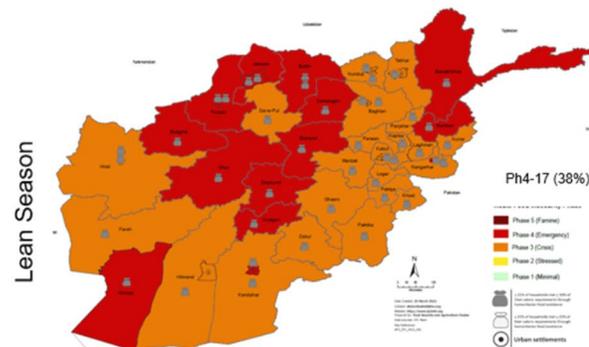
- The food security situation shows deterioration over time.
- It has doubled from 10.2m to 19.7m from 2019 to 2022.

**CURRENT: Lean Season (MARCH – MAY 2022)**

 <b>19.7 M</b> 47% of the population analysed People facing acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 5	20,000 People in Catastrophe
	Phase 4	6.6 M People in Emergency
	Phase 3	13.0 M People in Crisis
	Phase 2	14.6 M People in Stress
	Phase 1	7.5 M People minimally food insecure

**PROJECTED: harvest/post-harvest (JUNE – NOVEMBER 2022)**

 <b>18.9 M</b> 45% of the population analysed People facing acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 5	000 000 People in Catastrophe
	Phase 4	6 M People in Emergency
	Phase 3	12.9 M People in Crisis
	Phase 2	14.5 M People in Stress
	Phase 1	7.9 M People minimally food insecure



# Key Messages

- **Needs are high, urgent scale up action is needed to save lives and save and protect livelihoods.** In the current period almost **half of the population is in acute food insecurity** with around 20 million people having acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above)-this translates to about 13 million people are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and over 6.5 million people are in Emergency food insecurity (IPC Phase 4). In the projection period 19 million people having acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above)-t
- Food insecurity situation in the **urban centers** is predicted to **deteriorate** increasing from 48 to 52 percent in the projection period.
- **Agricultural inputs cost will likely increase** and will subsequently impact the access to food of the farmers.
- **Emergence of IPC Phase 5 conditions cannot be excluded if the response is insufficient.**
- **Early action/ timely provision of timely humanitarian food and livelihoods assistance** to severely food insecure population may avoid the people in need from slipping into higher IPC Phases.
- **High-level advocacy and resource mobilization** efforts are needed to address the needs of populations in IPC Phase 3 and above.
- Advocate for **development support to kick-start the economy** in all sectors.
- **Undertake integrated food and nutrition surveys in high-risk areas**

# Way forward/ Plans

- **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.
- The projection will be updated as more information comes to light on key food security drivers (macroeconomic trends and the provision of humanitarian assistance).
- The TWG will put in place a monitoring plan, to allow for data acquisition and support an **update of this analysis** before September 2022 if needed.
- Planning for the **Seasonal Food Security Assessment**.
- The Afghanistan food security and nutrition clusters will need to collaborate to acquire up to date information on nutrition, emanating from the Afghanistan Health Management Information System, screening and surveys carried out by cluster members.

# IPC



## Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

*Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions*

Thank You

### IPC Global Partners



### IPC Funding Partners





Afghanistan Inter-Cluster Coordination Team

# Mid-Year Whole of Afghanistan Assessment 2022

## Key Findings Presentation

### Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC)

25 May 2022



# Mid-Year WoAA 2022 | Supporting Partners



**ACBAR**

Agency Coordinating Body for  
Afghan Relief & Development



موسسه حمایت پایدار در افغانستان  
Organization for Sustainable Aid in Afghanistan



**HRRAC**

Human Rights Research and Advocacy Consortium

Human Resources  
Development Agency (H R D A)



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Democracy

# Methodology: Mid-Year WoAA 2022 | HSM 2022

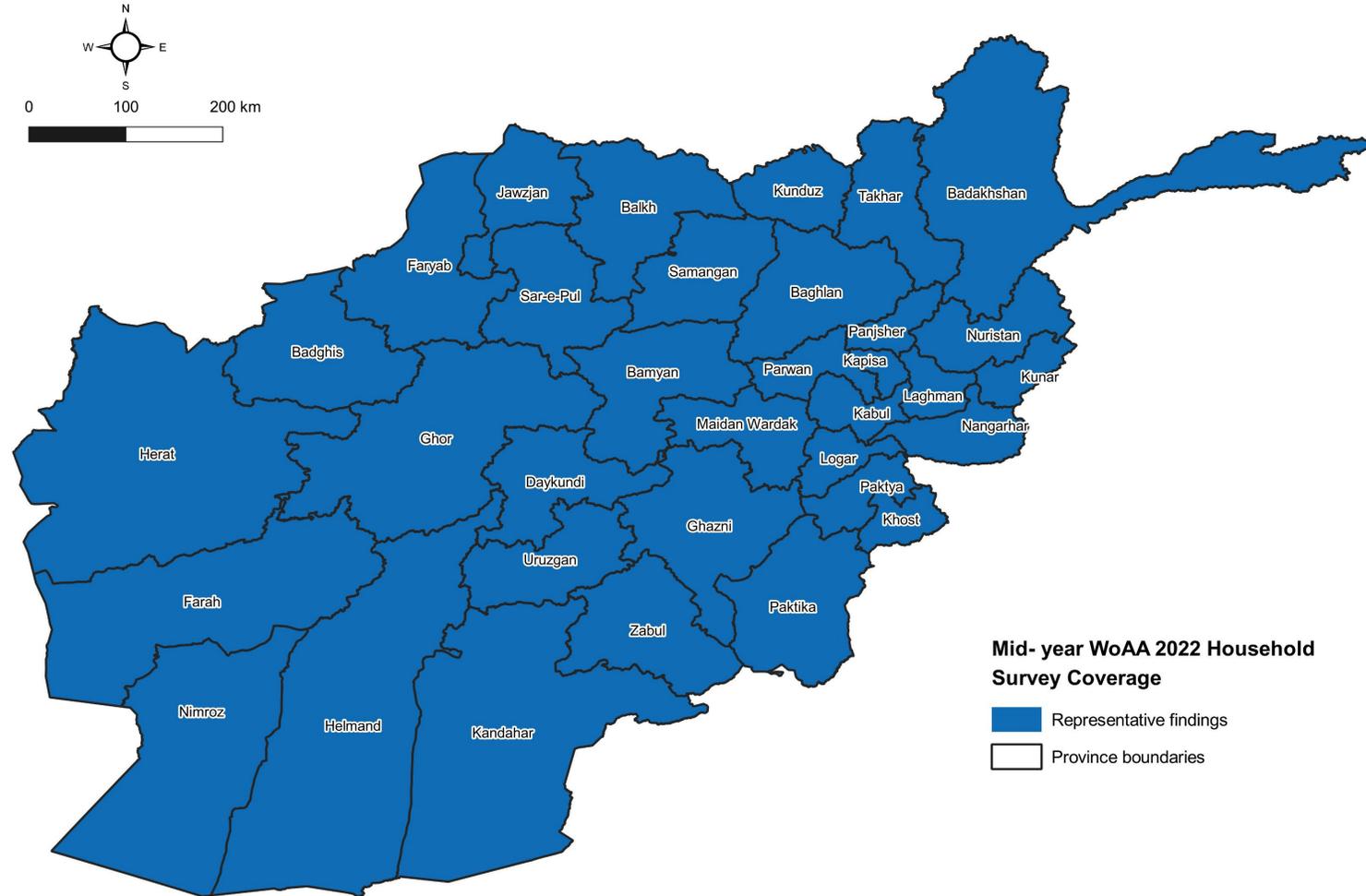
Findings based on data collected between February 28th and April 17th 2022

	Mid-year Whole of Afghanistan 2022	HSM 2022
<b>Sample size:</b>	14,836 Household Interviews: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Male Heads of Household: 12,843</li> <li>• Female Heads of Household: 1,993</li> </ul>	10,634 Key informant interviews
<b>Findings:</b>	<p><u>National level findings:</u> Representative</p> <p><u>Provincial findings:</u> Representative for 34 provinces</p>	<p><u>District level findings:</u> <b>INDICATIVE ONLY</b></p>
<b>Population groups:</b>	<p><u>Displaced Populations:</u> IDPs (recent + non-recent), IDP Returnees and CB Returnees (recent + non-recent)</p> <p><u>Host communities:</u> living near/around displaced populations</p> <p><u>Refugees:</u> <i>In Khost and Paktika provinces</i></p>	General population
<b>Gender approach:</b>	<p><b>Dual-household interview approach: 3,350</b> dual HH interviews, interviewing one female for every male in these households.</p> <p><b>39%</b> of total interviews conducted with female respondent (female HoHH or dual HH)</p>	1,134 KIIs (10%)

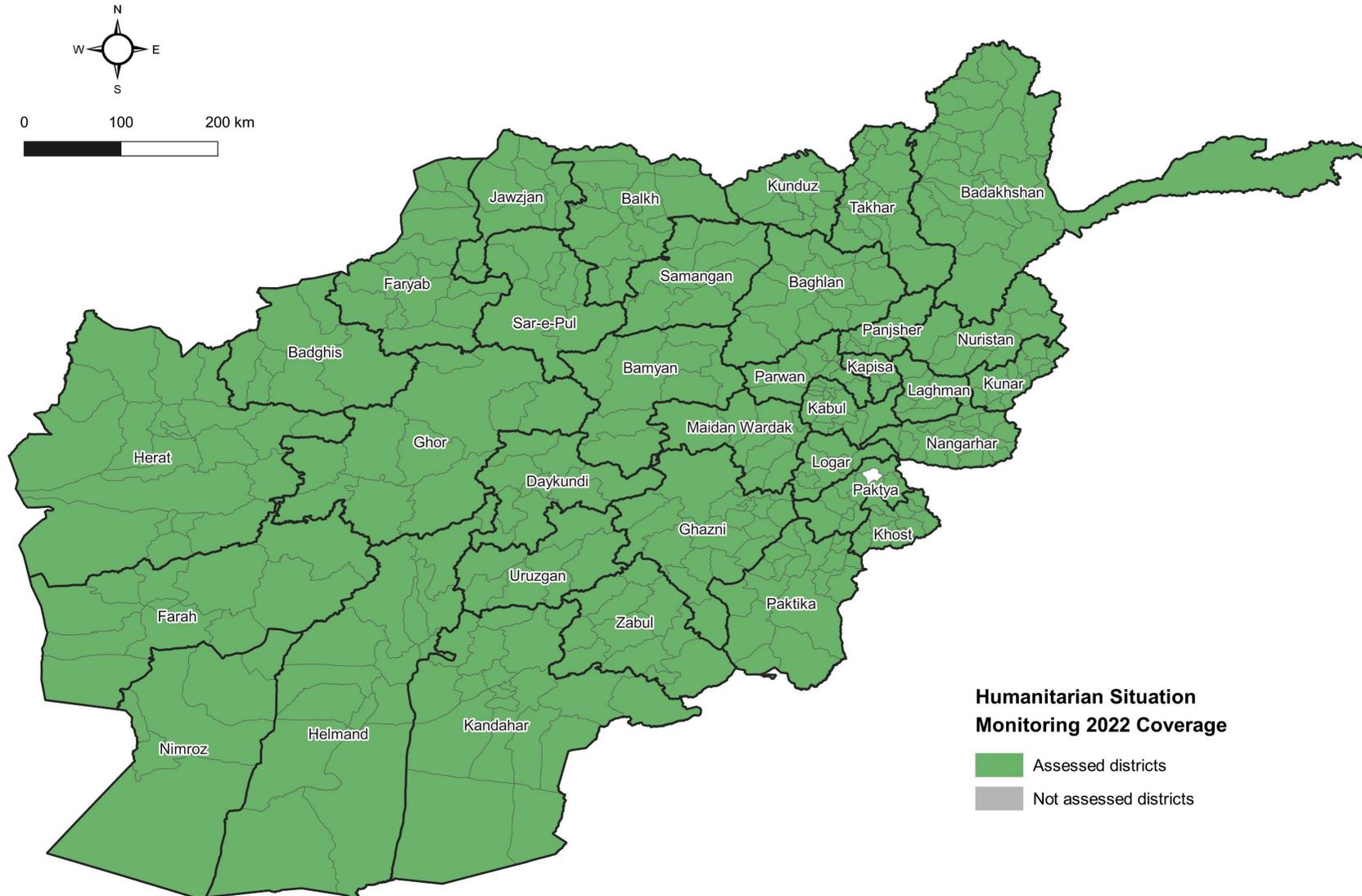
## Limitations:

- Unable to interview any females in Paktya province
- HSM findings are **indicative only**

# Mid-Year WoAA 2022 Coverage



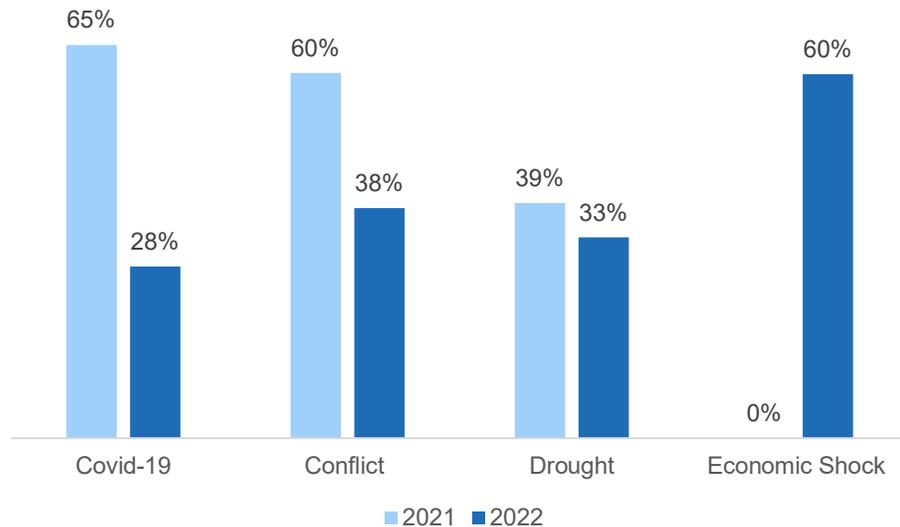
# HSM Coverage 2022



# A Shift in Shocks

As anticipated, economic shocks were the most frequently reported by all population groups, indicating a **shift in the drivers of the crisis and humanitarian need.**

% of HHs reporting shocks experienced in the last 6 months,\* 2022 versus 2021\*\*



% of HHs reporting impact of shock by type

	Conflict	Covid-19	Natural Disaster	Economic Shock
Limited access to food	61%	43%	61%	95%
Diminished or Lost Source of Income	85%	65%	80%	NA
Loss of or severely diminished access to basic services	31%	21%	8%	37%

Income and food access impacts remained similar to 2021, highlighting the **continued interrelation of humanitarian need (particularly on food), shocks, and economic vulnerability.**

\* Economic shock was included for the first time in 2022, so comparison to 2021 cannot be made

\*\*Multiple options could be selected and findings may therefore exceed 100%

# Continuing Food and Livelihood Needs

% of assessed HHs reporting their **top 3 priority needs** per population group

	Displaced (IDP+ CB Returnees)	Host Community	IDP Returnee	Pakistani Refugees	Overall
Food	91%	90%	91%	96%	90%
Healthcare	46%	50%	51%	49%	49%
Livelihoods / employment	57%	65%	46%	5%	61%
Need to repay debt	37%	38%	44%	64%	38%

Although **food** is consistently reported as the main priority need, independent of the area of residence, **HHs living in rural areas** reported higher **healthcare needs (54% rural vs. 40% urban)** whilst HHs in **urban areas** reported higher **livelihoods/employment needs (57% rural vs. 71% urban)**

In 2022, households from **all population groups** continued to **prioritize food, livelihoods, healthcare, and debt repayment**, with minimal change from 2021 and relatively little difference between population groups—suggesting that **2021 response priorities remain on-target** but that **host and non-displaced communities** continue to be similarly impacted compared to displaced groups.

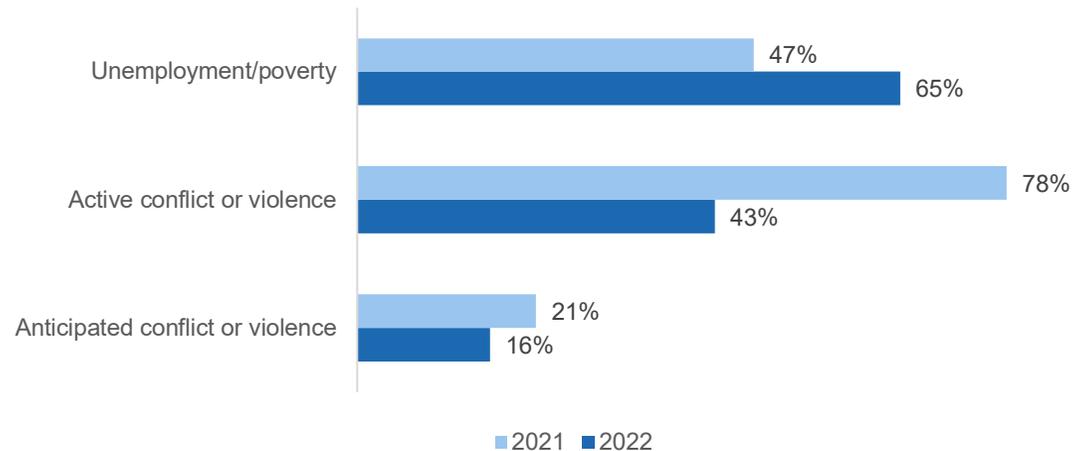
# Changing Movement & Return Dynamics

As conflict receded as an influence on movement, **poverty has taken a more central role in driving displacement and suppressing some returns.**

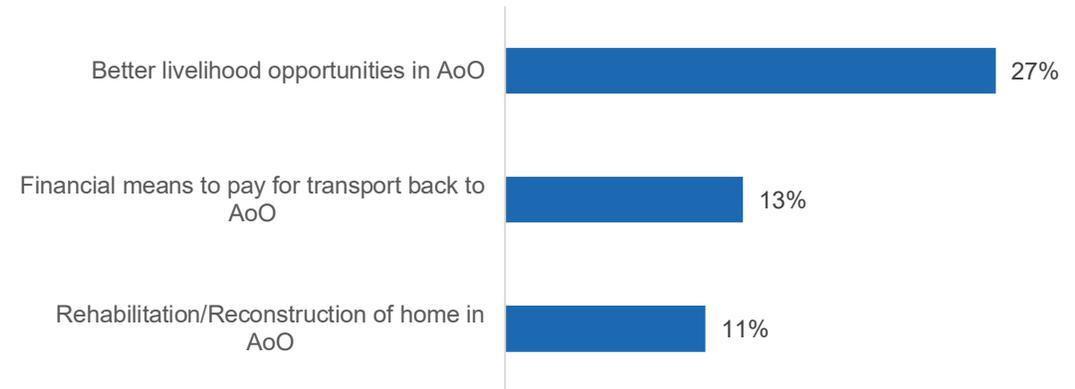


**5%** of **IDP HHs** reported intention to return to the area of origin (AoO), a decrease from **17%** in 2021.

**% of IDP HHs by most commonly reported factors affecting their most recent displacement**



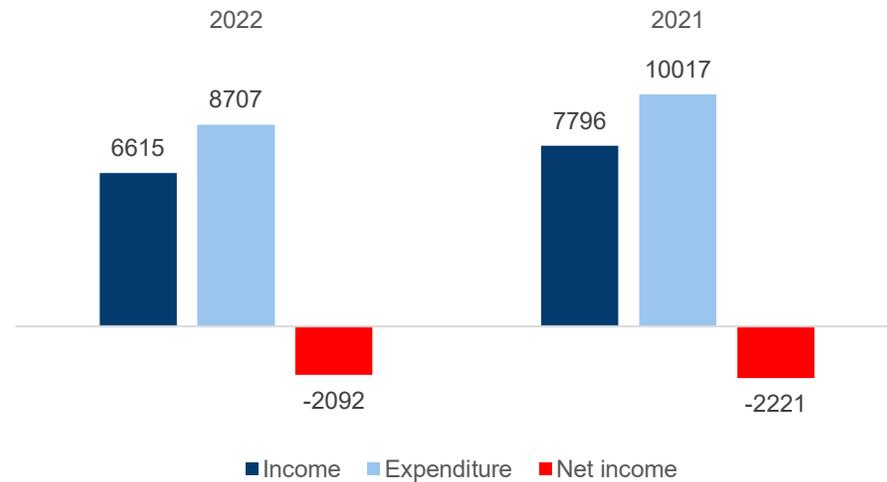
**% of all IDP HHs (regardless of intention) reporting main need that would help them return to AoO, by need**



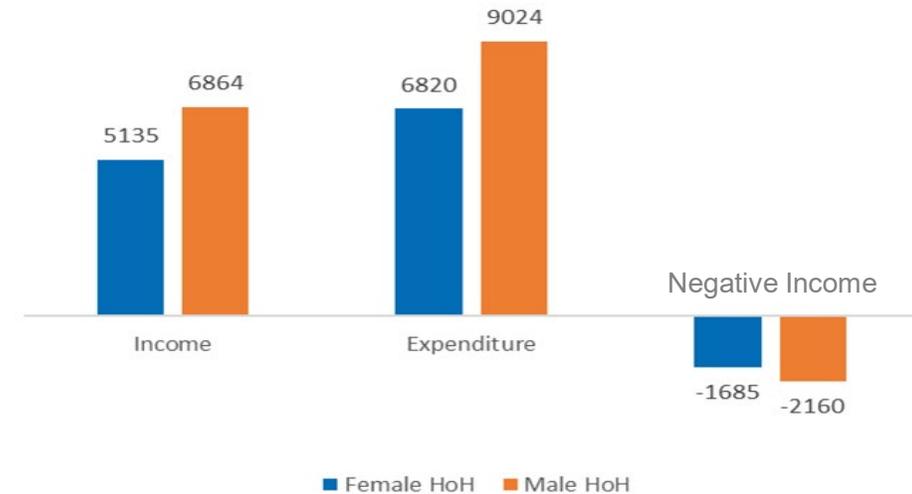
Although data indicates that **returns may be taking place among those whose main barrier to return was safety and security**, fewer **IDPs who remain displaced**, despite improving security conditions, express an intention to return, indicating that **livelihood and economic barriers are standing in their way.**

# Decreasing Income...

Mean household income, expenditure, and net income, by year



Female-headed households reported lower incomes and expenditures:



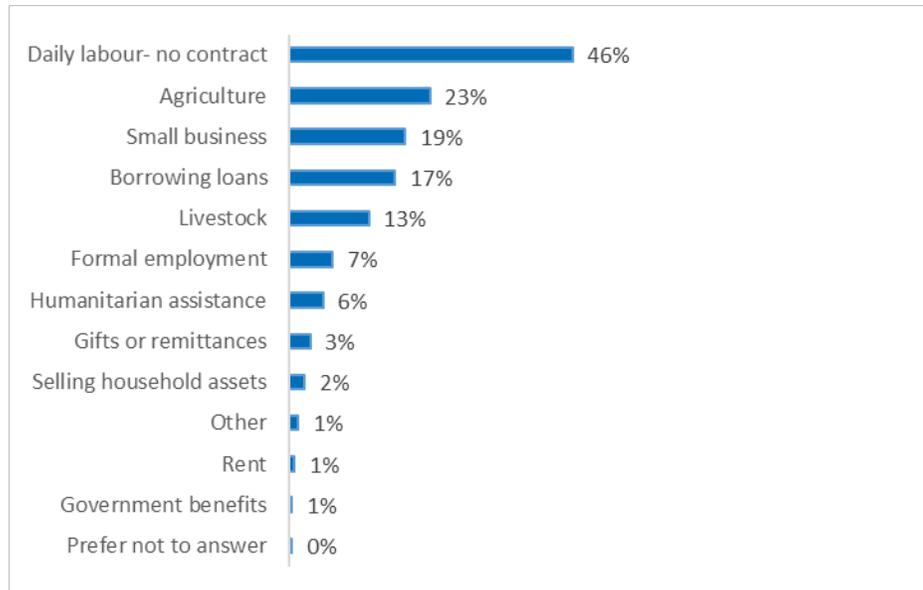
**Average income decreased** by 15%, with **reduced employment opportunities** as a major reason.

About **73%** of income was spent on food, somewhat higher than food expenditures in 2021 (**65%**)

Households appear to be **reducing monthly spending to cope with diminishing incomes, yet continue to accrue debt**. Furthermore, the increase in proportional expenditure on food means **households are likely spending less on other basic needs, with implications for humanitarian and sectoral needs**. **Female-headed HHs** have lower incomes and spending less; it possibly means lower standard of living; and relying on poor quality food, lower spending on basic services such as health, and education.

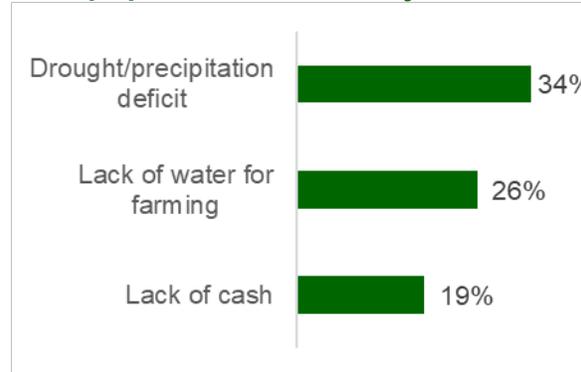
# Sources of Income and Decreasing Crop Production

## Primary and secondary sources of income during the past 30 days



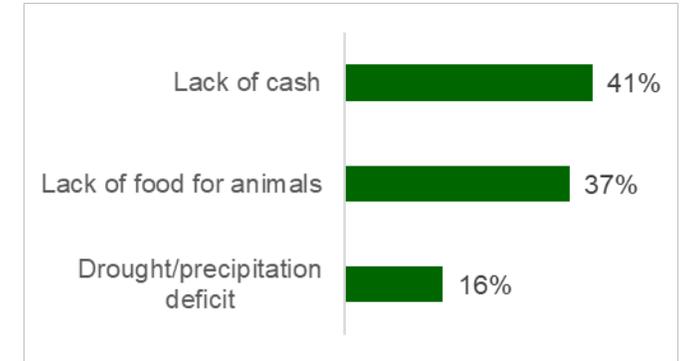
**24%** of the HHs relied on **unsustainable income sources**. **80%** of the assessed households reported that their **income has reduced** in the past 30 days (68% in 2021 reported lower income)

## Main reason that households experienced a decreased in crop production, by % of KIs



40% of KIs reported that more than half of HHs engaged in agriculture in their settlement experienced a decrease of at least half of their crop production over the last 6 months, while 28% of KIs reported that more than half of HHs engaged in livestock rearing in their settlement experienced a decrease in livestock ownership. Both proportions were similar to HSM pilot findings in January 2022.

## Main reason that households experienced a decreased in livestock, by % of KIs



Decreasing income levels, unsustainable sources, and the compounding effect of higher prices are forcing HHs to continue to resort to coping strategies, including debt taking as a strategy. **Moreover, combined with some lingering impacts of the 2021 drought, increasing financial constraints may be preventing normal recovery of agricultural livelihoods.**

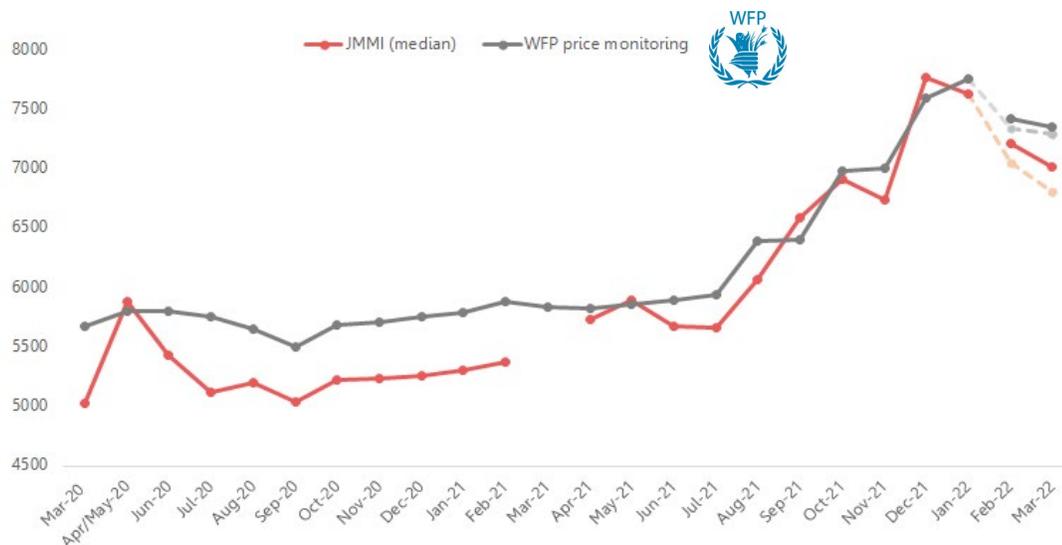
# ...and Increasing Debt

Households seem to be taking on more debt, primarily driven by the need to purchase food amidst rising food prices and shrinking incomes, even as they spend less each month.

Both the **proportion of households taking on debt** and the **average amount of debt** have **increased** over the past 6 months:

- Reported **average total debt** was of **AFN 58,159 in 2022**, compared to **AFN 52,342 in 2021**
- The proportion of households that reportedly have debt **increased** from **73% in 2021** to **82% in 2022**.

## Average food basket cost (AFN) by month\*

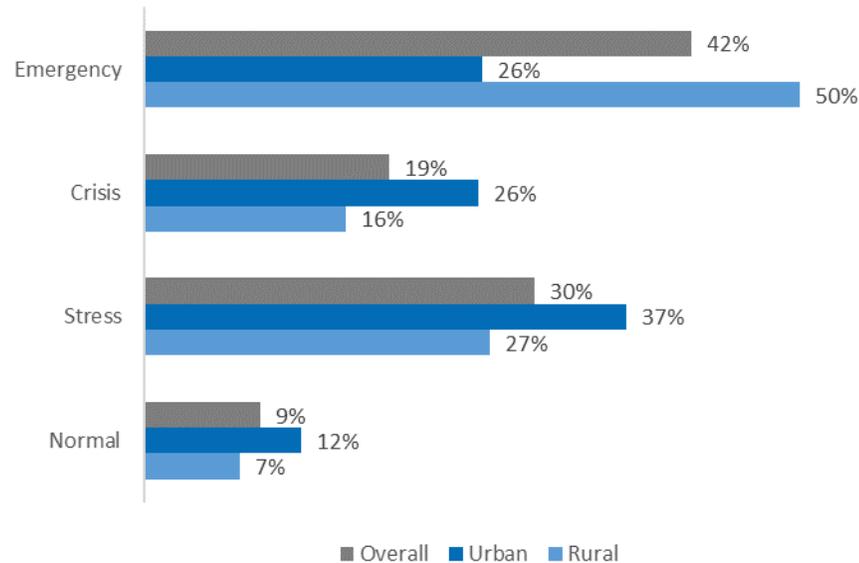


Male and female-headed households, and urban and rural households, were **equally likely to have some debt**; however **rural HHs** reportedly had **higher average debt** (AFN 59,966 vs 54,298), while **female-headed HHs** reportedly had **lower average debt** (AFN 43,647 vs 60,612), despite also having lower monthly income.

\* Breaks in the JMMI graph indicate instances in which the food basket composition was changed; dotted line indicates what the food basket cost would have been if the composition had remained the same as it was previously

# Livelihood Coping Strategy Usage...

## % of assessed HHs by category of Livelihoods Coping Strategy (LCS), by urban vs rural area



As households' primary response to economic shocks was to reduce monthly spending or take on debt, **use of livelihood coping strategies remained similar to 2021**, suggesting that spending less while borrowing money may afford households some resilience for the time being.

However, also similar to 2021 trends, **higher proportions of rural households** are engaged in emergency coping strategies that may hinder future resilience, suggesting a **clear need to target livelihood assistance at rural areas.**

Normal: Migrated outside the country to seek work or none

Stress: Spent savings, sold household goods, borrow food or money to buy food

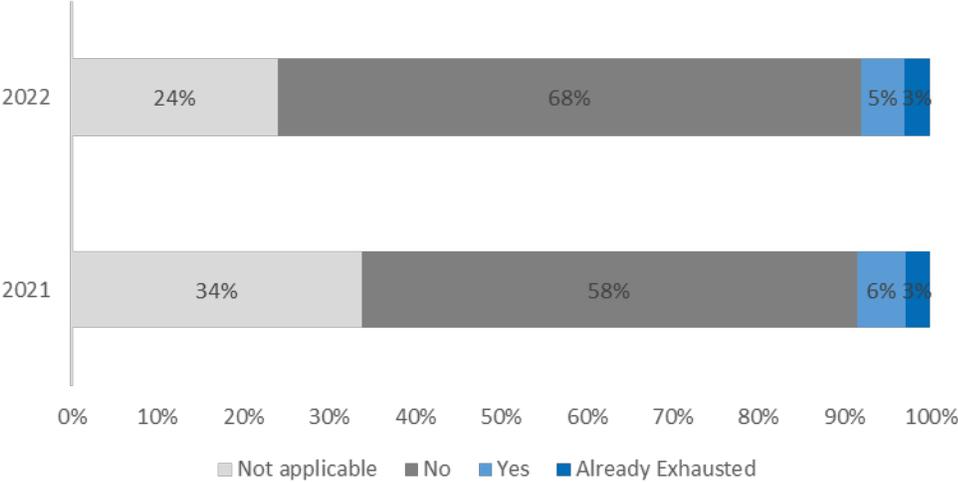
Crisis: Sold income-generating equipment, delayed seeking medical care

Emergency: Sold house or land, begged, sold last female animals, married daughters earlier than intended, engaged in extreme or high-risk activities

\* The Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) measures coping mechanisms used by households when there was not enough food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection. 'Normal' is to be interpreted positively.

# Coping Strategies and Protection Concerns

% assessed HHs reported **marrying daughters earlier than intended** due to a **lack of food or money** in the 30 days prior to data collection, by year



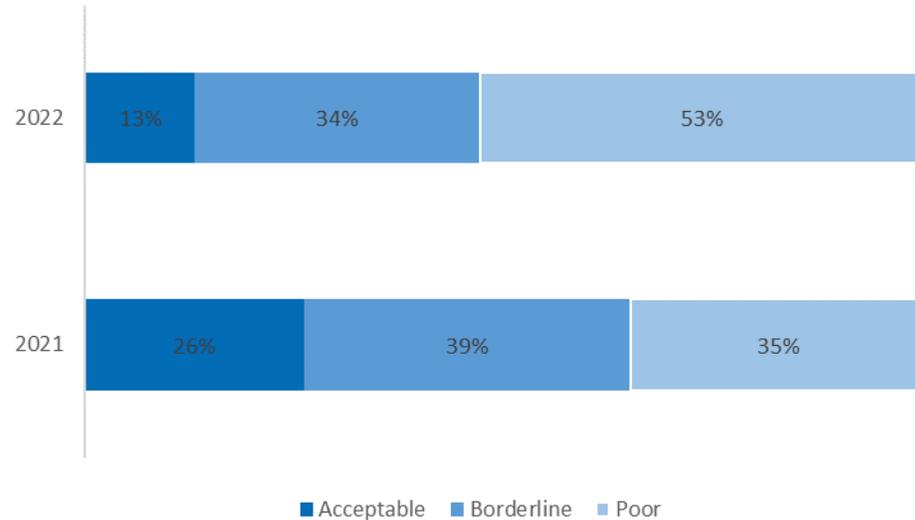
**9%** of assessed HHs reported **at least one child (11 - 17 years) working outside the home**, compared to 12% in 2021.

**17%** of female headed HHs reported **at least one child working outside** compared to 8% of male-headed households.

Prevalence of child protection concerns was not found to vary notably compared to 2021. However, the **continued reporting of child labour and early marriage as a coping strategy**, and higher rates amongst vulnerable profiles such as female headed households, indicates **persistent concerns around the vulnerability of children in the current economic and political context, particularly for girls.**

# ...Persistent Food Insecurity

## % of assessed HHs by Food Consumption Score (FCS) category



**61%** of female-headed HHs have a poor FCS versus **52%** of male-headed households

Despite coping strategies such as reducing spending and taking on more debt, the **magnitude of acute food insecurity appears to be worsening.**

This indicates that, **households may be spending their money on cheaper, less nutritious or varied foods** to cope with the rising prices and falling incomes of the past 6 months, with implications for **possible worsening of severity of food insecurity and malnutrition without continued assistance.**

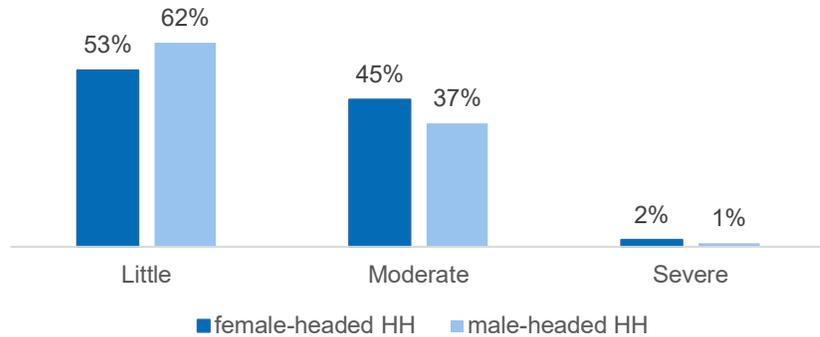
Furthermore, proportion of households in the **HHS moderate hunger category** escalating from **14%** in 2021 to **38%** in 2022.

*Among the 16% of children who were screened for malnutrition in the 3 months prior to data collection, **20%** had been referred for severe malnutrition.\**

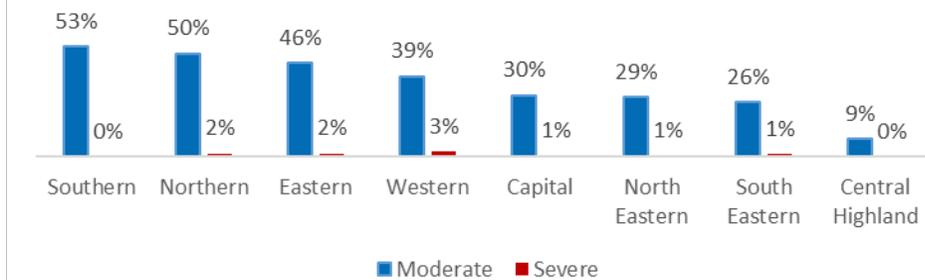
\* Screening and referral data was included for the first time in 2022, so comparison to 2021 cannot be made

# Rising Hunger Levels

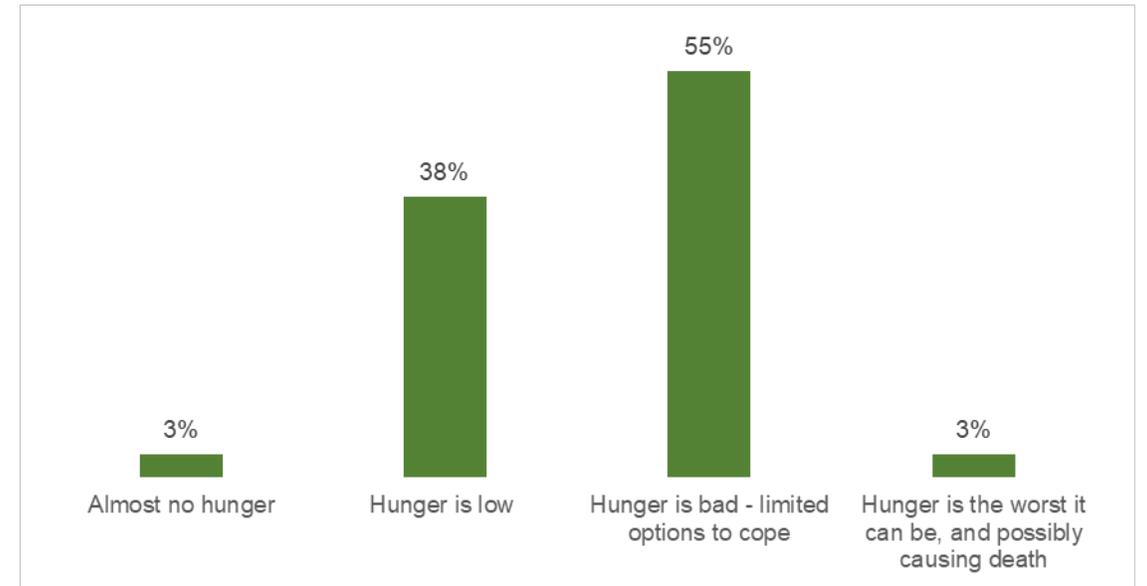
Overall, **38%** assessed HHs fell into the **moderate** category of HHS. HHS by gender of HoH



## Moderate and severe HHS per region:



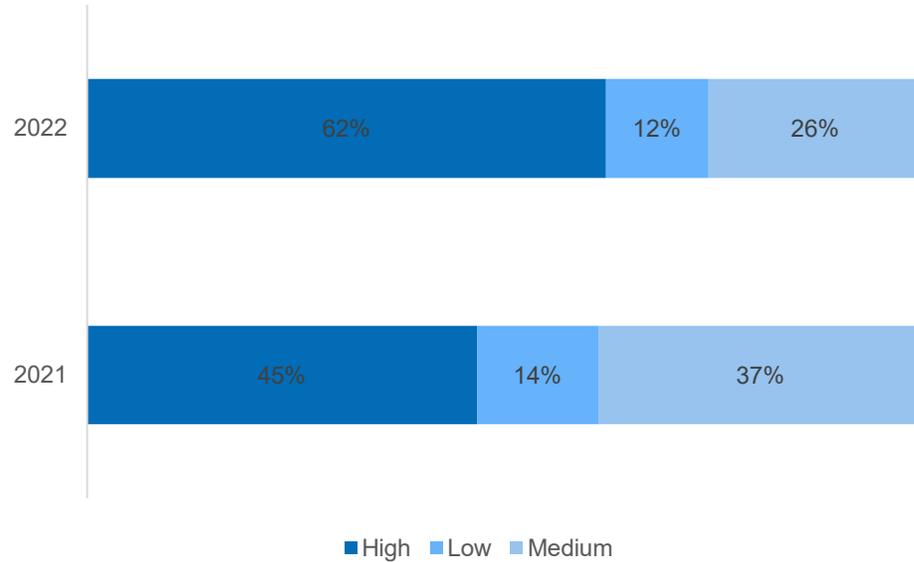
% of Key Informants reporting **hunger levels** in the assessed settlements



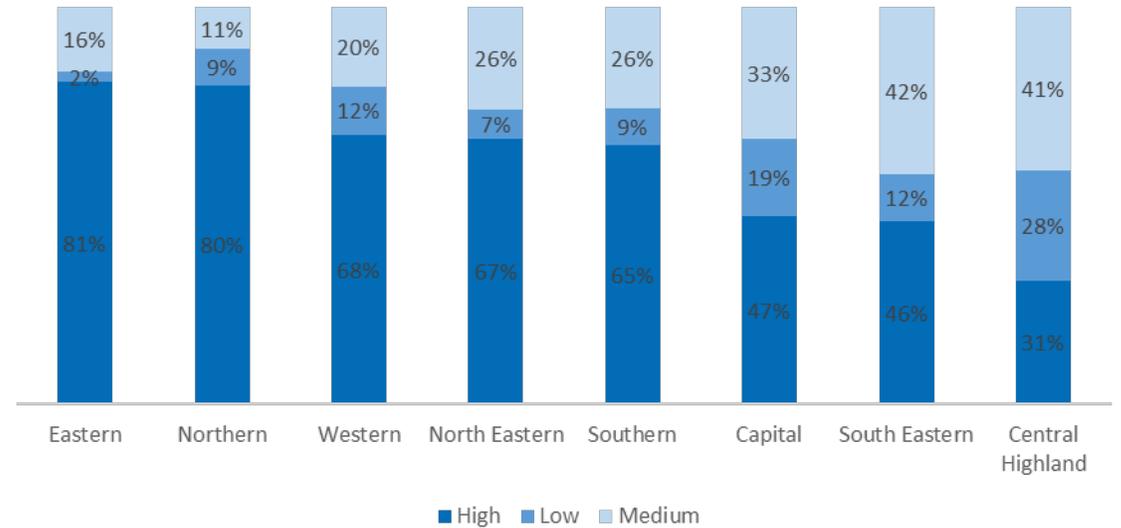
**Female-headed HHs across the country are in a relatively worse position in terms of access to food, and should be prioritized food assistance. HHs in regions such as southern, northern, and eastern regions may need food assistance prioritization (at province and district level) to avoid deterioration of hunger levels.**

# Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

% assessed HHs per rCSI category, trends



% assessed HHs per rCSI category, by region



*With increased hunger and higher reliance on coping strategies in a few regions, **sub-national level prioritization (at province level) of food/cash assistance with a view to these regions may be required.***

# Barriers to Markets

% of female HH members (non-head) reporting on access to markets, by type of access:

2022	Access to markets
No access	15%
Yes, accompanied	51%
Yes, alone	30%

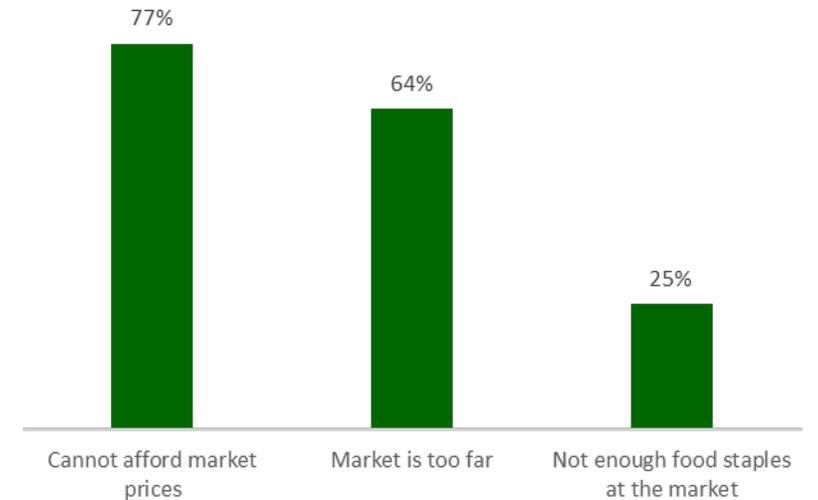
2021	Access to markets
No access	17%
Yes, accompanied	35%
Yes, alone	48%

% of households reporting barriers to markets

Barriers to Markets	Men	Women
Prices for food items are too high	68%	62%
Prices for NFIs are too high	58%	54%
Market is too far	17%	19%

**23%** of assessed HH living in rural areas reported markets being too far (vs 6% in urban areas)

% of Key Informants reporting on barriers to markets



Cultural and financial barriers are preventing people, particularly women, from accessing basic services such as markets. These barriers are affecting the needs of households, including female-headed HHs, on several fronts such as livelihoods, health, education, and other basic needs.

# Persistent WASH Needs

% HHs by key WASH sectoral indicators, by year:

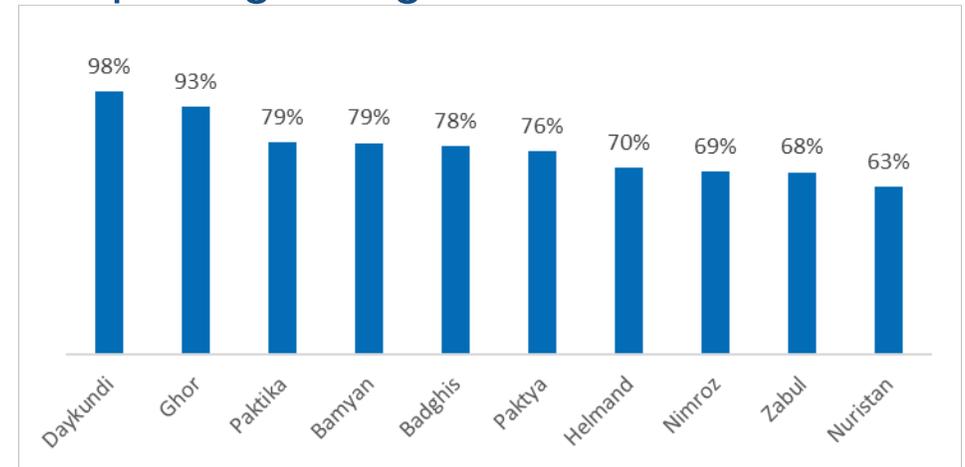
Indicators	2021	2022
Using inadequate water sources	17%	15%
Using unimproved latrines	41%	42%
Sufficient quality and quantity of water*	28%	21%

**Overall WASH needs have not changed since 2021, however, these were consistently higher in rural versus urban areas, e.g. reliance on inadequate water source (24% vs 2%), and use of unimproved latrines (51% vs 22%).**

\* For drinking, cooking, bathing, washing, or other domestic use

\*\*Inadequate shelters include emergency shelters, collective centers not intended for living, open space, makeshift, unfinished shelter, or transitional shelter.

Top 10 provinces with highest proportions of HHs reporting drought



**Overall trends in sectoral needs for WASH remained generally consistent with 2021 findings. However, there is considerable geographic variation. For certain indicators, provinces with highest need were largely consistent, but did show some variations, indicating the need to review sub-national prioritization.**

# Vulnerability profiles

Overall, needs did not vary considerably by displacement status. However, findings indicate **higher levels of vulnerability and need persistence in certain demographic and shock profiles**, such as households having a member with a disability, female-headed households, HHs in the rural areas, and drought-affected households, and therefore need for prioritization in the response.

Profile	Income (AFN)	Debt (AFN)	% of HHs with poor FCS	At least one child working outside	LCSI Emergency
HHs with a member with disability	6,815	<b>79,699</b>	58%	12%	<b>51%</b>
HHs without a member with disability	6,579	<b>54,131</b>	52%	9%	41%
Female HoH	<b>5,135</b>	<b>43,634</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>49%</b>
Male HoH	6,864	<b>60,612</b>	52%	<b>8%</b>	41%
Rural	NA	<b>59,967</b>	53%	10%	<b>50%</b>
Urban	NA	<b>54,298</b>	53%	9%	26%
Drought-affected	6,446	57,990	51%	10%	<b>55%</b>
Non-drought affected	6,701	58,252	54%	9%	36%

# Conclusions

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## Shifting Drivers and Dynamics

- **Economic shocks have overtaken conflict, Covid-19, and natural disasters as drivers of need**, causing food and livelihoods to persist as most reported shock impacts and priority needs
- **Poverty has become the most prevalent driver of displacement and barrier to returns in 2022**
- **Financial constraints are increasingly reported as barriers to accessing basic services as a consequence of the ongoing economic crisis. However, the legacy of conflict and drought is still felt.**

## Socio-economic Vulnerability

- **As incomes decrease while food prices rise, households are both reducing monthly spending and taking on more debt compared to 2021**
- **Concurrently, households are spending less on other basic needs**, with implications for humanitarian and sectoral needs
- **As households' primary response to economic shocks was to reduce monthly spending or take on debt, use of livelihood coping strategies remained similar to 2021**, suggesting that spending less while borrowing money may afford households some resilience for the time being.

## Impacts on Sectoral Needs

- **The magnitude of food insecurity appears to be worsening as food prices rise, with implications for possible increasing severity of need without continued assistance.**
- However, there is considerable **geographic variation for rural versus urban populations** and at sub-national level, **indicating the need to review sub-national prioritization.**
- These are mostly the current impacts of the humanitarian needs, however, **the long-term impact of needs such as nutrition and healthcare present major concerns for development and future human capital.**
- Despite not worsening, agriculture and livestock-related livelihood outcomes do not appear to have recovered from the impacts of the 2021 drought, as **reports of crop and livestock loss remain high.** Combined with some lingering impacts of the 2021 drought, especially for agricultural livelihoods, **increasing financial constraints may be preventing the recovery of agricultural livelihoods**

# Conclusions

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## Vulnerable Populations

- Overall, **needs did not vary considerably by displacement status.** However, findings indicate higher levels of vulnerability and need persist in certain demographic and shock profiles:
  - **Rural versus urban communities**
  - **HHs with a member with a disability**
  - **Women and female headed households**
  - **Children, particularly girls**
- **Needs were consistently higher in rural versus urban areas**
- **Increase in cultural barriers and corresponding impact on women's access to services; compounded by corresponding greater economic constraints, affecting overall need and vulnerability**
- Similarly, both cultural and economic challenges combining to create persistent **protection risks and humanitarian needs for children, particularly girls**

# Questions?



**OCHA**

United Nations Office  
for the Coordination of  
Humanitarian Affairs

**C o o r d i n a t i o n S a v e s L i v e s**  
**La coordination sauve des vies**  
**La coordinación salva vidas**  
**Координация спасает жизни**  
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**致力协调，挽救生命**

[www.unocha.org](http://www.unocha.org)

# Distribution of Emergency Food Aid to Internally Displaced People

Presentation to FSAC



# NEI Mission & Vision

## **Vision:**

Defeat protein-energy malnutrition (PEM) in Afghanistan among women and children.

## **Mission:**

Create a self-sustainable strategy to prevent PEM through establishing a soybean value chain.

## **Motto:**

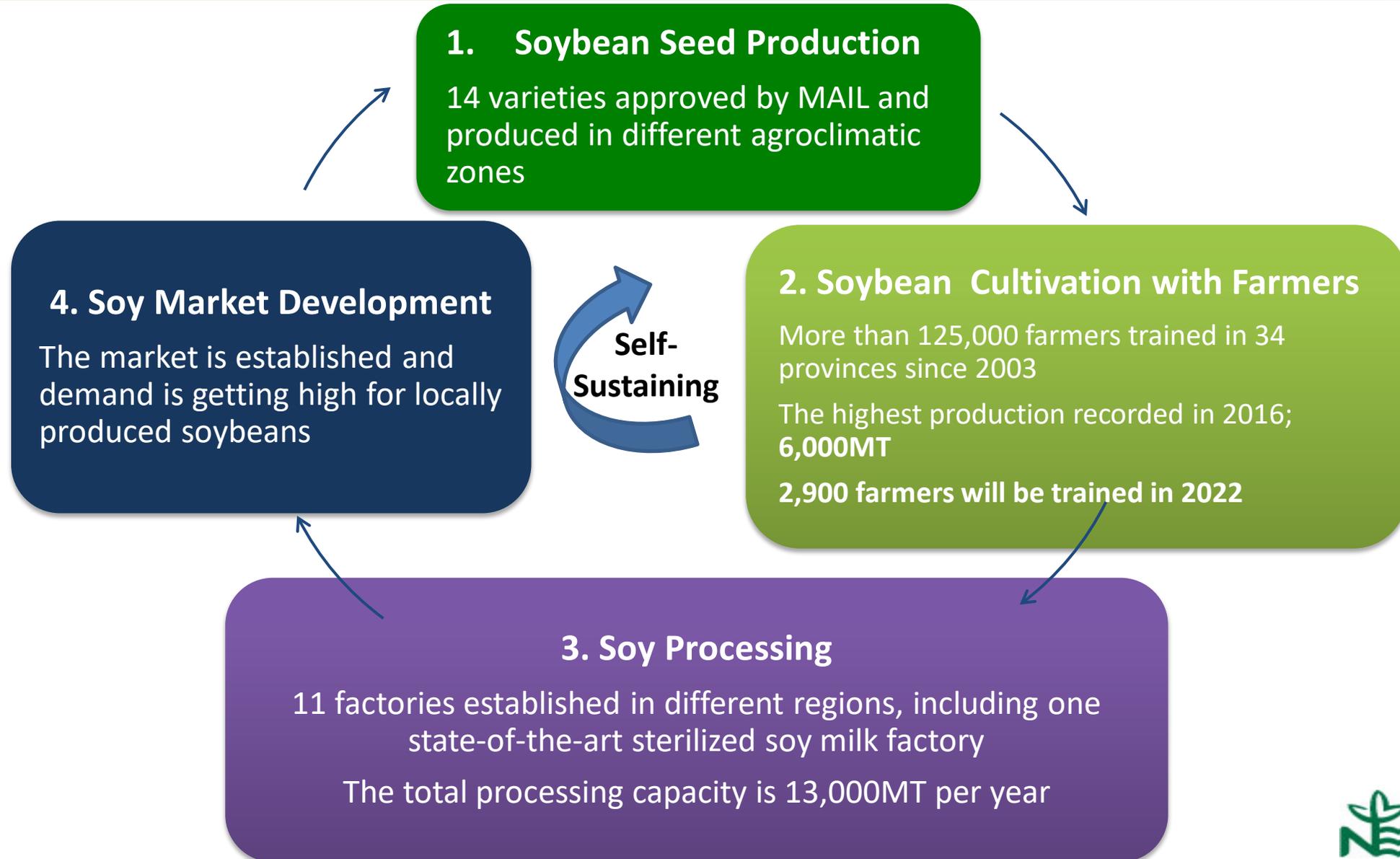
**Can we help even one more Afghan family grow soybeans to fight malnutrition?**





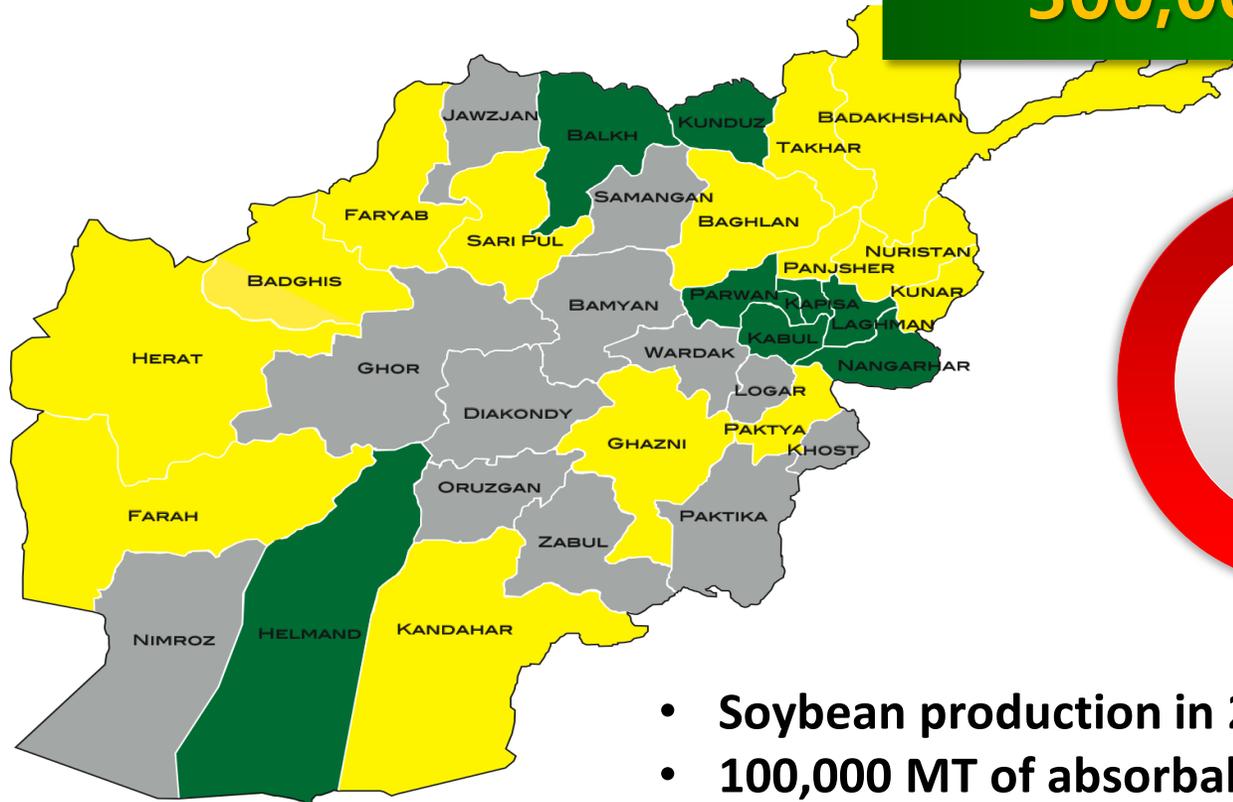
# Soy Value Chain in Afghanistan

# The Sustainable SVC Is Completely Established in Afghanistan



# By 2030 End Malnutrition with Soy Nutrition

**Soybean Production:  
300,000 MT/Year**

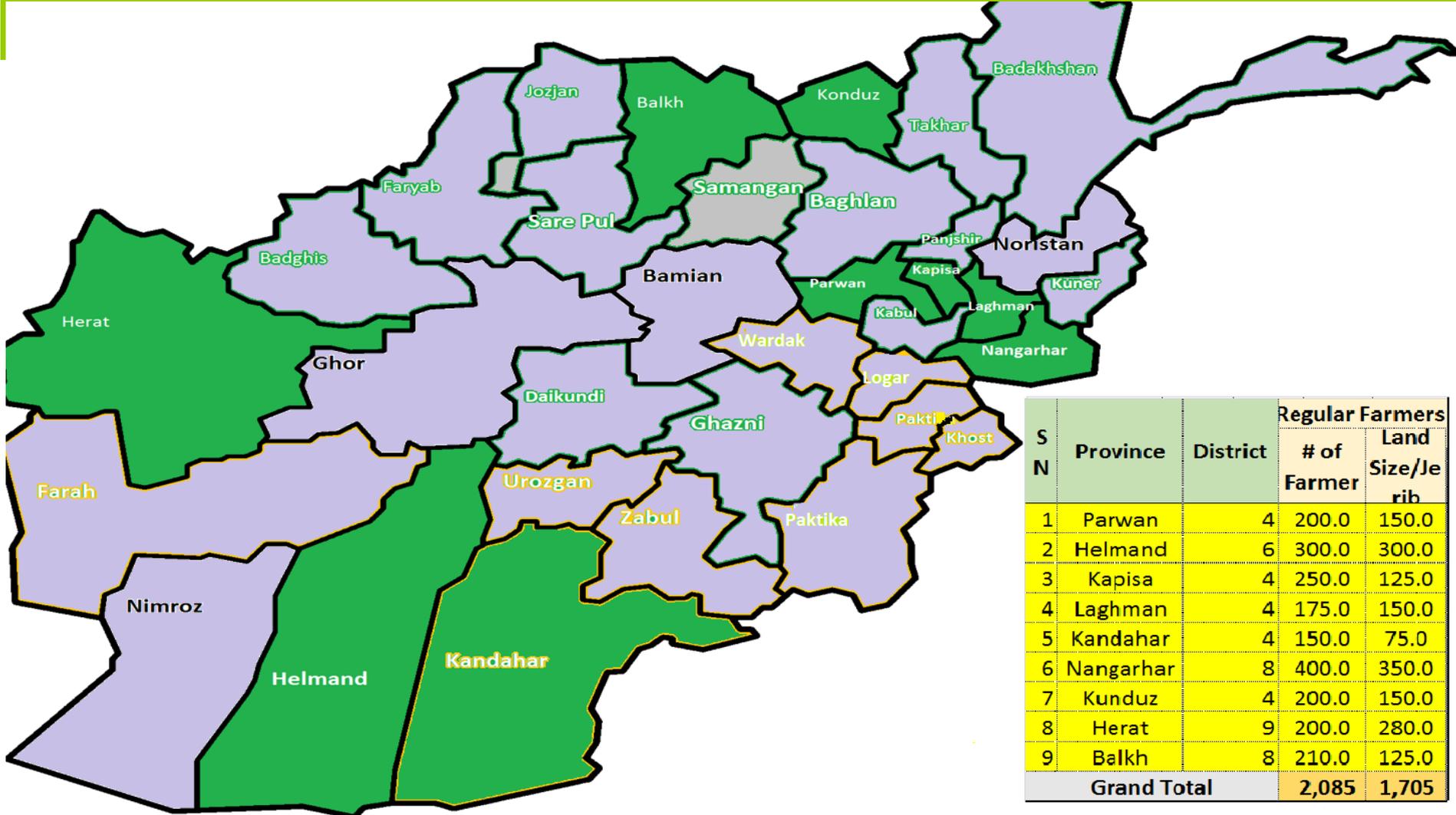


- Soybean production in 20,000 / 33,000 villages
- 100,000 MT of absorbable proteins per year
- 85% penetration of households



## 2022 Soybean Farmer Training and Production

# 2022 Soybean Production Plan – 9 Provinces



# Farmer Identification in Parwan



# Farmer Identification in Kunduz





# Humanitarian Food Aid Program

*NEI distributed 19.5 MT of PRM to 2,350 women and children from November 2021 to May 2022*

# Protein Rice Meal (PRM) feeding to poor children

PRM contains high amount of protein, energy, minerals and vitamins essential for nourishment and growth of children. It's merit is feeding a person at USD.15



# PRM Program Objective

To alleviate Malnutrition among children and women and improve food security through Protein Rice Meal (PRM) nutrition intervention in Afghanistan.



# PRM Fills The Nutritional Gaps Of The Undernourished

- IDP refugees consume mostly bread, potatoes, and vegetables.
- PRM provides protein and micronutrients essential for physical and mental growth
- PRM is easy to store and prepare and is well-liked by children.
- PRM costs USD.15 per serving

PRM Nutrition Facts - 67 gram serving		
Energy	calories	230
Protein	grams	9
Total Fat	grams	0
Carbohydrates	grams	45
Dietary Fiber	grams	3
18 essential vitamins and minerals		

# Shelf Stable PRM Turns into a Nutritious Hot Meal



PRM prepared (all ingredients mixed)



Chef distributing PRM in Anna School

# Focus on the Orphans, Widows and Displaced Families

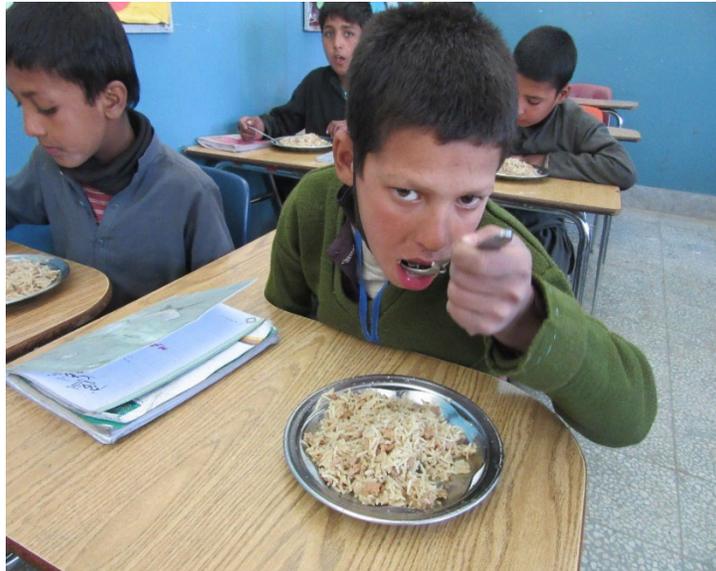
19.5 Mt PRM distributed to 2,350 people in 4 centers including orphanages and a colony of widows-led families – no bread winner families ;

1. Poor IDP families # 138
2. Poor families in the villages 52
3. Afghan Red Crescent Society # 35 families
4. Orphans in Aschiana orphanage # 1000 families

**Usage Rate: 2.5 Mt per month in average**

# How was the product received by the children and the orphanages?

- PRM is distributed in 2 Kilogram and 400 gram Packs. One serving size is 67 grams. The families and chefs of each center prepare PRM according to their method so PRM tastes well to the children; for example, one center prepares rice separately and rest of the ingredients separately as stew (topping for rice)
- Children are eating eagerly.



# Children in an IDP camp receiving PRM and eagerly eating



General observations from care takers of children consuming PRM:

- More energy
- Sleeping better
- Skin improvements
- Feeling fuller
- Mothers with more breast milk

# Beneficiaries' testimonials on PRM consumption

- Ms. Nafesgul, “Due to poverty we were hungry but now with PRM my children receive enough meal”.
- Ms. Adela one of the mothers have explained of increase in her breast milk after consuming PRM.
- Ms. Najiba, “My son Elham didn't have proper sleeping, but after consuming the PRM he sleeps well and is feeling well.
- Ms. Asiana, and Mr. Wahidullah orphans in the Ashiana orphanage explained PRM effect very positive for their health, “we are feeling well and energetic during the day and until late evening when we consume PRM at lunch.
- Ms. Palwasha, “PRM is very tasty and healthy food for me and this is the first time that I consume such good food”.

# Results delivered and key learning from the 19.5 MT:

- PRM is well received in taste and convenience. Children loved it.
- Orphanage operators like the ease of preparation. They found it is easy to augment with other ingredients that they have on-hand.
- PRM fills the nutritional gaps as shown by interest and anecdotal feedback from consumers.
- According to the survey, many poor families are at risk of malnutrition due to food insecurity and poor diet

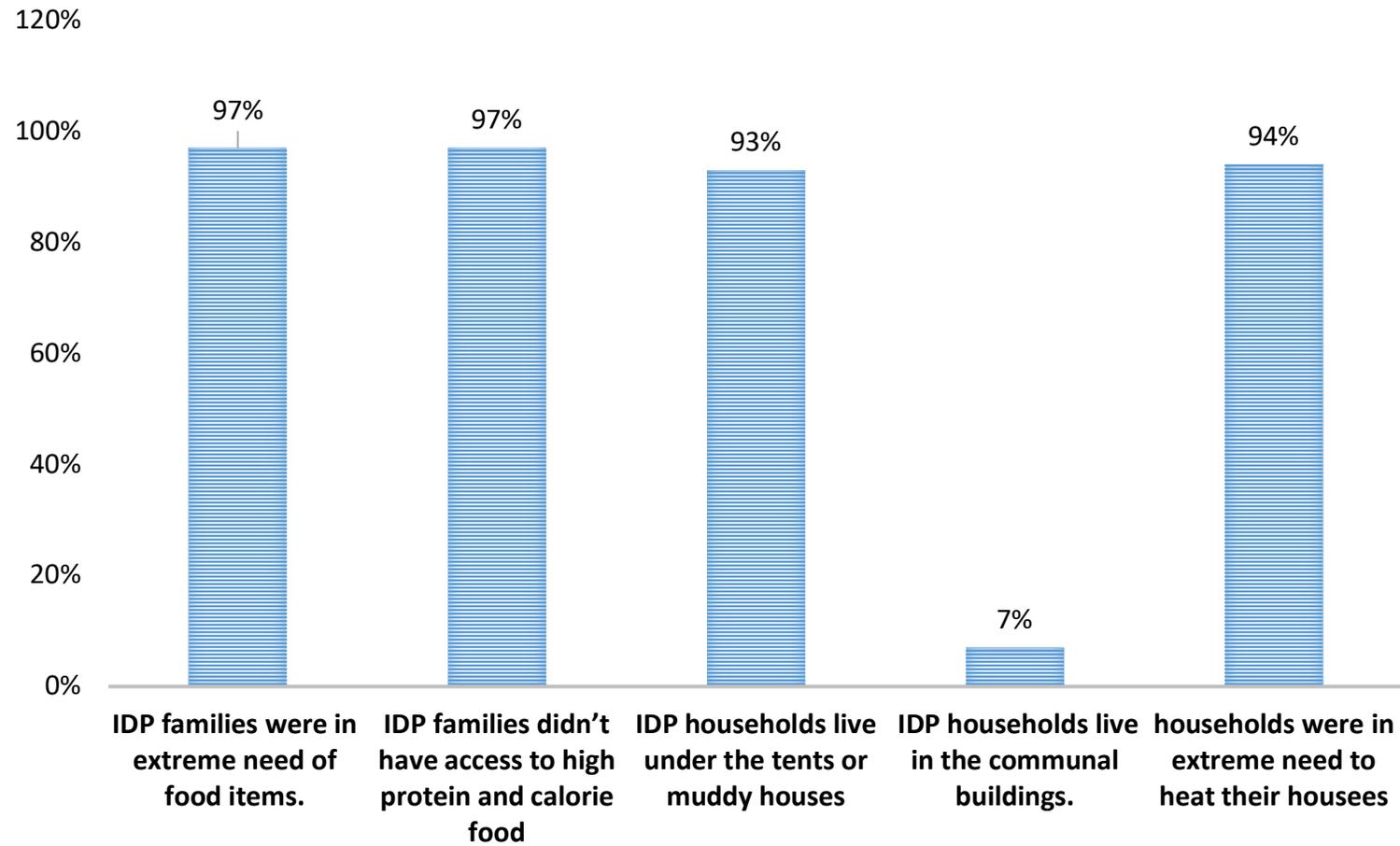


*NEI distributed food items and non-food items to 6,700 IDP women and children at 1,000 IDP families from December 2021 to May 2022*

# The need for high protein soy foods

- According to United Nation 435,000 children are displaced due to recent conflicts
- More than 50% of the children are suffering from malnutrition in Afghanistan.
- 300,000 families are in urgent need of food
- More than 90% people don't have enough food for their nutrition
- More than 98% population is under poverty

## CURRENT SITUATION OF THE IDP SELECTED BY NEI



References: NEI's Pre-assessment findings in the selected IDP camps

# NEI Distributes Food and Firewood to Vulnerable Kabul Refugee Families for Winter Survival



# IDP camps selected by NEI



# Current situation of the IDPs



# IDPs food (only dry bread)



# NEI's Feeding Program

- NEI assisted 6,700 IDPs women and children at 1017 families for 5 consecutive months including winter survival support (soybean, soy flour, Rice, Cooking oil and firewood)



**IDP children are happy to have food from NEI**



# Thank You



[www.Neifoundation.org](http://www.Neifoundation.org)

**Steven Kwon, Ph.D. – CEO**

[steven.kwon@neifoundation.org](mailto:steven.kwon@neifoundation.org)



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

# La Niña 2021-22

## Real-Time Tracking for Afghanistan

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**FAO Afghanistan**

*25 May 2022*



Key climate prediction centers:  
World Meteorological Organization (WMO), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) – Columbia University, FAO-GIEWS, Indian Meteorological Department, ENSO Cell, RIMES, NASA, ECMWF, CHIRPS, Australian Bureau of Meteorology, and others.

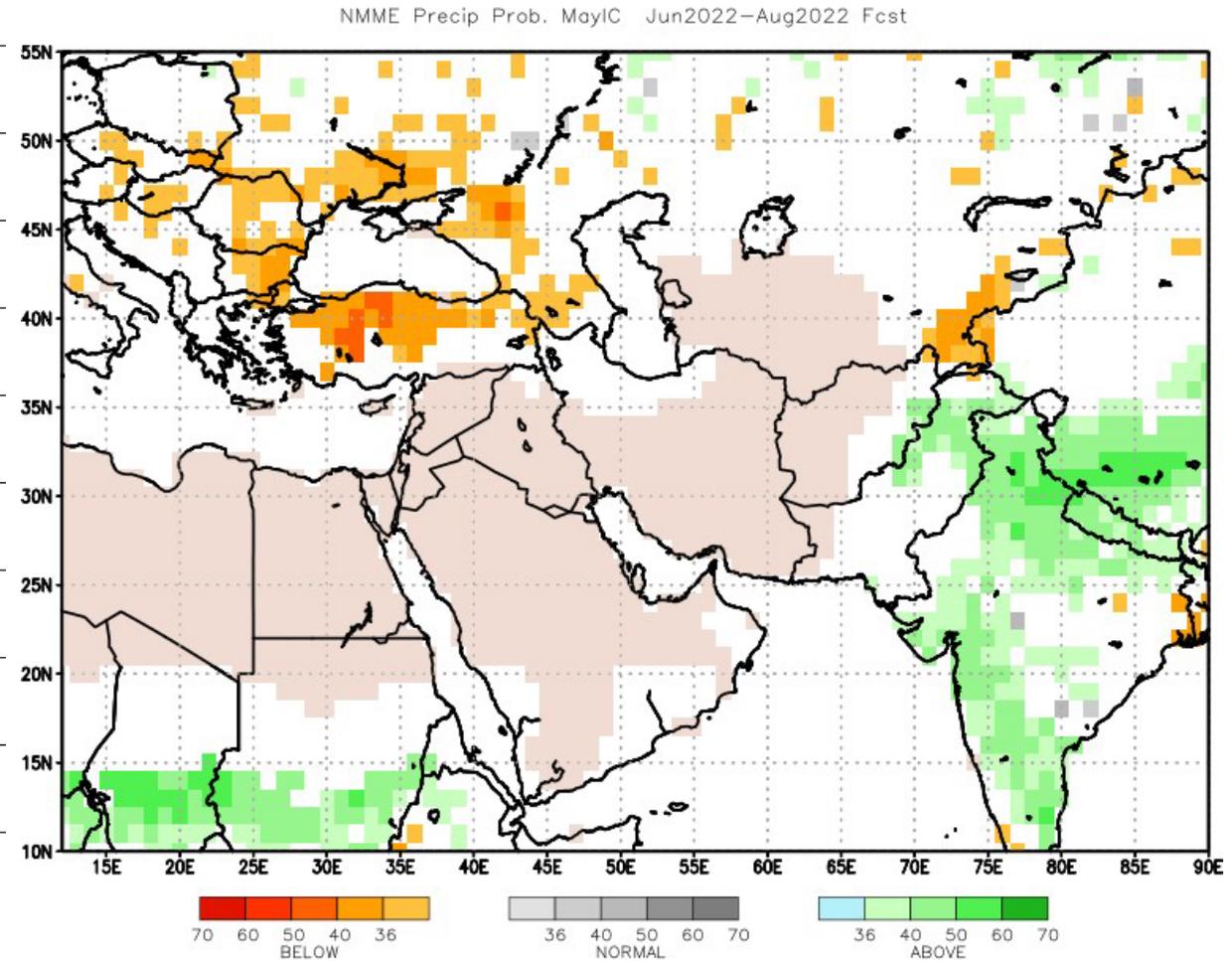
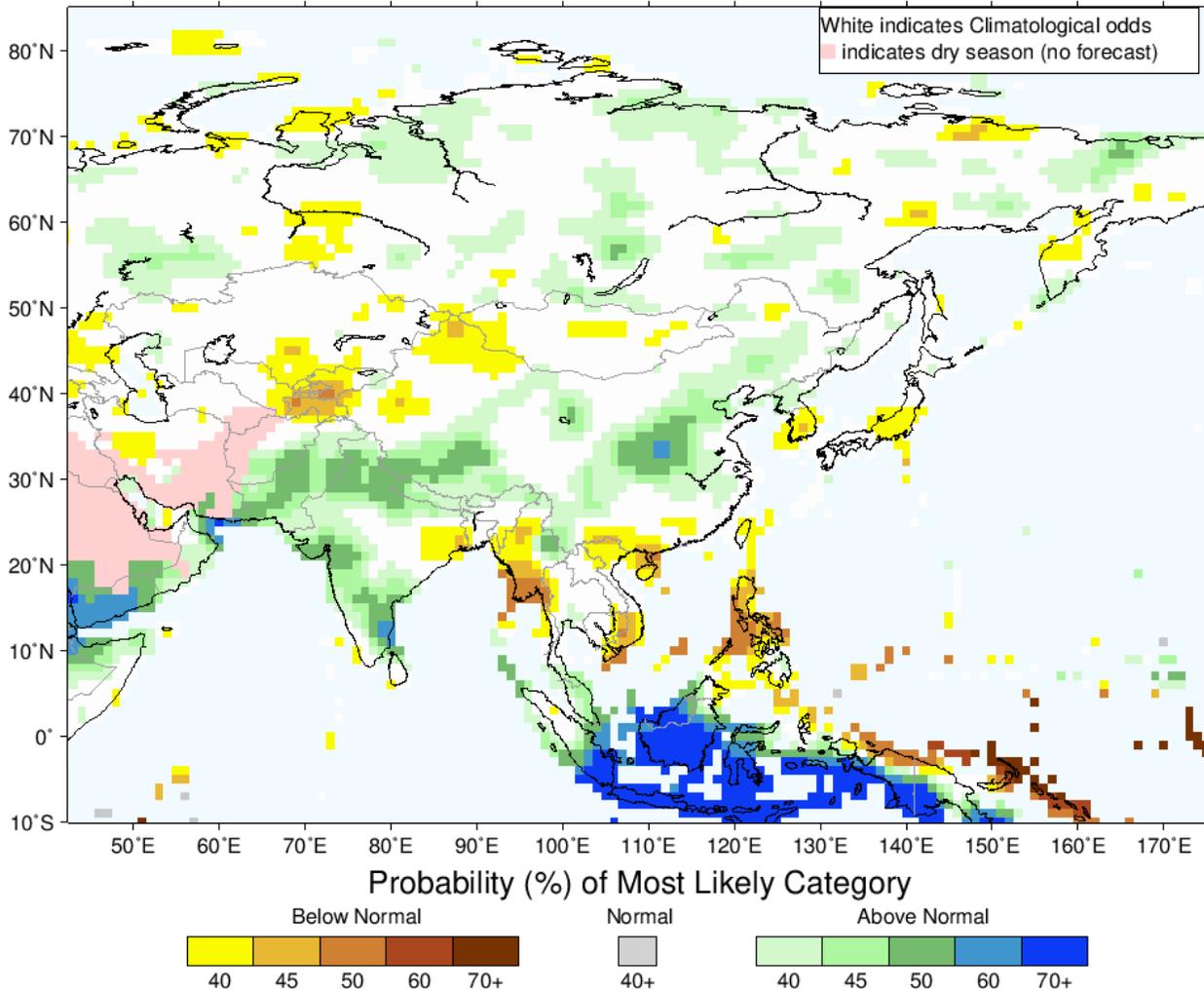
## What are the La Niña forecasts telling us?

- As per latest available forecasts in May 2022, key global and regional climate prediction centers indicate that La Niña is favored to continue, the odds for **La Niña decrease into the late Northern Hemisphere summer (58% chance in August-October 2022)** before **slightly increasing through the Northern Hemisphere fall and early winter 2022 (61% chance)**.
- A **weak to moderate La Niña event** has hit Afghanistan in wet winter precipitation season of **Nov 21 to May-22**, which resulted in a **consecutive event (“double-dip LN”)** following a moderate-severe La Niña in 2020-21 that lead to a severe drought in Afghanistan.
- There are roughly equal odds of La Niña and ENSO-neutral during the Northern Hemisphere summer, with La Niña favored for the fall and early winter 2022-23.**
- This **La Niña event** has resulted in a **back-to-back drought in 2022** and the **3<sup>rd</sup> drought in 5 years (2018, 2021 & 2022)** with **adverse impacts** on crop production, livestock health, local ecosystems, and agricultural & landless rural households’ coping capacities.

La Niña doesn't necessarily mean lower impact in Afghanistan (between 1984 to 2021, 12 drought events recorded in Afghanistan of which 9 were triggered by a La Niña event of varying intensity resulting in 16% to 42% reduction in wheat cultivation adversely impacted by poor pasture / vegetation conditions, adverse livestock body conditions / mortality, and such) because impacts are a function of existing hydro-agrometeorological conditions, exposure, underlying vulnerabilities, and coping capacities at both household and agriculture sectoral levels in Afghanistan.

# What are the La Niña forecasts and performance indicating?

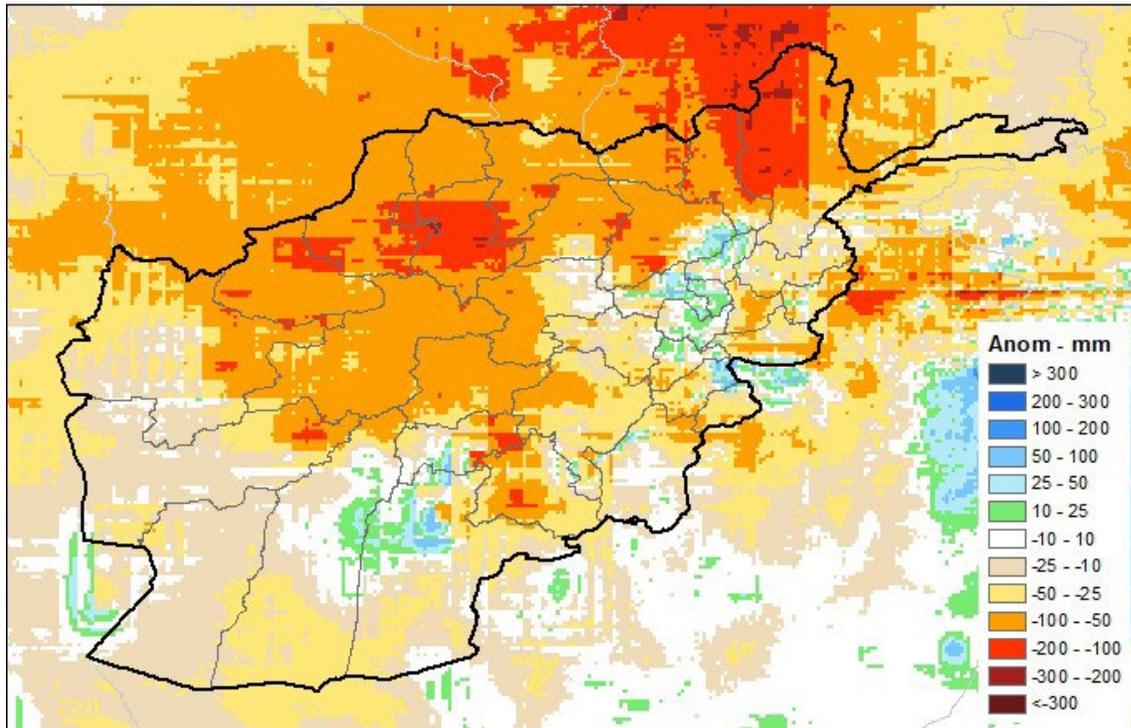
IRI Multi-Model Probability Forecast for Precipitation for  
June–July–August 2022, Issued May 2022



### Seasonal Rainfall Accumulation Anomaly by pentad

2021-2022 season Oct - May

(Oct pentad 1 2021 thru May pentad 4 2022) - Average (1981-2010)



Source: CHIRPS version 2.0 *prelim*

Map produced by USGS/EROS

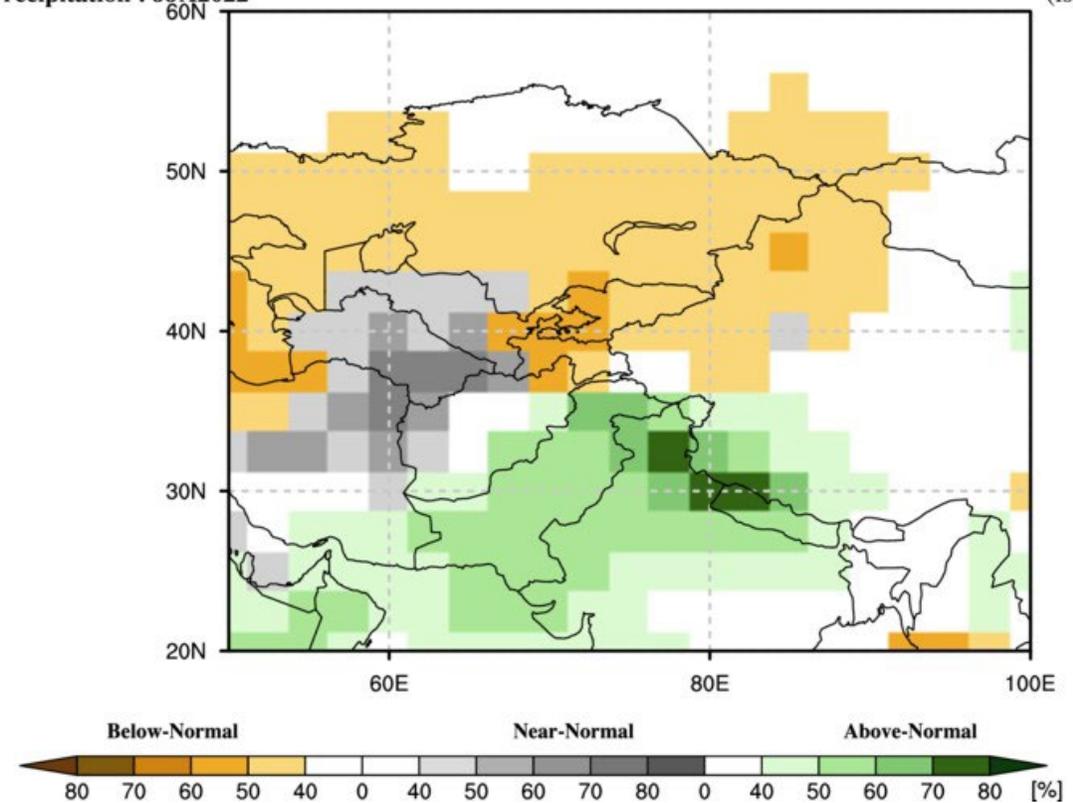


### Probabilistic Multi-Model Ensemble Forecast

Beijing, CMCC, CPTEC, ECMWF, Exeter, Melbourne, Montreal, Moscow, Offenbach, Seoul, Tokyo, Toulouse, Washington

Precipitation : JJA2022

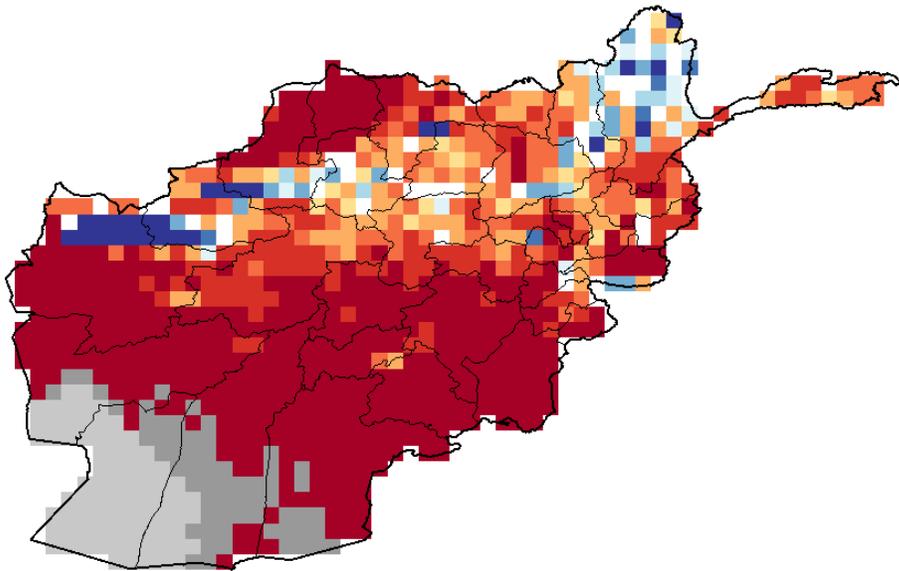
(issued on May2022)



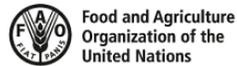
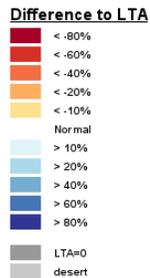
- Forecast: From WMO, NOAA, CHIRPS, and IRI highlight that the below average precipitation condition could continue in Afghanistan until August 2022, with a below average in almost all northern provinces. **Longer range forecasts (SEP-OCT-NOV 22), show that below-normal precipitation will impact the entire country again.**



### Afghanistan



**Precipitation anomaly**  
Relative difference to Long Term Average  
Dekad 2 May 2022  
ECMWF  
WGS84, Geographic Lat/Lon



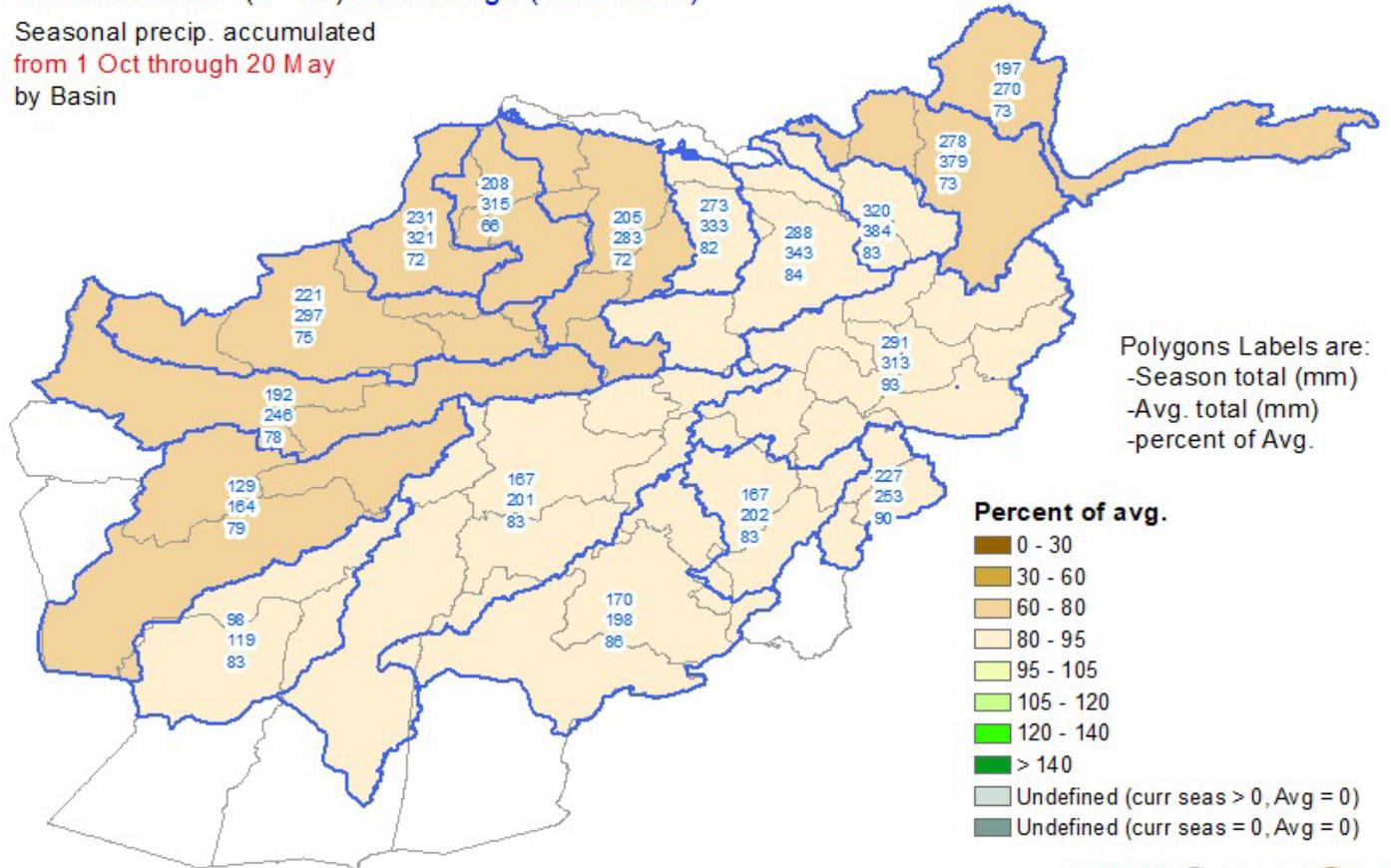
Global Information and Early Warning System – GIEWS

Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers and boundaries.

### Afghanistan Accumulated Precipitation

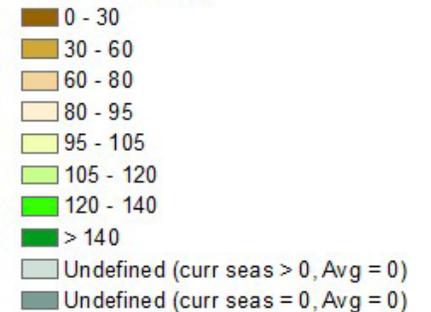
Current Season (21-22) vs. Average (1981-2010)

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



Polygons Labels are:  
-Season total (mm)  
-Avg. total (mm)  
-percent of Avg.

#### Percent of avg.



Map produced by USGS/EROS

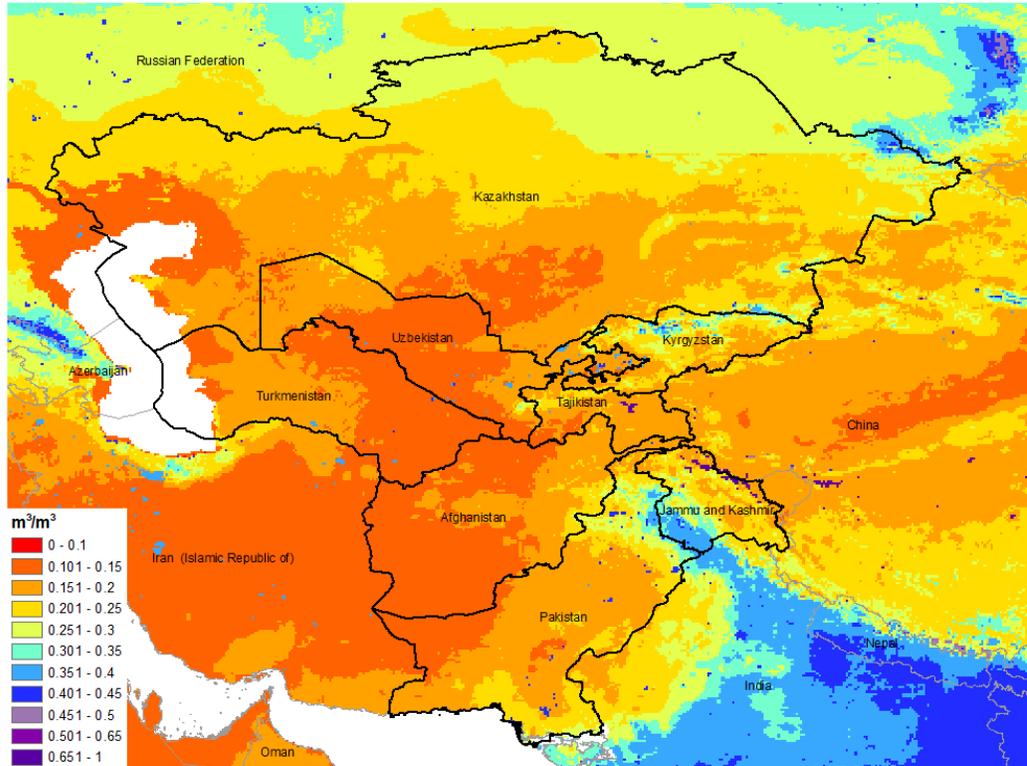
Source: CHIRPS version 2.0 **prelim**



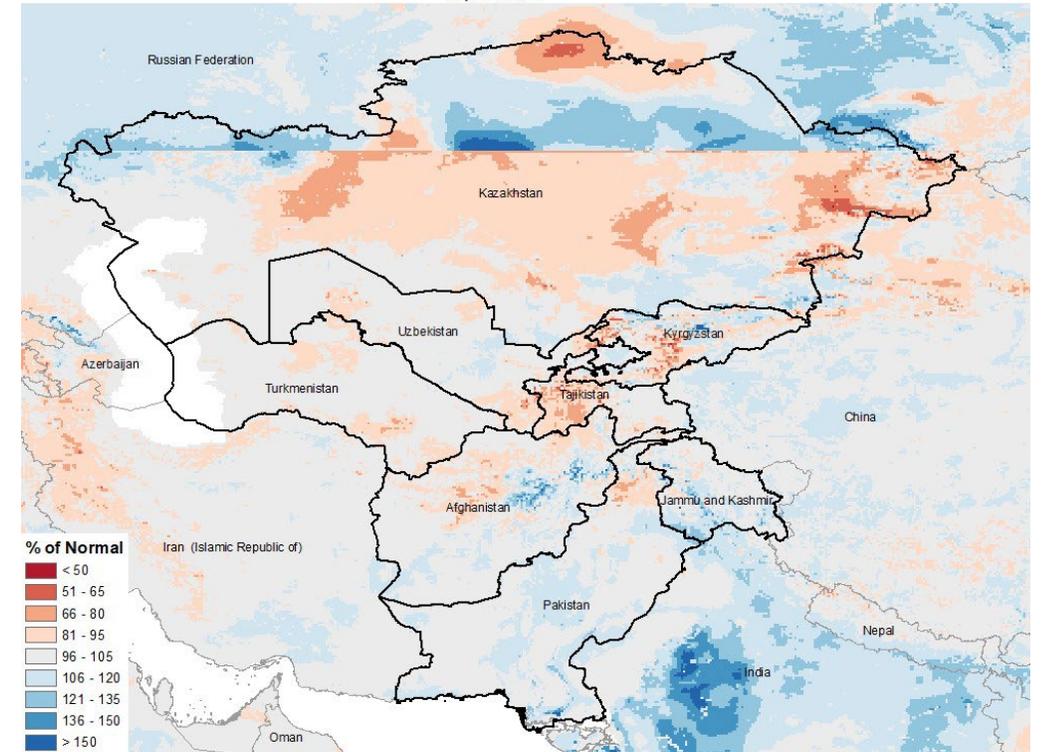
Precipitation anomaly experienced at the start of season, still exists across most parts and impacting also areas with better situation at the beginning of winter. Concerns remain in northern rainfed wheat cultivating areas, situation is improving in Badakhshan, but reduced water availability likely to impact second crops

# How is the La Niña impacting Soil Moisture?

Soil Moisture (0-10 cm)  
October 2021



Soil Moisture (10-40 cm) Percent Anomaly  
April 2022



Map produced by USGS/EROS



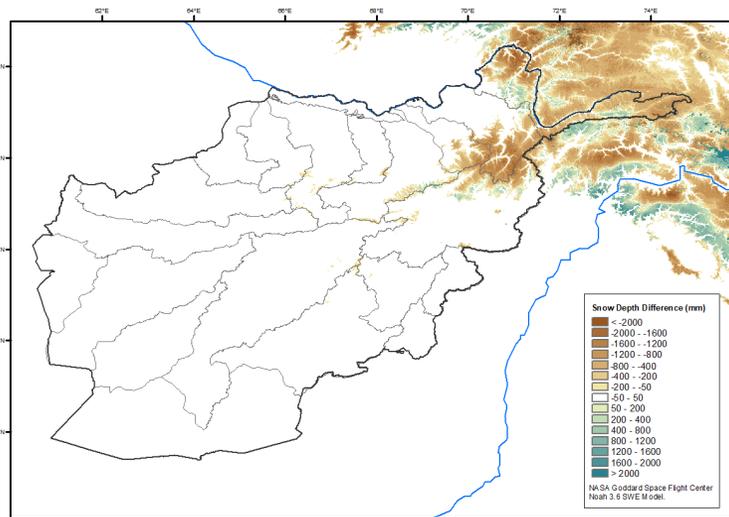
Map produced by USGS/EROS



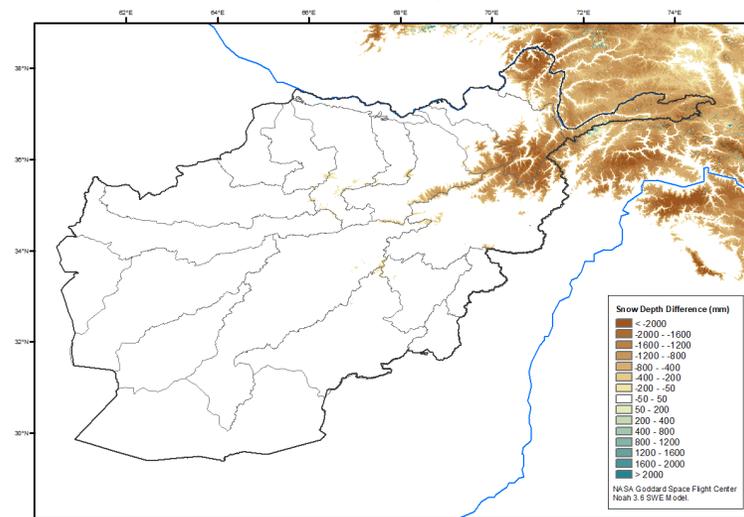
Soil Moisture levels remain worrying and most of the country, from October 2021 to April 2022 observations, show significantly below average conditions at the starting of winter cereals season, with a slight below avg in APR. But still this is likely to compound the impacts of the 2020-21 drought.

# What are the La Niña forecasts and performance indicating about Snow cover?

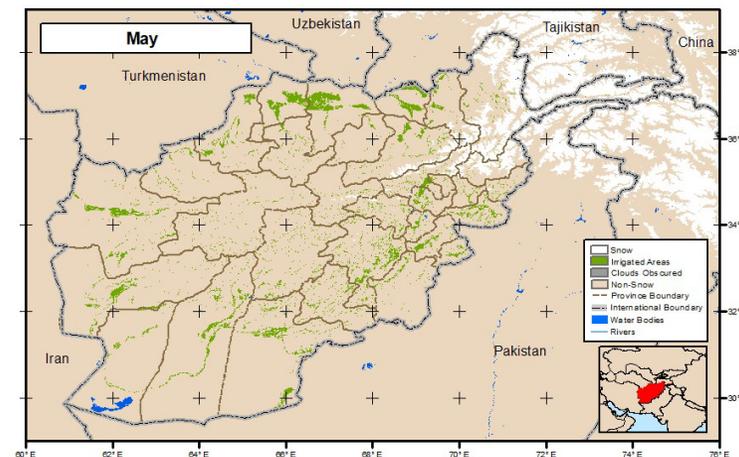
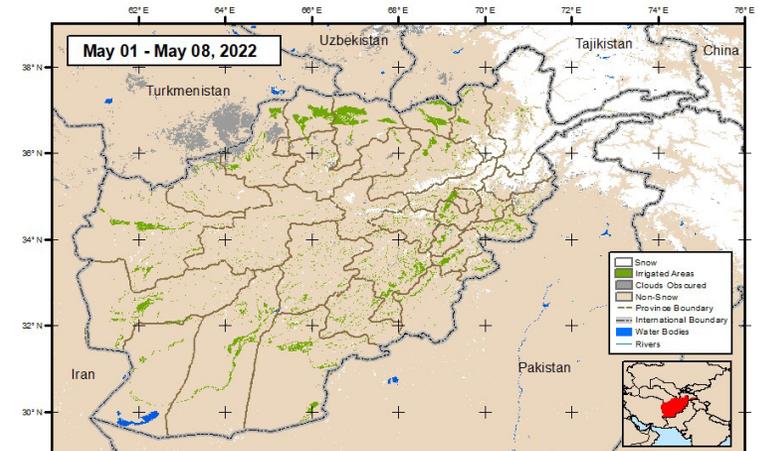
**Snow Depth Difference Anomaly**  
May 22, 2021 minus Average (2002-2016)



**Snow Depth Difference Anomaly**  
May 22, 2022 minus Average (2002-2016)



**MODIS 8-day Snow Cover Extent**  
Current Period vs. Monthly Average (2001-2012)

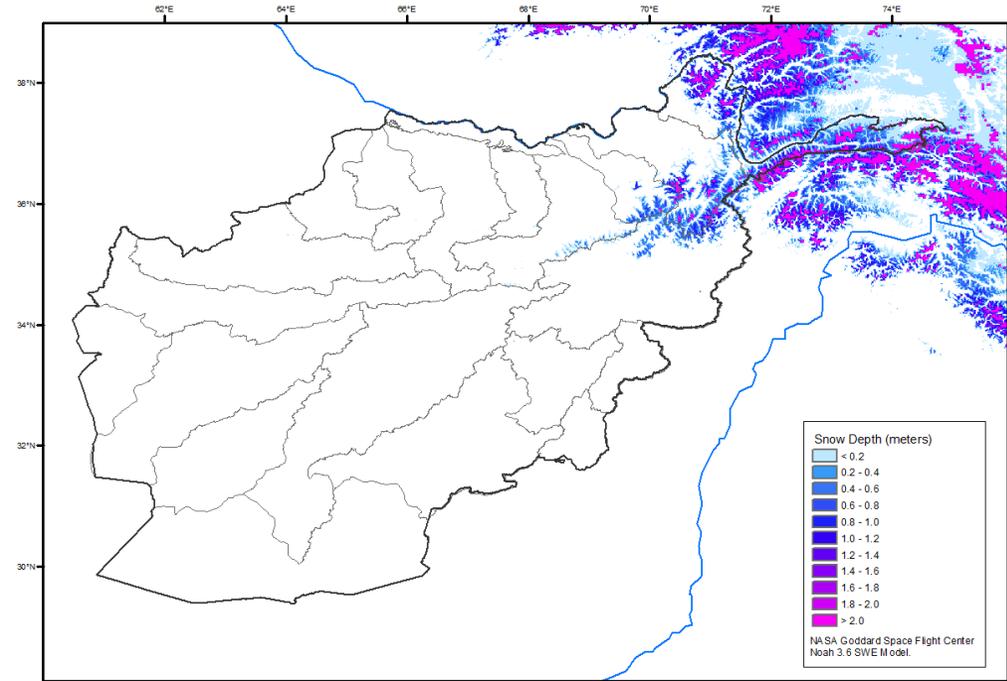
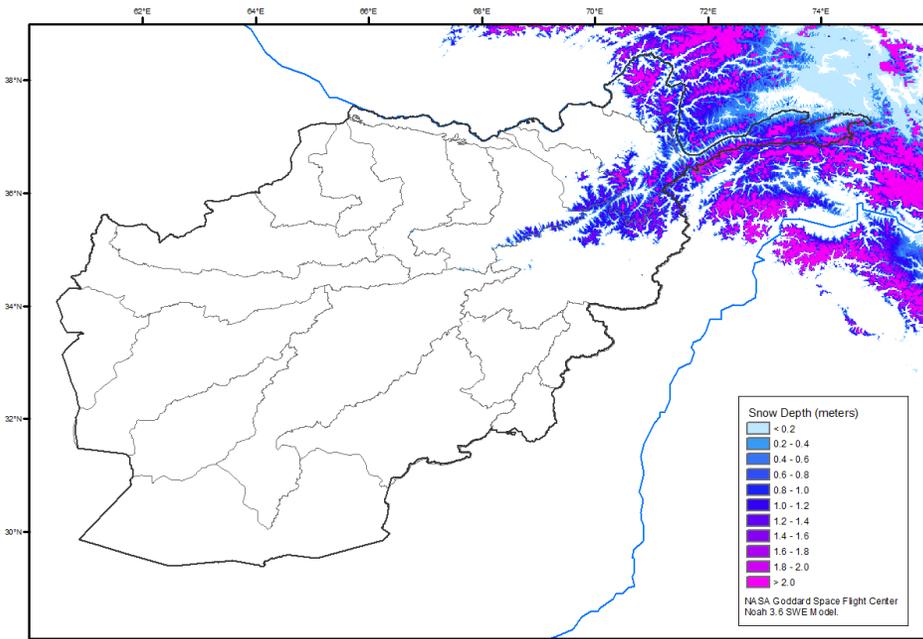


- Analysis of Snow Depth Difference Anomaly (MAY 2021 vs. 2022) shows that while the situation could be more severe than 2021, some areas of concern remain (parts of north, north-east, central highlands, and central region).
- Indications of snow cover are in line with last 10 year avg; BUT reduced snow depth, higher than average temperatures and drier than normal soil conditions are a cause of concern.

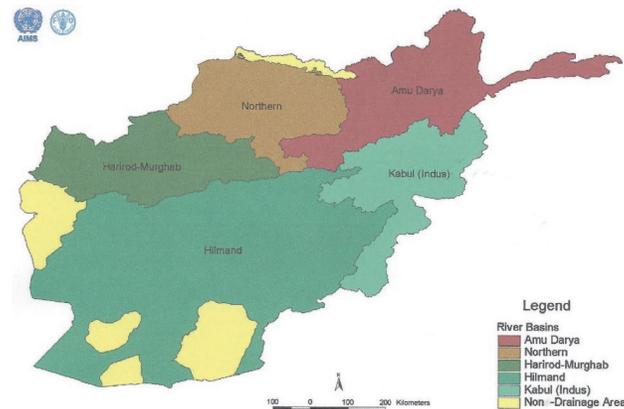
# Snow-Depth & Coverage by River Basins

Snow Depth  
May 22, 2021

Snow Depth  
May 22, 2022



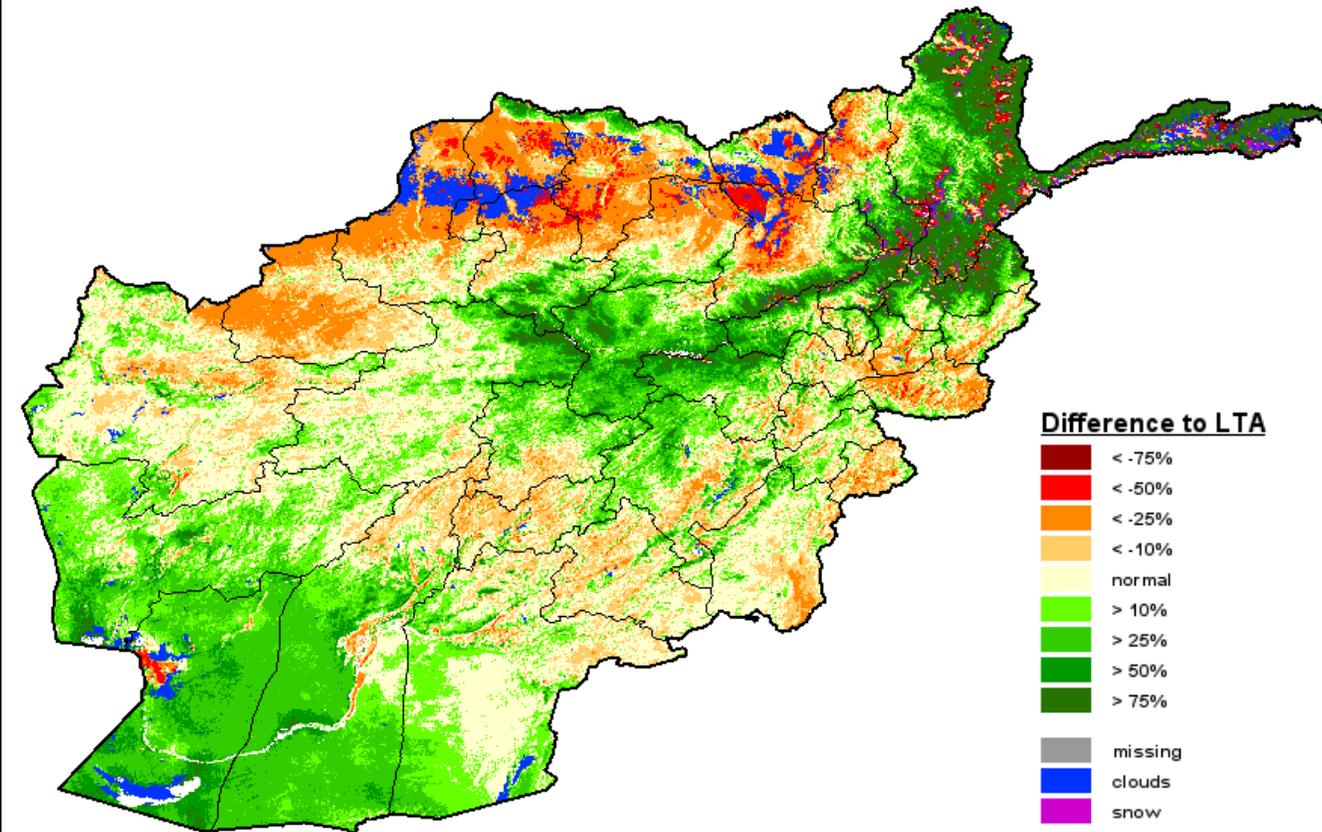
Map created by USGS/EROS



No	Name of Basin	Snow coverage	Ranking (W-G)
1	Northern	Below Average	1
2	Kabul	Below Average	2
3	Panj- Amu	Below Average	3
4	Helmand	Below Average	4
5	Harirud-Murghab	Below Average	5

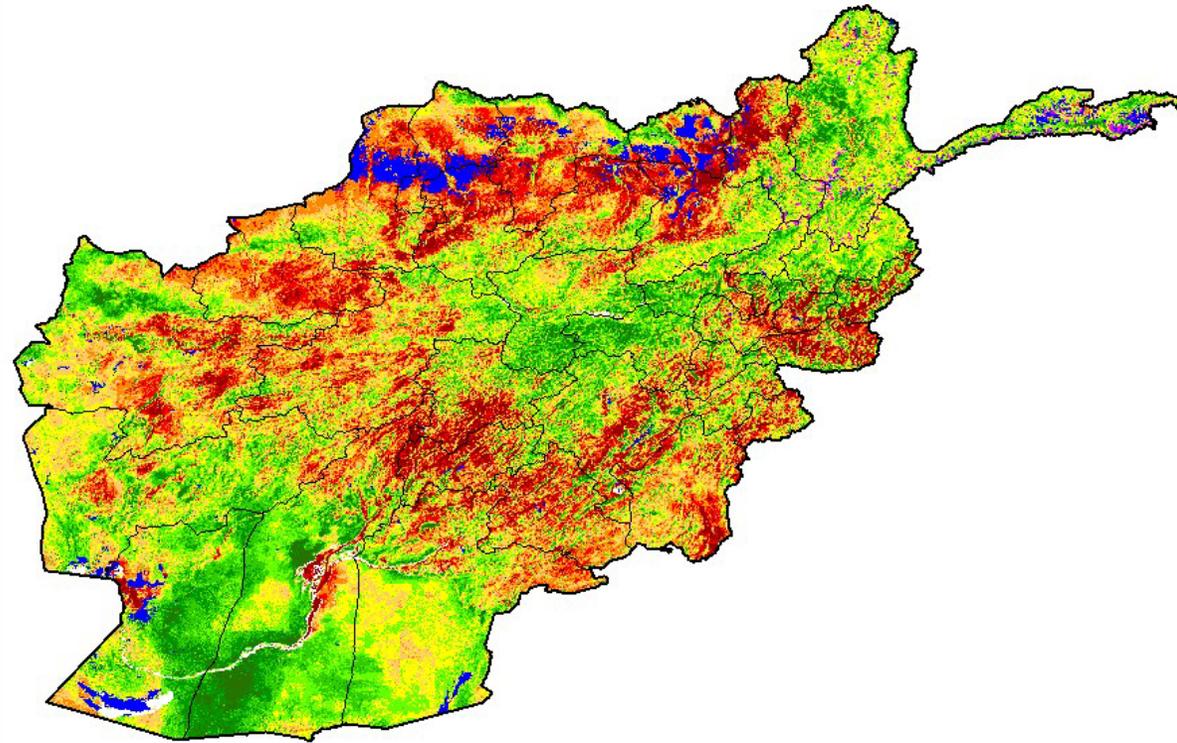


## NDVI & VHI Anomaly (GIEWS FAO)



Vegetation (Winter crops & pasture) growth/cover appears to be stressed in parts of N., W, and E. compared to Long Term Avg. Some relief on CH

## Afghanistan

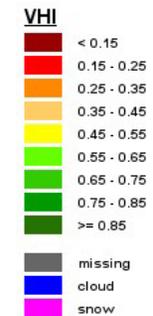


### Vegetation Health Index (VHI)

Dekad 2 May 2022

METOP-AVHRR

WGS84, Geographic Lat/Lon





## Water Availability in major reservoirs on April 2022

**PRELIMINARY INFO: the situation in the reservoirs is not favourable**

No	Reservoir	Location	Current storage	Remarks
1	Kajaki	Helmand	Slightly less than last year	
2	Dahala	Kandahar	Less than last year	
3	Kamal Khan	Nimroz	Less than last year	
4	Salma	Herat	Less than last year	
5	Naghlu	Kabul	Less than last year	
6	Qargha	Kabul	Less than last year	
7	Darunta	Nangarhar	Less than last year	



## What are the La Niña forecasts telling us?

1. The European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) indicates **below-average precipitation during the next two weeks**. Wheat will be in harvest in the west and already harvested in the east, dry weather will not hurt yield prospects, reduction in yield already occurred.
2. **Below-average cumulative precipitation** from October 1, 2021 to May 23, 2022, was observed in **all the northern part of the Country**. **Average** cumulative precipitation for the same period was observed in some parts of the **central and southern regions**.
3. As of May 23, 2022, **below-average and near-record low snow water volumes persist in most basins of the country**.
4. **Below-average precipitation and above-average temperatures are most likely through the end of August in Afghanistan** due to the ongoing La Niña.
5. **Cumulative adverse effects on fodder availability** are anticipated in summer months, since **pasture vegetative conditions are already impacted by high temperature and water availability** and **less than average second crop cultivated area may result from low water availability in most basins across the country**.
6. **Wheat harvest yield are expected to be below average due to soil moisture and low water availability in rainfed wheat**, close to average in irrigated wheat with some local reduction in expected due to specific conditions



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

## Going Forward FAO

recommends to prioritize  
Anticipatory Action approach  
that monitors La Niña  
progression & real-time effects  
on food-livelihoods security  
while protecting crop  
production & livestock health  
and mitigating the “push-  
factors” of displacement

1. **Close monitoring** through community-based ground-truthing & earth-observations of: (i) crop & rangelands growth conditions, (ii) precipitation and snowpack formation, (iii) soil moisture levels, (iv) surface and groundwater availability, (v) outbreak of crop pests & animal diseases, and (vi) livestock animal body conditions.
2. **Forward looking Impact analysis** on: (i) wheat growth in rainfed & irrigated areas, (ii) irrigation availability, (iii) rangelands growth, (iv) fresh fodder availability & pricing, and (v) animal body conditions.
3. **Contingency Planning & Evidence generation** to inform programming decisions on Anticipatory Actions and Emergency Response.
4. **Advisories** to support wheat crop growth, plant protection measures and maintain livestock body conditions.
5. **Anticipatory assistance** in the form of emergency livestock protection assistance including veterinary services as well as second season crop cultivation inputs to marginal livestock/land holding households.
6. **Increasing Cash For Work actions** to enhance local irrigation, soil-water conservation structures and short-term income boost to HHs.



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

# Thank You!

For more information, contact:

[Kaustubh.Devale@fao.org](mailto:Kaustubh.Devale@fao.org) or [Andrea.Porro@fao.org](mailto:Andrea.Porro@fao.org)

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Andrea, FAO Afghanistan

# FSAC- Cash for Work/ Cash for Asset Creation Guidelines

## Food Security and Agriculture Cluster in Afghanistan

**May 25, 2022**



AFGHANISTAN

**FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER**

*Strengthening Humanitarian Response*

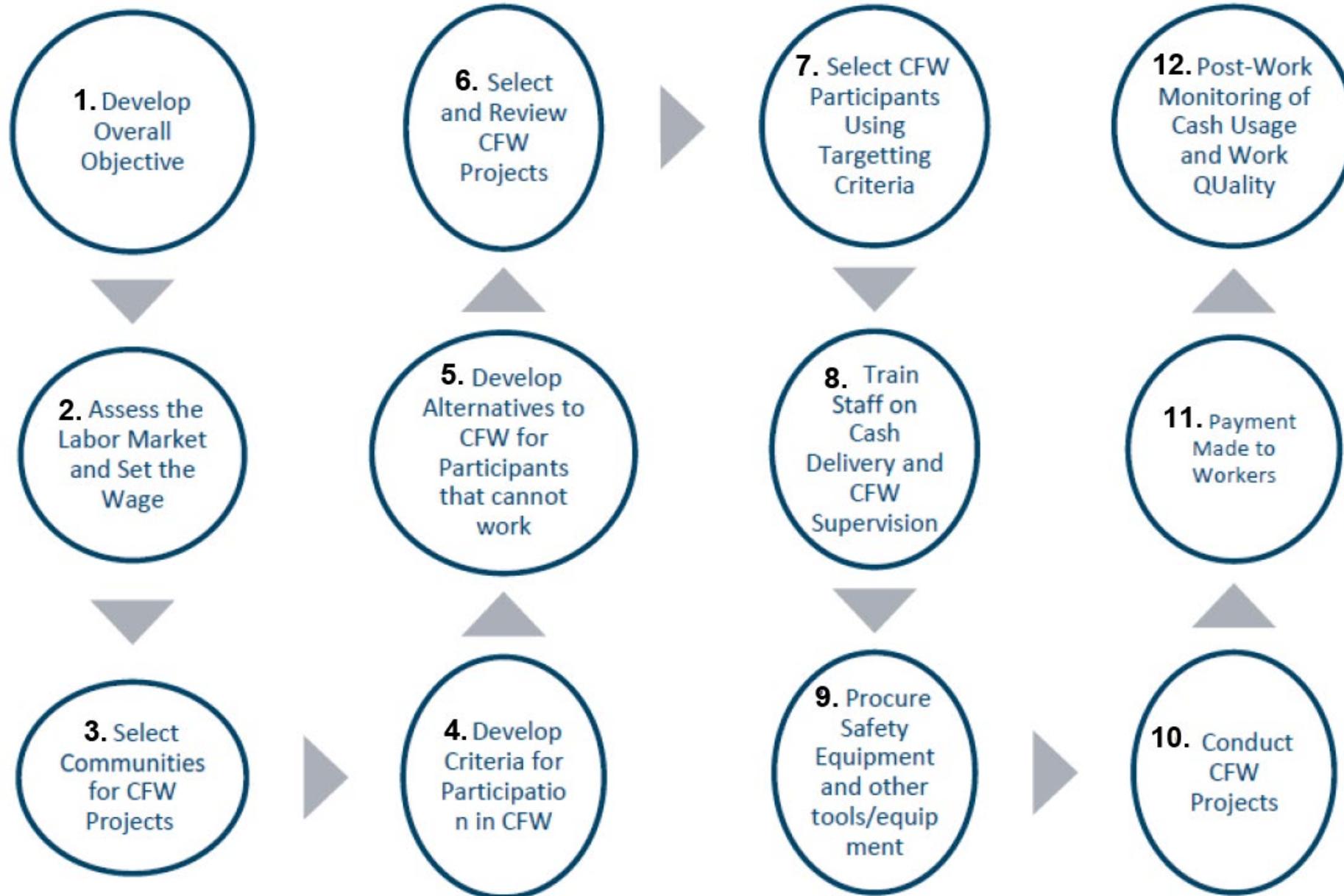
# Background

The Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) partners manage cash or food for work activity to provide cash transfers to vulnerable, food-insecure and crisis-affected households in return for the provision of labor, particularly through labor-intensive construction and rehabilitation projects.

- The two main objectives of Cash for Work (CFW)/ Cash for Asset Creation (CFA) programmes are to:
  - i. Provide income opportunities and improve food consumption; and
  - ii. Build or repair assets and infrastructure that are vital for sustaining the livelihoods of a community. Cash/food for work can address both short-term and chronic poverty and improve the asset base, thus helping to alleviate poverty in the medium and long terms.

The purpose of these Guidelines is to provide FSAC partners with a framework for the design, implementation, and monitoring of CFW/ CFA activities under the Afghanistan Humanitarian Response Plan.

# Implementation CFW/ CFAC Programs



CFW/ CFA is commonly used in Afghanistan to cover food and income gap for the basic food basket and to rehabilitate basic livelihoods infrastructure.

Recommended daily rates are as follows;

- 350 AFs to 400 Afs for unskilled
- 700 AFs for skilled labor

FSAC recommended 22-day work per month; the rates are adjusted as per local rates to avoid attracting a large pool of labor from formal labor market.

Ongoing monitoring of the local economy, including an overview of market prices and the availability of employment, should be performed on a regular basis throughout the project lifetime to ensure that CFW/ CFA wages stay at the appropriate level.

# Activities for women and vulnerable groups

- Gabion weaving: it is weaved for building gabion walls to protect houses and land from flood.
- Women can perform light work on construction projects e.g. (watering of concrete, collecting waste and cleaning the workspace, cooking in site etc.).
- Designing CFW activities tailored for women such as cash for attending training
- During COVID-19 pandemic, women can take part by being involved in producing face masks and PPE.
- Transporting and carrying construction tools between project sites
- Administrative tasks: manage the attendance sheet for the CFW/ CFA.
- Women can be involved to be part of selection and monitoring process of CFW/ CFA work and beneficiaries, as they are part of the community structure (shura members).

**AOB**

# Thanks 😊

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

FSAC Coordinator: [daniel.mlenga@fao.org](mailto:daniel.mlenga@fao.org)

FSAC IMO: [Javedkhan.Bazargkheil@fao.org](mailto:Javedkhan.Bazargkheil@fao.org)