



AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
CLUSTER

Monthly Meeting
26th October 2022

**Food Security and
Agriculture Cluster
in Afghanistan**



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Agenda of the meeting

S. No	Subject	Presenting Agency	Time
1	Update on climate outlook	FAO	10 min
2	IPC findings presentation	FSAC/IPC	20 min
3	Whole of Afghanistan Assessment findings presentation	REACH	15 min
4	FAO DIEM-Monitoring Round 5 Results [re-scheduled]	FAO	15 min
5	Update of FSAC Packages (Livestock and Agriculture)	FSAC	10 min
6	Update on HPC 2023 process	FSAC	10 min
7	FSAC September Achievements	FSAC	5 min
8	AoB; - - Date of next meeting	FSAC	5 min



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

La Niña 2021-22

Real-Time Tracking for Afghanistan

FAO Afghanistan
26 October 2022



What are the La Niña forecasts telling us?

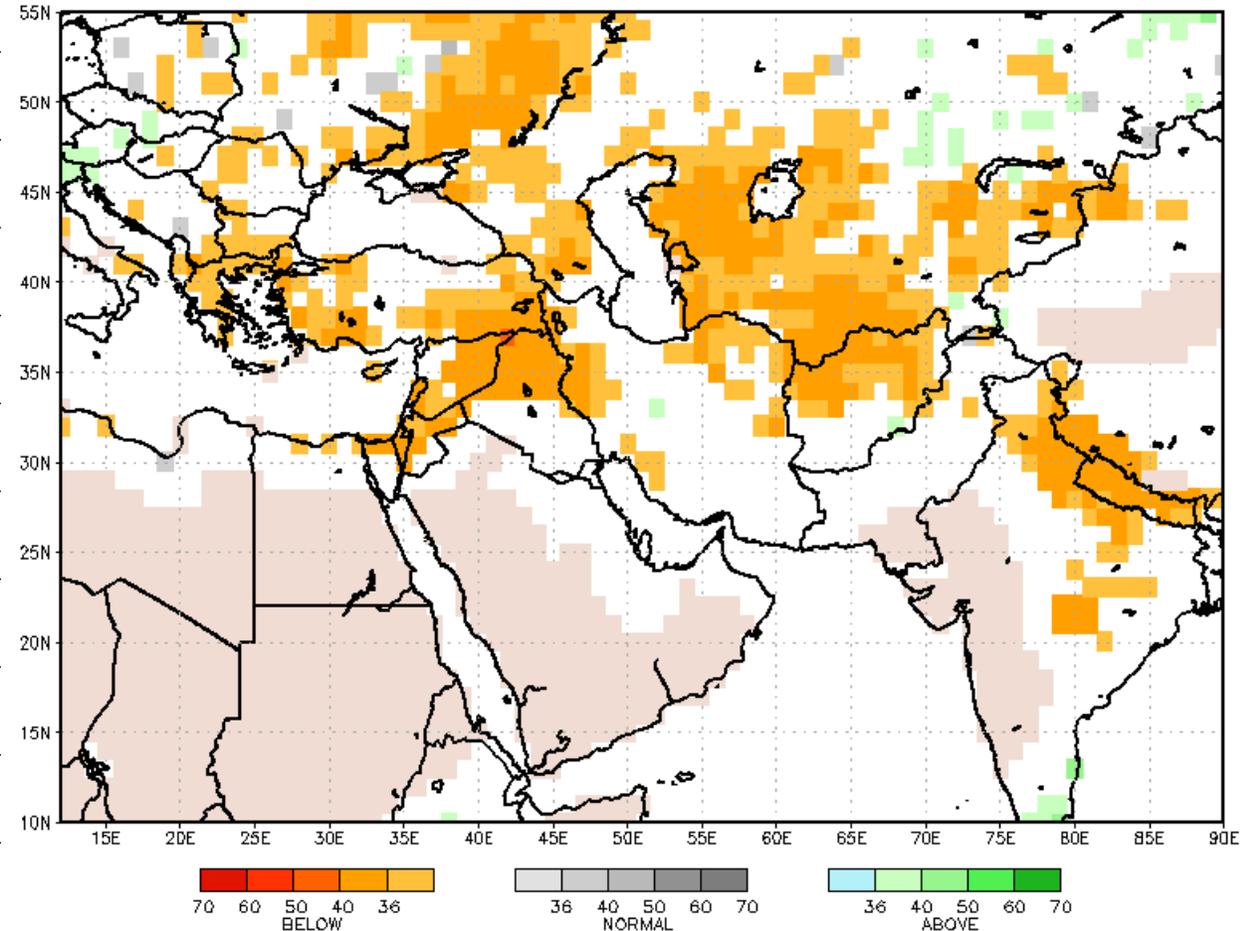
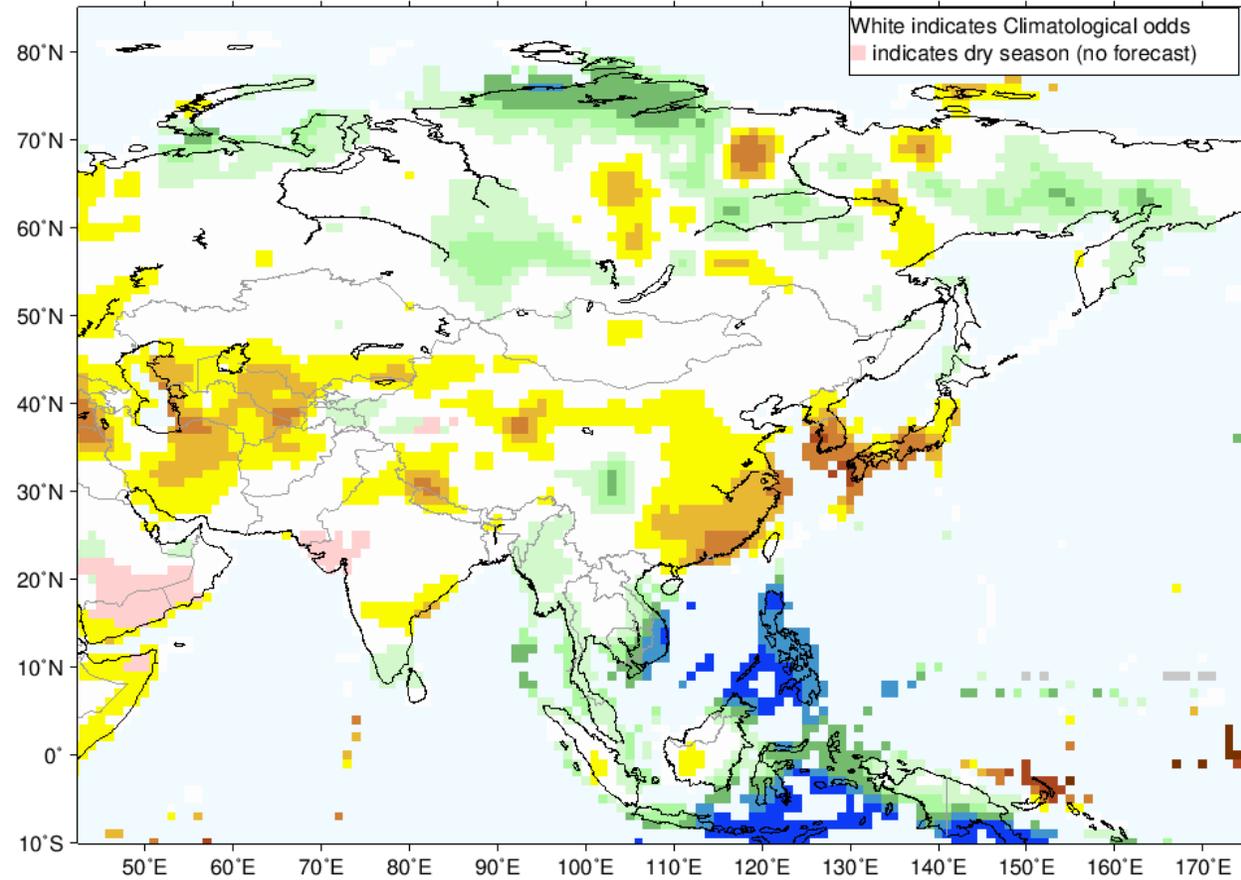
- As per latest available forecasts in September 2022, key global and regional climate prediction centers indicate that La Niña is favored to continue through Northern Hemisphere winter 2022-23, with a 75% chance in December-February, **which would be the first triple-dip event of the 21st century**. Long term forecast predict chances to a 54% with ENSO-neutral favored beginning in February-April 2023.
 - A **weak to moderate La Niña event** has hit Afghanistan in wet winter precipitation season 2021-22, 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. **In the current winter season 2022-23, below normal precipitation are forecasted, even though they seems less severe than the previous 2 years.**
 - This **La Niña event** has resulted in a **back-to-back drought in 2022** and the **3rd drought in 5 years** (2018, 2021 & 2022) with **adverse impacts** on crop production, livestock health, local ecosystems, and agricultural & landless rural households’ coping capacities.
 - **A triple-dip La Niña could have a severe impact on the winter wheat season, if occurs low soil moisture could reduce germinability and crop development, in addition reduced snow fall could impact water reserve/water availability and higher than normal temperature in winter are also forecasted**
-



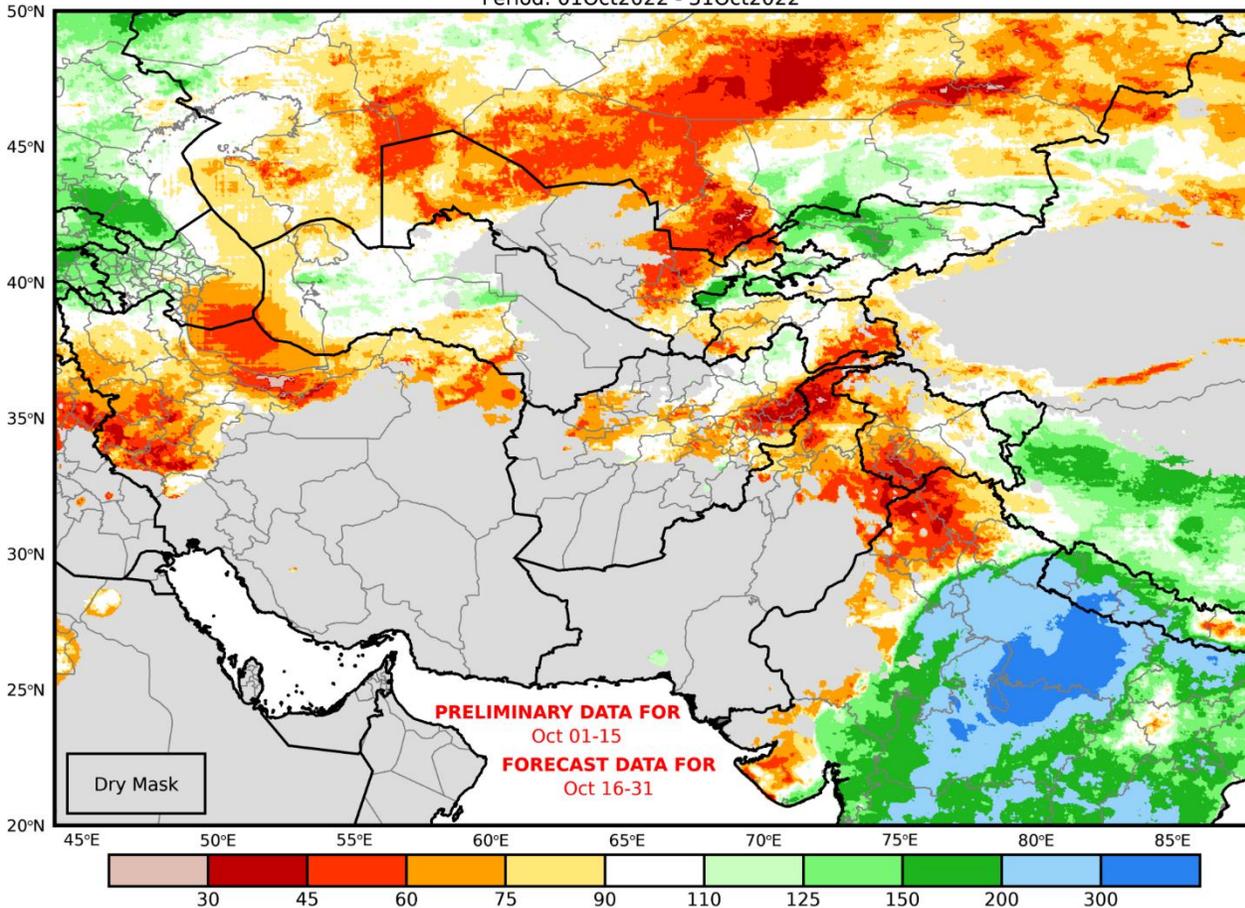
What are the La Niña forecasts and performance indicating?

IRI Multi-Model Probability Forecast for Precipitation for November–December–January 2023, Issued October 2022

NMME Precip Prob. OctIC Dec2022–Feb2023 Fcst



CHIRPS Season Precipitation Percent of Average (%)
Period: 01Oct2022 - 31Oct2022

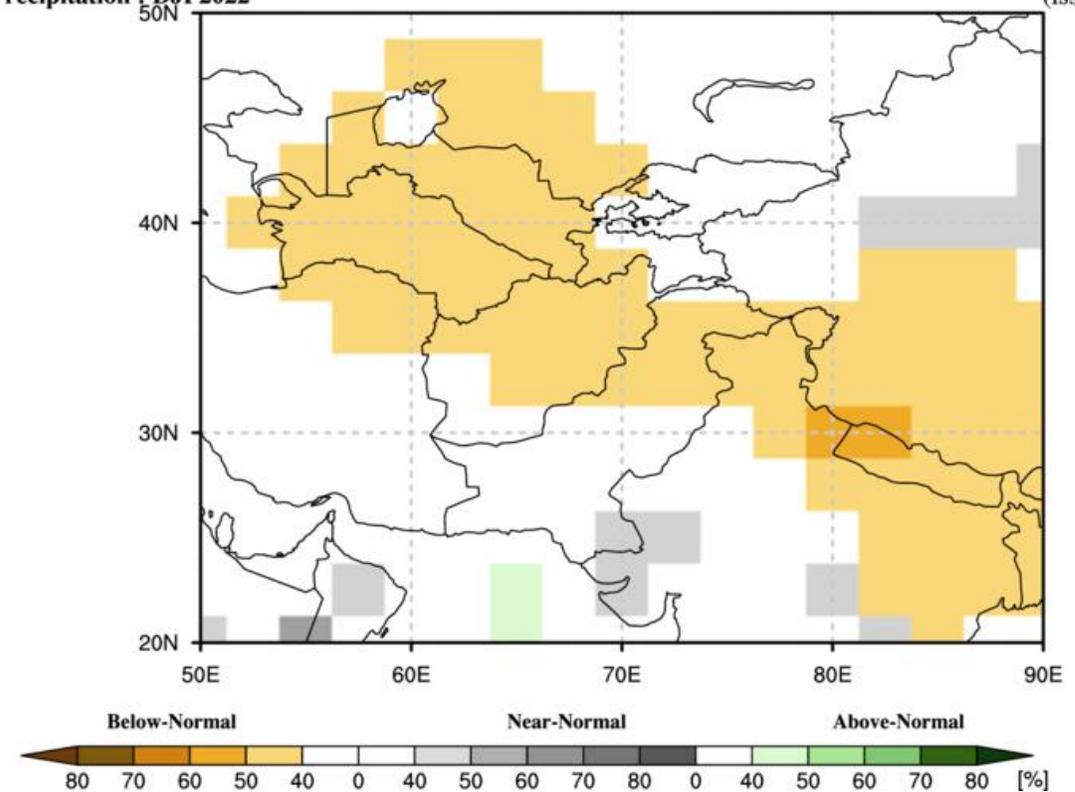


Probabilistic Multi-Model Ensemble Forecast

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

Precipitation : DJF2022

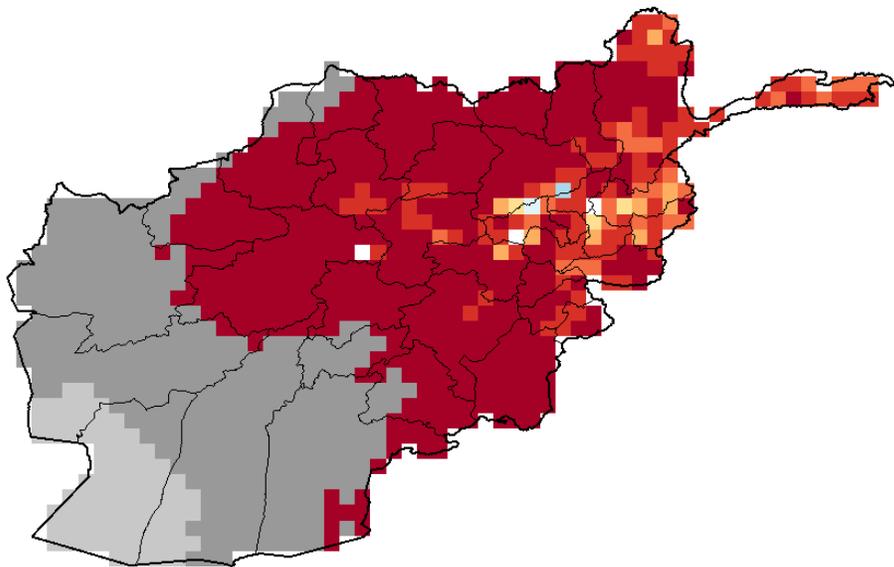
(issued on Oct2022)



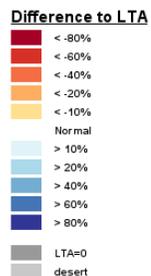
Forecast: From WMO, NOAA, CHIRPS, and IRI highlight that the below average precipitation condition will likely to continue in Afghanistan until January 2023, in October some relief precipitation (including snow) has been seen in Badakhshan and central highlands. **Longer range forecasts (JAN23 - MAR23), still show that below-normal precipitation will likely to continue till FEB23 before a near normal condition at the begin of spring.**



Afghanistan



Precipitation anomaly
Relative difference to Long Term Average
September 2022
ECMWF
WGS84, Geographic Lat/Lon



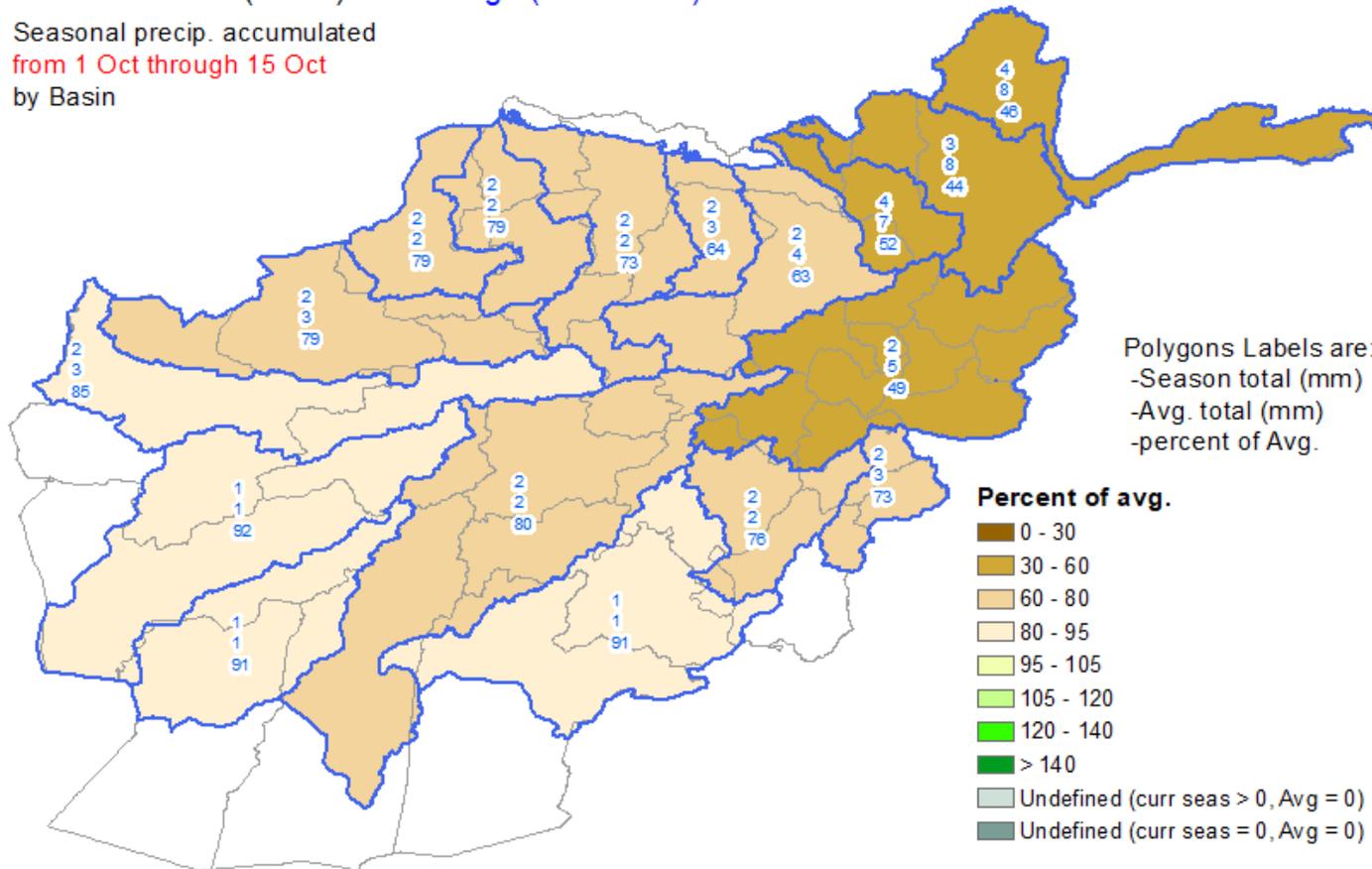
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Global Information and Early Warning System – GIEWS

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.

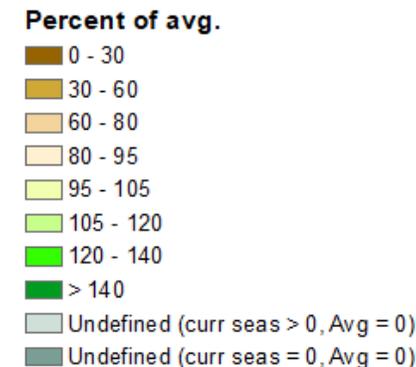
Afghanistan Accumulated Precipitation

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

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



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



Map produced by USGS/EROS

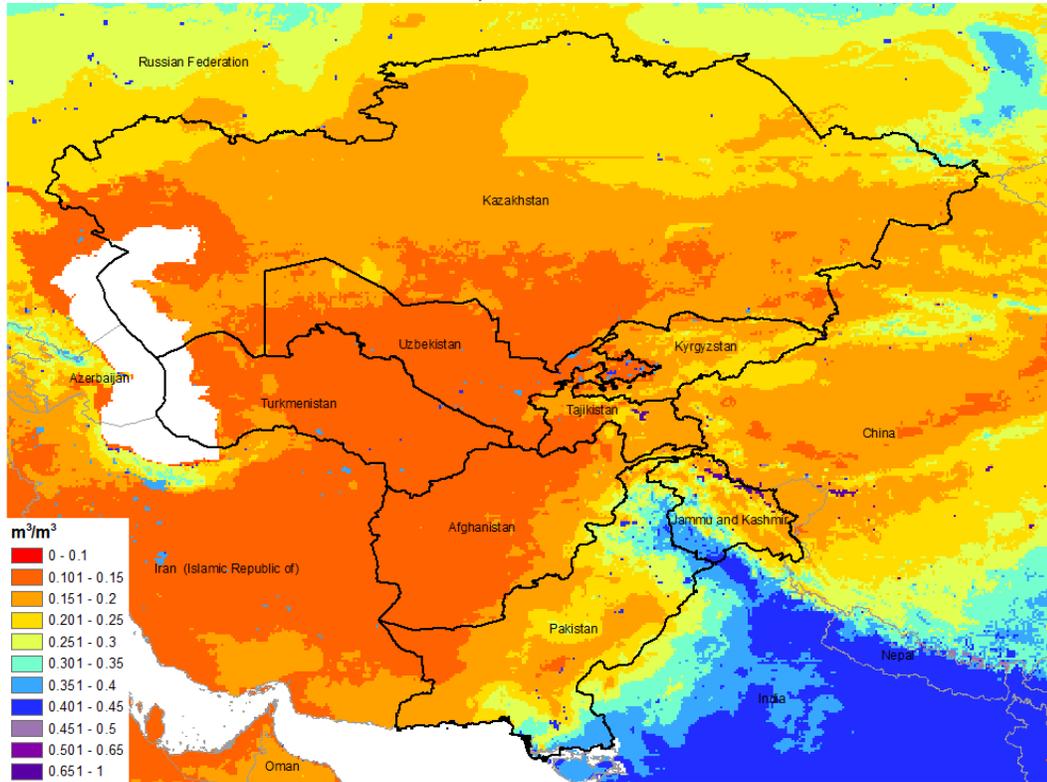
Source: CHIRPS version 2.0 **prelim**



Precipitation anomaly still present at the beginning of the 2022-23 season. The month of September has been exceptionally dry, a positive improvement has been seen in the eastern provinces.

How is the La Niña impacting Soil Moisture?

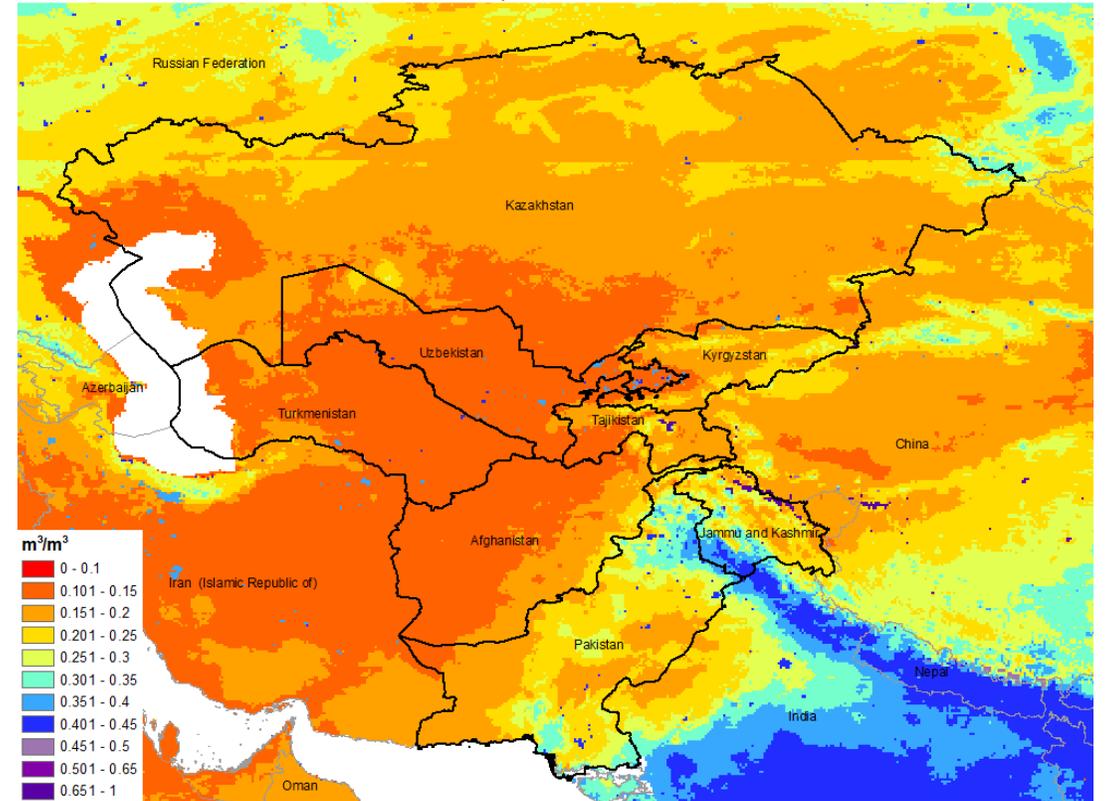
Soil Moisture (0-10 cm)
September 2021



Map produced by USGS/EROS



September 2022



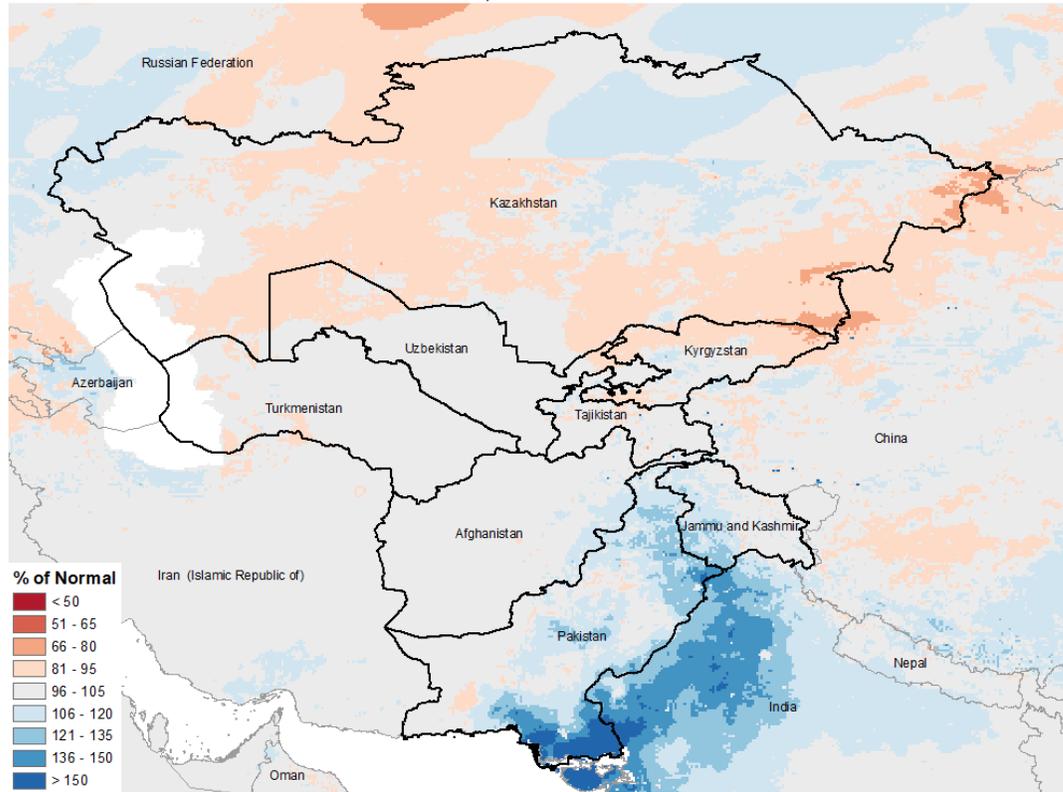
Map produced by USGS/EROS



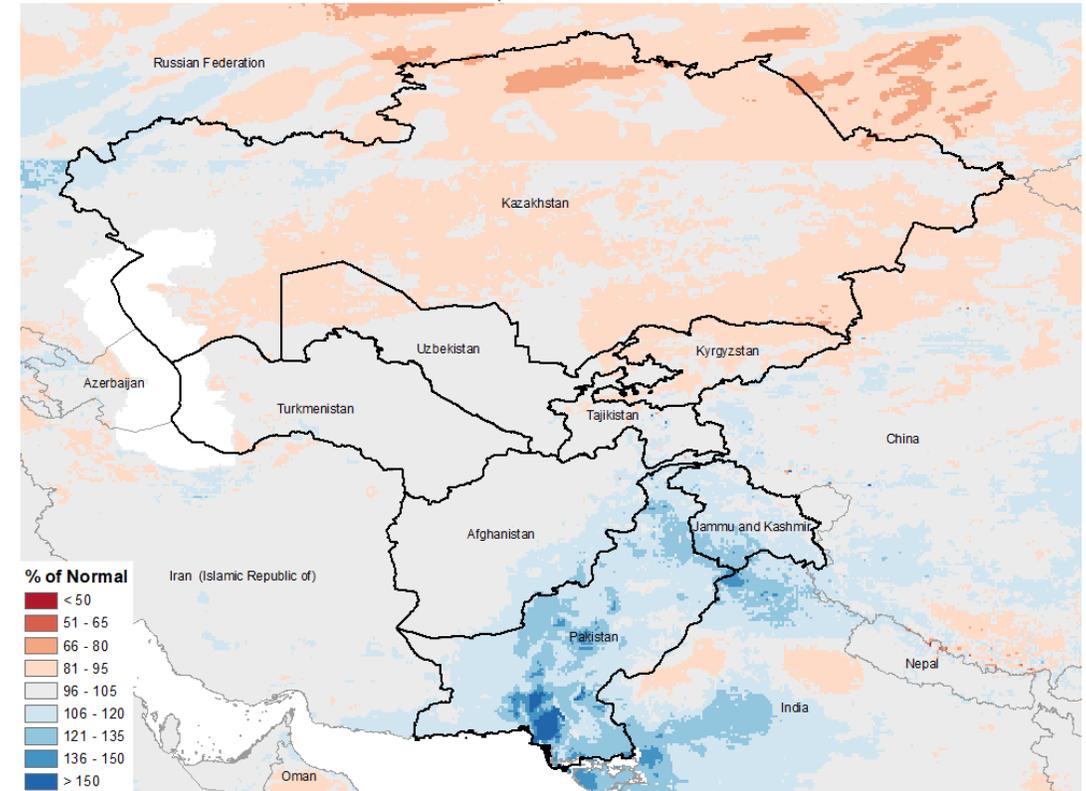
Soil Moisture levels remain low around most of the western part of the country, as per September 2022 observations. Comparatively slightly better to September 2021, with a wetter area in the southern part of the Country. Overall, it is in line with average soil moisture content for Afghanistan in September

How is the La Niña impacting Soil Moisture?

Soil Moisture (0-10 cm) Percent Anomaly
September 2021



Soil Moisture (0-10 cm) Percent Anomaly
September 2022



Map produced by USGS/EROS



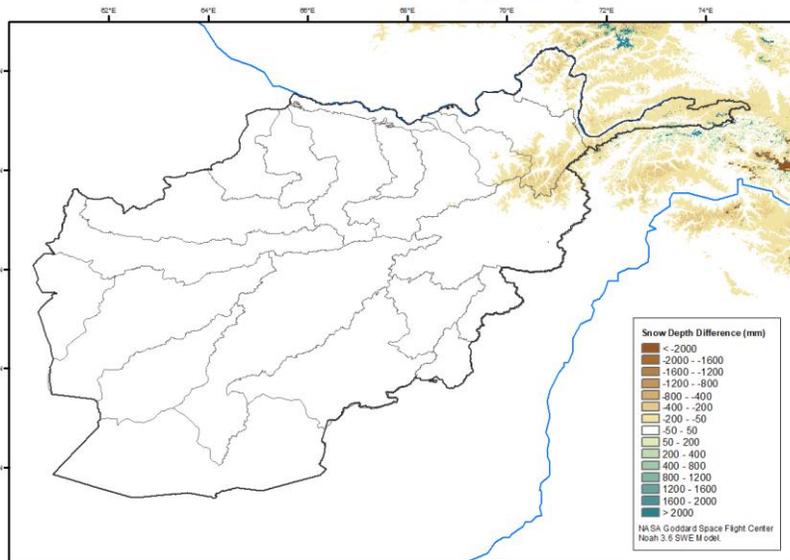
Map produced by USGS/EROS



Soil Moisture levels anomaly comparing September 2022 vs 2021 observations, show significantly the positive impact of recent rainfall on the soil moisture in Eastern part of the Country. The rest of the country shows a situation close to normal and slightly better than 2021. A positive situation for wheat sowing and early establishment of the seedlings.

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

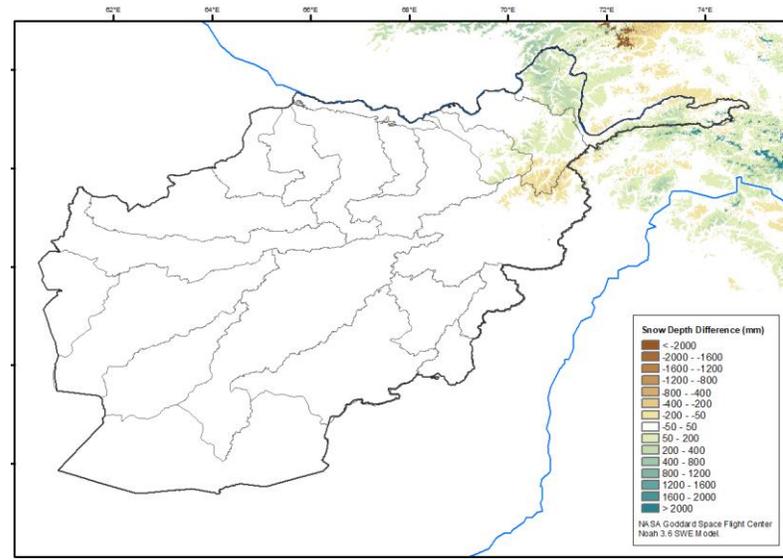
Snow Depth Difference Anomaly
October 21, 2021 minus Average (2002-2016)



Map created by USGS/EROS



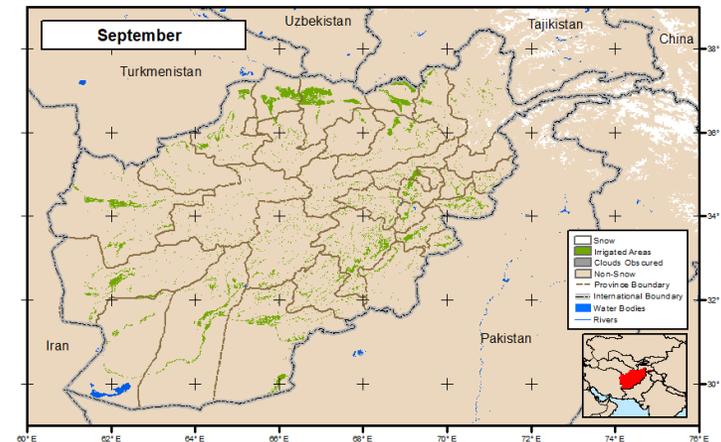
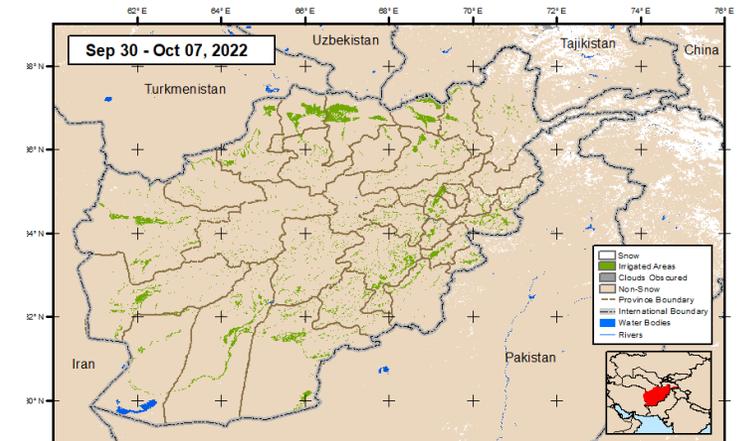
Snow Depth Difference Anomaly
October 21, 2022 minus Average (2002-2016)



Map created by USGS/EROS



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



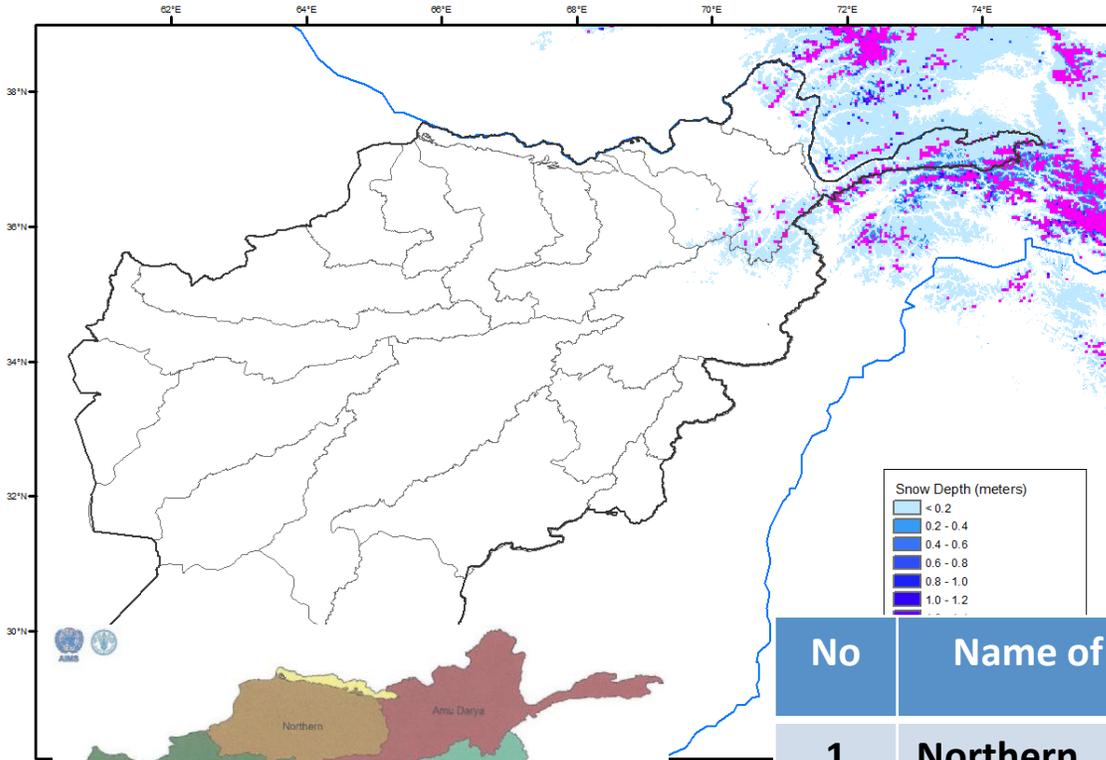
Map created by USGS/EROS



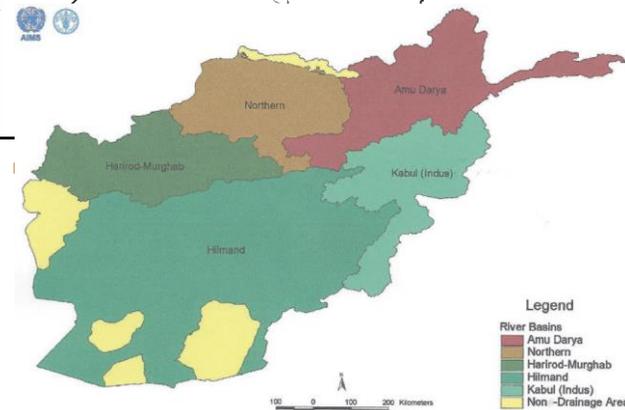
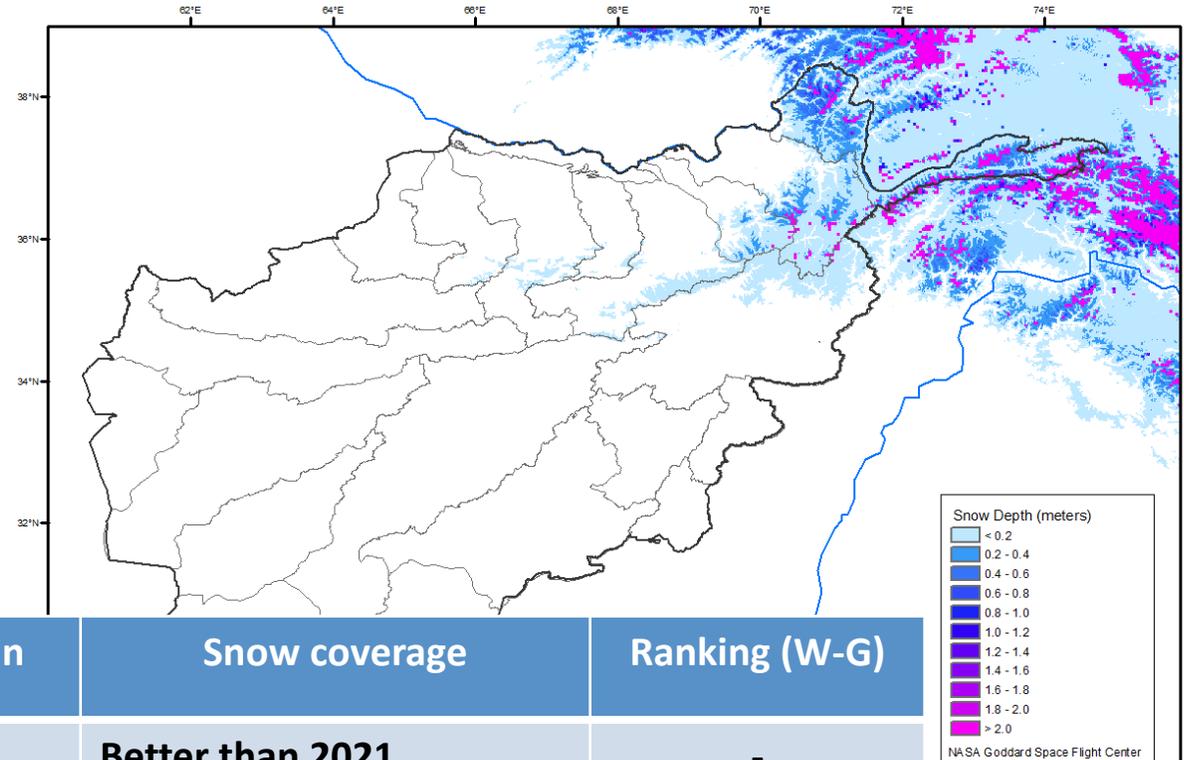
- Analysis of Snow Depth Difference Anomaly (Oct 2021 vs. 2022) shows a positive differences of 2022 vs 2021, and in general above avg compared to the period 2002-2016
- Indications of snow cover extent is slight higher with last 10 year avg for September/October period

Snow-Depth & Coverage by River Basins

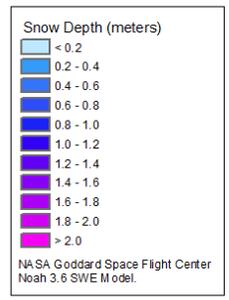
Snow Depth
October 21, 2021



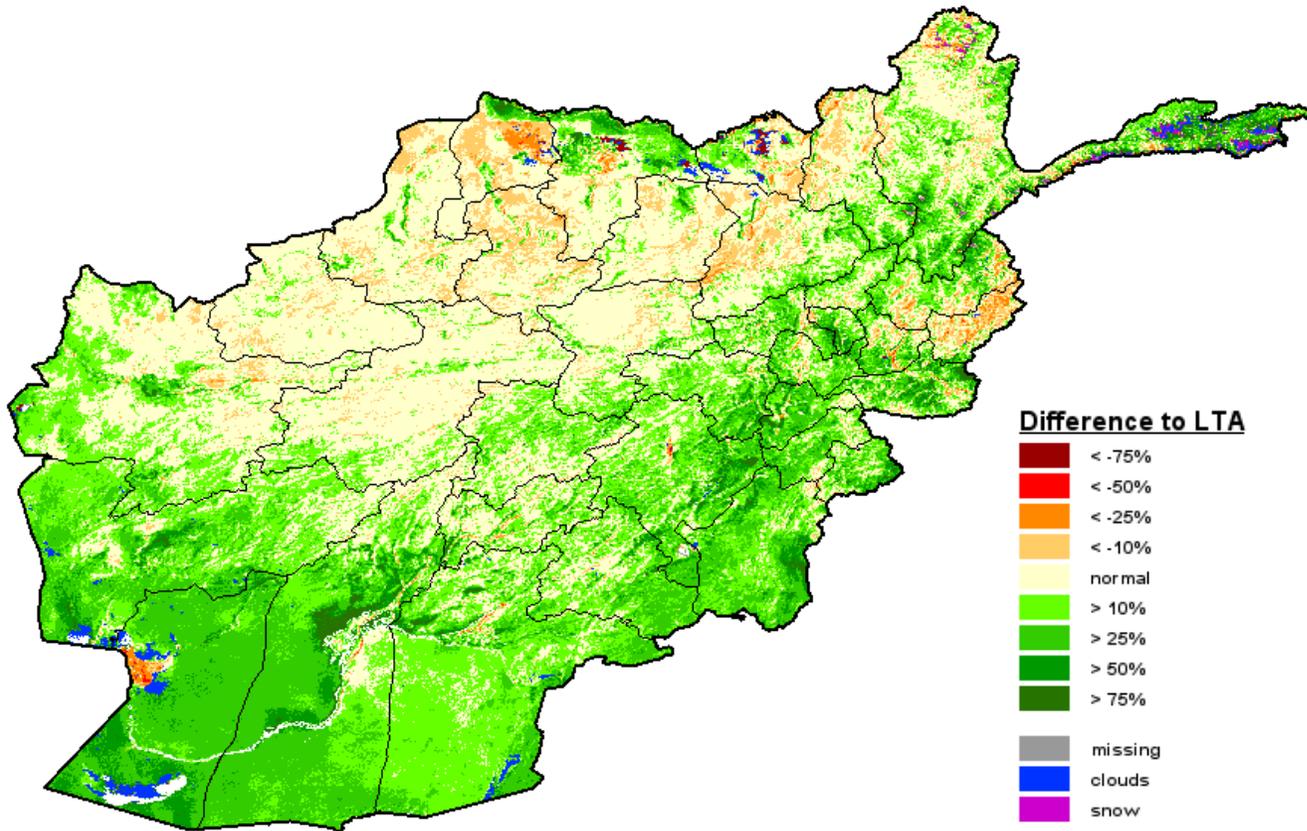
Snow Depth
October 21, 2022



No	Name of Basin	Snow coverage	Ranking (W-G)
1	Northern	Better than 2021	-
2	Kabul	Better than 2021	-
3	Panj- Amu	Better than 2021	-
4	Helmand	N/A	-
5	Harirud-Murghab	N/A	-

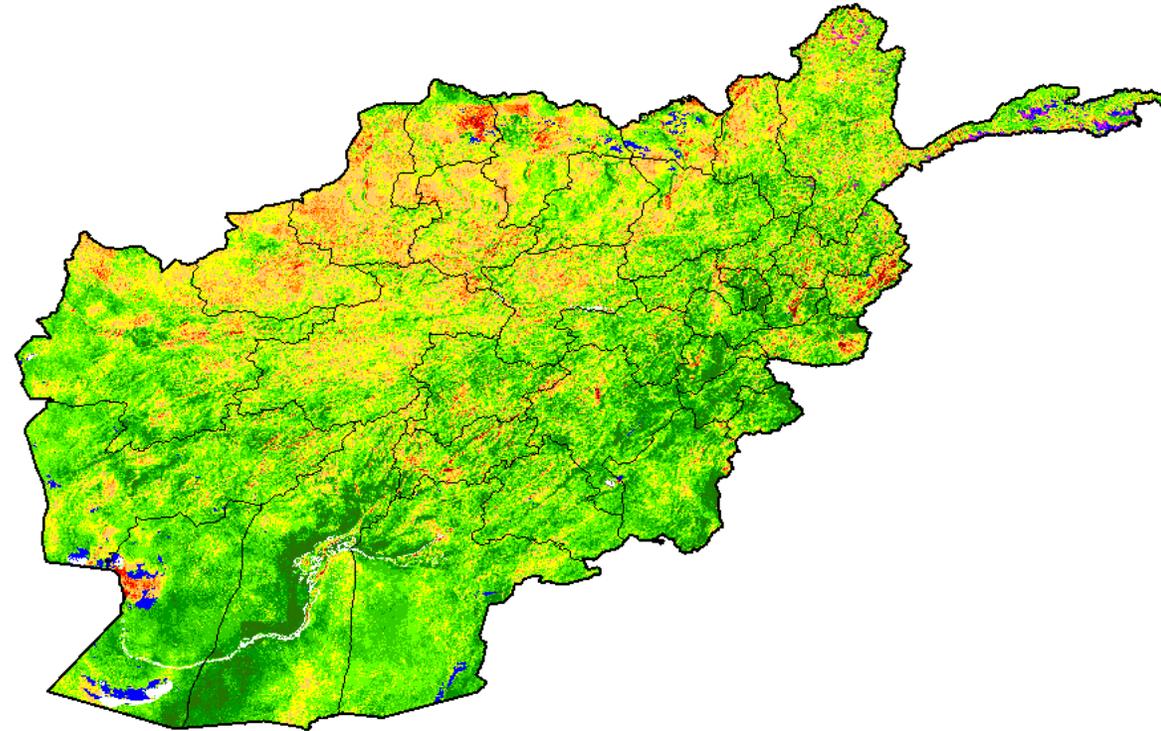


NDVI & VHI Anomaly (GIEWS FAO)



Situation is average or above average for the period everywhere, except Zaranj area and northern provinces, but the vegetation in the northern part still shows sign of stress

Afghanistan

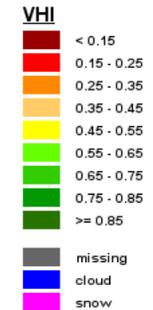


Vegetation Health Index (VHI)

Dekad 1 October 2022

METOP-AVHRR

WGS84, Geographic Lat/Lon





Water Availability in major reservoirs on September 2022

PRELIMINARY INFO: the situation in the reservoirs is still not favourable in the Western and North part of the country

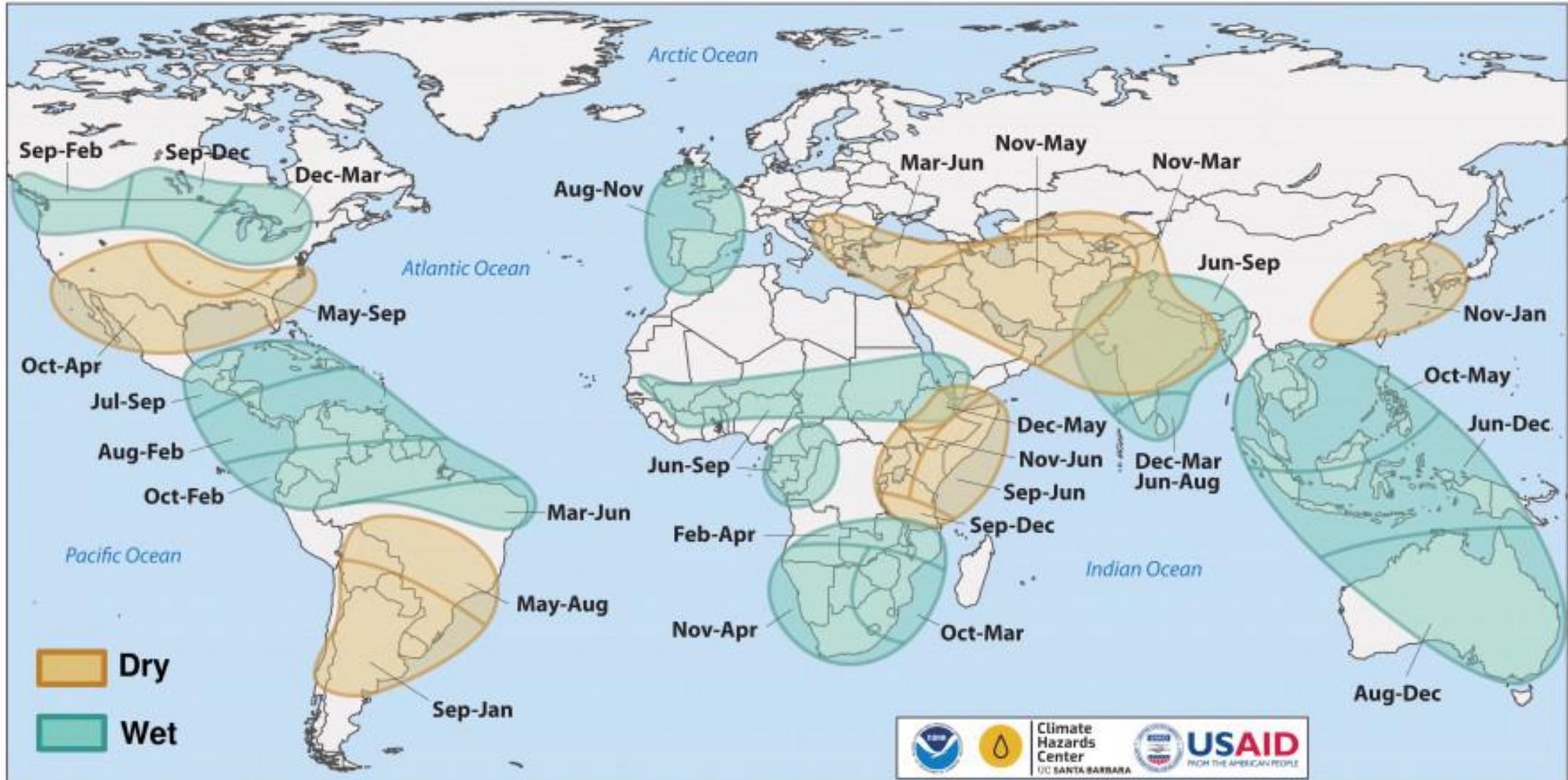
No	Reservoir	Location	Current storage	Remarks
1	Kajaki	Helmand	Lower than usual	
2	Dahala	Kandahar	Lower than usual	
3	Kamal Khan	Nimroz		
4	Salma	Herat	Lower than usual	
5	Naghlu	Kabul		
6	Qargha	Kabul		
7	Darunta	Nangarhar		



What are the La Niña forecasts telling us?

1. **During the past 7 days, little precipitation was observed in Afghanistan. The past 30 day's rainfall performance was slightly below average in the Northeast.** According to stream flow and reservoir monitoring, stream flows are running higher than average in eastern Afghanistan. Meanwhile, to the north and west, reservoirs such as the Kajaki in Helmand basin, and stream flows are lower than average heading into the cold season
2. For the outlook period, **models indicate that moderate to locally heavy precipitation is expected in northeastern Afghanistan.** Water equivalent totals will be 10-50mm and heavy mountain snowfall is expected. This snowfall should help to improve upon lesser than normal early-season snowpack in the region.
3. **Recent 7-day mean maximum temperatures were warmer than average for many central and western portions of Afghanistan.** Weekly average maximum temperatures between 30°C and 35°C were observed in southwestern Afghanistan. Minimum temperatures were cooler than average and dipped below freezing in many parts of the central highlands and the northeastern mountains. **The GEFS model forecast shows warmer than average maximum temperatures across Afghanistan. Subfreezing temperatures are forecasted in the central highlands and the northeastern mountains, while widespread positive minimum temperature anomalies (2-6°C) are forecasted for lower elevations.**
4. According to international forecasts, **precipitation in the beginning of Afghanistan's 2022/23 winter wet season, from October 2022 to January 2023, is most likely to be below average** given the persistence of La Niña conditions

Where and When: the triple-dip La Niña possible global impact





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
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Thank You!

For more information, contact:

Kaustubh.Devale@fao.org or Andrea.Porro@fao.org

FAO Afghanistan



Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

IPC Post Harvest Analysis

26 October 2022 – Preliminary Findings



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Acute Food
Insecurity Analysis
IPC-AFI

IPC



Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions



IPC Analysis Partners



Afghanaid



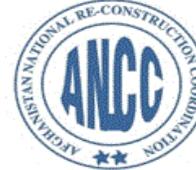
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



World Food Programme



Aga Khan Agency for Habitat



For a world without hunger



AFGHANISTAN FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
Strengthening Humanitarian Response



Caritas Germany



each life matters



Human Resource Management and Development Organization



Act Govt.

Main datasets used in IPC Analysis Workshop

On 24 Sep – 2 Oct 2022

- **REACH:** Whole of Afghanistan (WoAA) assessment
- **FAO:** Data In Emergencies (DIEM) Monitoring of Shocks, Agricultural Livelihoods, Food Security and Value Chains in Afghanistan
- **WFP:** Food prices and monitoring bulletins
- **FEWSNET:** Climate, precipitation, NDVI, provincial seasonal calendars and food security outlook.
- **IOM:** undocumented returnee
- **OCHA:** IDPs data (Natural disaster and conflict)
- **UNHCR:** Returnees and refugees.
- **IMMAP:** Precipitation, temperature, snow, and estimated risk of natural disasters
- **WFP and FSAC:** Data on humanitarian food assistance delivered and planned
- **Nutrition Cluster:** data (SMART Survey)
- **NGOs:** Flood and earthquake assessment reports
- **INGOs:** Conducted localized assessment by FSAC partners

IPC Analysis Preliminary Findings

Current September – October 2022

17 M

41% in IPC
Phase 3 and
above (FLM)

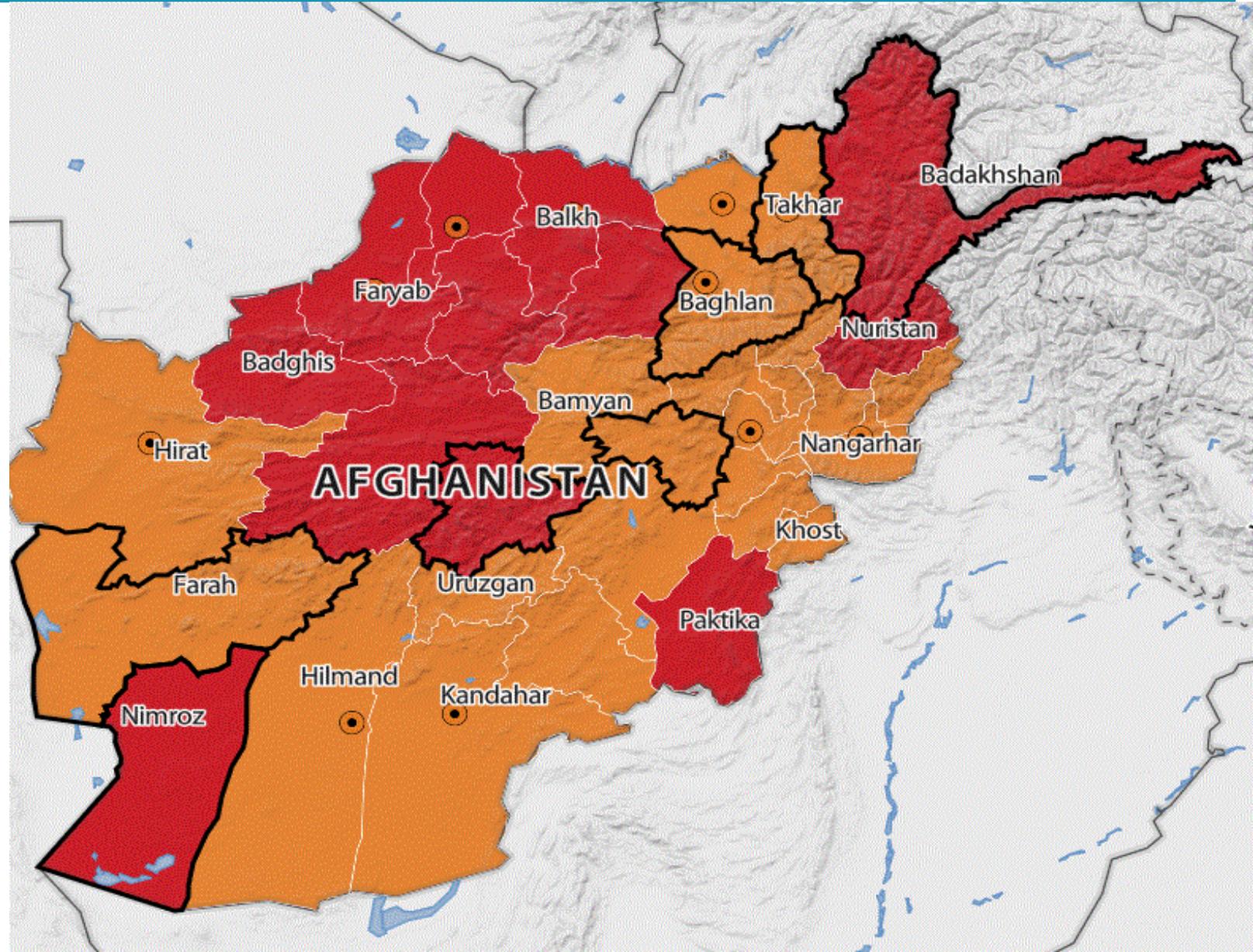
Ph 3
Ph 4



IPC Analysis Preliminary Findings Projection November 2022– March 2023

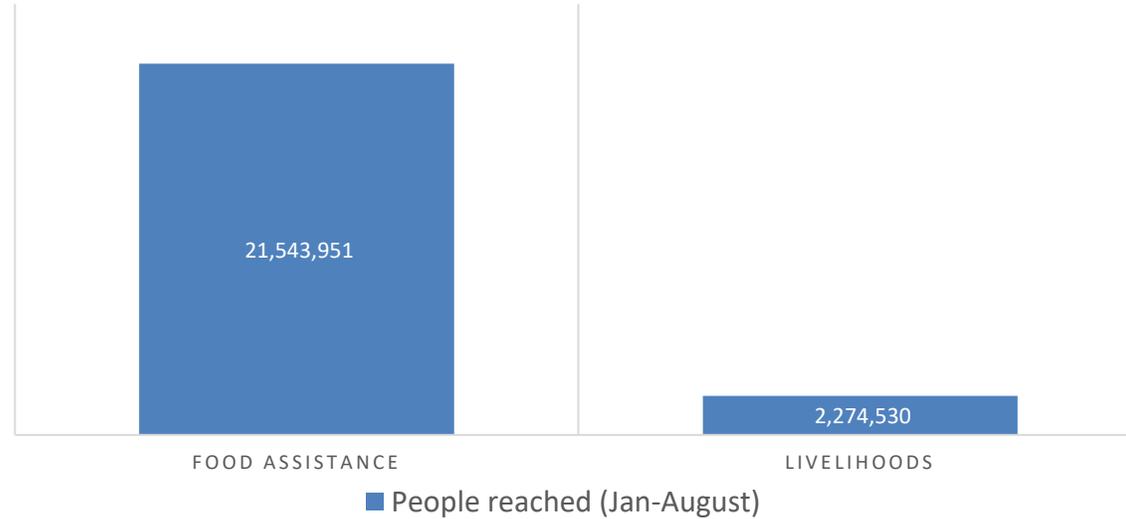
19.9 M
46% in IPC
Phase 3 and
above (FLM)

Ph 3
Ph 4



Impact of Humanitarian Food Assistance (HFA)

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE- JANUARY - AUGUST ACHIEVEMENT

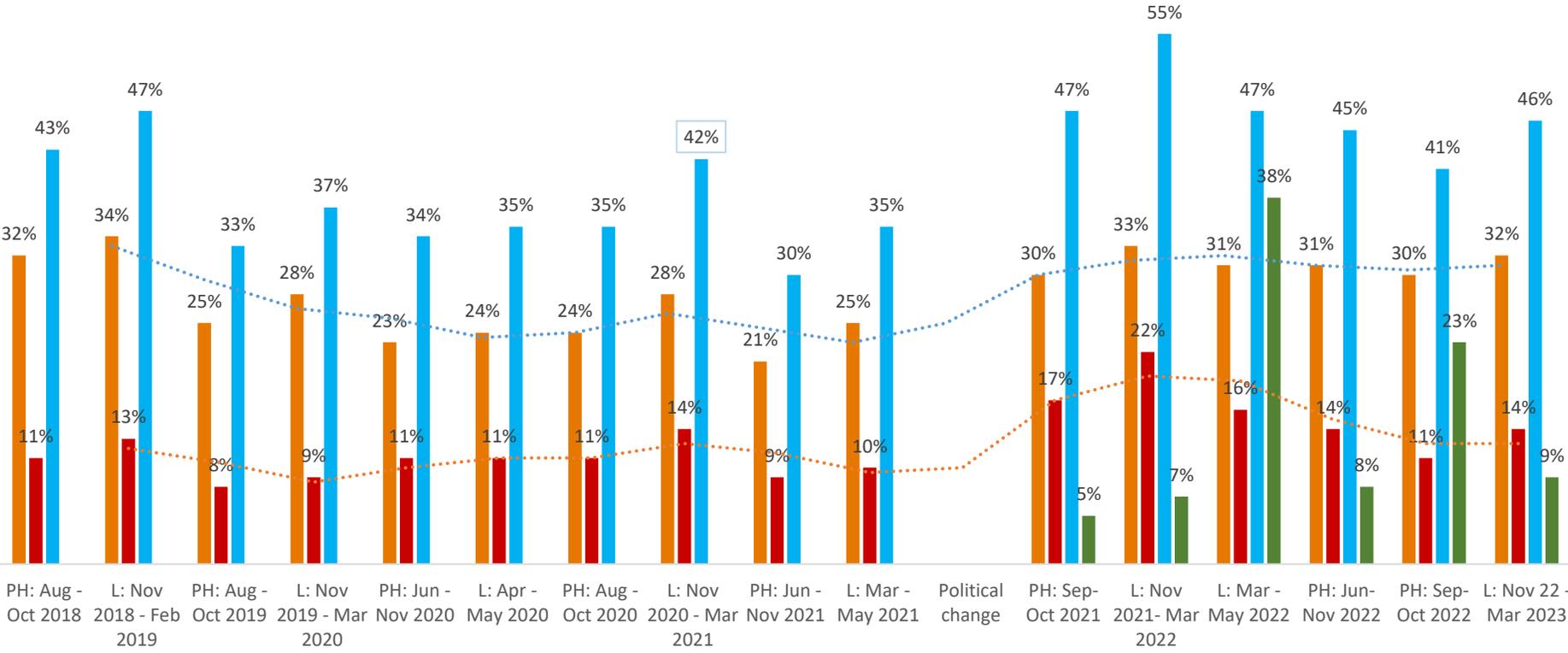


Amount of HFA incorporated in the analysis

	March-May 2022 IPC		Sept-Oct 2022 IPC	
	Current	Projection	Current	Projection
	Average: Mar Actual and April-May 2022 Planned	Average: Planned and Funded Jun-Nov 2022	Average: Sept-Oct Planned	Average: Nov 2022-Mar 2023 Planned and Funded
Planned/ targeted beneficiaries (as per IPC protocol, confirmed funding)	15.9 million	3.3 million	9.6 million	3.6 million
% of total population covered	38%	8%	23%	9%

IPC Analysis Trends Over Time

Food Insecurity Trend in Afghanistan based on Proportion of Population, Post-harvest (PH) & Lean (L) Season, 2018-22



■ Ph 3
 ■ Ph 4
 ■ Ph 3 & 4
 ■ Planned HFA
 ⋯ 2 per. Mov. Avg. (Ph 3)
 ⋯ 2 per. Mov. Avg. (Ph 4)

Food Insecurity Key Drivers



Economic Decline



High Food Prices



Dry spells/Drought



**Disaster Triggered by
rapid onsets natural
hazards (Floods/
earthquake)**



**Reduced Income and
Unemployment**

Key Messages

- **In absolute terms**, the number of people projected to be in crisis and emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC 3+) between Nov 22 and Mar 23 is **expected to increase to 20m people** (up from the 17m people presently assessed to be in the IPC3+ category)
- **Current IPC Phase 3+ figures is slightly lower than the projections made at the same time last year.** This is because for the projection it was considered a worst-case outlook and less humanitarian food assistance took place.
- **The severity of food insecurity is remaining at very high levels.**
- **HFA in scale and duration** has averted IPC Phase 3+ populations from falling into worse Phases including famine.

Key Messages

- **Needs remain high**, urgent action is needed to save lives and livelihoods
- **Confirmed funding** for the projection period remains low. if not increased, people in IPC 3+ will fall into worse off phases.
- **Emergence of IPC Phase 5** conditions cannot be excluded if the response is insufficient
- **High-level advocacy and resource mobilization efforts** are needed to address the needs of populations in IPC Phase 3+
- **Advocate for development support** to kick-start the economy in all sectors.



Cost of Inaction

Humanitarian consequences

- Increase of IPC4 areas and possible appearance of Phase 5 pocket.
- Increased levels of malnutrition
- Large scale displacement to neighboring countries.
- Increased rural to urban migration
- Weakening of rural and farming livelihoods. Protracted food insecurity beyond 2023

Way forward/ Plans

- Considering the **multi sectorial nature** of the Afghanistan crisis, food and agriculture is one component. It is needed to *maintain the scaled up support* in other sectors, including WASH, nutrition and others.
- Continued engagement with de-facto authorities. Actions of the de-facto authorities (banning girls' education etc.) will likely further limit funding in Afghanistan.
- **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 Technical Working Group has a monitoring plan, to allow for data acquisition and support an **update of this analysis** before March 2023.
- Planning for the **Pre-Lean Season Assessment** (*engagement with NSIA required*)

IPC



Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions



Thank You!

<http://www.ipcinfo.org>



Afghanistan Inter-Cluster Coordination Team

Whole of Afghanistan Assessment 2022

Key Findings Presentation

Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC)

26 October 2022



WoAA 2022 | Coordination Framework

Afghanistan Inter-Cluster Coordination Team



AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
Strengthening Humanitarian Response



Protection Cluster
Afghanistan



HEALTH CLUSTER
AFGHANISTAN



AFGHANISTAN
NUTRITION CLUSTER



Shelter Cluster Afghanistan
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

د افغانستان
د پوهنې
کلتور
افغانستان

کلتور
و تربيه
افغانستان



Afghanistan
Education
Cluster



WASH Cluster
Water Sanitation Hygiene



WoAA 2022 | Supporting Partners



Methodology: WoAA 2022 | HSM 2022

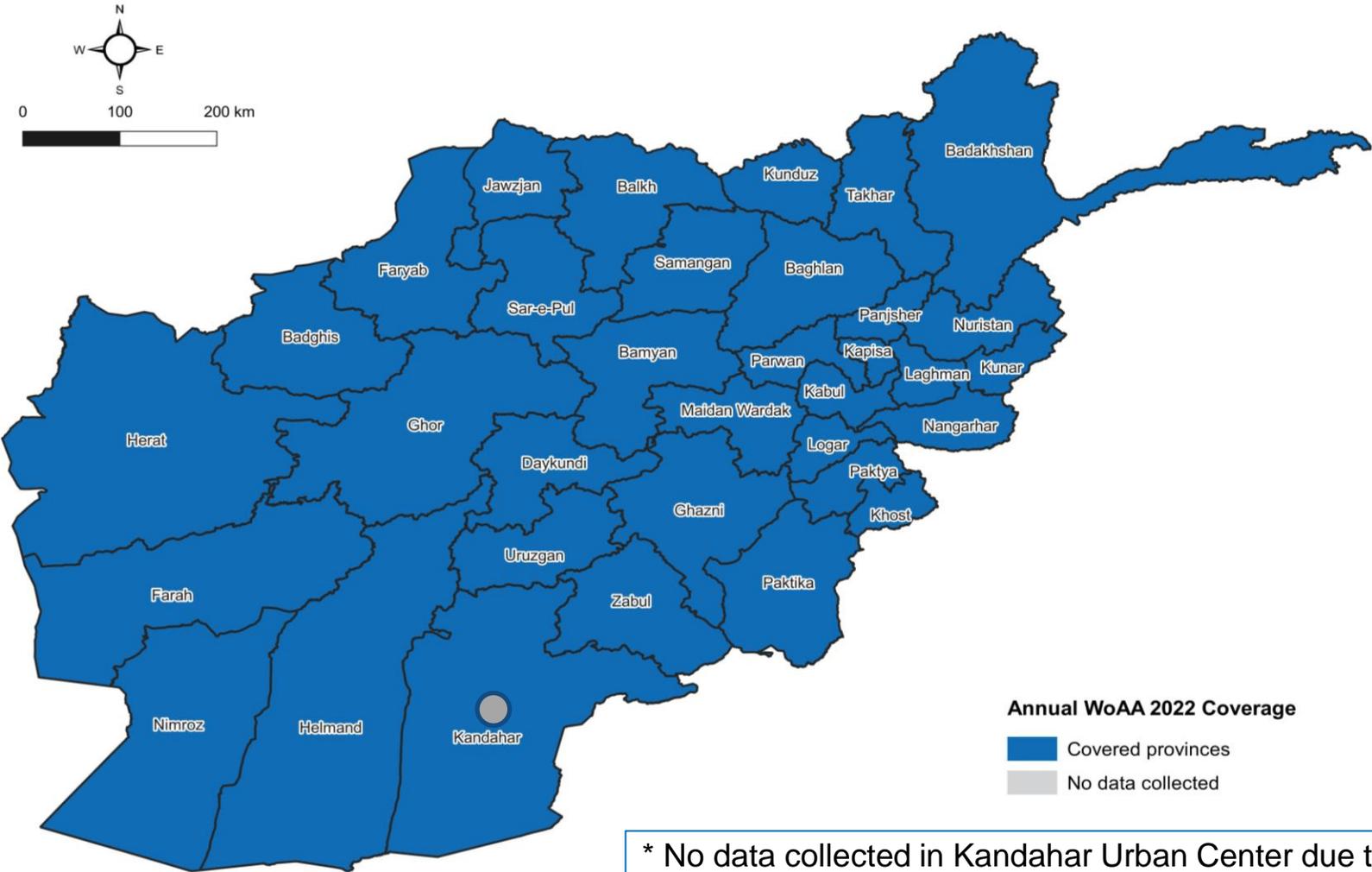
Data collection was conducted from **July 30 – September 4, 2022**

Findings of the two assessments are not directly comparable but should be seen as complementary.

	WoAA 2022	HSM Round 2		
Sample Size	17,262 Household Interviews: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 77% Male Head of Household (HoH), 23% Female HoH 	10,529 Key Informant Interviews <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 92% Male, 8% Female KIs 		
Population Groups	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <u>Location-based</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban* Rural </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <u>Displacement-based</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent IDPs Recent Returnees Refugees <i>Host Community</i> <i>Non-recently Displaced</i> </td> </tr> </table>	<u>Location-based</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban* Rural 	<u>Displacement-based</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent IDPs Recent Returnees Refugees <i>Host Community</i> <i>Non-recently Displaced</i> 	General population
<u>Location-based</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban* Rural 	<u>Displacement-based</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent IDPs Recent Returnees Refugees <i>Host Community</i> <i>Non-recently Displaced</i> 			
Representativeness	<u>National: representative</u> for all of the above groups (95/5) <u>Provincial: representative</u> for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban and Rural (90/9) Refugees in Khost and Paktika (90/7) ⇒ Same representativeness for female-headed HHs of each group	<u>District:</u> findings are indicative only		
Gender Approach	Dual-household interview: 3,370 Interview female household member of a male HoH. Findings are indicative . 36% of all interviews conducted with female respondents (Female HoH or Dual-hh)			

* No data collected in Kandahar Urban Center due to access constraints

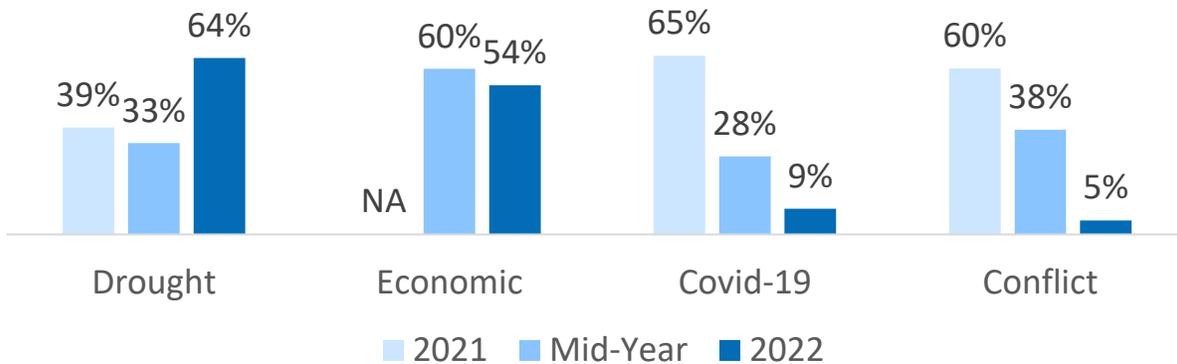
WoAA 2022 Coverage



* No data collected in Kandahar Urban Center due to access constraints.

A Shift in Shocks

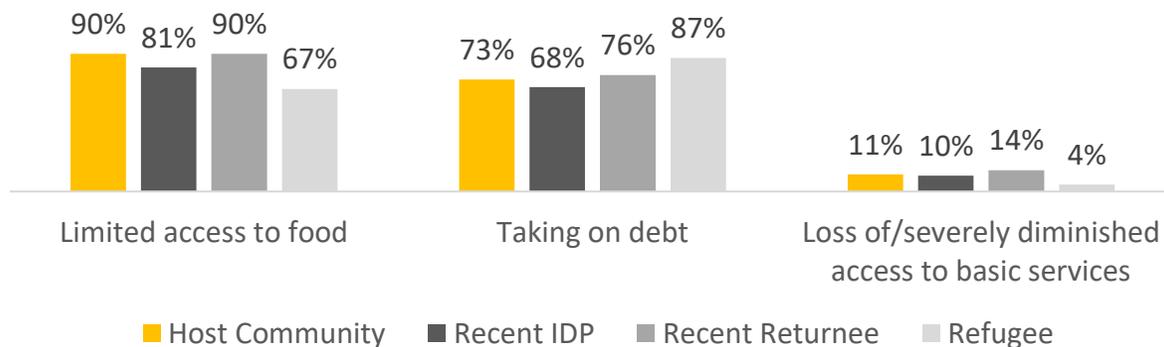
% of HHs reporting **shocks experienced** in the last 6 months*, by year**



% of HHs reporting **shocks experienced** in the last 6 months, by population group**

	Drought	Economic	Conflict	No Shock
Rural	73%	54%	5%	9%
Urban	36%	54%	4%	24%
Host Community	64%	52%	5%	12%
Recent IDP	71%	59%	5%	8%
Recent Returnee	65%	62%	3%	12%
Refugee	24%	74%	6%	2%

% of HHs reporting **impact of economic shock** in the last 6 months, by population group**



The progressive **shift in the drivers of humanitarian needs**, from conflict and Covid-19 to **economic shocks and drought**, continues to be observed throughout 2022. Exposure to, as well as impact of these shocks, are felt **across all population groups**, suggesting **similar levels of vulnerability**. Yet, key differences observed between rural, urban and refugee populations highlight the need of a targeted response.

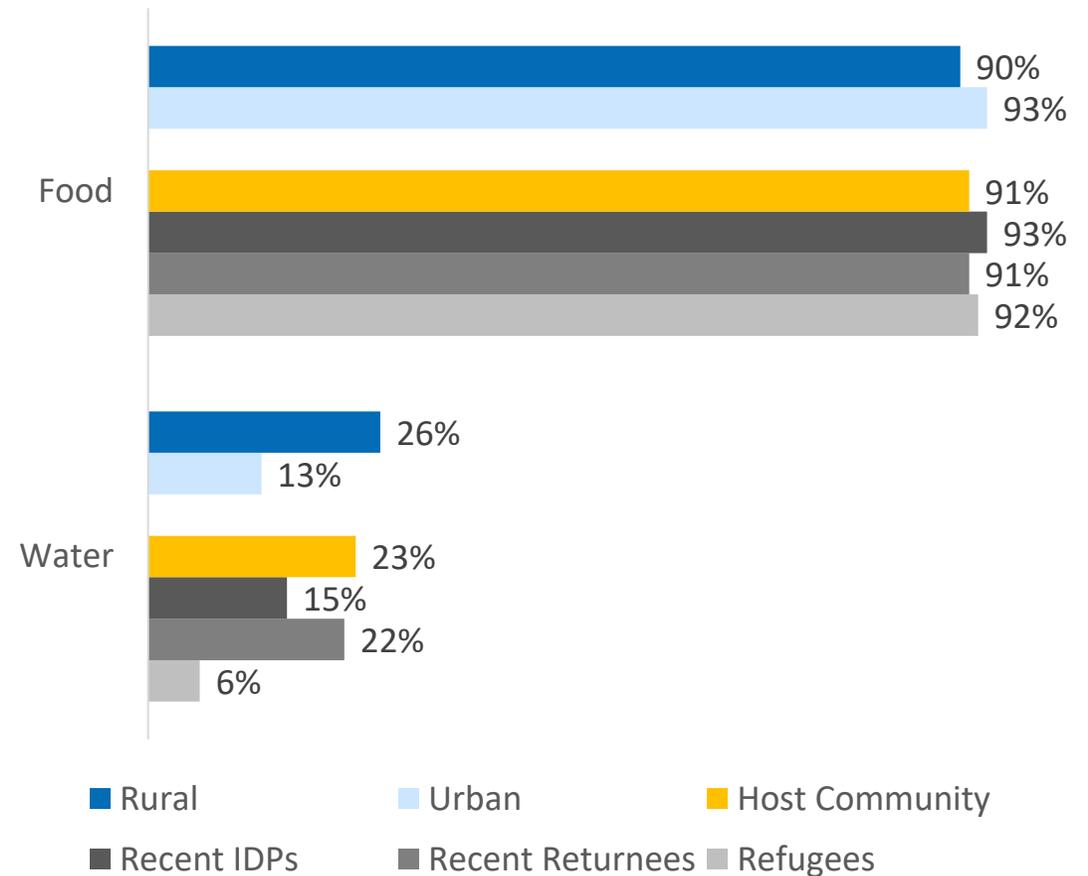
* Economic shock was not included in 2021, comparison cannot be made
 **Multiple options could be selected and findings may therefore exceed 100%

A Variation of Needs

% of HHs reporting their **top 3 priority needs****, by year

	2021	Mid-Year	2022
Food	86%	90%	91%
Livelihood	57%	61%	55%
Healthcare	53%	49%	48%
Debt Repayment	31%	39%	30%
Water for drinking or hygiene purpose	16%	10%	23%
Shelter	30%	21%	20%

% of HHs reporting food/water among their **top 3 priority needs****, by urbanity and population group

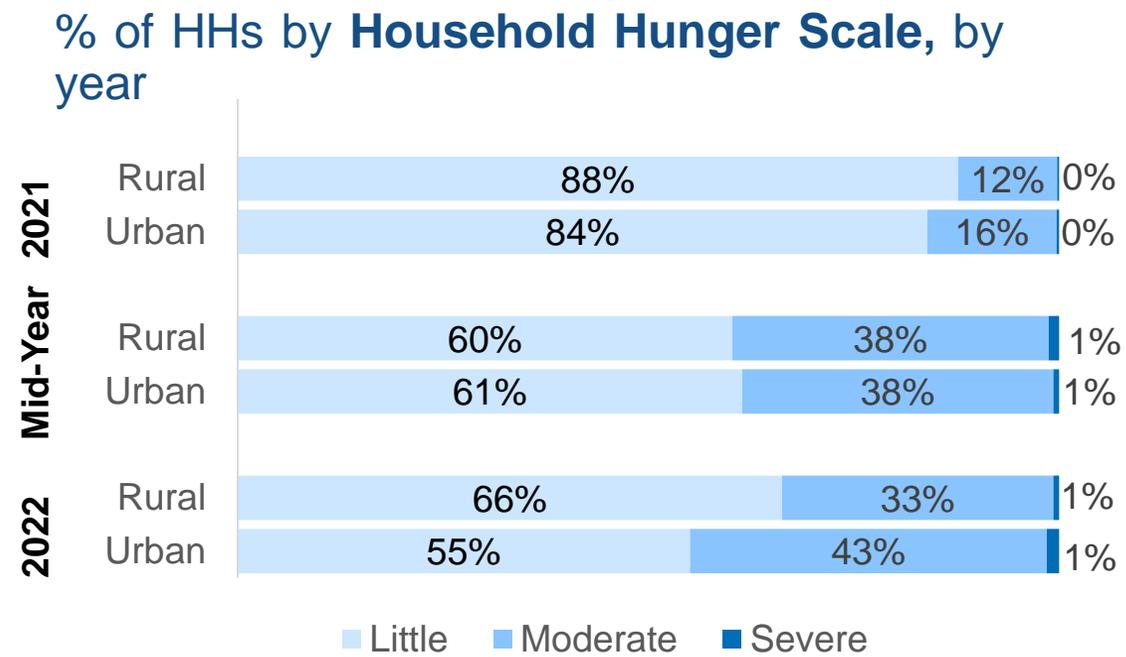
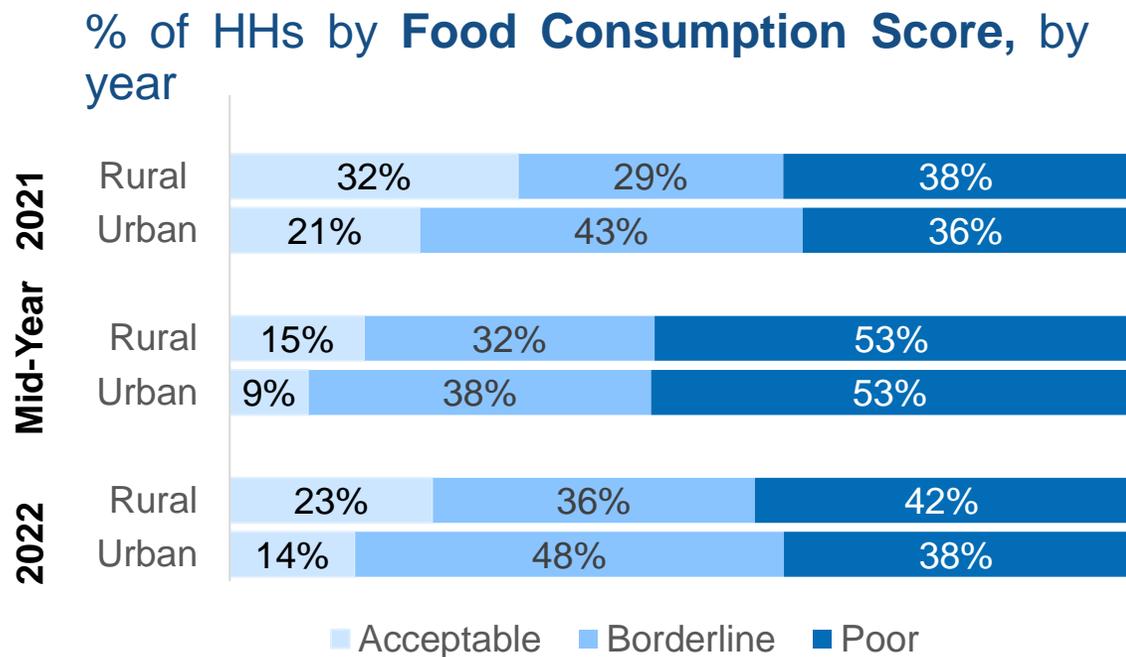


Whilst Households from **all population groups** continue to **prioritize food, livelihoods and healthcare as priority needs**, reported need for drinking water is rising, likely due to the increase in exposure to drought. Additionally, there is considerable variation among population groups, urbanization and provinces, indicating the **need for a targeted response and sub-national geographic prioritization.**

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

Protracted Food Insecurity

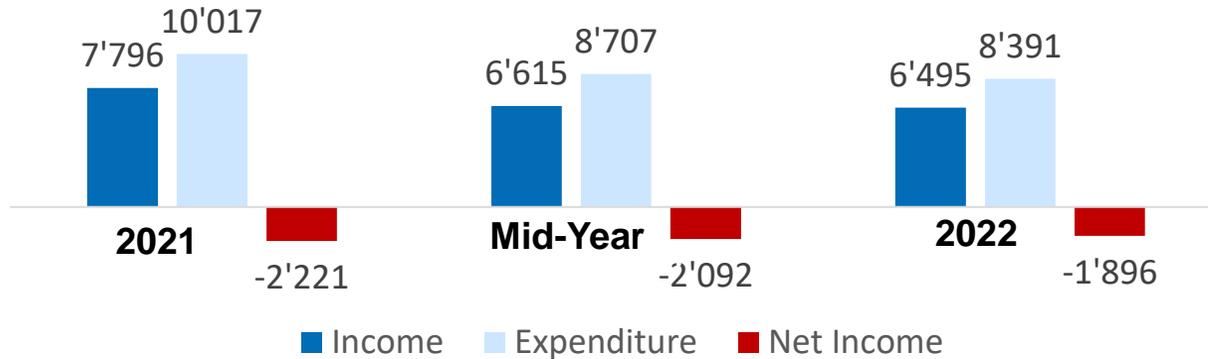
FCS indicates access to diverse foods improved since March '22, as seasonally expected, but HHs are facing barriers to consume them in sufficient quantity.



Despite expecting seasonal improvements, **moderate hunger (HHS) remains considerable**. However, where food insecurity deteriorated in late '21 and early '22, it has since **stabilized, though remains high**. This leaves the population **potentially heading into greater food insecurity into the lean season**, with implications on inter-sectoral humanitarian needs.

Household Economic Capacity

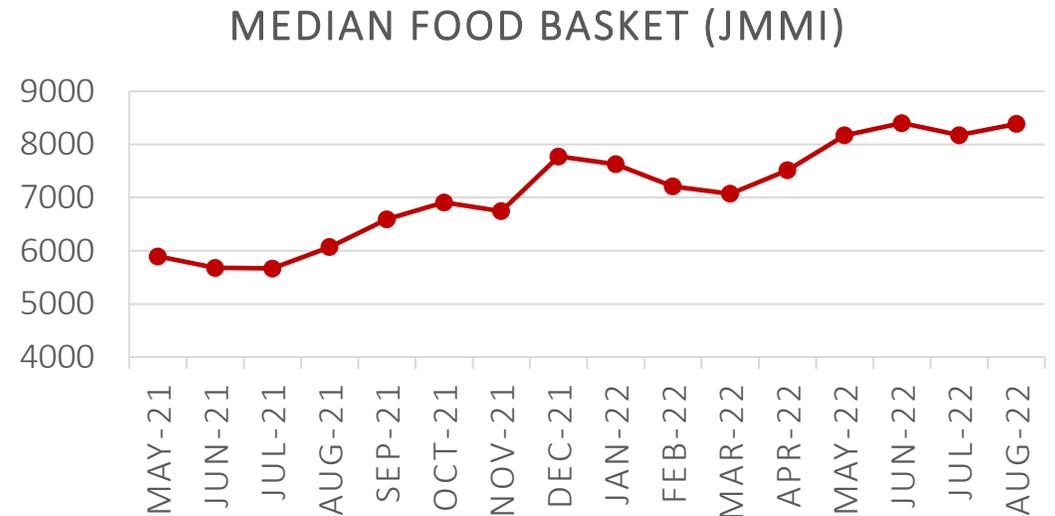
Mean household nominal **income, expenditure, and net income**, by year



Despite income/expenditure levels stabilizing since March, the **economic capacity of households remains very low.**

The highest proportion of the income is spent on food (to the detriment of other basic needs), but **the monthly food expenditure has not increased since the mid-year WoAA, despite the significant increase in food prices.** Although expected corresponding deterioration of food insecurity has not yet been observed.

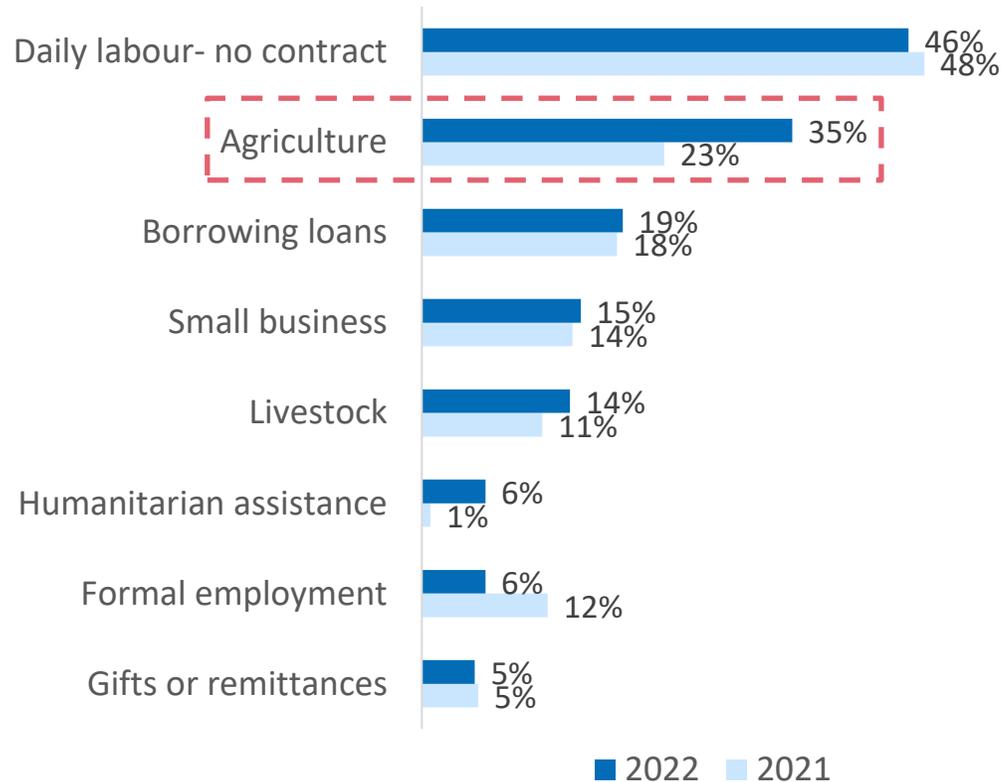
Average food basket cost (AFN), by month



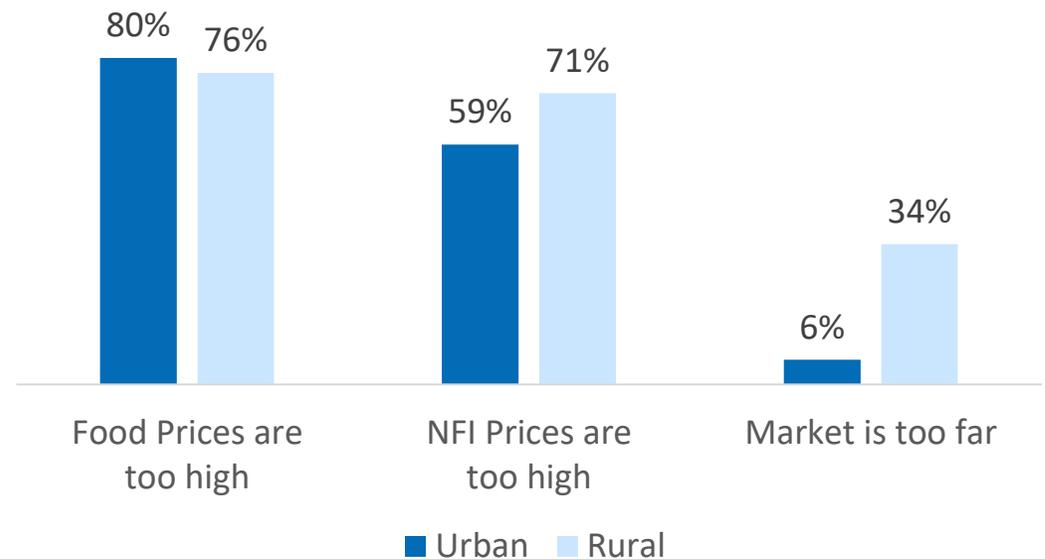
The proportion of income HHs spend on food increased from **65% (5,077 AFN)** in 2021 to **73% (4,856 AFN)** at the Mid-Year and has since plateaued at **73% (4,573 AFN)**; indicating protracted reduced expenditures on other basic needs.

Sources of Income and Market Barriers

Primary and secondary sources of income during the 30 days prior to data collection



% of HHs reported barriers to access market, top three, by urbanity.



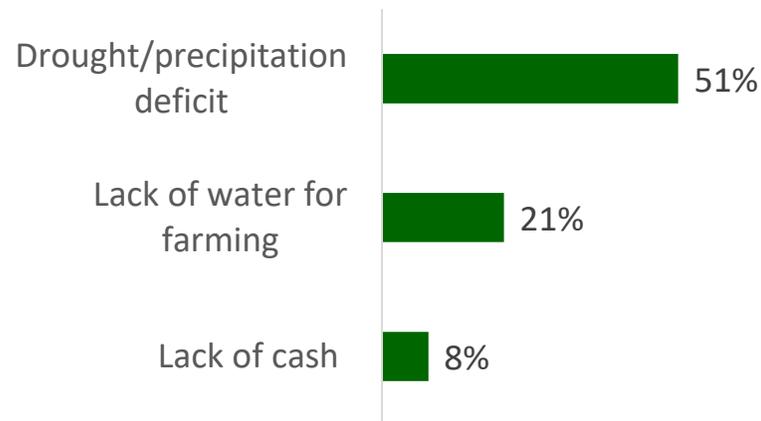
31% of the HHs relied on **unsustainable income sources**. **77%** of the assessed households reported that their **income has reduced** in the 30 days prior to data collection (68% in 2021 reported lower income).

Lower income levels (compared to 2021), unsustainable sources, and the compounding effect of higher prices are likely forcing HHs to continue to resort to coping strategies.

Decreasing Crop and Livestock Productions

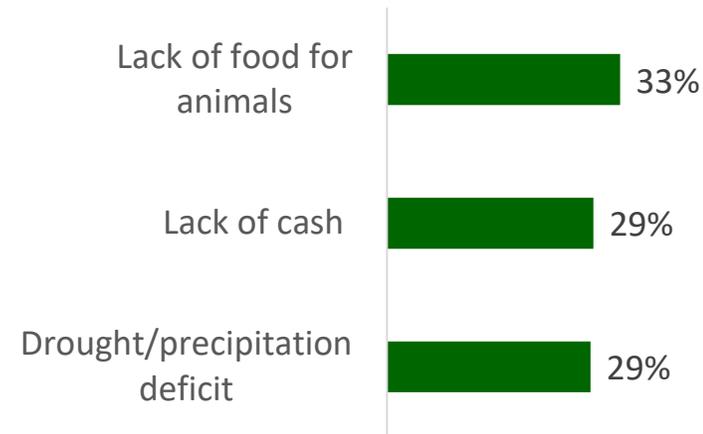
27% of KIs reported many HHs (**51–75%**) experienced a decrease in crop production in the 30 days prior to data collection.

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



21% of KIs reported many HHs (**51–75%**) experienced a decrease in number of livestock owned in the 30 days prior to data collection.

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

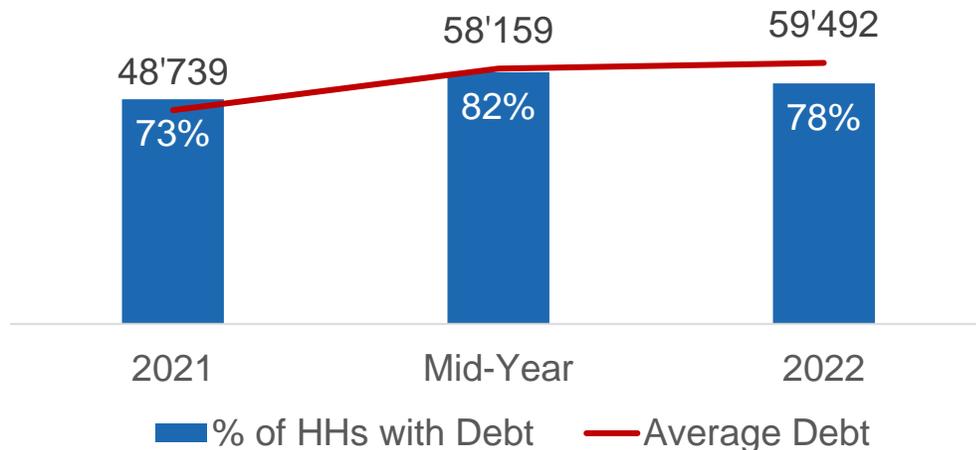


Some lingering impacts of the 2021 drought, increasing financial constraints may be preventing normal recovery of agricultural livelihoods.

Plateauing Debt (with exceptions)

Although households continue to spend beyond their income, both **prevalence of households incurring debt and average debt levels have plateaued since the Mid-Year assessment – for all but the urban population**, who continue to take on increased debt to meet their basic needs – suggesting that **households might be relying on alternative coping strategies**.

% of HHs reporting **having debt and average debt amounts**, by year

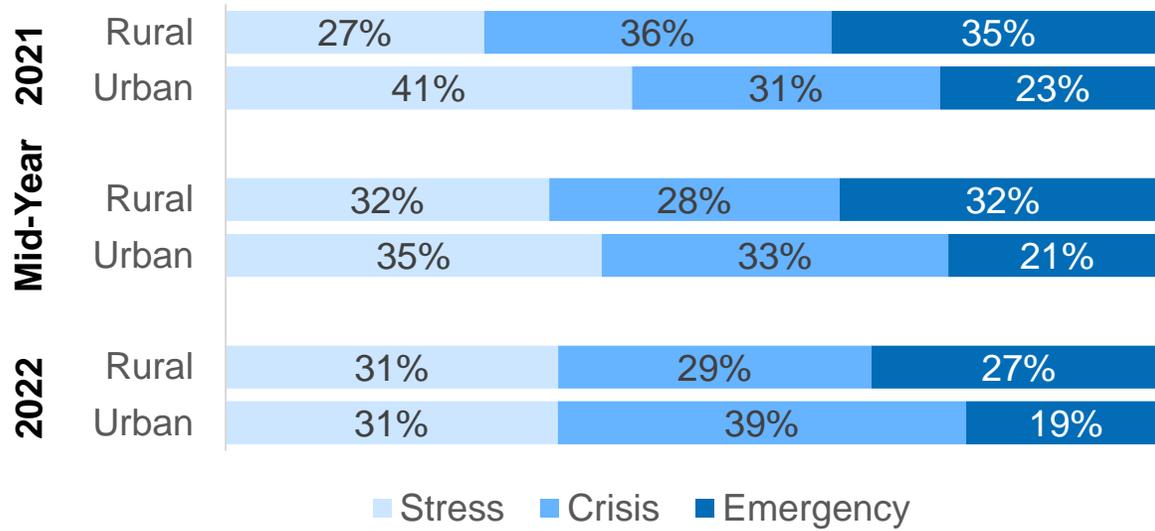


The proportion of HHs reporting debt does not differ among population groups or urbanity. However, while the average debt levels are plateauing for all population groups, it is consistently **rising for the urban population and has increased by 44%** since 2021 (from 48,739 to 70,027 AFN).

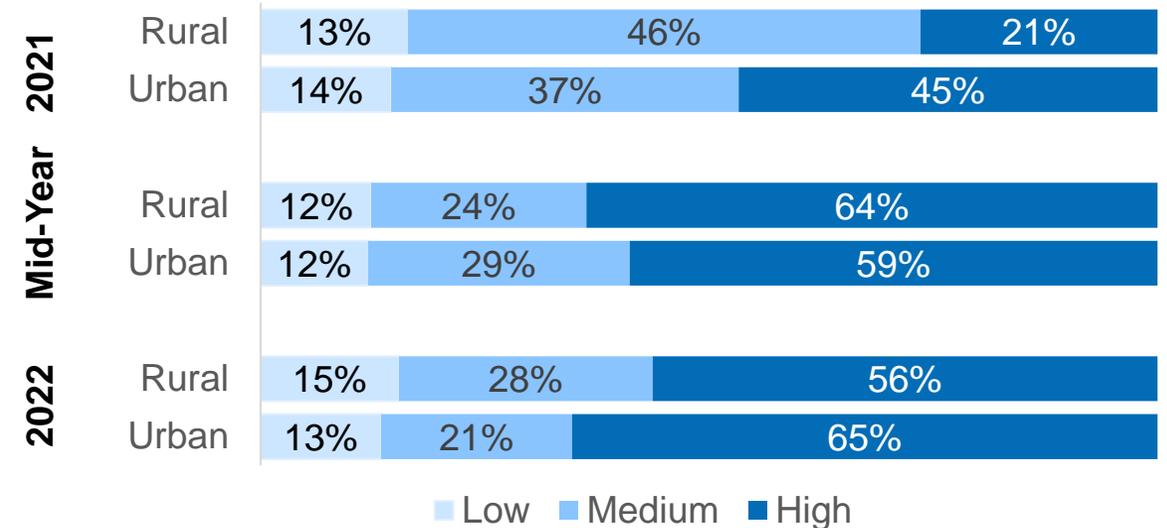
60% of rural HHs reported to take on debt to pay for food, compared to **49%** of urban HHs. Urban HHs more frequently reported taking on debt due to rent (**8%**) than rural HHs (**<1%**).

Continued Coping Strategies

% of HHs by **Livelihoods Coping Strategy Index (LCSI)*****, by year



% of HHs by **reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)*****, by year



24% of urban HHs reported having exhausted their savings, compared to **8%** of rural HHs.

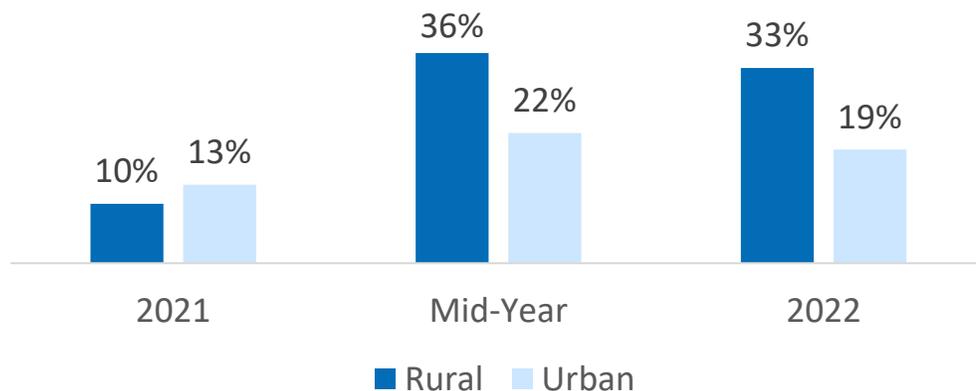
Reliance on negative livelihood and food coping strategies has worsened compared to 2021, however, has not further deteriorated in the last 6 months. Considering that households debt levels have stabilized for all but urban households, and coping strategy usage appears consistent, this would suggest households have **alternative sources to address their continued basic needs.**

***Households may not have implemented any coping strategies and findings may therefore be less than 100%

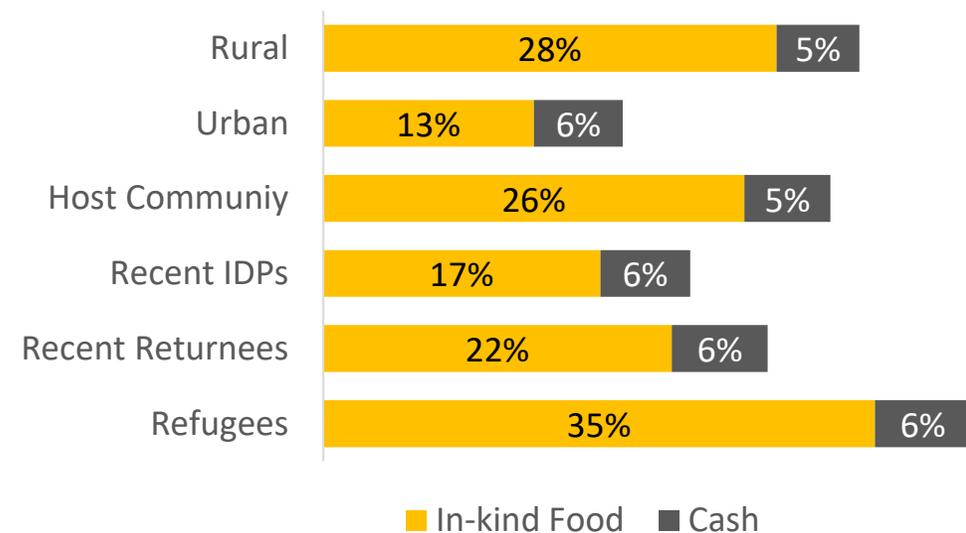
Humanitarian Aid as Safety Net

High levels of humanitarian assistance appear to have been sustained throughout all 2022, **likely preventing further deterioration of humanitarian needs**. Specifically, in-kind food assistance, coupled with the harvest season, are possibly stabilizing otherwise expected food-insufficiency that would result from the increase in food prices and consistent food expenditure levels, **particularly in rural areas**. With both assistance levels and debt potentially reaching a ceiling, the **status quo of already high humanitarian needs is increasingly precarious**.

% of HHs reporting having **received humanitarian assistance**, by urbanity and year



% of HHs reporting having **received humanitarian assistance**, by type



Since March, **6% of HHs reported humanitarian assistance as their main income source, compared to 1% in 2021**. This was 12% for female-headed HHs.

Vulnerability Profiles

Looking at cross-thematic indicators of overall household vulnerability and lack of resilience, **certain demographic profiles are at particular risk if faced with future shocks: drought-affected households, female-headed households or households with a member with disability.**

Profile	Income (AFN)	% of HHs with inadequate water source	% of HHs with poor FCS	At least one child working outside	LCSI Emergency
Refugees	6,836	3%	27%	5%	44%
Overall population	6,531	20%	41%	23%	36%
Female HoH	5,252	18%	48%	29%	27%
Male HoH	6,749	20%	39%	21%	25%
HHs with a member with disability	6,129	18%	45%	31%	34%
HHs without a member with disability	6,561	20%	40%	21%	24%
Drought-affected	6,132	24%	44%	26%	30%
Non-drought affected	7,170	12%	36%	21%	17%

Conclusion

Shift in drivers of needs

- Progressive shift in shocks with **economic and drought** events overtaking conflict and Covid-19 as **main drivers of needs and population movements**
- **Shocks** reportedly **affected the entire population** (with some key differences especially between rural, urban populations and refugees), overall indicating **similar levels of vulnerability across population groups**

Consistent levels of needs

- The **typology, severity and magnitude of needs** – across all sectors – **have worsened since 2021, but overall remained consistent in the last 6 months**, with **water related needs on the rise**, in line with increased reports of drought impact.
- Despite expecting seasonal improvements, **food insecurity remains high**. This leaves the population **potentially heading into greater food insecurity into the lean season**, with implications on inter-sectoral humanitarian needs.
- **Differences** in typology and severity of needs continue to be seen, mostly **based on geographic location (urban/rural), and for refugees**, calling for a targeted response with subnational prioritization

Conclusion

Persistent Economic Instability

- **Economic capacity of HHs remains low, but stable compared to March 22.**
- Despite continued negative net incomes and increase in food prices, **overall reliance on negative coping strategies have not worsened.**

Humanitarian support

- **Further deterioration of needs has been mitigated by alternate sources**, i.e. Increase debt for urban households, and aid reliance for rural.
- Despite high levels of humanitarian interventions, HHs don't appear though to be better equipped to face future natural or economic shocks, highlighting the **need of a more sustainable approach**

Heightened vulnerabilities

- **Drought-affected populations, female HoH and HHs with at least a member with disability continue showing heightened levels of vulnerability** indicating the necessity of a prioritized response and centrality of a protection lens.

The **status quo is currently maintained by a fragile balance of finite coping strategies and dependence on the emergency humanitarian scale up**. Already high levels of humanitarian need are at risk of rapid deterioration in case of future major shocks or disruption to aid flows.



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Review of the FSAC Livelihood Packages



FSAC's livestock package (revised in September 2022) includes 200 kg Animal feed, 3 kg Fodder Crop seed (barseem), and 1-liter De-wormer. USD 4 per household is also allocated for the transportation cost of the inputs from the distribution point



Livestock package (per HH)								
Livestock package (per HH)	Item Amount in the Package	Old Prices		Old basket with Sept 2022 Prices		Revised Basket with updated prices		
		Unit Cost (USD)	Total Cost (USD)	Unit Cost (USD)	Total Cost (USD)	Livestock package (per HH)	Item Amount in the Package	Total Cost (USD)
Animal feed	100 kg	0.35	35	0.49	49	Animal feed	200 kg	98
Straw	200 kg	0.2	40	0.16	32	Fodder crop seed (berseem)	3 kg	11
De-wormer	2 litres	8	16	13	26	De-wormer	1 liter	13
Transportation cost			4		4	Transportation cost		4
Total Package Cost		95 USD		111 USD		Total Revised Package Cost		126 USD

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Livestock Package (Per HHs)							
Livestock package (per HH)	Item Amount in the package	FSAC Prices (Current)			FAO HRP 2023 Suggested Price		
		Price per 1MT (USD)	Price per kg (USD)	Total Cost (USD)	Price per 1MT (USD)	Price per KG (USD)	Cost per unit (USD)
Animal feed	200 Kg			98			
Fodder Crop seed (berseem)	3 kg			11			
De-wormer	1 liter			13			
Transportation cost				4			
Total Package Cost		126 USD (18 USD*7)			203 USD (29 USD *7)		

FSAC's agriculture package (revised in September 2022) includes 50 kg certified wheat seed, 50 kg urea and 50 kg DAP (diammonium phosphate). USD 4 per household is also allocated for the transportation cost of the inputs from the distribution point



Agriculture Package							
Crop package (per HH)	Units (kg)	FSAC Prices (Current)			FAO HRP 2023 Suggested Price		
		Price per 1MT (USD)	Price per kg (USD)	Total Cost (USD)	Price per 1MT (USD)	Price per kg (USD)	Cost per unit (USD)
Certified wheat seed	50	760	0.76	38			
DAP fertilizer	50	1,480	1.48	74			
Urea fertilizer	50	654	0.65	33			
Transportation cost				4			
Total Package Cost			148.7 USD (21.24*7)		224 USD (32 USD *7)		

FSAC's vegetable package includes 1 kg (250 g seeds from each vegetable type), and Basic tool kit including spade, rake and hoe



Vegetable Package (Per HHs)							
Vegetable package (per HH)	Item Amount in the package	FSAC Prices (Current)			FAO HRP 2023 Suggested Price		
		Price per 1MT (USD)	Price per kg (USD)	Total Cost (USD)	Price per 1MT (USD)	Price per kg (USD)	Cost per unit (USD)
Minimum 4 different types of vegetable seed	1 kg (250 g seeds from each vegetable type)			40			
Basic tool kit including spade, rake and hoe	Kit			10			
Total Package Cost		50 USD (7.14 USD*7)			91 USD (13 USD *7)		

FSAC's poultry package includes 30 Chicken (3 roasters & 27 hens), 150 kg Feed, 3 Drinkers, 3 Feeders, and 1 Chicken coop support for materials



Poultry Package							
Poultry package (per HH)	Item Amount in the package	FSAC Price (Current)			FAO HRP 2023 Suggested Price		
		Price per 1MT (USD)	Price per kg (USD)	Total Cost (USD)	Price per 1MT (USD)	Price per kg (USD)	Cost per unit (USD)
Chicken (3 roasters & 27 hens)	30			180			
Feed	150 kg			82.5			
Drinker	3			6			
Feeder	3			6			
Chicken coop support for materials	1 coop			120			
Total Package Cost				395 USD (56.36 USD*7)		504 USD (72 USD *7)	

Country Strategic Objectives

SO1 Mortality and morbidity of crisis-affected people of all gender and diversities are reduced through timely, multi-sectoral, lifesaving, equitable and safe assistance.

SO2 The protection risks of the most vulnerable are mitigated and the needs of affected persons of all genders and diversities are monitored and addressed through humanitarian action

SO3 Vulnerable crisis-affected people of all gender and diversities are supported to build their resilience and live their lives in dignity

FSAC Objectives

Under Country SO 1.2: Preventing famine by improving access to food and life-saving nutrition services for people facing acute food insecurity and malnutrition by the end of 2023. [Wording may change]

1

Shock-affected women, men and children of all ages (Conflict IDP, returnee, refugee, natural disaster and targeted IPC 3 and 4) have a minimum household food consumption score above 42.5

2

Necessary food assistance is provided to affected households in a timely manner

Activities

1. Provision of life saving food assistance to conflict affected IDPs.
2. Provision of life saving food assistance to IPC Phase 3 and 4 vulnerable people.
3. Provision of life saving food assistance to natural disaster affected people
4. Provision of life saving food assistance to undocumented returnees from Iran and Pakistan

5. Provision of life saving food assistance to refugee returnees from Iran and Pakistan
6. Provision of life saving food assistance to Pakistani refugees
7. Maintaining effective FSAC coordination mechanisms, including working groups, at national and subnational levels.
8. Improving response monitoring and provide timely gap analysis for covering needs in the most vulnerable areas.
9. Conducting national level emergency food security assessments and supporting IPC analysis for informing decisions.

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FSAC Objectives

Under Country SO 3.1: Provide emergency livelihood support to vulnerable urban and peri-urban households and protect rural livelihoods and related food sources through early action, emergency agriculture, livestock and other inclusive support in line with their livelihoods and seasonality. [Wording may change]

1

Livelihoods are protected and rehabilitated for vulnerable people facing acute food insecurity and at risk of hunger and malnutrition

Activities

1. Provision of emergency agriculture inputs support (improved wheat seeds, urea and DAP fertilizers and technical training) to IPC Phase 3 and 4 vulnerable farmers
2. Provision of emergency agriculture inputs support (improved wheat seeds, urea and DAP fertilizers and technical training) to natural disaster affected people
3. Provision of emergency livestock support and technical training to IPC Phase 3 and 4 vulnerable small holding livestock owners
4. Asset creation/rehabilitation support for food insecure people
5. Second crop (spring crops) seed support and technical training to IPC Phase 3 and 4 vulnerable people

6. Vegetable cultivation / home gardening support and technical training to food insecure people
 7. Backyard poultry support and technical training to food insecure people with particular focus on women
- Rehabilitation of small-scale, local irrigation infrastructures for IPC Phase 3 and 4 vulnerable people through cash-based interventions (cash for work, cash+, complemented by unconditional cash transfers to households headed by women, persons with disabilities, children, elderly)
8. Asset creation/rehabilitation support for food insecure people
 9. Vocational skills training support to conflict affected IDPs

Food security & agriculture

		By Location		By Age, Sex and Disability					Total
		Urban	Rural	% Women	% Children	% Adults	% Elderly	% Disabilities	
2023	Assistance Required	4.2M	17.0M	23%	54%	43%	3%	8.3%	21.2M
	People to be Assisted	4.2M	17.0M	23%	54%	43%	3%	8.3%	21.2M
Financial Requirements (US\$)		Cost per beneficiary: \$ 122					Total:	2.59B	

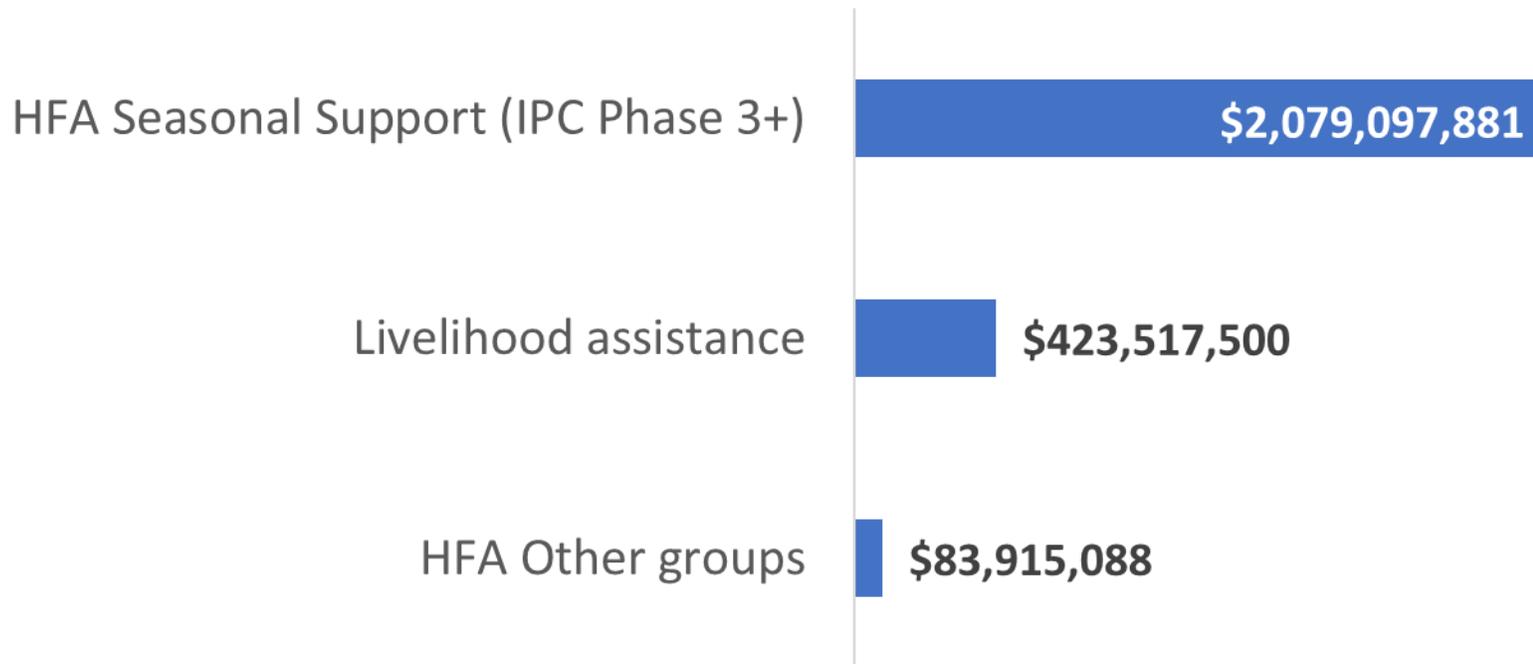
Response Priorities

- The cluster will prioritize life saving assistance to households in IPC3 and IPC4 areas, and to areas that might be cut off by winter snows. Support to newly vulnerable urban households will also take place. The imminent third consecutive La Nina calls for extended emergency assistance, through the end of 2023, for the most vulnerable.
- Seasonality will also be considered where packages will be sequenced in a way where consecutive assistance is provided during the pre-lean and lean seasons, followed by a rationalized drop in rounds of assistance for a small portion of the IPC3+ (~2.5m people) post harvest period during the second half of the year.
- Due to the need to prioritise, the food assistance response will ensure at least 50% rations to IPC 3 and 75% to IPC4 areas, although this approach may be reviewed. 8 and 12 months of duration to IPC3 and IPC4 areas respectively is used for costing purposes only. The number cycles of HFA each HH receives, varies according to its food security status being re-assessed during the implementation phase, pending funding availability, within a continuum of degrees of food insecurity status as assessed at HH-level.
- FSAC partners will also scale up their emergency support to livelihoods, providing small farmers with support for their winter crops and livestock. This will help preserve farming livelihoods and prevent further deterioration of their food security status.
- While food assistance will be undertaken throughout the year, agriculture support (seed and livestock support) will be prioritized during winter season while home gardening and poultry will mainly be staggered during the spring and summer seasons.

Food security & agriculture

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Financial Requirements (US\$)		Cost per beneficiary: \$ 122					Total:	2.59B	

FSAC



FSAC Achievements - Jan-Sep 2022

Total People Reached



21.6 Million

Food Assistance

PEOPLE TARGETED



21.5 Million

PEOPLE REACHED



21.6 Million

Response



Partners
28



69%
In Kind (food)



20%
Cash



11%
Vouchers

Funding Status



REQUIREMENT
(US \$)
2.66
BILLION



\$1.1b (41%)
Received

\$1.5b (59%)
Gap

* Results were achieved with funding received in 2021

Livelihood Support

PEOPLE TARGETED



10.7 Million

PEOPLE REACHED



2.3 Million

Response



Partners
18



48%
Agriculture Inputs



39%
Animal Feed



13%
Cash for Work

Partners reported to FSAC:

AAA, AAH, ACTED, Afghanaid, APBHO, AWRO, CAHPO, CARE, CIC, CORDAID, CRS, CWSA, CWW, DACAAR, FAO, HIA, HIHAO, IOM, IRC, IRW, MEDAIR, NAC, OCHR, OHW, ORD, PIN, SCI, SEARCHO, SI, VOPOFA, WASSA, WFP, WHH, WSTA and WVI

AoB;

- **Next FSAC monthly meeting**

Thanks 😊

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

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

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