Food Security and Agriculture Cluster in Afghanistan

Monthly Meeting
26th October 2022
## Agenda of the meeting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Presenting Agency</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Update on climate outlook</td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>10 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>IPC findings presentation</td>
<td>FSAC/IPC</td>
<td>20 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Whole of Afghanistan Assessment findings presentation</td>
<td>REACH</td>
<td>15 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>FAO DIEM-Monitoring Round 5 Results [re-scheduled]</td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>15 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Update of FSAC Packages (Livestock and Agriculture)</td>
<td>FSAC</td>
<td>10 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Update on HPC 2023 process</td>
<td>FSAC</td>
<td>10 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>FSAC September Achievements</td>
<td>FSAC</td>
<td>5 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>AoB; -</td>
<td>FSAC</td>
<td>5 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Date of next meeting</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
La Niña 2021-22

Real-Time Tracking for Afghanistan
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?
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.
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 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 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?

- 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name of Basin</th>
<th>Snow coverage</th>
<th>Ranking (W-G)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>Better than 2021</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>Better than 2021</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Panj- Amu</td>
<td>Better than 2021</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Helmand</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Harirud-Murghab</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Reservoir</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Current storage</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kajaki</td>
<td>Helmand</td>
<td>Lower than usual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dahala</td>
<td>Kandahar</td>
<td>Lower than usual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kamal Khan</td>
<td>Nimroz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Salma</td>
<td>Herat</td>
<td>Lower than usual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Naghlu</td>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Qargha</td>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Darunta</td>
<td>Nangarhar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
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.
Thank You!

For more information, contact:

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

FAO Afghanistan
Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Acute Food Insecurity Analysis

IPC-AFI

IPC Post Harvest Analysis
26 October 2022 – Preliminary Findings

AFGHANISTAN FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE CLUSTER

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions
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
17 M
41% in IPC
Phase 3 and above (FLM)
IPC Analysis Preliminary Findings
Projection November 2022–March 2023

19.9 M
46% in IPC
Phase 3 and above (FLM)
Impact of Humanitarian Food Assistance (HFA)

Amount of HFA incorporated in the analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>March-May 2022 IPC</th>
<th>Sept-Oct 2022 IPC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current</strong></td>
<td><strong>Projection</strong></td>
<td><strong>Current</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned/ targeted beneficiaries (as per IPC protocol, confirmed funding)</td>
<td>15.9 million</td>
<td>3.3 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of total population covered</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Food Insecurity Trend in Afghanistan based on Proportion of Population, Post-harvest (PH) & Lean (L) Season, 2018-22

- PH: Jun - Nov 2020, L: Apr - May 2020
- PH: Jun - Nov 2021, L: Mar - May 2021
- PH: Jun - Nov 2022
- PH: Sep - Oct 2022, L: Nov 22 - Mar 2023

- 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.
**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)
Thank You!

http://www.ipcinfo.org
Whole of Afghanistan Assessment 2022

Key Findings Presentation

Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC)

26 October 2022
WoAA 2022 | Supporting Partners

ACBAR
Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief & Development

OSAA
Organization for Sustainable Aid in Afghanistan

HRRAC
Human Rights Research and Advocacy Consortium

ABDN
Development Network

RHDO
Relief Humanitarian Development Organization

ROA
Relief Organization for Afghanistan

CBA
Organizaion
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample Size</th>
<th>HSM Round 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>WoAA 2022</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,529 Key Informant Interviews</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17,262 Household Interviews:</td>
<td>• 92% Male, 8% Female KIs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 77% Male Head of Household (HoH), 23% Female HoH</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Groups</th>
<th>Displacement-based</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location-based</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Urban*</td>
<td>• Recent IDPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Rural</td>
<td>• Recent Returnees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Host Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Non-recently Displaced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Displacement-based</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Groups</td>
<td>General population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representative-ness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National: representative for all of the above groups (95/5)</td>
<td>District: findings are indicative only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial: representative for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Urban and Rural (90/9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Refugees in Khost and Paktika (90/7)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⇒ Same representativeness for female-headed HHs of each group</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>Mid-Year</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covid-19</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Host Community</th>
<th>Recent IDP</th>
<th>Recent Returnee</th>
<th>Refugee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Limited access to food</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taking on debt</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of/severely diminished access to basic services</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Host Community</th>
<th>Recent IDP</th>
<th>Recent Returnee</th>
<th>Refugee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Shock</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>Mid-Year</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihood</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt Repayment</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water for drinking or hygiene purpose</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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

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

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

- Daily labour - no contract: 46% 48%
- Agriculture: 23% 35%
- Borrowing loans: 19% 18%
- Small business: 15% 14%
- Livestock: 14% 11%
- Humanitarian assistance: 6% 1%
- Formal employment: 6% 12%
- Gifts or remittances: 5% 5%

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

- Food Prices are too high: 80% 76%
- NFI Prices are too high: 59% 71%
- Market is too far: 6% 34%

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

- Drought/precipitation deficit: 51%
- Lack of water for farming: 21%
- Lack of cash: 8%

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

- Lack of food for animals: 33%
- Lack of cash: 29%
- Drought/precipitation deficit: 29%

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.

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%).
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%
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

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.**

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

- 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

- 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.
## 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.
Coordination Saves Lives
La coordination sauve des vies
La coordinación salva vidas
Координация спасает жизни
بالتنسيق ينقذ الأرواح
致力协调，挽救生命

www.unocha.org
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Livestock package (per HH)</th>
<th>Item Amount in the Package</th>
<th>Old Prices</th>
<th>Old basket with Sept 2022 Prices</th>
<th>Revised Basket with updated prices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Unit Cost</td>
<td>Total Cost (USD)</td>
<td>Unit Cost (USD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal feed</td>
<td>100 kg</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straw</td>
<td>200 kg</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De-wormer</td>
<td>2 litres</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation cost</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Package Cost</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>95 USD</strong></td>
<td><strong>111 USD</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FSAC’s livestock package (revised in September 2022) includes 200 kg Animal feed, 3 kg Fodder Crop seed (berseem), and 1-liter De-wormer. USD 4 per household is also allocated for the transportation cost of the inputs from the distribution point.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Livestock Package (Per HHs)</th>
<th>FSAC Prices (Current)</th>
<th>FAO HRP 2023 Suggested Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livestock package (per HH)</td>
<td>Item Amount in the package</td>
<td>Price per 1MT (USD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal feed</td>
<td>200 Kg</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fodder Crop seed (berseem)</td>
<td>3 kg</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De-wormer</td>
<td>1 liter</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Package Cost</strong></td>
<td>126 USD (18 USD*7)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop package (per HH)</th>
<th>Units (kg)</th>
<th>FSAC Prices (Current)</th>
<th>FAO HRP 2023 Suggested Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Price per 1MT (USD)</td>
<td>Price per kg (USD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certified wheat seed</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>0.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAP fertilizer</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1,480</td>
<td>1.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urea fertilizer</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Package Cost</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>148.7 USD (21.24*7)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FSAC’s vegetable package includes 1 kg (250 g seeds from each vegetable type), and Basic tool kit including spade, rake and hoe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vegetable Package (Per HHs)</th>
<th>Item Amount in the package</th>
<th>FSAC Prices (Current)</th>
<th>FAO HRP 2023 Suggested Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable package (per HH)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum 4 different types</td>
<td>1 kg (250 g seeds from</td>
<td>Price per 1MT (USD)</td>
<td>Price per 1MT (USD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of vegetable seed</td>
<td>each vegetable type)</td>
<td>Price per kg (USD)</td>
<td>Price per kg (USD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Cost (USD)</td>
<td>Cost per unit (USD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic tool kit including</td>
<td>Kit</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spade, rake and hoe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount in the package</th>
<th>FSAC Price (Current)</th>
<th>FAO HRP 2023 Suggested Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Price per 1MT (USD)</td>
<td>Price per kg (USD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken (3 roasters &amp; 27 hens)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feed</td>
<td>150 kg</td>
<td></td>
<td>82.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinker</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeder</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken coop support for materials</td>
<td>1 coop</td>
<td></td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Package Cost</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>395 USD (56.36 USD*7)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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]

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

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.
Update on HPC 2023 process

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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.
Update on HPC 2023 process

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]

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
8. 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)
9. Vocational skills training support to conflict affected IDPs
### 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.

### By Location and By Age, Sex and Disability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By Location</th>
<th>By Age, Sex and Disability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People to be Assisted</td>
<td>2023 Assistance Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost per beneficiary:</th>
<th>Total:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$122</td>
<td>2.59B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Financial Requirements (US$)

**By Location:**
- Urban: 4.2M
- Rural: 17.0M

**By Age, Sex and Disability:**
- Women: 23%
- Children: 54%
- Adults: 43%
- Elderly: 3%
- Disability: 8.3%

**Total:** 21.2M

**Cost per beneficiary:** $122

**Total:** 2.59B
### Food security & agriculture

#### 2023 Assistance Required

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>4.2M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>17.0M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>21.2M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### People to be Assisted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabilities</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Financial Requirements (US$)

- **Cost per beneficiary:** $122
- **Total:** $2.59B

---

#### By Location

- **By Age, Sex and Disability**

  - **Urban:**
    - Women: 23%
    - Children: 54%
    - Adults: 43%
    - Elderly: 3%
    - Disabilities: 8.3%
  - **Total:** 21.2M

- **Rural:**
  - Women: 23%
  - Children: 54%
  - Adults: 43%
  - Elderly: 3%
  - Disabilities: 8.3%
  - **Total:** 21.2M

---

#### FSAC

- **HFA Seasonal Support (IPC Phase 3+):** $2,079,097,881
- **Livelihood assistance:** $423,517,500
- **HFA Other groups:** $83,915,088
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

Response

69% In Kind (food)

20% Cash

11% Vouchers

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, CWWSA, CWW, DACAAR, FAO, HIA, HIHAO, IOM, IRC, IRW, MEDAIR, NAC, OCHR, OHW, ORD, PIN, SCI, SEARCHO, SI, VOPOFA, WASSA, WFP, WHH, WSTA and WVI

Funding Status

REQUIREMENT (US $)

2.66 BILLION

$1.1b (41%) Received

$1.5b (59%) Gap

* Results were achieved with funding received in 2021
AoB;

• Next FSAC monthly meeting
Thanks 😊

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

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

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FSAC Co-Coordinator: marco.ferloni@wfp.org
FSAC IMO: Javedkhan.Bazargkheil@fao.org