



AFGHANISTAN FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE CLUSTER

Seasonal Food Security Assessment (SFSA) 2021 Report



Contents

Contents.....	2
List of Figures	5
List of Maps	6
List of Tables	7
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	9
Section 1: Background and Objectives.....	12
Background	12
Purpose	13
Section 2: Food security situation.....	14
Situation overview	14
Population of food insecure.....	15
Food insecurity by province	17
Dimensions of food security	19
Food consumption and dietary diversity	20
Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCS).....	23
Household hunger and food stress.....	26
How has Afghanistan recovered since the 2018-19 drought?.....	28
How does the current situation compare to pre-drought levels?	30
Households and communities' main priorities	30
Section 4: Livelihoods and sources of income	37
Number of income's sources	37
Types of livelihood and/or sources of income.....	38
Agriculture land access or ownership.....	41
Raising animals and/or poultry ownership	42
Living conditions	43
Place of residence	45
Section 5: Characteristics of food insecure.....	47
Resident status: Residents, IDPs and returnees	47
Household composition	47
Characteristics of household members	48
Sex of household head	48
Disability	49
Pregnant and lactating women	50

Education.....	51
Conclusions and implications for targeting	51
Special focus: Urban food insecurity	56
Section 6: Underlying factors of food insecurity	60
Exposure to shocks	60
How do households respond? Urban and rural shocks and coping	63
Livelihoods and income sources	64
Urban and rural livelihoods.....	65
Livelihoods and shock exposure	65
Livelihoods and coping strategies	67
Livelihoods and food security indicators	68
Household food access	69
Land cultivation and agriculture types	72
Agricultural inputs.....	73
Livestock.....	75
Gender based violence	75
Section 7: Conclusions and recommendations.....	78
Annex 1: Methodology.....	80
Sampling.....	80
Sample Size	80
A sample size of 11,250 households with a cluster size of ten households would produce sufficiently reliable estimates based on standard parameters, and a 5% reserve sample was also considered. Stratification.....	80
Cluster Size and number of clusters	80
Sampling Stages and Selection process	80
Assessment tools	80
Training and field work	80
Limitations	81
Annex 2: Agricultural and Livestock Chapter	83
Land cultivation and Agriculture types	83
Livestock.....	86
Annex 3: Markets information and functionality	90
Sampling overview	90
Consumers	90
General market information	90
Market functionality	92

Daily wage labor.....	98
Livestock prices and Fodder/Feed availability and price change	99
Annex 4: Food access methodology and disaggregated tables	101
Annex 5: Results of the Multivariate GLM regression analysis.....	104
Annex 6: SFSA Household Questionnaire	107

List of Figures

Figure 1. Share of Afghanistan’s population in IPC Phase 3 and 4 (2015 - 2021)	16
Figure 2. Afghanistan’s IPC Acute food insecurity Trends (from November 2013 to November 2021)	16
Figure 3: Share of food insecure population by province (IPC Phase 3 + 4)	18
Figure 4: Population of food insecure by province (IPC Phase 3 + 4)	19
Figure 5: Median days of consumption per week.....	22
Figure 6: Cumulative percentage of households who have already exhausted their most extreme livelihood coping strategies	24
Figure 7: 2018-2021 percent change in population of severely food insecure Afghans (IPC Phase 3+), by province (rural only).....	29
Figure 8: 2017-2021 percentage change in total number of severely food insecure Afghans (IPC Phase 3+).....	30
Figure 9: Overview of the households’ main priorities at national level.....	32
Figure 10: Overview of the communities’ main priorities at national level	32
Figure 11: Food security and number of income’s sources	37
Figure 12: Food sources and number of income’s sources	38
Figure 13: Share of households owning or having access to agriculture land by province (SFSa 2021 vs. SFSa 2020)	41
Figure 14: Agricultural land ownership or access of respondent or his/her household and food security.....	42
Figure 15: Primary income source for owners vs. non-owners of agricultural land.....	42
Figure 16: Raising animals or poultry ownership and food security.....	43
Figure 17: Living conditions by rural/urban area.....	44
Figure 18: Food security by shelter and toilet facility types	44
Figure 19: Food security by access to drinking water source	45
Figure 20: Food security by shelter and toilet facility types	46
Figure 21: Food consumption score, dietary diversity, hunger scale and coping strategies by residency type.....	47
Figure 22: Food security and household size.....	48
Figure 23: Food security by sex of household head.....	49
Figure 24: Food security by disability of household head	50
Figure 25: Food security and PLW	50
Figure 26: Food security by household head education	51
Figure 27: Overview of the food security results deriving from the application of multiple targeting criteria (sex of the household head x Education level of the household head x the Occurrence of multiple shocks)	55
Figure 28: Food consumption score, Household dietary diversity, Household hunger scale and Monthly food expenditures share score across 11 largest urban centers in Afghanistan	57
Figure 29: Food/Livelihoods-based coping strategies across 11 largest urban centres in Afghanistan	57
Figure 30: Urban vs. Rural food security across 11 provinces with largest urban centers in Afghanistan - Kabul, Nangarhar, Baghlan, Takhar, Kunduz, Balkh, Jawzjan, Faryab, Hirat, Hilmand and Kandahar	59
Figure 31: Primary household shocks	60
Figure 32: Food consumption, food stress and coping strategies, by shock exposure	61
Figure 33: Household shocks and coping strategies, by province	62
Figure 34: Coping strategies (LCS x rCSI) and food consumption	63

Figure 35: Share of households relying on remittances as part of their income source, by province .	65
Figure 36: Median per capita monthly expenditure (AFN), by primary income source	67
Figure 37: Food security indicators by main sources of cash income at national level.....	69
Figure 38: Household food access groups distribution at national level.....	69
Figure 39: Food security indicators by food access categories at national level.....	71
Figure 40: Food security indicators by rainfed and/or irrigated farmers, any type of farmers and non-farmers.....	73
Figure 41: Access to wheat seed by rain-fed and/or irrigated farmers	73
Figure 42: Access to non-certified wheat seed by province	74
Figure 43: Access to wheat seeds and food security	75
Figure 44: Food security by livestock productivity change and breeder’s types.....	75
Figure 45: Food security by GBVincidence due to COVID-impacts and increased women workload in the household	77
Figure 46: Main types of agriculture and livestock livelihoods by province and area of residency	83
Figure 47: Share of traders interviewed by type of products sold in the market.....	92
Figure 48: Share of traders interviewed by scarcity and risk of running out of stocks of some essential goods in the market	94
Figure 49: Share of traders interviewed by greatly increase and lower price instability of some essential goods in the market.....	95
Figure 50: Market Functionality Index (MFI) across the five dimensions that has been evaluated.....	97

List of Maps

Map 1: IPC classifications by province in 2021 and comparative overview of the evolution of this classification’s evolution since 2017	17
Map 2: Share of households with poor food consumption, by province (SFSA 2021 vs. SFSA 2020) ..	21
Map 3: Share of households with poor/low HDDS nutrient intake, by province (SFSA 2021 vs. SFSA 2020)	23
Map 4: Share of households engaged in illegal activities (entirely migrating and forced to marry off their daughter at a young age) by province (SFSA 2021 vs. SFSA 2020)	25
Map 5: Share of households resorting to emergency or crisis livelihoods coping strategies (SFSA 2020 vs. SFSA 2021	26
Map 6: Share of households experiencing moderate or severe hunger, by province (SFSA 2021 vs. SFSA 2020)	27
Map 7: Share of households engaging in high consumption-based coping strategies, by province (SFSA 2021 vs. SFSA 2020)	27
Map 8: Share of households experiencing a shock in the previous 6 months, by province.....	62
Map 9: SFSA 2021 sampling coverage	82
Map 10: Smallholder farmers and breeders’ distribution by province (SFSA 2021 vs. SFSA 2020)	85
Map 11: Provincial location of mixed-farmers and farmers households	85
Map 12: Share of cultivated land that is rain-fed, by province (SFSA 2020 vs. SFSA 2021)	86
Map 13: Provincial location of livestock keepers and livestock and poultry keepers (SFSA 2020 vs. SFSA 2021)	88
Map 14: Provincial overview of the evolution of the average herd size and the magnitude of the livestock productivity deterioration over the past 12 months (SFSA 2020 vs. SFSA 2021).....	89
Map 15: Overview of the market sampling distribution.....	90

Map 16: Share of traders that have faced any difficulties in obtaining key commodities to meet the current demand by province	91
---	----

List of Tables

Table 1: Trends in Afghanistan food security 2015-2021	14
Table 2: Indicators of household food security by province.....	19
Table 3: Livelihood coping strategies adopted in the previous 30 days	24
Table 4: Overall households’ distribution across IPC food security 1st level outcomes indicators.....	28
Table 5: Overview of households and communities’ main priorities considering shocks faced, agricultural and livestock difficulties + WASH issues encountered at national level	33
Table 6: Overview of households and communities main priorities considering shocks faced, agricultural and livestock difficulties + WASH issues encountered in rural areas.....	34
Table 7: Overview of households and communities main priorities considering shocks faced, agricultural and livestock difficulties + WASH issues encountered in urban settlements	36
Table 8: Food consumption (FCS, HDDS) Hunger scale (HHS) and livelihoods / sources of income	39
Table 9: Coping strategies (rCSI, LCS) and livelihoods / sources of income	40
Table 10: Initial overview of the households’ food insecurity profile	51
Table 11: Criteria increasing the likelihoods to have a poor or “acceptable” food consumption.....	52
Table 12: Criteria increasing the likelihoods to consume less or more than 4 food groups	53
Table 13: Criteria increasing the likelihoods to suffer or not severe hunger	53
Table 14: Criteria increasing the likelihoods to have a high or low food-based coping strategies	54
Table 15: Criteria increasing the likelihoods to have or not sustainable livelihood-based coping strategies.....	54
Table 16: Overview of the food security results deriving from the application of multiple targeting criteria (sex of the household head x Education level of the household head x the Occurrence of multiple shocks x Primary source of income)	55
Table 17: Indicators of urban and rural food security	58
Table 18: Primary shock experienced in the previous 6 months.....	61
Table 19: Livelihoods-based coping strategies adopted by households who had experienced a shock in the previous 6 months, rural and urban	64
Table 20: Main source of income, rural and urban	65
Table 21: Shock exposure and food security by livelihood.....	66
Table 22: Livelihoods and coping strategies	68
Table 23: Summary description of the food access categories	71
Table 24: Distribution of smallholders reporting increase in women’s workload and GBV incidence by multiple shocks and challenges faced in accessing agricultural/livestock inputs.....	76
Table 25: Distribution of markets/traders according to the depth of the assortment of essential goods, the number of different types of essential goods sold; as well as their AEG score.....	93
Table 26: Distribution of markets/traders according to the availability and risk of running out of stocks of some essential goods.....	94
Table 27: Distribution of markets/traders according to the affordability and price volatility of essential goods.....	95
Table 28: Distribution of markets/traders according to their responsiveness and the vulnerability of their supply chains to disruption	96
Table 29: Distribution of power among traders in the markets	96
Table 30: Market Functionality.....	97
Table 31: Daily wage labor rate and availability patterns by type of labor	98

Table 32: Livestock prices and Fodder/Feed availability and price change.....	100
Table 33: Food access categories by Urban/Rural area.....	102
Table 34: Food access categories by province.....	102
Table 35: Food access categories by first main shock experienced in the last 6 months	103
Table 36: Food access categories by first main source of cash income.....	103
Table 37: Overview the main criteria/variables influencing the households' food insecurity indicators (combined effects in GLM).....	104
Table 38: Parameter estimates of a model-predicted values of food security indicators.....	104

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Even during challenging conditions due to the political transition in the country, the 2021 Seasonal Food Security Assessment (SFSA) surveyed over 11,000 households across Afghanistan's 34 provinces, to estimate the characteristics of food insecure households and provide the required information to guide humanitarian planning. This is the tenth assessment in a row of this kind since the Food Security Cluster began conducting this annual survey in 2012. The points below summarize the key findings from the SFSA analysis.

La Niña drought drive deeper food insecurity over the IPC Current (September - October 2021)

A severe drought affected twenty-five out of 34 provinces. Below average cumulative precipitation and above-average temperatures during the wet season (Oct. 2020–May 2021) resulted in reduced snowfall, reducing water for cultivation and the emergence of a La Niña condition.

The reduced snowmelt (vital for irrigation in many areas) and the reduced area under cultivation have impacted the agriculture and food production of the country. As per preliminary estimates, the 2021 cereal harvest is 20% below 2020 levels and 15% below the long term national five-year average. The 2021 Seasonal Food Security Assessment (SFSA) also revealed that drought represented a major shock for 37% of rural households who are mainly reliant on agriculture as their main source of livelihoods. The SFSA also shows that household food reserves dropped dramatically in 2021. Compared to last year, the number of households reporting cereal stocks of less than three months doubled from 28% to 57%, and those reporting cereal stocks of less than one month increased from 7% last year to 19%, an almost three-fold increase. Besides the impact of drought, low access to agricultural inputs (seeds and fertilizers in particular) has created major constraints for farmers. Only 24% of farmers had access to sufficient non-certified seeds during the last wheat cultivation season, and only 8% had access to certified seeds. For the upcoming wheat cultivation season, only 31% and 8%, respectively, said they had access to the same type of seeds. The price of fertilizer increased by 25-30% compared to the same period last year. Livestock, a major source of food and income for rural communities, has been affected. According to a statement by the Office of the President in June 2021, almost 3 million animals are at risk. As per SFSA, 41.6% of those who own livestock reported that the number of their livestock decreased compared to last year. Sixty-four percent of the livestock owners reported that they had faced problems raising animals in the past six months, of which 20% reported a lack of water and 43% reported a lack of pasture as the first major shock. Considering the poor harvest and the early winter lean season, household food security is so dire that almost half of the households in Afghanistan are struggling to meet their basic food needs.

Economic crisis is severely restricting household access to food

The political transition in August 2021 resulted in significant disruptions to public finances, services, and international assistance and had enormous impacts on employment, particularly for women. The political transition also led to over 500,000 Afghan security force members losing their jobs, while civil servants, who comprise a significant proportion of the urban population, have been unpaid for over three months. Overall, the economic crisis that followed the political transition has negatively impacted the labour market in both urban and rural areas. The market and price monitoring showed a drastic decline in the number of days of work available for casual labour in urban areas: these were two days per week in July, dropping to 1.8 days in August and to only one day of work in September, a level which is 50% lower compared to both July 2021 and September 2020, which has impacted the purchasing power of vulnerable households, in particular of those who rely on unsustainable livelihood sources. According to the 2021 SFSA, 95% of the population reported reduced incomes, out of which 76% reported a significant decrease (83% for urban household and 72% for rural households)

compared to the previous year. The main reasons for decreased income were reduced employment (42%), and conflict (41%).

Increased debt and higher prices decrease food accessibility

In the post-harvest season, the price of wheat and wheat flour usually decreases slightly following seasonal trends. However, in 2021, there has been a dramatic and sudden price increase for wheat flour (+33% from June to December) and other food commodities. In addition, cooking oil prices increased by 55% compared to the same period last year and more than 80% above the previous 5-year average, contributing to increasing food and non-food prices. Moreover, the political transition also led to a freeze of US\$9.5 billion in government assets, further deteriorating the economy and resulting in a 25% currency devaluation, which in turn contributed to increasing prices of food and non-food items, especially for imported ones. These higher food prices are negatively impacting the purchasing power of lower-income groups across the country, reducing their access to food. The impact of high prices is not limited to poor households, with other household income groups also unable to access cash due to banking restrictions on cash withdrawals (currently limited to USD400/household/week). The SFSA 2021 reduced Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) shows a 12% increase in borrowing food and money for food compared to 2019. The drop in livelihood opportunities will also have a long-term impact on savings and drive-up debt levels ahead of the winter lean season.

Displacement continues to drive food insecurity

Due to intensified conflict and livelihood-related factors, around 664,200 people were displaced from January to September 2021. Most of the people were displaced to provincial urban centers, regional capitals, and Kabul, which has exacerbated the already oversaturated labour market and placed further pressure on limited facilities in those areas.

Due to prolonged conflict and droughts, the country already had 3.5 million prolonged IDPs in December 2020. The 2021 SFSA found that 9% of randomly selected respondents were IDPs. This indicates that the actual number of displaced people could be higher than estimated.

Food Insecurity continues to deepen in areas with limited livelihood opportunities

The food insecurity situation as shown via the primary food outcome indicators is particularly pronounced in the areas mainly reliant on rain-fed agriculture and were most affected by the drought, high altitude locations that are vulnerable to shocks, the areas with fragile livelihoods and remote access issues such as Badakhshan, Badghis, Balkh, Bamyan, Daykundi, Faryab, Ghazni, Ghor, Hirat, Jawzjan, Kabul, Laghman, Nuristan, Samangan, Sar-i-Pul and Uruzgan, along with impacts on the urban poor and middle class throughout the country. The upcoming winter/lean season is expected to further exacerbate the situation in these provinces as food stocks and household savings are further depleted. Livelihoods are further expected to deteriorate with important impacts on smallholder farmers with the anticipated La Niña impacts causing dryer than usual conditions and reduced precipitation over the winter of 2021-22.

Food insecurity in urban areas

Food insecurity is growing in urban areas. Eleven major towns in selected provinces were assessed to assess the specific vulnerabilities of urban households.

The urban areas of Faryab (Maimana), followed by Balkh (Mazar), Jawzjan, Helmand (Lashkergah), Hirat, Kunduz, Nangarhar, (e) Baghlan (Pul-e-Khumri), Kabul, and Kandahar have been identified as the major food insecure urban centers having high levels of food insecurity. The impact of the power transition on the functionality of key services (banks, markets, transport, communication) as well as on labour opportunities (e.g. civil servants and functionality of public and private economic comparts)

coupled with unseasonable inflation spikes for food products, deeply affected the capacity of most urban households to produce an income and access food. The financial freeze in government assets is affecting international remittance flows, compounding reductions resulting from the lingering economic impact of COVID-19 across the world and greatly impacting those households relying on remittances. According to the World Bank, remittances account for 4% of Afghanistan's GDP or \$800M a year. According to the 2021 SFSA, remittances are received by 7.4% of households and are the primary source of income for 2.5% of households. Remittances are a critical buffer during shocks; the suspension of such services has had a detrimental impact on households' coping capacities.

Vulnerable groups continue to suffer disproportionately

SFSA 2021 demonstrates that households most prone to food insecurity include displaced households, particularly those who are net-dependent on market purchases for food and have limited access to land or animals. Female-headed households are 1.6x more likely to be food insecure and more dependent on purchasing food on credit and have 2x less access to land or animals than male-headed households. Households with at least one PWD member are 1.2x more likely to be severely food-insecure and households with PLW are associated with a higher level of emergency and crisis coping strategies in order to meet dietary needs. Households without access to land feature high levels (43%) of poor food consumption. SFSA 2020 also identified that higher levels of education are associated with lower exposure to shocks, improved food consumption, and lower levels of negative coping strategies.

Recommendations

In line with the critical food insecurity situation this report provides the following recommendations:

1. Respond to immediate lifesaving needs and save livelihoods for the 47% of the population living in IPC phase 3 and 4. Humanitarian assistance must be immediately scaled up.
2. Continue a strong focus on the most vulnerable households such as IDPs, female-headed the newly added middle-class segment of the population that have lost their jobs or have not received their salaries, households and landless producers;
3. Ensure the appropriate linkage and phased support from emergency food assistance to comprehensive livelihood solutions and market linkages;
4. Continue to focus on communal assets that develop overall community resilience;
5. Increase support to vulnerable households through simple interventions that can improve food source diversification and nutritional diversity.

Section 1: Background and Objectives

Background

Afghanistan has shown important gains since 2002, with increases in GDP per capita, increases in primary school enrolment, increased access to improved water sources and improvements in maternal health and life expectancy. However, the recent political changes and the fact that Afghanistan's economy was already characterized by high levels of fragility and aid dependence and food security were significantly impacted by drought. The economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, both domestically and internationally, have compounded this fragility. As per the mid-year 2020 HRP review, 93% of the population is estimated to be living below the international poverty line of USD 2 per day. About one-third of this group will be assisted by humanitarian organizations but the rest are outside the scope of the HRP and require broader responses through development assistance. Failing to assist this wider population threatens to reverse development gains and increase future humanitarian response needs.

Agriculture is a mainstay of the economy, representing over 25% of the GDP and 44% of the workforce directly involved in agriculture activities with 80% of the workforce indirectly dependent on agricultural products and activities¹. However, despite the potential for increased production, Afghan productivity is one of the lowest in the central Asian region with low levels of mechanization, high levels of post-harvest losses, and low levels of crop and livelihood diversity.

Since August, international development assistance, longer-term development projects, and institutional support have been suspended. The freeze of foreign assets is driving a liquidity crisis, resulting in the devaluation of the Afghani currency, compounding the economic shock. While measures may be implemented to prevent a total collapse of the economy, these may not go far beyond maintaining the basic functioning of the financial sector. Even with these mitigation measures in place, the economy is expected to further contract in the coming months, and this will lead to further increases in acute food insecurity.

The results of the IPC analysis demonstrate that more one in two people are in need of urgent food assistance by classifying 18.8m (47%) of the total population in the current and 22.8 (55%) in the projection periods of the analysis. Of the 45 geographical areas analyzed (34 rural and 11 urban analytical domains), 16 rural areas (Badakhshan, Badghis, Balkh, Bamyan, Daikundi, Faryab, Ghazni, Ghor, Hirat, Jawzjan, Kabul, Laghman, Nuristan, Samangan, Sar-i-Pul and Uruzgan) and five urban areas (Baghlan, Balkh, Faryab, Hirat and Kunduz) were classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), 24 areas in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), and none of the areas were classified in Stressed (Phase 2) or Minimal (Phase 1).

The multiple shocks directly experienced by households between March and August 2021 not only halted the improvements but also deteriorated the overall food security situation. The Seasonal Food Security Assessment (SFA 2021) shows the combined effects of recent shocks (drought on agriculture and food production along with political changes, reduced employment opportunities, reduced income, huge increase in food prices, loss of employment, conflict, natural disasters, crop pest and livestock disease outbreaks) and households' resilience have contributed to an overall deterioration of the food security situation.

This serious food insecurity situation is anticipated to worsen over the projection period of the IPC, which goes until March 2022. There will be an update to the IPC analysis in the first quarter of 2022.

¹ FAO Special Report – 18 years in Afghanistan, <http://www.fao.org/3/CA1433EN/ca1433en.pdf>

This report begins with an overview of the distribution and location of food-insecure people (section 2) in order to guide the efforts of the humanitarian community. In the following sections the report identifies the characteristics of food-insecure households. The final section explains why these households have become increasingly food insecure in 2021 and concludes with recommendations for programmatic interventions in the upcoming year. Data tables are provided in the annex.

Purpose

The key objectives of the seasonal food security assessment (SFSA) 2021 are to:

- I. Assess the food security situation across the 34 provinces of Afghanistan and estimate the number, location, and characteristics of food insecure households during the post-harvest season;
- II. Identify the nature of food insecurity (acute vs. chronic), its underlying causes including shocks, and consequences in terms of household coping mechanisms; and,
- III. Provide key data to inform Afghanistan's Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), and FSAC Strategic Response Plan (SRP) for 2022. The results of the SFSA 2021 will be used for planning purposes by a range of government ministries (e.g. MAIL), donors, UN agencies, and FSAC partners.

Section 2: Food security situation

Situation overview

In Afghanistan; the multiple events/shocks directly experienced by households between April and September 2021, the collapse of the government and a rapid takeover of power by the Taliban in August, following the announcement of the withdrawal of United States troops and other international military forces from Afghanistan - as well as the consequent freezing of US \$9.5 billion in national assets, the economy plummeted, the banking system suffered severe disruption, and the national currency was lost 25 percent of value, leading to high unemployment and food prices have contributed to the rapid and significant deterioration of the country's acute food insecurity situation. This is a consistent finding across all food security indicators, as shown in Table 1.

In September 2021, the interaction and combined effects of these shocks (reduced income, loss of employment, reduced employment opportunities, huge increase in food prices, death or severe illness of family members due to COVID-19 or non-COVID diseases, conflict, displacement, drought/dry spell, consequences of Afghanistan's political transition and resulting further deterioration of the economy) and as well as low households' resilience have contributed significantly to a deterioration of the diet for a greater proportion of households. Compared to 2020, it led to an increase in the proportion of households with poor food consumption (+16%) as well as in the proportion of households consuming less than 5 different food groups (+38%) - mainly bread, oil, and sugar. In the meantime, the proportion of households experiencing a severe to very severe level of hunger has increased (+19%), as well as the proportion of households allocating more than 50% of their monthly expenditure to food (+14%). These various increases were probably contained by an increase (by +11%) of the percentage of households adopting food-based high coping mechanisms as well as the application of more severe livelihood-based coping strategies (with an increase of +9% in the proportion of household adopting crisis or emergency coping strategies that compromise their short/medium term recovery). Compared to their 2018 level (year in which acute food insecurity peaked in Afghanistan in the past 8 years), all food security indicators (FCS, HDDS, HHS, rCSI, LCS and FES) are deteriorating (between 9% and 38%).

Table 1: Trends in Afghanistan food security 2015-2021

Theme	Indicator	Category	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Household food consumption and dietary diversity	Food consumption (FCS)	Poor	40%	40%	19%	28%	7%	15%	12%
		Borderline	35%	36%	40%	36%	25%	37%	25%
		Acceptable	25%	24%	41%	36%	68%	48%	63%
	Household dietary diversity (HDDS)	0-2 Food Groups	18%	10%	3%	6%	-	-	-
		3-4 Food Groups	52%	22%	14%	18%	-	-	-
		5-12 Food Groups	30%	68%	83%	76%	-	-	-
Coping strategies	Application of food-based coping strategies (rCSI)	High Coping	31%	20%	8%	12%	14%	16%	-
		Medium	55%	60%	59%	63%	27%	25%	-
		No or Low	14%	20%	33%	25%	59%	59%	-
Hunger and food stress	Application of livelihood-based coping strategies (LCS)	Emergency strategies	37%	36%	21%	33%	12%	12%	20%
		Crisis strategies	33%	25%	27%	33%	11%	15%	29%
		Stress strategies	23%	22%	30%	12%	13%	23%	9%
		Sustainable or no strategies	7%	17%	22%	22%	64%	50%	42%
	Levels of hunger over the previous 30 days (HHS)	Very severe	8%	1%	1%	1%	-	0%	-
		Severe	14%	2%	1%	2%	-	3%	-

	Moderate	19%	32%	22%	29%	-	13%	-
	Slight	30%	13%	10%	17%	-	10%	-
	None	29%	52%	66%	51%	-	74%	-
Monthly Food Expenditures Share (FES)	FES ≥ 75%	19%	21%	9%	21%	24%	25%	20%
	FES > 65% and FES ≤ 75%	24%	18%	11%	12%	27%	16%	17%
	FES > 50% and FES ≤ 65%	37%	27%	26%	24%	30%	33%	28%
	FES ≤ 50%	20%	34%	54%	43%	19%	26%	35%
IPC Acute Food insecurity (AFI) Post-harvest season (Aug.-Oct)	Phase 5 – Famine	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Phase 4 - Emergency	17%	12%	9%	13%	7%	3%	0%
	Phase 3 - Crisis	30%	24%	28%	34%	20%	13%	8%
	Phase 2 - Stressed	34%	36%	31%	30%	34%	33%	29%
	Phase 1 - Minimal	19%	28%	32%	23%	39%	51%	63%
% of the population	Severely Acutely food insecure (IPC Phase 3 and above)	47%	36%	37%	47%	27%	16%	8%
	Acutely food insecure (IPC Phase 2 and above)	81%	72%	68%	77%	61%	49%	37%

Population of food insecure

The **Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)** is a set of tools and procedures to classify the severity of acute food insecurity at national and sub-national levels. The IPC uses international standards that allow comparability of food security situations across countries and over time. The main data source of the Afghanistan post-harvest IPC acute analysis conducted from late September to early October 2021 was the SFSA, which collected all key food security indicators and covered all 34 of Afghanistan's provinces. The final figures are based on consensus through a joint process between key stakeholders.

The 2021 post-harvest IPC estimated that, between the reference period of September and October 2021, a total of 18.8 million people² (47% of the total population) were in severe acute food insecurity and required urgent humanitarian action. These included around 12 million people in a crisis situation (IPC Phase 3) and 6.8 million people in an emergency situation (IPC Phase 4).

This represented a significant deterioration in food security over the past year, both in terms of its magnitude and severity. Compared to the same reference period in 2020 (Figure 1):

- ➔ The percentage of food-insecure people in emergency situations (IPC Phase 4) has increased by 5 percentage points from 12% due to a similar proportion of people in crisis last year likely having fallen into an emergency situation in 2021;
- ➔ The percentage of food insecure people in crisis situations (IPC Phase 3)) has increased by 6 percentage points from 24% due to a proportion of people (11%) in stressed or in minimal acute food insecurity (AFI) last year likely having fallen into a crisis situation in 2021.

² Based on National Statistics and Information Agency of Afghanistan (NSIA) population estimates - used in previous IPC analysis/reports, indicating 33.5 million people for 2021. If using Flowminder population estimates, which are used for the annual Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), indicating 41.7 million people in Afghanistan, then 18.8 million people are in severe acute food insecurity: including 12.0 million in a crisis situation (IPC Phase 3) and 6.9 million people in an emergency situation (IPC Phase 4).

For this reference period of September-October 2021, the proportion (47%) of people severely acutely food insecure (IPC Phase 3 and above) had reached the 2018's peak: the AFI situation being worse than in 2018 as more people are in emergency situation (17% vs. 12% in 2018 at the same period).

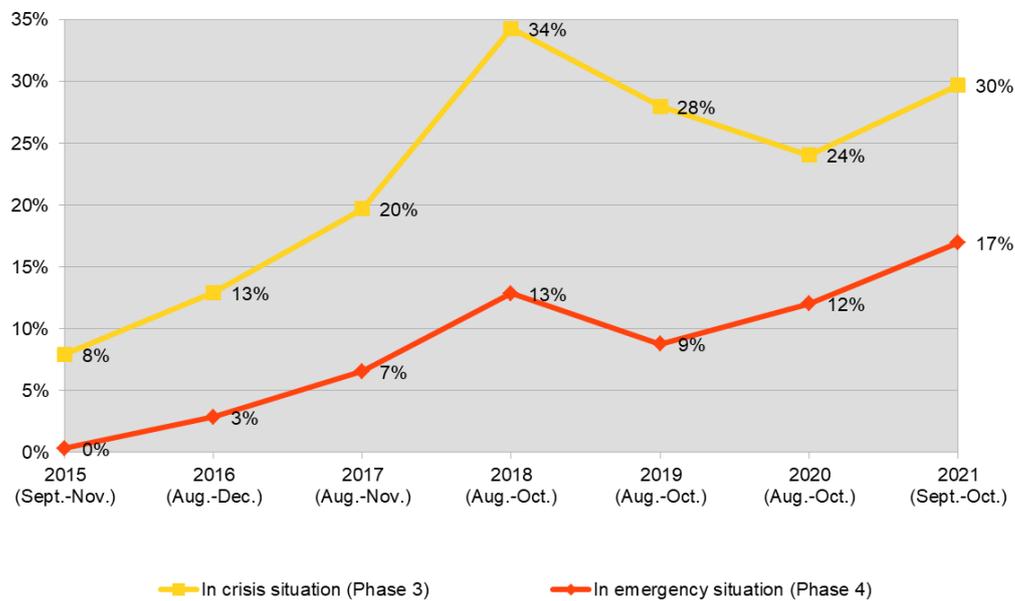


Figure 1. Share of Afghanistan's population in IPC Phase 3 and 4 (2015 - 2021)

As shown by Figure 2, between 2015 and 2021, the food security situation in Afghanistan has steadily deteriorated: the percentage of acutely food insecure people (IPC Phase 2 and above) has almost doubled (from 37% in Sept.-Nov. 2015 to 80% in Aug.-Oct. 2021), while the proportion of severely acute food-insecure has almost six-fold increased (from 8% to 47% over the same period).

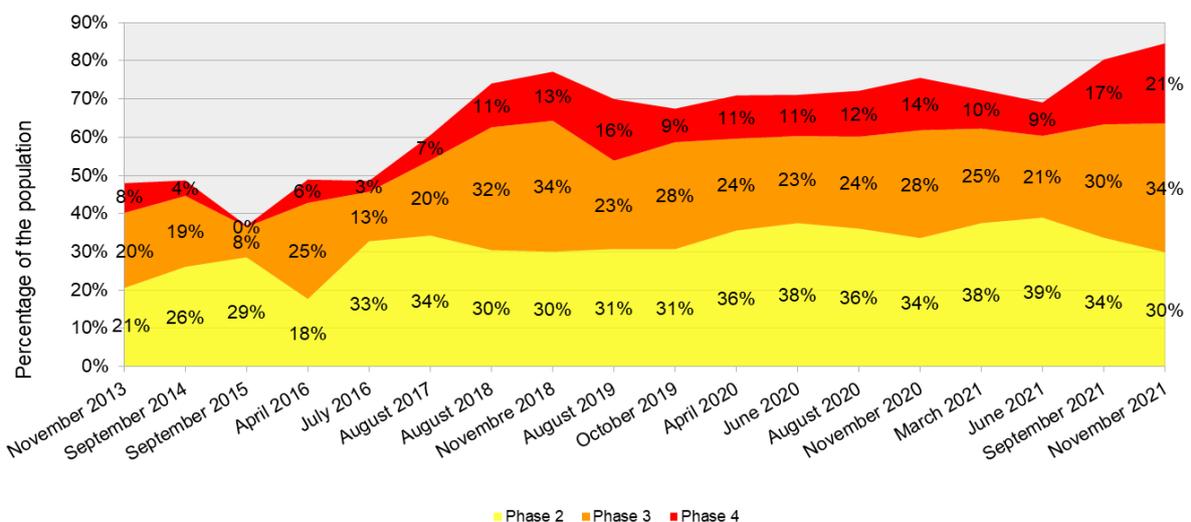


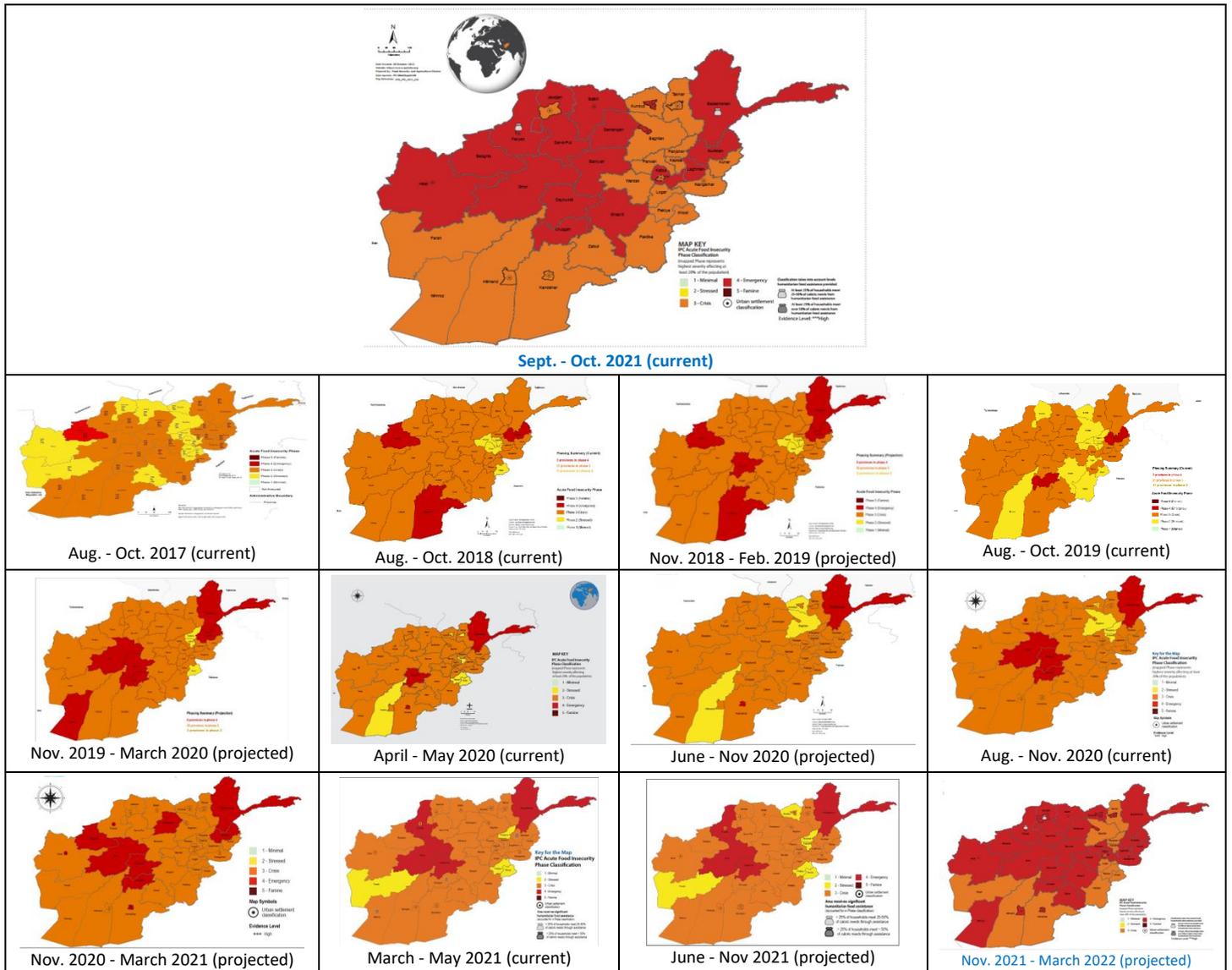
Figure 2. Afghanistan's IPC Acute food insecurity Trends (from November 2013 to November 2021)

This long and persistent deterioration of the situation is likely to induce a crystallization of the country's acute food insecurity, transforming it into chronic food insecurity affecting on average

almost two thirds of Afghans (with half of them being chronically in a crisis or in an emergency situation).

Food insecurity by province

Food insecurity is not spread evenly across Afghanistan. Map 1 below highlights those 16 provinces³ (out of 34) and 5 major cities⁴ (out of 11) that are in IPC Phase 4 (vs. four provinces and one major city⁵ - a year ago at the same time), signaling a high prevalence of households facing severe food insecurity.



Map 1: IPC classifications by province in 2021 and comparative overview of the evolution of this classification’s evolution since 2017

³ Badakhshan, Badghis, Balkh, Bamyan, Daykundi, Faryab, Ghazni, Ghor, Hirat, Jawzjan, Kabul, Laghman, Nuristan, Samangan, Sar-e-Pul and Uruzgan provinces.

⁴ Urban area of Baghlan, Balkh, Faryab, Hirat and Kunduz provinces.

⁵ Badakhshan, Daykundi, Ghor and Urozgan provinces and the urban area of Faryab province

Looking at Figure 3, the most highly food insecure provinces include Ghor (65%), Faryab (65%), Uruzgan (60%), Badghis (60%), Hirat (57%), Badakhshan (55%), Samangan (55%), Sar-e-Pul (55%), Ghazni (55%), Balkh (55%), Jawzjan (55%), Daykundi (50%), Bamyan (50%), Nimroz (50%), Nuristan (50%), Zabul (50%), Paktika (50%) and Parwan (50%): all with a share of population in IPC Phase 3 or 4 equal or above 50 percent.

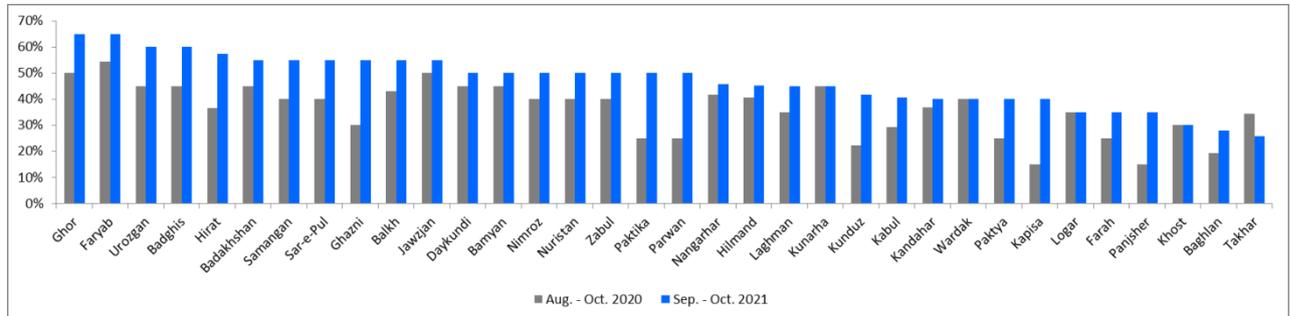


Figure 3: Share of food insecure population by province (IPC Phase 3 + 4)

Compared to last year's same period, the AFI situation has deteriorated:

- ➔ In terms of its magnitude, in 30 provinces (out of 34) - with an increase (between 3% and 25%) of the share of the population in IPC Phase 3 or 4: the increase being higher in Ghazni (+25%), Paktika (+25%), Parwan (+25%), Kapisa (+25%), Hirat (+21%), and Panjsher (+20%). This share has decreased (-9%) in Takhar province and remained unchanged in Kunarha, Wardak and Khost provinces.
- ➔ In terms of its severity, in 9 provinces - Balkh, Bamyan, Faryab, Ghazni, Jawzjan, Kabul, Laghman, Nuristan, and Sar-e-Pul - as well as in urban areas of Baghlan, Balkh, Hirat, and Kunduz provinces: these areas (previously in crisis IPC Phase 3) are falling into an emergency IPC Phase 4 AFI situation.

Figure 4 below provides a clearer overview of *where* Afghanistan's food insecure population is. It shows that Kabul province alone accounts for 15% of the severely food insecure population in the country. Other provinces with high absolute numbers of severely food insecure, similar to 2021, include Hirat (8%), Balkh (6%), Nangarhar (5%), Ghazni (5%), Faryab (5%), Hilmand (4%), Badakhshan (4%) and Kandahar (4%).

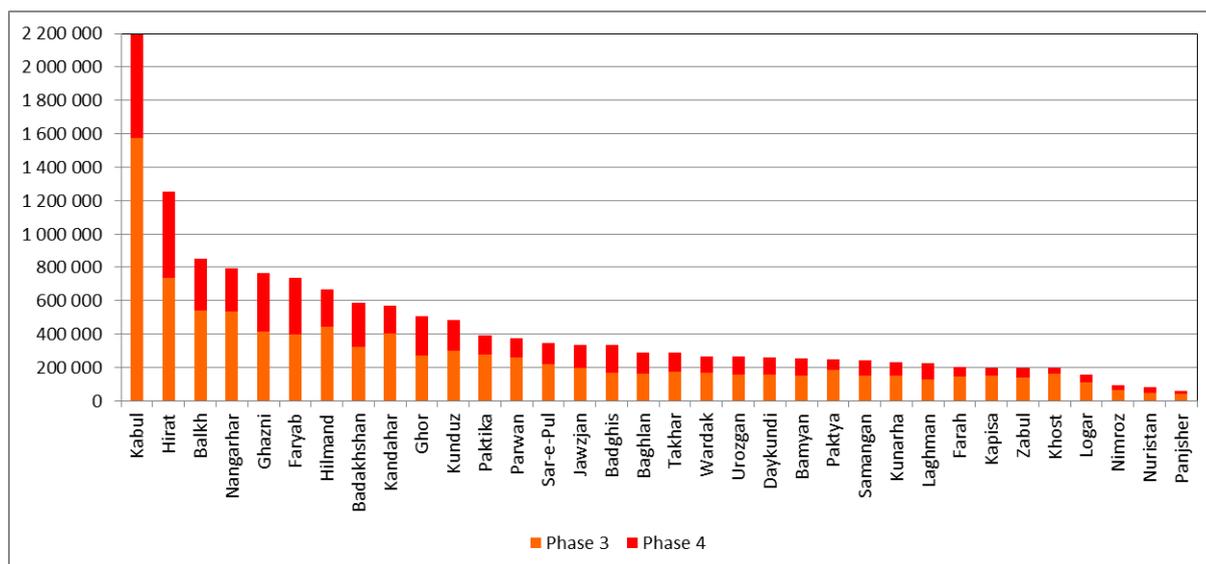


Figure 4: Population of food insecure by province (IPC Phase 3 + 4)

Compared to the IPC acute analyses – (Nov. 2020 - March 2021) projected situation, multiple shocks/events that occurred in the past 6 months (April-September 2021) - exacerbated by the economic crisis related to the rapid takeover of power by the Taliban in August 2021 and the non-recognition of the (de facto) new leadership in Afghanistan by the international community - have eroded further the already precarious situation of households living there. For the IPC acute analyses (Nov. 2021- March 2022), a deterioration of the AFI situation is expected mainly in terms of its severity and magnitude with an increase in the percentage of the population severely food-insecure (from 18.8 million now to 22.8 million - if nothing is done to prevent it).

Dimensions of food security

The SFSA surveyed five key indicators related to household food security: Food consumption score (FCS), livelihood coping strategies (LCS), reduced coping strategy index (rCSI), household hunger scale (HHS), and household dietary diversity score (HDDS). Analyses of these indicators are given in the sections below, while Table 2 gives an overview of indicators by province.

Table 2 indicates that provinces in the Central and South-East regions, particularly Panjsher, Logar, Paktya, and Khost, are less affected by emergency levels of acute food security; the effects/impacts of shocks faced being lower for a significant proportion of households living in these provinces, plus an increased access to food (via significant cereals food stocks from own production, households livestock/poultry ownership as well as stability and/or improvement of the availability and affordability of some essential goods in the market).

The provinces in the West, North and North-East regions are those where food security indicators have deteriorated significantly, associated with the stronger impact of loss of employment, reduced employment opportunities, reduced income, conflict, and a significant increase in the unavailability and unaffordability of some essential goods in the market.

Table 2: Indicators of household food security by province

Region	Province	Households with poor food consumption (%)	Households engaging in emergency coping strategies (%)	Households engaging in high consumption-based coping strategies (%)	Households experiencing severe hunger (%)	Households with low dietary diversity (4 food groups or less) (%)
Central	Kabul	34%	25%	59%	25%	70%

	Kapisa	23%	17%	24%	11%	39%
	Parwan	47%	32%	36%	30%	80%
	Maidan Wardak	19%	38%	33%	10%	50%
	Logar	9%	42%	5%	7%	32%
	Panjsher	20%	15%	4%	6%	45%
	Ghazni	55%	46%	38%	32%	77%
Central Highland	Bamyan	62%	22%	31%	36%	82%
	Daykundi	58%	14%	12%	10%	74%
South-East	Paktika	21%	56%	28%	15%	49%
	Paktya	23%	8%	10%	11%	68%
	Khost	11%	10%	14%	6%	35%
South-West	Uruzgan	60%	74%	38%	39%	85%
	Zabul	19%	52%	32%	14%	70%
	Kandahar	18%	28%	15%	8%	50%
	Hilmand	22%	68%	27%	13%	47%
	Nimroz	49%	35%	17%	18%	87%
West	Ghor	88%	54%	36%	46%	96%
	Badghis	81%	34%	40%	48%	89%
	Herat	36%	44%	29%	23%	70%
	Farah	26%	16%	14%	7%	55%
North	Samangan	75%	38%	15%	20%	92%
	Balkh	56%	36%	39%	30%	85%
	Sar-e-Pul	61%	25%	30%	24%	86%
	Jawzjan	43%	28%	17%	16%	80%
	Faryab	57%	45%	37%	32%	88%
North-East	Baghlan	50%	47%	22%	27%	79%
	Badakhshan	78%	20%	22%	32%	87%
	Takhar	26%	48%	23%	13%	48%
	Kunduz	50%	50%	40%	34%	74%
East	Nangarhar	29%	49%	5%	9%	80%
	Kunarha	22%	49%	24%	9%	53%
	Laghman	38%	41%	23%	20%	75%
	Nuristan	23%	14%	36%	21%	74%
National		40%	37%	31%	22%	70%

Note: The cell shading indicates the lowest 5 (green) and highest 10 (red) figures for each indicator.

Food consumption and dietary diversity

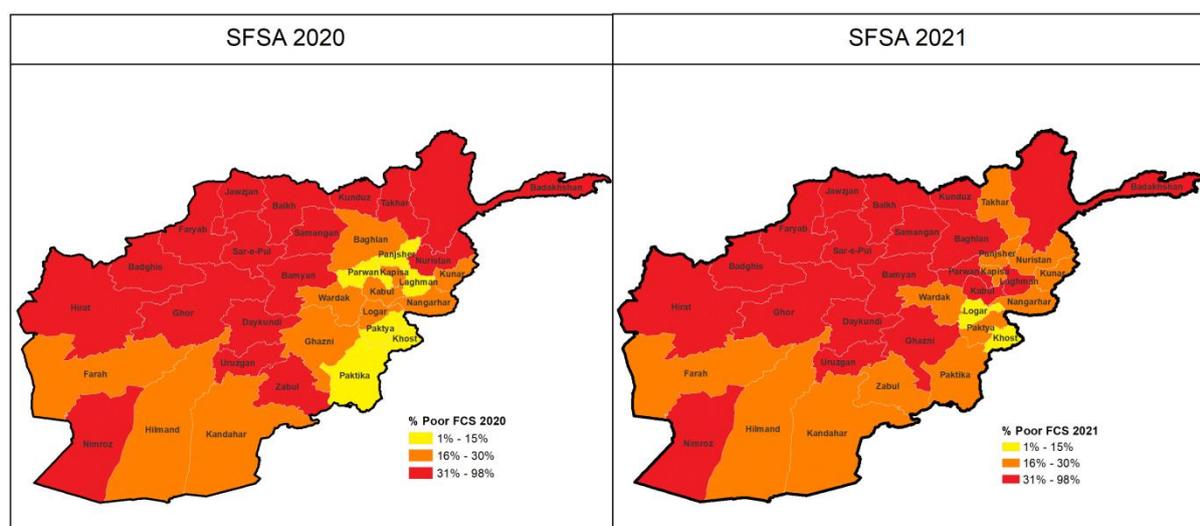
The **Food Consumption Score (FCS)** is a composite indicator based on dietary diversity, food frequency, and the relative nutritional importance of the different food groups consumed over a seven-day recall period. Higher FCS is associated with higher energy intake and nutritional adequacy⁶.

⁶ Food consumption analysis: Calculation and use of the food consumption score in food security analysis, WFP 2008, https://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual_guide_proced/wfp197216.pdf

Household Diet Diversity Score (HDDS) is a proxy indicator for household nutrient intake based on a 24-hour recall period across 12 food groups⁷.

Many households in Afghanistan are struggling to meet their basic food needs. In 2020, two out of five households (40%) consume a poor diet of low nutrient and caloric value. In 2021, the share of households with poor food consumption reached more than 75% overall in Ghor (88%), Badghis (81%), and Badkhsan (78%) provinces - vs. respectively 62%, 39%, and 66% a year ago. In terms of the evolution of households' poor food consumption over the past 12 months, there are:

- ➔ **A significant deterioration** in Badghis (+42% from 39%), Parwan (+41% from 6%), Laghman (+38% from 1%), Ghazni (+29% from 26%), Ghor (+25% from 62%), and Baghlan (+23% from 27%);
- ➔ **A slight deterioration** in Bamyan (+15% from 47%), Paktika (+13% from 8%), Kunduz (+13% from 38%), Paktya (+13% from 11%), Badakhshan (+12% from 66%), Farah (+10% from 16%), Kapisa (+8% from 15%), and Panjsher (+7% from 13%);
- ➔ **A relative stability** in Kabul (+5% from 29%), Uruzgan (+5% from 55%), Nangarhar (+5% from 24%), Kunar (+4% from 18%), Kandahar (-3% from 21%), Khost (-3% from 15%);
- ➔ **A slight improvement** in Hilmand (-7% from 29%), Logar (-8% from 18%), Nuristan (-10% from 33%), Hirat (-10% from 46%), Samangan (-10% from 85%) and Maidan Wardak (-11% from 30%);
- ➔ **A significant improvement** in Daykundi (-21% from 79%), Sar-e-Pul (-26% from 86%), Balkh (-27% from 83%), Zabul (-27% from 46%), Nimroz (-28% from 77%), Jawzjan (-37% from 80%), Takhar (-39% from 64%) and Faryab (-41% from 98%).



Map 2: Share of households with poor food consumption, by province (SFSA 2021 vs. SFSA 2020)

Figure 5 shows that households in Afghanistan with poor food consumption typically eat a low-variety diet of cereals 7 days a week, oil 6 days a week, sugar 3 days a week and vegetables once a week. Even households with “acceptable” diets have low consumption of foods like fruits, meat, eggs, and flesh foods, which are consumed just once per week.

- ➔ Changes in food diet are as follows when compared to the same period in 2020: **For households having a poor food consumption:**

⁷ Guidelines for Measuring Household and Individual Dietary Diversity, FAO 2011, https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/wa_workshop/docs/FAO-guidelines-dietary-diversity2011.pdf

- An increase in the median number of days of oil (by three days), sugar (by two days) and cereals/tubers (by one day);
 - Pulses/Nuts are no longer consumed at all (vs. one day per week a year ago) - knowing that dairy products and fruits have not been consumed at all since 2020;
- ➔ **For households having a borderline food consumption:** dairy products are no longer consumed at all (vs. one day per week a year ago) - knowing that meat, eggs, fish, seafood as well as fruits are no longer consumed at all since 2020;
- ➔ **For households having “acceptable” food consumption:** an increase (by one day) in the median number of days of dairy products consumed per week and a reduction (by one day) for pulse/nuts.

These drops (in median days of consumption) reflect an overall decline in the households' access to the food groups concerned over the past 12 months.

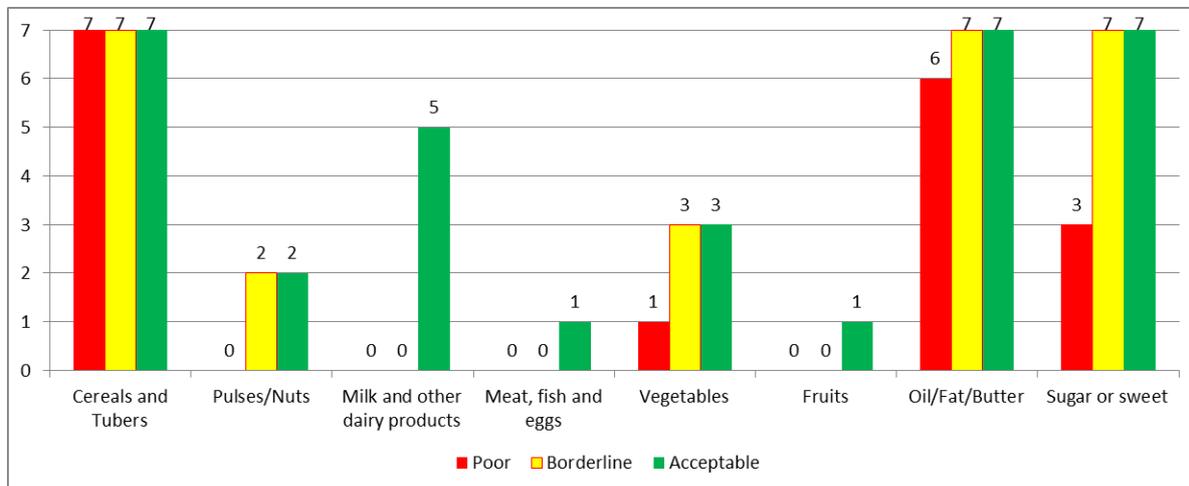
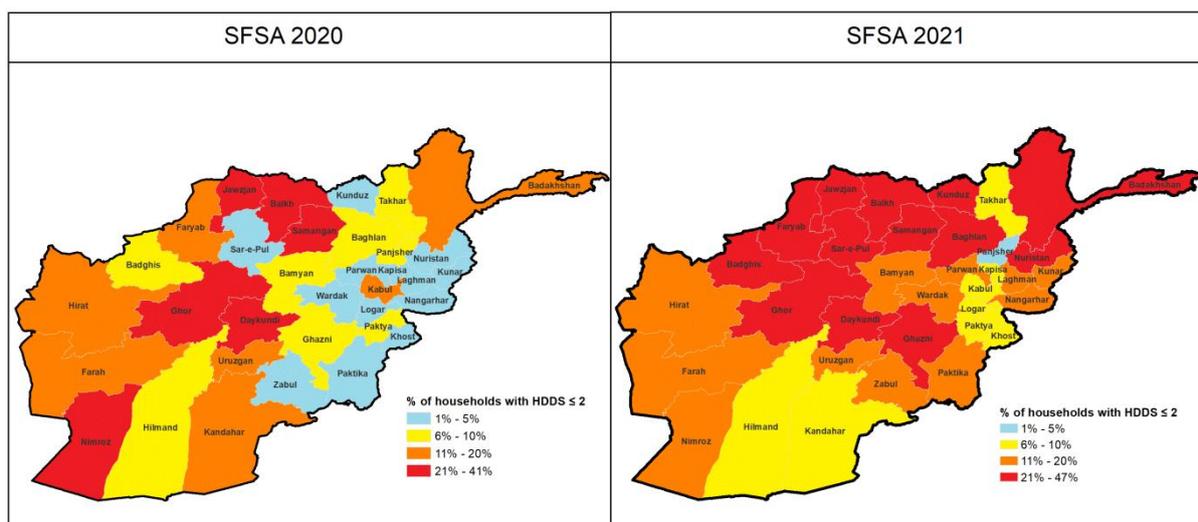


Figure 5: Median days of consumption per week

In terms of HDDS, compared to 2020 and at national level, there is a significant deterioration as the number of food groups eaten the day before the survey was less than 5 for 70% of households - including the 18% that had eaten 0 to 2 food groups: respectively + 34% from 36% and +2% from 16% a year ago. As shown by Map 3, it is mainly in Ghor (47%), Badakhshan (45%), Samangan (43%), Daykundi (36%), Sar-e-Pul (34%), Kunduz (32%), Badghis (31%), Faryab (31%), Balkh (30%), Jawzjan (28%), Baghlan (27%), Ghazni (24%), Nuristan (21%), and Bamyān (20%) provinces where this situation is more acute, with at least one fifth of households having a low/poor nutrient intake based on a 24-hour recall period across 12 food groups. The median value of the HDDS is 6 in Logar and Khost; and 5 in Kapisa, Panjsher, Takhar, Paktika, Hilmand, and Maidan Wardak - and 4 or 3 in the other provinces.



Map 3: Share of households with poor/low HDDS nutrient intake, by province (SFSA 2021 vs. SFSA 2020)

Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCS)

Households in Afghanistan are still struggling to cope with poor or reduced food access, and to face with the impact of multiple shocks experienced: this impact is amplified by their low resilience capacity as well as the negative consequences of the change in the country's leadership that occurred in August 2021. Seventy percent of Afghan households are relying on either crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies in order to meet their basic food needs: an increase of +9 percentage points compared to 2020. This is the highest seen in the last 5 years, after the 66% observed during the previous drought of 2018 (see Table One above).

Table 3 below gives an overview of the different livelihoods coping strategies (LCS) adopted by households in order to meet their basic food needs. These LCS being mainly:

- ➔ Borrow food or money for food (63%): with the situation being worse in Kunar (90%), Zabul (86%), Maidan Wardak (85%), Paktika (83%), Nangarhar (76%), Kabul (74%), Nuristan (74%) and Daykundi (71%);
- ➔ Decrease expenditures on essential needs such as health/education (51%): this situation being more acute in Hilmand (82%), Kabul (72%), Jawzjan (68%), Uruzgan (68%) and Ghazni (64%);
- ➔ Begging/Rely on charity (25%): this situation being more acute in Uruzgan (72%), Ghor (49%), Paktika (47%), Logar (42%), Nangarhar (39%), Maidan Wardak (38%), Ghazni (37%), Zabul (35%), Samangan (35%) and Kunar (35%);
- ➔ Spent savings (25%): this situation being more acute in Kunar (59%), Jawzjan (49%), Hilmand (48%), Farah (47%), Kandahar (41%), Nuristan (40%), Paktika (40%), Khost (37%) and Maidan Wardak (35%);
- ➔ Sold household assets (22%): this situation being more acute in Kunduz (36%), Faryab (35%), Kabul (33%) and Takhar (30%).

Over the past 12 months, the proportion of households adopting the different livelihoods-based strategies (91%) has increased by 9 percentage points on average, after having increased by 7 percentage points between 2019 and 2020: suggesting a significant and continuous erosion of the households' resilience and livelihood coping mechanisms over the past 24 months.

Table 3: Livelihood coping strategies adopted in the previous 30 days

Severity	Coping strategy	Prevalence		
		2019	2020	2021
Stress	Borrow food or money for food	51%	65%	63%
	Spent savings	43%	46%	25%
	Sold more animals than usual or earlier than usual	19%	26%	9%
	Sold household assets (appliances, furniture, doors, windows, roof beams)	11%	17%	22%
Crisis	Decreased expenditures on health, education, etc.	22%	37%	51%
	Decreased expenditure on fertilizer, pesticide, fodder, animal feed, veterinary care, etc.	19%	23%	13%
	Sold income generating equipment	12%	18%	9%
Emergency	Begging/Rely on Charity	7%	19%	25%
	Sold last female animals	6%	13%	4%
	Sold house or land	4%	8%	3%

5% of households have already exhausted some of their livelihood coping strategies, such as selling their house or land, selling their last female animals and/or selling income-generating equipment in order to buy food: the provinces with the highest proportion of households having exhausted some of these extreme livelihood coping strategies are Balkh (27%), Uruzgan (26%), Farah (22%), and Kandahar (13%).

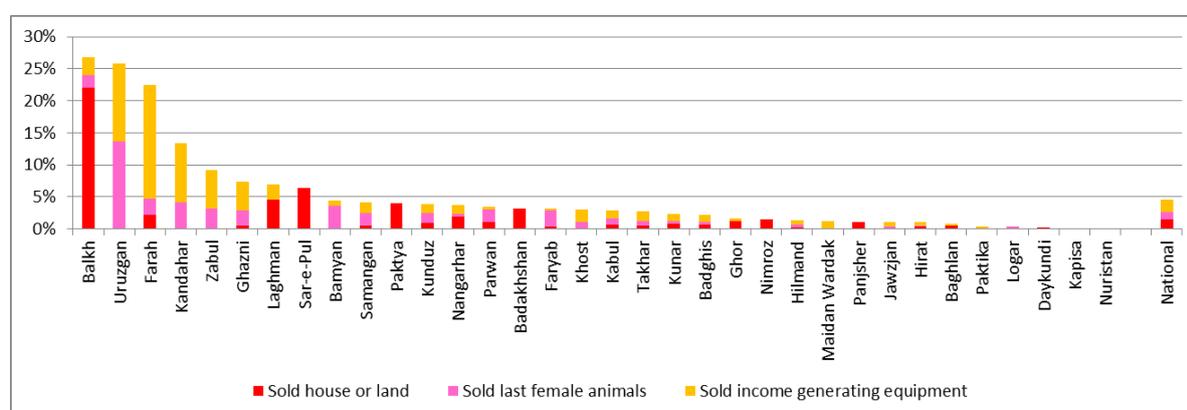
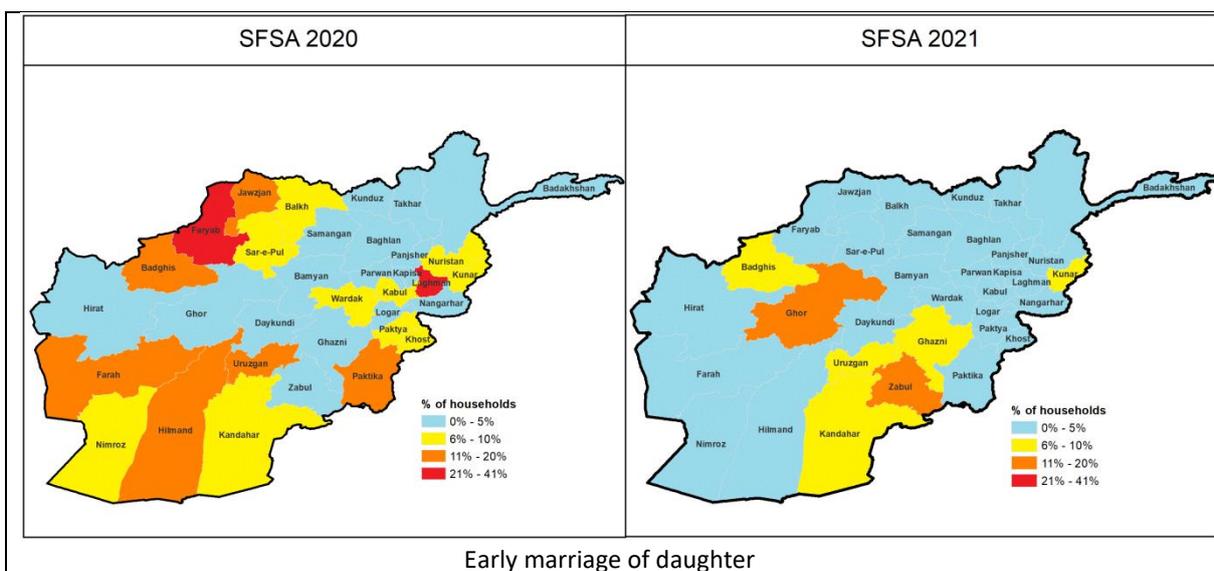
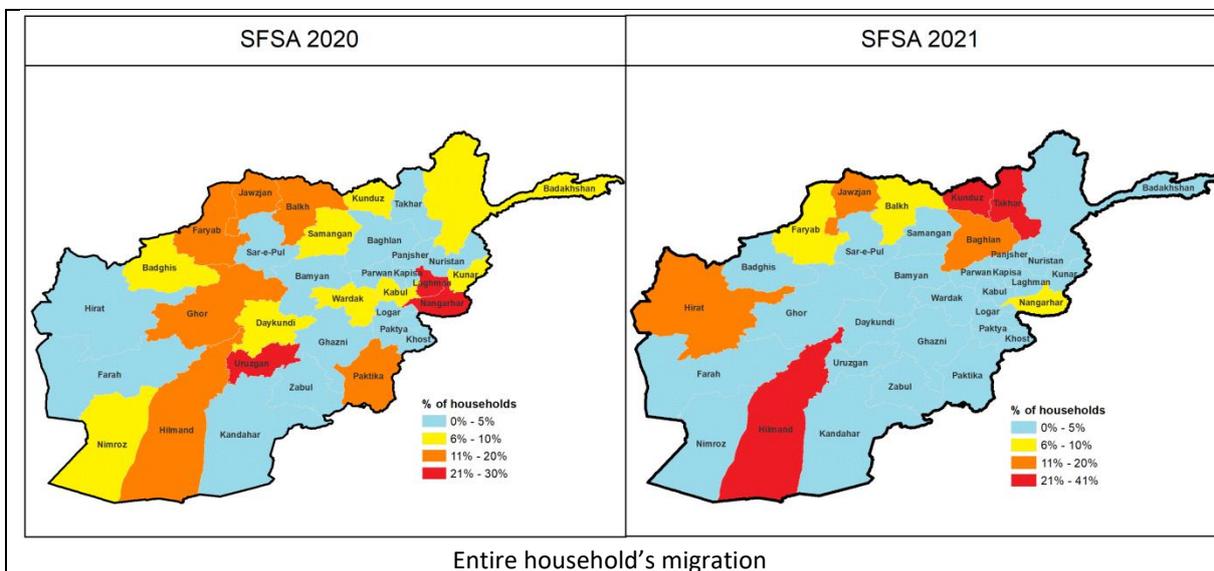
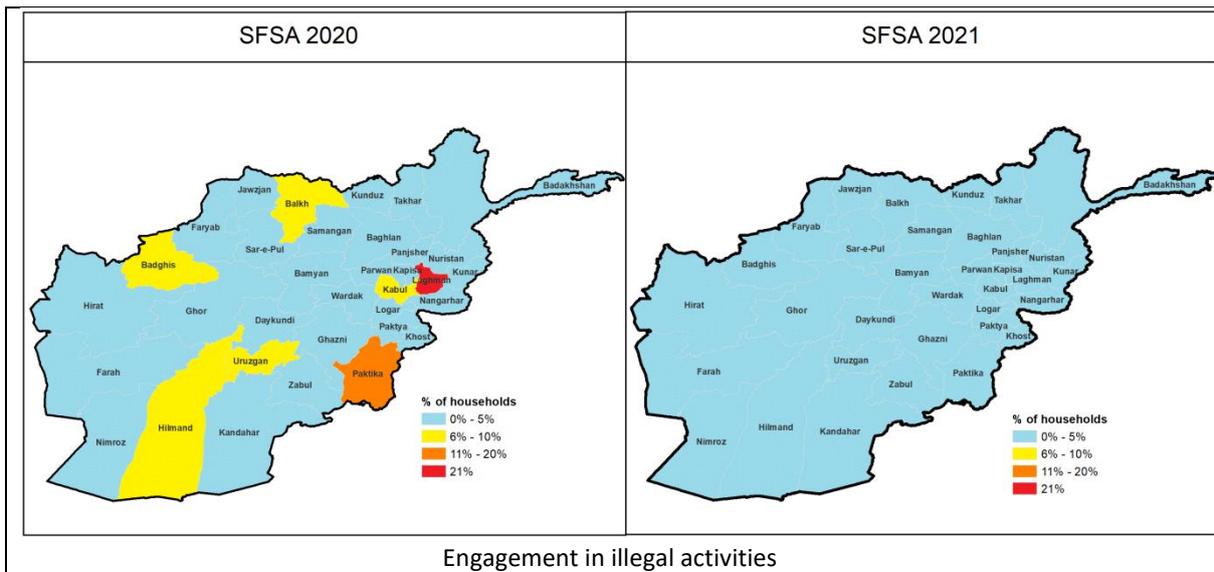


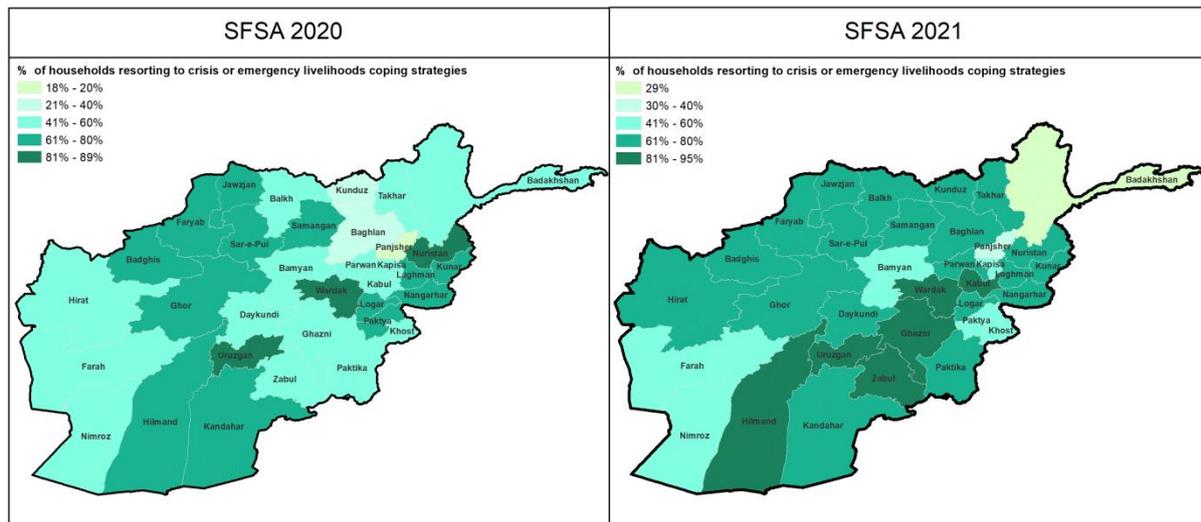
Figure 6: Cumulative percentage of households who have already exhausted their most extreme livelihood coping strategies

Such desperation in fragile contexts can have disastrous consequences like household members' engagement in illegal activities, households forced to marry off their daughters at a young age and/or the entire household's migration in order to improve their access to food.



Map 4: Share of households engaged in illegal activities (entirely migrating and forced to marry off their daughter at a young age) by province (SFSA 2021 vs. SFSA 2020)

Food shortages are also driving Afghan households into debt. 87% of households said they had borrowed money or in-kind items in the past 3 months (+10 percentage points more than 2020 after a similar increase of +10 percentage points the year before), most of whom said their primary reason was to buy food (87%, +10 percentage points compared to a year ago, after a similar increase of +11 percentage points the year before), or to cover other needs like health costs (7%) or ceremonies (2%). These households generally have poorer food consumption, lower dietary diversity, higher levels of coping strategies, and higher food stress.

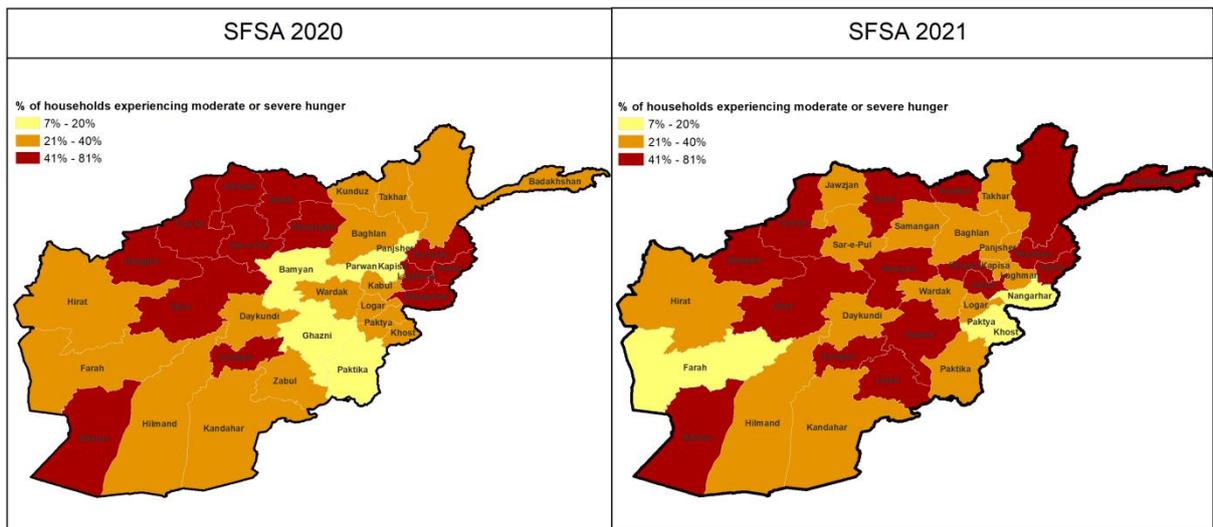


Map 5: Share of households resorting to emergency or crisis livelihoods coping strategies (SFSA 2020 vs. SFSA 2021)

Household hunger and food stress

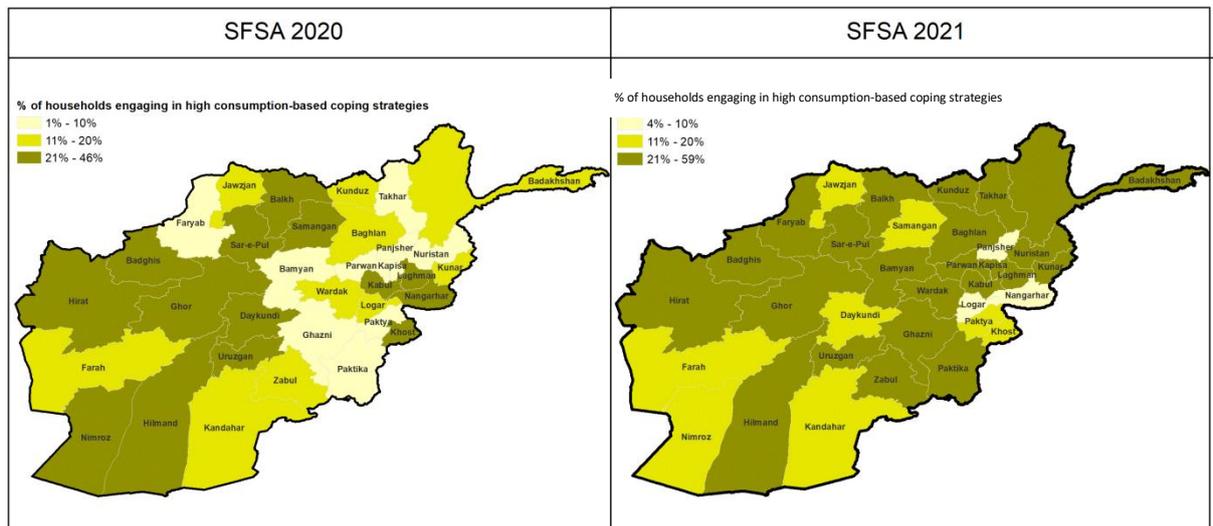
The **Household Hunger Scale (HHS)** is a perception-based method of assessing food insecurity. It is a household level indicator and involves three occurrence questions over a 4-week recall period that focuses on the food quantity dimension of food access and does not measure dietary quality. The **Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)** is a proxy indicator for household food stress. Households are asked if they applied any of five food-based coping strategies when they did not have enough food or money to buy food.

Overall, 71% of the households in Afghanistan had experienced some sort of hunger in the 30 days prior to the survey, including the 22% that experienced severe hunger. Compared to 2020, this represents respectively an increase of +23 and +18 percentage points (after another significant increase the year before by respectively +14 and +1 percentage points). Levels of severe hunger were particularly high in Badghis (48%), Ghor (46%), Uruzgan (39%), Bamyan (36%), Kunduz (34%), Ghazni (32%), Faryab (32%), Badakhshan (32%), Balkh (30%), and Parwan (30%). The map below indicates the provinces where households are faced with immediate food stress.



Map 6: Share of households experiencing moderate or severe hunger, by province (SFSA 2021 vs. SFSA 2020)

Thirty-one percent of Afghan households have adopted high food-based coping strategies in order to meet their basic food needs (+10 percentage points compared to 2020 - after another significant increase of +12% the year before): mainly relying on less preferred/expensive food (5 days per week), borrowing food or relying on friends/relatives' help (4 days per week), limiting portion size at mealtimes (4 days per week), restricting adults' consumption in order for small children to eat (2 days per week) and reducing the number of meals eaten in a day (2 days per week) – numbers of days representing the median values. Kabul (59%), Badghis (40%), Kunduz (40%), Balkh (39%), Ghazni (38%), and Uruzgan (38%) are the provinces with the highest proportion households that have engaged in food-based coping strategies.



Map 7: Share of households engaging in high consumption-based coping strategies, by province (SFSA 2021 vs. SFSA 2020)

Table 4 provides an overview of the households' distribution across the IPC food security 1st level outcomes indicators (FCS, HDDS, HHS, LCS, and rCSI). It shows that:

- ➔ One fifth (22%) of households have poor or borderline food consumption combined with (i) the adoption of crisis or emergency livelihoods-based coping strategies, (ii) high food-based

coping, (iii-a) an inadequate HDDS nutrient intake (0-4 food groups) or (iii-b) experiencing a moderate to very severe hunger stress. These households are almost certainly in an emergency situation, with large food consumption gaps that they are attempting to mitigate through emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation. Only 2% of households have an acceptable diet as well as an adequate HDDS nutrient intake (≥ 5 food groups), without resorting to food/livelihoods-based coping nor experiencing hunger stress.

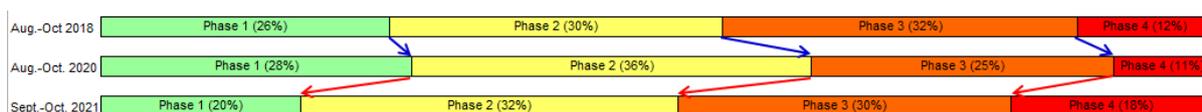
Table 4: Overall households' distribution across IPC food security 1st level outcomes indicators

FCS	HDDS	HHS	rCSI Groups												Total
			No or low coping				Medium coping				High coping				
			Livelihoods Coping Strategies (LCS)				Livelihoods Coping Strategies (LCS)				Livelihoods Coping Strategies (LCS)				
Not adopting coping strategies	Stress coping strategies	Crisis coping strategies	Emergency coping strategies	Not adopting coping strategies	Stress coping strategies	Crisis coping strategies	Emergency coping strategies	Not adopting coping strategies	Stress coping strategies	Crisis coping strategies	Emergency coping strategies				
Acceptable	5-12 Food Groups	None	2.1%	1.6%	1.3%	0.7%	0.5%	2.0%	3.1%	1.8%		0.2%	1.0%	0.4%	14.8%
		Slight	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.9%	1.1%		0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	3.8%
		Moderate	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	1.1%	0.0%	0.3%	1.0%	0.7%	4.2%
		Severe													0.0%
		Very Severe								0.1%					0.0%
	3-4 Food Groups	None	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%		0.2%	0.2%	0.1%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
		Slight		0.0%		0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%			0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
		Moderate		0.0%	0.0%			0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%
		Severe					0.0%			0.0%					0.0%
		Very Severe													0.0%
	0-2 Food Groups	None	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
		Slight		0.0%											0.0%
		Moderate						0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
		Severe													0.0%
		Very Severe													0.0%
Borderline	5-12 Food Groups	None	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%				0.0%	3.4%	
		Slight	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%		0.1%	0.5%	1.1%	2.6%
		Moderate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%		0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	1.0%
		Severe													0.0%
		Very Severe													0.0%
	3-4 Food Groups	None	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%						0.6%
		Slight	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	3.5%	5.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.6%	1.0%	16.4%
		Moderate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.8%	1.4%	1.9%	0.0%	0.4%	1.7%	0.8%	8.1%
		Severe													0.0%
		Very Severe													0.0%
	0-2 Food Groups	None	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%						0.2%
		Slight	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.6%		0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	2.0%
		Moderate			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	1.2%
		Severe													0.0%
		Very Severe													0.0%
Poor	5-12 Food Groups	None	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%			0.3%
		Slight			0.0%	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%					0.0%
		Moderate						0.0%	0.0%	0.0%					0.0%
		Severe				0.0%		0.0%	1.6%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
		Very Severe						0.6%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			0.0%
	3-4 Food Groups	None	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	1.3%	0.3%	1.2%					5.8%
		Slight	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.9%	0.7%	1.3%					3.2%
		Moderate			0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%		0.0%			1.6%
		Severe	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.9%	1.2%		1.2%	2.7%	3.3%	9.9%
		Very Severe	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%		0.7%	1.1%	2.6%	4.6%
	0-2 Food Groups	None	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%					3.1%
		Slight	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.8%					2.0%
		Moderate	0.0%	0.0%			0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		2.0%
		Severe	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.8%	1.6%	4.5%
		Very Severe						0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	1.9%	2.9%
TOTAL			4.1%	3.8%	3.1%	2.4%	3.1%	14.1%	18.1%	20.0%	0.2%	4.5%	12.0%	14.7%	100.0%

How has Afghanistan recovered since the 2018-19 drought?

In terms of magnitude, the overall current situation of acute food insecurity in rural areas is worse compared to 2018⁸: the number of rural people severely acutely food insecure (14.8 million) is 49% higher than 2018 figures (9.9 million) and the share of rural people severely acutely food insecure has increased by 4 percentage points in the past three years (and by 12 percentage points compared to 2020).

⁸ The 2018 IPC acute analysis only covered rural Afghanistan. Therefore, comparisons made on this section focus only to the rural of the 2021 current IPC acute analysis.



In terms of severity, the number of provinces in an emergency situation (IPC Phase 4) increased from 3 (in August-October 2018) to 16 (in September-October 2021). More specifically:

- ➔ 13 provinces (Badakhshan, Balkh, Bamyan, Daykundi, Faryab, Ghazni, Ghor, Hirat, Jawzjan, Laghman, Samangan, Sar-e-Pul and Urozgan) transitioned from IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) to IPC Phase 4 (emergency), while only one province (Kandahar) did the opposite.
- ➔ Three provinces (Kapisa, Khost, and Parwan) slipped from IPC Phase 2 (stress) to IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and one province (Kabul) slipped from IPC Phase 2 (stress) to IPC Phase 4 (Emergency).

The prevalence of acute food insecurity rose in 17 provinces between 2018 and 2021, and in 6 provinces, food insecurity levels remained unchanged⁹. As a result, 21 out of Afghanistan’s 34 provinces have experienced an increase in the percentage of severely food insecure since 2018 (Figure 7). The situation slightly changed in some of the worst-hit provinces by the 2018 drought, such as Badakhshan (-5 percentage point) and Ghor (+5 percentage point). In other severely drought-affected provinces such as Badghis, Nuristan, and Daykundi, the number of severely food insecure people has decreased by at least 10% in the last three years.

Parwan, Wardak, and Kabul - provinces which are historically relatively food secure are experiencing significant increases in the percentage of severely food insecure people. Farah, Baghlan and Takhar have also seen the highest decrease in the percentage of severe food insecurity over the past three years (respectively -20%, -15% and -15%).

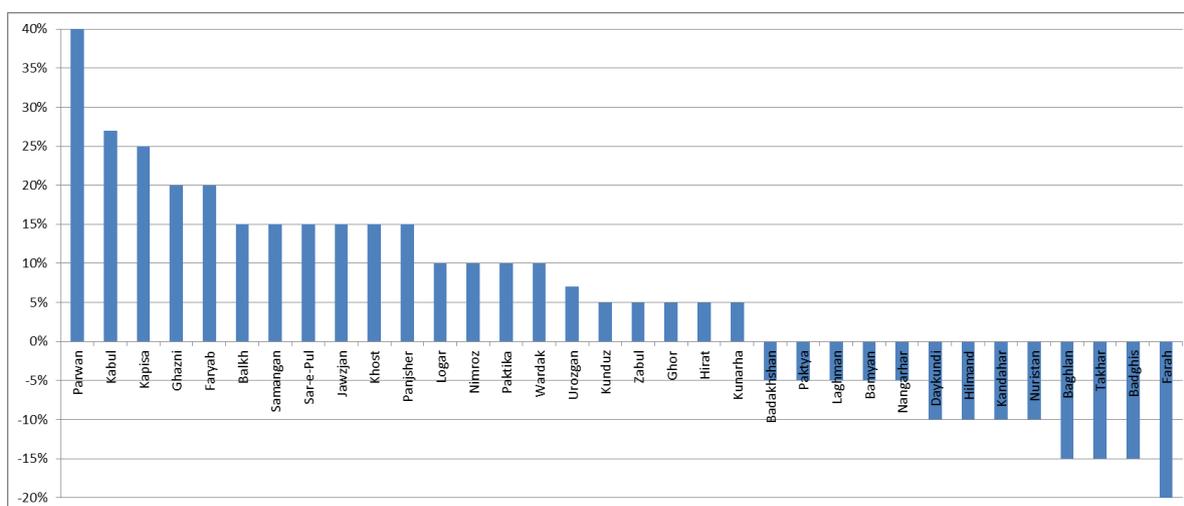


Figure 7: 2018-2021 percent change in population of severely food insecure Afghans (IPC Phase 3+), by province (rural only)

⁹ Jawzjan (90% vs. 75% in 2018), Sari Pul (90% vs. 75% in 2018), Samangan (90% vs. 70% in 2018), Ghor (90% vs. 85% in 2018), Faryab (90% vs. 75% in 2018), Balkh (85% vs. 70% in 2018), Ghazni (85% vs. 70% in 2018), Kabul (85% vs. 40% in 2018), Nangarhar (85% vs. 80% in 2018), Nimroz (85% vs. 70% in 2018), Paktya (80% vs. 75% in 2018), Paktika (80% vs. 70% in 2018), Logar (80% vs. 60% in 2018), Parwan (80% vs. 30% in 2018), Wardak (75% vs. 70% in 2018), Kapisa (75% vs. 55% in 2018) and Panjsher (75% vs. 50% in 2018); while remaining unchanged in Badakhshan (90%), Urozgan (85%), Kunarha (80%), Laghman (80%), Nuristan (80%) and Kunduz (60%). In the meantime, a slight reduction was noticed in Baghlan (55% vs. 70% in 2018), Khost (60% vs. 65% in 2018), Farah (65% vs. 85% in 2018), Takhar (70% vs. 75% in 2018), Kandahar (75% vs. 80% in 2018), Daykundi (80% vs. 85% in 2018), Hilmand (80% vs. 85% in 2018), Zabul (80% vs. 85% in 2018), Bamyan (80% vs. 85% in 2018), Hirat (80% vs. 85% in 2018) and Badghis (85% vs. 90% in 2018).

How does the current situation compare to pre-drought levels?

Afghanistan's food security situation has not returned to 2017 pre-drought levels. Compared to 2017, in rural Afghanistan, an additional 4.2 million people are severely food insecure, a 59 percent increase compared to 2017. In 13 provinces¹⁰, the number of severely food insecure people has more than doubled since 2017 (Figure 8), indicating the persistence of a very low resilience of households as well as the fact that they have not recovered from shocks since 2018 nor returned to the 2018 pre-drought levels of food insecurity.

Only the rural areas of Hilmand (-82%) and Kabul (-56%), also least affected by the 2018 drought, have seen a large reduction in severe food insecurity since 2017: their number of severely food insecure people has decreased by more than half.

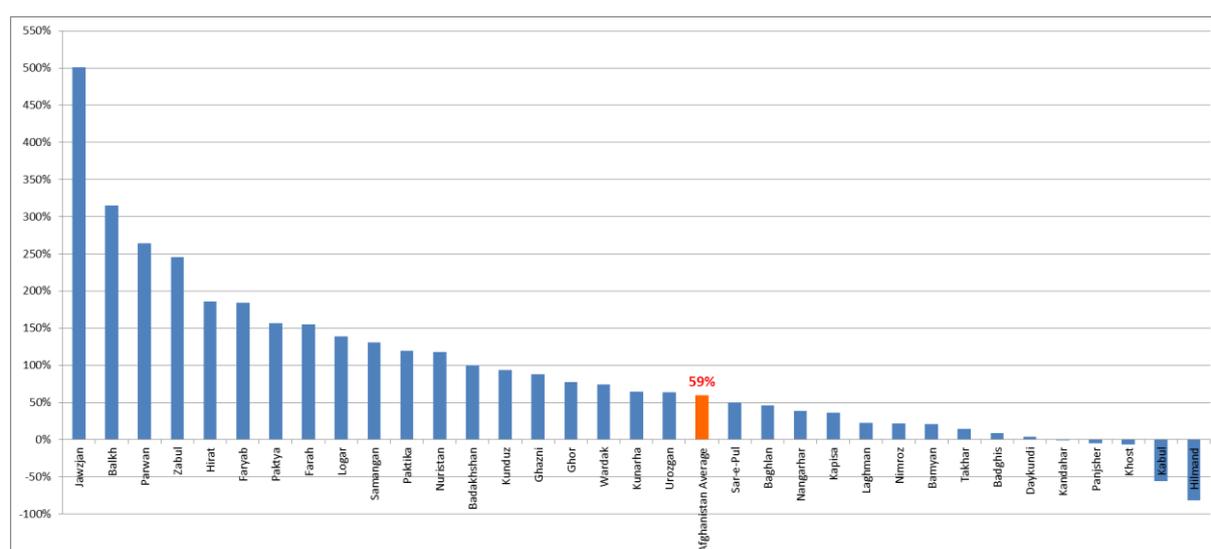


Figure 8: 2017-2021 percentage change in total number of severely food insecure Afghans (IPC Phase 3+)

Households and communities' main priorities

Households and communities' main priorities to address shock impacts, food access, WASH issues (used as a proxy for food utilization) as well as issues with access to rural areas by road are (by order of importance):

- ➔ Food and/or cash to increase access to food and address households' essential needs (82% of households vs. 58% a year ago; 49% of communities);
- ➔ Looking for employment opportunities (59% of households);
- ➔ To improve access to health facilities and/or immediate health care (24% of households; 51% of communities) - in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic;
- ➔ Increase access to improved drinking water quality/quantity (24% of households; 56% of communities);
- ➔ Construction/Repair of rural roads to improve access to rural areas (19% of households);
- ➔ Rehabilitation of irrigation systems (13% of households);

¹⁰ Jawzjan (6.0x), Balkh (4.2x), Parwan (3.6x), Zabul (3.5x), Hirat (2.9x), Faryab (2.8x), Paktya (2.6x), Farah (2.5x), Logar (2.4x), Samangan (2.3x), Paktika (2.2x), Nuristan (2.2x) and Badakhshan (2.0x).

- ➔ Improvements to educational facilities in the area (11% of households);
- ➔ Shelter - Improvements in community housing (9% of households; 9% of communities);
- ➔ Agriculture/livestock livelihood assistance/support (6% of households vs. 49% a year ago; 11% of communities vs. 65% a year ago);
- ➔ To improve access to household energy means (12% of communities).

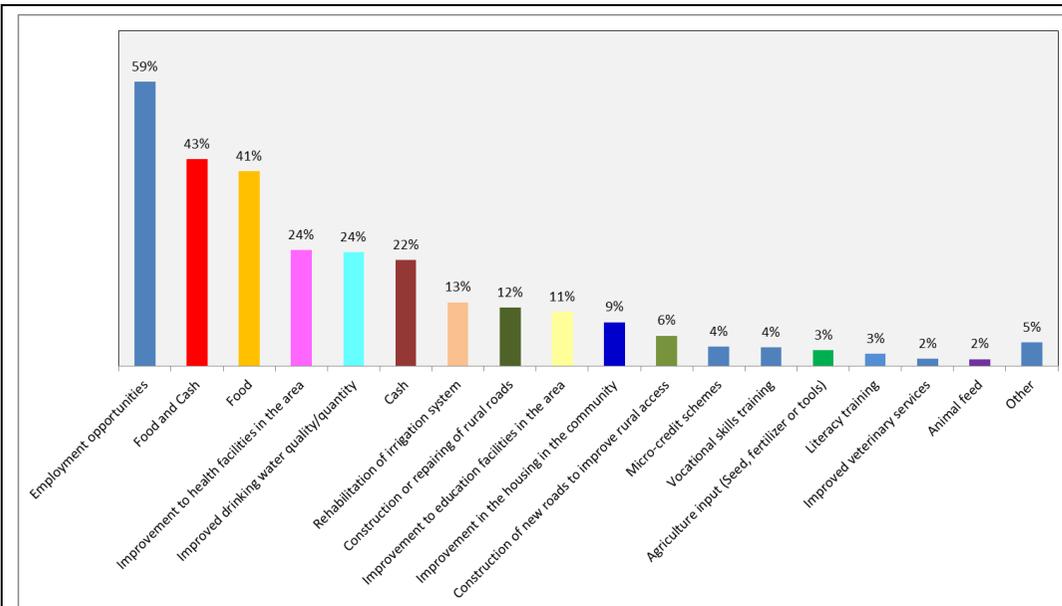


Figure 9: Overview of the households' main priorities at national level

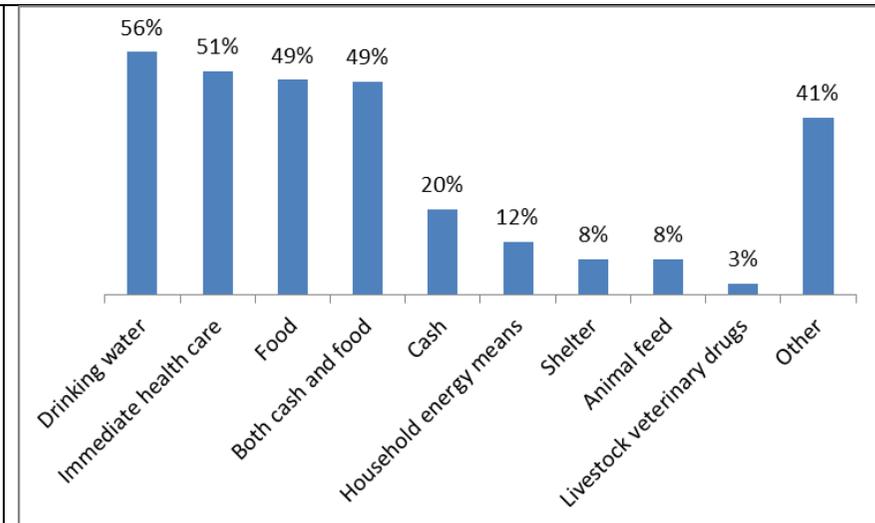


Figure 10: Overview of the communities' main priorities at national level

Table 5: Overview of households and communities' main priorities considering shocks faced, agricultural and livestock difficulties + WASH issues encountered at national level

Aggregation level	Major events/shocks directly experienced by households in the last 6 months	Land cultivation difficulties faced by households/farmers this cultivation season	Problems with raising animals faced by households/breeders in the past 6 months	WASH problems/issues
National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduced income (39%) ▪ Loss of employment (38%) ▪ Huge increase in food prices (29%) ▪ Drought / Dry spell (12%) ▪ Return from Pakistan, Iran, etc. (9%) ▪ Severe sickness or death in household due to COVID-19 (8%) ▪ Severe sickness or natural death of breadwinner due to non-COVID (8%) ▪ Death or permanent impairment of breadwinner due to conflict (3%) ▪ Livestock disease outbreak (2%) ▪ Crop pest outbreak (1%) ▪ Floods / Heavy rains (1%) ▪ Roadblocks (1%) ▪ Conflict induced displacement (1%) ▪ Other (2%) 	<p>(At national level, 23% of households have cultivated this year)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Irrigation/Precipitation water shortage - not caused by damaged irrigation systems (60%) ▪ Crop pests and diseases (55%) ▪ Unable to obtain fertilizer (27%) ▪ Damaged irrigation systems (20%) ▪ Unable to obtain seed (18%) ▪ Natural disaster (9%) ▪ Inability to access land for security reasons (5%) ▪ Unable to obtain the required tools (4%) ▪ Difficulty accessing markets (3%) ▪ Unable to find labor or machinery (2%) ▪ Other (2%) 	<p>(At national level, 28% of households are raising animals)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of pasture and fodder (45%) ▪ High price of fodder and concentrates (27%) ▪ Lack of water (23%) ▪ Unusual Animal diseases (20%) ▪ Lack of access to veterinary services (18%) ▪ Livestock deaths (14%) ▪ Lack of access to training services (4%) ▪ Lack of access to breeding services (4%) ▪ Lack of market to sell animals/products (2%) ▪ Lack of access to animal and dairy product processing technology (1%) ▪ Other (1%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to unimproved toilet facilities (48%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🚰 No facility - open field, bush (11%) 🚰 Community / Public latrine (7%) 🚰 Family pit latrine - without slab / open (23%) 🚰 Family flush toilet to open drain (7%) ▪ Access to unimproved source of drinking water (28%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🚰 Open well (8%) 🚰 Open spring (6%) 🚰 River/Canal/Stream (6%) 🚰 Water tanker (4%) 🚰 Open kariz (1%) 🚰 Open dam/kanda (1%) 🚰 Other (2%) ▪ Distance to drinking water source <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🚰 30-60 minutes (5%) 🚰 > 60 minutes (2%)
	Households priorities for the next 6-12 months		Communities current priorities (to reduce the impact of shocks in the longer term)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employment opportunities (59%) ▪ Food and Cash (43%) ▪ Food (41%) ▪ Improvement to health facilities or access to immediate health care in the area (24%) ▪ Improved drinking water quality/quantity (24%) ▪ Cash (22%) ▪ Rehabilitation of irrigation system (13%) ▪ Construction or repairing of rural roads (12%) ▪ Improvement to education facilities in the area (11%) ▪ Improvement in the housing in the community (9%) ▪ Construction of new roads to improve rural access (6%) ▪ Micro-credit schemes (4%) ▪ Vocational skills training (4%) ▪ Agriculture inputs - Seed, fertilizer, or tools (3%) ▪ Literacy training (3%) ▪ Improved veterinary services (2%) ▪ Animal feed (2%) ▪ Other (5%) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved drinking water quality/quantity (56%) ▪ Improved health facilities or access to immediate health care in the area (51%) ▪ Food (49%) ▪ Both cash and food (49%) ▪ Cash (20%) ▪ Household energy means (12%) ▪ Shelter - Improvement in the housing in the community (8%) ▪ Animal feed (8%) ▪ Livestock veterinary drugs (3%) ▪ Other (41%) 	

Rural households and communities' main priorities to address shock impacts, food access, WASH issues (used as a proxy for food utilization) as well as issues with access to rural areas by road are (by order of importance):

- ➔ Food and/or cash to increase access to food and address households' essential needs (82% of households; 53% of communities);
- ➔ Look for employment opportunities (50% of households);
- ➔ Increase access to improved drinking water quality/quantity (28% of households; 57% of communities);
- ➔ To improve access to health facilities or to immediate health care (28% of households; 51% of communities) - in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic;
- ➔ Construction/Repair of rural roads to improve access to rural areas (24% of households);
- ➔ Rehabilitation of irrigation systems (17% of households);
- ➔ Improvements to educational facilities in the area (11% of households);
- ➔ Agriculture/livestock livelihood assistance/support (9% of households; 13% of communities); Shelter - Improvements in community housing (5% of households; 8% of communities);
- ➔ To improve access to household energy means (9% of communities).

Table 6: Overview of households and communities main priorities considering shocks faced, agricultural and livestock difficulties + WASH issues encountered in rural areas

Aggregation level	Major events/shocks directly experienced by households in the last 6 months	Land cultivation difficulties faced by households/farmers this cultivation season	Problems with raising animals faced by households/breeders in the past 6 months	WASH problems/issues
National - Rural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduced income (39%) ▪ Loss of employment (37%) ▪ Huge increase in food prices (29%) ▪ Drought / Dry spell (17%) ▪ Severe sickness or natural death of breadwinner due to non-COVID (10%) ▪ Severe sickness or death in household due to COVID-19 (8%) ▪ Return from Pakistan, Iran, etc. (4%) ▪ Death or permanent impairment of breadwinner due to conflict (4%) ▪ Crop pest outbreak (2%) ▪ Livestock disease outbreak (2%) ▪ Floods / Heavy rains (1%) ▪ Conflict induced displacement (1%) ▪ Roadblocks (1%) ▪ Other (2%) 	<p>(34% of households have cultivated this year in rural areas)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Irrigation/Precipitation water shortage - not caused by damaged irrigation systems (62%) ▪ Crop pests and diseases (55%) ▪ Unable to obtain fertilizer (27%) ▪ Damaged irrigation systems (20%) ▪ Unable to obtain seed (19%) ▪ Natural disaster (9%) ▪ Inability to access land for security reasons (4%) ▪ Unable to obtain the required tools (4%) ▪ Difficulty accessing markets (3%) ▪ Unable to find labor or machinery (2%) ▪ Other (2%) 	<p>(39% of households are raising animals in rural areas)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of pasture and fodder (44%) ▪ High price of fodder and concentrates (28%) ▪ Lack of water (25%) ▪ Unusual Animal diseases (21%) ▪ Lack of access to veterinary services (19%) ▪ Livestock deaths (15%) ▪ Lack of access to breeding services (4%) ▪ Lack of access to training services (4%) ▪ Lack of market to sell animals/products (2%) ▪ Lack of access to animal and dairy product processing technology (1%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to unimproved toilet facilities (53%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ No facility - open field, bush (16%) ✚ Community / Public latrine (8%) ✚ Family pit latrine - without slab / open (27%) ✚ Family flush toilet to open drain (2%) ▪ Access to unimproved source of drinking water (37%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Open spring (10%) ✚ Open well (10%) ✚ River/Canal/Stream (9%) ✚ Water tanker (2%) ✚ Open kariz (2%) ✚ Open dam/kanda (2%) ✚ Other (2%) ▪ Distance to drinking water source <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ 30-60 minutes (5%) ✚ > 60 minutes (3%)

Households priorities for the next 6-12 months	Communities current priorities (to reduce the impact of shocks in the longer term)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employment opportunities (50%) ▪ Food and Cash (43%) ▪ Food (42%) ▪ Improved drinking water quality/quantity (28%) ▪ Improvement to health facilities in the area (28%) ▪ Cash (22%) ▪ Rehabilitation of irrigation system (17%) ▪ Construction or repairing of rural roads (16%) ▪ Improvement to education facilities in the area (11%) ▪ Construction of new roads to improve rural access (9%) ▪ Improvement in the housing in the community (5%) ▪ Agriculture input (Seed, fertilizer, or tools) (5%) ▪ Micro-credit schemes (3%) ▪ Literacy training (3%) ▪ Vocational skills training (2%) ▪ Improved veterinary services (2%) ▪ Animal feed (2%) ▪ Other (5%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved drinking water quality/quantity (57%) ▪ Food (53%) ▪ Improved health facilities or access to immediate health care in the area (51%) ▪ Both cash and food (49%) ▪ Cash (21%) ▪ Animal feed (10%) ▪ Household energy means (9%) ▪ Shelter - Improvement in the housing in the community (8%) ▪ Livestock veterinary drugs (4%) ▪ Other (39%)

Urban households and communities' main priorities to address shock impacts, food access, WASH issues (used as a proxy for food utilization) as well as issues with access to rural areas by road are food and/or cash, employment opportunities and improved access to basic social services (such as health facilities, WASH, education, housing, etc.).

More specifically, these priorities are breakdown as follow (by order of importance):

- ➔ Food and/or Cash to increase access to food and address households' essential needs (82% of households; 38% of communities);
- ➔ To look for employment opportunities (76% of households);
- ➔ To improve access to health facilities or to immediate health care (18% of households; 52% of communities) - in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ➔ Increase access to improved drinking water quality/quantity (16% of households; 52% of communities);
- ➔ Shelter - Improvement in the community housing (16% of households; 13% of communities);
- ➔ Improvements to educational facilities in the area (12% of households);
- ➔ Construction/Repair of rural roads to improve access to rural areas (9% of households);
- ➔ Agriculture/livestock livelihood assistance/support (2% of households; 3% of communities); To improve access to household energy means (23% of communities).

Table 7: Overview of households and communities main priorities considering shocks faced, agricultural and livestock difficulties + WASH issues encountered in urban settlements

Aggregation level	Major events/shocks directly experienced by households in the last 6 months	Land cultivation difficulties faced by households/farmers this cultivation season	Problems with raising animals faced by households/breeders in the past 6 months	WASH problems/issues
National - Urban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduced income (41%) ▪ Loss of employment (40%) ▪ Huge increase in food prices (29%) ▪ Return from Pakistan, Iran, etc. (18%) ▪ Severe sickness or death in household due to COVID-19 (8%) ▪ Severe sickness or natural death of breadwinner due to non-COVID (5%) ▪ Death or permanent impairment of breadwinner due to conflict (3%) ▪ Drought / Dry spell (2%) ▪ Livestock disease outbreak (2%) ▪ Roadblocks (1%) ▪ Other (1%) 	<p>(Only 5% of households have cultivated this year in urban areas)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Crop pests and diseases (44%) ▪ Irrigation/precipitation water shortage - not caused by damaged irrigation systems (44%) ▪ Unable to obtain fertilizer (25%) ▪ Damaged irrigation systems (20%) ▪ Inability to access land for security reasons (12%) ▪ Unable to obtain seed (10%) ▪ Natural disaster (5%) ▪ Unable to obtain the required tools (4%) ▪ Difficulty accessing markets (2%) ▪ Unable to find labor or machinery (2%) ▪ Land grabbing (2%) ▪ Other (4%) 	<p>(Only 9% of households are raising animals in urban areas)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of pasture and fodder (51%) ▪ High price of fodder and concentrates (26%) ▪ Lack of access to veterinary services (15%) ▪ Unusual Animal diseases (12%) ▪ Lack of water (10%) ▪ Lack of access to training services (8%) ▪ Livestock deaths (7%) ▪ Lack of access to breeding services (3%) ▪ Lack of market to sell animals/products (3%) ▪ Lack of access to animal and dairy product processing technology (1%) ▪ Other (3%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to unimproved toilet facilities (38%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ No facility - open field, bush (2%) ✚ Community / Public latrine (5%) ✚ Family pit latrine - without slab / open (17%) ✚ Family flush toilet to open drain (14%) ▪ Access to unimproved source of drinking water (15%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Water tanker (6%) ✚ Open well (6%) ✚ River/Canal/Stream (1%) ✚ Other (2%) ▪ Distance to drinking water source <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ 30-60 minutes (4%) ✚ > 60 minutes (2%)
	Households priorities for the next 6-12 months		Communities current priorities (to reduce the impact of shocks in the longer term)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employment opportunities (76%) ▪ Food and Cash (44%) ▪ Food (38%) ▪ Cash (23%) ▪ Improvement to health facilities in the area (18%) ▪ Improved drinking water quality/quantity (16%) ▪ Improvement in the housing in the community (16%) ▪ Improvement to education facilities in the area (12%) ▪ Rehabilitation of irrigation system (8%) ▪ Vocational skills training (7%) ▪ Construction or repairing of rural roads (6%) ▪ Micro-credit schemes (5%) ▪ Literacy training (3%) ▪ Construction of new roads to improve rural access (2%) ▪ Agriculture inputs - Seed, fertilizer, or tools (1%) ▪ Animal feed (1%) ▪ Improved veterinary services (1%) ▪ Other (5%) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved drinking water quality/quantity (52%) ▪ Improved health facilities or access to immediate health care in the area (52%) ▪ Both cash and food (50%) ▪ Food (38%) ▪ Household energy means (23%) ▪ Cash (16%) ▪ Shelter - Improvement in the housing in the community (13%) ▪ Animal feed (3%) ▪ Livestock veterinary drugs (0.4%) ▪ Other (45%) 	

Section 4: Livelihoods and sources of income

Number of income's sources

In Afghanistan, less than one-fifth (17%) of households have 3 or more cash sources of income: a drop of 46 percentage points compared to 2020 at the same period. In the meantime, the proportion of those having one or two cash sources of income has doubled (from 36% to 72%). Less than 1% of households did not report any cash sources of income.

In an environment with high levels of lack of employment opportunities and reduced income, the diversification of income sources by Afghan households could be seen as a coping strategy to gain access to food. As shown in Figure 11 below, the increase in the number of income sources (usually small jobs/businesses) contribute to the improvement of the household diet but, at the same time, it is more associated with households also adopting food-based low/medium coping and/or emergency livelihood-based strategies.

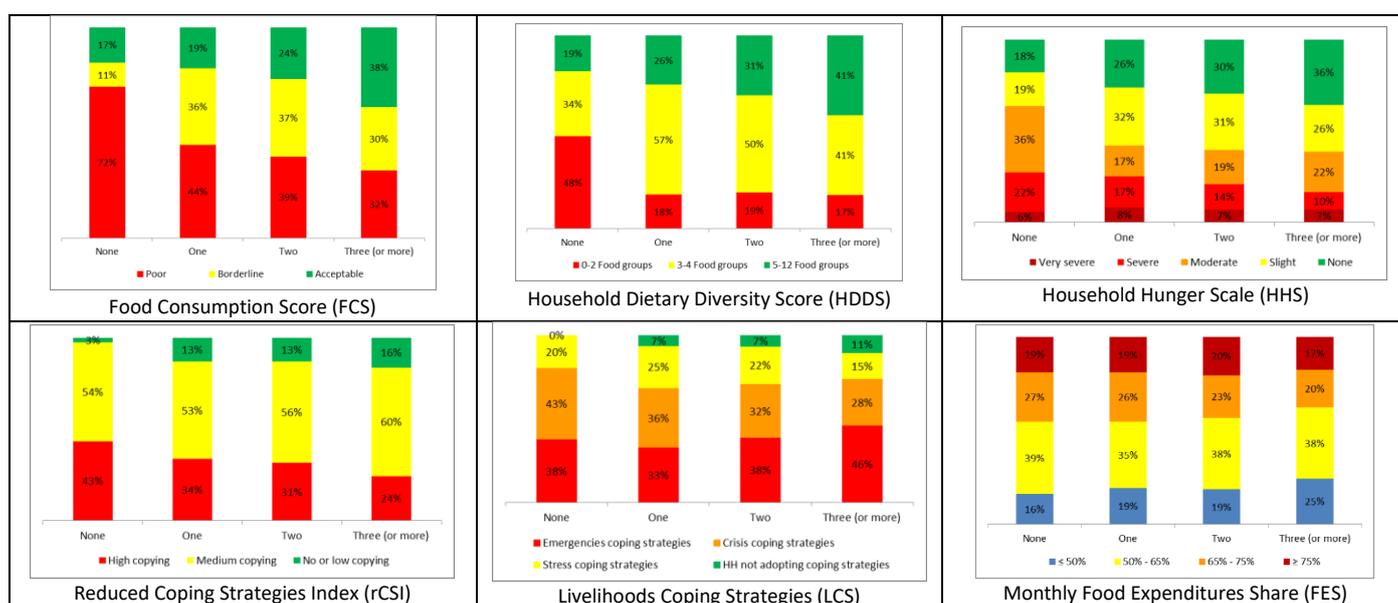


Figure 11: Food security and number of income's sources

In terms of food sources, households with diversified sources of cash income (i.e., two or more cash income's sources) rely mainly on the market (around 61% for purchase on cash and 27% for purchase on credit) as well as on own production (11%), while those with one or no cash source of income rely mainly on the market (67% for purchase on cash and 28% for purchase on credit): own production accounting only for 5%. Compared to 2020, the reliance on the market has increased by 9 percentage points for households with diversified sources of cash income while, at the same time, the proportion of food consumed from own production has decreased by 6 percentage points. For households with one or no cash source of income, the reliance on market has increased by 5 percentage point: with the decrease of 10 percentage point in the proportion of food consumed from purchases on cash being compensated by the increase of 14 percentage points of the proportion of food consumed from purchases on credit.

The reliance on the market (as a food source) decreases with the diversification of the sources of cash income: households with no income source at all have 14% more chance of relying on it compared to households with diversified sources of cash income. In the meantime, the probability of a household of relying on purchases on credit (as a food source) decreases with the increase of the diversification in the sources of cash income: households with no income source at all have two (1.9x) times more chance of relying on it compared to households with diversified sources of cash income. Also, the decrease in the market's reliance associated with the increase in the diversification of the sources of cash income is translated by an increase on in reliance on own production:

households with diversified sources of cash income have three (3.4x) times more chance to rely on it compared to households with no income source at all.

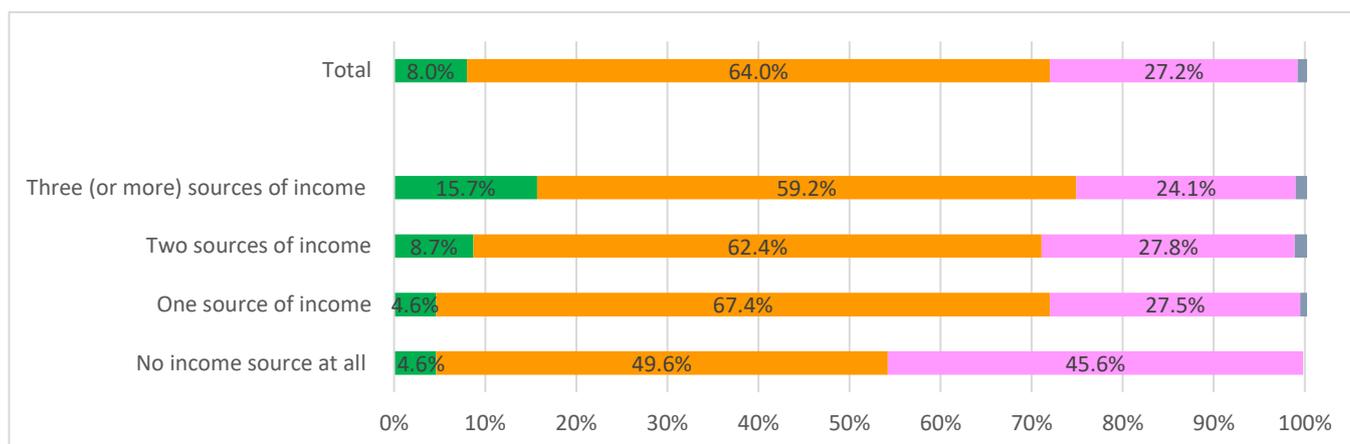


Figure 12: Food sources and number of income’s sources

Although the proportion of food consumed by households from other sources (such as food aid) seems low; the survey findings nonetheless show that households with a low level of diversification of their income are three times less likely to receive food aid (although they are more vulnerable): which suggests errors or more difficulties to identifying/target them. Regarding bartering, households with a low level of income diversification are three times less likely to rely on it - probably because they have almost nothing left to barter. It also appears that the low diversification of sources of income also leads to a low diversification of the sources of food consumed: the average number of different food sources increases with the diversification of sources of income.

Types of livelihood and/or sources of income

As per the SFSA 2021 responses, 44% of households rely directly on farming and/or livestock, of which 15% are smallholder farmers and 11% are smallholder breeders: a decrease of 21, 14 and 5 percentage points respectively compared to 2020 at the same period. In rural areas, 59% of households rely on agriculture and livestock for livelihoods while this proportion is 18% in urban areas: a decrease of 20 percentage points in rural areas vs. an increase by 6 percentage points in urban areas compared to 2020.

Also:

- ➔ The proportion of mixed farmers has decreased from 35% last year to 16% this year, while the proportion of farmers has slightly increased from 6% to 7% over the past 12 months.
- ➔ The proportion of livestock and poultry keepers, as well as poultry keepers, has decreased from 6% last year to respectively 1% and 0% this year, while the proportion of livestock keepers has increased from 6% to 11% over the past 12 months.

As shown in Tables 8 and 9, farmers, herders, as well as households relying primary on wage labor (agricultural or not), natural resources, humanitarian and/or social assistance are more likely to be food insecure. Further detailed analyses also show that mixed-farmers as well as livestock and/or poultry keepers - especially those who experienced multiple shocks - are mitigating some of their food insecurity issues (such as hunger and/or poor diet) through significant resort to crisis livelihood coping strategies.

Table 8: Food consumption (FCS, HDDS) Hunger scale (HHS) and livelihoods / sources of income

Livelihoods types - Rural area		Food Consumption Score (FCS)			Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)			Household Hunger Scale (HHS)				
		Acceptable	Borderline	Poor	5-12 Group	3-4 Group	0-2 Group	None	Slight	Moderate	Severe	Very severe
Mixed farmers	Non smallholder	50%	26%	24%	54%	34%	12%	51%	28%	11%	9%	1%
	Smallholder - Irrigated land	50%	29%	21%	53%	34%	13%	45%	28%	18%	7%	2%
	Smallholder - Rainfed land	34%	28%	38%	39%	39%	22%	45%	22%	20%	11%	2%
	Smallholder - All types of land	48%	29%	23%	51%	35%	13%	45%	27%	19%	7%	2%
	Overall	48%	28%	24%	52%	35%	14%	46%	27%	17%	8%	2%
Farmers	Non smallholder	19%	29%	52%	23%	51%	26%	31%	24%	17%	16%	12%
	Smallholder - Irrigated land	22%	38%	40%	28%	55%	17%	28%	30%	21%	14%	7%
	Smallholder - Rainfed land	8%	19%	73%	12%	60%	28%	31%	15%	13%	28%	13%
	Smallholder - All types of land	40%	31%	29%	44%	41%	15%	40%	27%	20%	10%	3%
	Overall	20%	34%	46%	25%	54%	21%	29%	27%	19%	16%	9%
Livestock and Poultry keepers	Non smallholder	61%	39%	0%	61%	0%	39%	41%	39%	20%	0%	0%
	Smallholder	33%	45%	22%	31%	51%	18%	35%	29%	27%	7%	2%
	Overall	35%	44%	21%	33%	49%	18%	36%	30%	26%	6%	2%
Livestock keepers	Non smallholder	49%	26%	25%	58%	31%	11%	38%	21%	30%	7%	4%
	Smallholder	38%	31%	31%	40%	40%	20%	33%	27%	24%	10%	6%
	Overall	39%	31%	30%	42%	39%	19%	34%	27%	24%	10%	5%
Poultry keepers	Overall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herders	Non smallholder	18%	19%	63%	21%	44%	35%	33%	17%	14%	20%	16%
	Smallholder	18%	28%	54%	19%	40%	41%	34%	19%	28%	14%	5%
	Overall	18%	21%	61%	21%	43%	36%	33%	17%	17%	19%	14%
ALL smallholder farmers		20%	36%	44%	26%	55%	19%	29%	28%	20%	15%	8%
ALL smallholder breeders		37%	33%	30%	39%	41%	20%	34%	27%	24%	10%	5%
Other livelihoods types		17%	38%	45%	23%	58%	19%	24%	32%	18%	17%	9%
1st Households' source of income												
	Gifts/Charity	7%	22%	71%	7%	56%	37%	10%	18%	22%	28%	22%
	Begging	5%	7%	88%	5%	50%	45%	11%	6%	24%	15%	44%
	Assistance from Government/UN/NGOs, etc.	20%	26%	54%	24%	57%	19%	18%	10%	25%	13%	34%
	Remittances	40%	30%	30%	47%	40%	13%	50%	27%	8%	10%	5%
	Shepherding wage labor	17%	20%	63%	20%	45%	35%	31%	18%	14%	22%	15%
	Agricultural wage labor	21%	32%	47%	25%	50%	25%	24%	24%	27%	17%	8%
	Non-Agriculture wage labor	17%	35%	48%	21%	58%	21%	19%	30%	22%	19%	10%
	Wage labor in Poppy field	10%	18%	72%	11%	35%	54%	23%	22%	24%	19%	12%
	Production and sale of field crops	46%	27%	27%	50%	37%	13%	42%	28%	17%	9%	4%
	Production and sale of cash crops	43%	33%	24%	48%	35%	17%	47%	32%	15%	4%	2%
	Production and sale of orchard products	35%	37%	28%	42%	43%	15%	43%	29%	20%	4%	4%
	Production and sale of Poppy	97%	3%	0%	84%	16%	0%	69%	12%	19%	0%	0%
	Production and sales of livestock and livestock products	44%	25%	31%	44%	33%	23%	43%	26%	15%	12%	4%
	Small business/Petty trade	31%	39%	30%	37%	51%	12%	39%	32%	15%	10%	4%
	Skilled labor	22%	42%	36%	33%	54%	13%	31%	33%	17%	13%	6%
	Salary work	25%	43%	32%	32%	56%	12%	29%	38%	15%	12%	6%
	Transport	27%	40%	33%	36%	52%	12%	33%	35%	16%	14%	2%
	Production and Manufacturing	20%	36%	44%	31%	45%	24%	26%	43%	12%	15%	4%
	Natural resources	13%	41%	46%	16%	62%	22%	17%	47%	6%	26%	4%
	No income at all	18%	13%	69%	21%	35%	44%	18%	16%	35%	23%	8%
	Other	19%	32%	49%	30%	52%	18%	29%	30%	19%	15%	7%

National	25%	35%	40%	30%	52%	18%	29%	30%	19%	15%	7%
-----------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	-----------

Table 9: Coping strategies (rCSI, LCS) and livelihoods / sources of income

Livelihoods types - Rural area		Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)			Livelihoods Coping Strategies (LCS)				Monthly Food Expenditures Share (FES)			
		No or low copying	Medium copying	High copying	HH not adopting coping strategies	Stress coping strategies	Crisis coping strategies	Emergency coping strategies	≤ 50%	50% - 65%	65% - 75%	≥ 75%
Mixed farmers	Non smallholder	28%	57%	15%	14%	23%	40%	23%	18%	49%	21%	12%
	Smallholder - Irrigated land	22%	59%	19%	9%	26%	42%	23%	20%	39%	24%	17%
	Smallholder - Rainfed land	17%	67%	16%	13%	37%	34%	16%	22%	35%	23%	20%
	Smallholder - All types of land	21%	60%	19%	9%	27%	41%	23%	20%	38%	24%	18%
	Overall	23%	59%	18%	10%	26%	41%	23%	20%	41%	23%	16%
Farmers	Non smallholder	17%	53%	30%	6%	20%	34%	40%	23%	42%	24%	11%
	Smallholder - Irrigated land	15%	55%	30%	6%	17%	34%	43%	18%	38%	25%	19%
	Smallholder - Rainfed land	11%	55%	34%	10%	24%	31%	35%	13%	43%	26%	18%
	Smallholder - All types of land	19%	59%	22%	9%	24%	39%	28%	19%	39%	24%	18%
	Overall	15%	55%	30%	7%	18%	34%	41%	19%	40%	24%	17%
Livestock and Poultry keepers	Non smallholder	29%	71%	0%	0%	5%	71%	24%	29%	39%	27%	5%
	Smallholder	11%	58%	31%	4%	21%	36%	39%	14%	36%	38%	12%
	Overall	12%	58%	30%	4%	20%	38%	38%	15%	36%	37%	12%
Livestock keepers	Non smallholder	12%	63%	25%	5%	25%	40%	30%	25%	42%	20%	13%
	Smallholder	14%	59%	27%	7%	23%	32%	28%	20%	35%	24%	21%
	Overall	14%	60%	26%	7%	23%	33%	37%	20%	36%	24%	20%
Poultry keepers	Overall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herders	Non smallholder	8%	60%	32%	16%	22%	19%	43%	13%	28%	25%	34%
	Smallholder	4%	76%	20%	7%	37%	24%	32%	13%	42%	24%	21%
	Overall	8%	62%	30%	15%	24%	19%	42%	13%	30%	25%	32%
ALL smallholder farmers		15%	55%	30%	7%	17%	34%	42%	17%	39%	25%	19%
ALL smallholder breeders		14%	59%	27%	7%	23%	32%	38%	20%	35%	25%	20%
Other livelihoods types		11%	53%	36%	7%	22%	31%	40%	20%	36%	24%	20%
1st Households source of income												
Gifts/Charity		4%	41%	55%	1%	5%	6%	88%	29%	18%	24%	29%
Begging		0%	50%	50%	3%	0%	1%	96%	25%	29%	23%	23%
Assistance from Government/UN/NGOs, etc.		10%	36%	54%	6%	15%	23%	56%	35%	29%	21%	15%
Remittances		30%	55%	15%	20%	24%	28%	28%	23%	43%	21%	13%
Shepherding wage labor		7%	60%	33%	12%	29%	19%	40%	12%	31%	26%	31%
Agricultural wage labor		6%	60%	34%	5%	23%	32%	40%	18%	36%	24%	22%
Non-Agriculture wage labor		8%	56%	36%	6%	23%	28%	43%	16%	34%	27%	23%
Wage labor in Poppy field		9%	60%	31%	11%	36%	9%	44%	6%	37%	30%	27%
Production and sale of field crops		19%	58%	23%	10%	19%	40%	31%	19%	45%	23%	13%
Production and sale of cash crops		35%	50%	15%	11%	22%	36%	31%	25%	41%	19%	15%
Production and sale of orchard products		28%	59%	13%	14%	22%	38%	26%	19%	42%	19%	20%
Production and sale of Poppy		46%	12%	42%	13%	14%	45%	28%	24%	42%	18%	16%
Production and sales of livestock and livestock products		21%	58%	21%	7%	25%	39%	29%	23%	41%	20%	16%
Small business/Petty trade		23%	56%	21%	10%	24%	37%	29%	23%	39%	23%	15%
Skilled labor		14%	54%	32%	9%	22%	35%	34%	19%	34%	27%	20%
Salary work		14%	54%	32%	6%	24%	39%	31%	23%	41%	21%	15%
Transport		14%	53%	33%	8%	15%	50%	27%	21%	42%	22%	15%
Production and Manufacturing		12%	72%	16%	6%	21%	38%	35%	21%	33%	22%	24%
Natural resources		6%	62%	32%	2%	12%	38%	48%	20%	33%	30%	17%
No income at all		3%	55%	42%	1%	18%	35%	46%	16%	34%	28%	22%
Other		15%	50%	35%	7%	27%	27%	39%	23%	33%	23%	21%

National	14%	55%	31%	7%	23%	33%	37%	20%	37%	24%	19%
-----------------	------------	------------	------------	-----------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------

Agriculture land access or ownership

In Afghanistan, 75% of households do not own or have access to agricultural land (+20 percentage point's increase compared to 2020). In urban areas, this proportion of households not having ownership or access to agricultural land is 94% (vs. 64% in rural areas). Compared to 2020, the increase in the proportion of households without ownership or access to agricultural land is highest in Farah (+56%), Nimroz (+44%), Parwan (+43%), Hilmand (+37%), Ghor (+35%), Nangarhar (+33%) and Kunduz (+31%) - Figure 13.

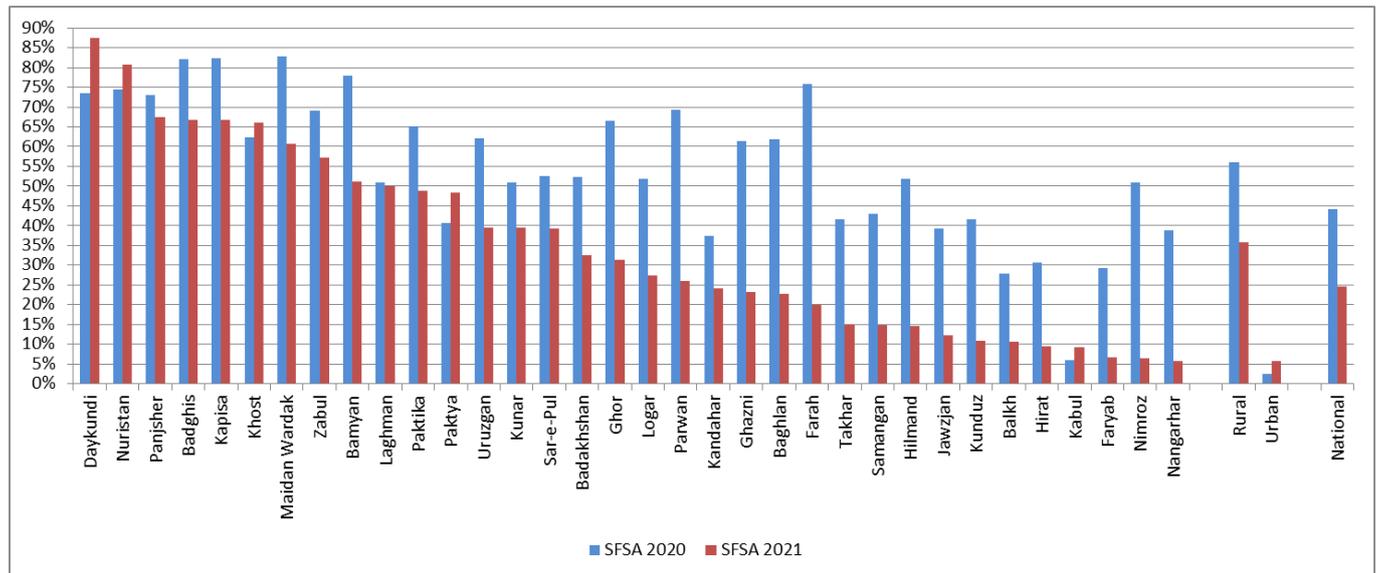


Figure 13: Share of households owning or having access to agriculture land by province (SFSA 2021 vs. SFSA 2020)

These households without access to land generally have poor diets, higher levels of food stress, and resort to medium or high levels of consumption-based coping strategies as well as on crisis/emergency livelihood coping mechanisms - Figure 14.

Having access to land is likely to reduce by 56% the chance of being severely food-insecure and by 29% the chance of being food-insecure as it can increase household food access through its own production.

These households with land access, on the other hand, are more vulnerable to natural shocks and disasters (such as droughts, floods, landslides, and so on).

While landowners generally earn their income through the sale of agricultural outputs (33% vs. 61% a year ago) and any type of wage labor (31%), those who do not have access to land support themselves through non-agriculture wage labor (28%), salary work (16%), skilled labor (13%), small business/petty trade (10%), or agricultural wage labor (8%) - Figure 15.

In terms of food sources, households with access to agricultural land rely mainly on the market (50% for purchase on cash and 26% for purchase on credit) as well as on their own production (22%), while those without access rely mainly on the market (69% for purchase on cash and 27% for purchase on credit): own production accounting only for 3%.

In rural areas, 71% of households with access to agricultural land also own animals (a 5% decrease over the past 12 months - after the 6% decrease between 2019 and 2020), compared to 22% for those who do not have access (a 2% increase compared to 2020 - after the 14% decrease between 2019 and 2020).

In addition, with median total monthly expenditures estimated at 15,427 (around 180 USD¹¹) vs. 21,926 AFN (around 287 USD) a year ago: households with access to agricultural land are likely to have an economic capacity increased by 14% compared to households without access to land (spending monthly 11,817 AFN vs. 17,390 AFN a year ago - median values).



Figure 14: Agricultural land ownership or access of respondent or his/her household and food security

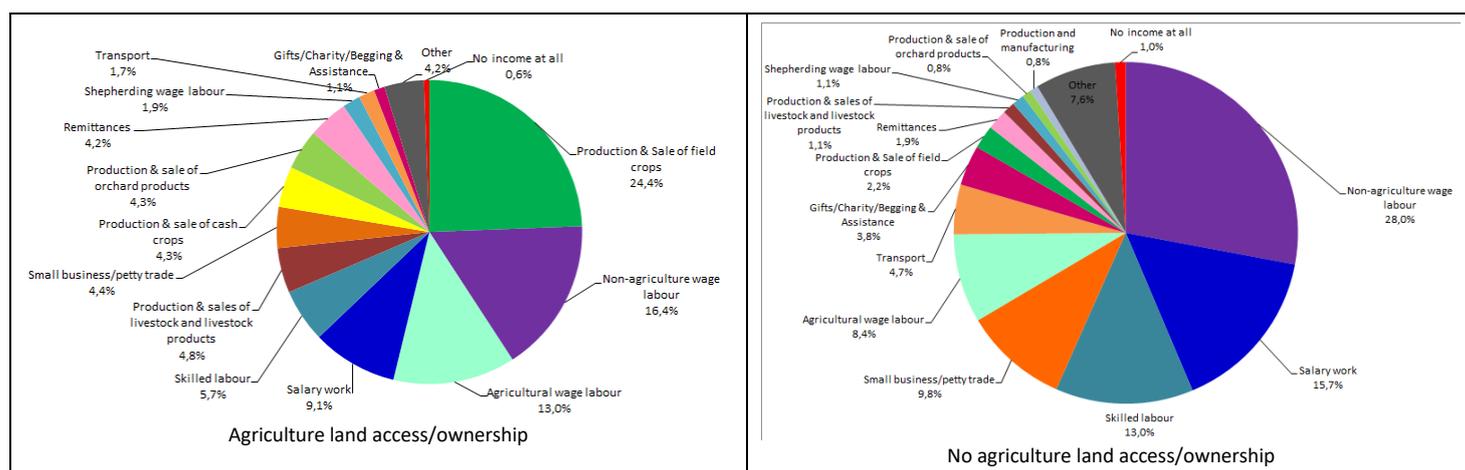


Figure 15: Primary income source for owners vs. non-owners of agricultural land

Raising animals and/or poultry ownership

In Afghanistan, 28% of households raise animals and 32% own poultry: a decrease of 17 and 5 percentage points, respectively, over the last 12 months. In rural areas, the proportion of households raising animals or owning poultry is 39% and 40% respectively: a decrease of 17 and 6 percentage points respectively compared to 2020. In the meantime, in urban areas, the proportion of households raising animals (9%) or owning poultry (18%) has increased by 6% and 13%, respectively.

As shown by Figure 16, households not raising animals/poultry (55%) as well as those owning only poultry (16%) are likely to have poor diets and experience severe hunger as well as high food-based and emergency livelihoods-based coping strategies - compared to households raising animals (13%) or both livestock and poultry (16%).

¹¹ The United Nations operational rates of exchange were 86.45 AFN for 1 USD in September 2021 and 76.5 AFN for 1 USD in September 2020 - cf. <https://treasury.un.org/operationalrates/OperationalRates.php>

Households not raising animals/poultry as well as those owning only poultry have a 2 times greater chance of being severely food-insecure and a 2 times less chance of being food-secure - compared to households raising animals or both livestock and poultry.

While breeders generally earn their income through non-agriculture wage labor (23%), production and sale of field crops (13%), agricultural wage labor (13%), salary work (11%), skilled labor (8%), small business/petty trade (6%) and production and sales of livestock and livestock products (4%); those without animals/poultry support themselves through non-agriculture wage labor (27%), salary work (17%), skilled labor (13%), small business/petty trade (10%), agricultural wage labor (7%), transport (5%) and production and sale of field crops (4%).

In terms of food sources, households not raising animals/poultry as well as those owning only poultry rely mainly on the market (72%-59% for purchase on cash and 26%-35% for purchase on credit) - own production accounting for 2%-5%; while households raising animals or both livestock and poultry rely mainly on the market (55%-50% for purchase on cash and 26%-25% for purchase on credit) and own production (19%-24%).

The proportion of households having access to agricultural land is 8% for households not raising animals/poultry, 17% for those owning only poultry, 52% for households raising animals only and 68% for those raising/owning both livestock and poultry. In rural areas, these percentages are 14%, 23%, 56% and 72% vs. 3%, 5%, 29%, and 39% respectively, in urban areas.

In addition, the median total monthly expenditures are estimated at 11,650 AFN for households not raising animals/poultry, 11,817 AFN for those owning only poultry, 14,525 AFN for households raising animals only and 15,618 AFN for those raising/owning both livestock and poultry.



Figure 16: Raising animals or poultry ownership and food security

Living conditions

As shown by Figure 17, in terms of living condition, at national level:

- 79% of households live in private house/flat, 15% in rented house/flat, 4% in occupies room(s) in relative's house/flat and 1% in rented room(s) in a shared house/flat. In rural areas, 88% of households live in private house/flat and 5% in rented house/flat (vs. 63%, and 30% respectively in urban areas).
- 72% of households have access to improved drinking water sources: an increase of 11 percentage points compared to 2020. In rural areas, only 10% of households have access to improved toilet facilities (vs. 51% in urban areas).
- 52% of households have access to improved toilet facilities: an increase by 6 percentage points compared to 2020. In rural areas, 47% of households have access to improved toilet facilities (vs. 62% in urban areas).

Living conditions are harder in rural areas compared to urban settlements.

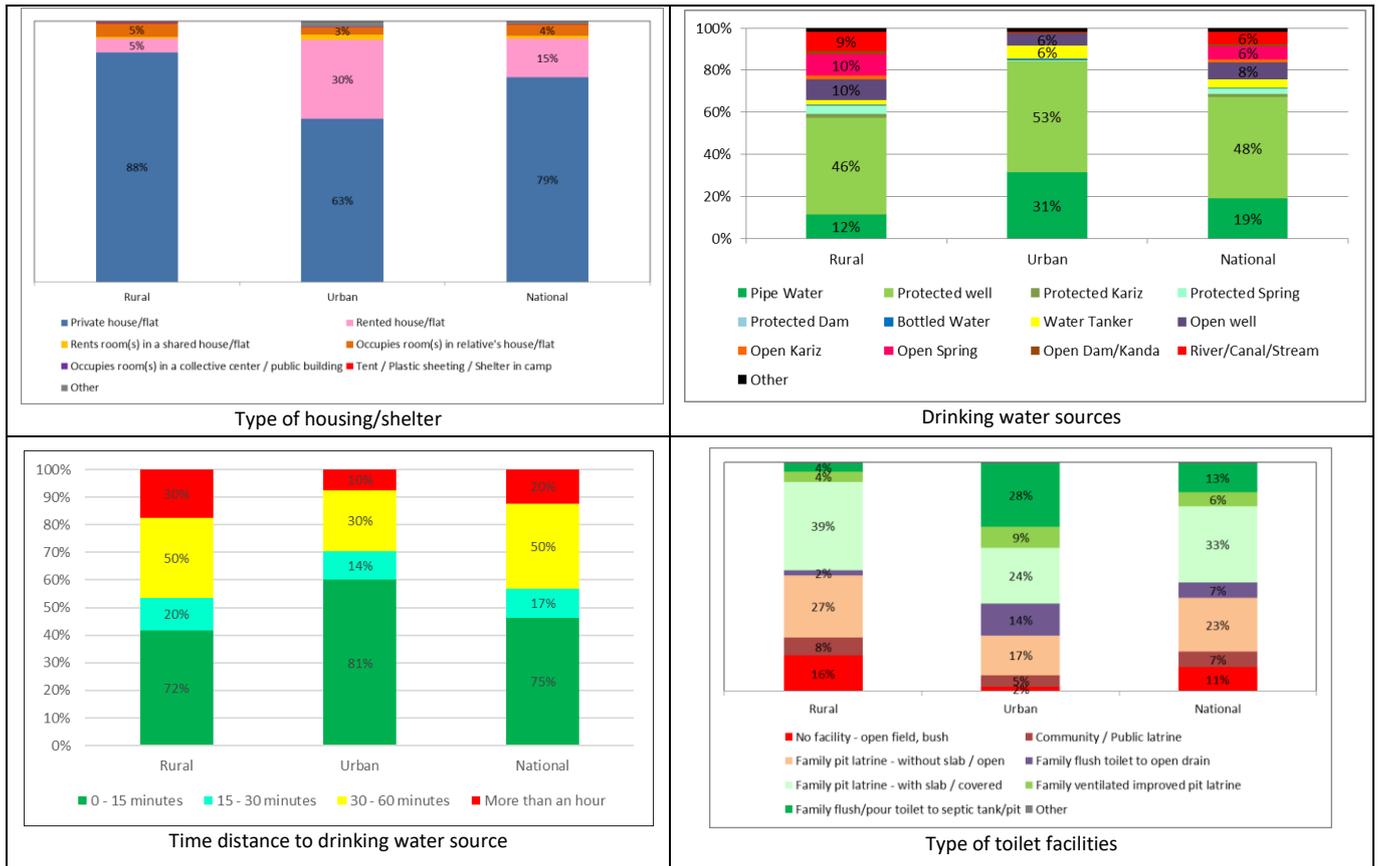


Figure 17: Living conditions by rural/urban area

As shown by charts 18 and 19, households with poor living conditions are more likely to be food insecure.

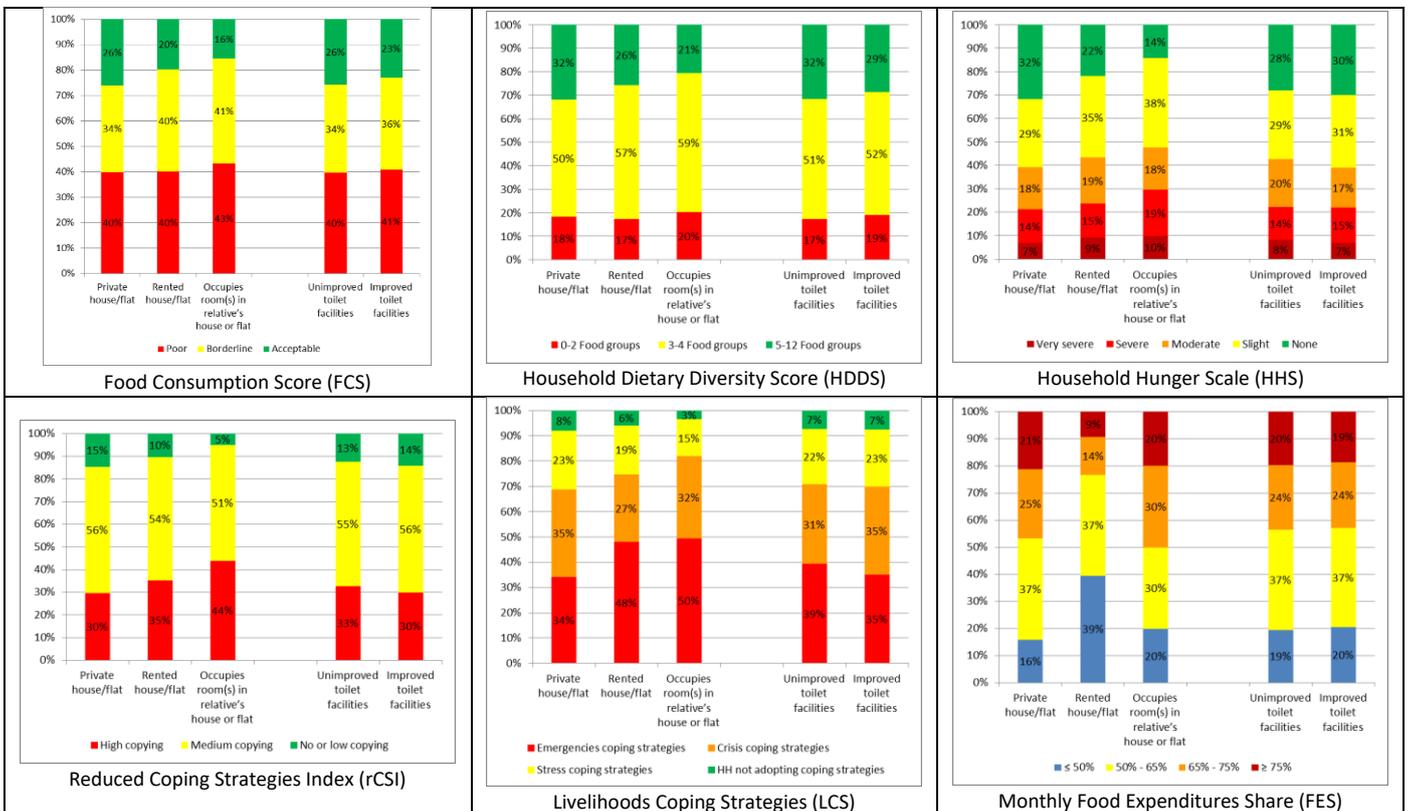


Figure 18: Food security by shelter and toilet facility types

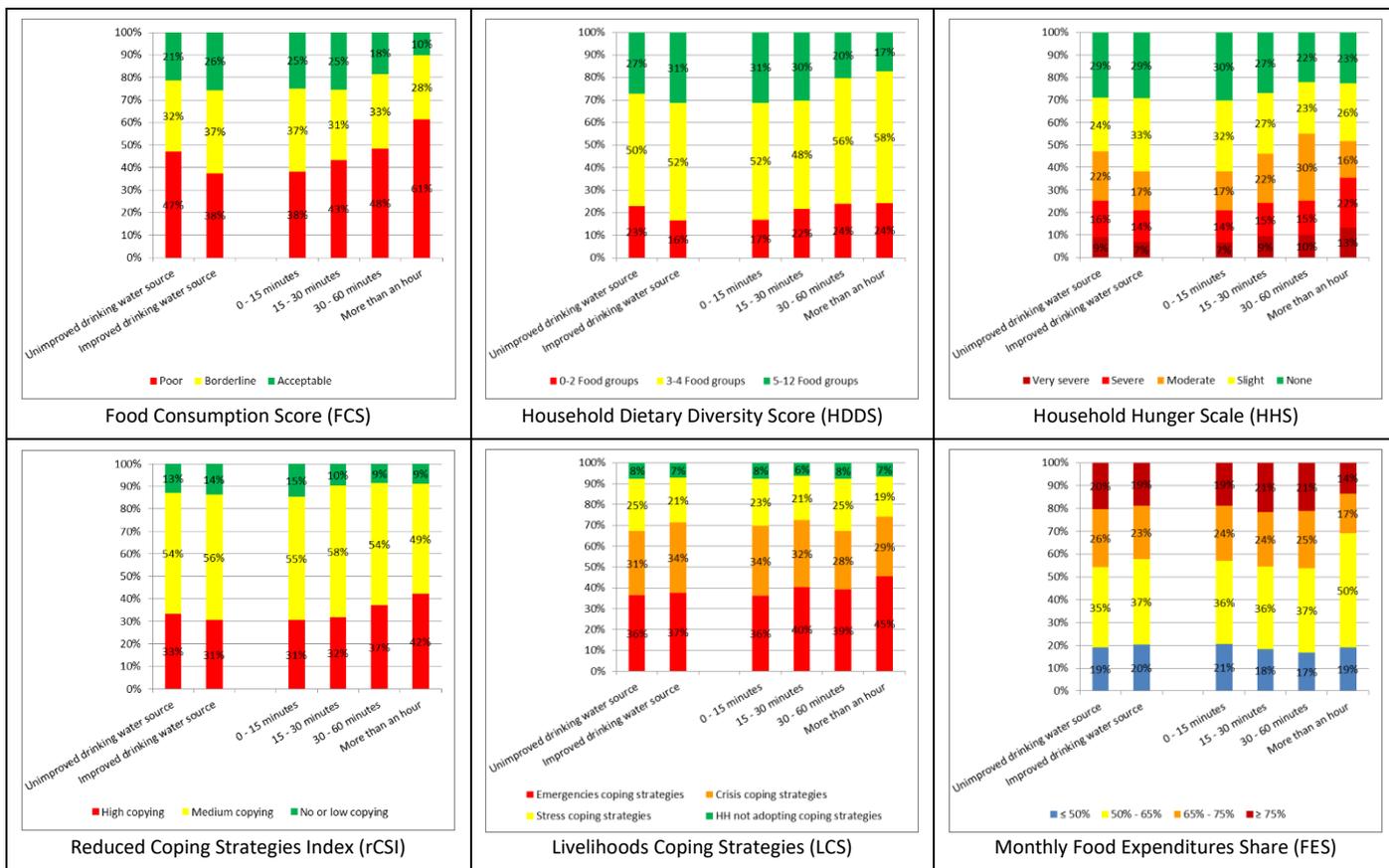


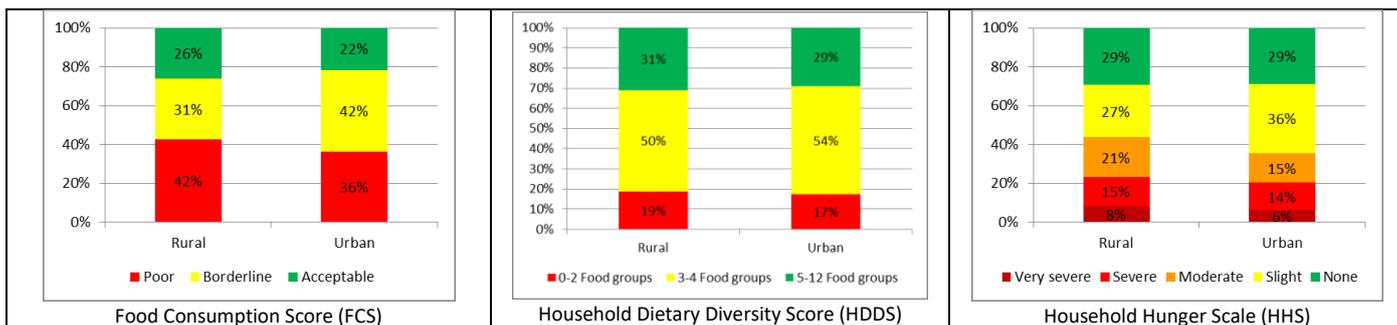
Figure 19: Food security by access to drinking water source

Place of residence

Households living rural areas have 21% greater chance of being severely food-insecure compared to those living in a city.

In terms of economic capacity, 83% of rural households were not able to spend more than one dollar per capita per day (vs. 78% for urban households): an increase by 10 percentage points compared to 2020 (vs. +18% in urban areas).

In terms of food sources, rural households rely mainly on the market: 55% for purchases in cash (unchanged compared to 2020) and 33% for purchases on credit (an increase by 10 percentage points over the past 12 months). Own production accounts for 12% in rural areas: a decrease by 7 percentage points compared to a year ago. In urban areas, households rely mainly on the market: 80% purchasing in cash and 18% purchasing on credit: an increase by 2 percentage points over the past 12 months for each of these food sources. Own production accounts for only 2%.



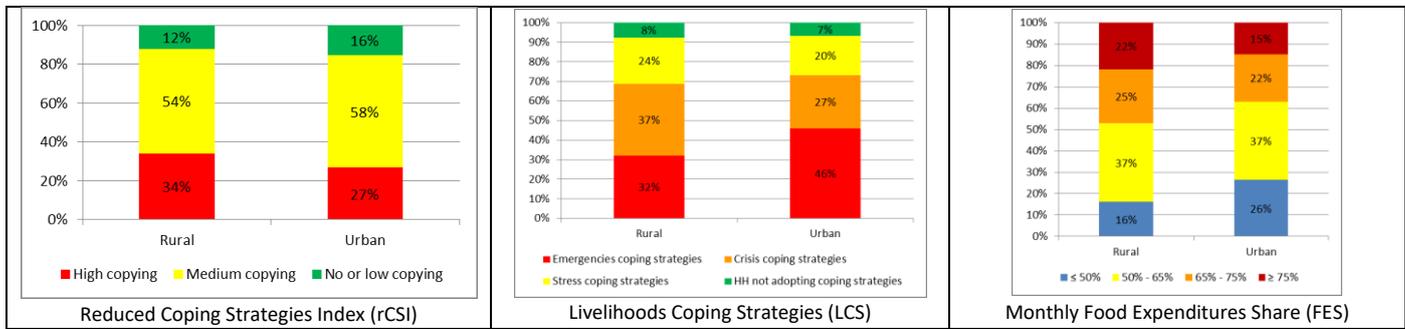


Figure 20: Food security by shelter and toilet facility types

Section 5: Characteristics of food insecure

Resident status: Residents, IDPs and returnees¹²

The results of the SFSA show 1.6% of households are returnees and 9.0% are IDPs. The proportion of IDP has increased by 4.1 percentage points while it has decreased by 2.1 percentage points for returnees over the past 12 months. IDPs and returnees are more likely to live in cities than permanent residents, are less likely to own their own property, and are more likely to live in rented house/flat or to occupy room(s) in relative's house/flat.

Using the WFP's Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) as a proxy:

- ➔ When compared to residents, IDPs have 2.2 times less chance of being food-secure and 8% more chance of being severely food-insecure.;
- ➔ Returnees have 1.3 times less chance of being food-secure and 1.3 times more chance of being severely food-insecure compared to residents.

Residents and IDPs in rural areas are more likely to be severely food insecure than those in urban areas (1.3 and 1.6 times more likely, respectively), whereas returnees in urban areas have an 8% higher chance of being severely food insecure than returnees in rural areas. Food sources are probably significantly contributing to this situation:

- IDPs rely more on the market to acquire their food (80% for purchase on cash vs. 54% last year, 16% for purchase on credit vs. 34% last year) and less own their production (5% vs. 3% a year ago) due to low access to land (only 7% vs. 13% last year) as well as limited ownership of animals (12% vs. 16% last year) or poultry (20%). Over the past 12 months, the amount of food aid has also decreased (from 5% to 0.1%);
- Returnees have more diverse food sources: 72% buy with cash (vs. 56% last year), 20% buy on credit (vs. 22% last year), 5% grow their own (vs. 17% last year) and 1% get food aid (vs. 3% last year);
- For residents, they rely on purchases on cash (62% vs. 60% last year), purchases on credit (28% vs. 20% last year), 9% for their own production (vs. 16% last year) and 0.3% for food aid (vs. 2% last year).

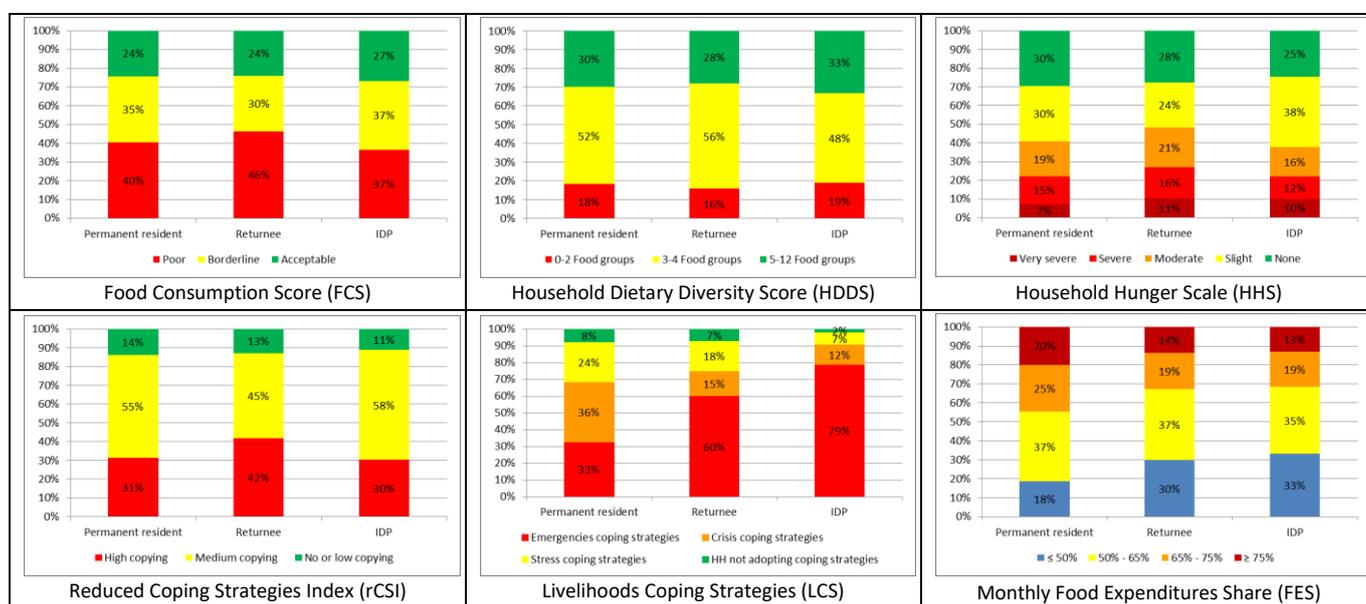


Figure 21: Food consumption score, dietary diversity, hunger scale and coping strategies by residency type

Household composition

Figure 21: Larger households are progressively associated with better levels of food consumption. However, larger households also report higher levels of coping strategies - both livelihood-based and food consumption-based.

¹² Under the SFSA 2020, those IDPs and Returnee households captured in the assessment are the result of their residence with settled people and their households being randomly selected. So, figures/finding related are indicative (rather than representative).

The result is due to larger households having a greater domestic workforce and an increased capacity to engage in coping strategies and other means of ensuring a consistently better level of food consumption. The chance to access land, raise animals, or own poultry is progressively increasing (from 1.6 to 3.6) between households with 1-3 members and those with 13+ members. Same also for the households' economic capacity which is progressively increasing from 1.4 to 2.3 between households with 1-3 members and those with 13+: using median total monthly expenditures as a proxy - 17,700 AFN for 13+ households (vs. 21,183 AFN a year ago) vs. 7,617 AFN for households with 1-3 members (similar to 2020 total monthly expenditures).

Dependency on the market is increasing as household size is decreasing (respectively from 95% for households with 1-3 members to 89% for 13+ householdss), while for own production it is increasing with the household size increase (from 4% to 11%).



Figure 22: Food security and household size

Characteristics of household members

Sex of household head

According to the SFSA, 6% of households are headed by women, who tend to have poorer food security than male-headed households: female-headed households have 3 times less chance of being food-secure and 68% more chance of being severely food-insecure compared to male-headed households.

In terms of food sources, female-headed households rely more on the market than male-headed households: 62% for purchases in cash and 32% for purchases on credit (vs. respectively 64% and 27% for male-headed households). The contribution of own production is 5% and 0.8% for food aid (vs. respectively 8% and 0.2% for male-headed households). That can be linked to the fact that female-headed households are 2.8 times less likely to have access to land, 1.9 times less likely to raise animals, and 1.2 times less likely to own poultry when compared to male-headed households.

In addition, with median total monthly expenditures estimated at 7,033 AFN (vs. 11,850 AFN last year), female-headed households have 46% less purchasing power/expenditures than male-headed households (12,922 AFN vs. 14,442 AFN a year ago). As a first source of cash income, female-headed households rely mainly on non-agricultural wages (26% vs. 21% a year ago), begging/charity (19% vs. 5% a year ago) and salary work (10%); while it is non-agriculture wage labor (25%), salary work (14%), skilled labor (12%) and agricultural wage labor (10%) for male-headed households. Due to conflict (43% vs. 17% a year ago), reduced employment opportunities (29% vs. 54% a year ago) and death/illness of family member (15% vs. 9% a year ago); female-headed household income has decreased for 96% of female-headed households (vs. 55% a year ago) with the decrease in income being significant for 76% of female-headed households (vs. 85% for male-headed households).

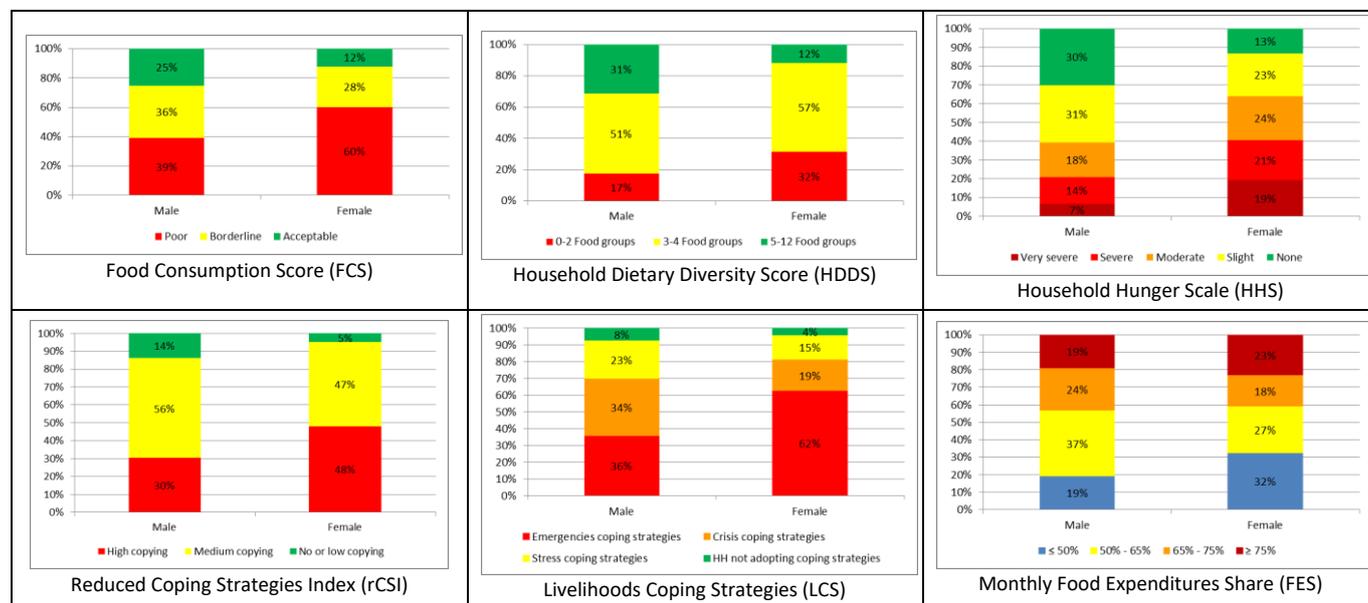


Figure 23: Food security by sex of household head

Disability¹³

According to the SFS 2021, 27% of households are headed by a disabled person (vs. 18% last year) and 45% have a person living with disabilities (PLWD) as a household member, including the head of the household. 49% of this proportion is 31% if the head of the household is not counted.

Households headed by a PLWD are 1.2 times more likely to be severely food insecure than non-PLWD-headed households. Households headed by a PLWD are more likely to have experienced a shock in the previous six months (74%) than non-PLWD-headed households (65%). Households headed by disabled people rely more on purchases on credit (+6 percentage points) compared to those not headed by a PLWD (26%); the part of food consumed from purchases on cash being respectively 60% and 66%.

¹³ Focusing on: difficulty seeing even if wearing glasses, difficulty hearing even if using hearing aid, difficulty walking or climbing steps, difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing, difficulty remembering or concentrating, difficulty communicating (because of physical, mental or emotional health condition).

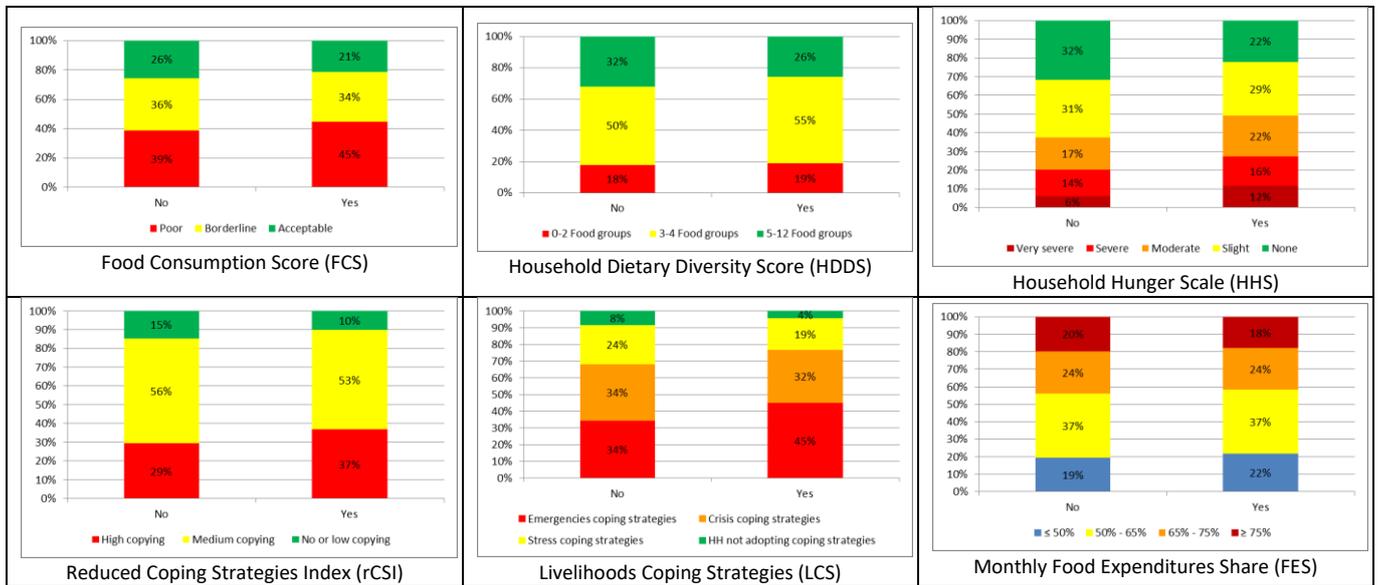


Figure 24: Food security by disability of household head

Pregnant and lactating women

According to the SFSA 2021, 57% of households have pregnant or lactating women (vs. 65% a year ago). Households with PLW have 1.3 times more chance of being food-secure compared to households without PLW.

Households with PLW have 1.5 times more chance of accessing land, 1.4 times more chance of raising animals or 1.2 times more chance of owning poultry compared to households with no PLW. This is related to the fact that households with PLW are likely to be those with larger size (8 or more household members).

In addition, with median total monthly expenditures estimated at 13,437 AFN (vs. 19,074 AFN a year ago), households with PLW are likely to have an economic capacity of 14% more than households with no PLW (11,500 AFN).

SFSA data showed also that the presence of pregnant or lactating women in the household was associated with a higher use of emergency livelihood coping strategies in order to meet the dietary needs. These households also used high/medium food-based and crisis/emergency livelihoods-based coping strategies at high rates similar to households without pregnant or lactating women, indicating heightened needs and levels of vulnerability.



Figure 25: Food security and PLW

Education

Higher levels of education are progressively associated with lower reliance on negative coping strategies, and better food consumption and food security.

Households headed by more educated people have 1.4 times more chance to be food-secure compared to households headed by people with a lower level of formal education.

In terms of food sources, the dependency on cash purchases increases progressively with the head of household's education level: from 60% for No/Islamic school to 72% for higher education, while it decreases for purchases on credit (from 30% for No/Islamic to 21% for higher education).

Compared to households headed by more educated people (secondary or high school / higher education); the percentage of households having access to agricultural land, raising animals and/or owning poultry is higher for Islamic educated household as well as for other households headed by less educated people. This can be linked to the fact that households headed by less educated people are likely to rely more on agriculture/livestock livelihoods (from 23% to 29%) compared to those headed by more educated people (from 16% to 19%).

In addition, the household's economic capacity increases progressively with the head of household's education level, with median total monthly expenditures being estimated at 11,458 AFN for no school to 15,043 AFN for higher education.

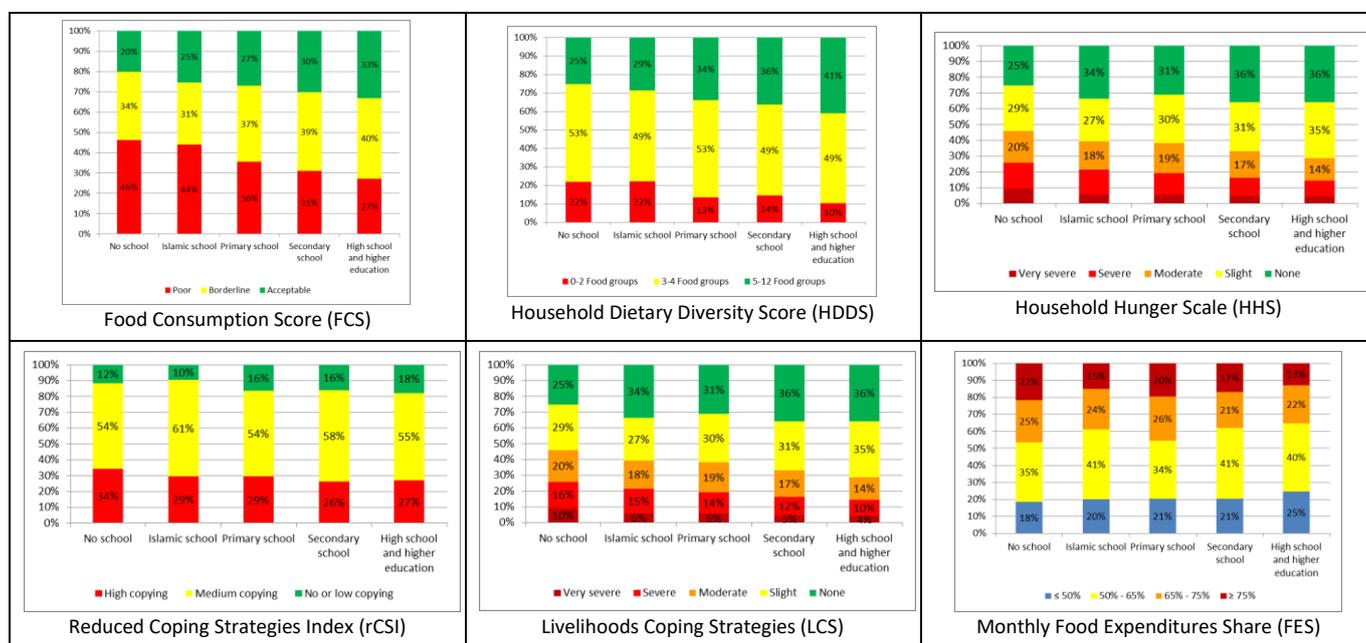


Figure 26: Food security by household head education

Conclusions and implications for targeting

From the correlation analysis of the food security indicators and above-mentioned characteristics, all the reported correlations were significantly associated with one or more food security indicators: providing a first overview of the households' food insecurity profile in Afghanistan.

Table 10: Initial overview of the households' food insecurity profile

Criteria/Variables	Likely to be food-insecure
Households socio-demographic characteristics	
Sex of the head of the household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female-headed households
Level of education of the head of household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households headed by a no or less educated people (No school, Islamic or primary school)
Residence status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDPs or returnees
Demographic vulnerabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PLWD-headed household or presence of PLWD in the household HH with no PLW
Livelihoods characteristics	

Agriculture land access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No access to agriculture land
Livestock/Poultry ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not raising livestock nor owning poultry or owning poultry only
Livelihoods / Primary source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Farmers (smallholder - rainfed land) ▪ Herders ▪ Households with no income at all or relying primary on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Wage labor (agricultural or not) → Humanitarian and/or social assistance → Natural resources → Production and Manufacturing
Place of residence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rural
Provincial location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In terms of severity: Balkh, Bamyan, Faryab, Ghazni, Jawzjan, Kabul, Laghman, Nuristan and Sar-e-Pul - as well as in urban areas of Baghlan, Balkh, Hirat and Kunduz provinces ▪ In terms of magnitude: Ghazni, Paktika, Parwan, Kapisa, Hirat and Panjsher
Other influencing characteristics	
Demography	Household size: low or average (≤ 7) vs. larger (≥ 8)
Shocks	Multiple shocks experienced (two or more)
Food sources	Dependency level to market (cash vs. credit purchase) as well as contribution of the own production
Number of income sources	Diversified sources of income (two or more)
Living conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor living conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No or limited access to improved sanitation facilities and/or to improved drinking water source ▪ Living in rented house/flat or occupies room(s) in relative's house/flat

However, the above analysis was not enough to highlight the key combinations or overlaps of characteristics, that could identify the most food insecure households. To identify these characteristics a multivariate Generalized Linear Model (GLM) regression analysis was conducted.

The multivariate GLM regression analysis showed that:

- Food consumption score is strongly correlated - by order of importance - with:
- 1) The household's living conditions (distance to a drinking source of water, type of drinking water source - improved vs. unimproved, type of toilet facilities - improved vs. unimproved, housing type),
 - 2) The provincial location of the household,
 - 3) The household's type of livelihood (primary source of cash income, income diversification, improvement in livestock productivity),
 - 4) The occurrence of (multiple) shocks,
 - 5) The household's demographic characteristics or vulnerabilities (number of PLW, disability, and/or education's level of the head of the household).

These above-mentioned criteria that influence the food consumption score can explain/predict together the FCS values obtained by 91.5% of household (value of the R-Square¹⁴ or coefficient of determination).

Table 11: Criteria increasing the likelihoods to have a poor or "acceptable" food consumption

Criteria increasing the likelihood to have a poor food consumption and that can support households targeting inclusion	Criteria increasing the likelihood to have an "acceptable" food consumption and that can support households targeting exclusion
A household : ... Headed by a disabled person... ... Living in Ghor, Uruzgan, Badakhshan, Badghis, Daykundi, Bamyan, Sar-e-Pul, Samangan, Balkh, Kunduz, Nangarhar, Laghman, Baghlan, Parwan, Paktya, Ghazni, Zabul, Hirat, Kabul, Hilmand, Khost, Kapisa and Kunar... ... Relying primary on humanitarian and/or social assistance, shepherding wage labor and/or natural resources... ... With non-diversified sources of cash income... ... Being livestock and Poultry keepers or livestock keepers... ... Without access to improved drinking water source.	A household: ... Headed by a person more educated (secondary school or higher education)... ... With more PLW... ... Relying primary on Transport, production and sale of cash crops, remittances and/or production and sales of livestock and livestock products... ... With diversified sources of cash income... ... With improved livestock productivity (over the past 12 months)... ... Close to a drinking source of water point (distance)... ... Living in a private house/flat... ... with no multiple shocks faced.

¹⁴ The R-Square is a multiple correlation coefficient measuring strength of the relationship between the model and the dependent variable. It is the linear correlation between the observed and model-predicted values of the dependent variable. Its large value indicates a strong relationship.

- Household dietary diversity score are strongly correlated - by order of importance - with:
- 1) The occurrence of (multiple) shocks,
 - 2) The household's type of livelihood (improvement in livestock productivity, primary source of cash income),
 - 3) The provincial location of the household,
 - 4) The household's demographic characteristics or vulnerabilities (number of PLW, sex/level of education/disability of the head of the household),
 - 5) The household's living conditions (distance to a drinking source of water and housing type).
- All these criteria that are influencing the household dietary diversity score can explain/predict together the HDDS values obtained by 89.2% of households (value of the R-Square).

Table 12: Criteria increasing the likelihoods to consume less or more than 4 food groups

Criteria increasing the likelihood to consume less than 4 food groups	Criteria increasing the likelihood to consume more than 4 food groups
A household : ... Facing multiple shocks... ... Relying primary on gifts/charity, natural resources and/or being a livestock and poultry keeper... ... Living in Ghor, Badakhshan, Bamyan, Uruzgan, Balkh, Sar-e-Pul, Badghis, Samangan, Daykundi, Kunduz, Laghman, Faryab, Ghazni, Baghlan, Paktya, Zabul, Nangarhar, Kabul, Hirat, Paktika, Jawzjan, Parwan, Farah, Kunar, Khost, Hilmand, Kapisa and Maidan Wardak ... Headed by a woman... and/or a none-educated person (no school)... ... Without PLW...	A household: ... Not facing multiple shocks... ... Relying mainly on transport, production and sale of livestock and livestock products, cash crops and/or field crops; remittances... ... With diversified sources of cash income ... and/or improved livestock productivity... ... Headed by a man... and/or a none-disable person... ... Living in a private or rented house/flat... ... Close to a drinking source of water point (distance).

- Household hunger scales are strongly correlated - by order of importance - with:
- 1) The household's living conditions (type of toilet facilities - improved vs. unimproved, distance to a drinking source of water, type of drinking water source - improved vs. unimproved and housing type),
 - 2) The occurrence of (multiple) shocks,
 - 3) The household's type of livelihood (improvement in livestock productivity, primary source of cash income, income diversification),
 - 4) The household's demographic characteristics or vulnerabilities (level of education and/or disability of the head of the household, household residency status),
 - 5) The provincial location of the household.
- All these criteria that are influencing the household hunger scale can explain/predict together the HHS values obtained by 60.4% of households (value of the R-Square).

Table 13: Criteria increasing the likelihoods to suffer or not severe hunger

Criteria increasing the likelihood to suffer severe hunger	Criteria increasing the likelihood to do not suffer severe hunger
A household : ... Without access to improved drinking water sources and/or improved toilet facilities... ... Relying on non-agriculture wage labor, humanitarian/social assistance and/or natural resources... or being a livestock keeper... ... With non-diversified sources of cash income... ... Living in Uruzgan... ... Being an IDP... ... Headed by a none-educated person (no school).	A household: ... Living in a private or rented house/flat... with improved toilet facilities... ... Close to a drinking source of water point (distance)... ... Not facing multiple shocks... ... Relying on transport and/or remittances... with improved livestock productivity... and/or diversified sources of cash income... ... Living in Daykundi, Farah, Sar-e-Pul, Logar, Samangan, Maidan Wardak, Hilmand, Paktya, Khost, Ghazni and Paktika Being a returnee or a permanent resident... ... Not headed by a disabled person.

- Reduced coping strategies index is strongly correlated - by order of importance - with:
- 1) The household's type of livelihood (improvement in livestock productivity, primary source of cash income, income diversification, access to agricultural land),
 - 2) The household's living conditions (type of drinking water source - improved vs. unimproved, distance to a drinking source of water and housing type),

- 3) The occurrence of (multiple) shocks,
- 4) The household's demographic characteristics or vulnerabilities (number of PLW, disability and/or level of education of the head of the household, household residency status, household size),
- 5) The provincial location of the household.

All these criteria that are influencing the household's food-based coping strategies can explain/predict together the rCSI values obtained by 77.4% of households (value of the R-Square).

Table 14: Criteria increasing the likelihoods to have a high or low food-based coping strategies

Criteria increasing the likelihood to have a high food-based coping strategy	Criteria increasing the likelihood to have a low food-based coping strategy
A household : ... Relying mainly on shepherding wage labor and/or gifts/charity... or being livestock and poultry keeper or livestock keeper... ... With non-diversified source of cash income... ... With access to agriculture land... ... Being a returnee... ... With 4-12 people as a household size... ... Living in Kabul, Uruzgan, Maidan Wardak, Zabul, Kunduz, Hilmand, Paktika, Ghazni, Bamyán, Hirat, Kunar, Badghis, Parwan, Takhar, Badakhshan, Balkh, Kapisa, Laghman, Sar-e-Pul, Samangan, Paktya and Khost.	A household: ... Relying mainly on production and sale of cash crops, orchard products and/or livestock and livestock products; remittances; salary work; skilled labor and/or small business/petty trade With improved livestock productivity... ... With diversified sources of cash income... ... Living in a private house/flat... ... Close to a drinking source of water point (distance) Not facing multiple shocks Headed by a more educated person (primary school and above) ... a non-disabled person... ... With no PLW.

- The Livelihoods coping strategies index is strongly correlated - by order of importance - with:
- 1) The household's demographic characteristics or vulnerabilities (disability, sex and/or level of education of the head of the household, household residency status, household size, number of PLW),
 - 2) The provincial location of the household,
 - 3) The household's living conditions (type of toilet facilities - improved vs. unimproved, type of drinking water source - improved vs. unimproved, distance to a drinking source of water and housing type),
 - 4) The household's type of livelihoods (improvement in livestock productivity, income diversification, primary source of cash income),
 - 5) The occurrence of (multiple) shocks.
- All these criteria that are influencing the household's livelihood-based coping strategies can explain/predict together the LCS category values obtained by 93.9% of households (value of the R-Square).

Table 15: Criteria increasing the likelihoods to have or not sustainable livelihood-based coping strategies

Criteria increasing the likelihood to have unsustainable food-based coping strategies	Criteria increasing the likelihood to have sustainable livelihood-based coping strategies
A household: ... Headed by a woman... with high school and higher education... ... With less than 13 household's members... ... Living in Uruzgan or Hilmand... ... Relying mainly on production and sale of cash crops, non-agriculture wage labor and/or gifts/charity... with non-diversified source of cash income... ... Without access to improved drinking water sources and/or toilet facilities.	A household: ... Headed by a man... ... Being a permanent resident or a returnee... ... Without any disabled household's members... ... Without PLW... ... Living in Kapisa, Parwan, Logar, Nangarhar, Bamyán, Paktya, Badakhshan, Samangan, Sar-e-Pul, Daykundi, Khost and Farah... ... Relying primary on remittances... and diversified sources of cash income... with improved livestock productivity... ... Not facing multiple shocks.

As part of a simplified example of ground-truthing, if a 3-multiple targeting criteria focusing on the sex of the household (female vs. male), its education level (no school vs. secondary school) and the occurrence of (multiple) shocks, according to the results of the multivariate GLM regression analysis above-mentioned related to targeting, it is expected that household headed by women with no school as a level of education and facing multiple shocks are likely to be more food-insecure compared to households headed by men with secondary school as a level of education and not facing multiple shocks. Figure 27 below shows a consistent alignment between field data and

the food insecurity likelihood predicted by this modeling. And it will be the same if the multiple targeting criteria complexity is increased by adding, for example, 2 sources of income (see Table 16).

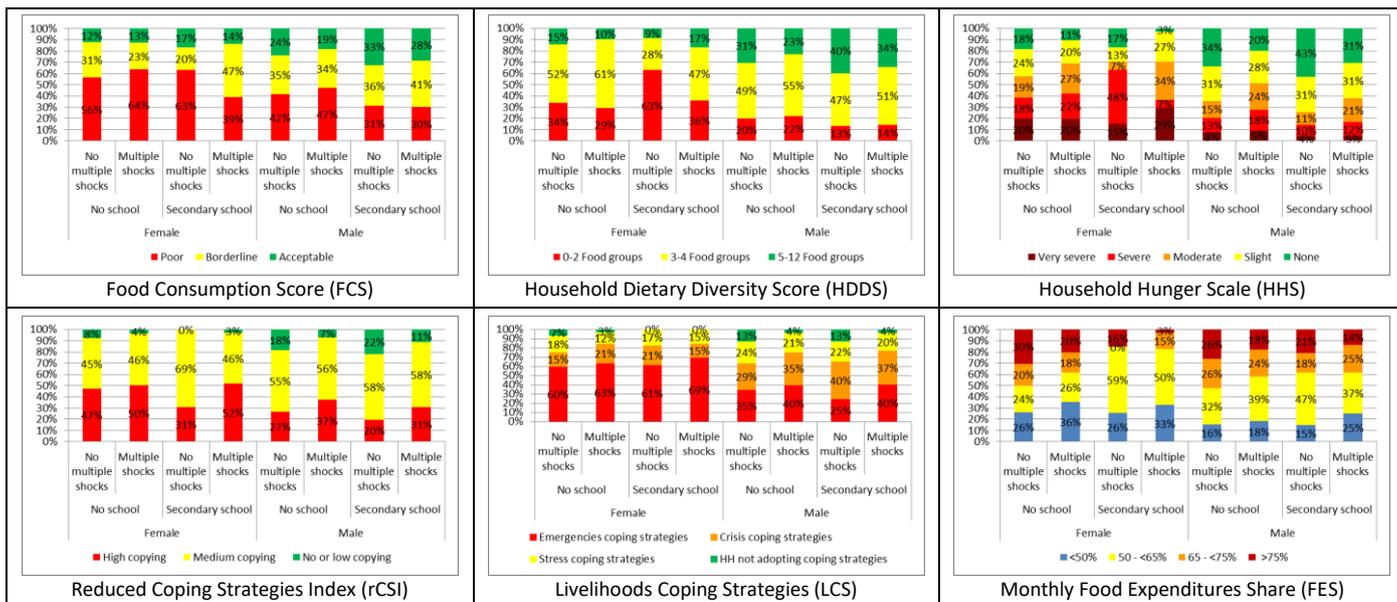


Figure 27: Overview of the food security results deriving from the application of multiple targeting criteria (sex of the household head x Education level of the household head x the Occurrence of multiple shocks)

Table 16: Overview of the food security results deriving from the application of multiple targeting criteria (sex of the household head x Education level of the household head x the Occurrence of multiple shocks x Primary source of income)

Sex of HH head	Education level of HH head	Occurrence of multiple shocks	Primary source of income	FCS			HDDS			HHS			rCSI			LCS					
				Acceptable	Borderline	Poor	5-12 Food groups	3-4 Food groups	0-2 Food groups	None	Slight	Moderate	Severe	Very severe	No or low copying	Medium copying	High copying	HH not adopting coping strategies	Stress coping strategies	Crisis coping strategies	Emergencies coping strategies
Female	No school	No	Production and sale of field crops	35%	19%	46%	32%	36%	33%	7%	7%	14%	39%	34%	20%	79%	1%	35%	13%	42%	10%
Male	No school	No	Production and sale of field crops	24%	28%	48%	11%	35%	54%	2%	7%	15%	28%	47%	16%	54%	29%	22%	44%	16%	18%
Female	No school	No	Agricultural wage labor	68%	25%	7%	41%	38%	21%	0%	40%	13%	7%	40%	38%	49%	14%	19%	7%	44%	29%
Male	No school	No	Agricultural wage labor	48%	33%	19%	25%	53%	23%	10%	15%	24%	23%	28%	32%	60%	9%	37%	25%	28%	10%
Female	No school	No	Non-Agriculture wage labor	48%	45%	6%	30%	59%	11%	10%	13%	21%	32%	24%	26%	65%	9%	68%	7%	19%	6%
Male	No school	No	Non-Agriculture wage labor	47%	34%	19%	23%	52%	25%	10%	17%	13%	34%	26%	32%	55%	13%	42%	21%	26%	10%
Female	Secondary school	No	Production and sale of field crops	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Male	Secondary school	No	Production and sale of field crops	17%	27%	55%	3%	27%	71%	0%	9%	14%	29%	48%	14%	54%	32%	26%	37%	18%	19%
Female	Secondary school	No	Agricultural wage labor	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Male	Secondary school	No	Agricultural wage labor	42%	12%	45%	17%	29%	54%	1%	19%	1%	23%	56%	1%	77%	23%	35%	44%	17%	5%
Female	Secondary school	No	Non-Agriculture wage labor	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Male	Secondary school	No	Non-Agriculture wage labor	51%	31%	17%	12%	63%	25%	9%	14%	12%	24%	41%	24%	57%	19%	28%	37%	22%	13%
Female	Secondary school	Yes	Agricultural wage labor	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Male	Secondary school	Yes	Agricultural wage labor	17%	46%	37%	14%	35%	51%	6%	4%	24%	40%	26%	30%	64%	6%	30%	41%	24%	5%
Female	Secondary school	Yes	Non-Agriculture wage labor	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Male	Secondary school	Yes	Non-Agriculture wage labor	33%	52%	15%	14%	67%	19%	4%	12%	32%	36%	15%	28%	64%	8%	45%	34%	17%	4%
Female	Secondary school	Yes	Gifts, Charity	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Male	Secondary school	Yes	Gifts, Charity	100%	0%	0%	42%	58%	0%	8%	69%	0%	23%	0%	77%	23%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%

Special focus: Urban food insecurity

Key findings:

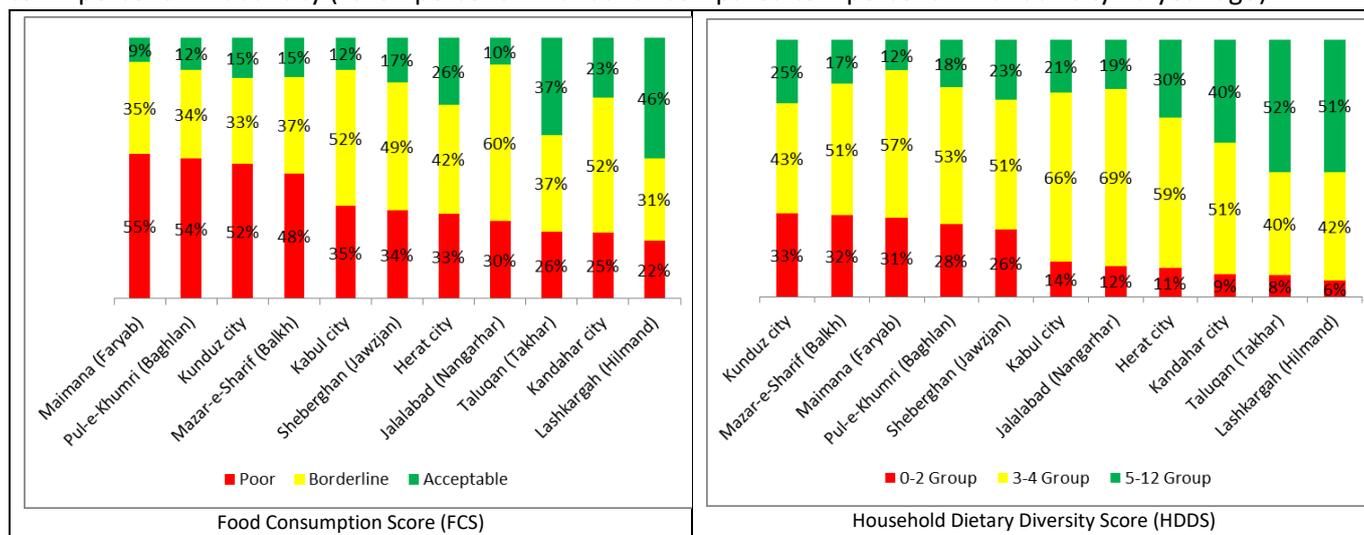
28% food-insecure Afghans are living in urban areas

Households living in **cities** are **generally no better off** than household living in rural areas in terms of indicators related to food security. However, urban households **have been more impacted in September 2021 by the negative economic impacts associated to the political transition in Afghanistan**: leading to a significant increase urban people resorting on emergency livelihoods-based coping strategies (+16 percentage points compared to last year and more than the 5 percentage points of increase observed in rural area over the same period).

There is **considerable regional variation**, whereby there is a clear urban advantage in some provinces but a clear urban disadvantage in others.

According to NSIA population estimates, out of the 25.8 million food insecure people in Afghanistan, 7.1 million living in urban areas¹⁵ - representing 28% of Afghans of food-insecure (similar to 2020 figure). This indicates that urban dwellers are not more food-secure than those in rural areas: the percentage of urban food-insecure people (82% vs. 73% a year ago) is almost the same as the percentage of rural food-insecure people (80% vs. 71% a year ago). This observation holds true when focusing on people who are severely food insecure: 44% in urban area (vs. 34% a year ago) and 49% in rural area (vs. 36% a year ago), with the percentage points difference even appearing to be widening to the disadvantage of rural areas (5% now vs. 2% a year ago).

Figures 28 and 29 below show a high level of variation between cities in terms of food security. For example, the proportion of urban households with poor food consumption ranges from as high as 55 percent in Maimana to just 22 percent in Lashkargah (compared to 95 percent in Mazar-e-Sharif and 19 percent in Jalalabad - a year ago). Similarly, the share of households engaged in emergency coping strategies is 71 percent in Lashkargah compared to 22 percent in Kabul city (vs. 51 percent in Kandahar compared to 4 percent in Kunduz city - a year ago).



15 The SFSA surveyed households in urban areas across 11 provinces. These provinces were Baghlan, Balkh, Faryab, Helmand, Herat, Jawzjan, Kabul, Kandahar, Kunduz, Nangarhar, Takhar. Together, these provinces hold 93% of Afghanistan's total urban population.

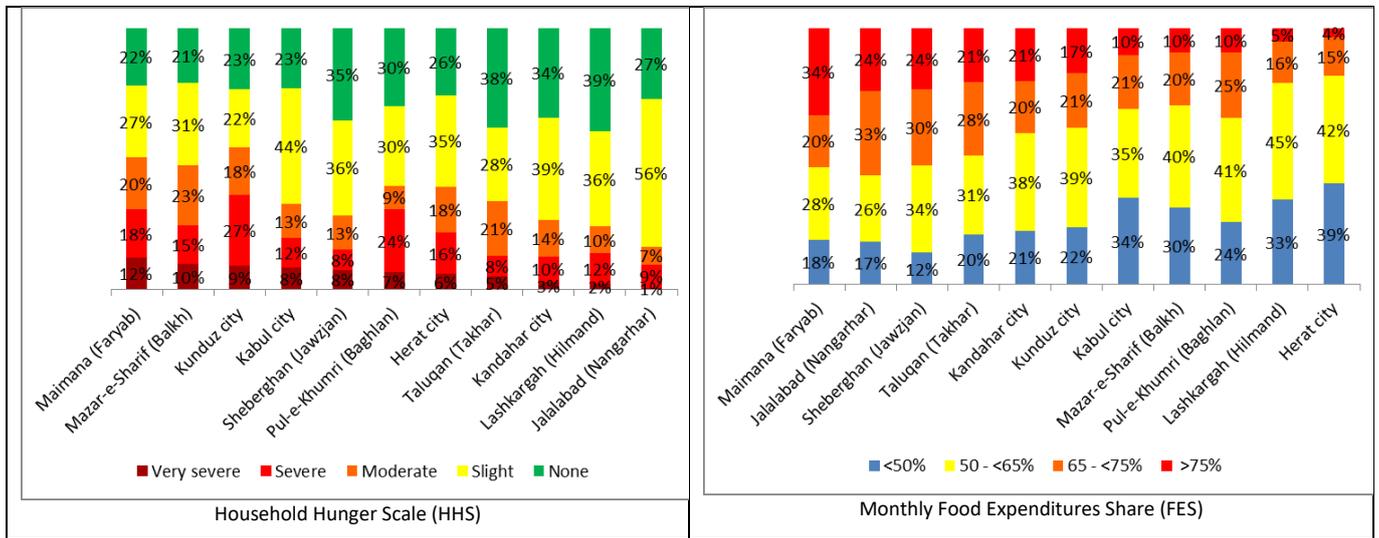


Figure 28: Food consumption score, Household dietary diversity, Household hunger scale and Monthly food expenditures share score across 11 largest urban centers in Afghanistan

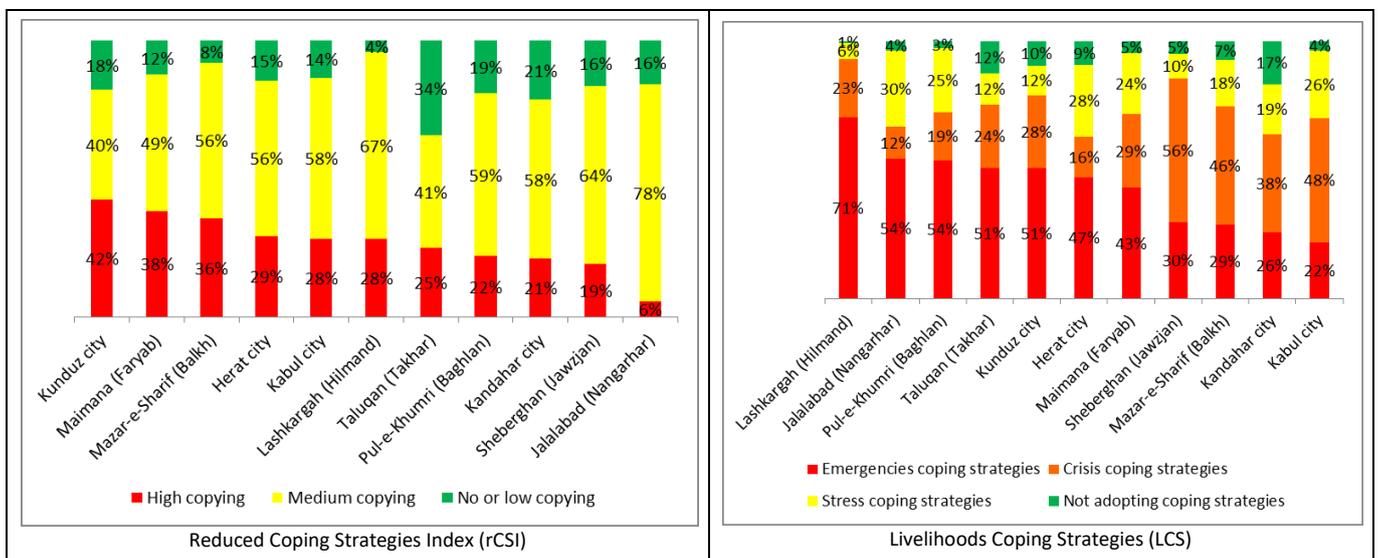


Figure 29: Food/Livelihoods-based coping strategies across 11 largest urban centres in Afghanistan

At a national level, Table 17 below shows that urban and rural households have similar levels of food stress, while rural households are more likely to have a poor food consumption compared to those in urban areas. However, the percentage of households having “acceptable” food consumption is 4 points lower in urban cities compared to rural areas, although urban households rely more on emergency livelihood-based coping strategies while there is more food-based high copying in rural area. However, looking at the national level, masks significant provincial-level variation, whereby some provinces do exhibit large differences.

For example, out of the 11 provinces in which both rural and urban households were surveyed, only Balkh and Kabul (as well as - in somehow - Faryab, Herat and Jawzjan) showed rural households generally have worse food security than urban households; but in the other six provinces, the opposite is true, whereby urban areas fared worse in terms of food security outcomes.

This is illustrated in Figure 30 below, which compares rural and urban food insecurity in the 11 provinces with the largest urban centers in Afghanistan; - Kabul, Nangarhar, Baghlan, Takhar, Kunduz, Balkh, Jawzjan, Faryab, Hirat, Hilmand, and Kandahar. The acute food insecurity (AFI) situation remains critical in Maimana (as in 2020) and Kunduz city. The AFI situation in urban areas is further exacerbated by the high proportion of female-headed households ($\geq 12\%$), the high number or proportion of IDPs (21% on average), the high economic impact of conflict and political transition on household (loss/reduced employment opportunities, loss of income, higher food prices, disruption of basic social services including banks): which forces urban households to increase their level of

indebtedness, to reduce their essential non-food expenses (health, education), to migrate and/or to rely more on charity. Given that access to or ownership of agricultural means of production - which would likely increase their access to food through own production - are low when not available (only 6% of urban households own or have access to agriculture land, only 6% have a cereal food stock from own production, 9% are raising animals and 18% are owning poultry).

In general, urban areas tend to have more transient populations: 23% of urban households are either IDPs (21%) or returnees (2%), which is almost 8 times less than in rural areas (3%). The proportion of transient population in urban areas has increased over the past 12 months (+5 percentage points after +4 percentage points between 2019 and 2020), while it decreased by 4 percentage points in rural area (after +1 percentage point in rural area the year before).

Table 17: Indicators of urban and rural food security

Indicator	SFSA 2021		SFSA 2020		
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
Food consumption (FCS)	Poor	36%	42%	40%	40%
	Borderline	42%	32%	31%	37%
	Acceptable	22%	26%	29%	23%
Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)	0-2 Food groups	17%	19%	16%	9%
	3-4 Food groups	54%	50%	20%	23%
	5-12 Food groups	29%	31%	64%	68%
Application of food-based coping strategies (rCSI)	High copying	27%	34%	22%	19%
	Medium copying	58%	54%	45%	64%
	No or low copying	15%	12%	33%	17%
Application of livelihood-based coping strategies (LCS)	Emergency strategies	46%	32%	30%	37%
	Crisis strategies	27%	36%	21%	26%
	Stress strategies	20%	24%	24%	22%
	Sustainable strategies	7%	8%	25%	15%
Levels of hunger over the previous 30 days (HHS)	Very severe	6%	8%	3%	1%
	Severe	14%	15%	3%	1%
	Moderate	15%	21%	27%	33%
	Slight	36%	27%	13%	14%
	None	29%	29%	54%	51%

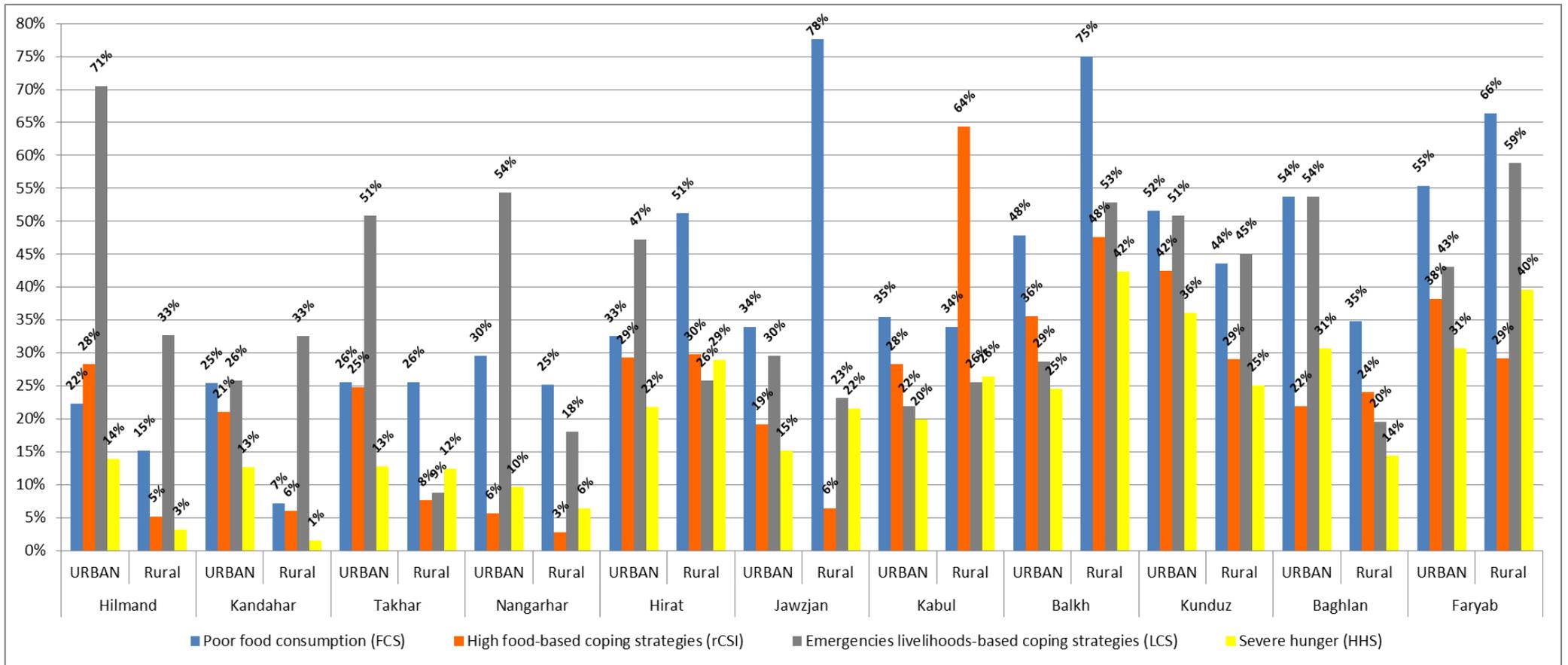


Figure 30: Urban vs. Rural food security across 11 provinces with largest urban centers in Afghanistan - Kabul, Nangarhar, Baghlan, Takhar, Kunduz, Balkh, Jawzjan, Faryab, Hirat, Hilmand and Kandahar

Section 6: Underlying factors of food insecurity

Exposure to shocks

Two thirds of households (67%) said they had experienced some kind of shock in the past six months, a decrease of 3 percentage points over the past 12 months (following the 10 percentage points seen in 2019 - considering that this proportion was 46% in 2017). As shown by Figure 31, the most common primary shocks are:

- ➔ Loss of employment (39%, an increase by 2 percentage points compared to 2020, after the 8 percentage points of increase seen in 2020),
- ➔ Reduced income (18%, similar to 2020, after a decrease of 7-percentage points seen in 2020),
- ➔ Sickness or death of breadwinner (15%, a 7-percentage point decrease compared to 2020, after a 10-percentage point increase in 2020), with COVID-19 accounting for 41% of this total vs. 41% for non-COVID and 18% due to conflict (compared to respectively 56%, 38% and 6% a year ago),
- ➔ Conflict induced displacement (7% vs. 2% in 2020),
- ➔ Huge increase in food prices (7%, a decrease by 4 percentage points compared to 2020), and,
- ➔ Drought / Dry spell (6% vs. 2% 2020).

In total, 95% of the households reported that their income has decreased compared to 2020, of which around 42% reported reduced employment opportunities as the main reason for their income reduction (vs. 56% in 2020) followed by conflict (41% vs. 17% a year ago) and natural disaster (14%). The proportion of households reporting an income decrease has increased by 14 percentage points compared to 2020 (after an increase of 34 percentage points seen in 2020 compared to 2019), which can be linked to the increased negative impact of multiple shocks combined with the continuous erosion of the households' resilience that has been significantly weakened during the last 2018 severe drought.

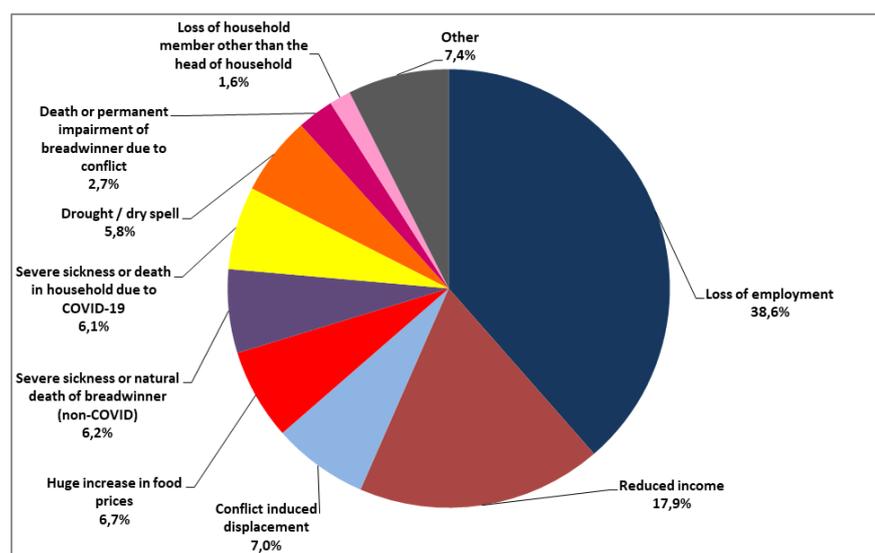


Figure 31: Primary household shocks

When faced with a shock, households generally respond by increasing their reliance on negative coping strategies (Figure 32). Table 18 shows that Afghan households have been mainly impacted by economic shocks (loss of employment and reduced income) - especially those relying on non-agriculture wage labor (26%), salary work (17%), skilled labor (11%), agricultural wage labor (10%), and small business / petty trade (8%). Households affected by conflict/crime shock are more prone to resorting to emergency livelihoods-based coping strategies and to have poor food consumption. It is linked with the fact that 59% of them are living in urban areas and 10% are headed by a woman. Households affected by natural hazards are more prone to poor food consumption as 97% of them are living in rural area and 77% are relying on agriculture livelihoods that have been significantly impacted mainly by drought and/or dry spell.

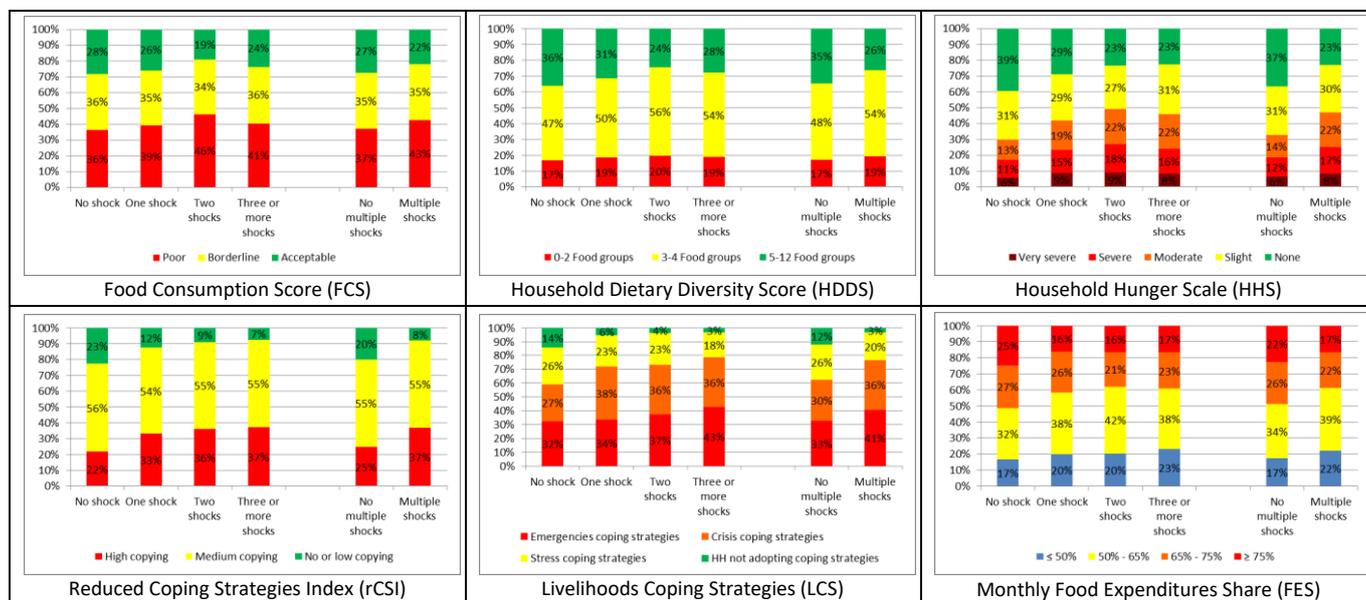
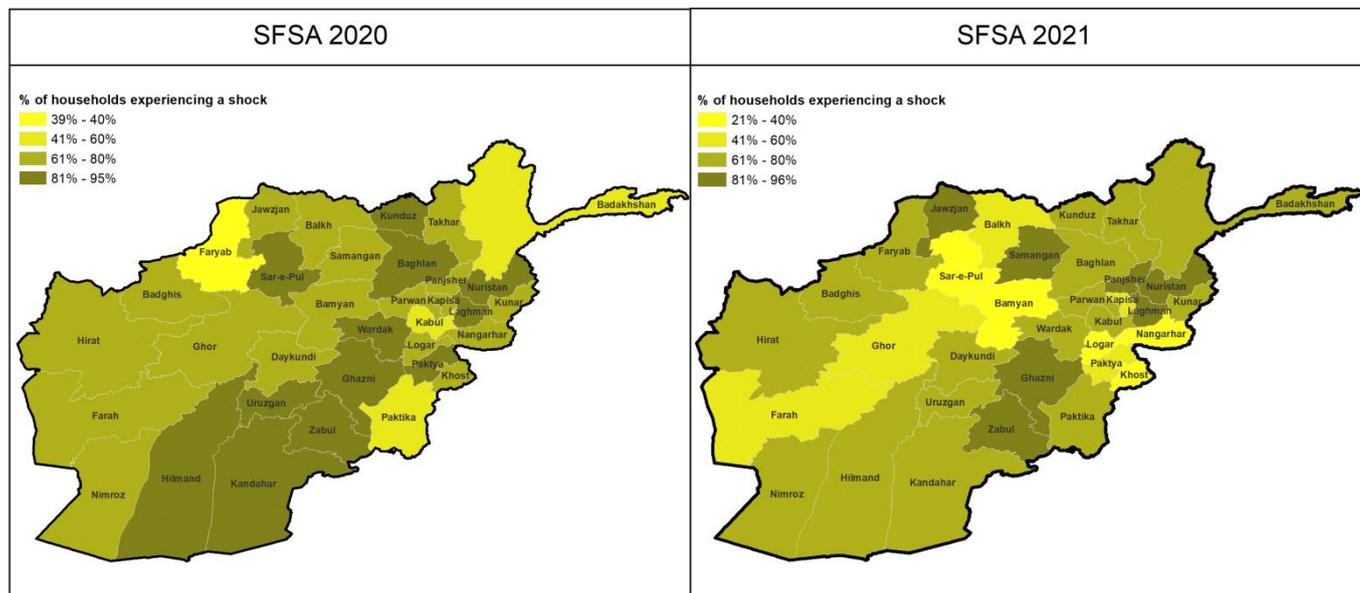


Figure 32: Food consumption, food stress and coping strategies, by shock exposure

Table 18: Primary shock experienced in the previous 6 months

Category	Shock type	Share of population affected (as primary shock) (%)	Households engaging in emergency coping strategies (%)	Households engaging in food-based high coping strategies (%)	Households with poor food consumption (%)
Economic	Loss of employment	39%	35%	39%	38%
	Reduced income	18%	38%	33%	40%
	Huge increase in food prices	7%	44%	25%	44%
	Severe sickness or natural death of breadwinner (non-COVID)	6%	48%	43%	47%
	Severe sickness or death in household due to COVID-19	6%	43%	38%	48%
TOTAL - Economic		76%	38%	37%	41%
Natural hazard	Drought / Dry spell	6%	31%	29%	55%
	Floods/ Heavy rains	1%	59%	23%	53%
	Crop pest outbreak	0.2%	21%	47%	16%
	Livestock disease outbreak	0.2%	25%	27%	56%
	Earthquake	0.05%	81%	81%	0%
	Avalanche / Landslide	0.03%	0%	61%	61%
	Snow / Late frost	0.002%	0%	0%	0%
TOTAL - Natural Hazard		7%	33%	30%	53%
Conflict and crime	Conflict induced displacement	7%	51%	32%	45%
	Death or permanent impairment of breadwinner due to conflict	3%	59%	43%	37%
	Theft/looting	1%	28%	43%	57%
	Roadblocks from armed factions	0.4%	34%	39%	50%
TOTAL - Conflict and crime		11%	51%	36%	44%
Other	Other (specify)	5%	47%	45%	45%
	Loss of household member other than the head of household	1%	48%	30%	48%
	Return from Pakistan, Iran, etc.	0.1%	45%	20%	41%
Total - Other		6%	47%	41%	46%
No shock experienced in past 6 months		37%	41%	37%	43%

At a provincial level, Map 8 below shows that the magnitude of shocks - in terms of proportion of households affected ($\geq 80\%$) - is higher in Samangan (96%), Ghazni (95%), Nuristan (87%), Zabul (86%), Panjsher (83%), Laghman (82%) and Jawzjan (81%). This number of province (7) with at least 80% of shock affected household has decreased (from 13) over the past 12 months (after nearly doubling between 2019 and 2020). The increase in shocks' magnitude is higher in Kabul, Faryab and Badakhshan (almost an increase by +31 percentage points compared to 2020). With around one fifth of households affected by shocks, Logar and Sar-e-Pul are the provinces with lower shocks' magnitude: it is also in these 2 provinces where the decrease in shocks' magnitude is higher (respectively for Logar and Sar-e-Pul, -54 and -63 percentage points compared to 2020).



Map 8: Share of households experiencing a shock in the previous 6 months, by province

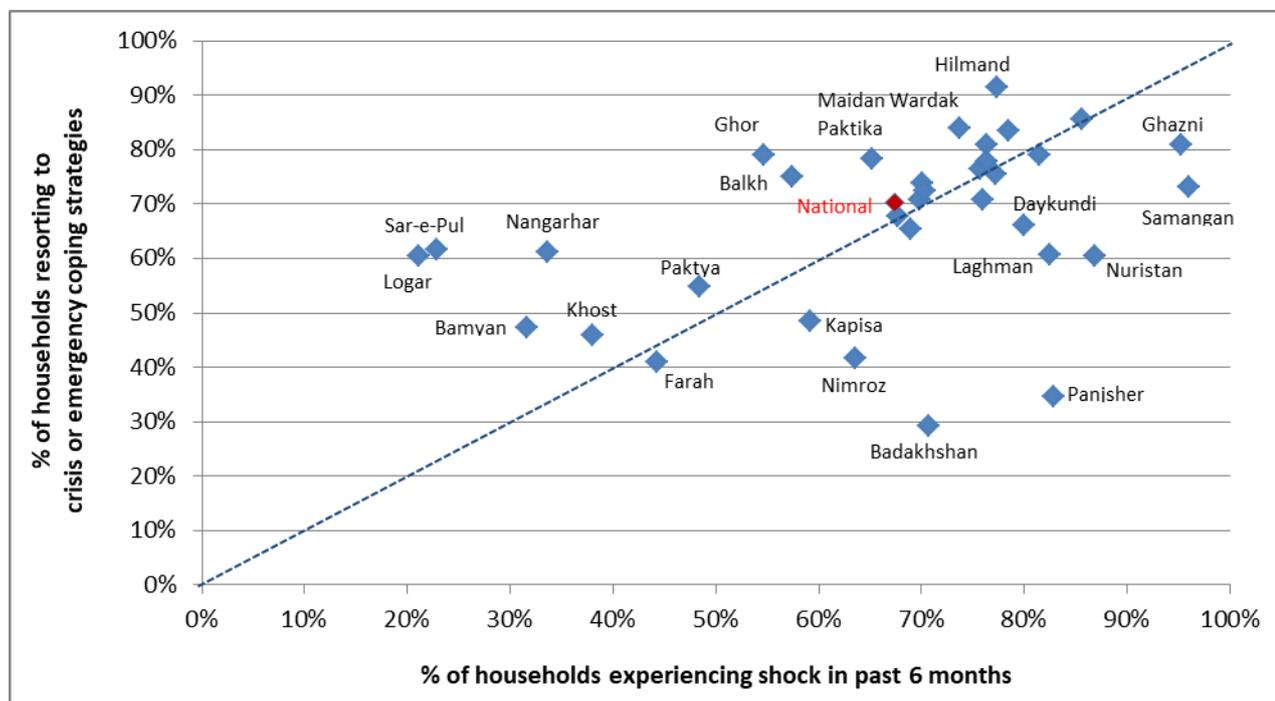


Figure 33: Household shocks and coping strategies, by province

The above Figure 33 shows that at the national level, the ratio (0.96) between the proportion of shock-affected households and the proportion of households resorting to crisis/emergency livelihoods-based strategies is close to 1: meaning a shock-affected household is likely to resort to crisis/emergency livelihood-based strategies.

However, it is not only the most shock-exposed provinces that also have the highest levels of crisis and/or emergency livelihood-based coping strategies. More than 70% of households were affected by shocks in Badakhshan and Panjsher; but only a little less than half of them resorted to crisis or emergency coping strategies. It might be a sign that the resilience of households living in these provinces is higher and there is no need for a significant part of them to resort to these severe livelihoods-based coping strategies. In contrast, in Logar, Sar-e-Pul and Nangarhar, the proportion of households resorting to crisis or emergency coping strategies is 2 to 3 times more than the proportion of shock-affected households: a sign that a significant part of these households have lower resilience and higher vulnerability.

Figure 34 highlights the relation between increased food stress (including poor food consumption) and resorting to severe coping strategies (high food-based and/or crisis/emergency livelihoods-based copying): households with low coping are those less affected by high food stress.

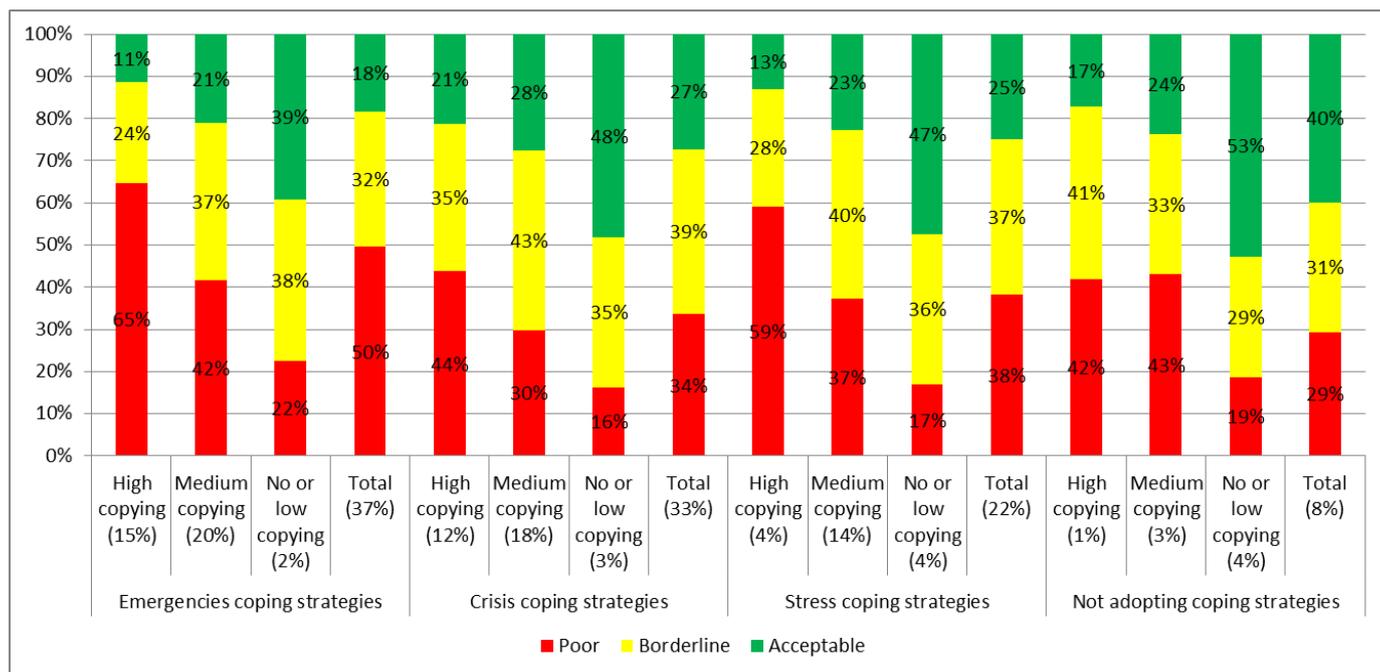


Figure 34: Coping strategies (LCS x rCSI) and food consumption

How do households respond? Urban and rural shocks and coping

The proportion (66%) of shock-affected urban households in the previous 6 months has increased by +14 percentage points over the last 12 months (after a similar increase seen between 2019 and 2020); while in rural areas, it has decreased by 6 percentage points (from 74%) - retrieving its 2019's level (68%).

Based on a multiple responses analysis; urban households are more affected by the reduced income (41%), loss of employment (40%), massive increase in food prices (29%), return from neighboring countries (18%), severe illness or death in household due to COVID-19 (8%), and severe sickness or natural death of breadwinner due non-COVID-19 (5%). While it is the reduced income (39%), loss of employment (37%), huge increase in food prices (29%), drought / dry spell (17%), severe sickness or natural death of a breadwinner due to non-COVID-19 (10%), and severe sickness or death in household due to COVID-19 (8%) for rural households.

When rural households face shocks, they rely mainly on borrowing food or money for food (63%); decreased expenditures on health, education, etc. (47%); spending savings (24%); charity (23%); decreased expenditure on fertilizer, pesticide, fodder, animal feed, veterinary care, etc. (19%); selling household assets (18%); and/or selling more animals than usual or earlier than usual (11%). For urban households, it is mainly borrowing food or money for food (63%); decreased expenditures on health, education, etc. (56%); spending savings (27%); selling household assets (27%); charity (27%) and/or migration of the entire (18%) - Table 19.

Compared to 2020, rural households are appearing less resorting to specific agriculture-related livelihood coping strategies such as increased livestock sales, decreased agricultural/livestock inputs, consuming seed stocks, sold

income generating equipment and, in very severe cases, the sale of land. That might be linked with the decreased magnitude of shocks in rural area (compared to 2020).

Furthermore, as a result of strategy exhaustion, households are finding it more difficult to rely on spending savings (26% for rural households vs. 21% for urban households), selling household assets (21% for rural households vs. 20% for urban households) and/or borrowing food or money for food (20% for rural households vs. 17% for urban households).

Table 19: Livelihoods-based coping strategies adopted by households who had experienced a shock in the previous 6 months, rural and urban

Severity	Coping strategy	Urban	Rural	TOTAL
Stress	Borrow food or money for food	63%	63%	63%
	Spent savings	27%	24%	25%
	Sold household assets (appliances, furniture, doors, roof beams)	27%	18%	22%
	Sold more animals than usual or earlier than usual	4%	11%	9%
Crisis	Decreased expenditures on health, education, etc.	56%	47%	51%
	Sold income generating equipment	9%	9%	9%
	Decreased expenditure on fertilizer, pesticide, fodder, animal feed, etc.	4%	19%	13%
	Consume seed stock	2%	9%	6%
Emergency	Rely on Charity	27%	23%	25%
	Begging	5%	6%	6%
	Sold last female animals	3%	4%	4%
	Sold land	2%	4%	3%
	Sold house	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%
	Early marriage of daughter	2%	3%	3%
	Entire household migrated	18%	1%	7%
	Engaged in illegal activities	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%

Livelihoods and income sources

Agriculture is the main livelihood source for nearly a quarter (24%) of households in Afghanistan (vs. 45% a year ago): mainly agricultural wage labor (10%) and production/sale of field crops (8%), a lot of which is still subsistence farming. Other key first sources of income, regarded as sustainable sources of income, are non-agriculture wage labor (25% vs. 19% a year ago), salary work (14% vs. 10% a year ago), skilled labor (11% vs. 10% a year ago), small business/petty trade (8% vs. 5% a year ago), transport (4% vs. 2% a year ago), humanitarian/social assistance such as gifts/charity or begging (3%) and remittances (2% vs. 7% a year ago). Globally, overall wage labor (agricultural or not) is important as 36% of households rely on it (vs. 37% a year ago).

Rural households relying on seasonal agriculture often send household members to find work elsewhere during the winter months. In 2021, Khost (21%), Kapisa (14%), Faryab (11%) and Sar-e-Pul (10%) are the provinces where remittances are part of the household income source for at least 10% of them (Figure 35) - vs. Ghor, Paktika, Logar, Faryab, Khost, Ghazni, Paktya and Daykundi in 2020.

The Figure 35 highlights significant drops in the proportion of households relying mainly on remittances observed in Ghor, Paktika, Logar, Faryab, Ghazni, Paktya and Daykundi provinces over the past 12 months.

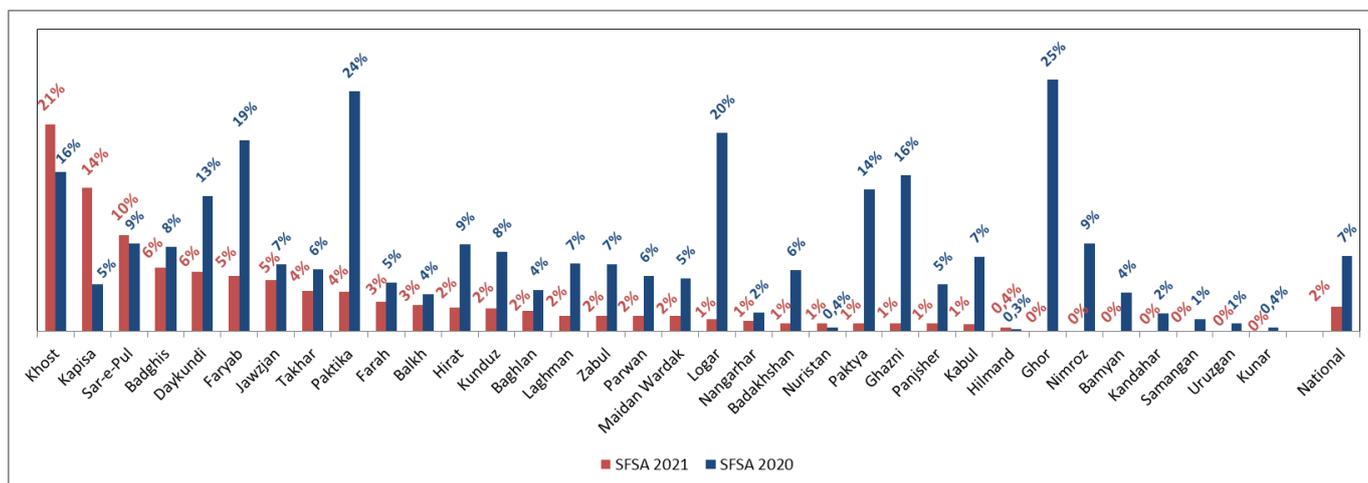


Figure 35: Share of households relying on remittances as part of their income source, by province

Urban and rural livelihoods

As expected, people living in urban areas generally have little livelihood connection with agricultural activity. As per the SFSA results, only 2.4% of households in urban areas have access to or own agricultural land, and 3% raise animals while 5% own poultry. Therefore, urban food security is a matter of access to food, rather than availability. Most of the food consumed needs to be sourced from markets and therefore, food security is closely linked to one's ability to earn money.

Table 20: Main source of income, rural and urban

1st source of income in rural area and % of HH relying on it			1st source of income in urban and % of HH relying on it		
1	Non-Agriculture wage labor	25%	1	Non-Agriculture wage labor	25%
2	Agricultural wage labor	14%	2	Salary work	18%
3	Salary work	12%	3	Skilled labor	15%
4	Production and sale of field crops	10%	4	Small business/Petty trade	14%
5	Skilled labor	9%	5	Transport	5%
6	Small business/Petty trade	5%	6	Production and sale of field crops	4%
7	Transport	3%	7	Agricultural wage labor	2%
8	Gifts/Charity	3%	8	Remittances	2%
9	Production and sales of livestock and livestock products	3%	9	Gifts/Charity	2%
10	Remittances	3%	10	Production and Manufacturing	1%
11	Production and sale of orchard products	2%	11	Production and sales of livestock and livestock products	0.7%
12	Shepherding wage labor	2%	12	Production and sale of orchard products	0.5%
13	Production and sale of cash crops	2%	13	Production and sale of cash crops	0.5%
14	Production and Manufacturing	0.5%	14	Begging	0.3%
15	Natural resources	0.4%	15	Shepherding wage labor	0.3%
16	Assistance from Government/UN/NGOs, etc.	0.3%	16	Assistance from Government/UN/NGOs, etc.	0.2%
17	Wage labor in Poppy field	0.3%	17	Natural resources	0.2%
18	Begging	0.2%	18	Production and sale of Poppy	0%
19	Production and sale of Poppy	0.1%	19	Wage labor in Poppy field	0%
20	Not income at all	1.2%	20	Not income at all	0.3%
21	Other	4%	21	Other	9%

Livelihoods and shock exposure

At a national level, some income sources are associated with greater exposure to shocks and higher levels of food insecurity. Those relying on humanitarian/social assistance tend to be the most shock-affected, rely most on high food-based / emergency livelihoods-based coping strategies and have poor food consumption, while those earning from production/sale of orchard products, cash crops and/or poppy as well as those relying on remittances tend to have lower shock-exposure and better food security (Table 21).

Table 21: Shock exposure and food security by livelihood

Livelihood	Households experiencing a shock in the past 6 months (%)	Households engaging in high food-based coping strategies (%)	Households engaging in emergency livelihoods-based coping strategies (%)	Households with poor food consumption (%)
Assistance from Government/UN/NGOs etc.	80%	66%	41%	52%
Natural Resources	79%	49%	33%	39%
Begging	79%	98%	50%	79%
Transport*	74%	27%	35%	28%
Gifts/Charity	73%	83%	48%	62%
Agricultural wage labor*	72%	37%	30%	41%
Non-Agriculture Wage labor*	70%	41%	33%	43%
Salary work*	69%	31%	30%	32%
Production and sale of field crops*	69%	32%	20%	28%
Wage labor in Poppy field	67%	45%	25%	47%
Production and sales of livestock and livestock products	67%	28%	25%	24%
National (Shock-affected households)	67%	40%	36%	42%
No income at all	66%	38%	43%	72%
Small business/Petty trade*	65%	32%	20%	28%
Production and Manufacturing	64%	42%	26%	43%
Skilled Labour*	64%	35%	30%	33%
Other	63%	39%	34%	47%
Remittances	61%	28%	16%	29%
Production and sale of cash crops	59%	28%	19%	21%
Production and sale of Poppy	59%	33%	12%	24%
Shepherding wage labor	58%	35%	30%	52%
Production and sale of orchard products	58%	26%	15%	21%

* One of the 7 main sources of cash income on which almost 80% of households (in both rural as well as urban areas) rely on them.

Figure 36 below displays the main sources of cash income and their approximate wealth-generating potential, using the median per-capita monthly expenditure in Afghani. Households relying on transport and production/sales of cash crops have over-average earning potential, while households relying on humanitarian/social assistance and shepherding wage labor are most affected by low incomes. Over the past 12 months, the national median per capita monthly expenditures have decreased by 12 percentage points (after increasing by 30 percentage points between 2019 and 2020). Except for production/sale of cash crops (+18%) and production/sale of livestock products (+1%), all the main sources of cash income are affected by this decrease: the magnitude of this decrease being higher for begging (-45%), production/sale of poppy (-37%), production and manufacturing (-31%) and salary work (-26%).

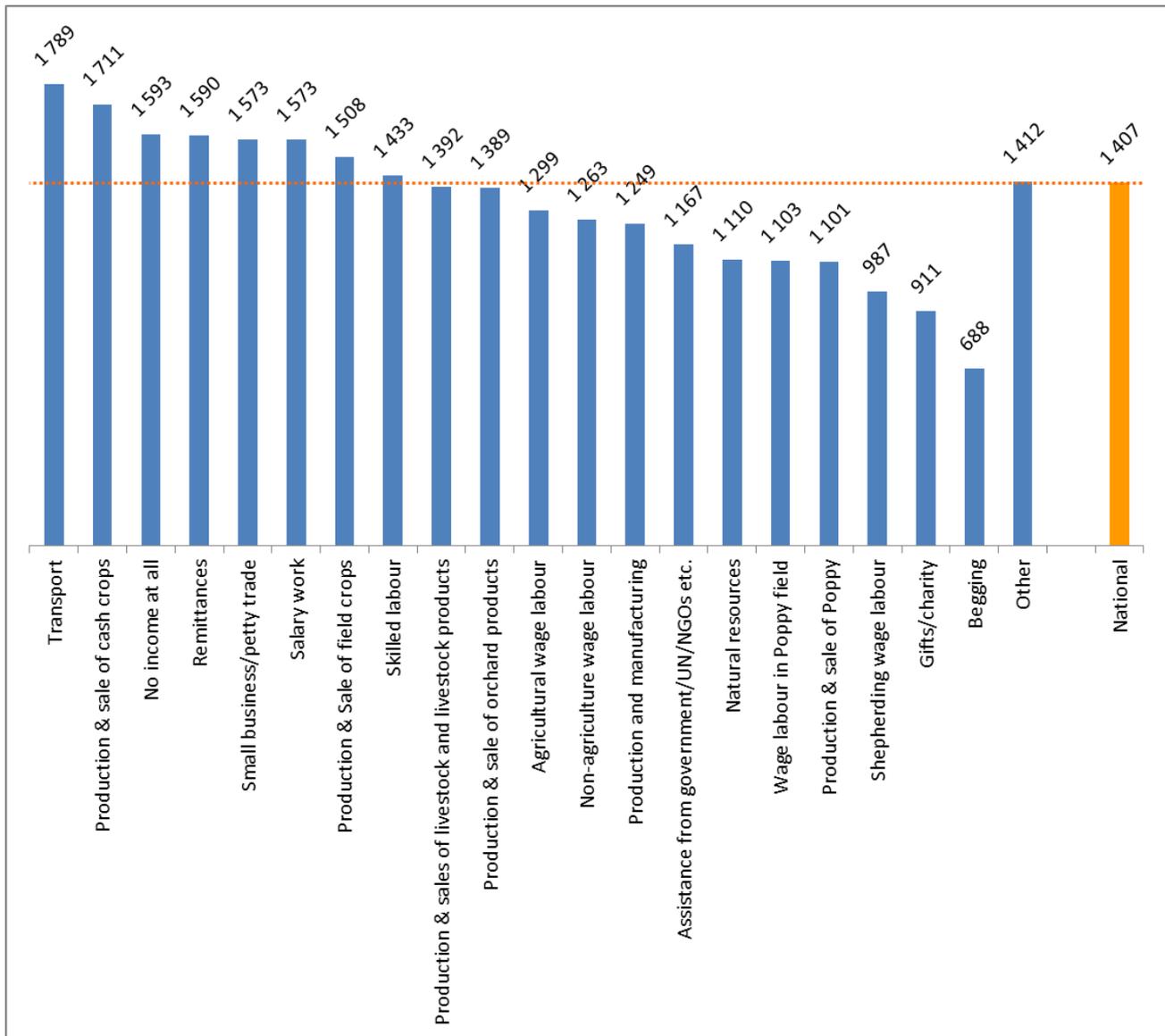


Figure 36: Median per capita monthly expenditure (AFN), by primary income source

Livelihoods and coping strategies

Table 22 shows the association of some main sources of cash income with different livelihoods-based coping strategies. Focusing on the 7 main sources of cash income on which almost 80% of households (in both rural as well as urban areas) rely on them; households relying on non-agricultural wage labor are more prone to resort any type of livelihoods-based strategies - even the most severe (crisis and/or emergency), while it is the opposite for households relying on transport.

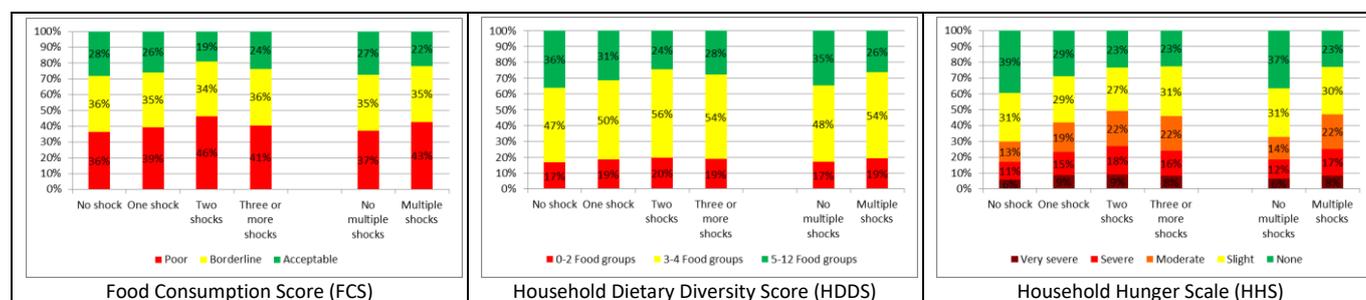
A detailed analysis of the exhaustion's levels in the use of some livelihoods-based coping strategies shows that this level is higher for households relying on non-agricultural wage labor (30%) and agricultural wage labor (20%). It is 14% for those relying on skilled labor as well as on production/sale of field crops, and between 3% and 9% for households relying on salary work (9%), small business / petty trade (6%) and transport (3%).

Table 22: Livelihoods and coping strategies

Severity	Coping Strategy	Non-agriculture wage labor	Agricultural Wage Labor	Salary work	Skilled labor	Small business and Petty trade	Transport	Production and Sale of field crops
Stress	Sold household assets (appliances, furniture, doors, etc.)	37%	10%	17%	13%	10%	7%	6%
	Borrow food or money for food	33%	11%	18%	14%	10%	5%	8%
	Sold more animals than usual or earlier than usual	26%	17%	12%	10%	5%	4%	26%
	Spent savings	24%	9%	20%	15%	14%	6%	13%
Stress - Median value		30%	11%	18%	14%	10%	5%	11%
Crisis	Decreased expenditures on health, education, etc.	31%	11%	19%	14%	11%	6%	9%
	Sold income generating equipment	29%	11%	15%	11%	13%	11%	10%
	Decreased expenditure on fertilizer, animal feed, veterinary care, etc.	22%	17%	11%	8%	6%	3%	32%
	Consumed seed stock	19%	18%	11%	6%	5%	4%	37%
Crisis - Median value		25%	14%	13%	10%	8%	5%	21%
Emergency	Sold house	42%	0%	33%	3%	16%	0%	6%
	Sold land	33%	18%	18%	11%	8%	3%	10%
	Begging	36%	16%	14%	10%	10%	2%	12%
	Rely on Charity	44%	14%	13%	13%	7%	3%	7%
	Sold last female animals	28%	22%	16%	11%	9%	5%	9%
	Early marriage of daughter	34%	19%	12%	12%	11%	1%	11%
	Engaged in illegal activities	34%	11%	9%	8%	12%	0%	26%
	Entire household migrated	27%	3%	23%	17%	14%	5%	11%
Emergency - Median value		34%	15%	15%	11%	10%	2%	11%

Livelihoods and food security indicators

In direct correlation with the levels of shock exposure (and focusing on the 7 main sources of cash income), households relying on non-agriculture and agricultural (daily) wage labor are more prone to be food-insecure: having consistently poorer diets, experiencing severe hunger (food stress), resorting to high food-based as well as emergency livelihoods-based coping strategies, and spending more than 75% of their monthly expenditures on food. In the opposite, households relying on production/sale of field crops tend to have better food security (indicators) – probably due to their increased food access through their own production.



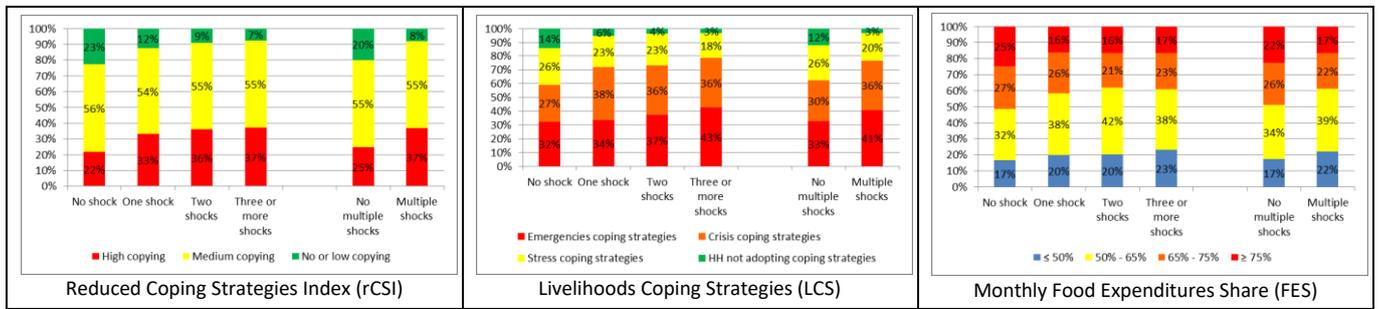


Figure 37: Food security indicators by main sources of cash income at national level

Household food access

The Figure 38 below shows the distribution of the food access groups, at national level. Compared to last year, the food access has deteriorated: no households being found with a good food access while 45% of households have fall in a worse food access group.

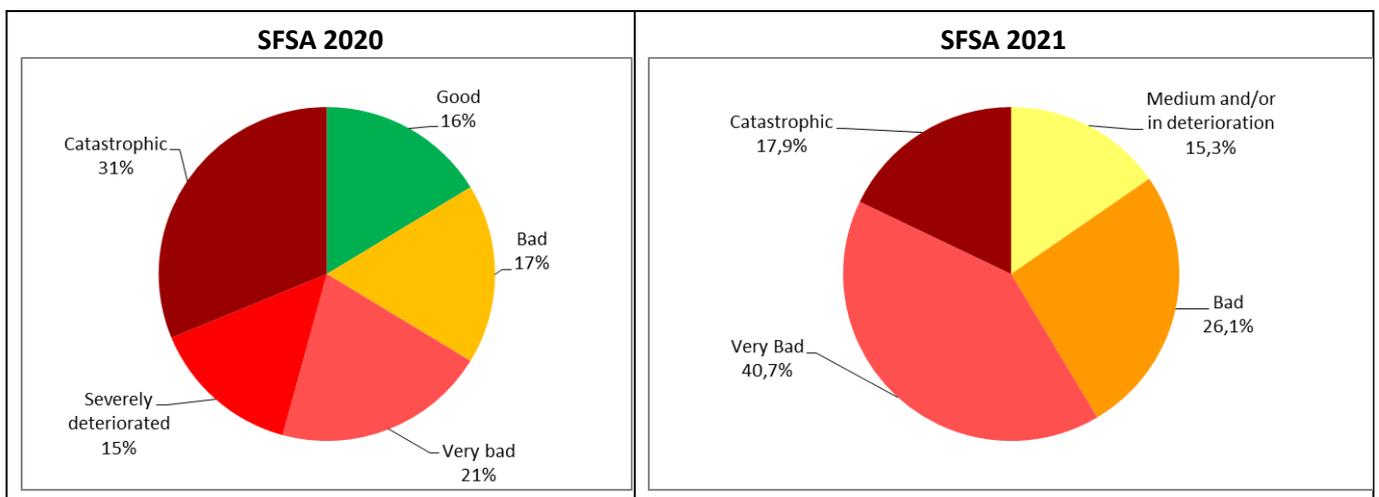
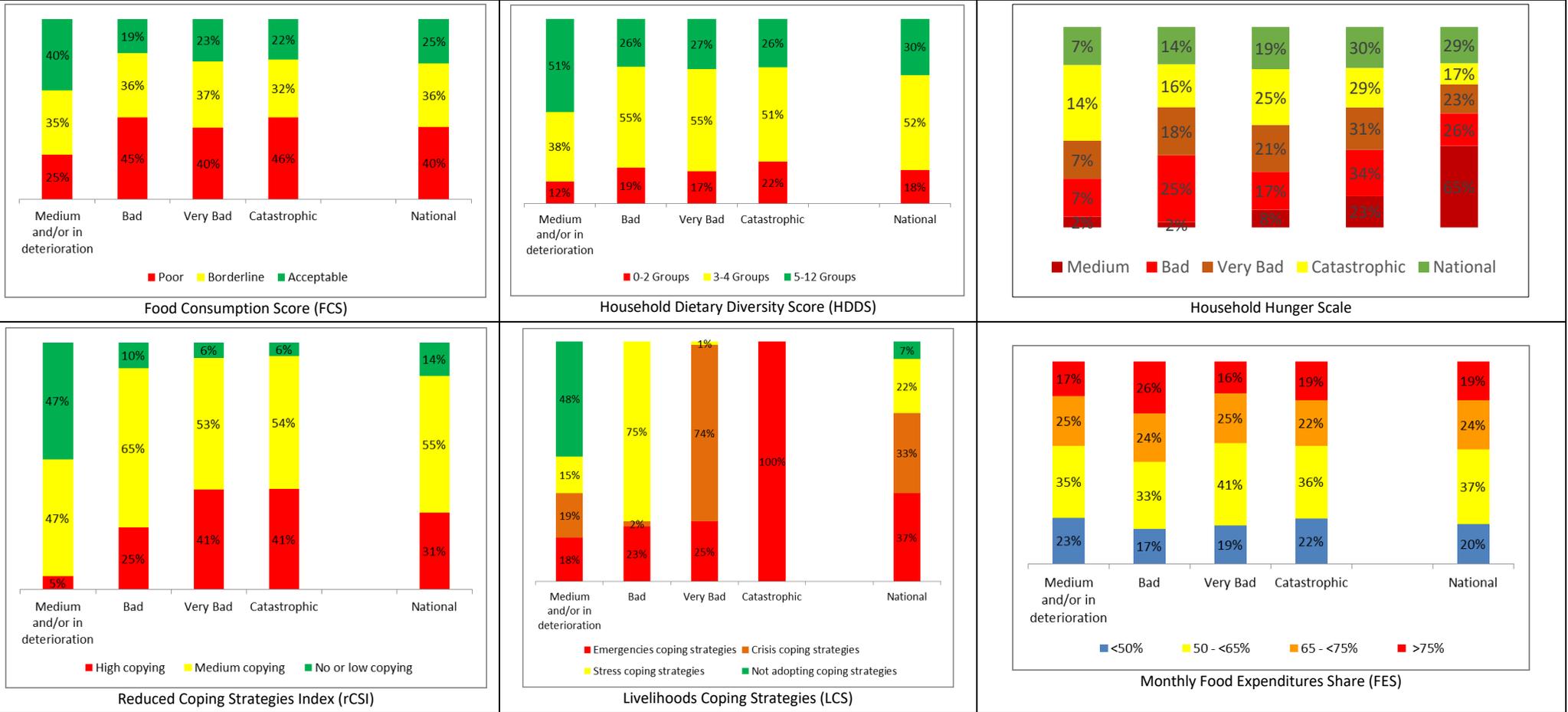


Figure 38: Household food access groups distribution at national level

The Figure 39 and Table 23 below provide a summary description of the food access categories.



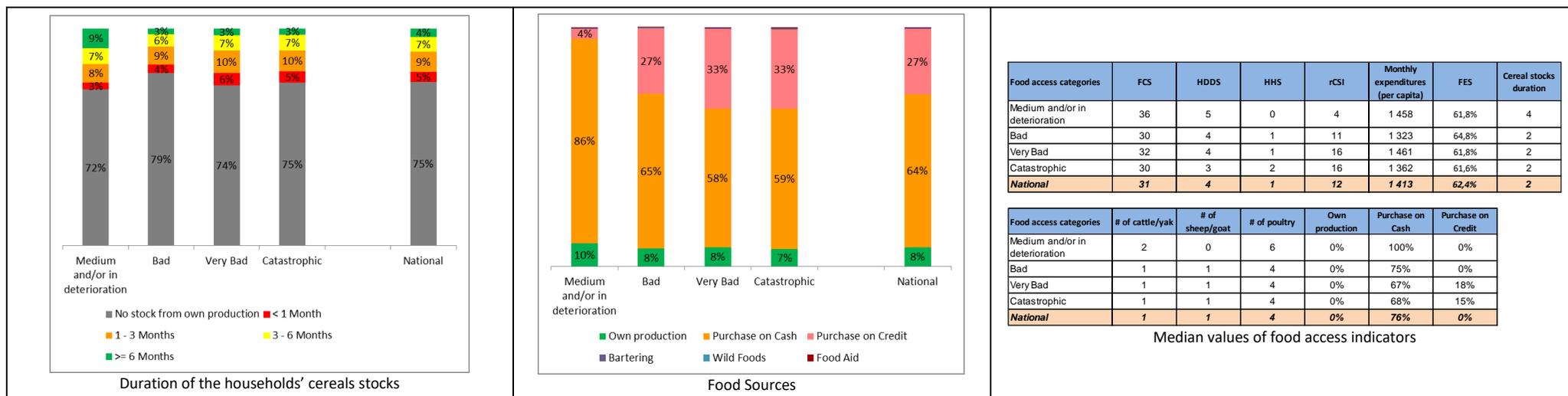


Figure 39: Food security indicators by food access categories at national level

Table 23: Summary description of the food access categories

Medium (or in deterioration) food access	Bad food access	Very bad food access	Catastrophic food access
<p>Households in this category are likely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ To have a relatively good/borderline food consumption (including in terms of dietary diversity) ➔ To do not experience food hunger stress ➔ To have some cereals stocks (4 months duration) ➔ To have 2 cattle/yak and 6 poultry (median size) ➔ To rely more on market (mainly purchase on cash) to access to food ➔ To do not engage unsustainable food-based coping strategies or if it is the case, these are low or medium ➔ To do not adopt livelihoods-based coping strategies or if it is the case, this is done in limited proportions ➔ To be lover-debt (18% of HH) and moderately affected by shocks (48%) ➔ To have around 1,458 AFN as monthly expenditures per capita 	<p>Households in this category are likely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ To have a poor food consumption (including a low dietary diversity) ➔ To experience (slight/moderate) food hunger stress ➔ To have a low cereals stocks duration (2 months) ➔ To have 1 cattle/yak, 1 sheep/goat and 4 poultry (median size) ➔ To rely more on market (including a significant part for purchase on credit) to access to food ➔ To engage in medium food-based coping strategies ➔ To adopt stressed livelihoods-based coping strategies ➔ To be indebted (100% of HH) and affected by shocks (63%) ➔ To have around 1,323 AFN as monthly expenditures per capita 	<p>Households in this category are likely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ To have a poor food consumption (including a low dietary diversity) ➔ To experience high/severe food hunger stress ➔ To have a low cereals stocks duration (2 months) ➔ To have 1 cattle/yak, 1 sheep/goat and 4 poultry (median size) ➔ To rely more on market (including a significant part for purchase on credit) to access to food ➔ To engage in high food-based coping strategies ➔ To adopt crisis livelihoods-based coping strategies ➔ To be indebted (100% of HH) and affected by shocks (74%) ➔ To have around 1,461 AFN as monthly expenditures per capita 	<p>Households in this category are likely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ To have a poor food consumption (including a low dietary diversity) ➔ To experience high/severe food hunger stress ➔ To have a low cereals stocks duration (2 months) ➔ To have 1 cattle/yak, 1 sheep/goat and 4 poultry (median size) ➔ To rely more on market (including a more significant part for purchase on credit) to access to food ➔ To engage high food-based coping strategies ➔ To adopt emergencies livelihoods-based coping strategies ➔ To be indebted (100% of HH) and affected by shocks (76%) ➔ To have around 1,362 AFN as monthly expenditures per capita

As shown by Tables 32, 33, 34 and 35 in Annex 4:

- ❖ The medium (or in deterioration) food access is more related to:
 - ➔ Households living in Farah (55%), Khost (54%), Kapisa (33%), Panjsher (31%), Parwan (29%), Kandahar (28%) and Samangan (25%);
 - ➔ Households not facing multiple shocks;
 - ➔ Households relying on remittances (34%); small business/petty trade (23%); production/sale of cash crops (24%), orchard products (21%) and/or field crops (20%) - as first main source of cash income.

- ❖ Bad food access is more related to:
 - ➔ Households living in Badakhshan (68%), Nimroz (57%), Bamiyan (54%), Nangarhar (43%), Panjsher (44%), Laghman (44%) and Nuristan (35%);
 - ➔ Avalanche/landslide (61%) and livestock disease outbreak (60%) were the first major shocks experienced by households.
 - ➔ Households relying - as first main source of cash income - on wage labor (wage labor in Poppy field - 49%, non-agriculture wage labor - 30%, agricultural wage labor - 30%, shepherding wage labor - 30%) or households with no income at all (27%).

- ❖ The very bad food access is more related to:
 - ➔ Households living in Kabul (61%), Daykundi (59%) and Maidan Wardak (58%);

 - ; Households experiencing multiple shocks and/or being impacted by economic shocks (46%) and/or natural hazards (48%) – specifically, snow/late frost (100%), return from neighboring countries (67%), severe sickness or death in household due to COVID-19 (56%), theft/looting (54%), or severe sickness or natural death of breadwinner unrelated to COVID (54%).

 - ➔
 - ➔ Households relying on production and sale of Poppy (61%) or transport (53%) - as first main source of cash income.

- ❖ Catastrophic food access is more related to:
 - ➔ Households living in urban area and/or in Hilmand (57%), Uruzgan (45%), Ghor (36%), Kunduz (35%), Kunar (31%), Paktika (30%), Zabul (28%) and Takhar (26%);
 - ➔ Households facing multiple shocks and/or impacted by conflict/crime (30%) or more specifically by death or permanent impairment of breadwinner due to conflict (35%), floods / heavy rains (35%) or conflict induced displacement (30%) - as the first main shock experienced;

 - Households that rely on humanitarian/social assistance (begging: 82%, gifts/charity: 34%, government/UN/NGOs etc. assistance: 26%), natural resources (26%), or shepherding wage labor (26%), as their primary source of cash income.

Land cultivation and agriculture types

Households that rely more heavily on rain-fed agriculture as well as non-farmers are more likely to be food-insecure: having poorer food consumption and experiencing food stress. However, irrigated farmers and non-farmers are more prone to resort to emergency coping strategies (Figure 40). There is no significant difference between non-farming or any type of farming households regarding the magnitude of shocks they have experienced in the past six months.

Irrigation/precipitation water shortage - not caused by damaged irrigation systems - is the first land cultivation difficulty encountered by farmers (72% for rainfed farmers, 56% for irrigated farmers and 67% for rainfed and irrigated farmers); follow by crop pests and diseases (54-55%) and inability to obtain fertilizers (15% for rainfed farmers, 30% for irrigated farmers and 26% for rainfed and irrigated farmers) or seeds (15% for rainfed farmers, 18% for irrigated farmers and 18% for rainfed and irrigated farmers).

Provinces where households are heavily reliant on rainfed agriculture like Samangan (89%), Sar-e-Pul (88%), Badghis (87%), Badakhshan (69%), Faryab (67%), Balkh (60%) and Ghor (59%) - where more than 50 percent of cultivated land is rain-fed - are among the most food insecure: all being classified in IPC Phase 4 (emergency).



Figure 40: Food security indicators by rainfed and/or irrigated farmers, any type of farmers and non-farmers

Agricultural inputs

Wheat seed access continues to remain a major problem for farmers this year: 50% of them did not have at all access to even non-certified wheat seed for this season, considering that it is more challenging to access certified wheat seed (Figure 41). This difficulty in accessing non-certified wheat seed is more acute for rain-fed farmers compared to others: access to certified wheat seed being more difficult for 75%-80% of farmers. Compared to last year, the magnitude of wheat seed access difficulty has increased by 10 percentage points.

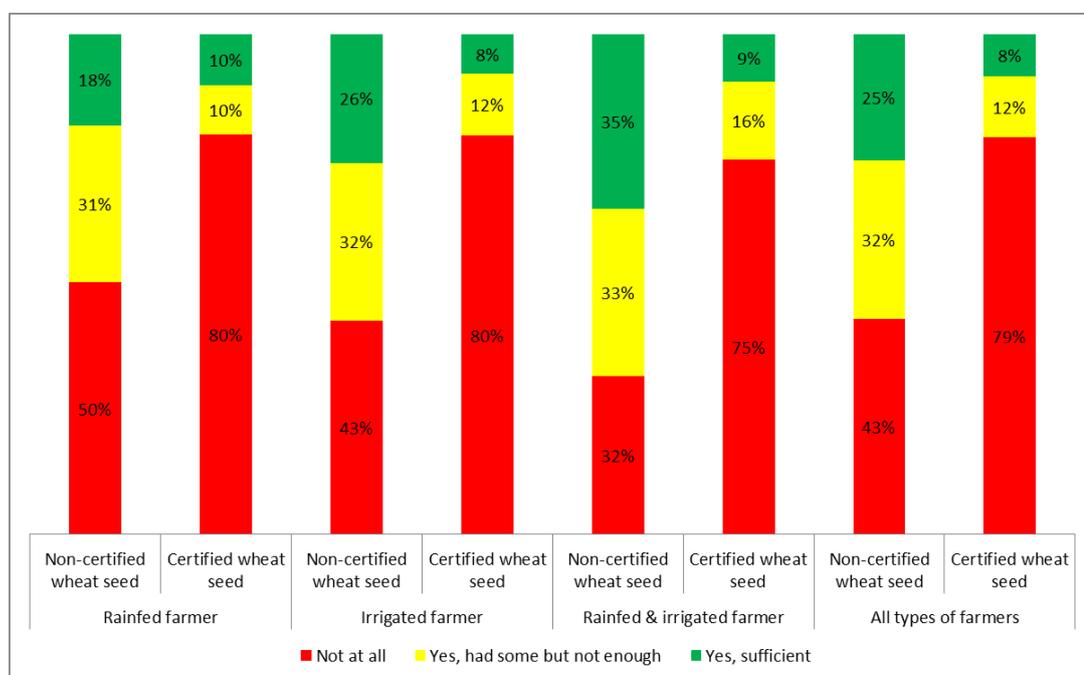


Figure 41: Access to wheat seed by rain-fed and/or irrigated farmers

Almost two-thirds of farmers (67%) does not have enough non-certified seed for the next wheat cultivation season: this proportion being almost nine out of ten (92%) for certified seed. For non-certified seed, 46% also said they

have no way of accessing wheat seeds from elsewhere, 38% said they may have but it will not be enough while the remaining 16% will be able to sort out this issue (vs. respectively 63%, 27% and 10% for certified seed).

The access issue to non-certified wheat seed is more acute in Nimroz, Balkh, Jawzjan, Kabul, Faryab, Badakhshan, Parwan, Takhar and Zabul where more than 60% of farmers did not at all access this seed. In 10 provinces, more than 30% of farmers have access to sufficient certified wheat seed: Hilmand (58%), Panjsher (49%), Khost (47%), Paktika (38%), Kandahar (38%), Logar (37%), Ghor (33%), Uruzgan (32%), Daykundi (30%) and Zabul (30%).

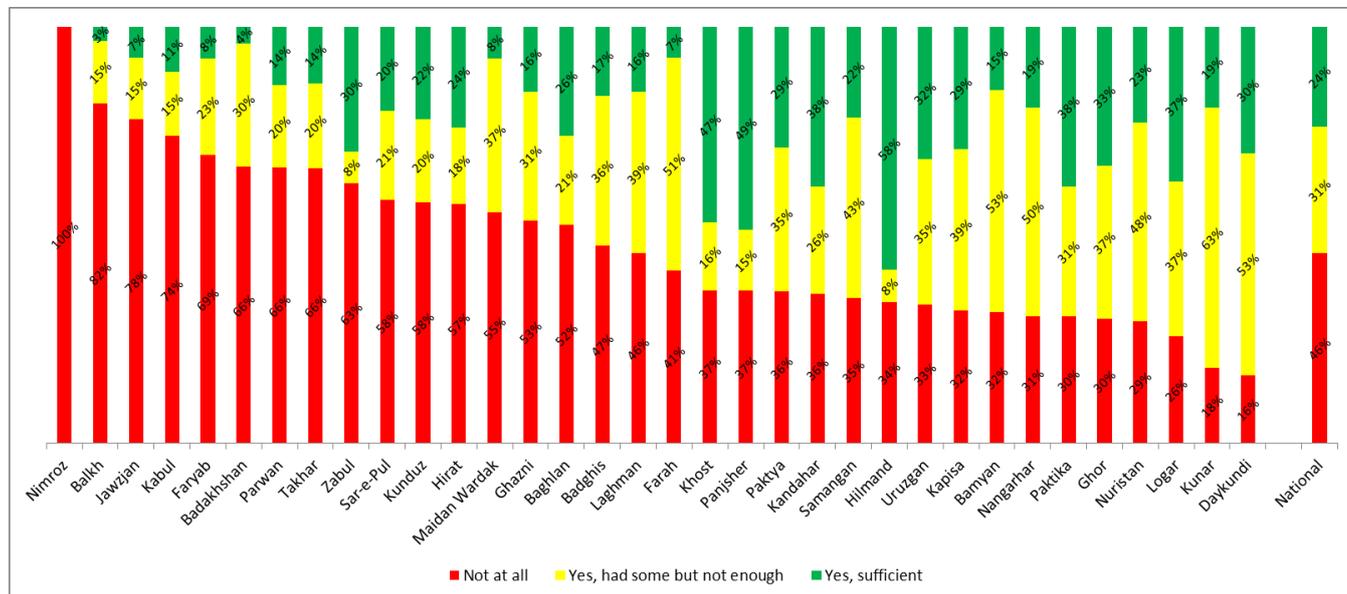


Figure 42: Access to non-certified wheat seed by province

Having access to enough seed contributes significantly to food security of farmers and even more with certified seed (Figure 43).



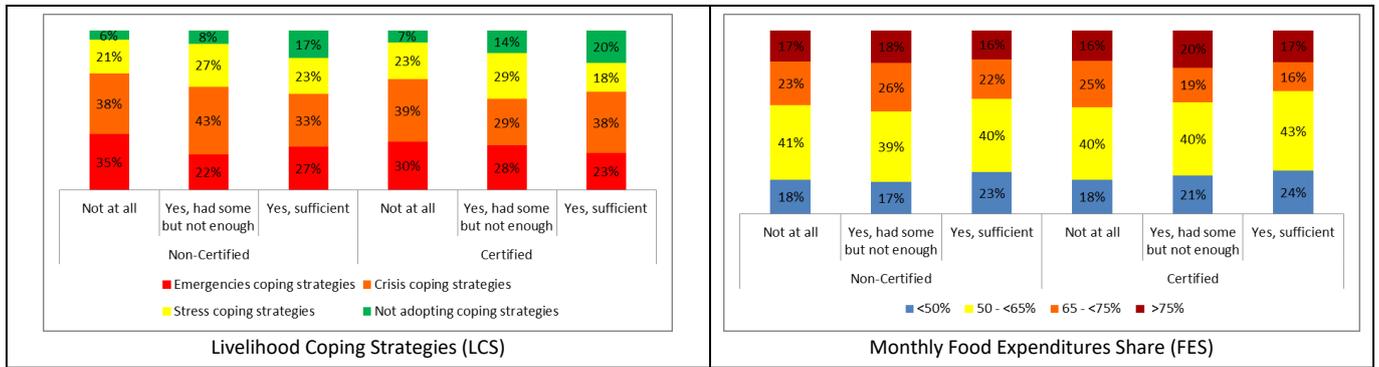


Figure 43: Access to wheat seeds and food security

Livestock

Households relying on herders' livelihoods are more likely to be more food insecure as well as household experiencing a deterioration of their livestock productivity. However, a significant proportion of household with an improvement of this productivity are still relying on crisis/emergency strategies.

The livestock feed/fodder stock duration was less than 2 months for 34% of households raising animals and 45% were facing problem to feed them due to lack of pasture and fodder.

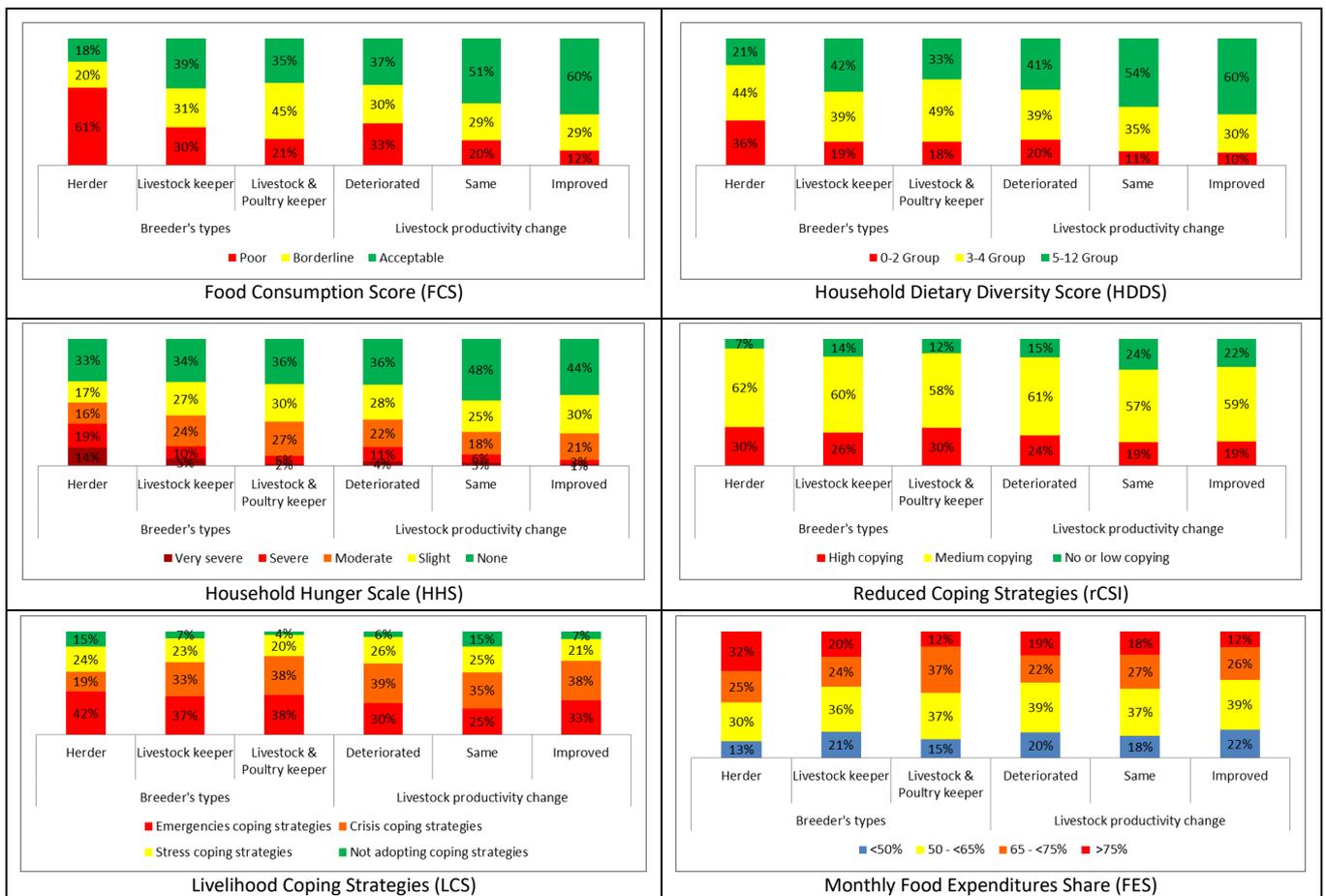


Figure 44: Food security by livestock productivity change and breeder's types

Gender based violence

More than one-third of households (35%) reported the workload increase of women in their household due to any reason in the last 6 months and during the same period, this incidence of violence against women was due to COVID-19 for almost one out of five (18%) households.

(Multiple) Shocks as well as stress or difficulties in accessing agricultural and/or livestock inputs (like seed) are also linked to increased GBV incidences.

Table 24: Distribution of smallholders reporting increase in women's workload and GBV incidence by multiple shocks and challenges faced in accessing agricultural/livestock inputs

Type of farmers/breeders		No shock		One shock		Two shocks		Three or more shocks		Multiple shocks		Overall	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
		A = Increased women workload						B = Incidence of violence against women					
Smallholder Mixed farmers (Irrigated land)	Male	24%	13%	32%	14%	37%	19%	46%	25%	43%	23%	36%	19%
	Female	47%	23%	100%	0%	63%	57%	67%	10%	66%	29%	59%	26%
	Total	24%	13%	32%	14%	37%	20%	46%	24%	43%	23%	36%	19%
Smallholder Mixed farmers (Rainfed land)		22%	11%	28%	32%	49%	35%	47%	31%	48%	33%	37%	25%
Smallholder farmers		24%	14%	30%	15%	39%	24%	47%	27%	45%	26%	36%	21%
Smallholder livestock and poultry keepers		32%	37%	44%	8%	46%	22%	51%	28%	49%	25%	44%	25%
Smallholder livestock keepers		18%	11%	28%	10%	32%	13%	36%	16%	34%	15%	28%	13%
Smallholder poultry keepers													
Smallholder herders		37%	26%	77%	58%	50%	16%	55%	50%	54%	41%	48%	36%
ALL smallholder farmers		24%	14%	28%	12%	38%	29%	52%	35%	47%	32%	37%	24%
ALL smallholder breeders		20%	13%	31%	11%	34%	14%	38%	18%	36%	17%	30%	15%
National		23%	13%	33%	16%	39%	18%	45%	23%	43%	21%	35%	18%

Type of farmers/breeders		No shock		NOT facing challenges in accessing inputs		Facing challenges in accessing inputs		Multiple shocks		Multiple shocks and/or Facing challenges in accessing inputs and/or reduced income or employment opportunities	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
		A = Increased women workload						B = Incidence of violence against women			
Smallholder Mixed farmers (Irrigated land)	Male	24%	13%	17%	10%	43%	22%	43%	23%	36%	19%
	Female	47%	23%	52%	37%	63%	21%	66%	29%	59%	26%
	Total	24%	13%	18%	10%	43%	22%	43%	23%	37%	19%
Smallholder Mixed farmers (Rainfed land)		22%	11%	18%	12%	44%	30%	48%	33%	39%	26%
Smallholder farmers		24%	14%	34%	24%	40%	25%	45%	26%	37%	25%
Smallholder livestock and poultry keepers		32%	37%	15%	25%	58%	25%	49%	25%	46%	26%
Smallholder livestock keepers		18%	11%	17%	13%	37%	13%	34%	15%	30%	13%
Smallholder poultry keepers											
Smallholder herders		37%	26%	51%	45%	47%	30%	54%	41%	47%	32%
ALL smallholder farmers		24%	14%	25%	16%	42%	23%	47%	32%	37%	21%
ALL smallholder breeders		20%	13%	18%	14%	40%	15%	36%	17%	32%	15%
National		23%	13%	34%	17%	40%	20%	43%	21%	37%	19%

Compared to 2020, the magnitude of the increased workload of women has increased by 13 percentage points (from 46%) in female-headed households but also in smallholder mixed farmers (rain-fed land), smallholder livestock and poultry keepers and smallholder herder households, while it remains globally stable for male-headed households.

In terms of the first source of cash income, the magnitude of the increased workload of women is higher in households relying mainly on begging (60%), gifts/charity (54%), wage labor in Poppy field (49%), production and

manufacturing (49%) and production/sale of orchard products (40%); while it is households relying on shepherding wage labor (28%), production/sales of livestock and livestock products (27%), production/sale of cash crops (25%) or those with no income at all (27%) that are more affected by a higher magnitude of GBV incidence due to COVID-19 impacts.

In terms of geographical location, the magnitude of the increased workload of women is higher (above 40%) in Nuristan (70%), Faryab (66%), Nimroz (63%), Uruzgan (62%), Parwan (55%), Ghor (48%), Daykundi (47%), Zabul (46%), Hirat (45%), Badghis (44%), Kabul (43%), Takhar (41%) and Kunduz (40%) provinces. While COVID-19 has a greater impact on GBV incidence in Parwan (47%), Ghor (43%), Badghis (34%), Zabul (34%), Bamyán (33%), Uruzgan (32%) and Kunduz (28%) provinces.

Regarding the area of residency, the magnitude of the increased workload of women as well as of GBV incidence due to COVID-19 impacts is slightly higher in rural area compared to urban area (respectively 36% and 19% vs. 32% and 16% in urban area).

GBV worsens household food security; households with GBV are more likely to be food insecure, have a poor diet, experience high hunger and food stress, and use more unsustainable coping strategies (Figure 45).

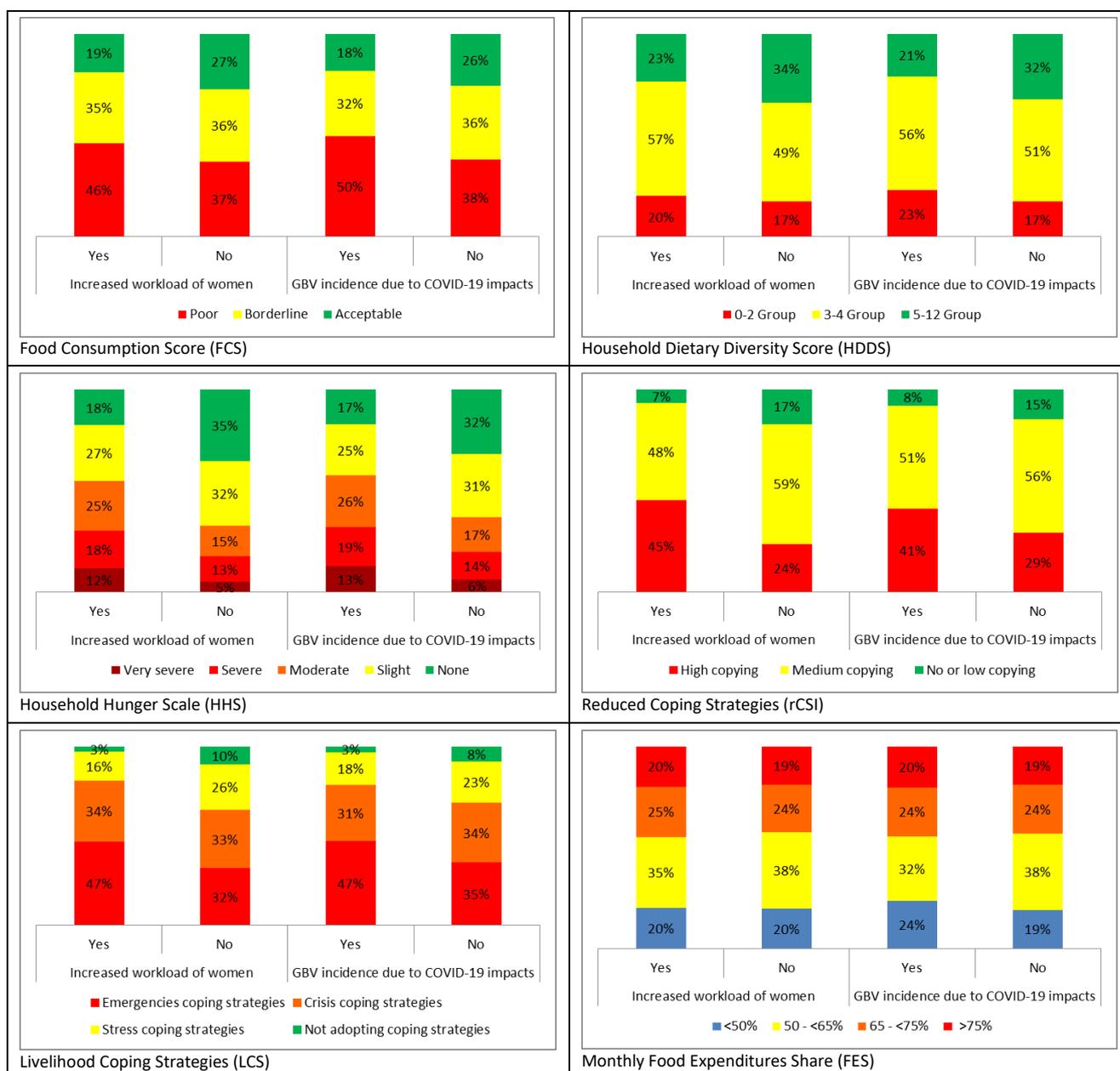


Figure 45: Food security by GBV incidence due to COVID-impacts and increased women workload in the household

Section 7: Conclusions and recommendations

The multiple shocks directly experienced by households during 2021 halted the improvements in the acute food insecurity situation. The Seasonal Food Security Assessment (SFSA 2021) shows the combined effects of recent shocks (these include negative impacts of drought, political transition, reduced employment opportunities, reduced income, huge increase in food prices, loss of employment, conflict, natural disaster, crop pest and livestock disease outbreak) and as well as low households' resilience have contributed to an overall deterioration of the food security situation. In 2021, households with poor food consumption score remained the same, however, the proportion of households consuming less than 5 different food groups (+37.4%) - mainly bread, oil and sugar. In the meantime, the proportion of households with a moderate to severe level of hunger has increased (+5%), as well as the proportion of households allocating more than 75% of their monthly expenditure to food (+1.6%).

The results of the 2020 SFSA show that around 7 households out of ten reported having experienced some shocks. The provinces of Samangan, and Ghazni faced the highest level of shocks, respectively, where more than 90 percent of household are affected. Loss of employment (38%), reduced income (18%), severe sickness or death of breadwinner due to COVID-19 (6%), huge increase in food prices (7%), severe sickness or natural death of breadwinner not due to COVID-19 (6%) are the major first shocks that households experienced. 95% of the households reported that their income has decreased compared to last year, of which around 42% reported reduced employment opportunities as the main reason for their income reduction followed by conflict (41%).

Based on the data from this assessment, the IPC workshop estimates that as of September (current period) 2021, 18.8 million people (47% of population) are estimated to be in Food Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phase 3 and Phase 4). An estimated 6.8 million people are classified in IPC Phase 4 and another 12 million people are classified in IPC Phase 3 nationwide. These people require urgent action to reduce food consumption gaps and to protect/save livelihoods and reduce acute malnutrition. The current Phase 3 and 4 estimates correspond to 11 percentage increase (from 36% to 47%) compared to the same period last year (2020). When comparing to the same period last year the number of people in IPC Phase 4 increased from 4.7 million to 6.8 million while the number of people in IPC Phase 3 increased from 9.8 million to 12 million. This means that a greater number of people moved into IPC Phase 4 during the last year due primarily to political crisis, drought impacts including loss of employment, reduction in income and food prices increases. This is also because of the prolonged conflict and absence of any major support mechanism for population in IPC Phase 3 and 4.

This assessment points to a continuous rise in chronic food insecurity and poverty in the country. The absence of safety nets, particularly in urban areas, leads to widespread continuous coping, simple diets, and high rates of acute and chronic malnutrition.

The findings presented in this report are a clear immediate call for increased humanitarian action. The current assessment shows that Afghanistan is among the countries that consistently have the highest recurrent levels of food insecurity. To address Afghanistan's critical food security situation, this report finds the following recommendations:

Address immediate needs to reverse the most harmful negative coping mechanisms

Integrated and coordinated actions are required to contain high rate of asset depletion and food consumption gaps through food and livelihoods assistance for the population who are moderately and severely food insecure. Rural farmers – especially those who are small holders - will not be able to get labor opportunities. Small holder farmers will also not be able to cultivate their agriculture lands for winter and spring planting seasons due to lack of access to wheat seeds and fertilizers. Timely provision of quality seeds will help farmers not only to cultivate but also increase the production for household consumption.

Call for immediate increased humanitarian lifesaving assistance for an extended duration of time

- Considering the multi-dimensional nature of shocks experienced by majority of the population in Afghanistan, immediate action to save lives and livelihoods of people should be taken. The findings of this assessment also suggests that the duration of humanitarian lifesaving assistance should be extended until the food security situation stabilizes.

Expand communal resilience initiatives

- Livelihood assets creation programmes should be implemented by constructing and rehabilitating livelihood infrastructures for agriculture and livestock such as pipe-scheme, irrigation channels, water reservoirs, karez, water channels for better water conservation and management. Crop pest and disease monitoring and control should continue to avoid losses. Livestock support (animal feed, veterinary services, and stable renovation), poultry and kitchen gardening are potential activities to enhance the food security, nutrition, and income of vulnerable communities.

Increase the focus on vulnerable groups in peri-urban areas

- Food assistance should be prioritized in rural and urban areas especially for those having limited food stocks and relying on daily wage labor and unsustainable sources of income. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, humanitarian agencies should follow government guidelines and international practices during distribution.

Implement a comprehensive multi-sectoral disaster risk reduction approach

- Considering the regular occurrence of environmental shocks, stakeholders should also focus their attention and funding on programs to build resilience to disasters and reduce disaster risks. Floods in Afghanistan are causing more and more damage to the lives and livelihoods of the population living in vulnerable areas. To break the continued cycle of food insecurity, integrated programs with nutrition, health, and WASH clusters needs to be designed and implemented. The complex context of Afghanistan including ethnically diverse people, rugged terrain, and unrelenting civil unrest needs to be considered when developing strategies for food and livelihood security programming.

Annex 1: Methodology

Sampling

The sampling design of the SFSA 2021 was developed to produce results that are statistically reliable at national and provincial levels. The sample was also representative for the rural level of all provinces and the urban level of 11 provinces (Kabul, Nangarhar, Baghlan, Takhar, Kunduz, Balkh, Jawzjan, Kandahar, Herat, Faryab and Helmand). The sample design developed for the SFSA was a stratified, two-stage cluster approach. NSIA latest updated sampling frame was used as the sampling frame.

Sample Size

A sample size of 11,250 households with a cluster size of ten households would produce sufficiently reliable estimates based on standard parameters, and a 5% reserve sample was also considered.

Stratification

The sample was stratified into 45 analytical domains with equal allocation, as the sample was designed to produce results that are also statistically reliable for all provinces at the rural level and 11 provinces at the urban level. 11 provinces were stratified into rural and urban; the rural of the remaining provinces received a representative sample size from their total sample size.

Cluster Size and number of clusters

The cluster size in SFSA was maintained at ten households, the cluster size of ten, in combination with 45 strata and total sample size of 11,250 households, implies 25 clusters per domain.

Sampling Stages and Selection process

Within each of the 34 provinces, Enumeration Areas (EAs) were selected as primary sampling units (PSUs) in the first sampling stage, based on the probability proportional to size (PPS) of the EA. In the second stage a cluster of ten households was selected from the updated household listing based on a systematic random sampling. Non-response within a cluster was addressed by drawing the required number of additional households from the household listing in the EA, which could replace households not present or refusing or not able to accommodate an interview. Thus, the EAs selected were 1,125 which included more than one village in most of the provinces and the sample size was set at 11,250 HHs. However, despite security and access challenges in some areas, the desired sample size was almost achieved in all the 45 strata and the number of interviewed HHs at the end of survey was 11,433 which indicated a surplus of 183 households which was later adjusted by assigning household weights to the data to further strengthen rigorous data analysis.

Assessment tools

The SFSA 2021 survey included 3 questionnaires-household, community, and trader. The questionnaire design was led by FSAC's Afghanistan Food Security Assessment Technical Working Group, using the SFSA 2021 questionnaire as the base and keeping comparability and built on that. All relevant stakeholders were involved in the design. The final version of the questionnaire reflects the suggestions of all relevant stakeholders.

The household questionnaire consisted of 13 sections-mainly shelter and Wash, sources of income, household expenditure, debts, agriculture, livestock, food consumption, coping strategies, household shocks, etc.

Training and field work

A private data collection company carried out the data collection of the SFSA 2021. Prior to data collection, a 4-days training was arranged to the enumerators in Kabul. The training session included trainings regarding questionnaires, and mobile-based data collection. Approximately, 250 plus enumerators participated in the training sessions in Kabul.

In each enumeration area, 10 household questionnaires and one community questionnaire were used while across the whole district, only one trader questionnaire was filled in rural areas, while in urban cities more than one trader questionnaire was administrated.

The modality used for data collection was smartphones. All the data was collected via smartphones using the Kobo Collect application. An XLS-form was designed and uploaded to the Kobo Server and downloaded to the Kobo Collect Application. The enumerators were provided with a special training session regarding *how to collect data via smartphones*. In addition to this, in order to simplify positioning of the enumeration areas, NSIA produced maps were also distributed among the enumerators.

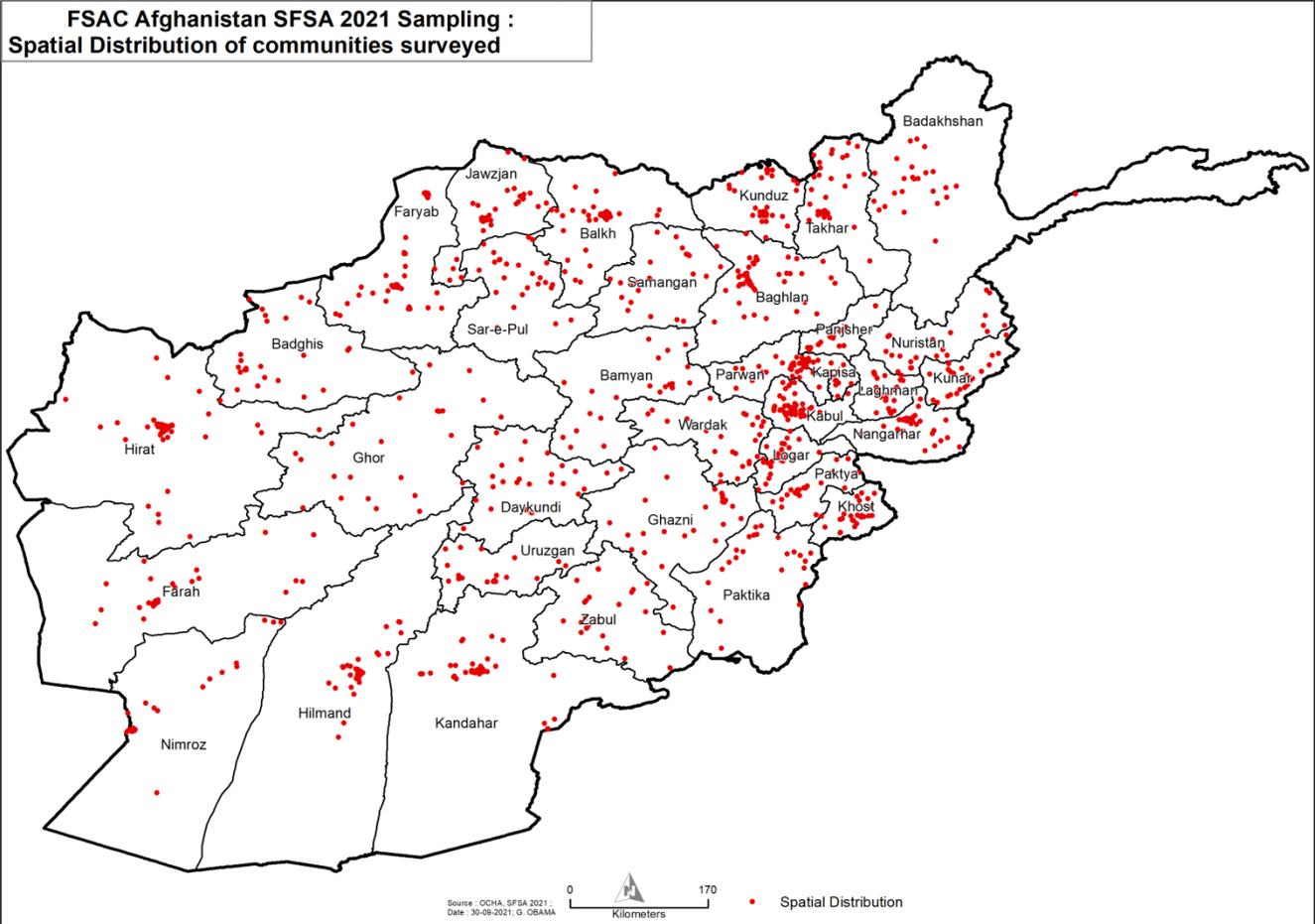
Enumerators were sent to the fields in a group of two people expecting the data collection to finish in less than three weeks.

The enumerators collected the data in less than three weeks and completed 100 percent of the data collection during that time. The data, which was constantly uploaded to the Kobo server in the field, was consistently checked and prompt feedback was provided to the enumerators so that the data quality was ensured, and subsequent rigorous analysis was performed.

Limitations

Most of the sampled EAs across the country include more than one village. As such, it was not easy for enumerators to prepare household lists for running household random selection. Unmatching of maps with the actual field location in a few locations of the country caused deviation from the original sampled communities.

**FSAC Afghanistan SFSA 2021 Sampling :
Spatial Distribution of communities surveyed**



Map 9: SFSA 2021 sampling coverage

Annex 2: Agricultural and Livestock Chapter

Land cultivation and Agriculture types

At the national level, 24% of households depend on agriculture as their primary source of income (vs. 45% a year ago) while almost two thirds (44%) of households rely on farming and/or livestock - as one of their income sources or livelihoods (vs. 65% a year ago).

As per SFSA 2021, only 23% of respondents have cultivated this year (vs. 42% last year): rain-fed land only (4% vs. 6% a year ago), irrigated land only (17% vs. 27% a year ago) or both (2% vs. 9% a year ago). These households are divided in two groups: mixed-farmers (18% vs. 36% a year ago) and farmers (5% vs. 6% a year ago), with nearly 74% of them being smallholders (vs. 70% a year ago).

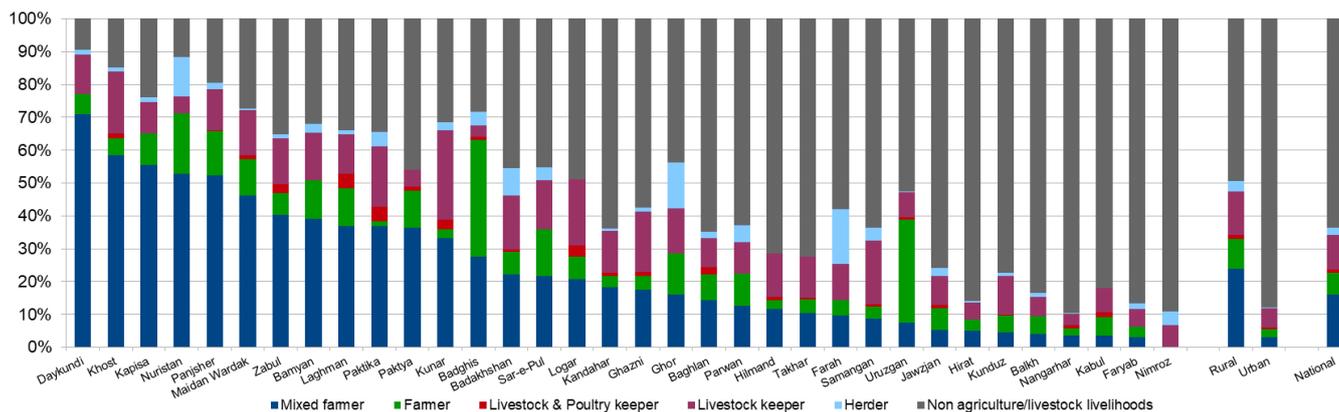
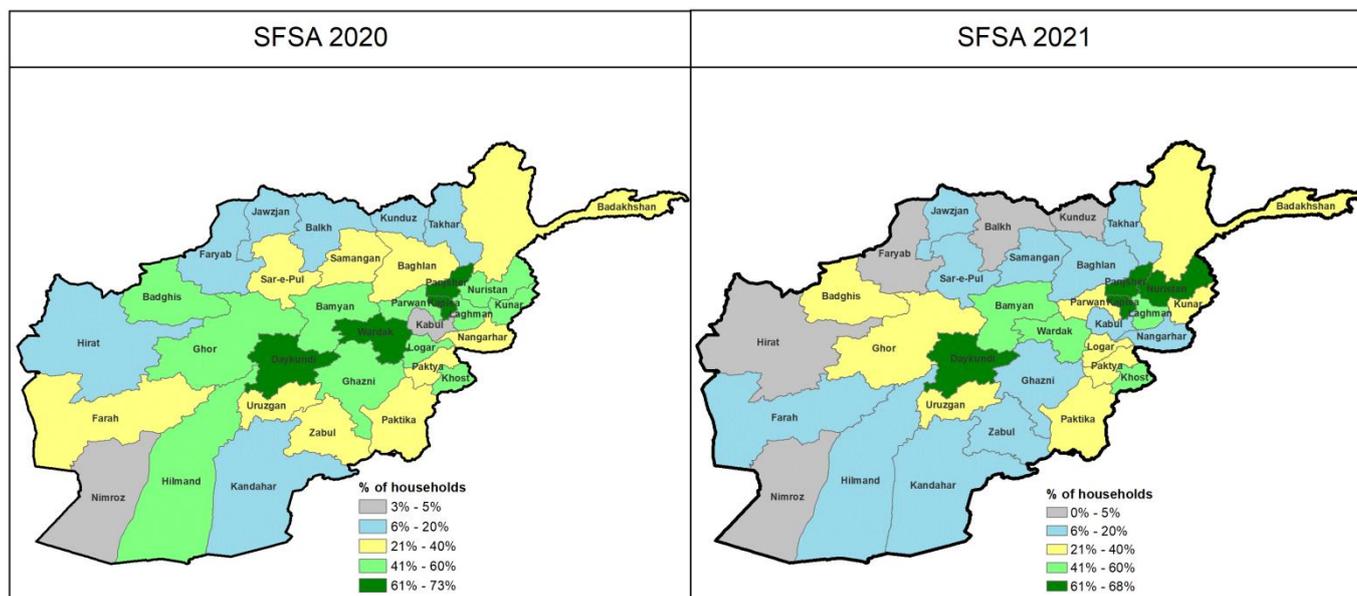
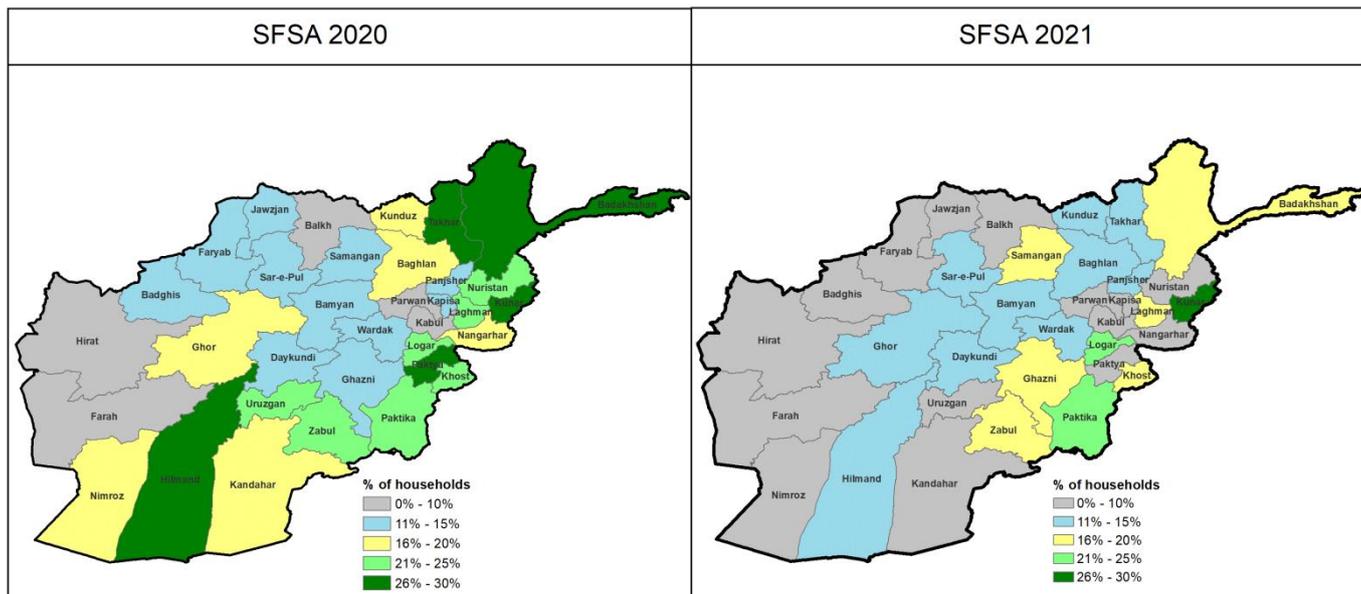


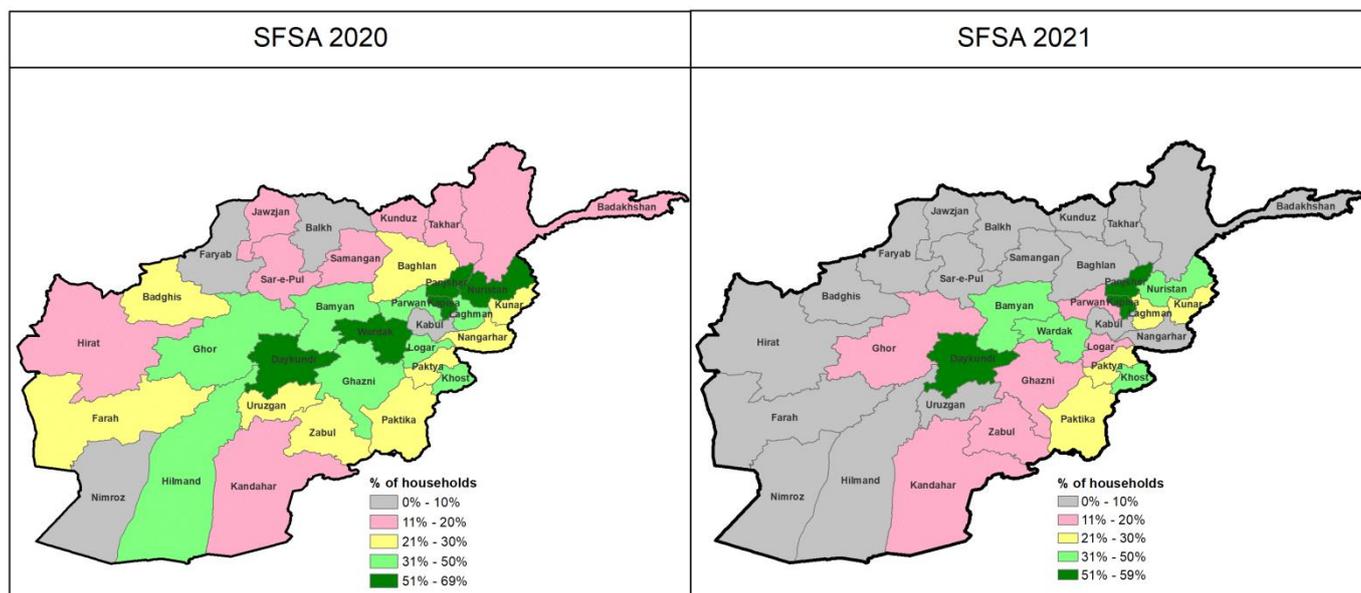
Figure 46: Main types of agriculture and livestock livelihoods by province and area of residency



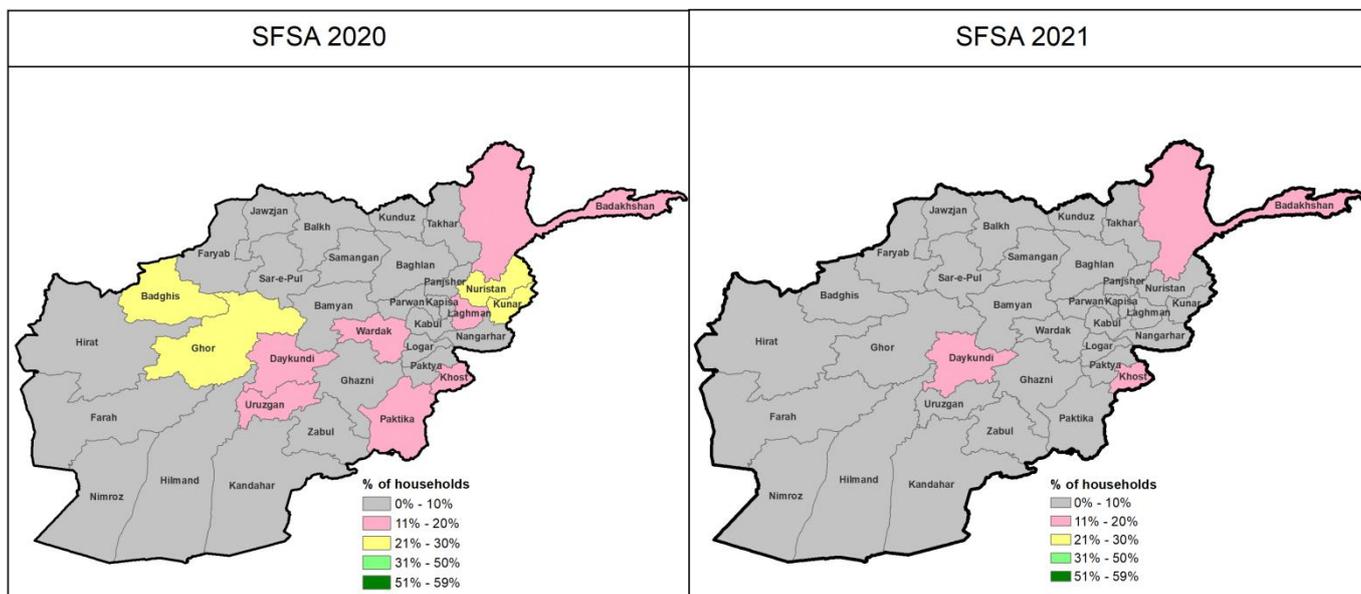
Map 10-1: Overall smallholder farmers' provincial concentration (17% in 2021 vs. 29% in 2020)



Map 10-2: Overall smallholder breeders' provincial concentration (11% in 2021 vs. 16% in 2020)



Map 10-3: Provincial concentration/location of smallholder mixed farmers cultivating irrigated land (SFSA 2021 vs. SFSA 2020)



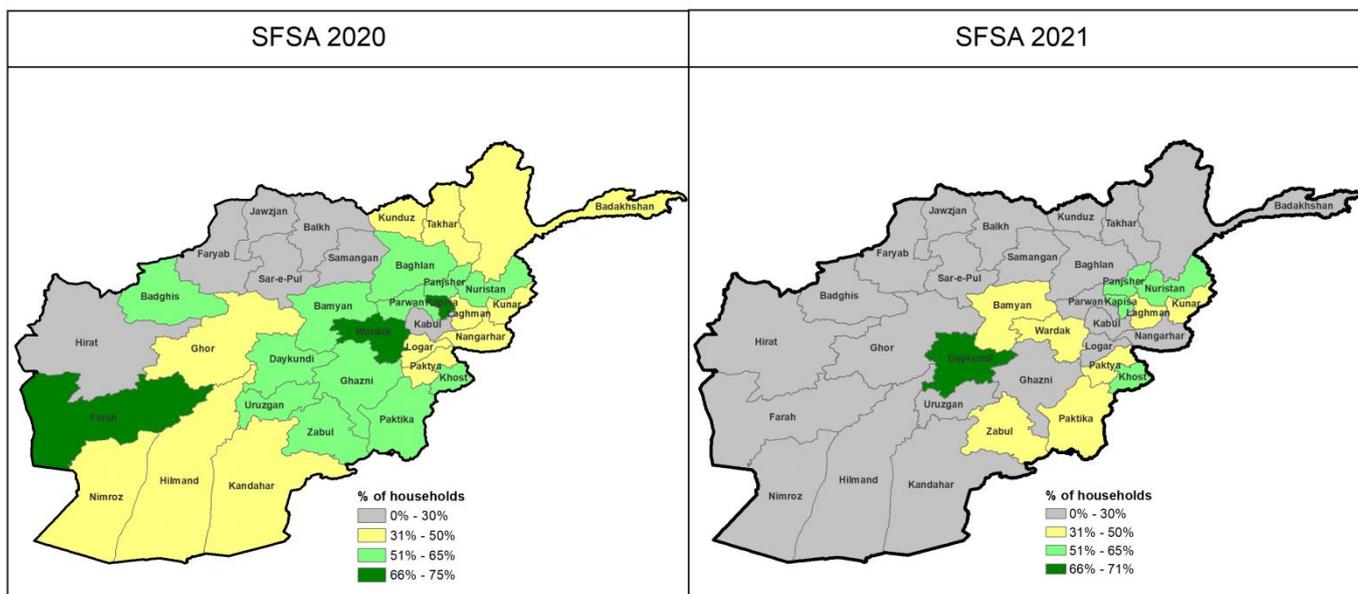
Map 10-4: Provincial concentration/location of smallholder mixed farmers cultivating rain-fed land (SFSA 2021 vs. SFSA 2020)

Map 10: Smallholder farmers and breeders' distribution by province (SFSA 2021 vs. SFSA 2020)

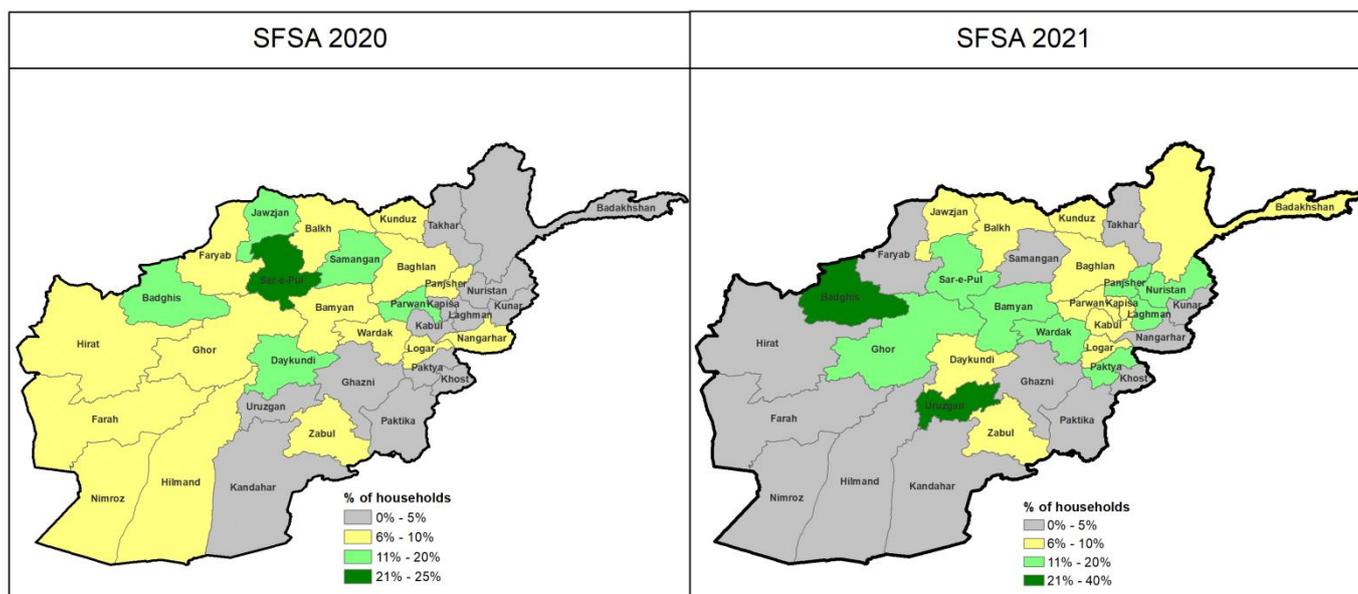
The median size of the land cultivated is:

- ➔ 5 jeribs for rain-fed farmers - similar to 2020,
- ➔ 2 jeribs for irrigated farmers - similar to 2020,
- ➔ 2 jeribs of irrigated land and 4 jeribs of rain-fed land for rain-fed and irrigated farmers - an increase by 1 jerib of rain-fed land compared to 2020.

Compared to 2020, the size of rain-fed land has increased for 12% of rain-fed farmers while decreasing for 13% of them. Irrigated land size has increased for 5% of irrigated farmers while decreasing for 14% of them. Concerning rain-fed and irrigated farmers, 19% of households reported an increase of the total land size cultivated and a same proportion reported a decrease.



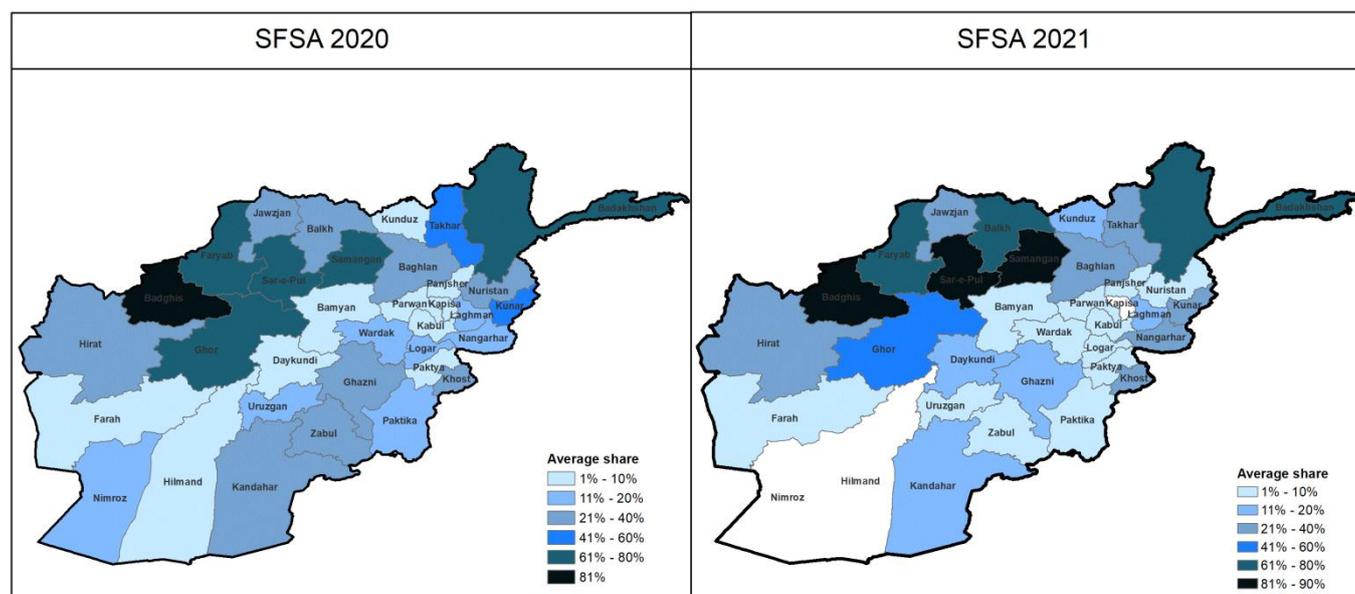
Map 11-1: Mixed-Farmers (18% in 2021 vs. 36% in 2020)



Map 11-2: Farmers (5% in 2021 vs. 6% in 2020)

Map 11: Provincial location of mixed-farmers and farmers households

Around three-quarters (76%) of households cultivating only rain-fed land are in eight provinces: Badghis (19%), Badakhshan (15%), Sar-e-Pul (12%), Khost (8%), Ghor (7%), Balkh (6%), Baghlan (5%) and Hirat (4%).



Map 12: Share of cultivated land that is rain-fed, by province (SFSA 2020 vs. SFSA 2021)

The median duration of the cereal stocks from their own production is:

- ➔ 2.1 months for rain-fed farmers,
- ➔ 3.2 months for irrigated farmers,
- ➔ 3.4 months for rain-fed and irrigated.

Compared to 2020, the cereals stock duration has increased for 5% of rain-fed farmers while decreasing for 81% of them. Cereals stocks duration has increased for 7% of irrigated farmers while decreasing for 63% of them. Concerning rain-fed and irrigated farmers, cereals stock duration has increased for 9% of them while 72% reported a decrease.

The economic power (based on median total monthly expenditures) of irrigated farmers and rain-fed and irrigated farmers is respectively 15% and 10% higher than that of rain-fed farmers.

Livestock

45% of households own poultry and/or raise animals (vs. 55% a year ago).

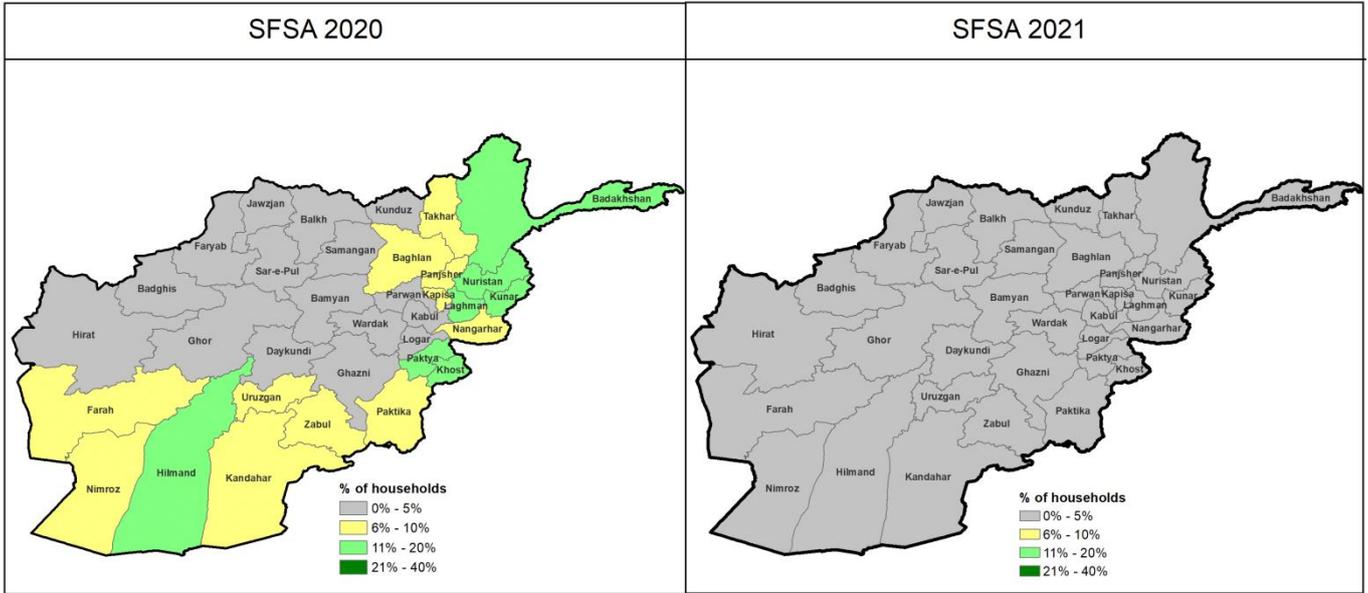
They are either:

- ➔ Owning poultry only (16% vs. 10% a year ago);
- ➔ Raising animals only (13% vs. 18% a year ago); or,
- ➔ Both raising/owning animals/poultry (16% vs. 27% a year ago).

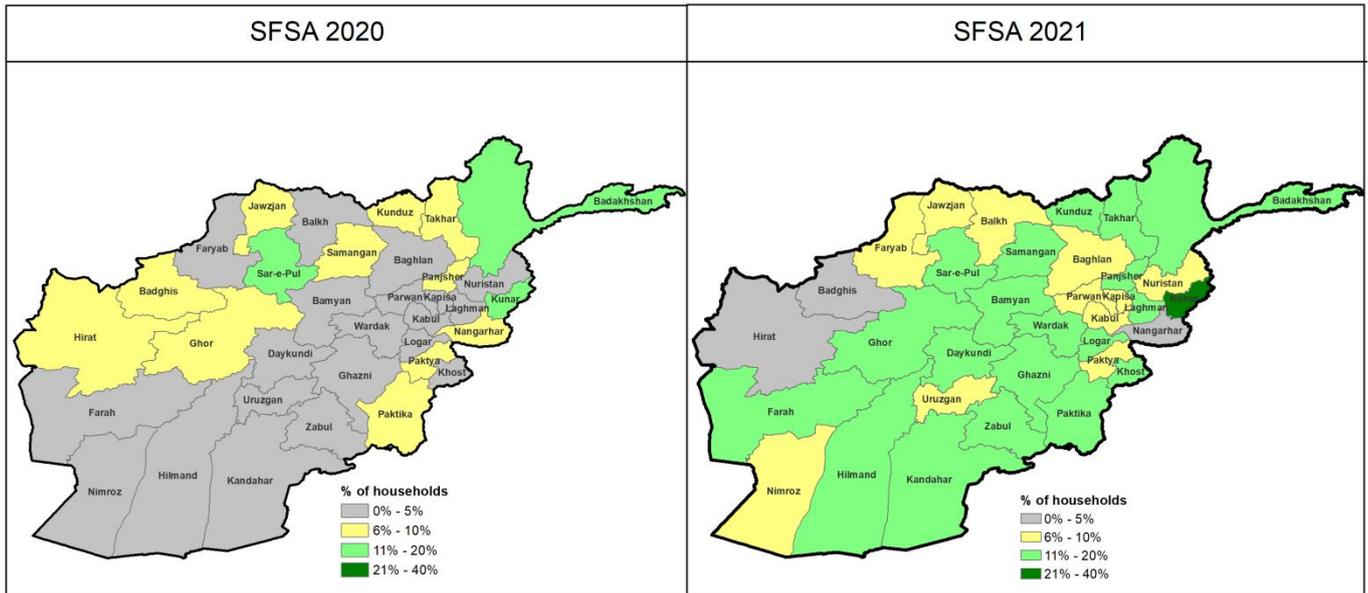
Some of them are:

- Mixed farmers (32% vs. 35% a year ago);
- Livestock keepers (11% vs. 6% a year ago);
- Livestock and poultry keepers (1% vs. 6% a year ago); or,
- Herders have livestock (1% vs. 2% a year ago).

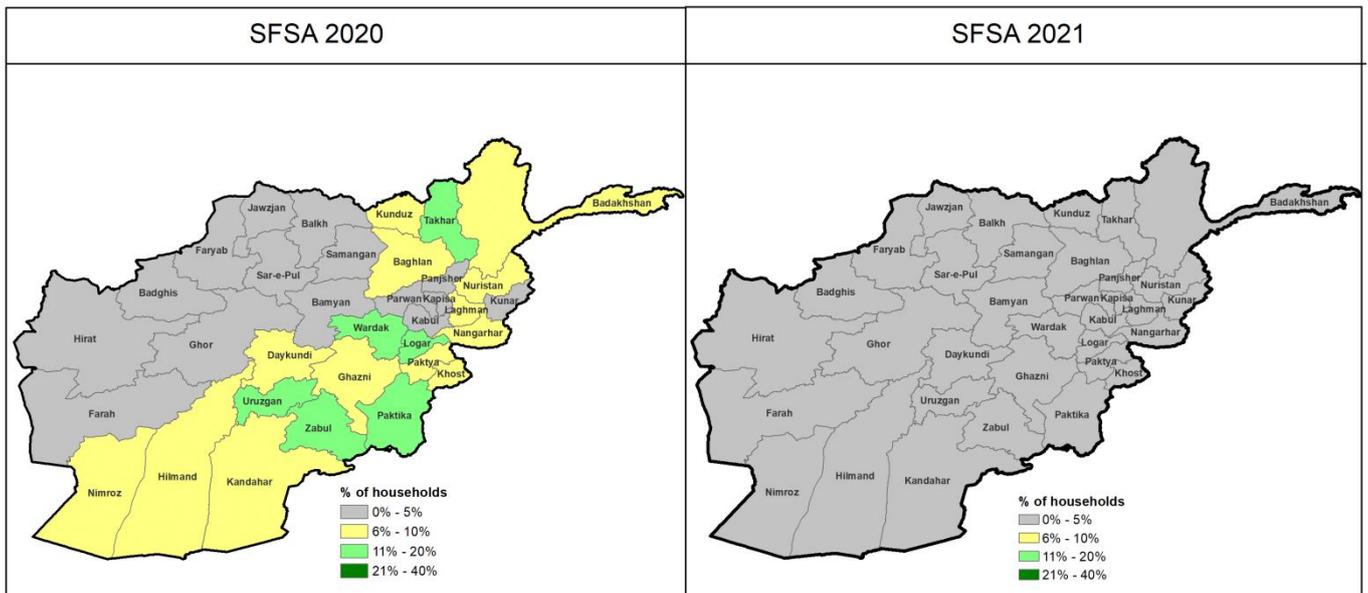
No purely poultry keepers have been found (vs. 6% a year ago).



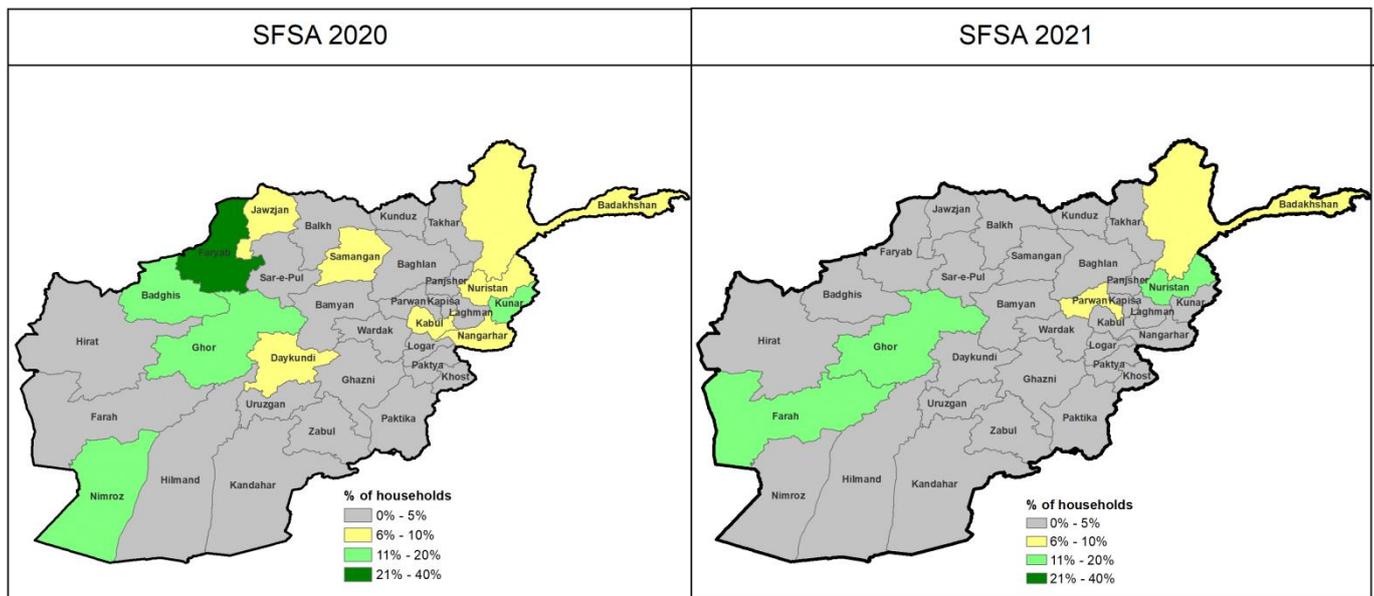
Map 13-1: Livestock and Poultry keepers (1% in 2021 vs. 6% in 2020)



Map 13-2: Livestock keepers (11% vs. 6% in 2020)



Map 13-3: Poultry keepers (0% in 2021 vs. 6% in 2020)



Map 13-4: Herders (2% in 2021 vs. 6% in 2020)

Map 13: Provincial location of livestock keepers and livestock and poultry keepers (SFSA 2020 vs. SFSA 2021)

- ➔ 79% of breeders¹⁶ (vs. 68% a year ago) are smallholders (representing 11% of households vs. 16% a year ago). These figures are:
 - 96% for livestock and poultry keepers (representing 1% of households);
 - 89% for livestock keepers (representing 11% of households);
 - 15% for herders having livestock (representing 2% of households).

The median herd profile of breeders is as follow:

- ➔ 4 poultry for households owning poultry only - one poultry less compared to 2020,
- ➔ 1 cattle/yak and 1 sheep/goat for households raising animals only - one sheep/goat less compared to 2020,
- ➔ 1 cattle/yak, 1 sheep/goat and 5 poultry for household raising/owning animals and poultry - a decreased by respectively one, two and one unit compared to 2020.

Breeders owning poultry are more exposed and affected by shocks (70%) compared to those only raising animals (65%) and non-breeders (67%).

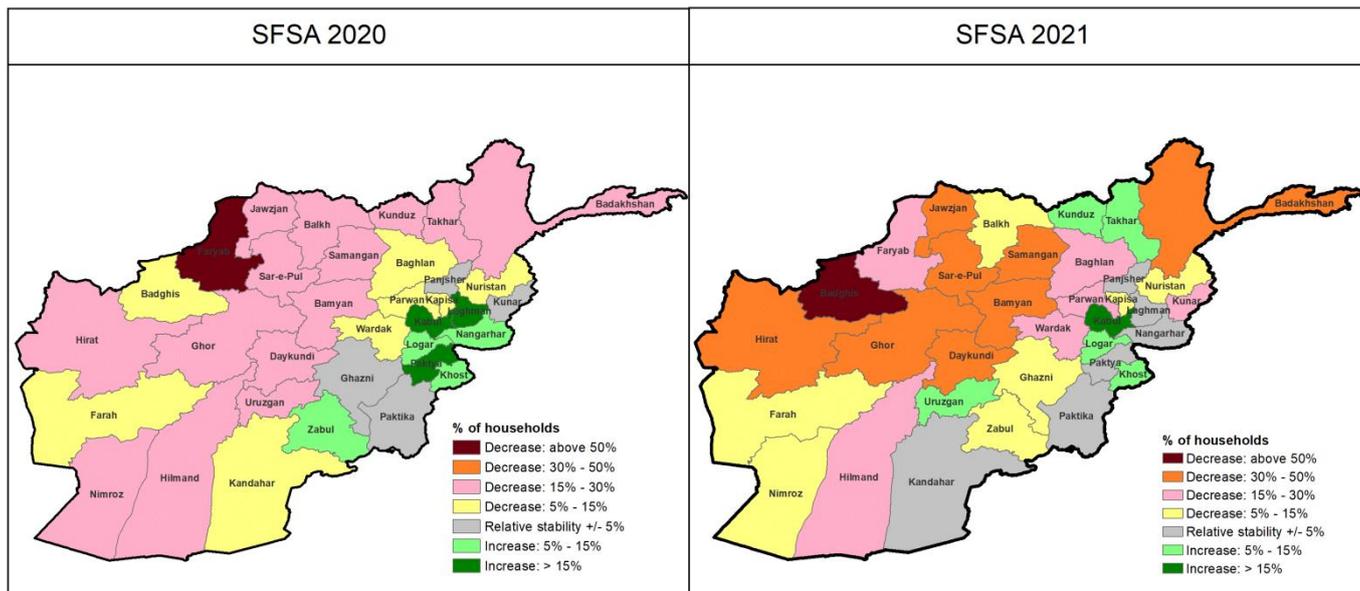
The primary difficulties faced by breeders in raising animals are:

- ➔ Lack of pasture and fodder (39% vs. 31% a year ago), more experienced in Daykundi and Maidan Wardak;
- ➔ High price of fodder and concentrates (23% vs. 18% a year ago), more experienced in Paktika;
- ➔ Lack of water (19% vs. 18% a year ago), more experienced in Daykundi, Maidan Wardak and Paktika;
- ➔ Unusual Animal diseases (15% vs. 12% a year ago), more experienced in Nuristan, Paktika, Daykundi and Kunar;
- ➔ Lack of access to veterinary services (12% vs. 7% a year ago), more experienced in Daykundi;
- ➔ And, livestock deaths (11% vs. 8% a year ago), more experienced in Nuristan, Daykundi and Badakhshan.

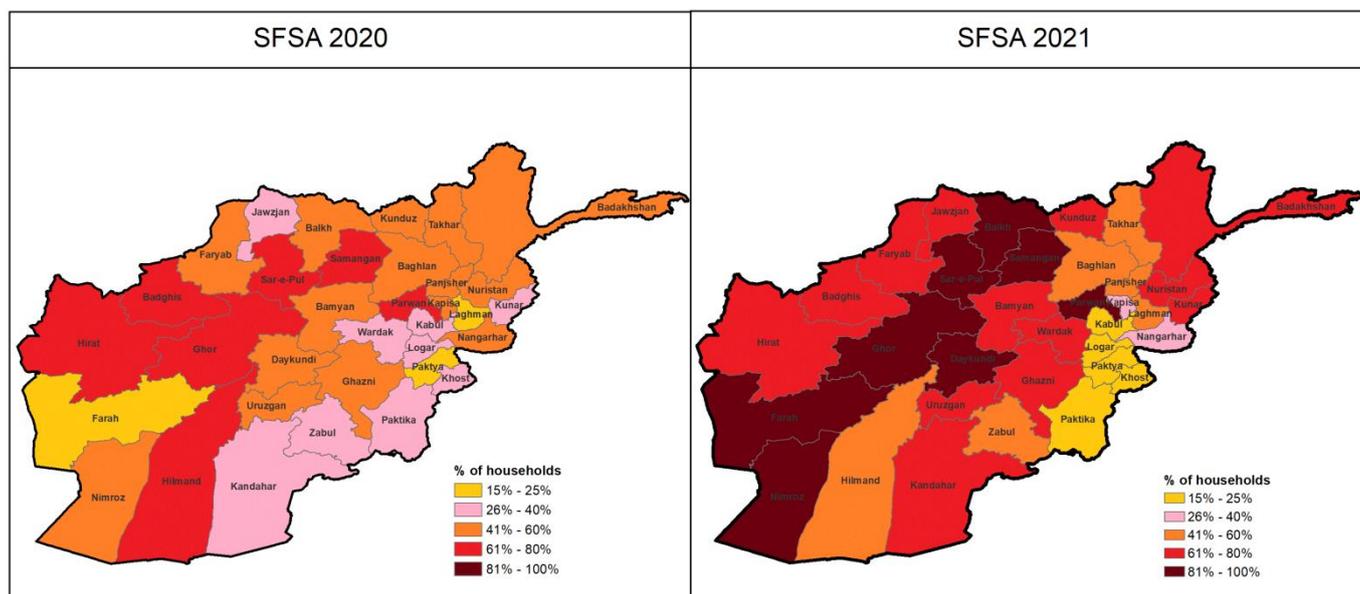
Consequently, over the past 12 months:

- ➔ The overall size of the herd owned has decreased by 42% - vs. 14% a year ago. More specifically, this decrease is 30% for sheep/goat (vs. 16% a year ago), 23% for cattle/yak (vs. 4% a year ago) and 2% for buffalo (vs. 14% a year ago). Map 14 provides an overview of the change in herd size at provincial level and shows that Badghis is the most affected province with more than 50% of herd size decrease.
- ➔ A deterioration of the livestock productivity for 56% of breeders compared to the same period last year (vs. 48% a year ago). In the meantime, it remained unchanged for 34% while increasing for 10% (Map 14).

¹⁶ Considering that mixed farmers were not included as already presented in the previous section (Land cultivation)



Map 14-1: Evolution of the average number of herd compared to last year



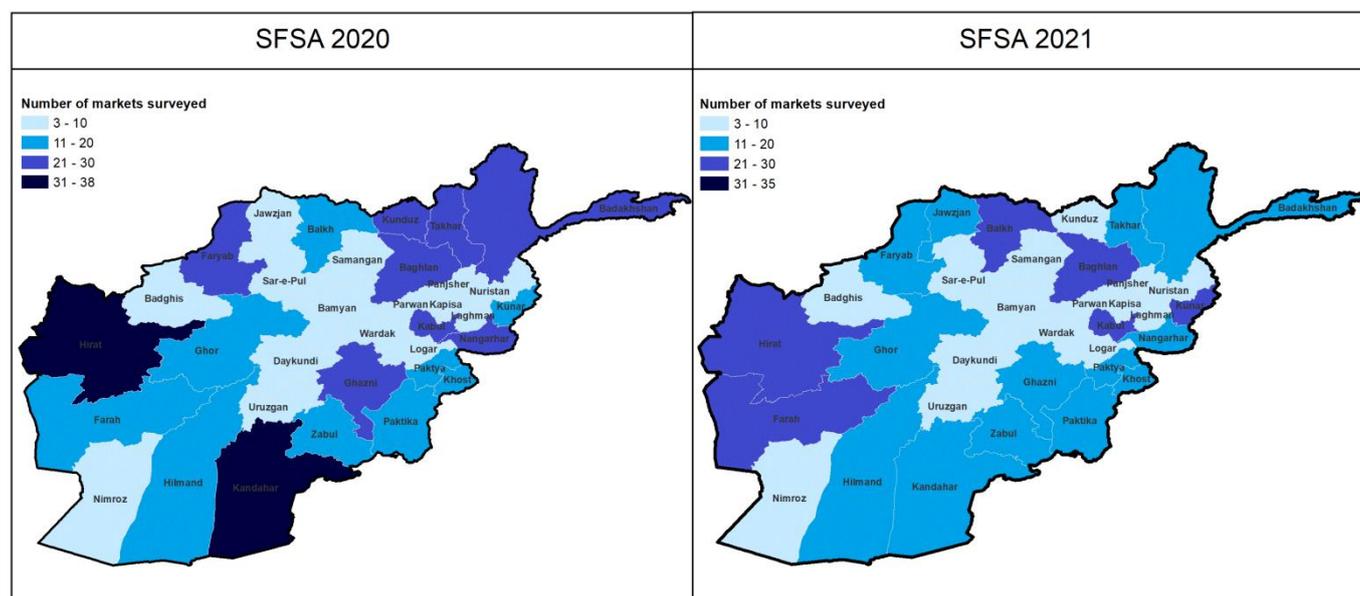
Map 14-2: Livestock productivity deterioration compared to the same time last year

Map 14: Provincial overview of the evolution of the average herd size and the magnitude of the livestock productivity deterioration over the past 12 months (SFSA 2020 vs. SFSA 2021)

Annex 3: Markets information and functionality

Sampling overview

The analysis is based on data collected in 434 markets across the country.



Map 15: Overview of the market sampling distribution

Consumers

Most of the households/consumers (85%) shop in markets located in their district (vs. 93% a year ago) while 14% are going to other neighboring district (vs. 6% a year ago) and 1% to another province.

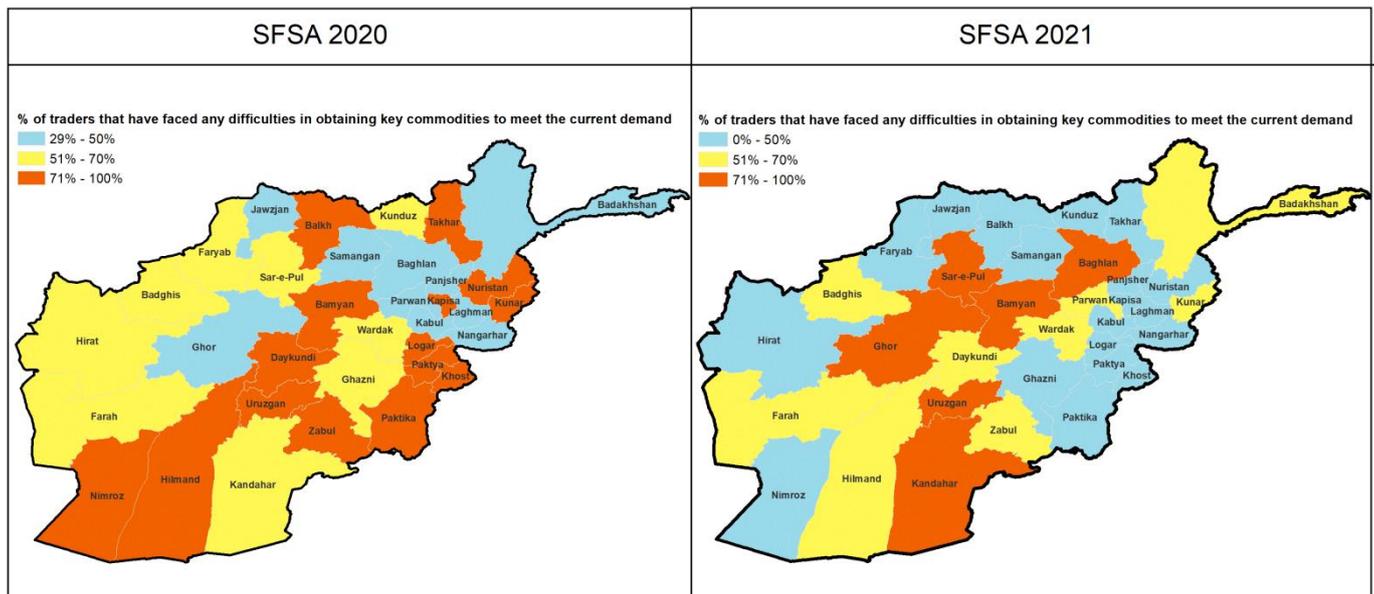
Traders reporting that most of their consumers live in other provinces are in Ghor (8%), Kandahar (6%), Balkh (5%) and Farah (4%). At least 20 percent of trader located in Nuristan (38%), Faryab (32%), Kapisa (29%), Bamyan (29%), Samangan (29%), Jawzjan (29%), Parwan (22%), Daykundi (22%), Farah (22%), Khost (21%) and Takhar (21%) said they are from neighboring district.

General market information

Almost nine traders (out of ten) - 90% - can expect to receive their products within a week after they have placed an order. These proportions are lowest in Hilmand (36%), Nuristan (63%), Parwan (67%), Ghor (75%) and Daykundi (78%).

If demand increases by 20% in the next month, 82% of traders will be able to increase their stock to meet this demand (vs. 73% a year ago). These proportions are lowest in Ghor (33%), Hilmand (36%), Nuristan (50%), Parwan (56%), Panjsher (67%) and Hirat (68%).

47% of traders have faced difficulties obtaining key commodities to meet the current demand (vs. 60% a year ago). Samangan (0%), Khost (7%), Faryab (11%), Kapisa (14%), Logar (14%), Balkh (18%), Kunduz (20%), and Kabul (24%) are the provinces with the lowest proportion of traders facing these difficulties; unlike those of Bamyan (71%), Kandahar (75%), Ghor (83%), Sar-e-Pul (86%), Baghlan (86%), and Uruzgan (100%).



Map 16: Share of traders that have faced any difficulties in obtaining key commodities to meet the current demand by province

These difficulties are mainly related to:

- ➔ The limited shops' quantity of supply (33% vs. 20% a year ago), Especially in Logar (100%), Nimroz (100%), Nangarhar (71%), Hilmand (71%), Sar-e-Pul (67%), Farah (54%), Laghman (50%), Ghazni (50%), Balkh (50%) and Zabul (50%).
- ➔ The insufficient number of shops (22% vs. 20% a year ago), Especially in Kunduz (100%), Laghman (50%), Parwan (50%), Faryab (50%) and Kandahar (42%).
- ➔ Shops that do not supply the types of goods that people buy - reduced variety (11% vs. 8% a year ago); Especially in Uruzgan (67%), Badakhshan (44%), Jawzjan (33%), Paktya (25%) and Badghis (25%).
- ➔ The significant increase in demand (7% vs. 8% a year ago), Especially in Badghis (50%), Kunar (36%), Kabul (33%) and Baghlan (16%).
- ➔ The restrictions or impacts of COVID-19 (5% vs. 32% a year ago), Especially in Faryab (50%), Maidan Wardak (33%), Nuristan (33%), Ghazni (33%), Balkh (25%) and Paktika (22%).
- ➔ Other reasons (reported by 22% of traders vs. 13% a year ago). Especially in Kapisa (100%), Panjsher (100%), Daykundi (100%), Khost (100%), Ghor (70%), Bamyan (60%) and Paktya (50%).

Traders' supplier mainly buy their stock from:

- ➔ Another province (42% vs. 31% a year ago), Especially in Nuristan (100%), Faryab (89%), Kapisa (86%), Sar-e-Pul (86%), Jawzjan (79%), Badghis (71%), Badakhshan (71%), Maidan Wardak (67%), Panjsher (67%), Paktya (64%), Laghman (60%), Logar (57%), Bamyan (57%), Kunar (57%), Ghor (50%) and Paktika (50%).
- ➔ Within their province (41% vs. 49% a year ago), Especially in Kabul (80%), Nimroz (75%), Kunduz (70%), Ghazni (69%), Baghlan (68%), Parwan (67%), Hilmand (64%), Hirat (64%), Kandahar (63%), Zabul (54%), Balkh (50%) and Uruzgan (50%).
- ➔ Another country (15% vs. 16% a year ago),

Especially in Daykundi (67%), Nangarhar (53%), Khost (50%), Samangan (43%), Bamyan (43%), Panjsher (33%), Hirat (32%) and Farah (30%).

94% of traders reported that anyone who wants to operate in this market could do so: these proportions being lowest in Panjsher (67%), Badghis (71%), Farah (74%) and Ghazni (85%).

The prices of food commodities on market are set based on:

- Each one setting the price on their own (56% vs. 44% a year ago),
Mainly in Nimroz (100%), Khost (93%), Takhar (89%), Bamyan (86%), Samangan (86%), Ghor (83%), Paktika (78%), Nangarhar (76%), Kabul (76%), Faryab (74%), Hilmand (73%), Sar-e-Pul (71%), Kunar (71%), Badakhshan (71%), Parwan (67%), Maidan Wardak (67%) and Panjsher (67%).
- Based on supply and demand (37% vs. 46% a year ago),
Mainly in Kapisa (100%), Uruzgan (100%), Logar (86%), Kandahar (75%), Badghis (71%), Kunduz (70%), Jawzjan (64%), Baghlan (64%), Balkh (64%), Hirat (64%), Laghman (60%) and Ghazni (54%).
- Dictated by someone (7% vs. 10% a year ago),
Mainly in Paktya (45%), Panjsher (33%), Farah (30%), Daykundi (22%), Ghor (17%) and Zabul (15%).

Standard measures of weight (MT, Kg, gr) are the most used in 81% of Afghanistan’s markets to weigh food commodities (vs. 87% a year ago): local measures account for 19% and they are mainly used in Uruzgan (100%), Hilmand (100%), Zabul (85%), Badakhshan (76%), Nuristan (63%), Takhar (47%), and Kapisa (29%).

Market functionality

Through the SFSA, the market functionality index (MFI) was calculated. The current MFI incorporates several dimensions¹⁷: the assortment of essential goods (AEG)¹⁸, their availability as well as their price outlook (trend and volatility); the resilience of supply chains (in terms of responsiveness and vulnerability to disruptions) and competition.

Assortment of essential goods

Products normally sold in the market are cereals (94% vs. 91% a year ago), non-cereal food (99% vs. 97% a year ago) and essentials NFI (84% vs. 81% a year ago).

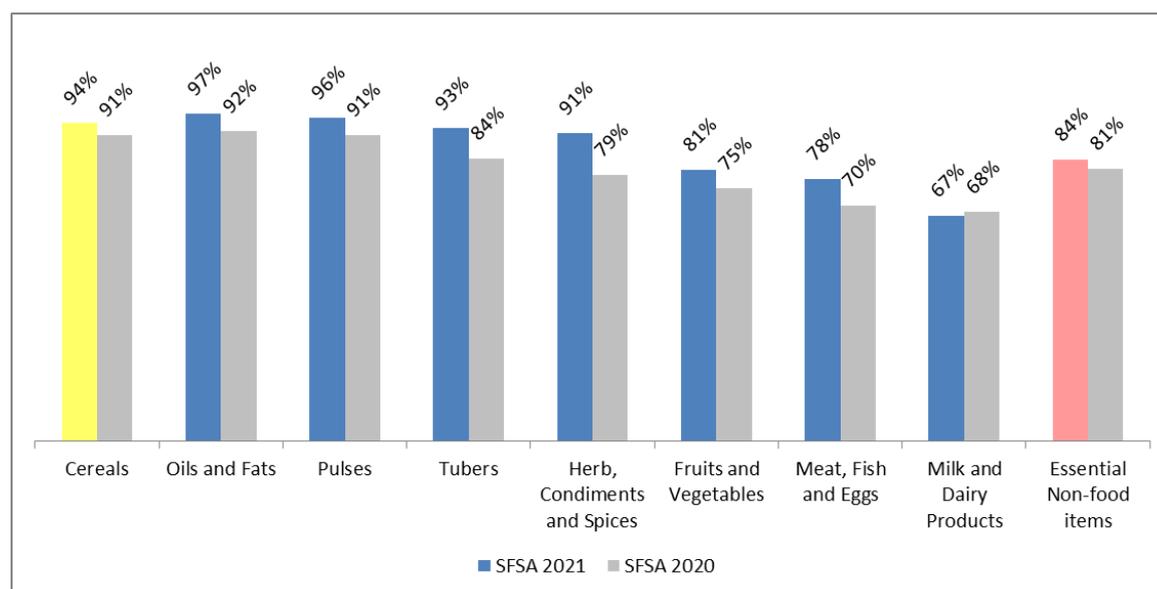


Figure 47: Share of traders interviewed by type of products sold in the market

¹⁷ Dimensions related to infrastructure and market efficiency (transport systems, communication networks, etc.), services, food quality as well as safe access & protection have not been assessed in this context.

¹⁸ Cereal food, food other than cereals and essential non-food items.

In terms of typology, markets/traders sell around eight different types of products belonging to three different groups of essential goods: which corresponds to **an average AEG score of 8.6 (out of ten)** - an improvement of 7% compared to 2020. The table below illustrates, at the national level, on one hand, the distribution of markets/traders according to the depth of their assortment of essential goods and the number of different types of essential goods sold; and, on the other hand, the distribution of markets/traders according to their AEG score. It shows that 75% of traders have high diversity in both types and numbers of essential goods (vs. 68% a year ago).

Table 25: Distribution of markets/traders according to the depth of the assortment of essential goods, the number of different types of essential goods sold; as well as their AEG score

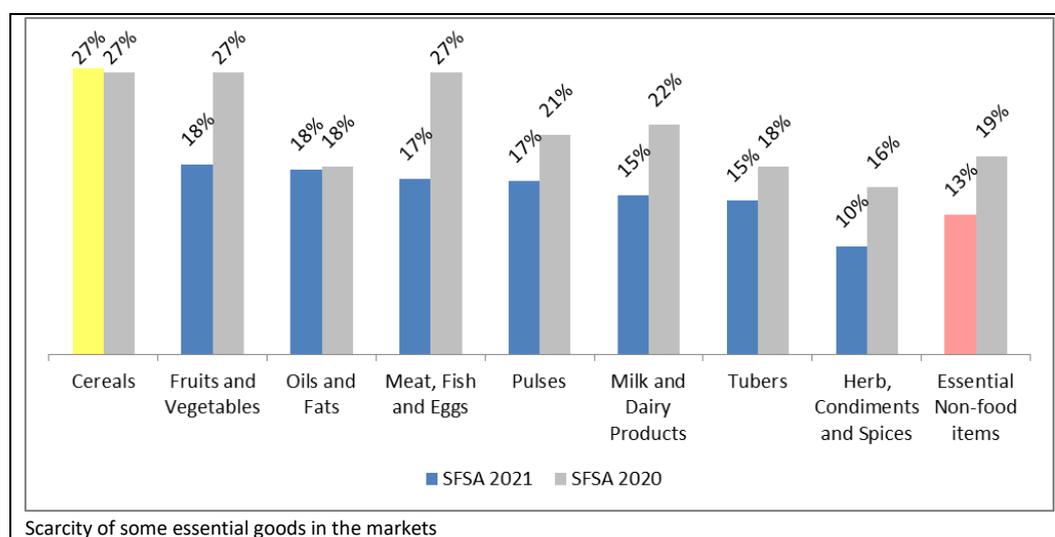
Number of different types of essentials goods sold (average = 7.8)	Depth of essential goods assortment (number of groups of essential goods sold) (average = 2.8)			Total
	Low (1)	Medium (2)	High (3)	
1	-	-	-	-
2	0.5%	0.9%	-	1.4%
3	0.4%	1.4%	-	1.8%
4	0.7%	2.6%	0.2%	3.5%
5	0.5%	3.7%	1.8%	6.0%
6	0.7%	3.0%	3.4%	7.1%
7	-	1.8%	6.0%	7.8%
8	-	3.2%	16.4%	19.6%
9	-	-	52.8%	52.8%
Total	2.8%	16.6%	80.6%	100%

AEG Score	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	TOTAL
		0.0%	0.5%	1.4%	2.1%	3.0%	4.6%	4.8%	5.3%	9.2%	16.3%	52.8%

The level of markets' AEG provides an indication of the degree of market functionality. Well-functioning markets are supposed to have all these groups/types of essential goods available in very large quantities for purchase, which translates into an AEG score close to 10.

Availability of essential goods

The scarcity or lower availability of some essential goods is reported by 27% of markets/traders for cereals (same proportion as a year ago), 40% for food other than cereals (vs. 48% a year ago) and 29% for essential NFI (vs. 19% a year ago). The possibility that some shops of in the market will run out of some stocks (within one week from the time of the interview) is reported by 30% of markets/traders for cereals (vs. 25% a year ago), 33% for food other than cereals (same proportion as a year ago) and 7% for essential NFI (vs. 12% a year ago).



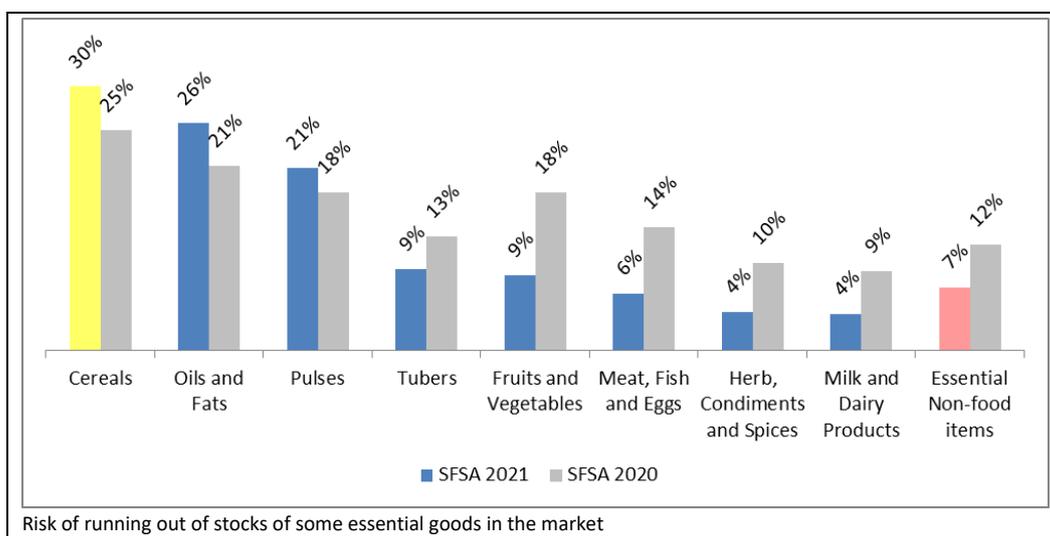


Figure 48: Share of traders interviewed by scarcity and risk of running out of stocks of some essential goods in the market

At the national level, the availability of essential goods in the markets is high and the likelihood of getting scarcer in the short run is low: these two lead to a high **average availability score of 7.1 (out of ten)** - a deterioration by 13% of this market functionality dimension score compared to 2020.

The table below shows that 40.6% of markets/traders have both high essential good availability and a low risk of scarcity of essential commodities (vs. 60.2% a year ago); while only 0.9% of markets/traders are reporting simultaneously low availability and a high risk of running out of some essential goods (vs. 5.5% a year ago).

Table 26: Distribution of markets/traders according to the availability and risk of running out of stocks of some essential goods

Availability of some essentials goods in the market (average = 4.1)	Risk of running out of stocks of some essential goods in the market (average = 4.5)							TOTAL						
	0 Very high	1	2	3 Medium	4	5	6 Very low							
0 – Very low	0.9%	-	0.9%	-	-	-	0.7%	2.5%						
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
2	0.3%	-	22.1%	-	-	-	21.4%	43.8%						
3 - Medium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
6 – Very high	0.2%	-	12.9%	-	-	-	40.6%	53.7%						
TOTAL	1.4%	-	35.9%	-	-	-	62.7%	100.0%						
Availability score	0.0	0.8	1.7	2.5	3.3	4.2	5.0	5.8	6.7	7.5	8.3	9.2	10	TOTAL
	Very low			Low			Medium			High			Very high	
	0.9%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	22.1%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	34.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.6%	

📈 Trends and volatility in the prices of essential goods

84% of markets/traders reported a significant prices increase for cereals in the last month (vs. 56% a year ago): 92% for food other than cereal (vs. 66% a year ago) and 28% for essential NFI (vs. 23% a year ago). Cereals lower price instability is reported by 34% of markets/traders (vs. 28% a year ago): 38% for food other than cereal (vs. 32% a year ago) and 10% for essential NFI (vs. 11% a year ago).

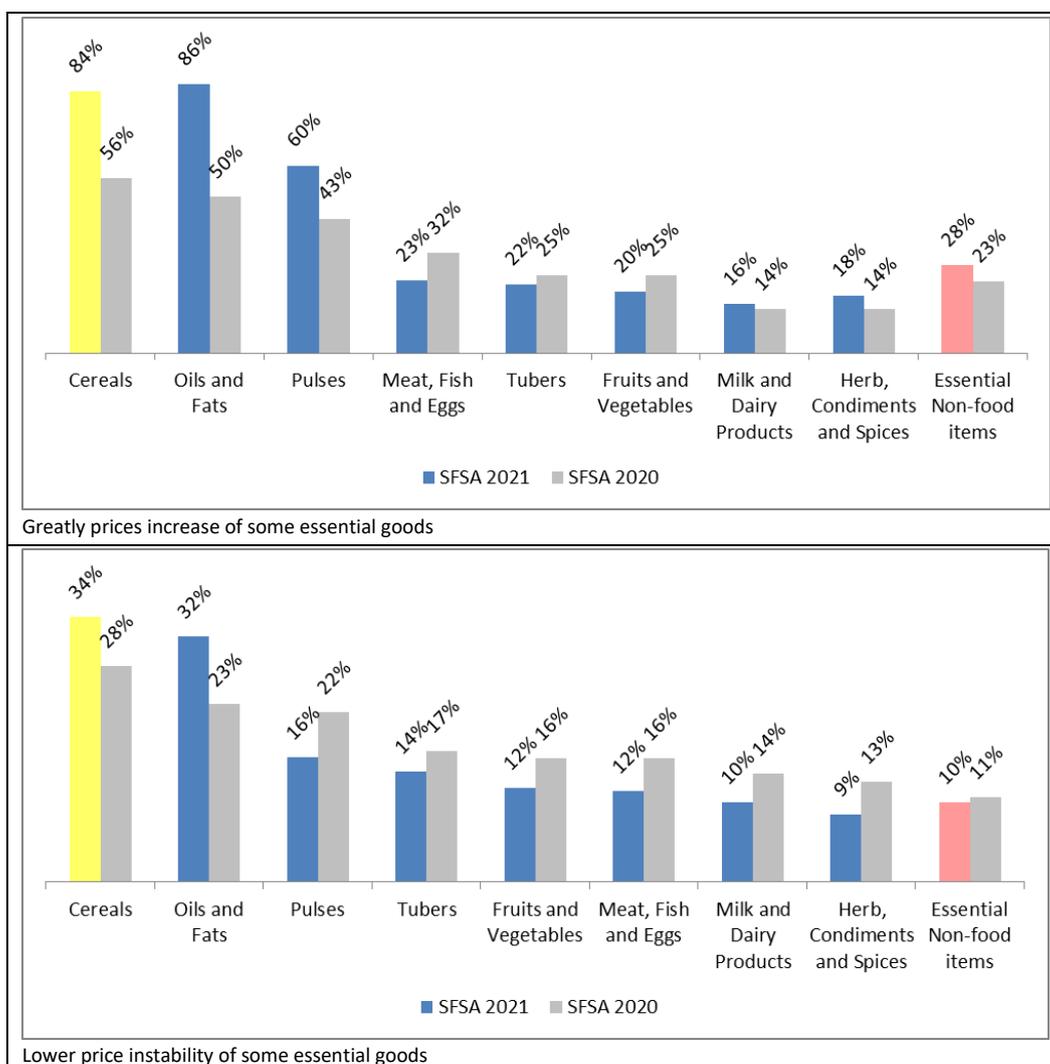


Figure 49: Share of traders interviewed by greatly increase and lower price instability of some essential goods in the market

At the national level, prices of essential goods are unaffordable and highly volatile in the markets: this translates into **an average price affordability and predictability score of 3.3** (out of 10) - a deterioration by 27% of this market functionality dimension score compared to 2020.

The table below shows that the prices of essential goods are both affordable and stable for only 1.4% of markets/traders (vs. 9.4% a year ago). The price of essential goods remains unaffordable in 96% of markets (vs. 23% a year ago) and highly volatile in 59% of markets (vs. 66% a year ago).

Table 27: Distribution of markets/traders according to the affordability and price volatility of essential goods

Prices affordability of essential goods (average = 2.0)	Prices volatility, instability and/or unpredictability of essential goods (average = 2.0)								TOTAL					
	0 Very high	1	2	3 Medium	4	5	6 Very low							
0 - Highly unaffordable	3.2%	-	-	-	-	0.9%	1.6%		5.7%					
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-					
2	52.8%	0.5%	6.2%	0.7%	-	23.3%	7.1%		90.6%					
3 - Medium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-					
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-					
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-					
6 - Highly affordable	2.1%	-	0.2%	-	-	0.9%	0.5%		3.7%					
TOTAL	58.1%	0.5%	6.4%	0.7%	-	25.1%	9.2%		100%					
	0.0	0.8	1.7	2.5	3.3	4.2	5.0	5.8	6.7	7.5	8.3	9.2	10	TOTAL

Prices volatility, stability and/or predictability score	Very low			Low			Medium			High			Very high	
	3.2%	0.0%	52.8%	0.5%	6.2%	1.6%	3.7%	23.3%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.4%	100.0%

📌 Resilience of supply chains

The resilience of supply chains is evaluated by considering markets/traders responsiveness and vulnerability to disruptions. At the national level, markets/traders' responsiveness is high: 77% of markets/traders being able together to receive their products within a week after they have placed an order and to increase their stock to meet a 20% demand increase (vs. 68% last year). Only 6% of markets/traders will not be able to do so (vs. 8% a year ago). Markets/Traders supply chains vulnerability to disruptions is also high (due to lower diversity of suppliers and supply locations).

At the national level, the resilience of supply chains - taking into account at the same time their reactivity, their response capacity, their stability as well as their vulnerability (by also considering their degree of dependence on a few main suppliers and/or supply locations) - is slightly below the average: which translates into **an average supply chains resilience score of 4.7** (out of 10) - an improvement of 13% of this market functionality dimension score compared to 2020.

The table below shows that the level of supply chain resilience is high for only 14.8% of markets/traders: this chain combines a high response capacity (reactivity), high stability, and low vulnerability to disturbances.

Table 28: Distribution of markets/traders according to their responsiveness and the vulnerability of their supply chains to disruption

Markets/Traders responsiveness (average = 1.7)	Vulnerability of supply chains to disruptions (average = 2.1)							TOTAL
	0 Very high	1	2	3 Medium	4	5	6 Very low	
0 - Low	3.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	1.2%	-	0.5%	6.0%
1 - Medium	6.5%	0.2%	-	1.2%	4.8%	-	3.9%	16.6%
2 - High	32.9%	1.0%	0.2%	3.2%	29.7%	1.2%	9.2%	77.4%
TOTAL	43.1%	1.4%	0.4%	4.6%	35.7%	1.2%	13.6%	100%

Supply chains resilience score	0.0	1.3	1.9	2.5	3.1	3.8	4.4	5.0	5.6	6.3	7.5	8.8	10.0	TOTAL
	Very low			Low				Medium			High		Very high	
	3.7%	6.7%	0.2%	33.2%	0.2%	2.1%	1.4%	4.8%	3.2%	29.7%	0.5%	5.1%	9.2%	100.0%

📌 Competition

The table below highlights the distribution power among traders in the markets.

Table 29: Distribution of power among traders in the markets

Can anyone who want to operate in this market could do so?	How the prices of food commodities set in this market?			Total	TOTAL (SFSA 2020)
	Dictated by someone	Based on supply and demand	Each one is setting the price on their own		
Yes	6.0%	34.6%	53.9%	94.5%	92.8%
No	1.1%	2.1%	2.3%	5.5%	7.2%
Total	7.1%	36.7%	56.2%	100%	
TOTAL (SFSA 2020)	10.4%	45.9%	43.7%		100%

At the national level, the business/market environment is conducive to fair competition: that it translates to **an average competition score of 6.7** (out of 10) - an improvement of 17% of this market functionality dimension score compared to 2020.

🚩 Market Functionality Index (MFI)

For each marketplace, the MFI aggregation function reads as follows¹⁹:

$$MFI = \mu - \alpha \left(\sqrt{(\mu - \min(d))^2 + \beta^2} - \beta \right)$$

Where:

- ➔ μ is the mean between the dimensions;
- ➔ $\min(d)$ is the dimension with the minimum score;
- ➔ α is a penalization factor for unbalance between the five dimensions spanning between zero and one; $\alpha = 0.5$ to allow for partial compensability between the dimensions.
- ➔ β is a complementarity factor greater than zero; $\beta = 1$, noticing that the more β departs from zero, the more the aggregation function returns to the mean.

As a result, the average value of the MFI is 5.3 at national level (similar to 2020) - knowing that only five dimensions (out of 9) have been evaluated.



Figure 50: Market Functionality Index (MFI) across the five dimensions that has been evaluated

The reduced market functionality observed in some provinces is mainly due to the deterioration of the availability and prices affordability (higher food prices) of some essential goods in the market. A shift from market affordability to unavailability has been seen in Takhar, Sar-e-Pul and Hirat provinces. Major and/or extreme increases in unavailability and unaffordability have been noticed in Kabul, Baghlan, Ghazni, Badakhshan, Ghor, Daykundi, Jawzjan and Farah; while stability and/or an improvement in availability and affordability has been observed in Logar, Laghman, Bamyán, and Nuristan.

Table 30: Market Functionality

Province	Change in the availability of some essential goods (compared to last year)	Change in the affordability of some essential goods (compared to last year)
Kabul	Major increase of the unavailability of essentials goods	Major increase of the unaffordability of essentials goods
Kapisa	Minor decrease of the unavailability of essentials goods	Major increase of the unaffordability of essentials goods
Parwan	Minor increase of the unavailability of essentials goods	Major increase of the unaffordability of essentials goods

¹⁹ WFP MFI Technical guidance

Maidan Wardak	Minor increase of the unavailability of essentials goods	Major increase of the unaffordability of essentials goods
Logar	Major decrease of the unavailability of essentials goods	Minor decrease of the unaffordability of essentials goods
Nangarhar	Minor increase of the unavailability of essentials goods	Major increase of the unaffordability of essentials goods
Laghman	Major decrease of the unavailability of essentials goods	Major decrease of the unaffordability of essentials goods
Panjsher	Minor increase of the unavailability of essentials goods	Extreme increase of the unaffordability of essentials goods
Baghlan	Major increase of the unavailability of essentials goods	Major increase of the unaffordability of essentials goods
Bamyan	Stability	Minor decrease of the unaffordability of essentials goods
Ghazni	Major increase of the unavailability of essentials goods	Major increase of the unaffordability of essentials goods
Paktya	Stability	Major increase of the unaffordability of essentials goods
Kunar	Minor increase of the unavailability of essentials goods	Minor increase of the unaffordability of essentials goods
Nuristan	Major decrease of the unavailability of essentials goods	Stability
Badakhshan	Major increase of the unavailability of essentials goods	Extreme increase of the unaffordability of essentials goods
Takhar	Minor increase of the unavailability of essentials goods	Stability
Kunduz	Minor increase of the unavailability of essentials goods	Extreme increase of the unaffordability of essentials goods
Balkh	Stability	Extreme increase of the unaffordability of essentials goods
Samangan	Stability	Minor increase of the unaffordability of essentials goods
Sar-e-Pul	Minor increase of the unavailability of essentials goods	Stability
Ghor	Extreme increase of the unavailability of essentials goods	Major increase of the unaffordability of essentials goods
Daykundi	Major increase of the unavailability of essentials goods	Major increase of the unaffordability of essentials goods
Uruzgan	Minor decrease of the unavailability of essentials goods	Major increase of the unaffordability of essentials goods
Zabul	Major decrease of the unavailability of essentials goods	Major increase of the unaffordability of essentials goods
Paktika	Minor increase of the unavailability of essentials goods	Extreme increase of the unaffordability of essentials goods
Khost	Major decrease of the unavailability of essentials goods	Minor increase of the unaffordability of essentials goods
Jawzjan	Major increase of the unavailability of essentials goods	Major increase of the unaffordability of essentials goods
Faryab	Minor decrease of the unavailability of essentials goods	Minor increase of the unaffordability of essentials goods
Badghis	Minor increase of the unavailability of essentials goods	Minor increase of the unaffordability of essentials goods
Hirat	Minor increase of the unavailability of essentials goods	Stability
Farah	Major increase of the unavailability of essentials goods	Major increase of the unaffordability of essentials goods
Hilmand	Stability	Stability
Kandahar	Minor increase of the unavailability of essentials goods	Minor increase of the unaffordability of essentials goods
Nimroz	Minor increase of the unavailability of essentials goods	Major increase of the unaffordability of essentials goods

Daily wage labor

At the national level, the median daily wage (without food) is 300 AFS for unskilled agriculture or non-agriculture labor. For skilled labor (without food), this amount is 500 AFS/day: a 31% decrease compared to a year ago. Globally, more than three-fifths of traders interviewed are indicating an overall decrease of the wage labor over the past 12 months.

On average, the wage labor was available one or two weeks in a month, a common situation in this season according to almost half of the market/trader's interviews.

Table 31: Daily wage labor rate and availability patterns by type of labor

Type of labor	Median daily wage		Availability	Common/Usual in this season (% of Yes)
	Currently (AFS/day)	Last year same time (AFS/day)		
Wage labor non-Agri	300	300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One week in a month (51% vs. 47% a year ago) 	46%

(without food)	Evolution from last year to now: → Decrease (62%) → Same (31%) → Increase (7%)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two weeks in a month (17% vs. 29% a year ago) • Three weeks in a month (4% vs. 10% a year ago) • Every day in a month (4% vs. 6% a year ago) • Not available at all (24% vs. 8% a year ago) 	(vs. 62% a year ago)
Agriculture labor (without food)	300	350	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One week in a month (43% vs. 41% a year ago) • Two weeks in a month (20% vs. 28% a year ago) • Three weeks in a month (5% vs. 12% a year ago) • Every day in a month (7% vs. 9% a year ago) • Not available at all (25% vs. 10% a year ago) 	50% (vs. 61% a year ago)
	Evolution from last year to now: → Decrease (64%) → Same (30%) → Increase (6%)			
Skilled labor (without food)	500	725	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One week in a month (44% vs. 40% a year ago) • Two weeks in a month (23% vs. 32% a year ago) • Three weeks in a month (6% vs. 14% a year ago) • Every day in a month (4% vs. 6% a year ago) • Not available at all (23% vs. 9% a year ago) 	44% (vs. 57% a year ago)
	Evolution from last year to now: → Decrease (73%) → Same (20%) → Increase (7%)			

There are several disparities at provincial levels:

- ➔ Unskilled agriculture daily wage labor is more expensive in Panjsher (400 AFS/days), Baghlan (350 AFS/days), Kapisa (350 AFS/days) and Takhar (350 AFS/days); and lower in Hilmand (200 AFS/days), Jawzjan (200 AFS/days) and Uruzgan (200 AFS/days).
- ➔ Unskilled non-agriculture daily wage labor is more expensive in Khost (250 AFS/days), Panjsher (400 AFS/days) and Baghlan (425 AFS/days); and lower in Uruzgan (150 AFS/days), Kunar (200 AFS/days), Hilmand (200 AFS/days) and Kandahar (200 AFS/days).
- ➔ Skilled wage labor is more expensive in Panjsher (1,000 AFS/day) and Khost (775 AFS/days); and less expensive in Nimroz (250 AFS/days), Zabul (350 AFS/days), Kunar (4000 AFS/days) and Kandahar (400 AFS/days).
- ➔ Compared to 2020 at the same time, the agriculture median wage labor (without food) has decreased in 22 provinces Sar-e-Pul (-44%), Jawzjan (-33%), Hilmand (-33%), Badakhshan (-29%), Hirat (-29%), Daykundi (-25%), Faryab (-25%), Takhar (-22%), Kunduz (-21%), Balkh (-21%), Uruzgan (-20%), Ghor (-17%), Badghis (-17%), Kabul (-14%), Maidan Wardak (-14%), Logar (-14%), Bamyan (-14%), Samangan (-14%), Baghlan (-13%), Nimroz (-10%), Paktika (-8%) and Nuristan (-8%); while remaining unchanged in the 12 other provinces - Kapisa, Parwan, Nangarhar, Laghman, Panjsher, Ghazni, Paktya, Kunar, Zabul, Khost, Farah and Kandahar.
- ➔ Compared to 2020 at the same time, the non-agriculture median wage labor (without food) has increased in 24 provinces - Badakhshan (-38%), Hilmand (-33%), Balkh (-33%), Faryab (-30%), Ghor (-29%), Logar (-25%), Bamyan (-25%), Kunduz (-25%), Samangan (-25%), Sar-e-Pul (-25%), Jawzjan (-24%), Kunar (-20%), Badghis (-17%), Khost (-15%), Kandahar (-15%), Uruzgan (-14%), Kapisa (-14%), Maidan Wardak (-14%), Ghazni (-14%), Hirat (-14%), Farah (-14%), Takhar (-13%), Baghlan (-11%) and Nimroz (-10%); while remaining unchanged in the 10 other provinces - Nangarhar, Zabul, Parwan, Laghman, Paktya, Nuristan, Paktika, Kabul, Daykundi and Panjsher.
- ➔ Compared to 2020 at the same time, the skilled median wage labor (without food) has decreased in; while increasing in 28 provinces - Badakhshan (-50%), Ghor (-44%), Hirat (-41%), Balkh (-38%), Jawzjan (-31%), Takhar (-30%), Badghis (-30%), Kabul (-29%), Ghazni (-29%), Farah (-29%), Parwan (-25%), Samangan (-25%), Daykundi (-25%), Baghlan (-24%), Faryab (-22%), Kunar (-20%), Kunduz (-20%), Paktya (-17%), Logar (-14%), Sar-e-Pul (-14%), Kapisa (-13%), Bamyan (-13%), Kandahar (-11%), Uruzgan (-11%), Paktika (-8%), Nuristan (-8%), Maidan Wardak (-7%) and Khost (-3%); while remaining unchanged in the 6 other provinces - Nimroz, Zabul, Hilmand, Nangarhar, Laghman and Panjsher.

Livestock prices and Fodder/Feed availability and price change

At the national level, all livestock median prices have decreased compared to their prices 2020 at the same time: -22% for typical adult male cattle (vs. +13% a year ago), -20% for a typical adult male sheep (vs. +33% a year ago), -20% for a typical adult male goat (vs. +14% a year ago) and -13% for a one year live female sheep (vs. +29% a year ago).

Table 32: Livestock prices and Fodder/Feed availability and price change

Type of livestock	Median price		Availability of fodder for livestock in the market (% of Yes)	Fodder/Feed price change compared to last year	Availability of fodder crop seed in the market (% of Yes)
	Currently (AFS/head)	Last year same time (AFS/head)			
Cattle (adult male, typical)	35,000	45,000	57% (vs. 54% a year ago)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Increased (51% vs. 47% a year ago) ➔ Same (26% vs. 31% a year ago) ➔ Decreased (23% vs. 22% a year ago) 	67% (vs. 61% a year ago)
	Evolution from last year to now: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Decrease (84%) ➔ Same (7%) ➔ Increase (9%) 				
Sheep (adult male, typical)	8,000	10,000			
	Evolution from last year to now: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Decrease (80%) ➔ Same (6%) ➔ Increase (14%) 				
Goat (adult male, typical)	6,000	7,500			
	Evolution from last year to now: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Decrease (79%) ➔ Same (10%) ➔ Increase (11%) 				
One year live female sheep	7,000	8,000			
	Evolution from last year to now: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Decrease (76%) ➔ Same (13%) ➔ Increase (11%) 				

For cattle, this price decrease was higher in Panjsher (-58%), Ghor (-40%), Nuristan (-38%) and Faryab (-37%); unchanged in Parwan while slightly increasing in Paktika (+7%) and Nimroz (+14%).

For sheep (adult male, typical), this price decrease was higher in Nuristan (-54%), Panjsher (-50%), Badakhshan (-40%), Faryab (-40%), Sar-e-Pul (-38%) and Farah (-38%); unchanged in Kabul, Maidan Wardak, Paktya and Kandahar; while slightly increasing in Nimroz (+15%).

For sheep (one-year live female), this price decrease was higher in Panjsher (-56%), Nuristan (-43%), Badakhshan (-42%) and Faryab (-40%); unchanged in Kabul; while slightly increasing in Kandahar (3%), Nimroz (15%) and Paktya (17%).

For goats, this price decrease was higher in Panjsher (-50%), Nuristan (-47%), Takhar (-40%) and Faryab (-38%). All provinces are affected by this price decrease.

Availability of fodder for livestock is average at national level and not/lower in Nimroz (0%), Ghor (10%), Badghis (13%), Uruzgan (17%), Nuristan (25%), Khost (27%), Kabul (33%), Kandahar (33%), Panjsher (40%), Hirat (41%), Farah (43%) and Hilmand (44%).

Compared to 2020, the increase of fodder/feed price is more acute in Ghor (100%), Zabul (92%), Maidan Wardak (89%), Daykundi (78%), Kandahar (75%) and Paktika (72%). While the decrease is more significant in Badghis (86%), Kapisa (71%), Parwan (67%), Badakhshan (53%) and Nimroz (50%).

Availability of fodder crop seed is good at national level, but remains lower in Nuristan (13%), Kandahar (13%), Panjsher (33%), Ghazni (38%), Ghor (42%), Badghis (43%), Parwan (44%), Hilmand (45%), Zabul (46%), Jawzjan (50%) and Nimroz (50%).

Annex 4: Food access methodology and disaggregated tables

❖ Methodological approach

The food access analysis is based on:

i) The selection food access indicators included in the SFSA:

- Food consumption score (FCS),
- Household dietary diversity score (HDDS),
- Household hunger scale (HHS),
- Reduced coping strategies index (rCSI),
- Livelihoods coping strategies (LCS),
- Contribution (in %) of each main sources of foods (own production, purchase on cash, purchase on credit, bartering, gifts/charity, wild foods, food aid),
- Monthly expenditures,
- Monthly food expenditures share,
- Indebtedness,
- Household cereals stocks duration (in number of months),
- Livestock and poultry ownership;

ii) The use of a Principal Component Analysis (PCA) - a statistical technique for reducing the dimensionality of large datasets, increasing interpretability but at the same time minimizing information loss. **Based on PCA results** (significantly good according to the KMO and Bartlett's test²⁰ - 0.710), **the following seven indicators appear to be enough to assess households' food access: FCS, HDDS, HHS, rCSI, LCS, contribution (in %) of the purchase on credit and indebtedness.**

KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		,710
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	26155,518
	df	21
	Sig.	,000

iii) A Two-step cluster analysis was then conducted with these 7 variables to identify households' food access groups by running pre-clustering first and then by running hierarchical methods.

The results of this analysis suggest classifying households in four groups considering the profile of their food access.

❖ Disaggregated food access tables (by urban/rural area, provinces, first main shock experienced in the last 6 months and first main source of cash income)

²⁰ **The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) Measure of Sampling Adequacy** is a statistic that indicates the proportion of variance in your variables that might be caused by underlying factors. High values (close to 1.0) generally indicate that a factor analysis may be useful with data used. If the value is less than 0.50, the results of the factor analysis probably won't be very useful. **Bartlett's test of sphericity** tests the hypothesis that your correlation matrix is an identity matrix, which would indicate that your variables are unrelated and therefore unsuitable for structure detection. Small values (less than 0.05) of the significance level indicate that a factor analysis may be useful with data used.

Table 33: Food access categories by Urban/Rural area

Type of area	Food access categories				Total
	Medium or in deterioration	Bad	Very Bad	Catastrophic	
Rural	14,2%	28,3%	42,6%	14,8%	100,0%
Urban	17,2%	22,3%	37,4%	23,0%	100,0%
National	15,3%	26,1%	40,7%	17,9%	100,0%

Table 34: Food access categories by province

Province	Food access categories				Total
	Medium or in deterioration	Bad	Very Bad	Catastrophic	
Kabul	10,0%	20,0%	60,8%	9,2%	100,0%
Kapisa	33,2%	23,6%	38,0%	5,2%	100,0%
Parwan	28,6%	18,7%	34,5%	18,3%	100,0%
Maidan Wardak	5,2%	18,7%	57,8%	18,3%	100,0%
Logar	23,2%	31,2%	40,4%	5,2%	100,0%
Nangarhar	7,6%	43,4%	33,5%	15,4%	100,0%
Laghman	8,9%	43,7%	34,0%	13,4%	100,0%
Panjsher	30,7%	43,8%	19,1%	6,4%	100,0%
Baghlan	14,6%	22,0%	40,2%	23,2%	100,0%
Bamyan	11,7%	53,8%	26,3%	8,1%	100,0%
Ghazni	8,1%	27,0%	45,2%	19,8%	100,0%
Paktia	18,4%	30,0%	48,0%	3,6%	100,0%
Kunar	2,0%	23,7%	43,1%	31,2%	100,0%
Nuristan	6,8%	35,2%	49,6%	8,4%	100,0%
Badakhshan	15,6%	68,0%	8,6%	7,8%	100,0%
Takhar	22,3%	19,3%	32,1%	26,2%	100,0%
Kunduz	15,5%	15,3%	34,6%	34,6%	100,0%
Balkh	13,2%	23,7%	46,3%	16,7%	100,0%
Samangan	25,1%	22,7%	47,0%	5,3%	100,0%
Sar-e-Pul	10,6%	31,3%	48,0%	10,2%	100,0%
Ghor	2,5%	26,3%	35,0%	36,2%	100,0%
Daykundi	5,5%	29,1%	58,7%	6,7%	100,0%
Uruzgan	15,4%	19,8%	19,4%	45,5%	100,0%
Zabul	1,6%	21,2%	48,8%	28,4%	100,0%
Paktika	9,8%	22,4%	38,2%	29,7%	100,0%
Khost	53,6%	10,3%	31,9%	4,2%	100,0%
Jawzjan	23,8%	16,9%	44,4%	14,9%	100,0%
Faryab	10,8%	32,7%	36,3%	20,2%	100,0%
Badghis	7,7%	29,0%	47,2%	16,1%	100,0%
Hirat	21,3%	31,6%	33,2%	13,9%	100,0%
Farah	55,1%	20,2%	15,7%	9,0%	100,0%
Hilmand	6,2%	9,1%	27,6%	57,1%	100,0%
Kandahar	27,7%	16,0%	41,7%	14,6%	100,0%
Nimroz	24,8%	57,4%	12,0%	5,8%	100,0%
Total	15,3%	26,1%	40,7%	17,9%	100,0%

Table 35: Food access categories by first main shock experienced in the last 6 months

First main shock experienced in the last 6 months	Food access categories				Total
	Medium or in deterioration	Bad	Very Bad	Catastrophic	
Loss of employment	11,0%	24,2%	46,2%	18,6%	100,0%
Reduced income	13,3%	24,8%	43,4%	18,5%	100,0%
Severe sickness or natural death of breadwinner (non-COVID)	7,9%	19,8%	53,5%	18,8%	100,0%
Severe sickness or death in household due to COVID-19	8,1%	21,0%	55,5%	15,4%	100,0%
Death or permanent impairment of breadwinner due to conflict	9,2%	20,3%	35,0%	35,5%	100,0%
Loss of household member other than the head of household	13,9%	28,9%	34,4%	22,8%	100,0%
Huge increase in food prices	7,4%	34,9%	34,4%	23,2%	100,0%
Earthquake	61,2%	19,4%	0,0%	19,4%	100,0%
Avalanche / landslide	0,0%	61,5%	38,5%	0,0%	100,0%
Drought / dry spell	8,4%	27,2%	49,6%	14,9%	100,0%
Floods/ Heavy rains	2,2%	24,3%	38,8%	34,8%	100,0%
Snow / late frost	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	100,0%
Crop pest outbreak	6,7%	25,1%	47,5%	20,7%	100,0%
Livestock disease outbreak	0,9%	60,4%	31,2%	7,5%	100,0%
Conflict induced displacement	9,4%	18,5%	42,2%	30,0%	100,0%
Return from Pakistan, Iran, etc.	0,0%	12,4%	67,4%	20,2%	100,0%
Theft/looting	15,1%	18,7%	53,7%	12,6%	100,0%
Roadblocks	24,3%	34,9%	24,9%	15,8%	100,0%
Other	10,9%	22,7%	41,2%	25,2%	100,0%
Total	10,6%	24,3%	45,0%	20,1%	100,0%

Table 36: Food access categories by first main source of cash income

First main source of cash income	Food access categories				Total
	Medium or in deterioration	Bad	Very Bad	Catastrophic	
Production and Sale of field crops	20,1%	17,1%	42,3%	20,5%	100,0%
Production and sale of orchard products	20,6%	24,6%	41,8%	13,1%	100,0%
Production and sale of cash crops	24,4%	22,5%	29,1%	24,0%	100,0%
Agricultural wage labor	10,5%	30,2%	40,0%	19,3%	100,0%
Production and sale of Poppy	13,6%	13,6%	60,9%	12,0%	100,0%
Wage labor in Poppy field	11,7%	49,1%	23,1%	16,0%	100,0%
Production and sales of livestock and livestock products	15,1%	26,6%	42,7%	15,6%	100,0%
Shepherding wage labor	18,4%	29,8%	25,9%	25,9%	100,0%
Production and manufacturing	14,3%	23,6%	43,8%	18,3%	100,0%
Non-agriculture wage labor	11,0%	30,3%	41,1%	17,6%	100,0%
Skilled labor	15,8%	26,9%	41,5%	15,8%	100,0%
Salary work	14,4%	24,3%	44,3%	17,0%	100,0%
Remittances	34,1%	20,6%	31,8%	13,5%	100,0%
Transport	15,1%	18,3%	53,3%	13,3%	100,0%
Small business/petty trade	23,1%	21,6%	38,1%	17,2%	100,0%
Assistance from government/UN/NGOs etc.	13,3%	23,1%	37,3%	26,4%	100,0%
Begging	0,0%	0,7%	16,9%	82,5%	100,0%
Gifts/charity	9,4%	24,3%	32,0%	34,3%	100,0%
Natural resources	13,2%	16,2%	44,4%	26,2%	100,0%
No income at all	4,1%	27,2%	47,7%	21,0%	100,0%
Other	18,4%	32,0%	34,3%	15,2%	100,0%
Total	15,3%	26,1%	40,7%	17,9%	100,0%

Annex 5: Results of the Multivariate GLM regression analysis

To identify these characteristics a multivariate General Linear Model (GLM) regression analysis was conducted.

The table 36 highlights, for each food security indicators (FCS, HDDS, HHS, rCSI and LCS), criteria/variables that influence their values level and classification categories. While the table 37 provides the parameters that can support a model-predicted values of food security indicators.

Table 37: Overview the main criteria/variables influencing the households' food insecurity indicators (combined effects in GLM)

Criteria/Variables	Food security indicators				
	Food Consumption Score (FCS)	Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)	Household Hunger Scale (HHS)	Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)	Livelihoods Coping Strategies (LCS)
Sex of the household head	-	X	-	-	X
Education level of the household head	X	X	X	X	-
Residence status	-	-	X	X	X
Disability of the household head	X	X	X	X	-
Household with PLwD	-	-	-	-	X
Number of PLW - Categories	X	X	-	X	X
Access to agriculture land	-	-	-	X	-
Raising animals	-	-	-	-	-
Poultry ownership	-	-	-	-	-
Livestock productivity change	X	X	X	X	X
Primary source of income	X	X	X	X	X
Livelihoods type	X	X	X	X	-
Place of residence (Rural/Urban)	-	-	-	-	-
Province location	X	X	X	X	X
Household size categories	-	-	-	X	X
Multiple shocks	X	X	X	X	X
Food sources	-	-	-	-	-
Number of income sources	X	-	-	-	X
Type of housing/shelter	X	X	X	X	X
Access to improved toilet facilities	X	-	X	-	X
Access to improved drinking water source	X	-	X	X	X
Distance to drinking water source	X	X	X	X	X

X: Criteria/Variable influencing the food security indicator -: Not influencing food security indicator

Table 38: Parameter estimates of a model-predicted values of food security indicators

Potential targeting criteria	Food security indicators				
	Food Consumption Score (FCS)	Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)	Household Hunger Scale (HHS)	Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)	Livelihoods Coping Strategies (LCS)
Male-headed household	40,890	4,162	2,805	14,948	4,162
Female-headed household	42,214	4,118	2,857	14,811	4,264
Education level of the head of the household: No school		,439			-,334
Education level of the head of the household: Secondary school		-,257	,321		
Education level of the head of the household: High school and higher education				-2,354	
Education level of the head of the household: Islamic school	4,370				
Permanent resident					,165
IDP			-,307		-,623
HH not headed by a PLwD			-,587	4,917	-,494
HH without PLwD as member	2,157	,188	-,152	-1,102	

HH without a PLW					-,192
HH with two or more PLW	-2,665	-,297	,054	-1,326	-,138
HH accessing to or owning agriculture land	-3,672	-,499	,113	-2,734	-,165
HH raising animals/livestock				2,936	
HH with deteriorated livestock productivity (compared to last year)	5,729	,848	-,358	-3,996	
Production and Sale of field crops	2,293	,234	-,296	-2,944	-,151
Production and sale of cash crops		,584			
Agricultural wage labor				-5,169	
Production and sale of Poppy	9,142	,854		-6,837	,235
Production and manufacturing	4,210	1,088		-2,777	
Non-agriculture wage labor	-6,147			3,615	
Salary work			,476		,187
Remittances				-4,335	
Transport				-4,847	
Small business/petty trade	5,601	,685	-,516	-6,665	-,255
Assistance from government/UN/NGOs etc.	11,250	1,132	-,519		
Begging				-2,541	
Gifts/charity	-8,276		2,325		
Natural resources	-19,928		2,198		
No income at all	-6,586	-,639		6,922	,569
Other	-7,523	-1,087	,762		
Livestock and Poultry keeper					-,534
Herder	-9,829	-1,309		4,472	
Mixed farmer	-3,982		,401	4,003	
Kabul					-,167
Parwan	-8,217	-1,512		11,594	
Maidan Wardak	-4,245	-,696		3,985	-,718
Logar	-12,615	-1,298		4,864	-,302
Nangarhar		-,587	-,505	9,705	
Laghman			-,882		-,356
Baghlan	-14,624	-1,534			-1,082
Bamyan	-14,521	-1,963		3,983	
Ghazni	-12,692	-1,649			
Paktya	-19,036	-2,358		5,856	-,472
Kunar	-9,369	-1,653	-,428	5,967	
Badakhshan	-10,413	-1,637	-,471	3,007	-,502
Takhar	-3,850	-,816		5,435	
Kunduz	-21,031	-2,521		4,287	-1,030
Balkh				4,494	
Samangan	-15,118	-2,160		8,143	
Sar-e-Pul	-16,116	-2,297		4,077	
Ghor	-16,329	-2,261	-,774	3,479	-,512
Daykundi	-17,305	-2,296	-,908	3,863	-,395
Uruzgan	-24,103	-2,988			
Zabul	-19,071	-2,173	-1,012		-,606
Paktika	-21,822	-2,353	1,197	10,014	,405
Khost	-9,319	-1,583		8,683	
Jawzjan		-1,377	-,381	6,817	
Faryab	-4,659	-,756	-,447	2,755	-,845
Badghis		-1,366			
Hirat		-1,747			
Farah	-20,747	-2,282		5,185	
Hilmand	-8,860	-1,401		5,500	
Kandahar		-,824	-,922		-,467
HH size: 1 to 3	-6,815	-,710	-,475	7,874	,490
HH size: 8 to 12					,489
HH size: 13 +				1,024	,335
Private house/flat				1,093	,301
Occupies room(s) in relative's house or flat		,526	-,446	-2,761	
Unimproved toilet facilities		,864	-,577		
Unimproved drinking water sources	1,092		-,255		-,112

Distance to the main source of drinking water: 0-15 minutes	-2,091		,197	1,938	,066
Distance to the main source of drinking water: 30-60 minutes	6,053	,745	-,607	-4,824	
Distance to the main source of drinking water: More than an hour	10,410	1,172	-,703	-3,657	
HH did not faced multiple shocks	6,454	,722			
Non-diversified source of income	2,026	,387	-,228	-1,662	-,072

Annex 6: SFSA Household Questionnaire

SFSA Seasonal Food Security Assessment (SFSA-2021) Household Questionnaire			
سوالنامه خانوار- سروی فصلی مصونیت غذایی تحت قیادت کلمتر مصونیت غذایی برای سال 2021			
Section 0 – Survey information		0 بخش - معلومات سروی	
هدف این سروی دانستن وضعیت مصونیت غذایی و معیشت مردم افغانستان بوده تا سازمان های بشردوستانه و سازمان های غیردولتی را در امر طرح، تطبیق و هدف گذاری برنامه های امدادی و انکشافی راهنمایی نماید. هیچ نوع تضمین وجود ندارد که جواب دهنده این سروی از کدام برنامه های آینده مستفید خواهد شد. تمام پاسخ های شما محرمانه است، اسم شما در هیچ گزارش نمایان نخواهد شد و پاسخ های شما هیچ وقت به شکل انفرادی ارائه نخواهند شد. آیا شما رضایت دارید تا به پرسشهای ما در مورد وضعیت زندگی و معیشتی تان پاسخ دهید؟			
0.1 Province name نام ولایت		0.8 Surveyor Ph. No شماره میایل مصاحبهکننده	
0.2 District name نام ولسوالی		0.9 Surveyor's Org نام ارگان سروی کننده	
0.3 Community Name نام قریه/بلاک		0.10 Date of interview تاریخ مصاحبه	___/___/___
0.4 Cluster Code کد کلمتر	___	0.11 Name of respondent نام پاسخ دهنده	
0.5 Household code کد خانوار	___	0.12 Ph. # of respondent. (Mandatory) شماره میایل پاسخ دهنده (حتی است)	
0.6 Is this community urban/ rural? آیا این قریه شهری است یا دهلی؟	1= Urban شهری 2= Rural دهلی		
0.7 Name of surveyor نام مصاحبه کننده		0.14 If NO, what is Sex of the respondent? اگر جواب نخبیر باشد، جنس پاسخ دهنده چه است؟	
0.13 Are you Head of the Household? آیا شما رئیس خانوار هستید؟ 1= Yes >>> Section-1 (به بخش 1 مراجعه نماید) 2= No نخبیر		1= Male مرد 2= Female زن	

Section 1 – Description of the Household/Registration		1 بخش: شناخت خانوار/راجستر									
1.1 Sex of Household head جنس رئیس خانوار		1.2 Age of household head: سن رئیس خانوار									
1= Male (مرد) 2= Female (زن)		1= under 18 (کمتر از 18 ساله) 2= 18 - 64 (18 - 64 ساله) 3= 65 and above (65 ساله یا بیشتر)									
1.3 What is the education level of the head of household? درجه تحصیل رئیس خانوار؟											
1= No school (نبیواد) مکتب نخوانده		4= High school and higher education لیسسه یا تحصیلات عالی									
2= Primary school مکتب ابتداییه		5= Islamic School در مدارس دینی، درس خوانده									
3= Secondary school مکتب متوسطه											
1.4 What is your household residence type? نوع باشنده گی شما؟		1.5 If non-displaced household, do you host any returnee or displaced household? اگر باشنده دایمی هستید، آیا با خانوار شما کدام خانوار بیجا شده بکجا زندگی میکند؟									
1= Permanent Resident باشنده دایمی 2= Returnee عودت کننده >>> 1.6 3= IDP بیجا شده گان داخلی >>> 1.6	6 months as Threshold for IDP and Returnee لی 6 ماه به حیث معیار برای بیجا شده گان و عودت کننده گان	1= Yes بلی 2= No نخبیر									
1.6 How many pregnant and lactating women (15-49 years) are there in this household? چه تعداد خانمهای حامله و شیرده بین سنین 15-49 در این خانوار زندگی میکنند؟ (سوال توسط سروی کننده زن پرسیده شود)											
1.7 How many persons are living in your household in total? مجموع تعداد اعضای خانوارتان چند نفر است؟											
1.8 Please record the number of persons currently living in the household by category of age and by sex. لطفاً تعداد اعضای خانوار را به اساس گتگوری سن و جنسیتی ثبت نماید؟											
0 – 23 Month ماهه		24 – 59 Months ماهه		5 – 11 Years ساله		12 – 17 Years ساله		18 – 59 Years ساله		60 and Over ساله و بالاتر	
Male مرد	Female زن	Male مرد	Female زن	Male مرد	Female زن	Male مرد	Female زن	Male مرد	Female زن	Male مرد	Female زن
___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
1.9 Ask the respondent about each types of disability of household's members. از مصاحبه شونده در مورد انواع معلولیت اعضای خانوار پرسید:				Does the head of the household have this disability? آیا رئیس خانوار این نوع معلولیت را دارد؟		Do other household members has/have this disability? آیا عضو یا اعضای دیگر خانوار این نوع معلولیت را دارند؟		If Yes, how many by gender? If no one put zero. اگر بلی، چه تعداد به اساس جنس؟ هرگاه نخبیر صفر بنویسید			
1= Difficulty seeing even if wearing glasses? مشکل بینایی دارد حتی اگر عینک هم بپوشد؟				1=Yes, بلی		1=Yes, بلی		Female زن		Male مرد	
2= Difficulty hearing even if using hearing aid? مشکل شنوایی دارد حتی اگر از آلات کمکی شنوایی استفاده کند؟				2=No>>Next, نخبیر		2=No>>Next, نخبیر					
3= Difficulty walking or climbing steps? مشکل راه رفتن و یا بالا رفتن از زیننه دارد؟											
4= Difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing? مشکل مراقبت از خود مانند حمام کردن و یا لباس پوشیدن دارد؟											
5= Difficulty remembering or concentrating? مشکل حافظه و یا هم تمرکز فکری دارد؟											
6= Because of physical, mental, or emotional health condition, does anyone have difficulty communicating? مشکل مفاهمه از اثر مشکلات فزیک، نماعی، و یا هم صحنی؟											

G. Fish & Seafood: Any fresh or dried fish?	ماهی و غذاهای دریایی: هر نوع ماهی و ماهی کنسرو و خشک شده.		
H. Pulses/ nuts: Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, or nuts?	حبوبات/ خسته بلب: بشمول غذاهای تهیه شده از آن.		
I. Milk & milk products: Any cheese, yogurt, milk or other milk products?	شیر و دیگر محصولات لبنی: شیر، پنیر، ماست، و دیگر محصولات لبنی.		
J. Oil/fats: Any foods made with oil, fat, or butter?	روغن/سبوم: هر نوع غذا یکبار یا روغن و یا سبوم پخته شده باشد.		
K. Sugar/honey: Any sugar or honey?	شکر/عسل: هر نوع شکر و عسل.		
L. Condiments (salt, garlic, spices, yeast / baking powder, tomato / sauce, meat or fish as a condiment.), coffee, tea?	مصله جات: (سیر، نمک، خمیر ملیه، رب رومی، گوشت و ماهی به حیت مصله)، چای، قهوه و امثال آن.		

3.3. Household Hunger scale (30 days recall)	تکرار Frequency	کود Code
A1. In the past [4 weeks/30 days] was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your house because of lack of resources to get food? در چهار هفته یا 30 روز گذشته آیا زمانی آمده که به نسبت عدم موجودیت منابع هیچ نوع غذا در خانه نماند جهت صرف وجود نداشته باشد؟	1= Yes بلی 2= No >> Q. B 1 <<خیر	
A2. How often did this happen in the past 30 days? چند بار این کار در 30 روز گذشته تکرار شده است؟	1= Rarely (1-2 times) ندرتاً (1-2 بار) 2= Sometimes (3-10 times) بعضاً (3-10 بار) 3= Often (more than 10 times) اغلباً (بیشتر از 10 بار)	
B1. In the past [4 weeks/30 days] did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food? در چهار هفته یا 30 روز گذشته آیا شما و یا کدام عضو دیگر خنوار شما از اثر نبود غذای کافی شب گرسنه به خواب رفته است؟	1= Yes بلی 2= No >> Q. C1 <<خیر	
B2. How often did this happen in the past 30 days? چند بار این کار در 30 روز گذشته تکرار شده است؟	1= Rarely (1-2 times) ندرتاً (1-2 بار) 2= Sometimes (3-10 times) بعضاً (3-10 بار) 3= Often (more than 10 times) اغلباً (بیشتر از 10 بار)	
C1. In the past [4 weeks/30 days] did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food? در چهار هفته یا 30 روز گذشته آیا شما و یا کدام عضو دیگر خنوار شما از اثر نبود غذای کافی، یک شبانه روز را با گرسنگی سپری نموده است؟	1= Yes بلی 2= No >> Section 4 <<خیر	
C2. How often did this happen in the past 30 days? چند بار این کار در 30 روز گذشته تکرار شده است؟	1= Rarely (1-2 times) ندرتاً (1-2 بار) 2= Sometimes (3-10 times) بعضاً (3-10 بار) 3= Often (more than 10 times) اغلباً (بیشتر از 10 بار)	

بخش 4: صدمات خانوار		بخش 4: Household Events/shocks
4.1 In the last 6 months, has your household directly experienced any major events/shocks? آیا در شش ماه گذشته خانوار شما به صورت مستقیم به کدام صدمه مواجه گردیده است؟	1= Yes بلی 2= No >> section 5 <<خیر	
4.2 If YES, what were the main events/shocks? (Do not read options let them to tell you, rank according to importance) اگر پاسخ بلی، صدمه یا صدمات عمده کدامها اند؟ (جوابها را نخوانید اجازه دهید تا جواب دهنده جواب دهد، آنها را به اساس اهمیت درجه بندی کنید).	Rank top 3 shocks from list الی 3 صدمه را از لیست ذیل بنویسید.	
1 = Loss of employment از دست دادن کار 2 = Reduced income کاهش عواید 3 = Severe sickness or natural death of breadwinner (non-COVID) مریضی شدید یا مرگ طبیعی نان آور خانوار (غیر از کرونا) 4 = Severe sickness or death in household due to COVID-19 مریضی شدید یا مرگ عضو خانوار به اثر وایرس کرونا 5 = Death or permanent impairment of breadwinner due to conflict. مرگ/معیوبیت دایمی نان آور خانوار نسبت جنگ 6 = Loss of household member other than the head of household از دست دادن دیگر عضو خانوار به استثنای رئیس خانوار 7 = Huge increase in food prices; افزایش قیمت مواد غذایی 8 = Earthquake زلزله 9 = Avalanche / landslide برف کوچ/ لغزش زمین	10 = Drought / dry spell خشکسالی/ کاهش بارندگی 11 = Floods/ Heavy rains سیلابها / بارانهای سنگین 12 = Snow / late frost برف/ سرد شدن بی وقت هوا 13 = Crop pest outbreak شیوع امراض نباتی 14 = Livestock disease outbreak شیوع امراض حیوانی 15 = Conflict induced displacement بیجا شدن به موجب جنگ 16 = Return from Pakistan, Iran, etc. برگشت از پاکستان، ایران یا سایر کشورها 17 = Theft/looting دزدی/ غارت 18 = Roadblocks مسدود شدن راه ها 19 = Other, specify.....دیگر، مشخص سازید.....	1st اول 2nd دوم 3rd سوم

بخش 5: شیوه های مجادلوی		Section 5: Coping Strategies
شخص (استراتژی های مجادلوی - مختصر (مرتبط به مصرف غذایی)) Reduced Coping Strategy Index (related to food consumption)		
(Repeat the introductory phrase for each of the coping strategies below): 5.1 In the past 7 days, if there have been times when you did not have enough food or money to buy food, how often has your household had to: (برای هر یک از شیوه های مجادلوی جمله ذیل را تکرار نموده و تعداد دفعات را بنویسید): در 7 روز گذشته اگر گاهی غذای کافی و پول برای خرید آن را نداشته اید چند روز به اقدامات ذیل متوصل شده اید؟		Days used in past week تعداد روزهایی که این مجادله طی هفته روز گذشته صورت گرفته است (0-7)
5.1.a.	Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods تکیه روی غذای کمتر مورد پسند و ارزانتر	
5.1.b.	Borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative قرض گرفتن غذا یا تکیه به کمک اقارب و دوستان	
5.1.c.	Limit portion size at mealtimes کاهش در مقدار غذا در وقت صرف طعام	
5.1.d.	Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat نخوردن غذا توسط افراد بالغ بخاطر اینکه اطفال سیر شوند	
5.1.e.	Reduce number of meals eaten in a day کاستن از تعداد اوقات غذا در روز	

Livelihood Coping Strategies		اثرات شیوه های مجادلوئی بالای معیشت خانوار
5.2- During the past 30 days, did anyone in your household have to engage in any of the following activities because there was not enough food or money to buy food? آیا طی 30 روز گذشته، کدام عضو خانوارتان نسبت نبود غذای کافی، جهت حصول غذا و یا پول بخاطر خرید غذا از شیوه های ذیل کار گرفته اند؟		1 = No, I did not face food shortage نخیر، زیرا به کمبود غذا مواجه نشده ام. 2= No, because I already sold those assets or have engaged in this activity within the last 12 months and cannot continue to do it, نخیر، زیرا که این نوع مجادله در 12 ماه گذشته صورت گرفته و دیگر قدرت استفاده از آن نیست. 3= Yes بلی 4= Not applicable عملی نیست
Spent savings به مصرف رسانیدن پول ذخیره یا پول ایکنه بخاطر ضروریات اند نخیره شده	5.2s1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sold household assets (appliances, furniture, doors, windows, roof beams) فروش اثاثیه خانه (توازم، فرنیچر، دروازه، گلکین، جوب پوشش خانه وامثال آن).	5.2s2	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sold more animals than usual or earlier than usual فروش مواسی بیشتر از حد معمول یا قبل از وقت	5.2s3	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borrow food or money for food? قرض گرفتن غذا و یا اخذ پول بخاطر غذا؟	5.2s4	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sold income generating equipment فروش وسایل عایداتی	5.2e1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Decreased expenditure on fertilizer, pesticide, fodder, animal feed, veterinary care, etc. کاهش مصارف زراعتی مانند کود، افت کش ها، علف حیوانی، خوراکه های حیوانی، خدمات و ترنری وامثال آن.	5.2e2	<input type="checkbox"/>
Decreased expenditures on health and education. کاهش مصارف تعلیم و صحت	5.2e3	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consumed Seed stock صرف تخم بذری	5.2e4	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sold house فروش خانه	5.2e1.1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sold land فروش زمین	5.2e1.2	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sold Last female animals فروش آخرین حیوان ماده نسلی	5.2e2	<input type="checkbox"/>
Begging گدایی	5.2e3.1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rely on Charity تکیه روی خیرات و نذات	5.2e3.2	<input type="checkbox"/>
Early marriage of daughter ازواج پیش از وقت دختر (دختر کم سن و سال)	5.2e4	<input type="checkbox"/>
Engaged in illegal activities (theft...) دست زدن به کارهای غیر قانونی مانند دزدی وامثال آن	5.2e5	<input type="checkbox"/>
Entire household migrated مهاجرت خانوار	5.2e6	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.3 Has the workload of women in this household increased due to any reason in the last 6 months? آیا طی 6 ماه گذشته به نسبت کدام دلیلی فشار کار بالای زنان افزایش یافته است؟ نخیر، 2=No، بلی، 1=Yes		<input type="checkbox"/>
5.4 Has there been any incidence of violence against women in your household in the last 6 months due to COVID-19 impacts? آیا به اثرات ناسی از انتشار ویروس کرونا، در 6 ماه گذشته شما شاهد واقعات خشونت علیه زنان در فامیل تان بوده اید؟ نخیر، 2=No، بلی، 1=Yes		<input type="checkbox"/>

Section 6. Household Sources of Cash Income		بخش 6: منابع عایدات نقدی خانوار
Income sources: Codes table جدول کدهای عواید		
Agriculture and livestock زراعت و مانداری		None Agriculture: بخش غیر از زراعت
1 = Production & sale of field crops (به استثنای تریاک) تولید و فروش نباتات مزروعی	2 = Production & sale of orchard products تولید و فروش میوه جات	3 = Production & sale of cash crops تولید و فروش نباتات دارای عایدات نقدی غیر از میوه
4 = Agricultural wage labour (به استثنای تریاک) مزدورکاری زراعتی	5 = Production & sale of Poppy تولید و فروش تریاک	6 = Wage labour in Poppy field مزدورکاری در مزرعه تریاک
7 = Production & sales of livestock and livestock products تولید و فروش حیوانات و محصولات حیوانی	8 = Shepherding wage labour جوبانی	9: Production and Manufacturing تولیدات صنعتی
		10: Non-Agriculture Wage labour مزدوری غیر زراعتی
		11: Skilled Labour مزدورکار ماهر
		12: Salary work کارمند با معاش
		13: Remittances پول حواله از خارج
		14: Transport ترانسپورت
		15: Small business/Petty trade کاروبار کوچک/تجارت کوچک
		16: Assistance from Government/UN/NGOs etc. کمک از دولت/انجیو/امال متحد امثال آن
		17: Begging, گدایی
		18: Gifts, Charity, تحفه/خیرات
		19: Natural Resources منابع طبیعی
		20: No income at all هیچ نوع عاید ندارم
		21: Other, specify سایر مشخص سازید.....
6.1 What was/were your main sources of cash income in the last 12 months? در طول 12 ماه گذشته منابع عمده عاید نقدی شما چه بوده است؟ Do NOT list possible responses, let the household answer spontaneously, then ask the household to rank the 3 most important جوابات موجوده را نخوانید، اجازه دهید تا پاسخ دهنده خودش جواب دهد، بعداً بپرسید که سه منبع مهم به ترتیب چه بوده و درجه بندی نموده بنویسید؟		
6.1.1	1 st source (منبع اول)	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.1.2	2 nd source (منبع دوم)	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.1.3	3 rd source (منبع سوم)	<input type="checkbox"/>

6.2 Compared to last year same time has your income; در مقایسه با عین وقت سال گذشته، عاید خانوار شما چگونه تغییر یافته است؟	1.3 If decreased why? اگر کاهش یافته چرا؟	
1= Increased Significantly >>>Sec-7 <<< افزایش قابل ملاحظه 2=Increased slightly >>>Sec-7 <<< افزایش اندک 3= Not changed >>>Sec-7 <<< تغییر نکرده 4=Decreased Slightly, کاهش اندک 5=Decreased Significantly, کاهش قابل ملاحظه	1=Reduced employment opportunities کاهش امکانات کارایی 2=More competition for jobs due to returnees or IDPs رقابت زیاد بخاطر کار ووظیفه توسط عودت کننده گان و بیجا شده گان 3=Conflict جنگ 4=Migration مهاجرت 5=Natural disaster حوادث طبیعی 6=Death or illness of family member خانوار اعضای خانوار 7=Depreciation of remittance value کاهش ارزش اسعار فرستاده شده توسط عضو خانوار 8= Reduced agriculture production کاهش تولیدات زراعتی 9= Reduced price of agricultural products کاهش قیمت محصولات زراعتی 10=Other specify سایر مشخص سازید.	

Section 7 – Household Expenditure		بخش ۶ - مصارف خانوار	
7.1 What are your household expenditures in AFN, for the below items IN THE LAST 30 DAYS? (Include own production) خانوار شما طی 30 روز گذشته روی اقلام ذیل چند افغانی مصرف نموده است؟ (شامل تولید خود)		7.2. What are the expenditures of your household in AFN, for the below items IN THE LAST 12 months? خانوار شما طی 12 ماه گذشته روی اقلام ذیل چند افغانی مصرف نموده اند؟	
Food items (Own production) اقلام غذایی (تولید خانوار)		Livestock and agricultural inputs زراعت و مالداری	
Food items (Items purchased) اقلام غذایی (خرید از بازار)		Healthcare, medication and sanitizer صحت به شمول قیس، انویه و مواد ضد عفونی کننده	
Rent and shelter materials/labour کرایه/مواد ساختمانی/کارگر		Education تعلیم	
Fuel and Electricity برقی/ مواد سوخت		Fine, taxes مالیه / جریمه	
Transport ترانسپورت		Celebrations تزیین مراسم	
Communication cost مصارف موبایل/انترنت وامثال آن		Clothes, shoes, etc. لباس/بوت وامثال آن	
Water for drinking آب آشامیدنی		Miscellaneous متنفرقه	
Milling cost مصارف آسیاب کردن			

Section 8 - Debts		بخش ۸: قرض	
8.1. In the last 3 months, did you ever need to borrow money or in-kind items: آیا طی 3 ماه گذشته، خانوار شما پول نقد و یا کدام جنس بخاطر رفع نیاز مندیها اخذ نموده است یا خیر؟ تخیر <<< Section-9 >>> 1=Yes بلی 2=No			
8.2 If Yes in 8.1, List up to 3 in order of importance from the list below: اگر پاسخ به سوال 8.1 بلی باشد، الی 3 وجهه قرض را به اسس اهمیت درجه بندی نمایید؟			
1=Food غذا		7=To pay rent for house/repair or land? بخاطر پرداخت کرایه خانه/ مصارف روی تهیه زمین	1 st
2=Health (including COVID-19 related expenses) صحت		8=To pay for ceremonies بخاطر مراسم	
3=To buy veterinary services or fodder بخاطر حصول خدمات و ترنر و خوراکی حیوانی		9=To buy land or animals بخاطر خرید زمین یا موالی	2 nd
4=To buy agricultural inputs (fertilizer, seeds, tools etc) بخاطر خریداری اجناس زراعتی مانند تخم، کود وامثال آن		10=To pay for Education expenses (including lodging students)? مصارف تعلیم (شامل مصارف ایلجه)	
5=To invest in small trade or handicrafts tools بخاطر کاروبار کوچک یا وسایل صنایع دستی		11=For business investments? (constructions, vehicles, machines, tools, etc.) بخاطر توسعه کاروبار (ساختمان، موتر، ماشین آلات، وسایل و امثال آن)	3 rd
6=To cover migration costs? بخاطر مصارف مهاجرت		12= To purchase clothing and other household necessary items خرید لباس و دیگر اشیای ضروری برای خانوار	
		13=Other specify سایر مشخص سازید	

Section 9 – Agriculture		بخش ۹: زراعت	
9.1 Do you or any of your household members own or have access to agriculture land? آیا شما یا کدام عضو دیگر خانوار شما مالک و یا دسترسی به زمین زراعتی دارید؟		1= Yes بلی 2= No >> Section 10 تخیر <<< به بخش 10	
9.2 How much irrigated and/or rainfed land do you own or access? (in Jeribs) (Write zero if no land type is accessed) خانوار شما چند جریب زمین آبی و یا لیمی دارند و یا به آن دسترسی دارند؟ (اگرچه هیچ نوع زمین دسترسی نداشته باشند صفر بنویسید)		Irrigated آبی Rain-fed لیمی	
9.3 How much irrigated and/or rainfed land did your household cultivate this year (Jerib)? خانوار شما چند جریب زمین آبی یا لیمی خویش را امسال کشت نموده بودند؟		Irrigated آبی Rain-fed لیمی	
9.4 How much irrigated and/or rainfed land did your household cultivate last year (Jerib)? خانوار شما چند جریب زمین آبی یا لیمی خویش را سال گذشته کشت نموده بودند؟		Irrigated آبی Rain-fed لیمی	

9.5. Did you face any difficulties with land cultivation this cultivation season? آیا طی این فصل کشت به کدام مشکلات مواجه شده اید؟ نخیر << 2=No بلی 1=Yes >> Section 9.7		_____	
9.6 If yes, list up to 3 according to the importance? اگر جواب بلی باشد، الی 3 مشکل را به اساس اهمیت درجه بندی نمایید؟		_____	
1. Crop pests and diseases امراض و آفات نباتی 2. Damaged irrigation systems تخریب سیستم های آبیاری 3. Irrigation/precipitation water shortage (not caused by damaged irrigation systems) کمبود آب/بارندگی (بدون تخریب سیستم های آبیاری) 4. Natural disaster (Landslide, Floods, etc) حوادث طبیعی (سیلان، لغزش زمین و غیره) 5. Unable to obtain fertilizer عدم دسترسی به کود	6. Unable to obtain seed عدم دسترسی به تخم 7. Unable to obtain the required tools عدم دسترسی به وسایل مورد نیاز 8. Unable to find labour or machinery عدم دسترسی به ماشین آلات 9. Difficulty accessing markets مشکلات در دسترسی به مارکیت 10. Land grabbing غصب زمین 11. Inability to access land for security reasons عدم دسترسی به زمین از اثر دلایل امنیتی 12. Other, specify... سایر، مشخص سازید.	اول _____ 1 st	دوم _____ 2 nd
9.7 Last year, how many months your cereal stock from your own harvest last? سال قبل حاصل غله شما از زمان برداشت حاصل برای چند ماه کفایت کرد؟		ماه _____ months	
9.8 This year, how many months your cereal stock from your own harvest may last? امسال حاصل غله شما از زمان برداشت حاصل برای چند ماه کفایت خواهد کرد؟		ماه _____ months هرگاه << 12 >> Q 9.10 if	
9.9 If cereal stock does not last until the next harvest, how will the household fill the food gap? (Select up to 3 in order of importance) اگر حاصل امسال تن تا حاصل آینده نرسد، خانوارتان چگونه این خلی غذایی را مرفوع میسازد؟ (الی 3 پاسخ را به اساس اهمیت درجه بندی کنید)		اول _____ 1 st دوم _____ 2 nd سوم _____ 3 rd	
9.10 Did you have enough of the below type of wheat seeds or access to it (from your own stock, or obtained from other sources) for this season sow? آیا شما به فصل فعلی مقدار کافی انواع ذیل تخم بتری گندم داشتید؟ (از تخم خود، یا از کدام منبع دیگر دریافت نموده باشید)		9.11 Do you have enough of below type of wheat seed for next wheat cultivation season? آیا از حاصلات خود به فصل بعدی، کشت گندم از انواع ذیل به قدر کافی تخم دارید؟	
1= Yes, enough بلی به اندازه کافی 2= Yes had some, but not enough بلی ولی نه به قدر کافی 3= Not at all نخیر تخم ندا شتم		1= Yes, enough بلی به اندازه کافی 2= Yes, but not enough بلی ولی نه به قدر کافی 3= Not at all نخیر	
Non-Certified تخم غیر اصلاح شده	_____	_____	_____
Certified تخم اصلاح شده	_____	_____	_____
بخش 10: مالداري			
Section 10. Livestock		10.1 Do you own any animals? آیا شما کدام نوع مویشی دارید؟ 1=Yes بلی 2=No نخیر << به بخش 10.6 >>	
Cattle/Yak گاو، گوساله، گاو، قله گاو، ماده گاو، غرگاو	Buffalo گاو میش	Sheep / Goat بز/گوسفند	
Current Year سال جاری	Last Year سال گذشته	Current Year سال جاری	Last Year سال گذشته
_____	_____	_____	_____
10.2 How long will your livestock food/fodder stock last? نخیره مواد خوراکي حیوانی تن از همین حال تا چه مدت دوام خواهد کرد؟ 1= 0-1 month الی 1 ماه 2= 2-6 months الی 2 ماه 3= 7-9 months الی 3 ماه 4= 10-12 months الی 4 ماه		_____	
10.3 Did you face any problem with raising animals in the past 6 months? آیا در 6 ماه گذشته در زمینه پرورش حیوانات با مشکلی روبرو شده اید؟ نخیر << به سوال 10.5 >> 1= Yes بلی 2= No نخیر		_____	
10.4 If yes, list up to 3 problem in order of importance. اگر بلی، الی 3 مشکل را به اساس اهمیت لست نمایید.			
1= Lack of water کمبود آب 2= Lack of pasture and fodder نبود با کمبود خوراکه و چراگاه 3= High price of fodder and concentrates قیم بلند علوفه و غذا های متمرک (دانه باب و کنجاره باب) 4= Unusual Animal diseases شیوع غیر معمول امراض حیوانی 5= Livestock deaths تلفات مویشی 6= Lack of access to veterinary services نبود خدمات و تترنی	7= Lack of access to animal and dairy product processing technology نبود دسترسی به تکنالوژی پروسس محصولات مالداري 8= Lack of market to sell animals/products نبود مارکیت مناسب برای فروش حیوانات و محصولات آن 9= Lack of access to breeding services نبود خدمات نسلگیری حیوانی 10= Lack of access to training services نبود خدمات آموزشی مالداري 11= Other, Specify... سایر، مشخص سازید.	اول _____ 1 st	دوم _____ 2 nd
10.5 How your livestock productivity changed now compared to the same time last year? مولدیت مالداري شما (تولید، بارداري، ساختن فریگی)، فعلاً در مقایسه با همین وقت سال گذشته چگونه تغییر نموده است؟ 1=Improved کم شده بهبود یافته 2=Same نخیر نکرده 3=Deteriorated کم شده		_____	

10.6 Do you own poultry? آیا شما طیور دارید؟	نخیر (به بخش ۱۱ بروید) Section 11 1=Yes بلی 2=No>>	_____
10.7 If yes, how many poultry do you own? اگر جواب شما بلی است، پس چند قطعه طیور دارید؟		سال جاری Current Year _____

SECTION 11: Household Priorities		بخش ۱۱: اولویت های خانوار
11.1 What are your household's priorities for the next 6 months to a year? Rank up to 3 accordance to importance. اولویتهای عمده خانوارتان طی شش ماه آتی یک سال آینده کدام اند؟ به اساس اهمیت الی 3 اولویت را درجه بندی کنید.		
1 = Improved drinking water quality/quantity بهبود کیفیت و کمیت آب آشامیدنی	9 = Agriculture input (Seed, fertilizer, or tools) عوامل تولید زراعتی (تخم، کود، وسایل)	اولویت اول 1 st Priority _____
2 = Rehabilitation of irrigation system بازسازی سیستم آبیاری	10 = Micro-credit schemes سیستم قرضه	
3 = Construction or repairing of rural roads اعمار یا ترمیم سرک دهاتی	11 = Employment opportunities فرصت های کل	
4 = Construction of new roads to improve rural access اعمار سرک های جدید و بهبود در دسترسی دهات	12 = Literacy training کورسهای سواد آموزی	اولویت دوم 2 nd Priority _____
5 = Improvement to health facilities in the area بهبود تسهیلات صحتی	13 = Vocational skills training آموزشهای حرفوی	اولویت سوم 3 rd Priority _____
6 = Improvement to education facilities in the area بهبود تسهیلات تعلیمی	14 = Food غذا	
7 = Improvement in the housing in the community بهبود سربناه ها	15 = Cash پول نقد	
8 = Improved veterinary services خدمات و تفروری بهتر	16 = Food and Cash غذا و پول نقد	
	17 = Animal feed تپیه خوراکه حیوانی	
	18 = Other	