

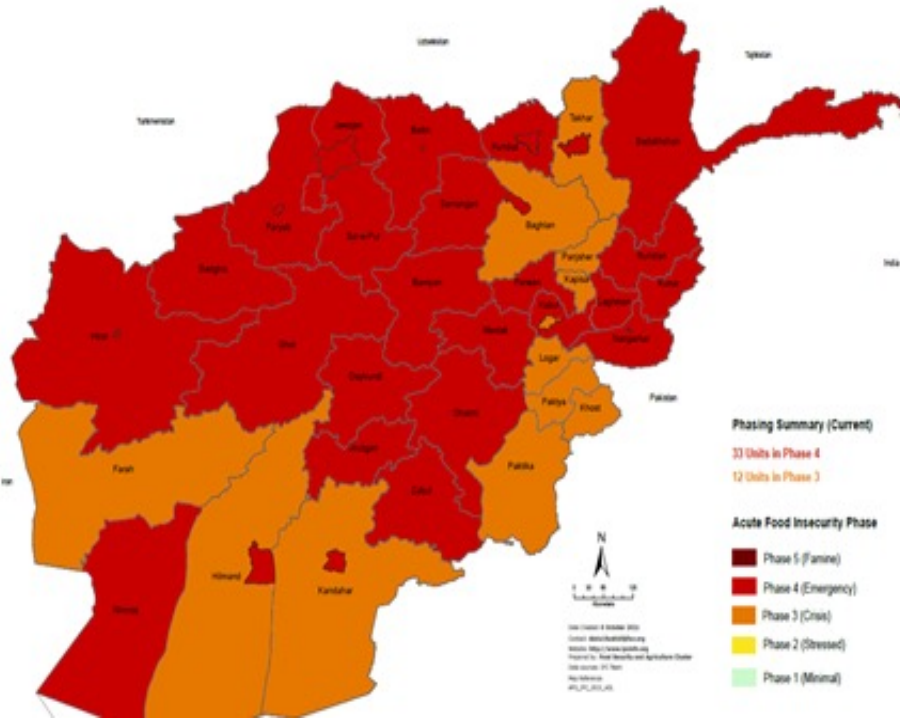


Food security situation in Afghanistan, needs and response plan



AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
CLUSTER

Overview



Phasing Summary (Current)
 33 Units in Phase 4
 12 Units in Phase 3

Acute Food Insecurity Phase

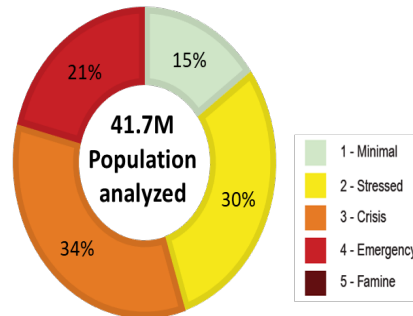
- Phase 5 (Famine)
- Phase 4 (Emergency)
- Phase 3 (Crisis)
- Phase 2 (Stressed)
- Phase 1 (Minimal)

Acute Food Insecurity

November 2021 – March 2022

22.8M

55% of the population will likely be in IPC Phase 3 or above



Projection Period (Nov 2021 - March 2022)			
Urban Centres	Area Phase	Phase 3 +	
		Population	%
Baghlan Urban	4	122,234	45
Balkh Urban	4	422,606	65
Faryab Urban	4	116,318	65
Helmand Urban	4	59,705	50
Hirat Urban	4	424,267	55
Jawzjan Urban	4	97,496	60
Kabul Urban	3	2,955,890	50
Kandahar Urban	4	350,972	50
Kunduz Urban	4	140,002	55
Nangarhar Urban	4	219,506	60
Takhar Urban	4	44,853	40
Grand Total		4,953,850	52

Trends analysis

2020 PROJECTED Acute Food Insecurity
 November 2020 - March 2021
13.1M

2021 Current Acute Food Insecurity
 March - May 2021
10.9M

2021 CURRENT Acute Food Insecurity
 September - October 2021
18.8M

2022 PROJECTED Acute Food Insecurity
 November 2021 - March 2022
22.8M

Current Situation



Conflict.

- **667,938 people displaced** due to conflicts. Due to widespread nature of conflict, displacement happened in all 34 provinces
- Limited conflict related incidences reported (Partners now **have access to all provinces**/ urban and rural areas that were previously inaccessible due to conflict)



Drought

- **Severe drought** in 2021 season, the 2nd in 4 years, 25 of the 34 Afghan province affected, **2.4 - 3MMT** wheat deficit
- **Weak to moderate La Niña** in the 2021-2022 season



Economic Crisis

- **Collapse of key services:** The banking system suffered severe disruptions, limiting cash availability
- **Depreciation** of the national currency (**25 percent lost between Jan-November 2021**)
- Dysfunctional supply chains and inflation **increased food and other commodity prices** and **eroded purchasing power** of rural and urban populations



- **Unemployment:** The liquidity crisis and uncertainties over economic development (that started well before Aug 2021) contracted the volumes of investments in the private and public sectors



- **Covid-19:** Economy affected by socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, with households relying on **remittances** hardest hit



PEOPLE IN NEED

23.8M

PLANNED REACH (Food)

21.5M

PLANNED REACH (Livelihood)

10.7 M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

2.6B

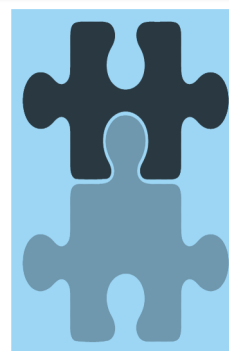
170 + partners with good access/ coverage/ ability to deliver

Cluster Response

10 out of 11 urban areas in IPC 4

Target all 34 provinces (urban and rural) with focus on IPC Phase 3+ areas

21.5 million food-insecure men, women and children will receive lifesaving food assistance when it is required the most

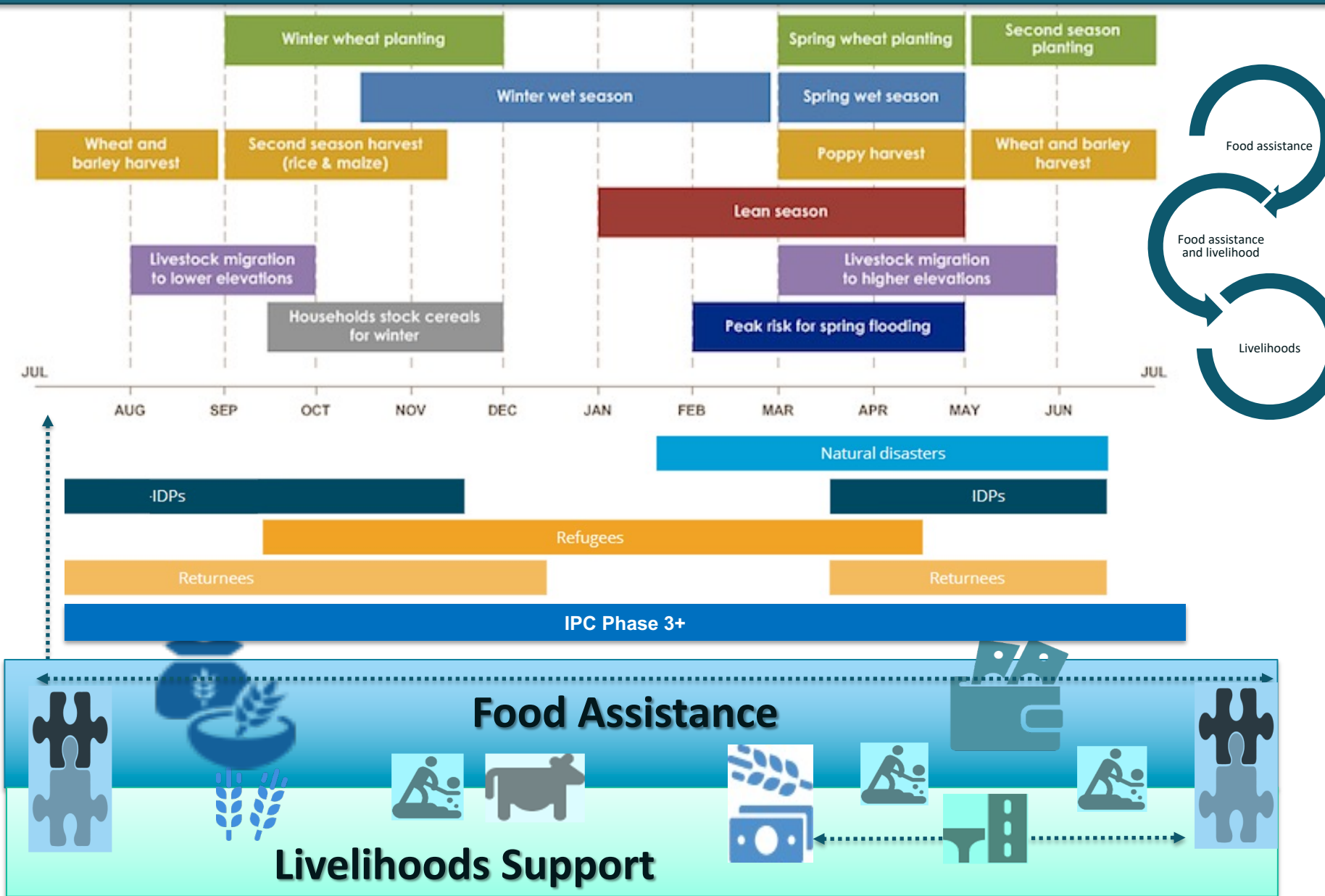



Integrated response



10.7 million vulnerable and food insecure people will receive livelihoods protection assistance

Cluster Response





Consequences of Reduced Funding

- Reduced humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan with IPC Phase 3 provinces **likely to slip into IPC Phase 4 while the emergence of IPC Phase 5 “Catastrophe”** conditions especially for provinces that are in IPC Phase 4 cannot be excluded
- Increased **food availability gaps** will result in decreased food consumption and consumption of poor-quality foods
- **Increase in malnutrition levels**
- Increased use of **negative coping strategies**
- Reduced ability to farm and likely reduce area under wheat, horticulture, and fruit production
- **Reduced availability of quality seed** (certified seed) for next planting season
- Increasing in **GBV & SEA**
- **Displacement** out of rural areas to urban centers to look for opportunities (**10 out of 11 urban areas already in IPC Phase 4**)

Thank You!

Daniel Mlenga

Afghanistan Food Security and Agriculture Cluster Coordinator

Daniel.Mlenga@fao.org

Situation in the Ground

Combination of humanitarian crises

- Drought plus high level of acute food insecurity (**8.74 M** people in IPC phase 4 and **14 M** in IPC phase 3).
- Migration and displacement due to hostilities
- Harsh winter, which is already started, and which would compound situation of people already at risk.
- The COVID-19 pandemic and its socio-economic impacts in a context where the people are grappling with poverty and hunger.

Complex context

- Security situation requires constant monitoring as could deteriorate anytime.
- Duty of care and safety crucial.
- Unpredictability

IFRC Response

Overall, IFRC and Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) have been providing humanitarian assistance to the Afghan community by implementing relief, recovery, and long-term resilience building programme.

Emergency Appeal for Humanitarian Crises in Afghanistan:

- At early April 2021, IFRC launched an emergency appeal asking for CHF7.5 M to provide emergency food security and livelihood assistance to drought affected households.
- Due to the recent changes and developments, IFRC revised its appeal asking for CHF36 M to cover multiple humanitarian crises in 18 provinces.
- This emergency appeal operation is comprised of multiple sectors;
 - Emergency food security assistance to 80,000 households (approx.. 560,000 ind.). Each household will receive assistance for 2 months. The monthly food package is comprised of wheat flour 50 KG; rice 24.5; vegetable oil 10 litter; pulses 7 KG; green tea 1 KG; salt 2 KG; sugar 5 KG.
 - Livelihood restoration and protection assistance to 25,000 households. Under this component, the focus will be on agriculture kits; vegetable kits; livestock package; and micro enterprises.

IFRC Response



Afghanistan: Humanitarian Crises
Emergency Appeal (EA)

6 October 2021



IFRC Response

Under the emergency operation, between Nov 2021 and Jan 2022, IFRC and ARCS will provide;

- 30,000 food parcels (each food parcel covers 100% of a monthly food basket for a family of seven).
- 3,500 winterization kits to displaced households.
- 3,600 household kits to most vulnerable including the displaced ones.
- 30,000 comprehensive hygiene kits.

Emergency healthcare assistance has been providing by the established Mobile Health Teams.

Estimated end date of emergency appeal operation is March 2023.

Distribution of food, livelihood, health, WASH, and DRR assistance shall continue after January 2022.

Changes, Challenges, and Adaptation

Few operational challenges

- Disruption of banking system. No / very limited access to cash
- Devaluation and inconsistency of local currency
- Very limited participation of women in humanitarian action

Response modality: from cash-based intervention to in-kind distributions.

Procurement:

- IFRC is doing procurements to support the humanitarian operation of ARCS
- Establishment of sourcing hub at Islamabad, Pakistan
- Combination of local and international procurements

Payment mechanism: using multiple options including use of hawala agents; offshore accounts; and distribution of hard cash.

Few pics from field...

