



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



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# Afghanistan

## Humanitarian Response Plan 2018–2021



to assist

**1.4 million people**



FAO requires

**USD 30 million**



period

**January–December 2019**

Drought-affected farming households, who are also affected by high levels of chronic food insecurity and undernutrition, need urgent agricultural and livestock protection support.

Ongoing conflict, worst drought in decades and compounding poverty have contributed to a devolving humanitarian crisis. This means limited food production and depleted agricultural assets, which is affecting the livelihoods of those most vulnerable.

### Objectives

FAO is working with partners of the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster to:

- Enhance food security and nutrition, minimize asset depletion and reduce further drought-induced displacement.
- Provide immediate life-saving food assistance.
- Protect vulnerable agriculture-based livelihoods.
- Strengthen needs-based tools and harmonize assessment, emergency preparedness and response capabilities of cluster partners.

### Activities



#### Restore agricultural production

agricultural inputs (wheat seeds and fertilizer) | vegetable kits | small kitchen gardens | training on good agricultural practices



#### Protect livestock production

livestock protection inputs (concentrated animal feed and fodder crop seeds) | backyard poultry kits | training on livestock husbandry | animal health services (vaccinations, deworming and treatment) | training and capacity building on poultry raising | community-based disaster risk reduction



#### Provide complementary assistance

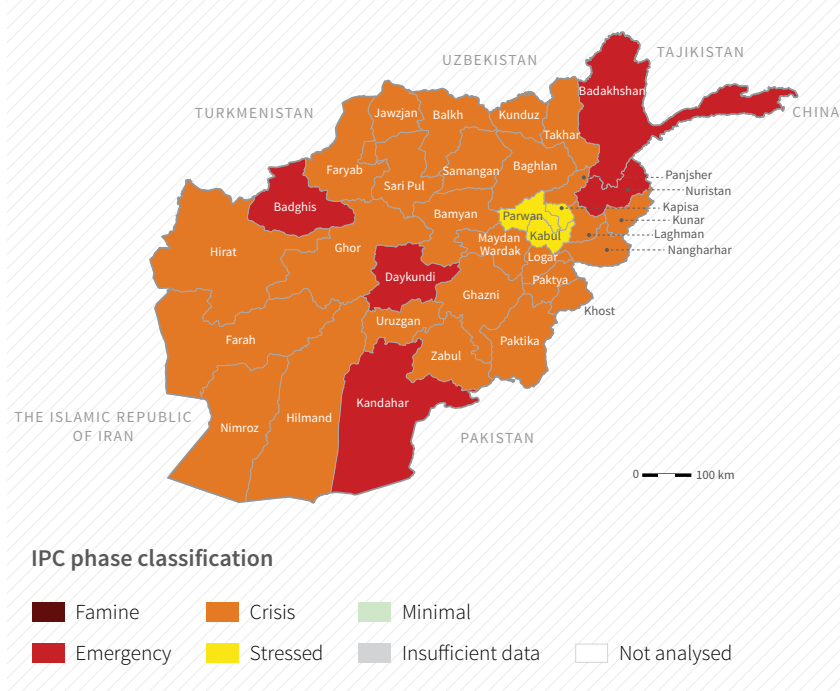
community water management | cash for work | unconditional cash transfers | cash+



#### Strengthen coordination

timely and better coordinated food security assessments | response capacity development | harvest assessments | disaster damage assessments | market assessments | joint programming

## Projected acute food insecurity situation (November 2018–February 2019)



Source: IPC, November 2018

## Impact on food security

Afghanistan is plagued by multiple crises, including conflict and drought. Years of conflict have damaged the country’s infrastructure, making the situation even worse. While the number of people displaced due to conflict has declined, the effects of the drought have contributed to significant numbers of people on the move.

The severe drought has affected nearly 15 million people in up to 20 provinces, mostly in the northern and western parts of the country that rely on farming, livestock or labour opportunities in agriculture. Some 4 million people across these worst-affected provinces are in need of life-saving assistance.

The drought has induced high levels of acute food insecurity and undernutrition, particularly in rural areas, which has led to displacement to urban settings, causing acute needs for millions. Displaced families are particularly vulnerable to the use of negative coping mechanisms, such as reduced food intake and distress sale of livestock.

In 2019, insecurity may intensify in some parts of the country. The increased likelihood of average to above-average precipitation during the 2018/19 wet season is expected to alleviate some of the current effects of the drought, although improved rains and the predicted El Niño weather effect will bring further risks.

## Situation analysis



**13.5 million** people are facing crisis or worse levels (IPC Phase 3+) of food insecurity, of whom **3.6 million** are facing Emergency levels (IPC Phase 4) nationwide\*



**80%** of the population was affected by drought



**173 000** people displaced by conflict



**4 million** people are projected to be affected by natural disasters in 2019

\*IPC Afghanistan Report #10 (November 2018); with population data adjusted based on the United Nations Population Fund census of 2015–2016 as reflected in the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan

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