

Assessment of agricultural drought severity in Afghanistan for 2022

Assessing agricultural drought severity is critical for food security. Remote sensing data, particularly the Vegetation Condition Index (VCI) from MODIS product¹, helps evaluate drought extent. Monthly VCI maps from January to April are merged to create a comprehensive growing season map, categorized into five drought severity classes. This map is then visualized using a hexagon grid with cells of approximately 350 square kilometers. The 2022 drought severity assessment reveals that numerous provinces in Afghanistan experienced higher levels of drought, especially in the extreme and severe classes. These findings are important for the Afghanistan Emergency Food Security Project (OSRO/AFG/213/WBK), providing essential information to address food security challenges and implement appropriate interventions.

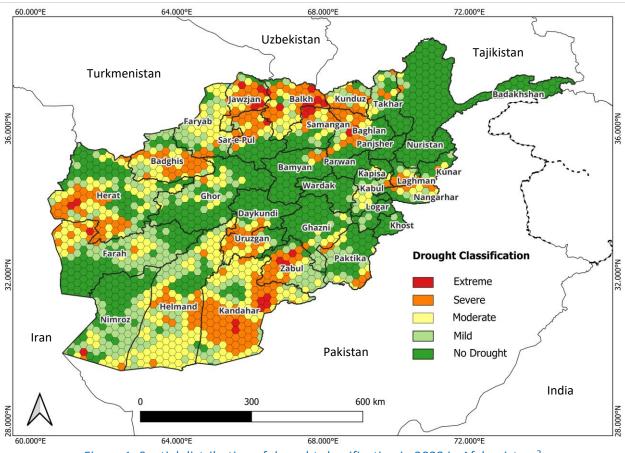


Figure 1: Spatial distribution of drought classification in 2022 in Afghanistan.²

Key Finding:

The results indicate that significant drought conditions were observed across various regions, including southern, northern, and western. These conditions were classified into five classes, including extreme (6 percent), severe (17 percent), moderate (17 percent), mild (14 percent), and no drought (45 percent). Table 1 shows the provinces that were most affected by extreme and severe drought. Table 1: Example of five top most provinces affected by extreme and severe drought (percentage of the province and extent in km²) in 2022.

Province	Extreme			Severe	
	km²	(%)	Province	km²	(%)
Herat	5 915	12	Kandahar	25 107	19
Farah	4 904	10	Helmand	15 664	12
Jawzjan	4 687	10	Herat	13 469	10
Faryab	3 548	7	Badghis	8 059	6
Balkh	2 753	6	Farah	6 531	5

Prepared by Qiyamud Din Ikram, Dario Spiller, Muhammad Ishaq Safi, Waheedullah Yousafi, Andrea Porro, and Matieu Henry for the Afghanistan Emergency Food Security Project. Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations, Rome, Italy.

¹ K. Didan. 2021. MOD13Q1 MODIS/Terra Vegetation Indices 16-Day L3 Global 250m SIN Grid V061. NASA EOSDIS Land Processes DAAC. https://doi.org/10.5067/MODIS/MOD13Q1.061

² <u>GAUL, 2015</u> Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on these map(s) do not express any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers and boundaries. Dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

