

Drought impact
Emergency
Food Security
Assessment

2nd Phase Report

AFGHANISTAN



November 2011



World Food Programme

wfp.org

Food Security and Agriculture Cluster
Afghanistan



DROUGHT IMPACT EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT IN FOURTEEN AFFECTED PROVINCES OF AFGHANISTAN

SECOND PHASE REPORT

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN

9 NOVEMBER 2011



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1. HIGHLIGHTS

- The second phase of the EFSA combines the results of the first and second round of assessments and provides additional information on the 14 drought affected provinces in the North of Afghanistan.
- Below-average precipitation has resulted in negative impact on pastures, livestock, yields, and water availability for both irrigation and human and animal consumption and in an overall shift in livelihood strategies. As a result, 2.8 million people require food assistance.
- Food is the largest need expressed by households. It is considered the top priority for 40% and priority by 70% of the population. In addition, at least 52% of the male headed households expressed drinking water as a priority against 40% of the female headed households. Employment opportunities were also expressed as high priority.
- Female-headed households are highly vulnerable, as they are generally widow-headed and have a larger dependent ratio compared to the male headed households. Disability is a great challenge in Afghanistan: 22% of the households host a disabled person and are therefore particularly vulnerable.
- Child protection and development are a major concern. More than one child out of three (38%) is not regularly attending school, mainly due to working for food or cash for boys and to domestic chores for girls. Around 15% of the households made reference to drought as the main cause for irregular school attendance.
- Out migration has been reported across most communities (19% of the population) ,mainly due to drought, followed by lack of employment opportunities.
- The drought is affecting the quality and quantity of water and is potentially posing a threat to public health. All provinces reported an increase of 16% in the outbreak of bloody or watery diarrhoea compared to the same period last year. This is probably due to the deterioration in the quality and to the lack of treatment of drinking water by most households. Among the causes for the deteriorated quality of water, about 73% of the population indicated the lower water levels, 57% poor water harvesting and some 41% indicated lower water levels in canals, all due to lack of precipitations.
- Crops were significantly affected with varying degrees of impact in all the fourteen provinces, leading to an overall decline in the wheat productivity per household, compared to 2010. The rain-fed crops suffered the most with households estimating that as high as 67% of the rain-fed areas under wheat crop and 53% of the irrigated areas under wheat crop have been damaged. Moreover, majority of the households do not have sufficient quantity of seeds for the next season, nor the means to purchase new seeds.
- The drought has caused a major shift in livelihood strategies. Compared to 2010 levels, there was a decrease of households depending on crop production (-21%), and an increase of households relying on wage labour (+12%) and borrowing (+ 8%) as their main source of income. Families are relying more on markets (+20%) and less on their own production (-

20%) to obtain their main staple foods. The expenditure on food across the provinces has increased and the number of households spending more than 60% of their income on food in 2011 also increased compared to 2010.

- Availability of the main staple in the market ranged from “sometimes available” to “being available” in most of the districts. On average, the price of wheat, the main staple food, has almost doubled compared to 2010.
- Indebtedness remains very high, with between 65% and 90% of the households incurring debts, mainly to cover food expenses, followed by health expenses.
- A high percentage of animal mortality was reported across all provinces. About 31% of the households reported animal deaths mainly due to lack of water and pastures and to animal diseases. Approximately 40% of the goats and 25% of buffaloes and other cattle were sold. The price of livestock declined significantly in most of the provinces, resulting in a nearly 70 % loss of purchasing power for livestock owners.

2. BACKGROUND

Afghanistan experience droughts that are cyclical in nature. Hence, 2010/11 agricultural season was one of such drought years. The 2010/11 was characterized by a poor start of the rainfall season in November and December 2010 for the planting of winter crops, below normal winter precipitation (winter provides 50% of the annual precipitation) and below normal April to June rainfall. The poor precipitation amount and distribution resulted in a 17 percent reduction in 2011 cereal production compared to average, poor water and pastures especially in the 14 provinces in northern, north-eastern, central highland and north-western areas of the country¹. In order to understand the impact of the below normal rainfall on livelihoods and food security, a series of assessments were conducted; initially by the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock (MAIL) and Provincial Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (DAIL) across 34 provinces during April and May 2011. This was followed by an initial investigation in June 2011 by the Food Security and Agricultural Cluster (FSAC) in collaboration with World Food Programme (WFP), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), UNAMA, relevant DAILs and the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) and a number of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

However, as the initial investigation used a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods that were different across the districts, a rapid emergency food security assessment using standard Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) guidelines was organized by the FSAC in July and August 2011 and undertaken in two phases. The 1st phase or round covered 44 districts across the 14 affected provinces and a report was released on 29 August 2011. This report presents the results combining the 1st round and 2nd round. The 2nd round survey was mainly carried out by the NGOs under the coordination of the FSAC. The additional data used in this analysis was not available at the time of the 1st phase data analysis and report writing.

¹ Food Security Assessment Report, 29 August 2011.

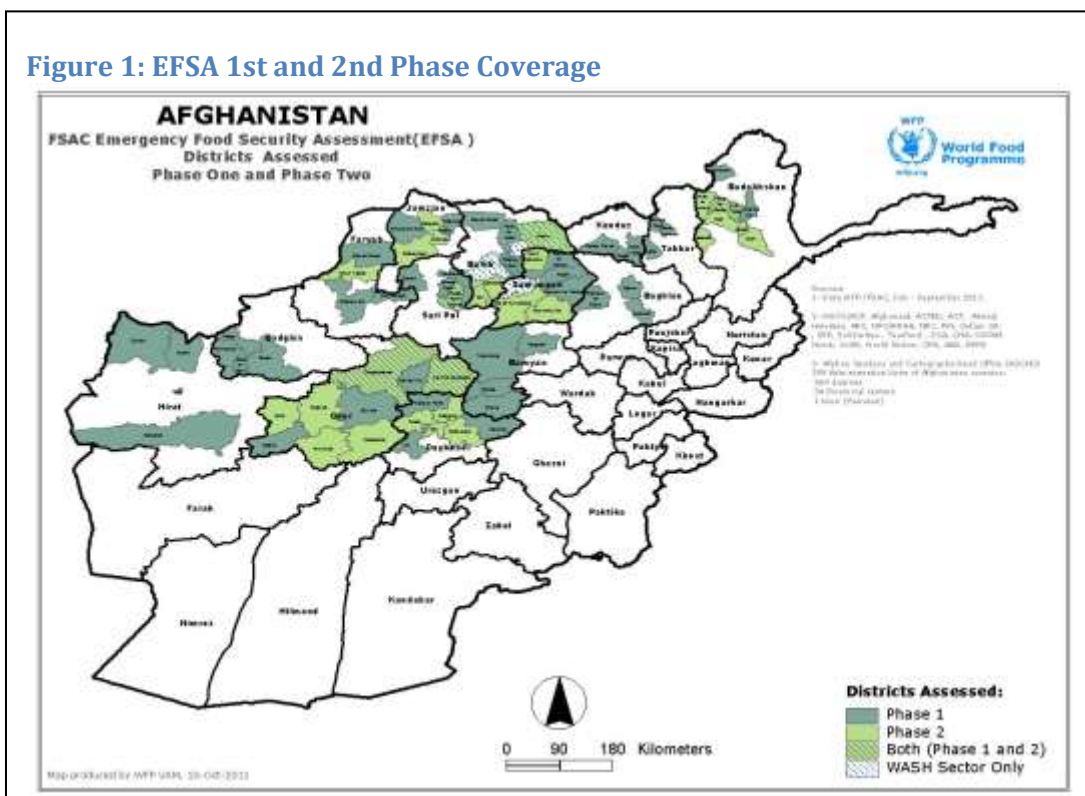
3. OBJECTIVES

The two phases of the Rapid EFSA in Afghanistan were carried out in different districts of the 14 most drought affected provinces of the northern, northeastern, western and central highlands areas. The 1st phase of EFSA generated planning figures used in the update of the Consolidated Appeal (CAP) and for individual Agency planning. The consolidated assessment (1st and 2nd phase) will provide more refined quantitative and comparable information on the impact of the dry conditions on the affected population as it uses more data covering the heterogeneous affected provinces. Based on a wider coverage, the purpose of the analysis in the 2nd phase is to generate information that would further refine *targeting* decision-making. The specific objectives of the assessment have remained;-

- Assess the magnitude of the drought’s impact on food supply in the affected areas looking at crops affected, livestock and water supply.
- Determine how is the current food availability and accessibility compared to “normal” seasons.
- Assess whether the security situation and market infrastructure in the area present an opportunity or constraint to address the supply problem.
- Determine the timing and most suitable form of intervention that are required to address the problem.

4. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The Rapid EFSA in the 14 drought affected provinces was conducted in two phases; the 1st phase was carried out by WFP and DAIL, MAIL Afghan-aid and World Vision between 21 July and 10 August; and the 2nd phase mainly by NGOs (ACTED, Solidarities Int, ARC, WVI, ZOA, Tearfund, ACF, CRS, Afghanaid, OXFAM GB, OXFAM Novib, PiN, ARC, RRAA, IO) from 11 August to 11 September 2011. As per 1st phase report released 29 August 2011, the 1st phase covered 44 districts whilst the 2nd phase covered 28 districts. A total of 72 districts of which four were covered in both phases (Figure 1).



Training was provided by WFP to partners before the 2nd phase data collection. A similar methodology used as in the 1st phase was used, but additional districts were covered. In some instances more or less than 50 households were enumerated per selected district. For an example in Sherin Tagab - 100 households were interviewed, in Roy-e-Doab - 215 households, Jurm- 36 households, Mangajik- 24 households were interviewed (Table 1).

In the 2nd phase EFSA, the same assessment tools as in the 1st phase were used namely the a) the household questionnaire, b) the Focus group questionnaire and c) the Traders questionnaire.

In addition to the areas covered by the NGOs, the Water and Sanitation (WASH) cluster conducted a partial survey covering only the demographics and water and sanitation questions based on the same household questionnaire. Hence the WASH data had to be analyzed separately. The WASH carried out the assessment on 474 households in Roy-e-Doab district of Samangan, 43 households in four districts (Charkent, Khulm, Marmul and Sholgara) of Balkh province and 31 households in Sangcharak district of Sari Pul province (Table 1).

A total of 2,350 households were interviewed, 260 focus group discussions and 226 traders were conducted in the 1st phase. In the 2nd phase, 1,568 households, 221 focus groups and 110 traders were conducted. Hence, a total of **3,898** household interviews, **374** focus groups discussions and **336** trader surveys were carried out in both the phases and considered in the analysis for this report (Table 1).

Table 1: EFSA 1st and 2nd Phase Sample sizes

Province	First Phase			Second Phase			Total number of districts	Total households
	Districts	Number of districts	Number of households	Districts	Number of districts	Number of households		
Baghlan	Dahana-i-Gori, Nahreen, Andarab	3	157	No	0	0	3	157
Bamyan	Sayghan; Yakawlang; Panjab; and Waras	4	203	No	0	0	4	203
Badakshan	Faizabad; Yaftal-i-Sufia; Arghanjkhwa; and Khwahan	4	161	Faizabad*; Yaftal-e-Sufia*; Argu; Jurm; Kheshem; Khash; and Shahri Buzurg	7	339	11	500
Takhar	Hazar Sumuch; Bangi; and Khwaja Ghar	3	149	No	0	0	3	149
Kunuduz	Chahar Darah; Ali Abad; and Khan Abad	3	155	No	0	0	3	155
Balkh	Nahr-e-Shahi; Dawlat Abad; and Charkent	3	149	Khul; Kishindeh; and Zari	3	150	6	299
Samangan	Aybak; Hazrat-e-Sultan; Khuram Wa Sarbagh	3	150	Dara-e-Suf Bala; Feroz Nakhchir; and Roy-e-Du Ab	3	304	6	454
Saripul	Sayad; Suzma Qala; and Gosfandi	3	149	Sangcharak	1	50	4	199
Ghor	Cheghcheran; Lal Wa Sarjungle; Dulaina; Dawlatyar; and Saghar	5	250	Cheghcheran*; Lal Wa Sarjungle*; Shahrak; Pasabad; Taywara; and Tulak	6	298	11	548
Daykundi	Kiti; Sangi Takht; and Miramor	3	150	Nili; Ashtarly; Khedir; and Shahrstan	4	203	7	353
Jawzjan	Khwaja Du Koh; Aqcha; and Mardyan	3	150	Sheberghan; Khan Aqa; and Mengajik	3	124	6	274
Faryab	Pashtun Kot; Belcheragh; and Dawlat Abad	3	150	Shrin Tagab	1	100	4	250
Badghis	Qala-e-Naw; Muqur; Ab Kamari; and Qadis	4	197	No	0	0	4	197
Hirat	Hirat city; Kushk-e-Rubat Sangi; Gulran; and Adraskan	4	160	No	0	0	4	160
Total		48	2,330		28	1,568	76	3,898

Note: Districts highlighted and underlined were surveyed twice (i.e. covered in both phases).

4.1. APPLICATION OF WEIGHTS

With a varied sample size per province not proportional to province population size, the analysis had to correct the over and under coverage of some of the districts relative to the population size. Hence, the 2nd phase of EFSA analysis used weights based on the population sample for the province and the projected population (Central Statistical Organisation) estimates of the provinces for 2011/12. An analysis not correcting for this error could result in a disproportionate estimation of indicators with the districts having the largest sample influencing the results. Due to lack of updated secondary population census data on the average number of households and household size at district and province level, the weights calculated were based on the average household size per province from the 14 provinces EFSA data. As a result of lack of adequate data, a simple weighting method was applied by province, calculated as follows for the household data. Different weights were calculated for WASH data based on same method:

Total number of HHs in each province (A) = Total population in each province / average household size of the particular province.

Total Enumerated HHs in each province (B) = Total enumerated population in each province / average HH size for particular province.

Weight = A/B

Based on the weights, the projected population figures were generated for some of the sector needs. However, for food security, the population in need was based on the provincial ranking used in the 1st phase of the EFSA due to data problems as highlighted in Section 8 and the following section.

4.2. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The 2nd EFSA whilst it attempts to broaden the coverage of the districts due to the increase in the sample size when the two rounds are combined, there are some fundamental problems that are also introduced into the analysis. The first problem is that the two rounds of the study were covered over a period of two months from mid July to mid September. The initial design of the instruments was for a rapid assessment covering a maximum of two weeks. The instruments were not then tailored to capture the information over extended period of time. This therefore has introduced some problems in the data compilation for some indicators such as the time the harvest would last, the main problems that the household was facing, etc. These indicators are crucial in the calculation of food access. To solve the problem, food security results from the 1st phase are used.

The second limitation in this study comes from various data sets collected by different agencies. With an increased number of enumerators, the likelihood of different interpretation of questions increased affecting data quality. The standards used in data collection were not uniform such that some agencies did not collect entire sections on the expenditure and income data. The WASH cluster survey only concentrated on the water related sections, and did not collect data on other sections of the EFSA. The incompleteness of the data resulted in a challenge in the compilation and analysis. Hence, WASH data was extracted from all questionnaires and analyzed separately, as the sample size was different. This also increased the amount of time required for the data cleaning and analysis than initially anticipated. Furthermore, separate population weights for the WASH were calculated to provide comparable analysis. The lack of expenditure data provided a big challenge on the calculation of food access.

The challenge on inadequate training of enumerators especially for the nutrition measurements as stipulated in the first round of EFSA were carried over into the second round. Therefore, nutrition data was not analyzed, as the quality was questionable.

Not having female enumerators was an inherent problem in the design of the study and the unavailability of experienced female enumerators in the partner organizations was an unavoidable problem. Therefore, the sample drawn did not cover many female-headed households. This is an inherent survey problem in Afghanistan, as even the national surveys such as the NRVA faced similar challenges.

Even with an expansion in the coverage of sampled areas, the insecurity resulted in some of the sampled areas to be excluded. The districts were relaced; in Samangan, Haztan Sultan replaced Dara-e-Suf Payen; in Jawzjan, Mengarjik replaced Darzab; in Sar-e-Pul, Sayad district replaced Balkhab.

The sampling methodology was a challenge. WFP provided training to all the NGOs and partners participating in the assessment. Despite this, sampling remained a challenge with an over coverage and under coverage of some of the districts. Furthermore, as indicated in Table 1 above some districts were covered in both phases. The coverage of the districts twice may have resulted in duplication. The oversampling and under-sampling of some districts was however, addressed through the weighting of the sampled data at analysis.

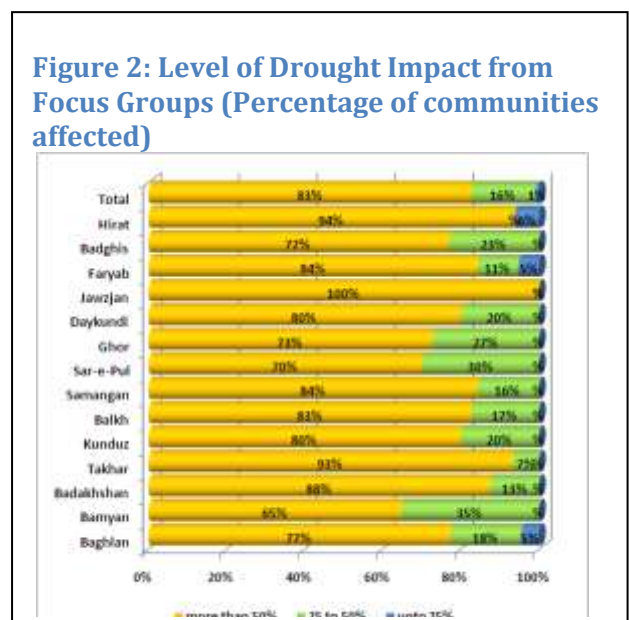
Weights were applied to address the difference in sample sizes across provinces. However, unavailability of updated secondary data on the average household sizes to calculate the weights was a challenge. In order to address this problem, the average province household size from the survey was used for calculating the respective weights at province level. Further disaggregation at district level was not possible due to the limited sample size.

5. DROUGHT IMPACT ON HUMAN AND SOCIAL CAPITAL

5.1. COMMUNITY AND HOUSEHOLD PERSPECTIVES ON DROUGHT

5.1.1. Drought Analogue Years

The secondary data analysis in the 1st phase of the rapid EFSA, clearly indicated that a drought shock occurred in the 14 provinces, with relative difference in the level of impact. The 2nd round data expanded data analysis indicated households were affected by a drought. Almost all households (99%) indicated they faced a dry spell or lack of rain that had a negative impact on the pastures, crop production, irrigated and rain-fed crops. Similar results were also obtained from the Focus Group discussions, where 99.7% of the communities indicated that there was a drought in 2010/11. On the impact, at least 83% of the communities indicated that more than 50% of the households will be affected and another 16% indicated 25 to 50% of the population will be affected by the drought. In Bamyān about 35% of the focus groups believed that only 25 to 50% of the communities will be affected; 30% in Ser-e-Pul (Figure 2).



In comparison with the other drought years in the past, most of the households indicated that the 2010/11 drought was similar to 2008. Jawzjan and Hirat that referred analogue years as one of the

years before 2000 and Bamyan, indicated 2000/01 and Ghor was indecisive (Table 2). Based on the analysis there was generally a drought shock and its impact is described in the paragraphs below.

Table 2: Households Affected by Drought across Provinces

Province	HH that indicated were affected by the drought in 2010/11	% HH indicating the Analogue Years as:					No. of HH reporting Analogue Years		
		one of the drought years before 2000	2000/01 drought	2002 drought	2004 drought	2006 drought		2008 drought	
Baghlan	99%		30%	1%		3%	60%	100	
Bamyan	100%		96%	28%	4%	4%	%	137	
Badakhshan	99%	2%	28%	7%	7%	15%	40%	369	
Takhar	99%	1%				7%	65%	124	
Kunduz	100%	12%	3%	2%		12%	71%	137	
Balkh	100%	5%	32%	18%		24%	54%	244	
Samangan	99%		1%	1%	6%	30%	84%	389	
Sar-e-Pul	99%	1%	1%		1%	5%	51%	177	
Ghor	98%	14%	15%	22%	17%	25%	16%	475	
Daykundi	100%		9%	17%	18%	65%	11%	298	
Jawzjan	99%	64%	30%			3%	15%	74	
Faryab	100%		1%	6%		24%	92%	248	
Badghis	99%		10%			17%	37%	163	
Hirat	95%		72%	2%	2%	3%	8%	92%	109
Total	99%	8%	21%	10%	6%	26%	50%	3,044	

5.1.2. Impression of Impact of drought on Livelihoods

The community focus group discussion indicated that most communities were affected by decreased rainfall, loss of crop yields, and lack of water and pastures (Table 3). The results are similar to the views expressed by individual households below.

There was a general negative impact on the livelihoods of the households. Most households' reported poor livestock and pastures; rain-fed and irrigated crop yield loss and lack of irrigation and drinking water. There is however, a variation on the impact of livelihoods across the provinces (Table 4).

Even though the district data is not that representative due to the sample size, indicative analysis in the districts of Ghor province reported reduction in both rain-fed and irrigated crop yields. Majority of households in Dawlatyar, La Wa Sarjantal, Pasband, Shahrak and Tulak reported shortage of drinking water. Some isolated districts indicated pasture shortage, poor livestock condition and inadequate irrigation water. In most districts of Jawzjan province, majority of the households indicated lack of irrigation water, reduced irrigated crop yields and lack of drinking water as mainly affected by the drought. In Kunduz province, only

Table 3: Livelihood Affected Perception of Community Focus Group Discussion

Livelihood Affected	No. of Communities	%
Decrease in crop production	185	59%
reduced rainfall	146	46%
increased cereal prices	7	2%
lack of water	63	20%
inadequate irrigation water	8	3%
inadequate pastures	36	11%
Animal losses	4	1%
Crop diseases	1	.3%
Irrigated crop losses	13	4%
high temperatures	1	.3%
inadequate drinking water	1	.3%
employment opportunities	4	1%
migration	5	2%

three districts were covered, and most households reported lack of irrigation water and reduced irrigated crop harvest as the most affected. In Samangan province, majority of the households across the districts surveyed indicated complete loss of rain-fed crops, pastures and livestock and lack of drinking water as the most impacted, with about half of the households indicating inadequate irrigation water. In Badakhshan province, majority of the households indicated total loss of rain-fed crops and pastures and livestock as most affected. In Badghis province, most households across the districts indicated total rain-fed crop loss and reduced rain-fed harvest. In Bamyān province, most households indicated reduction in both irrigated and rain-fed crop yields. In Daykundi province the impact was spread across all major livelihoods, with majority of households indicating an impact on irrigation water, reduction in irrigated crop yields, inadequate drinking water and the impact on pastures and livestock. Similar impact was reported by most households in most districts of Balkh province (Annex A).

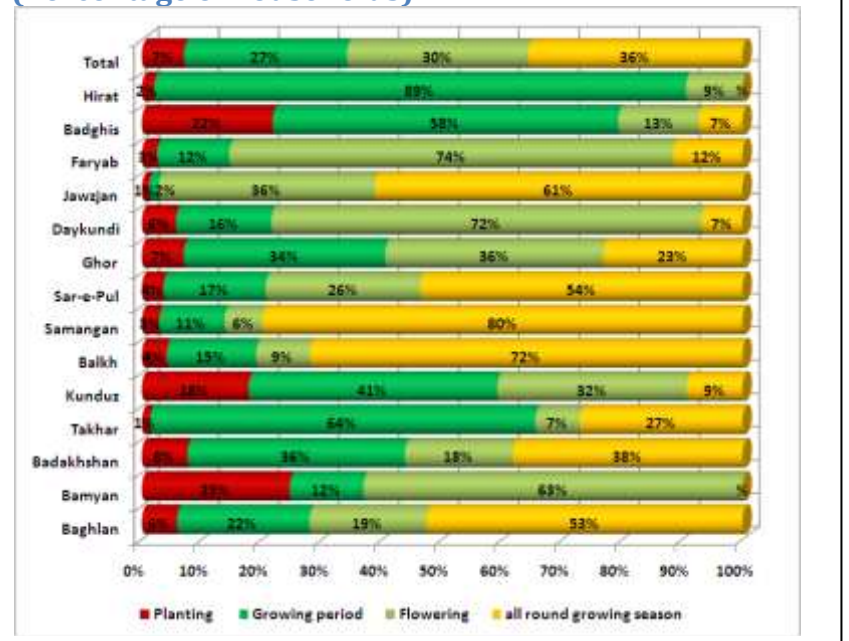
Table 4: Major Impacts of the Drought (Percentage of Households)

Province	Rain-fed crop yield reduction	Irrigated crop yield reduction	total loss of rain-fed crops	pastures and livestock	lack of drinking water	Nothing affected	lack of irrigation water	Other	No. Of HH Reporting
Baghlan	42%	51%	92%	63%	37%	0%	43%	1%	156
Bamyān	52%	56%	10%	43%	1%	0%	36%	0%	185
Badakhshan	51%	29%	62%	60%	41%	1%	31%	1%	488
Takhar	33%	33%	91%	49%	23%	1%	14%	1%	138
Kunduz	36%	63%	56%	54%	28%	2%	42%	0%	149
Balkh	29%	37%	49%	79%	61%	1%	39%	1%	296
Samangan	48%	52%	90%	66%	58%	2%	44%	0%	450
Sar-e-Pul	28%	24%	75%	57%	55%	2%	71%	0%	198
Ghor	68%	65%	44%	55%	42%	2%	29%	1%	539
Daykundi	15%	78%	9%	65%	71%	1%	84%	1%	353
Jawzjan	4%	62%	3%	62%	95%	2%	85%	5%	253
Faryab	29%	11%	88%	65%	70%	4%	38%	9%	246
Badghis	82%	14%	52%	22%	31%	1%	3%	1%	194
Hirat	51%	23%	68%	67%	37%	0%	6%	0%	150
Total	42%	45%	55%	59%	50%	1%	42%	1%	
No. of HH	1,605	1,723	2,069	2,249	1,888	52	1,595	48	3,795

5.1.3. Impact of drought on crop growing stages

Since most households reported negative drought impact on crop production, the assessment investigated the stage at which the crops were affected by lack of precipitation. In the cycle of crop growth, the greatest yield losses occur at late crop growing stage (at flowering and grain filling stages), if inadequate precipitation occurs. From this analysis, at least one third of the households indicated that the lack of precipitation occurred during the entire crop growing cycle including flowering stage. This explains why majority of the households reported that they had total crop loss or had reduction in both irrigated and rain-fed yields.

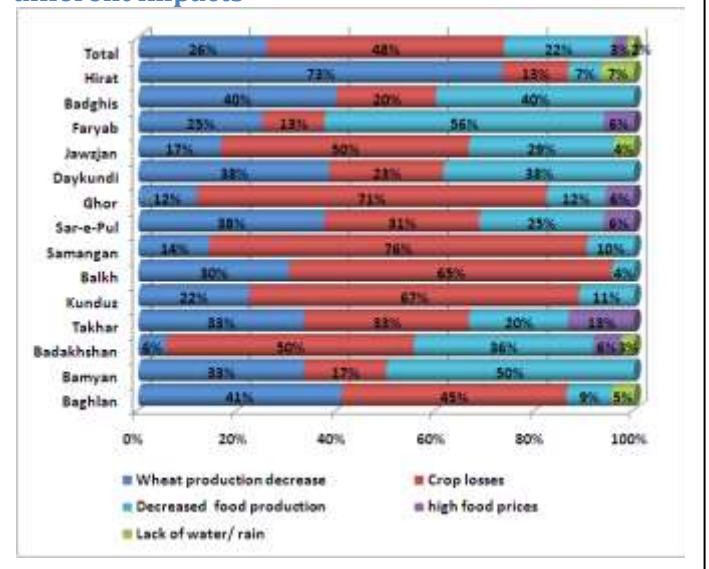
Figure 3: Impact on Different Crop growing stages (Percentage of households)



The impact on crop growth however varied across the provinces. Majority of the households in Hirat, Badghis, Kunduz and Takhar indicated that the effect of drought was felt the highest during the growing period. The impacts at all stages of the cropping resulted in a reduction in yields and harvest in 2011. The variability in planting times across the agroecological/livelihood zones and the rainfall distribution across the different regions explains why the different provinces were impacted differently in the crop establishment (Figure 3).

The community focus group discussions revealed that the greatest impact has been on wheat production with almost 26% of the communities indicating wheat harvest was affected. Crop losses for both irrigated and rain-fed were also cited as most affected by close to 50% of the communities (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Percentage of Communities indicating different impacts



The Focus group discussions revealed that most crops were affected by the drought across all the provinces, from irrigated wheat, to vegetables and fruits. Majority of the communities indicated that wheat was affected. Less number of communities indicated effect on the wheat crop in Ghor and Baghlan provinces. Vegetables were said to be affected by all communities interviewed in Kunduz

and Jawzjan provinces. Barley was also affected by the below normal rains across all provinces (Table 5).

Table 5: Percentage of Crops affected by Communities Interviewed across Provinces

Province	Wheat	Vegetables	Pulses	fruits	Pasture/ feed shortage	irrigated crop	cotton	corn	barley	Total
Baghlan	26%	32%	11%	11%		37%		11%	47%	19
Badakhshan	56%	13%		25%	6%	9%		13%	50%	32
Takhar	56%	11%		33%	11%			11%	33%	9
Kunduz		100%	25%				75%			4
Balkh	65%	20%	5%	20%		5%		35%	60%	20
Samangan	80%			32%		8%		12%	44%	25
Sar-e-Pul	59%	35%	12%	47%			6%	18%	47%	17
Ghor	20%	47%		53%	27%	73%		7%	20%	15
Daykundi	55%	36%		86%		5%		32%	41%	22
Jawzjan	40%	100%			10%	%		10%	60%	10
Faryab	76%	35%				24%		53%	59%	17
Badghis	100%		33%						67%	3
Hirat	38%		38%	25%				38%		8
Total	54%	28%	5%	31%	4%	14%	2%	20%	44%	
	109	57	10	62	8	29	4	41	89	201

5.2. DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

5.2.1 Marital Status and Education level of Head of household

Most surveys in Afghanistan, including the NRVA of 2008 have limited coverage of female headed households, due to cultural issues. The NRVA reported that two percent of the households were headed by females and this was consistent with the 1st phase of the Rapid EFSA. However, the 2nd phase had an improved coverage, with three percent of the households being female headed. The greatest coverage of female headed households was in Badakhshan, Balkh, Sar-e-Pul and Ghor provinces with at least 5% of the households interviewed being female headed. This result confirms the general understanding that female headed households were under estimated in the 1st phase of the survey unless the 2nd phase was somewhat biased towards female headed households in these provinces.

On the marital status, as expected about 94% of the heads of households were married. The percentage of divorced or separated was found only in female headed households (2%). The interview, found more widows (64% of the female headed households) than widower. This results are not surprising as the males are more likely to remarry compared to the females who have to take care of the children, making the widows more vulnerable (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Marital Status of Head of Household

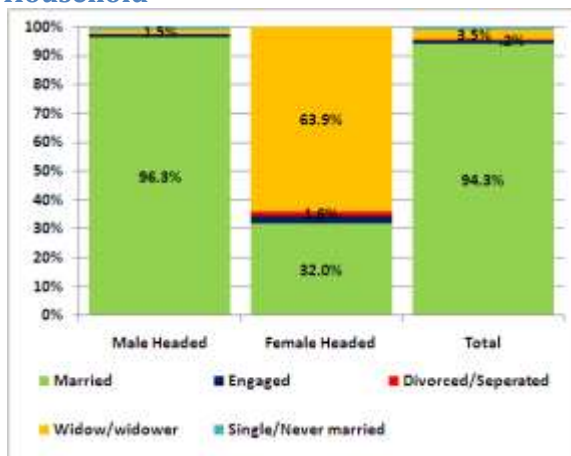
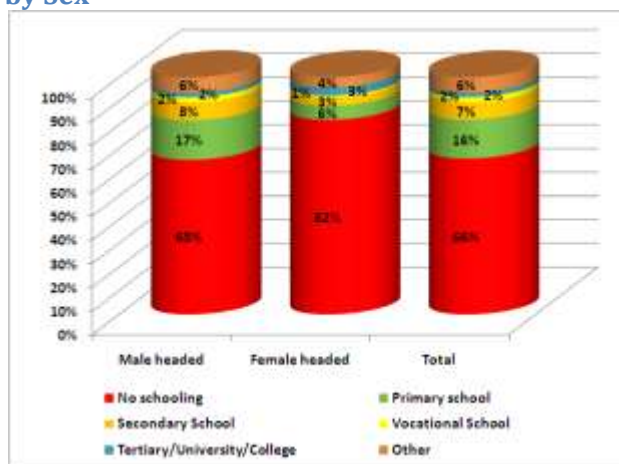


Figure 6: Education Level of head of household by Sex

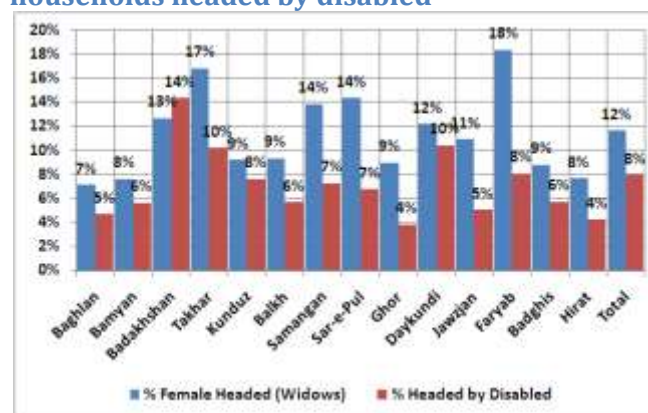


The education level of the head of household is such that majority have no schooling. However, there are more female heads of households (82%) compared to the males heads (65%), who never went to school. The male heads of households are also more likely to have primary and secondary education (25%) compared to the female heads of household (9%) (Figure 6). Given that employment opportunities are more likely with better education, it means that the female headed households are more likely to be engaged in less paying activities compared to the males, making them more vulnerable.

Across provinces, whilst 66% of the heads of household have no schooling, the highest percentage of over 80% of the heads of households without schooling was in Thakhar, Sar-e-Pul and Faryab provinces. Over 10% of the heads of households had secondary education in Baghlan, Bamyan, Daykundi and Hirat provinces. Tertiary and vocational training was limited across all provinces.

As has always been believed, the number of female-headed households is normally underestimated in household surveys due to cultural reasons and the bias of the mainly male dominated enumerators. A discussion with the focus groups seems to indicate the realistic percentage of female-headed households. The communities were asked to estimate the percentage of female-headed households and the results from this completely deviate from the household survey. On average 12% of the households were said to be female-headed with the percentage as high as 18% if Faryab province. On the other hand, the disabled as indicated by the household surveys are very high and it is therefore expected that some of these would be heads of households as confirmed by the focus group discussions (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Female Headed households and households headed by disabled

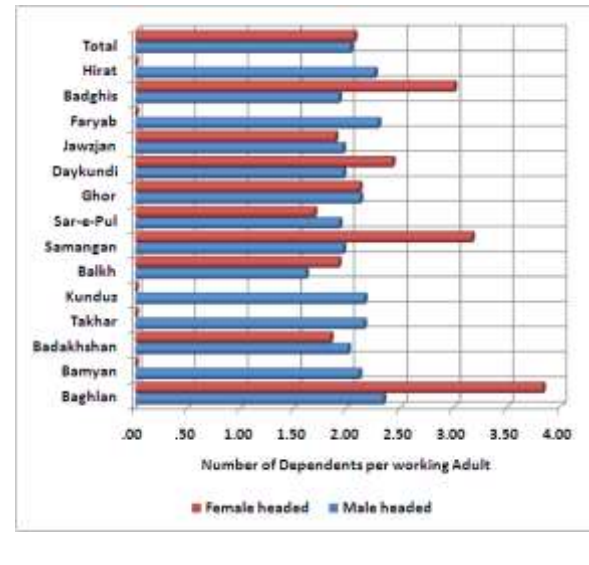


5.2.2. Household dependency ratio

In provinces where both female and male headed households were interviewed, the average household size was 10 persons. Female headed households tended to have less members averaging 7 persons. Most households (54%) had between 6 to 10 members and 33% of the households had over 10 members, showing that the household sizes are generally large for Afghanis.

Despite female-headed households being smaller on average, they have a high dependency ratio compared to the male-headed households. It should be however, noted that this data is indicative and is not statistically significant due to the small sample size of the female-headed households. In Baghlan, Samangan, Dayikundi and Badghis provinces, women-headed households have more dependents per working adult compared to the male headed households. This indicates that the female-headed households could be more vulnerable as their support requirement is larger (Figure 8).

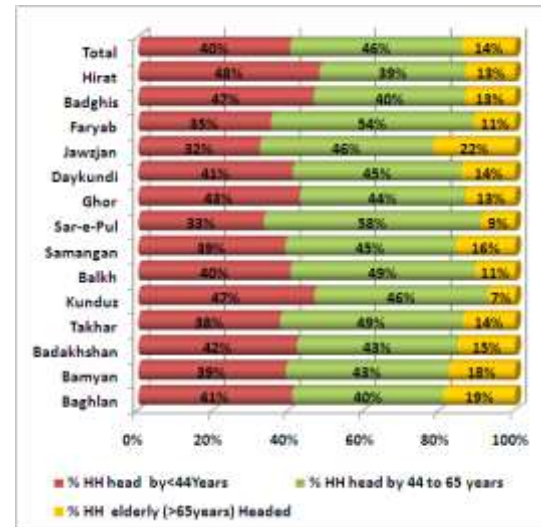
Figure 8: Dependency ratio by Sex of head of Household



5.2.3. Age of the Household Head

The average age of heads of households was 48 years. Majority of the households (84%) were headed by persons below the age of 65 years with the remainder being headed by the elderly. The distribution of the elderly across the provinces, is such that Jawzjan, Baghlan and Bamyan had the highest percentage of elderly-headed households (Figure 9). The elderly are normally considered vulnerable to shocks and should be considered in any response mechanisms. A further analysis of the status of vulnerability of this group will be done in this report.

Figure 9: Households by Age of Head of Household



5.2.4. Status of Disability in the Population

As discussed in the 1st phase of EFSA, disability is one of the greatest challenges in Afghanistan, on average 22% of the households have a physically or mentally challenged person. The distribution of households with disabled persons varies across the 14 provinces. The highest percentage of households with disabled persons is in Daykundi, Sar-e-Pul and Baghlan provinces (Table 6).

Table 6: Percentage of Households living with disabled persons

Province	No disabled Person	At least One Disabled Person	Over 2 disabled persons	Total % HH with Disabled
Baghlan	69%	24%	7%	31%
Bamyan	92%	7%	1%	8%
Badakhshan	75%	20%	6%	25%
Takhar	73%	25%	2%	27%
Kunduz	95%	5%		5%
Balkh	79%	17%	3%	21%
Samangan	76%	19%	5%	24%
Sar-e-Pul	69%	23%	8%	31%
Ghor	72%	19%	9%	28%
Daykundi	66%	26%	8%	34%
Jawzjan	84%	14%	2%	16%
Faryab	92%	6%	2%	8%
Badghis	82%	14%	4%	18%
Hirat	84%	14%	3%	16%
Total	78%	17%	5%	22%

5.2.5. Displacement and Migration

As the drought has started to affect the communities, population movement have intensified. From the focus group discussions, majority of the communities have observed both in and out migration of people. The least number of communities that undertook out-migration are in Ghor, Badakhshan, Faryab and Badghis provinces. In these provinces, there has also been an observed in-migration by most communities. Provinces with higher number of communities that have observed out-migration have also the lowest number of in-migration, except Baghlan with both high numbers of communities observing both in and out migrations (Table 7).

From the community perception, the major reasons for the migration were drought, followed by lack of employment opportunities and poor economy. The other reasons were lack of food and poor harvest (Table 8). The reasons indicated by the communities tally with the reasons given by individual households (Table 9 below). Migration in search of pastures is normal even in good years was only cited in Baghlan and Ghor.

Table 7: Percentage of Communities that Observed IN and OUT Migrations by Province

Province	observed OUT migration			observed IN migration		
	Yes	%	Total	Yes	%	Total
Baghlan	17	81%	21	17	81%	21
Bamyan	9	69%	13	6	40%	15
Badakhshan	6	21%	29	12	46%	26
Takhar	8	53%	15	6	40%	15
Kunduz	9	69%	13	2	17%	12
Balkh	15	60%	25	10	37%	27
Samangan	29	60%	48	16	31%	52
Sar-e-Pul	10	71%	14	8	57%	14
Ghor	3	21%	14	10	56%	18
Daykundi	8	57%	14	10	63%	16
Jawzjan	19	76%	25	17	68%	25
Faryab	2	17%	12	11	73%	15
Badghis	1	8%	13	6	46%	13
Hirat	4	40%	10	11	73%	15
Total	140	53%	266	142	50%	284

Table 8: Number of communities sighting different reasons for the displacement

Province	Lack of work opportunities	Poor harvest	Poor economy	Inadequate water	Drought	Pasture and livestock loss	Lack of food	Other reasons e.g. indebtedness	Total
Baghlan	3	9	3	2	4	8	4	1	17
Bamyan	4			2	8				9
Badakhshan	12	4	7	1	20		2	2	35
Takhar	2		3		3				7
Kunduz		1	5	4	3		1		9
Balkh	3	1	1	3	6		4	2	11
Samangan	6	1	5	4	21		3		30
Sar-e-Pul		1		3	6		4	1	8
Ghor	4	1	1	4	9	5	4	1	17
Daykundi	12	6	10	4	13		3	4	30
Jawzjan	8			1	15		1		17
Faryab		1							1
Badghis					5		1		5
Hirat	6	2			5				9
Total	60	27	35	26	118	13	27	11	205
	29%	13%	17%	14%	58%	6%	13%	5%	

On average 30 households have out-migrated from their communities and another 26 in-migrated into the communities. In some communities, such as in Sa-e-Pul up to 500 households are reported to have migrated into the community and up to 450 households have out-migrated in some areas of Daykundi. The least number of migrations are found in Kunduz province for those communities

visited during the survey; this is also in line with communities visited not sighting major reasons for migrations (Table 9)

Table 9: Average Number of Households migrated in and out of the communities

Province	Households IN Migrated			Households OUT Migrated		
	Average No. of HH	Estimated % of Population*	Maximum No.	Average No. of HH	Estimated % of Population*	Maximum No.
Baghlan	26	18%	100	28	19%	80
Bamyan	27	6%	100	16	3%	40
Badakhshan	8	8%	50	24	14%	200
Takhar	12	10%	20	17	15%	50
Kunduz	2	1%	3	22	15%	60
Balkh	19	11%	60	43	8%	300
Samangan	17	13%	100	18	9%	80
Sar-e-Pul	180	58%	500	12	2%	40
Ghor	12	13%	50	9	4%	20
Daykundi	16	15%	100	41	5%	450

Jawzjan	26	4%	60	24	6%	120
Faryab	16	18%	30	27	30%	50
Badghis	12	8%	15	.	8%	.
Hirat	65	36%	200	27	15%	50
Total	30	19%	500	26	9%	450

* The estimated population based on the community population

From the survey, some households indicated that they were not staying in their areas of origin. The largest percentage 39% was in Bamyan province. This displacement is however, unusually very high as some of the households interviewed could be *Kuchi* and may not reflect the total displacement of the population within the province. The other provinces with the high percentages of displacement were Hirat, Badighis, Kunduz and Baghlan. From the secondary data provided by UNCHR in July 2011, the total number of displaced people was estimated at 454,000. Based on the analysis of the likely population displaced, the total comes to about 435,000 people which are quite close to the secondary data available at the time of the survey (Table 10).

The reasons cited for the displacement were mainly war and search for food, with a variation across the provinces as the other reasons for displacement was in search of pastures, water, work and health and education, most of the communities indicated that security was good and was not among the main reasons for the households migrating, but there is still an estimated population displaced by the conflict about 25% (Table 10).

The outmigration was said to be mainly to Iran, Pakistan, other neighbouring countries and major urban areas within Afghanistan. Migrations were also reported within the provinces and across provinces, for an example from Badakhshan, the households were migrating to Kunduz and Balkh; Daykundi to Hirat; and Jawzjan to Sar-ePul.

Table 10: Estimated Number of People not residing in their areas of origin (Displaced)

Reason		Baghlan	Bamyan	Badakhshan	Takhar	Kunduz	Balkh	Samangan	Sar-e-Pul	Ghor	Daykundi	Jawzjan	Badghis	Hirat	Total
displaced by war	%	2,844		14,312	6,136	6,043	42,016		10,546	8,272	2,452		16,550		109,171
	No.	11%		20%	14%	8%	70%		29%	44%	40%		41%		25%
in search of water	%	2,844		7,156	12,272	30,217		801	5,273	1,182		1,841	2,364		63,949
	No.	11%		10%	29%	38%		14%	14%	6%		17%	6%		15%
in search of pastures	%	5,688	5,352	8,945	6,136	6,043		801		2,363	1,226		14,185		50,740
	No.	22%	100%	13%	14%	8%		14%		13%	20%		35%		12%
in search of work	%			7,156		12,087	18,007	801	15,818	3,545	1,226			21,814	80,455
	No.			10%		15%	30%	14%	43%	19%	20%			67%	18%
in search of food	%	14,220		32,203	6,136	24,173		1,602		3,545		5,522	7,093		94,494
	No.	56%		45%	14%	31%		29%		19%		50%	18%		22%
got employment	%			1,789					2,636		1,226	1,841			7,492
	No.			3%					7%		20%	17%			2%
for education/health	%				12,272			1,602	2,636			1,841		10,907	29,258
	No.				29%			29%	7%			17%		33%	7%
Total	%	25,597	5,352	71,562	42,951	78,563	60,023	5,606	36,909	18,907	6,130	11,044	40,192	32,722	435,559
	No.	10%	39%	5%	9%	12%	6%	4%	8%	7%	4%	5%	13%	19%	

5.3. IMPACT ON SCHOOLING

Attendance in schools could be affected if schools are closed due to the lack of water as a result of the drought. Children drop out to work for cash income or food to help the households in distress. The analysis has indicated that attendance was high before the drought without much difference between boys and girls. However, after the onset of the drought, the percentage of children not regularly attending school is very high (38%) for both boys and girls for the female and male headed households. Such high percentages could have an impact on development of children (Table 11).

Table 11: Percentage of Children attending School by Sex of Head of Household

Sex of Head of Household	% school aged Enrolled in school		% Not Regularly Attending school		% Attendance before drought	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Male headed	55	51	37	37	76	77
Female headed	60	55	41	43	75	77
Total	56	51	38	37	76	77

Based on a multiple response analysis, an analysis of reasons why children did not attend school was done. The major reasons for girls not attending the classes regularly was for them to contribute to the domestic household chores and also for cultural reasons. The absence of boys from the school could be attributed to the lack of capacity of the households to pay the educational costs and the need for the boys to work for cash/food in order to supplement the household income/food security. Drought as the exclusive reason for children not attending the school regularly was cited by approximately 15% of the households. Among the female headed households, financial non-affordability and the need for the children to support both in family and wage labour activities were cited as the major reasons for the children not attending schools regularly. Among the all female and male headed households, the reasons were by and large the same. However, additionally, cultural reasons were also cited as a major reason among the male headed households, especially for the girls (Table 12).

Table 12: Reasons for Children not regularly attending School (Percentage of Households).

Reasons	Cases	Reasons By Sex of Child			Reason by Sex of Head of HH	
		Boys	Girls	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed
Illness/Handicap	239	13%	10%	17%	17%	15%
Cannot pay education costs	553	32%	21%	40%	39%	55%
Cannot pay transport costs	393	22%	16%	28%	29%	28%
Early marriage	163	4%	12%	12%	12%	13%
Absent teacher/poor quality teaching	189	11%	7%	14%	14%	19%
Poor facilities (building, desks, etc)	201	11%	8%	15%	15%	9%
Domestic household chores	558	22%	34%	40%	40%	40%
Child work for cash/food	567	39%	14%	41%	40%	60%
Not interested	370	19%	18%	27%	27%	36%
School closed due to drought	212	13%	7%	15%	16%	9%
Insecurity	160	5%	12%	12%	12%	13%
Cultural reasons	208	7%	34%	29%	20%	10%

The reasons as to why children did not regularly attend school varied across provinces, but domestic chores and working for food/cash remained the most common reason across most provinces. Schools being closed due to drought was prominent in Sar-e-Pul province, but however it should be noted that this province seem to have indicated the problem of most possible reasons, that could be associated with data quality for this province in particular. Insecurity was more prominent in Balkh province. The impact of the current drought on the school attendance can therefore be said to be minimal at the time of the survey. If drought is to disrupt child school attendance, this may reflect later in the year. However, the use of children in working for cash/food that is prominent across most provinces is a chronic but worrisome issue for child protection and could have an effect on the academic development of the children (Table 13).

Table 13: Reasons for Children Not regularly attending school (percentage of Households)

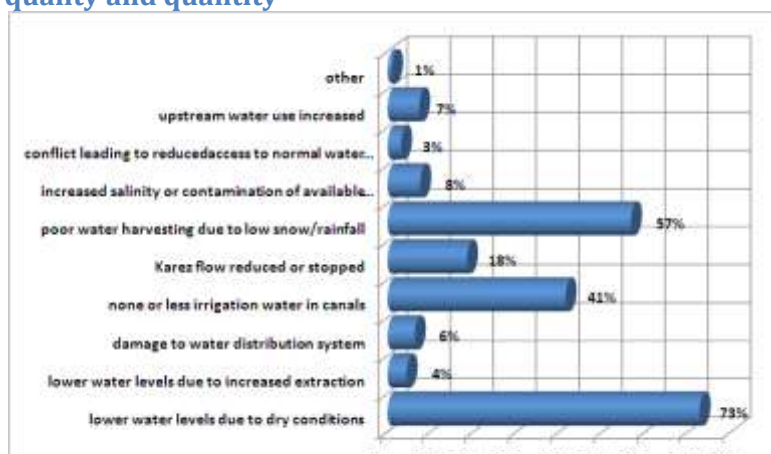
Province	Illness/ Handicap	Cannot pay education costs	Cannot pay transport costs	Early marriage	Absent teacher/ poor quality teaching	Poor facilities (building, desks, etc)	Domestic household chores	Child work for cash/ food	Not interested	School closed due to drought	Insecurity	Culture reason	Other reason
Baghlan	29%	36%	41%	10%	17%	40%	40%	16%	19%	10%	22%	5%	9%
Bamyan				30%			60%	20%	20%				
Badakhshan	24%	45%	41%	10%	19%	14%	44%	39%	28%	7%	2%	15%	10%
Takhar	20%	32%	30%	8%	18%	26%	47%	42%	58%	18%	11%	21%	17%
Kunduz	14%	34%	31%	17%	38%	21%	48%	41%	45%	24%	10%	31%	%
Balkh	14%	70%	22%	36%	23%	25%	41%	42%	47%	33%	48%	14%	10%
Samangan	17%	28%	30%	8%	6%	13%	55%	29%	18%	13%	1%	28%	18%
Sar-e-Pul	45%	65%	50%	27%	23%	21%	42%	56%	35%	53%	17%	40%	5%
Ghor	13%	30%	35%	14%	18%	13%	40%	42%	25%	15%	24%	29%	15%
Daykundi	16%	20%	2%	5%	1%	28%	43%	57%	13%	4%	1%	13%	17%
Jawzjan	13%	3%	9%	2%	3%	2%	81%	39%	46%	9%	5%	27%	43%
Faryab	18%	44%	26%	6%		1%	4%	31%	9%	1%		51%	23%
Badghis	2%	90%	33%	9%	16%	5%	4%	63%	10%	4%		63%	65%
Hirat	5%	59%	8%	4%	13%	5%	16%	33%	17%	24%	1%	38%	21%
Count	239	553	393	163	189	201	558	567	370	212	160	398	277

5.4. IMPACT ON WATER

5.4.1. Quality and Quantity of Drinking water

The quality and quantity of drinking water has been affected by the current drought. About 73% of the population indicated that the quality of water had changed due to the lower water levels arising out of the

Figure 10: Percentage of Households indicating poor water quality and quantity



dry conditions. Also, 57% of the households indicated that the quality had deteriorated due to poor water harvesting resulting from poor precipitation and some 41% indicated lower water levels in canals. Other reasons were also cited (Figure 10).

From the community focus group, most communities indicated that there was a decrease in the availability of water, both for drinking and irrigation. The problems cited by the communities on water are consistent with the household interviews.

Across the districts, two of the major reasons cited for the reduced availability of water were that *karez*s have stopped flowing and water harvesting has been low because of dry conditions, the other reasons being increased water use especially in some districts in Badghis and Jawzjan.

In the provinces, the quality of the water varies across the provinces and the likely impacted population also varies across the provinces. Based on the proportion of population weighted according to the sample size, the impact of each source varies by province. Up to 7 million people could have been affected due to the lower water levels due to the dry conditions (Table 14).

Table 14: Household and people affected by Water quality and quantity by Province

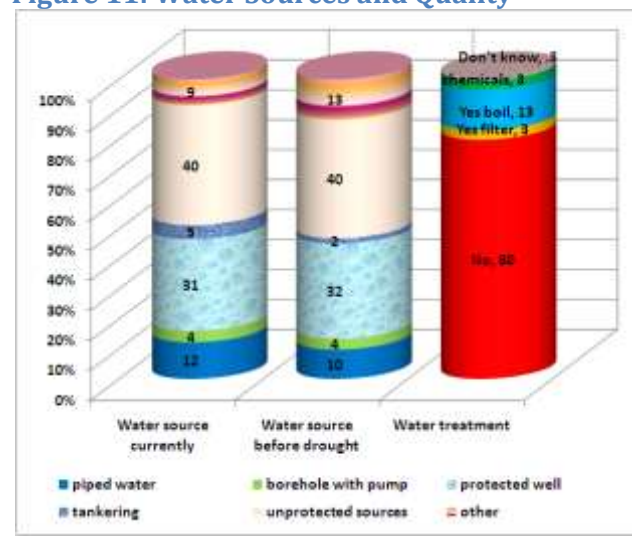
Province		lower water levels due to dry conditions	lower water levels due to increased extraction	damage to water distribution system	none or less irrigation water in canals	Karez flow reduced or stopped	poor water harvesting due to low snow/rainfall	increased salinity or contamination of available water	conflict leading to reduced access to normal water source	upstream water use increased	other	Total
Baghlan	Count	295,785	28,441	39,817	321,382	45,505	201,930	51,194	22,753	68,258		435,146
	%	68%	7%	9%	74%	10%	46%	12%	5%	16%		
Bamyan	Count	151,833	4,160		266,227	397,261	401,421					411,820
	%	37%	1%		65%	96%	97%					
Badakhshan	Count	678,048	32,203	85,874	316,661	53,671	461,574	39,359	66,195	25,047	1,789	874,843
	%	78%	4%	10%	36%	6%	53%	4%	8%	3%	.2%	
Takhar	Count	753,607	24,708	6,177	265,616	185,313	271,793	6,177	30,886	43,240		864,795
	%	87%	3%	1%	31%	21%	31%	1%	4%	5%		
Kunduz	Count	707,070	36,260	78,563	435,120		332,383	36,260	48,347	24,173		846,067
	%	83.6%	4.3%	9.3%	51.4%		39.3%	4.3%	5.7%	2.9%		
Balkh	Count	594,819	50,469	108,149	486,670	54,074	843,561	18,025	18,025	122,569	21,630	1,168,008
	%	51%	4%	9%	42%	5%	72%	2%	2%	10%	2%	
Samangan	Count	252,840	10,568	27,789	88,455	30,529	291,979	10,568	4,697	10,959	391	359,299
	%	70%	3%	8%	25%	8%	81%	3%	1%	3%	.1%	
Sar e- Pul	Count	406,025	2,281	93,523	200,731	63,869	228,104	13,686	27,372	15,967		517,796
	%	78%	%	18%	39%	12%	44%	3%	5%	3%		
Ghor	Count	473,846	93,351	47,266	360,407	142,981	261,147	72,081	18,907	20,088	1,182	633,370
	%	75%	15%	7%	57%	23%	41%	11%	3%	3%	0.2%	
Daykundi	Count	329,806	68,659	19,617	147,125	143,447	241,531	42,912		1,226		426,664
	%	77%	16%	5%	34%	34%	57%	10%		0.3%		
Jawzjan	Count	209,831	9,203	20,247	417,822	125,162	277,934	46,016		141,728	1,841	467,519
	%	45%	2%	4%	89%	27%	59%	10%		30%	0%	
Faryab	Count	792,519	37,383	3,738	429,904	254,204	717,753	250,466	41,121	22,430	52,336	930,836
	%	85%	4%	0%	46%	27%	77%	27%	4%	2%	6%	
Badghis	Count	262,431	2,364	16,550	189,140	99,298	338,087	2,364	26,007	111,119		529,591
	%	50%	0.4%	3%	36%	19%	64%	0.4%	5%	21%		
Heart	Count	1,396,126	43,629	87,258	239,959	261,774	828,950	174,516	10,907	130,887	21,814	1,592,456
	%	88%	3%	5%	15%	16%	52%	11%	1%	8%	1%	
Total	Count	7,304,586	443,679	634,568	4,165,219	1,857,090	5,698,147	763,623	315,215	737,691	100,983	10,058,208

5.4.2. Water Sources

The water sources have not changed much due to the drought, except for increased use of tankering and piped water at the time of the survey compared to before the onset of the drought. However, before the drought, most of the households (53%) were dependent on unprotected water sources and the percentage has dropped down to 49% at the time of survey, because of a slight increase in the water supply from tankers and piping (Figure 11).

While almost half of the population are using unsafe water sources, 80% of the households do not treat the water before consumption. The use of water before treatment coupled by the deterioration in quality could explain why the levels of diarrhoea have risen up compared to the same time last year.

Figure 11: Water Sources and Quality



Across provinces, the changes in water sources are different. In Baghlan and Badakhshan, there has been a significant increase in the percentage of households using piped water compared to before the drought. The households' dependent on borehole with pump has increased in Faryab and Jawzjan provinces. In Kunduz, there has been an increase in the number of households using water from protected wells. The percentage of households using water from tankering has increased significantly in Balkh province. In the provinces of Samangan, Ghor, Daykundi, Jawzjan, Badghis and Hirat; there has been an increase in the percentage of households utilizing water from unprotected sources. The households using other sources of water are mainly unprotected water sources. Based on weighting of the data from a mathematical analysis, the number of people using unprotected sources could have risen by 2 million from around 800,000 confirmed unprotected sources outside the other sources (Table 15).

Table 15: Impact of the Drought on Water Sources by Province

		Baghlan	Bamyan	Badakhshan	Takhar	Kunduz	Balkh	Samangan	Sar-e-Pul	Ghor	Daykundi	Jawzjan	Faryab	Badghis	Hirat	Total
piped water	Count	119,452	8,320	461,574	80,302	12,087	25,235	3,131		17,725	2,452	42,334	3,738	101,663	359,939	1,237,951
	% HH before drought	24%	2%	38%	5%	1%		1%		2%	2%	7%		17%	21%	10%
	% HH Currently	28%	2%	53%	9%	1%	2%	1%		3%	1%	9%	4%	19%	22%	12%
borehole with pump	Count	5,688	10,400	8,945	18,531	42,303	68,494	5,871	2,281	15,362	3,678	53,378	123,364	9,457	21,814	389,567
	% HH before drought	1%	4%	1%	3%	6%	5%	2%		5%	3%	4%	9%	4%	2%	4%
	% HH Currently	1%	3%	1%	2%	5%	6%	2%	4%	2%	1%	11%	14%	2%	1%	4%
protected well	Count	54,038	64,477	75,140	401,512	652,680	317,237	34,834	63,869	259,965	57,624	88,350	437,381	170,226	414,475	3,091,807
	% HH before drought	12%	15%	10%	48%	65%	26%	8%	12%	40%	13%	22%	53%	39%	30%	32%
	% HH Currently	13%	17%	9%	45%	75%	27%	10%	12%	41%	13%	18%	48%	32%	25%	31%
unprotected sources	Count	224,683	176,792	141,335	345,918	48,347	263,162	297,850	444,803	315,503	261,148	265,050	239,251	224,603	807,135	4,055,579
	% HH before drought	54%	45%	24%	38%	12%	32%	79%	86%	45%	57%	53%	23%	32%	42%	40%
	% HH Currently	52%	46%	16%	39%	6%	22%	82%	86%	49%	61%	55%	26%	42%	49%	40%
tankering	Count	22,753	8,320	8,945		78,563	292,002	1,174	2,281			20,247	41,121	2,364	10,907	488,678
	% HH before drought	2%	5%	2%		9%	1%	1%	1%			2%	4%	4%		2%
	% HH Currently	5%	2%	1%		9%	25%	3%	4%			4%	5%	4%	1%	5%
Other	Count	5,688	114,395	169,959	43,240	36,260	209,088	19,178	2,281	29,542	102,988	9,203	63,551	30,735	32,722	868,829
	% HH before drought	6%	28%	25%	6%	8%	36%	11%		7%	25%	13%	12%	8%	5%	13%
	% HH Currently	1%	30%	20%	5%	4%	18%	5%	4%	5%	24%	2%	7%	6%	2%	9%
	Total Estimated HH	432,302	382,702	865,898	889,503	870,240	1,175,217	362,039	515,515	638,097	427,890	478,562	908,406	539,048	1,646,992	10,132,410

5.5. IMPACT ON HEALTH

This survey was not meant to investigate health related problems but only as a component of understanding the dimensions of utilization. The assessment investigated the most common disease are related to poor water quality and scarcity. From the assessment on an average, 46 % of the households indicated that they received health and hygiene education, with almost half of the households indicated the same in most of the provinces except Daykundi, Samangan and Kunduz that had the lowest percentages (Figure 12). The reason for this was not investigated.

All provinces reported an increase of 16% in the outbreak of water bloody/watery diarrhoea compared to the same time last year. This could be attributed to the deterioration in the quality of drinking water and that most households do not treat their drinking water. The largest increase of about 30% was noticed in Baghlan, followed by Kunduz (28%), Ghor (25%) and Badghis (21%) - Table 16. Similarly, across the districts indicative information shows that the watery diarrhoea significantly increased across most districts. There has also been an increase in cough/running nose significantly in Khash (Badakshan), Mangajik (Jawzjan) and Andrab (Baghlan) (Annex B).

Figure 12: Percentage of Households receiving Health and Hygiene Education

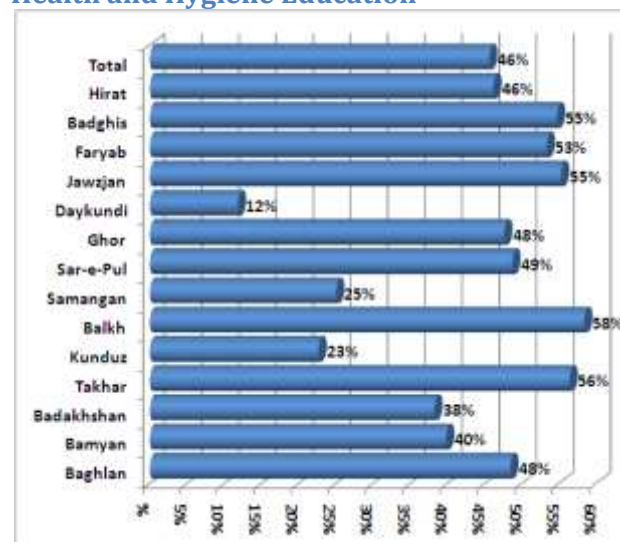


Table 16: Outbreak of Disease by Province in 2011 compared to same time last year

Province		Water/ blood diarrhoea	Cough/ running nose	Measle s	Malaria	Skin Diseases	Fever	Difficult/ Fast breathing	Other
Baghlan	This Yr	80%	61%	5%	21%	31%	39%	11%	1%
	Last Yr	50%	52%	3%	38%	30%	33%	14%	1%
Bamyan	This Yr	91%	9%	1%	3%	2%	2%		7%
	Last Yr	85%	4%		2%			1%	10%
Badakhshan	This Yr	76%	64%	18%	39%	11%	20%	13%	3%
	Last Yr	64%	59%	20%	38%	10%	23%	11%	5%
Takhar	This Yr	80%	48%	20%	34%	6%	28%	6%	1%
	Last Yr	66%	55%	18%	34%	8%	23%	4%	2%
Kunduz	This Yr	74%	57%	19%	47%	22%	18%	2%	
	Last Yr	46%	68%	27%	43%	16%	21%		1%
Balkh	This Yr	82%	58%	14%	12%	19%	32%	8%	6%
	Last Yr	66%	52%	9%	7%	10%	41%	2%	15%
Samangan	This Yr	75%	73%	5%	37%	9%	26%	13%	2%
	Last Yr	58%	76%	5%	33%	5%	28%	10%	5%
Sar-e-Pul	This Yr	76%	74%	6%	17%	43%	34%	3%	
	Last Yr	66%	80%	5%	13%	47%	39%	3%	
Ghor	This Yr	79%	65%	7%	14%	15%	38%	11%	8%
	Last Yr	53%	69%	10%	12%	14%	35%	9%	8%
Daykundi	This Yr	56%	57%	5%	9%	7%	61%	6%	15%
	Last Yr	45%	49%	6%	8%	5%	55%	3%	14%
Jawzjan	This Yr	84%	44%	4%	10%	8%	43%	5%	2%
	Last Yr	79%	49%	4%	10%	10%	42%	5%	2%
Faryab	This Yr	93%	82%	4%	34%	15%	51%	13%	2%
	Last Yr	82%	83%	1%	30%	15%	56%	13%	3%
Badghis	This Yr	84%	60%	10%	14%	20%	58%	4%	2%
	Last Yr	62%	59%	9%	13%	30%	54%	5%	3%
Hirat	This Yr	90%	55%	9%	40%	6%	39%	7%	3%
	Last Yr	79%	39%	10%	32%	7%	40%	6%	3%
Total	This Yr	78%	60%	9%	23%	14%	36%	9%	5%
	Last Yr	63%	59%	9%	22%	13%	36%	7%	6%

6. IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

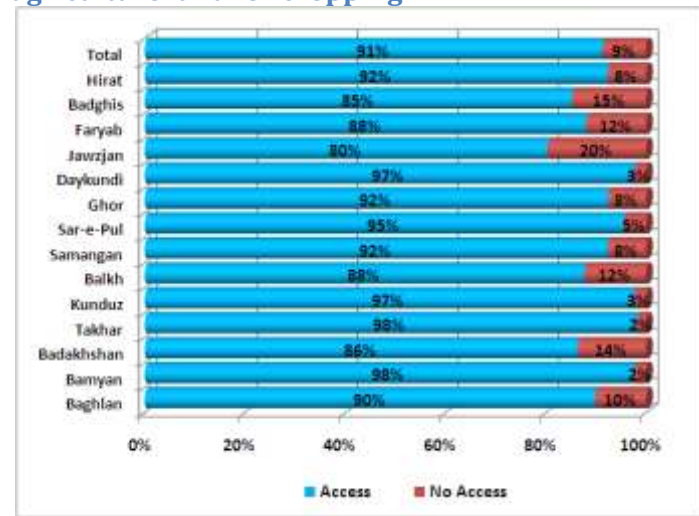
6.1. ACCESS TO AGRICULTURAL LAND

Agriculture provides one of the major livelihoods of the population in the 14 drought-affected provinces. Irrigated or rain-fed agriculture, livestock, agriculture wage labour, or combination of two or more of these livelihood components are major sources of income and food. The below normal rains at the start of the season and the less than average snow received in winter had a negative impact to agriculture at household level.

Almost 91 percent of the households have access to land for growing crops. Male-headed household have higher access to land (92%), while 27% of female-headed households do not have access to land, which would further stress their livelihood and make them more vulnerable.

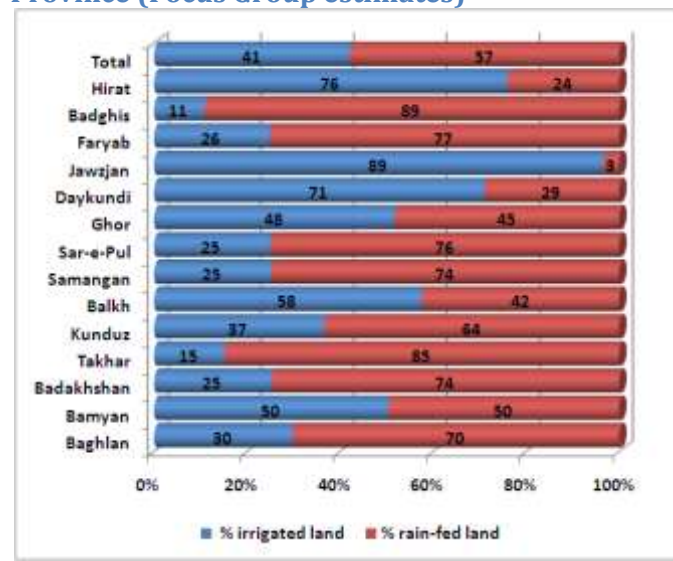
Very high percentages (95-98%) of the households have access to agricultural land in the provinces of Takhar, Bamyan, Daykundi, Kunduz, and Sar-e-Pul. In Jawzjan, Badghis, and Badakshan, a relatively lower percentage (80-87%) of the households had access to agricultural (Figure 13).

Figure 13: Percentage of Households with access to agriculture land for cropping



The division between irrigated and rain-fed land is such that nationally an estimated 44% of the land is under irrigation. Results from the focus group discussion have indicated the same estimate, with about 41% of the land as irrigated. The highest proportion of land under irrigation is in Jawzjan followed by Hirat provinces. In comparison to the rain-fed land, the least irrigated land is in Thakhar and Badghis provinces. However, this is not related to irrigated land size but only to proportions of rain-fed compared to irrigated land (Figure 14). Having the largest irrigable land does not lead to food security, as the water availability will determine whether such irrigable land was fully utilized in 2010/11. For an example because of being in the lowlands, Jawzjan could not make the most of the irrigated area this year due to lack of water from irrigation, with most of the available water utilized upstream before reaching the irrigated areas in the province.

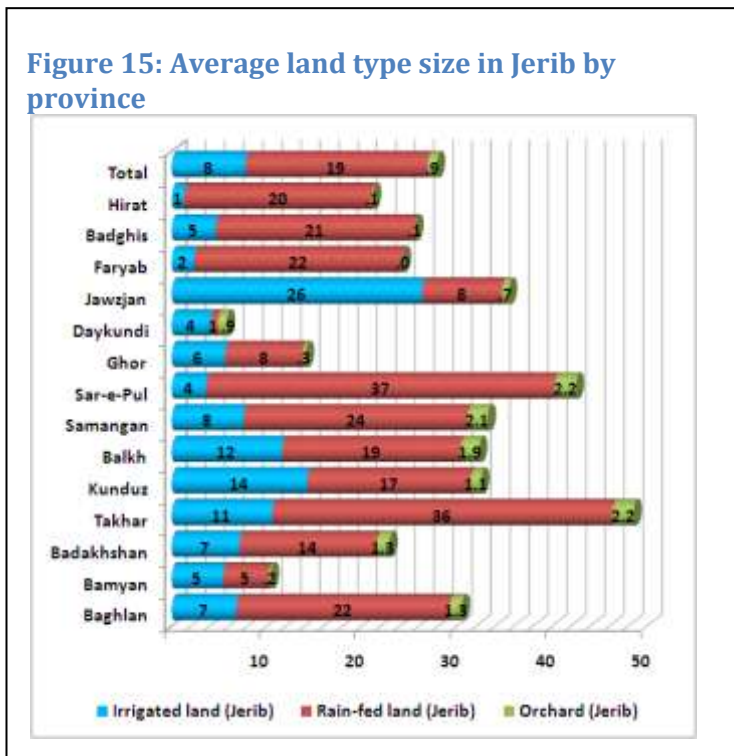
Figure 14: % Rain-fed and irrigated land by Province (Focus Group estimates)



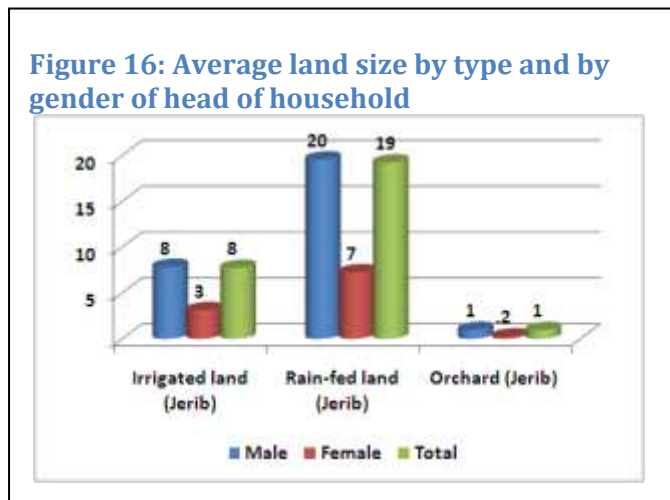
The household data suggest that the average irrigated land size is highest in Jawzjan, followed by Kunduz, Balkh and Takhar and lowest in Hirat, Faryab and Sar-e-Pul. Considering three quarters of the average wheat production in 2002-2010 is from irrigated area and the remaining from rain-fed areas, a higher access to irrigated land ownership is a sign of better access to food.

The average rain-fed land size is higher in Sar-e-Pul, followed by Takhar, Samangan and Baghlan and least in Daykundi, Bamyan and Ghor, hence these provinces are likely have their food security affected more.

The average orchard land is high in Takhar and Sar-e-Pul, followed by Samangan and Balkh provinces (Figure 15).



On land holding between female and male-headed households, a high percentage of female-headed households with access to land are in Daykundi followed by Sar-e-Pul, Balkh, Badakhshan and Ghor. However, for the rest of provinces, the absolute number of female-headed households is low and even some provinces like Bamyan, Takhar, Kunduz and Faryab did not have any female-headed households in the samples drawn for the survey (Figure 16).



The average irrigated, rain-fed and orchard land size of female-headed household is less than half of the mentioned type of land for male-headed household, which shows a higher degree of vulnerability.

The average irrigated land size for male-headed households is 7.8 Jerib, while the average for female-headed households is three Jeribs. The average rain-fed land size for male and female-headed households is 19.5 and 7 Jeribes respectively. The average orchard land size for male and female-headed households are 0.9 and 0.2 Jeribes respectively. Rain-fed land is cultivated on rotation in Afghanistan, which is once in two and even in some areas once in each 3 years.

6.2. IMPACT ON AREA PLANTED TO WHEAT

Despite the poor start to the season in 2011, on average, the area planted under wheat and barley per household did not vary significantly from 2010. However, across the provinces, there has been some variability with some provinces showing an increase, whilst others showing on average a decrease in the area planted per province. On an average, the area under irrigated wheat decreased by 5% per household in 2011 compared to 2010 and the area under both irrigated and rain-fed wheat together same decreased by one percent per household during the reference period (Table 17). The poor start of the rainfall season could explain why some of the expected areas were not cropped in 2011 compared to 2010. For an example there was better snow cover in Badakhshan, whilst there was poor precipitation in Ghor explaining increases and decreases in the cropped areas.

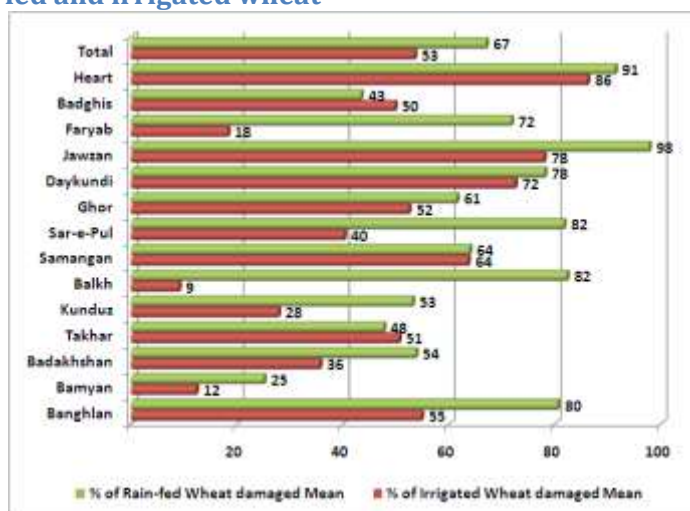
Table 17: Average Area Planted to crops in 2010 compared to 2011 per Household in Jeribs

Province	Irrigated Wheat Area Average (Jeribs/HH)			Rain-fed Wheat Area Average (Jeribs/HH)			Wheat and barley Area Average (Jeribs/HH)		
	2011	2010	% Change	2011	2010	% Change	2011	2010	% Change
Baghlan	6.6	6.7	-2%	17.0	16.2	5%	22.5	22.3	1%
Bamyan	4.8	4.8	1%	3.5	5.7	-38%	8.1	10.4	-22%
Badakhshan	3.8	2.6	47%	13.3	12.1	10%	15.5	18.3	-15%
Takhar	4.4	4.7	-6%	31.4	31.7	-1%	35.7	36.5	-2%
Kunduz	11.3	10.6	6%	24.4	21.4	14%	31.2	46.7	-33%
Balkh	3.5	3.3	4%	16.6	17.0	-2%	18.5	19.4	-4%
Samangan	7.5	6.5	16%	19.8	21.6	-8%	25.4	26.6	-5%
Sar-e-Pul	4.2	4.6	-10%	32.3	21.7	49%	37.8	36.0	5%
Ghor	6.9	9.7	-29%	6.8	11.8	-42%	12.7	20.0	-36%
Daykundi	2.6	2.7	-2%	.6	.7	-12%	3.2	3.4	-5%
Jawzjan	21.2	20.3	4%	21.7	21.0	3%	40.2	37.2	8%
Faryab	6.4	5.8	11%	19.0	17.6	8%	21.8	20.1	8%
Badghis	1.3	1.5	-12%	10.9	10.5	3%	11.5	11.2	3%
Hirat	1.1	1.8	-40%	15.6	14.9	4%	15.1	15.1	0%
Total	5.5	5.8	-5%	15.1	15.0	0%	19.1	20.9	-9%

6.3. DAMAGES AND IMPACT ON PRODUCTION

The drought has significantly affected the crops with all the fourteen provinces having been affected with varying degrees of impacts. While the rain-fed areas have suffered the largest damage, the impact in the irrigated areas is also significant. The percentages provided by the households could be somewhat be exaggerated, but this all the same depicts that there was damage to both rain-fed and irrigated areas under the wheat crop. The rain-fed crops suffered the

Figure 14: Percentage of Damage to Area under rain-fed and irrigated wheat



most with households estimating that as high as 67% of the rain-fed areas under wheat crop and 53% of the irrigated areas under wheat crop have been damaged. In some of the provinces like Jawzan and Hirat, almost all the areas under wheat crop have been damaged, while in Daykundi, Sar-e-Pul, Balkh and Bakhlan, approximately 80% of the rain-fed area under wheat has been affected by the drought.

As a result, the average wheat production per household has declined significantly. While, on the whole, the average production of wheat per household has declined by 68% in the irrigated areas, the rain-fed areas have suffered an average decline of 90% per household, leading to an overall decline of 83% in the wheat productivity per household, compared to 2011.

With the exception of Bamyan, Badakhshan, Kunduz, Ghor, and Daykundi, all other provinces had reduction in average household production of about 90%, and the highest was in Faryab (99%). In the rain-fed areas, the average household wheat production declined by around 90%, except in Bamyan and Badakhshan. Household wheat production declined by 100% in Faryab and Takhar provinces, which reflects total loss of wheat crop in these provinces (Table 18). This percentages could be an over exaggeration of the losses, as the estimates from MAIL show modest losses².

Table 18: Wheat Harvest Change 2010 compared to 2011

Province	Irrigated Wheat Harvest Average (Kgs/hh)			Rain-fed Wheat Harvest Average (Kgs/hh)			Total Wheat Harvest Average (Kgs/hh)		
	2011	2010	% Change	2011	2010	% Change	2011	2010	% Change
Baghlan	559	3003	-81%	98	2193	-96%	555	4381	-87%
Bamyan	523	1123	-53%	337	737	-54%	799	1830	-56%
Badakhshan	285	668	-57%	160	903	-82%	355	1360	-74%
Takhar	477	858	-44%	2	1966	-100%	302	2433	-88%
Kunduz	2566	3507	-27%	232	3373	-93%	2519	6155	-59%
Balkh	117	640	-82%	134	1986	-93%	183	2188	-92%
Samangan	140	982	-86%	133	2065	-94%	208	2586	-92%
Sar-e-Pul	154	404	-62%	38	1456	-97%	150	1681	-91%
Ghor	368	1263	-71%	328	1400	-77%	628	2429	-74%
Daykundi	295	791	-63%	39	118	-67%	333	906	-63%
Jawzjan	120	1461	-92%	11	1120	-99%	114	2207	-95%
Faryab	93	1276	-93%	3	1960	-100%	25	2237	-99%
Badghis	75	548	-86%	176	1879	-91%	203	2064	-90%
Hirat	170	887	-81%	129	1742	-93%	140	1787	-92%
Total	327	1031	-68%	153	1480	-90%	363	2096	-83%

The loss of crop is attributed to a number of factors, the major one being lack of irrigation and low levels of rainfall. However, a number of other factors have also been identified by the households as the major problems of crop loss. Besides irrigation, lack of seeds, fertilizer and other inputs, problems in finding labourers, higher crop losses, are some of the other problems that are believed to have affected the production of wheat during the current cropping season. The labour problem is highest in Takhar, Kunduz, and Samangan, largely because of high proportion of distress migration. In some of the provinces such as Daykundi, Ghor, Kunduz, Balkh, Baghlan, Samangan, Sar-e-Pul and Jawzjan, a high percentage of the farmers did not have access to seeds and fertilizers (Table 19).

² See Secondary data review for the EFSA Phase 1 report, 29 August 2011.

Table 19: Number of People Affected by Crop problems across provinces

Province		lack of labour	lack of seeds	lack of fertilizers	lack of irrigation water	not enough rain/drought	crop diseases/pests	expensive inputs	lack of markets	lack of tilling power	high crop losses	damaged irrigation	other	Total
Baghlan	Count	68,258	105,231	93,855	190,554	304,318	85,323	88,167	17,065	31,285	133,672	17,065	0	432,302
	%	16%	24%	22%	44%	70%	20%	20%	4%	7%	31%	4%	0%	
Bamyan	Count	5,352	2,676	2,676	508,449	270,281	5,352	8,028	2,676	0	2,676	0	0	524,506
	%	1%	1%	1%	97%	52%	1%	2%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	
Badakhshan	Count	103,765	139,546	134,178	296,981	660,158	137,756	94,819	123,444	12,523	8,945	0	0	821,172
	%	13%	17%	16%	36%	80%	17%	12%	15%	2%	1%	0%	0%	
Takhar	Count	177,942	208,621	141,126	325,204	736,311	177,942	67,495	18,408	6,136	30,680	24,544	0	914,253
	%	19%	23%	15%	36%	81%	19%	7%	2%	1%	3%	3%	0%	
Kunduz	Count	187,343	302,167	277,993	465,337	640,594	302,167	126,910	6,043	6,043	60,433	6,043	0	918,587
	%	20%	33%	30%	51%	70%	33%	14%	1%	1%	7%	1%	0%	
Balkh	Count	186,073	654,256	348,136	774,303	1,356,531	222,087	234,092	0	90,035	78,031	6,002	168,066	1,674,656
	%	11%	39%	21%	46%	81%	13%	14%	0%	5%	5%	0%	10%	
Samangan	Count	68,877	136,952	60,067	234,661	268,298	56,863	28,031	18,420	9,611	24,828	2,403	0	350,790
	%	20%	39%	17%	67%	76%	16%	8%	5%	3%	7%	1%	0%	
Sar-e-Pul	Count	13,182	150,273	121,273	437,639	400,729	232,001	42,182	5,273	15,818	10,546	0	0	516,730
	%	3%	29%	23%	85%	78%	45%	8%	1%	3%	2%	0%	0%	
Ghor	Count	107,531	164,251	94,533	363,952	492,753	138,254	53,175	10,635	10,635	57,901	12,998	3,545	605,010
	%	18%	27%	16%	60%	81%	23%	9%	2%	2%	10%	2%	1%	
Daykundi	Count	34,329	110,344	137,317	372,718	302,833	76,015	23,295	7,356	9,808	42,912	18,391	2,452	426,664
	%	8%	26%	32%	87%	71%	18%	5%	2%	2%	10%	4%	1%	
Jawzjan	Count	68,103	114,119	7,362	386,531	358,922	53,378	31,291	0	1,841	123,322	5,522	7,362	428,865
	%	16%	27%	2%	90%	84%	12%	7%	0%	0%	29%	1%	2%	
Faryab	Count	160,747	261,681	11,215	661,678	841,117	179,438	164,485	22,430	0	3,738	0	7,477	889,714
	%	18%	29%	1%	74%	95%	20%	18%	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%	
Badghis	Count	44,921	49,649	26,007	158,404	357,001	49,649	7,093	2,364	4,728	99,298	4,728	0	409,014
	%	11%	12%	6%	39%	87%	12%	2%	1%	1%	24%	1%	0%	
Hirat	Count	54,536	174,516	109,072	621,712	1,559,734	43,629	54,536	10,907	0	839,857	65,443	21,814	1,646,992
	%	3%	11%	7%	38%	95%	3%	3%	1%	0%	51%	4%	1%	
Total	Count	1,280,958	2,574,282	1,564,812	5,798,124	8,549,579	1,759,855	1,023,598	245,021	198,464	1,516,838	163,139	210,716	10,559,255
		12%	24%	15%	55%	81%	17%	10%	2%	2%	14%	2%	2%	

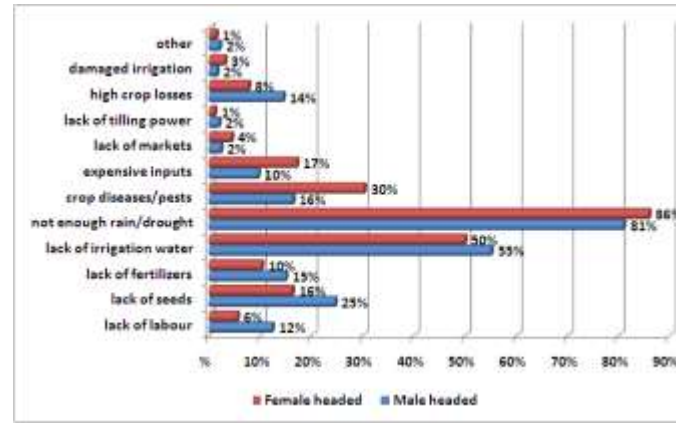
Furthermore, it is important to note that even though, on an average, only 2 percent of the population in the 14 drought affected provinces faced problems in marketing their produce, in Badakhshan, as high as 15% of the farming households faced problem in marketing their produce. Notwithstanding this finding, it would be important to note that because of the significant reduction in the production of food-grains, there would not have been enough marketable surpluses out of the household production and probably that is the reason why this did not appear as a major problem. The issue of

marketing therefore needs further probing and may warrant to undertake a detail market assessment, with analysis of both pre-drought and post scenarios.

Table 19 above not only presents the various factors that affected the crop this year but also provides an estimate of the population which are in need of assistance concerning crop production interventions.

Figure-15 reveals that the major factors affecting this year’s crop production does not differ much with sex of the household. Both female and male headed households were affected similarly, except for access to the expensive inputs, pesticides and marketing problems being faced more by the female-headed households than the male-headed households.

Figure 15: Households facing crop problems by Sex of Head of household



6.4. IMPACT ON WHEAT PLANTING SEED IN 2012

The survey also probed the issues and problems concerning availability of seeds for the crop in 2012. Results, from the survey, indicated majority of the households do not have sufficient quantity of seeds for the next season. With the exception of Badakhshan, Takhar and Balkh, less than 10% of households in all provinces have sufficient seeds for the coming sowing season both in the rain-fed and irrigated areas. The major concern is that on an average, approximately 500,000 households in the rain-fed area and 400,000 households in the irrigated areas do not have means to purchase the wheat seeds for sowing the crops in 2012. Table 20 indicates the number of people that will be affected by seed availability across the provinces.

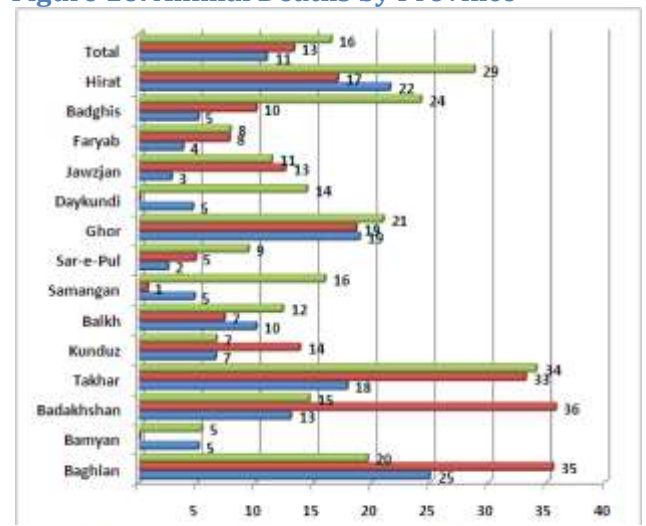
Table 20: Number of people affected by Seed availability by Province

Province		Sufficient seed for rain-fed wheat	Sufficient seed for irrigated wheat	Not enough seed for rain-fed wheat	Not enough seed for irrigated wheat	Do not have any for rain-fed wheat.	Do not have any for irrigated wheat.	Have means to purchase wheat seed	Do not have means to purchase wheat seed	Other specify	Total
Baghlan	Count	5,688				2,844	2,844	2,844	0	0	8,532
	%	1.2%				0.1%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	
Badakhshan	Count	132,389	39,359	137,756	71,562	415,058	134,178	105,554	307,716	21,469	694,149
	%	27%	15%	20%	9%	15%	8%	23%	10%	39%	
Takhar	Count	73,631	0	6,136	0	6,136	6,136	0	0	0	61,359
	%	15.1%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Kunduz	Count	0	0	6,043	6,043	12,087	6,043	6,043	0	0	12,087
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	
Balkh	Count	198,078	156,061	168,066	126,049	726,284	396,155	102,040	1,068,418	6,002	1,554,609
	%	41%	60%	25%	16%	26%	24%	23%	36%	11%	
Samangan	Count	35,239	14,416	75,284	53,660	232,258	157,775	39,244	154,572	0	309,945
	%	7%	6%	11%	7%	8%	10%	9%	5%	0%	
Sar-e-Pul	Count	7,909	10,546	113,364	87,000	377,002	247,819	60,637	263,638	2,636	435,002
	%	2%	4%	17%	11%	14%	15%	13%	9%	5%	
Ghor	Count	17,725	21,270	70,900	74,445	199,701	185,521	73,263	159,524	17,725	389,948
	%	4%	8%	10%	10%	7%	11%	16%	5%	32%	
Daykundi	Count	3,678	11,034	45,364	114,022	33,103	114,022	6,130	112,796	7,356	245,209
	%	1%	4%	7%	15%	1%	7%	1%	4%	13%	
Jawzjan	Count	3,681	9,203	1,841	62,581	86,509	237,441	51,537	200,628	0	329,472
	%	1%	4%	0.3%	8%	3%	15%	11%	7%	0%	
Faryab	Count	0	0	37,383	164,485	635,510	119,625	0	687,846	0	699,061
	%	0%	0%	5%	22%	23%	7%	0%	23%	0%	
Badghis	Count	9,457	0	21,278	4,728	52,013	23,642	4,728	11,821	0	122,941
	%	1.9%	0.0%	3.1%	0.6%	1.9%	1.4%	1.0%	0.4%	0.0%	
Hirat	Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,907	0	10,907
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	
Total	Count	487,476	261,889	683,415	764,576	2,778,506	1,631,203	452,020	2,977,867	55,188	4,873,221

6.5. IMPACT ON LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

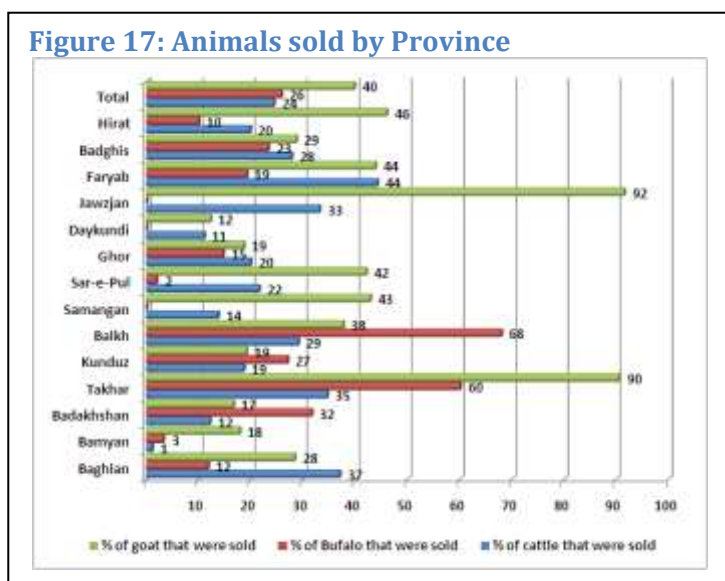
The drought has significantly impacted on the stock of animals with the households. Lack of water, pastures and animal diseases were prevalent across all provinces. As a result, a high percentage of animals have died. About 31% of the households reported animal deaths across most provinces. The death of livestock is highest in provinces of Badakhshan, Baghlan, Takhar and Hirat. In most of the provinces, majority of the deaths were reported among goats and buffaloes (Figure 16). Whether such deaths are only associated with the drought shock could not be ascertained as there is no data on normal animal

Figure 16: Animal Deaths by Province



deaths.

As a coping strategy, the households have been selling their livestock to meet the food and other requirements. In the survey, it was found that approximately 40% of the goats and 25% of buffaloes and other cattle were sold. In some of the provinces like Jawzjan and Takhar, households have sold out more than 90% of the stock of their goats and in Balkh and Takhar; households have sold out more than 60% of their buffaloes. The selling out of animals in all other provinces is also alarming with approximately 40% of the goats and buffalo having been sold out in most of the provinces (Figure 17).



The goats and buffalo being high value assets for the poor households, the death and early selling out of the animals at low prices have a significant bearing on both poverty and food insecurity of the affected population.

The sales and high deaths of livestock were supported by the focus group discussions; most communities interviewed indicated that the major problems in livestock production were animal deaths, animal diseases and inadequate pastures. Some communities in some provinces indicated lack of water and distress sell of livestock due to the drought (Table 21).

Table 21: Communities indicating livestock problems across provinces

Province	Animal deaths	Animal diseases	Inadequate pastures	Decreased prices	Distress sell	Lack of water	No livestock	Total
Baghlan	29%	38%	86%		5%	19%		21
Bamyan	14%		100%					7
Badakhshan	23%	40%	72%	9%				53
Takhar	14%		93%		7%			14
Kunduz	15%		115%		8%	15%		13
Balkh	14%	36%	73%	5%	9%	9%		22
Samangan	13%	18%	59%	5%	8%	21%		39
Sar-e-Pul	15%	45%	95%	15%	5%	20%		20
Ghor	17%	13%	87%	26%		26%		23
Daykundi	36%	18%	88%	12%	12%	15%		33
Jawzjan	4%	8%	100%		63%			24
Faryab		17%	67%	6%	61%			18
Badghis	13%	13%	75%		25%		13%	8
Hirat	53%	27%	53%		13%			15
Total	19%	23%	80%	7%	14%	10%		
	60	72	248	22	43	31	1	310

7. IMPACT ON HOUSEHOLD LIVELIHOODS

7.1. IMPACT ON HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

7.1.1. Impact on Income Sources

The Focus Group discussions revealed that the major livelihood activities in the drought affected areas are agriculture, casual labour and livestock. On average 54% of the income comes from agriculture, 17% from wage labour and about 16% from livestock. Samangan province has only about 39% of the income coming from agriculture and 25% from labour, whilst Faryab, most of the income comes from agriculture. Hirat, Badakshshan, Jawzjan and Samangan have over 20% of the income coming from labour. Other income sources tend to be minimal, with the highest other income source being in Bamyán and Daykundi province (Figure 18).

With such an agrarian based economy, the impact of drought will move a lot of households into food insecurity and poverty, hence the reason why majority of the communities indicated that the drought will affect more than 50% of the communities. From the focus group discussion, on average 39% of the households are considered very poor, 32% poor, 20% average and only 9% is better off across the 14 provinces. The perception of poverty should be considered “relative” within the communities and should not be compared with the official statistics from the NRVA of 2008. However, even though this is relative poverty, the perception of most people being poor is in-line with the high poverty levels in these provinces (Figure 19). Hence, the drought will further worsen off the vulnerability of the population.

In the survey, households were asked to rank the three main sources of income for 2011 and 2010. The analysis revealed that notwithstanding the ranks of the income sources, the drought has negatively impacted on the number of households depending on agriculture for income. There was a 21% decline in the number of households depending on crop production as major source of income from during 2010-11. Similarly there has been a seven percent decrease in the households who

Figure 18: Income Sources by Province

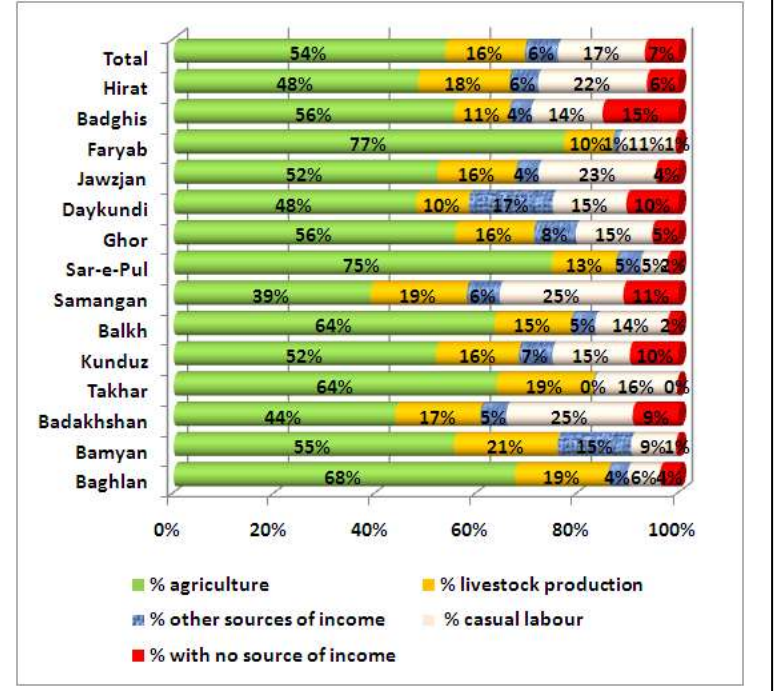
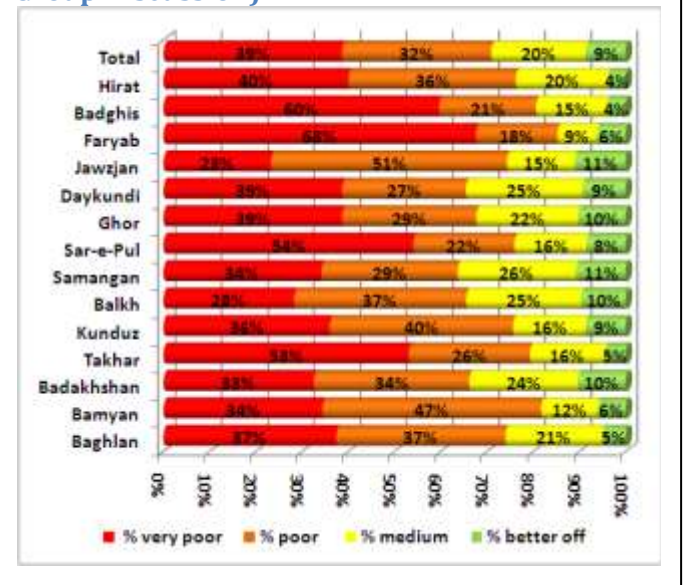
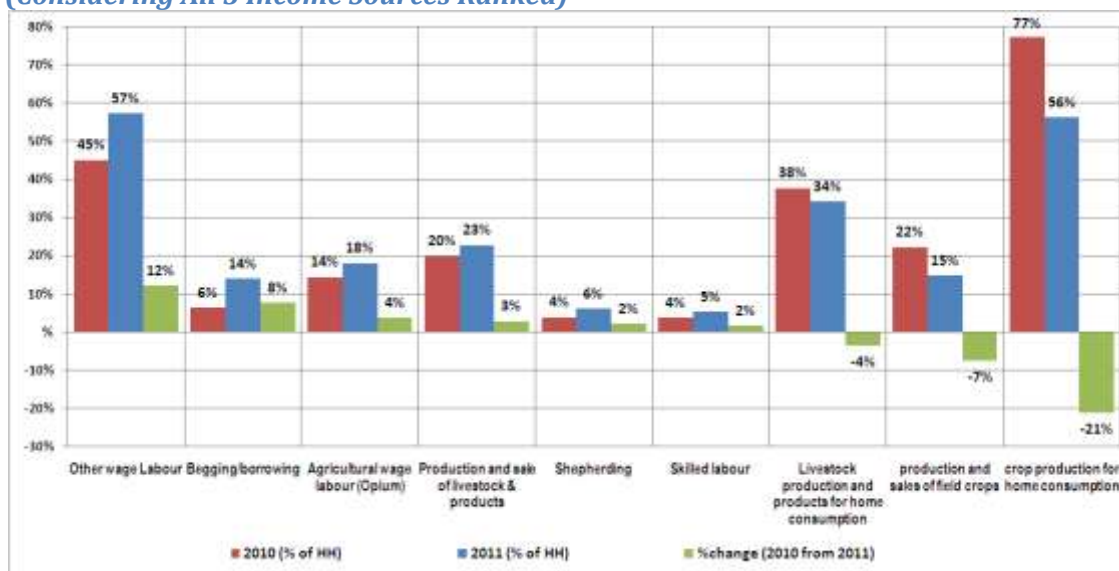


Figure 19: Households Poverty Levels (Focus Group Discussion)



depend on the sale of field crops as the major source of income. There was also a four percent decrease in the number of households depending on livestock income from the three income sources. However, there has been a 12% increase in the number of the households depending on the wage labour activities and an eight percent increase in households depending on borrowing (Figure 20). With regards to other income sources there have been no major changes.

Figure 20: Percentage of Households by Source of Income and Percentage Change in HH (Considering All 3 Income Sources Ranked)



If the *first main income source* is considered (Table 22), there has been an increase of seven percent in the number of households depending on livestock as main source of income, whilst the percentage of households depending on crop production (for home consumption and sales) decreased by 22%. More female headed households also have dependent on livestock compared to male headed, but also have the slightly larger decline in their dependence on production and sale of field crops. Households depending on agricultural labour as the first main income source increased by 12% compared to 2010. There is however, a gender difference with more male-headed households depending on agricultural wage as the first main source of income compared to nine percent for the female-headed households. The analysis hence shows that there are no main areas where female headed households seem to have reverted to as their main source of income, which could entail that they are likely to be more vulnerable to the drought than their male headed counterparts (Table 22).

Table 22: Household by First Main Income Source by Sex of Head of Household

Income Source	2011			2010			% change (2011 over 2010)		
	% of Male Headed	% of Female Headed	% Total	% of Male Headed	% of Female Headed	% Total	% of Male Headed	% of Female Headed	% Total
Crop production for home consumption	45%	25%	45%	67%	45%	66%	-22%	-20%	-22%
Livestock production	14%	16%	14%	7%	6%	7%	7%	10%	7%
Production & sales of cash and field crops	4%	2%	4%	5%	10%	5%	-1%	-7%	-2%
Production & labour for Opium	1%	2%	1%	1%		1%		1%	
Sales of prepared foods, petty trade, firewood, prepared foods	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%			
Agricultural wage labour	24%	29%	24%	12%	20%	12%	12%	9%	12%
Small business, mills, handicrafts/carpets	3%	5%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	3%	1%
Service sector-Govt, military, taxi, mining	5%	5%	5%	3%	5%	3%	2%		2%
Remittances, other Govt benefits, begging borrowing, sale of food aid	3%	12%	3%	2%	8%	2%	2%	3%	2%

On the distribution across provinces, the impact on sources of income has also been different. This year, there has been a general decrease in the number of households dependent on crop production and an increase in agricultural labour and livestock as the *first main source of income*. A slight decrease in the number of households with production and sales of field cash crops as the major source of income was observed in Sar-e-Pul, Balkh, Takhar and Badghis. There has also been an increase in the number of households with crafts/ carpets as major source of income in Jawzjan compared to 2010 (Table 23).

Table 23: Household by First Main Income Source by Province (Based on First main Source of Income)

Livelihood Group		Baghlan	Bamyan	Badakhshan	Takhar	Kunduz	Balkh	Samangan	Sar-e-Pul	Ghor	Daykundi	Jawzjan	Faryab	Badghis	Hirat	Total
Crop production for home consumption	2010	71%	65%	58%	59%	65%	70%	63%	79%	69%	65%	54%	72%	69%	65%	66%
	2011	41%	65%	34%	47%	68%	39%	24%	59%	53%	50%	17%	50%	68%	31%	45%
Livestock production	2010	10%	9%	9%	6%	6%	5%	10%	6%	8%	3%	6%	9%	10%	8%	7%
	2011	23%	9%	20%	14%	8%	10%	22%	20%	11%	5%	9%	13%	8%	22%	14%
Production & sales of cash and field crops	2010	3%		3%	17%	7%	6%	7%	9%	3%	1%	3%		10%	3%	5%
	2011	3%	1%	2%	14%	7%	1%	6%	4%	3%	1%	2%		4%	4%	4%
Production & labour for Opium	2010	1%	1%			1%	1%	%	1%	2%	1%				1%	1%
	2011	1%			1%	1%	%	1%	2%	2%					1%	1%
Sales of prepared foods, petty trade, firewood	2010	1%		3%	1%	4%	2%	2%	1%	1%		1%			1%	1%
	2011	6%		3%	1%	1%	2%	4%	%	1%	1%	1%		1%	1%	2%
Agricultural wage labour	2010	4%	17%	15%	12%	9%	12%	12%	3%	11%	12%	16%	12%	5%	18%	12%
	2011	12%	17%	25%	18%	8%	31%	31%	11%	21%	16%	35%	27%	12%	36%	24%
Small business, mills, handicrafts/carpets	2010	3%	3%	2%	1%	3%	%	1%	%	2%	3%	14%	1%	1%	1%	2%
	2011	6%	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	4%	3%	27%	1%	1%	1%	3%
Service sector-Govt, military, taxi, mining	2010	5%	6%	8%	3%	4%	1%	2%	1%	2%	3%	4%	2%	3%	1%	3%
	2011	8%	6%	10%	2%	3%	9%	7%	2%	3%	5%	2%	3%	4%	1%	5%
Remittances, other Govt benefits, begging borrowing, sale of food aid	2010	2%		1%	1%		1%	1%	1%	1%	10%	2%	4%	2%	2%	2%
	2011	1%		3%	1%	2%	5%	3%	2%	2%	17%	6%	5%	2%	2%	3%

7.1.2. Impact on Household Expenditure

As for income sources, households were asked to rank the three main expenditure items, following which the rough expenditure was indicated per item using proportional piling. As indicated in Section 3.2 above one of the limitations has been the manner in which the data was collected, where in the proportional piling some enumerators had the three expenses adding up to hundred percent. This overestimated percentage contribution of the expenditure item.

However, the data based on this method is indicative of the impact of the drought on expenditure as a similar approach was used for data collection in ranking 2010 and 2011 expenses. The impact of the drought on expenditure affected both the number of households spending on specific commodity groups and the average household expenditure on various expenditure items. In the second round of the EFSA survey, very limited data were available on household expenditure and, hence the result concerning this indicator needs to be interpreted with caution.

Based on the households that reported on the expenditure item category, there was an increase by six percent in the number of households spending income on food compared to that in 2010. The mean expenditure on food also slightly increased from 58% in 2010 to 61% in 2011. The number of households' spending their income on other items has either slightly decreased or remained relatively stable, except for health, on which the number of households spending on this increased by 7%.

However, the mean expenditure on health has gone down by 2%. The percentage of households investing in inputs and assets has slightly gone down, which is common with households that have to spend most income on basic consumer goods.

While the average percent expenditure on food has increased, expenditure on all other items have gone down, with the greatest decrease in trade and business. Food expenditure is likely to increase as the indicative expenditure was collected almost at harvest time when most household had better food access from own production. Given the shift in the income sources described above, this could result in the poor households' food access becoming at risk, especially because of decline in expenditure on farm assets and farm investment. Expenditure on entertainment has however increased, but the number of households spending on this is negligible (2%) and these households could be the better off (Table 24).

Table 24: Household by Expenditure category and % Expenditure by Item

Expenditure category	% of Households		% Mean Expenditure**	
	% HH in 2010	% HH in 2011	2010	2011
Food	92%	98%	58%	61%
Education	30%	30%	19%	16%
Health	54%	61%	17%	15%
Clothes and shelter	43%	41%	18%	14%
Agricultural inputs	22%	21%	22%	20%
Buying livestock	14%	8%	28%	19%
Buying assets/Farm investment	8%	5%	27%	22%
Settling debts/credit	8%	10%	19%	16%
Paying utilities- water, etc	4%	8%	16%	17%
Trade/business	4%	2%	26%	18%
Transport	4%	4%	12%	10%
Entertainment/Social events	1%	.3%	22%	32%
Other	3%	2%	27%	22%

** The percent expenditure is an average of those households that ranked the expenditure category among the three major household expenses and not derived from total household expenditure basket estimates. Hence, the expenditure categories will not add up to 100 percent. E.g. 30% of households reported expenditure on Education averaging 16% in 2011 based on proportional piling.

On the distribution of expenditure by the Sex of head of household, the number of female-headed households spending on farm investment, buying of clothes, shelter and livestock has decreased sharply compared to that of male-headed households between 2010 and 2011. On the average expenditure, there is a general decrease in expenditure on farm investment and livestock irrespective of the sex of head of household. However, there has been a sharper increase in the expenditure of female-headed households on trade and business compared to the male-headed households and at the same time female headed households reduced averaged expenditure on transport compared to the male-headed during 2010 and 2011. Irrespective of the sex of the household head, the drought seems to have had an impact on how households allocate their resources (Table 25).

Table 25: Household Expenditure by Item and % Average Expenditure by Sex of head of Household

Expenditure Category	% of HH				% Average Expenditure on Items *			
	2010		2011		2010		2011	
	Male headed	Female headed	Male headed	Female headed	Male headed	Female headed	Male headed	Female headed
Food	92%	96%	98%	99%	58%	60%	61%	62%
Education	30%	26%	30%	31%	19%	18%	16%	18%
Agricultural inputs	22%	16%	21%	15%	22%	19%	20%	17%
Buying livestock	15%	10%	9%	3%	28%	25%	19%	14%
Health	54%	59%	60%	67%	17%	15%	15%	15%
Clothes and shelter	43%	43%	41%	39%	18%	15%	14%	12%
Buying assets/Farm investment	8%	9%	5%	2%	27%	24%	22%	18%
Settling debts/credit	8%	8%	10%	15%	19%	15%	16%	17%
Paying utilities- water, etc	4%	11%	8%	12%	16%	15%	17%	15%
Trade/business	4%	1%	2%	1%	26%	0%	18%	25%
Transport	4%	3%	4%	1%	12%	10%	10%	3%
Entertainment/Social events	1%		.3%		22%		32%	
Other	3%	4%	2%	2%	28%	10%	23%	5%

* Based on proportional piling per expenditure category ranked by those households who indicated the expenditure item as major

For the expenditure on food across the provinces, there has been a general increase in the number or percentage of households spending more than 60% of their income on food in 2011 compared to 2010, except in Baghlan, Badakhshan, Sar-e-Pul and Ghor, where there has been some slight decrease. However there has also been a general compensatory increase in the number of households increasing their food expenditure between 40 to 60% for these provinces except Badakhshan province. The increase in the number of households' expenditure on food is a clear indication that the drought negatively impacted food access of most households (Table 26).

Table 26: Households Expenditure on Food Comparison 2010 and 2011

% Expenditure on Food		Baghlan	Bamyan	Badakhshan	Takhar	Kunduz	Balkh	Samangan	Sar-e-Pul	Ghor	Daykundi	Jawzjan	Faryab	Badghis	Hirat	Total
		less than 40%	2010	21%	12%	45%	31%	56%	24%	39%	38%	27%	14%	12%	9%	18%
	2011	15%	21%	47%	14%	63%	11%	23%	39%	30%	13%	14%	2%	9%	6%	20%
40 to 60%	2010	17%	45%	22%	31%	39%	18%	38%	50%	33%	38%	39%	16%	36%	34%	30%
	2011	49%	26%	20%	38%	32%	15%	41%	53%	33%	28%	24%	12%	14%	19%	25%
more than 60%	2010	62%	43%	34%	38%	5%	58%	22%	12%	40%	47%	49%	74%	45%	62%	46%
	2011	36%	53%	33%	48%	5%	74%	35%	8%	36%	59%	62%	85%	76%	75%	55%
Average % Expenditure on Food	2010	64%	61%	39%	52%	39%	62%	50%	48%	58%	63%	62%	69%	58%	67%	58%
	2011	61%	62%	40%	61%	33%	71%	57%	47%	57%	66%	67%	76%	66%	68%	61%

7.2. IMPACT ON HOUSEHOLD DEBT

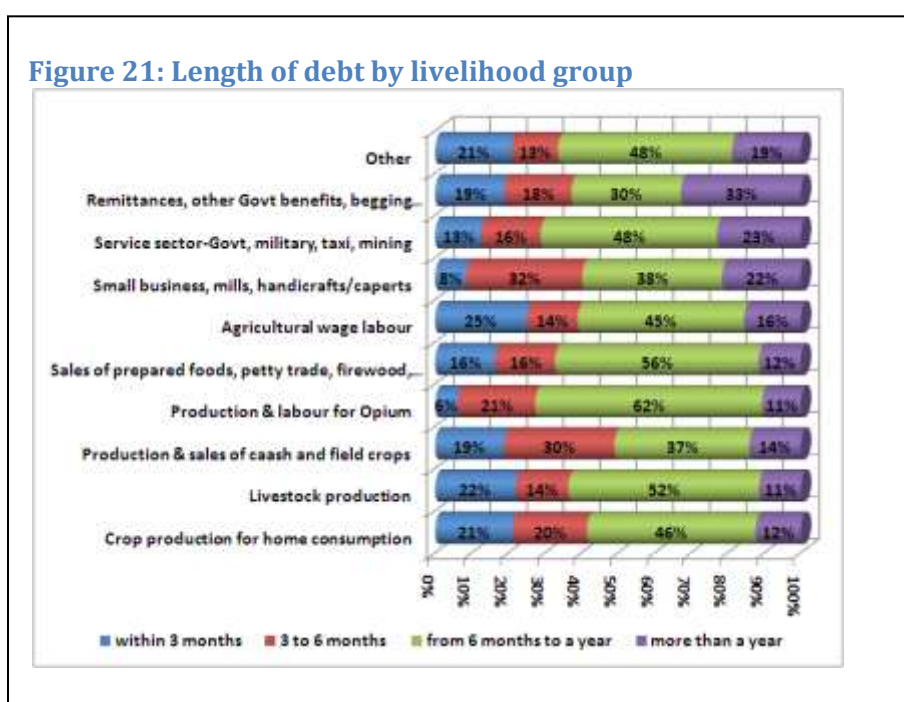
Afghanistan households are highly indebted, with between 65% and 90% of the households reporting that they have debt. The level of indebtedness varies across provinces, with the highest percentage in Daykundi, Ghor and Bamyan provinces. The reasons for having the debt vary, with the major reason across provinces being to buy food followed by covering health expenses, with very little being used for other expenses (Table 27). Getting debt appears to be one of the coping mechanisms of most households, but due to the fact that most of it goes for basic consumption; most Afghans' will remain in a vicious cycle of poverty and food insecurity.

Table 27: Households with Debt by Province

Province	% HH took Debt	% HH Reasons for taking debt							
		buy food	cover health expenses	cover education expenses	buy agricultural inputs	buy animal feed	buy animals	rent land/ accommodation	Other
Baghlan	77%	83%	64%	32%	31%	36%	2%	2%	1%
Bamyan	87%	97%	5%	2%	1%	1%	%	%	%
Badakhshan	73%	89%	53%	17%	10%	13%	2%	1%	11%
Takhar	75%	85%	45%	29%	19%	11%	1%	1%	1%
Kunduz	67%	80%	25%	41%	37%	16%	%	4%	%
Balkh	65%	85%	62%	32%	18%	10%	4%	2%	4%
Samangan	65%	92%	60%	22%	9%	20%	1%	2%	4%
Sar-e-Pul	81%	88%	69%	24%	49%	24%	5%	1%	%
Ghor	89%	93%	58%	32%	18%	13%	2%	2%	4%
Daykundi	91%	93%	58%	20%	11%	8%	1%	%	10%
Jawzjan	73%	89%	56%	5%	11%	15%	1%	2%	8%
Faryab	82%	99%	83%	47%	6%	29%	3%	%	20%
Badghis	75%	95%	81%	12%	6%	7%	1%	1%	1%
Hirat	81%	84%	69%	12%	12%	4%	2%	2%	5%
Total	76%	88%	57%	24%	17%	13%	2%	1%	5%

Debt taken for food consumption does not vary with the sex of the head of household as high percentages of both male and female headed households have to meet food requirements. Slightly more female headed households take debt to cover health expenses than the male headed households. On the other hand, slightly more male headed households take debt to cover education expenses. Only 17% of the households get debt to invest for future production irrespective of gender of head of household, the livelihood source and across provinces (Figure 19).

The major reasons for taking debt are for buying food, health expenses, and education of children, with very few taking debt for investment in production. On the level of indebtedness across livelihood groups, majority of the households have debt of six months to a year. The largest percentage of 62% being those who depend on opium labour and production, followed by the households relying on petty trade and sales of firewood, and prepared foods. Among the indebted households, those relying on remittances and other government benefits or begging have the highest percentage of households who have taken debts of more than a year (Figure 21).



On the length of time debt is held, generally a higher percentage of female headed households hold longer term debts (more than 1 year), compared to the male headed households. For an example at least 27% of the female headed households had debt of more than a year compared to 14 % for the male headed households. Majority (46%) of the male headed households have debt of 6 months to a year (Figure 22). As indebtedness is a coping mechanism, stretching this in the event of a shock is not clear. On whether households could take additional debt if they wanted, 51% of the female headed households indicated they would get new debt compared to 42% of the male headed households. Whilst this debt can cover immediate consumption requirements, the vulnerable households will remain in a poverty trap (Figure 23).

7.3.1. Impact on Terms of Trade and Purchasing Power

7.3.1.1. Commodity Price Changes

To understand the actual price rises of various food items and the ability of the traders to supply the markets, a trader survey was conducted covering both major cities and district/village markets. From the survey, the prices of most of the food items have increased significantly compared to same time in 2010. There is price change variability across the district markets. On average, the price of wheat, the main staple food, have almost doubled compared to a year ago. The increase varies between 45% (Bamyan) to more than 170% increase in Samangan. The average price of rice has increased on average by 68% during the year preceding the date of survey, but varying between 27% increase in Ghor to 98% in Kunduz (Table 29).

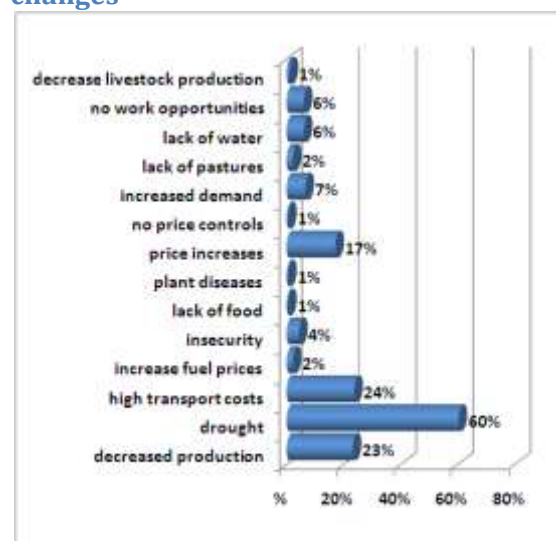
Prices of other food commodities such as fruits, pulses, cooking oil and meat that provides major sources of protein and micro-nutrient, have also increased significantly. The price of both cooking oil and pulses have increased by more than 50%, the price of vegetables have doubled compared to the same time last year.

Table 29: Commodity Prices/Kg and Change in price compared to July/August 2010

Commodity		Baghlan	Bamyan	Badakhshan	Takhar	Kunduz	Balkh	Samangan	Sar-e-Pul	Ghor	Daykundi	Jawzjan	Faryab	Badghis	Hirat	Total
Wheat	% change	121 %	46%	109%	83%	81%	121 %	171 %	89%	69%	53%	133 %	72%	86%	104 %	105 %
	Current	22.7	22.2	47.0	20.1	20.5	20.2	37.9	23.3	17.0	22.2	22.5	23.9	24.4	19.9	28.1
Wheat Flour	% change	111 %	56%	85%	78%	59%	110 %	185 %	74%	36%	37%	89%	71%	78%	83%	92%
	Current	26.5	27.8	55.8	22.8	24.8	28.0	71.4	29.0	20.4	30.4	28.2	29.2	36.0	24.7	38.3
Rice	% change	63%	49%	63%	86%	98%	55%	49%	46%	27%	36%	53%	61%	35%	38%	53%
	Current	35.5	64.9	96.0	42.8	37.1	49.4	81.8	55.3	117.5	55.8	48.6	59.1	56.7	58.8	68.0
Pulses	% change	83%	36%	41%	63%	56%	62%	50%	31%	38%	25%	60%	49%	74%	80%	52%
	Current	57.7	66.9	86.0	58.3	62.0	48.2	85.1	60.9	54.5	41.1	51.0	73.1	55.2	55.2	63.6
Cooking Oil	% change	78%	32%	82%	67%	68%	66%	62%	36%	27%	49%	65%	62%	30%	34%	59%
	Current	102.9	86.3	155.4	111.9	85.9	94.4	224.7	134.6	121.2	91.0	90.5	84.3	80.0	76.4	125.7
Meat	% change	40%	22%	22%	28%	18%	16%	50%	25%	-3%	18%	13%	35%	-26%	4%	23%
	Current	245.0	225.0	233.7	250.0	238.3	215.8	225.7	213.5	172.6	186.6	234.2	230.0	246.3	256.7	223.8
Vegetables	% change	143 %	67%	75%	63%	40%	74%	60%	38%	250 %	56%	185 %		6%	45%	105 %
	Current	64.5	50.0	42.4	31.3	14.0	15.3	31.3	12.6	94.5	21.7	36.6	.0	60.0	23.7	37.1
Fruits	% change	21%	38%	38%	51%	73%	90%	42%	141 %	35%	85%	94%	25%	33%	27%	55%
	Current	78.8	110.0	60.1	36.1	23.7	44.6	45.6	49.5	45.8	20.2	65.7	40.0	40.0	29.3	48.4

The drought was indicated as the single major reason contributing to the high food prices. Because of the droughts, both supply and demand side factors have been affected, thus making the prices high. Among the supply side constraints, high increase in transportation cost and decreased in local production (due to drought) are the major factors that contributing to the high food prices. Furthermore, imports being one of the major sources of food supply in majority of the provinces (see Table 31), the increase in the international food prices has also contributed to the high food prices. On the demand side, the household production for own consumption being very low this year due to significant losses in production, the demand of food in the market has increased, which may have pushed the market prices further.

Figure 24: Traders and reasons for price changes



While the prices of cereals and other food commodities have increased significantly compared to July/August 2011, the price of livestock declined significantly during the same period. Approximately 70% of the purchasing power of livestock owners in most of the provinces was lost. For example, in Takhar, one sheep was able to buy 223 kgs of wheat or 198 kgs of wheat flour during July/August last year, the same sheep could fetch only 87 kgs of wheat or 77 kgs wheat flour the same time this year. The loss of purchasing power is largely similar in most of the provinces except Bamyan, Ghor and Daykundi. The loss in the value of livestock is associated with an increased off-take due to the drought and the increased prices of the cereals largely due to limited supply in the markets.

Table 30: Livestock prices, changes and Terms of Trade Comparison to July/August 2010

Commodity		Baghlan	Bamyan	Badakhshan	Takhar	Kunduz	Balkh	Samangan	Sar-e-Pul	Ghor	Daykundi	Jawzjan	Faryab	Badghis	Hirat
		Current Prices	Goat	2,232	2,800	2,513	3,050	3,420	2,047	2,346	2,485	2,690	3,223	2,008	2,990
	Sheep	3,532	3,985	4,128	4,480	4,920	3,210	4,300	3,865	3,792	5,215	2,604	4,000	3,480	3,560
	cattle	15,818	31,111	12,985	19,786	25,571	19,867	16,755	21,050	18,556	21,532	20,640	21,950	19,909	23,667
% Average Prices Change compared to last year	Goat	-50	-12	-45	-31	-30	-45	-43	-34	-22	-22	-45	-23	-34	-37
	Sheep	-50	-20	-47	-30	-28	-47	-21	-22	-20	14	-49	-37	-42	-49
	cattle	-53	-11	-44	-47	-36	-39	-38	-44	-37	-28	-53	-45	-41	-46
Current TOT sheep to	Wheat	158	186	154	223	238	178	191	170	253	202	122	171	145	189
	Wheat Flour	137	145	131	198	209	116	134	135	204	174	100	141	113	157
Current TOT goat to	Wheat	99	129	92	152	166	110	97	110	167	144	93	128	106	129
	Wheat Flour	87	102	79	136	146	74	64	88	131	104	75	106	76	107
% Change of TOT sheep to	Wheat	-76	-41	-72	-61	-59	-75	-70	-58	-40	-18	-76	-58	-66	-74
	Wheat Flour	-75	-46	-71	-61	-48	-74	-61	-56	-9	-11	-72	-59	-65	-70
% Change of TOT goat to	Wheat	-76	-35	-71	-62	-59	-74	-77	-59	-42	-50	-75	-52	-60	-68
	Wheat Flour	-74	-40	-69	-61	-51	-71	-73	-58	-40	-41	-70	-52	-58	-63

7.3.1.2. Sources of Commodities

Understanding sources of commodities is important for food security. Traders source commodities differently, with some using all sources imports, local production and own production. An estimated 50% of traders' import 60% of the wheat grain; and the remainder of the traders source the balance locally. For wheat flour, 65% of the traders import about 65%. For rice, 71% of the traders' import 60%, with the balance being sourced locally (Table 31).

Table 31: Source of Commodity by Type of Trader

Commodity	Source	Retailer	Wholesaler	Both	Total	Number of Traders
% Wheat Grain	Imported	60%	51%	56%	59%	127 (48%)
	Local	28%	41%	33%	31%	109 (41%)
	Own Production	12%	8%	11%	9%	29 (11%)
% Wheat Flour	Imported	64%	75%	64%	65%	158 (65%)
	Local	22%	25%	23%	22%	70 (29%)
	own production	14%		13%	14%	15 (6%)
% Rice	Imported	62%	65%	59%	60%	171 (71%)
	Local	27%	28%	32%	30%	51 (21%)
	Own Production	11%	7%	9%	10%	18 (8%)
% Cooking Oil	Imported	60%	95%	62%	51%	167 (75%)
	Local	25%	5%	26%	25%	47 (21%)
	own production	15%		12%	25%	10 (4%)
% Pulses	Imported	61%	62%	54%	58%	160 (60%)
	Local	25%	38%	24%	27%	84 (32%)
	own production	14%		22%	14%	21 (8%)

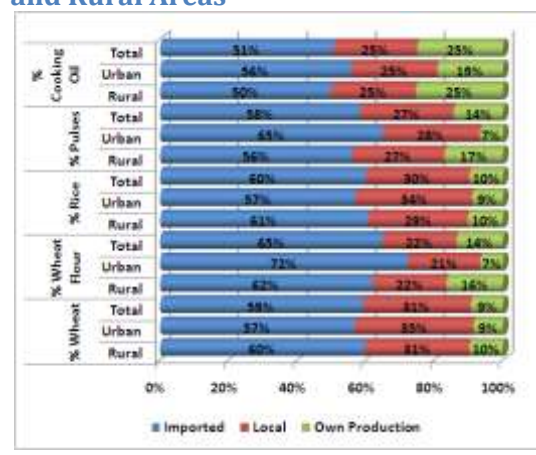
Across the provinces, the source of the commodities varies. In Daykundi, Jawzjan, Hirat and Bamyan at least almost all the wheat flour is imported, similarly majority of the traders in other provinces sale imported wheat flour. Most of the other commodities across all provinces are imported except for cooking oil. Local cooking oil from own production could be from animal fat. Rice also comes from local production some indicated as own production from Takhar, Kunduz and Faryab (Table 32).

Table 32: Commodity sources for traders by Province

Commodity	Source	Baghlan	Bamyan	Badakhshan	Takhar	Kunduz	Balkh	Samangan	Sar e- Pul	Ghor	Daykundi	Jawzjan	Faryab	Badghis	Hirat
% Wheat	Imported	69%	83%	68%	61%	50%	45%	49%	58%	53%	62%	54%	76%	70%	56%
	Local	22%	4%	19%	32%	36%	45%	36%	25%	39%	32%	46%	24%	30%	29%
	Own Production	10%	13%	13%	7%	14%	10%	15%	18%	8%	6%				16%
% Wheat Flour	Imported	64%	100%	60%	59%	44%	61%	51%	68%	71%	100%	100%	90%	60%	100%
	Local	8%		30%	34%	39%	35%	29%	20%	21%			10%	40%	
	Own Production	28%		11%	7%	17%	4%	20%	12%	8%					
% Rice	Imported	80%	100%	73%	48%	41%	63%	66%	100%	100%	100%	72%	50%	53%	66%
	Local	11%		19%	40%	46%	37%	34%				28%	50%	47%	21%
	Own Production	9%		8%	12%	13%									14%
% Cooking Oil	Imported	83%	50%	46%	72%	45%	86%	60%	81%	42%	100%	100%	72%	46%	70%
	Local	17%	50%	25%	20%	38%	14%	27%	19%	22%			28%	54%	30%
	Own Production			29%	9%	17%		13%		36%					
% Pulses	Imported	84%	57%	70%	69%	36%	59%	50%	66%	100%	46%	73%	83%	19%	61%
	Local	11%	43%	22%	23%	37%	34%	50%	18%		24%	28%	17%	55%	25%
	Own Production	4%		8%	8%	27%	8%		16%		30%			26%	14%

For the rural markets as in urban markets, most of the commodities traded are also imported commodities for wheat flour, cooking oil, pulses and wheat. There is however, slightly more commodities from local production in the rural markets for cooking oil, what flour and pulses compared to the urban areas. Given that the share of imports is also large in rural areas, any price increases in imported food items will have a negative impact on food security for the rural markets as well (Figure 25).

Figure 25: Sources of Commodities from Urban and Rural Areas



7.3.1.3. Trader Commodity stock levels

Table 33 reveals that most of the traders are operating at the sub-optimal level, far below their maximum capacities. This is largely because of the supply side constraints, with huge increase in the transportation cost, significant reduction in the local production and increase in the international food prices. Furthermore, lack of effective demand arising out of reduced purchasing power of the population, the current minimum stocks much lower than the maximum capacities of the trader. Therefore, it is likely that the prices may go up further higher in the coming months in the absence of food-based assistance.

Table 33: Average and Maximum Stock Holding per Trader by Type of Trader

Type of business	Quantity of wheat in MT		Quantity of wheat flour in MT		Quantity of Rice in MT		Quantity of Pulses in MT		Quantity of Oil/fats in kgs	
	Mean	Maximum	Mean	Maximum	Mean	Maximum	Mean	Maximum	Mean	Maximum
Retailer	36.46	450.00	23.33	605.00	23.88	700.00	5.72	64.80	3951.71	106573.00
Wholesaler	.83	.90	2.23	3.00	1.68	2.10	.40	.65	516.00	800.00
Both	584.19	16875.00	156.77	1280.00	70.72	1568.00	8.98	125.00	36647.47	640000.00
Total	229.71	16875.00	70.47	1280.00	38.78	1568.00	6.72	125.00	16015.38	640000.00

7.3.1.4. Stock of commodities on provincial level

The sub-optimal levels of commodity stocks and flow among the traders is also reflected in the traders perception, with majority of the traders acknowledging that their stocks have decreased for most of the commodities in almost all the provinces, except for Bamyan for wheat flour and rice, where majority of the traders mentioned that the stocks of these commodities have increased. However, it is important to note that although the commodity flows have reduced vis-a-vis the capacities of the traders, in most of the provinces commodities are available, except in Daykundi, where majority of the traders mentioned that wheat and pulses are not available in the market (Table 34).

As a result, prices of commodities have increased at the source. Majority of the traders mentioned that the major causes of the increase in the prices are the reduced stocks and sub-optimal levels of operations arising out of the droughts. The other major reasons mentioned were poor road conditions, higher commodity prices at the base of the import, etc.

Table 34: Percentage of Traders and perception of stocks at the time of survey compared to same time last year

Commodity	Situation	Baghlan	Bamyan	Badakhshan	Takhar	Kunduz	Balkh	Samangan	Sar e- Pul	Ghor	Daykundi	Jawzjan	Faryab	Badghis	Hirat
Wheat	Increased	6%	57%	10%	7%		21%	6%	11%	7%	15%			10%	
	Decreased	71%	38%	85%	93%	100%	71%	84%	89%	90%	35%	100%	95%	90%	100%
	Same	24%	5%	3%			8%			3%			5%		
	commodity not available			3%				9%			50%				
Wheat Flour	Increased	6%	52%	10%			25%	3%	16%	11%	31%			38%	33%
	Decreased	65%	43%	85%	93%	83%	71%	87%	79%	86%	52%	100%	95%	50%	67%
	Same	24%	5%	3%	7%	17%	4%		5%	4%	10%		5%	13%	
	commodity not available	6%		3%				10%			7%				
Rice	Increased	6%	43%	8%	7%		19%	8%	26%	13%	33%	7%		38%	
	Decreased	53%	48%	85%	93%	77%	73%	88%	74%	81%	52%	93%	76%	54%	67%
	Same	41%	10%	8%		23%	8%	5%		6%	15%		24%	8%	33%
	commodity not available														
Pulses	Increased	6%	10%	8%			20%	6%	12%	4%	14%	8%		27%	7%
	Decreased	65%	85%	76%	92%	100%	48%	72%	88%	78%	18%	92%	75%	55%	53%
	Same	29%		16%	8%		24%	19%		19%	21%		25%		
	commodity not available		5%				8%	3%			46%			18%	%
Cooking Oil	Increased	6%	11%	13%	27%		20%	8%	17%	7%	31%			42%	7%
	Decreased	59%	79%	79%	60%	73%	60%	81%	72%	83%	46%	100%	76%	50%	53%
	Same	35%	5%	8%	13%	27%	20%	11%	11%	10%	19%		24%	8%	40%
	commodity not available		5%								4%				

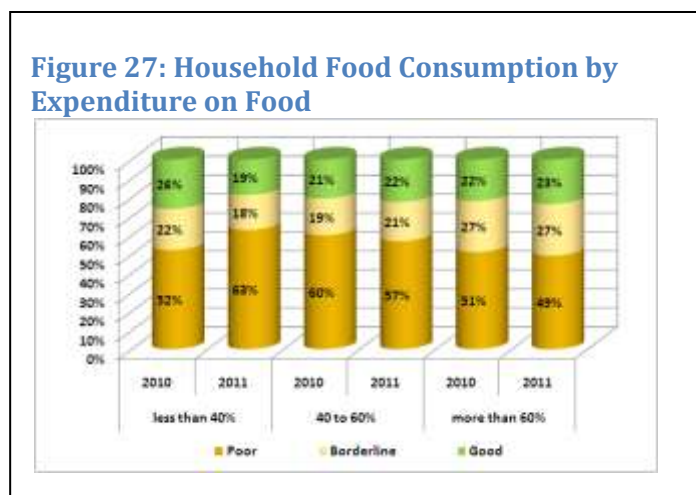
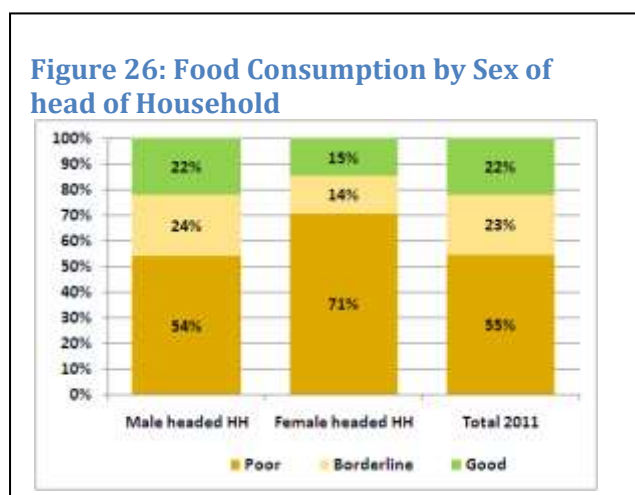
8. IMPACT ON FOOD CONSUMPTION AND FOOD SECURITY

8.1. FOOD CONSUMPTION

The amount, types and the frequency the food consumed determines the caloric intake of an individual and the adequacy of the diet to meet nutritional requirements. The measurement of the dietary adequacy and caloric intake for individuals, is complex, hence the need to use proxy indicators. The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is an acceptable proxy indicator to measure caloric intake and diet quality at household level, hence giving an indication of food security status of the household if combined with other household access indicators. The FCS is a composite score based on dietary diversity³, food frequency⁴, and relative nutritional importance⁵ of different food groups.

Based on the past seven day food consumption recall, the FCS was calculated for the household and then classified into three categories “poor consumption” based on a threshold cut-off point of 28 and “borderline” on a cut off of 42 and above 42 is considered as “good consumption”⁶. Based on the FCS, at least 54% of the population had poor food consumption and only 22% have good food consumption.

Between female headed and male-headed households, the former have a larger percentage of the population (71%) with poor food consumption and only 15% have good consumption compared to 22% for the male-headed households. There is a difference with the results of 1st phase EFSA where 51% of female headed had poor food consumption, and this could be attributed to a small sample size⁷ indicated in the analysis then. The female-headed households are therefore, more likely to be food insecure compared to the male-headed households (Figure 26).



On the expenditure for 2010 and 2011 versus food consumption, there is an increase in the population with poor food consumption from 52% to 63% for the households whose expenditure on

³ Dietary diversity is defined as the number of different foods or food groups eaten over a reference time period, not regarding the frequency of consumption.

⁴ Food frequency, in this context, is defined as the frequency (in terms of days of consumption over a reference period) that a specific food item or food group is eaten at the household level.

⁵ Nutritional importance is based on the nutrient density of the food item in terms of a food group’s quality in terms of caloric density, macro and micro nutrient content and studies have been done for the relationship.

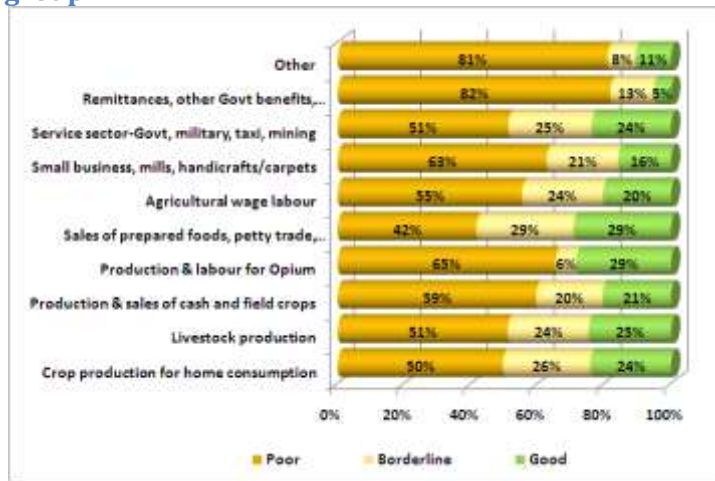
⁶ The FCS cut off points applied are similar to the ones used in the NRVA of 2008.

⁷ Afghanistan August 2011, EFSA Report– 1st phase page 28.

food is less than 40%. As the percentage expenditure on food increases to over 60%, the percentage of population with poor food consumption decreases between 2010 and 2011 (Figure 27 above). Though not conclusive, households that manage to expand their food expenditure could ultimately reduce their food insecurity. However, given the impact of the drought, expenditure expandability of the poor is limited due to the limited income opportunities.

Vulnerability to food consumption can also be determined by the type of livelihood activities the household is engaged in. Based on the analysis, the livelihood groups with the largest percentage of poor food consumption are those relying on remittance and other government benefits, borrowing and begging, with 82% of the population with poor food consumption. Similarly those who rely on other income sources that had not been specified have more than 80% of the households, whose “Food Consumption Score” is poor. The livelihood group with largest population with good consumption those in opium business, prepared food sales, petty trade, livestock and crop production for home consumption. (Figure 28).

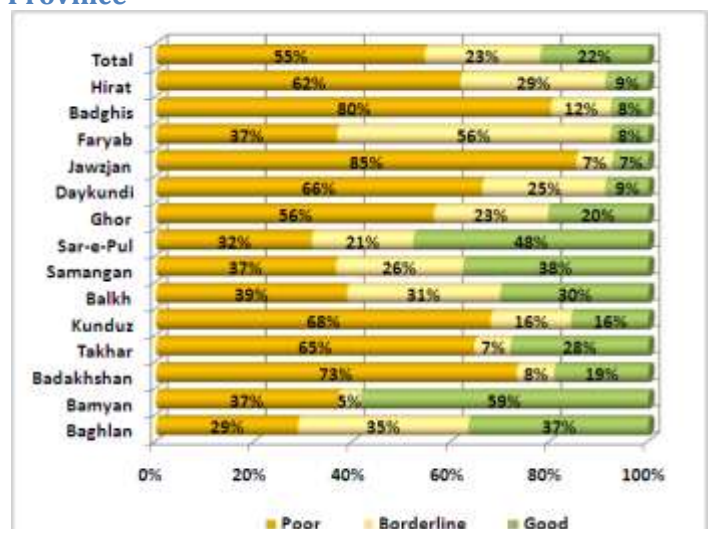
Figure 28: Household Food Consumption by Livelihood group



Food consumption across provinces is such that Jawzjan and Badghis have the largest population with the poor food consumption, whilst Bamyan and Sar-e-Pul have the largest population with good food consumption (Figure 29).

The provinces with large population with poor food consumption are also likely to be facing food insecurity problems as in most of the provinces, except for Badakhshan, the province where harvesting commences in September.

Figure 29: Household Food Consumption by Province



8.2. DIETARY DIVERSITY

The range of foods consumed in the household also determines the quality of the diet and hence has implication on food security. Based on the seven days recall, the household dietary diversity was investigated. In the survey, a poor diet is characterized by the daily consumption of Nan/bread, a day of wheat, rice and tubers and two days of oil/fat, with very little consumption of other food

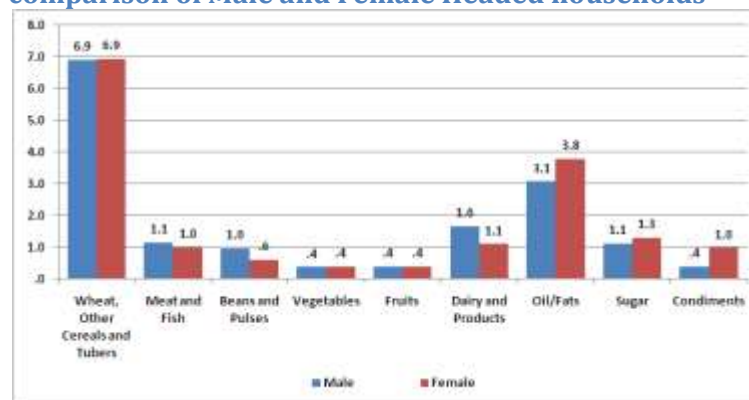
Table 35: Average number of days the type of food was consumed by Food Consumption Score

	Poor consumption	Borderline	Acceptable Consumption	Total
Wheat, Other Cereals and Tubers	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.9
Meat and Fish	.3	1.2	3.1	1.1
Beans and Pulses	.4	1.5	1.7	.9
Vegetables	.1	.5	.8	.4
Fruits	.1	.5	1.0	.4
Dairy and Products	.2	2.0	4.7	1.6
Oil/Fats	2.3	3.4	4.6	3.1
Sugar	.5	1.3	2.5	1.1
Condiments	.2	.6	.7	.4

commodities. Households with borderline diet have at least about two days of beans/pulses and dairy products as protein sources, in addition to consumption of more oil, sugar and cereals. Households with an acceptable consumption have a good dietary diversity consuming slightly more of a range of food commodities. The households with better consumption also use more condiments⁸ than the households that had poor food consumption (Table 35).

On the dietary diversity between the male and female headed households, based on the average, there is not much difference. The female headed households consume slightly more oils and fats than the male headed households; whilst the male headed households consume slightly more dairy and dairy products, beans and pulses and meat/fish than the female headed households (Figure 30). These food items being more nutritious, the male-headed households are better off than the female-headed households in terms of FCS.

Figure 30: Food Consumption number of days comparison of Male and Female Headed households



The variety of food consumption across the livelihood groups is such that cereal and tubers consumption is almost similar across all the livelihood groups, so also the oil/fats and sugar. The difference is in the frequency of consumption of meat, beans and dairy products with households that depend on crop production for home consumption, production and sales of cash and field crops production and labour for opium and sales of prepared foods, petty trade, firewood, prepared foods

⁸ **Condiment**, in this context, refers to a food that is generally eaten in a very small quantity, often just for flavour. An example would be a 'pinch' of fish powder, a teaspoon of milk in tea, spices, etc.

with better meat and beans/pulses consumption on average. In addition the government, service sector and military consume more milk as the groups discussed above (Table 36).

Table 36: Average number of days the food type is consumption by Livelihood group

Livelihood group	Wheat, Other Cereals and Tubers	Meat and Fish	Beans and Pulses	Vegetables	Fruits	Dairy and Products	Oil/ Fats	Sugar	Condiments
Crop production for home consumption	6.9	1.2	1.1	.3	.4	1.8	3.4	1.3	.5
Livestock production	6.9	1.3	.9	.3	.3	1.8	2.9	1.0	.4
Production & sales of cash and field crops	6.8	1.3	1.1	.4	.4	1.2	2.2	.6	.2
Production & labour for Opium	7.0	1.3	1.1	.3	.7	1.5	3.7	1.3	.5
Sales of prepared foods, petty trade, firewood, prepared foods	6.9	1.7	1.3	1.1	.9	1.9	2.7	1.3	.0
Agricultural wage labour	7.0	1.1	.8	.3	.5	1.7	3.1	1.0	.2
Small business, mills, handicrafts/carpets	6.9	1.0	.7	.5	.3	1.3	2.9	1.3	.3
Service sector-Govt, military, taxi, mining	6.9	1.1	.8	.8	.6	1.9	3.3	1.6	.8
Remittances, other Govt benefits, begging borrowing, sale of food aid	7.0	.5	.7	.4	.3	.6	3.0	1.0	.7
Other	6.5	.6	.4	.3	.3	.7	1.6	.4	.3
Total	6.9	1.1	.9	.4	.4	1.6	3.1	1.1	.4

Dietary diversity across the provinces reflects the type of agricultural and market related activities and the ability of households to acquire varieties of foods. Wheat, rice and oil are widely consumed across all the provinces (Table 37).

Table 37: Days of Food Consumption by Province

Province	Baghlan	Bamyan	Badakhshan	Takhar	Kunduz	Balkh	Samangan	Sar-e-Pul	Ghor	Daykundi	Jawzjan	Faryab	Badghis	Hirat	Total
Nan Bread	6.0	6.9	5.3	6.4	5.8	4.5	5.9	6.9	4.7	5.7	4.1	7.0	6.4	6.6	5.8
Wheat	3.6	4.6	2.5	1.7	1.4	3.9	2.9	2.4	3.8	2.5	.5	.0	.6	1.8	2.4
Rice	2.3	1.6	2.3	1.8	1.6	2.9	3.5	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.2	.9	2.3	2.4	2.1
Other Cereals	.6	.1	.6	.9	.3	.2	.4	.2	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.4	.3
Tubers /Roots	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.3	1.4	.5	1.3	2.2	1.3	2.7	1.9
Meat/ poultry	.7	.1	.4	.8	.8	1.0	1.0	1.3	.5	.5	.4	.5	.6	.7	.7
Eggs	.7	.7	.5	1.1	.3	.4	.8	1.1	.2	.1	.1	.0	.2	.1	.4
Fish	.3	.1	.1	.3	.1	.0	.1	.2	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.1	.1
Beans/ Pulses	.8	.4	.5	.9	.9	1.2	.9	1.6	.5	.4	.5	2.0	.3	1.0	.9
Vegetables	.9	.1	.4	.6	.5	.3	.3	.2	.4	.6	.3	.2	.2	.3	.4
Fruits	.9	.3	.4	.5	.3	.4	.4	1.0	.2	.6	.1	.0	.1	.4	.4
Dairy	2.6	4.2	1.4	1.2	.7	1.9	2.5	2.3	2.2	1.0	.6	1.9	.6	1.1	1.6
Oil /Fats	2.5	4.6	2.5	1.6	.8	3.7	3.8	2.6	2.6	3.9	2.9	2.7	3.5	4.4	3.1
Sugar	1.4	3.3	1.2	.8	.3	1.4	1.6	.6	1.3	2.4	.3	1.3	.8	.5	1.1
Condiments	.3	.1	.7	.1	.1	.5	.1	.1	.3	1.6	.1	1.5	.0	.0	.4

8.3. FOOD SOURCES

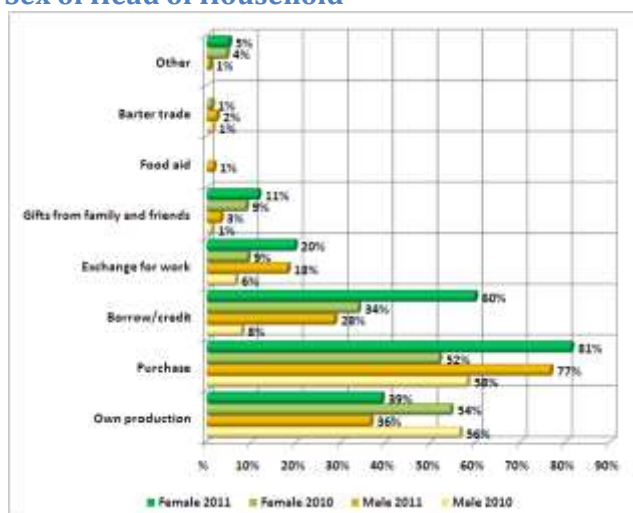
Households use different food sources to meet dietary needs. The main staple source irrespective of the consumption level is market purchases, followed by own production. The other food sources for the households are borrowing and exchange for labour. Due to the drought, food sources have shifted tremendously with households obtaining main staple from own production decreasing on average by about 20%, whilst households relying on market purchases increased by about 20% compared to 2010. The increase in number of households relying on purchases for the households with poor consumption increased less by 13% compared to about 20% for those with borderline and acceptable consumption. The households with poor consumption cannot expand as much as those who are better off making them vulnerable to food insecurity. The households with poor and borderline consumption have increased their reliance on borrowing and exchange for work compared to those with acceptable consumption (Table 38).

Table 38: Household main staple sources of food compared across FCS category

		Own production	Purchase	Borrow/ credit	Exchange for work	Gifts from family and friends	Food aid	Barter trade	Other
Poor consumption	2010	55%	61%	12%	9%	3%	%	1%	1%
	2011	36%	74%	35%	21%	5%	2%	2%	1%
Borderline	2010	51%	62%	8%	6%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	2011	33%	83%	37%	24%	4%	2%	4%	1%
Acceptable Consumption	2010	63%	50%	4%	3%	%	%	2%	%
	2011	40%	77%	18%	9%	1%	1%	2%	%
Total	2010	56%	58%	9%	6%	1%	%	1%	1%
	2011	37%	77%	30%	18%	3%	1%	2%	1%

When comparing male headed and female headed households, the percentage of female headed households that are purchasing food from the market is higher compared to the male headed households. Also, generally a much higher percentage of female headed households have resorted to borrowing food in 2011, compared to male headed households. In addition, in 2011, there is a higher percentage of female headed households relying on friends as source of food than male headed households and in 2010. This could be an indication that the female headed

Figure 31: Household Main Staple Sources of Food by Sex of Head of Household



households could be more vulnerable (Figure 31).

Between 2010 and 2011, across livelihood groups, there has been a general reduction in the number of households dependent on own crop production as source of food and an expansion in number of households relying on the market for the main staple, especially in the categories that rely on agriculture. There was however little change for the civil service and minning as expected. There was also very small increase in number of households relying on purchases of main staple for those relying on sales of prepared foods, petty trade, borrowing and begging. The increase in the households depending on borrowing and exchange for work also varied across the livelihood groups between 2010 and 2011. It is clear that there has been a general shift in household food sources resulting from the drought (Table 39).

Table 39: Household main staple source by Livelihood Group.

		Own production	Purchase	Borrow/credit	Exchange for work	Gifts from family and friends	Food aid	Barter trade	Other
Crop production for home consumption	2010	64%	55%	7%	7%	1%		1%	
	2011	45%	78%	31%	18%	3%	1%	3%	1%
Livestock production	2010	51%	52%	7%	5%	1%		3%	
	2011	32%	79%	18%	12%	1%		2%	
Production & sales of cash and field crops	2010	73%	34%	8%	2%	1%		%	
	2011	31%	71%	27%	17%	3%	1%	1%	1%
Production & labour for Opium	2010	64%	34%	14%	13%				
	2011	63%	49%	10%	22%				4%
Sales of prepared foods, petty trade, firewood, prepared foods	2010	69%	62%	15%	3%		1%		
	2011	30%	66%	32%	29%	3%	10%	16%	
Agricultural wage labour	2010	37%	79%	12%	11%	1%	1%	1%	
	2011	20%	81%	38%	23%	5%	3%	1%	
Small business, mills, handicrafts/carpets	2010	49%	60%	6%	6%	2%			
	2011	16%	85%	21%	12%	5%	1%	2%	
Service sector-Govt, military, taxi, mining	2010	34%	73%	16%	6%	1%	1%	3%	1%
	2011	33%	83%	26%	11%	5%			1%
Remittances, other Govt benefits, begging borrowing, sale of food aid	2010	30%	62%	9%	6%	17%	1%		5%
	2011	24%	64%	23%	20%	15%	1%		7%
Other	2010	31%	72%	16%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%
	2011	25%	68%	37%	16%	2%		3%	3%

An investigation was also done on the impact of drought on household food sources, across provinces. Given that whatever wheat is available is normally baked into bread usually nan bread, the source of nana bread was considered in the investigation of the main staple cereal (Table 40). From the analysis, the percentage of households relying on own production as major source of the staple decreased in 2011 compared to 2010, whilst there has been an increase in the number of households purchasing food. There has also been an expansion on the percentage of households depending on gifts, credit and exchange for labour (Table 40).

Table 40: Percentage of Households Sources of Main Staple food by Province

		Own production	Purchase	Borrow/credit	Exchange for work	Gifts from family and friends	Food aid	Barter trade	Other
Baghlan	2011	55%	82%	42%	24%	6%	8%	2%	4%
	2010	58%	72%	12%	17%	2%	1%	3%	0%
Bamyan	2011	56%	44%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	2010	70%	31%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Badakhshan	2011	64%	52%	42%	30%	5%	1%	2%	0%
	2010	76%	37%	22%	23%	3%	0%	3%	2%
Takhar	2011	71%	28%	10%	16%	2%	1%	1%	0%
	2010	91%	5%	5%	6%	0%	3%	2%	1%
Kunduz	2011	86%	63%	21%	37%	17%	8%	8%	0%
	2010	44%	35%	53%	8%	8%	27%	8%	1%
Balkh	2011	35%	81%	40%	17%	9%	1%	2%	0%
	2010	79%	37%	20%	4%	3%	1%	0%	1%
Samangan	2011	51%	83%	25%	12%	7%	1%	4%	1%
	2010	72%	52%	10%	9%	2%	1%	8%	0%
Sar-e-Pul	2011	65%	70%	54%	29%	4%	8%	5%	3%
	2010	95%	34%	5%	3%	3%	0%	2%	0%
Ghor	2011	54%	42%	19%	15%	6%	4%	1%	3%
	2010	83%	20%	5%	8%	2%	2%	2%	4%
Daykundi	2011	57%	75%	27%	7%	8%	0%	1%	2%
	2010	71%	65%	7%	5%	1%	0%	2%	1%
Jawzjan	2011	60%	34%	34%	1%	2%	0%	0%	6%
	2010	72%	26%	11%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Faryab	2011	26%	88%	39%	0%	17%	2%	0%	2%
	2010	85%	21%	8%	0%	0%	6%	3%	0%
Badghis	2011	49%	44%	56%	2%	2%	0%	1%	0%
	2010	57%	30%	24%	7%	1%	1%	30%	1%
Hirat	2011	43%	69%	33%	22%	4%	1%	3%	0%
	2010	75%	58%	6%	5%	1%	0%	1%	0%

8.4. FOOD ACCESS

8.4.1. Thresholds for Food Access Analysis

Households get access to food either from own production, purchases from the market based on their income sources or obtain it as gifts or exchange for their labour. With a shock such as drought conditions, the factors that determine food access were therefore carefully considered, and not including the unreliable food sources such as food aid and gifts and also borrowing which is prevalent in Afghanistan. Hence, food access was based on a) estimated expenditure on food, hence capturing the income sources; b) access to the size of irrigated area, as this determines the ability to access food in a year such as 2010/11; and c) the number of months the harvest would last was another indicator that was considered for the analysis. Same indicators and thresholds as in the 1st round EFSA were used for comparability of results. Hence, the access analysis was based on the thresholds in the table below.

Table 41: Indicators and Thresholds for determining Household Food Access.

	Poor Food Access	Average Food Access	Good Food Access
% Expenditure on Food >60 %	Irrigated Land size < 0.5 ha (<2.5 Jerribs) or Harvest last ≤ 3 months	Irrigated Land size 0.5-1 ha (2.5 to 5 Jerribs) and Harvest last 3.1 to 6 months	Irrigated Land size >1 ha (>5 Jerribs) and Harvest last >6 months
% Expenditure on Food 40-60 %	Irrigated Land size < 0.5 ha (<2.5 Jerribs) and Harvest last ≤ 3 months	Irrigated Land size 0.5-1 ha (2.5 to 5 Jerribs) or Harvest last 3.1-6 months	Irrigated Land size >1 ha (>5 Jerribs) and Harvest last >6 months
% Expenditure on Food <40 %	Irrigated Land size < 1 ha. and Harvest usually last ≤ 3 months	Irrigated Land size 0.5-1 ha. Harvest usually last ≤6 months. Land size <1 ha. and Harvest usually last 3.1-6 months	Irrigated Land size >1 ha. or Harvest usually last >6 months

8.4.2. Problems with the Food Access Analysis in the 2nd round

Whilst the second round attempts to use the same indicators and thresholds for comparability with the 1st round EFSA to calculate food access, some limitations of this analysis should be noted:

- a) *The lack of expenditure data used in the access analysis was rampant in the data received in 2nd phase; hence spreading it out to do a proper analysis became difficult.*
- b) *Difference in the periods of data collection hence affect access data (e.g. number of months for which the harvest would last)*
- c) *Combining the 1st and 2nd phase was done but may not be appropriate for food security analysis given that access indicators combine – expenditure, months left of harvest and irrigated land access)*

The results generated during this round should therefore be used with caution and it will be best to use the 1st round EFSA for the food security part given these limitations.

8.4.3. Food Access Results

Usually there is a very clear relationship between food consumption and food access. However the relationship between access and consumption in Figure 32 is not very distinct. There is a general high percentage of population with poor access across all consumption groups.

A comparison between the 1st and 2nd round EFSA clearly shows that there has been a shift in the food access with food access worsening based on the 2nd EFSA. Whilst there is no shift in the consumption measured through the Food Consumption score, as the percentage with poor food consumption remain at about 54% and there is not that much shift in the other consumption groups. There is however a deterioration in food access and this could be due to the data issues as highlighted in the paragraph above. The households with poor food access increased from 69% to 76%, whilst those with average and good access decrease (Table 42).

Figure 32: Household Food Access and Consumption

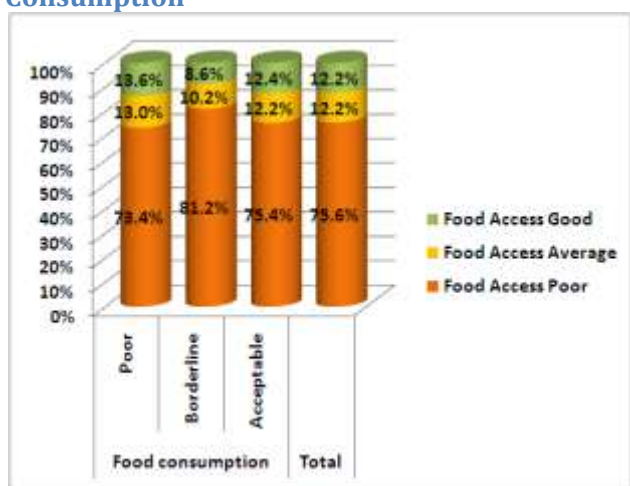


Table 42: Food access comparison 1st and 2nd EFSA results

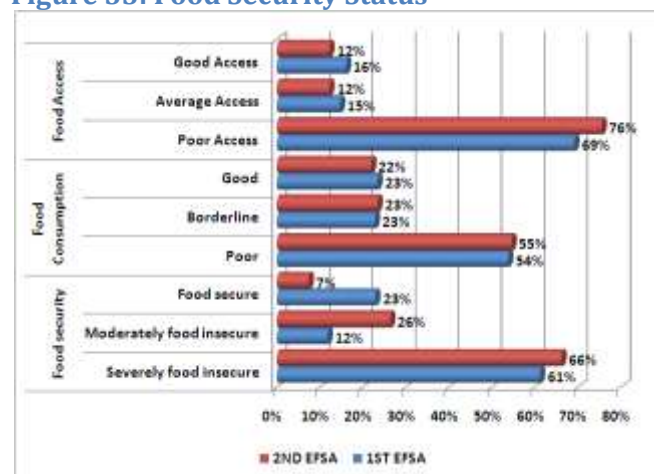
1st PHASE EFSA				
Food Consumption				
Food Access	Poor	Borderline	Good	Total
Poor	36.9%	15.7%	16.1%	68.7%
Average	8.0%	3.4%	3.5%	14.9%
Good	8.8%	3.7%	3.8%	16.4%
Total	53.8	22.8	23.4	100.0%

2nd PHASE EFSA				
Food Consumption				
Food Access	Poor	Borderline	Good	Total
Poor	41.3%	17.7%	16.6%	75.6%
Average	6.7%	2.9%	2.7%	12.2%
Good	6.7%	2.9%	2.7%	12.2%
Total	54.6	23.4	21.9	100.0%

8.5. FOOD SECURITY

Achieving food security at household level requires that the aggregate availability of food is sufficient, that households have adequate access to those food supplies through their own production, market or other sources, and that the utilization of those food supplies is appropriate to meet the specific dietary needs of individuals. For the purpose of this assessment, households' food security status was assessed through a combination of; (i) household food consumption score (frequency and dietary diversity based on seven-day recall a proxy indicator for current household food access); and (ii) reliability of food sources based on a combination of indicators; access to

Figure 33: Food Security Status



irrigation, months of food available and expenditure on food to provide the impact of the shock on sustaining adequate food consumption levels.

On the food security status, again there is a shift in the food security of households between 1st and 2nd EFSA (1st EFSA and 2nd EFSA combined). The percentage of severely food insecure increases by five percentage points, whilst the food secure decreases by 16 percent and moderate food insecure by 14 percent. The changes are a definite influence of the incorporated 2nd round data, which has also some weaknesses making the combination and triangulation of the results incompatible. The food insecurity conditions could be changing because the situation has started deteriorating or that the data problems could be depicting such huge changes, or the food insecurity conditions are larger than what was originally analyzed in the 1st round of EFSA. However, looking at the two indicators that build the food security analysis (food access and food consumption) it is clear that the food access in the combined EFSA may have been influenced by the poor quality of food consumption data in the 2nd round.

If however, the second phase EFSA results are trustworthy, the implication is that the population that is severely food insecure will increase by 350,000 people and the distribution shifts across the provinces. This huge shift and difference is difficult to explain least one suspects that data quality use. Whilst there has not been an increase in the enumeration in Badghis, Baghlan, Bamyan Hirat, Kunduz, and Takhar, the difference with the 1st phase arise from the application of the weights that were used to correct the disproportionate sample size to population across the districts and provinces (Table 43).

Further analysis would be required to establish the differences and be sure that these are not related to data but is the real deterioration or change in the food security status. In the interim, the 1st EFSA food security results will hold given the problems highlighted and further analysis may be needed so that these results are proven. Hence, the recommended drought affected remains as 2.6 million people.

Table 43: Food Insecurity across Provinces Difference between EFSA-1 and Combined EFSA-1 and EFSA-2.

Province	Projected Population 2011/12 (000)	000' People				%Difference		Recommended Drought Affected Food Insecure Population (000)		
		1st phase		1 st Phase+2nd phase		% diff Severely	% Diff Moderate	Severely Affected	Moderate affected	Total Affected
		Severely Food insecure	Moderate food Insecure	Severely Food insecure	Moderate food Insecure					
Badakhshan	892.7	753	100	583	259	-23%	158%	145		145
Badghis	465.8	440	17	383	78	-13%	369%	95		95
Baghlan	850.4	330	471	193	156	-41%	-67%	65	108	173
Balkh	1,218.5	901	309	1,170	522	30%	69%	668		668
Bamyan	420.1	197	145	190	246	-4%	70%	57	21	78
Daykundi	432.8	112	144	346	56	209%	-61%	47	38	85
Faryab	934.6	779	156	860	75	10%	-52%	224		224
Ghor	648.7	352	224	443	141	26%	-37%	167		167
Hirat	1,745.2	1,577	120	1,527	175	-3%	45%	373		373
Jawzjan	504.3	317	133	398	98	25%	-27%	112		112
Kunduz	936.7	241	361	290	453	21%	26%	133	18	152
Samangan	363.6	251	86	192	138	-23%	60%	135		135
Sar-e-Pul	524.6	289	161	203	258	-30%	61%	146		146
Takhar	920.4	467	329	583	276	25%	-16%	263	46	309
Total	10,858.4	7,005	2,755	7,362	2,932	5%	6%	2,630.0	231.3	2,863.1

9. SHOCKS AND CURRENT COPING STRATEGIES

9.1. SHOCKS FACED BY HOUSEHOLDS

The greatest shock faced irrespective of the gender of the household head was inadequate rainfall. More male-headed households reported inadequate irrigation water and sickness and disease than the female-headed. On the other hand, more female headed households reported debt repayment, inadequate food, inadequate money and fewer job opportunities compared to the male-headed households (Table 44).

The problems across livelihood groups is similar to the overall ranking and there is not that much difference. On the distribution of shocks across the age of the household head, most of the shocks are similar, but outstanding from the analysis is that 35% of the elderly headed households indicated, they faced food shortages compared to about 30% of the other age groups.

Across the provinces, lack of rain has been indicated as the greatest shock by most of the households. The other shocks such as lack of drinking and irrigation water, food, loss of harvest, sickness and illness, and lack of pastures varied across the provinces (Table 45).

Table 44: Households facing Shocks by Sex of head of Household

Shock Type	Total	Male	Female
Inadequate rain/drought	81%	81%	79%
Inadequate irrigation water	30%	31%	14%
sickness/health	30%	30%	24%
Insecurity/displacement	3%	3%	0%
Education expenses	3%	3%	4%
Inadequate food	34%	34%	46%
Inadequate money	16%	16%	23%
Lack of markets	1%	1%	0%
Loss of harvest	23%	23%	17%
Debt repayment	16%	16%	31%
Unable to grow crops	11%	11%	7%
Livestock deaths	7%	7%	3%
Death in family	2%	2%	2%
Few job opportunities	15%	14%	29%
Opium eradication	1%	1%	0%
High crop diseases	1%	1%	1%
Lack of pasture	7%	7%	2%
Reduced drinking water quality	9%	9%	6%

Table 45: Households facing Shocks by Province

Shock Type	Baghlan	Bamyan	Badakhshan	Takhar	Kunduz	Balkh	Samangan	Sar-e-Pul	Ghor	Daykundi	Jawzjan	Faryab	Badghis	Hirat
lack of rain/drought	85%	92%	81%	90%	92%	79%	91%	95%	78%	67%	66%	72%	51%	83%
Lack of irrigation water	48%	88%	19%	13%	59%	39%	31%	24%	39%	29%	43%	26%	5%	3%
sickness/health	42%	2%	37%	35%	14%	18%	32%	26%	35%	35%	25%	40%	23%	47%
Insecurity/displacement	3%	1%	1%	2%	7%	1%	2%	2%	5%	1%	0%	10%	4%	3%
Education expenses	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	1%	2%	2%	3%	3%	0%	8%	4%	4%
Lack of food	28%	9%	55%	40%	17%	34%	53%	26%	34%	57%	38%	52%	56%	14%
Lack of money	9%	11%	20%	10%	11%	9%	17%	13%	19%	32%	13%	31%	15%	18%
Lack of markets	1%	1%	0%	1%	5%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	10%	1%
Loss of harvest	33%	34%	8%	45%	56%	16%	5%	2%	12%	5%	25%	1%	44%	28%
Debt repayment	17%	8%	16%	5%	4%	20%	8%	12%	20%	25%	6%	12%	11%	31%
Unable to grow crops	4%	2%	4%	7%	7%	7%	5%	49%	11%	5%	2%	12%	7%	23%
Livestock deaths	6%	1%	9%	8%	5%	11%	9%	3%	9%	5%	4%	12%	7%	5%
Death in family	2%	1%	2%	3%	2%	1%	2%	1%	3%	3%	1%	0%	4%	2%
Few job opportunities	7%	11%	11%	9%	3%	18%	25%	18%	6%	11%	48%	16%	7%	18%
Opium eradication	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
High crop diseases	1%	2%	3%	0%	4%	0%	1%	9%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Lack of pasture	3%	13%	7%	11%	3%	14%	3%	1%	3%	2%	2%	0%	2%	9%
Reduced drinking water quality	3%	2%	5%	9%	1%	21%	3%	0%	5%	5%	18%	3%	39%	5%

9.2. COPING STRATEGIES

9.2.1 Coping Strategy Index

Households use different coping strategies to deal with shocks such as food shortages, health problems, etc. The coping strategies employed are standard, including those related to changing consumption patterns, expenditure switching and income expansion. Studies have shown that during periods of food shortages, households resort to five basic coping behaviour in addition to others that range across households depending on its livelihoods and economic status. The five basic coping strategies include relying on less preferred less expensive foods, limiting portions consumed at meal time, reduce the number of meals, purchase food on credit or borrow food and restricting consumption of adults. These coping mechanisms have been calculated into a coping strategy index (CSI) that measures the behaviour for example the things that people do when they cannot access enough food. The five standard coping strategies were summarized into a coping strategy index, with a lower index indicating less stress to food insecurity, whilst the higher index indicates more stress.

Base on the CSI, 25% of the households are high coping mechanisms and 40 to 47% are using medium coping mechanisms, indicating that households food security is stressed. This could be due to the high use of credit/borrowing that is spread equally across all livelihood groups and households in Afghanistan Figure 34).

However, the distribution of CSI across various livelihood groups suggests high variations in coping mechanisms. Households relying on opium labour and

production and those depending in petty trade and sales of prepared foods tend to have a higher coping index. The households dependent on agricultural labour and opium have the highest percent of households with medium to high coping index estimated at 75%. This indicates that these households are the most vulnerable to food insecurity. The other livelihood groups have an equally high percentage of households with a medium and high coping index (over 65% of the households) (Table 46). This indicates that households in

Afghanistan were already using some coping mechanisms that shows signs of stress even at a time when most households are harvesting crops and are expected to have low coping mechanisms.

Figure 34: Households and CSI across Food Consumption Score

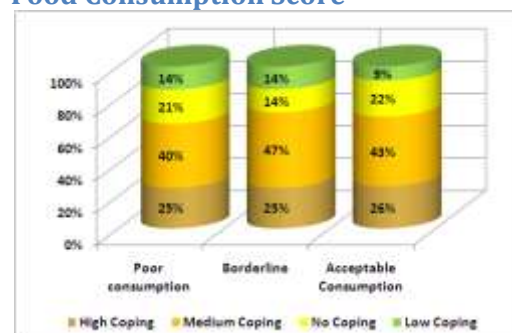


Table 46: Household and the level of Coping across Livelihood groups

Coping strategy	No Coping	Low Coping	Medium Coping	High Coping
Crop production for home consumption	19%	12%	44%	25%
Livestock production	20%	14%	42%	23%
Production & sales of cash and field crops	21%	12%	36%	30%
Production & labour for Opium	10%	15%	23%	51%
Sales of prepared foods, petty trade, firewood, prepared foods	19%	16%	31%	34%
Agricultural wage labour	13%	11%	47%	29%
Small business, mills, handicrafts/carpets	27%	32%	33%	9%
Service sector-Govt, military, taxi, mining	24%	9%	49%	18%
Remittances, other Govt benefits, begging borrowing, sale of food aid	23%	21%	36%	20%
Other	35%	12%	32%	21%

Coping mechanisms used by different gender of heads of households, is such that lower percentage of female headed households have medium to high coping mechanisms than the male headed. This result is not surprising as generally female headed households may be more sacrificial in feeding their children compared to the male headed and in addition more female headed households tend to borrow/get credit compared to the male headed mainly for food purchases.

Comparison across marital status, is such that more of the divorced/widowed heads of households tend to have a higher coping index than the rest of the groups. Also, the never married tend to have a higher medium coping index. The results of the widower/widow could be deceiving for the female headed widow households as they may be masked by the male headed. The results clearly indicate that the female headed households tend to be much more vulnerable than the male headed (Figure 35).

On the coping across the age of head of household, there is not much difference in the coping strategy index for the households, headed by members with households aged between 19 and 65 and the elderly. The difference however exists with the households aged about 18 years and the reason is mainly because of the small population size sampled in this category, hence the data may not have represented the reality on the ground.

For the size of the household, the percentage of households with a medium and high coping index seem to increase with the household size. This seems to indicate that the larger households are more likely to be vulnerable contrary to the results of the 1st EFSA (Figure 36).

Across the provinces the coping index suggests that the highest percentage of households with a high coping index are in Faryab, followed by Kunduz and Hirat provinces. The provinces where less percentage of households have a high CSI (less stressed) are Bamayan, Samangan, Jawzjan and Daykundi provinces. For Daykundi the reason could be that the harvest in 2011 was slightly better than average and that the data was collected at the time of harvest and

Figure 35: Household Coping Index across Marital Status.

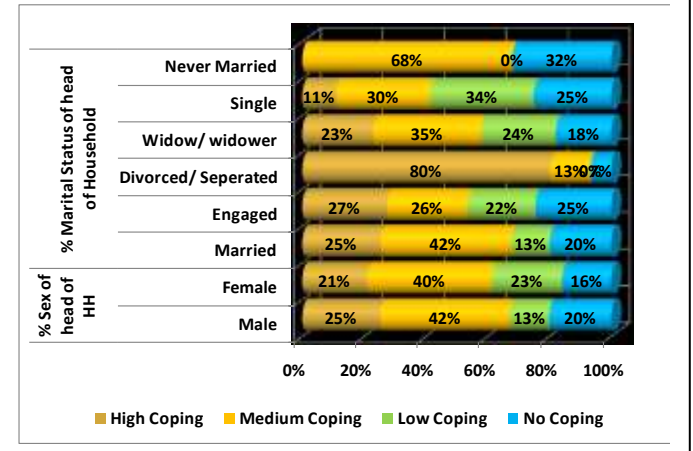


Figure 36: Household Coping Index across Size of HH and Age of the HH head

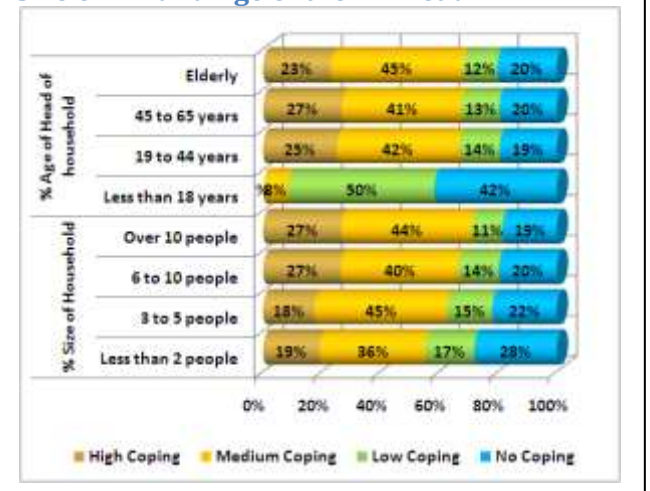
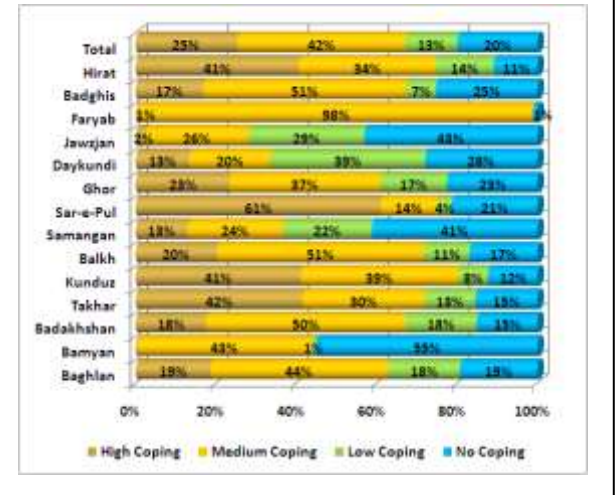


Figure 37: Household Coping Index across Province

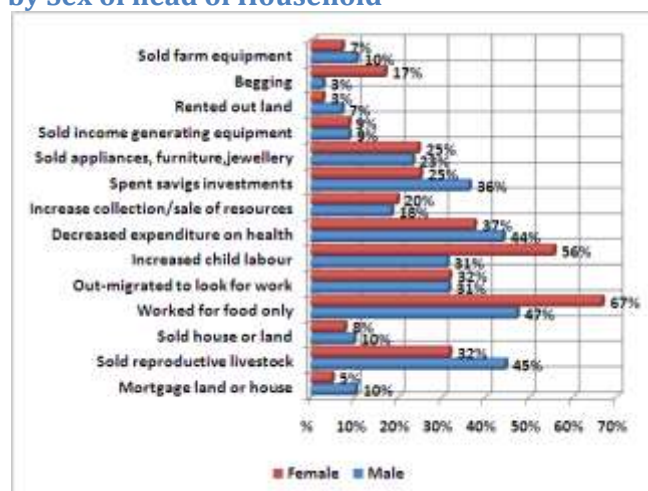


hence most households could have had better access therefore less reason to cope. However, as the season progresses, the number of households with high CSI could increase given the chronic food insecurity in the province (Figure 37).

9.2.2. Other Coping Mechanisms

The other coping mechanisms applied by households to cope with the shocks range from disposing assets to out migration in search of food or work. A combination of the coping mechanisms are applied differently by different livelihood groups and heads of households. From the range of these coping mechanisms, more female headed households used some of the most negative coping mechanisms; 67% of female headed households worked for food only compared to 47% of the male headed households and also 56% of the female headed households used increased child labour compared to 31% of the male headed households. On the contrary, more of the male headed households used coping mechanisms such as selling of productive livestock and spending investments and savings (Figure 38).

Figure 38: Household use of coping mechanisms by Sex of head of Household



This indicates that female headed households are more vulnerable than the male headed.

For the coping mechanisms by marital status, most of the divorced/separated use more of the range of coping mechanisms than other groups. Given that most of the female headed households are divorced than the male headed, this group is much more vulnerable. The other groups also use a range of coping mechanisms, with a disturbing trend where the single, widow/widower and never married category use more child labour than other groups. This group has also sold out their reproductive livestock, which are important assets for the poor households (Table 47).

Table 47: Household use of coping mechanisms by Marital Status of Household Head

Coping strategy	Married	Engaged	Divorced/ Separated	Widow/ Widower	Single	Never Married
Mortgage land or house	10%	4%	66%	5%	12%	%
Sold reproductive livestock	45%	42%	47%	36%	47%	78%
Sold house or land	10%	2%	21%	6%	8%	14%
Worked for food only	48%	47%	61%	60%	43%	36%
Out-migrated to look for work	32%	31%	47%	30%	26%	46%
Increased child labour	31%	29%	14%	49%	47%	68%
Decreased expenditure on health	44%	51%	54%	34%	59%	14%
Increase collection/sale of resources	18%	41%	21%	20%	15%	14%
Spent savings investments	36%	29%	33%	30%	34%	14%
Sold appliances, furniture, jewellery	23%	25%	54%	25%	19%	14%
Sold income generating equipment	9%	10%	47%	5%	5%	32%
Rented out land	7%	2%	66%	4%	3%	%
Begging	3%	1%	%	14%	4%	%
Sold farm equipment	10%	8%	14%	10%	10%	14%

An analysis by livelihood groups, indicates that, most livelihood groups used coping strategies such as working for food only, decreased expenditure on health and spending the savings. In addition almost about two thirds of the livelihood groups increased child labour as a coping mechanism. There was also an increase in the out-migration of the livelihoods relying on opium production and labour. The livelihood groups used the coping mechanisms in different degrees, hence no particular livelihood group could be considered more affected than others. However, the increased sell of productive livestock by those involved in agricultural production could have a negative impact on recovery from the drought (Table 48).

Table 48: Household use of coping mechanism by Livelihood Group

Coping Strategy	Mortgage land or house	Sold reproductive livestock	Sold house or land	Worked for food only	Out-migrated to look for work	Increased child labour	Decreased expenditure on health	Increase collection/ sale of resources	Spent savings investments	Sold appliances, furniture, jewellery	Sold income generating equipment	Rented out land	Begging	Sold farm equipment
Crop production for home consumption	10%	51%	9%	50%	31%	31%	43%	18%	38%	25%	8%	5%	2%	10%
Livestock production	12%	57%	13%	45%	32%	36%	55%	25%	41%	29%	13%	11%	4%	13%
Production & sales of cash and field crops	6%	43%	8%	42%	34%	39%	45%	30%	45%	22%	13%	15%	2%	14%
Production & labour for Opium	15%	29%	14%	50%	48%	28%	58%	22%	60%	17%	15%	21%	2%	32%
Sales of prepared foods, petty trade, firewood, prepared foods	16%	28%	10%	44%	18%	9%	44%	10%	40%	28%	4%	0%	1%	3%
Agricultural wage labour	9%	30%	10%	56%	35%	34%	40%	9%	27%	23%	7%	9%	6%	9%
Small business, mills, handicrafts/carpets	8%	24%	11%	39%	22%	30%	48%	19%	44%	11%	17%	4%	1%	5%
Service sector-Govt, military, taxi, mining	10%	30%	15%	31%	29%	26%	50%	20%	32%	14%	14%	8%	3%	6%
Remittances, other Govt benefits, begging borrowing, sale of food aid	4%	22%	8%	46%	37%	38%	43%	20%	24%	28%	2%	2%	5%	4%
Other	17%	33%	13%	39%	28%	26%	35%	17%	26%	12%	10%	8%	3%	9%

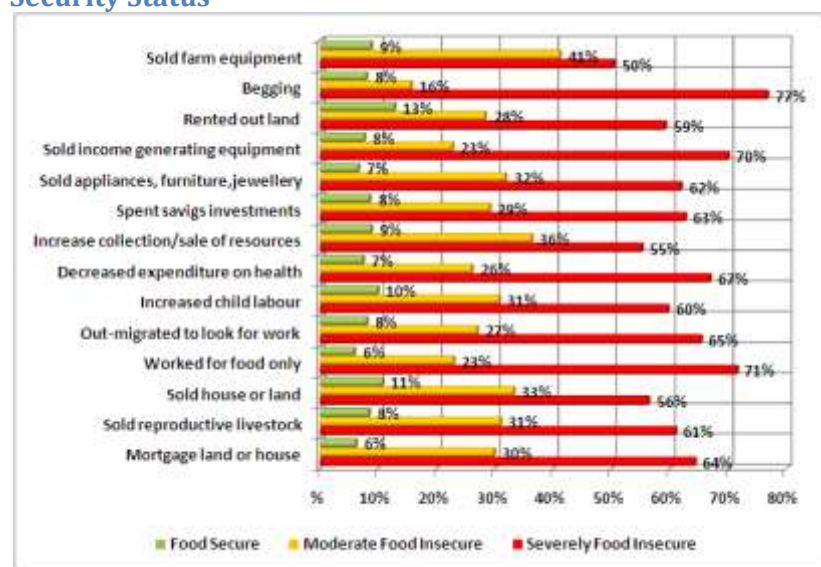
Across provinces, the use of coping mechanisms varied, with more households using a relatively robust set of coping mechanisms. There were more households that used the sale of productive livestock, reducing expenditure on health and working for food as the most common coping mechanisms applied across most provinces. Sale of farm equipment was however more pronounced in Thakar and Kunduz provinces. More households in Takhar, Sar-e-Pul, Samangan and Ghor provinces are utilizing more child labour than other. Also, more households in Thakar and Sar-e-Pul provinces used a broader range of coping mechanisms than other provinces; some of these coping mechanisms are highly damaging to the households' long-term economic security. However, all provinces have shown high levels of stress on coping as they are using some unsustainable coping mechanisms (Table 50).

Table 49: Household use of coping mechanism by Province

Coping Strategy	Baghlan	Bamyan	Badakhshan	Takhar	Kunduz	Balkh	Samangan	Sar-e-Pul	Ghor	Daykundi	Jawzjan	Faryab	Badghis	Hirat
Mortgage land or house	11%	7%	18%	8%	12%	15%	9%	5%	19%	7%	1%	8%	8%	5%
Sold reproductive livestock	29%	51%	48%	58%	40%	48%	57%	63%	47%	22%	36%	55%	19%	34%
Sold house or land	17%	4%	11%	9%	19%	8%	10%	9%	16%	1%	2%	2%	8%	13%
Worked for food only	48%	7%	56%	53%	44%	29%	52%	74%	54%	43%	49%	59%	14%	67%
Out-migrated to look for work	22%	60%	19%	49%	28%	26%	30%	48%	39%	32%	6%	55%	13%	22%
Increased child labour	38%	36%	35%	43%	35%	23%	40%	66%	42%	31%	18%	9%	22%	32%
Decreased expenditure on health	56%	4%	48%	47%	41%	52%	57%	43%	50%	38%	20%	28%	29%	59%
Increase collection/sale of resources	12%	0%	16%	29%	18%	25%	22%	41%	19%	15%	4%	9%	11%	18%
Spent savings investments	23%	12%	31%	53%	36%	45%	50%	34%	32%	22%	7%	28%	30%	48%
Sold appliances, furniture, jewellery	32%	1%	9%	23%	36%	29%	17%	22%	29%	11%	3%	14%	19%	37%
Sold income generating equipment	10%	6%	5%	9%	4%	13%	9%	7%	16%	1%	1%	0%	4%	16%
Rented out land	6%	5%	10%	13%	14%	9%	12%	3%	11%	4%	1%	1%	6%	2%
Begging	5%	0%	4%	3%	1%	4%	3%	2%	6%	5%	1%	0%	5%	4%
Sold farm equipment	11%	0%	8%	23%	23%	7%	11%	6%	19%	4%	3%	0%	2%	13%

On coping mechanisms and food security, there is a clear distinction between the different food security groups. The severely food insecure households are showing more signs of stress as majority of the households are using the whole range of the coping mechanisms. The analysis shows that majority of the households are using some of the most unsustainable coping mechanisms showing high level of stress. The moderately food insecure are also using some damaging and unsocial coping mechanisms therefore showing signs of stress. Very few of the relatively food secure households resorted to such measures. The number of households using different coping mechanisms is proportionate to the severity of the food insecurity faced by the household is facing (Figure 39).

Figure 39: Household use of coping mechanism by Food Security Status



10. IMMEDIATE HOUSEHOLD PRIORITIES

Given the different sample sizes for the different districts and provinces, not to over-estimate needs in one province, weights were calculated as described in the methodology earlier in Section 4. Based on this weights, the indicative population was also estimated for each of the priority need areas directly within the SPSS software. The needs prioritized by households does not necessarily reflect the assessed needs but what households indicated would be priorities and projected using SPSS weighted population projections.

From the analysis there was a distinct difference in the “prioritized needs” between male and female headed households. Looking at all the three priorities at least 52% of the male headed households expressed drinking water as a priority against 40% of the female headed households. For improved drinking water as a priority 27% female headed households expressed this as a priority against 33% of male headed. Another huge expressed need was food with almost 70% of the population giving this as a priority or about 40% of the population expressing it as priority one. Making a simple calculation, these percentages will result in about 5.6 million people expressing improved drinking water as a priority or 3.5 million as first priority. For food, 7.8 million people expressed food as a priority or 4.1 million as priority one. For the other expressed needs and priorities and the related estimates of population, see Table 50 below.

Table 50: Expressed Household Priorities by Sex of Head of Household

HH Priorities	Total <u>Expressed</u> HH needs based on Combining the three Priorities					HH <u>Expressed</u> needs Based on Priority 1 Only					
	Male Headed		Female Headed		Total Population	Male Headed		Female Headed		Total	
	Population	%	Population	%			Count	%	Count	%	Count
Improved drinking water quality/quantity	5,544,565	52%	106,601	40%	5,651,166	3,470,498	33%	73,589	27%	3,544,087	33%
Rehabilitation of irrigation system	2,627,164	25%	43,593	16%	2,670,757	907,928	9%	7,361	3%	915,289	8%
Construction or repairing of rural roads	1,466,295	14%	25,784	10%	1,492,079	291,614	3%	2,971	1%	294,585	3%
Construction of new roads to improve rural access	785,535	7%	23,984	9%	809,520	117,520	1%	6,996	3%	124,517	1%
Improvement of health facilities in the area	2,336,770	22%	95,487	36%	2,432,257	260,632	2%	3,545	1%	264,177	2%
Improved education facilities in the area	708,799	7%	4,804	2%	713,603	61,483	1%	0	.0%	61,483	1%
Improvement of housing in the community	470,183	4%	20,252	8%	490,435	74,823	1%	5,688	2%	80,511	1%
Improved veterinary services	188,620	2%	1,182	.4%	189,802	17,812	.2%	0	.0%	17,812	.2%
Micro credit schemes	799,702	8%	24,285	9%	823,987	106,794	1%	1,226	.5%	108,020	1%
Employment opportunities	4,333,740	41%	144,173	54%	4,477,913	885,821	8%	41,984	16%	927,805	9%
Literacy training	482,735	5%	38,534	14%	521,269	36,591	.3%	0	.0%	36,591	.3%
Vocational training skills	533,251	5%	7,636	3%	540,888	67,706	1%	0	.0%	67,706	1%
Food	7,612,012	72%	188,514	70%	7,800,526	3,991,442	38%	114,430	43%	4,105,872	38%
Cash	1,549,657	15%	46,496	17%	1,596,153	234,440	2%	9,636	4%	244,076	2%
Animal feed	2,122,594	20%	24,482	9%	2,147,076	60,227	1%	1,182	.4%	61,408	.6%
Other	172,815	2%	5,993	2%	178,808	28,719	.3%	0	.0%	28,719	.3%
Total	10,620,525		268,609		10,889,133	10,614,051	100%	268,609	100%	10,882,660	100%

Food, drinking water and employment opportunities are the major priorities indicated by most households across the livelihood groups. Need for animal feed was mainly expressed by households whose livelihoods are based on animal production. Improved health facilities were mainly expressed by the households whose livelihoods depend on opium labour and production. Cash as a priority was expressed by those depending on remittances and Government benefits.

At provincial level priorities also varied depending on what the population considered as critical. Improved drinking water as a priority was raised by large number of households (almost 50%) across all provinces, except in Badakshan (31%), Sar-e-Pul (23%) and Baghlan (38%), Food was also considered a priority across all provinces with more than 50% of the population indicating food as a priority. Employment opportunities were also common across all provinces, with about a third of the population indicating it as a priority, with the highest percentage of around 60% in Jawzjan and Sar-e-Pul provinces. Cash as a priority was indicated by over 20% of the population in Sar-e-Pul, Ghor, Daykundi, Jawzjan and Faryab provinces, with almost around 10% of the households in other provinces indicating this as a priority. Animal feed as a priority was mainly in Badakshan, Takhar, Baghlan and Balkh provinces. Other priorities were related to road and irrigation rehabilitation that differed across the provinces (Table 51). Based on the SPSS software mathematical calculation of the population priorities was also done and the figures are proportionate to the percentages in the provinces.

Table 51: Expressed Household Priorities by Province

Province		Improved drinking water quality/quantity	Rehabilitation of irrigation system	Construction or repairing of rural roads	Construction of new roads to improve rural access	Improvement of health facilities in the area	Improved education facilities in the area	Improvement of housing in the community	Improved veterinary services	Micro credit schemes	Employment opportunities	Literacy training	Vocational training skills	Food	Cash	Animal feed	Other
Baghlan	Count	167,801	108,075	25,597	54,038	108,075	8,532	39,817	8,532	48,350	145,049	28,441	5,688	307,162	85,323	142,204	8,532
	%	38%	25%	6%	12%	25%	2%	9%	2%	11%	33%	6%	1%	70%	19%	32%	2%
Bamyan	Count	366,619	519,154	34,789	5,352	13,380	2,676	2,676	13,380	5,352	48,169	82,958	198,028	267,605	0	45,493	0
	%	69%	97%	7%	1%	3%	1%	1%	3%	1%	9%	16%	37%	50%	%	9%	.0%
Badakshan	Count	266,568	84,085	143,124	75,140	212,896	67,984	53,671	35,781	44,726	422,215	48,304	33,992	697,728	125,233	250,466	26,836
	%	31%	10%	17%	9%	25%	8%	6%	4%	5%	49%	6%	4%	81%	14%	29%	3%
Takhar	Count	404,971	128,854	171,806	85,903	269,981	67,495	55,223	12,272	24,544	337,476	6,136	12,272	736,311	92,039	312,932	12,272
	%	44%	14%	19%	9%	30%	7%	6%	1%	3%	37%	1%	1%	81%	10%	34%	1%
Kunduz	Count	495,553	489,510	96,693	102,737	96,693	120,867	96,693	6,043	114,823	265,907	60,433	36,260	525,770	132,953	84,607	12,087
	%	54%	53%	11%	11%	11%	13%	11%	1%	13%	29%	7%	4%	57%	14%	9%	1%
Balkh	Count	990,388	456,179	300,117	54,021	240,094	72,028	48,019	12,005	126,049	564,221	90,035	12,005	1,560,611	210,082	540,211	60,023
	%	56%	26%	17%	3%	13%	4%	3%	1%	7%	32%	5%	1%	88%	12%	30%	3%
Samangan	Count	205,829	44,850	46,452	28,832	84,894	24,027	20,823	8,810	14,416	174,594	17,620	1,602	256,285	53,660	87,297	4,004
	%	57%	12%	13%	8%	24%	7%	6%	2%	4%	48%	5%	.4%	71%	15%	24%	1%
Sar-e-Pul	Count	121,273	121,273	42,182	65,909	89,637	13,182	10,546	15,818	71,182	329,547	15,818	44,818	316,365	189,819	102,819	2,636
	%	23%	23%	8%	13%	17%	3%	2%	3%	14%	63%	3%	9%	61%	37%	20%	.5%
Ghor	Count	345,045	144,163	103,986	99,260	125,256	46,085	16,543	16,543	61,446	177,249	31,905	38,995	476,209	154,798	70,900	17,725
	%	53%	22%	16%	15%	19%	7%	3%	3%	10%	27%	5%	6%	74%	24%	11%	3%
Daykundi	Count	203,524	183,907	49,042	36,781	98,084	15,939	17,165	8,582	38,007	137,317	25,747	9,808	284,443	136,091	38,007	7,356
	%	47%	43%	11%	9%	23%	4%	4%	2%	9%	32%	6%	2%	66%	32%	9%	2%
Jawzjan	Count	296,341	119,641	20,247	18,406	73,625	3,681	22,087	1,841	14,725	294,500	12,884	60,741	340,516	101,234	36,812	5,522
	%	62%	25%	4%	4%	15%	1%	5%	%	3%	62%	3%	13%	71%	21%	8%	1%
Faryab	Count	609,342	48,598	115,887	48,598	396,259	134,579	29,906	33,645	37,383	351,400	41,121	7,477	500,932	201,868	246,728	0
	%	65%	5%	12%	5%	42%	14%	3%	4%	4%	38%	4%	1%	54%	22%	26%	.0%
Badghis	Count	302,623	96,934	80,384	47,285	78,020	16,550	11,821	16,550	49,649	120,576	18,914	80,384	295,531	18,914	49,649	0
	%	70%	23%	19%	11%	18%	4%	3%	4%	12%	28%	4%	19%	69%	4%	12%	.0%
Hirat	Count	894,393	130,887	261,774	98,165	545,362	119,980	65,443	0	174,516	1,123,445	43,629	0	1,243,424	98,165	141,794	21,814
	%	54%	8%	16%	6%	33%	7%	4%	%	11%	68%	3%	%	75%	6%	9%	1%

11. ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

11.1. DESIRED ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

Almost 10% of the sampled population indicated that they received assistance of some or other form. However, there appeared to be no particular pattern as to what types of households were targeted. From the analysis, both male and female headed households were receiving assistance. Whilst on the marital status of the household, the divorced/separated and never married seem not to be receiving any form of assistance yet from this analysis they are among the most vulnerable. The households with disabled persons also equally received some assistance. Similarly the age factor did not discriminate on the assistance being targeted. On the food security status, the number assisted slightly increased with the improved food security status of the household (Figure 40).

Across the provinces, the largest percentage of households receiving assistance were in Jawzjan (24%), followed by Ghor, Ser-e-Pul and Badghis with about 20% of the population indicating that they received some form of assistance. The provinces that reported the least households receiving assistance were in Baghlan, Bamyan, Faryab and Hirat (Figure 41).

Figure 40: Assisted Households Characteristics as of July/August 2011

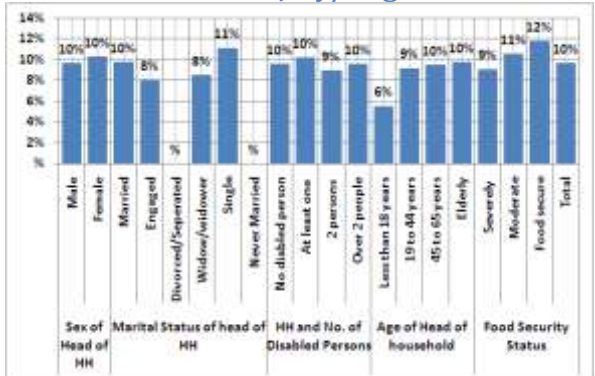
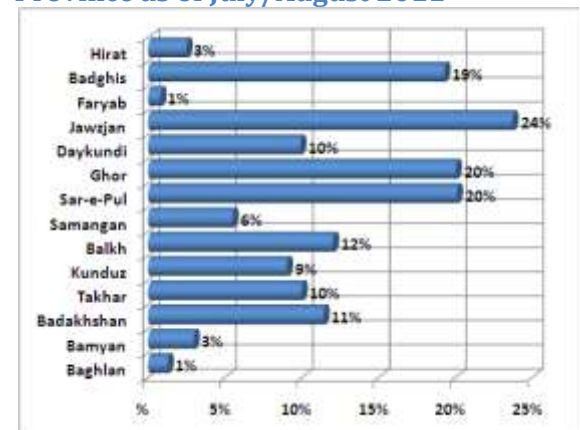


Figure 41: Assisted Households by Province as of July/August 2011



11.2. TARGETING OF ASSISTANCE

For the population assisted, 74% of all the male headed household beneficiaries are receiving food assistance, whilst for all the female headed households beneficiaries, 31% are getting food. On the cash programmes, there is higher proportion of the female headed household beneficiaries receiving cash compared to the proportion of male headed beneficiaries. However, in terms of absolute numbers, more male headed households are receiving assistance, including cash compared to the female headed households. This is not surprising as the proportion of male headed beneficiaries is also higher than the female beneficiaries. The other programmes

Table 52: Targeted Assistance Programme by Sex of Head of Household

Assistance Programme	Male		Female		Total Estimated assisted
	Count	%	Count	%	
Food	849,669	74%	7,680	31%	857,349
Cash	171,493	15%	5,430	22%	176,923
Medical	121,935	11%	3,578	14%	125,513
Education	57,425	5%	4,760	19%	62,185
Livestock feed	45,247	4%	0	%	45,247
Agricultural tools	31,929	3%	0	%	31,929
Livestock health	35,881	3%	0	%	35,881
Agricultural inputs	94,945	8%	6,002	24%	100,947
Drinking water	142,103	12%	0	%	142,103
Training	76,027	7%	6,002	24%	82,030
Clothing/blankets	18,223	2%	0	%	18,223
Other	29,404	3%	6,002	24%	35,407
Total	1,143,739		25,087		1,168,826

where a higher proportion of beneficiaries are targeted compared to the proportion of male headed beneficiaries are agricultural inputs, training, education and medical programmes. Given that female headed households are more vulnerable, the programming efforts to target females in the selected beneficiaries should continue (Table 52). In terms of absolute numbers almost 900,000 people are receiving food in the 14 provinces and another 177,000 receiving cash.

In the targeting of the elderly, the food, cash and drinking water programmes seem to have targeted a high proportion of the elderly compared to the other assistance programmes. Programmes related to agricultural production target the households headed by the age groups less than 65 years and this is logical as these households are probably likely to effectively and efficiently utilize these resources to increase production (Figure 42).

For the beneficiaries for the various programmes, the analysis indicate that most assistance programmes attempt to target households with disabled members, as in comparison with households without any disabled persons, there is a higher proportion households with disabled persons being targeted. The greatest proportion of beneficiaries targeted is for food programmes followed by cash, medical drinking water, agricultural input programmes. Given that these households have vulnerable people, it can be concluded that all programmes attempt to reach out to households with disabled persons (Figure 43)

Considering the food security status of the population, the programmes that appear to be targeting a higher proportion of beneficiaries that are food insecure include, food, cash, education, agricultural inputs. However, it is expected that the not all programmes should be related to targeting the food insecure as the purpose of these programmes would not necessarily meet the needs of the food insecure (Figure 44).

An analysis to look at programme targeting by province was done and the range of programmes varied from province to province. With some provinces seems to be benefiting from only one programme, whilst some provinces have both programmes that meet immediate food security needs and developmental requirements (Table 53). Unless there are data problems where these areas with fewer programmes have to be cross-checked with the secondary information on programmes then

Figure 42: Targeted Assistance Programme Age of Head of Household

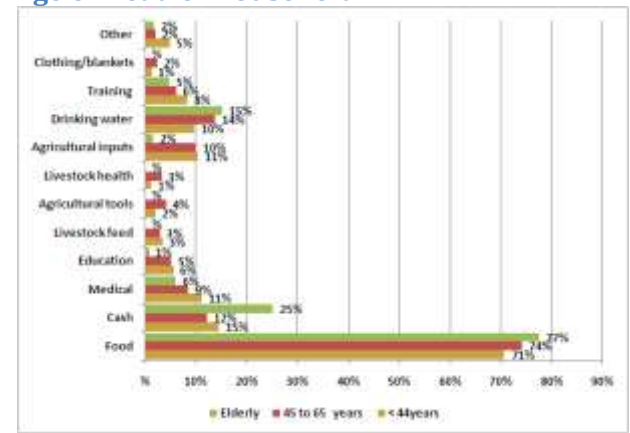


Figure 43: Targeted Assistance Programme by Number of Disabled Persons in household

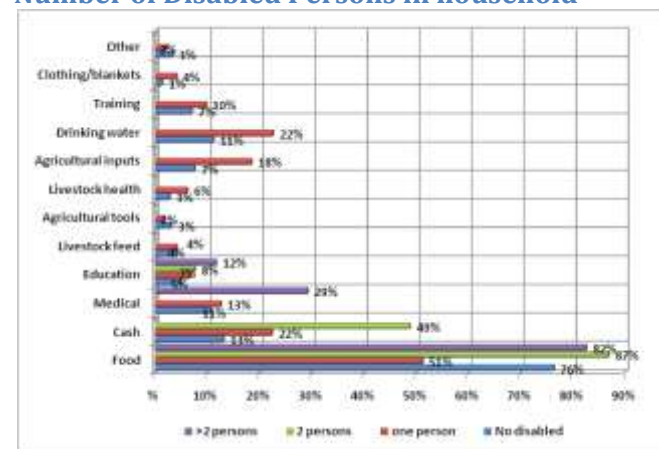
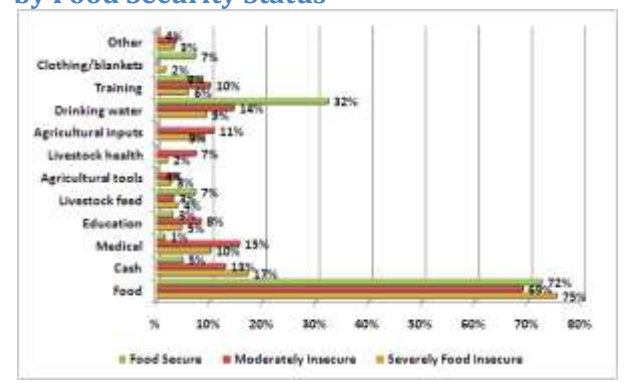


Figure 44: Targeted Assistance Programme by Food Security Status



given the range of needs identified by households, there may be a need to expand programmes to ensure that the identified needs are met.

Table 53: Targeted Assistance Programme by Province

Province	Food	Cash	Medical	Education	Livestock feed	Agriculture I tools	Livestock health	Agriculture I inputs	Drinking water	Training	Clothing/ blankets	Other
Baghlan	25%	75%			25%				25%			
Bamyan	100%											
Badakhshan	59%	5%	43%	16.7%	2%	2%	5%	2%	7%			5%
Takhar	31%		46%	38.5%		8%	15%	23%		8%	8%	
Kunduz	64%		7%		21%		7%		50%		14%	
Balkh	42%	15%	3%	3.0%	9%	9%	6%	36%	30%	33%		6%
Samangan	79%	8%		4.2%			4%		17%	4%		8%
Sar-e-Pul	96%	4%		3.6%	4%			4%	29%			
Ghor	95%	9%	14%	6.0%		3%	1%	1%	2%	3%		1%
Daykundi	51%	30%	3%	6.1%		6%		12%	3%			6%
Jawzjan	75%	85%	10%		2%				3%	5%		3%
Faryab	100%											
Badghis	98%	4%	4%									
Hirat	83%	17%	17%									17%

11.3. AGENCIES PROVIDING ASSISTANCE

The assistance is mainly provided by the Government, UN Agencies and NGOs, with a heavy presence of some of these agencies in some of the provinces compared to others. The community, friends, relatives also provide assistance in some provinces, especially in Baghlan and Jawzjan provinces (Table 54).

Table 54: Agencies Providing Assistance across the Provinces

Province	Government	UN Agency	NGO	Community	Friends and Relatives	Other
Baghlan					100%	
Bamyan	4%	103%	1%			
Badakhshan	42%	46%	33%		2%	8%
Takhar	67%	56%	11%		11%	
Kunduz	50%	43%		7%	14%	7%
Balkh	47%	39%	47%		11%	3%
Samangan	4%	28%	56%		16%	
Sar-e-Pul	57%	84%				3%
Ghor	5%	14%	87%	1%	1%	
Daykundi	17%	36%	42%		11%	
Jawzjan	12%	13%	10%	4%	75%	1%
Faryab		100%				
Badghis	33%	56%	11%		11%	
Hirat	43%	29%			29%	

12. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

12.1. RECOMMENDATIONS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

In the first round of the EFSA, it was observed that the major issues that have affected or are likely to affect the agriculture are low availability of water for irrigation, poor pasture conditions, lack of wheat seed for the next planting season, inadequate fertilizers and lack of means to acquire the inputs among the problems highlighted in the analysis. The combined analysis of both first and second rounds of EFSA reasserted the above findings and therefore the following recommendations that were made earlier still remain valid.

Provision of agricultural inputs: Provide wheat seed for the affected districts for the next planting season and these should be for both the rain-fed and irrigated wheat production. Provide fertilizers for those provinces which have indicated as priority. Whilst the Government is already in the process of providing inputs, there is need to increase the programme so that more households can be able to improve production in 2012.

Provision of animal fodder: Provision of animal fodder for the breeding herd in the provinces affected to minimize animal movements. Fodder should also be provided in the areas where animals have concentrated such as highland districts

Control of animal diseases: Animal diseases have been sighted by some of the provinces as problematic, though the assessment did not identify the type of most prevalent animal diseases, the MAIL and other agencies should investigate further the type of diseases and put remedial measures to control the spread of the animal diseases and subsequent animal deaths resulting thereof.

Reduce harvest losses: The loss of harvest through harvest losses seem to be rampant. There is need to put up programmes that minimize post-harvest losses so that this can increase the cereals available for human consumption.

Rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure: Some farmers indicated rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure as a priority. Given that at least 44% of the area is under irrigation, rehabilitation of irrigation structure, given that majority of the farmers use traditional irrigation systems, would help improve efficiency use of the existing water resources and at the same time increase productivity per hectare.

Increase yield per hectare: Though wheat production contributes to about 78% of the total cereals in Afghanistan, yields are still very low, below world levels. There is need to put up measures to increase the wheat yields through both management practices and use of improved seed.

Reestablishment of farm equipment: Some households soiled the farm equipment as a way to cope with the food shortages and the challenges posed by the drought. There is need to ensure that basic equipment is also provided so that production in 2012 is not hindered.

12.2. RECOMMENDATIONS RELATED TO HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY

The EFSA analysis clearly distinguishes between the food insecurity that is a result of the below normal rains in 2010/11 from the chronic nature of food insecurity that most of the provinces are known to have experienced over the years. The 1st round of the EFSA identified 2.86 million people as having been affected by the drought and in need for assistance.

The combined results of round-1 and round-2 of the EFSA, however suggest an increase in the number of food insecure population by 350,000 people with Daykundi showing a rise of more than 200%. The changes are a definite influence of the incorporated 2nd round data, which has also some weaknesses making the combination and triangulation of the results incompatible. The food insecurity conditions could be changing

because the situation has started deteriorating or that the data problems could be depicting such huge changes, or the food insecurity conditions are larger than what was originally analyzed in the 1st round of EFSA. However, looking at the two indicators that build the food security analysis (food access and food consumption) it is clear that the food access in the combined EFSA (1&2) may have been influenced by the poor quality of food consumption data in the 2nd round. While, further analysis would be required to establish the cause of the increase in the number of food insecure population in the interim, the 1st EFSA food security results will hold given the problems highlighted and further analysis may be needed so that these results are proven. However, notwithstanding the increase in food insecurity, the following recommendations of the EFSA-1 would still remain valid.

There is a clear need for making provisions of food assistance for 2.86 million people; Food security programmes should be expanded from the already existing programmes that are widely being implemented that include food for training, food for work, general food distribution already existing in most of the districts. Targeting of programmes should however also consider that most of the households preferred food for work programme. Given that there are other needs within the population including rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure, health facilities, water points and roads. It is recommended that the food for work programmes aimed at resuscitating these infrastructure be considered where applicable for the food aid programmes. It should be noted that households affected cannot meet their food gap through market purchases as they have limited income sources.

Food importation to fill the unmet deficit of 212,000MT: Whilst the Government plans to import around 250,000 MT of cereals and the private sector is anticipated to import an additional 1.5 million MT. Given the high food prices prevailing in Afghanistan especially in the village markets, the humanitarian community need to import food to fill this gap, so that the food is made available to the most vulnerable population affected by the drought.

Contingency for Disaster Response; Droughts in Afghanistan are cyclical in nature and the impact ranges from localized, regional and national. Furthermore some of the areas are prone to flooding. Whilst the Government is considering raising the SGR to 250,000 MT how this will be used to address these cyclical disasters is not clear. It is recommended that instruments are put in place to establish a contingency to respond to disasters with the SGR being part of such a contingency to respond to disasters.

Using cash as a vehicle for responding to the identified needs: Majority of the households indicated that they preferred a combination of cash and food, whilst some indicated that they preferred cash for work programmes as a means of meeting their food gap. Cash interventions could be already operating on a small scale and limited to urban areas where financial institutions are existing, or traditional mechanisms are in use the ones that transmit remittances, but these are not official channels that could be relied on for a wide scale cash intervention. It is therefore recommended that where transfers are not operating, a feasibility study is done. Until then, cash programmes should be limited to the urban areas and those pilot areas where the existing infrastructure is conducive for such programming. Furthermore, in all widespread cash interventions, a proper feasibility and market studies are done. This is especially important because the EFSA-2 reveals that in many of the provinces, the stocks with the traders are at the suboptimal levels and the stock inflow is negative compared to the same period in the previous year and therefore any cash based interventions may lead to further escalation of the market prices. Secondly, given that emergency interventions are required, starting up an innovative intervention in new areas could delay the response given the ground work that is required.

Using of vouchers in intervention: The expansion of the existing food vouchers is should be considered. In addition to the official systems, an interview with the Traders Association revealed that traders used the voucher system through the local community shops during the Ramadan. The traders supplied the rural shops for distribution to the poor that included: 50 kgs bag of wheat flour; 25 kgs of rice; 7 kgs of sugar; 1 tin of oil; and 1 kg of tea under the '*zakah*'. Given that traders have operated the system, and that they are importing an estimated 1.5 million MT of wheat and wheat flour and other commodities, it is recommended that a pilot voucher system could be implemented through the selected traders, provided it is found to be a cost effective way of reaching to the drought affected population. A quick documentation of how the trader voucher system operated is however, needed before engaging in the distribution system.

Increased Food Security Monitoring: There are independent systems that have been established by different humanitarian partners to monitor food security in Afghanistan. There is need to coordinate, share information and move towards some harmonization of the food security monitoring systems in the country so that comparable information is available for better prioritization of resources. The system should be designed such that it effectively informs programmes.

12.3. RECOMMENDATIONS TO OTHER LIVELIHOODS

In the EFSA-2, no major shift was found in the livelihoods related activities and therefore, the recommendations of EFSA-1 would still remain valid in this round as well.

Microcredit schemes: Afghans are highly indebted, which means they participate in informal credit schemes that exist within the society. With the levels of poverty and chronic food insecurity, there is need to formalize the credit systems and link them to household asset creation, so that such credit schemes can contribute to poverty and food insecurity reduction. This study did not go into details as to how the informal credit mechanisms operate. It is however, recommended that there is need to establish formal credit schemes that are linked to household asset creation, taking advantage of the already credit culture existing in the country.

Employment opportunities: With the high migration being reported to neighbouring countries in the face of the drought and that some households indicated lack of employment opportunities as the reason for the migration, there is need to link the drought interventions to the rehabilitation of some of the infrastructure. The retaining of labour is crucial for increased agricultural production. Some households indicated labour availability as a constraint to agricultural production, hence the need for such employment opportunities being provided to retain labour.

Health: This study did not go into detail on health issues, except that acute diarrhoea cases were said to have increased with the drought. Furthermore, some households indicated that they needed the health infrastructure rehabilitated. There is therefore need to investigate further the requirements for the rehabilitation. Based on the findings, it is recommended that there is need to increase household health education on water treatment as well as provide water treatment tablets to reduce diarrhoea cases.

Rehabilitation of infrastructure: Some households prioritized the need for rehabilitation of roads and water points. Further investigation is required to establish the areas where such rehabilitation is needed and link this to the other food aid interventions.

Provision of drinking water: Some households indicated drinking water as a priority. Further analysis is required to identify those areas where such interventions are needed.

Minimize child labour: Utilization of child labour and children not attending school has negative impact on child development. Hence, there is need to have programmes that minimize use of child labour, such as strengthening and expansion of food /cash for education programmes.

13. ANNEXES

Annex A: Impact of Drought across Districts - % of Households Indicative data

Province	District	rain-fed crop yield reduction	irrigated crop yield reduction	total loss of rain-fed crops	pastures and livestock	lack of drinking water	lack of irrigation water	Total HH
Badakshan	Arghanj Khwah	35%	24%	63%	73%	41%	4%	49
Badakshan	Argu	76%	44%	56%	56%	42%	33%	45
Badakshan	Faiz Abad	64%	33%	55%	57%	38%	29%	58
Badakshan	Jurm	81%	67%	36%	53%	44%	44%	36
Badakshan	Keshem	%	8%	98%	94%	60%	12%	50
Badakshan	Khash	75%	73%	48%	50%	39%	32%	56
Badakshan	Khwhahan	71%	6%	58%	27%	42%	35%	48
Badakshan	Shahri buzurg	45%	14%	63%	67%	43%	51%	49
Badakshan	Yaftal-i-Sufla	35%	12%	70%	59%	31%	35%	97
Badghis	Ab Kamari	96%	2%	50%	15%	41%	7%	46
Badghis	Muqur	84%	8%	57%	16%	16%	%	49
Badghis	Qadis	70%	38%	68%	50%	24%	6%	50
Badghis	Qala-e-Naw	80%	6%	32%	6%	44%	%	50
Baghlan	Andarab	56%	73%	87%	67%	33%	60%	55
Baghlan	Dahana-i-Ghuri	19%	43%	94%	59%	15%	30%	54
Baghlan	Nahreen	51%	36%	96%	62%	68%	38%	47
Balkh	Char kent	17%	2%	93%	78%	61%	%	46
Balkh	Dawlat Abad	2%	84%	2%	82%	44%	46%	50
Balkh	Khulm	31%	57%	24%	65%	80%	88%	49
Balkh	Kishندهه	24%	10%	68%	84%	44%	18%	50
Balkh	Nahr-e-Shahi	42%	60%	38%	87%	65%	69%	52
Balkh	Zari	55%	4%	73%	80%	71%	10%	49
Bamyan	Panjab	57%	63%	4%	27%	%	39%	51
Bamyan	Sayghan	29%	52%	23%	27%	4%	46%	48
Bamyan	Watras	64%	52%	2%	66%	%	27%	44
Bamyan	Yakawlang	60%	55%	10%	57%	%	31%	42
Daikundi	Ashartaly	31%	96%	4%	76%	81%	78%	54
Daikundi	Khadir	37%	96%	35%	55%	65%	69%	49
Daikundi	Kiti	8%	86%	6%	42%	88%	98%	50
Daikundi	Miramor	8%	84%	4%	72%	74%	92%	50
Daikundi	Nili	6%	86%	2%	80%	42%	68%	50
Daikundi	Sang-i- Takht	12%	8%	16%	44%	54%	80%	50
Daikundi	Shahristan	%	86%	%	88%	92%	100%	50
Faryab	Bil Cheragh	53%	26%	79%	21%	55%	55%	47
Faryab	Dawlat Abad	35%	6%	80%	61%	78%	51%	49
Faryab	Pashtun Kot	57%	20%	88%	47%	71%	65%	49
Faryab	Sherin Tagab	2%	3%	96%	96%	73%	10%	100
Ghor	Dawlatyar	36%	46%	70%	66%	68%	12%	50

Province	District	rain-fed crop yield reduction	irrigated crop yield reduction	total loss of rain-fed crops	pastures and livestock	lack of drinking water	lack of irrigation water	Total HH
Ghor	Du Lina	85%	79%	44%	31%	2%	8%	48
Ghor	Ghor Centre	84%	70%	55%	58%	32%	16%	100
Ghor	Lal Wa Sarjangan	41%	49%	23%	60%	57%	58%	98
Ghor	Pasaband	80%	68%	46%	42%	78%	54%	50
Ghor	Saghar	60%	85%	50%	42%	2%	6%	48
Ghor	Shahrak	80%	47%	33%	80%	64%	42%	45
Ghor	Tulak	66%	56%	22%	42%	50%	46%	50
Ghor	Tywara	94%	92%	60%	72%	16%	4%	50
Hirat	Adraskan	52%	54%	52%	76%	42%	12%	50
Hirat	Gulran	31%	15%	81%	63%	42%	2%	48
Hirat	Hirat city	%	%	%	%	%	100%	1
Hirat	Kushk-e-Rabat Sangi	71%	2%	73%	63%	29%	2%	51
Jawzjan	Acqcha	2%	71%	2%	69%	86%	98%	42
Jawzjan	Khanaqa	6%	54%	2%	76%	100%	86%	50
Jawzjan	Khwaja Du Koh	5%	80%	%	52%	100%	86%	44
Jawzjan	Mangajik	%	67%	21%	29%	83%	83%	24
Jawzjan	Mardyan	2%	77%	%	49%	95%	79%	43
Jawzjan	Sheber ghan	6%	32%	%	76%	98%	76%	50
Kunduz	Ali Abad	30%	51%	91%	81%	12%	42%	43
Kunduz	Chahar Darah	9%	78%	%	41%	22%	48%	46
Kunduz	Khan Abad	62%	60%	75%	45%	45%	38%	60
Samangan	Dara-e-suf bala	42%	3%	61%	58%	68%	26%	38
Samangan	Feroz Nakhcher	59%	37%	92%	67%	69%	43%	49
Samangan	Hazrat-e-Sultan	36%	66%	94%	70%	52%	38%	50
Samangan	Khuram Wa Sarbagh	46%	28%	100%	48%	52%	58%	50
Samangan	Roy-e-Doab	54%	65%	89%	69%	57%	45%	214
Samangan	Samangan-Aybak	31%	53%	98%	69%	51%	45%	49
Sari Pul	Gosfandi	16%	20%	96%	70%	86%	76%	50
Sari Pul	Sangcharak	26%	6%	22%	8%	12%	92%	50
Sari Pul	Sayad	22%	28%	98%	80%	64%	58%	50
Sari Pul	Zosma Qala	50%	42%	83%	71%	58%	58%	48
Takhar	Bangi	13%	32%	91%	40%	23%	26%	47
Takhar	Hazar Sumuch	65%	45%	88%	67%	24%	8%	49
Takhar	Khwaja Ghar	17%	21%	95%	38%	21%	7%	42
Total HH		1605	1723	2069	2249	1888	1595	3795

Annex B: Percent Increase/Decrease in Disease by Type in 2011 Compared to Same time 2010

Province	District	Water/ blood diarrhoea	Cough/ running nose	Measles	Malaria	Skin Diseases	Fever	Difficult/ Fast breathing	Other
Badakshan	Arghanj Khwah	19	1	(4)	(2)	(2)	(23)	(7)	3
Badakshan	Argu	13	9	(10)	8	4	(6)		(3)
Badakshan	Faiz Abad	12	1	(6)	12	3	4	(2)	2
Badakshan	Jurm	20		9	(14)	6	(6)	20	(3)
Badakshan	Keshem	6	(4)	2	(7)	2	5	(6)	
Badakshan	Khash	23	28	2		(11)	(15)	6	2
Badakshan	Khwahan	20	3	(5)	12	7	15	(4)	
Badakshan	Shahri buzurg	8	15	(2)	(17)	4	(9)	8	
Badakshan	Yaftal-i-Sufla	5	(3)	2	6	4		6	(9)
Badghis	Ab Kamari	45	(5)	2		3	17	4	
Badghis	Muqur	27	(7)		2	(20)	11	(7)	(2)
Badghis	Qadis	3	10		(5)	3	(7)	3	(1)
Badghis	Qala-e-Naw	12	7	2	6	(23)	(1)	(4)	
Baghlan	Andarab	23	28	2	2	4	6	(3)	
Baghlan	Dahana-i-Ghuri	21	20	6	(24)		(1)		
Baghlan	Nahreen	50	(27)		(34)	1	13	(5)	
Balkh	Char kent	28	10	5		17	12	2	(43)
Balkh	Dawlat Abad	44	7		2	1	(54)		
Balkh	Khulm	5	(21)	8	9	8	(14)	4	2
Balkh	Kishendeh	15	23	4	4	2	(18)	10	
Balkh	Nahr-e-Shahi	2	4	3		24	3	10	(5)
Balkh	Zari	23	15	6	4	(3)	(15)	7	(1)
Bamyan	Panjab	8	8	3				(3)	(3)
Bamyan	Sayghan	1	8		7	5	3		(9)
Bamyan	Watras	11	2			2	2		(2)
Bamyan	Yakawlang	4	4				2		(1)
Daikundi	Ashartaly	2	6	(8)	(10)	2	8		6
Daikundi	Khadir	(4)	6	2	(3)	5	10	6	(2)
Daikundi	Kiti	15	51	(8)		2	5	6	6
Daikundi	Miramor	33	(8)		(5)	7	6		(5)
Daikundi	Nili	15	10	4	9		8	(2)	(1)
Daikundi	Sang-i- Takht	4	(6)	2			(8)	2	2
Daikundi	Shahristan	17	(1)	2	10		15	6	4
Faryab	Bil Cheragh	15	(4)	(4)	19	8			
Faryab	Dawlat Abad	(4)	(8)	2	8	(2)	(3)	6	
Faryab	Pashtun Kot	3	(3)		15	3	(1)	0	
Faryab	Sherin Tagab	19	5	8	(10)	(5)	(8)	(2)	(3)
Ghor	Dawlatyar	24	3	4	(2)	3	19	8	(12)
Ghor	Du Lina	23	(13)	(11)	(2)	11	(6)	(6)	2

Province	District	Water/ blood diarrhoea	Cough/ running nose	Measles	Malaria	Skin Diseases	Fever	Difficult/ Fast breathing	Other
Ghor	Ghor Centre	31	3	1	5	3	9	1	(1)
Ghor	Lal Wa Sarjangan	21	(29)	6		6	6	4	9
Ghor	Pasaband	(4)	(2)	(2)	16	4	(12)	12	
Ghor	Saghar	9	(9)	(11)	(3)	(1)	(3)	4	4
Ghor	Shahrak	68	3	(10)	(4)	(11)	(2)	(8)	(7)
Ghor	Tulak	28	7	2	1	(13)	9	3	(2)
Ghor	Tywara	27	11	(17)	9	(2)	4	4	
Hirat	Adraskan	13	10	2	21	4	(10)	(8)	(2)
Hirat	Gulran	2	21	(2)	6	(4)	6	9	4
Hirat	Hirat city	30	10				(10)		
Hirat	Kushk-e-Rabat Sangi	14	17	(2)	(2)	(2)	5	2	(2)
Jawzjan	Acqcha	5		(2)	2	2	(5)		
Jawzjan	Khanaqa	30	(36)		(9)		(2)	2	(3)
Jawzjan	Khwaja Du Koh	3	(1)		(1)	(3)	1		
Jawzjan	Mangajik	39	40		41		(39)	(9)	
Jawzjan	Mardyan	(4)	2	2	(1)	(1)	3	(2)	
Jawzjan	Sheber ghan	(7)	(4)	1	(1)	(3)	14	7	3
Kunduz	Ali Abad	36	(26)	(4)	3	2	(7)	3	
Kunduz	Chahar Darah	26	(4)	(5)	15		(8)	6	
Kunduz	Khan Abad	24	(7)	(14)	(3)	13	3		(2)
Samangan	Dara-e-suf bala	28	3	4	3	15	4	(6)	
Samangan	Feroz Nakhcher	12	12	(7)	2	14	(6)	8	(12)
Samangan	Hazrat-e-Sultan	7	6	(5)	6	(3)			
Samangan	Khuram Wa Sarbagh	(9)	(11)	2	4			2	(2)
Samangan	Roy-e-Doab	22	(6)	1	8	2	(6)	4	(1)
Samangan	Samangan-Aybak	17			(7)	(2)	6	3	
Sari Pul	Gosfandi	(2)	(4)	4		(2)	(4)	2	
Sari Pul	Sangcharak	5	(9)		8	10	5		
Sari Pul	Sayad	12		(4)	8	(26)	(2)		
Sari Pul	Zosma Qala	24	(10)	4		2	(18)	(2)	
Takhar	Bangi	20	(15)	4	2		9		
Takhar	Hazar Sumuch	15	3	(3)	(1)	(2)	6	4	
Takhar	Khwaja Ghar	7	(10)	4		(3)		4	(3)

Annex C: Labour and Staple Food Availability, Prices and Terms of Trade

Province	District	casual labour availability			Wage rate Change compared to last Year				Main Staple readily Available			Staple price Change compared to Last yr			% Change in Cereal Price	
		readily available	same time last year	Do not use it	same as last year	slight increase	huge increase	slight decrease	available	sometimes available	not available	slight increase	slight decrease	huge increase	Wheat	Wheat Flour
Badakshan	Arghanj Khwah	%	100%	%	0%	29%	12%	59%	39%	53%	4%	2%	%	98%	132	67
Badakshan	Argu	24%	60%	16%	16%	30%	28%	26%	67%	16%	13%	27%	2%	70%	50	29
Badakshan	Faiz Abad	17%	63%	20%	12%	43%	23%	22%	50%	28%	22%	20%	13%	63%	51	56
Badakshan	Jurm	19%	75%	6%	3%	23%	34%	40%	92%	8%	%	23%	6%	71%	77	22
Badakshan	Keshem	4%	73%	22%	7%	10%	22%	61%	71%	2%	27%	2%	2%	96%	22	28
Badakshan	Khash	22%	55%	22%	6%	32%	20%	42%	18%	46%	37%	5%	2%	93%	119	53
Badakshan	Khwhahan	2%	90%	8%	0%	28%	58%	14%	2%	38%	60%	6%	61%	33%		
Badakshan	Shahri buzurg	6%	90%	4%	2%	18%	30%	50%	20%	60%	20%	19%	13%	69%		
Badakshan	Yaftal-i-Sufia	5%	89%	6%	3%	3%	16%	78%	76%	14%	9%	2%	5%	93%	71	48
Badghis	Ab Kamari	21%	77%	3%	3%	3%	95%	0%	34%	63%	3%	26%	%	74%	103	78
Badghis	Muqur	25%	73%	2%	4%	11%	83%	2%	24%	37%	32%	14%	2%	81%	40	18
Badghis	Qadis	2%	80%	18%	6%	20%	20%	53%	38%	42%	8%	30%	6%	64%	150	
Badghis	Qala-e-Naw	20%	78%	2%	2%	4%	94%	0%	31%	48%	21%	6%	2%	89%	110	22
Baghlan	Andarab	21%	75%	4%	2%	17%	13%	68%	27%	62%	8%	4%	2%	94%		
Baghlan	Dahana-i-Ghuri	4%	73%	24%	0%	4%	18%	78%	8%	70%	%	4%	2%	94%	94	78
Baghlan	Nahreen	32%	63%	5%	4%	13%	28%	55%	18%	34%	30%	21%	12%	67%		
Balkh	Char kent	2%	37%	61%	0%	4%	0%	96%	42%	54%	4%	3%	3%	94%		
Balkh	Dawlat Abad	25%	73%	2%	22%	67%	11%	0%	41%	56%	%	66%	%	34%	22	57
Balkh	Khulum	6%	92%	2%	0%	2%	50%	48%	41%	49%	10%	16%	8%	70%	120	87
Balkh	Kishendeh	4%	96%	%	0%	0%	26%	74%	82%	12%	6%	20%	4%	76%		
Balkh	Nahr-e-Shahi	45%	35%	20%	2%	62%	16%	20%	26%	4%	68%	2%	%	98%		
Balkh	Zari	%	100%	%	2%	2%	26%	70%	68%	28%	2%	%	%	100%	72	79
Bamyan	Panjab	15%	81%	4%	0%	64%	36%	0%	%	63%	35%	%	%	100%	96	59
Bamyan	Sayghan	21%	79%	%	2%	54%	44%	0%	%	54%	46%	2%	%	98%	85	59
Bamyan	Watras	8%	92%	%	0%	75%	25%	0%	%	73%	25%	%	2%	98%	91	100
Bamyan	Yakawlang	40%	60%	%	2%	64%	34%	0%	9%	55%	36%	4%	6%	89%		
Daikundi	Ashartaly	8%	87%	6%	2%	11%	30%	57%	78%	15%	4%	%	2%	94%		
Daikundi	Khadir	2%	86%	12%	12%	18%	18%	51%	29%	69%	%	6%	%	94%		
Daikundi	Kiti	4%	90%	6%	44%	6%	28%	22%	20%	58%	18%	%	%	100%		
Daikundi	Miramor	2%	55%	43%	8%	12%	12%	68%	29%	51%	20%	%	39%	47%	94	93
Daikundi	Nili	42%	36%	22%	22%	20%	36%	22%	86%	14%	%	%	%	100%		
Daikundi	Sang-i- Takht	8%	76%	16%	47%	20%	31%	2%	%	94%	6%	22%	10%	54%		
Daikundi	Shahristan	2%	94%	4%	0%	2%	46%	52%	40%	58%	2%	2%	%	98%		
Faryab	Bil Cheragh	%	94%	6%	2%	0%	0%	98%	100%	%	%	%	%	100%	75	75
Faryab	Dawlat Abad	%	100%	%	0%	2%	2%	96%	96%	4%	%	%	%	100%	64	376
Faryab	Pashtun Kot	%	85%	15%	0%	4%	11%	84%	86%	14%	%	10%	%	90%	100	83
Faryab	Sherin Tagab	%	100%	%	0%	3%	7%	90%	89%	11%	%	26%	8%	66%	88	78
Ghor	Dawlatyar	%	98%	2%	0%	40%	16%	44%	50%	44%	6%	12%	2%	86%		

Province	District	casual labour availability			Wage rate Change compared to last Year				Main Staple readily Available			Staple price Change compared to Last yr			% Change in Cereal Price	
		readily available	same time last year	Do not use it	same as last year	slight increase	huge increase	slight decrease	available	sometimes available	not available	slight increase	slight decrease	huge increase	Wheat	Wheat Flour
Ghor	Du Lina	7%	91%	2%	4%	15%	78%	2%	32%	47%	17%	40%	7%	51%	78	66
Ghor	Ghor Centre	5%	86%	9%	3%	13%	36%	48%	14%	52%	34%	28%	1%	71%	120	77
Ghor	Lal Wa Sarjantal	18%	69%	13%	28%	12%	34%	26%	12%	65%	18%	26%	3%	58%	52	44
Ghor	Pasaband	10%	86%	4%	4%	22%	0%	74%	6%	74%	18%	10%	10%	78%		
Ghor	Saghar	8%	88%	4%	4%	14%	80%	2%	23%	51%	26%	49%	2%	45%	100	100
Ghor	Shahrak	8%	74%	18%	4%	6%	28%	62%	31%	16%	39%	2%	2%	92%	34	28
Ghor	Tulak	10%	74%	16%	0%	10%	22%	68%	14%	64%	14%	10%	8%	80%	100	100
Ghor	Tywara	5%	85%	10%	8%	31%	29%	33%	12%	48%	20%	26%	34%	38%	78	99
Hirat	Adraskan	%	80%	20%	4%	36%	49%	11%	48%	52%	%	23%	2%	75%	54	173
Hirat	Gulran	7%	79%	14%	0%	14%	86%	0%	63%	28%	9%	36%	2%	62%	44	38
Hirat	Hirat city	20%	50%	30%	25%	13%	25%	38%	80%	10%	10%	%	10%	70%		
Hirat	Kushk-e-Rabat Sangi	4%	87%	9%	2%	21%	69%	8%	43%	50%	4%	15%	6%	77%		
Jawzjan	Aqcha	6%	89%	4%	0%	2%	0%	98%	100%	%	%	%	%	100%	136	62
Jawzjan	Khanaqa	6%	86%	8%	2%	0%	0%	98%	96%	2%	%	%	%	100%		
Jawzjan	Khwaia Du Koh	4%	85%	11%	2%	0%	2%	95%	93%	2%	2%	%	%	100%	135	108
Jawzjan	Mangajik	%	100%	%	4%	0%	25%	71%	100%	%	%	%	%	100%		
Jawzjan	Mardyan	13%	81%	6%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	%	%	%	%	100%	76	51
Jawzjan	Sheber ghan	4%	78%	17%	2%	5%	2%	90%	98%	%	%	%	2%	98%		
Kunduz	Ali Abad	6%	85%	9%	6%	14%	14%	66%	41%	33%	10%	9%	11%	77%		
Kunduz	Chahar Darah	11%	84%	5%	6%	36%	34%	23%	27%	34%	32%	49%	14%	30%	49	36
Kunduz	Khan Abad	4%	96%	%	14%	22%	7%	57%	22%	73%	2%	40%	8%	44%	46	45
Samangan	Dara-e-suf bala	5%	92%	3%	5%	8%	26%	62%	35%	59%	%	37%	11%	53%	40	34
Samangan	Feroz Nakhcher	29%	71%	%	0%	14%	8%	78%	45%	41%	10%	4%	%	96%		
Samangan	Hazrat-e-Sultan	%	96%	4%	0%	14%	4%	82%	20%	14%	64%	2%	2%	96%		
Samangan	Khuram Wa Sarbagh	2%	90%	8%	0%	2%	2%	96%	18%	4%	71%	%	2%	98%		
Samangan	Roy-e-Doab	29%	69%	2%	1%	13%	15%	71%	22%	40%	36%	17%	3%	80%		
Samangan	Samangan-Aybak	7%	91%	2%	0%	2%	7%	91%	20%	9%	64%	%	%	100%		
Sari Pul	Gosfandi	2%	98%	%	4%	49%	29%	18%	56%	44%	%	17%	4%	79%		
Sari Pul	Sangcharak	%	100%	%	2%	4%	2%	92%	24%	60%	12%	%	2%	94%		
Sari Pul	Sayad	8%	84%	8%	0%	50%	28%	22%	76%	24%	%	18%	%	82%	53	44
Sari Pul	Zosma Qala	2%	93%	4%	10%	45%	33%	12%	60%	38%	2%	20%	%	77%	93	38
Takhar	Bangi	4%	91%	4%	2%	9%	23%	66%	53%	38%	6%	24%	4%	69%	43	48
Takhar	Hazar Sumuch	12%	86%	2%	0%	10%	13%	77%	31%	14%	53%	17%	6%	77%		
Takhar	Khwaia Ghar	17%	79%	4%	2%	17%	13%	69%	58%	35%	4%	15%	%	85%	36	45



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