A collision course to catastrophe

Economic crisis
• Cost of bread doubled
• Job market collapsed with scant opportunities for work
• Public servants not paid since May
• Social welfare and essential services collapsed
• Middle class ruptured
• Near universal poverty projected by mid-2022

Drought
• La Niña event confirmed for 2022
• Second consecutive drought and fifth since 2011

Existing fragility
• Conflict
• 700,000+ people displaced this year (80% women & children)
• COVID-19

22.8 million people acutely food insecure

95% of households struggling to feed themselves
Food insecurity: highest in the 10 years of the IPC analysis
• 25 provinces out of 34 were affected by agricultural stress related to the drought in 2021

Further deterioration likely, no abating factor
• In September (post-harvest), 57% of farming households had less than 3 months of cereal stocks – now depleted
• 32 of the 45 areas analysed in IPC 4, highly susceptible to famine-like conditions, especially in recurring drought areas
• A four-fold increase in the use of crisis and emergency coping strategies since August.
• High likelihood critical IPC 3 areas will fall into IPC 4 after the winter lean season

Life-saving assistance at scale critical
• WFP scale-up since August
• Working with FAO on integrated package to prevent famine under the Global Network Against Food Crises and other agencies to mobilize a multi-sectoral response
WFP assistance in 2021 so far

- More than 14 million people assisted in all 34 provinces of the country.

- Some 214,000 MT of food dispatched and more than USD$32 million in cash-based transfers.

- Coverage by 6 Area Offices across 2,000+ sites of intervention.

- Winter prepositioning completed in key areas in the North-East region and Central highlands.

- But more needs to be done
CSP Budget Revision #6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>2022</th>
<th>2023</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CSP Budget (USD)</td>
<td>2.54 billion</td>
<td>2.19 billion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unique Beneficiaries</td>
<td>23 million</td>
<td>21 million</td>
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<tr>
<td>Metric Tonnage</td>
<td>2 million</td>
<td>1.72 million</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash-Based Assistance (USD)</td>
<td>397 million</td>
<td>389 million</td>
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- **Extending the duration of the CSP** by 1.5 years to 31 December 2023.
- Increase breadth and depth of assistance in the absence of social protection programmes and essential services.
- Scaling blanket malnutrition prevention and fourfold increase in treatment of malnutrition.
- Resilience programmes scaled-up with special attention to women and marginalised groups.
Planning Assumptions & Approach

- High level of need necessitates prioritization of critical interventions to prevent catastrophic outcomes.

- Low likelihood for graduation from food assistance in 2022 due to continued household stress and inability for people to cope and recover from shocks.

- Requires a robust & predictable response at scale which:
  - Incorporates underlying drivers of food insecurity and ensures access to food and nutrition assistance for people facing IPC 3 and IPC 4 outcomes.
  - Builds community resilience and safeguards community assets including investments in marketable livelihoods opportunities.
  - Invests in human capital of school-aged children through access to education, nutrition, and complementary initiatives.
Relief Assistance

21 million people in IPC 3 and IPC 4 targeted in 2022

- Budget Revision balances prioritisation with broadest coverage.
- Critical ration changes to ensure sufficient assistance to:
  - people facing IPC 4 outcomes: 75% of assistance for 12 months
  - people facing IPC 3 outcomes: 50% of assistance for 8 months
- Under any resourcing scenario aim to reach all people facing IPC 4 outcomes with the full 75% ration for 12 months to avoid catastrophic outcomes.
- Annual planned assistance target is aligned with the Humanitarian Response Plan for 2022 and Transitional Engagement Framework
- Key hotspot indicators to guide early warning and early intervention:
  - Monitoring IPC key assumptions
  - La Niña impacts on current growing season
  - Labour availability and rates
  - Population displacement under stress
  - Spikes in acute malnutrition
  - Beneficiary feedback on sufficiency of assistance levels
  - Working with other actors to collect crude mortality data
Expanding malnutrition prevention and treatment

- Rapid and sharp decline in access to nutritious food and dietary diversity.
- Admissions for treatment for acute malnutrition are the highest in four years including in areas which previously did not require WFP intervention (e.g. Kabul).
- More than 90% of health facilities (2,000) are at risk of closure due to pauses in funding. WFP and UNICEF scaling up mobile clinics and how to keep clinics running.
- Assistance takes into consideration comorbidities and vulnerabilities such as waterborne diseases.

Enhancing monitoring and partnership

- Working with UNICEF on a joint plan of action to strengthen nutrition data collection and analysis with further plans to conduct a SMART survey.
Continue to build on and protect fragile gains made through existing resilience interventions.

Mitigate worsening food security outcomes by:

— Protecting livelihoods against asset stripping and emergency coping.

— Sustaining human and community capital including on education outcomes through school meals.

— Building coping capacities to drought and maximising harvest potential through water and land management.

— Investing in fundamentals for recovery and resilience the following year should the context allow it.
Given the new operational context:

- Continue prioritising women and other marginalised groups and review inclusive targeting criteria, not only for relief and nutrition assistance, but also livelihoods;
- Engage women staff in office and field, including recruiting more women;
- Further mainstream gender and protection in programming, including revised guidance and trainings;
- Roll out nationwide communication with communities campaign and reinforce feedback mechanisms;
- Update post-distribution monitoring tools to track implementation and efficacy of redesigned assistance;
- Augment WFP direct monitoring and onboard an additional 250+ third party monitors;
- Extend roster of cooperating partners to over 100 I/NGOs compliant with due diligence and capacity assessments.
From 28 August to 5 December, UNHAS:
- Conducted 664 flights;
- Transported 3,713 humanitarians from 153 organizations;
- Including 1,542 passengers to and from Islamabad and 79 passengers to and from Dushanbe airbridges.

- Airbridge from Islamabad and Dushanbe to Kabul
- Clearance pending on the Doha airbridge and UNHAS on standby until flights are operational
- Serving Kabul + 15 domestic destinations
- War risk insurance remains high

Logistics
- Established bilateral logistics service provision for the humanitarian community
Thank you!