



AFGHANISTAN

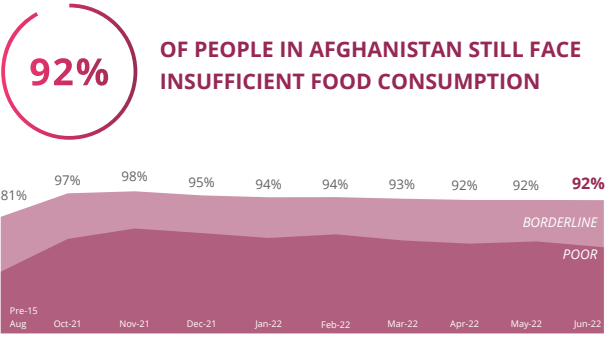
World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

Afghanistan Food Security Update

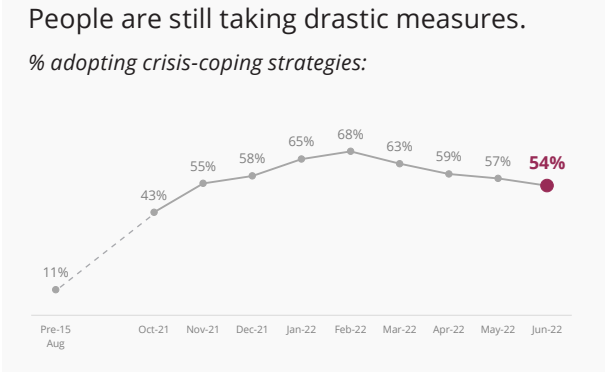
Round Ten: June 2022

Hunger levels have remained at alarming levels for nearly ten months.

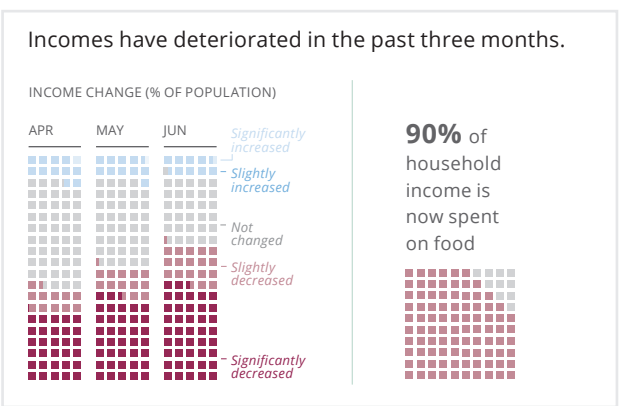


Afghanistan continues facing the highest prevalence of insufficient food consumption globally.¹ For nearly ten consecutive months, over 90 percent of the population has faced insufficient food consumption. The marginal improvements seen in 2022 could be erased as the global food crisis worsens and funding constraints continue to hamper humanitarian assistance.

The situation remains precarious as household income continues to shrink. For the second month in a row, the country saw an increase in the proportion of households with deteriorating incomes. In June, this increased by an alarming 10 percentage points.² Recurrent drought and erratic climatic shocks are also expected to result in a below average harvest - further threatening incomes and livelihoods.³



People are spending almost all of their remaining income on food. Average expenditure on food has now increased to 90 percent - the highest since January 2022 (80 percent).⁴ Female-headed households are spending an even higher proportion of their income on food (94 percent). This comes as incomes are shrinking and prices for key commodities are rising. In June, the price of WFP's basic food basket was 6 percent higher than the previous month, and 54 percent higher than the same month in 2021.



More than half of the population is still turning to drastic measures to put food on the table. Gradual improvements have been observed each month since February; the proportion of the population relying on crisis coping strategies has since dropped from 68 percent to 54 percent. However, these levels remain over five times worse than pre-15 August, and are among the most severe globally.

The severity of hunger varies with education levels.⁵ For families with lower and primary education, severe food insecurity is particularly high (67 and 50 percent respectively).

FURTHER FINDINGS

Female-headed households are suffering disproportionate levels of hunger,⁶ with 98 percent now facing insufficient food consumption amid restrictions on women and girls. Far more of these households are also turning to drastic measures compared to male-headed households (16 percentage points more).

The top concern for nearly half of all households is about losing jobs - this has increased in recent months

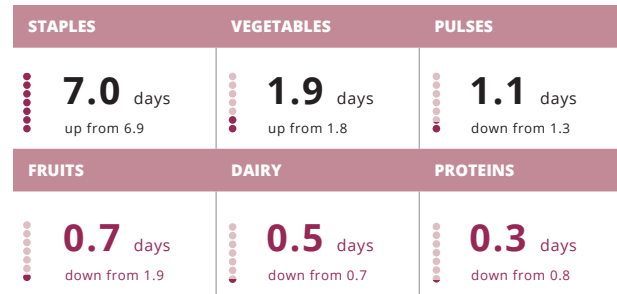
The top concern is still around losing jobs; nearly half of households reported this as their highest concern (49 percent, up from 45 percent). Meanwhile, worries about food shortages increased by 1.5 percentage points.

However, there is variation in top concerns across different groups. Households in urban areas are more worried about job losses (54 percent) than those in rural areas (43 percent). In contrast, those in rural areas are more worried about food shortages (35 percent) than those in urban areas (19 percent). Similarly, male-headed households are more worried about job losses (49 percent) than female-headed households (37 percent), while female-headed households are more worried about food shortages (35 percent) than male-headed households (21 percent).

Households with person/s with disabilities remain disproportionately impacted, with 63 percent still turning to drastic measures to put food on the table. While this has improved in recent months, it remains higher than for other households (52 percent).

Hunger continues cutting across urban-rural divides, with both groups equally affected at 92 percent facing insufficient food consumption.

Diets have shrunk since pre-15 August.⁷ In seven days, the average household now consumes:



Sample population at a glance:⁸



Male-headed households: 95 percent
Female-headed households: 5 percent



Average household size:⁹
10.4 members



Urban households: 56 percent
Rural households: 44 percent



Households reporting having a member/s with disability: 20 percent



Level of education of the head of the household:

- Lower education: 40 percent
- Primary education: 18 percent
- Secondary or higher education: 39 percent
- Islamic school education: 5 percent

This factsheet updates Afghanistan's food security situation based on nine rounds of data collected via telephone surveys across 34 provinces between 19 July 2021 and 2 July 2022. Since 21 August 2021, panel surveys are conducted for 80 percent of respondents in each round. Results are weighted to ensure socio-demographic representativity. The questionnaire was updated on January 3 to include questions on food expenditure, income sources, income changes, and remittances.

ROUND 1	ROUND 2	ROUND 3	ROUND 4	ROUND 5	ROUND 6	ROUND 7	ROUND 8	ROUND 9	ROUND 10
19 Jul - 15 Aug (2021)	21 Aug - 22 Oct (2021)	23 Oct - 21 Nov (2021)	22 Nov - 31 Dec (2021)	3 Jan - 2 Feb (2022)	3 Feb - 4 Mar (2022)	5 Mar - 3 Apr (2022)	4 Apr - 3 May (2022)	4 May - 5 June (2022)	6 June - 2 July (2022)

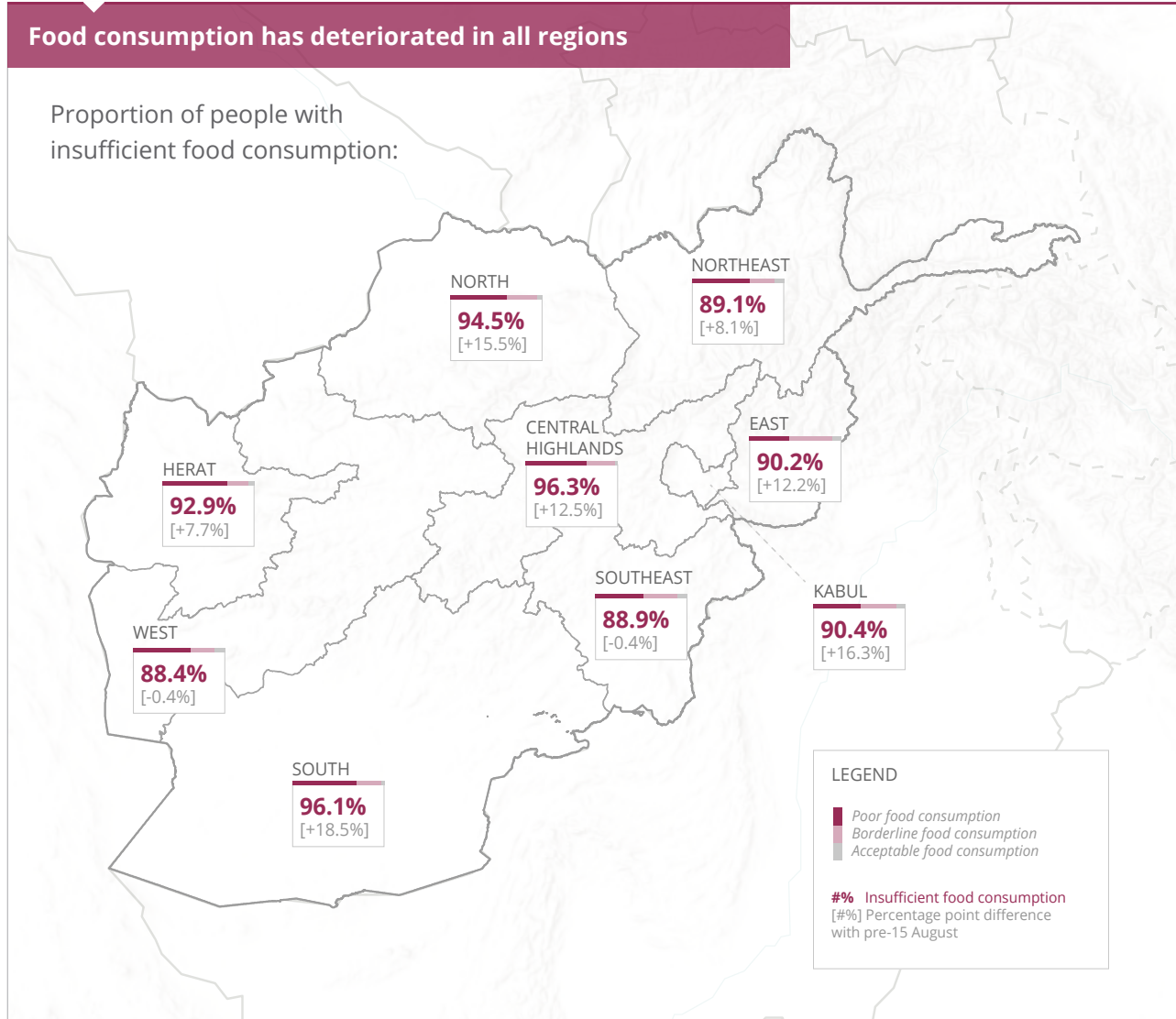
WFP Response: WFP aims to meet the food and nutrition needs of more than **23 million people** in 2022. To meet the task at hand, WFP still requires US\$ 960 million for the rest of the year. Learn more at this [scale-up factsheet](#) and the [latest updates](#).

FOOD CONSUMPTION AND COPING STRATEGIES, AFGHANISTAN

Round 10: June 2022

Food consumption has deteriorated in all regions

Proportion of people with insufficient food consumption:

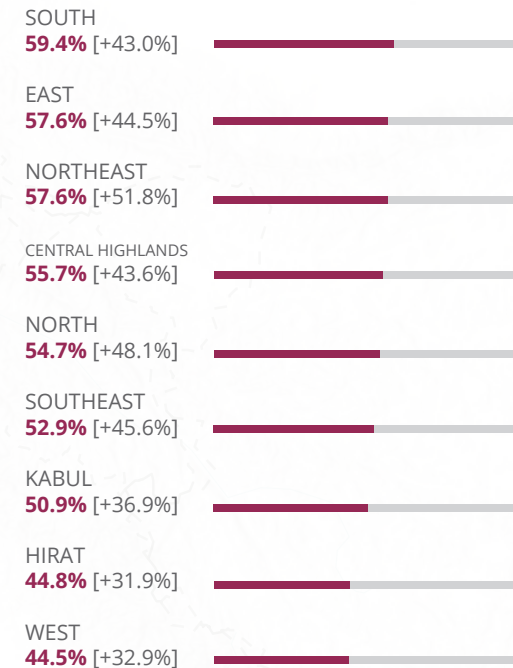


LEGEND

■ Poor food consumption
■ Borderline food consumption
■ Acceptable food consumption

#% Insufficient food consumption
[#%] Percentage point difference with pre-15 August

Proportion of people employing crisis coping strategies:



The increase in brackets refers to the percentage point increase from pre-15 August 2021.

1. WFP [Hunger Map](#), June 2022
 2. Changes over the last month refer to comparisons between the ninth round of surveys (4 May to 5 June 2022) and tenth round (6 June to 2 July 2022). The tenth round includes slightly fewer days of data compared to the previous month.
 3. FEWS NET: [Afghanistan Key Message Update](#)
 4. The question on food expenditure was introduced in January 2022.
 5. Education levels refer to the education level of the head of the household.
 6. The findings for female-headed households are indicative due to a small sample size.

7. Comparisons of diets are between the first round of surveys (19 July to 15 August 2022) and the tenth round (6 June to 2 July 2022).
 8. The sample population refers to the tenth round of surveys (6 June to 2 July 2022).
 9. Average household size refers to the average number of people permanently (at least six months) living in each household.
 Photo Page 1: © WFP / Julian Frank
 The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory or sea area, or concerning the delimitation of frontiers.
 Comparison points for pre-15 August have been adjusted slightly from earlier rounds due to revised weights for new questions.