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COI QUERY RESPONSE

AFGHANISTAN – HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

In June 2024 the *Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations* points out that: “All food consumption indicators have shown an improvement, especially the most severe outcomes...The LCSl...has shown an improvement in the adoption of the most severe coping strategies – emergency – but not crisis. Ghor, Hilmand, Jawzjan, Khost, Kunduz, Maidan Wardak, Nimroz, Paktika and Samangan presented the worst outcomes across the indicators, except for HDDS which was not consistent with the other indicators.”¹

A report issued in June 2024 by the *United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs* states that: “Almost three years on from the Taliban takeover, more than half the population – 23.7 million people, including 9.2 million children – remain in need of humanitarian assistance. Recovery from 40 years of conflict and entrenched poverty is increasingly challenged by stubbornly high-levels of food insecurity and malnutrition, protracted displacement, widespread explosive ordnance contamination, recurrent natural disasters, communicable disease outbreaks, climate change effects, political estrangement and heavily conditioned aid, as well as increasingly – since August 2021 – the imposition by the De-facto Authorities (DfA) of ever-more restrictive policies on women and girls’ rights and basic freedoms which have hindered their access to assistance and services, as well as their involvement in public life.”²

The *United Nations Security Council* in June 2024 states that: “In 2024, an estimated 23.7 million people will require humanitarian assistance...”³

¹ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (3 June 2024) Afghanistan: DIEM – Data in Emergencies Monitoring brief, round 8 - Results and recommendations, June 2024, p.11

² United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (10 June 2024) *Afghanistan: The Cost of Inaction*

³ United Nations Security Council (13 June 2024) The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security, p.1

The *United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs* states that: "...humanitarian needs in Afghanistan remain extremely severe due to stubbornly high-levels of food insecurity and malnutrition, protracted displacement, widespread explosive ordnance contamination, recurrent natural disasters, communicable disease outbreaks, climate change effects, political estrangement, and increasingly – since August 2021 – the imposition by the De-facto Authorities (DfA) of ever-more restrictive policies on women and girls' rights which have hindered their access to assistance and services, as well as their involvement in public life. These needs persist against a backdrop of forty years of war, entrenched poverty and heavily conditioned support for both shorter- and longer-term interventions which are essential to maintaining the basic functionality of critical civilian infrastructure such as schools, hospitals and water systems."⁴

In June 2024 the *Health Cluster/World Health Organization* states that: "...seven provinces (Farah, Hilmand, Jawzjan, Nuristan, Paktika, Paktya, and Zabul) have been identified with critical/extreme needs and the remaining 27 provinces with severe needs."⁵

In June 2024 the *European Commission's Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations* notes that: "On 23 June, two landslides occurred in Paktia province in eastern Afghanistan, one in Orgor village in Saskani district and another in Wazi Zadran, causing casualties and damage."⁶

A publication issued in June 2024 by the *World Food Programme* notes that: "...more than a quarter of the Afghan population are still going hungry, including 2.4 million people facing emergency levels of food insecurity."⁷

A report issued in July 2024 by *Agence France Presse* states that: "The United Nations says 29 million Afghans inside the country are currently in need of humanitarian assistance. More than 17 million people -- 40 per cent of the population -- are struggling to meet their basic food needs..."⁸

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⁴ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (15 June 2024) *Afghanistan Critical Funding Gaps*, p.1

⁵ Health Cluster/World Health Organization (26 June 2024) *Afghanistan Health Cluster Bulletin, May 2024*, p.2

⁶ European Commission's Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (26 June 2024) *Afghanistan - Landslides (NOAA - CPC, media) (ECHO Daily Flash of 26 June 2024)*

⁷ World Food Programme (30 June 2024) *WFP Afghanistan Country Brief, June 2024*

⁸ Agence France Presse (16 July 2024) *Families buried, livelihoods lost as Afghan storm toll hits 47*

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