

# Exploring the impacts of climate change on food security and household income: A CGE Model Approach

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## 1. Background

- Agriculture is the backbone of livelihoods (22% of GDP, 79% of population engaged in farming/livestock).
- Horticulture contributes significantly to income and exports.
- Afghanistan is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
- Climate change disrupts temperature, rainfall, and water availability, reducing crop yields.
- Limited research on climate shocks' impact on horticulture and household welfare.

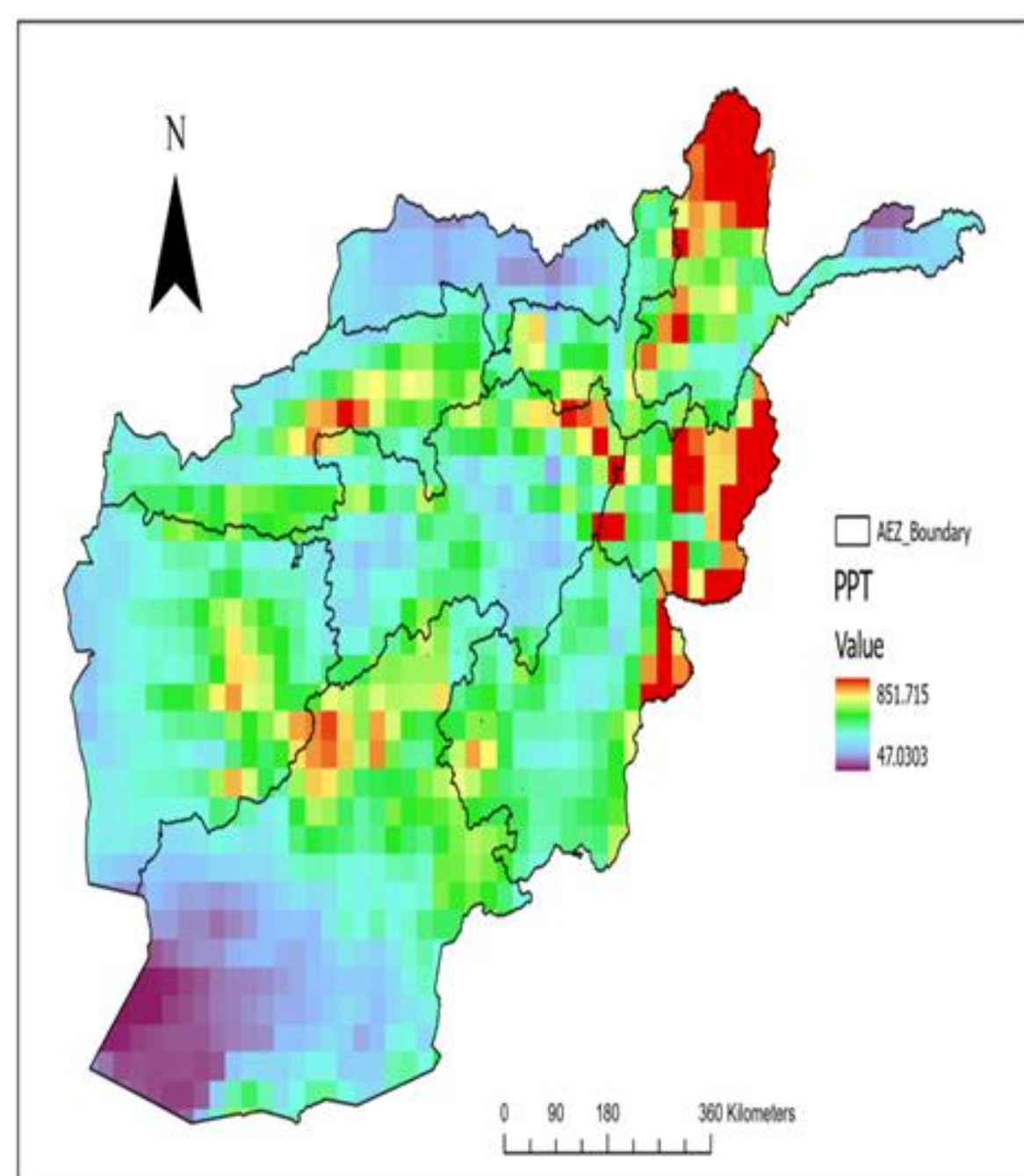


Fig 1: Precipitation gradient of AEZ of AFG

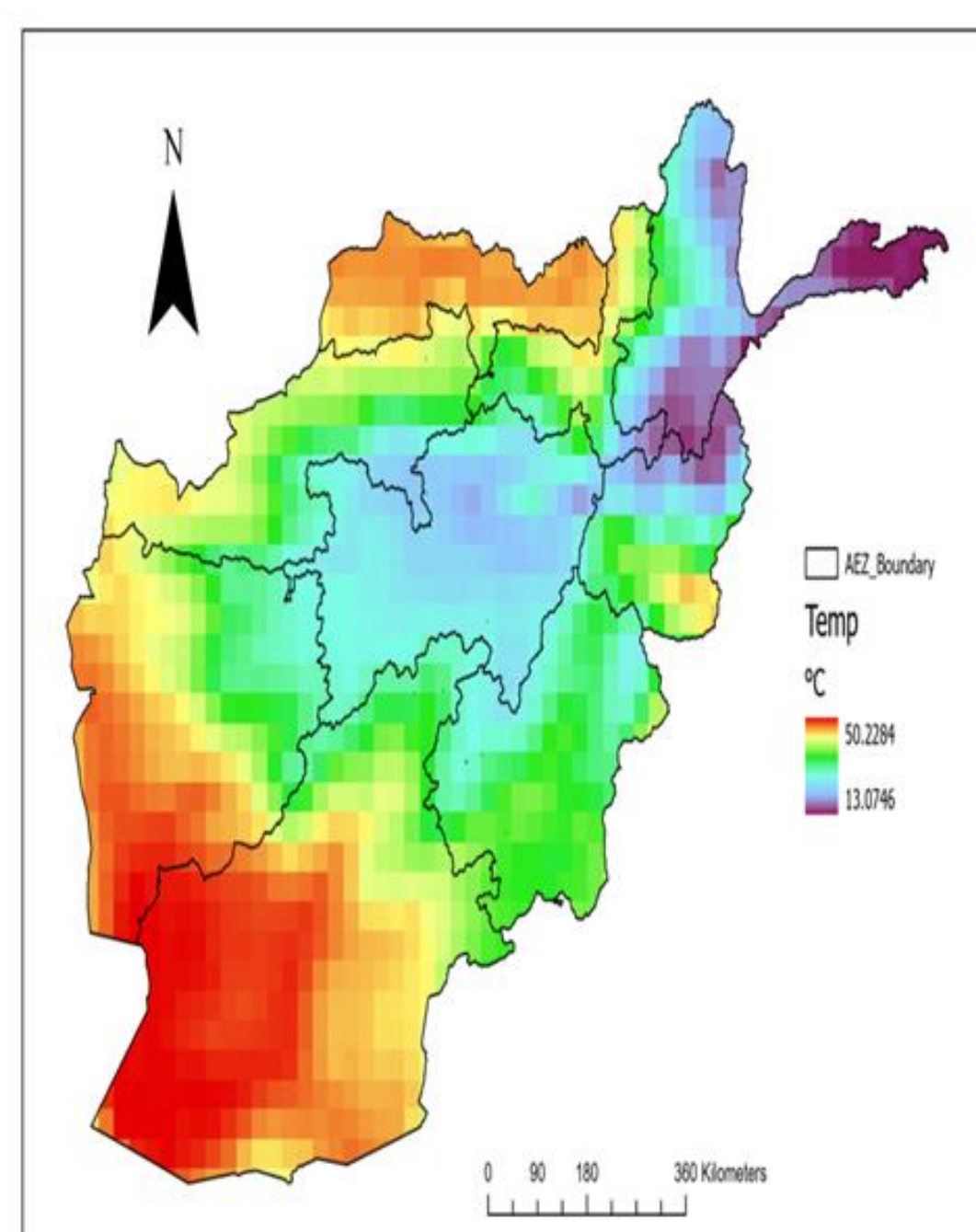


Fig 2: Temperature gradient of the AEZ of AFG

## 1.1. Objectives

- Assess the impact of climate change on the commercialization of fruits and vegetables.
- Examine how the commercialization of these products affects farmers' overall income levels.
- Analyze the effects of climate change on household food expenditure across different socio-economic groups.
- Evaluate the combined impact of policy interventions on household incomes and food security.

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1. Study Area

Eight Major Agroecological Zones (AEZs) of Afghanistan

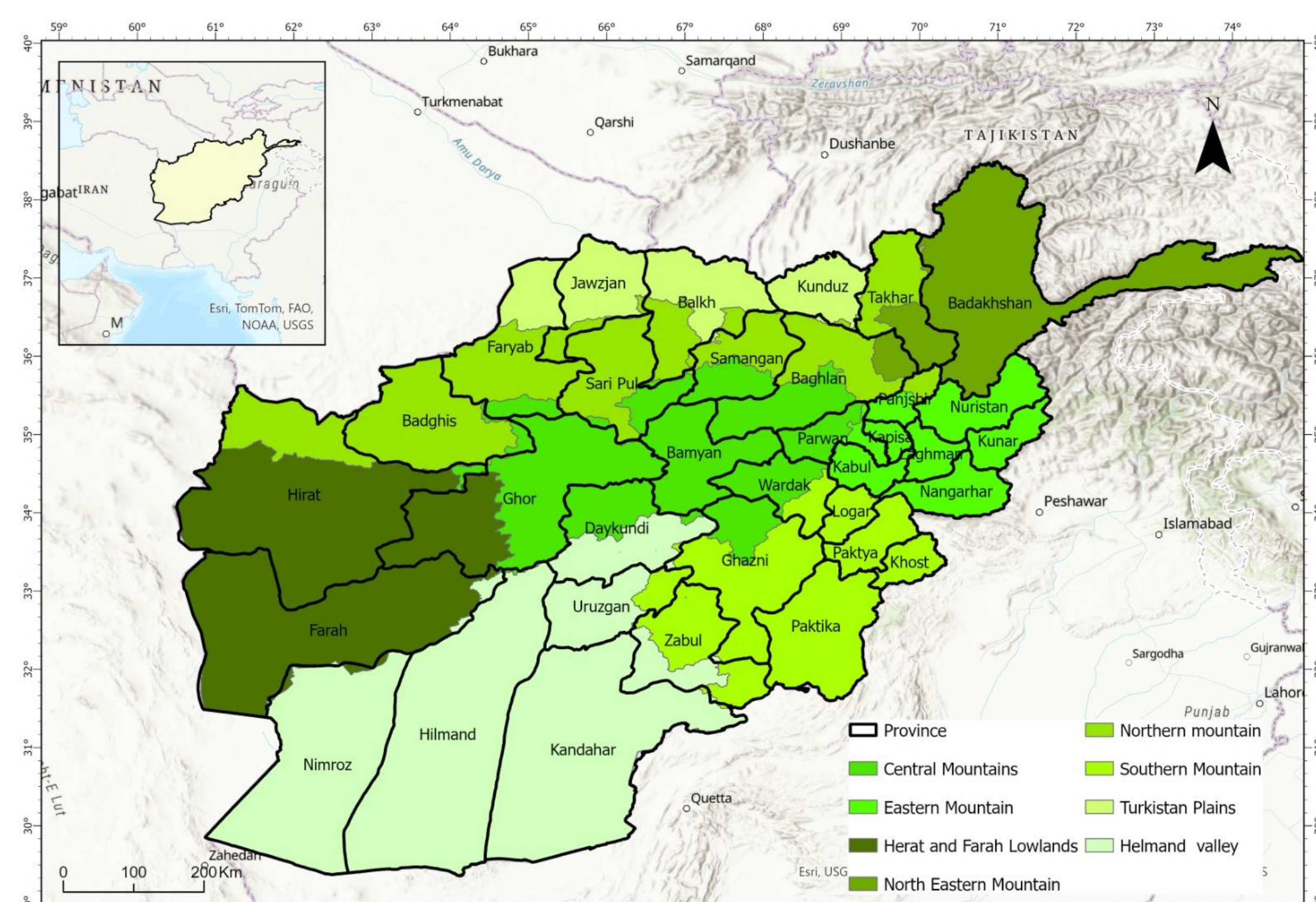


Fig.3 Map of agroecological zoning of Afghanistan (AEZ).

Source: Ayar et al.

## 2.2. Data sources

- The Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) was obtained from the Biruni Institute (Joya, 2019).
- Precipitation and temperature data were compiled from ERA5-Land Daily Aggregates (1974–2024) via Google Earth Engine.
- Actual ( $ET^a$ ) and potential evapotranspiration ( $ET^m$ ) were estimated using CROPWAT with the Penman-Monteith method (1974–2024), based on (AEZ).
- Required monthly climate inputs for CROPWAT, including precipitation, minimum and maximum temperatures, relative humidity, wind speed, and sunshine hours were extracted from ECMWF/ERA5-Land Hourly data.
- Crop yield response coefficients ( $K_y$ ) were obtained from FAO Irrigation and Drainage Paper No. 33.
- Potential yields ( $Y^m$ ) for grapes, apples, and potatoes were compiled from secondary sources.

## 2.3. Analytical Framework

Cropping Pattern → Stochastic Simulation → CGE Model

### 2.3.1. Crop Yield Simulation:

Quadratic regression: yield ↔ precipitation & temperature.

$$y_{z,t} = \alpha + \beta_1 RF_t + \beta_2 RF_t^2 + \beta_3 SDTem_t + \delta T_t + \epsilon z,t \quad (1)$$

### 2.3.2 Yield Response to Evapotranspiration

FAO yield-response model: yield ↔ evapotranspiration.

$$\frac{Y^a}{Y^m} = 1 - Ky \left( \frac{ET^a}{ET^m} \right) \quad (2) \quad Y^a = Y^m (1 - Ky) + Ky \left( \frac{ET^a}{a + b \cdot TEM} \right) \quad (3)$$

## 2.4. Monte Carlo Stochastic Modeling

Uses historical monthly climate data (1974–2024) → lower bound and an upper bound → Generates Worst, Average, Best scenarios → Defines shock parameters for CGE.

$$f(Q_c) = \text{prob}(Q) \leq q_c \quad r \int_c^s = 1 + wh_c^s \quad (4)$$

## 2.5. Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) Model

- Integrates climate shocks into the agriculture value-added function.
- Evaluates commodity supply, prices, household income, and food security.
- Calibrated using SAM and solved in GAMS.

## 3. Expected Outcomes

Climate Change → Crop Commercialization → Farmers' Income → Household Expenditure → Policy Response.

- Projected changes in yields of grapes, apples, and potatoes under varying temperature and precipitation scenarios.
- Identification of agroecological zones most vulnerable to climate stress.
- Quantification of water stress effects on crop productivity using evapotranspiration models.
- Assessment of income variations for farming households across climate scenarios.
- Evaluation of changes in household food expenditure, highlighting socio-economic disparities.
- Insights into food availability and access at regional and national scales.