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Overview

Four decades of conflict and recurrent natural disasters have debilitated Afghanistan’s institutions and weakened the resilience of its people, making it nearly impossible for communities to adequately cope with further shocks. In 2018, the most severe drought in decades, compounded by conflict, a significant economic downturn, plant pests, animal diseases, and internal and cross-border movements have contributed to a sharp erosion of the food security situation in the country. Impacts of the drought include insufficient food access, adoption of negative coping mechanisms, loss of livelihoods and productive assets – including land, indebtedness, major damages and losses in cultivated areas, distress sale of livestock, further internal displacement and migration.

Afghanistan is experiencing a major food security and livelihoods crisis, currently the world’s third largest. According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Afghanistan Report #10 (2018), an estimated 13.5 million people are facing severe acute food insecurity – 6 million more than this time last year. Of the total number, 3.6 million are facing emergency levels of food insecurity nationwide. In the past five years, the country has experienced a steady decline in wheat production mainly due to climatic factors and conflict. Without immediate livelihood support, in a country where more than 70 percent of

the population is associated with crop production and livestock, the food security situation is expected to deteriorate further. This could result in the food insecurity situation becoming more acute as the lean season progresses during the spring and early summer.

Following a year of drought, El Niño-induced flash floods and landslides are causing destruction throughout the country, severely affecting the lives and livelihoods of farming communities. The melting of snowpack early in the season endangers cultivated areas and households’ productive assets, including livestock, and inducing further displacements, especially in the western, southern and eastern regions.

To address the most urgent needs of the affected population, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), through its Emergency Livelihoods Response Plan (ELRP), will support vulnerable people with livelihood assistance, including timely provision of varieties of wheat and summer crop seeds, fertilizers, vegetable seeds for kitchen gardens, backyard poultry kits as well as concentrated animal feed, fast-growing fodder crop seeds and animal health protection measures such as deworming. Throughout 2019, FAO will also support farming communities affected by floods during the spring and summer seasons through the rehabilitation and construction of community-based water assets (canals, water harvesting schemes, check dams, protection walls, etc.) and the provision of agricultural inputs.

The ELRP includes FAO’s component to the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and additional activities to further enhance community resilience, such as restoring and rebuilding community assets to improve flood/drought control. While providing immediate relief assistance, FAO envisages to link short-term responses to medium- and longer-term interventions through a robust disaster risk reduction (DRR) approach that aligns with the 2030 Agenda and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. This includes improved land and water management, seed security and livestock sector development. FAO is also supporting the Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) to develop a drought risk management strategy, which will inform short-, medium- and long-term interventions in a sustainable manner and will be owned and led by the Government of Afghanistan.
Overall food insecurity

The results of the IPC analysis in October 2018 demonstrated that Afghanistan has been experiencing a major food security crisis. The severe and persisting 2018 drought – compounded by decades of conflict, extreme climate-related events and other natural disasters – continues to be the main driver of extreme vulnerability, displacement, poverty and food insecurity in Afghanistan.

This situation was mainly driven by the severe impact of the drought on livelihoods, considering that around 70 percent of the population rely on agriculture as a provision for survival and to earn an income. The 2019 HRP estimates that 6.3 million people are food insecure and in need of humanitarian assistance, including 4 million due to drought.

Protracted conflict

In the past five years, Afghanistan has experienced a steady decline in wheat production mainly due to climatic factors and conflict. A rise in conflict-induced insecurity in recent years has directly contributed to the deterioration of the national economy, coupled with the continued decrease in private investments and the widespread reduction in labour opportunities. In September 2018, the Afghani currency reached its lowest value against the United States dollar in 15 years (Famine Early Warning Systems Network [FEWS NET], 2018). This has negatively impacted the import of basic goods and destabilized non-food prices; however, staple food prices are mostly stable, due to overall good regional supply. In addition to record numbers of conflict deaths in 2018, the continued deterioration of security has had a significant impact on the ability of Afghans to maintain their livelihoods, creating barriers to access labour opportunities, markets, and to fields and rangelands for farming and grazing land for livestock, or engage in temporary migratory labour. Ongoing military operations, insecurity induced by conflict and displacement could continue to be a constraint for livelihoods, which directly impact food security.

Situation analysis

13.5 million people are severely food insecure, of whom
9.9 million are facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and
3.6 million are facing Emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 4)

26.7 million people rely on crop production and livestock as a means of subsistence and income

14.3 million Afghans, out of the total population of 35.7 million, live below the poverty line. Of whom, 12.9 million (approximately 90 percent of the population) live in rural areas and depend on agriculture for their livelihoods

Afghan women make up 43 percent of the agriculture sector workforce

42 percent of the population reported a significant decrease in their income compared to last year and 66 percent attributed this decrease to drought
Women’s empowerment and gender equality

Opportunities for women to contribute to economic development remain severely restricted by structural barriers, cultural and social factors, and insecurity. Relevant indicators for women are significantly worse than those for men. Only 17 percent of women are literate compared with nearly half of men and just 15 percent of working-age females are in paid employment. More than 87 percent of women experience some form of violence, particularly domestic violence. Although they are major stakeholders in the agriculture sector (FAO & MAIL, 2015). Afghan women are still marginalised with limited access to productive resources. Despite their vital but unrecognised contribution in reducing food insecurity and poverty, and their significant role in natural resource management, women are subjected to different types of social and economic exclusions that restrict their access to economic opportunities (FAO & MAIL, 2015).

The empowerment of women therefore is not just a basic human right and a vitally important national development priority, but the widespread recognition of their role in agriculture is a fundamental necessity in averting further deterioration of the food security crisis, reducing poverty and achieving zero hunger.

Extreme climate-related events and the 2018 drought

Afghanistan is ranked eight out of 170 countries that are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change over the next 30 years (World Bank, 2018a). Within the least developed countries, Afghanistan takes second place, only surpassed by Haiti, in terms of the number of fatalities from natural disasters between 1980 and 2015. With significant temperature increases projected (World Bank, 2018b), as well as changes in the timing and volume of precipitation, the people of Afghanistan can expect prolonged droughts and more flooding, avalanches, desertification and landslides (Towards Climate Resilient Agriculture in Afghanistan, A 2030 vision, 2018). Water from snowmelt is likely to be sufficient for irrigated wheat production in all major production areas, however El Niño-induced high temperatures are leading to flash floods, threatening agricultural production.

The World Bank reports that the number of people in Afghanistan affected each year by extreme flooding could more than double by 2050, due to climate change and socio-economic growth (World Bank, 2017). The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) estimates that a large-scale once-in-a-lifetime severe drought in Afghanistan could result in USD 3 billion in agricultural losses, while the average annual agricultural losses due to disasters is already considerable, estimated at USD 280 million (2017). Building resilience in the agriculture sector, including crop production and livestock, while responding to emergencies, is a critical approach in ensuring that there is a conducive environment for development investments, as the country also seeks a resolution to the long-lasting conflict.

During the winter of 2017/18, a deficit in precipitation of more than 70 percent was reported across most parts of Afghanistan. Decreases in precipitation during this period (the traditional wet season in Afghanistan) had a devastating effect on crop production and livestock that further exacerbated the challenges of an already chronically food insecure population and disrupted agricultural livelihoods.

The impact of the drought on people’s food security and livelihoods nationwide was first assessed in August 2018 through an Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) conducted by the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC), co-led by FAO and the World Food Programme (WFP). EFSA findings showed that the drought had a negative impact in all regions of the country, but was most severe in the West, North and South. Analyses also showed that the drought adversely and significantly affected Afghans’ income compared with 2017.
Furthermore, the EFSA recorded that the highest percentage of respondents identifying drought as a shock were households whose livelihoods depend on livestock production and sale (74 percent), followed by crop production (68 percent) and agricultural wage labour (67 percent). EFSA also reported that over the past 12 months, the coping strategies that households most frequently adopted were: (i) spending family savings (48 percent); (ii) selling livestock (45 percent); (iii) decreased expenditure on agricultural inputs (41 percent); and (iv) reduced spending on health (38.4 percent).

* Main environmental hazards such as avalanche is not normally part of an agricultural calendar (and only affects a subset of the population).

Livestock

Livestock production is a key feature of the agricultural landscape, with mixed farming or agro-pastoralists engaged under an integrated crop-livestock system, while migrating herders (locally known as Kuchis) use vegetation on the plains, hilly areas and mountains to feed their livestock. Livestock is an important household asset as farm animals are used for food (milk and meat), income through the sale of animal products and as a family safety net for sale in times of crisis. The loss of these household assets dramatically increases vulnerability and the likelihood of displacement, and pushes rural communities further into poverty, depredation and food insecurity. Among semi-nomadic and nomadic communities there is a heightened vulnerability to disease, climatic changes and fluctuations in livestock prices.

The 2018 EFSA noted that 48 percent of pastoralists experienced high rates of livestock mortality and/or reduced livestock productivity as a consequence of the 2018 drought (FSAC, 2018). Herders reported lack of water, pasture and fodder as the main challenges faced by rural households. This led to a deterioration in livestock body conditions and productivity, with deaths and increased distress sales of core breeding
stocks across the country. The poor production of fodder in 2017 and 2018 increased its market price and prevented herders from storing enough fodder ahead of the following 2018/19 winter. In some of the most drought-affected regions, fodder prices increased up to 100 percent. Poorly-fed animals became increasingly vulnerable to parasites and disease, milk production decreased by more than 30 percent and distress sales of livestock lowered prices by 40 percent. Due to deteriorating livestock quality, and increased distress selling of animals, the market price of livestock is estimated to have fallen by up to 50 percent. As livestock prices have fallen, income of livestock owners has also reduced, thus reducing household purchasing power. Such reductions in purchasing power negatively impact a family’s ability to buy food and also reduce livestock owner’s ability to purchase animal feed for their livestock.

As most grazing pastures did not regenerate normally, livestock body conditions will continue to deteriorate through the lean season and into April 2019 with prices expected to be significantly below average. Livestock deaths during the winter will likely be above-average (FEWS NET, 2018). At regional level, the west, southwest, northeast, north and central highlands have already experienced significant decreases in the number of animals. The largest reduction in animal ownership has been reported in the west – average animal count is 43.5 percent less than the previous year, followed by 33 percent reduction in the north (FEWS NET, 2018). Households who sold their animals at low
market prices will face severe difficulties in acquiring core breeding/productive animals. For example, a local dairy cattle breed would cost around USD 800–1,000, the same cost incurred to re-buy oxen at the local market. For female sheep and goats (local breeds), the cost would be USD 120–150. Considering that a household would keep a minimum of 10 female and one male sheep at a small scale, the number of animals to replace those sold in distress could be a significant, if not impossible, financial barrier, inhibiting vulnerable households in getting back on their feet.

**Wheat production**

The drought in 2018 severely compromised wheat in the southern, northern and western regions. The 2018 MAIL Agricultural Production Report showed that wheat production rates in 2018 were some of the lowest rates in the past five years. The total deficit in local production was nearly 2.3 million tonnes. This was due to reduced precipitation in late 2017 up to summer 2018, particularly in rain-fed areas. The drought caused 58 percent less rain-fed production compared with last year, with smallholder farmers with limited access to irrigated land being the most severely affected. Overall, the 2018 production was 28 percent below the five-year average.
According to 2018 EFSA results, farmers in more than 50 percent of the provinces referred to lack of seed as one of the three main challenges faced during 2018, with the highest reported needs in Baghlan, Balkh and Jawzjan. Leading up to the key winter seed planting season (October to December), 92 percent of farming households across the nation reported not having enough seeds or not having any seeds at all to plant. This data revealed widespread challenges in accessing quality seed; however, further in-depth analysis will offer a better understanding of the main limiting factors.

EFSA also found that there has been, on average, a decrease of 15 percent in the total land cultivated since last year, irrespective of drought and on-drought provinces. Households have also reported low agricultural production caused by major difficulties in land cultivation. Overall, the main challenges faced by most farming households were crop pests and disease, and lack of water.

Flash floods and avalanches

Sudden onset natural disasters such as localized floods and avalanches affect around 250,000 people every year. Provinces such as Badakhshan, Badghis, Balkh, Daykundi, Ghor, Hirat, Jawzjan, Laghman, Nangarhar, Nuristan, Samangan and Sar-e Pol are the worst affected.

An estimated 80 percent of Afghanistan’s soil is in poor condition and subject to erosion. This, coupled with the still degraded, outdated or non-existent water control structures in much of the country means that every spring, many parts of the country are subject to life and property-destroying flash floods. Flash floods threaten the integrity of the soil, pastures and fields, and could potentially prevent successful planting.
According to FSAC, almost 1 million houses across all regions of Afghanistan are at risk of flooding during spring/summer 2019, which will likely affect 7.5 million people. In contrast, on average, 200,000 people are affected by floods on a yearly basis, verifying the scale of the threat of the 2019 floods. The Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority, based on IMMAP modelling, projects that 190,800 households (around 1.5 million people) are the highest risk. Around 40,150 households (281,000 people) spread around 499 villages with a land area of 728,000 km² were affected by flash floods, requiring immediate humanitarian assistance in 11 provinces (Farah, Faryab, Ghor, Hilmand, Hirat, Kandahar, Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar, Nimroz and Zabul).

The floods will further compound the livelihoods of vulnerable farmers and pastoralists, since in both rain-fed and irrigated land, crops had been damaged or lost due to the severe drought in 2018, and currently at risk in areas where cultivation was possible earlier in the planting season. Similarly, pasture conditions that could be rehabilitated with better precipitation after the 2018 drought, can be severely damaged with the floods.
The ELRP is developed in conjunction with FSAC and built on the analysis of needs presented in EFSA conducted in August–September 2018 and the IPC analysis released in October 2018. The ELRP makes a direct and measurable contribution to achieving the targets set out in the Food Security and Agriculture component of the 2019 Afghanistan HRP. Recognising the enormous scale of immediate needs in Afghanistan, the scope of the 2019 HRP is focused on meeting immediate needs, saving livelihoods and restoring lives. FAO’s targeted emergency response aims to support 1.4 million people’s crop and livestock production through the distribution of wheat seeds, fertilizer, fodder and appropriate parasite control for livestock (HRP appeal for USD 30 million). In addition, FAO aims to support the resilience of agriculture-based livelihoods through income generation and diversification, and cash for work for improved community water management assets.

With the current chronic and acute food insecurity, protracted conflict and significant drought impact of 2018 experienced by rural farmers and pastoralists, it is likely that household food security would continue to decrease in 2019. Through the winter months, highly food insecure families will have little ability or opportunity to increase their income, which means that negative coping strategies, such as borrowing, selling assets, migration and skipping meals could continue through at least the first half of 2019.

Distribution of improved varieties of wheat seeds for spring cultivation and fertilizer in early 2019 presents a vital opportunity to mitigate the impact of the poor winter planting season. Improved varieties can yield more compared with traditional local seeds and are more resistant to mild drought conditions. Similarly, it is critical that rural farmers receive adequate seed and fertilizer in time for the October to December 2019 planting window to ensure a good yield again in summer 2020. Assessment on seed availability will be undertaken in selected target areas to identify the most appropriate seed response option for the coming seasons including the feasibility of cash/vouchers schemes in target areas where logistics and market conditions allow.

Livestock interventions during the winter and spring seasons will be focusing on emergency feeding programme and parasite control for small and large ruminants. In the following months, based on more in-depth assessment of the impact of drought on livestock, feasibility of additional response options will be explored in selected provinces (where logistics and security allows) including training on herd and fodder management, targeted clinical veterinary services for treatments and introducing cash/voucher schemes for animal feed and veterinary services.

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3 Strategic Objective 1. Outcome 1.3.
Within the 2018 EFSA, households have indicated improved access to water, rehabilitation of irrigation systems and lack of jobs as the key priorities. While such issues require longer-term investments to be addressed in a comprehensive way, FAO will initiate cash-for-work schemes for the rehabilitation of existing water sources for irrigation and animal use during spring/summer 2019 and assess opportunities for scaling up of such interventions in locations of highest need and where logistics and access allows. The construction or reconstruction of flood protection infrastructure will also be essential during spring/summer to protect vulnerable productive land from erosion. Throughout 2019, the emergency activities envisaged in the ELRP will be complemented, where possible, with longer-term interventions addressing underlying causes of chronic vulnerability and food insecurity focusing on improved land and water management, livelihood diversification, development of livestock and seed sub-sectors and women’s empowerment. Throughout 2019, FAO will also be supporting MAIL in the finalization of a national ten-year drought risk management strategy for the agriculture sector.

Geographical targeting

FAO will target vulnerable food insecure rural farmers and pastoralists in provinces of high food insecurity. Based on IPC projections from November 2018 to February 2019, this includes:

- Provinces classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4): Badakhshan, Badghis, Daykundi, Kandahar and Nuristan.

- Provinces classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), especially those considered to be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4): Farah (15 percent), Ghor (15 percent), Helmand (15 percent), Herat (15 percent) and Uruzgan (15 percent).

FAO will also target highly vulnerable and food insecure rural farmers in areas prone to sudden shocks, notably flash floods. The worst-affected provinces by flash floods annually are mostly in the north and west, including Badakhshan, Badghis, Balkh, Daykundi, Ghor, Hirat, Jawzjan, Laghman, Nangarhar, Nuristan, Samangan and Sar-ePul.

Acknowledging the particularly severely acute and chronic vulnerabilities of certain highly drought-affected communities, FAO plans to pilot cash+ and cash-for-work interventions among the most vulnerable

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4 FAO defines cash+ as an intervention that combines cash transfers with productive assets, inputs and/or technical training and activities to enhance the livelihoods and productive capacities of poor and vulnerable households.
and food insecure households. For cash+ assistance, FAO will select beneficiaries in highly food insecure districts in Badghis; the worst drought-affected provinces and the provinces experiencing the highest food insecurity in Afghanistan.

In the north and west provinces, where a high risk of sudden onset disaster is likely, FAO will pilot cash-for-work interventions targeting highly vulnerable food insecure households for inclusion in the rehabilitation and reinforcement of community water assets to protect productive agricultural land from the impact of flash floods. This approach will be eventually replicated in drought-prone areas focusing on rehabilitation of existing water resources for irrigation and animal use.

FAO and implementing partners will use culturally-appropriate ways to increase female participation in emergency livelihoods response activities. In many cases, women will be the direct beneficiaries of the proposed interventions, ideally giving them an opportunity to avoid slipping further into food insecurity and poverty by adopting negative coping strategies.
Objective

The overall objective of the plan is to protect and rehabilitate the livelihoods of 1.4 million vulnerable people at risk of hunger and malnutrition in Afghanistan.\(^5\)

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HRP. Strategic Objective 1: Outcome 1.3.

Outcome 1.
Improved food security and livelihoods of the most vulnerable drought-affected households through enhanced agricultural production

Output 1.1: Immediate wheat and summer crop production support provided to drought-affected smallholder farming households

- Provide certified wheat and maize seeds, quality fertilizers and training on good agricultural practices to 89,000 households (623,000 people).
- Undertake assessments on seed availability in selected provinces.
- Initiate vouchers schemes/input fairs where feasibility allows.

Output 1.2: Emergency livestock support provided to drought-affected livestock-rearing households

- Provide concentrated animal feed, fast-growing fodder crop seeds and training to 89,000 households (623,000 people).
- Implement appropriate parasite control for small and large ruminants, including deworming of 620,000 animals.
• Assess the impact of drought on the livestock sub-sector.
• Identify additional response options such as more targeted veterinary services, destocking and voucher schemes for multiple feed inputs and training needs to be implemented in selected provinces.

Output 1.3. Cash+ interventions (combining cash transfers with in-kind emergency agricultural or livestock assistance), training and cash provision benefited by vulnerable drought-affected households to protect household assets

• Provide cash transfers along with emergency livelihoods assistance (wheat seeds and fertilizer or animal feed concentrate, fodder crop seeds and deworming treatment) and training to 5 700 severely food insecure farming and pastoralist households (40 000 people).

Outcome 2. Enhanced the resilience of agricultural-based livelihoods through increased income generation and adoption of improved nutrition-sensitive and DRR approaches

Output 2.1. Food insecure smallholder farming households improved their income and nutrition through provision of poultry and nutrition-sensitive vegetable seeds and tools

• Provide backyard poultry, kitchen gardening kits and training to 16 000 disaster-hit households (112 000 people) for better nutrition and income generation, particularly for female- and elderly-headed households.

Output 2.2. Food insecure sudden onset-affected farming households increased their access to income-generating livelihood assistance through cash for work and improved water management

• Provide employment opportunities through cash for work, based on the existing practices in the targeted region, for 8 000 vulnerable people affected by sudden onset disasters to benefit 60 000 people through the rehabilitation of shallow wells, ponds and other rainwater harvesting structures, terraces, retaining walls and gabions.
• Assess opportunities to scale up cash-for-work schemes to rehabilitate existing water resources to facilitate livestock access to water points and irrigation in areas affected by drought.

6 Depending on local needs, trainings can include feed, fodder or pasture management, herd size management and access to markets.

FAO requires USD 6 million to achieve Outcome 2 period January–December 2019
Outcome 3.
Strengthened timely and appropriate food security and livelihoods response through an inclusive common coordination platform to humanitarian actors in Afghanistan

Output 3.1. Timely analysis of needs and gaps conducted to design, monitor and coordinate appropriate humanitarian agriculture and food security sector interventions.

- Maintain effective FSAC coordination mechanisms, including working groups, at national and subnational levels.
- Improve response monitoring and provide timely gap analysis to cover needs in the most vulnerable areas.
- Improve the efficiency of FSAC information management systems and ensure regular dissemination of these products.
- Develop and update the 2019–2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview, HRP and any additional flash appeals as necessary.
- Develop strategies for the Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund and Central Emergency Response Fund, and ensure funding to cluster partners through these mechanisms.
- Support partners in conducting location-specific food security assessments and lead national level EFSA and IPC to ensure evidence-based responses.

Output 3.2. Partners’ capacity for quality response enhanced through technical food security standards and response guidelines.

- Facilitate the development/update of thematic guidelines on crop, livestock, food assistance and cash transfer through FSAC Strategic Advisory Group.
- Ensure adequate facilitation of FSAC working groups (early warning information working group and assessment working group).
- Establish good linkages with the Cash and Markets Working Group and other clusters at inter-cluster level to provide guidance on response.
- Identify and provide capacity building initiatives to partners in close coordination with other clusters and networks.
- Engage with Awaaz Afghanistan\(^7\) to ensure community participation and feedback on emergency response.
- Engage in effective advocacy messaging on response gaps and funding through FSAC.

\(^7\) Afghanistan’s first nationwide humanitarian call centre.
The FAO country office in Afghanistan is one of the largest in the world. FAO has been an active partner of the Government of Afghanistan since post-war reconstruction began in 2002. Prior to 2002, FAO national staff operated in the country without an official representation office throughout years of war and civil unrest since 1952.

FAO has extensive experience in the implementation of emergency, food security, agriculture, irrigation and on-farm water management, livestock and rural livelihoods programmes in Afghanistan. The 2019 ELRP builds on current FAO humanitarian and development programmes in order to save livelihoods and enhance the resilience of the targeted communities.

FAO has long established effective partnerships with local and international Non-governmental Organizations who have the experience, geographical coverage, and technical and institutional capacity to ensure the proposed plan meets its stated objectives. Likewise, FAO implements its activities in full collaboration with MAIL and their Provincial Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock Departments.
### Logical framework

#### Strategic objective

To protect and rehabilitate the livelihoods of 1.4 million vulnerable people at risk of hunger and malnutrition in Afghanistan.

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<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
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| **Outcome 1.** Improved food security and livelihoods of the most vulnerable drought-affected households through enhanced agricultural production. | • Output 1.1. Immediate wheat and summer crop production support provided to drought-affected smallholder farming households  
• Output 1.2. Emergency livestock support provided to drought-affected livestock-rearing households  
• Output 1.3. Cash+ interventions (combining cash transfers with in-kind emergency agricultural or livestock assistance), training and cash provision benefited by vulnerable drought-affected households to protect household assets | 28 million |
| **Outcome 2.** Economic empowerment and restored livelihoods of the most vulnerable and food insecure households | • Output 2.1. Food insecure smallholder farming households improved their income and nutrition through provision of poultry and nutrition-sensitive vegetable seeds and tools  
• Output 2.2. Food insecure sudden onset-affected farming households increased their access to income-generating livelihood assistance through cash for work and improved water management | 6 million |
| **Outcome 3.** Enhanced capacity of national institutions and private sector engagement | • Output 3.1. Timely analysis of needs and gaps conducted to design, monitor and coordinate appropriate humanitarian agriculture and food security sector interventions.  
• Output 3.2. Partners’ capacity for quality response enhanced through technical food security standards and response guidelines. | 1 million |
| **Total (USD)** | **35 million** |


Saving livelihoods saves lives

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