



## FSAC Response Plan (SRP) Afghanistan 2019



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## Section I: Cluster needs analysis

### 1. Summary of needs to be addressed by the cluster

Afghanistan remains one of the poorest and least developed country. Severe impact of the climate change, cross border movement, conflict, poverty caused by lack of proper structures and lack of basic services continued to affect poor people across the country. Despite the past decade of international assistance, severe poverty, inequality and instability remain entrenched. Approximately, 54% of Afghans lives below poverty line and struggle to meet their basic requirements resulting in chronic malnutrition, high level of food insecurity, and one of the highest infant and maternal mortality rates globally. This chronic situation of people exacerbates the humanitarian crisis which has become more intense and more geographically extensive.

Food insecurity in Afghanistan is on the rise because of various humanitarian and structural under-development causes. The recent Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA 2018) verified the results of Afghanistan Living Condition Survey (ALCS) where food insecurity and poverty were rated extremely high. Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 2018 classified 13.5 million of the rural population (38%) in crisis and emergency (IPC phase 3 and 4) phases in projected period between November 2018 to February 2019. Only people classified in IPC phase 4 reaches to 3.6 million. The estimate corresponds to 13% increase (from 27% to 40%) in number of people falling under IPC phase 3 and 4 in comparison to 2017. Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) estimated 4.9 million people in immediate need of food and livelihoods assistance in 2019.

2017/2018 drought has been one of the main drivers of food insecurity in the country. According to emergency food security assessment (EFSA) 2018, out of the total 17 million rural population residing in 22 drought affected provinces, around 10.5 million people (3.9 million highly and 6.6 million moderately) were affected by drought. 66% of severely food insecure people are living in 22 highly drought affected provinces. West region is the worst drought affected region where almost 300,000 people already left their homes after depleting their assets. Drought Impact Need Assessment (DINA) result shows that food consumption score of 82 per cent of drought displaced people was poor, 13 per cent borderline, and only 5 per cent was acceptable. In Afghanistan, the winter wet season is critical for successful agriculture and food production throughout the year. Drought significantly impacted the crop production, fodder, local pastures and income of the agriculture labor. Agriculture prospect report of the MAIL shows 6 percent reduction in irrigated and 71 percent reduction in rainfed land production for 2018. For 2019 above, average precipitation and above average temperature is forecasted by the science partners which will reduce the pressure of drought in some areas but there is very high probability of floods affecting almost same vulnerable communities.

Conflict remained the second largest driver of humanitarian needs during 2018. Despite increase in conflict, there were less number of conflict affected IDPs across the country during 2018 as compared to 2017. As per various assessments conducted in different areas, food insecurity remains very high among conflict affected IDP's. Food security and agriculture cluster projected 350,000 conflict affected IDP's in need of food assistance out of a caseload of 500,000 as per the last 5 years trends data.

Cross border movement remained the third largest driver of humanitarian needs during 2018, and a different trend of Afghan's returnees was observed from Iran. Nearly 700,000 economic migrants came back to Afghanistan as Iran is facing a high level of depreciation in currency and severe drought resulting in low job opportunities and less income for Afghan migrants. Around 114,000 among the total returnees from Iran in 2019 may need food and livelihood assistance.

According to the findings of EFSA 2018, households experienced different shocks which resulted in reduced income (11 percent), loss of employment (27 percent) and conflict displacement (9.4 percent). IPC 2018 classified Badghis, Kandahar, Nuristan, Daikundy and Badakhshan in IPC level 4 (emergency) under its current and project periods.

### 2. Geographic coverage of needs



Recognizing that shocks have both immediate and lasting impact on food security, FSAC considers households affected by drought (IDPs and people at the places of origin), natural disasters (sudden onset), conflicts and cross-border movement (returnees and refugees) as vulnerable target groups eligible for emergency food and livelihoods assistance.

Humanitarian needs are widespread across the country. Based on the EFSA findings, out of the 17 million rural population residing in the 22 drought affected provinces, around 10.5 million people (3.9 million highly and 6.6 million moderately) are affected by drought. Considering the level of drought impact and food insecurity, provinces like Badakhshan, Badghis, Ghor and Herat are the first priority provinces for the drought response. Daikundy and Helmand are second priority, whereas Balkh, Farah, Faryab, Kandahar, Kunar, Nuristan and Takhar are the third priority provinces for the drought response in 2018-2019.

Khost and Paktika provinces have been the destination to many refugees and returnees coming back from Pakistan. These refugees and returnees will be supported by FSAC's partners with food and cash assistance. Afghanistan is prone to natural disasters, conflict and cross border movement, therefore, response program will be extended, in close coordination with government and humanitarian community, to those areas where need emerges. FSAC will closely monitor the prospect of harvest and floods during 2019 to realign the programme as per the needs of vulnerable population.

### **3. Describe the category of beneficiaries targeted by the cluster including sex and age:**

The Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) will target 3.9 million people (2,027,739 male and 1,926,852 female) for food assistance and 1.8 million people (926,925 male and 890,575 female) for livelihoods assistance in 2019 against 4.9 million acute food insecure people affected by natural disasters, mainly drought, conflict and cross boarder migration. Food security needs are wide spread across the country, as such, FSAC partners will provide lifesaving assistance based on needs in all 34 provinces.

While providing assistance, vulnerable groups such as women headed households, person with disability, households with poor asset holding and high dependency ratio will be considered as a priority. These groups will receive assistance disintegrated by age and gender. These vulnerable groups are identified through the recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) IPC Acute Analysis 2018 and Emergency Food Security Assessment EFSA 2018. Different vulnerable groups with type of assistance planned under Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2019 are as below;

- a) Under FSAC objective one, total 3,943,416 men, women and children will receive lifesaving food assistance. This number includes 153,400 undocumented returnees from Pakistan and Iran, 48,000 returnees and refugees from all countries, 350,000 conflict affected IDP's, 300,000 drought affected IDPs, 112,500 natural disaster affected people, 2,939,516 drought affected people at the places of origin and 40,000 Pakistani refugees.
- b) Under FSAC objective two, total 1,817,000 people will receive livelihoods protection assistance. This number includes 35,000 undocumented returnees from Iran, 70,000 drought affected IDPs, 112,500 natural disaster affected people and 1,600,000 drought affected people.
- c) Under FSAC objective three, FSAC will actively engage with OCHA, ICCT, relevant line ministries and regional departments to strengthen emergency preparedness and response capabilities of FSAC partners through developing and/or updating contingency plans, timely and better coordinated food security assessments.

To disintegrate the total target, FSAC will support 823,938 men, 811,575 women, 1,203,801 boys and 1,115,277 girls under food and livelihoods activities in 2019.



## **Section II: Cluster strategy:**

### **1. Cluster strategy**

The FSAC will continue to provide a platform for the design, implementation and monitoring of food security and livelihoods response in Afghanistan to its partners. We will continue to design assessments, response, HNO, HRP, AHF and CERF strategy as and when required for the guidance on food security and agriculture response. To serve that very purpose cluster will continue to hold regular FSAC partners meeting at national and regional level bringing all partners on one platform to discuss and decide response priorities. FSAC will continue to provide a space for partners to share experiences, challenges and collectively determine corrective measures to improve and expedite humanitarian response across the country. At regional level, the cluster will endeavor to improve participation of local government specifically ministries while enhancing their capacity to take a lead in decision making.

Building on the successes as well as lessons from the 2018 humanitarian response, FSAC will continue to engage its partners and members, advocating for improved coordination, information flow and rationalized targeting considering gender, age and protection across and within all targeted provinces. The cluster will ensure the timely and appropriate provision of assistance to the targeted population by its members through quarterly gap analysis. Joint country wide assessments, analysis and ad-hoc needs assessments will be conducted. The cluster will continue its focus on partner's capacity building mainly on food security and livelihoods, gender, protection and environment mainstreaming topics.

Through its working groups, the cluster will support partners with the provision of best practices (as required) to determine which modality is the most appropriate, feasible and efficient. In 2019, cluster will continue to provide leadership on the already designed food and agriculture response packages in full coordination with partners, donors and line ministries. Current approved version of the FSAC response packages both in cash and in-kind is available on cluster website. 2019 response activities and targets are;

**Food Assistance:** The cluster partners will provide lifesaving food assistance through appropriate modalities (cash or in-kind food distribution) based on markets, security and financial institutions access. FSAC with the help of early warning information working group, will continue to provide market assessment mainly on prices and availability of the food items where possible. FSAC food assistance target for 2019 is 3,943,416 people.

Food assistance programme will also contribute to the rehabilitation of community livelihood assets through cash modalities where possible activities like conditional grants, /food and cash for work or asset creation activities will be designed to rehabilitate key water infrastructure. FSAC partners will also focus on creation and rehabilitation of assets (roads, dykes, canals, flood protection walls, check dams etc.) Partners will ensure women participation in identifying the cash for work projects so that women can also benefit from the programme.

**Agriculture based livelihoods:** Under the livelihoods support, FSAC partners will target 1,817,500 people for livelihoods assistance. The cluster will focus on a few strategic thematic areas with the view of helping local affected communities in their own efforts to address hunger, malnutrition and threats to their livelihood systems. These thematic areas include:

- Timely provision of appropriate varieties of assorted crop seeds (e.g., wheat, maize, pulses and vegetables), tools with vegetable and fertilizers with crop kits
- Animal feed and health support to ensure livestock survival during the drought and floods. Livestock vaccination and veterinary support for the treatment of livestock against disease outbreak in emergencies to protect livelihood and increase production will also be considered in consultation with government and development partners.
- Support backyard poultry and kitchen gardening activities to improve access to nutritious food avoiding malnutrition.

**Prioritization:** As the first priority, drought affected IDPs will receive the cluster recommended full food basket through food, cash or voucher till June 2019, providing 2,100 Kcal/person/day. Drought affected people at their places of origin will receive half food basket for six months, but this can be extended till harvest depending on the needs and vulnerability



with decreased caseload. On top of this, 23% of drought affected IDPs, 100% of rapid onset natural disaster affected people and 40% of drought affected people at their places of origin will additionally receive one-time emergency livelihoods protection support through agriculture & livestock kits to restore their basic livelihoods. In case of floods immediate food assistance and livelihood protection support will be extended to affected communities.

As a second priority, targeted conflict affected IDPs, undocumented returnees and refugees will receive the cluster recommended full basket through food, cash or voucher providing 2,100 Kcal/person/day for a maximum period of three months with exception of Pakistani refugees who will receive six months food assistance. 31% of targeted undocumented returnees from Iran will additionally receive one-time livelihood assistance.

As part of a full cluster response, FSAC will actively engage with relevant line ministries and regional departments to strengthen emergency preparedness and provide timely response in hard to reach areas through enhanced capacity of partners & will develop and/or update contingency plans especially for floods looking at the prospect of precipitation during wet season 2019. FSAC will also conduct and coordinate food security assessments mainly EFSA and IPC analysis to understand the food and livelihoods needs across the country to realign its 2019 programme and to set the basis for 2020 HNO/HRP. FSAC will also provide support on capacity building through organising trainings on assessment, IPC and food security and livelihoods. FSAC is working with WFP, FAO and cash and markets working group to harmonize different post distribution monitoring tools for better documentation of outcome of the response.

## **2. Engagement with affected population (AAP)**

Afghanistan is one of the most challenging contexts in the world because of insecurity and remoteness of the locations where vulnerable people are living. Risk of killing and kidnaping is high in most parts of the country. Despite the risks, FSAC and its partners are engaging with communities at different levels to incorporate their views in need identification and implementation of programme. The affected population has been engaged through assessments such as emergency food security assessment (EFSA 2018), field consultations by the cluster, and area specific assessments by partners. IPC is another food security analysis where local people, partners and government are heavily involved in identifying vulnerable population, vulnerable areas and recommendations on response. The government is a lead on the development and endorsement of the IPC results. Therefore, it ensures that the needs of the affected populations are properly captured, articulated and reported so that appropriate responses are designed to support them.

In the implementation phase local Shora's leaders are engaged in beneficiary selection as per the agreed vulnerability criteria. Sometime this become a challenge for FSAC partners as lists have allot inclusion errors. FSAC partners do verification at household level to rectify the errors in the beneficiaries lists. Almost all FSAC partners have introduced feedback mechanisms to seek inputs on quality of the implementation from local people. This feedback mechanism play vital role in ensuring accountability to the affected population. FSAC is already one of the key members of AWAAZ Afghanistan, a join initiative of humanitarian agencies to share information and receive feedback on the needs and gaps in response. Through AWAAZ Afghanistan, FSAC has received and followed more than 810 food and agriculture related referral calls in 2018. FSAC will continue to work with AWAAZ to ensure communities are concerns are heard and duly responded in a timely manner.

During 2019 FSAC will continue to engage with community through assessments like EFSA, crop harvest estimates and IPC to ensure their problems and needs are well reflected in the analysis for appropriate response. Post distribution monitoring will also be expended to 10% of the targeted population to ensure community feedback is captured on the quality of the response.

The cluster will give specific attention to cross cutting issues such as age, gender, environment, disability, protection mainstreaming and Accountability to Affected Populations. This will be achieved with the following steps:



- Ensuring that FSAC and protection cluster recommendations on gender, age and disability are included in the training's contents, assessment tools and beneficiary selection criteria.
- FSAC will make sure that FSAC beneficiary selection criteria is properly followed by the partners where gender and protection concerns are central to the response.
- Promoting the use of gFSC tool for safe distribution that guides partners to integrate cross cutting issues, protection and AAP considerations during the distribution process.
- Encouraging partners to include these aspects in their process monitoring and post distribution monitoring tools.

### **3. Implementation strategy**

FSAC did rigorous prioritization of people in need and areas affected by the food insecurity based on severity of the needs identified through EFSA and IPC 2018. Food insecurity in Afghanistan is on the rise so only acute needs are considered under the HRP 2019 assuming that chronic food insecurity will be considered by the development programmes of government and donors. FSAC will work very closely with development donors in 2019 to provide analysis of the chronic needs for action as number of people in IPC level 3 and 4 will further increase if corrective actions are not taken. A strong link is required between development programme interventions and emergency caseload to ensure recovery of the food security situation in the country. Instability and lack of economic activities mainly in agriculture sector is pushing factor for migration to urban areas. Rural communities with different skill set are saturating urban labor markets resulting in low to no labor income.

Natural disaster, conflict and cross border movement affected people are prioritized for the response in 2019. Drought affected IDPs will receive the cluster recommended full food basket through food, cash or voucher, providing 2,100 Kcal/person/day, till harvest June 2019. Drought affected people at their places of origin will receive half food basket for six months. On top of this, 23% of drought affected IDPs, 100% of rapid onset natural disaster (floods, crop pest attack) affected people and 40% of drought affected people will additionally receive one-time emergency livelihoods protection support through agriculture & livestock kits to restore their basic livelihoods. Additionally, targeted conflict affected IDPs, undocumented returnees and refugees will receive cluster recommended full food basket through food, cash or voucher providing 2,100 Kcal/person/day for maximum of three months with exception of Pakistani refugees who will receive six months food assistance. 31% of targeted undocumented returnees from Iran will additionally receive one-time livelihoods assistance.

Through its partners, the cluster will continue to promote equitable access to humanitarian assistance. This will ensure that those affected populations in hard to reach areas are equally supported with appropriate assistance. On the other hand, the cluster will explore and promote implementation of market-based interventions as a better way of sustained support. It is believed that market-based interventions are vital for resuscitating the markets and improving local economies through improved incomes and creating effective local demand.

Specific on food assistance, special consideration will be taken to ensure that food is provided to those who need it most, without discrimination based on origins, race, gender, age or religion on a strict selection criterion agreed at cluster level. This principle of impartiality is complemented by the recognition that not everyone has the same needs; different groups of people have different food needs therefore, people will have to be fully involved before, during and after the distribution to ensure that their needs are met or considered. Lastly, safety and protection of beneficiaries is fundamental, hence the cluster, through its members and partners, will ensure that food or cash distribution is safe and dignified. Cluster also developed need based criteria for agriculture and livestock interventions where support is directed towards subsistence small scale vulnerable farmers to protect their livelihoods. This criteria and response design are already discussed at agreed with government to avoid duplication and maximize response impact. FSAC partners will strictly follow the agreed criteria to avoid confusion with government response.

The cluster will further play a liaison role between partners and pipeline managers to enhance timely procurement and delivery of humanitarian items. Government line ministries and ANDMA (Afghanistan National Disaster Management



Authority) will play critical role in the assessment of needs and implementation of the programme. FSAC will involve all relevant stakeholders in carrying out national and ad-hoc assessments to better identify the needs. Regional line departments and national and international NGO's will take lead in the contingency planning exercise for better preparation of the response. EWIWG will lead the discussion on early warning on food security to initiate contingency planning for potential forecasted floods and crop pest control as and when required. FSAC guidelines on response packages for cash and in-kind response and beneficiary selection criteria are available on FSAC website: <http://fscluster.org/afghanistan>.

#### **4. Planning assumptions**

The following are some of the planning assumptions considered when developing this strategy:

- Government structures have the required capacity and are willing to provide support to humanitarian programme with favorable policies/practices.
- Constraints to access, insecurity and logistics will be reduced or at least will remain the same. Safe humanitarian access is ensured by all parties to allow drought response implementation in the rural areas.
- Agriculture and livestock inputs are available within the country and government support is ensured on certified seed and animal feed procurement.
- Adequate precipitation to ensure crop cultivation in rural rainfed areas.
- That relevant staff with required set of competencies especially at field level will be available. Availability and enough capacity of cooperating partners is key for timely and appropriate response. The impact of the natural disasters remains at expected levels, in case of a massive floods, crop pest attack or an earthquake this plan will require major update.
- Pipeline uninterrupted and enough funding available for the appropriate response.
- Markets in remote areas are functioning and prices are stable to allow cash transfer programmes. Safe cash transfer mechanisms remain available.
- Coordination structures remained in place to conduct assessment, verification, gap analysis and coordinated response.

#### **5. Risks and mitigating measures**

The followings are some of the key risks that partners may continue to face while delivering humanitarian services across the country:

- i. Access constraints especially to heavily affected populations and areas owing to (a) fluid and shifting population displacements; (b) political instability and related violence (c) threats against humanitarian installations and personnel, (d) poor infrastructure in remote areas especially during winter.

**Mitigating measures:**

- Engage the government and local leadership through relevant channels to commit to guaranteeing humanitarian space that allows assistance reaching the neediest.
- Advocate for the rehabilitation of infrastructures that facilitate humanitarian access and respect to humanitarian principles.

- ii. Potential risks related to looting of assets belonging to partners in the field; this may impact on their ability to pre-position.

**Mitigating measures:**

- Advising partners to select safe areas for both offices and warehouses. Cluster will advocate for the protection of humanitarian installations and promote inter-cluster joint stocking of the humanitarian supplies.



- iii. Delays in funding that disrupt pipelines and/or lead to the FSAC missing key seasonal deadlines. Such delays have negatively affected the 2018 humanitarian response.

**Mitigating measures:**

- The Cluster will play a leading role on advocating for timely disbursement of funds.

- iv. Reduced capacity of partner NGOs to implement activities owing to high rates of staff turnover (qualified international staff leaving the country) while mobility of local staff continues to be affected based on their ethnicity.

**Mitigating measures:**

- The Cluster will continue to develop the capacity of its partners especially national NGOs. Cluster will help partners to raise their security and access concerns with HAG, OCHA and HCT to ease partners work.

- v. Natural disasters (floods, earthquake) may continue to hamper humanitarian response.

- vi. Displacements and migration are reduced to allow for proper project implementation

**Mitigation measure:**

- Providing support in agriculture and livestock sector to rehabilitate livelihoods and provide strong linkages with development initiatives to ensure access to food and income in rural areas to avoid migration. Though this depends on security situation in the targeted areas.

## 6. Linkage with other clusters and other non SRP actors:

FSAC recognizes the importance of multi-sector approach to supporting the affected population. The following linkages exist and will be explored with other clusters, government and development actors working in the country:

- Protections and Gender Based Violence - Linking partners with protection cluster and providing distribution guidelines, feedback/complaint mechanism and ensuring gender guidelines at the planning and implementation stage.
- Nutrition programme integration especially for women and children – FSAC is intentionally overlapping in nutrition cluster identified areas to avoid food insecurity contributing to malnutrition. Further malnourished women and children identified by the programme will receive food and agriculture assistance to ensure proper feeding. Livestock, poultry and kitchen gardening activities will help in improving the nutrition status of the local communities. Nutrition cluster is using IPC data for prioritizing geographical scope of the response.
- Mine action – the mine action cluster can assist in supporting clearing land of mines so that the affected population who have benefited from the FSAC can plant.
- WASH cluster will be contacted to support cash for work and asset creation projects relating water, sanitation and hygiene. Nutrition and food security objective cannot be achieved without close coordination with WASH specially to cover hygiene part of the food. This year because of the drought collaboration between WASH and FSAC got significant importance as communities are demanding food, drinking water and access to water for their agriculture and livestock. FSAC cash for work programme is targeting water infrastructure for drinking and livelihoods.
- Engage with AWAZ Afghanistan to ensure community participation and feedback on emergency response.

FSAC is working closely with IOM on ensuring quality data access to understand food security and livelihoods needs of IDP's and returnees. FSAC return response for drought affected IDP's is based on the findings of IOM intention survey. In multi cluster response FSAC will make sure to provide proper guidelines on food assistance packages both in cash and in-kind programme considering nutritional balance and cultural acceptability. FSAC is also working with recovery and development team of FAO and WFP to ensure that asset creation, irrigation infrastructure and livestock vaccination



programmes should target vulnerable food insecure areas through the joint assessments. FSAC is closely working with MAIL to ensure animal feed and wheat distribution interventions are not duplicated in same areas.

### Section III: Cluster objectives, activities and indicators

**Table I: Cluster objectives, activities, and indicators and targets**

<b>Cluster Objective 1:</b> Ensure continued and regular access to food for the acute food insecure people across the country		Cluster objective supports HRP Strategic Objective: <b>SO1:</b> Lives are saved in the areas of highest need <b>SO3:</b> People affected by sudden- and slow-onset crises are provided with a timely response		
<b>Outcome Indicator(s):</b>		<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	
i) % of households with poor food consumption score		35% (EFSA)	15%	
<b>Output Indicators:</b>				
ii) Number of conflict affected IDPs, returnees and refugees' women, men and children of all ages receive adequate food/cash assistance in a timely manner		660,000	591,000	
iii) Number of conflict affected IDPs, returnees and refugees' women, men and children of all ages receiving in-kind food assistance		489,000	455,000	
iv) Number of conflict affected IDPs, returnees and refugees' women, men and children of all ages receiving cash assistance		171,000	136,000	
v) Number of natural disaster affected people (sudden and slow onset) and drought induced IDPs receiving food assistance		2,700,000	3,352,016	
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Locations</b>	<b>Output indicator(s)</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
Activity 1.1: Timely provision of food assistance (food or cash) to meet the immediate needs of conflict affected IDPs	Throughout the country	i) Proportion of conflict affected IDPs assisted with appropriate transfers (food, cash, or voucher)	476,000	350,000
Activity 1.2: Timely provision of food assistance (food, cash or voucher) to meet the immediate needs of documented and undocumented returnees	Throughout the country	Proportion of documented & undocumented returnees assisted on time with appropriate transfers (food, cash, or voucher)	138,400	201,400



Activity 1.3: Timely provision of food assistance (food, cash or voucher) to meet the immediate needs of Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika	Khost & Paktika	Proportion of Pakistani refugees assisted on time with appropriate transfers (food, cash, or voucher)	37,000	40,000
Activity 1.4: Timely provision of food assistance (food, cash or voucher) to meet the immediate needs of drought affected IDP's	Throughout the country	Proportion of drought affected IDPs assisted on time with appropriate transfers (food, cash, or voucher)	302,743	300,000
Activity 1.5: Timely provision of food assistance (food, cash or voucher) to meet the immediate needs of people affected by sudden onset natural disaster	Throughout the country	Proportion of sudden onset natural disaster affected people assisted on time with appropriate transfers (food, cash, or voucher)	121,750	112,500
Activity 1.6: Timely provision of food assistance (food, cash or voucher) to meet the immediate needs of drought affected people at their places of origin	Throughout the country	Proportion of drought affected people assisted on time with appropriate transfers (food, cash, or voucher)	2,319,930	2,939,516

<b>Cluster Objective 2:</b> Protect and rehabilitate livelihoods of vulnerable people at risk of hunger and malnutrition through appropriate response and linkages with development programme		<b>Cluster objective supports HRP Strategic Objective:</b> <b>SO1:</b> Lives are saved in the areas of highest need <b>SO3:</b> People affected by sudden- and slow-onset crises are provided with a timely response		
<b>Output Indicator:</b>		<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	
i) Number of undocumented returnees from Iran women, men and children of all ages receive timely and adequate livelihood assistance		N/A	35,000	
i) Number of drought affected IDPs and natural disaster (sudden and slow onset) affected women, men and children of all ages receive timely and adequate livelihood assistance		464,505 people received livelihood assistance	1,782,500	
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Locations</b>	<b>Output indicator(s)</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
Activity 2.1: Timely provision of emergency livelihoods protection assistance to undocumented returnees from Iran	Throughout the country	l) Proportion of undocumented returnees from Iran assisted on time for livelihood assistance	N/A	35,000



Activity 2.2: Timely provision of emergency livelihoods protection assistance (agriculture, kitchen gardening and livestock support) to drought affected IDPs and slow & sudden onset natural disaster affected people	Throughout the country	Proportion of drought affected IDPs, sudden and slow onset natural disaster affected people assisted on time with appropriate livelihood assistance	464,505	1,782,500
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<b>Cluster Objective 3:</b> Strengthen emergency preparedness and provide timely response in hard to reach areas through enhanced capacity of partners on assessment and contingency planning		<b>Cluster objective supports HRP Strategic Objective:</b> <b>SO3:</b> People affected by sudden- and slow-onset crises are provided with a timely response		
<b>Output Indicator:</b>		<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	
i) Number of regional contingency plans updated for natural disasters, conflict and cross boarder movement as required through improved capacity of FSAC partners and enhanced coordination		6 regional contingency plans (34 provinces) developed and/or updated in 2018	Floods contingency plan (1)	
ii) Number of well-coordinated assessments/analyses (EFSA, IPC, ad-hoc assessments) conducted during 2019		3 assessments and analysis	3 assessments (EFSA, IPC and ad hoc assessment)	
iii) Number of trainings conducted on food security assessment (EFSA and IPC), Basic Emergency Food Security and Livelihood (BEFSL)		2 trainings for 90 participants (BEFSL and proposal & report writing training), 1 training for 250 participants (EFSA 2018) and 1 training for 40 participants (IPC 2018)	3 trainings (BEFSL), 2 trainings for EFSA and IPC	
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Locations</b>	<b>Output indicator(s)</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
Activity 3.1: Develop and/or update regional contingency plans for natural disaster, conflict and cross boarder movement in close coordination with partners and ICCT	6 major regions of the country	i) Number of regional contingency plans developed and/or updated for natural disasters (drought, flood, extreme winter, crop failure) through improved capacity of FSAC partners and enhanced coordination with partners and ICCT	6	1
Activity 3.2: Conduct well-coordinated assessments and analyses (EFSA, IPC and ad-hoc assessments)	Country wide	Number of well-coordinated assessments/analyses (EFSA, IPC, ad-hoc assessments) conducted	3 assessments and analysis	3 assessments (EFSA, IPC and ad hoc assessment)



Activity 3.3: Conduct number of trainings on food security assessment and response. (EFSA, IPC, Basic Emergency Food Security and Livelihood (BEFSL))	Country wide	Number of trainings on food security assessment and response (EFSA, IPC analysis and BEFSL)	4 trainings for 380 participants in 2018	3 BEFSL trainings for 160 participants, 1 EFSA training for 250 participants and 1 IPC for 40 participants
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**Section IV: Expected Cluster people in need and people targeted**

FSAC SRP 2019 - IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (FINAL UPDATED,13 Dec 2018), based on Final HNO and HRP Target								
SN	Beneficiary category	Strategic Objective (SO)	Final HNO (People In Need, PIN)	Response target (% of total PIN)	Number of targeted people	Location	Female	Male
							49%	51%
1	Undocumented Returnees from Pakistan & Iran receive food assistance	SO1	153,400	100%	153,400	Country-wide	75,166	78,234
2	Refugee returnees from all countries	SO1	48,000	100%	48,000	Country-wide	23,520	24,480
3	Conflict affected IDPs	SO1	350,000	100%	350,000	Country-wide	171,500	178,500
4	Pakistani refugees received food assistance	SO1	40,000	100%	40,000	Khost & Paktika	19,600	20,400
5	Drought affected IDPs	SO3	300,000	100%	300,000	Country-wide	147,000	153,000
6	Sudden onset natural disaster affected	SO3	112,500	100%	112,500	Country-wide	55,125	57,375
7	Drought affected people	SO3	3,901,514	75%	2,939,516	Country-wide	1,440,363	1,499,153
<b>Sub-total: Drought affected, conflict-affected, natural disaster-affected people, documented and undocumented returnees and Pakistani refugees</b>			<b>4,905,414</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>3,943,416</b>		<b>1,932,274</b>	<b>2,011,142</b>
8	Undocumented returnees from Iran receive livelihoods assistance	SO1	114,200	30%	35,000	Country wide	17,150	17,850
9	Drought affected IDPs will receive livelihoods assistance	SO3	300,000	23%	70,000	Country wide	34,300	35,700
10	Sudden onset natural disaster affected people will receive livelihoods assistance	SO3	112,500	100%	112,500	Country wide	55,125	57,375
11	Drought affected people will receive livelihoods assistance	SO3	3,901,514	41%	1,600,000	Country wide	784,000	816,000
<b>Sub-total: Undocumented returnees from Iran, Drought affected IDPs, Natural disaster-affected (sudden onset) and Drought affected people</b>				<b>37%</b>	<b>1,817,500</b>		<b>890,575</b>	<b>926,925</b>
<b>TOTAL:</b>			<b>4,905,414</b>					

## Section V: Planned Needs Assessments:

### CURRENT ASSESSMENTS

Cluster/sector	Geographic areas and population groups targeted	Lead agency and partners	Date	Title or Subject
FSAC	Across the Country	FSAC, WFP, FAO, MAIL and Partners	June -August 2019	Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA 2019)
FSAC	Across the Country	IPC Secretariat (MAIL), FSAC, FAO and WFP	August – September 2019	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC 2019)
FSAC	Across the Country	FSAC and Partners	January-December 2019	Ad-hoc assessments

### CURRENT GAPS IN INFORMATION

#### Cluster/sector

#### Geographic areas and population groups

FSAC will carry out ad-hoc assessments in case of any gap in information identified by partners, Assessment Working Group and/or Strategic Advisory Group.

### PLANNED NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

Cluster/sector	Geographic areas and population groups targeted	Lead agency and partners	Date	Title or Subject
FSAC	Across the Country	FSAC, WFP, FAO, MAIL and Partners	June – August 2019	Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA 2019)
FSAC	Across the Country	IPC Secretariat (MAIL), FSAC, FAO and WFP	August – September 2019	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC 2019)
FSAC	Across the Country	FSAC and Partners	January-December 2019	Ad-hoc assessments