

## FSAC Response Plan (SRP) Afghanistan 2020



### Contacts:

Abdul Majid Khan, Cluster Coordinator: [Abdul.Majid@fao.org](mailto:Abdul.Majid@fao.org)

Javed Khan, Information Management & Communication Officer: [javedkhan.bazargkheil@fao.org](mailto:javedkhan.bazargkheil@fao.org)

FSAC Afghanistan website: <http://fscluster.org/afghanistan/>

## **Section I: Cluster needs analysis**

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

Afghanistan is facing one of the deadliest conflicts across the globe. Fighting continues to affect most of the country by exposing civilians to daily deadly risks, causing mass displacement and livelihoods lost. Years of shocks have caused severe damage to coping capacity and little hope of recovery for local inhabitants. Poverty is on the rise, over 80 per cent of people are living on less than the internationally applied poverty line (US\$1.90 per day) to meet their basic needs resulting in chronic malnutrition, severe 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.

The cumulative impact of conflict and natural disaster driven shocks; loss of employment and reduced income has resulted in high levels of food insecurity and eroded livelihoods in Afghanistan. Despite having good level of precipitation and harvest in 2019, food security situation is still alarming. Based on IPC analysis 2019, between August and October 2019, a total of 12.58 million people (34% of the total population) are in severe acute food insecurity situation. These include around 9.57 million people in a crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 3 million people in emergency situation (IPC Phase 4). The IPC 2019 results show that the situation will deteriorate between November 2019 and March 2020; around 13.9 million people (38% of the total population) are estimated to experience severe acute food insecurity, out of which an estimated 3.3 million people will be in emergency (IPC Phase 4) and another 10.5 million in crisis (IPC Phase 3).

Various food security indicators in Seasonal Food Security Assessment (SFSA, 2019) confirm this situation. 19% of the surveyed households reported poor food consumption and another 40% reported borderline. People are food insecure in terms of coping capacity, too. About 21% of households are using crisis strategies and 27% are using emergency coping mechanisms for meeting their food needs, while 30% of the households use stress strategies. Households are exposed to multiple shocks; In the SFSA 2019 major four shocks reported by the households, of the 63% who experienced shocks, are reduced income (25%), loss of employment (29%) followed by natural disaster (12%) and huge increase in food prices (9%). These shocks gradually eroded rural livelihoods of households and pushed more than one fifth of the population to resort to negative emergency coping strategies.

As per SFSA 2019, 42% of farmers reported lack of wheat seeds for the planting season and another 41% reported that their seeds stock is insufficient for 2019 winter cultivation season. Moreover, livestock destocking due to last year drought has affected the livestock-based livelihoods of the rural community that its impacts are still visible. Additionally, conflict displacement, influx of returnees and refugees from Iran and Pakistan put extra strain on the food security situation across the country.

Conflict remained one of the main drivers of humanitarian needs in 2019. 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.

Natural disasters continue to impact food and livelihoods of Afghan population. Along with the underlying impact of drought that caused wide spread food insecurity floods remained one of the larger drivers of needs in 2019. In 2019 almost 300,000 people were affected by a-typically severe floods in 24 provinces, including many that are not usually affected by flooding. Some of those affected, especially in rural areas, continue to have emergency food and livelihoods needs to maintain their well-being and support recovery from this state of acute vulnerability. Projections show that another 200,000 people will be newly affected by floods, avalanches and landslides across Afghanistan in 2020. Based on the WoA Assessment and FSAC partner response data, 170,000 non-displaced natural disaster affected people will need food and livelihoods assistance in 2020.

Cross border movement will remain another significant humanitarian challenge in 2020. According to UNHCR projections, 60,000 refugees will return to Afghanistan from Iran and Pakistan. WoA assessment indicates that 75% of refugees reported either poor or border line food consumption score. As such, in 2020, 45,000 of these refugees will need emergency food assistance. IOM projects that 81,500 returnees will return to Afghanistan from Pakistan and another 567,500 people will return from Iran. The assessment data shows that 61,125 (75%) of returnees from Pakistan and 113,500 (20%) of returnees from Iran will need humanitarian assistance. Additionally, 70,000 Pakistani refugees will cross to Afghanistan and reside in Khost and Paktika provinces. FSAC projects that all these refugees will need immediate food support as per the international migration benchmarks.

## **2. Geographic coverage of needs**

Recognizing that shocks have both immediate and lasting impact on food security, FSAC considers multiple shock affected IPC Phase 3 and Phase 4 population, people displaced due to conflicts and natural disaster, people affected by sudden onset natural disasters and returnees and refugees as vulnerable target groups eligible for emergency food and livelihoods assistance.

Humanitarian needs are widespread across the country. Based on the SFSA and IPC 2019 findings, out of the 36.6 million total population, 13.9 million people (3.3 million highly and 10.5 million moderately) have been estimated as food insecure population for the projection period (November 2019 to March 2020). Considering the severity and nature of food insecurity, provinces classified under IPC Phase 4 (emergency) namely; Badakhshan, Ghor, Uruzgan, Nimruz, Daikundi and Nuristan are the first priority provinces, whereas, Badghis, Hirat and Nangarhar have been entitled as the second priority, for food and livelihood assistance in 2020.

Khost and Paktika provinces have been the destination to many Pakistani refugees coming from Pakistan. Afghan refugee returnees and undocumented returnees from Pakistan in aforementioned provinces including Nangarhar and Kandahar where both countries share border will be supported by FSAC partners with food and cash assistance. Nimruz and Hirat provinces also host Afghan refugee returnees and undocumented returnees from Iran, where FSAC partners will provide collective humanitarian response 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 2020 to realign the programme as per the needs of vulnerable population. Conflict affected people will also receive response throughout the country where needs emerged as per the historical trends these provinces are Kunar, Nangarhar, Ghor, Badghis, Hilmand, Kandhar, Farah, Zabul and Nuristan.

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

The Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) will target 5.3 million people (2,722,350 male and 2,593,375 female) for food assistance and 2.4 million people (1,246,854 male and 1,186,399 female) for livelihoods assistance in 2020 against 8.2 million acute food insecure people in all 34 provinces of Afghanistan affected by natural disasters, conflict and cross border migration and multiple shock affected population that have been classified under IPC Phase 4 (emergency) and IPC Phase 3 (crisis). 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, shock affected 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 2019 and Seasonal Food Security Assessment SFSA 2019. Different vulnerable groups with type of assistance planned under Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2020 are as below;

- a) Under FSAC objective one, total 5,315,725 men, women and children will receive lifesaving food assistance. This number includes 4,481,100 multiple shock affected population that have been classified under IPC Phase 4 (emergency) and IPC Phase 3 (crisis), 174,625 undocumented returnees from Pakistan and Iran, 45,000 refugee

returnees from Iran and Pakistan, 375,000 conflict induced and natural disaster affected IDP's, 170,000 sudden onset and natural disaster affected people (non-displaced), and 70,000 Pakistani refugees.

- b) Under FSAC objective two, total 2,433,253 people will receive livelihoods protection and asset creation assistance. This number includes 2,230,387 multiple shock affected (IPC Phase 3 and 4), 132,866 sudden onset and natural disaster affected people (non-displaced) and other 70,000 undocumented returnees from Iran and Pakistan will receive off-farm livelihood assistance.
- 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 at national and regional levels through developing and/or updating contingency plans, and timely and better coordinated food security assessments.

To disintegrate the total target, FSAC will support 1,552,265 men, 1,552,265 women, 1,889,714 boys and 1,754,734 girls under food and livelihoods activities in 2020.

## Section II: Cluster strategy:

### **1. Cluster strategy**

The objective of the strategy is to ensure a timely and effective food security and livelihood response to the shock affected people in Afghanistan. The FSAC will provide a platform at national and regional levels to design, implement and monitor food security and livelihoods response in Afghanistan to its partners. In close coordination with partners FSAC will continue to design assessments and gap analysis to provide basis for the evidence-based response, HNO, HRP, AHF and CERF strategy as and when required. Cluster will continue to hold regular FSAC partners meeting at national and regional levels 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, lessons learnt 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 2019 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. FSAC partners are increasingly using cluster vulnerability criteria for beneficiary identification/selection to avoid status-based assistance. The cluster will work with partners to further strengthen the criteria based on recent findings of SFSA to reach the most vulnerable as part of response strategy for 2020.

FSAC early warning information working group will continue to provide information on agroclimatic condition, crop and livestock diseases and market trends to monitor the food security situation. This will also help in deciding the modality of the response. FSAC partners will continue to explore cash transfers as priority mean of assistance where possible. In 2020, 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. 2020 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 2020 is 5,315,725 people.

**Livelihoods Assistance:** Under the livelihoods support, FSAC partners will target 2,433,253 people. 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.
- Rehabilitation of community livelihood assets (roads, dykes, canals, flood protection walls, check dams etc.) through cash and food for work modalities.

**Prioritization:** Conflict induced, and natural disaster affected IDPs, natural disaster affected people, multiple shock affected people in IPC phase 3 and 4, refugees and returnees will receive the cluster recommended full food basket through food, cash or voucher for 2-3 months in 2020 providing 2,100 Kcal/person/day. In the meantime, multiple shock affected people in IPC phase 3 and 4 and natural disaster affected people at their places of origin will 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. 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 2020. FSAC will also conduct and coordinate food security assessments mainly SFSA and IPC analysis to understand the food and livelihoods needs across the country to realign its 2020 programme and to set the basis for 2021 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 voucher 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 seasonal food security assessment (SFSA 2019), 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 inclusion and exclusion 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 plays vital role in ensuring accountability to the affected population. FSAC is already one of the key members of AWAAZ

Afghanistan, a joint 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 59 food and agriculture related referral calls in 2019. FSAC will continue to work with AWAAZ to ensure communities' concerns are heard and duly responded in a timely manner.

During 2020 FSAC will continue to engage with community through assessments like SFSA, 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:

- Continue to 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 SFSA and IPC 2019. Food insecurity in Afghanistan is still high so only acute needs are considered under the HRP 2020 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 2020 to provide analysis of the chronic needs for action as number of people in IPC Phase 3 and 4 will further increase if corrective measures are not considered. 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.

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 and 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 response implementation in the targeted 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.
- Crop pests attack animal diseases remained at the same level or no major crop and animal disease breakout.
- 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 required 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 installments 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 especially in food security sector. The following linkages exist and will be further explored/strengthened 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. Strengthening coordination on negative food and livelihoods coping strategies by sharing the data and exploring options of response.
- 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 also using IPC data for prioritizing geographical scope of the response.
- Mine action – the mine action cluster can assist in supporting clearing land from 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 to 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. FSAC cash and food for work programme is targeting water infrastructure for drinking and agriculture.
- Engage with AWAZ Afghanistan to ensure community participation and feedback on emergency response.
- FSAC will further strengthen coordination between nutrition, WASH, Health and FSAC on integrated programme in west to overcome the impact of drought and severe food insecurity. Joint programme options will be explored to further strengthen this relation.

FSAC is working closely with IOM on ensuring quality data access to understand food security and livelihoods needs of IDP's and returnees. 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. FSAC is closely working with MAIL to ensure animal feed and wheat distribution interventions are not duplicated in same areas. FSAC will further strengthen its relationship with MAIL and world bank on water scarcity and food insecurity programme to strengthen resilience on FSL sector, avoid duplication and maximise programme impact.

### 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>Outcome Indicator(s):</b>		<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	
i) % of households with acceptable food consumption		85%	90%	
<b>Output Indicators:</b>				
ii) # of shock affected (Conflict IDP, returnee, refugee, natural disaster and targeted IPC 3 and 4) women, men and children of all ages who receive adequate food/cash responses, in a timely manner		3,252,427	5,315,725	
iii) # of affected people receiving in-kind food assistance		2,768,841	4,518,366	
iv) # of affected people receiving cash transfers for food		483,586	905,358	
v) Necessary food assistance is provided to affected households in a timely manner		2,918,868	4,518,366	
<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)	321,708	375,000
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)	192,171	219,625

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)	70,000	70,000
Activity 1.4: 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)	181,103	170,000
Activity 1.5: Timely provision of food assistance (food, cash or voucher) to meet the immediate needs of multiple shock affected people in IPC phase 3 and 4	33 Provinces	Proportion of multiple shock affected people in IPC phase 3 and 4 assisted on time with appropriate transfers (food, cash, or voucher)	2,230,243	4,481,100

<b>Cluster Objective 2:</b> Protect and rehabilitate livelihoods of vulnerable people at risk of hunger and malnutrition through appropriate livelihoods response		<b>Cluster objective supports HRP Strategic Objective:</b> <b>SO3:</b> Vulnerable people are supported to build their resilience		
<b>Output Indicator:</b>		<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	
i) # of shock affected and vulnerable people (returnee, natural disaster affected and targeted IPC 3 and 4) women, men and children of all ages who receiving timely livelihoods assistance		1,386,893	1,713,253	
ii) # of women, men and children assisted through livelihoods asset creation /rehabilitation activities.		-	720,000	
iii) # of women, men and children receiving livelihoods assistance in-kind		1,295,838	2,068,265	
iv)# of women, men and children receiving livelihoods assistance in cash		91,055	364,988	
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Locations</b>	<b>Output indicator(s)</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
Activity 2.1: Timely provision of emergency off-farm livelihoods assistance to undocumented returnees from Iran and Pakistan	Throughout the country	I) Proportion of undocumented returnees from Iran and Pakistan assisted on time for livelihood assistance	-	70,000
Activity 2.2: Timely provision of emergency livelihoods protection assistance (agriculture, kitchen gardening and livestock support) to	Throughout the country	Proportion of sudden onset natural disaster affected people assisted on time with appropriate livelihood assistance	121,200	132,866

sudden onset natural disaster affected people				
Activity 2.3: timely provision of livelihoods assistance (agriculture, livestock, kitchen gardening, poultry and asset creation) to multiple shock affected people of IPC phase 3 and 4	Throughout the country	Proportion of multiple shock affected people in IPC phase 3 and 4 assisted with livelihoods support activities	1,386,893	2,433,253

<b>Cluster Objective 3:</b> Strengthen emergency preparedness and response through enhanced capacity of partners on assessment and contingency planning		<b>Cluster objective supports HRP Strategic Objective:</b> <b>SO1:</b> Lives are saved in the areas of highest need <b>SO3:</b> Vulnerable people are supported to build their resilience		
<b>Output Indicator:</b>		<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	
i) Number of contingency plans updated for natural disasters, conflict and cross boarder movement as required through improved capacity of FSAC partners and enhanced coordination		2	Floods contingency plan and winterization plan (2)	
ii) Number of well-coordinated assessments/analyses (SFSA, IPC, ad-hoc assessments) conducted during 2020		3 assessments and analysis	3 assessments (SFSA, IPC and ad hoc assessment)	
iii) Number of trainings conducted on food security foundations, food security assessment and IPC		6 trainings for 463 participants (3 BEFSL trainings for 78 participants), (1 ReportHub training for 50 participants), (1 Food Security and IPC foundation training for 35 participants), (1 SFSA training for 300 participants).	2 trainings (BEFSL) for 60 participants, 2 trainings (SFSA and IPC) for 250 participants	
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Locations</b>	<b>Output indicator(s)</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
Activity 3.1: Develop and/or update natural disasters contingency plan in close coordination with partners and ICCT	Country wide	i) Number of contingency plan developed and/or updated for natural disasters (flood, extreme winter, crop failure) through improved capacity of FSAC partners and	2	2

		enhanced coordination with partners and ICCT		
Activity 3.2: Conduct well-coordinated assessments and analyses (SFSA, IPC and ad-hoc assessments)	Country wide	Number of well-coordinated assessments/analyses (SFSA, IPC, ad-hoc assessments) conducted	3 assessments and analysis	3 assessments (SFSA, IPC and ad hoc assessment)
Activity 3.3: Conduct number of trainings on food security assessment and response. (SFSA, IPC and food security foundations)	Country wide	Number of trainings on food security foundations, assessments and IPC conducted	6 trainings for 463 participants (3 BEFSL trainings for 78 participants), (1 ReportHub training for 50 participants), (1 Food Security and IPC foundation training for 35 participants), (1 SFSA training for 300 participants).	3 trainings (BEFSL) for 90 participants, 2 trainings (SFSA and IPC) for 300 participants

FSAC SRP 2020 - IMPLEMENTATION PLAN BASED ON FINAL HNO AND HRP TARGETS								
S. No	Beneficiary Category	Strategic Objective (SO)	Final HNO (People in Need)	Response Target (% out of PIN)	Number of people targeted	Location	Female	Male
							49%	51%
1	People displaced due to conflict and natural disaster	SO1	375,000	100%	375,000	country wide	183,750	191,250
2	People affected by sudden onset natural disaster	SO1	170,000	100%	170,000	country wide	83,300	86,700
3	Refugee returnees from Iran and Pakistan	SO1	45,000	100%	45,000	country wide	22,050	22,950
4	Undocumented returnees from Pakistan	SO1	61,125	100%	61,125	country wide	29,951	31,174
5	Undocumented returnees from Iran	SO1	113,500	100%	113,500	country wide	55,615	57,885
6	Number of Pakistani refugees	SO1	70,000	100%	70,000	Khost & Paktika	34,300	35,700
7	Multiple shocks (IPC phase 3 & 4) affected population	SO1	7,370,245	61%	4,481,100	country wide	2,195,739	2,285,361
<b>Sub-total: conflict and natural disaster induced IDPs, sudden onset natural disaster affected people, refugees from Iran and Pakistan, undocumented returnees from Iran and Pakistan, Pakistani refugees and multiple shock affected people in IPC phase 3 and 4 received timely food assistance.</b>			<b>8,204,870</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>5,315,725</b>		<b>2,604,706</b>	<b>2,711,020</b>
8	People affected by sudden onset natural disaster	SO3	170,000	100%	132,866	country wide	65,104	67,762
9	Undocumented returnees from Iran and Pakistan	SO3	174,625	40%	70,000	country wide	34,300	35,700
10	Multiple shocks (IPC phase 3 & 4) affected population	SO3	7,370,245	30%	2,230,387	country wide	1,092,890	1,137,497
<b>Sub-total: people affected by natural disaster, undocumented returnees from Iran and Pakistan and multiple shock affected people in IPC phase 3 and 4 received timely livelihoods assistance</b>			<b>7,714,870</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>2,433,253</b>		<b>1,192,294</b>	<b>1,240,959</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>8,204,870</b>		<b>6,748,978*</b>			

\*Total 6.7 million people are considered as total target with one million possible duplication between farmers receiving both food and agriculture-based livelihoods assistance.

**Section V: 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 -July 2019	Seasonal Food Security Assessment (SFSA 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 19	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 2020	Seasonal Food Security Assessment (SFSA 2020)
FSAC	Across the Country	IPC Secretariat (MAIL), FSAC, FAO and WFP	August – September 2020	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC 2020)
FSAC	Across the Country	FSAC and Partners	January-December 2020	Ad-hoc assessments