



FSAC Strategic Response Plan (SRP) 2018



Afghanistan

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2018 ASSISTANCE REQUIRED

PEOPLE TO RECEIVE AID

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



1.9M



1.6M



91M

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Section I: Cluster needs analysis

1. Summary of needs from the HNO to be addressed by the cluster:

Food insecurity in Afghanistan is on the rise with widespread acute and chronic food needs as a result of multiple drivers, including conflict, cross-border population movement, and climate change. The 2017 integrated food security phase classification (IPC) exercise has assessed 1.9 million people in Phase 4 (emergency), 5.6 million in Phase 3 (crisis), and nearly 10 million in Phase 2 (stressed) levels of food insecurity. According to the recent seasonal food security assessment (SFSA), nearly half of the population has also experienced some kind of shock, affecting their ability to feed their families. These include loss of employment (27%) and reduced income (13%). Natural disasters such as floods, localized drought, and pest attacks in 2017 have affected crop and livestock production in various parts of the country, particularly in Badghis, Balkh, Ghor, Kabul, Kunar, and Nangarhar provinces. According to the agriculture prospect report from April 2017, wheat production in 2017 has been one of the worst in the past five years, with a total deficit of nearly 1.4 million metric tons. Internal displacement due to conflict and natural disasters, high numbers of Afghans returning from Pakistan and Iran, and economic migration contributes to food insecurity in the country, especially in areas with high concentrations of IDPs and returnees.

Conflict: This is the largest driver of humanitarian needs. FSAC has projected 1.3 million people in need of food assistance due to conflict. Needs assessments carried out in 2017 have found that 81% of displaced population are severely food insecure. Conflict has also reduced income and food production in affected communities. The 2017 SFSA found that 11% of families reported earning much less income, and 48% reported earning less income as compared to the previous year. Most of these families have no intention to return to their places of origin, citing security (50%), land grabbing (20%), and the sale of productive assets (7%) as the reasons why. Nearly all mentioned food assistance as the top priority among multiple survival needs.

Natural disaster: Food insecurity is also driven by natural disasters. Climate change, extreme weather conditions, and pest attacks critically compromise food and livelihoods within rural communities and affect around 250,000 people a year. The provinces of Badakhshan, Badghis, Balkh, Bamyan, Daykundi, Faryab, Ghor, Herat, Jawzjan, Kabul, Nangarhar, Samangan, Sari-pul, Takhar, and Zabul are the worst affected. FSAC has projected approximately 280,000 people in need of food assistance in 2018 as a result of natural disasters. Rural populations that rely on agriculture (66.4%) and livestock (69%) are the most vulnerable. With few options available, these households rely on unsustainable coping strategies such as further migration or sales of valuable assets such as livestock or land, which have negative effects on immediate and longer-term food and livelihood security. Forty-one percent of surveyed communities reported using crises or emergency livelihood coping strategies in the 2017 SFSA.

Cross border movement: Cross-border movement is a considerable challenge for humanitarian partners and the government. UNHCR has estimated 200,000 documented returnees and IOM has estimated 180,000 undocumented returnees for 2018. The FSAC assessment carried out in the eastern region in April 2017, indicated that 72 percent of returnees are food insecure and require a minimum of three months' assistance. The influx of new IDPs and returnees into already poor and stressed parts of urban areas has created additional competition for scarce job opportunities, resulting in reduced labour wage rates.

In total, FSAC has identified 1.9 million people affected by conflict, natural disasters, and cross border flows who will need assistance during 2018, predominantly in the southern, northern, and eastern regions. Recognising the fact that there is a significant proportion of the Afghan community facing widespread chronic food insecurity, development partners and government will need to scale up their programme to vulnerable people in hard to reach areas. FSAC will continue to advocate for these communities and guide partners' efforts to link humanitarian interventions with long-term development programmes for sustainable food security outcomes.

2. Geographic coverage of needs:



Food security and livelihoods needs are wide-spread across the country in almost all 34 provinces. FSAC will target all those areas with vulnerable communities affected by natural disasters (including extreme weather), conflict driven IDPs, conflict affected non-displaced people, and refugees. Priority will be given to women and child-headed households. FSAC recognises that prevention of asset depletion is critical especially for moderately food insecure and small and medium-holders, and so timely food assistance and livelihoods protection support will be provided.

FSAC will work with partners and OCHA to ensure access in hard to reach areas where most of the vulnerable communities live. HAWG is already working with partners to ensure access into these hard to reach areas. FSAC with the support of its partners has identified and prioritised provinces using various sets of data including IPC, SFSA, historical trends of the conflict and natural disasters, and potential locations for returnee settlement.

FSAC partners have agreed to prioritise Badghis, Faryab, Ghor, Daikundi, Kabul, Badakshan, Kandahar, Kunduz, Uruzgan, Baghlan, Ghazni, Hilmand, Hirat, Saripul, and Nangarhar provinces as the first priority for their response based on increased needs and vulnerability to various hazards. Khost and Paktitka are also considered as a first priority for refugee response. As Afghanistan is prone to natural disasters and conflicts, assistance will be extended to affected areas in close coordination with government and humanitarian community.

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

The Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) will target 1.65 million people (839,569 male and 806,645 female beneficiaries) in 2018, out of the total 1.9 million acute food insecure people affected by three major humanitarian drivers: conflict, natural disaster, and cross border migration. FSAC partners will provide lifesaving assistance based on needs in all 34 provinces. Female-headed households are 67% more food insecure than male-headed households, so women and girls will be prioritized in the response. Most of the food security response will be concentrated in east, north, and south regions. Provinces with a high concentration of conflict affected IDP and returnees will be prioritized for the response. Provinces that are highly prone to natural disasters like floods and pest attack will also be prioritized. Refugees in Khost and Paktitka will continue to receive assistance. Different vulnerable groups and the types of assistance planned are as follows:

- a) Under FSAC objective one: 1,646,214 million men, women, and children will receive life-saving food assistance. This number includes 129,600 undocumented returnees from Pakistan and Iran; 144,000 documented returnees from Pakistan and Iran; 309,825 conflict affected IDPs; 801,991 conflict affected people living in their places of origin; 131,565 natural disaster affected people; 92,232 crop pest affected farmers; and 14,000 Pakistani refugees.
- b) Under FSAC objective two: 725,000 people will receive livelihoods protection assistance. This number includes 410,000 conflict affected non-displaced farmers; 105,000 natural disaster affected people; 100,000 crop pest impacted farmers; and 18,500 Pakistani refugees. UNHCR and its partners will also provide assistance to approximately 70,000 documented and undocumented returnees.
- 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 or updating contingency plans, timely and better coordinated food security assessments, and response capacity development.

FSAC target of 1.65 million people includes 841,500 males, 808,500 females, 495,000, boys, and 447,850 girls beneficiaries. A detail Excel sheet with different types of beneficiaries is attached on page 13. FSAC partners are increasingly using vulnerability criteria to find the most vulnerable people for the assistance rather than using status based approach. This is because in areas with a high concentration of IDPs and returnees, there are host families that are



even more vulnerable - landless people, people relying on daily wages, families who have lost their primary income earner, persons with disabilities, and women-headed households.

Section II: Cluster strategy:

1. Cluster strategy

Despite that food security is on the rise in Afghanistan, the sector has been receiving less funding, and access to vulnerable communities has become increasingly challenging due to conflict and poor infrastructure, particularly during the harsh winter months. FSAC recognizes the increasing need for collaboration and coordination in order to address the acute needs of affected communities and to establish clear links between humanitarian work, early recovery, and development work in finding sustainable solutions. This is especially pertinent in areas with restricted access to vulnerable populations. Relevant authorities such as the Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), and national NGOs need to play a critical role in food security situation analysis, response planning, and coordination.

The FSAC Cluster will continue to be the platform for coordination and information sharing. FSAC will engage with partners and governments to conduct assessments, monitor responses, and identify critical gaps. Monitoring data and gap analyses will be shared with partners and donors through communication tools such as the monthly bulletins and quarterly newsletters. National and regional level coordination fora will continue to provide a platform for coordinating responses. FSAC working groups will continue to provide early warning information and assessment results for better preparation and timely response. FSAC will also coordinate emergency activities with development partners to bridge response gaps and to reduce the pressure on humanitarian interventions.

FSAC will continue to strengthen its strategic advisory group to provide technical support and advice on important strategic tasks. The group is comprised of FAO and WFP, two international NGOs, two national NGOs, and MAIL. The group is led by the cluster coordinator and the NGO co-chair, and aims to bridge the gap between various stakeholders in order to promote inclusive decision-making. FSAC will foster the inter-cluster approach by participating in the Inter-Cluster Coordination Team, and producing joint assessments in order to maximize the impact of responses in the country. FSAC will continue its capacity building initiatives to strengthen the food security response capacity of its partners. With the support of gFSC, FSAC is also committed to translating Grand Bargain commitments into new ways of working at the national level.

FSAC's response strategy for 2018 is already agreed and approved. Knowing that context is changing very rapidly, FSAC's technical working group will continue to review the design and implementation process, depending on the situation analyses. In 2018 FSAC responses will focus on three main objectives. The first two objectives contribute to two major lifesaving priorities - food assistance and livelihoods protection support. The third objective focuses on strengthening response capacity to provide timely response, especially in hard to reach areas.

Food Assistance: Food assistance will be provided through appropriate modalities (cash, voucher, or in-kind food distribution) based on market and situation analyses. With the help of its partners and cluster lead agencies, and where possible, FSAC will continue to provide market assessments especially on prices and availability of food items. To harmonize the cluster's approach on food assistance, the food basket cost for a family of 7 members for one month is set at 90 USD or 6,000 AFN. This amount of food provides 2100 Kcal/person/day. In the calculations, the food types and quantities are fixed based on micro and macro-nutrients requirements, but the prices are flexible based on current market prices in different locations of the country. All vulnerable groups will receive 2 to 3 months of food assistance. However, Pakistani refugees will receive food assistance for 3 to 6 months. FSAC partners are committed to conducting post distribution monitoring and detailed assessments to determine if continued assistance is needed.



Agriculture based livelihood protection assistance: The Cluster will focus on a number of strategic thematic areas with the view of helping 725,000 people in disaster affected communities in their own efforts to address hunger, malnutrition, and threats to their livelihood systems. These thematic areas are:

- Timely provision of appropriate varieties of crop seeds (e.g., wheat, maize, pulses, and vegetables) and fertilizers;
- Livestock protection support through vaccination, treatment of diseases, and provision of fodder/feed to avoid asset depletion affecting food and nutrition especially for women and children;
- Small scale poultry and kitchen gardening activities to improve access to nutritious food and prevent malnutrition.

Strengthening response capacity: FSAC also recognizes the need for capacity building especially in assessment, monitoring, and design of food security and livelihoods responses in hard to reach areas. Capacity building of local partners and MAIL extension workers will help in identifying the needs in hard to reach areas for a timely response. FSAC will continue its capacity building initiatives with government and local partners to ensure quality response as per agreed minimum international standards. The Cluster will give specific attention to cross cutting issues such as age, gender, environment, disability, protection mainstreaming, and accountability to affected populations.

Prioritization: FSAC's priority for food assistance is to provide timely aid to all acute vulnerable groups, especially during winter and peak hunger seasons. In case of funding or operational constraints, FSAC will first prioritize conflict affected populations and undocumented returnees. Second priority will be given to natural disaster affected populations and Pakistani refugees residing in Afghanistan. Concurrently, agriculture and livestock support will be provided to vulnerable farmers especially women to increase access to nutritious food. Non-displaced populations affected by natural disasters, crop pests, and conflict will be prioritized for livelihoods protection support. Seasonal food insecure populations are not included in this year's HRP under the acute food insecure category; however, prolonged dry spells and the anticipated impact of drought on agriculture and livestock production on this group is likely to put them into the emergency category. FSAC and its partners are monitoring the situation closely to provide required support.

To strengthen humanitarian response in Afghanistan FSAC will work closely with OCHA, ICCT, HCT, and the government. FSAC will actively engage with relevant line ministries, regional departments, and OCHA inter-cluster team to strengthen emergency preparedness and contingency planning by collecting and providing information on stocks, hazards, and their potential impact. FSAC will continue to lead on food security and livelihoods assessments to provide evidence-based information for programming.

2. Engagement with affected population (AAP)

The humanitarian community in Afghanistan has very limited physical access to most of the country due to insecurity, poor transport infrastructure, and harsh weather conditions. Insurgents target aid workers, supplies, and offices with increasing frequency. Despite the risks, national and international agencies are working closely with affected communities. Different approaches are used by FSAC partners to interact with local communities to identify needs and to provide evidence-based response.

FSAC engages with local partners, national and international NGOs, and MAIL extension workers to gather data from remote locations. For the SFSa 2017, the Cluster was able to collect information from 320 out of 399 districts. FSAC partners are also using technology to collect information. For example, WFP carries out mVAM surveys in inaccessible locations to provide key information on crop pest attacks, market situations, and food needs by linking with local farmers, traders, and vulnerable households through mobile phones. Both SFSa and mVAM surveys will continue in 2018.

IPC (integrated food security phase classification) is a tool that provides opportunity to local representatives, line ministries, and humanitarian agencies to do situation and needs analyses with clear response options. IPC is used as a primary tool for the FSAC annual plan. Representatives of affected population are always involved in the implementation



of activities in order to ensure that concerns and feedback of beneficiaries are taken into consideration during and after interventions. This year FSAC did various field missions in IDP's, returnees, and natural disaster affected locations to identify the need and gaps for better coordination of response. FSAC partners are committed to conduct national and district level IPC analysis during 2018. FSAC will continue to organize field missions to understand the situation better. First mission of 2018 was recently completed (mid-January 2018) in Daykundi province.

Post distribution monitoring (PDM) is another tool to gauge community expectations and obtain feedback on the quality, quantity, and timeliness of responses. FSAC partners are conducting more PDMs to collect and share lessons learned. The Cluster will give specific attention to cross cutting issues such as age, gender, environment, disability, protection mainstreaming, and accountability to affected populations. FSAC will continue to work with the GIHA (gender in humanitarian action) task force, cash and markets working group, Protection Cluster, and gFSC to provide guidelines on protection, gender, and disability to its members. FSAC is also promoting the use of vulnerability criteria to replace status-based assistance in Afghanistan. These criteria were widely used by FSAC partners in 2017.

3. Implementation strategy

Acute needs will be addressed by humanitarian programmes, whereas chronic needs will be addressed by development programmes. In 2018 FSAC will target 1.65 million people (out of 1.9 million identified) for food aid and 725,000 people for livelihoods protection. All eligible people affected by natural disasters, conflict, and cross border movement will receive assistance, based on their vulnerability.

Based on learning from 2017 FSAC will continue to provide assistance on vulnerability criteria agreed at cluster and ICCT level not on status where possible. Most of the partners already started using vulnerability criteria for assistance. The criteria focus mainly on food insecurity but do include other related factors such as restricted access to basic needs. Female headed households, victims of violence, persons with disability, and families with a high dependency ratio are given priority in the criteria ranking.

In conflict and natural disaster affected areas, in situ populations will be targeted to reduce pressure on stressed food and livelihoods systems, in order to avoid asset depletion and migration resulting from chronic food insecurity, and to mitigate against increasing urban poverty. In high return areas, assistance based on vulnerability has already reduced intracommunity conflicts and has been very well received by host communities.

The Cluster will closely work with ICCT to promote cash-based transfer programmes. CBTs will help to strengthen local markets by maintaining or creating demand. Cluster will closely work with ICCT in promoting joint assessment and response through cash based approach where appropriate. This will help in strengthening local markets by creating demand. Cluster will continue to advocate for the use of joint assessment and monitoring tools for better feedback on needs and quality of response.

FSAC, with the support of its partners and OCHA, ICCT, and HAWG, will continue to promote equitable access to humanitarian assistance. Assessments in hard to reach areas and respect of humanitarian space in hard to reach areas will enable partners to provide timely and appropriate response. Safety and protection of beneficiaries are fundamental, hence the Cluster through its members and partners will ensure that food and cash distributions are safe and dignified.

The Cluster will continue to provide a platform at national and sub-national levels through monthly and ad-hoc coordination meetings to ensure that service delivery is driven by the agreed strategic priorities. Information management activities will continue with data collection, management, analysis, and reporting to relevant stakeholders. FSAC will maintain and further strengthen its working groups at the national level: the Early Warning Information Working Group (EWIWG) and the Assessment Working Group (AWG). EWIWG is tasked with compiling and evaluating



information on agro-climatic conditions, market prices, and crops and livestock information in order to make projections on production levels and gaps. AWG leads decision-making on timeframes, tools, and methodologies for assessments, and also contributes human, logistics, and financial resources for these assessments.

4. Planning assumptions

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

- Relevant staff with the required set of competencies especially at field level will be available.
- Availability and sufficient capacity of cooperating partners.
- Adequate and credible government structures have the required capacity and support for humanitarian programmes with favorable policies.
- No significant deterioration in regional or national stability.
- Constraints related to access, insecurity, and logistics are reduced.
- Displacements and migration are reduced to allow for proper project implementation.
- Precipitation rates will be normal to support agricultural production.
- Natural disasters remain at expected levels including crop pest attacks and animal disease outbreaks.
- Food supplies and pipelines are uninterrupted and sufficient funding is available.
- Markets in cash and voucher areas are functioning and prices are stable.
- Coordination structures remain in place.

5. Risks and mitigating measures

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

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

Mitigating measures:

- Engage the government and local leadership through relevant channels to commit to guaranteeing humanitarian space to ensure that assistance reaches the neediest. This includes active engagement with FSAC focal persons and partners to identify areas of concerns and seeking OCHA (humanitarian access working group) support to negotiate access.
- Advocate for the rehabilitation of infrastructures that facilitate humanitarian access.
- Building capacity of the local organizations and involving them in response where possible.

- ii. **Looting of assets** belonging to partners in the field, which may impact on their ability to pre-position supplies.

Mitigating measures:

- In consultations with HAG (OCHA), FSAC will partners to select safe areas for both offices and warehouses. The Cluster will advocate with HAG, ICCT, and HCT for the protection of humanitarian installments.

- iii. **Delays in funding** that disrupt pipelines or lead to FSAC missing key seasonal deadlines. Such delays have negatively affected humanitarian responses in 2015 and 2016.

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 due to high rate 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 and national staff working for INGOs and UN agencies. FSAC is working closely with MAIL and ACBAR to ensure sufficient capacity for food security and livelihoods assessments and responses.

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

Mitigating measures:

- FSAC will continue to provide early warning information based on the advice from scientific partners to minimize the impact of natural disasters affecting food security.

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

Mitigation measure:

- Assistance will be provided in situ to conflict affected populations. Agricultural and livestock support will focus on linkages to development. However, much depends on the security situation in the targeted areas.

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

The FSAC recognizes the importance of a multi-sector approach to supporting affected population. During 2017 various multi-cluster responses were designed and delivered based on inter-cluster needs assessments. Response packages were design at the inter-cluster level, and joint assessment missions were carried out. FSAC will continue to adopt the same approach in 2018. In addition, FSAC will promote linkages between humanitarian and development actions:

- **Protections and Gender Based Violence** – Protection and GBV groups will be asked to share their needs assessments and analyses with FSAC partners so that we can better understand the issues and mainstream protection and GBV priorities. Updated guidelines on distribution, especially cash guidelines, and feedback/complaint mechanism will be provided to partners.
- **Nutrition programme** integration especially for women and children – FSAC works closely the Nutrition Cluster to prevent malnutrition. Malnourished women and children identified by Nutrition partners will receive food and agriculture assistance from FSAC partners. Such assistance includes livestock support and kitchen gardening activities.
- **WASH programme** integration – FSAC will support cash for work and asset creation projects related to water, sanitation, and hygiene.
- **Linkages with development partners** – FSAC will work closely with MAIL, PIAL, and DAIL to coordinate livelihoods programmes. FSAC will continue to collaborate with MAIL to strengthen their capacity in humanitarian response and coordination. The Cluster will also assist MAIL and development partners to respond to chronic needs.

Section III: Cluster objectives, activities and indicators

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



Cluster Objective 1: Ensure continued and regular access to food for the acute food insecure across the country.	Cluster objective supports HRP Strategic Objective: SO1: Lives are saved in the areas of highest need	
Outcome Indicator(s):	Baseline	Target
i) % of IDP, returnee, refugee, non-displaced conflict-affected and natural disaster affected women, men and children of all ages receive timely and adequate food assistance	1,100,000	1,646,214
ii) Food consumption score (FCS) of targeted population remains above 42.5 threshold	80%	80%

Activities	Locations (by state and county)	Output indicator(s)	Baseline	Target
Activity 1.1: Timely provision of food assistance (food, cash or voucher) to meet the immediate needs of affected people (conflict IDPs, conflict affected non-displaced people, natural disaster affected & crop pest affected farmers)	Throughout the country	i) # or Proportion of conflict IDPs, conflict affected non-displaced people, natural disaster affected & crop pest affected farmers assisted on time with appropriate transfers (food, cash, or voucher)	617,150	1,335,613
Activity 1.2: Timely provision of food assistance (food, cash or voucher) to meet the immediate needs of affected people (documented and undocumented returnees) for 3 months.	Throughout the country	Proportion of documented & undocumented returnees assisted on time with appropriate transfers (food, cash, or voucher)	428,212	273,600
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)	35,458	37,000

Cluster Objective 2: Protect and rehabilitate livelihoods for the vulnerable population at risk of hunger and malnutrition through appropriate response and linkages with development programme.	Cluster objective supports HRP Strategic Objective: SO1: Lives are saved in the areas of highest need	
Outcome Indicator:	Baseline	Target
1) # or % of the people reporting increase in production/income.	N/A	80%



Activities	Locations	Output indicator(s)	Baseline	Target
Activity 2.1: Timely provision of emergency livelihood protection assistance (agriculture, kitchen gardening and livestock lifesaving support) to conflict affected non-displaced farmers, IDPs, natural disaster including crop pest impacted farmers, documented and undocumented returnees.	Throughout the country	1) # or % of people receiving agriculture based livelihoods assistance.	350,000	704,201
Activity 2.2: Timely provision of emergency livelihoods protection assistance (agriculture, kitchen gardening and livestock lifesaving support) to Pakistani refugees residing in Khost and Paktika	KHOST and PAKTIKA	# or % of Pakistani refugees receiving agriculture based livelihoods assistance.	N/A	18,500

Cluster Objective 3: Strengthen emergency preparedness and provide timely response in hard to reach areas through enhanced capacity of partners on assessment and contingency planning.		Cluster objective supports HRP Strategic Objective: SO3 - People affected by sudden onset crises are assessed and provided with a timely response		
Outcome Indicator:		Baseline	Target	
i) Number of regional contingency plans updated for natural disasters, conflict and cross border movement through improved capacity of FSAC partners and enhanced coordination.		8 regional contingency plans (34 provinces) developed and/or updated in 2017.	6 regional contingency plans (34 provinces) developed and/or updated	
ii) Number of well-coordinated assessments/analyses (Pre-harvest Food Security Appraisal, SFSA, IPC, ad-hoc assessments) conducted during 2018.		6 assessments and analysis conducted in 2017.	5 assessments (SFSA, IPC, Pre-harvest appraisal and 2 ad-hoc assessments).	
iii) Number of trainings conducted on food security assessment (SFSA, IPC) and response (BEFSL).		6 trainings for 310 participants in 2017	5 trainings for 200 participants (based on 2017 baseline)	
Activities	Locations	Output indicator(s)	Baseline	Target



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 (flood, extreme winter, crop failure, drought) through improved capacity of FSAC partners and enhanced coordination	8	6
Activity 3.2: Conduct well-coordinated assessments and analyses (SFSA, pre-harvest food security appraisal, IPC support and ad-hoc assessments)	Country wide	Number of well-coordinated assessments/analyses (Pre-harvest food security Appraisal, SFSA, IPC, ad-hoc assessments) conducted	6 assessments and analysis in 2017	5 assessments (SFSA, IPC, Pre-harvest appraisal and 2 ad-hoc assessments.
Activity 3.3: Conduct number of trainings on food security assessment and response. (SFSA, IPC analysis, pre-harvest and basic food security and livelihoods)	Country wide	Number of trainings on food security assessment and response. (SFSA, IPC analysis, pre-harvest) conducted	6 trainings for 310 participants in 2017	5 trainings for 200 participants (based on 2017 baseline)

Section IV: Expected Cluster caseload of people in need and people targeted

FSAC SRP 2018 - IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (FINAL UPDATED, 5.12.2017), 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	Recently conflict-affected IDPs (within 6 months of displacement) received food assistance	SO1	364,500	85%	309,825	Country-wide	151,814	158,011
3	Documented & undocumented Returnees from Pakistan & Iran receive food assistance	SO1	273,600	100%	273,600	Country-wide	134,064	139,536
4	Conflict affected non-displaced (IPC-4) receive food assistance	SO1	943,519	85%	801,991	Country-wide	392,975	409,016
5	Recently Natural disaster affected received food assistance	SO1	172,500	75%	131,565	Country-wide	64,467	67,098
6	Crop pest affected farmers received food assistance	SO1	107,247	85%	92,232	Country-wide	45,194	47,038
7	Pakistani refugees received food assistance	SO1	74,000	50%	37,000	Khost & Patika	18,130	18,870
Sub-total: Conflict-affected, natural disaster-affected people, documented and undocumented returnees, Pakistani refugees, crop pest affected			1,935,366	85%	1,646,213		806,644	839,569
8	Recently conflict-affected IDPs (within 6 months of displacement) received livelihood protection assistance	SO2	364,500	10%	36,450	Country wide	17,860	18,590
9	Documented & undocumented Returnees from Pakistan & Iran-livelihood protection assistance	SO2	273,600	25%	68,400	Country wide	33,516	34,884
10	Conflict affected non-displaced (IPC-4) -livelihood protection assistance	SO2	943,519	43%	410,053	Country wide	200,926	209,127

12	Recently Natural disaster affected- livelihood protection assistance	SO2	172,500	60%	103,500	Country wide	50,715	52,785
13	Crop pest affected farmers received food assistance- livelihood protection assistance	SO2	107,247	80%	85,798	Country wide	42,041	43,757
14	Pakistani refugees received food assistance- livelihood protection assistance	SO2	74,000	25%	18,500	Khost & Paktika	9,065	9,435
	Sub-total: Conflict-affected, natural disaster-affected people, documented and undocumented returnees, Pakistani refugees, crop pest affected farmers		1,935,366	37%	722,701		354,123	368,578
	TOTAL:		1,935,366	85%	1,650,000	All country	806,644	839,569

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	Food Security Secretariat, FAO, WFP, IPC, FEWSNET	Aug 2018	Integrated Phase Classification (IPC)
	Across the Country	FSAC, FAO, FEWSNET, WFP	Apr/Aug 2018	SFSA (seasonal food security assessment)
	Across the Country	Food Security Secretariat, FAO, WFP, IPC, FEWSNET	Sep 2018	Integrated Phase Classification (IPC)



Cluster/sector	Geographic areas and population groups targeted	Lead agency and partners	Date	Title or Subject
	Across the Country	FAO, FEWSNET, WFP, MAIL, FSAC	Apr/Jun 2018	Pre-harvest appraisal 2018

CURRENT GAPS IN INFORMATION

Cluster/sector	Geographic areas and population groups	Subject
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NOTE: FSAC will carry out ad-hoc assessments in case of any gap in information identified by partners and the strategic advisory group. Currently FSAC and its partners have all required data to understand the trends in food security-related humanitarian needs.

FSAC and other humanitarian partners are aware of the needs in hard to reach areas, where conflicts are happening and communities are unable to migrate. However, due to security and access issues, identifying needs and providing assistance in these areas is very difficult or impossible. OCHA and HAWG is negotiating access into some hard to reach areas so that assessments and assistance can be provided.

PLANNED NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

Cluster/sector	Geographic areas and population groups targeted	Lead agency and partners	Planned date	Subject
FSAC	All Country	FSAC-IPC (MAIL)	Jun – Jul 2018	IPC
FSAC	All country	FSAC-IPC (MAIL)	Oct 2018	IPC
FSAC	All Country	FSAC, FAO, WFP, MAIL	Apr - Aug 2018	SFSA 2018
FSAC	All country	FAO, MAIL, FEWSNET, WFP	Apr - Jun 2018	Pre-harvest appraisal