

FSAC Strategic Response Plan (SRP)

Afghanistan 2022



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Section 1: CLUSTER NEEDS ANALYSIS

a) Summary of needs to be addressed by the cluster

The combined impact of acute drought – the worst in more than three decades – and economic collapse in the second half of 2021 has generated a hunger crisis of unprecedented proportions in Afghanistan, with some 22.8 million people projected to face acute food insecurity (IPC3 and IPC4) by the start of 2022. The hunger crisis today is a combination of compounded shocks which have driven a year-on-year decline in food security (from 27% IPC3+ in September 2017, to 55% of the population today) combined with an unprecedented nationwide economic crisis in 2021 which left the population without means of coping. Further shocks on the horizon, including another drought season, will drive the country to the edge: without a significant shift in the FSAC strategy in Afghanistan, and the resources to accompany it, food assistance will remain vastly insufficient to offset the crisis needs and livelihoods will be depleted - resulting in a humanitarian catastrophe and loss of life.

Against this backdrop, in 2022, the FSAC will work to prevent populations in acute hunger (IPC3+) from becoming IPC4 and IPC5 and aim to reduce the peak number of people in IPC3 and IPC4 by the end of the year. This will be achieved through a combination of (a) a large-scale crisis safety net in targeting populations in acute food insecurity in rural and urban areas to be able to predictably meet their most basic food needs during the compounded crisis, mitigating loss of life, hunger-induced conflict and migration, and further loss to resilience gains in education and livelihoods; and (b) a substantial uplift in support to protect critical livelihoods in rural and urban areas, with particular attention to agriculture and livestock-based livelihoods, to prevent total systemic collapse in rural areas which would lead to widespread catastrophe and massive humanitarian impacts on people across the country.

Food and livelihood assistance will be coordinated and integrated, with priority first in areas in IPC Phase 4, to protect livelihoods support, including through coordinated delivery of seeds and food assistance. Critically, FSAC and the nutrition cluster interventions are also coordinated, leveraging the food assistance platform to deliver a malnutrition prevention package – in turn maximizing outreach as well as impact of the nutrition assistance by ensuring that women and children benefit from both a nutrition and food assistance support.

Emergency livelihood assistance will be provided to the most vulnerable farmers, herders, and landless people to sustain the local production of food, protect productive assets, and boost short-term income streams. This will include timely provision of assorted crop seeds (wheat, maize, pulses, fertilizers), and tools to households with access to land; supporting women in backyard production of nutritious foods (vegetables and poultry) and support to herders to maintain their livestock alive and healthy through distribution of animal feed, fodder seed and deworming kits; and support to environmental rehabilitation and protection from natural hazards to enable increased production (including irrigation canals, dams, soil and water conservation, flood protection, etc.). About 2 million people will receive cash assistance either in the form of unconditional cash transfers to vulnerable households headed by women / persons with disability / elderly or in the form of food/cash for work/assets to rehabilitate or construct livelihoods assets at individual and community level. In urban areas, FSAC partners will support vulnerable men, women and youth including displaced, returnees and refugees through skills building and marketing including in carpentry, embroidery, electricity, plumbing, and computer skills.

b) Category of beneficiaries targeted by the cluster including sex and age:

The humanitarian needs are widespread across the country: 22.8 million people¹, 55% of the population, are projected to be facing Emergency (IPC Phase 4) or Crisis (IPC Phase 3) levels of acute food insecurity between November 2021 and March 2022. FSAC classified 23.8 million as people in need (PiN)² and, of these, FSAC is planning to reach 21.5 million people with food assistance (including people on the move) and 10.7 million with livelihood assistance. Food assistance will be prioritized in all 34 provinces of Afghanistan with a focus on people in IPC Phase 3 or above while livelihood assistance – also targeting all 34 provinces – will focus on the rural areas that already have been hit by the 2020/21 drought and that are likely to be impacted by the next La Niña event.

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 2021 Post harvest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Acute Analysis 2021, and 2021 Seasonal Food Security Assessment SFSA and any new IPC³ and assessment⁴ data. Different vulnerable groups with type of assistance planned under Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2022 are as below;

- a) Under FSAC objective one, a total of 21,540,172 food-insecure men, women and children will receive lifesaving food assistance, including: 20.5 million multiple shock affected people in IPC Phase 3+, 200,144 undocumented returnees, 72,000 refugees, 504,370 IDP's, 150,000 natural disaster affected people and 72,000 Pakistani refugees. Food assistance is designed and adapted to the different needs of different groups, across seasons and across geographic areas, and informed by post-distribution monitoring which underscores that punctual, limited assistance is no longer sufficient to offset the crisis context.
- b) Under FSAC objective two, a total of 10,695,758 vulnerable and food insecure people will receive assistance to protect and promote livelihoods, including: 10.5 million people facing acute food insecurity (IPC 3 +), 100,000 conflict affected IDP's, and 100,000 natural disaster affected people.

Disaggregating the total target, FSAC will support 4,968,089 men, 4,891,224 women, 6,057,859 boys and 5,645,252 girls under food and livelihoods activities in 2022.

Section II: CLUSTER STRATEGY:

a) Cluster Strategy

i. Implementation Strategy

FSAC aims to improve the food security and livelihoods security situation for people in IPC Phase 3 and above ensuring timely access to adequate nutritious food to increase consumption and reduce malnutrition, and emergency livelihood assistance to support local production of food, boost short term income streams and mitigate adoption of negative coping strategies by vulnerable households. FSAC is planning to reach 21.5 million people with food assistance (including people on the move) and 10.7 million with livelihood assistance. Agricultural and livelihood systems are on the brink of collapse due to the anticipated third drought in the recent five years (2018-2022) coupled with the moderate La Niña forecast for the wet winter precipitation period of

¹ 2021 Post harvest IPC Acute Analysis Report-

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/IPC_Afghanistan_AcuteFoodInsec_2021Oct2022Mar_report.pdf

² Affected by natural disasters, conflict and cross border migration and multiple shock affected population

³ Pre harvest IPC analysis to be released in April 2022

⁴ Pre lean season assessment to be released in March 2022

November 2021 to March 2022, lingering impacts of COVID-19, severe strain on the economy following the developments post August-2021 – including the widespread interruption of salaries especially in the public sector. Any further collapse of the economy and local food systems will lead to catastrophic cascading consequences including substantial reduction in local and subsistence food production and loss of pastoral livelihoods, increased mortality and/or morbidity especially among children, large scale adoption of unsustainable negative coping mechanisms including those which particularly affect women and girls (such as early marriage), possible high numbers of displacement in particular from rural areas, and potential famine.

There is currently no end in sight to the economic and political crisis. With warnings of a further drought season, the country is on the brink of a hunger catastrophe. This necessitates a significant scale-up in the scope, duration, and coverage of food assistance and emergency livelihoods support with a particular emphasis on the rural areas given the higher prevalence of IPC Phase 4 to avert catastrophic consequences. Food assistance programming (ration size, transfer modality, duration, and targeting) will be adapted to the needs of different groups, livelihood zones and seasonality, and living situation – as informed by assessments and monitoring. Similarly, emergency livelihood assistance will be tailored to meet specific needs of crop cultivation and livestock keeping, including transhumance related to seasonality and agroecological zones, as well as the particular needs of vulnerable food-insecure people in rural areas; all of which will be further fine-tuned as “early actions” and rapid response based on the early warnings of La Niña and other climate-induced shocks and coupled with early action advisories to protect rural livelihoods.

Food assistance will be prioritized in all 34 provinces of Afghanistan with a focus on people in IPC Phase 3 or above while livelihood assistance – also targeting all 34 provinces – will focus on the rural areas that already have been hit by the 2020/21 drought and that are likely to be impacted by the next La Niña event.

The FSAC response strategy is informed by lessons learnt in the past three years, including programme monitoring, and changes in the local context following the August 2021 developments. When compared to other crisis contexts, the food security cost per beneficiary in Afghanistan at the beginning of 2021 was among the lowest in the world considering an average duration of food assistance of up to 4 months and a ration size equivalent of 50% of a 2,100-kcal daily requirement. A thorough review of programme monitoring found that as the country faced increasing shocks in 2020 and 2021 (conflict, drought, and COVID-19), this level of assistance was no longer sufficient to meet – let alone mitigate – growing hunger. As Afghanistan enters a more acute crisis exacerbated by the current economic decline, the 2022 FSAC response strategy builds on the review to refine the various assistance packages, including composition and duration. Specifically, the review in food security response packages involves extending assistance in time in the absence of alternate means to meet food needs, reviewing the food basket to better respond to the caloric needs of vulnerable groups, and revising cash-based transfer values to account for projected inflation.

ii. Positioning and Procurement

As part of the food security response and scale-up, FSAC finalized a pre-positioning exercise which started in September 2021 for emergency food distribution in areas that remain hard-to-reach due to road blockages during the harsh winter months. To respond to the needs of these populations during the winter and lean season, over 23,200 MT of mixed food items were pre-positioned in strategic locations to scale-up assistance in hard-to-reach districts across the country (notably in Daykundi, Badakhshan, Ghazni, Ghor, Bamyan, Uruzgan, Sar-e-pul, Faryab, Badghis, and Maidan Wardak). From a supply chain perspective, several actions have been conducted to enable an effective scale-up of the emergency food security assistance. First, the scale-up is underpinned by the WFP fleet increase (from 171 to 241 trucks at the end of 2021), with an increase in cargo capacity from 20,000

MT to 35,000–40,000 MT per month by the end of the year. Second, the increase in the capacity and use of commercial trucks and renting of additional mobile storage units and warehouse facilities (e.g., in Herat, Jalalabad, Kandahar and Termez, Uzbekistan) has increased warehouse capacity. Third, negotiations to streamline efficient customs and import processes were conducted (e.g., through exemption certificates or lab test waivers) to avoid any delays in the arrivals and ensure a smooth cross border movement of food items. Fourth, to meet the scale-up requirements and avoid pipeline shortfalls, the procurement from regional suppliers (e.g., Pakistan and Kazakhstan) was substantially increased for the coming months. Considering the two-fold increase of monthly planned arrivals between December and March 2022, the capacity of supply chain corridors' infrastructure will be further enhanced to accommodate the scale-up. WFP transshipment hubs and storage capacity along the corridors play a fundamental role in this regard. Fifth, the local milling has been fundamental for the current scale-up of food security emergency operation, especially when delays have been caused by border closing and customs delays, and key in the promotion of the local economy. Consequently, FSAC has increased the capacity of local flour millers in order increase the production of fortified wheat flour for the crisis response.

iii. Enhanced coordination

This scale-up approach of FSAC is underpinned by enhanced coordination within the FSAC members and with the other clusters to enhance the efficacy of complementary interventions and mutually reinforcing resilience gains of the various emergency assistance packages planned by the cluster. In particular, this involves

1. within the FSAC ensuring coordinated targeting and provision of livelihood assets and household food assistance, especially in IPC4 areas;
2. across the FSAC and nutrition cluster to ensure that groups most at risk of malnutrition benefit from both a nutrition supplement to prevent and treat malnutrition, and a household food assistance package to protect the food security status; and
3. leverage the footprint of the FSAC – the largest scale of direct assistance, as a platform to engage communities and deliver complementary assistance across sectors, including protection, WASH, and Health to ensure complementarity and timely coordinated assistance. Through market-based approaches (including commodity vouchers and cash-based transfers), partnering with the private sector to deliver the response (including transporters, millers, traders), and strengthening local fortification initiatives – the FSAC response will in turn also contribute to continued functioning of local food systems and markets amidst an unprecedented economic crisis.

iv. Limitation to scale up

The main limitations to effective scale-up would be availability of adequate, timely funding to address the needs coupled with the constrained functioning of the financial payments systems and cash availability in the country. While there has been a significant reduction in conflict across the country since the political transition, allowing FSAC partners to increase footprint and community engagement, any deterioration of the security (rivalry between the de facto authorities and the Islamic State - Khorasan, ISK) may trigger new displacements and access restrictions which will affect the operating environment. Border restrictions and closures that prevent import of both food and agriculture commodities coupled with a significant depreciation of the Afghani currency will limit availability of commodities in the country. Given this context, FSAC partners are diversifying supply corridors, suppliers, and commodities to reduce over-dependence – all the while increasing in-country capacity of traders, suppliers, and fortification mills. A prolonged financial disruption is likely to lead to a protracted economic crisis and further limitations to the banking system. To ensure delivery of CBT at the scale planned, FSAC partners are diversifying financial service providers and expanding the use of alternative modalities such as commodity

vouchers. A further collapse of the health sector coupled with a new wave of the COVID-19 will affect people's access to care and direct resources that were allocated for protecting livelihoods for managing any eventual health emergency. Finally, FSAC partners will build on principles delivery of assistance and successful community engagement to encourage acceptance-based approaches to operationalizing access and ensuring the continued and increased access and participation of all ethnic groups, genders, and people in assistance programmes.

v. Linkage with other sectors

FSAC, as part of the ICCT, will continue to embrace the integrated response approach in 2022 and beyond. An integrated multi-sector approach to supporting and being accountable to affected people is vital for the success of the overall response in Afghanistan and FSAC success. The cluster will closely work with the Nutrition, WASH, Protection and Health clusters as well as the various Working Groups that are necessary to achieve food security objectives. For example: coordinated geographic targeting and referral systems across the FSAC and nutrition cluster will ensure that groups most at risk of malnutrition benefit from both a nutrition supplement to prevent and treat malnutrition, and a household food assistance to protect the food security status and reduce sharing. The footprint of the FSAC – the largest scale of direct assistance, will also be leveraged as a platform to engage communities and deliver complementary assistance across sectors, including protection, WASH, and Health to ensure complementarity and timely coordinated assistance.

FSAC and the Nutrition Cluster will work together on the implementation of a post-IPC monitoring system that captures information on food utilization and provincially representative anthropometric data. These will include practices on food preferences, preparation, storage and feeding practices – critical to inform food and nutrition analysis. Nutrition data from key informants in health and nutrition sector will also help inform the food security cluster on emerging hotspots. A participatory approach will be used to capture the information on practices so that families feel respected, listened to, and engaged in the assistance being provided. Support will be sought as needed from the AAP Working Group.

FSAC has developed its response packages⁵ to address both access and utilization food security pillars. FSAC also plans to include nutrition indicators in the PLSA, SFSA and be part of any national level nutrition assessment. Protection, Nutrition, ES-NFI and WASH indicators already form part of the SFSA. Similarly, with WASH, FSAC will try to collect information on ground water sources to provide early warning information on irrigation, water scarcity and water quality aspects, strengthening the common water resource management at local level as well as cash for work and asset creation projects related to water, sanitation, and hygiene targeting the drought-affected vulnerable people in their places of origin to prevent displacements. Through the PLSA, SFSA and IPC, FSAC will continue to closely work with Nutrition, WASH, Protection and Health clusters to achieve common goals in areas where inter-sectoral needs are highest. Inter-sectoral indicators will continue to be used to identify target locations where multiple needs exist.

FSAC will continue to provide information to other clusters for the identification of people in need and other socio- socio-economic indicators used by partners of planning and decision-making. Information from the Nutrition Cluster especially on malnutrition will also help partners on targeting for food and agriculture assistance including livestock support and kitchen gardening activities. As an integral part of the scale-up of emergency food and nutrition assistance WFP plans to provide Blanket Supplementary Feeding (BSFP) rations for the prevention of MAM to all new and expectant mothers and children under 5 (and over 6 months) of age

⁵ <https://fscluster.org/afghanistan/document/updated-guideline-fsac-response-packages>

in all households benefiting from WFP emergency food assistance in 2022. The linking of these emergency food and nutrition assistance components will support the prevention of alarming levels of acute food insecurity in the country. The operational connection of beneficiary targeting, registration and distribution of both standard food baskets and specialized nutritious foods ensures operational efficiency and reach across the two components. Further, pertinent technical colleagues from the Nutrition, Health, WASH, and Protection Clusters will be invited, as appropriate, to participate in FSAC’s monthly and/or ad hoc meetings of the FSAC’s technical working groups especially related to early warning, assessments and monitoring to help inform the programming of the respective Clusters as well as share pertinent information. Lastly, FSAC will organize consultations within the FSAC members and with other Clusters to specifically explore “collaborative and complementary response programming” to enhance mutually reinforcing resilience gains at household and community levels.

b) Cluster Response Objectives

Activity	Cluster Response Objective	Strategic Objective(s) (SO 1 and 2)
Food assistance to IDPs, returnees, refugees, natural disaster affected people and people in IPC Phase 3 or above.	Ensure continued and regular access to food for the acutely food-insecure people across the country.	1.2. Shock affected (Conflict IDPs, returnee, refugee, natural disaster and targeted IPC 3 and 4) women, men and children of all ages have a minimum household food consumption score above 42.5
Agriculture, livestock, poultry and vegetable cultivation support to small holding farmers, livestock owners and vulnerable men and women in IPC Phase 3 and 4 areas.	Protect the livelihood of rural population facing acute food insecurity, mitigate distress sale of productive assets, and sustain local production of food.	3.1 Livelihoods are protected and rehabilitated for vulnerable people at risk of hunger and malnutrition
Asset building and vocational skills training support for vulnerable people.	Support to income of the most vulnerable population through vocational skills and cash for work for improvement of community infrastructure.	3.1. Livelihoods are protected and rehabilitated for vulnerable people at risk of hunger and malnutrition
Conducting Seasonal Food Security Assessment and Integrated Food Security Phase Classification.	Strengthen resilience through emergency preparedness and conducting timely assessments.	1.2. Shock affected (Conflict IDPs, returnee, refugee, natural disaster and targeted IPC 3 and 4) women, men and children of all ages have a minimum household food consumption score above 42.5
Unconditional cash transfers to households headed by women / persons with disability / elderly / other special vulnerability characteristics in IPC Phase 3 and 4 areas.	Ensure that no needy vulnerable person is left behind from humanitarian assistance and thereby ensure access to nutritious food and cash income for meeting household essential expenses.	1.2. Shock affected (Conflict IDPs, returnee, refugee, natural disaster and targeted IPC 3 and 4) women, men and children of all ages have a minimum household food consumption score above 42.5

c) Geographical Prioritization

Food assistance will be prioritized in all 34 provinces of Afghanistan with focus on people in IPC Phase 3 or above, while livelihood assistance will target all the 34 provinces with a more particular focus on the rural areas that have been affected by the 2021 drought and that are likely to be hit by the next La Niña event. The emergency

livelihoods assistance will also prioritize those districts / provinces particularly important from winter wheat cultivation point of view and those provinces having higher density of livestock holdings and are predominant in the seasonal transhumance apart from those provinces having higher / unmet needs and gaps vis-à-vis 2021 target.

Given the cumulative and dramatic impacts of the recent back-to-back shocks in rural areas, including especially to farmers, herders and landless coupled with the August 2021 developments and the ongoing third drought in the last five years, providing emergency food assistance coupled with livelihoods protection support in rural areas will remain a most significant component of FSAC's response in 2022 (some 75% of caseload). This underscores the criticality of assisting vulnerable people in need in their places of origin to avert the current crisis reaching catastrophic proportions with the associated cascading impacts in both rural and urban areas.

While rural areas continue to host the largest population in IPC Phase 3 or above and higher proportion of people in IPC Phase 4 – and will accordingly continue to represent a high proportion of the FSAC caseload – the IPC analysis finds a significant deterioration of the situation in urban areas: around 4.9 million people in urban areas face high levels of acute food insecurity in IPC Phase 3 or above; 10 of the 11 major urban centers are in IPC Phase 4 (Takhar Urban, Baghlan Urban, Balkh Urban, Faryab Urban, Helmand Urban, Hirat Urban, Jawzjan Urban, Kandahar Urban, Kunduz Urban, and Nangarhar Urban), while Kabul Urban is in IPC Phase 3 – with pockets of people in more severe conditions. These urban areas will be targeted with food assistance, primarily through market-based approaches (including CBT), as well as with livelihoods support.

Under the natural disasters' contingency, during March to June, many provinces are likely to be affected by potential floods. Provinces that are usually affected by floods include Badakhshan, Badghis, Baghlan, Balkh, Bamyan, Farah, Faryab, Ghazni, Ghor, Hilmand, Hirat, Jawzjan, Kabul, Kapisa, Kunar, Kunduz, Laghman, Logar, Nangarhar, Nuristan, Paktya, Panjsher, Parwan, Samangan, Takhar, Uruzgan and Zabul. FSAC response will focus on immediate food assistance and agriculture inputs to floods affected people. During the winter, pasture conditions will be covered by snow and livestock owners will need immediate livestock support. October to December is the winter planting season and FSAC will prioritize supporting farming households with agriculture inputs. While assistance will be provided to all 34 provinces, IPC Phase 3+, which are provinces that were also affected by drought (Badakhshan, Badghis, Baghlan, Balkh, Bamyan, Daykundi, Farah, Faryab, Ghor, Hilmand, Hirat, Jawzjan, Kandahar, Kunar, Nangarhar, Nimroz, Nuristan, Samangan, Sar-e-Pul, Takhar, Uruzgan, Wardak) will also be prioritized for food and livelihoods during the post-harvest period.

d) Response Plans

The aim of FSAC is to immediately halt the alarming increase of hunger across the country, improve the food security and livelihood security of people in IPC Phase 3 and above through timely and sustained access to adequate nutritious food, and protect their vulnerable livelihoods. FSAC considers both food and agriculture/livelihoods assistance as contributing to strategic objectives 1 and 3 under the 2022 HRP as both aspects are lifesaving and protecting livelihoods by reducing further emergency sale of productive assets and reducing adoption of negative coping strategies.

Humanitarian needs are widespread across the country, with 22.8 million – 55 % of the population – projected to be in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) or IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) between November 2021 and March 2022 and FSAC classifying 23.8 million as people in need (PIN). FSAC plans to reach 21.5 million people with food assistance and 10.7 million with livelihood assistance. Most of these households are those with poor or borderline food

consumption scores (FCS), high or medium scores on the Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) and those recording 'emergency' or 'crisis' levels on the Livelihoods Coping Strategy Index (LCSI).

i. Food assistance:

Findings from real-time monitoring underscore that casual employment, upon which 80 percent of the economy relies, fell from 2.5 days available per week in June to 1.5 days per week in November with some provinces reporting 0 days. As a result of the crisis, 30 million people (3/4 of the population) are limiting meal sizes and consumption of fruits and vegetables is down to once a week, and dairy and protein are nearly non-existent in the household diet. As of November 2021, the number of people reporting reliance on crisis or worse coping strategies has quadrupled since August 2021. Key informants in regional hospitals and health centers report higher admissions for supplementary and therapeutic feeding compared to the same time last year, in some cases more than double – a worrisome outlook for the peak winter lean season to come.

The planning scenario for 2022 considers that worsening unemployment and income reductions are expected over the next 6 months against a backdrop of economic contraction, the peak of the lean and winter season, continuing suspension in development assistance, and weak economic performance. Food prices will likely stay high beyond the winter lean season due to prolonged inflationary pressure and devaluation of the local currency over the next 6 months. Low precipitation projections combined with ongoing economic crisis will affect the 2022 winter/spring cultivation and production.

FSAC will deliver a large-scale food assistance (cash or in-kind) safety net to meet immediate hunger needs and prevent a further deterioration of food and nutrition security, and loss of life. With the de-facto authorities budget paralyzed, private cash frozen, cash liquidity in shortfall, rural livelihoods disrupted by drought, and public sector salaries on hold, there are no safety nets or alternative means to meet food needs. The FSAC predictable, needs-based food assistance safety net to crisis-affected populations in acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) is likely to be the only buffer preventing people in 2022 from falling into IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe). FSAC conducted a participatory review of the response packages with partners looking at impact and considering the increased need in 2022: the design of the food assistance response draws on findings from recent monitoring that indicated short-term assistance (two to four months) is no longer sufficient to offset the needs of food-insecure population groups in Afghanistan. Consequently, in 2022 FSAC partners will introduce a more predictable and extended support of up to 8-12 months for the most vulnerable on the basis of IPC Phase 3 or 4 classification. In addition, food assistance will be adapted to urban, rural, and displaced peoples' needs.

Acknowledging that overall food security and livelihoods needs are much higher, FSAC targeting will focus on acute vulnerabilities such as shock affected vulnerable groups like drought, conflict, cross border movement affected communities. Specifically, FSAC will target people displaced due to conflict and natural disasters, people affected by sudden onset natural disaster, refugees, returnees, undocumented returnees from Iran and Pakistan, Pakistani refugees, and people in IPC Phase 3 and above. Within the various population groups a continued focus will be on persons with special needs, chronically ill members, persons with disabilities, women headed households, children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women. Special attention will be given to engaging with communities and working with local associations and community-based structures to ensure safe participation of women.

ii. Emergency livelihoods

With 70 percent of Afghans relying on domestic agricultural production for their food or income, enhancing subsistence food production at local level is a key contribution to averting that the current humanitarian crisis reaches catastrophic levels and mitigate cascading future humanitarian loads. The 2021 SFSA uncovered unmet needs that coupled with underlying vulnerabilities, have left most smallholder farmers without access to agricultural inputs (seeds and fertilizer) to produce or acquire nutritionally diverse food for their families. Ninety-two percent of the farmers reported lack of access to seeds (either own stored seeds or from markets due to prohibitive high prices and quality issues), 83% farmers faced difficulties in cultivation while another 64% faced problems in raising livestock due to lack of water and reduced access to pasture, feed, and veterinary services⁶.

In 2022, FSAC partners will continue agricultural technical support activities whilst ensuring that they are aligned to the seasonal calendar to ensure maximum impact. Livelihood support will focus on protecting vulnerable agriculture-based livelihoods of smallholder farmers, livestock keepers and landless by providing access to basic farming inputs, technical training, animal feed, vaccination, de-worming, small-scale kitchen gardening and poultry, by improving local irrigation infrastructures and livestock watering points, and unconditional cash assistance to ensure food and nutrition security at household level as well as building the capacity of targeted women and men to be able to sustain their livelihoods.

These livelihood protection activities are designed to meet specific gender needs, corresponding to local contextual realities, and including tailored support to women and/or women headed households for enhanced access to nutritious food and cash incomes coupled with pertinent training on technical topics and protection concerns. Given the recent trend of increasing prices of agriculture inputs, with fertilizer prices increasing exponentially, the emergency livelihoods assistance packages' unit costs will be reviewed periodically in 2022 to account for the price changes in local markets and exchange rate fluctuations. In addition to livelihood protection through capacity transfer and provision of inputs, livelihoods support will focus on safeguarding gains, improving protection from natural hazards, and improved ability to manage and maintain assets. This includes rehabilitation and/or construction of dams; rehabilitation of irrigation structures and construction of irrigation canals; rehabilitation of degraded hillsides and marginal areas; soil and water conservation and flood protection through planting of trees, etc.; construction of drinking water supply lines and feeder roads; and the establishment and improvement of community gardens and nurseries. Vulnerable groups in urban areas will be supported through skills building in carpentry, embroidery, tailoring, electricity, plumbing, computer skills; FSAC partners ensure not only the provision of monthly cash-based transfers to enable participation of men, women and youth in the programme – but also ensure the provision of raw materials to generate income during skills building, self-employment toolkit post-graduation for the training programmes, and marketing support to connect participants with local private sector.

The emergency livelihood assistance will be delivered through a mix of in-kind and cash modalities coupled with in-person pertinent technical trainings at community level. At all phases of these activities, communities will be consulted, with their feedback informing programming.

iii. Cash programming

The cluster has been increasing the use of cash when analyzed on a year-on-year basis; it is notable that while the 2022 target proportionally would suggest a decrease compared to 2021, in terms of absolute scale 2022 is the highest target for cash-based transfer modalities on record in Afghanistan. The use of cash allows

⁶ 2021 Seasonal Food Security Assessment

beneficiaries the flexibility to use the assistance to meet their most urgent needs, provided local markets are functioning. As food expenditure needs are increasing across Afghanistan in 2021 the use of cash transfers will provide households with the independence and dignity to prioritize their assistance needs. In most instances, the use of cash assistance where appropriate addresses people's multi-sector needs while having a multiplier effect in the local economy. The Cluster has a good mix of partners in FSAC that use cash, in-kind, voucher, and mixed modality approaches (*wherein in-kind inputs are complemented with unconditional cash transfer*) to provide response where appropriate. FSAC partners will continue to use all the cash, in-kind, vouchers, and mixed modality for both food assistance and livelihoods support. Despite the partial collapse in the banking system the use of cash modality will be prioritized in urban areas where the markets are functioning and will use it as one of the modalities of assistance in the rural areas. To ensure the viability of market-based responses, the FSAC is: (1) diversifying financial service providers to reduce risks of reliance on one agent or transfer modality type; (2) monitoring markets and currency to inform changes to transfer value or transfer modality; (3) introducing new approaches, such as commodity vouchers.

FSAC will continue to work with the CVWG Afghanistan to harmonize response packages (including the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB⁷), mechanisms for transferring cash, and development/ sharing of assessment and monitoring tools to support partners in conducting better response analysis. To promote cash assistance as a modality for the response, FSAC and the CVWG in 2022 will continue providing guidelines on cash responses for food and livelihood packages, support market monitoring and improved capacity assessments of Financial Service Providers (FSPs). These activities will support the scaling up of cash assistance and improved FSP performance. Furthermore, through the SFSA and WFP market monitoring tool, FSAC will continue providing information on market functionality, price movements and trader information for use by partners in CTP. FSAC established response targets for cash modalities to push partners using cash where markets are functional, and where quality food, livelihood packages and transparent cash transfer mechanisms are available. The response packages were also revised to cater for the increased needs as well as the depreciating exchange rate. In areas where markets are not functional, FSAC partners will continue to use in-kind modality in addition to continue using the in-kind modality for provision of agriculture inputs wherein there are issues pertaining the adequate availability, quality, and pricing of critical inputs.

iv. Planning assumptions

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

- 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 Afghanistan
- Borders are open to allow for import of food commodities, fertilizers, and other agriculture inputs
- Necessary stakeholder support is ensured on certified seed and animal feed procurement.
- Afghanistan will face a weak to moderate La Niña which will bring below average precipitation impacting 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

⁷https://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/2022_meb_guidance_afghnistan_endorsed_by_the_cwvg.pdf

response.

- The impact of the natural disasters has been taken into consideration, in case of a massive floods, crop pest attack or an earthquake this plan will require minor 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

e) Cluster capacity and operating environment

i. Partner capacity

FSAC provides an action-oriented coordination forum bringing together over 208 national, international humanitarian partners and UN agencies. These partners have a reach, coverage, and currently an unrestricted physical access to all 34 provinces. While there are many partners, FAO and WFP will account for the bulk of the FSAC response, and the agencies have already been undertaking a significant scale-up in response to COVID-19 and drought shocks since last year: for example, despite the increase in conflict between mid-2020 and August 2021, WFP was able to reach 9 million people in 2020 (4 million more than in 2019) and another 9 million people in the first 9 months of 2021. UN agencies and partners have brought in surge support from respective regional offices and headquarters in the areas of programming, monitoring, compliance, data analysis, supply chain, financial management and cash-based transfers to ensure a continued scale up of the response.

Despite the financial sanctions in place, FSAC partners have adapted their operations to ensure business continuity by diversifying suppliers and corridors and pre-emptively acting to procure goods and services including food assistance, livelihoods support and cash-based transfers under the current environment. FSAC partners will implement Cash Based Transfers utilizing international / national financial service providers, mobile money, local banks, and remittance agents as well as launch new modalities including commodity vouchers. These solutions have proven viable to deliver these services in the fourth quarter of 2021. Through collaboration with the CVWG, FSAC will continue to monitor the feasibility of implementing CVA and ensure issues that might affect its effectiveness are detected and addressed early. Despite challenging environment FSAC was able to effectively conduct the SFSA and post-harvest IPC analysis through support for the various technical Working Groups and partners as well as dedicated real-time support from the Regional and Global Cluster colleagues. The collaborative effort was a major contribution to the humanitarian community as they outputs served as key inputs to the HNO and HRP. Such collaborative approaches will be used in 2022 as they have proven to provide the same data quality, timeliness of delivery and food security information necessary for planning.

Section III: CROSS-CUTTING STRATEGIC PRIORITIES:

i. Protection

- Centrality of protection

To effectively mainstream protection in these activities, FSAC and its partners will continue implementing a principled, people-centric, non-discriminatory, and impartial approaches that promote safety, dignity and integrity that consider the different needs of women, men, girls, and boys (IDPs, returnees and host populations) receiving food assistance, agricultural and livelihood support. FSAC will ensure the “Do No Harm” principle is considered in the response. FSAC partners will follow the humanitarian principles of protection and focusing on

the protection concerns of all beneficiaries, particularly women and children. FSAC partners will ensure safe and accessible access to distribution points and the packages recommended by FSAC allow for the safe and orderly distribution ensuring that food assistance, agricultural and livelihood assistance reaches and is accessible to all vulnerable groups including women, children and the disabled. To ensure FSAC partners are fully capacitated to mainstream protection, FSAC will work with the Protection Cluster and other working groups to equip and strengthen FSAC partners staff with the relevant tools and skills to identify, monitor and minimize/ mitigate the impact of these risks. Tools and measures that will be recommended to partners include ensuring protection mainstreaming is included throughout the programme cycle, applying a non-discriminatory, impartial, and needs-based targeting/selection criteria, ensuring regular and effective monitoring for any protection risks in the operating environment and ensuring the FSAC standard packages and distribution locations are safe and accessible to all people.

- **Age, gender and disability inclusive programming**

Some of the emergency agriculture livelihoods assistance packages such as kitchen gardening and poultry support have been designed to address the gender and disability specific needs pertaining food and livelihoods security, which when coupled with prioritization of selecting households headed by women / PwD / elderly / specific vulnerability characteristic will enhance inclusive programming. For effective targeting, monitoring and implementation of the response FSAC partners will assess and monitor the response by collecting disaggregated data by age, gender, disability / vulnerability characteristics, and location or specific community. Recruitment of female staff will be prioritized to ensure confidentiality in services delivery especially those interventions that target women and safe access of female beneficiaries. Additionally, service delivery points will be established close to the target beneficiaries that will ensure safe and easy access of vulnerable groups including women, adolescents, children, older people, and persons with disabilities.

- **Women's and women's CSOs meaningful, equitable and safe participation in, access to and benefit from humanitarian assistance, services, communication, information and assessment is ensured**

FSAC partners will identify and prioritize the most vulnerable groups while ensuring that women and men have equal and fair access to food assistance and livelihood opportunities, including through: the design of assistance programmes and distribution / assistance sites to ensure safe access and inclusive participation of women; the tailoring of assessment, monitoring, and AAP approaches to ensure women and girls' voices are captured (including through more qualitative and/or in person data collection); and through inclusive community engagement with men, women, youth, elders, Shura, authorities, etc. to ensure that sensitization and engagement work is done with all members to maximize support for women's participation and access.

FSAC will coordinate with UN-WOMEN and the Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group to ensure FSAC recommended packages remain gender sensitive. Cash-for-work activities will be sensitive to women and other vulnerable individuals (elderly, people living with disability) needs. With the lack of clarity/mixed messages from the de facto authorities regarding the safe participation of female staff in the full spectrum of humanitarian response, the communique received from Ministry of Repatriation and Refugees (MoRR), allowing female staff to return to work, specifically for work to assess and respond to IDPs and vulnerable populations, needs to be closely observed across the various provinces. Similarly, the report that certain security measures and restrictions, around collecting beneficiaries' information (national IDs, photo, etc.), biometric data, which is required for cash-based transfer distribution, or simply registering women-headed households for cash transfer programming will need to be monitored. FSAC will work with the CVWG to ensure that best practices and procedures are implemented during activities such as Cash-for-Work. Eligible and competent women's CSOs

who are already member of FSAC will be encouraged to participate in all the FSAC strategic activities including resource mobilization and allocation efforts.

ii. Accountability to Affected People

FSAC and its partners will mainstream accountability to affected people by partners substantively engaging beneficiaries in all project phases, so they feel respected and are involved in decisions involving the assistance meant for them. Assistance, including decision making and policies, will be communicated to people on a regular basis so they are treated with dignity and respect. FSAC and its partners' accountability to affected people will be grounded in principles and practices of equality, transparency, inclusive participation, and empowerment of project participants. These key tenets will be incorporated in all food security intervention programming. Through collaborating with the AAP Working Group and mainstreaming AAP, FSAC will have more effective assistance and make affected people in Afghanistan partners in humanitarian service delivery. FSAC partners will be responsible for ensuring that all project participants can safely access services without causing harm, and for promoting respect for the rights of women, girls, men, and boys receiving food assistance, agricultural and livelihood activities by ensuring that the response is delivered without discrimination and in consideration of the specific needs of affected people, including people with disabilities, marginalized groups, and older people. Efforts to strengthen AAP will build on progress made in 2021 through engagement with the AAP Working Group and AWAAZ to increase the knowledge and skills of FSAC partners. Partners will be capacitated to establish or strengthen feedback and grievance mechanisms and ensure they are more accessible to more beneficiaries. Feedback will be acted on and used to adjust assistance. Community engagement approaches also will be mainstreamed in developing and harmonizing messages and materials for the COVID-19 response, other health risks, and the drought. FSAC will encourage its partners to conduct perception surveys throughout their projects to better understand and amplify the voices of beneficiaries regarding their experiences with assistance, while also managing expectations.

iii. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

The ongoing emergency and challenging humanitarian context as well as the scale up of interventions in Afghanistan are likely to increase power imbalances between men and women, boys and girls and may exacerbate gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). Some of the potential issues which are likely to escalate SEA risk include the: displacement of people due to fresh conflict, rapid increase in the number of humanitarian workers working in remote areas with limited knowledge on SEA prevention and limited supervision, increased loss of jobs and livelihood opportunities of the Afghan people, adding to more vulnerability of the affected people to SEA, the delivery of humanitarian aid in remote and difficult-to-access areas of the country, among others, restrictions of movement for women and girls, hindering their access to humanitarian services and work opportunities. Furthermore, the increased food and livelihood needs which are compounded by the high food prices, reduced income, conflict, COVID-19 impacts and expected impacts of La Niña climatic episode will also be key drivers of SEA and overall negative coping mechanisms.

The accountability to affected populations will be strengthened in 2022 through enhanced efforts to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse, building on the efforts already achieved through the Afghanistan PSEA task force in 2021. Special focus will be given to women and children with disabilities as they are at higher risk of abuse, neglect, and sexual violence than men with disabilities or women with no disabilities FSAC will work with the PSEA Task Force to capacitate partners and staff on PSEA as well as provide materials and tools to mainstream PSEA across programs. staff with the relevant tools and skills to identify, monitor and minimize/ mitigate the impact of PSEA risks. Similarly, FSAC will promote the mainstreaming of PSEA in their food assistance, agricultural

and livelihood activities especially during beneficiary selection, trainings, and distributions, ensure there is a strengthened PSEA complaints mechanisms and simple but safe procedures for recording and processing complaints in line with the organizational SOPs or according to the PSEA task force SOPs for processing and recording complains of SEA. Having effective feedback mechanisms will contribute to ensuring accountability to affected populations. In their programming, FSAC will empower beneficiaries to understand their rights and protections during programme implementation and the mechanism available for them to raise ant SEA risks. Additionally, partners through the support of the PSEA task force will be encouraged to include in the programmes PSEA checklists, incorporate awareness raising sessions in the interventions done for communities on the availability of unconditional specialized assistance to survivors of SEA. Partners will also be encouraged to ensure there is specialized assistance for the SEA victims through GBV and child protection programs and availability if PSEA IEC i.e., Audio, visual, Materials as reference materials for staff to use.

Section IV: Response Monitoring

To measure the progress against HRP objectives, and due to the scale up of activities, FSAC will collect partners' response through 5W data collection reported monthly through the ReportHub and results are published monthly feeding into the HRP quarterly reporting produced by OCHA on behalf of the ICCT. To enhance the quality of the cluster's monitoring of the response in 2022, FSAC will conduct a series of refresher trainings on basic food security and livelihoods, including assessments and the effective use of the ReportHub⁸.

With an improving security and access context, FSAC will conduct regular independent and joint⁹ monitoring field missions especially to IPC Phase 4 hotspot areas throughout the year to verify the results of the assessments and to better understand the regional drivers of food insecurity. Through the annual SFSA, the biannual IPC analysis (pre- and post-harvest) complemented by other ad-hoc and partners assessments such as the Whole of Afghanistan, HEAT assessments and Post Distribution Monitoring (PDMs), FSAC will be able to timely monitor the impact of the response, identify new and emerging needs and advocate for required funding. Remote real-time monitoring will be expanded in frequency and representation level and be leveraged to monitor market prices and functionality; data collection tools will be reviewed to include indicators related to nutrition, gender, and considerations for persons with disabilities.

In the monitoring of the response and its impact, FSAC will integrate cross-cutting issues such as age, gender, environment, disability, protection mainstreaming, PSEA and AAP using i.e., the Global Food Security Cluster (gFSC) tool that guides partners to integrate cross cutting issues, protection, and AAP considerations during targeting and distribution process, as well regular engagement, training, and awareness raising support to FSAC partners from the PSEA, GiHA and APP working groups. FSAC will strengthen the partnership with the call center (AWAAZ) through the provision of timely feedback on the complaints/ feedback received through the call center. Through AWAAZ Afghanistan, FSAC has received and followed food and agriculture related referral calls in 2021. FSAC will strengthen its work with AWAAZ to ensure communities' urgent food and agriculture related referral calls/concerns are heard and responded to in a timely manner. Additionally, FSAC will monitor cross border trade and functionality of borders for observing flow of goods into the country. Along with this, FSAC will monitor market prices on regular basis and consider the findings from the previously mentioned perceptions surveys in programming decisions.

⁸ ReportHub provides an easy-to-use system that includes alerts and notifications for a daily reporting workflow, tailored to the users' needs. Once entered, the analytics engine processes key business indicators for decision support made available via interactive dashboards. All of this in real-time.

⁹ FSAC will participate in periodic inter-cluster joint field missions.

Lastly, FSAC will consider evolving a dashboard system to proactively monitor the Cluster’s response or encourage the Cluster members to proactively report on their agency-specific monitoring of response activities and complement the same with more joint-monitoring missions with Cluster members, to also raise alarm of emerging hotspots and/or changing needs.

Section IV: GAPS, RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

i. Limitations

Some FSAC partners – both national and international organizations, in some provinces are experiencing interference and restrictions from de-facto authorities. Interference and security restrictions and limitations especially include;

- collecting beneficiaries’ information (NIDs, photo, etc.) and biometric data.
- registering women-headed households
- recruitment of staff
- selection of beneficiaries
- asking beneficiaries to re-distribute the assistance once the response being delivered
- women attending the work environment with a Mahram

FSAC will advocate for blanket humanitarian exemption to allow for humanitarian assistance operations to continue and guarantee that all humanitarian workers are allowed to do their vital work with limited restrictions, using necessary tools and processes, in safety, without harassment, intimidation, or fear; FSAC will also work with partners to develop and implement appropriate alternatives, where required – to ensure that the response continues to be flexibly and accountably implemented, regardless of changing context.

ii. Risks and Mitigation Measures

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

Risk	Mitigating measures
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.	Engage the de-facto authorities 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.
Potential risks related to looting of assets belonging to partners in the field; this may impact on their ability to pre-position.	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.
Delays in funding that disrupt pipelines and/or lead to the FSAC missing key seasonal deadlines.	The Cluster will play a leading role on advocating for timely disbursement of funds.
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	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.

ethnicity.	
Natural disasters (floods, earthquake) may continue to hamper humanitarian response. Displacements and migration are reduced to allow for proper project implementation	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.
Surge in the level of conflict in the spring and throughout warm season	FSAC will engage with the warring parties to allow safe humanitarian space

Section V: CLUSTER OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS AND WORKPLAN

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

Cluster Objective 1:			Cluster objective supports HRP StrategicObjective:		Timeline			
Ensure continued and regular access to food for the acute food insecure people across the country			SO1: Timely, multi-sectoral, lifesaving, equitable and safe assistance is provided to crisis-affected people of all genders and diversities to reduce mortality and morbidity.					
Outcome Indicator(s):			Baseline	Target				
i) % of households with acceptable food consumption			24%	35%				
Output Indicators:								
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			5,823,814	21,540,172				
iii) # of affected people receiving in-kind food assistance			3,874,952	16,740,172				
iv) # of affected people receiving cash transfers for food			1,948,862	4,800,000				
v) # of calls related to food assistance responded to and resolved within a week			43	75				
Activities	Locations	Output indicator(s)	Baseline	Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Activity 1.1: Provision of life saving food assistance to conflict affected IDPs	Nationwide	i) Proportion of conflict affected IDPs assisted with appropriate transfers (food, cash, or voucher)	450,000	504,370				√
Activity 1.2: Provision of life saving food assistance to documented and undocumented returnees from Iran and Pakistan	Nationwide	Proportion of documented and undocumented returnees assisted on time with appropriate transfers (food, cash, or voucher)	192,300	280,144				√
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 and Paktika	Proportion of Pakistani refugees assisted on time with appropriate transfers (food, cash, or voucher)	72,065	72,000	√			

Activity 1.4: Provision of life saving food assistance to sudden onset natural disaster affected people	Nationwide	Proportion of sudden onset natural disaster affected people assisted on time with appropriate transfers (food, cash, or voucher)	160,000	150,000					v
Activity 1.5: Provision of life saving food assistance to multiple shock affected people in IPC Phase 3 and 4	Nationwide	Proportion of multiple shock affected people in IPC phase 3 and 4 assisted on time with appropriate transfers (food, cash, or voucher)	10,978,970	20,533,658					v
Cluster Objective 2: Livelihoods are protected and rehabilitated for vulnerable people at risk of hunger and malnutrition			Cluster objective supports HRP StrategicObjective: SO3: Vulnerable people of all gender and diversities are supported to build their resilience and live their lives in dignity						
Outcome Indicator(s):			Baseline	Target					
Percentage of the targeted people reporting increase in food production or income			80%	80%					
Output Indicator:			Baseline	Target					
i) # Shock affected and vulnerable people (conflict IDPs, returnee, natural disaster affected and targeted IPC 3 and 4) women, men and children of all ages who receiving timely livelihoods assistance			1,738,594	10,695,758					
ii) # of women, men and children assisted through livelihoods asset creation/rehabilitation activities			182,454	2,050,000					
iii) # of women, men and children receiving livelihoods assistance in-kind			985,436	9,412,267					
iv)# of women, men and children receiving livelihoods assistance in cash			753,158	1,283,491					
Activities	Locations	Output indicator(s)	Baseline	Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Activity 2.1: Vocational skills training support to conflict affected IDPs	Nationwide	I)Proportion of conflict affected IDPs supported with vocational skills training	80,000	100,000					v
Activity 2.2: Timely provision of emergency livelihoods protection assistance (agriculture, kitchen gardening and livestock support) to sudden onset natural disaster affected people	Nationwide	Proportion of sudden onset natural disaster affected people assisted on time with appropriate livelihoodassistance	160,000	100,000					v

Section VI: FSAC PIN AND BUDGET FOR HRP 2022

FSAC PiN, Target and budget for 2022											
S. No	Vulnerable group	Estimated caseload 2022	FSAC PIN 2022	Food (SO 1)				Livelihoods (SO 2)			
				Target for food assistance	Unit cost	Duration of assistance/ months	Total budget	Target for livelihoods support	Unit cost	Number of months	Budget
1	People displaced due to conflict and natural disaster	504,370	504,370	504,370	17	3	25,722,870	100,000	35	1	3,500,000
2	People affected by sudden onset natural disaster	150,000	150,000	150,000	17	2	5,100,000	100,000	23	1	2,300,000
3	Refugee returnees from Iran and Pakistan	100,000	100,000	80,000	17	4	5,440,000				
4	Undocumented returnees from Pakistan and Iran,	78,830	78,830	78,830	17	4	5,360,440				
5		606,570	121,314	121,314	17	4	8,249,352				
6	Pakistani refugees	72,380	72,380	72,000	9	6	3,672,000				
7	Seasonal Support (IPC Phase 3)	22,813,658	22,813,658	11,793,658	11	8	1,037,841,904	7,045,758	23	1	162,052,424
	Seasonal Support (IPC Phase 4)			8,740,000	11	12	1,153,680,000				
	Asset Creation							2,050,000	18	6	221,400,000
	Back vegetable cultivation / home gardening							1,050,000	11	1	11,550,000
	Backyard poultry support							350,000	37	1	12,950,000
Total		24,325,808	23,840,552	21,540,172			2,245,066,566	10,695,758			413,752,424
								32,235,930			2,658,818,990

Section VII: NEEDS ASSESSMENTS/ ANALYSIS:

CURRENT ASSESSMENTS

Cluster/sector	Geographic areas and population groups targeted	Lead agency and partners	Date	Title or Subject
FSAC	Nationwide	FSAC, WFP, FAO and Partners	June -July 2021	Seasonal Food Security Assessment(<i>SFSA 2021</i>)
FSAC	Nationwide	IPC Secretariat,FSAC, FAO and WFP	March and September2021	2 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (<i>IPC 2021</i>)
FSAC	Nationwide	FSAC and Partners	January-December 21	Ad-hoc assessments

CURRENT GAPS IN INFORMATION

Cluster/sector	Geographic areas and population groups
FSAC	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/ ANALYSIS

Cluster/sector	Geographic areas and population groups targeted	Lead agency and partners	Date	Title or Subject
FSAC	Nationwide	FSAC, WFP, FAO and Partners	June -August 2022	Seasonal Food Security Assessment(<i>SFSA 2022</i>)
FSAC	Nationwide	IPC Secretariat,FSAC, FAO and WFP	March and September2022	2 Integrated Food Security Phase Classifications (<i>IPC 2022</i>)
FSAC	Nationwide	FSAC and Partners	January-December 2022	Ad-hoc assessments