

AFGHANISTAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

JANUARY 14, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

2.6 million

Number of Afghan Refugees as of Mid-2013
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – December 2013

2.2 million

Number of Severely Food Insecure Afghans
U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – November 2013

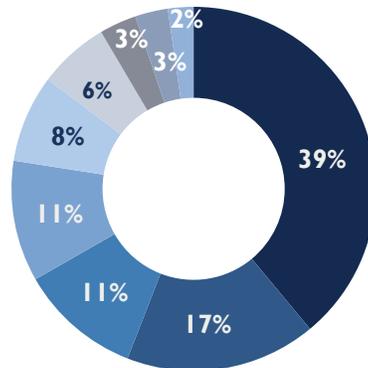
631,286

Total Number of Afghans Internally Displaced by Conflict
UNHCR – December 2013

124,354

Afghans newly displaced by conflict in 2013
UNHCR – December 2013

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2013



- Logistics & Relief Commodities (39%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (17%)
- Nutrition (11%)
- Natural & Technological Risks (11%)
- Health (8%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (6%)
- Protection (3%)
- Risk Management Policy & Practice (3%)
- Shelter & Settlements (2%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- The humanitarian community expects continued insecurity through 2014, likely exacerbating humanitarian needs
- USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) contributes more than \$29 million in emergency food assistance

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO AFGHANISTAN IN FY 2013 & 2014

USAID/OFDA	\$21,512,977
USAID/FFP	\$75,329,200
STATE/PRM ²	\$88,194,480

\$185,036,657

TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO AFGHANISTAN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- According to OCHA's 2014 Humanitarian Needs Overview for Afghanistan, priority needs in 2014 will include access to health services, particularly emergency trauma care, as well as food, protection assistance, and emergency shelter and other non-food assistance.
- Humanitarian actors expect the 2014 transitions in Afghanistan—including national elections scheduled for April and the planned withdrawal of all remaining International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) troops—to increase emergency needs and have a negative impact on humanitarian access across the country.
- Insecurity and attacks on relief workers continue to limit humanitarian access and affect relief operations. The 2013 Aid Worker Security Report, released in October, reported that Afghanistan was the most dangerous country for aid workers. As of November 30, the U.N. reported 266 security incidents against humanitarian personnel, facilities, and assets in Afghanistan in 2013, resulting in 37 deaths, 47 injuries, and the abduction of 80 individuals.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND RETURNS

- In 2013, Afghanistan remained the world's leading source country for refugees, with nearly 2.6 million refugees originating from Afghanistan as of mid-2013, according to UNHCR. The majority of Afghan refugees—approximately 1.6 million—reside in Pakistan, while more than 860,000 refugees reside in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- As of December, more than 631,000 people were internally displaced within Afghanistan, including approximately 124,000 Afghans newly displaced since January 2013. More than 40 percent of those displaced in 2013 originated from Helmand Province.
- UNHCR anticipates that the ISAF withdrawal in 2014 may have security implications that negatively affect refugee returns, as well as humanitarian access to IDP and refugee communities in Afghanistan. In the coming year, UNHCR plans to continue supporting voluntary repatriation for refugees through reintegration assistance, such as grants and shelter assistance, in coordination with relevant Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIRoA) ministries.

HEALTH

- The U.N. continues to report limited access to basic public health services across Afghanistan, with an average of one health care worker per 10,000 Afghans. This is well below the minimum standard of 22 health care workers per 10,000 people, according to the Health Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian health activities, comprising U.N. agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders.
- ISAF's withdrawal is impacting humanitarian health activities, according to the U.N. The closure of ISAF airfields in remote and insecure areas has prevented humanitarian workers from accessing some areas, particularly due to the threat of security incidents when traveling by road. The closure of ISAF military hospitals—which also treated many civilians in need of specialized surgical care—is also likely to exacerbate humanitarian health needs.
- With support from an ongoing FY 2013 USAID/OFDA contribution of nearly \$2 million, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) continues to provide health services in Afghanistan, including programs that improve access to lifesaving emergency health care for disaster- and conflict-affected communities.

FOOD SECURITY AND EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE

- A consortium of humanitarian organizations in Afghanistan conducted a food security analysis from November 5–7, finding that two of Afghanistan's 34 provinces, Badakhshan and Ghor, were at Emergency—IPC 4³—levels of food insecurity. A further 14 provinces were at Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity, with only three of the 34 provinces at Minimal—IPC 1—levels of food insecurity. The analysis also indicated that approximately 2 million people countrywide, or 8 percent of the total population, were at Emergency levels of food insecurity. Due to severe winter conditions, increasing market prices, inadequate food availability, and drought in some areas of Afghanistan, high levels of food insecurity are projected to continue through March 2014.
- Together with the GIRoA, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) is establishing a series of Strategic Grain Reserves (SGRs), which will hold a combined total of 200,000 metric tons (MT) of food, enough to feed an estimated 2 million people for up to six months, according to media. The first SGR recently opened in Kabul, with a capacity of 22,000 MT.
- WFP began implementing its newest Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) in January, scheduled to run through December 2016. The new PRRO targets approximately 3.7 million beneficiaries in 184 districts where food insecurity prevalence is greater than 30 percent and global acute malnutrition is greater than 10 percent. WFP will support conflict- and disaster-affected populations experiencing economic stress by providing in-kind food

³The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

commodities, food vouchers, or cash transfers. Under the PRRO, WFP is also addressing under-nutrition through targeted supplementary feeding programs for children as well as pregnant and lactating women.

- USAID/FFP recently made its first FY 2014 contribution to support WFP’s Afghanistan operations, providing more than 20,000 MT of Title II wheat, peas, and vegetable oil, valued at more than \$29 million.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- In December, the U.N. released its 2014 Strategic Response Plan (SRP) for Afghanistan. Covering the entire year, the SRP requests a total of \$406 million from the international donor community to support the humanitarian needs of IDPs and returning refugees, provide emergency health care and protection services, and respond to natural disasters. The SRP targets approximately 5 million beneficiaries, or 18 percent of the country’s population, and reflects a 14 percent decrease from the U.N. funding appeal of \$474 million for 2013. The smaller funding requirement reflects a focus on acute, rather than chronic, humanitarian needs, according to the U.N.
- The European Commission’s Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) presented its 2014 Humanitarian Implementation Plan for Afghanistan on October 29. ECHO’s 2014 budget for Afghanistan is approximately \$39 million—a 5 percent decrease from its 2013 budget of nearly \$41 million.

CONTEXT

- Since 2002, conflict and frequent natural disasters have displaced populations and generated significant humanitarian needs throughout Afghanistan. More than 631,000 people remain internally displaced by conflict. Recurring natural disasters, including drought, floods, landslides, earthquakes, and avalanches, affect approximately 250,000 Afghans each year, according to the U.N.
- USAID/OFDA supports a three-pronged approach to improving humanitarian response efforts in Afghanistan: supporting rapid response capacity for acute needs following natural disasters and conflict; improving humanitarian indicators; and enhancing humanitarian coordination, data collection, and analysis.
- On October 10, 2013, U.S. Deputy Ambassador James B. Cunningham renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Afghanistan for FY 2014.

USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO AFGHANISTAN PROVIDED IN FY 2014¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
	Administrative Support	Countrywide	\$9,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$9,000
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	20,380 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$29,174,500
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$29,174,500
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO AFGHANISTAN IN FY 2014			\$29,183,500

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents actual or obligated amounts as of January 14, 2014.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO AFGHANISTAN PROVIDED IN FY 2013

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
Information Management and Mine Action Programs (iMMAP)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,049,681
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Natural and Technological Risks	Kunar, Nuristan	\$957,863
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Natural and Technological Risks	Countrywide	\$5,908,689
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)	Countrywide	\$1,200,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,050,000
Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US)	Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection, Risk Management Policy and Practice	Balkh, Bamyan, Faryab, Jowzjan, Kabul, Kandahar, Sar-ePul, Uruzgan	\$2,000,000
U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$300,000
U.N. Human Settlements Program (UNHABITAT)	Shelter and Settlements	Herat	\$149,591
U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Humanitarian Air Service	Countrywide	\$2,700,000
WHO	Health, Nutrition	Countrywide	\$1,955,000
	Administrative Support		\$233,153
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$21,503,977
USAID/FFP			
UNICEF	810 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$5,118,100
WFP	29,440 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$41,036,600
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$46,154,700
STATE/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Humanitarian Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$16,800,000
IOM	Humanitarian Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$937,708
NGO Implementing Partners	Humanitarian Assistance	Afghanistan, Pakistan	\$14,256,772
UNHCR	Humanitarian Assistance, Protection	Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan	\$56,200,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$88,194,480
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO AFGHANISTAN IN FY 2013 & 2014			\$185,036,657

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at
<http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>