

AFGHANISTAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013

FEBRUARY 28, 2013

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

492,777

Total number of Afghans internally displaced by conflict
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – January 31, 2013

94,299

Afghans internally displaced by conflict in 2012
UNHCR – December 31, 2012

2.5 million

Registered Afghans displaced to neighboring countries
UNHCR/International Organization for Migration (IOM) – December 2012

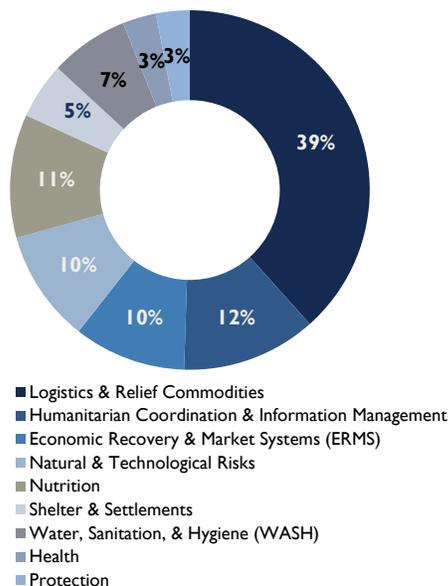
32,490

People living in 55 Kabul Informal Settlements (KIS)
U.N. – January 15, 2013

2 million

People at risk of cold, disease, and malnutrition this winter
U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – December 17, 2012

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2012 AND FY 2013



HIGHLIGHTS

- Humanitarian agencies provide assistance to populations affected by weather-related incidents, including severe cold and floods
- USAID/OFDA provides \$3 million for countrywide nutrition and WASH support
- The U.S. Government (USG) has provided more than \$38 million to date in FY 2013

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO AFGHANISTAN IN FY 2012 AND FY 2013

USAID/OFDA	\$38,805,562
USAID/FFP ²	\$87,551,591
State/PRM ³	\$101,244,608

\$227,601,761
TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO AFGHANISTAN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Weather-related incidents have affected more than 1,600 families, resulted in at least 26 deaths, and damaged or destroyed approximately 425 homes in 15 Afghan provinces to date in February, according to USAID/OFDA partner IOM. Heavy rainfall and flash flooding comprised the majority of the 28 reported incidents, particularly in Herat, Badghis, and Farah provinces in western Afghanistan, as well as southern and eastern areas of the country. In central and northeastern Afghanistan, severe winter weather and avalanches affected populations residing in high-elevation areas.
- The Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), with support from IOM and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), is leading response efforts, including deploying rapid assessment teams to affected areas. As of February 20, ANDMA, IOM, and humanitarian partners had provided food and relief supplies—including emergency shelter materials, winter clothing, and hygiene kits—to more than 1,300 families, with plans to continue providing assistance based on needs identified during ongoing assessments.
- State/PRM recently provided nearly \$12 million to UNHCR to assist Afghan refugees residing in neighboring countries, refugees returning to Afghanistan, and populations displaced within the country. State/PRM funding will support local integration and resettlement programs, the provision of food assistance, and education, health, protection, and shelter activities.

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

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM). Funding figures include assistance provided to populations within Afghanistan and Afghan refugees in the region.

WINTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

- Approximately 2 million Afghans—including nearly 32,500 individuals residing in KIS, as well as populations living in other informal urban settlements and remote areas of Afghanistan—may be vulnerable to cold, disease, and malnutrition during the 2012/2013 winter season, according to the U.N. The international humanitarian community, in coordination with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA), has been pre-positioning and delivering fuel, food, and other life-saving supplies to benefit vulnerable populations across the country.
- As of February 17, members of the KIS Task Force—coordinated by OCHA and comprising U.N. agencies, NGOs, and the GIROA—had provided firewood or coal rations to more than 6,700 families in 53 KIS as part of the February fuel distributions. The task force plans to deliver fuel to a total of 7,250 families in 54 KIS and 8 non-KIS locations in February. KIS Task Force members also provided fuel to vulnerable populations residing in KIS and other informal sites in December and January.
- Temperatures remained average to above average in northern Afghanistan during late January and early February, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Long-term temperature forecasts for Afghanistan from the International Research Institute for Climate and Society at Columbia University predict average to above-average temperatures through June 2013, with some cold spells likely to continue during the remaining winter and spring months.
- USAID/OFDA continues to support logistics activities and the procurement, stockpiling, and rapid distribution of relief commodities in Afghanistan with more than \$12.6 million in FY 2012 funding. More than \$7 million of the ongoing funding supports IOM and its Humanitarian Assistance Program, which coordinates humanitarian assessments and response activities following disaster events.
- Through Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US), the Aga Khan Foundation (AKF), International Medical Corps (IMC), and the International Rescue Committee (IRC), USAID/OFDA also continues to support community-based disaster risk reduction activities for populations that routinely experience natural disasters.

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- UNHCR reports that nearly 6,500 people were newly registered as internally displaced due to conflict in January 2013, bringing the total number of conflict-induced internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Afghanistan to nearly 493,000.
- In 2012, more than 94,000 refugees returned to Afghanistan as part of UNHCR's voluntary repatriation program, representing a 39 percent increase from 2011. However, approximately 2.5 million registered Afghan refugees still reside in Iran and Pakistan.
- Insecurity continues to impede humanitarian operations in Afghanistan by restricting aid workers' access to vulnerable populations and obstructing vulnerable populations' access to basic services. Each year since 2006, OCHA has identified Afghanistan as the most dangerous setting for humanitarian activities. In 2013, security incidents involving humanitarian workers continue to occur, with 27 reported incidents in 15 Afghan provinces in January, according to OCHA.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

- Preliminary findings from the 2011/2012 National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment indicate that 7.6 million Afghans are food insecure. However, regional disparities are significant, with the most food-insecure populations living in rural areas of central, northeastern, and southwestern Afghanistan.
- As of February 21, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) had distributed more than 300 metric tons (MT) of food commodities to approximately 3,560 households in 29 KIS and more than 55 MT to 850 families in five non-KIS sites in February, while Solidarités had provided two-month food rations to nearly 1,100 families in 13 KIS. In addition, WFP is distributing high energy biscuits on a weekly basis to nearly 4,600 children in 14 KIS. WFP and Solidarités are both members of the KIS Task Force, which continues to monitor food assistance needs and coordinate food distributions among task force members.
- In early February, areas of central Afghanistan received below-average precipitation, while above-average precipitation fell throughout eastern areas of the country, FEWS NET reports. As a result of irregular precipitation distribution in recent months, the amount of water contained within the snowpack has averaged approximately 40 percent below normal levels across central Afghanistan. FEWS NET expects total wet season precipitation to reach near-average levels in the coming

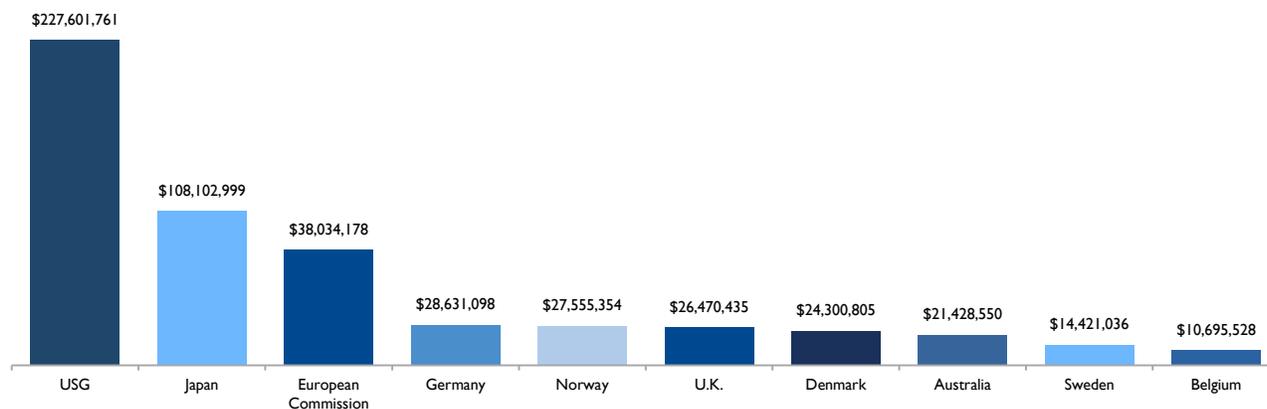
months; however, continued inadequate or poorly distributed rains during the spring wet season could lead to increased food insecurity later in 2013, particularly in the rain-fed, wheat-producing areas of northern Afghanistan.

- With \$20 million to date in FY 2013 funding and \$62.5 million in FY 2012 assistance, USAID/FFP is responding to food security challenges across Afghanistan. USAID/FFP’s strategy in Afghanistan focuses on providing critical food assistance to vulnerable populations—including IDPs, returned refugees, populations residing in KIS and other informal settlements, and communities affected by seasonal disasters—and pre-positioning food assistance in areas that are difficult to access during winter months.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- Through the 2013 Common Humanitarian Action Plan for Afghanistan, U.N. agencies and NGOs have requested approximately \$471 million to address the humanitarian needs of populations affected by the ongoing complex emergency and natural disasters in the country. To date in 2013, donors have committed \$6.2 million.

2012 AND 2013 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of February 28, 2013. All international figures are according to OCHA’s Financial Tracking Service and based on the calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the fiscal year. The fiscal year begins on October 1 and ends on September 30. USG funding figures include assistance provided to populations within Afghanistan and Afghan refugees in the region.

CONTEXT

- Since 2002, conflict and frequent natural disasters have displaced populations and generated significant humanitarian needs throughout Afghanistan. Conflict has displaced nearly 493,000 people, and recurring natural disasters, including drought, floods, landslides, earthquakes, and avalanches, affect between 250,000 and 400,000 Afghans each year, according to the U.N.
- In 2011/2012, unusually harsh winter weather conditions resulted in the death of at least 28 children in KIS, which are populated by highly vulnerable IDPs, returned refugees, and economic migrants. For the 2012/2013 winter season, the GIROA and international humanitarian community have distributed fuel, food, and cold-weather relief commodities and improved coordination efforts to ensure increased emergency response capacity.
- 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 building household economic resilience; and enhancing humanitarian coordination, data collection, and analysis.
- On October 27, 2012, U.S. Deputy Ambassador James B. Cunningham renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Afghanistan for FY 2013.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO AFGHANISTAN PROVIDED IN FY 2013¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$300,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Nutrition and WASH	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Humanitarian Air Service	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
	Administrative Support		\$1,010
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE IN FY 2013			\$6,301,010
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	14,790 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$20,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE IN FY 2013			\$20,000,000
STATE/PRM			
UNHCR	Humanitarian Assistance and Protection	Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan	\$11,920,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE IN FY 2013			\$11,920,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO AFGHANISTAN IN FY 2013			\$38,221,010

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

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of February 28, 2013.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO AFGHANISTAN PROVIDED IN FY 2012⁴

USAID/OFDA⁵			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Shelter and Settlements	Badakhshan and Takhar Provinces	\$700,000
AKF	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Natural and Technological Risks	Badakhshan and Baghlan Provinces	\$2,002,233
IMC	Logistics and Relief Commodities, Natural and Technological Risks	Kunar and Nuristan Provinces	\$1,500,000
Information Management and Mine Action Programs (iMMAP)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,998,075
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$7,498,000
IRC	Logistics and Relief Commodities, Natural and Technological Risks, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Badghis, Helmand, Herat, Khost, Laghman, Logar, Nangarhar, and Paktiya Provinces	\$2,444,515
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
SC/US	ERMS, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Natural and Technological Risks, Protection	Balkh, Bamyan, Faryab, Jowzjan, Kabul, Kandahar, Sar-e Pul, and Uruzgan Provinces	\$6,061,079
Tearfund	ERMS	Jowzjan Province	\$399,696

UNICEF	Nutrition and WASH	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
U.N. World Health Organization (WHO)	Health and Nutrition	Countrywide	\$1,200,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
ZOA	ERMS, Natural and Technological Risks, Shelter and Settlements	Sar-e Pul Province	\$1,947,166
	Administrative Support		\$753,788
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$32,504,552

USAID/FFP⁶			
WFP	47,680 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$58,648,300
Other Implementing Partners	Locally and Regionally Procured Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$8,903,291
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$67,551,591

State/PRM			
UNHCR	Humanitarian Assistance and Protection	Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran	\$47,600,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Humanitarian Assistance and Protection	Countrywide	\$25,000,000
NGO Implementing Partners	Humanitarian Assistance	Afghanistan, Pakistan	\$16,724,608
TOTAL State/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$89,324,608
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO AFGHANISTAN IN FY 2012 & 2013			\$227,601,761

⁴ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

⁵ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of February 28, 2013.

⁶ Estimated value of food assistance.

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 response efforts in Afghanistan 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>