

AFGHANISTAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

APRIL 17, 2017

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

5.7 million

People in Afghanistan Targeted by the UN for Humanitarian Assistance in 2017
UN – January 2017

660,995

Afghans Internally Displaced by Conflict in 2016
OCHA – April 2017

58,656

Afghans Internally Displaced by Conflict to Date in 2017
OCHA – April 2017

618,291

Documented and Undocumented Afghan Returnees from Pakistan in 2016
UNHCR – March 2017

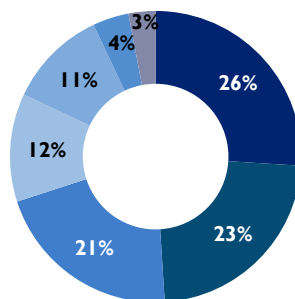
33,026

Documented and Undocumented Afghan Returnees from Pakistan January – March 2017
OCHA – April 2017

73,437

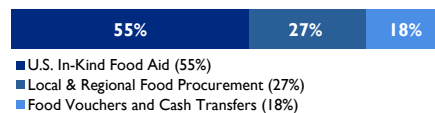
Individuals Affected by Natural Disaster Events in 2017
IOM – March 2017

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2016–2017



- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (26%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (23%)
- Risk Management Policy & Practice (21%)
- Shelter & Settlements (12%)
- Health (11%)
- WASH (4%)
- Other (3%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2016–2017



KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Ongoing armed conflict and recurring natural hazards, such as avalanches, earthquakes, and flooding, continue to generate significant humanitarian needs throughout Afghanistan. The conflict has intensified during recent fighting seasons, increasing civilian casualties and displacement in the country. In addition, the deterioration of the refugee hosting environment in Pakistan has resulted in a surge of Afghan returnees who require humanitarian assistance. Together, the increase in conflict-induced internal displacement and the surge in returns have strained the response capacity of local communities, humanitarian agencies, and the Government of Afghanistan (GoA). The UN projects that approximately 1 million people will remain internally displaced in 2017, including 300,000–400,000 conflict-displaced persons and 600,000 returnees.
- During the first three months of 2017, humanitarian staff were involved or targeted in 92 security-related events, resulting in the deaths of seven aid workers and injuries to four, the UN reports. On February 8, six staff from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) were killed in Jawzjan Province during an ambush of a convoy transporting humanitarian assistance. Throughout 2016, 15 aid workers died while providing assistance to people in need.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Conflict-induced displacement in 2016 40 percent higher than in 2015
- 2017 Afghanistan HRP seeks \$550 million to meet humanitarian needs
- Relief organizations report spike in security incidents involving staff

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE AFGHANISTAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017

USAID/OFDA	\$26,462,307
USAID/FFP	\$64,000,000
USAID/Afghanistan	\$6,000,000
State/PRM ³	\$146,176,980
Total	\$242,639,287

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)

INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- On January 21, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) announced the release of the 2017 Afghanistan Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), which seeks \$550 million to meet the needs of conflict-affected populations countrywide, including \$240 million to address the needs of returnees and refugees. The 2017 HRP targets approximately 5.7 million of the 9.3 million people who are estimated to require assistance—a 13 percent increase above the 2016 HRP. Signaling high levels of support from the Afghan government, GoA Chief Executive Officer Abdullah Abdullah and GoA State Minister for Disaster Management and Humanitarian Affairs (SMDMHA) Wais Ahmad Barmak attended the HRP launch event. As of April 17, the 2017 HRP was 21 percent funded.
- In March, UN Deputy Secretary-General Special Representative (DSGSR) and Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) Toby Lanzer assumed his post in Afghanistan. While the primary responsibility for coordinating humanitarian assistance rests with GoA authorities, the HC is responsible for leading and coordinating the efforts of humanitarian organizations—both UN and non-UN—with a view to ensuring that these efforts are principled, timely, effective, and efficient and contribute to longer-term recovery.
- During the January–March period, the UN documented 92 security-related incidents against aid workers in which seven aid workers were killed and four were wounded. In comparison, 15 aid workers were killed during all of 2016. Relief actors reported 29 security-related incidents involving humanitarian staff in February, an increase of nearly 53 percent above the three-year average for the month. During a February 8 incident, six ICRC staff were killed during an ambush of an assistance convoy in Jawzjan. Health facilities remain a common target, with health actors reporting 49 security incidents during the first quarter of 2017, including staff intimidation and facility occupation, resulting in the suspension of services. The UN has expressed concern that such incidents are likely to increase as the weather improves in the coming months, further hindering access to populations in need.
- With USAID/Afghanistan support, the UN World Food Program (WFP)-operated UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) provides aerial transport for humanitarian personnel, increasing humanitarian access and facilitating delivery of food and other emergency assistance to populations in need. From January–March, UNHAS transported nearly 22,000 passengers from 158 humanitarian organizations to destinations across Afghanistan, in addition to conducting 34 security relocations and 11 medical evacuations.
- Due to ongoing conflict, the UN Assistance Mission to Afghanistan (UNAMA) recorded more civilian casualties—including nearly 3,500 deaths and at least 7,900 injuries—in 2016 than in any other year since 2009 when UNAMA began systematically documenting civilian casualties. The 2016 figure represents a 3 percent increase in civilian casualties since 2015 and an 8 percent increase since 2014, UNAMA reports. Among the 2016 civilian casualties, children accounted for more than 900 deaths and nearly 2,600 injuries. Ground engagements between GoA and anti-government forces, improvised explosive device (IED) attacks, and explosive remnants of war accounted for the majority of civilian casualties, according to UNAMA. The UN Secretary-General’s Special Representative for Afghanistan Tadamichi Yamamoto and UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Zeid Ra’ad Al Hussein called on all parties to the conflict to minimize the use of explosive munitions and ensure the removal of unexploded ordnance in civilian areas. In addition, UN leadership noted that anti-government forces’ targeting of civilians through IED and other attacks is a violation of international law and may be classified as a war crime.
- As of April 15, conflict in 2017 had displaced nearly 59,000 Afghans in 26 of Afghanistan’s 34 provinces, OCHA reports; more than 50 percent of internally displaced persons (IDPs) are children younger than 18 years of age. Insecurity continues to limit humanitarian access to affected populations, preventing timely needs assessments and the delivery of urgently needed assistance, such as basic health care services, food, and shelter support. The UN reports that approximately 20 percent of newly displaced persons are located in hard-to-reach areas. During 2016, conflict displaced nearly 661,000 people in Afghanistan—a 41 percent increase since 2015, the UN reports.
- With USAID/OFDA support, Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US) reached more than 42,000 Afghans with humanitarian assistance, including hygiene and kitchen kits and winter-appropriate clothing, such as blankets and shoes, between September 2016 and January 2017.

REFUGEE MOVEMENTS

- Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)-managed voluntary repatriation centers—where returning Afghan refugees may register for documents needed to collect assistance—reopened on April 3 after closing for the winter in December. From mid-February to mid-March, the Government of Pakistan closed border crossing points on the Durand line in response to terrorist activity in Pakistan. Pakistan has also extended Proof of Registration (POR) cards for Afghan refugees to December 31, 2017, and announced plans to establish new visa procedures to allow Afghans who meet certain criteria, such as those married to Pakistani citizens, to remain in Pakistan. The border closure, POR card extension, and possible new opportunities for some Afghans to remain in Pakistan will likely have an impact on returns from Pakistan in 2017, according to State/PRM.
- As of April 8, nearly 103,000 people, including undocumented migrants and deportees, had returned to Afghanistan since the border reopened, the majority from Iran. Returns from Iran are a contributor to humanitarian needs in Afghanistan; however, unlike the spike in returns from Pakistan, the rate of returns from Iran has remained fairly steady for many years.

NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

- From January to March, approximately 100 natural disaster events, including avalanches, heavy snowfall, severe flooding, and landslides, affected more than 73,000 people in 33 Afghan provinces, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) reports. USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP partners continue to monitor precipitation levels and snow melt closely as the spring wet season—extending from March through May—frequently results in floods and landslides in communities throughout Afghanistan. The UN reports that sufficient supplies are available in country to meet humanitarian needs stemming from natural disasters; however, given severe winter weather and remote locations, access to populations in need remains a primary challenge for the GoA and relief actors. With funding from USAID/OFDA, iMMAP is coordinating with the GoA's SMDMHA to enhance natural disaster tracking and preparedness during the spring wet season and to provide daily flood forecast updates to humanitarian stakeholders on estimated populations in areas at risk of flooding.
- Through the Aga Khan Foundation/U.S. (AKF/US) and its implementing partner FOCUS Humanitarian Assistance, USAID/OFDA continues to assist residents of northeastern Afghanistan's Badakhshan and Baghlan provinces to evaluate hazards and vulnerabilities and develop plans and basic skills to prepare for, mitigate, and respond to disasters. During the 2016/2017 winter, the FOCUS Emergency Response Team has participated in avalanche response efforts, including rescue operations for eight trucks struck by an avalanche in Badakhshan's Ishkashim District. In addition to active participation in natural disaster response efforts, FOCUS provided community emergency response team training for 50 people in six Baghlan villages in January. The program has reached more than 120,000 people in Badakhshan and Baghlan with disaster preparedness training since 2009.
- With USAID/OFDA support, AKF/US facilitated a National Consultation Workshop in February co-hosted by SMDMHA to establish an enabling environment for the incorporation of the Sendai Framework into GoA national disaster risk reduction (DRR) planning and initiatives. Workshop participants included representatives from the GoA's ministries of Women's Affairs; Rural Rehabilitation and Development; and Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock.
- During February, USAID/OFDA partner the International Rescue Committee (IRC) assessed the needs of more than 900 households—approximately 4,500 people—affected by natural disasters and conflict. Following assessments, IRC provided nearly 670 households with cash assistance to purchase household commodities; nearly 100 households with shelter support; and 175 households with hygiene kits, in addition to providing other assistance.
- USAID/OFDA partner the International Medical Corps (IMC) continues to strengthen Afghan communities' capacity to respond to crises. In February, IMC established six Women's Action Committees (WACs) and three emergency response teams in Laghman Province; WACs and response teams receive training in preparedness, DRR, and crisis response activities. In coordination with the local community, IMC is working to rehabilitate flood walls that protect agricultural land and houses in Laghman's Mehtarlam District. In addition, IMC provided assistance to nearly 100 households affected by natural disasters in February.

HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

- Given widespread humanitarian need and continued access constraints, effective coordination among UN agencies, GoA stakeholders, donors, and clusters—the coordinating bodies for humanitarian activities comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders—remains critical to humanitarian assistance efforts. Through ongoing coordination activities, humanitarian actors assess priority needs among disaster- and conflict-affected populations; identify gaps in coverage; ensure cost-effective response operations by limiting overlapping coverage; and mitigate the impact of disaster events through robust planning. USAID/OFDA continues to play an active leadership role in the humanitarian information management system, including through support for the Food Security and Agriculture, Health, Nutrition, and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) clusters.
- From early February through mid-March, OCHA reported that international humanitarian organizations provided life-saving assistance, including cash, food supplies, health services, relief commodities, shelter materials, WASH services, and winterization support, to more than 100,000 people in Afghanistan. In addition, humanitarian stakeholders ensured the availability of sufficient stocks of life-saving assistance in priority locations through pre-positioning supplies prior to the onset of winter weather. In preparation for the 2016/2017 winter season, humanitarian actors pre-positioned approximately 5,500 metric tons (MT) of food assistance—sufficient for nearly 190,000 people—in eight provinces; pneumonia treatment kits—sufficient to treat more than 140,000 people—in 98 prioritized hospitals; 20,000 relief commodity kits; and more than 3,100 emergency shelter kits.
- In response to historically high levels of conflict-induced displacement and increasing numbers of returnees, IOM launched the Afghanistan Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in January to facilitate the humanitarian community’s understanding of the evolving needs and movements of displaced populations.
- During February, USAID/Afghanistan’s Office of Humanitarian Assistance hosted two Joint Humanitarian Operations Courses (JHOCs) for more than 90 trainees from the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) and U.S. Department of State in the capital city of Kabul. JHOCs establish a formal learning environment for select U.S. military leaders and planners to discuss the relationship between USAID/OFDA—the coordinating office for U.S. Government international humanitarian assistance operations—its partners, and the U.S. military, preparing participants to work collaboratively.
- With more than \$3.5 million in FY 2017 funding, USAID/OFDA is supporting iMMAP to provide the humanitarian community in Afghanistan with accurate and timely information to strengthen humanitarian coordination and improve humanitarian access and DRR efforts.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- Between February and May, the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) projects that most populations in Afghanistan will experience Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity, with an improvement in food security to Minimal levels in some western and northern areas during the June to September period.⁴ FEWS NET reports that, although 2016 wheat harvests were near-average, a lack of livelihood opportunities has reduced household incomes. Households with insufficient income that also experienced below-average agricultural production in 2016, such as in Balkh, Ghor, and Jawzjan provinces, may experience Crisis—IPC 3—levels of acute food insecurity until livelihoods opportunities increase in the spring. Given above-average snow accumulation and long-term forecasts for average to above-average precipitation, FEWS NET anticipates sufficient water for irrigation of first and second season crops. Given recent returnees’ minimal resources and the dearth of employment opportunities, FEWS NET anticipates that many returnee households will likely experience Crisis levels of acute food insecurity.
- Although the Government of Pakistan recently reopened border points with Afghanistan, market prices for staple foods, such as potatoes, increased substantially following the late February border closures. In provinces bordering Pakistan, where the majority of recent Afghan returnees are located, rice prices increased by 10–15 percent, FEWS NET reports.
- USAID/FFP partner WFP reports that 3.2 million people in Afghanistan are severely food insecure while another 5.8 million people are moderately food insecure in situations where they cannot withstand shocks and are resorting to

⁴ The 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.

negative coping strategies to meet needs. In FY 2017, USAID/FFP has provided \$20 million to WFP to facilitate emergency food assistance for more than 560,000 IDPs and in response to the influx of returnees from Pakistan. In total, USAID/FFP support provides emergency food assistance to nearly 1.8 million beneficiaries per year, including documented and undocumented returnees and Pakistani refugees. In February, WFP provided emergency food assistance to more than 205,000 Afghans including conflict-affected people, returnees, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktya provinces, pregnant and nursing women, and children facing moderate-acute malnutrition. In partnership with the GoA Ministry of Public Health, WFP launched a media campaign to promote fortified food products, such as wheat, as a means of addressing acute malnutrition. USAID remains WFP's largest donor in Afghanistan, contributing nearly 50 percent of the UN agency's resources.

SHELTER

- With USAID/OFDA support, the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) is supporting earthquake-affected households to reconstruct transitional shelters in targeted areas of Baghlan, Badakhshan, Jawzjan, Kunar, Laghman, and Nangarhar provinces. The project aims to meet the urgent shelter-related needs of households whose homes were destroyed by earthquakes, floods, or landslides.
 - In coordination with the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority, ACTED identified nearly 800 shelter support beneficiary households, verifying landownership prior to initiating shelter trainings. In addition, ACTED staff engaged with local communities, hosting meetings with beneficiaries and stakeholders to discuss planned shelter activities. To reduce exposure to potential natural hazards, such as flooding and landslides, beneficiaries attended Disaster Risk Reduction and Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness training prior to beginning construction on transitional shelter.
-
-

HEALTH AND WASH

- With FY 2015 funding, USAID/OFDA continued to support the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) to provide emergency WASH support, such as hygiene promotion, for approximately 125,000 people, while also facilitating cluster coordination to enable effective implementation of WASH response activities. Along with other WASH stakeholders, UNICEF pre-positioned WASH relief commodities, including hygiene kits and water purification tabs, in 15 strategic locations to cover the needs of 75,000 people.
- In the first quarter of 2017, USAID/OFDA supported the UN World Health Organization (WHO) to improve access to trauma care and basic health services among populations in need. In January, WHO provided trauma care to more than 800 patients in Kunduz, while WHO strengthened tuberculosis screening and routine immunizations of returnees at the Torkham border crossing. WHO is focusing efforts on preventing and controlling communicable diseases and supporting coordination at the regional and provincial levels to avoid duplication of effort among health actors in Afghanistan.
- Since FY 2015, USAID/OFDA has supported ACTED to respond to the emergency WASH needs of disaster-affected populations in Badakhshan, Baghlan, Balkh, Faryab, Jawzjan, and Kunduz provinces through improving access to safe drinking water and promoting hygiene and sanitation best practices. As of January 2017, ACTED completed drilling 34 wells in Kunduz Province and six wells in Badakhshan. In Balkh, ACTED completed WASH infrastructure activities, including drilling 35 wells and establishing more than 100 latrines. Throughout these activities, ACTED continued to strengthen local capacity to manage water resources through the establishment of more than 170 water sanitation committees, which ensure the sustainable maintenance of WASH infrastructure.
- In Afghanistan's Uruzgan and Sar-e Pul provinces, USAID partner ZOA continues to provide emergency WASH support to vulnerable conflict- and disaster-affected households. As of February 2017, ZOA had completed drilling nearly 65 safe drinking water wells in Sar-e Pul and 80 wells in Uruzgan, despite ongoing clashes. In villages where USAID/OFDA supported the establishment of wells, ZOA also implemented hygiene promotion activities and completed water access point management and maintenance trainings for local Community Development Councils and water committees.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On March 9, the Government of Japan announced \$7 million in new funding to support UNHCR and WFP. Of the newly announced funding, \$3 million will support UNHCR to provide legal assistance to an estimated 22,500 Afghan refugees in Pakistan and to support education, health care, and vocational training activities. The remaining \$4 million will support WFP to provide food assistance, such as locally procured ready-to-use supplementary foods, to more than 82,000 beneficiaries, including nearly 43,000 children and 39,500 pregnant and nursing women, for six months.

CONTEXT

- Ongoing conflict and frequent natural disasters continue to displace populations and generate significant humanitarian needs throughout Afghanistan. The UN estimates that conflict has displaced more than 1.2 million people over the past 15 years, while natural disasters, such as avalanches and floods, affect at least 235,000 Afghans each year. Additionally, Afghanistan continues to host approximately 120,000 Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktiya who fled July 2014 military operations in Pakistan's North Waziristan Agency.
- On October 5, 2016, U.S. Ambassador P. Michael McKinley renewed the disaster declaration for FY 2017 due to increased humanitarian needs resulting from conflict, displacement, and recurring natural disasters in Afghanistan.
- 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.
- USAID/FFP food assistance and disaster readiness programs are designed to respond to the food security and nutritional needs of IDPs and returnees, as well as people affected by economic stress; to support the recovery of communities affected by shocks; to treat moderately malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women; and to contribute to learning among primary and lower secondary school pupils and adults, particularly women.
- A USAID senior humanitarian advisor (SHA) based in Kabul continues to monitor the humanitarian situation and oversee USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP activities in Afghanistan. The SHA leads USAID/Afghanistan's Office of Humanitarian Assistance, which is supported by two national staff.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE AFGHANISTAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017 ¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
iMMAP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$3,569,307
	Program Support Costs		\$1,910
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$3,571,217
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$8,000,000
	Food Vouchers and Cash Transfers	Crisis-Affected Areas	\$12,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$20,000,000
STATE/PRM			
ICRC	Humanitarian Assistance	Countrywide	\$10,600,000
UNHCR	Humanitarian Assistance	Countrywide and Regional	\$39,500,000
UNICEF	Humanitarian Assistance	Countrywide	\$500,000

TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING	\$50,600,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE AFGHANISTAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017	\$74,171,217

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE AFGHANISTAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
ACTED	Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$2,799,695
AKF/US	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Natural and Technological Risks, Risk Management Policy and Practice	Badakhshan, Baghlan, Kabul	\$1,403,251
IMC	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Risk Management Policy and Practice, Shelter and Settlements	Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar, Nuristan	\$2,348,945
iMMAP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,200,575
IOM	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Risk Management Policy and Practice	Countrywide	\$5,474,104
IRC	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Natural and Technological Risks, Risk Management Policy and Practice, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Badghis, Helmand, Herat, Khost, Laghman, Logar, Nangarhar, Paktiya	\$2,239,589
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$500,000
SC/US	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Risk Management Policy and Practice, Shelter and Settlements	Badakhshan, Balkh, Faryab, Helmand, Jowzjan, Kabul, Kandahar, Kunar, Kunduz, Laghman, Nangarhar, Sar-e Pul, Takhar, Zabul	\$2,300,000
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$550,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$2,999,985
	Program Support Costs		\$74,946
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$22,891,090
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$35,000,000
	Local and Regional Food Procurement	Crisis-Affected Areas	\$17,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$44,000,000

USAID/AFGHANISTAN ⁴			
FEWS NET	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
UNHAS	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
TOTAL USAID/AFGHANISTAN FUNDING			\$6,000,000

STATE/PRM			
ICRC	Humanitarian Assistance	Countrywide	\$23,700,000
IOM	Humanitarian Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,464,239
NGOs	Humanitarian Assistance	Countrywide	\$12,512,741
UNHCR	Humanitarian Assistance	Countrywide and Regional	\$57,900,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$95,576,980
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE AFGHANISTAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$168,468,070

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE AFGHANISTAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017			\$242,639,287
--	--	--	----------------------

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 April 17, 2017.

³ Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

⁴ USAID/Afghanistan also continues to support ACTED, UNICEF, and ZOA through ongoing FY 2015 funding.

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:
 - USAID 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>