

Humanitarian funding analysis: Afghanistan, Kunduz



1. Key points

- According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Financial Tracking Service (FTS), donors have committed/contributed **US\$281 million of humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan so far in 2015.**
- The UN-coordinated emergency response plan for [Afghanistan](#) requests **US\$417 million** from donors. According to the FTS, **the appeal is currently 49% funded.** A further **US\$78 million has been contributed outside of the appeal** to Afghanistan.
- The United States (US) is the largest donor in 2015, having contributed US\$93 million so far, more than 33% of total funding to date.
- So far in 2015, Afghanistan has been allocated **US\$7.9 million by the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)**, making it the 18th largest recipient this year.
- In 2015 so far, US\$24.7 million has been allocated from the Common Humanitarian Fund in Afghanistan.

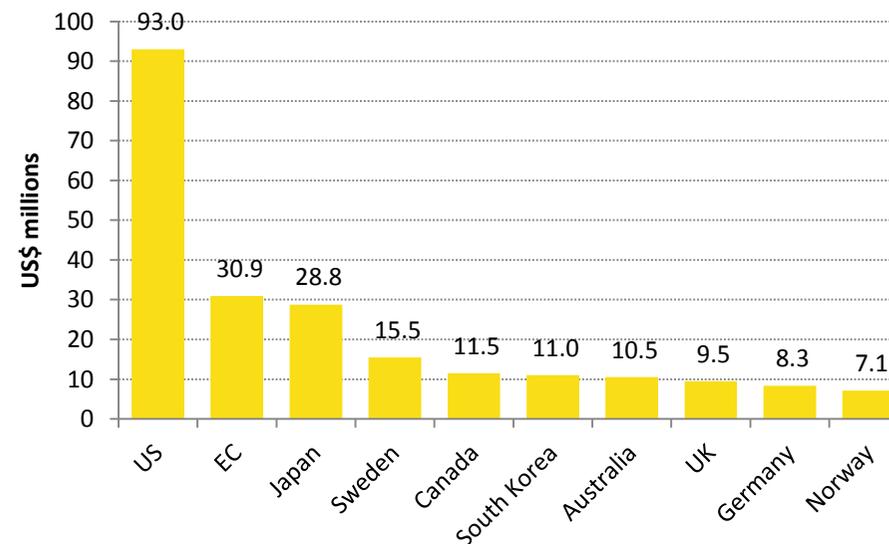
2. Recent humanitarian funding to Afghanistan

Donors have committed/contributed **US\$281 million of humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan so far in 2015.**

The US is the largest donor in 2015, having contributed **US\$93 million** so far, followed by the European Commission **with US\$30.9 million** and Japan with **US\$28.8 million**. Combined, these three donors have contributed more than half of all humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan (54%).

According to analysis of FTS project descriptions, an estimated US\$17.1 million has been reported as contributions in response to internal displacement so far in 2015, though the actual figure is likely to be higher. Similarly, approximately **US\$6 million has been marked in 2015 as specifically targeting the** affected regions of Badakstan, Balkh, Kabul, Kunduz and Takhar – though more funding that is not reported as region-specific may also be directed to these areas.ⁱ

Figure 1: 10 largest donors to Afghanistan, 2015



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded 9 October 2015.

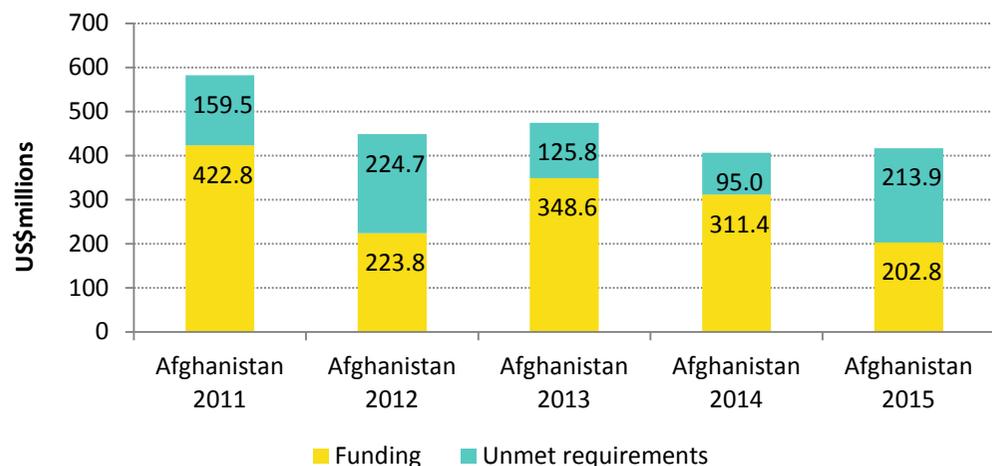
Note: EU refers to EU institutions, including but not limited to the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO); US: United States; UK: United Kingdom

3. Appeals and response plans

The UN-coordinated Humanitarian Response Plan for Afghanistan in 2015 requests US\$417 million from donors. The appeal is currently 49% funded at US\$202.8 million. A further US\$78.3 million has been contributed outside of the appeal.

Funding to appeals for Afghanistan has fluctuated between 2011 and 2015 but overall there has been a decline in the volume of appeal funding since 2013.

Figure 2: Funding within the UN-coordinated appeals for Afghanistan, 2011–2015

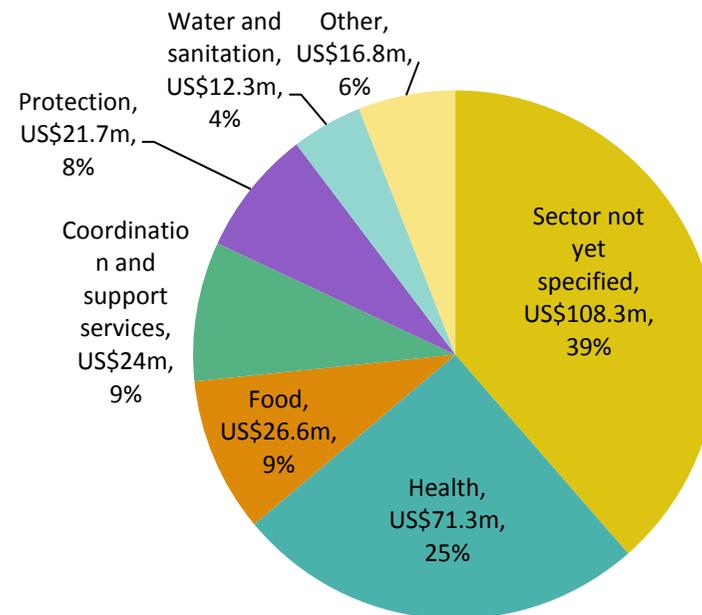


Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded 9 October 2015.

4. Funding to sectors 2015

The largest proportion of humanitarian funding to Afghanistan in 2015 so far has been allocated to ‘**sector not yet specified**’ (389%; **US\$108.3 million**), followed by **health** (25.4%; **US\$71.3 million**) and **food** (9.5%; **US\$26.6 million**). The least-funded sectors are safety and security (US\$0.2 million), shelter and non-food items (US\$1.3 million), education (US\$3.8 million), mine action (US\$5.5 million), and multi-sector (US\$6.2 million).

Figure 3: Humanitarian funding to Afghanistan 2015, by sector



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded 9 October 2015.

Notes: If funding is given in an unearmarked manner and not yet allocated by the recipient agency to a particular project and sector, the FTS shows the funding under the heading ‘sector not yet specified’. ‘Protection’ refers to ‘Protection/human rights/rule of law’. ‘Other’ includes: multi-sector, mine action, education, shelter and non-food items and safety and security.

Inside the appeal, **the shelter, food security and agriculture, multi-sector and protection clusters all have less than 30%** of their requirements funded (0%, 29%, 7% and 17%, respectively). The nutrition cluster is 35% funded; water and sanitation 46% funded; while coordination and support services are overfunded by 16%.

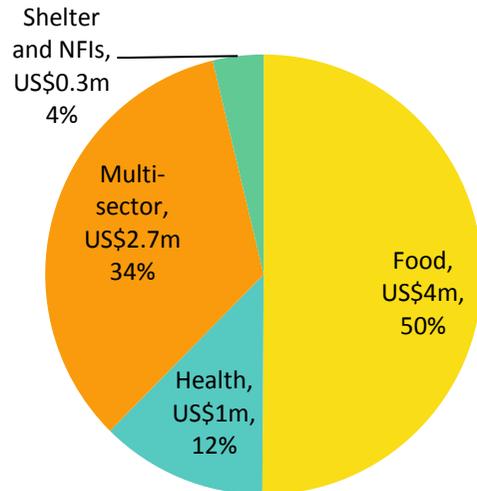
5. Pooled funding as part of the response

Pooled funding mechanisms have been deployed to address unforeseen or under-funded needs. Afghanistan has been a frequent recipient of funds from the UN’s Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). OCHA Afghanistan established a country-based pooled fund in 2009 with the creation of a small emergency response fund (ERF). The ERF was superseded by a full common humanitarian fund (CHF) in 2014.

i. Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

So far in 2015, Afghanistan has been allocated **US\$7.9 million** by the CERF, making it the 18th largest recipient so far this year. All of the allocations in 2015 for Afghanistan have been made through the underfunded emergency window. The most recent allocation was a US\$4 million grant (50% of all CERF funding to Afghanistan this year) to the World Food Programme for food assistance – approved on 30 September and disbursed on 7 October.

Figure 4: CERF allocation by sector to Afghanistan, 2015

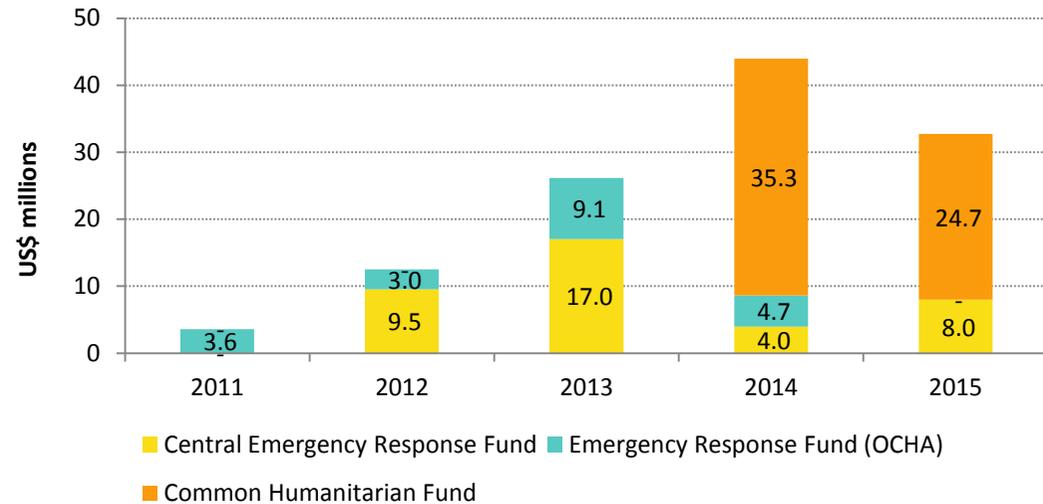


Source: Development Initiatives based on CERF data. Data downloaded 9 October 2015. NFIs: non-food items

ii. Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF)

In 2015 so far, US\$24.7 million has been allocated from the CHF in Afghanistan. The largest contributions to the Afghanistan CHF in 2015 have come from the UK (US\$9.3 million), Sweden (US\$9 million) and Australia (US\$6.1 million).

Figure 5: Disbursements from pooled funds to Afghanistan, 2011-2015



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded 9 October 2015.

Note: Data on Afghanistan's CERF, Emergency Response Fund and CHF is taken from UN OCHA's FTS and therefore reflects actual disbursements from pooled funds rather than allocations by the CERF to Afghanistan or by the Afghanistan CHF. The Emergency Response Fund (ERF) was superseded by a full common humanitarian fund (CHF) in 2014.

iii. Multi-donor trust funds

Donors have used multi-donor trust funds extensively in Afghanistan to fund development objectives. These include:ii

1. The **Afghan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF)**: In 2014, contributions amounted to US\$865.3 million.
2. The **Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA)**: In 2014, donors contributed US\$580.1 million.

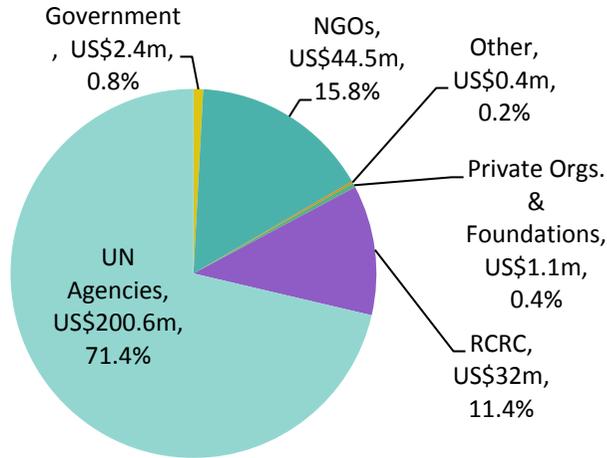
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3. The **Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund (PRTF)**: 2014 contributions totalled US\$29.3 million.

6. Funding channels

So far in 2015, **71% (US\$200.6 million) of funding** has been disbursed via **UN Agencies, 16% (US\$44.5 million)** through NGOs, and 11% (US\$32 million) via the Red Cross/Red Crescent movement (RCRC).

Figure 6: Funding by delivery channel to Afghanistan, 2015

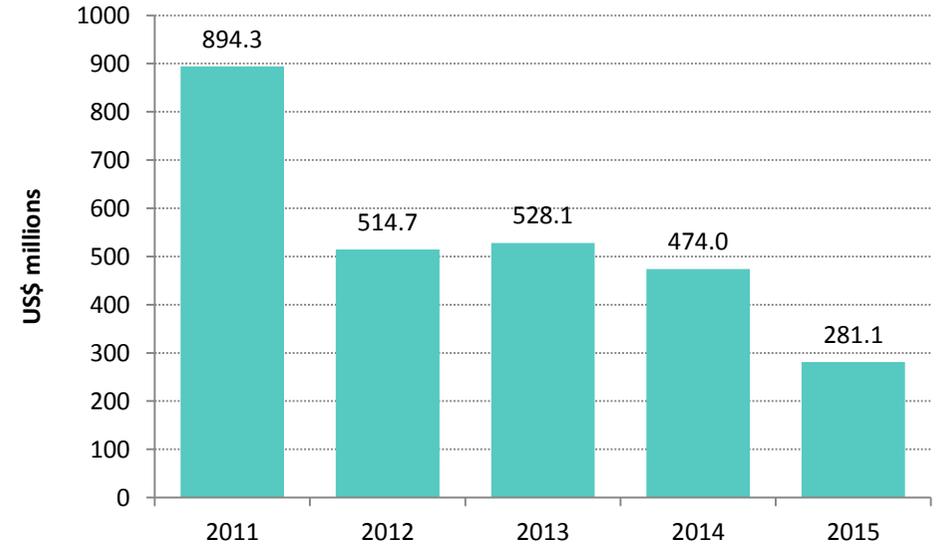


Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded 9 October 2015. NGOs: non-governmental organisations; RCRC: Red Cross Red Crescent.

7. Historic funding trends

International humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan has decreased overall in the past five years – from US\$894 million in 2011 to US\$281 million so far in 2015.

Figure 7: Humanitarian funding to Afghanistan 2011–2015

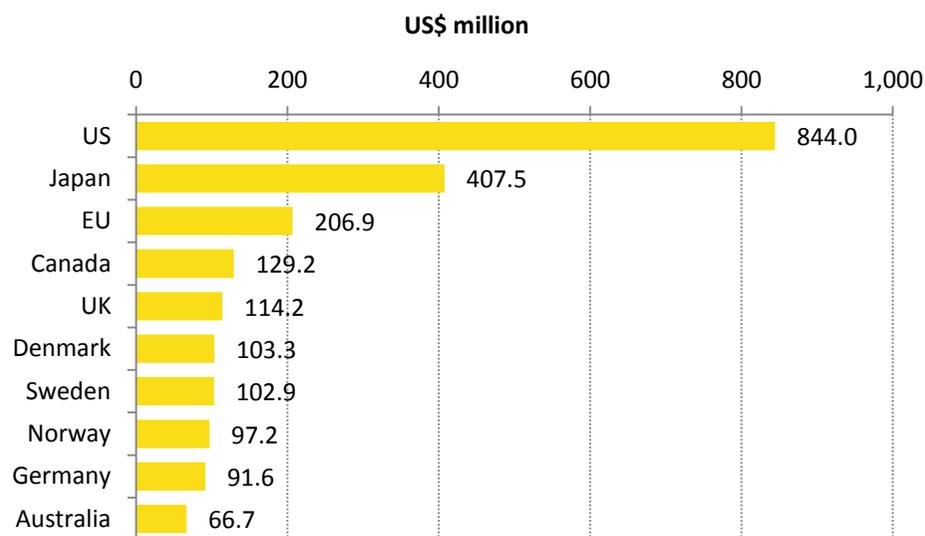


Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded 9 October 2015.

8. Largest donors, 2011–2015

The largest donors over the 2011–2015 period are the US (US\$844 million), followed by Japan (US\$407.5 million), the EU Institutions (US\$206.9 million), Canada (US\$129.2 million) and the UK (US\$114.2 million). The largest five donors account for 63% of all humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan between 2011 and 2015, while the largest ten account for over 80% of all funding within the same period.

Figure 8: 10 largest donors to Afghanistan, 2011–2015



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded 9 October 2015.

Notes: EU Institutions refers to funding from ECHO, Europe Aid and the European Commission. If the analysis included the category of 'Carry-over – donors not specified', this would be the fourth largest 'donor' with contributions of US\$173 million.

Data is correct at time of writing and subject to change. For up-to-date figures on the humanitarian response to Afghanistan and other crises see UN OCHA's FTS:

fts.unocha.org/pageloader.aspx?page=home

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ⁱ Project descriptions reported to the FTS were used to extract funding to displacement and to the affected regions. More funding to internal displacement or to either region may have been allocated in project descriptions where no detail is specified.

ⁱⁱ www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/GHA_Afganistan2014.pdf