



**U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)
CENTRAL ASIA TASK FORCE**

CENTRAL ASIA REGION – Complex Emergency

Fact Sheet #33, Fiscal Year (FY) 2002

December 5, 2001

Note: This Fact Sheet updates previously released Central Asia Region Fact Sheets and Situation Reports.

Numbers Affected

- According to UNOCHA, 7.5 million Afghans are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance including food, shelter, health, education, and demining initiatives.
- On December 3, IRIN reported that approximately 150,000 Afghan refugees have entered Pakistan since September 11. Although United Nations (U.N.) and nongovernmental organization (NGO) sources are reporting increased population movements since November 12, it is not clear how many new refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs) there are at this time.

Relief Activities

- On December 5, the UN-sponsored conference on the future of Afghan politics held in Bonn, Germany produced an "Agreement on Provisional Arrangements in Afghanistan Pending the Re-establishment of Permanent Government Institutions."
- Islamic Relief is conducting the first distribution of World Food Program (WFP) food aid to 60,000 displaced persons near Spin Boldak.
- UNHCR has completed distribution of winterization aid, including stoves, blankets and shelter material, to 1,500 families in Kabul, and today began assessing the needs of internally displaced people around Kabul. UNHCR plans to assist up to 50,000 IDPs in this area.
- The World Health Organization (WHO) announced on December 4 that the incidence of tuberculosis might increase dramatically due to poor prevention measures and improper treatment. Afghanistan normally experiences 60,000 to 70,000 new cases of tuberculosis each year.
- Residents' purchasing power for wheat is increasing in Jalalabad, Herat and Faizabad. Access to wheat continues to decrease, however, in Kabul. Second-hand reports from Kandahar indicate that food prices there have increased dramatically, making the situation even more difficult for the 238,000 IDPs that have not been reached by aid agencies for the last three weeks.

Security

- On December 4, UNHCR staff were fired upon while traveling near Peshawar, Pakistan. The staff were traveling in two well-marked UN vehicles, returning from Kotkai camp where they had escorted a refugee convoy that day. No one was injured in the incident. UNHCR suspended relocation activities today while Pakistani authorities investigate.
- NGOs in Mazar-e-Sharif report that the situation in the city is calm during the day, but that movement is limited at night and outside of the city. The road from Mazar-e-Sharif to Kunduz in particular remains unsafe as a result of several thousand Taliban forces that are reportedly roaming the area.
- The UN has not yet allowed international staff to return to Mazar-e Sharif. However, WFP is reaching 15,000 of the estimated 250,000 vulnerable people in the area through implementing partners.
- Relief workers returning to Kabul report that the area beyond a 30-kilometer radius of the city is not secure.

Population Movements

- Unofficial estimates indicate that up to 1,000 new IDPs arrive daily from Ghor province at Maslakh camp outside Herat. There are currently six IDP camps near Herat. Five of these have 40,000 residents and are not receiving additional IDPs. New IDPs are being housed at the sixth camp, Maslakh camp, which is estimated to have between 200,000 and 320,000 residents already.
- UNHCR reported that over Afghani 24,000 refugees in Iran have moved to the Herat area since November 12, when the Taliban ceded control of the city to opposition groups.
- UNHCR has identified about 30,000 IDPs in the former Russian compound in Kabul. UNHCR will assist their return to the Shomali Plains as soon as the UN demining team clears their home areas.

Logistics

- WFP food deliveries into Hazarajat are moving steadily with 68 percent of the target amount of 33,000 MT already delivered, as of December 5. WFP expects to complete delivery of the remaining stocks within ten days, and will distribute the stocks to implementing partners by December 22.

- Approximately 1,571MT of wheat has been shipped from Termez to the port city of Hairaton in Afghanistan. Less than half of this amount has been distributed to beneficiaries in Mazar-e Sharif, however, due to insecurity.
- Poor weather conditions forced WFP to suspend flights from Kulyab to Faizabad from November 30 to December 3. WFP intends to airlift 2,000MT through this route, of which only 10% has been delivered to date.
- The road transport of wheat from Osh, Kazakhstan to Faizabad in northeast Afghanistan continues at a good pace. Many of the commercial trucks in the northeast region have moved to Kabul, forcing the long-haul convoys from Osh to perform local distribution at warehouses in the area.
- WFP has established a goal of dispatching 100,000MT of food aid into Afghanistan during the month of December.
- WFP is considering options to purchase wheat from Iran, Pakistan and Kazakhstan to supplement the pipeline over the coming months.
- To date, 6,000MT of the 15,000MT of wheat purchased in Kazakhstan with USAID/OFDA funds has arrived at Turkmenabad. The wheat is being bagged in Turkmenabad and immediately transferred to trucks for onward movement to Afghanistan.
- The USAID/OFDA-funded airlift of food commodities from Quetta to Turkmenabad and Osh, made necessary by insecurity along the road from Quetta to Kandahar, has been completed. A total of 2,240 MT of wheat was moved from Quetta.

U.S. Government Activities

New Actions

- USAID/OFDA provided \$2 million to WFP to support the logistics requirements, primarily road maintenance equipment, of its current food aid distribution program. The grant supplements the \$13.5 million previously granted to WFP's Afghanistan operation for food commodities and food transport equipment.
- To date, the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) has airdropped 2,177,820 Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs) into Afghanistan. According to DOD, the cost of the airdrop operations to date, including the rations, transport, and fuel expenses, total approximately \$46.9 million.

Disaster Declarations & Background

- On October 4, 2001, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs Christina B. Rocca redeclared a complex humanitarian disaster for Afghanistan for FY 2002.
- On October 10, 2001, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires James A. Boughner declared a disaster for Tajikistan due to drought.

FY 2002 USG Assistance to Afghanistan

Total USAID/OFDA	\$58,313,774
Total USAID/FFP	\$38,555,000
Total USAID/OTI	\$1,687,820
Total State/PRM.....	\$32,260,000
Total DOD*.....	\$46,897,769
TOTAL USG Humanitarian Assistance FY 2002.....	\$177,714,363
TOTAL USG Humanitarian Assistance FY 2001**.....	\$183,107,625
TOTAL USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan FY 2001/2002	\$360,821,988

FY 2002 USG Assistance to Tajikistan

Total USAID/OFDA	\$998,180
Total USAID/FFP	\$20,000,000
TOTAL USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2002.....	\$20,998,180
TOTAL USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001.....	\$67,210,000
TOTAL USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001/2002	\$88,208,180

Note: Full details of funding above are available in weekly USAID/OFDA Central Asia Region Situation Reports.

**Note: DOD funding totals are estimates.*

***Note: Final accounting of USDA contributions in FY01 showed an additional expense of \$4.5 million for transport costs. This figure has not been reported previously.*

USAID/OFDA fact sheets can be obtained from the USAID web site at http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/ofda/situation.html



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CENTRAL ASIA REGION – Complex Emergency

Fact Sheet #32, Fiscal Year (FY) 2002

December 3, 2001

Note: This Fact Sheet updates previously released Central Asia Region Fact Sheets and Situation Reports.

Numbers Affected

- According to UNOCHA, 7.5 million Afghans are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance including food, shelter, health, education, and demining initiatives.
- On December 3 IRIN reported that approximately 150,000 Afghan refugees have entered Pakistan since September 11. Although United Nations (U.N.) and nongovernmental organization (NGO) sources are reporting increased population movements since November 12, it is not clear how many new refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs) there are at this time.

Afghanistan

- FAO issued an appeal for \$10.1 million for agricultural rehabilitation focusing on emergency, recovery and development.
- Of the seven Regional Coordinating Bodies (RCBs) operating in Afghanistan prior to September 11, those in Kabul, Faizabad and Herat and currently operating. The RCB in Bamiyan is scheduled to resume operations soon, while the remaining three RCBs are operating for alternate locations: the Jalalabad RCB is now in Peshawar; the Mazar-e-Sharif RCB is in Termez; and the Kandahar RCB is located in Quetta.
- The Government of Tajikistan has announced that effective December 5, it will no longer require NGOs and UN agencies to obtain special permission to cross the border between Tajikistan and Afghanistan. This development will facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance between the two countries.
- The Government of Uzbekistan has issued a requirement that international personnel obtain a special visa to enter Termez, effective December 5. It will take 5 days to obtain the visa. The visa will be effective for one month and will be renewable.

Security

- The UN granted permission for its expatriate personnel to return to Herat. The number of UN international staff permitted in Kabul has increased. UN international staff continues to be restricted to the areas of Kabul, Faizabad and Herat because of insecurity.

Population Movements

- UNHCR reports that Maslak Camp, an IDP camp near Herat, continues to receive new IDPs from Ghor province. There are thousands in need of food and shelter waiting for admission to the camp, which already contains 150,000 IDPs. WFP reported that it has fed 360,000 people living in camps in and around Herat.
- An NGO operating in Mazar-e Sharif reports that there are no IDP camps on the road from Aquine, Turkmenistan to Mazar-e-Sharif. There are, however, numerous IDPs moving in the area, many of whom are being accommodated with host families in urban centers.
- UNHCR monitors in Kabul reported that 3,000 people have returned to the city since November 23.
- Afghan refugees in Iran were continuing their return to Afghanistan through the Dogharoun border crossing at about 1,300 per day, according to UNHCR. To date, some 15,000 refugees have voluntarily returned to Afghanistan.
- UNHCR reports that approximately 1,200 people arrive each day at the Killi Faizo staging camp near the Chaman border crossing. UNHCR continues to transfer new arrivals each day to Roghani Camp in Pakistan. The border to Pakistan remains officially closed, but IDPs are allowed to cross.
- UNHCR has relocated 16,000 refugees to new camps in Baluchistan and Northwest Frontier Province (NWFP) since mid-November. The transfer of refugees will facilitate the delivery of relief assistance and will reduce the risk that unregistered refugees will be deported.

Logistics

- Afghan commanders closed the Torkham border crossing on November 29 and permitted no humanitarian convoys on November 30. As of December 3 the crossing was reopened.
- There are two airfields, at Faizabad and Bagram, being used for humanitarian shipments. The airport in Mazar-e-Sharif is under repair. An airfield in Kabul and one in Chariker, near Kabul, are also operational but not

presently used for transporting humanitarian supplies. An airfield in Kandahar is marginally operational but not accessible. Additional airfields are not operational and not currently being refurbished.

- Bad weather has suspended airlifts from Kulyab, Tajikistan to Faizabad for several days.

U.S. Government Activities

New Actions

- On December 3, USAID/OFDA approved a \$3.6 million grant to CARE for water/sanitation, agricultural rehabilitation, and shelter activities. The water component, valued at \$355,005, includes pumping of potable water and delivery of house-to-house health education to approximately 59,000 people in Kabul. The agriculture component, valued at \$909,922, supports a work program to rehabilitate critical farming facilities in Ghazni and Wardak provinces for 100,000 people. The shelter program provides \$2,318,403 for food and short-term work opportunities to some 75,000 people in Zabul, Khandahar, Farah, Nangahar and Laghman, as well as reconstruction of nearly 5,000 homes in Kabul province.
- To date, the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) has airdropped 2,126,160 Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs) into Afghanistan. According to DOD, the cost of the airdrop operations to date, including the rations, transport, and fuel expenses, total approximately \$46 million.
- On November 30, USAID/OFDA issued a grant for \$3.5 million to International Medical Corps (IMC) for primary health care activities in Bamiyan, Wardak, and Parwan provinces in central Afghanistan. Activities will include emergency primary health care, maternal and child health care, obstetric care, and supplementary feeding.

Disaster Declarations & Background

- On October 4, 2001, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs Christina B. Rocca redeclared a complex humanitarian disaster for Afghanistan for FY 2002.
- On October 10, 2001, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires James A. Boughner declared a disaster for Tajikistan due to drought.

FY 2002 USG Assistance to Afghanistan

Total USAID/OFDA	\$56,313,774
Total USAID/FFP	\$38,555,000
Total USAID/OTI	\$1,687,820
Total State/PRM.....	\$32,260,000
Total DOD*	\$46,147,769
TOTAL USG Humanitarian Assistance FY 2002.....	\$174,964,363
TOTAL USG Humanitarian Assistance FY 2001.....	\$178,607,625
TOTAL USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan FY 2001/2002	\$353,571,988

FY 2002 USG Assistance to Tajikistan

Total USAID/OFDA	\$998,180
Total USAID/FFP	\$20,000,000
TOTAL USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2002.....	\$20,998,180
TOTAL USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001.....	\$67,210,000
TOTAL USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001/2002	\$88,208,180

Note: Full details of funding above are available in weekly USAID/OFDA Central Asia Region Situation Reports.

**Note: DOD funding totals are estimates.*

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CENTRAL ASIA TASK FORCE**

CENTRAL ASIA REGION – Complex Emergency

Fact Sheet #31, Fiscal Year (FY) 2002

November 28, 2001

Note: This Fact Sheet updates previously released Central Asia Region Fact Sheets and Situation Reports.

Numbers Affected

- According to UNOCHA, 7.5 million Afghans are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance including food, shelter, health, education, and demining initiatives.
- On November 6, the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported that approximately 135,000 Afghan refugees have entered Pakistan since September 11. Although United Nations (U.N.) and nongovernmental organization (NGO) sources are reporting increased population movements since November 12, it is not clear how many new refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs) there are at this time.

Afghanistan

- Despite insecurity in Mazar-e-Sharif, a USAID/OFDA-funded program implemented by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) distributed 400 MT of wheat to 90,000 people last week in Sakhi Camp, located 12 miles north of Mazar-e-Sharif. During the same period, WFP distributed an additional 125 MT of food assistance to 15,000 IDPs in Sakhi Camp.
- The U.N. estimates that there are 240,000 IDPs in Kandahar province. Ongoing conflict in Kandahar prevents humanitarian relief from reaching these groups. The U.N. also reports that prices in the region are rising—limiting the populations ability to purchase basic commodities.
- According to DFID, electrical power is intermittent in Kabul, with large areas of the city without access. Other services, such as telecommunications and refuse removal, remain irregular.

Security

- The U.N. temporarily suspended visits by international U.N. staff to Mazar-e Sharif due to continued insecurity. The security situation is also a concern in IDP camps in Mazar-e-Sharif due to the alleged presence of armed elements.
- Local media reports indicate that Spin Buldak is now under Northern Alliance control. The transition has resulted in looting of relief supplies. Tens of thousands of IDPs are gathered in Spin Boldak after not being able to cross the border to Pakistan. Heavy fighting reported along the roads from Spin Buldak to Herat and Kandahar continues to hamper humanitarian relief efforts.

Population Movements

- UNOCHA reports that large numbers of people have fled Mazar-e Sharif as a result of continued insecurity. WFP reported that new pockets of several thousand IDPs have emerged in Badghis Province and are currently without shelter or access to humanitarian assistance.
- Humanitarian organizations report that the number of IDPs in the Herat camps continues to increase with several hundred people arriving daily from Ghor province.

Logistics

- A 30-truck convoy of winter clothing and blankets undertaken by IOM traveled from the Turkmenistan/Afghanistan border to Andkhoy on November 27. USAID/OFDA provided funding to IOM to support this and other similar movements of non-food commodities from Ashgabad to northern Afghanistan.
- As of November 28, the movement of relief commodities by the U.N. includes the following routes: Peshawar, Pakistan to Jalalabad, Kabul, and Hajarazat via road; Osh, Kyrgyzstan to Faizabad via road; Termez, Uzbekistan to camps near Hairaton and to Mazar-e-Sharif via barge; Kulyab, Kyrgyzstan to Faizabad via air; and Turkmenabad, Turkmenistan to Herat, Hajarazat, Chaghcharan, and other locations in the north and west of the country via road.
- On November 27, the Government of Pakistan announced that the Chaman border crossing, which connects Quetta to Spin Boldak, was closed to humanitarian convoys. The Quetta corridor accounts for 8% of WFP's total cross-border deliveries. The Government of Pakistan had closed the border to refugees on November 22.

U.S. Government Activities

New Actions

- To date, the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) has airdropped 1,936,740 Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs) into Afghanistan. According to DOD, the cost of the airdrop operations, including the rations, transport, and fuel expenses, total approximately \$43 million. The previously reported total of more than \$120 million reflects the estimated total cost of the entire four to five month airdrop operation.

Disaster Declarations & Background

- On October 4, 2001, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs Christina B. Rocca redeclared a complex humanitarian disaster for Afghanistan for FY 2002.
- On October 10, 2001, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires James A. Boughner declared a disaster for Tajikistan due to drought.

FY 2002 USG Assistance to Afghanistan

Total USAID/OFDA	\$49,230,444
Total USAID/FFP	\$38,555,000
Total USAID/OTI	\$1,687,820
Total State/PRM	\$32,260,000
Total DOD*	\$42,647,769
TOTAL USG Humanitarian Assistance FY 2002.....	\$165,131,033
TOTAL USG Humanitarian Assistance FY 2001.....	\$178,607,625

TOTAL USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan FY 2001/2002 **\$343,738,658**

FY 2002 USG Assistance to Tajikistan

Total USAID/OFDA	\$998,180
Total USAID/FFP	\$20,000,000
TOTAL USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2002.....	\$20,998,180
TOTAL USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001.....	\$67,210,000

TOTAL USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001/2002 **\$88,208,180**

Note: Full details of funding above are available in weekly USAID/OFDA Central Asia Region Situation Reports.

**Note: DOD funding totals are estimates.*

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CENTRAL ASIA REGION – Complex Emergency

Fact Sheet #30, Fiscal Year (FY) 2002

November 27, 2001

Note: This Fact Sheet updates previously released Central Asia Region Fact Sheets and Situation Reports.

Numbers Affected

- On November 6, the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported that approximately 135,000 Afghan refugees have entered Pakistan since September 11. Although United Nations (U.N.) and nongovernmental organization (NGO) sources are reporting increased population movements since November 12, it is not clear how many new refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) there are at this time.

Afghanistan

- WFP expatriate staff are in Kabul to organize a single delivery of emergency food aid in the city. WFP intends to distribute 9,000 MT of food to approximately 180,000 families as a holdover until adequate market mechanisms resume.
- Security concerns and coordination issues prevent aid access to IDPs in the Laghman province northeast of Kabul. WFP estimates that 20,000 families in Laghman require assistance, although some NGO sources believe the actual figure to be lower.

Logistics

- WFP efforts to provide emergency food aid and stockpiles in drought-affected regions in the west and northwest have supplied approximately one-fourth of the anticipated needs to date. WFP estimates that 92,865 MT of food aid is required in the region. This includes 22 MT for Badghis (includes a 6-month winter stockpile), 23 MT for Ghor (includes a 6-month winter stockpile), 23 MT for Faryab (includes 4 MT for a winter stockpile), 7 MT for Jawzjan, 8 MT for Sar-e-Pul, 4 MT for Herat and 6 MT for Farah. These provinces can be supplied from Turkmenabad, Termez and Mashaad, as security and pipeline issues permit.
- To date, WFP has moved a total of 1,238 MT of food aid through Termez to Hairaton. Of this amount, 400MT has been distributed to IDPs in Mazar-e Sharif. The remainder will be transferred to Mazar-e Sharif as soon as the city becomes secure.

Regional

- Cross-border food delivery faces delays due to complications with processing requests for transshipment of people and commodities through countries in the region.

U.S. Government Activities

New Actions

- To date, the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) has airdropped 1,902,300 Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs) into Afghanistan. According to DOD, the cost of the airdrop operations, including the rations, transport, and fuel expenses, total approximately \$43 million. The previously reported total of more than \$120 million reflects the estimated total cost of the entire four to five month airdrop operation.

Disaster Declarations & Background

- On October 4, 2001, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs Christina B. Rocca redeclared a complex humanitarian disaster for Afghanistan for FY 2002.
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FY 2002 USG Assistance to Afghanistan

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TOTAL USG Humanitarian Assistance FY 2002..... \$164,381,033
TOTAL USG Humanitarian Assistance FY 2001..... \$178,607,625
TOTAL USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan FY 2001/2002 \$342,988,658

FY 2002 USG Assistance to Tajikistan

Total USAID/OFDA \$998,180
Total USAID/FFP \$20,000,000
TOTAL USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2002..... \$20,998,180
TOTAL USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001 \$67,210,000

TOTAL USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001/2002 \$88,208,180

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