



**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***

Situation Report #12, Fiscal Year (FY) 2002

December 21, 2001

Note: this Situation Report updates previous Central Asia Task Force Situation Reports and Fact Sheets. New information is italicized.

**BACKGROUND**

Prior to September 2001, two decades of war in Afghanistan, including a decade-long Soviet occupation and ensuing civil strife, left Afghanistan impoverished and mired in an extended humanitarian crisis. Government infrastructure, including the ability to deliver the most basic health, education, and other social services, collapsed. Significant local and national resources were directed to the war effort. Severe restrictions by the Taliban, which controlled as much as 90% of the country, including a restriction on women working outside the home, added to the impact of poverty, particularly on the many households lacking able-bodied adult men.

Humanitarian prospects worsened sharply in Afghanistan in September 2001 due to developments both inside and outside the country. Fears of a U.S. reprisal to the attacks of September 11 triggered a population exodus from major Afghan cities, both towards other points in Afghanistan and towards the country's borders. The beginning of U.S. air strikes on October 7 caused additional movement. International staff of all relief agencies withdrew after September 11, complicating the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Even prior to September 11, there were signs that relations between the international community and the Taliban were worsening significantly. These new developments added to an existing crisis of extensive displacement stemming from civil conflict and a debilitating three-year drought.

**Afghanistan: Numbers Affected**

<b>Total population</b> (CIA Factbook) .....	26,813,057	<b>Old Caseload Refugees</b> (UNHCR)	
<b>Refugees Since September 11, 2001</b> (UNHCR)		Iran .....	1,500,000
Pakistan .....	200,000	Pakistan.....	2,000,000
Iran .....	Unknown	<b>Internally Displaced</b> (U.N.)	
<b>Refugees Since September 2000</b> (UNHCR)		Since September 11, 2001 .....	180,000
Pakistan .....	152,000	Since 2000.....	1,100,000
		Old caseload.....	1,000,000

**Total FY 2001/2002 U.S. Government (USG) Assistance to Afghanistan\*\* .....** \$377,081,250  
**Total FY 2001/2002 USG Assistance to Tajikistan .....** \$88,208,180

**CURRENT SITUATION**

**Overview**

*The overall situation in Afghanistan continues to improve although incidents of factional fighting, banditry and acts of violence persist. Relief access is improving with several major supply routes secure for travel. The relief corridor from Quetta, Pakistan to Kandahar and Hazarajat is now open. Population movements slowed over the Eid-al-Fitr three-day holiday ending the Muslim holy month of Ramadan. With the establishment of an interim government of Afghanistan to be inaugurated on December 22, it is anticipated that the coordination of humanitarian relief efforts will transition to Kabul.*

*Heavy rain and snow in much of Afghanistan has sparked hope of alleviating the 3-year drought. Rains were experienced from Mazar-e-Sharif in the north to*

*Herat in the west, and Kabul in the east. Heavy snow fell in the southern provinces.*

*A meeting of the Afghanistan Reconstruction Steering Group in Brussels on December 20-21 underscored the need to coordinate humanitarian assistance and to focus on programs that would have a direct and immediate impact on improving the life of Afghans for the next 6-9 months.*

*On December 20, seventy British marines arrived at Bagram. This is the first wave of what will eventually be a British contingent of 1,500 to be part of a multinational peacekeeping force. This force will be initially deployed in Kabul prior to the assumption of power by the interim government.*

## **Political/Military**

*On December 20, the UN Security Council authorized the deployment of a multinational peacekeeping force to Afghanistan for 6 months. This international stabilization force will support the interim government, headed by Hamid Karzai. Afghan's defense minister Mohammad Fahim indicated that the peacekeepers would not have the authority to arrest or disarm Afghans. There have been reports of tensions in Afghanistan towards the deployment of a multinational peacekeeping force.*

*Fifteen people were killed during an escape attempt by 156 Al-Qaeda fighters as they were transported to prison by Pakistani security forces in the hills near Kuram on the Afghan border. The prisoners had been caught crossing the Pakistani border.*

## **Security**

*The overall security situation has improved, although incidents of factional fighting, banditry and acts of violence persist. Several major supply routes in the north are deemed secure to travel. These include the roads between Kunduz and Taloquan, and between Taloquan and Yanqi Qala on the Tajikistan border. Kunduz is now accessible overland from Taloquan, Mazar-e-Sharif, Shankar Bandar (on the Tajikistan border) and Pul-i-Khumri.*

*Jalalabad and the surrounding area remain insecure. The road from Jalalabad to Kabul is not accessible to UN convoys and international staff. However, commercial trucks contracted by both WFP and ICRC travel this road unhindered. The situation in Jalalabad city is improving.*

*British troops stationed at Bagram airfield (30 miles north of Kabul) have gone on high alert because of several security breaches. People acting suspiciously and attempting to test the defenses of the airfield appear to be responsible for the heightened alert status.*

*In the south, the center of Kandahar city remains relatively calm but there continues to be inter-factional fighting in the outskirts of the city. UN security officers report that warlords from the pre-Taliban era are attempting to reestablish themselves in the post-Taliban power vacuum. Expatriates have yet to regain access to Kandahar. The road from Chaman and Kandahar is not secure but some commercial trucks, including those contracted by the World Food Program (WFP) and the International Red Cross and Crescent (ICRC), are traveling on this road.*

*In the west, the road between Kandahar and Hirat (new spelling of Hirat adopted by UNOCHA) is considered insecure and off-limits for UN missions due to increasing banditry, particularly around the Bala Buluk area.*

*An explosion occurred in Mazar-e-Sharif's central market on December 20, injuring six and wounding dozens more. In the east, Paktia and Uruzgan provinces are considered insecure and very dangerous due to the continued presence of Taliban troops.*

## **Logistics**

**Overview.** *Heavy snowfall and poor weather has restricted activities in some provinces. The Eid holiday also reduced the movement of WFP trucks from Peshawar into Afghanistan as drivers did not want to drive into Afghanistan during the Holiday.*

*Heavy snowfall has restricted activities in Ghor province where up to a meter of snow has fallen, impeding ground transport between Hirat and Chaghcharan.*

*A total of 82,200 MT of US-supplied wheat is expected to be dispatched into Afghanistan by the end of December, which will meet currently established needs. This amount will comprise: 15,000 metric tons (MT) purchased from Kazakhshtan and transported across Uzbekistan to the WFP regional hub in Turkmenabad; 2,200 MT from the Government of Pakistan and airlifted from Quetta by USAID/Office of Food for Peace (FFP) to Turkmenabad and Osh; and 65,000 MT now in various stages of discharge from two Iranian ports, to be dispatched via Turkmenabad to Afghanistan.*

*Several of WFP's distribution partners (the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that distribute food from regional warehouses to beneficiaries) have requested that WFP postpone the shipment of 12,000 MT of food aid from December until January. The agencies stated that their capacity to store and distribute the food at the end of the pipeline is nearly saturated.*

*In January, UN air operations will be taken over by WFP. The UN is currently operating regular flights between Islamabad and the following destinations: Bagram (near Kabul), Faisabad, Mazar-e-Sharif, Hirat, Dushanbe, and Termez.*

*Mines and unexploded ordnances (UXO) are hindering the resumption of agricultural activities, the provision of aid to some areas, and the lives of the people in Afghanistan. The eastern, southern and central regions are the most affected.*

**Western Corridors.** *The WFP reported that the issue of bureaucratic delays and fees imposed on transiting trucks in Hirat has been resolved with the assistance of the Hirat governor. WFP trucks entering from Turkmenistan will no longer be required to divert south through Hirat and trucks*

transiting Hirat after entering from Iran will not be charged the \$150 transit fee.

The corridor from Turkmenabad into Herat and the northern regions is growing rapidly and is currently the most reliable artery into northwestern Afghanistan. An assessment of the road approaching the border crossing is underway in order to identify improvements that will accelerate shipments along this route.

Cross-Border Food Aid Deliveries in December	
Dispatch Point	MT
Peshawar	20,705
Turkmenabad	17,503
Osh	1,732
Termez	1,237
Mashhad	871
Ishkashim	559
Quetta	352
Kulyab/Dushanbe	255
<b>Total Cross-Border Deliveries</b>	<b>43,213</b>

(From WFP Afghanistan Regional Emergency Situation Report 12/13/2001)

**Southern Corridor.** WFP staff has regained control of its warehouse in Spin Boldak. Due to the uncertain security situation in the area, WFP is still unable to transport wheat into Kandahar and many areas in southern Afghanistan. The last WFP convoy went into Kandahar 35 days ago. There is some concern for residents of Kandahar city who were too vulnerable to move away from the area during the bombing and who may not have access to relief.

Kandahar remains insecure, restricting international staff of NGOs from returning. Some national staff have returned to find their offices completely looted. WFP reports that it is prepared to move food into and around Kandahar when security permits. The UN plans to conduct security assessments in Kandahar and Jalalabad by the end of December.

Humanitarian organizations are meeting to plan assistance to populations displaced by the fighting in the Tora Bora area.

**Northern Corridors.** On December 14, the UN and the Government of Uzbekistan signed a protocol agreement outlining the conduct of each party in relief operations between Uzbekistan and Afghanistan. This will greatly facilitate the bureaucratic requirements for moving relief goods across the border through the Friendship Bridge.

WFP is currently dispatching daily convoys of 17 trucks to assist 274,000 vulnerable people in Faizabad and the surrounding area. More than half

of WFP's planned 9,000 MT of grain and flour have been transported along the Osh-Faizabad corridor since November 10, when deliveries commenced.

**Eastern Corridor.** Security concerns in Kabul remain the major restriction on international staff operating in the city. It is hoped that the deployment of a multi-national security force will greatly enhance the security situation. The lack of adequate housing, workspace and vehicles are also limitations affecting all agencies and NGOs from operating in the city.

The international airport in Kabul is under repair and remains closed. Airports in Kunduz and Kandahar also remain closed.

WFP distributed dry rations to the IDPs residing in the ex-Soviet compound, which should last them until December 23. An inter-Agency incentive package has been proposed for the return of some these IDPs to their place of origin, which is believed to be from the Shomali Plains.

The WFP's one time distribution of 50-kg of wheat to vulnerable families in Kabul was delayed for several days as some families were claiming that they had not received a food coupon. WFP reports that only 1,500 families remain in Kabul to receive their wheat distribution.

Despite security risks along the road from Peshawar to Kabul, this route continues to deliver the greatest volume of food aid into Afghanistan.

## Regional Updates

**Countrywide.** Population movements between Afghanistan and neighboring countries slowed during the past week, probably as a result of the Eid holiday celebrating the end of Ramadan. However, population movements have increased with the end of the holiday. The celebrations have also improved the security situation, although the improvements are likely to be temporary. UNHCR is encouraging refugees to wait for conditions in Afghanistan to improve before returning home.

The deteriorating winter weather and continued crime and banditry in many locations continue to hinder the humanitarian response effort. However, purchasing power has improved in Kabul, Hirat, and Faizabad over the past 30 days, resulting from the large supply of wheat now available on the market. Based on the amount of wheat one can purchase with an average daily wage, purchasing power in Kabul increased by 42 percent. In Hirat and Faizabad, purchasing power increased 56 percent and 112 percent respectively. According to WFP, the cost of diesel remains quite high.

**Northern region.** Since August 2001, the NGO *Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF)* has been reporting an increase in the number of severely malnourished children admitted to their feeding centers in Qayser and Almar districts of Faryab province. WFP continues to distribute food to the two districts (2,877 MT to Qayser and 3,200 MT to Almar). The NGO *ACTED* reports that it has reached approximately 80 percent of its targeted beneficiaries for food relief in this region.

On December 17, the Uzbekistan Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that organizations moving relief supplies between Uzbekistan and Afghanistan are required to obtain a special permit to travel to Termez, Uzbekistan. The permit may take up to 14 days to acquire, as accreditation is first required. However, on December 18, WFP called forward 2,520 MT of wheat for delivery through Termez into Afghanistan. Despite these constraints, international organizations continue to transport relief commodities through Uzbekistan.

While concerns remain regarding the security situation and the state of the roads and infrastructure in northern Afghanistan, the Nizhny Pyanj ferry continues to be a workable corridor to move relief commodities to the Kunduz region inside Afghanistan. *UNOCHA, WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, and the International Organization for Migration (IOM)* are reportedly contributing to the establishment of a *UN Joint Logistics Center (UNJLC)* field facility at the crossing point, which would coordinate the use of the corridor.

*WFP and IOM* have successfully transported 48,057 MT of food into northern Afghanistan from Turkmenabad, Turkmenistan since September 1. *WFP* expects another 20,000 MT to arrive in Turkmenistan by the end of the year and the pipeline and bagging facilities suffice at this time. Non-food items such as medical kits, winter tents and blankets, kitchen sets and clothing are also successfully transiting through Turkmenistan.

**Northeastern region.** Insecurity continues to hinder humanitarian access in certain areas. *WFP* has reported continuing clashes between rival Northern Alliance commanders in Pulikhumri, Baghlan province. However, *WFP* also reports that food aid distributions in rural areas have decreased the annual phenomenon of “winter internal displacement”, when villagers move into city centers during the winters. This phenomenon has not occurred this year.

Snow and ice in Badakhshan have limited truck access to vulnerable populations, but donkeys are still able to reach rural villages. The bad weather has delayed the movement of relief commodities on the Faisabad to Ishkashim road. Between December

15 and 20 only two food aid flights were able to land in Faisabad on December 19. The World Health Organization (WHO) is concerned about the spread of tuberculosis in Badakhshan province, and is providing anti-tuberculosis drugs and materials and health training in health facilities in the region.

On December 19, *WFP's* sub-office re-opened 21 women's bakeries. The bakeries, which first opened in 1999 with 320 female staff in 10 city districts, target an estimated 35,000 vulnerable women. The reopening of the bakeries, which have been closed for the past two-and-a-half months, provides subsidized bread for very vulnerable groups such as widows, and provides jobs for able women.

On December 20, *WHO* reported that it is particularly concerned with the health situation in Kunduz, where a lack of medicines and the winter weather has led to the death of 164 people in the Kunduz IDP camps at Baghi Sharkat and Amirabad. Acute respiratory illnesses are prevalent, and *WHO* plans to distribute medical supplies to local health facilities in the coming days.

**Eastern region.** Ongoing fighting in the Tora Bora area has caused displacement while preventing aid access to critical areas. Jalalabad remains off limits to UN expatriate personnel. No relief has been provided to the Jalalabad area, where *UNHCR* estimates that there are some 300,000 IDPs. As soon as the roads from Peshawar are secure for travel, *UNHCR* is ready to send winter supplies for an estimated 70,000 people. *WFP* reports that some 300 families also have been displaced from the Pachir and Agam districts to villages surrounding Jalalabad city due to the heavy fighting. *WFP* will be providing food to those displaced families.

**Western region.** Security in the Western region appears to be stable, and relief supplies have been able to reach vulnerable populations. However, *WFP* reports that the one meter of snow in Ghor may impede food deliveries. The road in Chagcharan is impassable, according to *MSF* and *ICRC*.

At *UNICEF's* request, the International Medical Corps (*IMC*) has been designated as the NGO to provide 24-hour emergency and obstetrics services at one of the Maslakh camp health clinics. *IMC* manages two of the three health clinics in the Maslakh camp. *IMC* and *WHO* provide medical support to the Hirat regional hospital. *IMC* has seen an unexpected increase in the number of patients in the health centers, potentially as a result of a shortage of certain drugs. Acute respiratory infections are the most commonly treated ailment, which is typical in the camps during the winter months. *IOM* and *UNHCR* are continuing to conduct a re-registration process at the camp in order to verify the number of camp residents.

**Southern region.** *The road from Kandahar to Hirat remains unsafe, and there are increased reports of banditry on the road from Kandahar to Farah. Outside of Kandahar, UNOCHA reports that the situation remains precarious with local conflicts and opportunistic crime by bandits continuing in Lashkar Gah, Dilaram, Maruf, Shorawak, Panjwai, Tirin Kot, Dehrawud, and Sharistan districts. Local authorities have placed armed guards at aid agency offices.*

*WFP reported that tribal fighting blocked the Chaman-Kandahar road on December 19. WFP also reported that travel has been restricted in Farah province in southwestern Afghanistan as a result of criminal activity and banditry.*

**Pakistan.** *UNHCR reports a sharp increase in the number of refugees crossing back into Afghanistan from Pakistan since the end of the Eid holiday. Approximately 2,500 refugees returned on December 20. A number of returnees have crossed at Chaman, although the Chaman border crossing remains officially closed to families wanting to enter into Pakistan. UNHCR currently supports 40,000 Afghan refugees in six new campsites in Pakistan around Quetta and Peshawar.*

The government of Pakistan lifted its restrictions on the in-processing of refugees at the Killi Faizo staging area near the Chaman border. The populations of both Killi Faizo staging center and Roghani refugee camp change daily as new arrivals come in to Killi Faizo and other refugees are relocated to Roghani, which has almost reached its capacity of 18,000 people. A new site has been identified at Landi Karez where new refugees will be housed.

**Iran.** *On December 19, a UNHCR official speculated that he expected the number of Afghan refugees returning from Iran to Afghanistan to increase sharply in the coming weeks following the Eid holiday. Since November 12, the number of returnees has surged to 33,000. The return of refugees is facilitated by a spontaneous return scheme organized by the Iranian authorities.*

*WFP reports that bagging of food aid resumed on December 19, and WFP dispatched 1,713 MT of food from Bandar-E-Abbas and Chabahar on the same day. The movement of relief commodities continues. On December 21, Iran's foreign minister pledged the support of his government in helping Afghanistan to rebuild its infrastructure and agriculture.*

## **USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

### **Background**

On October 4, President George W. Bush announced a \$320 million assistance program for Afghanistan.

Funding will support assistance to Afghans both inside and outside Afghanistan's borders, with support for food and a wide variety of other relief needs.

On October 4, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs Christina B. Rocca redeclared a complex humanitarian disaster in Afghanistan for FY 2002. To date, FY 2001 and FY 2002 USG humanitarian assistance for Afghans is provided by the USAID/OFDA, USAID/FFP, Democracy & Governance (USAID/DG), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM), Department of State's Department of Defense Demining Program, the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (State/INL), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The assistance includes both assistance inside Afghanistan and assistance to Afghan refugees in neighboring countries.

In Tajikistan, on October 10, 2001, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires James A. Boughner declared a disaster due to drought, and requested funds for a seed and fertilizer distribution program. USAID/OFDA responded by providing \$998,180 through the U.S. Embassy to Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) for the purchase and distribution of winter wheat seeds and fertilizer.

### **USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE**

**Personnel.** USAID/OFDA currently has two Disaster Assistance Response Teams (DARTs) deployed to Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan to assess humanitarian activities and logistical capacity each area.

### **NEW U.S. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES**

**Afghanistan.** *On December 21, USAID/OFDA funded a grant to Concern Worldwide valued at \$1,737,318 for the distribution of seeds and tools, the rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure and income generation activities to be implemented in Badakshan, Baghlan, Takhar and Bamiyan provinces.*

*On December 19, USAID/OFDA funded a grant to Shelter for Life for \$1,294,550 for a cash-for-work program focusing on road reconstruction and emergency home repairs for returning IDPs in Kunduz and Takhar provinces.*

*On December 19, USAID/OFDA also funded a grant to Mercy Corps International (MCI) valued at \$3,000,308 for the rehabilitation of wells, livestock and fruit nurseries, agricultural infrastructure, and*

*seed multiplication in Nimroz, Helmand, Kandahar, Uruzgan, Takhar, Kunduz and Baghlan provinces.*

On December 7, USAID/OFDA funded a \$2,525,000 grant to the International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA). The funding will support seed multiplication for the spring planting season and will provide technical assistance to Afghan partners enabling them to establish an effective regulatory system and standards for seed procurement. The grant will also facilitate the establishment of a framework for agricultural relief and development activities in Afghanistan.

USAID/OFDA funded an airlift of 10,000 kitchen sets and 20,000 blankets to Turkmenabad, Turkmenistan on December 13 and 14. The commodities were consigned to IOM for distribution in northern Afghanistan. The value of this shipment was \$473,401.

A shipment of relief items purchased by the American Red Cross with donations from American children arrived at Ashkabad on December 10. The items, including 1,500 tents, 10,000 children's gift parcels and 1,658 jackets, will be stored at Turkmenabad until final distribution in Balkh and Faryab provinces in the coming days.

USAID/OTI has provided full funding for the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to launch its Humanitarian Emergency Afghan Radio (HEAR) project. HEAR bulletins will be short, 15-minute programs, in native Pashto and Dari languages, broadcast from international radio networks such as the BBC and Voice of America (VOA). The bulletins will provide actual practical information to the population regarding food distribution, security and other issues particularly relevant to displaced people. As a part of this program, IOM began distributing radio to members of groups that perform various civil society functions and IDP populations. To date 2,500 radios have been distributed in Herat and 2,500 in Toloqan.

On December 13, the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) conducted its final airdrop of Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs) to vulnerable populations in Afghanistan. *Over the course of the operation, DOD provided 2,440,920 HDRs at a total cost of approximately \$50.9 million.* DOD closed the HDR operation because ground access to the affected populations has improved to the point where HDR airlifts are no longer necessary or efficient. This decision was made in consultation with United Nations and other humanitarian relief organizations.

## USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CENTRAL ASIA

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
<b>AFGHANISTAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY FY2002</b>				
<b>USAID/OFDA</b>				
	Airlift – Turkmenistan	20,000 blankets, 100 rolls plastic sheeting, 20 MT BP-5 High Energy biscuits, 1 MT sugar		\$743,543
	Airlift – Turkmenistan	1,000 rolls of plastic sheeting for UNICEF		\$403,200
	Airlift – Islamabad	35,400 blankets		\$312,350
	Airlift – Pakistan	5 health kits		\$29,415
	Airlift – Turkmenabad	5 health kits		\$33,923
	Airlift – Uzbekistan	350,000 wheat bags		\$67,000
	Airlift – Turkmenistan	10,000 kitchen sets and 20,000 blankets		\$473,400
	ACTED	Food, non-food items	Northeast	\$5,500,000
	ACTED	IDP camp management	Baghlan	\$630,000
	CARE	Water/sanitation, agricultural rehabilitation, shelter	All	\$3,537,035
	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Non-Food Items for 200,000 people	Central Highlands	\$988,087
	Church World Service	Transport of non-food items		\$49,902
	Concern Worldwide	Shelter—repair 5,000 homes	Northeast	\$1,203,343
	Concern Worldwide	Distribution of seeds & tools, rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, income generation activities	Badakshan, Baghlan, Takhar, Bamiyan Provinces	\$1,737,318
	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Seed multiplication, procurement, and distribution		\$1,095,000
	FAO	Agriculture, seed multiplication		\$300,000
	GOAL	Food, Shelter, Water, Sanitation, Winterization	Samangan and Jozjan Provinces	\$5,500,000
	International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA)	Seed multiplication, technical assistance for see procurement and regulation	All	\$2,525,000
	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Food, non-food items	All	\$2,500,000
	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Food, non-food items	Badghis, Faryab, Balkh Provinces	\$562,313
	International Medical Corps (IMC)	Primary Health Care	Hirat	\$735,000
	IMC	Primary health care	Bamiyan, Wardak, Parwan Provinces	\$3,500,000
	International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Food, potable water, well rehabilitation	North	\$3,650,000
	International Resource Group (IRG)	Food Augmentation Team		\$614,820
	Mercy Corps International (MCI)	Food, water, non-food items	South, Central	\$2,000,000

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
Mercy Corps International (MCI)		Rehabilitation of wells & agriculture infrastructure, seed multiplication	Nimroz, Helmand, Kandahar, Uruzgan, Takhar, Kunduz & Baghlan Provinces	\$3,000,308
UNOCHA		Coordination	All	\$2,500,000
UNICEF		Water, sanitation	All	\$2,500,000
UNICEF		Nutrition, health, water, sanitation	All	\$1,650,000
Save the Children (SC)/US		Nutrition	North	\$206,488
SC/US		Food, health	Central and North	\$2,000,000
Shelter for Life		Cash-for-work road reconstruction & emergency home repair for returning IDPs	Kunduz & Takhar	\$1,294,550
World Food Program (WFP)		Food - 15,000 MT, processing, transport		\$6,000,000
WFP		Purchase of trucks for food delivery		\$5,000,000
WFP		Joint Logistics Center		\$2,500,000
WFP		Logistics support equipment and services	All	\$2,000,000
<b>Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA.....</b>				<b>\$68,573,036</b>
<b>USAID/FFP</b>				
WFP		Airlift from Quetta, Pakistan to Osh, Kyrgyzstan		\$2,000,000
WFP		72,700 MT Food commodities		\$38,555,000
<b>Total FY 2002 USAID/FFP .....</b>				<b>\$40,555,000</b>
<b>USAID/OTI</b>				
Voice of America		Radio program	All	\$1,687,820
<b>Total FY 2002 USAID/OTI .....</b>				<b>\$1,687,820</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>				
ICRC		Emergency Appeal		\$6,500,000
IFRC		Emergency Appeal		\$5,000,000
IOM		Emergency Appeal		\$2,000,000
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)		Project Management Information System		\$160,000
UNOCHA		Donor Alert for Afghans Program		\$2,000,000
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)		Special Program for Afghanistan		\$600,000
WFP		Operations/Logistics Support		\$4,000,000
UNHCR		Emergency Appeal		\$10,000,000
UNICEF		Emergency Relief		\$2,000,000
<b>Total FY 2002 State/PRM .....</b>				<b>\$32,260,000</b>
<b>DOD</b>				
		Airdrop of 2,423,700 Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs)		\$50,897,769
<b>Total FY 2002 DOD **.....</b>				<b>\$50,897,769</b>
<b>Total FY 2002 USG Assistance to Afghanistan**.....</b>				<b>\$193,973,625</b>

### TAJIKISTAN – DROUGHT FY2002

<b>USAID/OFDA</b>				
CARE		Purchase and distribution of winter wheat for 4,500 families		\$998,180
<b>Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA.....</b>				<b>\$998,180</b>

<b>USAID/FFP</b>		
WFP	35,000 MT wheat flour	20,000,000
<b>Total FY 2002 USAID/FFP.....</b>		<b>\$20,000,000</b>
<b>Total FY 2002 USG Assistance to Tajikistan.....</b>		<b>\$20,998,180</b>

<b>FY 2001/ FY 2002 SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2001*.....</b>	<b>\$183,107,625</b>
<b>Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2002.....</b>	<b>\$193,973,625</b>
<b>Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2002/2001.....</b>	<b>\$377,081,250</b>
<b>Total USG Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001.....</b>	<b>\$67,210,000</b>
Note: FY 2001 USG assistance to Tajikistan included assistance through USAID/OFDA, USAID/FFP, USDA, the Department of State, and Freedom Support Act funds administered through a variety of agencies.	
<b>Total USG Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001/2002 .....</b>	<b>\$88,208,180</b>

\*Note: Detailed breakdowns of FY 2001 and FY 2002 assistance are available in previous Central Asia Region Situation Reports. USDA estimates for FY2001 donations increased by approximately \$4.5 million due to unforeseen costs for transport

\*\*Note: DOD funding totals are estimates. The previously reported total of more than \$120 million reflects the estimated total cost of the entire four to five month airdrop operation.

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USAID/OFDA bulletins can be obtained from the USAID web site at [http://www.usaid.gov/hum\\_response/ofda/situation.html](http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/ofda/situation.html)