



**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 #8, Fiscal Year (FY) 2002

November 23, 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

Total population (<i>CIA Factbook</i>)	26,813,057	Old Caseload Refugees (<i>UNHCR</i>)	
		Iran.....	1,500,000
Refugees Since September 11, 2001 (<i>UNHCR</i>)		Pakistan.....	2,000,000
Pakistan.....	135,000	Internally Displaced (<i>U.N.</i>)	
Iran.....	Unknown	Since September 11, 2001	180,000
Refugees Since September 2000 (<i>UNHCR</i>)		Since 2000	1,100,000
Pakistan.....	152,000	Old caseload	1,000,000

Total FY 2001/2002 U.S. Government (USG) Assistance to Afghanistan\$420,779,621
Total FY 2001/2002 USG Assistance to Tajikistan\$88,208,180

CURRENT SITUATION

Overview. *During the week of November 19, the Taliban continued to defend its strongholds in Kunduz and Kandahar. The security situation remains tenuous throughout much of Afghanistan; however, the United Nations (U.N.) began its effort to reestablish a presence within the country. The transfer of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Makaki to Mile 46 IDP camp continued, while initial reports indicate that some IDPs in Badakshan and Takhar provinces are returning to their places of origin. The international community continued efforts to bring humanitarian commodities into Afghanistan through Termez, Uzbekistan via barge, Mashad, Iran via truck convoy, Quetta, Pakistan through Turkmenabad, Turkmenistan via airlift, and Peshawar, Pakistan via truck convoy.*

AFGHANISTAN

Political/Military. *According to media reports, fighting among Taliban and anti-Taliban forces continued in the last major Taliban strongholds of Kunduz and Kandahar during the week of November 16 through November 21. On November 23, Northern Alliance representatives announced that the assault on Kunduz would be temporarily halted in order to provide the Taliban with an opportunity to surrender.*

Security. *The U.N. began moving international staff back into offices inside Afghanistan as the security situation improves in various regions. According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) in Islamabad, a recent U.N. security assessment determined that the situation in Kabul allows for the return of expatriate staff, but U.N. staff is not permitted to travel outside*

of Kabul. The security situation in Mazar-e-Sharif and Jalalabad remains tenuous, as factional fighting and looting continues. Local media and the World Food Program (WFP) reports indicate that tensions are rising in Herat and security remains an issue. WFP reported that the security situation in Badakshan and Takhar provinces is stable, however parts of Baghlan Province, specifically Baghlan City and Dahani Ghorri remains insecure. On November 16 and 17, ACTED conducted a security and needs assessment of portions of Northern Afghanistan. The road between Taluqan in Takhar Province and Pul-e Khumri in Baghlan Province, which passes through Dasht-i Kilagai, has been cleared of mines and is safe for travel. ACTED also reports that while some IDPs in Pul-e Khumri have returned home, there is still a substantial number remaining.

Population Movements.

According to WFP, the transfer of IDPs on the periphery of Makaki Camp and some residents of the camp have been relocated to Mile 46, an alternate IDP camp. Estimates indicate that approximately 5,400 IDPs remain in Makaki camp and 3,500 IDPs are residing in Mile 46 camp. In the northern region, IDPs in Badakshan and Takhar began returning to their places of origin as a result of an improved security environment. Initial estimates indicate that as many as 8,000 families departed Khoja Bahauddin and Dash-I Qala in Northern Takhar Province. International Medical Corps (IMC) reported that most IDPs in the province are located in camps around Herat City, with the majority in Maslakh camp with some 304,000 IDPs. Another 26,200 IDPs are in Shaidayee camp.

Food Aid.

Current WFP Food Aid Stocks		
Location	Quantity (MT)	Beneficiaries
Afghanistan	15,836	1,900,308
Regional	68,793	78,255,101
Pak EMOP	3,816	457,940
Total	88,445	

(From WFP's Afghanistan Regional Emergency Daily Situation Report 11/20)

PAKISTAN

Refugees. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) transferred approximately 400 Afghan refugees to Kotkai camp from Jalozai camp, located outside Peshawar. Kotkai camp is 120 kms from Jalozai, with the capacity to provide shelter, potable, and sanitation services for 20,000 people.

Logistics. On November 20, a second U.N. flight occurred between Islamabad and Bagram Air Base north of Kabul. UNOCHA reported that permission has been granted from the Northern alliance to allow

NGOs, journalists, and donors to fly aboard future U.N. flights between the two destinations.

WFP ceased the transport of food commodities on the routes for Quetta and Peshwar to Afghanistan from November 13-18 due to insecurity. Shipments resumed from Peshawar to Afghanistan on November 19, however shipments from Quetta remain suspended. As of November 20, USAID-funded airlifts from Quetta to Turkmenabad, Turkmenistan transferred 2,000 MT of food assistance.

UNHCR Contingency Sites in Pakistan		
Location	Capacity	Pop.
Roghani/Tor Tangi (Baluch.)	40,000	4,152
Killi Faizo (Baluch.)	1,600	3,119
Mohmand/Khyber (NWFP)	22,000	

IRAN

Refugees. On November 19, the UNOCHA reported that 965 Afghan refugees returned from Iran. Since November 1, nearly 12,000 refugees have spontaneously returned to Afghanistan. Returnees have been registered upon leaving the country via Dogharoun, Iran's official border crossing in the northeast.

Logistics. On November 21 a convoy of 11 trucks from Iran's Red Crescent Society and UNHCR transported 2,000 pieces of plastic sheeting and 10,000 blankets to Herat. This was the second convoy to cross the Iranian border which remains closed due to security concerns. However, Iranian authorities approved plans to begin an aid convoy from the northeastern Iranian town of Mashad to Herat.

Iran / IRCS IDP Sites in Afghanistan		
Location	Capacity	Population
Makaki (Nimroz)	6,000	5,400
Mile 46		3,500
Total		8,900

UZBEKISTAN

Logistics. Barge transport of emergency commodities from Termez to Hairaton was temporarily suspended on November 19 and 20 because of inclement weather. A barge containing a shipment of UNHCR and UNICEF commodities destined for non-governmental organization (NGO) partners, including ACTED and Solidarites working in the Northern region left Hairaton on November 21.

On November 22 the U.N. transported 170 MT of UNHCR and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) non-food relief commodities from Termez to Hairaton, and on November 23 it reported transporting 96 MT of WFP food aid as well as 25 MT of non-food relief commodities. Some of the

relief commodities continue to be distributed in the Sakhi IDP camp north of Mazar-e-Sharif and commodities are now being taken into Mazar-e-Sharif as well. WFP hopes to augment food transport from Uzbekistan via the Friendship Bridge which to date remains closed.

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 United States Agency for International Development's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA), Food for Peace (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 (DART) deployed to Pakistan and Uzbekistan to assess humanitarian activities and logistical capacity each the area. Both teams have been augmented with additional personnel in the last week.

NEW U.S. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

Afghanistan. On November 21, USAID/OFDA provided International Resources Group (IRG) with an additional \$254,708 to support USAID's Afghanistan Food Augmentation Team—bringing USAID/OFDA's total contribution to IRG to \$614,820. USAID/OFDA also funded an airlift totaling \$65,490 is scheduled to depart Brindisi, Italy on November 23 to deliver 350,000 wheat bags to Turkmenabad. The wheat bags are scheduled to arrive on November 24 and will assist WFP emergency food distributions activities. On November 20, USAID/OFDA confirmed that a shipment of five USAID/OFDA-funded medical kits arrived in Turkmenistan for distribution by UNICEF on November 12. The value of the medical kits and transport costs totals \$33,923. The shipment brings the total number of USAID/OFDA-provided medical kits to ten, each of which provided basic medical supplies and medicines for 10,000 people for three months.

In addition, (State/PRM provided an additional \$2 million to the International Federation for the Red Cross Red Crescent (IFCR) to support humanitarian relief and \$2 million to UNICEF's emergency relief initiatives benefiting Afghan refugees.

To date, the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) has airdropped 1,765,080 Humanitarian daily Rations (HDRs) into Afghanistan. According to DOD, the cost of the airdrop operations, including the rations, transport, and fuel expenses, total approximately \$120,438,732.

Tajikistan. USAID/FFP provided \$20 million to WFP for the purchase of 35,000 MT of wheat flour for Tajikistan. Tajikistan is suffering from a serious food crisis due to severe drought affecting much of the country.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CENTRAL ASIA

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
FY 2002				
<i>AFGHANISTAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY</i>				
USAID/OFDA				
Airlift – Turkmenistan for IOM		20,000 blankets, 100 rolls plastic sheeting, 20 MT BP-5 High Energy biscuits, 1 MT sugar		\$751,102
Airlift – Islambad		35,400 blankets		\$312,350
Airlift – Pakistan		5 health kits		\$29,4115
Airlift -Turkmenibad		5 health kits		\$33,923
Airlift - Uzbekistan		350,000 wheat bags		\$65,490
ACTED		Food, non-food items	Northeast	\$5,500,000
ACTED		IDP camp management	Baghlan	\$630,000
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)		Non-Food Items for 200,000 people	Central Highlands	\$988,000
Concern Worldwide		Shelter—repair 5,000 homes	Northeast	\$1,203,343
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 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 Rescue Committee (IRC)		Food, potable water, well rehabilitation	North	\$3,650,000
International Resource Group (IRG)		Food Augmentation Team		\$614,820
International Mercy Corps (MCI)		Food, water, non-food items	South, Central	\$2,000,000
MCI		Health	Heart	\$735,000
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	Kabul, Mazar-e-Sharif, Faryab, Sar-e-Pul	\$2,000,000
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	All	\$2,500,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA				\$49,230,444
USAID/FFP				
WFP		72,700 MT Food commodities		\$38,555,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/FFP				\$38,555,000

USAID/OTI			
Voice of America	Radio program	All	\$1,687,820
Total FY 2002 USAID/OTI			\$1,687,820
STATE/PRM			
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
Total FY 2002 State/PRM			\$32,260,000
DOD			
Airdrop of 1,765,080 Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs)			\$120,438,732
Total FY 2002 DOD **			\$120,438,732
Total FY 2002 USG Assistance to Afghanistan			\$242,171,996
<i>TAJIKISTAN – DROUGHT</i>			
USAID/OFDA			
CARE	Purchase and distribution of winter wheat for 4,500 families		\$998,180
Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA.....			\$998,180
USAID/FFP			
WFP	35,000 MT wheat flour		20,000,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/FFP			\$20,000,000
Total FY 2002 USG Assistance to Tajikistan			\$20,998,180

FY 2001/ FY 2002 SUMMARY	
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2001*	\$178,607,625
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2002.....	\$242,171,996
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2002/2001	\$420,779,621
Total USG Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001	\$67,210,000
<i>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.</i>	
Total USG Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001/2002	\$88,208,180

**Note: Detailed breakdowns of FY 2001 and FY 2002 assistance are available in previous Central Asia Region Situation Reports.*

***Note: DOD funding totals are estimates.*

Bernd McConnell
Director
Central Asia Crisis Task Force