



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

CENTRAL ASIA REGION – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #37, Fiscal Year (FY) 2002

June 21, 2002

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

BACKGROUND

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. Severe restrictions by the Taliban, 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. A devastating regional drought compounded the crisis, drying up wells, parching agricultural land, killing off livestock, collapsing rural economies, and eventually exhausting the coping mechanisms of many ordinary Afghans, forcing them to leave their homes in search of food and water.

International relief agencies, with support from the United States (U.S.), have long been active in providing humanitarian assistance to the Afghan people, even during the restrictive years of the Taliban. On October 7, 2001, a Coalition-led military campaign against al Qaeda and Taliban forces began, and by December 2001, the Taliban had collapsed. The new Afghan Interim Authority (AIA) was sworn in on December 22, 2001, increasing humanitarian access to the country and beginning the process of reconstruction. Hundreds of thousands of refugee and internally displaced families have returned to their homes to assist in the rebuilding. The U.S. Agency for International Development's Disaster Assistance Response Team (USAID/DART) began its emergency coordination work in response to the regional drought in June 2001, and a USAID/OFDA Program Office in Kabul continues to assess the humanitarian needs of vulnerable Afghans, and to monitor the relief programs of its implementing partners.

Afghanistan: Numbers at a Glance

Total population (CIA Factbook).....26,813,057	Internally Displaced (UNDP/OCHA)
Refugees Since January 1, 2002 (UNHCR)	Total as of February 20, 2002 920,000
Pakistan60,000	north and northeast 500,000
Iran.....unknown	south and west 420,000
Old Caseload Refugees (UNHCR)	Internally Displaced Returns Since January 1, 2002
Pakistan2,000,000	(IOM)
Iran.....1,500,000	To Kabul (spontaneous) 64,750
Refugee Returns Since January 1, 2002 (UNHCR)	To northeast (spontaneous)..... 117,000
Pakistan (voluntary assisted since March 1) 923,638	To Shomali Plain
Pakistan (spontaneous)180,000	from Panjshir Valley (voluntary assisted) 8,000
Iran (voluntary assisted since April 9)77,399	from Kabul (voluntary assisted) 14,625
Iran (spontaneous).....61,000	To Bamiyan (voluntary assisted)..... 1,300
Tajikistan: Pyandj River (voluntary assisted).. 8,952	From Herat (voluntary assisted)..... 55,000
Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan..... 1,000	From Mazar-e-Sharif (voluntary assisted).... 48,000
Kyrgyzstan.....33	From Bamiyan (voluntary assisted)..... 8,200
	From Jalalabad (voluntary assisted)..... 15,538
	From Spin Boldak (voluntary assisted) 1,255

FY 2001/2002 U.S. Government (USG) Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan*..... \$609,477,015
FY 2001/2002 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan \$88,208,180

CURRENT SITUATION

Overview. The Loya Jirga ended this week with Hamid Karzai sworn in as president of the new transitional government. Rising insecurity in the north threatened relief operations, and a rocket exploded near the U.S. Embassy in Kabul. Locust eradication efforts neared completion, with estimates

indicating minimal locust damage to crops. Refugee returns declined in recent weeks, though overall returns passed the one million mark. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) began returns for internally displaced persons (IDPs) from camps in the north and west.

Political/Military. *The Loya Jirga, a council of 1,650 Afghan delegates, met from June 11-19 to determine a two-year transitional government. On June 13, the Loya Jirga elected Hamid Karzai, the interim leader in Afghanistan since December 2001, to serve as president. Karzai was sworn in as president on June 19 after naming 14 ministers of his Executive Cabinet, three deputy presidents, and a chief justice, which the Loya Jirga approved.*

Karzai changed one of the top three cabinet posts (defense, interior, and foreign ministers), which were held in the interim government by ethnic Tajiks from the Panjshir Valley. Karzai reappointed Mohammed Fahim as defense minister and Abdullah Abdullah as foreign minister, but chose a Pashtun (Afghanistan's largest ethnic group), Taj Mohammed Wardak, as the new interior minister. Yunus Qanooni, the former interior minister, was named education minister. Karzai's Cabinet selections did not include any of the major warlords, who continue to exercise power in their respective regions. The new transition government assumes power on June 22.

The Loya Jirga ended without selecting a new legislature due to intensive debates about the procedure for choosing legislative representatives. Karzai has proposed that a smaller group of Loya Jirga members continue working on legislative appointments.

On June 20, Turkey assumed control of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), a multinational peacekeeping force enhancing security in Kabul. Britain had led the ISAF for the past six months.

Security. *Four rockets were fired in Kabul on June 18, one of which exploded near the U.S. Embassy. Another rocket reportedly landed near former king Zahir Shah's residence. According to the ISAF, none of the rockets caused injuries.*

Rising insecurity has been reported in the Khost area, and shopkeepers have closed their stores in protest. Factional fighting in the Zaranj area continues to keep the Milak-Zaranj border crossing on the Afghanistan-Iran border closed. Factional fighting was also reported last week near Bamiyan.

A series of violent incidents in northern Afghanistan has a number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the area considering withdrawal. On June 16, a clearly marked NGO vehicle was fired on near Rostaq City, Takhar Province. Two NGO staff were injured and received medical treatment. On

June 14, a vehicle belonging to a U.S. NGO was attacked while delivering food to IDPs. The NGO has since pulled out of Afghanistan. On June 13, gunmen from rival factions fired on a health clinic run by an NGO in Sholgara in northern Balkh Province. A female international aid worker was raped on June 8 when her vehicle and the Afghan staff accompanying her were attacked in northern Afghanistan. Local authorities in the northern area, which is controlled by three warlords, did not take action once informed of the incidents. U.N. Special Envoy Lakhdar Brahimi has raised the issue of rising violence against aid workers with Hamid Karzai.

Locusts. *USAID/OFDA program staff in Kabul met with the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for an update on locust control efforts. FAO, with USAID/OFDA and British Department for International Development (DFID) support, and in cooperation with the AIA, local authorities, and international organizations, has been coordinating a program of manual and chemical eradication since the early spring. FAO reported that the crop protection segment of the locust program is finished, except for the high altitude areas. A campaign against Sunn Pest continues at higher elevations.*

A comprehensive survey of crop damage has not been conducted since a survey of egg laying beds, which is already underway, is more useful for protection efforts next year. The survey area is also too large to cover during the short harvest time. Locust damage to crops is estimated to be low in Takhar and Kunduz provinces. Samangan Province experienced an estimated five to seven percent damage to crops due to the volume of locusts and rain fed crops requiring a longer period of protection. In Baghlan Province, irrigated areas experienced minimal damage, while rain fed areas are estimated to have five percent damage.

FAO indicated that next year's locust problem could be worse because of the high numbers of locusts laying eggs, and the likely increase in crops that will be planted and require protection. However, the crop protection response should improve with the survey information on egg bed locations and a longer preparation period.

Food Aid and Logistics. *Since September 11, 2001, WFP, with support from USAID, has delivered 519,604 MT of food into Afghanistan, assisting some 9.8 million Afghans. In early June, WFP dispatched 8,600 MT of food to its implementing partners throughout Afghanistan. About 2,800 MT of food*

went to the Central area of Afghanistan, which had experienced a drastic reduction in food dispatches.

WFP continues to experience constraints in their food pipeline due to insufficient supply. WFP has managed to significantly reduce the impact of pipeline lags on key programs, and has reallocated existing stocks and incoming commodities through July to reflect changing requirements in each of the regions. WFP has also carefully prioritized allocation of stocks to drought-affected, displaced and returning populations. Expansion of Food For Work, Food For Education, and urban vulnerable programs will be delayed until the pipeline improves.

IDPs and Refugees. More than a million Afghan refugees have been assisted in returning home since the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the AIA began their voluntary repatriation program on March 1 in coordination with neighboring governments. The majority of returnees are coming from Pakistan, and exceeded initial yearly planning figures of 400,000 for Pakistan in the first two months of the program. UNHCR has since tripled its planning figures for Pakistan, but is maintaining its original estimate of 400,000 returns from Iran.

The number of returns steadily rose in May, with 100,000 Afghans returning in a single week for three weeks in a row. In early June, assisted returns decreased significantly for the first time since the March 1 start of repatriation. Some 72,000 returnees were recorded between June 4 and June 10, and there were 56,851 returns from June 11 to June 17. The decrease may in part be attributed to refugees waiting on the outcome of the Loya Jirga before deciding to return. UNHCR staff in Pakistan have also cited rumors circulating among refugees of reduced humanitarian assistance inside Afghanistan.

Although returns from Pakistan have declined recently, the number of Afghans repatriating from Islamabad and Rawalpindi has increased due to police harassment in Pakistan. UNHCR has raised the issue with authorities in Islamabad. Overall, more than 923,638 Afghans have voluntarily returned from Pakistan since March 1, with ninety percent of the returnees passing through the Takhtabaig voluntary repatriation center near Peshawar, Pakistan. An estimated 40 percent are destined for urban centers in Afghanistan, with roughly three in every four returnees going back to Nangarhar and Kabul provinces.

According to UNHCR, more than 77,399 Afghans have returned home from Iran since its program began on April 9. The Milak-Zaranj border crossing for returnees in the south remains closed due to factional fighting in the city of Zaranj in Nimruz Province, the second closure since April 9. Afghans are continuing to cross from Iran at the northern Islam Qala border at Dogharun, and have gone on to areas outside Herat Province, mainly to Kabul and other urban centers.

UNHCR protection staff have discovered that more than 3,000 people have been forcibly returned from Iran to Afghanistan since Iran began its participation in the voluntary return program. Some of the deportees did not have any documentation with them upon arrest by Iranian authorities, though they were registered in Iran.

UNHCR reports that approximately 10,000 Afghans have been assisted in returning home from the northern Central Asia states, including Tajikistan and Turkmenistan.

UNHCR has been working to identify longer-term sites in Kandahar Province for up to 50,000 IDPs currently residing in Spin Boldak and Chaman along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border. UNHCR reported that a recent mission to survey sites in Kandahar was not welcome by the local population and community leaders. Another UNHCR mission to the area is planned in the coming days.

This week, IOM resumed return assistance for IDPs. IOM had announced the suspension of IDP transport programs on May 31 due to funding problems. By the end of June, IOM plans to transport 9,500 IDPs in Herat camps and 8,800 IDPs in Mazar-e-Sharif camps, moving some 1,000 people daily. Overall, IOM plans to assist returns for approximately 43,000 IDPs in western camps, 35,000 IDPs in northern camps, and 38,000 of the most vulnerable IDPs in Kabul.

Between mid-January and the end of May, IOM assisted more than 160,000 IDPs through its Internal Transport Network. IOM has transported IDPs to their home provinces, including 1,300 IDPs from Kabul to Bamiyan Province; 55,000 IDPs from Herat IDP camps to Herat and Badghis provinces; 48,000 IDPs in Mazar-e-Sharif to several provinces in northern Afghanistan; 8,200 IDPs from Bamiyan Province to the Shaigan Valley, Baghlan Province; and 15,538 IDPs from the Hesar Shahi camp near Jalalabad to their villages in Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar, and Kabul provinces.

Health. *The five suspected cases of Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever in Zaranj, Nimruz Province have not been confirmed, and initial tests for the disease have come back negative. No secondary cases have been reported. The five cases were reported in early June after three Afghans died and two became ill with hemorrhagic fever-like symptoms. Those affected were shepherds, and transmission could have taken place through animal contact.*

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Background. On October 4, 2001, 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 has been provided by USAID/OFDA, Food for Peace (USAID/FFP), Democracy & Governance (USAID/DG), Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM), Department of State’s Humanitarian Demining Program (State/HDP), the Department of State’s Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (State/INL), the Department of Defense (DOD), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The assistance is for displaced persons inside Afghanistan and Afghan refugees in neighboring countries.

On March 26, 2002, U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan Robert P. Finn issued a disaster declaration due to the earthquake in Baghlan Province. USAID/OFDA responded by providing an additional \$25,000 in Disaster Assistance Authority to ACTED, one of many USAID-funded grantees that are providing humanitarian assistance to the affected population.

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. On June 7, the USAID/OFDA Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) based in Kabul was deactivated to become a USAID/OFDA Program Office. The USAID/DART had been in the region since June 2001. USAID/OFDA staff in Kabul will continue to coordinate with the humanitarian relief community, assess the humanitarian situation, and monitor USAID/OFDA programs.

OTHER USG ASSISTANCE

New Actions. *USAID/OFDA provided \$1,690,955 to Action Contre la Faim (ACF) for detection, prevention, and treatment of malnutrition among 195,000 children under five years old in Kabul; disease detection, prevention, and treatment among 326,400 beneficiaries in Kabul City, and Uruzgan and Bamiyan Provinces; and water and sanitation programs to benefit 158,865 individuals in seven different neighborhoods in Kabul.*

USAID/OFDA provided International Medical Corps (IMC) with \$1,943,757 for primary health care and supplemental feeding in Bamiyan, Wardak, and Parwan provinces. The funds will also be used to increase food security, household income, and access to water in rural areas through cash for work, water, and agricultural rehabilitation programs.

State/PRM contributed \$499,000 to WFP for logistics, food management, and supply in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CENTRAL ASIA

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
AFGHANISTAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY FY 2002				
USAID/OFDA				
	Airlifts and OFDA Relief Commodities	Procurement and/or transport of blankets, plastic sheeting, tents, kitchen sets, medical kits, wheat bags, high energy biscuits, and sugar		\$4,178,994

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
AirServ		Air Transportation Services		\$1,574,756
ACTED		Nahrin earthquake response	Baghlan	\$25,000
ACTED		Food, non-food items	Northeast	\$5,500,000
ACTED		IDP camp management	Baghlan	\$630,000
ACTED		Livelihoods, agriculture, emergency rehab	Takhar, Baghlan, Shamali, Kabul, and Faryab.	\$750,000
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)		Malnutrition, disease prevention and treatment, water and sanitation	Kabul, Uruzgan, Bamiyan	\$1,690,955
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		Distribution of seeds & tools, rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, income generation activities	Badakshan, Baghlan, Takhar, Bamiyan provinces	\$1,737,318
Concern Worldwide		Shelter—repair 5,000 homes	Northeast	\$1,203,343
Field Support		Operational support for DARTs in Central Asia Region		\$1,820,583
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)		Seed multiplication, procurement, and distribution		\$1,095,000
FAO		Agriculture, seed multiplication		\$300,000
FAO		Manual locust eradication program	North	\$260,000
FAO		Security surveillance, water resource management, farm power, & spring seed distribution	All	\$2,500,000
FOCUS / Aga Khan		Seed multiplication, water supply rehabilitation, and complementary food distribution	Bamiyan, Baghlan, and Balkh	\$1,436,134
GOAL		Food, shelter, water, sanitation, winterization	Samangan and Jowzjan provinces	\$5,500,000
GOAL		Emergency shelter, water and sanitation, non-food-items for IDPs, locust eradication	Samangan	\$600,000
GOAL		Emergency agricultural, potable water and sanitation rehabilitation, and shelter repair	Samangan and Jowzjan provinces	\$1,000,000
HOPE Worldwide		Repair of hospital and annex	Kabul	\$38,500
International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA)		Seed multiplication, technical assistance for seed 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

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
IOM		Distribution of charcoal for cooking and heating fuel	Herat, Kunduz, and Faryab	\$1,069,760
International Medical Corps (IMC)		Primary health care	Herat	\$735,000
IMC		Primary health care	Bamiyan, Wardak, Parwan	\$3,500,000
IMC		Primary health care, supplemental feeding, cash for work water and agricultural rehabilitation programs	Bamiyan, Wardak, Parwan	\$1,943,757
International Rescue Committee (IRC)		Food, potable water, well rehabilitation	North	\$3,650,000
IRC		Medical, public health, education & self-help programs in camps and urban settings	Balkh, Ghor	\$3,250,104
IRC		Health and food security for approximately 54,000 returning IDPs and residents	Balkh	\$725,831
International Resource Group (IRG)		Food Augmentation Team		\$614,820
Mercy Corps		Food, water, non-food items	South, Central	\$2,000,000
Mercy Corps		Rehabilitation of wells & agriculture infrastructure, seed multiplication	Nimroz, Helmand, Kandahar, Uruzgan, Takhar, Kunduz & Baghlan	\$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
UNCHS (Habitat)		Cash-for-work rehabilitation of public areas, solid waste removal	Kabul, Kandahar, Mazar-e-Sharif	\$382,850
Save the Children (SC)/US		Support Assessment Mission	South, West	\$93,467
SC/US		Nutrition	North	\$206,488
SC/US		Food, health	Central and North	\$2,000,000
SC/US		Spot reconstruction, cash-for-work, and medical clinic rehabilitation	Faryab, Sar-e-Pul	\$3,262,312
Shelter for Life (SFL)		Cash-for-work road reconstruction & emergency home repair for returning IDPs	Kunduz & Takhar	\$1,294,550
SFL		Shelter	Herat	\$130,000
Solidarites		Rehabilitation, agricultural revitalization	Balkh, Bamiyan, Samangan	\$1,739,115
Tufts University		Assessment Mission	South, West	\$201,868
World Food Program (WFP)		Food - 15,000 MT, processing, transport		\$6,000,000
WFP		Emergency road repair	Turkmen border	\$300,000
WFP		Purchase of trucks for food delivery		\$5,000,000
WFP		Joint Logistics Center		\$2,000,000

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
WFP		Logistics support equipment and services	All	\$2,500,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA				\$94,253,150
USAID/FFP				
WFP		Airlift from Quetta, Pakistan to Osh, Kyrgyzstan		\$2,000,000
WFP		31,050 MT Lentils and vegetable oil		\$25,418,500
WFP		36,000 MT Wheat		\$15,900,000
WFP		72,700 MT Food commodities		\$38,555,000
WFP		24,320 MT Food commodities		\$18,600,000
WFP		38,000 MT Wheat		\$17,530,400
Total FY 2002 USAID/FFP				\$118,003,900
USAID/OTI				
Voice of America		Radio program		\$187,820
IOM		HEAR bulletin and radios		\$1,500,000
IOM		Community reconstruction		\$8,095,631
Internews		Media/journalist training		\$998,720
RONCO		Small grants/operations support		\$3,000,000
UNDP		UNDP Trust Fund in support of the Interim Afghan Administration		500,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/OTI.....				\$14,282,171
STATE/HDP				
HALO Trust		Demining program		\$3,300,000
UNICEF		Mine awareness program		\$700,000
UN Mine Action Program		Demining equipment		\$1,000,000
RONCO		UXO experts		\$2,000,000
Total FY 2002 State/HDP				\$7,000,000
USDA				
WFP		40,000 MT of food commodities		\$22,500,000
WFP		43,300 MT of wheat		\$19,098,712
Total FY 2002 USDA				\$41,598,712
STATE/PRM				
Church World Service		Support for refugees and returnees		\$172,667
Cooperative Housing Foundation		Support for returning refugees and IDPs in Bamiyan and Kabul		\$2,157,662
ICRC		Emergency Appeal		\$10,100,000
ICMC		Support for Afghans in Pakistan		\$515,304
IFRC		Emergency Appeal		\$4,000,000
IOM		Support for Refugees and IDPs		\$4,800,000
IOM		Emergency Appeal		\$2,000,000
IOM		Support for Refugees and IDPs		\$1,000,000
IRC		Operational Support		231,248
Mercy Corps		Support for Afghans in Pakistan		\$376,781
Mercy Corps		Operational support		\$162,775
Save the Children/US		Health services for Afghan refugees		\$1,833,251
UNDP		Support for Information Systems		\$500,000
UNOCHA		Donor Alert for Afghans Program		\$2,125,000

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
UNOCHA		Coordination of activities (communications, IT, security)		\$1,000,000
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)		Special Program for Afghanistan		\$500,000
UNHCR		Emergency Appeal		\$30,000,000
UNHCR		Support for returning Afghan refugees		\$20,000,000
UNHCR		Support for Afghans in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran		\$4,600,000
UNICEF		Back-to-school campaign		\$2,000,000
UNICEF		Emergency Relief		\$4,000,000
WFP		Operations/Logistics Support		\$4,000,000
WFP		Coordination and Support Services		\$1,500,000
WFP		Logistics, food management, supply in Afghanistan and Pakistan		\$ 499,000
WHO		Basic health for returning Afghans		\$1,000,000
Total FY 2002 State/PRM **				\$99,073,688
DOD				
Airdrop of 2,423,700 Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs)				\$50,897,769
Total FY 2002 DOD				\$50,897,769
Total FY 2002 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan				\$425,109,390

TAJIKISTAN – DROUGHT FY 2002				
USAID/OFDA				
CARE		Purchase and distribution of winter wheat to 36,000 people		\$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 Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan				\$20,998,180

FY 2001/ FY 2002 SUMMARY	
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2001*	\$184,367,625
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2002	\$425,109,390
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2002/2001	\$609,477,015
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001	\$67,210,000
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.	
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001/2002	\$88,208,180

*Note: Detailed breakdowns of FY01 and FY02 assistance are available in previous Central Asia Region situation reports.

**Note: State/PRM contributions include funding obligated to international organizations and NGOs in FY02, as well as new contributions to UN partners announced on April 2.

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Director, USAID/OFDA

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