



**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 #41, Fiscal Year (FY) 2002

August 16, 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 recovery and rehabilitation. The selection of President Hamid Karzai and his cabinet during the Emergency Loya Jirga in June 2002 inaugurated the Islamic Transitional Government of Afghanistan (ITGA). More than one million refugees and a half a million internally displaced persons (IDPs) have returned to their homes to assist in the rebuilding effort. 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**

<b>Total population</b> (CIA Factbook).....	26,813,057	<b>Internally Displaced</b> (UNDP/OCHA)	
<b>Old Caseload Refugees as of August 2001</b> (UNHCR)		Estimate as of December 1, 2001.....	1,300,000
Pakistan.....	2,000,000	Registered total as of February 20, 2002	
Iran.....	1,500,000	north and northeast .....	500,000
<b>Refugee Returns Since January 1, 2002</b> (UNHCR)		south and west .....	420,000
Pakistan (vol. assisted since March 1).....	1,370,000	Estimate as of August 1, 2002 (UNHCR)	
Pakistan (spontaneous) .....	200,000	north and northeast .....	384,500
Iran (voluntary assisted since April 9) .....	136,000	south and west.....	474,000
Iran (spontaneous) .....	61,000	<b>Internally Displaced Returns Since January 1, 2002</b>	
Central Asian states .....	10,000	(IOM)	
		Total as of August 2, 2002 (vol. assisted)....	218,286
		Total since December 2001 (spontaneous)...	400,000

**FY 2001/2002 U.S. Government (USG) Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan\*.....\$689,675,563**

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

**CURRENT SITUATION**

***Overview.** ITGA Minister of Defense Marshall Fahim announced that all weapons held by local factions are to be turned over as property of the National Afghan Army. The operating environment for the relief assistance community remains insecure in some areas of the country due to ongoing clashes involving factional forces, Coalition forces, and al-Qaeda elements. An explosion at a road works*

*warehouse in Jalalabad killed 11 and injured dozens. Several recent incidents in Kabul, including a shoot-out and a bombing, have put the city on alert. Preparations continue for the delivery of humanitarian assistance during the winter months. A recent report by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) showed a significant increase in wheat production this harvest; however, the report cautioned that food aid is still required for millions of vulnerable Afghans. According to the U.N. High*

*Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the pace of refugee returns from Pakistan is starting to level off, while the pace of returns from Iran has increased sharply. IDPs who were languishing in the Spin Boldak/Chaman border area have begun to move to a new camp established by UNHCR outside of Kandahar. Measles vaccination rates have reached an average 80 percent across the country, as the campaign to protect children continues.*

**Political/Military.** *On August 14, ITGA Minister of Defense Marshall Fahim announced that all weapons previously belonging to his regional faction have now been registered as property of the Afghan state and will be stored in a state depot for use by the new Afghan National Army. Fahim has ordered that other factional leaders similarly decommission their arms. Some communities that have disarmed fear they may be at risk from armed local factions in neighboring communities.*

*On August 14, the 300-man Second Battalion of the new Afghan National Army graduated from a ten-week basic training course led by the French. A 300-man First Battalion, trained by the United States, graduated earlier this year. U.S., French, and Turkish instructors hope to graduate 3,000 Afghan soldiers by the end of the year.*

*The U.N. Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and UNHCR are jointly investigating reports of ethnic persecution from villagers in Almar District, Faryab Province. In July, five Pashtun families were reported to have fled from the village of Bad Bad following pressure from neighboring Uzbeks to give up their agricultural land. Another ten Pashtun families were reported to have fled from the village of Kafter Khan following attempts at extortion by a local Uzbek commander. Human rights constraints are also hampering the return of IDPs from Andkhai District, Faryab Province to Balkh Province.*

**Security.** *The operating environment for relief assistance remains insecure in several parts of the country. On August 13, three armed men broke into the UNHCR compound in the southeastern province of Ghazni. After locking one international and seven local staff into a bathroom, the attackers ransacked the office, broke into the safe, and left with an unspecified amount of communications equipment and cash. This incident is the first of its kind carried out against UNHCR since the fall of the Taliban. UNHCR has responded by placing armed guards outside of the compound in Ghazni. The attack is the second against a U.N. compound in the past two*

*weeks, following a grenade attack in the FAO compound in Kandahar on August 1.*

*U.N. activities have been suspended in the eastern province of Laghman, and overnight U.N. missions in Ghazni, Kunar, and Nuristan provinces are not permitted by U.N. security rules. Local warlord Padshah Khan, who is defying a government order to lay down his arms, is reported to have closed the road to U.N. traffic from Gardez to Khost in the southeast. Supporters of Khan protested near Gardez on August 7, demanding the resignation of ITGA President Hamed Karzai. During the week of July 29, an armed gunman robbed an international aid worker in her home in the central province of Wardak. The worker was not injured. UNAMA reports two minor incidents of international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) being harassed by local commanders in Mazar-e-Sharif.*

*Press reports quoting Afghan intelligence officials indicate that al-Qaeda elements are regrouping along both sides of the Pakistani border in eastern and northeastern Afghanistan. U.S. military officials also indicate an increase in the number of incidents involving both anti-government factional forces and al-Qaeda elements in the east and the southeast of the country, including three separate shooting attacks on U.S. forces August 5-7 in Kunar and Khost provinces. UNAMA reports that four policeman were killed by a suicide bomber in Urgun, Paktika Province.*

*Two recent attacks were aimed at government institutions. On August 15 in Kabul, an explosion late in the evening outside of the ITGA Ministry of Telecommunications shattered windows but caused no injuries. A spokesman for the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) said that an explosive device had been thrown in front of the building by a passing car. On August 13, three rockets were fired in the direction of a government building in Asadabad, the provincial capital of Kunar. All three rockets landed in a civilian neighborhood, injuring eight people.*

*On August 12, UNAMA and the Afghan Security Commission (established by the U.N. and northern regional leaders in May, following a ceasefire agreement in the city of Mazar-e-Sharif) brokered an agreement ceasing hostilities between feuding rival factional commanders in the northern province of Sar-e-Pul. On August 9, eight men were killed and 11 taken hostage when a personal feud escalated into open conflict. Factional tensions in other areas of*

*the north continue, with some reported reinforcement of artillery and troops.*

*In the central highlands, UNAMA reports that ongoing ethnic and factional fighting between Tajik Jamiat forces and Hazara Hizb-e-Wahdat forces threatens displacement of villagers in northern Bamiyan Province. Jamiat troops who recently took Kamard District are reportedly massing on the border of neighboring Saighan District.*

*On August 9, 11 people in Jalalabad, Nangahar Province were killed and dozens injured when an explosion at a private road works warehouse storing dynamite tore through an adjoining village. The explosion destroyed some 200 houses, and damaged electrical equipment at the nearby Darunta dam. The cause of the explosion is still under investigation. In a separate development, on August 11 local police seized several caches of weapons and explosives in two early morning raids in and around Jalalabad.*

*On August 7, an Afghan military post on the outskirts of Kabul was attacked by a group of escaped al-Qaeda suspects. In the ensuing firefight, 15 people were left dead, including all 12 of the attackers.*

*According to the World Food Program (WFP), clashes between local commanders and Ismail Khan in western Herat Province continue, resulting in the destruction of several homes.*

*During the week of August 5, an accident involving the storage of landmines resulted in an explosion at an ammunition dump in the southern city of Spin Boldak. Two Afghan soldiers were reported injured in the explosion. Also in Kandahar Province, unknown assailants shot at power lines near the Kajaki dam. Power to the city was disrupted for two days until repairs were completed on August 9.*

*On August 5, OXFAM reported a bomb explosion in its area of operation in the southern Zabul Province. OXFAM has called back its local staff, leaving local officials in charge of food distribution. UNAMA reports that an un-detonated bomb was found in a vehicle in Spin Boldak.*

**Winter Preparation.** *The U.N. Joint Logistics Center (UNJLC) is working with the field staff of U.N. agencies and NGOs, as well as ITGA provincial officials, to finalize a common humanitarian assistance strategy for the coming winter. The strategy, which enjoys broad-based support, has several main elements: pre-positioning of food and non-food supplies in areas which will become cut-off*

*by winter weather; improving humanitarian and market access roads connecting districts and keeping these areas open through cash-for-work projects during winter months; and placing small relief centers with commodities in district capitals to prevent displacement of vulnerables to larger urban centers. Some NGOs and U.N. agencies have expressed concern that there is not sufficient time or funding before winter to implement the strategy.*

**Food Aid and Agriculture.** *WFP is warning that based on the current level of donor contributions, there will be a shortfall in the wheat aid pipeline of 60,000 MT in November and 20,000 MT in December. Current shortages are having an impact on the ability of WFP to plan for pre-positioning of food in September and October in winter-inaccessible areas. Serious pipeline problems in May and June resulted in distributions for those months falling significantly below expectations. In June, WFP had intended to provide 64,890 MT of food assistance to beneficiaries in their “emergency” category; however, only 12,885 MT were actually provided, 20 percent of the original target. In the areas of food for teacher training and food for education, only five percent of the target food assistance was delivered in May and only 3 percent in June.*

*Data from this year’s FAO/WFP Afghanistan Crop and Food Assessment, conducted following the recent harvest, were released on August 16. Results indicate that while yields have increased significantly (82 percent over last year’s drought crop) due to better precipitation and the provision of international assistance in those areas that were planted this season, more than 6 million of the most vulnerable Afghans will continue to require targeted food assistance. In addition to the effects of drought, rural indebtedness, loss of productive assets, and lack of purchasing power contribute to high food insecurity. The survey also indicated that the livestock sector has been decimated, with the size of herds down by more than 60 percent nationwide. This has had a particularly profound impact on the Kuchi nomads. WFP’s 2002-2003 Vulnerability and Analysis Mapping (VAM) assessment is still underway. Preliminary results are expected in late September.*

*Since September 11, 2001, the United Nations World Food Program (WFP), with support from USAID, has dispatched more than 575,000 MT of food into Afghanistan, assisting some 9.8 million Afghans.*

**IDPs and Refugees.** *More than 1.5 million Afghan refugees have been assisted in returning home*

*through the joint UNHCR and ITGA voluntary repatriation program that began on March 1. UNHCR expects more than two million Afghans to return home in 2002.*

*Due to budgetary constraints including an unexpectedly high level of return, UNHCR has been forced to cut programming. Following a reduction of one third in the amount of WFP wheat provided to returning refugees, on August 15 UNHCR halted the distribution of blankets, jerry cans, and buckets to returning families. UNHCR has already more than halved its shelter program from a planned 97,000 units to 41,000.*

*Nearly 1.4 million Afghans have voluntarily returned from Pakistan since March 1, with 90 percent passing through the Takhtabaig voluntary repatriation center near Peshawar, Pakistan. Kabul and Nangarhar provinces in the east have together absorbed nearly two out of every three returnees.*

*According to UNHCR, the pace of returns from Pakistan has declined over the past several weeks, indicating that the summer peak may have been reached. While the numbers are still impressive, in the first week of August returns were down 21 percent from the previous week. The Takhtabaig return center and another at Baliliin Baluchistan are now operating only four days a week, while those in urban centers are open five days a week. Two others have closed. At their peak, the centers had operated six days a week.*

*On August 6, UNHCR temporarily suspended the repatriation of Afghan refugees from Islamabad after an Afghan man suspected of fraud set himself on fire and incited a crowd to throw stones at UNHCR staff. The man reportedly set his own clothes alight after UNHCR officials refused to process his assisted repatriation application on the grounds that he had already received refugee aid the previous day. The man was treated in a UNHCR clinic and released. During the past five months, more than 300,000 individuals have been turned away by UNHCR for making fraudulent claims, roughly 18 percent of the total number of applicants.*

*According to UNHCR, more than 136,000 Afghans have returned home from Iran since its repatriation program began on April 9. Afghans return through the Milak-Zaranj border crossing in the south or the northern Islam Qala border at Dogharun. From Islam Qala, many returning Afghans have gone on to areas outside the western province of Herat, mainly to Kabul and other urban centers.*

*UNHCR continues to express concern that Iranian authorities are pressuring Afghan refugees to involuntarily leave Iran. UNHCR cited statistics showing that the number of Afghans crossing the border back into Afghanistan has risen significantly from a weekly average of 6,500 in July to 10,000 in the first week of August. More than 3,000 Afghans crossed on August 11 alone. UNHCR is hurriedly setting up additional tents to handle the increased flow at its transit center near Herat.*

*In a related development, the Government of Iran set a new deadline of August 27 for Afghans who are not registered in Iran to obtain exit permits and leave the country. There are reports that Iranian women who have married Afghan men will lose their Iranian citizenship and be required to move to Afghanistan with their families. Other reports indicate that some Afghan children living in Iran have not been permitted to register for school in the fall.*

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

*On August 15, UNHCR began moving the first 100 displaced Afghan families from the Chaman/Spin Boldak border crossing with Pakistan into a new IDP camp at Zhare Dasht, a desert area 30 km west of the city of Kandahar. The new camp is currently ready to accept 30,000 IDPs and its capacity can be expanded to 60,000. There are 25,000 displaced Afghans awaiting assistance in Chaman and another 30,000 in Spin Boldak, the majority of whom have been camped in extremely poor conditions along the border for several months following Pakistani refusal to grant them entry as refugees. Some of the IDPs are reluctant to move to the new camp, citing the reason they originally left their homes - fear of ethnic persecution. Conversely, UNHCR is concerned that the new camp may attract too many of the estimated 400,000 IDPs scattered across the south. UNHCR was unable to garner sufficient local support for an alternative plan to break up the larger camp into several smaller camps located next to host communities.*

*IOM continues with its program of assisting IDPs to return to their places of origin in the northern, central, and western parts of Afghanistan. Most of the IDPs had been living in IDP camps in Balkh and Herat provinces. Since mid-January, IOM has assisted in the return of more than 218,000 IDPs to homes in 25 of the 32 provinces.*

*At current funding levels, IOM plans to assist returns for approximately 80,000 IDPs from now until the end of September. IOM estimates that there will still remain an estimated 300,000 IDPs in the north, central, and western regions, in addition to more than 400,000 IDPs in the south.*

**Health.** *The World Health Organization (WHO) investigated a suspected outbreak of cholera in Jowzjan and Samangan provinces. Of the reported 87 cases, only 2 have been confirmed as cholera. The other cases have been confirmed as acute respiratory infections (ARI), pneumonia, or diarrheal diseases.*

*The U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) reports the latest phase of the national measles immunization campaign began on August 10 in Bamiyan Province, where the current coverage rate is only 33 percent. By comparison, the coverage rate in Herat is 95 percent, in Kandahar 76 percent, and in Kabul 63 percent. As of the previous round of immunizations in July, part of a two-year campaign that started in 2001, approximately eight million Afghan children between the ages of six months and 12 years old have been vaccinated nationwide against measles. The campaign's target population is 10 million children. Coverage rates vary by region depending on factors such as availability of trained staff and accessibility.*

According to the U.N. System Standing Committee on Nutrition, the overall nutrition situation within Afghanistan remains precarious. Continuing drought, physical insecurity, and acute food insecurity in many areas of the country were cited as factors. A seasonal decrease in nutritional status over the summer months can be expected in line with the diarrheal season. UNICEF reports that nearly half of Afghan children suffer from chronic malnutrition.

## 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 Afghanistan 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/FFP is providing WFP with 46,000 MT of new wheat valued at \$19,989,100.*

*State/PRM is providing \$861,334 to the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) in support of a program to provide social services to vulnerable populations in Herat and Kandahar provinces.*

*State/PRM is providing \$1,635,580 to International Medical Corps (IMC) in support of clinics and health training in Nangarhar, Laghman, and Kunar provinces.*

*State/PRM is providing \$1,199,535 to Catholic Relief Services (CRS) to assist returning refugees and their communities in Herat, Farah, and Kandahar Provinces.*

**USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CENTRAL ASIA**

<b>USG AGENCY</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>REGION</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
<b>AFGHANISTAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY FY 2002</b>				
<b>USAID/OFDA</b>				
	Action Contre La Faim (ACF)	Malnutrition, disease prevention and treatment, water and sanitation	Kabul, Uruzgan, Bamiyan	\$1,705,030
	ACTED	IDP camp management	Baghlan, Takhar	\$630,000
	ACTED	Food, non-food items	Northeast	\$5,500,000
	ACTED	Livelihoods, agriculture, emergency rehabilitation	Baghlan, Faryab, Takhar, Kabul, Shomali	\$750,000
	ACTED	Nahrin earthquake response	Baghlan	\$25,000
	Airserv	Air Transport Services	Countrywide	\$1,574,756
	CARE	Food assistance and reconstruction	All	\$2,318,403
	CARE	Livelihoods	Wardak, Ghazni	\$863,627
	CARE	Water and health	Kabul, Wardak, Ghazni	\$355,005
	Concern Worldwide	Shelter – repair of 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
	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Non-food items for 200,000 people	Central Highlands	\$988,087
	Church World Service (CWS)	Transport of non-food items		\$49,902
	Focus/Aga Khan Foundation	Seed multiplication, water supply rehabilitation, and complementary food distribution	Bamiyan, Baghlan, and Balkh	\$1,436,134
	GOAL	Emergency shelter, water and sanitation, non-food items for IDPs, locust eradication	Samangan	\$600,000
	GOAL	Food, shelter, water, sanitation, winterization	Samangan and Jowzjan provinces	\$5,500,000
	GOAL	Emergency agricultural, potable water and sanitation rehabilitation, and shelter repair	Samangan and Jowzjan provinces	\$1,000,000
	International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA)	Seed multiplication, technical assistance for seed procurement and regulation	Countrywide	\$2,525,000
	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Food, non-food items	Countrywide	\$2,500,000

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
	International Medical Corps (IMC)	Primary health care	Herat	\$735,000
	IMC	Maternal/Child Health Care	Herat, Badghis	\$1,817,648
	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, Parwan, Wardak	\$1,943,757
	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Food, non-food items	Faryab, Badghis, Balkh	\$562,313
	IOM	Distribution of charcoal for cooking and heating fuel	Herat, Faryab, Kunduz	\$1,069,760
	IOM	IDP care and support, and transport as needed	North and West	\$3,000,000
	International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health and food security for approximately 54,000 returning IDPs and residents	Balkh	\$725,831
	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
	International Resource Groups (IRG)	Food Augmentation Team		\$360,112
	IRG	Food Augmentation Team		\$254,708
	Mercy Corps	Food, water, non-food items	South, Central	\$2,000,000
	Mercy Corps	Water/sanitation, agriculture, livestock vet services, spot rehabilitation	South, Central	\$1,000,000
	Mercy Corps	Rehabilitation of wells & agriculture infrastructure, seed multiplication	Nimroz, Helmand, Kandahar, Uruzgan, Takhar, Kunduz, Baghlan	\$3,000,308
	Save the Children (SC/US)	Support Assessment Mission	South, West	\$93,467
	SC/US	Nutrition	North	\$206,488
	SC/US	Food, health	Central, 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
	SFL	Emergency shelter for Nahrin earthquake	Baghlan	\$2,241,278
	Solidarites	Rehabilitation, agricultural revitalization	Samangan, Balkh, Bamiyan	\$1,739,115

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
Tufts University		Assessment Mission	South, West	\$201,868
UNCHS/Habitat		Cash for work rehabilitation of public areas, solid waste removal	Kabul, Kandahar, Mazar-e-Sharif	\$382,850
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (UNFAO)		Agriculture, seed multiplication		\$300,000
UNFAO		Manual locust eradication	North	\$260,000
UNFAO		Seed multiplication, procurement, and distribution		\$1,095,000
UNFAO		Security surveillance, water resource management, farm power, & spring seed distribution	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
UNFAO		Sunn Pest Eradication	Faryab, Sar-e-Pul, Badghis, Jowzjan	45,000
UNICEF		Nutrition, health, water, sanitation	Countrywide	\$1,650,000
UNICEF		Water, sanitation	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)		Coordination	Countrywide	\$185,150
UNOCHA		Coordination	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UNOCHA		Coordination	Countrywide	\$500,000
World Food Program (WFP)		Emergency road repair	Turkmenistan border	\$300,000
WFP		Joint Logistics Center		\$2,000,000
WFP		Logistics support equipment and services	All	\$2,500,000
WFP		Food (15,000 MT), processing, transport		\$6,000,000
WFP		Purchase of trucks for food delivery		\$5,000,000
Field Support		Operational support for USAID/OFDA teams in Central Asia		\$1,900,953
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		\$4,026,634
Central Asia Task Force Allowance		Transfer to USAID/Central Asia Task Force to support airlift of school textbooks for Afghan children		\$692,000
Central Asia Task Force Allowance		Support for airlift of school textbooks for Afghan children		\$50,000
<b>Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA .....</b>				<b>\$103,187,811</b>

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/FFP</b>				
WFP		Airlift from Quetta, Pakistan to Osh, Kyrgyzstan		\$2,000,000
WFP		46,000 MT Wheat		\$19,989,100
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
WFP		34,800 MT Wheat and vegetable oil		\$19,984,300
<b>Total FY 2002 USAID/FFP .....</b>				<b>\$157,977,300</b>
<b>USAID/OTI</b>				
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
<b>Total FY 2002 USAID/OTI.....</b>				<b>\$14,282,171</b>
<b>STATE/HDP</b>				
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
<b>Total FY 2002 State/HDP .....</b>				<b>\$7,000,000</b>
<b>USDA</b>				
WFP		40,000 MT of food commodities		\$22,500,000
WFP		43,300 MT of wheat		\$19,098,712
<b>Total FY 2002 USDA .....</b>				<b>\$41,598,712</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>				
Church World Service (CWS)		Support for refugees and returnees		\$172,667
CWS		Support for income generation, literacy, and math training for female refugee returnee and IDPs		\$679,061
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)		Assistance to returning refugees and their communities	Herat, Farah, Kandahar	\$1,199,535
Cooperative Housing Foundation		Support for returning refugees and IDPs	Bamiyan, Kabul	\$2,157,662
ICRC		Emergency Appeal		\$10,100,000
ICRC**		Protection and emergency assistance		\$11,000,000
International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)		Support for Afghans in Pakistan		\$515,304
ICMC		Emergency Social Services	Herat, Kandahar	\$861,334
IFRC		Emergency Appeal		\$4,000,000

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
	International Medical Corps (IMC)	Healthcare, education, and microcredit for Afghan refugees	Haripur and Baluchistan, Pakistan	\$1,225,524
	IMC	Support for health clinics and formal health training	Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar	\$1,635,580
	IOM	Support for Refugees and IDPs		\$4,800,000
	IOM	Emergency Appeal		\$2,000,000
	IOM	Support for Refugees and IDPs		\$1,000,000
	International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Operational Support		\$231,248
	IRC	Reintegration project for returning refugees	Southern, central, and western Afghanistan	\$2,500,019
	Mercy Corps	Support for Afghans in Pakistan		\$376,781
	Mercy Corps	Operational support		\$162,775
	Mercy Corps	Stabilize at-risk communities, facilitate returns to Helmand Province, Afghanistan		\$1,489,434
	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
	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
	UNHCR**	Repatriation and reintegration for Afghan refugees and IDPs		\$7,700,000
	UNHCR	Support for refugee children	Pakistan	\$1,000,000
	UNICEF	Back-to-school campaign		\$2,000,000
	UNICEF	Emergency Relief		\$4,000,000
	UNICEF	Education, Water/Sanitation		\$2,000,000
	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
<b>Total FY 2002 State/PRM .....</b>				<b>\$130,364,175</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 Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan .....</b>				<b>\$505,307,938</b>

<b>TAJIKISTAN – DROUGHT FY 2002</b>		
<b>USAID/OFDA</b>		
CARE	Purchase and distribution of winter wheat to 36,000 people	\$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 Humanitarian 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>\$184,367,625</b>
<b>Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2002.....</b>	<b>\$505,307,938</b>
<b>Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2002/2001.....</b>	<b>\$689,675,563</b>
<b>Total USG Humanitarian 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 Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001/2002.....</b>	<b>\$88,208,180</b>

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

\*\*Note: New funds announced on July 1 are both committed and obligated.

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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)