



**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 #42, Fiscal Year (FY) 2002

August 30, 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

Total population (CIA Factbook).....	26,813,057	Internally Displaced (UNDP/OCHA)	
Old Caseload Refugees as of August 2001 (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
Refugee Returns Since January 1, 2002 (UNHCR)		south and west	420,000
Pakistan (vol. assisted since March 1).....	1,420,000	Estimate as of August 1, 2002 (UNHCR)	
Pakistan (spontaneous)	200,000	north and northeast	384,500
Iran (voluntary assisted since April 9)	170,000	south and west	474,000
Iran (spontaneous).....	61,000	Internally Displaced Returns Since January 1, 2002	
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.** The U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees expressed concern regarding the treatment of ethnic Pashtuns during a visit to the north. The U.N. Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) reported increased criminal activity and lawlessness is negatively impacting relief operations. Five bomb explosions were reported in Kabul during the past two weeks, including one outside of the U.N.*

guesthouse. The humanitarian community is making progress in identifying Afghans in urban and rural areas that will require targeted winter assistance; however, funding remains a concern. Recent surveys indicate that the effects of drought continue to impact vulnerable populations in several parts of the country, with some new displacements reported. Refugee returns from Pakistan have slowed, while returns from Iran have sharply increased.

Political/Military. On August 28, U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees Ruud Lubbers expressed concern regarding the treatment of ethnic Pashtuns in the north, many of who have been forced to flee their homes due to ethnic persecution. High Commissioner Lubbers raised the issue on his recent visit with leaders in the north, as well as with ITGA President Hamid Karzai.

On August 20, UNAMA issued a statement indicating it would provide assistance upon request to the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission in its investigation of the alleged mass grave site near Sheberghan in the northern province of Balkh. UNAMA, in cooperation with the U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights, first sent a team to the site to conduct a preliminary forensic investigation in early May 2002. UNAMA has since periodically visited the site to ensure its integrity. On August 23, ITGA President Hamid Karzai dispatched an investigative team to the site.

On August 26, more than 2,000 Coalition and Afghan military forces completed Operation Mountain Sweep, a one-week campaign to search for al-Qaeda and Taliban elements in southeastern Paktia Province.

Security. UNAMA has reported that increased criminal activity and lawlessness is posing a challenge to the cost-effective and timely delivery of relief assistance in some areas of the country. Travel restrictions and extra security measures taken by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating in the field are reportedly impacting their ability to freely assess humanitarian needs and implement and monitor ongoing responses. In extreme cases, NGOs have had to withdraw from some areas; more often, activities are geographically limited or scaled down in scope. U.N. security rules also restrict access for its field staff in several provinces in the east where military activity is ongoing.

Factional tensions in areas of the north continue, with some reported reinforcement of artillery and troops. Recent clashes between Junbish and Jamiat local commanders in Kodi Barq, located 18 kilometers west of Mazar-e-Sharif in Balkh Province, have resulted in the displacement of more than 1,000 villagers who fled to neighboring districts. The Afghan National Security Council and the Mazar Security Commission, which includes UNAMA, have intervened to try and broker a cease-fire. Separately, efforts aimed at disarmament of local factions in Gosfandi, Sar-e-Pul Province stalled this week. Disarmament was to follow a cease-fire brokered by

UNAMA and the Afghan Security Commission on August 12 after fighting in the area left eight persons dead.

The International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) reported that there have been five low intensity explosions in Kabul during the past two weeks. The most recent of these occurred on August 29 when a bomb exploded in the basement of an abandoned building in the center of Kabul, injuring a child. On August 25, a bomb placed in a dustbin outside of the U.N. guesthouse in Kabul exploded, injuring two Afghans. In a separate incident the same evening, an explosion between two abandoned buildings near the Intercontinental hotel did not result in any casualties. Two previous explosions causing no injury occurred near a local cinema, and outside of the Ministry of Communications. On August 20, a sixth bomb was found unexploded in a crowded bazaar along Kabul's airport road.

Press reports 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 a rocket attack August 28 on Jalalabad airport causing minor damage, and another unsuccessful rocket attack August 25 on U.S. Special Forces in Kunar Province. In Kandahar Province, UNAMA reports two men were killed on August 19 when a bomb they were planting on a dais to be used in Afghan Independence Day celebrations in the sports stadium exploded prematurely.

In the central highlands, UNAMA reports that ongoing ethnic and factional tension between Tajik Jamiat forces and Hazara Hizb-e-Wahdat forces threatens displacement of villagers in northern Bamiyan Province. In northern Uruzgan Province, lawlessness and factional fighting related to the drug trade are reported. In the west of the country, tensions between a rival local commander in Shindand and Herat governor Ismail Khan continue. Separately, a clash between two villages in Ghor Province reportedly left 30 dead. Tensions are also reported between General Daoud and a local commander in the northeastern Takhar Province.

Winter Preparation. The ITGA Afghan Assistance Coordination Authority (AACA) and the ITGA Ministry for Rural Reconstruction and Development, working with the U.N. Joint Logistics Center (UNJLC) and other U.N. agencies, NGOs, and

provincial authorities, is in the process of finalizing a common humanitarian assistance strategy for the coming winter. A Task Force meeting was held on August 21 during which priorities were established. The strategy will address both urban issues affecting recently returned refugees, as well as rural winter access issues, including pre-positioning of food and non-food supplies in areas that will become cut-off by heavy snows. Some NGOs and U.N. agencies have expressed concern that there is not sufficient time or funding before winter to implement the strategy.

A survey conducted by U.N. Habitat in Kabul city indicates approximately 400 families are currently squatting in public spaces, with an additional 7,000 families living in damaged homes. These families may require winterization assistance, in addition to the roughly 6,000 vulnerable families who normally require blankets or heating assistance each year.

Food Aid and Agriculture. The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) is warning that based on the current level of donor contributions, there will be a shortfall in the wheat aid this winter. 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.

A recent U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) survey to assess the effects of drought on livestock in 498 villages in 10 districts of Balkh, Jawzjan, Sar-e-Pul, and Faryab provinces revealed: (a) six percent of families have still not returned to their places of origin due to drought; (b) only 17 percent of the pre-drought cattle herd remain; (c) only 21 percent of the pre-drought sheep herd remain; (d) over 90 percent of the villagers are dependent on agriculture and livestock as their primary means of survival. A recent study by WFP of the nomadic Kuchi in Ghazni and Zabul provinces also shows that 85 to 95 percent of livestock herds have been lost due to drought.

Data from this year's FAO/WFP Afghanistan Crop and Food Assessment 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. WFP's 2002-2003 Vulnerability and Analysis Mapping (VAM) assessment is still

underway. Preliminary results are expected in late September.

IDPs and Refugees. More than 1.6 million Afghan refugees have been assisted in returning home through the joint U.N. High Commission for Refugees (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 programs. There is a fear that inadequate levels of reintegration assistance will result in some refugees leaving again for Pakistan this winter.

More than 1.4 million Afghans have voluntarily returned from Pakistan since March 1, the vast majority 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 now stabilized at around 3,000 per day, after having notably declined over the past several weeks. Returns at the summer peak had averaged more than 10,000 per day.

Press reports on August 30 indicate that a dispute between tribesman and local authorities in Pakistan's North West Frontier Province has led to demonstrations blocking the Peshawar to Jalalabad road on both sides of the border, halting traffic.

According to UNHCR, more than 170,000 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 continued to express concern that Iranian authorities are pressuring Afghan refugees to involuntarily leave Iran. UNHCR cited statistics showing a sharp increase in returns in August, as more than 50,000 Afghans crossed the border this month, roughly double the total for July. In early August, the Government of Iran set a deadline of August 27 for Afghans who were not registered in Iran to obtain exit permits and leave the country. Following the expiration of that deadline, press reports quoting Iranian officials indicate that Iranian

police will now arrest unregistered Afghans and force their repatriation. UNHCR reports that approximately 40 percent of returnees taking part in the voluntary UNHCR-assisted return program from Iran this month have been undocumented Afghans.

UNHCR continues to move 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. To date, approximately 2,000 IDPs have been moved, with approximately 100 families moving per day. The new camp is ready to accept 30,000 IDPs and its capacity can be expanded to 60,000. UNHCR has some concern that the new camp may attract too large a number of the estimated 400,000 IDPs scattered across the south. 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. On August 23, an unexplained explosion in the camp in Spin Boldak, possibly from a landmine, killed one man and injured five children.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) continues with its program of assisting internally displaced persons (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-June, IOM has assisted in the return of more than 70,000 IDPs – 45,000 from Balkh, 27,000 from Herat, and 5,000 from Kabul.

Since the beginning of the year, IOM has provided return assistance to more than 300,000 IDPs and refugees returning to their homes in 25 of 32 provinces across the country. IOM estimates that despite the success of its return program, there will still remain an estimated 300,000 IDPs in the north, central, and western regions that cannot return home due to continued vulnerability or ethnic persecution.

According to an informal survey of NGOs in Herat, approximately 1,000 IDPs arrived in Herat city in July, a notable increase over the estimated 200 arrivals in June. Many of these were ethnic Pashtuns fleeing persecution in Faryab Province in the north; however, some were returned IDPs who found conditions in their village too poor to remain for the winter. UNAMA reports that persistent drought in some areas of southern Zabul and Helmand provinces has led to new small-scale population displacements.

Health. *In Badghis Province in the west, UNAMA reports the average malaria prevalence rate in some villages of Abkamary District is approximately nine percent of the total population. Distribution of mosquito nets and drugs to the affected villages is in progress. Diagnostic assistance will also be provided, as the hospital laboratory in the provincial capital is inadequate to handle the caseload.*

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 was expected in line with the diarrheal season. The U.N. Children's Fund (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.

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.

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

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CENTRAL ASIA

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
AFGHANISTAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY FY 2002				
USAID/OFDA				
	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

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
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
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

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
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
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

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
	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
Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA				\$103,187,811
USAID/FFP				
	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
Total FY 2002 USAID/FFP				\$157,977,300
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 (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

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
	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
	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
Total FY 2002 State/PRM				\$130,364,175
DOD				
	Airdrop of 2,423,700 Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs)			\$50,897,769

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
Total FY 2002 DOD				\$50,897,769
Total FY 2002 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan.....				\$505,307,938

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.....	\$505,307,938
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2002/2001	\$689,675,563
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: New funds announced on July 1 are both committed and obligated.

Bernd McConnell
 Director, USAID/OFDA

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