



This report is produced by OCHA Afghanistan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 02 to 03 October 2015. The next report will be issued on or around 04 October 2015.

## Highlights

- The MSF hospital in Kunduz City is severely damaged following an air strike on 3 October with operations significantly affected. Civilian deaths, including nine humanitarian workers, and at least 37 civilians injured, also resulted
- Multiple armed entities, including ANDSF, non-state armed groups and local armed actors are operating in Kunduz City
- Road and air access to Kunduz City remain highly restricted, with electricity and water cut off in large areas and food increasingly hard to come by
- For those displaced to other areas of the Northeast, needs remain to be established, with assessments underway in some areas of displacement including Takhar and Badakhshan provinces
- When greater access is gained for assessments and response, sufficient capacity is available in-country to respond to the immediate needs



Source: OCHA  
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

## Situation Overview

At 0215 on 3 October, an air strike occurred affecting the Médecins sans Frontières hospital in Kunduz City, resulting in the deaths of patients, medical staff, and other civilians. MSF has reported that nine of its staff were killed in the incident, and that 37 people were seriously wounded during the bombing, of whom 19 are MSF staff. As a consequence, fire has destroyed the hospital, with some patients moved to other MSF facilities and the regional hospital. This has further degraded the ability to provide emergency medical care. MSF, the UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan, and the Humanitarian Coordinator have issued statements condemning the attack. With the MSF hospital no longer providing medical care, the remaining capacity in Kunduz to assist people wounded in the conflict is unclear.

Non-state armed groups are in many areas of Kunduz with ANDSF controlling the NDS HQ Compound and road access from the City Center to the airport. Heavy fighting was reported in the city during the night from 2 to 3 October. While fighting reportedly remains underway with a continued risk to civilians of being caught in crossfire, reports also state entire areas of the city have been abandoned. Water and electricity reportedly remain cut off in large areas and food is increasingly hard to come by. Road and air access to Kunduz are still severely restricted, with one partner able to bring in supplies on 2 October.

Control of some districts in Takhar, Badakhshan and Baghlan provinces remains contested.

Initial reports have indicated that Takhar and Badakhshan provinces host at least 1850 displaced families (1500 in Takhar and 350 in Badakhshan). In Balkh, two groups of displaced persons from Kunduz city stranded at the Tajik border have arrived in Mazar. They are about 70 persons and include women, children and male adults.

## Humanitarian Response

As the result of lack of access to Kunduz City and other areas, many needs remain unknown. Humanitarian partners are present in Taloqan, Fayzabad, Mazar, and in Baghlan province. Taloqan, Takhar province, is becoming a nexus for IDPs and is a focus of the humanitarian community. Assessment teams composed of Government and NGO partners are in areas of displacement including Takhar and Badakhshan provinces. Two assessment teams have been deployed in Takhar, with the assessment commencing on 3 October, and an assessment commenced on 2 October in Badakhshan.

Partners have the capacity to respond to 1,500 families in Emergency Shelter and approximately 20,000 families in NFIs for the region, with the response to be based on identified needs. Following the attack affecting the MSF facility, the status of operations of other health facilities in the area remains unclear, with sufficient medical supplies for a response but challenges faced in transporting supplies and in meeting subsistence requirements such as food for medical staff. A group of approximately 20 human rights defenders has been evacuated to a safe location from Sher Khan Bandar, Kunduz province, through the intervention of NGO networks.

ERM partners have provided the following information regarding presence and capacity in the Northeast:

| Organization | Number of staff          | NFI         | UCT      |
|--------------|--------------------------|-------------|----------|
| DRC          | 4                        |             | 500-700  |
| PIN          | 3 in Baghlan 2 to takhar | 200 (Mazar) | 650      |
| NRC          | 3                        | 550 (Mazar) | 800-1000 |
| ACF          | 0                        | 0           | 0        |
| DACAAR       | 6 (3 teams)              | -           | -        |

## General Coordination

The greatest constraint facing the humanitarian organizations is security and access. There are four main roads leading out of Kunduz and all face access challenges directly related to the ongoing conflict. There is no road access for the movement and delivery of supplies. The only available route is to move supplies via airlift to Fayzabad and then move the supplies over land to Taloqan. The road between Fayzabad and Taloqan remains accessible.

In Takhar, Badakhshan, and Balkh, coordination mechanisms including Government-led mechanisms continue to function.

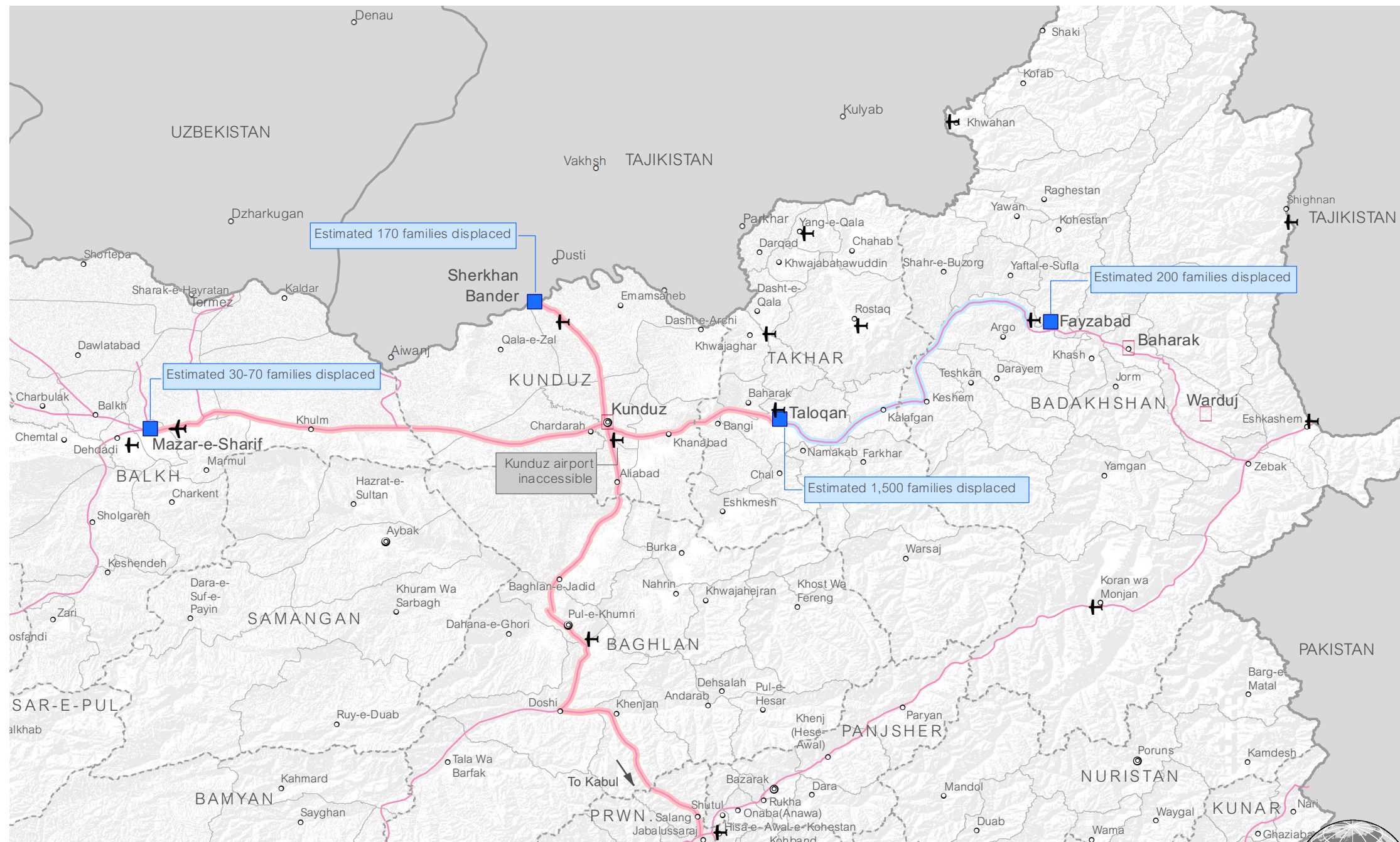
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# AFGHANISTAN: Conflict Situation in North-Eastern Provinces (3 October 2015)



Areas of conflict
  Place of displacement
  Contested Access
  Good Access

