

This report was issued by ROMENACA Sub-regional Office for Central Asia. It covers the period from 10 to 13 June 2010. The next report will be issued on or around 14 June 2010.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- **Major outbreak of violence against civilians has led to at least 75 fatalities and looting of property in the city of Osh**
- **Government regained control of Osh and violence has moved to the other major southern city of Jalalabat and other parts of southern Kyrgyzstan**
- **Six thousand people have fled across the border with Uzbekistan**
- **Urgent humanitarian assistance is required especially in the health and food sectors**
- **Humanitarian space remains limited because of the security situation**

II. Situation Overview

Serious violence has broken out in the city of Osh between ethnic Kyrgyz and Uzbeks. Ethnic tension has been growing in southern Kyrgyzstan following the overthrow of the previous government in early April.

The outbreak of violence began late in the evening of 10 June in the vicinity of a central hotel in the city of Osh. During the night and into the early morning of 11 June, groups of several thousand youths armed with guns, sticks, and steel rods fought each other in the city centre. Many people from rural districts of southern Kyrgyzstan have arrived in the city to fight.

According to the interim government, there are several well-armed groups of young men attacking civilians, looting and destroying property in the city. Several districts of the city have suffered widespread arson during the unrest. The Government of Kyrgyzstan has opened a border crossings to allow civilians to pass into Uzbekistan and six thousand ethnic Uzbeks have crossed the border. In Uzbekistan, a tent camp has been erected while other refugees are occupying schools and other public buildings. Many other citizens have been made homeless or displaced by the fighting and thousands are reportedly stuck at the border.

Kyrgyzstan: Civil Conflict | as of 12 June 2010



SOURCE: UNCS, ESRI, OCHA

*Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu & Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu & Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.



The Government has declared a State of Emergency in the city of Osh but was Sunday in control of the city. According to media, at least seven people were killed in the other major southern city of Jalalabat. Violence has also been reported in several other towns and rural areas of Osh, Jalalabat and Batken Provinces.

Police and military have been sent to Osh from elsewhere in the country but have been unable to control the violence. An official request was made by the interim government to the Russian government and the Collective Security Treaty Organisation for military support to curb the violence. Russia has said that it is not willing to dispatch peacekeepers.

Humanitarian space remains very limited with very few operational agencies on the ground unable to operate because of the prevailing security situation.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

No accurate assessment of overall needs is possible at the moment due to the prevailing security situation. The information represents the best efforts of the humanitarian partnership team in Kyrgyzstan to collect up-to-date information.

Health

The number of injured continues to rise with 430 being treated in hospitals and clinics and 325 receiving out-patient care (as of 2.30 p.m.) Many of the injured are unable to reach such facilities.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Kyrgyz Red Crescent Society have provided medical supplies to six hospitals in and around Osh to help them cope with the mass influx of wounded. The supplies included dressing sets, glucose and painkillers and were urgently needed to replenish medical stocks exhausted by about 400 injured patients, most of whom were suffering from gunshot wounds and required emergency treatment.

The Ministry of Health in Bishkek met with the health sector on Saturday 11 June in the morning and requested assistance including food, medicines (antibiotics, analgesics and disinfectants), dressing sets and suture materials.

Food

No accurate assessment of food needs has been possible so far, but there are reports of food shortages due to looting, lack of supplies to the city and restrictions on movements. Hospitals and other institutions are reportedly running out of food supplies and fuel. Natural gas supply in Osh was cut off 11 June.

WFP has approximately 3,132 metric tonnes of food (wheat, flour and oil) in the country of which 1,687 tonnes planned for WFP's Vulnerable Group Feeding Programme is positioned in Osh. Additional shipments (approximately 1,500 tonnes) are under procurement and will arrive in the country in the next few weeks.

WASH

The central water supply system and its distribution network in Osh city have not been directly affected. Some districts of Osh experienced water supply disruptions due to power outages. All stocks of bottled water in Osh have been sold out or looted.

Shelter

The Kyrgyz Red Crescent and UNHCR have limited shelter stocks in Osh and Bishkek but a needs assessment and distribution is not yet possible due to the security situation and continued displacement.

Protection

The protection sector is monitoring the situation carefully. Key concerns include targeted and indiscriminate attacks on civilians, looting and destruction of private property, gender-based violence, and the lack of information about and protection of internally displaced persons.

The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors.

Logistics & Communication

Humanitarian access to Osh is currently extremely limited due to insecurity. Osh airport is operational but the road to the airport remains insecure. As a result, the distribution of medical and other humanitarian supplies from several donors, which have been sent to Osh airport, is pending.

IV. Coordination

The Government has set up a coordination centre to coordinate delivery of humanitarian assistance chaired by the interim government's representative on social affairs. The Ministry of Emergency has been assigned a technical role to deliver and distribute humanitarian assistance. Kyrgyzstan has an established humanitarian partnership structure: the Disaster Response and Coordination Unit (DRCU) comprising UN, NGOs and locally based donor agencies which support the Resident Coordinator.

V. Funding

No current updates.

All humanitarian partners including donors and recipient agencies are encouraged to inform FTS of cash and in-kind contributions by sending an email to: fts@reliefweb.int.

VI. Contact

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