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SECURITY INCIDENTS COMPENDIUM;
AFGHANISTAN, 1990 & 1991

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the Office of the
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SECURITY INCIDENTS COMPENDIUM

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

SECURITY INCIDENTS COMPENDIUM

1. The study covers the two year period since January 1990, and examines security incidents affecting cross border humanitarian assistance in Afghanistan. The study does not include acts of war between the regime and the Mujahideen or incidents in Pakistan that do not have a direct relation to cross border activities. A shipment of wheat hijacked en route to Afghanistan would be included while the burglary of an office in Peshawar would not. Types of incidents include theft, harassment, kidnapping, murder etc.
2. The study has identified 125 individual incidents, of which 115 can be located by district. Incidents have occurred in 50 of Afghanistan's 325 districts. Roughly half occurred in 1990, half in 1991 and three so far in 1992.
3. The bulk of the incidents are concentrated in a relatively few geographic areas:
 - 28 (24%) took place within a 75 km. radius of Angur Ada, the border crossing point between South Waziristan and Paktika. 10 of these were in South Waziristan itself.
 - 33 (28%) occurred in districts lying along the Pashtoon/Hazara fault line in Ghazni, Wardak and Parwan provinces.
 - 10 (8%) were in Kunar and related to the Hizb-i-Islami/Salafi fighting.
 - 5 (4%) took place in the northern provinces of Balkh and Jowzjan and were probably carried out by regime forces.
4. Although approximately two thirds of the incidents have involved theft, most stolen goods have been recovered through negotiation. In relation to the quantity of goods crossing the border and the number of projects operating inside Afghanistan, property losses have been surprisingly low. For example, during calendar years 1991 and 1992, AID and WFP sent in a total of approximately 75,000 tons of wheat. Of this, 860 tons (1.1%) were lost to theft.
5. Twenty-four organizations and individuals granted interviews and/or provided access to their files. These include AID contractors, UN agencies, NGOs and commanders in both Peshawar and Quetta. Press reports were also used.

INTRODUCTION

Though security problems have beset cross-border assistance to Afghanistan from its outset, our information on them has always been fragmented and difficult to access. In addressing security issues, planners and managers have had to rely primarily on their own gleanings of anecdotal information. The office of the AID Representative (USAID's Afghan arm) has created this Compendium in an attempt to give a clearer overall view of the subject, and to offer decision makers a reference tool to use in making their own assessments of particular issues.

The Compendium focuses on security incidents that have directly affected humanitarian aid agencies working inside Afghanistan during the period January 1990 - February 1992. It summarizes the particulars of each identified incident, maps them, and offers some general observations about their nature and distribution.

In considering these incidents, it is important to place them in the context. The historical literature on Afghanistan is replete with references to the warlike nature of its people. It is this willingness to fight that preserved their independence from the British in the nineteenth century and enabled them to drive out the Soviets in the twentieth. Pashtoon tribal laws, which hold sway in most areas receiving cross border assistance, condones violence as a means of settling disputes, but requires hospitality to visitors and travellers coming in peace. Thus, while we cite many security incidents, we must note that the vast majority of relief and development efforts have proceeded with little interference.

The Soviet occupation and civil war have had a traumatic effect on Afghan society. An estimated one million people have lost their lives, while another five million are refugees in Pakistan and Iran -- these out of a total population of about sixteen million. The people are heavily armed and have known little but violence since 1978. Most areas of the country are controlled by the resistance; government is in the hands of local commanders who profess allegiance to a confusing variety of political parties. Political, tribal, ethnic and religious disputes are endemic.

Despite these factors, cross-border relief and development projects have operated in relative safety. This is not to say that assistance agencies are able to operate with total impunity; thefts, kidnapping and murders have occurred and will continue to occur. However, within the context of Afghan society and of the country's recent history, it is remarkable that there have been so few incidents.

METHODOLOGY

This study covers 125 security incidents which took place during the period January, 1990 - February 1992. "Incidents" are loosely defined as criminal acts affecting agencies engaged in cross-border relief and development activities. They include theft, kidnapping, murder, attacks and harassment. They do not, however, include overt acts of war. For example, injuries or deaths resulting from aerial bombardment are not listed. The Compendium lists only incidents that have taken place in Afghanistan or those in Pakistan that are directly related to cross-border activities. The theft of a computer from an office in Peshawar would not be included, while the hijacking in Pakistani tribal territories of a wheat convoy destined for Afghanistan would.

The study is based on information obtained from interviews with and/or examination of the files of twenty-four organizations and individuals in Peshawar and Quetta. (See Appendix B for a listing.) While it is impossible to know what percentage of all incidents is covered, it is, in all likelihood, a fairly high one. First of all, while there are over one hundred NGOs engaged in cross-border work, virtually all depend to some extent on AID/Rep. or the various UN agencies for support. When incidents occur, they normally report them to the funding agencies contacted in this study. Secondly, there were rapidly diminishing returns during the course of the interviews. Incidents mentioned toward the end had often been reported in earlier interviews. Thirdly, incidents often affect several agencies at one time. For example, UNHCR might have organized a convoy to carry a shipment of FAO seed and fertilizer to three different NGOs working in a given area. If the convoy had been hijacked, at least one of the five organizations involved would most likely have reported the incident. Finally, both ACBAR and SWABAC (NGO coordinating bodies located in Peshawar and Quetta), gather security information on incidents affecting their members which was made available to the study.

The incidents have been listed, in summary form, in Appendix A. This list is organized geographically by province and district of occurrence.

While every attempt has been made to make the Compendium as complete and as accurate as possible, it is in the final analysis more indicative than definitive.

The Compendium no doubt contains errors of fact. Much information was dredged from the memories of informants; dates and locations may be inaccurate. It is likely that in some cases stolen goods were subsequently returned without our learning of it. A final caveat: the study has made an attempt to categorize

incidents by type, i.e., theft, detention, kidnapping etc. It was not always possible to make these distinctions objectively and with confidence; many are somewhat arbitrary.

The NATURE OF INCIDENTS Section, below, includes working definitions of the various types of incidents.

NATURE OF SECURITY INCIDENTS

The study has identified twelve categories of security incidents in Afghanistan:

- Detention refers to the act of holding agency personnel and property in custody until their release can be negotiated. It is often used by parties or commanders who do not wish agencies to cross their areas for any of a variety of reasons, or who wish to deny them access to other areas. While in practice the difference between detention and theft or kidnapping is not always clear, in theory there is no intent to expropriate goods or hold personnel for ransom.
- Theft refers to depriving a rightful owner of his property. The study includes robbery in the theft category.
- Kidnapping refers to the forcible seizure of persons with the intention of exchanging them for goods or services.
- Threat refers to an expression of intent to inflict harm or damage, usually made in an attempt to force the recipient to carry out certain actions. In the Afghan context, threats have been used both to force agencies to give assistance as well as to force them to leave.
- Attack refers to a violent assault, usually armed.
- Denial of entry occurs when commanders, tribes or parties forcibly prevent agencies and their personnel from moving into given areas. It differs from detention in that they are not prevented from going elsewhere.
- Seizure refers to the forcible occupation of buildings.
- Harassment refers to repeated and serious annoyances. In Afghanistan, this has taken the form of spitting on agency workers, verbal abuse and implied threats.
- Murder is used in the generally accepted sense of killing a person with intent.

- Arson is the deliberate destruction of property by fire.
- Break in refers to forcible entry, generally with intent to steal.
- Mine refers here to death, injury or destruction caused by land mines.

OCCURRENCE OF INCIDENTS BY TYPE

Crimes against property constitute the bulk of security incidents. Table 1 breaks down the frequency of occurrence by type. (Please note that particular incidents may fall under two or more categories. In one incident, both an attack and a theft may occur. Thus the total below is greater than the total of incidents).

TABLE 1: FREQUENCY OF INCIDENT BY TYPE

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Theft	83	63%
Detention	18	13
Attack	12	9
Kidnapping	4	3
Murder	3	2
Harassment	3	2
Threat	2	1
Break-in	1	-
Arson	1	-
Seizure	1	-
Mine	1	-
Denial of entry	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>130</u>	<u>100%</u>

Of the major crimes against property, many have been resolved: stolen goods have been returned and detained goods released. Of the eighty-nine incidents involving theft and/or detention, 35 were fully or partially resolved, 44 were apparently not resolved and in 10 cases the resolution is unknown.

LOCATION OF SECURITY INCIDENTS

To a considerable extent, security incidents occur in geographic clusters. In the Compendium, 110 of a total of 125 incidents are identifiable by district (or Minor Civil Division) of occurrence. (See maps following for distribution of incidents). The most important areas of concentration are as follows:

- Pashtoon - Hazara fault line - These are the districts that form the "frontier" between two separate ethnic groups. They are located, insofar as the Compendium is concerned, in the provinces of Ghazni, Wardak and Parwan. These have long constituted an area of tension. In addition to the ethnic differences (usually physically apparent in the region's inhabitants), the Pashtoons usually belong to the Sunni sect of Islam while the Hazaras are usually Shias. The Pashtoons speak Pashto and the Hazaras speak Persian. Disputes over land and water have exacerbated the conflict. Settled Pashtoon populations have pushed north into formerly Hazara areas in recent decades. Other conflicts have centered on issues of access rights by Pashtoon nomads to traditional grazing areas in Hazarajat.

In a number of incidents, there is an identifiable causal link between the Pashtoon-Hazara conflict and the incidents themselves. For example, Pashtoon commanders have stolen goods rather than allow them to pass through their territories to their enemies. In other incidents, the link is not so apparent. Thus, rather than claim that the ethnic conflict is directly responsible for the incidents, it is probably safer to assert that this is an area of high tension in which security incidents are more likely to occur.

Agencies that plan to send goods through Pashtoon areas into the Hazarajat should consult other organizations (NGOs, UN etc.) already working there. (This information is available from ACBAR.) They can provide information on political parties and Shuras best able to insure security as well as reliable transport companies.

Thirty-three incidents (28%) took place in these districts. The districts include:

Ghazni: Ghazni, Khwaja Omri, Qara Bagh, Jaghuri.

Wardak: Jalrez, Chak-e-Wardak, Dai Mirdad, Gardan Diwal, Jaghatu.

Parwan: Surkh Pasa, Shaikh Ali.

- Angur Ada Border Zone -- Twenty-eight incidents (24%) occurred within a 75 kilometer radius of Angur Ada. Angur Ada is the border crossing point on the frontier between South Waziristan, Pakistan (10 incidents), and Paktika, Afghanistan (18 incident). Over the past few years, the route through Paktika has become perhaps the most important corridor for relief and development goods destined for eastern and central Afghanistan.

Two factors have contributed to the large number of incidents in this border zone. First, the Waziri tribe, which lives on both sides of the frontier, has long levied "taxes" on traders and travellers passing through their area. In their eyes, seizure of goods is a customary and legitimate activity. Second, the Afghans in Paktika feel that they are not receiving their fair share of development projects. They see convoys going past and, quite simply, take what they feel is their due.

A number of sources who have moved with ease through this region suggest that agencies depending on the route should institute various small projects in the area. Although they admit that, baldly put, this amounts to buying off local commanders, they feel that it is, in the long run, the most effective response to the problem.

- Kunar -- Kunar Province in eastern Afghanistan has been the scene of major conflict between two Hizb-i-Islami and the Salafis. Hizb-i-Islami is a "fundamentalist" or "revolutionary" political party dominated by Pashtoons belonging to the mainstream Hanafi branch of Sunni Islam. The Salafis (or Wahabis) are Pashtoons recently converted to a militant branch of Sunni Islam founded in Saudi Arabia. They depend heavily on private Saudi financing. During the course of fighting between the two groups, particularly in summer and fall of 1991, a number of convoys were held up and warehouses looted by one party or the other. The Salafis have asserted a right to control over all outside assistance to Kunar - sometimes at gunpoint.

As of February, 1992, there is an armed truce in Kunar, under which the various groups are coexisting and to an extent, cooperating. The situation is, however, potentially volatile and agencies undertaking projects there for the first time should proceed carefully.

Ten incidents (8%) occurred in Kunar.

- Regime related incidents -- Five incidents (4%) took place in the northern provinces of Balkh and Jowzjan. Sources familiar with the incidents feel that they were probably carried out by the militia or other regime forces and were

directed against organizations engaged in "cross line" activities (that is, in both regime and Mujahideen areas). These informants have suggested that the incidents were an attempt to intimidate agencies and to prevent them from working with the Mujahideen.

As of this writing, the situation in the North has been further complicated by apparent fighting between the regular army and certain units of the militia. The militia, largely recruited among Uzbek and Turkoman tribesmen, had, until recently, provided the Kabul regime's shock troops and had been instrumental in pushing back Mujahideen offensives throughout the country. The situation is far from clear and agencies should proceed warily if they intend to move goods or personnel into or through the northern provinces, particularly Baghlan, Kunduz, Samangan, Balkh and Jawzjan.

Most incidents are transport related, particularly in the Pashto-Hazara, Angurada, and Konar areas. They are property crimes involving truck loads or convoys of valuable goods, on major transport corridors. While difficult to quantify, the relationship can be illustrated through a comparison of incident locations and the locations of major transport routes used by Peshawar based aid agencies. (See Map, next page).

TABLE 2: GEOGRAPHIC CONCENTRATIONS OF INCIDENTS

<u>Area</u>	<u>Number of incidents</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Pashtoon-Hazara fault line	33	28%
Angurada Border Zone	28	24
Konar	10	8
Regime	5	4
Other	<u>49</u>	<u>36</u>
Total	<u>125</u>	<u>100%</u>

CHRONOLOGY OF SECURITY INCIDENTS

The rate of occurrence of security incidents is fairly seasonal, and constant. 1990 saw 56 locatable incidents versus 57 in 1991. Like aid work in general, and transport in particular, security problems rise during the spring, peak in the summer, decline in the fall, and remain at low levels during the winter. The only pronounced trend on a year to year basis has been an increase in theft in the Angurada border zone.

TABLE 3: INCIDENTS BY ZONE AND QUARTER

	Pashtun -Hazara	Angurada Border Zone	Konar	North	All Other	Total
Jan - Mar '90	1	-	-	-	1	2
Apr - Jun '90	5	1	3	-	10	19
Jul - Sep '90	7	7	1	-	6	21
Oct - Dec '90	7	-	-	-	7	14
Total	20	8	4	-	24	56
Jan - Mar '91	-	2	2	-	2	6
Apr - Jun '91	-	9	-	1	-	10
Jul - Sep '91	5	6	4	4	6	25
Oct - Dec '91	7	2	-	-	7	14
Total	12	19	6	5	15	57
Jan - Feb '92	1	1	-	-	-	2
Total	33	28	10	5	39	115

Incidents by Party

We are unable to offer any significant conclusions as to the role played by political parties in these incidents. The party affiliation of perpetrators was only identifiable in a minority of instances. Even when party affiliations were clear, (Kunar incidents aside) few incidents reports cited the affiliation as causal.

COST OF SECURITY INCIDENTS

The direct financial costs of these incidents to agencies involved in cross-border relief and development work has been low. During calendar years 1991 and 1992, AID/Rep and World Food Programme sent approximately 75,000 tons of wheat to Afghanistan from Pakistan (Source: O/AID/REP). Of this, 860 tons -- slightly over one percent -- were lost to theft and never recovered. Similarly, FAO estimates that during the past two years it has lost less than 1.5 percent of all seed and fertilizer sent to Afghanistan.

The indirect costs are harder to estimate. Security costs and risks are reflected in the high costs of contracted transport services in Afghanistan. Project work suffers to an unknown degree from the "opportunity costs" of security problems, real and anticipated. The considerable effort devoted to protecting against and resolving security problems detract from more productive project work. Security concerns also hamper communications and managerial reach, further decreasing project impact.

APPENDIX A

SECURITY INCIDENTS DATA BASE

The following 23 pages contain the incidents identified during the course of the study. Each entry includes, where known, the following:

- District (Minor Civil Division) and MCD code of the location of the incident's occurrence.
- Village of occurrence
- Date of incident
- Type of incident
- Resolution
- A brief description
- Source of information

District (Dist. Code), Village	Date of incident	Type	Resolution
** Badakhshan			
Faizabad (1101), Palang Darah	05/01/90	Murder	No Res.
<p>"Frederic Galland, 27 years old, MSF [Medicins Sans Frontieres] Logistic Officer has been killed in Badakhshan. The MSF Hospital located in Palang Darah in the Yaftal Valley has been attacked by four armed people. One female MSF nurse could escape..."</p> <p>MSF Press Release, 10 May, 1990.</p>			
** Baghlan			
Dahana Wa Ghorl (1303), Dahana-e-Ghorl	12/01/90	Theft	Partial Res.
<p>Mercy Fund sent Rs. 734,598 to Commander Mohammed Qul of Dahana-e-Ghorl, Baghlan via his brother, Ali Qul, for development projects. The Mercy Fund team was unable to cross the Haji Gak pass due to snow and only arrived in June, 1991. At that point, Mohammed Qul maintained that he had never received the money. Eventually Mercy Fund recovered Rs. 501,000 from Ali Qul.</p> <p>Interview with Andrew Wilder, IRC/RAP, 30 January, 1992.</p>			
** Balkh			
Mazar-e Sharif (1601), Mazar-e-Sharif	06/01/91	Attack	No Res.
<p>One night in June or July, 1991, two armed men entered an ICRC residence in Mazar-e-Sharif and raped a nurse. This followed government demands that ICRC turn over a Mujahid commander who was being treated in their Mazar hospital. Some sources feel that the rape may have been an attempt by government security forces to intimidate ICRC. Following the rape, ICRC evacuated the nurse and closed its operation in Mazar.</p> <p>Interview with Don Meier, ACBAR, 10 February, 1992.</p>			
Mazar-e Sharif (1601), Mazar-e-Sharif	08/01/91	Break in	No Res.
<p>In August, 1991, two armed men broke into the FAO office in Mazar. They tied up the guard and demanded the key to the safe. The guard managed to escape and ran outside, calling for help; the gunmen fled.</p> <p>Interview with Don Meier, ACBAR, 10 February, 1992.</p>			

District (Dist. Code), Village	Date of incident	Type	Resolution
Mazar-e Sharif (1601), Mazar-e-Sharif	07/01/91	Arson	No Res.
<p>In July, 1991, the UNICEF warehouse in Mazar burned. It is generally believed to have been arson.</p> <p>Interview with Don Meier, ACBAR, 10 February, 1992.</p>			
** Bamyan			
Unspecified MCD (2800),	10/01/90	Theft	No Res.
<p>Two Hino trucks have been held by Hazaras in Bamyan since October, 1990.</p> <p>ACLU memo no. 1643, 29 December, 1991.</p> <p>CCSC memo no. 1838, 25 July, 1991.</p>			
Bamyan (2801), Bamyan	03/01/91	Theft	No Res.
<p>In March, 1991, a commander in Bamyan expropriated some textbooks from UNO.</p> <p>Interview with Mr. Azimi, UNO, 11 February, 1992.</p>			
Shibar (2802), Shashpul	10/01/91	Detention	Full Res.
<p>"ATC's team was stopped in Shashpool but again released after forty days."</p> <p>ACBAR, Bamyan CC minutes, 17 November, 1991.</p>			
** Farah			
Gulistan (2109), Dehlaram	11/26/90	Theft	Partial Res.
<p>In November, 1990, the Director of SWAAD was returning from Badghis and Herat when he was stopped in Gulistan, Farah by some local commanders. They took the team's two vehicles and personal property and forced them to walk to Helmand. The vehicles were recovered in August, 1991.</p> <p>Interview with Haji Abdul Ali, SWAAD, 4 February, 1992.</p>			
Purchaman (2110), Purchaman	10/01/91	Theft	No Res.
<p>In October, 1991, a commander in Purchaman, Farah, took two tents from UNO.</p> <p>Interview with Mr. Azimi, UNO, 11 February, 1992.</p>			

District (Dist. Code), Village	Date of incident	Type	Resolution
** Ghazni			
Unspecified MCD (0600),	10/01/90	Threat	Unknown Res.
<p>"DACAAR reported that threats received could hinder future work. Commander Mohd. Anwar of NIFA, and also Jamiat and Ittehad commanders have threatened DACAAR staff that they will harm NGO work if they do not receive cooperation."</p> <p>ACBAR, Ghazni CC minutes, 9 October, 1990.</p>			
Ghazni (0601),	04/01/90	Attack	No Res.
<p>"One month ago [i.e., April, 1990] the MSF house in Ghazni District has also been attacked. The MSF doctors have been bent [sic] and muzzled and everything has been stolen..."</p> <p>MSF Press Release, 10 May, 1990.</p>			
Khwaja Omri (0604), Khwaja Omri	10/01/90	Detention	Full Res.
<p>ACBAR Bamyan Coordination Committee Meeting minutes of October 29, 1990 state, "It was reported that some trucks of the [WFP] convoy were stopped in Khwaja Omery Ghazni for some days."</p> <p>ACBAR, Bamyan CC minutes, 29 October, 1990.</p>			
Jaghuri (0607), Sang-e-Masha	07/14/91	Theft	No Res.
<p>On July 14, 1991, armed men led by Commander Ghulam Nabi Wasiq of Nahzat-i-Islami stopped a UNIOLOG convoy carrying FAO goods (tractor, trailer, cultivator, tools) to ARC. They beat the drivers and confiscated the cargo.</p> <p>UNIOLOG Incident Report 007, updated 7 November 1991.</p>			
Jaghuri (0607), Jaghuri	07/09/91	Kidnapping	Full Res.
<p>On July 9, 1991, two Americans working for the British NGO Global Partners were kidnapped in Jaghuri by Commander Ghulam Sakhi Waseq of Nehzat-i-Islami, a small Shia party. One was released in October following mediation by Salam Gailani of NIFA and the other was released in December by a Hizb-i-Islami commander who reportedly purchased him from Commander Waseq. The kidnappings led to the suspension of American cross-border assistance from July through the end of December.</p> <p>Press reports.</p>			

District (Dist. Code), Village	Date of incident	Type	Resolution
Jaghuri (0607), Sang-e-Masha	08/01/90	Theft	Full Res.
Mawlawi Shafiqullah of Hizb-i-Islami detained an ACLU pickup on August 4, 1990 in Sang-e-Masha, Ghazni. He apparently released it sometime later.			
CCSC memo no. 1126, 25 September, 1990 ACLU memo no. 1889, 15 October, 1990.			
Qara Bagh (0609), Qarabagh	10/01/90	Detention	Full Res.
"...the UNOCA team was stopped by a group who identified themselves as belonging to Hizb-i-Islami. They had a copy of the ACBAR/SWABAC database submitted to UNIDATA and were looking for representatives from DACAAR, MSH and VITA who they thought were interfering in local political affairs...[T]he incident happened one month ago."			
ACBAR, Ghazni CC minutes, 12 November, 1990. Interview with Mohammed Mao, UNOCA, 12 February, 1992.			
Qara Bagh (0609), Tamaki	07/01/90		Unknown Res.
"The [DACAAR] construction team went in July but could not go to the Tamaki area because of security problems."			
ACBAR, Ghazni CC minutes, 9 October, 1990.			
Qara Bagh (0609), Qara Bagh	08/22/90	Theft	Full Res.
Bandits stole a VITA vehicle on the road between Qara Bagh and Andar on August 22, 1990. About six weeks later, VITA staff located the vehicle in Panjwai, Kandahar and, through the intercession of a local commander, were able to recover it.			
Interview with Eng. M.M. Sediq, COP VITA, 27 January, 1992.			
Qara Bagh (0609), Qarabagh	07/01/91	Theft	No Res.
A convoy carrying FAO agricultural machinery (tractor, trailer, thresher, cultivator and spares) to the Khorassan Assistance Group (KAG) in Aliabad, Ghazni, was first detained by the Qarabagh Shura and later hijacked by Commander Usman of Hizb-i-Islami.			
UNILOG Incident Report 101, updated 12 November, 1991.			
Qara Bagh (0609), Qarabagh	12/01/91	Threat	Full Res.
While on a mission to Nawur, Ghazni, a WFP officer was stopped by an unidentified armed man who threatened him, then let him continue.			
Interview with Kuddus Lubanga, WFP, 29 January, 1992.			

District (Dist. Code), Village	Date of incident	Type	Resolution
Andar (0613), Kakrak	05/01/90	Attack	Unknown Res.

"It was reported that the clinic of MSF/France in Kakrak was attacked by the people of another village (Garjestan)."

ACBAR, Ghazni CC minutes, 15 May, 1990

** Herat

Herat (2001), Islam Kala	09/01/90	Attack, Murder	No Res.
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In September 1990, armed men fired on an ICRC vehicle in Islam Kala on the outskirts of Herat, killing an Afghan ICRC employee. ICRC subsequently closed its Herat operation.

Interview with Don Meier, ACBAR, 10 February 1992.

Gulran (2005), Zulfiqar	01/01/90	Theft	No Res.
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In December, 1989, FAO donated 20 tons of wheat seed and 20 tons of fertilizer to Mullah Zabiullah for distribution in Badghis. The goods appear to have disappeared in Zulfiqar, Herat, in January, 1990.

UNHCR Incident Report 103, updated 13 November, 1991.

** Jowzjan

Khanaga (1709), Khanabad	07/01/91	Attack	No Res.
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In June or July, 1991, government militia fired on a UN mission in Khanabad, Jowzjan, as it was travelling from Mazar to Shiberghan.

Interview with Don Meier, ACBAR, 10 February, 1992.

Khanaga (1709), Khanabad	08/01/91	Attack	No Res.
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In August, 1991, government militia fired on a FAO mission in Khanabad, Jowzjan, between Mazar and Shiberghan.

Interview with Don Meier, ACBAR, 10 February, 1992.

** Kunar

Unspecified MCD (1000),	02/01/91	Harassment	Full Res.
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CARE was stopped from working in Kunar because they refused to sign rules issued by the Provincial government.

ACBAR, Kunar CC minutes, 4 February, 1991.

District (Dist. Code), Village	Date of incident	Type	Resolution
Unspecified MCD (1000),	06/01/90	Harassment	Full Res.
<p>"The UN have been harassed by certain elements in Kunar identified as volunteer Arabs." The UN subsequently suspended work in Kunar.</p> <p>ACBAR, Kunar CC minutes, 10 June 90.</p>			
Unspecified MCD (1000),	02/09/91	Theft	No Res.
<p>Rs. 586,206 were stolen from ACLU in Kunar on February 9, 1991, in Kunar province.</p> <p>CCSC memo no. 1838, 25 July, 1991.</p>			
Asadabad (1001), Chagha Serai	03/01/91	Seizure	Unknown Res.
<p>"However, UNOCA later reported that a few days ago the Salafi occupied the UN office in Chagha Serai and have taken over half of it. Negotiations are underway. However, if the Salafis do not vacate the office, the UN will consider stopping all operations in Kunar."</p> <p>ACBAR, Kunar CC minutes, 25 March, 91.</p>			
Asadabad (1001), Asadabad	05/01/90	Harassment	Full Res.
<p>"Anthony Fitzherbert had been at Jamil-ur-Rahman's office in Asadabad. A Christian Sudanese assistant had been questioned about his nationality and religion by an Afghan who passed this on to some Arabs who had then threatened the Sudanese. Following this, the UNOCA car had been cornered in the bazar and the situation had become serious. An Afghan commander had told the Arabs to leave."</p> <p>ACBAR, Kunar CC minutes, 7 June, 1990.</p>			
Asadabad (1001), Asadabad	09/01/91	Theft	No Res.
<p>The Welfare and Relief Committee (WRC) wrote a long, undated letter (apparently in September, 1991) to Anthony Fitzherbert of FAO, listing agricultural machinery and equipment, seed and fertilizer that they claimed was looted by Hizb-i-Islami.</p> <p>WRC letter.</p> <p>Interview with Anthony Fitzherbert, FAO, 17 February, 1992.</p>			
Asadabad (1001), Asadabad	08/01/91	Theft	No Res.
<p>During the fighting between Hizb-i-Islami and the Salafies for control of Kunar, both sides looted CARE's office and warehouse, taking construction tools (wheel barrows, shovels etc.) and office equipment worth approximately \$14,000.</p> <p>Interview with Bill Huth, CARE, 10 February, 1992.</p>			

District (Dist. Code), Village	Date of incident	Type	Resolution
Asadabad (1001), Asadabad	08/01/91	Theft	Partial Res.
<p>During the Hizb-i-Islami - Salafi fighting in Kunar, one of the parties looted the FAO warehouse, taking some cement, rebar and other construction materials. Some were later recovered.</p> <p>Interview with Anthony Fitzherbert, FAO, 17 February, 1992.</p>			
Asadabad (1001),	07/01/91	Theft	No Res.
<p>A commander from Laghman took two tractors, trailers and a thresher from ISRA in Asadabad in July, 1991.</p> <p>Interview with Anthony Fitzherbert, FAO, 17 February, 1992.</p>			
Narai (1004),	05/01/90	Theft	Full Res.
<p>Salafis were reported to have seized an AIG wheat convoy. CARE was able to negotiate its release.</p> <p>ACBAR, Kunar CC minutes, 10 June 90.</p> <p>Interview with Bill Huth, CARE, 10 February, 1992.</p>			
Narai (1004), Bari Kot	07/21/90	Theft	No Res.
<p>A RONCO convoy of 8 ACLU trucks carrying 46 tons of wheat and other foodstuffs to the Assadabad Shura was stopped in Bari Kot, Konar, by commanders of Hizb-i-Islami (both Khalis and Hekmatyar factions) and the Salafies. They forcibly unloaded the commodities for distribution to people in their own area.</p> <p>RONCO Incident Report, 29 July, 1990.</p>			
Sarkani (1008), Sarkani	01/01/91	Detention	Full Res.
<p>"Approximately two weeks ago some DACAAR cement was stopped by the Salafis at Sarkani Wolesswali. Following negotiations with the Salafi Shura by the DACAAR field coordinator the cement was released."</p> <p>ACBAR, Kunar CC minutes, 15 January, 1991.</p>			
Sarkani (1008), Sarkani	05/28/90	Theft	No Res.
<p>Commander Zabit Ehsan of the Maulvi Jamil ur Rehman party stopped 13 ACLU trucks carrying RONCO wheat and other commodities. They off loaded the trucks, taking some 77 tons of wheat, after which they released the trucks.</p> <p>RONCO Incident Report, 3 June, 1990.</p>			

District (Dist. Code), Village	Date of incident	Type	Resolution
** Logar			
Khoshi (0502), Khoshi	09/01/90	Theft	No Res.
"Three vehicles have been stolen in the last two months in Khoshi:			
1. A car from NRC survey team..."			
ACBAR, Logar CC minutes, 16 October, 1990.			
Khoshi (0502), Khoshi	09/01/90	Theft	No Res.
"Three vehicles have been stolen in the last two months in Khoshi:			
....			
2. Another car from HCI which was then taken to Jallalabad..."			
ACBAR, Logar CC minutes, 16 October, 1990.			
Khoshi (0502), Khoshi	09/01/90	Theft	No Res.
"Three vehicles have been stolen in the last two months in Khoshi:			
.....			
3. An ambulance from ICRC which is now used for public transport."			
ACBAR, Logar CC minutes, 16 October, 1990.			
** Nangarhar			
Achin (0811), Achin	05/01/90	Attack	Unknown Res.
"A UN team was attacked in Nangahar three weeks ago. UNFDAC and WFP went to Achin and were stopped by 5 or 6 armed Mujahideen in the middle of the road with 15 or 20 hidden at the side. They were looking for one of the Afghan UNOCA staff in connection with a tribal conflict."			
ACBAR, Kunar CC minutes, 7 June, 1990.			
Khogiani (0819), Tootu	04/23/90	Theft	No Res.
On April 26, 1990, commanders of NIFA, HIA/K and Harakat stopped an AIG convoy carrying RONCO commodities in Tootu village and forcibly off loaded 30 Kg. tea and 300 Kg. dal.			
RONCO Incident Report, 6 May, 1990.			

District (Dist. Code), Village	Date of incident	Type	Resolution
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** Paktia

Unspecified MCD (0700),	07/01/91	Attack	No Res.
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"In Paktia Province bandits attacked a Red Cross ambulance and killed two workers. The Paktia center was also closed."

International News, 17 July, 1991.

Jaji (0719),	05/18/90	Theft	Partial
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On May 18, 1990, Hizb-i-Islami (Hekmatyar) Mujahideen stopped a convoy of 23 ACLU trucks carrying RONCO commodities to Baraki Barak, Logar, in Jaji, Paktia. They forcibly off loaded the wheat and other commodities but released the trucks. RONCO subsequently learned that after distributing the commodities to the local population, the Commander, Zabit Nazir, attempted to take it back. He was able to collect about 46 tons of 135 forcibly unloaded. These he shipped to the original destination, the Shura of Baraki Barak.

RONCO Incident Report, 21 May, 1990.

RONCO Incident Report, 4 June, 1990.

Chamkani (0728), Chammkani	04/01/90	Theft	No Res.
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A World Vision vehicle was stolen in Chamkani in April.

ACBAR, Paktia/Paktika CC minutes, 27 May, 90.

Chamkani (0728), Chamkani	04/01/90	Theft	Full Res.
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Two shipments of World Vision fertilizer were stolen in Chamkani in April but were later returned.

ACBAR, Paktia/Paktika CC minutes, 27 May, 90.

** Paktika

Sultan Khel (0617), Bakzin	07/01/90	theft, detention	Partial Res.
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"A Field Coordinator of DACAAR, on the way back from Ghazni, was stopped at a check post in Bakzin near Yahya Khel area. The Field Coordinator, driver and two guards plus car, two kalashnikovs and documents (car and project documents) were taken to a far away base. The day after the people were released but not the car and documents. As requested by DACAAR field coordinator they gave him a letter which indicates that the group is composed of four parties and the cause of action is that many NGOs passed their area but never implemented any project there. It was mentioned that they had given many requests to NGOs."

ACBAR, Pakteka Emergency Meeting minutes, 6 August, 1990.

District (Dist. Code), Village	Date of incident	Type	Resolution
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Sultan Khel (0617), Saroza	05/01/91	Theft	No Res.
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In May of 1991, Commander Fateh Mohammed Minzai of Mahaz-i-Milli stoped a UNIOLOG convoy in Saroza, Paktika, near Yahya Khel. The convoy was carrying 10 MT of FAO wheat seed as well as a tractor, trailer, cultivator etc. to AFRANE in Baraki Barak, Logar. There was no recovery.

UNIOLOG Incident Report 004, updated 4 November, 1990.

Sultan Khel (0617), Yahya Khel	10/10/91	Theft	No Res.
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Commander Abdul Manan stopped a UNIOLOG convoy carrying goods for several NGOs (HAFO, DACAAR, SCF-US, ARC) in Yahya Khel, Paktika, on October 10, 1991. The convoy was going to Jaghatu, Wardak. Abdul Manan's men beat the drivers and an ARC Field Officer and took a thresher, a trailer, 21 tons of wheat seed and 4 tons of fertilizer.

UNIOLOG Incident Report 012, updated 18 November, 1991.

Sultan Khel (0617), Yahya Khel	05/22/91	Theft	No Res.
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On May 22, 1991, Commander Abdur Rahman Sangaryar of NIFA stopped a UNIOLOG convoy in Yahya Khel, Paktika. Sangaryar confiscated 9.1 tons of maize seed, 15 tons of fertilizer and some books from UNO. The goods were intended for the Khorassan Assistance Group in Ghazni. Sangaryar promised to return the confiscated items but, as of November, 1991, had not done so.

UNIOLOG Incident Report 005, updated 7 November, 1991.

Sharan (0621), Sharan	10/06/91	Theft	No Res.
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Commander Fateh Mohammed stopped a UNIOLOG convoy in Sharan, Paktika, on October 6, 1991. The convoy was carrying 197 MT of WFP wheat to Zana Khan, Ghazni. Fateh kept 16 tons.

UNIOLOG Incident Report 011, updated 31 December, 1991.

Sharan (0621), Sharan	06/01/90	Detention	Full Res.
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A UN mission (WFP, UNOCA) went to Sharan, Paktika, in June, 1990, to enlist the assistance of the local parties in erecting Rubbhall's to store relief supplies. They were detained by a Harakat commander, Mohammed Ali. One of his supporters, an Arab, threatened them with a Kalashnikov and tried to persuade the Afghans to kill them if they did not embrace Islam. Another commander, Fateh, arrived and chased the Arabs away, after which the mission left.

Interview with Kuddus Lubanga, WFP, 29 January, 1991.

District (Dist. Code), Village	Date of incident	Type	Resolution
Sharan (0621), Muhammed Khel	07/05/91	Theft	No Res.
<p>Bandits took Rs. 148,567, some equipment and personal belongings from a Save the Children (US) team near Muhammed Khel, Paktika, on July 5, 1991.</p> <p>Report to IRC/RAP, 29 July, 1991.</p>			
Waza Khwa (0623), Shah Khel	01/09/92	Theft	Full Res.
<p>A UNHCR truck carrying tents to Kabul was stopped by NIFA Commander Salim in Shah Khel, Paktika on January 9, 1992. He released the truck and tents shortly afterwards.</p> <p>Interview with Rob Breen, UNHCR, 9 January, 1992.</p>			
Wor Mamay (0624), Dinar Khel	06/05/90	Theft	No Res.
<p>Bandits looted a UNHCR convoy during the night of June 5, 1990, in Dinar Khel, Paktika. They took 26 MT of wheat that was destined for NCA in Maidan Shahr, Wardak. Nothing was recovered.</p> <p>UNHCR Incident Report 006, updated 5 November, 1991.</p>			
Unspecified MCD (0700),	07/01/90	Theft	Full Res.
<p>"But a person and a car of IRC/RAP were captured which later were released by RPA team."</p> <p>ACBAR, Pakteka Emergency Meeting minutes, 6 August, 1990.</p>			
Unspecified MCD (0700),	08/01/90	Attack	Unknown Res.
<p>"A resupply convoy of Freedom Medicine which was going to Wardak was ambushed."</p> <p>ACBAR, Paktia/Paktika CC minutes, 26 August, 1990.</p>			
Gyan (0705),	06/26/91	Theft, Detention	Partial Res.
<p>On June 26, 1991 armed men stopped a UN mission (UNOCA, WHO, WFP) in Barmal district, Paktika. They took them to Murghi to meet Yar Khan, who kept one vehicle but released the team. He later released the second vehicle.</p> <p>Unsigned UNHCR memo, dated 30 June, 1991.</p> <p>Interview with Mohammed Mao, UNOCA, 12 February, 1992.</p>			

District (Dist. Code), Village	Date of incident	Type	Resolution
Barmal (0706), Robat	05/01/91	Detention	Full Res.
<p>An NCA truck with wheat was stopped by three armed men on Changuran road, Robat, Paktika. It was subsequently released.</p> <p>ACBAR, Paktia/Paktika CC minutes, 22 May, 1991.</p>			
Barmal (0706),	07/28/90	Detention, Theft	Partial Res.
<p>"Then [July 28] the team was stopped and captured by a commander in Barmal district. Later the people were released but not the cars."</p> <p>ACBAR, Pakteka Emergency Meeting minutes, 6 August, 90.</p>			
Barmal (0706), Barmal	09/01/91	Theft	Partial Res.
<p>"A car from Lajnat al Bir was taken away in Barmal area just after Angur Ada a month ago. The car was released later but all belongings were stolen."</p> <p>ACBAR, Ghazni CC minutes, 30 October, 1991.</p>			
Barmal (0706), Rabat	08/29/91	Murder, Theft	No Res.
<p>On 29 August, one car (containing a British expat, five ATC team members and an armed guard) of an ATC convoy returning to Pakistan stopped to repair a puncture while the other vehicles went ahead. After repairing the tire, the team resumed its journey. Before catching up with the other vehicles, three armed men stopped the team and took the vehicle as well as the team members. After being driven a distance at "breakneck speed", one of the Afghan team members attempted to take control of the steering wheel and, in the ensuing struggle, was shot and killed. Shortly afterwards, a wheel came off and the vehicle stoppped. The attackers looted the car and fled. A.R.R. Millorit, Flail Project Manager, wrote that he had heard that the bandits were a "non-aligned group of opportunists" while it was mentioned in an ACBAR meeting that there were "rumors of Ya Khan's involvement".</p> <p>A.R.R. Millorit, "Incident Report Urgun/Wana Road, 28 August 91"</p> <p>ACBAR, Paktia/Paktika CC minutes, 5 September, 91.</p>			
Barmal (0706),	07/19/91	Detention	Full Res.
<p>On July 19 another UN mission (see June 26 incident) was stoped in Yar Khan territory but soon released "because a group (60 people) of Arsala Mujahideen accompanied the mission."</p> <p>ACBAR, Paktia/Paktika CC minutes, 22 August, 1991.</p>			

District (Dist. Code), Village	Date of incident	Type	Resolution
Barmal (0706),	07/01/91	Detention	Full Res.
<p>"Not only the UN but many other agencies have been stopped by Yar Khan. MCPA vehicles were stopped and then released. ICRC car plus nine others are still there."</p> <p>ACBAR, Paktia/Paktika CC minutes, 22 August, 1991.</p>			
Barmal (0706),	07/01/91	Theft	Partial Res.
<p>"ICRC car plus nine others are still there." [i.e., detained by Yar Khan]</p> <p>ACBAR, Paktia/Paktika CC minutes, 22 August, 1991.</p>			
Barmal (0706), Rabat	05/01/91	Detention	Full Res.
<p>"At Rabat NCA was stopped by three armed men who wanted to take the wheat when they learned it belonged to an NGO." They later released the team and its wheat.</p> <p>ACBAR, Paktia/Paktika CC minutes, 22 May, 1991.</p>			
Sarobi (0723), Sarobi	03/12/91	Theft	Unknown Res.
<p>Commanders in Sarobi apparently seized wheat belonging to RAFA. Resolution unknown.</p> <p>ACBAR, Paktia/Paktika CC minutes, 26 March, 1991.</p>			
Sarobi (0723), Sarobi	03/01/91	Theft	Unknown Res.
<p>"There were conflicting reports as to whether wheat belonging to RAFA was seized by commanders in Sarobi about two weeks ago." Apparently 50 out of 134 tons.</p> <p>ACBAR, Paktia/Paktika CC minutes, 26 March, 1991.</p>			
<p>** Parwan</p>			
Unspecified MCD (0300),	07/01/90		No Res.
<p>"...but in July another team of MSF in Parwan had some security problems. After that MSF decided not to send permanent expatriate staff inside."</p> <p>ACBAR, Bamyan CC minutes, October 29, 1990.</p>			

District (Dist. Code), Village	Date of incident	Type	Resolution
Bagram (0304),	08/06/91	Kidnapping	Full Res.
A Swiss ICRC worker was kidnapped by Mujahideen on August 6, 1991, 60 km. north of Kabul. He was released 12 days later in Mir Bacha Kot, 20 km. south of where he had been taken.			
International News, 19 August, 1991.			
Jabal-e Saraj (0306), Pul-i-Matak	10/01/91	Theft	No Res.
Eng. Wassel of Jamiat Islami captured 50 tons of WFP wheat from Kabul going to Bamyan.			
ACBAR, Bamyan CC minutes, 17 November, 1991.			
Surkh Parsa (0308), Lulanj	08/01/90	Threat	Unknown Res.
"Two expatriates of MSF/Holland-Belgium who worked in a clinic in the Lolinge district of Parwan province were threatened by armed people in the area, so the expatriates have left..."			
ACBAR, Kapisa/Parwan CC minutes, 20 August, 1990.			
Shaikh Ali (0309), Shaikhali	10/01/90	Theft, Detention	Partial Res.
"It was reported that one of Avicen staff was stopped in Shaikhali for five days and all of his belongings such as camera, watch etc. were taken away."			
ACBAR, Bamyan C.C. minutes, 29 October, 1990.			
Shaikh Ali (0309),	11/01/91	Theft, Detention	Partial Res.
"Some days earlier, WFP people along with commodities were caught by Commander Syed Ishaq of Ittehad Islami Afghanistan in Parwan Province. With the mediation of Harakat the people were released but some of the things were kept. WFP said they will not provide any assistance until all the things are not [sic] returned."			
ACBAR, Kapisa/Parwan CC minutes, 20 November, 1991.			
Shaikh Ali (0309), Shaikh Ali	09/01/90	Detention, Theft	Partial Res.
While on a mission to Bamyan, a UN team (WFP, UNICEF, UNILOG and AVICEN) left to investigate a reported theft of wheat in Pul-i-Matak, Parwan. On their way, they were stopped by Sheikh Issa Khan, an Ittehad Islami commander with ties to Hizb-i-Islami. He held the team hostage, demanding Rs. 4,000,000 in ransom. During the course of their captivity, several of the team members were beaten. On the fifth day, a Hazara commander, Hussein, arrived with five trucks of heavily armed fighters and was able to force Issa Khan to release his hostages. The captors kept most of the team's personal belongings, money and all the vehicles' spare parts.			
Interview with Kuddus Lubanga, WFP, 29 January, 1992.			

District (Dist. Code), Village	Date of incident	Type	Resolution
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** Qandahar

Qandahar (2401),	04/01/90	Theft	No Res.
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Two employees of AFRANE apparently embezzled Rs. 630,000 in Qandahar during April, 1990.

Interview with Andrew Wilder, IRC/RAP, 30 January, 1992.

Qandahar (2401), Qandahar	01/09/91	Kidnapping	Full Res.
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Four ICRC workers were kidnapped in Qandahar on January 9, 1991, by Hizb-i-Islami (Hekmatyar) Commander Asadullah. They were released in March.

International News, 29 March, 1991

Spin Boldak (2402), Spin Boldak	10/01/91	Theft	No Res.
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A transporter, Essa Kharoti, apparently sold 70 tons of WFP wheat destined for GRC (Gharjistan Reconstruction Council) in Spin Boldak. The wheat was intended for GRC's operation in Qumburabad, Oruzgan. There is some indication of collusion between Kharoti and GRC.

UNHCR Incident Report no. 102, updated 12 November, 1991.

Dand (2404), Dand	05/29/90	Theft	No Res.
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On May 29, 1990, Commander Lutfullah of Hizb-i-Islami stole Afs. 2.4 million, a pickup, a motorcycle and 1200 bags of urea from Mercy Corps International in Dand, Qandahar.

Interview with Neil Huff, MCI, 3 February, 1992.

Khakrez (2407), Khakrez	11/01/91	Theft	No Res.
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In November, 1991, minor local commanders led an organized looting of Save the Children's project in Khakrez, Qandahar. They took a "large" (though unspecified) quantity of seed and fertilizer.

Interview with Steve Spain, SCF (US), 3 February, 1992.

Arghandab (2412), Minar	11/01/91	Theft	No Res.
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In November, 1991, followers of Commander Assadullah assaulted the center of Minar, Qandahar, and took Rs. 15,000 belonging to Save the Children (US) as well as some equipment belonging to a local commander, Mullah Naqib.

Interview with Steve Spain, Save the Children (US), 3 February, 1992.

District (Dist. Code), Village	Date of incident	Type	Resolution
Panjwai (2413), Panjwai	07/01/91	Mine	No Res.
A VITA vehicle struck a mine near Panjwai, Kandahar in July, 1991. The blast killed three locally hired escorts and seriously injured two VITA staff members.			
Interview with Eng. M.M. Sediq, COP VITA, 27 January, 1992.			
Maruf (2416), Maruf	07/01/91	Theft	Partial Res.
In July, 1991, a renegade Hizb-i-Islami commander stole a vehicle belonging to Save the Children (US) and Rs. 150,000 from UNDP in Maruf, Qandahar. Hizb-i-Islami put pressure on the commander and he returned the vehicle.			
Interview with Steve Spain, Save the Children (US), 3 February, 1991.			
Maruf (2416), Maruf	10/14/90	Theft	No Res.
On October 14, 1990, Commander Mullah Naqib of Ittehad Islami took four SWAAD pickups in Maruf.			
Interview with Haji Abdul Ali, SWAAD, 4 February, 1992.			
** Urozgan			
Deh Rawud (2603), Saryab	11/29/91	Theft	No Res.
On November 29, 1991, Rasul Akhundzada stopped a UNHCR truck carrying 9000 saplings for the Gharjistan Reconstruction Council (GRC). He took 5000 and his men vandalized the truck, which they later released.			
UNHCR note for file, 23 December, 1991.			
** Uruzgan			
Tirin Kot (2601), Tirin Kot	11/08/90	Attack	No Res.
In November, 1990, RONCO and MSH sent a convoy of food and medicine to Tirin Kot. The RONCO and MSH monitors were ambushed and their driver killed. In the ensuing fighting, the monitors' escorts killed three of the ambushers.			
RONCO Monitoring Report, no date.			

District (Dist. Code), Village	Date of incident	Type	Resolution
** Wardak			
Unspecified MCD (0400),	06/01/90		Unknown Res.
A UN mission returning from Bamyan via Maidan and Chakh, Wardak reported, "when crossing from Hazarajat to Pashtoon area they had one incident with minor commander."			
ACBAR, Bamyan CC minutes, 27 June, 1990.			
Jalrez (0402), Kharulang	05/10/90	Theft	No Res.
On May 10, 1990, Afs. 850,000 were stolen from Solidarites Afghanes in Kharulang, Wardak, apparently by a Mujahid guard.			
Report to IRC/RAP, 16 October, 1990.			
Chak-e Wardak (0404), Boom	08/01/90	Theft	Unknown Res.
"A pick up car of Afghanaid has been stopped in Boom area by a check post of Hizb-i-Islami. Afghanaid is in negotiation to get the car back."			
ACBAR, Wardak CC minutes, 28 August, 1990.			
Chak-e Wardak (0404), Chak-e-Wardak	12/20/90	Theft	No Res.
Wardak tribesmen from a number of parties hijacked a UNIOLOG convoy carrying 200 MT of wheat for Mercy Fund to Bamyan between December 20 - 25, 1990. No wheat was recovered.			
UNIOLOG Incident Report 001, updated 3 November, 1991.			
Chak-e Wardak (0404), Chak-e-Wardak	12/04/90	Theft	No Res.
On December 4, 1990, Commander Molvi Shirin of Jamiat Islami stopped a UNIOLOG convoy carrying 400 MT of wheat to AVICEN's project in Tezak, Wardak, between Chak-e-Wardak and Tangi Boom. He kept 97 tons. Of the rest, 12 tons arrived in Tezak, 191 were left in the custody of commanders in Chak and 100 returned to Angur Ada.			
UNIOLOG Incident Report 003, updated 17 November, 1991.			
Chak-e Wardak (0404), Chak-e-Wardak	01/01/90	Theft	No Res.
Funds and property worth Rs. 89,704 were stolen from Save the Children in Chak, Wardak, in January, 1990.			
Report to IRC/RAP, 3 June, 1990.			

District (Dist. Code), Village	Date of incident	Type	Resolution
Chak-e Wardak (0404), Kajab	11/26/91	Theft	No Res.
<p>On November 26, 1991, five armed men stopped a UNDP cross border mission in the Kajab area of Wardak. They forced the team "to drive out of our route" and stole their personal belongings as well as some UN property.</p> <p>UNDP Security Incident Report, 2 December, 1991.</p>			
Chak-e Wardak (0404), Chak-e-Wardak	01/01/92	Theft	No Res.
<p>"In January 1992, an AID Land Cruiser Pick-up...donated to Afghan Health and Development Services (AHDS) by Freedom Medicine was confiscated in Chak District of Wardak Province by commander Nasir Akkhundzada from Hezb-i-Islami (Eng. Hekmatyar)."</p> <p>AHDS letter to USAID, 11 February, 1992.</p>			
Dai Mirdad (0405), Dai Mirdad	10/01/90	Detention	Unknown Res.
<p>MCPA Director Sayed Aqa reported to ACBAR that "he had heard that a commander named Qazi Nadim stops NGO/UN vehicles in Dai Mirdad which is an area between Pashtoos and Hazaras in Wardak. Nadim has stopped three ATC vehicles and does not let expatriates pass."</p> <p>ACBAR, Bamyan CC minutes, 29 October, 1990.</p>			
Dai Mirdad (0405), Chardiwal	07/01/90		Full Res.
<p>"It was reported that a security incident happened in Chardiwal area which involved a female expatriate nurse. NCA explained that this incident was about the punishment of a translator of an expatriate medical team. The reason for the punishment was that this translator was accused of some wrong translation 'by his own tongue'. This matter was solved and both the medical team and the translator are now working as normal."</p> <p>ACBAR, Ghazni CC minutes, 8 August, 1990.</p>			
Dai Mirdad (0405), Sang-i-Pul	10/14/91	Theft	Partial Res.
<p>Harakat-i-Inqilab halted a UNIOLOG convoy in Sang-i-Pul, Wardak, and took 12 MT of wheat. The convoy was carrying 65 tons of wheat to the Shura of Dahn-i-Abdullah.</p> <p>UNIOLOG Incident Report 010, updated 15 December, 1991.</p>			

District (Dist. Code), Village	Date of incident	Type	Resolution
Dai Mirdad (0405), Tangi Sayedan	10/18/91	Theft	No Res.
<p>Commander Qazi Rahimi of Ittehad-i-Islami stopped a UNIOLOG convoy in Tangi Sayedan, Wardak, on October 18, 1991. He held the trucks for ten days, then unloaded them, taking 20 tons of fertilizer and 9 tons of wheat seed. He did this to prevent supplies from going to the Hazaras in Bamyan.</p> <p>UNIOLOG Incident Report 014, updated 22 December, 1991.</p>			
Behsud (0406), Tagao	11/01/90	Theft	No Res.
<p>In November, 1990, Commander Poya of the Nasr Party stopped a UNIOLOG convoy going to Bamyan in Tagao, Wardak. He took 13.2 MT of wheat which was not recovered.</p> <p>UNIOLOG Incident Report 002, updated 6 November, 1991.</p>			
Gardan Diwal (0407), Tezak	10/12/91	Theft	Partial Res.
<p>66 out of 100 tons of WFP wheat from Peshawar destined for Bamyan were captured at Tezak, Wardak, by Commander Noori of Harakat-i-Inqilab and by other commanders along the route.</p> <p>ACBAR, Bamyan CC minutes, 17 November, 1991.</p> <p>UNIOLOG Incident Report 009, updated 15 December, 1991.</p>			
Gardan Diwal (0407), Tezak	10/01/91	Theft	Unknown Res.
<p>50 tons of WFP wheat as well as 9 tons of wheat seed and 2 of urea belonging to FAO were seized in Tezak, Wardak.</p> <p>ACBAR, Bamyan CC minutes, 17 November, 1991.</p>			
Gardan Diwal (0407), Tezak	09/05/91	Theft	Unknown Res.
<p>"On September 5, Commander Poya of Harakat Islami captured their [ISRA's] vehicle along with other supplies in Tezak area of Behsood. The members of the team were told to leave the area."</p> <p>ACBAR, Bamyan CC minutes, 17 September, 1991.</p>			
Gardan Diwal (0407), Tezak	09/08/91	Theft	Unknown Res.
<p>"ISRA reported that just three days from the incident of ISRA [i.e., 5 September], AVICEN's vehicle was captured in the same area by Poya."</p> <p>ACBAR, Bamyan CC minutes, 17 September, 1991.</p>			

District (Dist. Code), Village	Date of incident	Type	Resolution
Gardan Diwal (0407), Dahn-i-Abdullah	10/01/90	Theft	No Res.
<p>Commander Haji Mohammed of the Nasr Party held up a UNILOG convoy going to Bamyan in October, 1990. He took 23.4 MT of wheat, 1.5 Rubhalls, some seed and fertilizer, none of which was recovered.</p> <p>UNILOG Incident Report 002, updated 6 November, 1991.</p>			
Sayyidabad (0408), Shaikhabad	06/01/90	Theft	Unknown Res.
<p>"On the way to Kabul in Shaikhabad area a few [NCA] trucks were robbed."</p> <p>ACBAR, Kabul CC minutes, 27 June, 90.</p>			
Sayyidabad (0408), Sheikhabad	08/01/90	Theft	Full Res.
<p>"A car from this team [i.e., UNDP from Jaghatu] was taken away in Sheikhabad but later the driver was able to get it back."</p> <p>ACBAR, Wardak CC minutes, 18 August, 1990.</p>			
Jaghatu (0409), Jaghatu	06/01/90	Theft	Unknown Res.
<p>"A Harakat Islami commander had captured a UNDP vehicle (being used by START) a few months previously." [note: apparently in Jaghatu.]</p> <p>ACBAR, Wardak CC minutes, 28 November, 1990.</p>			
** Zabul			
Mizan (2503), Mizan	08/01/91	Theft	No Res.
<p>Kuchis belonging to Ittehad Islami and Harakat held up a UNILOG convoy in Mizan, Zabul, taking 45 tons of wheat. The convoy was going to a Coordination of Afghan Relief (COAR) project in Moqor, Ghazni.</p> <p>UNILOG Incident Report 105, updated 18 November, 1991.</p>			
Shah Jui (2504), Shah Jui	07/07/91	Theft	Partial Res.
<p>On July 7, 1991, Commander Baz Mohammed of Ittehad Islami captured four vehicles and some demining equipment belonging to SWAAD as well as others belonging to DAI, Save the Children and the UN (for a total of 11) in Shah Jui. The vehicles were returned in October and November through the intervention of Ibrahim Gilani.</p> <p>Interview with Haji Abdul Ali, SWAAD, 4 February, 1992. SWAAD Inter-Office Memo, 8 July, 1991</p>			

District (Dist. Code), Village	Date of incident	Type	Resolution
Shah Jui (2504), Shah Jui	07/05/91	Theft	Full Res.
<p>Commander Baz Mohammed of Ittehad Islami took three DAI vehicles in Shah Jui on July 5, 1991. This was at the same time as the kidnapping of DAI's employee, Xavier Bouan and the theft of vehicles belonging to SWAAD, Save the Children and others. The vehicles were returned on October 24, 1992.</p> <p>Interview with Haji Ajruddin Wais, DAI, 10 February, 1992.</p>			
Shah Jui (2504), Shah Jui	07/05/91	Kidnapping	Full Res.
<p>DAI employee Xavier Bouan, a French national, was kidnapped by Ittehad Islami Commander Jamal Khan in Shah Jui on July 5, 1991. He was released on July 16 after an Afghan colleague borrowed money to enable him to pay Rs. 50,000 for his freedom.</p> <p>DAI Quetta Monitoring Report, no date.</p>			
Shinkai (2507), Shinkai	10/27/90	Theft	No Res.
<p>Rs. 128,600 and Afs. 1,524,750 were stolen from Save the Children's office in Shinkai, Zabul on October 27, 1990.</p> <p>Report to IRC/RAP, 14 January, 1990.</p>			
** Balochistan			
(5009), Girdi Jangal	09/01/91	Attack, Theft	Partial
<p>In September, 1991, armed men ambushed two UNHCR vehicles returning from Helmand near Girdi Jangal. They damaged the vehicles and took some money. UNHCR suspects HIA since the mission had been dealing with Harakat.</p> <p>Interview with Philippe Lebreveaux, UNHCR, 3 February, 1992.</p>			
D.I. Khan (5104), Shinkai Karma	06/01/91	Theft	No Res.
<p>Masood tribesmen seized two ACLU Hino trucks in June, 1991, as part of a dispute with an Afghan.</p> <p>ACLU letter to PA, Tank, 2 October, 1991.</p>			
S. Waziristan (5122), Shinkhel	05/01/91	Theft	Unknown Res
<p>ESAR had ten tons of wheat stolen in S. Waziristan.</p> <p>ACBAR, Paktia/Paktika CC minutes, 22 May, 1991.</p>			

District (Dist. Code), Village	Date of incident	Type	Resolution
S. Waziristan (5122), Angurada	07/28/90	Denial of entry	Unknown Res.
<p>"WVI people were on the way to Pakteka on July 28 and in Angurada a check post of HIA stopped them and prevented them from crossing the border."</p> <p>ACBAR, Pakteka Emergency Meeting minutes, 6 August, 1990.</p>			
S. Waziristan (5122), Angurada	07/25/90	Detention, Theft	Full Res.
<p>"On July 25 a team of ATC which was going to Ghazni was also stopped in Angurada. Their car and other equipments (flails) were taken away but as the team leader was from the same party he was able to come to Peshawar and get a letter from authorities of the party to return the equipment back."</p> <p>ACBAR, Pakteka Emergency Meeting minutes, 6 August, 1990.</p>			
S. Waziristan (5122), Wana	09/01/90	Attack	Unknown Res.
<p>"Their [MDM] last team which arrived one week ago was attacked in Wana."</p> <p>ACBAR, Wardak CC minutes, 25 September, 1990.</p>			
S. Waziristan (5122),	09/01/90	Theft	Partial Res.
<p>"Another team of Lajnat al Bir was also stopped in Waziristan area of Pakistan and all money and belongings were stolen but not the car which belonged to Itihad Islami party."</p> <p>ACBAR, Ghazni CC minutes, 30 October, 1991.</p>			
S. Waziristan (5122), Shin Khel	05/01/91	Theft	No Res.
<p>"There were reports of problems with the Political Agent Tank who is trying to prevent NGO transport going inside Afghanistan. ESAR had ten tons of wheat stopped for six days by PA Tank and this wheat was then captured at Shin Khel in Waziristan. This was WFP wheat for a food for work program."</p> <p>ACBAR, Paktia/Paktika CC minutes, 22 May, 1991.</p>			
S. Waziristan (5122),	05/01/91	Detention	Full Res.
<p>"It was reported that the PA Wana has captured 600 tons of wheat being transported by UNILOG for Wardak and Logar -- a WFP representative is there now and negotiations are taking place."</p> <p>ACBAR, Logar CC minutes, 8 May, 1991.</p>			

District (Dist. Code), Village	Date of incident	Type	Resolution
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S. Waziristan (5122), Azam Warsak	08/15/90	Theft	No Res.
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Solidarities Afghanes was robbed of funds amounting to roughly \$55,000 during the night of August 15, 1990, between Wana and Azam Warsak, South Waziristan.

Reports to IRC/RAP.

S. Waziristan (5122), Angur Ada	01/23/92	Theft	No Res.
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On January 23, 1992, Waziri tribesmen stopped a convoy carrying 250 tons of wheat for CARE. They unloaded the wheat and released the trucks. It appears that the wheat has been caught up in a dispute between the Waziris and the Government of Pakistan.

Interview with Bill Huth, Care, 10 February, 1992.

APPENDIX B

ORGANIZATIONS/PERSONS CONTACTED

<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>NATURE OF CONTACT</u>
1. <u>ACBAR</u> (Agency Coordinating Coordinating Body for Afghan Afghan Relief, an association agencies undertaking cross-border work from Peshawar work from Peshawar)	Interview of Don Meier. Review of files of regional coordinating of committee meeting minutes; review of press clipping files.
2. <u>SWABAC</u> (Southern and Western Afghanistan & Baluchistan Association for Coordination -- association of agencies undertaking cross-border work from Quetta).	Review of security incident files.
3. <u>CCSC</u> (Construction Control Services Corp. -- AID/Rep. contractor implementing Afghan Afghan Construction and Logistics Unit project).	Interview with Bob Benton. Review of security incident files.
4. <u>DAI</u> (Development Alternatives Inc. -- AID/Rep. contractor implementing part of Afghanistan Agriculture Sector Support Project.	Interviews with Haji Ajruddin Wais (Pesh.) and Saadullah Khan (Quetta) Review of files.
5. <u>MSH</u> (Management Sciences for Health -- AID contractor implementing Afghanistan Health Sector Support Project).	Interview with Laurence Laumonier.
6. <u>RONCO</u> (AID contractor under CEP program).	Interview with Khushal Muhammed (Peshawar) and Earl Thieme (Quetta). Review of security incident files.
7. <u>UNO</u> (University of Nebraska at Omaha -- AID contractor implementing Afghanistan Education Sector Support Project).	Interview with Mr. Azimi.

8. <u>VITA</u> (Volunteers in Technical Assistance -- AID contractor implementing part of Afghanistan Agriculture Sector Support Project).	Interview with Eng. M.M. Sediq.
9. <u>IRC</u> (International Rescue Committee -- AID grantee; also funds other NGOs through AID Regional Affairs Program).	Interview with Andrew Wilder. Review of security incident files.
10. <u>CARE</u> (NGO, AID grantee).	Interview with Bill Huth (Peshawar).
11. <u>MCI</u> (Mercy Corps International -- NGO, grantee).	Interview with Neil Huff (Quetta).
12. <u>SCF (US)</u> (Save the Children Fund -- AID grantee).	Interview with Steve Spain (Quetta).
13. <u>SWAAD</u> (Southwest Afghanistan Agency for Demining -- Afghan NGO).	Interview with Haji Abdul Ali (Quetta).
14. <u>SCA</u> (Swedish Committee for Afghanistan).	Interview with Lars Knopp (Peshawar).
15. <u>AIDREP</u> (Office of the AID Representative for Afghanistan).	Interview with Zia Mujaddedi (Quetta).
16. <u>UNILOG</u> (United Nations Logistics Group).	Interview with Jean Quartier and Raza Khan (Peshawar). Review of security incidents files.
17. <u>WFP</u> (World Food Program).	Interview with Kudus Lubanga (Peshawar).
18. <u>FAO</u> (Food and Agriculture Organization -- UN).	Interview with Anthony Fitzherbert (Peshawar).
19. <u>UNOCA</u> (Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relating to Afghanistan -- UN coordinating agency).	Interview with Mohammed Mao and Sikander Pirdad Khan (Peshawar).
20. <u>UNHCR</u> (UN High Commissioner for Refugees).	Interview with Rob Breen (Peshawar) and Philippe Lebreveaux (Quetta).

21. OSGAP (Office of the Secretary General for Afghanistan and Pakistan -- UN).

Interview with Anders Ahlmy (Islamabad).

22. Commanders (Afghan Mujahideen leaders).

Interview with Mullah Malang and Abdul Khaliq (Quetta).

23. Afghanaid (British NGO). Humphreys and M. Sohail.

Interview with John

24. Avicen (Medical NGO). Reze.

Interview with Patrick

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