

## KEY FIGURES

- 27,722 individuals displaced by conflict assessed/profiled in September 2015
- Of these:
  - 5 % displaced in September 2015
  - 49 % in August 2015
  - 32 % in July 2015
  - 5 % in June 2015
  - 1 % in April 2015
  - 5 % in February 2015
  - 3 % earlier
- Of these:
  - 49.7 % male
  - 50.3 % female
  - 61 % children
- End of September 2015 around 1,041,275 IDPs assessed/profiled

## PARTNERSHIP

National IDP Task Force chaired by the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) and co-chaired by UNHCR. Regional IDP Task Forces chaired by DORR and co-chaired by UNHCR in Jalalabad, Herat, Mazar, Maymana, Kunduz, Kandahar and Gardez. The Regional IDP Task Forces collect information; verify and assess new displacements; coordinate the response to conflict-induced IDPs' immediate emergency needs.



# AFGHANISTAN

## CONFLICT-INDUCED INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT MONTHLY UPDATE

### SEPTEMBER 2015

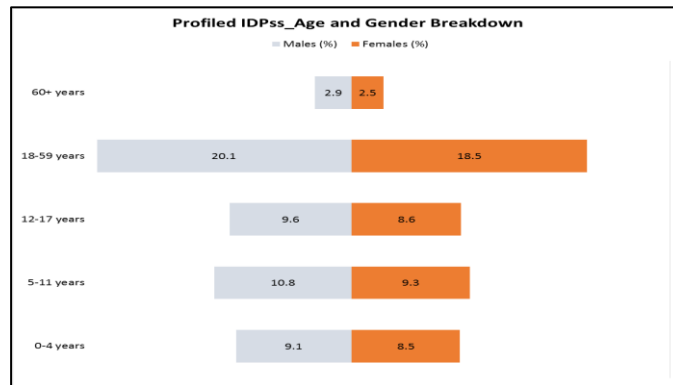
## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MONTH

### IDPs assessed /profiled – Monthly activity

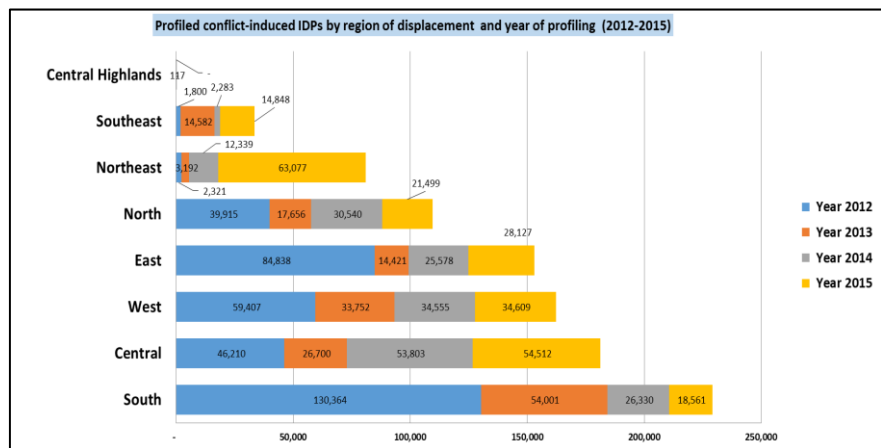
Region	end August 2015	Newly profiled	Decreased	end - September 2015
South	225,318	3,938		229,256
West	228,600	8,689		237,289
Central	176,138	5,087		181,225
East	162,317	5,522		167,839
North	105,817	3,921		109,738
Northeast	82,298	-		82,298
Southeast	32,948	565		33,513
Central Highlands	117	-		117
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,013,553</b>	<b>27,722</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,041,275</b>

*Note: This table represents the number of IDPs profiled during the month and the cumulative population profiled since 2002. Figures do not cover areas where displacement cannot be verified due to lack of access. Furthermore, there might be displacement and return movements that are not accounted for. IDPs reached by other actors are not included in the profiling until they are verified by the Task Forces.*

### Age and Gender breakdown of the profiled population

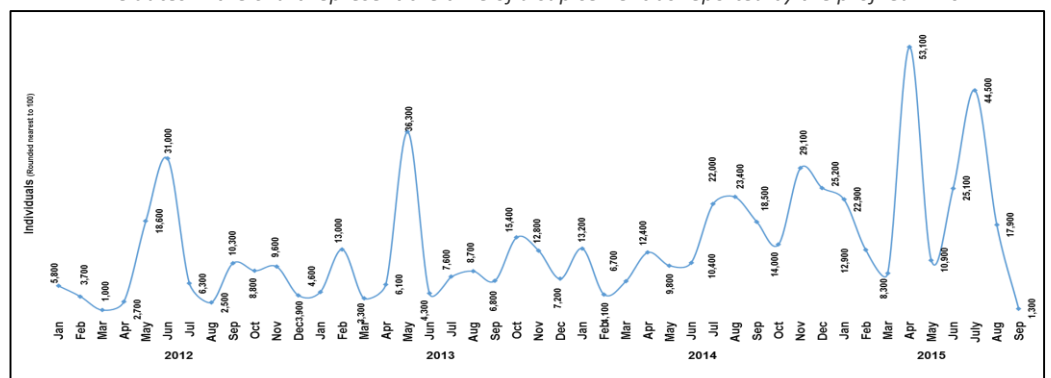


### Profiled conflict-induced IDPs by region of displacement and year of profiling (2012-2015)



### Actual displacement trends – January 2012 to September 2015

The dates in the chart represent the time of displacement as reported by the profiled IDPs



**Top 10 provinces for profiling activities by IDP Task Forces during the reporting month**

Province	Families	Individuals
Nangarhar	918	5,483
Badghis	749	5,067
Kabul	604	3,767
Faryab	570	3,664
Hilmand	386	3,082
Farah	317	1,911
Wardak	194	1,320
Ghor	190	979
Nimroz	125	856
Hirat	165	732

Other smaller scale displacements have been profiled in Paktya, Samangan, Jawzjan, Kunar and Laghman provinces. Profiled IDPs in the 10 top provinces constitutes 97% of the total profiled population.

**Overall Analysis**

During the month in review, conflict-induced internal displacement trends continued to increase. From the beginning of the year to the end of September 2015, some 235,200 IDPs have been detected and profiled. Out of those, almost 196,700 reported having been displaced in 2015. This represents a 65% increase from the same period in 2014.

The North Eastern Region continued to represent the area with the highest displacement recorded so far this year. This is largely imputed to the multiple waves of population forced to flee the conflict ongoing within the districts surrounding Kunduz, with subsequent population waves in January/ February, March/ April, through June. The last wave from Khanabad District started reaching Kunduz during the month of August and was still being assessed and profiled in September when the crisis in Kunduz broke out (*see after in Displacement Watch*).

The Central region followed, with a sometimes less visible but more continuous raise of displaced population. During August and September, sustained new arrivals were reported from the Eastern region, fleeing the conflicts between Non-State Armed Opposition Group (NSAOG) in the remote areas bordering Pakistan's Khyber Agency.

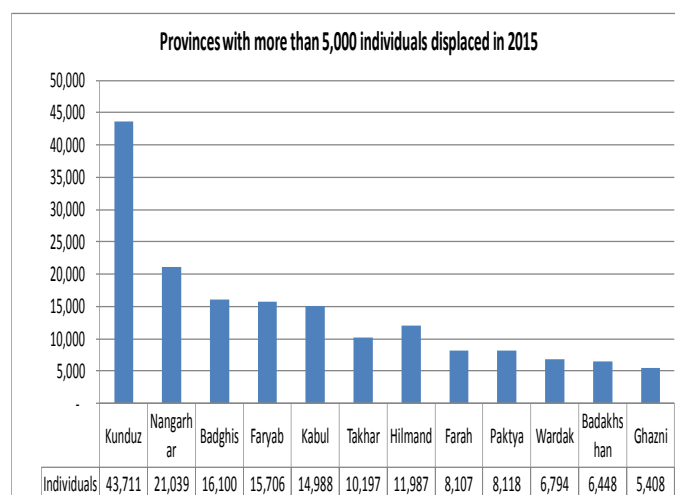
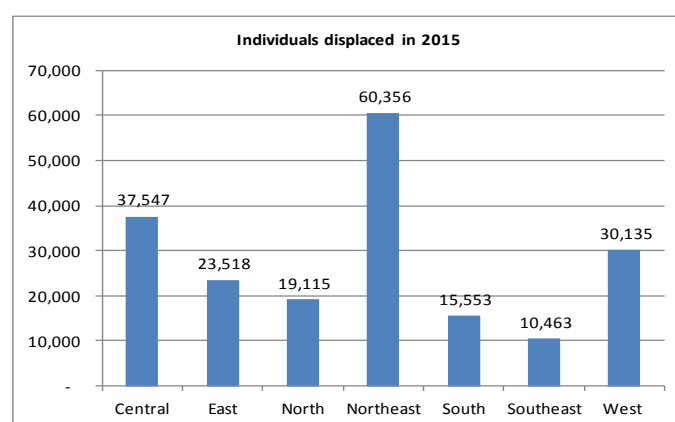
When consulted on the reason for their arrival to the Central region, IDPs revealed that this was their first destination and that their choice was determined by the fear of a further expansion of the conflict to other areas of Nangarhar Province.

Meanwhile, the flow of displaced population fleeing Kot, Achin districts steadily grew since mid-June and new areas such as Deh Bala started producing and hosting IDPs fleeing the Taliban – IS/Daesh confrontation, but also the

intervention of the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF). IDPs continued to seek safety from increased level of violence, unpredictable confrontations, fear of being caught in cross-fire, as well as targeted harassment and persecution, particularly those families with members serving in governmental and military institutions.

The month of September saw also a noticeable increase in conflict-induced displacement trends in the Western region. This was largely due to the growing instability in Badghis Province, leading to sustained forced movements within Bala Murghab district, some to areas that were not accessible by the humanitarian community.

The Northern region remained also a hotspot, especially with Faryab Province, where territorial gains achieved by the ANSF with the August campaign started being eroded again by the offensive of the NSAOG.



IDP task forces across the country continued to assess the situation of IDPs in the emergency phase of displacement and provided basic humanitarian assistance including food, Non-Food items (NFI), cash (to substitute food, NFIs or both), sanitary kits and tents (*for details please see the assistance distribution table at the end of this report*).

## Situation in the major provinces of displacement

### Eastern Region

#### Nangarhar

During September, 918 families (5,483 individuals) were profiled by the joint assessment teams in Jalalabad city and Surkhrud, Bihsud, Rudat and Khugyani districts of Nangarhar, with the participation of UNHCR, APA (UNHCR Partner), DoRR, NRC, DRC, WFP and IRC. The dialogue with ICRC and ARCS continued to signal the presence of IDP families in accessible areas.

The assessed IDPs originated from Kot, Achin, Khugyani, Nazyan, Ghani Khel and Shirzad districts. Most of the IDPs profiled in September were displaced in July and August 2015. The profiled IDP families from Kot and Achin reported to have been displaced due to harassment and intimidation by non-State Armed Groups affiliated to IS-DAESH as well as by the frequent armed clashes between these groups and Taliban militants in/around their villages. In Kot, the situation was also aggravated by the inception of an ANSF operation to counter both groups.

On several occasions IDPs indicated the deliberate harassment and targeting of families and members perceived as government supporters or de facto engaged as members of the Afghan Army and Police and serving in different provinces. According to the reports received, the pressure mounted progressively from the initial appearance of these groups, with increasing level of harassment, requests for material support and stricter restrictions imposed to women and girls in terms of personal conduct and freedom of movement.

Reportedly, the number of check points set up by the NSAOG progressively increased and reached the proximity of villages, thus heightening the risks for civilians to be caught in cross-fire. In addition, the mistrust and the fear for further restrictions and abusive behaviours by IS/DAESH affiliated groups, such as the fear of forced recruitment and forced marriages, prompted the population to abandon the areas.

Assessed IDPs were provided with food, NFI (or cash to substitute either food/NFI or both) and sanitary kits by UNHCR, WFP, IRC, DRC and NRC. In many areas non accessible to the IDP Task Forces, ICRC/ARCS intervened in favour of the population, particularly in Ghani Khel District, where in fact the greatest part of the assistance to IDPs was provided by those actors. The continuous submission of petitions from the authorities to the IDP Task Force and the necessity to maintain the integrity of the assessment process put significant strain on the Task Force partners. Although humanitarian actors managed to cover the needs of the assessed IDPs with their current resources, the pace of the arrival was so considerable that the backlog of non-assessed families grew steadily.

### Western Region

#### Badghis

In September 2015, forced population movements in Province engaged the humanitarian actors on multiple

fronts. The Province was in fact the theatre of armed clashes and military operation but also saw the arrival of IDPs as a spill-over effect of the instability in neighbouring Faryab Province. Few situations also brought to the attention the complex issue of humanitarian access and independence of humanitarian action.

A joint assessment team (WFP/PAT, IRC, NRC, UNHCR/CRDSA and DoRR) profiled 164 families in the provincial centre of Qala-i-Now, of which 76 families (401 individuals) were identified as recent genuine conflict-induced IDPs (47%). Families were displaced as a result of fighting between ANSA and Armed Opposition Groups from Muqur, Qadis, Ghormach, Abkamari and Jawand districts of Badghis. Out of the 76 identified IDP families, 14 families were assisted with food from WFP, 63 families with NFIs from UNHCR and IRC and 53 families with unconditional cash from NRC.

Humanitarian actors also continued to follow the situation of forced movements in Bala Murghab district, which had been ongoing since August. Due to armed groups' offensives and counteroffensive activities by the ANSF, groups of IDP sought safety within and to both Anti Governmental Elements (AGEs) and Government-controlled areas. A joint assessment team consisting of ASR (WFP partner), DDMC, ARCS, NRC and DDA assessed the situation of displaced families from 2nd to 20th September, in both areas and verified 2,126 families were verified (675 families in areas controlled by the Government and 1,451 families in areas controlled by AGEs).

In the given circumstances, the DoRR did not take part in the joint assessment and complex negotiations started for humanitarian actors to be able to deliver the assistance in areas outside the control of the Government, as the authorities were not keen to support any interventions. The 675 families found in need for humanitarian support were assisted in Qala-i-Now, were NRC distributed unconditional cash assistance and UNICEF provided NFIs to 675 families. As for the families displaced in areas outside the control of the Government, they were assisted by the intervention of ICRC, as part of their wider intervention assistance for population affected by the conflict.

#### Farah

During the month of September the security situation in the Province deteriorated. At the same time, humanitarian actors managed to reach-out to displaced populations that had not been previously assisted. A joint assessment team in Farah city (DoRR, UNHCR's partner CRDSA, and WFP partner) assessed 335 families, of which 317 families/1911 (97%) individuals were identified as conflict-induced IDPs, displaced between March and September 2015. They were displaced from various districts to centre of the province, due to general insecurity and armed conflict between AGEs and ANSF. 260 out of 317 IDP families were found as in need of emergency assistance. The Herat IDP Task Force members provided eligible families with food and NFIs in October. *(Details will be reflected in the assistance table of the next monthly IDP update)*

**Ghor**

In Ghor province, 190 IDP families (979 individuals) were identified and assessed in September, in Shahrak, Cheghcharan and Dulaina districts. This represented an increase in displacement trends (+35%) compared to the previous month. 80% of the profiled IDPs originated from Sahrak district of Ghor, and were compelled to flee due to armed conflict between two prominent non-State Armed Groups. The remaining 20% originated from insecure parts of Firoz Koh, Dulaina and Dawlatyar districts of Ghor, Jawand district of Badghis, as well as Almar and Bandar districts of Faryab Province. IDPs were displaced between July and August 2015. Harassment and intimidations by non-State Armed Groups were reported as one of the main causes of the displacement. The joint assessment team recommended emergency food and NFIs for all the identified IDP families. They all received cash by ACF, the most active partner in the Province, to cover their food and NFI needs.

**Herat**

During the month in review, DoRR Herat presented to the IDP Task Force a substantial number of petitions filed by IDP representatives and representing a population of 1,036 families/5,180 individuals. Prior to the assessment, a joint committee screened the petitions and considered 35 petitions (742 families) to be assessed with credible grounds of being fresh displaced. Out of 742 families recommended for assessment, 202 families were assessed in September and 165 families (732 individuals) were identified as recent genuine conflict-induced IDPs. The assessment of the remaining families continued in October. These 165 families were displaced from the most unstable districts in Herat Province and from neighbouring Provinces, including those from the Northern regions where military operations were ongoing. IDPs from Herat Province mainly originated from Kushk Kohna and Kushk Rabat Sangi district, known to be highly unstable areas. Other families originated from Moqor and Jawand districts of Badghis, Imam Saheb district of Kunduz, Shahrak district of Ghor and Qaisar district of Faryab. At the time of the assessment, a noticeable number of IDPs were found to lack accommodation and were provided with tents by IRC. All the identified IDP families were assisted in October. *(Details will be reflected in the assistance table of the next monthly IDP update)*

**Central Region**

**Kabul**

Kabul Province continued to receive the arrival of newly displaced families from the unstable areas of the Central Region, but also increasing influxes from those areas of the Eastern Region where clashes between Taliban and IS/DAESH affiliated groups continued unabated. During the month of September, the joint teams set-up by the IDP Task Force (UNHCR partner WSTA, WFP, DoRR, AREA, DACAAR and IDP representatives), visited 752 families /4,512 individuals in Kabul city. Out of those, 604 families/3,767 individuals (80.3%) were verified as genuine conflict-induced IDPs. IDPs originated from Nangarhar, Kunduz, Kapisa, and also districts of Kabul. May, June, July and August 2015 were

reported as the actual displacement months. The teams enquired the displacement axis followed by these families and ascertained that those were primary movements by families who preferred to reach Kabul. Their choice was partially motivated by the existence of family ties and better coping mechanisms in Kabul area, partially due to the apprehension that the conflict would spread also to the central parts of Nangarhar Province, where many other families from Kot and Achin had found shelter.

Out of the profiled families, the assessment team identified 453 families/3,125 individuals (75%) as eligible for humanitarian assistance. They were to receive assistance from the IDP Task Force in the coming period.

**Maidan Wardak**

The security situation in Maidan Wardak province remained tense, and the province witnessed several security incidents during the month, including IEDs attacks and explosions targeting military forces and governmental institutions. Episodes of destruction of civilian properties in violation of the principle of distinction, as well as the killing of civilians were reported in several districts (Saya333dabad, Chak and Nirkh) in the context of the confrontation between AGEs and ANSF. In Jalriz district, AGEs attacks were reported against several ANSF check posts determining the partial closure of Kabul - Kandahar highway on a couple of occasions during the month.

In this context of permanent instability, civilians continued to be forced to flee their houses to seek safety and security. The joint teams comprising several IDP task force members (UNHCR partner WSTA, AREA/WFP, DoRR, provincial council) assessed 248 families/1,488 individuals during the month. Out of those, 194 families/1,320 individuals were identified as recent genuine conflict-induced IDPs (79%). The majority of IDPs (155 families/ 80%) had left their villages in different districts of Maidan Wardak for the centre of the province. The remaining families (39 families) originated from Nangarhar, Kunduz, Takhar and Balkh province. 65% of the identified families were displaced in 2015 (from February to September), while the remaining 35 % were displaced in late 2014. The assessment team recommended 102 families for humanitarian assistance. Coordination during the following month ensured that they receive assistance in due time.

**Northern Region**

**Faryab**

During September Faryab remained one of the most unstable Provinces in Northern Afghanistan. The confrontation between ANSF and AGEs continued with recurrent shifting of fronts. Territorial gains of one party in conflict were rapidly offset by the counteroffensives of the other. The involvement of paramilitary groups and civilian defence forces was reported. This added complexity to the dynamics of the conflict; increased the fragmentation of the armed groups, thus making humanitarian access more complex; and fuelled an environment of violations and impunity. Consulted IDPs often cited that the decision to leave their areas of origin was determined by the presence of ANA and ANP bases close to their village. The frequent

attacks against these military installations worsened the risks for the civilian population, who was often caught in the exchanges of fire.

In this volatile context, 570 families/3,664 individuals were profiled by the IDP Task Force, largely in Maymana city and in safer areas of Almar District, after having escaped armed conflict between AGEs and Afghan National/Local Police in Qaisar, Almar, Qurziwan, Shirin Tagab, Pashton Kot and Khoja Sabzi Posh districts. They were jointly assessed by UNHCR and its partner NPO, WFP partners and DoRR. Along observed trends, families were found settled in houses of relatives and of the local community. The assessment team identified cash, food, NFIs and potable water as their prioritized needs. 254 families have received food and NFIs from WFP and Save the children (in October), while the remaining families have been supported in the following months<sup>1</sup>. *(The distribution of assistance to these families will be indicated in the assistance table of the next monthly IDP update).*

### Southern Region

#### Helmand

Pattern of displacement in Helmand remained largely in line with the previous months, with the protracted instability in the northern Districts (Musa Qala, Sangin, Nawzad) triggering movements towards the southern part of the Province, notably to Lashkar Gah. The concern remained for the population affected by the conflict in those areas experiencing active conflict and that could not be reached by humanitarian assistance. While the dialogue with the ICRC/ARCS continued, to seek their availability to assess and assist, humanitarian actors increased their debate to explore opportunities to gain access to Northern Helmand at least with an initial observation mission<sup>2</sup>.

In early September, following initial indications by the authorities, the Provincial council and Provincial Governor's Office, UNHCR, WFP, NRC, HAPA, APA, DoRR, ANDMA, jointly assessed 362 recent conflict-induced IDP families (2,882 individuals) in Lashkargah city and 24 families (200 individuals) in Grishk. The majority of the assessed families were found to be living with their relatives, while some had managed to rent houses. IDPs shared report of their losses in areas of origin, where several families had their houses destroyed during the confrontations between the parties in conflict. Restrictions to leave the areas of conflict and seek safety were also reported.

The joint assessment team identified food and NFIs as the most immediate needs. WFP provided Food items while NRC

<sup>1</sup> It is important to note that the sudden eruption of the Kunduz crisis during the last days of September determined a rapid shift of all the activities and the attention of humanitarian actors to Kunduz and the neighboring Provinces affected by the large scale displacement from the city. Hence the situation in Faryab was de-prioritized. The evacuation of several offices of UN agencies from Maymana during the first days of October further hindered humanitarian activities.

<sup>2</sup> By the time of writing, the mission had not yet succeeded and a new deterioration of the security situation in Helmand has largely precluded the possibility to access the areas.

and ACF distributed cash assistance *in lieu* of NFIs to all the assessed families.

#### Nimroz

Based on the decision of the IDP Task Force in Kandahar, a joint assessment team visited Nimroz province. Together with local actors, including DoRR and the Nimroz-based INGO Relief International, the joint team assessed the situation of IDPs who had been displaced during the initial months of the year from the unstable remote areas bordering Farah, Ghor and Helmand Provinces. In these areas, skirmishes between the ASNF and the Non-Sate Armed Groups had continued unabated throughout the year and provoked the forced movements of the population. The joint team considered the results of an earlier exercise conducted in February, and re-verified the presence and the needs in different villages of Zaranj city. The joint assessment team verified 125 families/856 individuals as conflict-induced IDPs.

The families eventually assisted were those found living in extremely vulnerable conditions, hosted by the local community. WFP and DRC provided food and NFIs to all the families during the month of September.

#### Displacement Watch

Information not yet entered into the Population Monitoring Tool (PMT)

#### Kunduz

The last days of September saw a marked deterioration of the security situation around Kunduz. Following an offensive of non-State Armed Groups against the city during the last days of the month, the majority of the population fled in seek for safety. According to the Central Statistical Office<sup>3</sup>, the settled population in Kunduz Province Centre (rural and urban area) before the crisis was estimated at around 319,000 individuals. It is to note that at least some 6,500 displaced families/some 43,700 individuals had been assessed during the course of 2015 as IDPs in Kunduz. This population had been largely displaced and assisted since the May crisis, and during the month of August influxes were still reported from Khanabad district.<sup>4</sup> The attack against Kunduz, which affected the urban and semi-urban area, provoked a massive displacement of more than 15,000 families across the North Eastern Region and Northern region, but eventually also to Kabul.

<sup>3</sup> <http://cso.gov.af/en/page/demography-and-socile-statistics/demograph-statistics/3897111>

<sup>4</sup> Since the month of May, waves of forcibly displaced populations continued to affect Kunduz, generated by the incessant confrontations between AGEs and ANSF in almost all districts of Kunduz Province. The humanitarian crisis in May brought more than 4,700 families in search for safety in the city. A second rapid influx of population from Chardara district occurred in mid-June. Since mid-August new clashes in Khanabad and Qalaizal districts brought significant numbers of IDPs into Kunduz urban areas. From August to mid-September, almost 1,500 new IDP families have been assessed as conflict-induced IDPs. Due to multiple displacements, it was estimated that before the current emergency Kunduz was hosting more than 6,500 IDP families displaced in 2015 and the number was still on the rise as the assessment of the Khanabad displacement was ongoing.

Most of the families (some 8,300) were displaced to the neighbouring Takhar province (Taloqan), but significant numbers also sought safety in Badakhshan (Faizabad and Keshem, approximately 900 families), Baghlan (some 1,550 families), Balkh (some 1,200 families). A significant number of families (some 4,000 families) arrived also in Kabul.

The humanitarian community mobilized available resources and established several joint teams to assess the situation of IDPs and respond to identified needs. The emergency response to displaced population started in October, through distribution of cash, food and NFIs by both Government and international community. More details on Kunduz displacements have been shared through OCHA ad hoc bulletins throughout the month of October in light of the transfer of the overall coordination activities in the North and North Eastern Regions from UNHCR and the IDP Task Forces to OCHA and the Operational Coordination Teams active in the various provinces of displacement.

### Update on the National IDP Policy

The provincial workshop on the National IDP Policy was conducted in Herat province on 11 and 12 September, chaired by the Governor's Office and MoRR/ DoRR representatives. A delegation from various entities part of the National IDP Policy Working Group, including the Independent Directorate for Local Governance (IDLG), the Afghanistan National Authority for Disasters (ANDMA), MoRR, OCHA, IOM, NRC and UNHCR visited Herat province to contribute to the event. H.E Minister Balkhi, the Minister of Refugees and Repatriation and the Governor of Herat province opened the event. The workshop was attended at provincial level also by provincial line departments, national and international NGOs, UN agencies, civil society organizations and IDP representatives. The Heads of DoRR from Farah, Ghor and Badghis Provinces also took part to the discussion, as necessary due to the dynamics of displacement in the Western Region and the main axes of displacement. After Nangarhar, this was the second provincial workshop organised in the context of the National IDP policy implementation in the three Pilot Provinces. As for Nangarhar, the workshop aimed at establishing the IDP Policy Provincial Implementation Committee and at launching the drafting process of the Provincial Action Plan.

The vivid debate, through plenary sessions and working groups, focussed on displacement trends in the Western Region, including the tendency of the displaced population to converge towards Herat through primary or secondary movements; on the importance of an adequate emergency response to conflict-induced IDPs, including a pre-screening of the population filing petitions and with increased investment of time and resources by the authorities; on the importance to maintain some forms of assistance for more protracted IDP groups, who may not be anymore eligible for emergency interventions and nonetheless still have humanitarian needs due to specific vulnerabilities.

In line with the particular context of Herat, protracted IDP situations and perspective for durable solutions were also highly debated in the workshop. Several actors in the

workshop and IDP representatives highlighted the importance of creating the conditions to allow IDPs to make a free choice amongst the whole spectrum of durable solutions, including local integration. A call to the authorities was made on the necessity to align current approaches and regulations to facilitate durable solutions, with particular reference to the Presidential Decree 104 on the process of land allocation to allow for this Act to be aligned with Constitutional norms as well as with the principles of the IDP Policy endorsed by the Government.

The next provincial workshop on the IDP Policy is scheduled for mid-November in Balkh Province.

**Breakdown of Assistance Distribution by IDP Task Forces in September (by families)**

Region	NFI									Food				Cash*					Winterization Assistance			Sanitary/Hygiene Kits							Emergency Tents				Latrine	Water Colorization				
	UNHCR	NRC	DRC	IRC	ACF	SCI	PIN	GIZ	UNICEF	WFP	NRC	DRC	Islamic Relief	ACF	NRC	DRC	ACF	CSW	PIN	IRC	UNHCR	CARE	UNHCR	DRC	IRC	SCI	UNICEF	PIN	DACCAR	ACF	NRC	UNHCR	DRC	IRC	IRC	IRC		
Central Region	101								101																													
Southern Region			125					202	689						257		181																					
Western Region	129		57	51				96	315						164	55	48						171	57	37							49		65			37	
Eastern Region	458			3					461						59	80							781															
South-east Region	529																	63																				
Central Highlands	2																																					
Northern Region	162					42			162						42																							
North-east Region	973						300		1,493						472											1,745												
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,354</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>3,221</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,745</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37</b>	

\* Cash may be given as a substitution for NFI, for Food or for both. So far largely provided by the ERM partners

**Source: IDP Task Forces in the regions**

Note: The contribution of ICRC/ARCS is not included in the above table, and the organisations remain the authoritative sources to report on their assistance distributions to IDPs. There may not be an exact correspondence between displacement trends in the month and assistance delivered, especially if the displacement occurs towards the end of the month and the assistance is delivered in the following month.

**Breakdown of Assistance Distribution by IDP Task Forces (by families) - Cumulative January to September 2015**

Region	NFI									Food					Cash					Winterization Assistance			Sanitary/Hygiene Kits							Emergency Tents					
	UNHCR	NRC	DRC	IRC	ACF	SCI	PIN	GIZ	UNICEF	WFP	NRC	DRC	Islamic Relief	ACF	NRC	DRC	ACF	CSW	PIN	IRC	UNHCR	CARE	UNHCR	DRC	IRC	SCI	UNICEF	PIN	DACCAR	ACF	NRC	UNHCR	DRC	IRC	
Central Region	3,501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,501	0	0	106	0	0	239	0	0	150	0	650	1,300	2,592	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Region	625	93	195	0	0	69	0	0	412	1,931	93	0	0	0	511	583	181	0	0	0	0	0	0	243	70	0	289	148	0	0	0	0	49	0	0
Western Region	1,335	10	307	559	23	0	0	0	1,436	2,754	34	59	0	24	458	374	243	0	0	90	0	0	1,087	119	237	0	500	0	0	92	0	488	29	213	
Eastern Region	2,000	330	62	97	0	0	0	0	0	2,557	0	0	0	0	694	385	0	0	0	175	132	0	4,501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	5	21	
South-east Region	1,594	0	0	32	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	262	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	32	0	0	0	3	0	15	
Central Highlands	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Northern Region	2,247	254	0	0	0	599	0	0	0	2,474	0	0	0	0	575	0	12	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	191	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
North-east Region	6,813	450	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	8,917	0	0	0	0	2,710	370	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
<b>Total by Agency</b>	<b>18,130</b>	<b>1,137</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1,848</b>	<b>22,134</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4,948</b>	<b>1,951</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>8,423</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>6,868</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>249</b>	
<b>% by agency</b>	<b>77.5%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>98.6%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>60.0%</b>	<b>23.6%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>33.5%</b>	<b>55.2%</b>	<b>51.5%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>42.0%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>65.3%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>29.8%</b>	
<b>Total by category</b>	<b>23,406</b>									<b>22,455</b>					<b>8,252</b>					<b>2,354</b>			<b>16,359</b>							<b>835</b>					

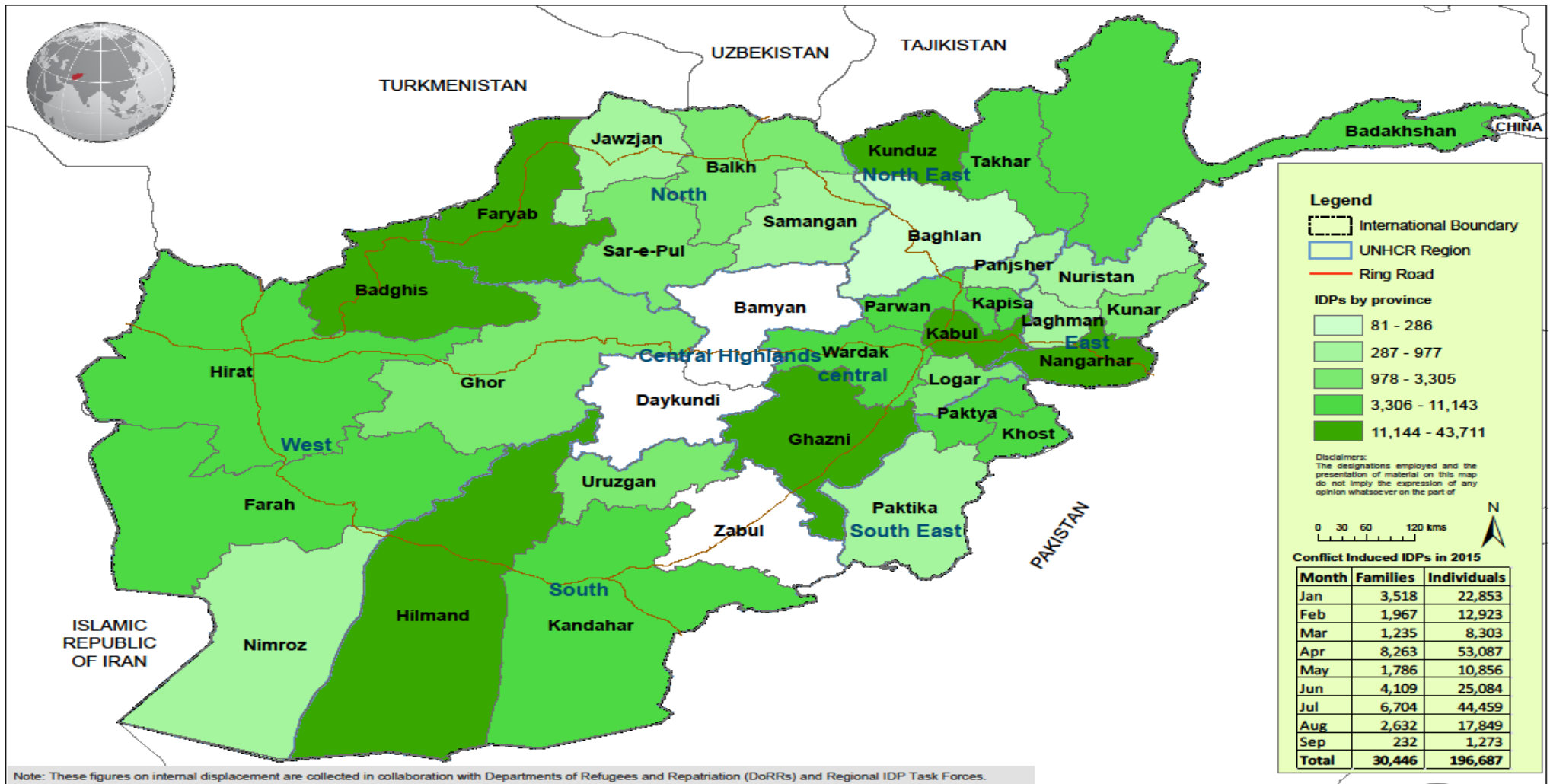
**Source: IDP Task Forces in the regions**

\* Cash Note: The contribution of ICRC/ARCS is not included in the above table, and the organisations remain the authoritative sources to report on their assistance distributions to IDPs. Cash may be given as a substitution for NFI, for Food or for both, So far largely provided by the ERM partners





**Afghanistan conflict-induced IDPs by province of displacement profiled from January to September 2015**



**Contacts for suggestions and queries:**

Alexander Mundt, UNHCR Assistant Representative (Protection), [mundt@unhcr.org](mailto:mundt@unhcr.org), Elisabetta Brumat, Senior Protection Officer (IDPs), [brumat@unhcr.org](mailto:brumat@unhcr.org)  
 Mohammad Yasir Ghamai, Protection Associate, [ghamai@unhcr.org](mailto:ghamai@unhcr.org)

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IDP Data available at  
<http://www.unhcr.org/Applications/SitePages/Default.aspx?idx=0&sitepageid=33>