

AFGHANISTAN

CONFLICT-INDUCED INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

MONTHLY UPDATE

JUNE 2015

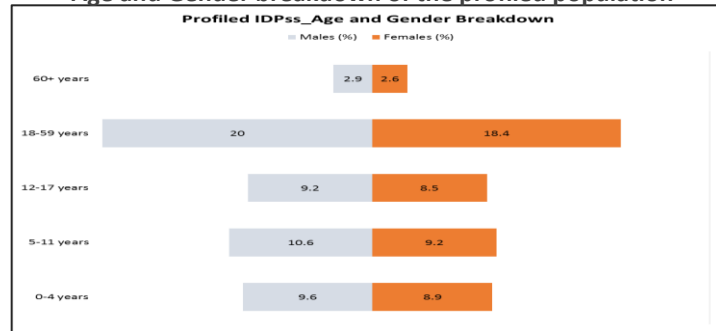
HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MONTH

IDPs assessed /profiled – Monthly activity

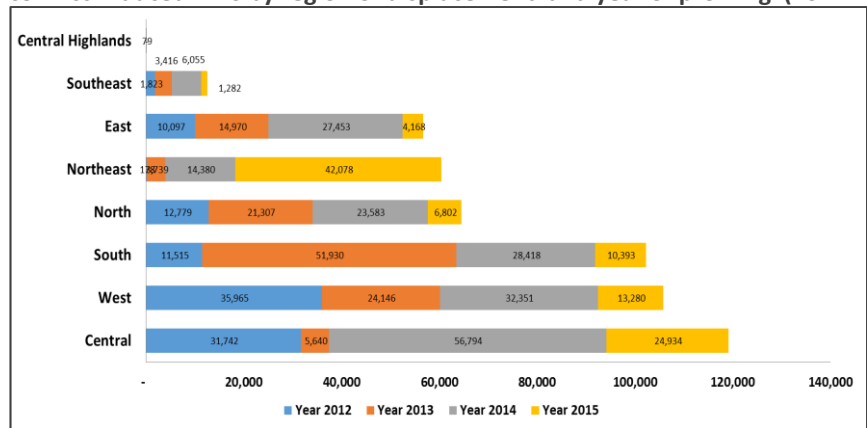
Region	end of May 2015	Newly profiled (Increase)	Decrease (due to return of IDPs)	end of June 2015
South	220,744	2,834	300	223,278
West	217,869	2,565	-	220,434
Central	160,414	9,544	-	169,958
East	146,517	1,972	-	148,489
North	95,683	1,742	-	97,425
Northeast	51,800	12,220	-	64,020
Southeast	23,329	860	-	24,189
Central Highlands	79	-	-	79
Grand Total	916,435	31,737	300	947,872

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.

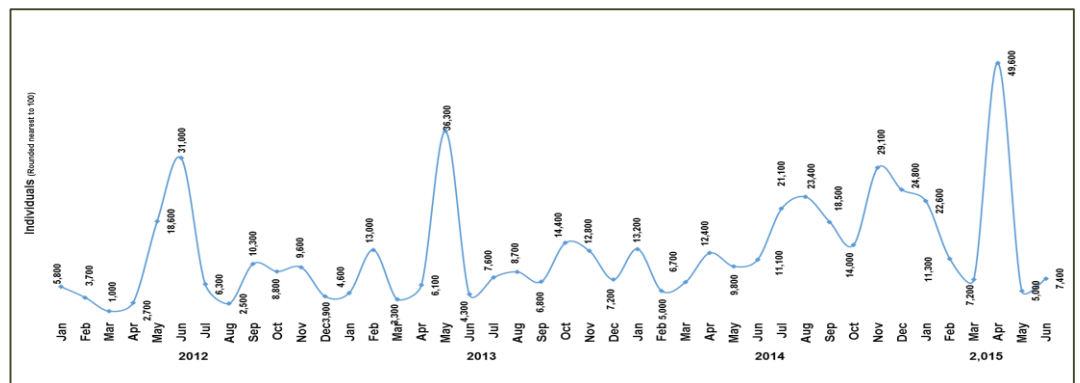
Age and Gender breakdown of the profiled population



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



Actual displacement trends – January 2012 to June 2015



Note: The dates in this chart represent the time of displacement as reported by the profiled IDPs.

- 31,737 individuals displaced by conflict assessed/profiled in June 2015
- Of these:
 - 23 % displaced in June 2015
 - 12 % in May 2015
 - 43 % in April 2015
 - 1 % in March 2015
 - 3 % in February 2015
 - 2 % January 2015
 - 16 % earlier
- Of these:
 - 49 % male
 - 51 % female
 - 57 % children
- End of June 2015 around 947,872 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, Kandahar and Gardez. The Regional IDP Task Forces verify and assess new displacements; coordinate and respond to IDPs' immediate emergency needs.



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

Province	Families	Individuals
Kunduz	1,713	11,579
Kabul	722	5,030
Kandahar	210	1,653
Kapisa	230	1,482
Ghazni	210	1,407
Wardak	224	1,393
Faryab	212	1,297
Farah	192	1,183
Nangarhar	206	1,158
Khost	128	860

Other smaller scale displacements have been profiled in Helmand, Badghis, Badakhshan, Laghman, Hirat, Uruzgan, Ghor, Logar, Balkh, Nuristan, Sar-e-pul, Kunar and Jawzjan provinces.

Overall Analysis

In June, 31,737 individuals were profiled across the country as conflict-induced IDPs. This represents a 27% decrease comparing to the previous month (43,299 IDPs), largely due to the significant surge in the previous month connected to the Kunduz emergency situation. Population displaced in April to Kunduz were largely profiled in May, with the assessment continuing also in June at a lower rate (see after page 3).

84 % of the profiled IDPs reported to have been displaced during the course of 2015 from January to June. Some profiled families, particularly in the Central and South Eastern region, reported to have been displaced during the last months of 2014. The reported number of profiled IDPs does not capture displacement that have occurred in areas not accessible by the members of the IDP Task Forces and where joint assessments could not be conducted.

The decrease of 300 IDPs during the reporting month was due to return of a group of IDPs from Lashkargah city to northern districts of Helmand, which led to their removal from total number of IDPs recorded.

Similar to the previous month, the North-East Region registered the highest records of profiled conflict-induced IDPs, largely due to the displacement caused by the earlier confrontation between Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) and Non-state armed opposition Groups (AGEs) in Kunduz Province, who were profiled also during the month of June. The second highest numbers of conflict-induced IDPs was profiled in the Central Region, where general insecurity, military operations and sporadic clashes between AGEs and ANSF continued to generate less visible but more continuous forced movements of population.

Kunduz, Kabul, Kandahar, Kapisa and Ghazni were the main provinces where IDPs had been profiled during the month in review, with conflict-induced internal displacement, both originating from the same provinces (e.g. Kunduz, Faryab, Wardak, Nangarhar) but also as cross-provincial movements (e.g. from neighbouring provinces to Kabul and to Ghazni, from Helmand to Kandahar).

Military operations and armed confrontations between AGEs and ANSF, in the form of insurgency activities and counter-insurgency military operations, continued to be the most cited reason for displacement across the country. However, during the month in review, harassment and intimidation by AGEs – particularly in the Eastern region and in the South-east were also reported as the causes of displacement. Of particular relevance, since mid-June, the increased displacement in the Eastern region caused by the clashes between Taleban and non-State armed opposition groups declaring their allegiance to IS/Daesh.

The most cited primary needs of the profiled population continued to be food and NFIs, largely due to the dynamics of the flight (sudden escape from the conflict areas). Most of IDPs have been hosted by relatives and host communities, with others managing to temporary rent accommodations in areas of displacement, particularly in urban settings.

The majority of profiled IDPs were assisted with food and NFIs provided by IDP Task Forces' members. In addition, where appropriate in accordance to market analysis, unconditional cash assistance was provided by some of the IDP Task Force partners substituting the NFI package and/or the food ration. When specific needs were detected amongst the assessed IDP population, referral to specialised partners was assured (e.g. cases of injured children, persons with disabilities women at risk etc).

Lack of access to displacement areas to verify new arrivals and respond to immediate humanitarian needs continued to be a challenge for the IDP Task Forces, such as in remote provinces of the Southern region and Eastern region, but also in the North-East areas outside the effective control of the Government. Dialogue with other humanitarian actors such as ICRC and the Afghanistan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) was maintained for their possible access and assessment of IDPs in those areas.

Situation in the major Provinces of displacement (June)

Central Region

Ghazni

During the month, the province experienced a number of security incidents including ongoing clashes between AGEs and ANSF in Waghaz, Andar and Qarabagh districts, which triggered most of the displacements. The assessment teams of WSTA,

DoRR, ANDMA, DRC, AREA (WFP's partner) verified 210 families/1,407 individuals in the Centre of Ghazni province in June. Out of them 153 families were displaced to Ghazni provincial centre mainly from Andar, Waghaz, Abbadin, Gelan and Qarabagh districts. The remaining 57 families originated from other provinces, where instability is recurrent, such as Maidan Wardak, Paktika, Logar. The displacement of some 60% of the displaced families occurred in late 2014, while the rest were displaced in 2015, mainly in June. Armed conflict between AGEs and ANSF, military operations, general insecurity and intimidations by AGEs were cited as the main reasons that prompted families to flee. Reports also indicated increasing abduction of civilians contributing to insecurity and possibly having an impact on the decision to leave the areas. IDPs were found living in houses hosted by relatives and by the local community, and in few cases in abandoned and partially destroyed houses. Out of the total assessed families, 124 families were identified as in need for urgent humanitarian assistance. DRC assisted 43 families with cash while the remaining eligible families will be assisted with food and NFIs from UNHCR and WFP.

Maidan Wardak

The security situation in Maidan Wardak province remained volatile throughout June 2015. Armed conflict between AGEs and ANSF and military operations occurred routinely, prompting families to flee preventively or after being caught in the conflict, while some displacement was also triggered by conflict between non-State armed groups in Nirkh district.

During the month, the joint teams of WSTA and DoRR assessed 224 families/1,393 individuals in the Centre of Maidan Wardak province as conflict induced IDPs. 77% of the profiled displaced families were from inside the province (111 families – mainly from Nirkh, Jalriz and Chak districts); the rest from other provinces including Nangarhar (48 families, 21%) and minor numbers from Ghazni, Kabul and Paktia. Some 55% of IDPs were displaced in 2015 from January to June, largely in April 2015, while the remaining IDPs were displaced in December 2014. Out of the total assessed families, 69 families (30%) were identified as in need for humanitarian assistance. The key informants reported conflict between AGEs and ANSF, general insecurity and intimidation by AGEs as the main causes of displacement. While the majority of displaced families were living in rented houses, few families were found living in partially destroyed buildings and 20 families were found living in makeshift shelters at the time of assessment. Challenges in reaching available services like health, education and potable water were sometimes highlighted due to distance. Assessment teams also observed a noticeable number of children engaged in work to support the families.

Kabul

Kabul remained one of the major provinces receiving IDPs, particularly from unstable areas of neighbouring provinces. During the month of June, the joint assessment teams including DoRR, WSTA, AREA, DACAAR, WHH, DRC and district authorities, identified and assessed 722 families/5,030 individuals as conflict-induced IDPs. The majority of the families (79%) have been assessed in Surobi District. While most of the families (88%) originated from insecure areas from within the district, few other displaced families originated from Laghman, Nangarhar, Parwan, Kunduz, Helmand, Balkh and Paktia provinces. The remaining 80 families were profiled in Gosfandara village in Bagrami district, largely displaced from Tagab district of Kapisa province. Interviewed IDPs reported armed conflict, military operations by ANSF, as well as harassment by both AGEs and ANSF as the major causes of displacement. According to the IDP statements, displacement of about 12% of profiled IDPs occurred from January to April 2015, while the remaining families reported to have been displaced in December 2014. While in Surobi District most of the families had received hospitality from hosting communities, the situation in Gosfandra village seemed of concern, with families settled under tents and makeshift shelters in the mountainous outskirts, and found in poor hygiene situation and scarce access to services, including health. Amongst all profiled IDPs, 276 families (38%) were found eligible by the assessment team for the humanitarian assistance, particularly those in Bagrami. DRC provided cash assistance to 79 eligible families, while the remaining families will receive food and NFIs from WFP and UNHCR.

Kapisa

Kapisa province remained insecure and military operations continued throughout the reporting month. Several clashes between AGEs and ANSF occurred in Tagab and Alasay prompting the majority of the displacement in the period. 230 IDP families/1,482 individuals were assessed jointly by DoRR, WSTA (UNHCR's partner), WFP's partner and DRC. Out of them 215 families were identified as eligible for humanitarian assistance and received food and NFIs from WFP and UNHCR. Most of the interviewed families mentioned that they intend to return to their villages as soon as the security situation allows. The host community has provided them with temporary shelter in some partially destroyed houses.

North-east Region

Kunduz

The thorough assessment of the families displaced by the conflict at the end of April and first weeks of May from Ali Abad, Chardara, Imam Saheb, Dashte Archi, Khan Abad and Qalay Zal districts and fleeing into Kunduz urban area continued during the

first half of June. 1,713 IDP families/11,579 individuals were assessed jointly by the nine teams set up by the IDP task force (UNHCR, WFP partners, NRC, SCI, ACTED, NPO, CHA, and Mediothek. All the 1,713 families received food (WFP), cash by NRC in substitution of the NFI package previously provided by UNHCR, and hygiene kits (UNICEF). Till early July, the situation around Kunduz (Chardara) remained fluid and there were reports of possible temporary cessation of hostilities for harvesting purposes, which prompted the temporary return of groups of families.

Yet, during the last week of June, renewed conflict in the District surrounding Kunduz, particularly in Chardara and Dashte Archi, started to produce new influxes of displaced populations, amidst clashes that caused a reportedly relevant number of civilian casualties, including children. While initial reports highlighted the difficulty of the families to reach Kunduz due to the shifting front lines and blocked access roads, during the very last days of the month the rate of arrivals intensified, including through crossing the river separating Chardara and Kunduz towards the urban areas. The number of petitions filed with the DoRR in Kunduz increased significantly, with some 1,500 families submitting their request to receive assistance as IDP. Joint assessment teams mobilised again for an assessment and some 260 new families were already assessed during the last days of the month, with about 50% identified as genuine IDPs. The assessment continues during the month of July¹.

Northern Region

Faryab

During the month of June, 413 families were screened by DoRR Faryab and recommended to be assessed by the joint teams. The joint assessment team included NPO, WFP IP, NRC, SCI, DoRR and UNHCR. Out of 413 families, 319 families were visited on a household basis, and 212 IDPs families/1,297 individuals were assessed as conflict-induced IDPs in Maimana city (103 families) and in Shirin Tagab district (109 families). Families originated from Dowlatabad, Pashtun Kot, Almar, Qaisar and Gurziwan districts of Faryab. According to the consulted IDPs, the displacements occurred in April and May 2015. The result of the assessment revealed that AGEs' frequent attacks against ANP checkpoints and ALP controlled areas close to the residences of the families prompted the communities to abandon their places of origin. Interviewed IDPs also reported the collection of illegal taxations, personal tensions and targeted persecutions by illegal armed groups as causes for them to leave. At the time of assessment, the majority of families were found living in houses shared with the local community. Some additional 221 IDP families reportedly settled in Astana valley could not be assessed due to lack of access to

¹ Information will be provided in the July update.

the area for the Maymana IDP Task Force members. The list of these families was submitted to ARCS/ICRC for possible assessment.

Eastern Region

Nangarhar

Since mid June, a continuous influx of displaced populations started to be reported from the remote provincial districts bordering Khyber agency in Pakistan FATA. Initially, displaced families were identified as primarily originating from Kot District (Atta Khan Kalay, Dowani, Hindrani, Farsha Khel, Laghor Jee, Qala Jat, Sepai, Said Ahmad Khel, Sado Khel, Sadat Mand), with some initial groups also arriving from Achin district. Groups reached and settled largely in Jalalabad, Bishud and Shurkot districts. Following the Governor's request to the IDP Task Force to prioritise those groups, a joint assessment started during the last two weeks of the month. From consultations with the families during the assessment, the cause of displacement was linked to the presence of non-State armed opposition groups portraying themselves as associated to IS/DAESH and who allegedly started operating in those areas during the previous months. Consultation with the displaced families during assessments revealed that those groups are exercising unprecedented pressure on the local population through harassment, extortion and targeted intimidations against families that are perceived to be associated to the State or are de facto performing roles of Agents of the State (Local Police in particular). From 15 June to the end of the month, some 36 petitions were presented to the authorities and transferred to the IDP Task Force, with some 775 families listed (93% from Kot). By the end of the month of June, the IDP task force jointly assessed 206 IDP families/1,158 individuals in Bihsud, Surkhrod, Rodat districts and Jalalabad city. Almost all the families managed to find hospitality or rented houses. During the last weeks of June, agreement between the main members of the IDP Task force was reached for the provision of assistance to this group. The assistance was distributed in early July with the following breakdown: 144 families received cash assistance from NRC and DRC; 62 families received food from WFP, and NFIs from UNHCR and IRC. 134 families received sanitary kits from UNHCR.

Southern region

Kandahar

Based on the information shared by the UNHCR liaison Officer and following a decision made by the IDP Task Force on 3rd June, a joint assessment team including UNHCR, WFP, IOM, HAPA, NRC, DRC, APA, SCI, DoRR, representative of Governor's Office and of the Department of Economy undertook a joint

assessment between 8 and 30 June. The assessment targeted areas where displaced families had reportedly settled in Kandahar city, Arghandab, Daman and Panjwayee districts. Families reportedly originated from Ghorak district of Kandahar and more numerous from Sangin and Kajaki districts of northern Helmand, repeatedly affected since March by armed clashes between AGEs and ANSF. Petitions from families from Helmand were presented by a group of elderly, who approached directly the authorities in Kandahar. The joint assessment team verified 210 families/1,653 individuals as new conflict-induced IDPs, of whom 21% from Ghorak and the rest largely from northern Helmand. Displaced families were largely found hosted by relatives, albeit in poor living conditions and having lost most of their assets and sources of living due to the conflict. During the assessment, cases of families who had lost members, including children, due to the conflict, or that got injured during the flight were detected. Families identified food and basic household items, including hygienic items, as primary needs. 7 families were found to be extremely vulnerable, including due to the disability of the breadwinners, and were referred to specialized service providers and to UNHCR to be included in the limited project for assisting persons with specific needs. The assessment was challenged by interference and pressures from authorities to include larger number of families in the assistance distribution, thus creating expectations that raised tensions in the communities. Assistance was distributed to the assessed families during July with the following breakdown: 105 families received hygiene kits from Save the Children, 105 families received hygiene kits from UNICEF, all the 210 assessed families received NFIs from UNICEF, cash from NRC and food from WFP; 10 families received tents from UNHCR.

Western Region

Farah

In June 2015 the IDP TF assessment team in Farah (DoRR, CRDSA/UNCHR, and WFP partner) assessed 333 families. 192 families/1183 individuals (58%) were considered conflict induced IDP. Families originated from Balabuluk, one of the most volatile areas in the Province, and Khaki Safied districts and were displaced to the surroundings of Farah city. As indicated by the families, frequent clashes between ANSF and AGEs, military operations and generalized violence were the main reasons for their displacement. Out of the identified IDPs, the joint assessment team identified 120 families in need of food and NFI. These families were assisted accordingly by UNHCR (NFI) and WFP (Food).

In early April 2015 as a result of a tense fighting between local Police and AGEs, displacement of around 240 families was reported from Massaw village of Pusht-Rod district to Kababi village in the same district. Since the displacement location was insecure the assessment team just achieved to access the area

escorted by the government at the end of June. The assessment team found that the present 123 families were all members of the local Police encouraged to maintain their presence in the area to actively support the operation against the AGEs. Both UNHCR and WFP partner deferred the case to the Government for possible assistance, bearing in mind the importance to maintain a neutral stance in the conflict.

Displacement Watch

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

Faryab

During the first week of July, AGEs offensives and multiple armed clashes between AGEs and ANSF intensified in at least three Districts of Faryab Province, notably Qaisar (East and South parts), Almar (Qarahi Valley in the southern part of the district) and Pashtunkhot (some 30 villages in the southern part). Reportedly, several villages in remote areas fell under the control of non-State armed opposition groups and prompted the population to flee the areas. A precise account of the displacement was initially not possible, since most of the families were displaced in remote and inaccessible areas. Local sources referred to 2,000 families displaced during the first week of July from Qaisar, Almar and Pashtunkhot, largely within the districts.

During the following weeks up to mid-July, the situation in the entire Faryab Province remained extremely fluid, with new reports of armed hostilities expanding also to Shirin Tagab district, particularly to an area known as Astana Valley,

During the second week of July, the IDP Task Force in Maimana started to organise a joint assessment in the urban and semi-urban area and in the neighbouring Kuja Sab Posh district, although the teams were severely limited by access constraints to other areas where conflict is still ongoing. More details will be shared in the upcoming update.

Paktya

During the first week of July, an INGO alerted the humanitarian community in Gardez of an emerging conflict-induced displacement situation in Chamkani district of Paktya Province due to confrontation between AGEs and the National Security Forces. Initial information from local sources indicated the displacement of families from the villages of Lwarai, Suleman khel, Hukamzai, Warookai Kalai, Botan and Manda Khel. According to the available information, families were currently displaced and settled with host communities in various villages closer to the Chamkani district Centre (Ragha, Bagyar, Star Kalay, and Babo Khel). In mid July a joint assessment (IRC, IP APA, PIN, Paktya DoRR and WFP/ASR) started visiting the areas and detected some 750 families recently displaced and hosted by the local community. Reports of destruction and looting of

properties as a result of military operations and AGEs' activities emerged from the consultations with the IDPs.

Nangarhar

The influx of displaced population that started in mid-June intensified during the first part of July. IDP Families continued to be displaced from Kot, but in July the influx started to be more prominently from the neighbouring Achin district. Families from Kot continued to settle largely in Jalalabad, Behsud, Rodat and Shurkot districts, due to family ties and to a noticeable preference to settle in areas under the control of the Government. While the assessment that started in June continues in those urban and semi-urban areas, on 13 July the IDP Task Force (APA, WFP, DORR and other district authorities) started an assessment to areas in Achin and Ghani Khel. The assessment was conducted through partners with community links and access to those areas, where IDP families had reportedly settled due to family and tribal affiliation. The assessment was initially based on indications from community representatives, since formal petitions had not yet been signed and provided to the authorities. Contacts have been established with local representatives (maliks) for possible information on additional displacement. In several areas of Ghani Khel (Canal Villages), ARCS has also been actively detecting newly displaced families for possible assistance, and by mid-July had in fact already assessed almost 1,000 families.

Takhar

During the first week of July, as a spill-over of the confrontation in Dashte Archi, military operations started in Khuja Ghar district of Takhar province, with intense clashes and quick shifting of territorial control between parties in conflict. This provoked multiple movements of population, within Khuja Ghar District and towards Baharak, Taloqan and Dashte-Qala districts of Takhar. Initial figures reported by the authorities indicated some 1,500 families possibly on the move. Following a Provincial Disaster Management Council called on 30 June, and humanitarian coordination meetings in the first week of July, members of the IDP Task Force based in Kunduz (UNHCR/NPO, ACTED, AREA/WFP, Concern, Dacaar) agreed to start joint assessments with two teams in Khuja Ghar District and Taloqan District, followed by Baharak and Daashte-Qala area. During the first two weeks of July, IDP Task Force members covered accessible areas of Khuja Ghar District, Taluqan and in Baharak and profiled more than 450 families. The assessment continued and the number of IDP families is on the rise.

² The remaining families are largely reporting their displacement in the last months of 2014.

Conflict-induced displacement Forecast June - December

By mid-2015 it is visible that an increasing number of provinces in the country are affected by conflict-induced displacement. It is estimated that during the first six months of 2015 more than 21,500 families/ almost 139,000 IDPs were profiled as newly displaced and of those more than 18,850 families / almost 103,000 individuals reported to have been displaced during the course of 2015². The latter figures represents an increase of 43.5% compared to the same period in 2014.

Conflict-induced displacement continues to be largely triggered by AGEs' offensive and by ANSF counteroffensives, often through large-scale military operations. More localized displacement is also triggered by clashes between non-State armed opposition groups, including between Taliban and other groups declaring their allegiance to IS/DAESH (Eastern Region).

In several situations no party in the conflict seems to be able to capitalize and hold the territorial gains made over time. As a result, frontlines and control over areas are rapidly shifting, causing swift movements of population and a fast cycles of displacement that are increasingly difficult to track.

During the month of June, IDP Task Forces in the various regions have held consultations to take stock of the displacement trends, to analyse conflict patterns, to map traditional and new hotspots, as well as to envisage future movements. The analysis resulted in revised population projections for conflict-induced displacement in Afghanistan for the year 2015. Based on the current displacement and on this forecast, if confirmed, displacement figures by the end of the year may exceed 48,500 families / 324,000 individuals, making the year 2015 one of the worst year for conflict-induced displacement in Afghanistan since 2002.

It is worth noting that while a general increase from the IDP Task Forces' yearly projections drafted in April is predicted across almost all regions, the highest surge in displacement is foreseen in the North-Eastern region (+77%), followed by the Northern region (+33%) and the Central region (+25.5%).

It is also relevant that certain provinces in the North East, not traditionally concerned by significant conflict-induced internal displacement, are also emerging as areas where increasing numbers of IDPs are reported. The widespread number of provinces simultaneously affected is likely one of the distinguishing characteristic of the year 2015.

Breakdown of Assistance Distribution by IDP Task Forces (families) – June 2015

Region	NFI			Food			Cash			Sanitary/Hygiene Kits			
	UNHCR	IRC	SCI	WFP	NRC	DRC	NRC	DRC	ACF	UNHCR	IRC	UNICEF	ACF
Central Region	618			618						847			
Southern Region				44			44						
Western Region	231	121		233	34	59	63	59	26	318	28		26
Eastern Region	114	13		127			186	52		348			
South-east Region	334												
Central Highlands													
Northern Region	40		155	195									
North-east Region	262			1,262			1,000					1,000	
Total by agency:	1,599	134	155	2,479	34	59	1,293	111	26	1,513	28	1,000	26
Total by type of assistance:	1,888			2,572			1,430			2,567			

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. The substantial contribution of NRC in Unconditional Cash Assistance during the Kunduz emergency started during the month of June and will be reported in the next Update.

Breakdown of Assistance Distribution by IDP Task Forces (families) - Cumulative January - June 2015

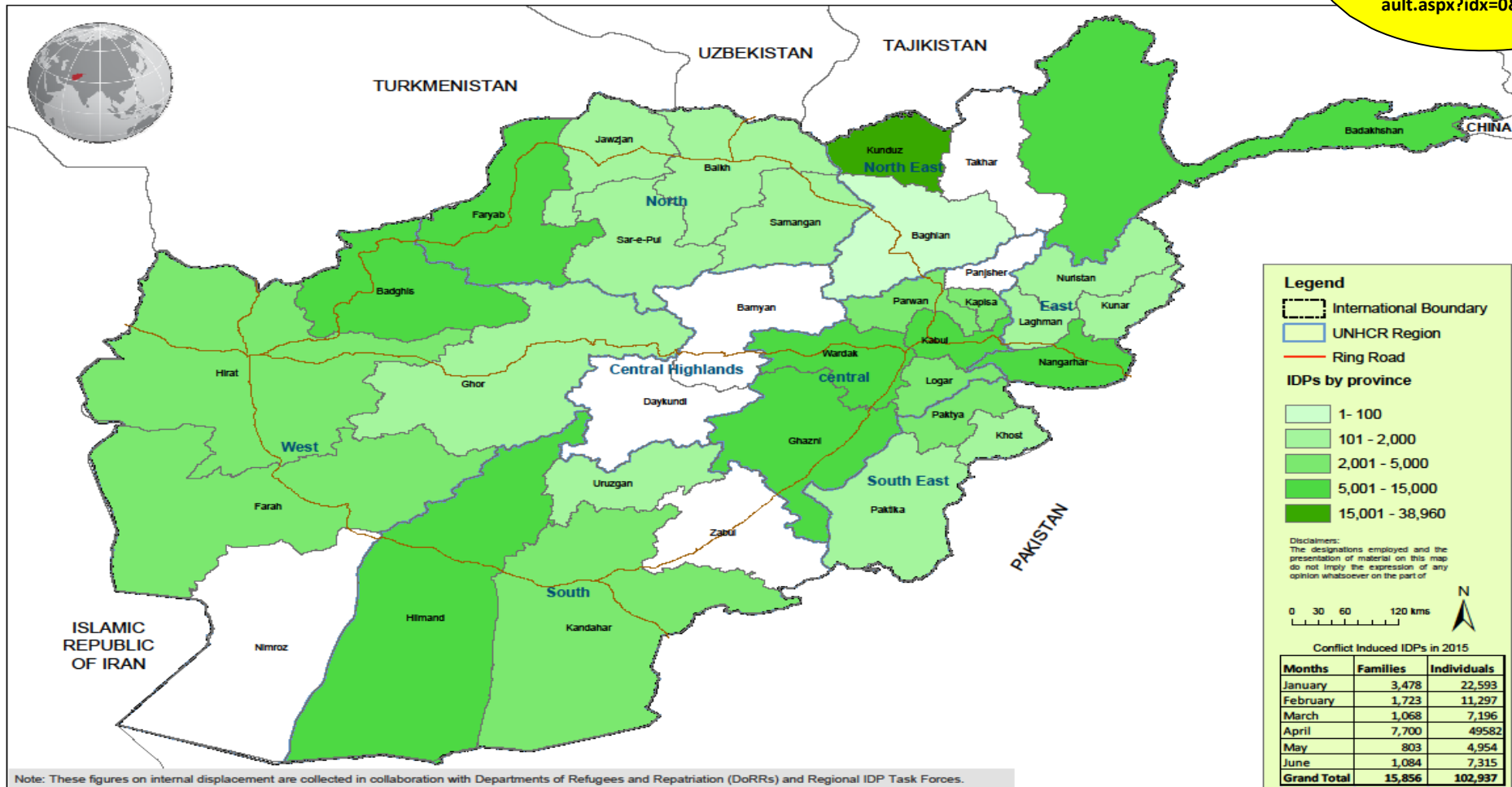
Region	NFI							Food					Cash					Winterization		Sanitary/Hygiene Kits						Emergency Tents				Emergency Latrine	Water Colorizat		
	UNHCR	NRC	DRC	IRC	ACF	SCI	UNICEF	WFP	NRC	DRC	Islamic Relief	ACF	NRC	DRC	ACF	PIN	IRC	UNHCR	CARE	UNHCR	DRC	IRC	SCI	UNICEF	ACF	NRC	UNHCR	DRC	IRC	IRC	IRC		
Central Region	1,655	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,655	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	110	0	650	1,300	847	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Region	625	93	70	0	0	69	0	938	93	0	0	0	44	489	0	0	0	0	243	70	0	184	22	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0		
Western Region	739	10	250	488	23	0	990	1,714	34	59	0	24	172	226	26	0	90	0	0	768	62	200	0	500	50	0	24	29	148	18	31		
Eastern Region	902	330	62	71	0	0	0	1,450	0	0	0	0	485	89	0	0	175	132	0	2,376	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	5	21	0	0		
South-east Region	500	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	151	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	15	4	0		
Central Highlands	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Northern Region	895	254	0	0	0	155	0	1,019	0	0	0	0	234	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	191	0	0	0	0	0	0		
North-east region	4,607	450	0	0	0	0	0	6,087	0	0	0	0	2,214	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total by Agency	9,930	1,137	382	591	23	224	990	12,863	127	59	5	24	3,149	908	26	261	265	789	1,300	4,234	132	204	375	4,522	50	7	66	34	184	22	31		
% by agency	74.8%	8.6%	2.9%	4.5%	0.2%	1.7%	7.5%	98.4%	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	72.5%	20.9%	0.6%	6.0%	11.3%	33.5%	55.2%	44.5%	1.4%	2.1%	3.9%	47.5%	0.5%	2.4%	22.7%	11.7%	63.2%	100.0%	100.0%		
Total by category	13,277							13,078					4,344					2,354		9,517						291				22	31		

Source: IDP Task Forces in the regions (small adjustment are still possible) 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.



Afghanistan conflict-induced IDPs by province of displacement profiled from January to June

Data available at <http://www.unhcr.af/Applications/SitePages/Default.aspx?idx=0&sitepag>



Contacts for suggestions and queries:

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