

- More than 141,000 individuals displaced by conflict were assessed/profiled in October 2015. During the month 66,323 individuals were reported as having returned to their place of origin, largely in the context of the Kunduz crisis.
- Of the profiled IDPs:
 - 54 % displaced in October 2015
 - 26 % in September 2015
 - 8 % in August 2015
 - 10 % in July 2015
 - 1 % in June 2015
 - 1 % in May 2015

- Of the profiled IDPs:
 - 50 % male
 - 50 % female
 - 62 % children

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

OCTOBER 2015

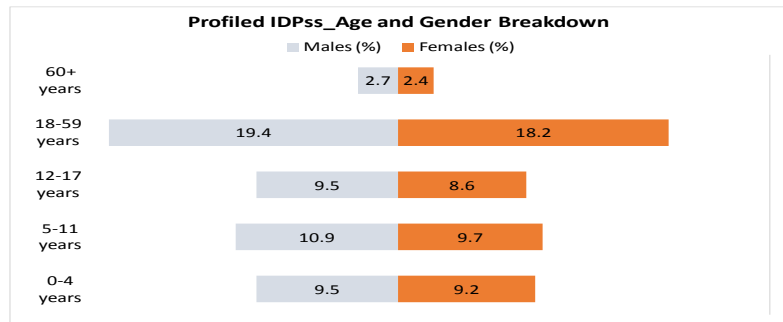
HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MONTH

IDPs assessed / profiled – Monthly activity

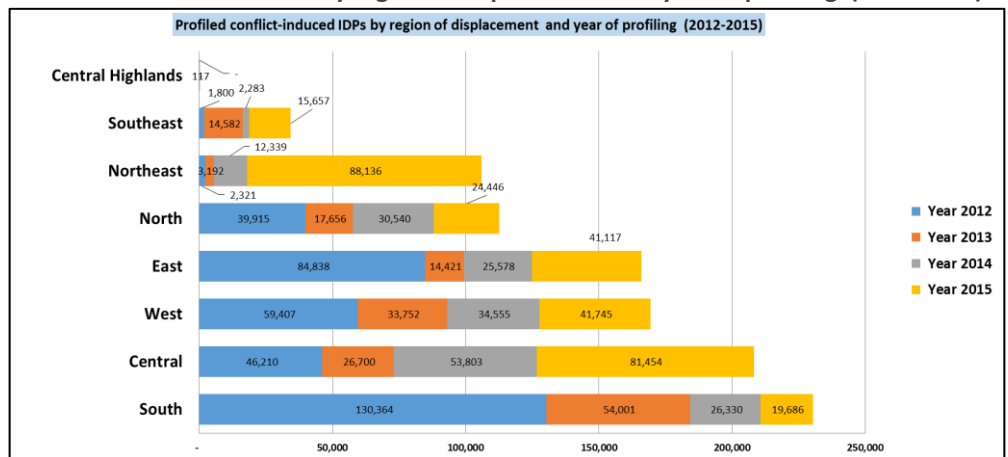
Region	end Sep 2015	Newly profiled	Decreased	end - October 2015
South	229,256	1,125		230,381
West	237,289	7,136		244,425
Central	181,225	26,942	1,737	206,430
East	167,839	12,990		180,829
North	109,738	9,265	6,318	112,685
Northeast	82,298	83,327	58,268	107,357
Southeast	33,513	809		34,322
Central Highlands	117	-		117
Grand Total	1,041,275	141,594	66,323	1,116,546

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. The decrease in the figures largely refers to the return of families to Kunduz after the crisis and the mass outflows at the beginning of the month.

Age and Gender breakdown of the profiled population

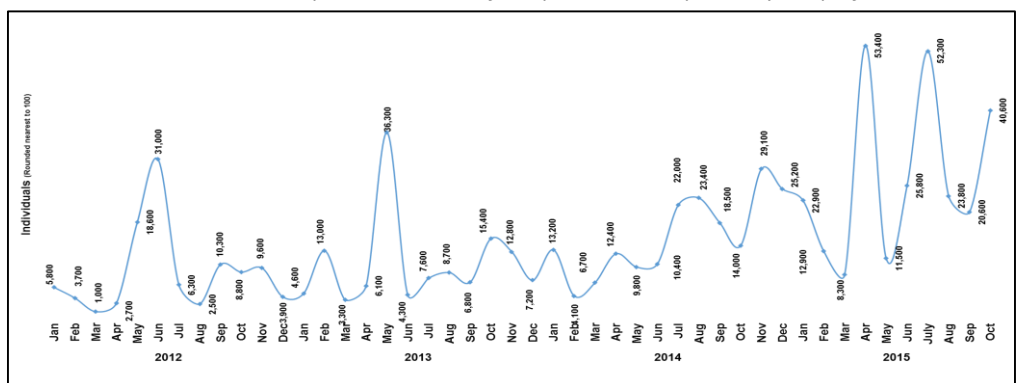


Profiled conflict-induced IDPs by region of displacement and year of profiling (2012-2015)



Actual displacement trends – January 2012 to October 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
Kabul	3,832	23,226
Takhar	3,583	22,481
Nangarhar	1,920	12,323
Faryab	417	2,626
Badakhshan	464	2,578
Badghis	337	2,021
Hirat	366	1,792
Ghor	274	1,772
Parwan	223	1,556
Farah	248	1,551

Other smaller scale displacements have been profiled in Uruzgan, Khost, Kapisa, Laghman, Nimroz, Nuristan, Samangan, Sar-e-Pul, Kunar and Paktya. Profiled IDPs in the 10 top provinces constitute 96% of the total profiled population in the month.

Overall Analysis

Throughout October, conflict-induced internal displacement trends continued to increase. From January to October 2015, some 312,241 conflict-IDPs have been detected and profiled; of those, almost 272,000 are reported to have been displaced in 2015 (more than 87%). However, those figures do not include more than 66,300 individuals who were displaced during the crisis in Kunduz and have reportedly returned to their places of origin after being assessed and assisted, largely in the neighbouring provinces (Takhar, Badakhshan, Baghlan and Balkh) as well as in Kabul. Comparative trends show that conflict-induced displacement has more than doubled in the year 2015 when compared with the same period of 2014. Figures at the end of October 2015 are already well above those at the end of 2014 (some 190,000 individuals).

During the first ten months of 2015, the North Eastern region recorded the highest levels of displacement. This is largely a result of the multiple waves of population forced to flee the conflict and instability in the areas surrounding Kunduz between February and August combined with the mass outflow from the city, including of displaced population that had earlier sought security and safety, following the overtaking of the city by anti-Governmental elements (AGEs) at the end of September/ beginning of October 2015.

The **Central Region** was the second major area hosting IDPs, as a result of multiple influxes – primary and secondary movements - from different areas of Afghanistan. IDPs originated from within the region including Ghazni, Maidan Wardak, Kapisa and Logar; from the Eastern region, particularly the insecure districts of Nangarhar affected by

clashes between different non-State armed opposition groups; and from the North-East region, particularly in October due to the crisis in Kunduz city.

During the month in review, the North Eastern region has recorded the highest number of conflict-induced IDPs, particularly due to the influx of families fleeing Kunduz city to neighbouring provinces namely Takhar, and Badakhshan and to a lesser extent Balkh in the Northern region during the October crisis. Joint teams formed by government and humanitarian actors conducted multiple assessment of families and distributed various types of emergency assistances including food, NFIs and unconditional cash in areas of displacement, notably Taloqan (Takhar), Faizabad (Badakhshan), Pul-i-Kumri (Baghlan) and Kabul.

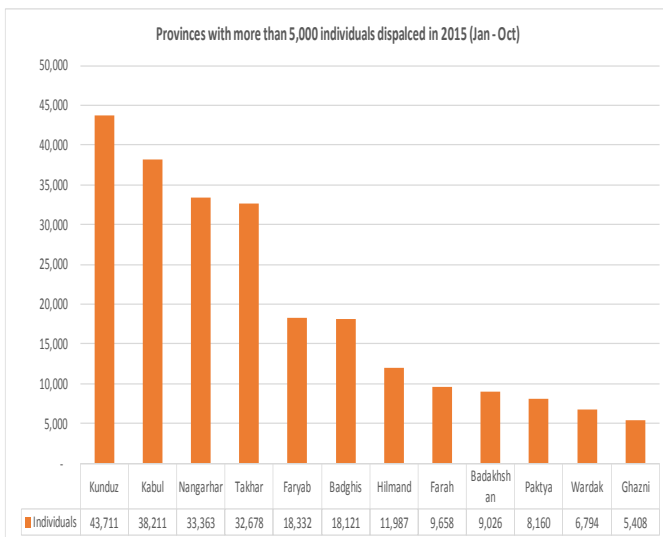
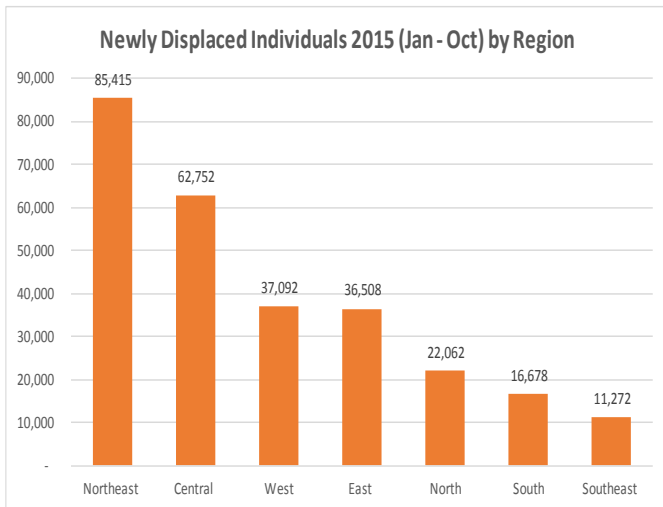
The Protection Cluster led by UNHCR in the Northern region carried out more in depth consultations with the affected families in Takhar, Faizabad and Balkh, to better understand the protection concerns of the displaced population. Aside the most immediate material needs, issues related to family tracing and reunification emerged and were addressed through the engagement of ICRC. The displaced population, particularly women and children, also appeared to be suffering severe psychological distress, due to the dynamics of the conflict and subsequent flight, and successful advocacy resulted in support from specialised partners. Some shortcomings in the modalities of assistance provision were also detected, with reported exclusion of women and a general lack of gender-sensitive practices in the delivery of assistance. The protection partners promptly highlighted these aspects to the other humanitarian partners for remedial action.

The majority of the displaced population (approximately 80%) quickly returned to their homes once the government had reasserted control over Kunduz city.¹

The **Eastern region**, with almost 13,000 profiled conflict-induced IDPs during October, recorded the third highest number of IDPs in the country. This was largely connected to the situation in Nangarhar province and the forced movements from Kot and Achin districts. The authorities continued to present petitions and notifications from families claiming to have been displaced by the conflict and requesting assistance. The IDP Task Force remained the main actor responding to the situation in Nangarhar and tried to keep pace with fast moving developments by engaging multiple assessment teams. However, the process was severely challenged by the numbers of petitioning families to be assessed; by the restrictions of humanitarian access to several areas of origin and displacement; by the dispersed nature of IDP settlements; by the lack of adequate resources and capacity of authorities, including in engaging in preliminary screening to ascertain the situation and reduce unfounded petitions. In addition, the earthquake that suddenly affected the North East and East Afghanistan on 26 October, and the

¹ The decreases recorded in the profiling database during the month in review represent the detected returns.

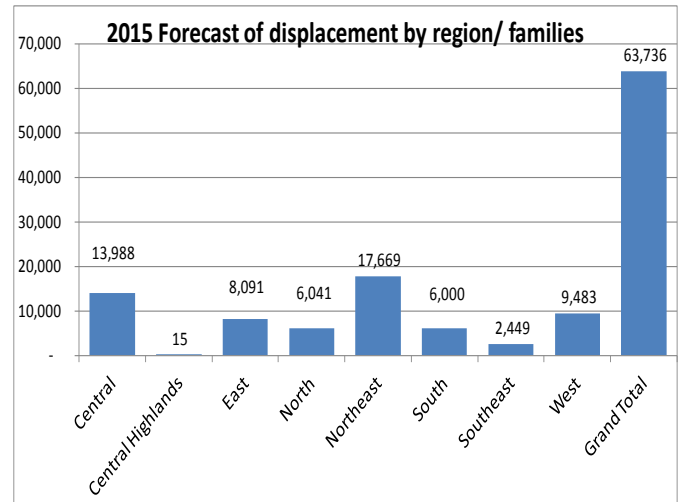
consequent necessity to respond to another humanitarian emergency, diverted human and material resources compounded the challenge of responding to fresh conflict-induced displacement.



New Projection for the last quarter of 2015:

During the month of October, the IDP Task Forces (IDP TFs) in all provinces undertook another periodic revision of the displacement projections for 2015. Based on the current trends and analysis of the situation in various areas of the country, and considering the current hot-spots in the regions, the situation was reviewed and updated for the last quarter of 2015 (October to December). With the new analysis, the total projected number of conflict-induced IDPs in 2015 at the end of the year may reach the threshold of 400,000 conflict-IDPs with almost 64,000 families².

² The figures at the end of December 2015 will likely not fully capture the size of the displacement of 2015. It has been observed that during the first few months of the year the assessment and profiling exercise still captures



Situation in the major provinces of displacement

Eastern Region
Nangarhar

During the reporting month, the IDP TF profiled 1,920 families/12,323 individuals in Nangarhar province. They were assessed in various districts of Nangarhar including Jalalabad city, Bihsud, Surkhrud, Nazian, Rodat, Chaparhar and Khogyani (assessed by IDP task force members) and in Achin and Mohmandara districts (assessed by ICRC), after being displaced from/within Kot, Achin, Chaparhar, Deh Bala, Nazian and Shirzad districts of Nangarhar. Military operations, harassment and intimidation by AGEs and clashes between different groups of armed groups were reported by the interviewed IDPs as the primary causes of displacement. The overall situation of the assessed families was reported as dire, and during the consultations families provided several accounts on the difficult situation that had prompted the flight, including direct intimidation and various restrictions imposed by the IS/DAESH-affiliated groups, especially on women. While some families were found living in rented houses in areas of displacement, the majority of the families were living in grossly sub-standard accommodation. Food and NFIs were identified as immediate needs. With the significant contribution of ICRC and multiple agencies as part of the IDP TF (notably ECHO ERM partners an IRC), the humanitarian community responded to the identified immediate needs of families.

The IDP TF was challenged by the unrelenting submissions of new petitions and by the pressure from authorities to hasten the assessment process. Yet, the same authorities (DoRR) demonstrated little cooperation and accountability in the pre-screening and in the prioritisation, which would have allowed for a swifter assessment process

With the continuous forced movements since mid-June, Nangarhar has become the third largest IDP-hosting province in 2015. The new displacement adds to earlier populations,

families displaced the previous year. Moving into the year, this proportion progressively decreases and becomes almost irrelevant in the second semester, when the figures for the previous year stabilize.

who in past years sought safety and security from individual threats from non-State Armed Groups, clashes between AGEs and security forces, cross-border shelling. Cumulatively, Nangarhar remains one of the provinces most affected by conflict-induced internal displacement since 2012.

Western Region

Badghis

Badghis continued to be one of the most volatile provinces in the Western region, with multiple causes triggering forced displacement. During the reporting period, the joint assessment teams visited 872 families, of which 337 families/2,021 individuals were assessed as genuine conflict-induced displaced. They originated from Muqur, Ab Kamary and Bala Murghab districts of the same province, which has been one of the most unstable areas throughout the year. Armed conflict between ANSF and AGEs was reported by the representatives of the IDP groups as their primary cause of displacement. Out of the total assessed population, 146 families were identified as eligible for humanitarian assistance. Food and NFIs were distributed by WFP (food), UNHCR and IRC (NFIs and hygiene items).

Farah

Instability and localised conflict were on the rise in Farah province, particularly in selected districts. Forced population displacement was recorded in Bala Buluk, Khaki Safid, Pusht Rod, Anar Dara and Jowain districts of Farah to the provincial centre of Farah. The joint assessment team in Farah visited 272 families in Farah city, of which 248 families/1,551 individuals were assessed as genuine conflict-induced IDPs from above-mentioned districts. Profiled families have been displaced in small groups and were settled in various locations. Based on the assessment results, 217 out of 248 families were then considered eligible for humanitarian assistance. Food and NFIs were distributed during the month by WFP and UNICEF.

Ghor

During the month of October, the joint assessment team visited 508 families in Ghor province, out of which 274 families/1,772 individuals were identified/assessed as genuine conflict-induced IDPs. The families were displaced within Ghor province from Dolaina, Pasaband, Charsadah and Taiwara districts to the provincial centre. Interviewed IDPs mentioned armed conflict between ANSF and AGEs as well as harassment, intimidation and illegal taxation by AGEs as the primary reasons for flight. UNHCR, WFP and ACF provided the assessed families with food, NFIs and hygiene kits, since these were identified as urgent needs during the assessment.

Herat

The joint assessment team visited 841 families whose petitions were provided by the authorities (DoRR). Of those, 366 families/1,792 individuals were identified as recent

conflict-induced IDPs, mainly displaced from unstable districts of Badghis, Farah, Faryab, Helmand and Kandahar provinces to Herat, and fleeing from the ongoing armed conflict between ANSF and AGEs in several areas in those provinces. All the assessed families were considered eligible for humanitarian assistance and received food, NFIs, Hygiene kits and cash assistance from WFP, UNHCR, NRC, DRC and IRC. Five families in need of emergency shelter received tents.

Central Region

Kabul

During the reporting month, Kabul witnessed a large influx of IDPs, particularly from Kunduz province. While the greatest majority of the displaced population immediately sought refuge in the neighbouring Provinces of Takhar and Badakhshan, a substantial group also managed to reach Kabul, through the insecure route via Piul-I-Kumri. Several families, including government officials, had connections in Kabul or had family links in the city, but many families also arrived with no networks and were found scattered throughout the city centre. Given the high profile of the Kunduz crisis, the Kabul/Central region IDP TF, under significant pressure from the authorities, increased the number of teams to assess the situation and provide assistance. MoRR took the responsibility to gather the petitions from different sources, while a national coordination forum was put in place under the direction of the newly appointed Minister for Humanitarian Affairs and National Disasters. The creation of IDP camps in designated locations was immediately ruled out, both by the Government and by the humanitarian community, but in some cases temporary accommodation in public spaces was organised for families without alternative options.

To some extent, the significant attention devoted to the Kunduz situation overshadowed the substantial displacement from the Eastern region, particularly from Kot and Achin. This population continued to flow into Kabul following multiple confrontations between non-State armed groups and the new military operations organised by the Government in Kot and eventually in Achin. Many of the newly arrived families cited the fear that the conflict, and in particular the I/DAESH-affiliated force would expand to the whole of Nangarhar as primary reasons for flight.

As a result of the forced movements from different corners of the country, the IDP TF assessed and profiled 4,104 families/24,960 individuals, including some 3,600 families/21,939 individuals from Kunduz, 504 families/3,021 individuals from Nangarhar from petition lists that totalled 5,551 families. 3,402 families were identified as eligible for humanitarian assistance and were assisted by the IDP TF members with food (WFP) and NFIs or cash (UNHCR and ERM partners, notably DRC). The process encountered several challenges, including the mobility of families; the availability of staff for assessment teams; the “no shows” of governmental assessment teams, despite the intense

publicity and political pressure to speed up the assessment; the problem of petition lists inflated with local residents and families from the Kabul Informal Settlements.

In the midst of the profiling, government forces re-established control of Kunduz city, resulting in the rapid return of many IDPs. Some 1,734 IDPs from Kunduz were thought to have returned to their place of origin in Kunduz province during the last weeks of the month. The backflow was still ongoing at the end of the month and the follow-up was expected to continue in the early part of November.. The results of this assessment process are included in the population data, but it is expected that the greatest variation will be recorded in the month of November.

Parwan

As one of the relatively stable provinces in the Central region, in early October also Parwan province received IDPs from Kunduz city. During the month, some 233 families filed petitions with DoRR claiming to be recent conflict-induced IDPs from Kunduz. Following the initial assessment, the joint assessment team identified 223 families/1,556 individuals as genuine IDPs. Of those, 219 families were found eligible for humanitarian assistance. They received food and NFIs from humanitarian agencies.

Northern Region

Faryab

While most of the attention was devoted to the development in Kunduz, the province of Faryab continued to be one of the most unstable areas in the Northern region. Civilian populations continued to flee from Qaisar, Almar, Shirin Tagab, Pashtonkot and Khoja Sabzi Posh districts due to general insecurity, conflicts between ANSF and AGEs as well as frequent attacks on ANA bases by AGEs, which in turn created heightened security and safety risks for the civilian population. While the majority of the humanitarian efforts were directed to the displacement from Kunduz, UNHCR and the IDP TF in Maimana remained focussed on these continuous forced movements within the province. In October, UNHCR partner NPO, WFP Partner, NRC, Save the Children and DoRR jointly visited 1,718 petitioning families, out of which 417 families/2,626 individuals were identified as genuine conflict-induced IDPs in Maimana city. The others were local residents or IDPs already assisted in the numerous prior emergencies. Families received NFIs, hygiene kits and unconditional cash from Save the Children and NRC. At the time of the assessment, the majority of the profiled families were living in rented houses or with extended families.

³ Considering the more prominent role played by OCHA in the coordination of the Kunduz humanitarian response, additional information specifically on assistance delivery was provided through OCHA updates. See Afghanistan Humanitarian Reform web-site.

Northeast Region³

Takhar

Takhar was the main province affected by the Kunduz crisis. At the start of the crisis, a mass influx of families arrived in Taloqan area. They were generally hosted by families but many also congregated in improvised settlements and camps, where the conditions were extremely difficult, especially for the most vulnerable segments of the population. Immediately prior to the conflict, it was estimated that Kunduz hosted more than 6,500 families (almost 44,000 individuals) displaced from the neighbouring districts and provinces. The massive outflow was therefore a mixed movement of residents of the city and displaced population, adding complexity to the humanitarian assessment and response. Assessment teams were created by the Government as well as by the IDP TF, including members operating in Kunduz, whose activities had been interrupted by the crisis. The numerous joint assessment teams assessed some 10,914 families/70,151 individuals as genuine conflict-induced IDPs in Taloqan city of Takhar province. While most of them originated from Kunduz, groups of families were also originating from within Takhar, having been forced out of the Khajaghar district of Takhar, largely due to increasing presence and movements of AGEs. Emergency assistance including food, cash, NFIs and hygiene kits was immediately distributed by multiple humanitarian agencies under the coordination of OCHA (see after).

As the crisis evolved and the Government regained control of Kunduz, Takhar also experienced a rapid return movement. Families displaced to the neighbouring provinces quickly returned to their place of residence to ascertain damages and losses and start the reconstruction. Out of the population from Kunduz profiled during the crisis in Takhar/Taloqan, within the reporting period more than 7,300 families/ some 47,700 individuals are estimated to have returned to their place of origin in Kunduz. It is important to note that while the situation in the urban areas of Kunduz was swiftly normalised with ANSF able to regain territorial control, the districts surrounding Kunduz city, which had been controlled by AGEs throughout the year and had originated repeated waves of displacement to the city (Charsadda, Imam Shaib, Dashe Archi, Khanabad), remained largely out of reach for the Government forces and the humanitarian community at large. ANSF attempted several military operations to assert their control over these areas but with no tangible success. The situation remained highly volatile, with multiple shifting of fronts. This in turn deterred the return of IDPs to those areas.

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/afghanistan/northeastern-region>

Badakhshan

Due to its proximity to Kunduz, Badakhshan was another province affected by the crisis during the month of October. Although most of the displaced families settled in Takhar/Taloqan, a significant number proceeded to Faizabad and Khesm, mainly due to family links. The humanitarian community and the Government mobilised several joint assessment teams and assessed 1,384 families/7,250 individuals as genuine conflict-induced IDPs, mainly in Faizabad city (the provincial centre of Badakhshan) and to a lesser extent also in Khesm and in Baharak. While Faizabad and Khesm mainly hosted the families displaced from Kunduz, in line with an established axis of displacement, the IDP profiled in Bakrakh originated from Wardooj and Tagab districts. They reported having been displaced due to the recurrent clashes between ANSF and AGEs. Under the coordination of OCHA, still supported by UNHCR, Humanitarian agencies distributed cash, food, NFIs and hygiene kits to all displaced families, to address their emergency needs.

The rapid process of return of the displaced families to Kunduz was visible also in Badakhshan. Out of the profiled population originating from Kunduz, some 920 families/4,672 individuals were estimated to have returned to their place of origin within the reporting month, and were deducted from the IDP data of the province.

Displacement Watch

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

Nangarhar

The increasing number of petitions/ notifications presented by the authorities to the IDP TF in the Eastern region signalled large numbers of new arrivals of IDPs from the unstable districts bordering Pakistan FATA. It was immediately assumed that some of the petitions were not genuine and required a more thorough assessment at household level. In addition, the intensification of arrivals, particularly from Kot, Achin, Der Bahla, indicated more complex dynamics of the conflict, with additional military operations organised by ANSF in the districts and largely directed to counter the consolidation of territorial control by IS/DAESH affiliated groups. Assessments continued to be jointly conducted by the IDP TF members on daily basis, and assistance was provided through multiple humanitarian actors including ERM partners (NRC and DRC for cash-based interventions), WFP and partners (Food), UNHCR and partners (NFI) and IRC (NFI). Even after the completion of assessments for the earthquake-affected populations, which temporarily diverted human and material resources from the operations addressing conflict-induced IDPs, the pace of the petitions from families displaced by conflict from Kot and Achin continued to put a serious strain on the capacity of the IDP TF partners. The displacement in the Eastern Region has become increasingly

complex during this period and a backlog of cases to be assessed and assisted is likely to be expected beyond the end of the current year.

Helmand

While the situation in the province had remained volatile through the year, with multiple waves of displacement towards Lashkar Gah and Kandahar, the month of October saw an intensification of the activities of AGEs and the consequent confrontations with the ANSF. While initially confined to the non-accessible Northern part of the province, between the end of October and the beginning of November the conflict intensified and started to reach districts and areas such as Nada Ali and Marja, in the proximity of Lashkar Gah urban and semi-urban areas. Access to earlier reachable locations to the north and east of Lashkar Gah further shrunk. The displacement of more than 1,800 families to Lashkar Gah was already reported to the IDP TF between end October and early November. The IDP TF in Kandahar mobilised resources to assess and assist the population during the month of November, with commitment to support all families with food and NFI or cash-based interventions. However the dynamics of the conflict suggested a possible expansion of the theatre of military operations, and a possible intensification of the displacement trend.

Afghanistan Humanitarian Review – Transition of overall coordination responsibilities on conflict-induced IDPS

Since June 2015, in the context of a review of the Afghanistan humanitarian architecture steered by the Humanitarian Coordinator, UNHCR has engaged in a negotiation for the transfer of overall coordination responsibilities on conflict-induced IDPs to OCHA. This proposed transfer of coordination responsibility reflects the long overdue need to align current structures to respond to conflict-induced displacement with the global humanitarian architecture and agreed-upon accountabilities in the frame of the Cluster Approach/ Transformative Agenda. This transfer is not to be read as a disengagement of UNHCR from conflict-induced displacement in Afghanistan. On the contrary, the process is to be accompanied by a refocusing on UNHCR cluster coordination accountability in Protection and Emergency Shelter / NFI.

In this context, during the month of October, UNHCR and OCHA announced a first step towards the transition. OCHA took the leadership in the coordination of the assessment and the assistance in the North and North-Eastern regions, with a specific focus on the provinces directly affected by the Kunduz displacement. UNHCR, however, continued to support OCHA in the data collection and analysis, as well as in the coordination of assistance, by sharing practices used by the IDP TF. IDP TF responsibilities are planned to be gradually transferred to the Operational Coordination Teams chaired by OCHA at provincial level and to the Humanitarian Regional

Team at regional level, where an increased cluster representation (through focal points) should be ensured.

The process continues in the following months, with the commitment to conclude the process of transition by the end of February 2016.

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

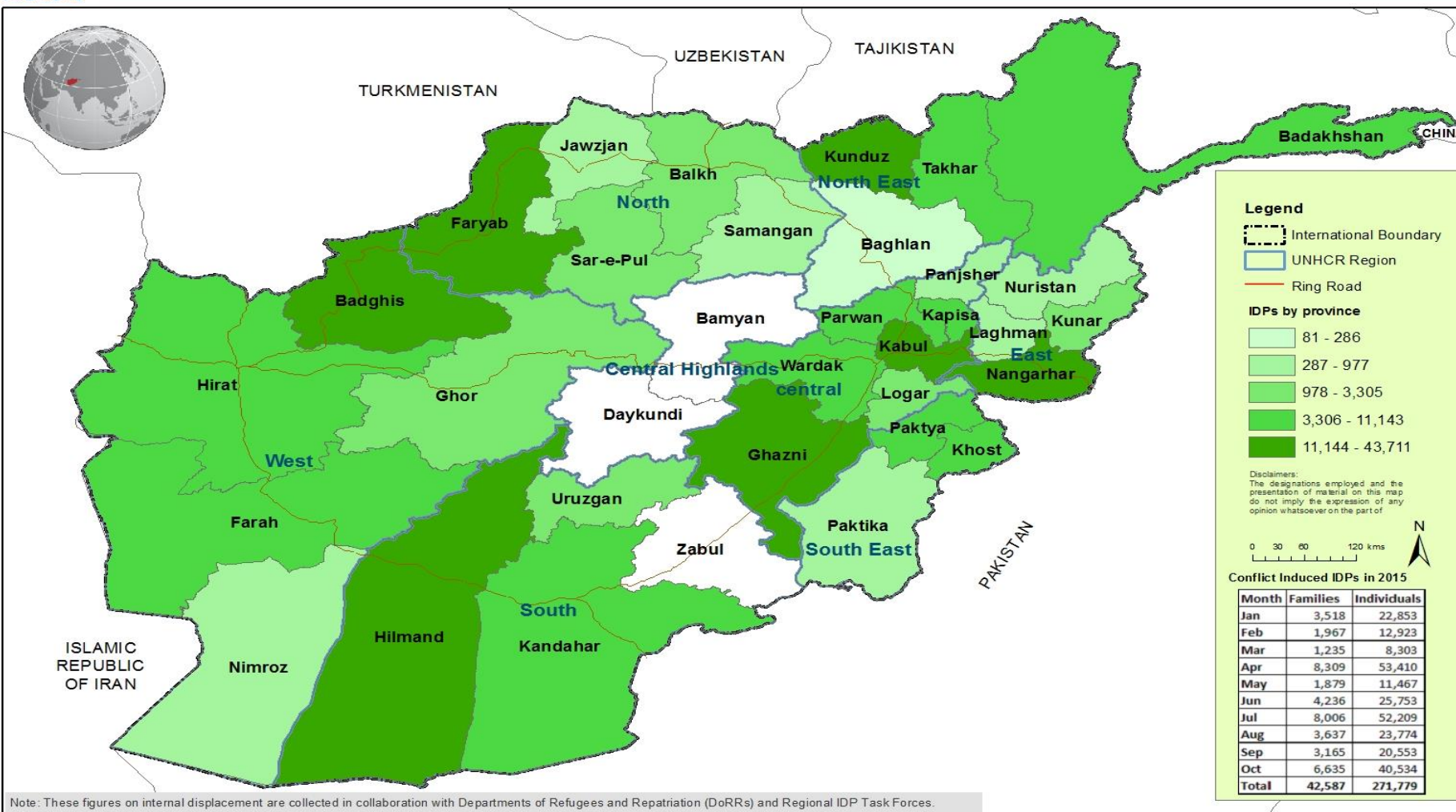
Region	NFI												Food					Cash*					Sanitary/Hygiene Kits							Emergency Tents						
	UNHCR	NRC	DRC	IRC	ACF	SCI	PIN	CARE	ANDMA	GIZ	Conce rn	UNICEF	WFP	NRC	DRC	IR	ACF	NRC	DRC	ACF	CSW	PIN	UNHCR	DRC	IRC	SCI	UNICEF	PIN	DACC AR	NRC	ACF	NRC	UNHCR	DRC	UNICEF	IRC
Central Region	4,398	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	219	0	0	0	4,948	0	0	106	0	0	622	0	0	150	3,489	0	0	0	0	0	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Region	758	93	195	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	412	2,064	93	0	0	0	511	583	181	0	0	243	70	0	289	281	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	
Western Region	1,507	80	424	714	23	0	0	0	0	0	1,694	3,545	34	59	0	24	458	396	401	0	0	1,268	236	274	0	500	0	0	70	92	0	488	29	5	218	
Eastern Region	2,654	330	62	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,213	0	0	0	0	839	569	0	0	0	5,507	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	10	8	0	21	
South-east	1,694	0	0	32	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	262	0	0	4	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	18	
Central Highlands	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Northern Region	2,311	254	0	135	0	1,438	0	0	0	0	0	4,008	0	0	0	0	1,410	0	57	0	55	0	0	0	191	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0		
North-east	7,276	450	0	740	0	0	0	0	300	740	0	10,916	0	0	0	0	3,591	1,042	450	0	1,055	0	0	0	0	7,841	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total by Agency	20,614	1,207	681	1,718	23	1,507	48	550	219	300	740	2,106	28,694	127	59	111	24	6,809	3,212	1,089	0	1,522	10,507	306	278	480	8,622	32	96	70	137	7	550	37	5	257
% by agency	69.4%	4.1%	2.3%	5.8%	0.1%	5.1%	0.2%	1.9%	0.7%	1.0%	2.5%	7.1%	98.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	53.9%	25.4%	8.6%	0.0%	12.0%	51.2%	1.5%	1.4%	2.3%	42.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	0.8%	64.3%	4.3%	0.6%	30.0%
Total by category	29,713												29,015					12,632					20,528							856						

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 October 2015



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