

POPULATION MOVEMENT







Since January to end May 2019, 126,780 individuals fled their homes due to conflict in Afghanistan. 87 out of 399 districts have recorded some level of forced displacement, while 56 districts are hosting 126,780 IDPs. 58% (73,532) of IDPs are children, facing additional risks due to the flight and plight of the displacement, including child recruitment, child labor and increased GBV risks. According to OCHA, 14% IDPs are displaced in hard to reach areas. Top hosting districts are: Chapadara (18,459), Maimana (11,739) and Sar-e-Pul (9,366).



As of 01 January, up to 31 May, 2,332 refugee returnees have returned and were assisted with repatriation. A total of 9,810 undocumented Afghans returned from Pakistan and 189,780 undocumented Afghans returned from Iran. 7% (12,351 individuals) undocumented returned from Iran out of 189,780 individuals and 81% (7,975 individuals) from Pakistan out of 9,810 individuals were assisted by IOM during the mentioned period.

PROTECTION CONCERNS

REGIONS	CONCERNS	MITIGATION	RECOMMENDATIONS
CENTRAL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of disabled people growing up due to ongoing conflict, however their needs has not been considering properly due to unavailability/inaccessibility of services. Unemployment and limited access to market considered as main problem by IDPs. Displaced communities engaging with negative coping mechanisms to reduce the burden, children affected badly by the practice, marriage and child drop of school are the most examples. Displaced communities continued depending on humanitarian assistance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CRPC members; IOM, CHA /UNHCR assisted 168 PSN cases with direct cash and referred 135 to service providers organizations in Central Region, which includes female-headed households, unaccompanied migrant children, people with disabilities and drug addicts. WCC Education team conducted Child to Child training for 44 Child to Child volunteers' workers, raised the awareness of 430 CBCSMs children on child rights and child protection issues and shared child rights key messages with communities. 10 Child to child campaigns were conducted in Dehsaz district under the topics, child early marriage, negative consequences of drug usage and child labor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The state as first duty bearer with the support of humanitarian actors need to work together and response to the needs of IDPs and returnees, particularly the one who remained in a prolong displacement situation with limited access to economic opportunities. Most of the IDPs' end up in prolong situation, seeking durable solution by humanitarians/government is most essential.
EASTERN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ANSF with support of IM continued large scale military operation against AGE positions in (Chaparhar, Pachir-Wa-Agam, Sherzad, Deh Bala and Chapa Dara districts, resulting in continuous displacements and civilian casualties. Since April 24th, intra- insurgent clashes between AGEs affiliated with Taliban and ISK continued in several areas of Khogyani district of Nangarhar provoking displacement of an estimated 2,000 families. Reports further indicate that ISK raided several villages. Fighting further escalated to several villages of Sherzad district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ERPC led joint assessment and assessed displaced families in the district center and Chamatala settlement in Khogyani, Surkhrod, Behsud, Jalalabad city, Kama and Rodat districts. 330 families (2,310 people) have been identified for humanitarian assistance. Following consistence joint advocacy and through mediation by community elders a total of 17 health facilities which had been closed by AGES in April 2019 in multiple districts of Nuristan province were re-opened during May 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy with the government to reinforce and facilitate safe exit of civilians from conflict areas by creating safer corridor for the movement of civilians from conflict to safer areas. A distinct gap is noted in the provision of community-level PSS services in the current response structure. ERPC urged the health cluster and protection partners to assess the possibility of

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The protection of civilians remains a priority due to the intensification of conflict. Displaced IDPs are facing serious threats to their lives and many IDPs left in a hurry and were unable to carry their belongings. They lack clothing, shelter, hygiene, and cooking materials. These districts have already received substantial displacement from the past, and many of the services are overstretched beyond capacity ▪ Several incidents of civilian death and targeted killing continue to be reported. AGES affiliated with the Taliban and ISK continued to target each other's supporters and influential religious leaders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Two mobile health teams have been deployed to provide medical care in one of the registration sites and to visit villages hosting most of these IDPs. ■ The government further allocated funds targeting 498 families with life-saving assistance of Afs.5000/- per family provided to the most vulnerable one. 	<p>community outreach or mobile teams when it comes to PSS services as IDPs are so widespread.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■
<p>NORTHERN</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Joint assessment team assessed the needs of 405 families in Qisar District, Faryab Province, however response is still pending due to insecurity and inaccessibility. ■ IDPs' children in in Khatun Qala settlement of Sheberghan City facing serious lack of stationery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ OCT in Faryab discussed the resources mobilization for pending IDP's caseload .and decided to provide assistance to the families in Maimana City. ■ NRPC referred the IDPs' children caseload to UNICEF for intervention and provision of stationaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Further follow up by RRPC on the assistance provision to pending IDPs' caseload and stationery to IDPs' children.
<p>NORTH EASTERN</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The trend of civilian casualties caused by ERW and Victim Operated IEDs continue in the Northeast. ■ Funding shortfall of Mine, ERW and VOIEDs civilian casualty's data collection resources. ■ Deprivation of IDP children especially girls from education facilities in place of displacement due to negative thoughts/customs within community towards girls. ■ Lack of access to potable water in both location (place of origin and place of displacement) for IDPs, Refugee returnees in Kunduz province. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Advocacy ongoing with conflict parties and awareness raising to mine, ERW and VOIEDs affected areas to prevent further civilian casualties ■ Advocacy is ongoing, relevant humanitarian agencies were informed the awareness raising sessions and follow up of the issues will be initiated. ■ Advocacy and follow up the concern with relevant humanitarian agencies in OCT meeting and as well as discuss with DACAAR office for their interventions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NERPC to raise the concern in the regional CIMIC meeting and APC to advocate at higher level in particular with AGE leaders in order to reduce use of victim-operated IEDs. In addition, VOIED specific clearance standards and SOPs to be developed. ■ Mapping out the locations and enhance Mine/ERW risk education including into the schools' education curriculums to avoid children's' casualties. ■ NERPC to coordinate with humanitarian agencies to conduct focus group discussion and awareness sessions on basic rights of children in the community, ■ NERPC to raise the potable water concerns with WASH sub cluster at regional level for their intervention to provide BSF (Bio Sand Filter) to needed families.

SOUTH



- IDPs' women and girls exposed to health hazard due to lack of enough space as well privacy's issue, safe latrines and baths, particularly those who are living under tents.
- Wide range unemployment and drug addiction causing GBV, particularly domestic violence. Most of the cases remaining unreported due to sensitivity of the issue and culture unacceptance.

- WASH cluster conducted assessment in some areas, however assistance has not been provided yet.
- Effort by humanitarian organizations to increase employment opportunities is ongoing including skill trainings and income generating activities, however due to continues displacement in different provinces/districts and unavailability of enough funding opportunities most of the needs remained unmet.
- Inter-SoS provide awareness raising sessions on negative consequences of drug addiction, however it is limited to the center of Kandahar City, meanwhile there is lack of equipped rehabilitation centers for drug addicted in the region.

SRPC to continue advocating the issue with WASH cluster. WASH cluster to extend the assessment to all affected areas and provide assistance to needy families. APC to advocate with humanitarian partners/donors for provision of more job opportunities, income generation activities and livelihood projects. Multi-sectorial approach is highly recommending for drug addicted, including awareness raising campaigns, and embellishment of rehabilitation centers. SRPC to continue advocating with DoPH and health cluster on Provision of Hot-Line for reporting GBV cases is recommending.

WESTERN



large scale employment of negative coping mechanisms within the drought-related IDP population – 282 cases of child marriage (142) and begging (140) in Hirat province and 63 cases of child marriage in Badghis province. All incidents are verified by protection agencies and this is likely underreported by PoCs. Also, most likely to further engage in negative coping mechanisms are a population of 6,718 PSN throughout Hirat, Badghis and Ghor provinces. Employment of negative coping mechanisms occurs as a result of poor livelihoods conditions and lack of coping abilities.

- Community awareness activities on GBV-related issues and coverage in the national legislation;
- Case referral and case management;
- Specific PSN assistance (available with some protection actors, not all);
- Awareness and response through Women Friendly Health Spaces;
- Specific Child Protection monitoring and responses at Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) and Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS).
- Community awareness on child protection risks through mobile teams
- Training of community Shuras, elders and religious leaders on negative coping mechanisms.
- Regular monitoring of the child protection risks within the IDP communities.
- Protection monitoring.

- Integrated package and prioritization of assistance from humanitarian actors (ICCT)
- Rapid linkages to livelihoods actors and projects, in order to mitigate the employment of negative coping mechanisms.

PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS

Even though the peace talk is ongoing conflict continued in most parts of the country and affected civilians. During the reporting period Southern region recorded the highest number of civilian casualties, followed by South-Eastern region and Eastern region. Complex attacks, ground engagements and aerial operations were the leading causes of civilian casualties.

Civilian Population in Afghanistan must be Protected from Harm

The UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) has found that anti-government elements deliberately and knowingly targeted civilians throughout the holy month of Ramadan. The attacks by anti-government elements mainly used improvised explosive devices and caused more than 100 civilian casualties in Kabul alone.

UNAMA urged these anti-government elements to stop attacking the civilian population of Afghanistan.

"There is no justification whatsoever for any party to the conflict to attack civilians; they must never be a target, I condemn these deliberate attacks on civilians that signal a disturbing intent to spread fear; they delegitimize the perpetrators, depriving them of any claim to represent the people of Afghanistan," said Yamamoto. "It is crucial that all respect their obligations under international law to protect civilians. UNAMA will continue to conduct its Security Council-mandated impartial monitoring and recording of harm to civilians, by all parties to the conflict, making its findings public as part of work to promote accountability and limit the impact of the war on civilians.

Following are instances of some major incidents which harmed more civilians during the reporting period.

A press statement of UNAMA on 25 May 2019, it mentioned the following three incidents: "The Mission is looking into the 24 May attack at a Kabul mosque during Friday prayers. Initial reports indicated that, civilians were among those killed, with dozens injured when an improvised explosive device detonated near the Imam in the mosque. The Mission also is looking into the 22 May incident in Ghazni, involving a Humvee vehicle full of explosives. Reports indicated that, there were 17 civilian casualties and among them two girls were killed. In the first week of Ramadan, the Taliban killed six civilians and injured a further 28 in a premeditated attack against a non-governmental organization in downtown Kabul."

On 09 June 2019, UNAMA issued a press statement expressing its concern about the continuing heavy toll on civilians from the conflict during the holy month of Ramadan and urged parties to do more to prevent harm. Incidents deliberately targeting civilians include: "the 8 May attack on NGO staff in Kabul; the 24 May assassination of a religious scholar in a place of worship and the 27 May incident targeting civilian government officials.

NATURAL DISASTER

Drought

Protection cluster continued responding to drought situation, lead protection monitoring missions and joint assessments, provided response to specific needs of individuals and affected communities through the PSN, GBV, CPiE and HLP programs. Coordinated activities in the region through regular operational coordination team ICCTs and working in partnership with OCHA and the government of Afghanistan for provision of assistance, to 2.2M individuals estimated to be affected by drought across Western and South Western regions. From the beginning of response up to the end of May; 1,742 protection monitoring mission conducted to the affected sites, 66,490 individuals received assistance mainly; PSN cases identified and their protection concern shared with involved actors, GBV survivors received legal, health, psychosocial support and referred for case management, women and girls reached with GBV and PSS services through Women Friendly Health Spaces. GBV awareness through community dialogues were provided to women, girls, men/ boys, dignity kits distributed to women and girls and Mine risk education was provided to communities and individuals. Seven mobile child protection teams are monitoring and screening at-risk children in Herat City and four in Qala-e-Naw. Identified child protection cases were registered and managed by social workers and two additional child friendly spaces have been established.