

POPULATION MOVEMENT



Internal displacement:



From January to June 2019, 150,888 individuals fled their homes due to conflict in Afghanistan. 101 out of 399 districts have recorded some level of forced displacement, while 64 districts are hosting 150,888 IDPs. 59% (88,945) 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, 17% IDPs are displaced in hard to reach areas. Top hosting districts are: Chapadara (18,459), Maimana (11,858) and Taloqan (11,018).







Return to Afghanistan:

As of 01 January up to 30 June, 3,070 refugee returnees have returned and were assisted with repatriation. A total of 11,250 undocumented Afghans returned from Pakistan and 225,057 undocumented Afghans returned from Iran. 7% (14,808 individuals) undocumented returned from Iran out of 225,057 individuals and 83% (9,337 individuals) from Pakistan out of 11,250 individuals were assisted by IOM during the mentioned period.

PROTECTION CONCERNS

REGIONS	CONCERNS	MITIGATION	RECOMMENDATIONS
CENTRAL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability and access to services for persons with specific needs and disabilities continue to be insufficient especially, considering their growing numbers due to continued conflict. Limited access to employment and job market frequently reporting by PoCs. Displaced community members continue to use harmful coping mechanisms such as early marriage and dropping out of school to work to minimize and mitigate the risks. Communities remain highly dependent upon humanitarian assistance for survival. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IOM assessed the needs of 15 PSN cases in Kabul province and referred for assistance. WCC Education team conducted 4 days training for 40 social workers/volunteers and 240 CBCSMs and discussed child to child approach methodology. The team also conducted health education awareness raising to 1,900 community members. Referred 6 children suffering from health conditions to TDH for treatment. 8 cases; child marriage, child labors and child violence were solved through CBCSMs CHA UNHCR partner assisted 64 PSN cases with direct cash and referred 42 to other service providers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further solution should be found for the protracted cases load situation. The state as first duty bearer with the support of humanitarian actors should work together and response to the needs of IDPs and returnees.
EASTERN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Increase in civilian casualties by ERW and VOIEDs. Since May 2019, seven civilian casualties recorded due to mine/ERW/VOIED, occurred in Kumar province. children displaced from Khogyani were found to be living in severe socio-economic hardship with their families. Exposure to violence, situations of displacement and extreme poverty and deprivation have defined countless children's 	<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. 7 mine action projects operationally in the region, which consist of risk education, clearance of mine affected areas and survey. Moreover, 184,040sqm battlefield have been cleared including 66263qm minefield area, 4 anti-personal destroyed and 36129 explosive remnants of war. Overall, 4794 people received risk education to mitigate from further incidents. Protection monitoring conducted by UNHCR partner WAW found that IDP children particularly girls faced serious risks of being 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ERPC to shared gap in the provision of community-level PSS services in the current response structure-particularly for children. ERPC to urge the health cluster and protection partners to assess the possibility of community outreach or mobile teams when it comes to PSS services as IDPs are so widespread. ERPC to enforce advocacy with the government to facilitate safe exit of civilians from conflict areas by creating safer corridor for the movement of civilians from conflict to safer areas. Support by the ERPC is required to ensure displaced children gain

	<p>experiences of the crisis, contributing to loss of education, child labor, and exposure to early marriages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health care provision has been extensively affected by hostilities, with closure of clinics and a lack of female health professionals, absence of sexual and reproductive health services, scarcity of vaccines and medicines. 	<p>married by their parents due to poverty and loss of livelihoods.</p> <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>access to education and complete their incoming examination, including efforts to help local schools to accommodate them, and to expand psychosocial support services to address PoCs needs.</p>
<p>NORTHERN</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 children (21 male and 09 female) were killed or injured, (Killed 9: 7 boys and 2 girls. Injured 21: 14 boys and 7 girls) in Saripul, Faryab and Jawzjan provinces. Conflict induced IDPs in Samangan province left all their belongings in their places of origin which exposed them to additional vulnerabilities. New IDPs in Jawzjan, Saripul and Samangan suffer from lack of potable water. In addition, the prevailing extreme temperature affected IDP children leading to diarrhea, vomiting and other infectious diseases. Adult IDP men reportedly migrated to neighboring provinces in search of work and livelihood opportunities as they remain vulnerable due to lack of stable income. Displaced children cannot access education mainly disrupted as a result of displacement. They also must work to support their families with income. Some principle HLP cases remain unresolved given the deterioration of security in target locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All casualties documented for the advocacy propose. NRPC partner/UNICEF provided NFI to 193 affected families, as well as to 2,012 children in Mazar city of Balkh province. 50 conflict induced displaced children, living in informal settlement Jawzjan, were identified and referred to education services through child protection extenders Although the IDPs received emergency assistance of food and NFI items. In addition, those with specific needs were assisted, however meeting of other needs is still a remaining gap. Information dissemination sessions were held with concerned IDP groups and they were guided where to get support on their health risks and need for water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NRPC partners to continue referral of reported concerns to relevant cluster members. NRPC and APC to advocate with relevant stakeholders for long term and development programs for protracted IDPs' caseload. NRPC to continue information sharing with UNICEF on IDP caseloads in need of education support.
<p>NORTH EASTERN</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Armed conflict displaced 800 families and caused 34 civilian casualties in Badkshsh and Takhar provinces. All families including children and women staying in open areas. Enough potable water and WASH facilities are essential needs of the families. The trend of civilian casualties and destruction of IDPs' houses in places of origins are the main protection concerns in Badakhshan province. Property damages caused by aerial attacks and indiscriminate use of light and heavy weapons by parties in the conflict has been increased. Protracted IDPs' children especially girls cannot attend schools in place of displacement due to cultural barriers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NERPC members established 15 emergency education classes in the displacement areas. ARCS provided 15 tents for emergency education classes. DACAAR agreed to provide 50,000-liter potable water on daily base and constructed 95 latrines 95 bathrooms. ES/NFI cluster lead agency provided NFIs to IDP families. COMAC assistance was provided to 31 victims' families suffering injury or loss as a result of the ongoing conflict. 20 GBV cases received legal assistance, mediation, psychosocial support and dignity kits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy with conflict parties, especially with Afghan National Security Forces, in order to reduce the shelling of heavy artillery toward civilian, prevent further civilian casualties and property damages. NERPC to led protection monitoring in Ali Abad district where children are studying in open areas further advocacy/intervention. NERPC to coordinate with relevant humanitarian agencies to conduct awareness raising campaign about child rights and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education facilities in the places of displacement are not enough, girls and boys studying in open areas which caused disease among students in Ali Abad district. 		importance of education, particularly on girls' education.
<p>SOUTH</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AGEs closed 20 schools in Chora district of Urozgan province. Lack of girls' schools in most populated areas depriving girls from accessing the education facilities. Job opportunities reduced for IDPs competing to the host community members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy through MRM is ongoing for re-opening of the schools. SRPC is advocating on girls' education particularly through the citizen charter programs. SRPC shared IDPs problem with cluster members agencies for possible interventions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SRPC to follow up with provincial authorities, DoEs, 6000 schools' schemes of Ministry of Urban development in southern region, as well as, international actors to keep advocating for building girls' school at the areas of vulnerable population.
<p>WESTERN</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

During June South-Eastern region recorded the highest number of civilian casualties, followed by Southern region and Northern region. Complex attacks, ground engagements and aerial operations were the leading causes of civilian casualties.

STATEMENT BY TADAMICHI YAMAMOTO ON TALIBAN THREATS AGAINST MEDIA IN AFGHANISTA

A press statement of UNAMA on 27 June 2019- Freedom of the press is critical. Civilians should never be deliberately targeted with violence. These are two fundamental principles.

Tadamichi Yamamoto, the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative for Afghanistan said "This week the Taliban publicly threatened to turn media outlets into military targets. I unequivocally condemn this threat and call for it to be rescinded, as words must never be met with violence. The only acceptable challenge to words is to advance a better argument. International humanitarian law, which applies to all parties to the conflict in Afghanistan, including the Taliban, prohibits attacks against civilians at any time and in any place. Media workers are civilians, and their rights must be protected, especially their fundamental right to operate in an environment free from any threat, intimidation or undue pressure by any outside entity, including governments.

The United Nations stands in solidarity with all media workers in Afghanistan. We will continue to support the Afghan government, consistent with its international human rights obligations, to implement measures that improve journalist safety and that foster an open media where no voice is silenced through fear. Said Tadamichi Yamamoto the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Afghanistan and head of the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)".

CIVILIAN POPULATION IN AFGHANISTAN MUST BE PROTECTED FROM HARM

A press statement of UNAMA on 9 June 2019- Against the sobering backdrop of the ongoing intense conflict across Afghanistan, the United Nations remains troubled that civilians are being killed in high numbers and urges all parties to the conflict to meet their obligations to protect civilians from harm. UNAMA urged these anti-government elements to stop attacking the civilian population of Afghanistan.

“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”.

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

On 9 June 2019 UNAMA released a press statement indicated that, the 3rd June 2019 incident targeted civilian government officials; and the 2nd June 2019 attack was against Shia students.

On 20 June 2019, a remote-control suicide IED was detonated against a local uprising commander’s pickup vehicle, which resulted in killing and injuring of several civilians.

On 03 June 2019, a twin suicide IEDs attack in Kabul city, target was a bus carrying employees of the Independent Administrative Reform and Civil Service Commission (IARCSC) which resulted in killing and injuring of several civilians.

On 16 June 2019, as a result of ground engagement between ANA and AGEs, an RPG fired by ANA hit a populated civilian area resulted in civilian casualties and property damage.