



This report is produced by OCHA Afghanistan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 15 to 18 October 2015. The next report will be issued on or around 20 October 2015.

Highlights

- Reports of continued calm and some restoration of services within Kunduz city centre, with reports of sporadic fighting continuing at a reduced level on the distant outskirts of the city.
- Water and electricity have been restored to the majority of the city, and Kunduz Regional Hospital is operational, but other basic services are sporadically unavailable due to damage from the conflict.
- Focus on Kunduz increasing as access and security improve and displaced families begin returning, though concerns about security remain.
- Initial estimates indicate 17,000 families displaced within the Northeast, and an estimated 4,200 families displaced to Central Region, but figures of displaced remain highly fluid as some families return to Kunduz.
- Assessments underway or nearing completion in all major areas of displacement, with 8,000 families verified as displaced in Taloqan and response having begun in Mazar, Taloqan, Fayzabad, Kabul, and other areas.
- Critical needs for the majority of IDPs are food and shelter, with NFI, health, WASH, and protection also key.
- Stocks of food, NFIs and medical supplies are in the region with additional shipments of needed supplies being prepared.
- Additional funding is required to the 2015 Humanitarian Response Plan, to replenish emergency stocks.



Source: OCHA
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Situation Overview

Between 15 and 18 October, reports of an improvement in conditions in Kunduz city centre continued. The centre reportedly remained relatively calm, with sporadic fighting continuing on the outskirts of the city but with 18 October the quietest day recorded so far since the escalation of hostilities. Civilians are reported to be gradually resuming some aspects of normal life. Shops and markets are reportedly open and well-stocked, but prices remain somewhat higher than normal. Water and electricity are reportedly functioning in the majority of Kunduz city and both the Kunduz Regional Hospital and the airport are operational. While certain concerns about security remain, the recent stabilization of conditions in Kunduz city has created the platform for a humanitarian response in the city within the next 72 to 96 hours.

Available information suggests increasing numbers of families potentially returning to Kunduz city. Initial reports indicate that as many as 5,000 families may have spontaneously returned to Kunduz city from Takhar, Baghlan, Balkh, and Kabul provinces. Haji camp in Mazar, having previously housed an estimated 2,249 individuals, is presently empty of Kunduz IDPs.

Displacement outside Kunduz city also remains significant. Initial estimates indicate up to 17,000 families displaced throughout the Northeast, with the situation rapidly evolving as some families return, but assessments of remaining displaced families continue. Over 8,000 families have now been verified as displaced to Taloqan, including in two settlements outside the city, with over 2,500 families verified as displaced from Kunduz to Kabul. Other known areas of displacement include the Sherkhan Bandar border area in Kunduz province, Pul-e-Khumri, Baghlan province, and provinces in the Northern Region including Samangan. Displacement within Kunduz province, including to the Afghan-Tajik border, has also been reported.

[+ For more information, see “background on the crisis” at the end of the report](#)

While security conditions appear to have improved in Kunduz city, control of some districts in the Northeast, particularly in Badakhshan, remains contested. Reports are also being received of increasing insecurity in the Northern Region, particularly in Faryab and Sari-Pul provinces.

Funding

Humanitarian Response Plan 2015



49%

Funded as of October 2015



205.3m US\$ received



417m US\$ requested

Source: FTS (18 October 2015). All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS - <http://fts.unocha.org>) of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: fts@un.org

Humanitarian Response

Despite the improvement in conditions in Kunduz city, at present displacement from the city remains significant. The focus of the humanitarian community is shifting to three main priorities: continue responding to the needs of those displaced; responding to the needs as identified inside Kunduz city; and balancing support for voluntary returns as a preferred durable solution with the need to avoid a return scenario which overstretches the capacity of services in Kunduz city.

Some partners have returned to Kunduz, including to assess damage to offices and facilities and security conditions in the city, with a view toward resuming operations within the coming days. A rapid, multi-sectoral humanitarian needs assessment along with stopgap basic emergency food and water support is planned as soon as conditions in Kunduz city permit. This food and water support would use stocks from Kabul which would then need to be replenished.

For those displaced outside Kunduz city, establishing accurate figures of those in need remains a challenge as assessments remain underway. Challenges are posed by security and access constraints, as well as the fluid nature of population movements in the Northeast as conditions in Kunduz continue to improve. Over 8,000 families have been verified and assessed as in need in Taloqan, including in two temporary settlements, with over 2,100 families having been assessed as in need of assistance in Kabul. The overall caseload in several cities has seen small reductions as some families spontaneously return to Kunduz.

The numbers of those displaced in Taloqan and in other areas are in some cases exceeding the capacity of host communities and other facilities. Conditions in some settlements are reported to be extremely basic or in other cases congested, with critical needs for shelter, dedicated management of facilities hosting displaced persons, and food in particular. Other needs include NFI, emergency health, WASH, and protective services.

Partners have indicated capacity to respond and the response continues to assessed populations. As groups of those displaced are assessed on a day-to-day basis, response is being mobilized to ensure that assistance is provided in a timely manner, with adjustments made to response targets and locations where relevant as the caseload size changes, including with voluntary returns.

Cumulative figures for those reached so far are both reported by partners and gathered from other sources. Therefore, these figures may not represent all interventions undertaken in all locations.

Response activities, including updates since the last report, and critical gaps by Cluster include:



Emergency Shelter / NFIs

Response (cumulative):

- 13,303 families have been reached with ES/NFI interventions so far.
- 768 families have been reached so far with tents.
- 2,917 families have received blankets.
- 1,529 families have received cash interventions.
- 2,350 families have received complete NFI kits.
- 461 families have received family kits.

13,303

families reached with
ES & NFI interventions
so far

Response (highlights since last report):

- DRC has distributed cash for NFIs to 389 families in Taloqan.
- UNICEF has distributed blankets to more than 700 IDP families in Taloqan.
- NRC has distributed cash for NFIs to 793 families in Taloqan.

- ARCS has distributed NFI kits to 600 families in Taloqan, with other NFI including children's clothes and family kits to 680 families in Taloqan, with items provided by UNICEF. Together with Concern, ARCS and UNICEF also provided NFIs to 135 families in Fayzabad.
- PIN has distributed cash for NFIs to 456 families in Fayzabad.

Gaps:

- While the exact figures of those in need and the relevant gaps remain to be established, emergency shelter and NFIs have been recognized as critical needs in Mazar and Taloqan.
- In Taloqan, a reported gap in NFIs for about 2,771 families exists, despite an increase in numbers of families assessed, after taking into account combined commitments made by Concern, NRC, DRC, SCI, and UNICEF. The gap is, however, being evaluated with additional stock from UNICEF set to be provided. Final gaps are based on completed assessments.

**Food Security****Response (cumulative):**

- 5,111 families have been reached with Food Security interventions so far.
- Food packages have been provided to 3,793 families.
- Cooked food and bread provided by civil society, Government, and humanitarian partners has reached over 1,000 families so far.

5,111families reached with
food security
interventions so far**Response (highlights since last report):**

- WFP has started distribution of food to a second group of 200 families in Fayzabad, and has distributed food to 325 families in Taloqan.
- NPO has distributed food to 623 families in Taloqan.
- DRC has distributed cash for food to 98 families in Baish Bator compound, Taloqan.

Gaps:

- While the exact figures of those in need and the relevant gaps remain to be established, food has been recognized as a critical need in Taloqan and Fayzabad.
- Based on a commitment made by WFP to cover 7,212 families in Taloqan, this would eliminate the gap in food in Taloqan previously reported.

**Health****Response (cumulative):**

- 4,400 individuals have been reached with provision of basic health services, including through provincial Public Health Directorates' mobile clinics.
- MSF is moving surgical supplies sufficient for 200 interventions to the military hospital in Kunduz.
- The Kunduz Regional Hospital has resumed functioning with the restoration of electricity and water in some areas of Kunduz city. WHO has provided a trauma kit with surgical supplies for 100 interventions, and the MoPH has provided blood for 150 patients and blood bags for 400 patients. A new surge team has also deployed to the hospital, supported by WHO.

Response (highlights since last report):

- AADA has reached 2,000 individuals with health services in Bagh-e-Shirkat compound, Taloqan.
- SCI delivered medical supplies to five health facilities in Aliabad district, Kunduz province, and one facility in Kunduz district from its Kabul warehouse. In addition, two health facilities in Imam Sahib district received medicine from Imam Sahib District Hospital, supported by SCI.

Gaps:

- While the exact figures of those in need and the relevant gaps remain to be established, health remains a critical need.

**Nutrition****Response (cumulative):**

- High-Energy Biscuits have been provided to 326 families in Fayzabad and Mazar.



Response (cumulative):

- Mine-risk education has started in Taloqan.
- Three child-friendly spaces have been established so far in Taloqan and Mazar.
- Staff from the UNFPA-supported Family Protection Centre in the provincial hospital in Balkh have provided interim outreach psycho-social counselling services in Haji camp, Mazar. About 30 women have received group counselling in groups of 7 women per counselling session.
- Psychosocial support and training on GBV response in emergencies have been provided in Pul-e-Khumri.
- The APC Protection of Civilians Working Group, chaired by UNAMA Human Rights, has established an email address (afgkapoc@unhcr.org) through which information regarding the situation of civilians in armed conflict and related human rights concerns can be confidentially reported by involved actors.
- Partners' interventions in Taloqan, Fayzabad, and Mazar include child-friendly spaces, psychosocial support for children, and mine risk education. Protection needs assessments have been conducted in key areas.

Gaps:

- While the exact figures of those in need and the relevant gaps remain to be established, psychosocial support, family tracing and reunification, and mine clearance and mine-risk education are seen as key needs.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Response (cumulative):

- 8,162 families have been reached so far with WASH interventions.
- Hygiene kits have been provided to 3,780 families.
- 1,047 families have been reached with hygiene education.
- Regular water provision has reached 1,900 individuals.
- 820 families have been reached with emergency latrines.

8,162

families reached with
WASH interventions
so far

Response (highlights since last report):

- DACAAR has completed 5 latrines and 5 baths in Baish Bator compound, Taloqan, and 25 latrines and 19 baths in Bagh-e-Shirkat compound, Taloqan.
- DACAAR has distributed hygiene kits to 98 families in Baish Bator compound, Taloqan and to 670 families in Bagh-e-Shirkat compound, Taloqan.
- NPO has distributed hygiene kits, provided by UNICEF, to 379 IDP families in Taloqan city.
- ARCS has distributed hygiene kits, provided by UNICEF, to 680 families in Taloqan.

Gaps:

- While the exact figures of those in need and the relevant gaps remain to be established, taking into account the commitments made by UNICEF and reported return movements to Kunduz, the previously-reported gap of hygiene kits for over 2,800 families is being evaluated with additional stock from UNICEF set to be provided.



Logistics

Response:

- UNHAS is running flights to Mazar, Fayzabad, and Pul-e-Khumri.
- Process for flight to Taloqan being finalized.
- A WFP warehouse is usable in Taloqan city.

Partners' indicated capacity to respond based on available stocks is as follows:

Please see attached table.

General Coordination

The greatest constraints facing the humanitarian organizations remain security and access. The chances of safe access to Kunduz city continue to improve, though caution is still needed. Road access to Kunduz from the south has improved but the route remains a challenge in some areas with checkpoints prevalent along route, with the east remaining significantly challenged and particular areas of concern near Khanabad and Bangi. Direct access by road from Mazar to Taloqan also remains challenged. The airport is fully operational with the control tower and runway fully operational.

With the stabilization in conditions in Kunduz city, efforts are increasing to return a humanitarian presence to Kunduz city as soon as possible. Health partners have been among the first to return and provide support within Kunduz city. Other partners have now returned to Kunduz, including to assess damage to offices and facilities with a view toward resuming operations in the coming days. Presence will scale up further with a planned rapid needs assessment and initial assistance, also envisaged to be conducted within the coming days.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan has convened a sub-working group of the National Disaster Management Commission chaired by the State Minister for Disaster Management and Director-General of ANDMA. This group is coordinating the Government and civil society response for IDPs in Afghanistan. Mechanisms led by the international humanitarian community are also operational. OCHA has begun leading coordination in hubs in the North and Northeast. In areas of displacement, OCHA staff deployed on 5 and 6 October to Taloqan and Fayzabad, respectively, including to support the scaling up of humanitarian presence and activities in these two areas. On 14 October, UNHCR deployed several staff in Taloqan and Fayzabad to strengthen protection capacity. Other partners are on the ground in Fayzabad, Pul-e-Khumri city, Takhar, and Mazar-e-Sharif, as well as in Kabul and other provinces of Central Region. In the majority of these areas, government coordination mechanisms including the PDMCs, supported by ANDMA, continue to be active.

Humanitarian coordination structure in north and northeast

MAZAR, BALKH		
OCHA:		
Eveline Viehboeck (from 18 October)	viehboeck@un.org	+93795 878 705
Gift Chatora (until 20 October)	chatora@un.org	+93793001106
Mirwais Muzafar	muzafar@un.org	+93795878706
Angelica Alhaique (11-20 October)	alhaique@un.org	+ 93 793001115
GOVERNMENT:		
Rahmatullah Zahed	Director of ANDMA	+93799770187
Abdul Saboor Qaderi	Director of DoRR	+93700510025
TALOQAN, TAKHAR		
OCHA:		
Taher Shahim	shahimt@un.org	+93795878702 +93700704076
GOVERNMENT:		
Abdul Razaq Zinda	Director of ANDMA	+93700749292
FAYZABAD, BADAKHSHAN		
OCHA:		
Naseer Malikzai	malikzaim@un.org	+93796000155
GOVERNMENT:		
Dr. Shah Waliullah Adib	Governor, PDMC	+93707 608 690
KUNDUZ PROVINCE		
OCHA (remotely supporting):		
Ahmad Reshad Ahmadzai (Kabul-based)	ahmadzai2@un.org	+93795878703
Mohammad Sadiq Zaheer (Kabul-based)	zaheer2@un.org	+93796000154
Mirwais Muzafar (Mazar-based)	muzafar@un.org	+93795878706

PUL-E-KHUMRI, BAGHLAN**OCHA (remotely supporting):**

Ahmad Reshad Ahmadzai (Kabul-based)	ahmadzai2@un.org	+93795878703
Mohammad Sadiq Zaheer (Kabul-based)	zaheer2@un.org	+93796000154
Mirwais Muzafar (Mazar-based)	muzafar@un.org	+93795878706

GOVERNMENT:

Mohammad Naim Kakar	Director of DoRR	+93700708703
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Background on the crisis

An increase in hostilities began in the Northeast region on Monday, 28 September with an attack by non-state armed groups on Kunduz City. Control of the city was in the hands of non-state armed groups until approximately 29 September and was contested for the following days, with an initial restoration of relative calm on 11 October. While the Government has taken control of the city and conditions have stabilized, access has improved, but remains challenging on many roads leading to Kunduz and the possibility of IEDs in the city. Control of some districts in the other Northeast provinces of Takhar, Badakhshan, and Baghlan remains contested. Civilian casualties, a breakdown in services, and displacement have resulted.

For further information, please contact:

Dominic Parker, Head of Office, OCHA Afghanistan, parker@un.org, Cell +93 790 3001 101

Scott Anderson, Deputy Head of Office, OCHA Afghanistan, andersons@un.org, Cell +93 79 3001 104

For more information, please visit www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

Conflict Displacements in North Eastern Afghanistan

Summary of Response and Potential Gaps (as of 18 October 2015)

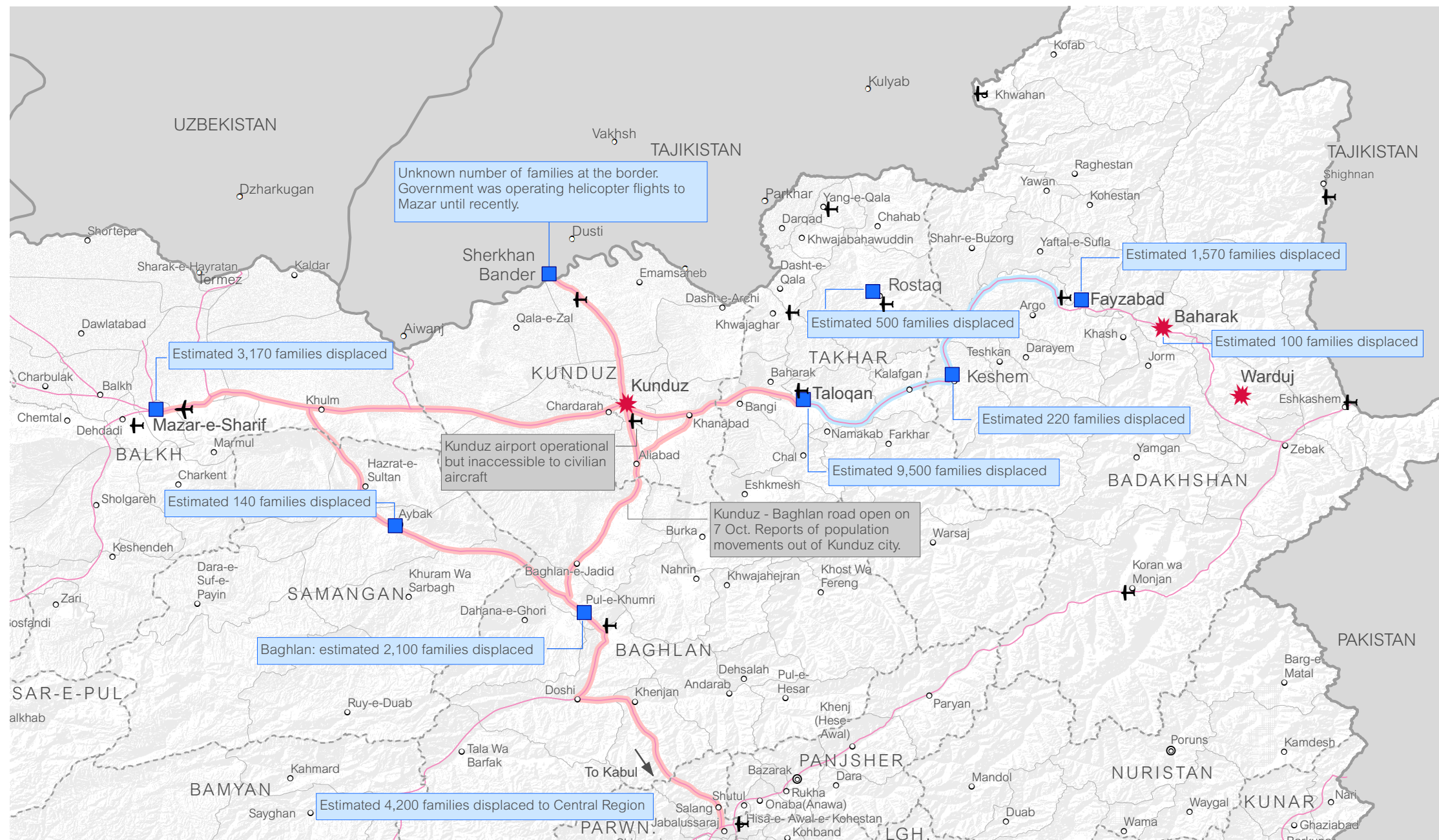
Cluster	Province	Estimated Caseload* (families)	Assessed so far* (IDP Task Force) (families)	Assessed so far (Field Reports) (families)	Assisted*** (families)	Committed*** (families)	Available Stocks (families)	Potential Gap (families)	Comments
		A	B	C	D	E	F	B - (D +E + F)	
ESNFI (NFI Kits)	Badakhshan	1,890	961	988	801	-	4,861	-	
	Baghlan	2,100	1,385	1,004	425	475	-	485	
	Kabul	4,000	-	987	173	109	1,000	-	Sufficient stock with UNHCR/CARE to cover remaining needs
	Mazar	3,170	849	612	334	-	857	-	
	Parwan	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Takhar	10,000	8,260	10,499	2,704	1,420	1,120	3,016	
	Samangan	140	160	-	-	-	-	-	
FSAC (Food Package)	Badakhshan	1,890	961	988	783	479	2,700	-	
	Baghlan	2,100	1,385	1,004	425	538	-	422	
	Kabul	4,000	-	897	173	109	-	-	Sufficient stock with WFP to cover remaining needs
	Mazar	3,170	849	612	161	-	-	688	
	Parwan	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Takhar	10,000	8,260	10,499	2,953	610	10,000	-	
	Samangan	140	160	-	-	-	-	-	
Health (Basic Health Care Services)	Badakhshan	1,890	961	988	-	-	-	-	AKHS CHC not in operation, CAF HF from 12 Oct for women, mobile HF planned
	Baghlan	2,100	1,385	1,004	-	-	-	-	
	Kabul	4,000	-	897	-	-	-	-	
	Mazar	3,170	849	612	-	-	-	-	Haji Camp - PPHD, IR Mobile HF; UNICEF supplied clean delivery kits and newborn kits
	Parwan	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Takhar	10,000	8,260	10,499	-	-	-	-	ARCS, ADAA, SCI, PH Directorate Mobile HFs
	Samangan	140	160	-	-	-	-	-	
Nutrition (HEB)	Badakhshan	1,890	961	988	146	-	110	705	
	Baghlan	2,100	1,385	1,004	-	-	-	1,385	
	Kabul	4,000	-	897	-	-	-	-	
	Mazar	3,170	849	612	180	-	7,600	-	
	Parwan	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Takhar	10,000	8,260	10,499	-	-	2,400	5,860	UNICEF has HEB for 2,400 families in Taloqan
	Samangan	140	160	-	-	-	-	-	
Protection	Badakhshan	1,890	961	988	-	-	-	-	IMC: 1 staff just started coordinating
	Baghlan	2,100	1,385	1,004	-	-	-	-	UNFPA/IMC provided Psychosocial support to 30 women
	Kabul	4,000	-	897	-	-	-	-	
	Mazar	3,170	849	612	-	-	-	-	SCI child-friendly space in Haji Camp.DDG provided one mine risk education session. SCI providing trauma care services. Protection needs assessment on 13 Oct. UNICEF provided 4 recreational kits for children; UNFPA/IMC on SGBV (No referral pathway)
	Parwan	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Takhar	10,000	8,260	10,499	-	-	-	-	SCI child-friendly spaces, psycho-social support in camps. Concern completed protection needs assessment. UNICEF has 10 school-in-a-box in stock.
	Samangan	140	160	-	-	-	-	-	
WASH (Hygiene Kits)	Badakhshan	1,890	961	988	388	-	432	141	
	Baghlan	2,100	1,385	1,004	125	463	-	797	
	Kabul	4,000	-	897	-	-	-	-	
	Mazar	3,170	849	612	694	-	2,190	-	
	Parwan	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Takhar	10,000	8,260	10,499	2,698	4,499	16,600	-	
	Samangan	140	160	-	-	-	-	-	

* Estimated case loads are from the IDP Task Force (as of 17 Oct 2015).

** Assessment are ongoing in the field and assessment results are being consolidated. These figures are expected to change as more information is available (as of 12 Oct).

*** Committed assistance for food and NFIs also includes cash for food and cash for NFIs.

**** The estimated Caseload for Samangan is 140 with no response



★ Reports of conflict
 ■ Place of displacement
 — Contested Access
 — Good Access

IDP estimates are from the IDP task force as of 12 Oct 2015. Assessments are ongoing in the field and assessment results are being consolidated. These figures are expected to change as more information becomes available.

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 Data Sources: AGCHO; GAUL
 Feedback: ocha-afg@un.org
 Website: <https://afg.humanitarianresponse.info>

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

