



This report is produced by OCHA Afghanistan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 03 to 09 October 2016.

## Highlights

- Fighting in Kunduz city between NSAG and Afghan government forces, supported by international military forces, continued for a sixth day. The government reportedly controls more than half of the city, but the situation remains volatile and in flux.
- Initial reports indicate that nearly **24,000 IDPs** have fled Kunduz and are arriving in Taloqan (highest number of arrivals), Kabul, Pul-e-Khumri, Taloqan and Mazar-i-Sharif. These figures are likely to increase.
- Main **needs** include shelter, food, wash and medical support.
- MoRR estimate up to **100,000 individuals** could be displaced and anticipates a 3 month response.
- **Kunduz city:** the humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate; needs include food and medical supplies.
- **Coordination:** OCTs and assessments have started in Kabul, Mazar-i-Sharif and Taloqan

## Displacement

As of 8 October 2016, initial reports indicate that around **24,000 IDPs** have arrived mainly in Taloqan, Kabul, Mazar-i-Sharif and Pul-e-Khumri, with numbers steadily increasing. Around 10,000 people have been assessed so far, and with assessments ongoing, this figure is likely to change. Taloqan is receiving the highest number of arrivals, most probably due to the security concerns on the road crossing Baghlan (particularly Baghlan-e-Jadid). In general, IDPs are reported to have fled quickly, some on foot to avoid checkpoints, and were unable to take possessions.

MoRR have advised they expect displacement to last longer than the 2015 crisis and with larger areas impacted by fighting, more people are expected to flee. The government anticipates up to **100,000 individuals** could be displaced and anticipates a response period of **three months**. Kunduz city is estimated to host around 300,000 people.

In **Taloqan**, approximately **14,000 IDPs** have arrived. 11,400 have been assisted with shelter and food so far. DoRR and Concern are each managing one camp-like shelter facility in the grounds of a high school, with a third location planned to be set up, and ANDMA are providing food assistance. UNICEF will deploy two staff members for assessments to Taloqan from 10 October. DoRR has said that they have no resources available to respond and recommend assistance with cash, not food, as many families do not have NFIs.

In **Kabul**, approximately **5,200 IDPs** have arrived. A joint assessment is ongoing, with 735 people assessed. Government and WSTA –UNHCR are undertaking IDP monitoring at the main northern entrance of Kabul, facilitating faster tracing and assessment. Approximately 175 individuals were identified yesterday as sleeping in the open and so far 35 have been provided with tents and NFIs (CARE/UNHCR). DoRR has relocated 112 people to safe locations. ANDMA has started providing food assistance.

In **Mazar-i-Sharif**, an estimated **3,500** people have arrived, out of which 1,610 have been assessed so far. Assistance has started to 210 individuals by DoRR/WAW and SCI.

In **Pul-e-Khumri**, an estimated **1,400** people are newly displaced in the area. No assessments have yet begun.

## Needs and response

While assessments are ongoing, initial identification of needs indicate shelter, sanitation, food, and medical assistance to wounded, children, pregnant/lactating mothers and chronically ill IDPs are most important. Many were unable to bring their possessions, so it is expected needs will be quite substantial.

Immediate shelter and food needs for the families living in the open are being provided as assessments continue.

MoRR has indicated they have limited resources to deal with the new IDP caseload, and of particular concern is immediate shelter needs for IDP families that have no relatives to stay with or resources to rent accommodation. Partners are responding the coordination efforts and currently informing OCHA of available resources.

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## Humanitarian situation in Kunduz city

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**Conflict:** Since 3 October 2016, when NSAG entered Kunduz city and gained control of some areas, including key government buildings, fighting has escalated. All humanitarian actors except for the UN (UNAMA) have closed their offices, although some staff remain in Kunduz city, working from home, and others who have been relocated are working remotely. The situation remains highly volatile and in flux.

**Access:** While NSAG controlled all major roads into Kunduz city until 7 October, reports indicate the southern road and now also the eastern Khanabad road to Takhar are sporadically accessible for civilians. NSAG have also allowed civilians to flee through the Imam Sahib Road to the north. The airport remains open and under government control.

**Basic services:** residents continue to report a limited supply of **water and electricity**. Families are forced to collect water from unsafe sources, with the consequent risk of diseases. The regional hospital is the only **health** facility still operating in Kunduz city, which is operating at 10 per cent of its capacity, has been affected by the hostilities (two rockets) and received so far more than 200 casualties. WHO has arranged for trauma kits to be dispatched to the hospital. Many are unable to reach the facility though due to insecurity in the streets. Outside the city, all the 63 health facilities run by Save the Children International in Kunduz province remain operational. By 7 October, 21 casualties (15 of them civilians) have been registered in the District Hospital of Imam Sahib (run by SCI). Most shops, including grocery shops, are closed. Prices of any basic **food** items available are reportedly doubled or tripled, as well as for **transport** to leave the city.

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## Coordination

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All humanitarian agencies except for UNAMA have closed their offices, with some staff working remotely or from home. One OCHA national staff member remains in Kunduz working from home and is coordinating monitoring with partners.

Coordination has been undertaken at the areas of high arrivals: meetings held to coordinate the response include: OCT/ ICCT meeting in Kabul on 6/10; OCT in Mazar on 6/10, OCT-PDMC held on 8 Oct 2016 in Pul-e-Khumri with OCHA remotely participating by phone from Kunduz.

An NDMC meeting will be held on October will all Ministries.

An OCHA staff member will arrive in Taloqan to support coordination (9/10), and also to Pul-e-Khumri. OCHA Central region continues to coordinate in Kabul and OCHA North in Mazar.