



HIGHLIGHTS

- AGEs overrun Ghormach district (Faryab province) in early May and it was recaptured by ANSF after 24 hours. Intense fighting was reported though it did not cause mass displacements.
- On 17th May, due to increased conflict in Ruy-e-Duab district of Samangan province, hundreds of families were displaced to Aybek (province city centre) and within the same districts. Joint assessment team identified only 138 families in Aybek and those displaced within the district returned to their places of origin within few days after the situation was restored.
- In view of the spring offensive launched by AGEs; higher casualties among children were reported in May. The figures are being verified by UNAMA.
- UNICEF and UNHCR jointly conducted education service mapping for IDP children for both North and North-East regions. The final document was shared with protection monitoring actors to facilitate follow up and enrolment of IDP children in state run schools.
- Following consultation with OCHA, the planned training on protection mainstreaming and protection principles to OCT members was postponed in Ramadan (will take place in early July).

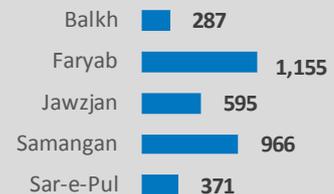
GAPS AND CHALLENGES

- Limited access mainly in Faryab, Saripul and Jawzjan is an obstacle in delivery of timely and efficient response to the displaced people in remote and insecure areas.
- There is lack of GBV response and case management capacity in the region: the NRPC will review the existing coordination structures in the coming month to ensure efficiency and relevance of existing mechanisms.
- The way displacement petitions are submitted, processed and screened is not harmonized at regional level and differs from province to province. In some provinces, the petitions are managed individually while in most of the provinces people submit them in groups. There is also lack of understanding by some partners mainly in Saripul and Jawzjan provinces on joint assessment methodology including unilateral sampling method used for identification.
- The average level of verified number of new IDPs against the petitions submitted stood at the level of 25% in Faryab, 15% in Jawzjan, 50% in Samangan, 30% Saripul and 55% in Balkh. The rest of the petitioners were either members of local community or protracted IDPs. The reason for high rate of rejections are extreme poverty and dependence on humanitarian assistance, due to high levels of unemployment, depleted economic resources and lack of livelihood means for host communities and prolonged IDPs.

SITUATION OVERVIEW



3,374 internally displaced in May (**19,018** IDPs in 2017)



669 registered refugees returned in May (**1,536** in 2017)

507 undocumented returnees returned in May (**6,204** in 2017)



23,448 protracted IDPs (2014-2016) in the Northern region



27 protection cluster partners active:

7 UN agencies: IOM, UNAMA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNMAS, UNOCHA, WFP

9 INGOs: ACTED, Afghan Aid, DACAAR, IMC, NPO, NRC, PIN, SCI, WAW

8 NNGOs: ACBAR, AHEAD, CHA, ERDO, HEWAD, NPO, OHW, YHDO

2 other: GIZ, USAID

1 observer: ICRC

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KEY MESSAGES

- APC to follow up on the advocacy note related to occupied schools and prevention of military bases close to educational facilities.
- APC through ICCT and Access Working Group to explore alternate access means in hard to reach areas for timely assessment and response to conflict affected IDPs including possible negotiations with AGEs so that regional clusters can follow accordingly.
- APC in collaboration with OCHA and IOM to liaise with development actors at national level on chronic erosion of Amo River Bank with causes displacements during flooding and summer seasons increasing the burden on humanitarian actors.
- In the area of HLP, the national HLP TF to advocate for effective implementation of new land management law.