

Statistical Summary of Conflict-induced Internal Displacement

30 November 2012

IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons) are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of, or in order to, avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border (UN Secretary General, Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, 11 February 1998).

Total 31 October 2012	Increase November 2012	Decrease November 2012	Overall change November 2012	Total displaced as at 30 November 2012	Total recorded in 2012
459,162	32,907	10,192	22,715	481,877	199,007

Summary

- **IDPs overall:** As at 30 November, 481,877 persons (75,630 families) are internally displaced due to conflict in Afghanistan.
- **November 2012:** 32,907 individuals (5,545 families) have been newly recorded as displaced due to conflict of whom 8,102 individuals (25%) were displaced in November, while 9,291 individuals (28%) were displaced in October and 14,698 individuals (45%) were displaced prior to October 2012. The remaining 816 individuals (2%) were displaced prior to 2012.
- **Overall in 2012:** Since January 2012, a total of 199,007 conflict-induced IDPs have been recorded in Afghanistan. This figure includes 91,095 conflict-induced IDPs (46%) who were displaced in 2012 whereas 107,912 (54%) individuals were displaced prior to 2012.

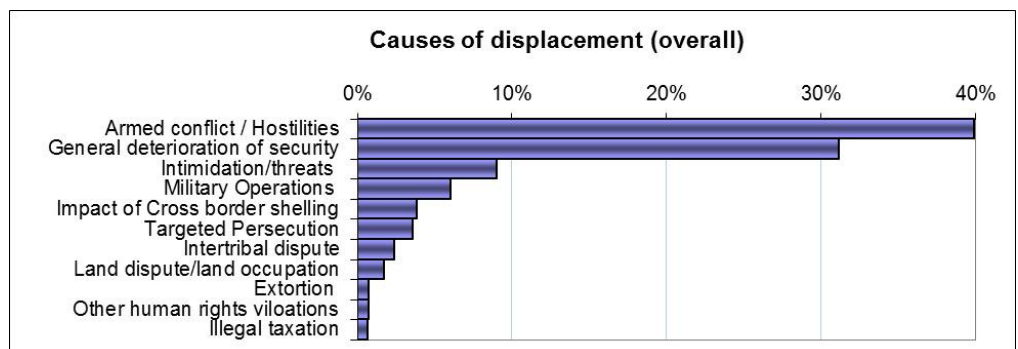
Displacement by region in 2012

The Central region reported the highest increase in displacements due to military operations, general insecurity, insurgencies, personal hostilities, landlessness, infiltration, threat/intimidation by AGEs. The Western region reported growing general insecurity, intimidation, extortion, targeted persecution, inter-tribal conflict and armed conflict. The Northern region witnessed internal displacement due to conflict between ANSF/Arbakies-AGEs and insecurity. In the Southeast, displacement occurred due to insecurity, the presence of Taliban, risk of abduction and harassment by AGEs. In the Eastern region displacement was a result of regular AGE harassment and intimidation.

Region	end-Oct 2012	Increase	Decrease	end-Nov 2012
North	53,199	750	-	53,949
South	137,052	1,837	-	138,889
Southeast	10,242	69	-	10,311
East	99,090	97	-	99,187
West	128,985	4,402	964	132,423
Central	30,594	25,752	9,228	47,118
Central Highlands	-	-	-	-
Total	459,162	32,907	10,192	481,877

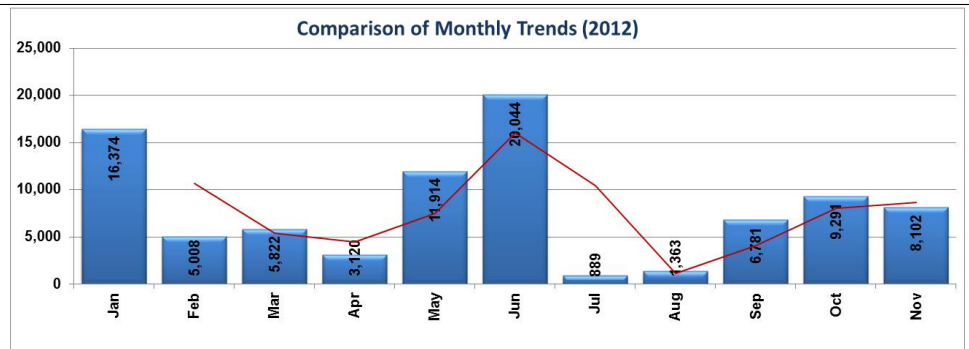
Causes of displacement

Populations are frequently displaced as a result of a combination of factors and reasons (for details see chart to right)



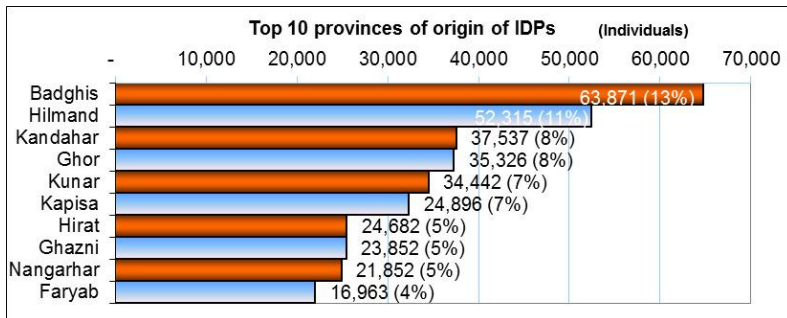
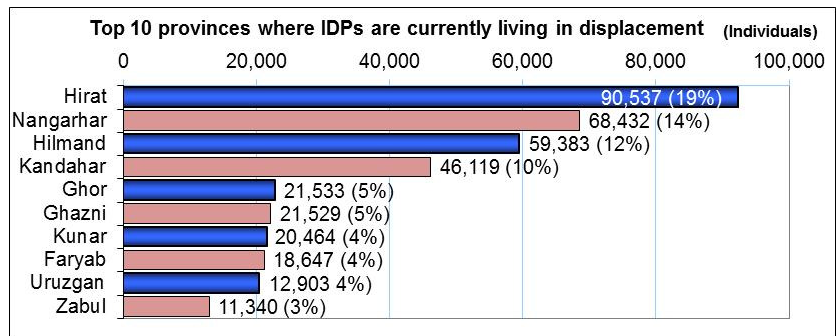
Comparison of monthly trends 2012

The month of June 2012 marked the highest number of displacements (22%), followed by January (18%). July witnessed the lowest number of displacements (1%) followed by August (1%).



Top 10 provinces of IDP displacement

The Province of Herat currently hosts the largest conflict-induced IDP population (19%) in the country, followed by Nangarhar (14%), Helmand (12%), Kandahar (10%), Ghor (5%), Ghazni (5%), Kunar (4%), Faryab (4%), Uruzgan (4%), and Zabul (3%).



Top 10 provinces of IDP origin

Overall, the province of Badghis in the West has produced the largest number of displacements (13%), followed by Helmand (11%), Kandahar (8%), Ghor (8%), Kunar (7%), Kapisa (7%), Hirat (5%), Ghazni (5%), Nangarhar (5%), and Faryab (4%).

Emergency non-food item assistance to conflict-induced IDPs

Following a joint humanitarian assessment undertaken under the auspices of the IDP Task Force in November, 9,184 conflict-induced IDPs were assisted by the Emergency Shelter/NFI cluster members. Thus far in 2012, 155,807 conflict-induced IDPs have benefitted from NFI packages which consist of a minimum of six blankets, one plastic sheet, two jerry cans, cooking gas cylinder, kitchen set and plastic bucket.

Number of Individual IDPs assisted with NFIs by Emergency Shelter and NFI Cluster in 2012

Region	UNHCR	IRC	ERM*	NRC	CARE Int.	DRC	Total
North	22,440	-	-	348	-	-	22,788
Northeast	195	-	-	-	-	-	195
South	36,872	1,176	-	-	-	-	38,048
SouthEast	2,175	1,238	-	-	-	-	3,413
East	6,073	350	-	63	-	-	6,486
West	19,195	7,637	483	-	-	-	27,315
Central	19,458	399	385	10,577	1,731	25,074	57,624
Central Highlands	-	-	7	-	-	-	7
Total	106,408	10,800	875	10,988	1,731	25,074	155,876

* ERM Consortium (SI, ACF and Medair)

Distributions of winter items to vulnerable IDPs commenced in November 2012. As of end November, 16,974 individuals have benefited from the cold package assistance. The minimum cold package, agreed by the Shelter/NFI cluster members, includes blankets, winter clothes for children, including babies, under-fives and older children and outer clothing for adults. Heating fuel will also be distributed.

Number of Individual IDPs assisted with NFIs by Emergency Shelter and NFI Cluster in November 2012

Region	UNHCR	IRC	Total
North	6,652	-	6,652
Northeast	-	-	-
South	5,720	-	5,720
SouthEast	-	69	69
East	320	-	320
West	4,195	-	4,195
Central	18	-	18
Central Highlands	-	-	-
Total	16,905	69	16,974

Key Protection Issues by Region - November

General

Northern Region (displacement assessed in Nov 2012)

In September, 125 families/ 750 individuals were displaced from various villages (Sia Dara, Sang Zard and Ushtor Ghar) of Charsada district in Ghor province to villages (Lawlash, sare Zendan and Shamal dara) of Kohistanat district in Faryab province. The group was displaced due to conflict between ANSF/Arbakis and AGEs. A joint team assessed the situation of the displaced families at the end of October.

The IDPs are in urgent need of food, warm clothes and NFIs. The provision of food and non-food items is underway. The IDPs are accommodated by the host community; however, on average 10-15 persons are living in one room.

Eastern Region

In September, 7 families/ 44 individuals were displaced from Nari and Asmar districts of Kunar to Kama district in Nangarhar. Reportedly, AGEs harassed and intimidated the IDPs due to their affiliation with the Afghan Government

(working with Afghan National Army (ANA) and Afghan Local Police - ALP). AGEs threatened the 7 families and instructed them to stop working with or for the government otherwise they would face serious consequences. This group of IDPs also reported increased AGE's presence and fighting in Nari and Asmar districts. Following an interagency assessment (UNHCR implementing partner, APA, NRC, IRC, WFP and the District Office of Kama) on 31 October 2012, the IDPs received winterization packages, sanitary material for women, and 2-month food rations. IRC also distributed NFIs and conducted hygiene awareness promotion sessions. The IDP families are hosted by their relatives/friends.

Western Region

In total, during November, the situation of 829 IDP families (4,402 individuals), mainly residing in Herat, Badghis and Ghor provinces were assessed. Of those assessed, 190 families (902 individuals) were displaced in November; while 495 families (2,737 individuals) were displaced earlier in 2012, and 144 families (763 individuals) were displaced in 2011.

Herat Province: 568 IDP families/ 2,797 individuals were assessed in Herat province during the reporting month through a joint assessment team comprised of DoRR, WFP, NPO/ RRAA, NRC and UNHCR. Of those, 190 families/ 902 individuals were displaced in November while others were displaced earlier this year. The majority of the 568 families are of Pashtun ethnicity (92%), whereas 7% are Tajik and 1% are Baluch. Displacement occurred from Kushk Robat Sangi, Gulran, Guzara districts of Herat, Moqur district of Badghis and Ghormach district of Faryab to Herat province. Growing general insecurity, intimidation, extortion and targeted persecution remain the main causes of displacement. Displaced persons from Kushk Rabat Sangi district report increased intimidation by AGEs, as well as incidences involving IEDs/UXOs. The displaced report that if the ANSF successfully removes IEDs/UXOs then AGEs accuse the population of having leaked the information to the government. However, if there are casualties due to AGEs explosions, then the ANSF accuses the villagers of supporting the AGEs. In Gulran district, AGEs blamed villagers for informing the government about AGE activities. Extortion is reported as the main cause of displacement of IDPs from Guzara district. It was also reported that AGEs either hide in the houses of civilians, or use civilian buildings as their base for targeting government forces. In addition, AGEs forced one village leader whom they suspected of supporting the government to pay them a large sum of money. The leader was forced to sell his property and subsequently moved with his family to Herat. 336 families received NFIs (NRC and UNHCR); 103 families also received tents.

Badghis: Armed conflict between ANSF and AGEs and the overall deteriorating security situation has caused the displacement of 38 IDP families to Qala Naw in Badghis province. The families originate from Moqor, Qades, and Abkamari district. 6 families arrived from Ghormach of Faryab province. All these families belong to Pashtun ethnic group.

In early November, 81 families of Tajik ethnic origin were assessed. The group had been displaced due to inter-tribal conflict between Daizangi and Bolan Qori, from Hejrim village in Ab Kamary district of Badghis, when their village was attacked by a rival tribe. Reportedly, two tribesmen were killed, and some people including women were beaten up and their belongings were looted. The assessment team reported (unconfirmed information) on rape incidents and miscarriage cases among IDP women but no assistance was sought probably due to the cultural sensitivity. A team comprised of the local authorities including an MP from Badgish attempted to settle the dispute. Although the situation is now calm in the area, the displaced group is still in the place of displacement, fearing revenge attacks. As the security situation is fragile and access to the place of displacement and the place of origin is

extremely limited, the families are still concerned about their security. Regarding assistance, all 81 families were assisted with a 3-month WFP food basket as well as UNHCR NFIs through UNHCR IP and DoRR.

Farah: No new displacement was reported in November. However a group of families of 197 including 134 IDP families were evicted by the government from their place of displacement known as Mekaniza, located in Qalai Arbab area in Farah center. The evicted IDP families were conflict-induced IDPs from Bala Buluk district of Farah province who had moved there some years ago due to military operations and the presence of AGEs in their villages. According to the government, the land belongs to the Agriculture Department and there are plans to construct government buildings on the land. Local authorities stated that the IDP families had been provided with land in Kurji Township and families had been informed regarding the process in advance. The IDP families disputed this version of events, stating that they had not received any advance warning of the eviction and they had not received any assistance. Most of the families refused to settle in Kurji Township claiming that the township is far from Farah center and they would be cut off from their livelihood activities. The Protection Cluster and humanitarian agencies raised the issue with authorities and separate meetings were held with local authorities to request compliance with the Guidelines of Forced Eviction. No humanitarian assistance has been provided to these families by humanitarian agencies.

Central Region

In November, the local authorities in Kapisa province reported short-term localized displacement of around 1,200 IDP families (7,200 individuals) resulting from government military operations launched in the first week of November in Tagab district of Kapisa Province. They were displaced from various villages of Tagab to the Center of Tagab district. Civilian casualties and property damage to their properties were reported. According to Kapisa local authorities, all displaced families returned home when the military operation ceased on 8 November 2012.

133 families/798 individuals displaced from Alishang District of Laghman, Tagab district of Kapisa, and Sia Gird District of Parwan to Charikar of Parwan Province in October 2012. Causes of displacement were reported due to insurgent and counter-insurgent activity, personal hostilities and lack of access to land. The majority of these IDP families are living in host community houses mostly belonging to land and farm owners. Some IDPs have been able to find jobs as sharecroppers and farm workers. UNHCR will provide the vulnerable families with NFIs and cold packages.

63 IDP families/378 individuals were displaced from Tagab district of Kapisa and Surobi district of Kabul Province to the center of Mahmud Raqi of Kapisa in October 2012. The families fled from their places of origin due to insurgent and counter-insurgent activity and general insecurity – in particular they stated that infiltration of AGEs from the Eastern region into their villages of origin was the main reason for their flight. The IDPs, who are living with the host community, believe that fighting is likely to spread from Tagab and Uzbeen to the neighboring districts of Kapisa. UNHCR provided them with NFIs and cold packages.

In October UNHCR IP (HOLD) conducted an IDP profiling exercise in all districts of Logar province. 1,094 families/6,564 individuals have been identified from Azra, Baraki Barak, Mohammad Agha, Puli-e-Alam and Khoshi districts of Logar who were displaced between 2007 – 2012, to the district centers and within the province. The main reason behind their displacement was ongoing fighting between government, IMs and AGEs, threats/intimidation by AGEs and Government Forces and general insecurity. In addition, the IDPs cited the lack of

employment opportunities as a further reason for their displacement. The majority of displaced families are staying in rented houses, while some have been provided with accommodation by local communities. Lack of employment opportunities is the main challenge for the displaced families. The government and aid agencies cannot operate in most of these districts due to Taliban presence in the area with the result that no humanitarian assistance has been provided to the identified families as yet. Vulnerable families will be considered for the winterization / NFI packages in 2012.

In October UNHCR IP (HOLD) conducted an IDP profiling exercise in all districts of Ghazni province. 1,802 families / 10,812 individuals have been identified from Qarabagh, Aband, Andar, Nawa, Gelan, Jaghatu districts of Ghazni, Deymerdad, Beshud, Chak, Jaghatu and Sayed Abad districts of Maidan Wardak who were displaced to Ghazni City, Moqur, Deh Yak districts of Ghazni province. They were displaced between 2004 – 2012. Causes of their displacement were reported as armed conflict between the ANSF/IM and AGEs, insecurity, clashes between nomads and local population and local resistance against the Taliban. The displaced families are staying with relatives and friends, or in rented houses and temporary housing provided by local communities. The lack of livelihood opportunities and Lack of job opportunity is a challenge for the IDPs. All IDP families say that they are willing to return if there is an improvement in the security situation in their place of origin. No humanitarian assistance has been provided to the identified families, but vulnerable families will be considered for winterization / NFI package in 2012.

A group of 88 families/528 individuals who were displaced in December 2008 due to conflict and insecurity to Bagrami district of Kabul spontaneously returned to their place of origin in Uzbeen valley of Surobi district of Kabul Province in October 2012.

A group of 250 Kochi IDP families/1,500 individuals who fled armed conflict over land issues in their place of origin in the Provincial District (PD) 13 of Kabul City to PD 8, PD 16 and Bagrami district of Kabul in August 2012 have spontaneously returned to their winter pastureland in the Eastern region of the country (mainly to Nangarhar and Laghman provinces).

South-Eastern Region

In October, 8 families/69 individuals were forced to leave Jaji Aryoub and Jani Khail district of Paktya to Dand Patan district of Paktya due to the presence of Taliban, deterioration of security situation, risk of abduction and harassment by AGEs and Taliban. IRC, UNHCR IP, and DoRR assessed the situation of the displaced families on 15 November, 2012 and all IDPs were assisted with NFI standard package.

Southern Region

A group of 260 families/1,758 individuals from Shahid Hass district of Uruzgan were displaced to Dihrawud district of Uruzgan in September, 2012. The main causes of displacement were reported as general deterioration of security, conflict and harassment by local police. Most of the IDPs are accommodated with relatives/friends while others have rented houses. All the IDPs have been assisted with food and NFIs. The expansion of military operations in Uruzgan has forced most of the people to flee their villages and/or districts to a safe place such as district centers.

A group of 14 families/79 individuals were displaced in October from Nad Ali, Musa Qala and Kajaki districts of Hilmand to Lashkar Gah district. The IDP families are largely settled in rental houses while some are with relatives in host families. The IDPs have been assisted with NFIs by UNHCR as well as included in the imminent winterization assistance distribution.

UNHCR would like to extend its deep appreciation to all donors for their support and generous contribution to its operation in Afghanistan in 2012

