

Statistical Summary of Conflict-induced Internal Displacement

31 October 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 30 September 2012	Increase October 2012	Decrease October 2012	Overall change October 2012	Total 31 October 2012	Total recorded displacement in 2012
445,946	13,612	396	13,216	459,162	166,100

Summary

- **IDPs overall** : As of 31 October, a total of 459,162 persons (71,787 families) are internally displaced due to conflict in Afghanistan.
- **October 2012**: A total of 13,612 individuals (2,430 families) have been recorded as newly displaced due to conflict, including 2,431 individuals (17%) who were displaced in October and 9,616 (71%) displaced during 2012. The remainder, or 1,565 individuals (12%) were displaced prior to 2012.
- **Overall in 2012**: During the first ten months of 2012, a total of 166,100 people were recorded as displaced due to conflict in Afghanistan. This number includes 58,562 conflict-induced DPs (35%) newly displaced during 2012 and 107,538 (65%) individuals displaced in previous years.

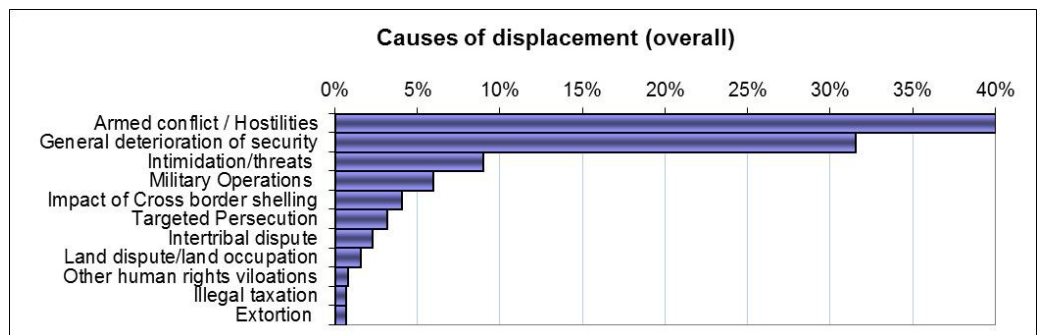
Displacement trends by region in October 2012

The Western region recorded the highest increase in the number of IDPs due to insecurity, AGEs intimidation, threat, tribal conflict, illegal taxation, kidnapping and target killing. The Eastern region witnessed the second largest increase of internal displacement due to impact of cross border shelling, AGE harassment and intimidation, eviction threats by Pakistani military and ongoing military operation. The Northern region witnessed displacement due to illegal land seizure, threats, intimidation and extortion.

Region	end-Sep 2012	Increase	Decrease	end-Oct 2012
North	51,426	2,169	396	53,199
South	137,052	-	-	137,052
Southeast	10,102	140	-	10,242
East	95,431	3,659	-	99,090
West	121,527	7,458	-	128,985
Central	30,408	186	-	30,594
Central Highlands	-	-	-	-
Total	445,946	13,612	396	459,162

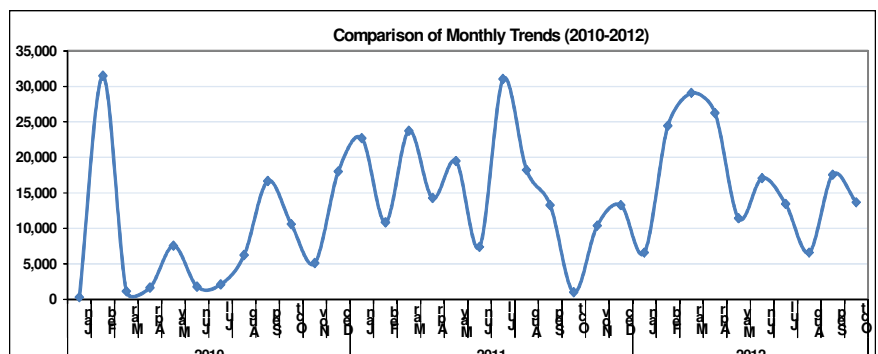
Causes of displacement

Populations are frequently displaced as result of a combination of factors and reasons.



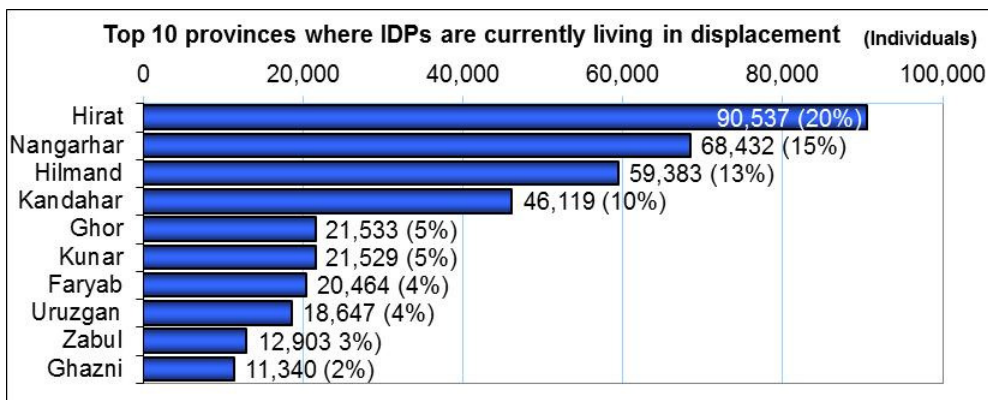
Comparison of Monthly Trends (2010-2012)

Since 2009, there has been a significant increase reported in the number of conflict-induced IDPs throughout the country. In 2012, the monthly data points to 6,594 persons displaced in January, 24,452 in February, 29,078 in March, 26,256 in April, 11,441 in May, 17,079 in June, 13,444 in July, 6,585 in August, 17,766 in September and 13,612 October.



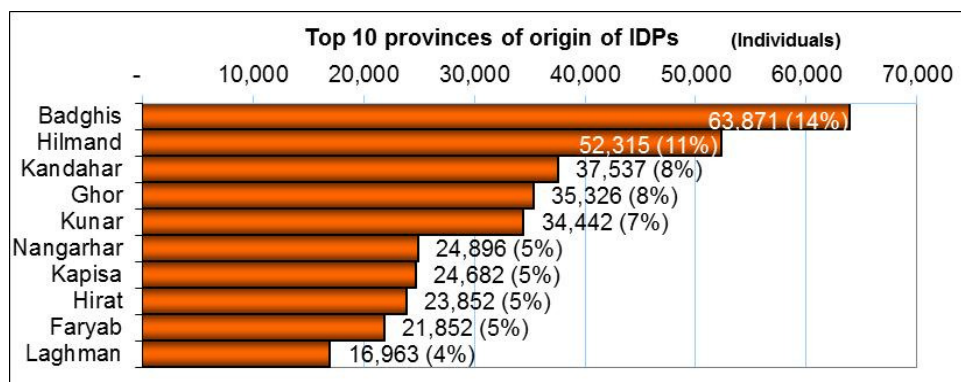
Top 10 provinces of displacement

The Province of Herat currently hosts the largest conflict-induced IDP population (20%) in the country, followed by Nangarhar (15%), Helmand (13%), Kandahar (10%), Ghor (5%), Kunar (5%), Faryab (4%), Uruzgan (4%), Zabul (3%) and Ghazni (2%).



Top 10 provinces of origin of IDPs

Overall, the province of Badghis in the West has produced the largest number of displacements (14%), followed by Helmand (11%), Kandahar (8%), Ghor (8%), Kunar (7%), Nangarhar (5%), Kapisa (5%), Herat (5%), Faryab (5%), and Laghman (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 October, 9,184 conflict-induced IDPs were assisted by the Emergency Shelter/NFI cluster members. Thus far in 2012, 138,902 conflict-induced IDPs have received an NFI package which consists of a minimum of six blankets, one plastic sheet, two jerry cans, cooking gas cylinder, kitchen set and plastic bucket.

Distributions of winter items to vulnerable IDPs will commence in November 2012. The minimum 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 2012

Region	UNHCR	IRC	ERM*	NRC	CARE Int.	DRC	Total
North	15,788	-	-	348	-	-	16,136
Northeast	195	-	-	-	-	-	195
South	31,152	1,176	-	-	-	-	32,328
SouthEast	2,175	1,169	-	-	-	-	3,344
East	5,753	350	-	63	-	-	6,166
West	15,000	7,637	483	-	-	-	23,120
Central	19,440	399	385	10,577	1,731	25,074	57,606
Central Highlands	-	-	7	-	-	-	7
Total	89,503	10,731	875	10,988	1,731	25,074	138,902

* ERM Consortium (SI, ACF and Medair)

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

Region	UNHCR	NRC	Total
North	948	-	948
Northeast	-	-	-
South	27	-	27
SouthEast	159	-	159
East	336	63	399
West	3,757	-	3,757
Central	3,894	-	3,894
Central Highlands	-	-	-
Total	9,121	63	9,184

Key Protection Issues by Region - October

General

In October 2012, 13,615 conflict-induced IDPs were recorded as displaced, of whom 2,431 persons were displaced in October, 9,616 were displaced during January-September and 1,568 identified following their displacement in previous years. IDP groups identified from previous years are related to improved monitoring capacities as well as a reflection of limited geographical access lack of capacity and differences of approach between stakeholders.

South-Eastern Region

Paktya: In September, 7 families/36 individuals were displaced from a village of Jaji Aryoub district to Gardez city. The IDPs were assessed in October by a joint team consisting of DoRR Paktya, UNHCR and IRC. Needs for basic items including clothes were identified and a response is planned. The main reasons for displacement included AGEs intimidating locals by accusing locals of supporting the GoA and IM forces, and preventing locals from working outside their village on suspicions that they would work with the GoA.

From July 2011 to date, the region has witnessed repeated intimidation of government employees; a total of 7 education government employees have allegedly been abducted and beheaded by AGEs. This has caused locals to seek safety in Gardez, Kabul and Khost provinces.

In September, another group of 17 families/104 individuals were displaced from the villages of Jaji Aryoub district (16 families/93 individuals) and Leja-Mangal district (1 family/11 individuals) to Gardez city. The IDPs were assessed jointly by UNHCR, DoRR and IRC. These families worked as daily wage laborers constructing a girls' school in a village in the district. They were threatened by AGEs to stop working on the school or face death. The AGEs fired at school employees' houses as a warning and burned down the partially-constructed school, compelling the IDPs to move to Gardez city. All families now rent homes or are hosted by relatives. The majority of the heads of household now work as daily wage labourers in the bazaar; while a few work as truck drivers with local contractors. The host community has welcomed the IDPs and provided blankets and food. While UNHCR provided NFIs, there is however a need for food assistance, which has not been addressed as yet due to the lack of an appropriate agency to respond to food requirements for small caseloads in the region.

Central Region

Kabul: 31 families/186 individuals of Pashtun origin were identified as displaced from Tobrakash (Kunduz) to Puli Charkhi area in Kabul city in August 2012. The reasons for displacement were reported as frequent ISAF night-raids and conflict between local police and AGEs. This group of IDPs had repatriated to Tobrakash village from Pakistan in early June 2012 however, after staying in the village for approximately 6 weeks they have become secondarily displaced due to conflict. Most of the IDPs are living with host communities; 8 families received two land plots on loan and have built shelters. Some have found jobs as brick-makers, day labourers or as drivers of auto-tricycles. Access to potable water, health and education remains challenging. The majority of these IDPs have declared that they intend to stay in Kabul due to the relatively better security environment and increased employment opportunities. However, some families have indicated that they may return to Pakistan if they are unable to remain in Puli Charkhi, Kabul. DoRR Kabul and UNHCR assessed these families in September and food/NFIs needs were identified. In October UNHCR provided the IDPs with NFIs.

Southern Region

Uruzgan: An assessment is currently ongoing of an estimated 250 families reportedly displaced within Uruzgan, from Shahid Hassas district to Derawud district, due to continued insecurity in October. The IDP Task Force for the southern region is undertaking a joint mission (DoRR Uruzgan, Afghan Red Crescent Society, DRRD along with WFP, IOM, Save the Children, HAPA (UNHCR IP) and UNICEF).

Zabul: The Provincial Governor of Zabul and the PDMC submitted a letter to DoRR Zabul requesting food and NFIs for 1,200 vulnerable IDP families who had been displaced from different districts of Zabul to Qalat city in 2011, for conflict and natural disaster-related reasons. A verification assessment was conducted in October which identified 840 families as needing assistance. The families will be assisted with food from WFP and NFIs from UNHCR this week.

Northern Region

Saripul: 16 families/48 individuals of Tajik ethnic origin were displaced from Kohistanat district to central Saripul in mid-August this year. The main causes of displacement were re-

ported to be a blood feud and intimidation by a local commander. The group was assessed by DoRR Saripul and UNHCR at the end of September, and the most vulnerable families received cash and NFIs from UNHCR. The remaining families will receive winterization assistance from the NFI/Shelter Cluster.

Faryab: 109 families/662 individuals of Uzbek ethnic origin from Almar district were displaced within their own district and to Maimana city in October 2012. The reason for displacement was an AGE attack and the subsequent occupation of their village for a day. As a result of the attack 5 persons who were members of a self-defence force were killed by the AGEs, while 4 civilians allegedly connected with the self-defense force were arrested. In October, NRC provided NFIs and a cash grant to each displaced family.

Baghlan: 80 families/515 individuals of Pashtun origin were displaced in December 2011 from Qaisar district (Faryab) to Saraki Shirkat. The group claimed that their land had been occupied by local commanders and that they were being harassed by an Uzbek community living nearby due to their ethnicity. NPO (UNHCR IP) and DoRR assessed the IDPs on 5th August 2012. A gap in education for the IDP children was referred to UNICEF; and the IDPs were provided with winterization assistance through the NFI/Shelter Cluster.

Balkh: : 66 families/392 individuals of Arab ethnic origin were displaced from Qushqutan village of Saripul center to Balkh district in January 2012. The reason given for the displacement was that AGEs forced villagers to provide fuel, motor-bikes, Thuraya mobile phones and food to them and claims that three IDPs were beaten. DoRR Balkh, UNHCR, WFP and NRC jointly assessed the group and provided food and NFIs in October 2012. This group had indicated that it has no intention of returning to their place of origin in the absence of permanent peace.

92 families/552 individuals of Arab origin were identified as displaced following their movement from Chimtal district to Nahri Shahi district of Balkh in January 2012. The reasons for displacement were reported variously as insecurity (some eight civilians in the group had been injured as a result of on-going fighting between AGEs and GoA in the region); AGE threats (as some of the relatives of the IDPs had joined the Afghan Local Police (ALP); and AGE accusations that the IDPs were supporting the ALP and ANSF). The IDPs claimed that none of them have taken part in active conflict or were members of the ALP. In June, DoRR Balkh, UNHCR IP, NRC and WFP assessed the group. In October, UNHCR provided NFIs while WFP provided food.

It should be noted that the assistance for the above two groups in Balkh province had been pending for some time in order to avoid stoking tensions amongst the many other groups who were living in same area, since not all were genuine IDPs. After finalizing the assessment of all the groups in Balkh province, five groups were rejected and the above two groups were deemed to be conflict-induced IDPs and eligible for assistance.

Western Region

A total of 1,322 IDP families (7,458 individuals) were assessed in 39 IDP caseloads during October in the Western Region. Out of this number, 324 families (1,656 individuals) were displaced in October while 998 families (5,805 individuals) were displaced in 2011 and 2012 and one caseload in Farah was displaced in 2008.

Herat A total of 1,111 displaced families (6,142 individuals) were assessed and recorded by the IDP Task Force (DoRR, WFP, NPO/RRAA along with NRC, IRC and UNHCR). Among

the displaced families, 312 families (1,555 individuals) were displaced in October 2012 and 686 families (3,583 individuals) were displaced between January and September 2012, while 113 families (1,004 individuals) were displaced in 2011. 991 families/5,284 individuals are of Pashtun ethnic origin and 120 families/858 individuals are of Tajik origin.

Details of place of origin: 613 families/3,286 (55%) individuals were displaced within Herat to Herat city from Kushk Rabat Sangi district (476 families/2,400 individuals), Guran district (124 families/796 individuals) and Shindand districts (13 families/90 individuals), with most citing conflict and insecurity as the reason for displacement. Place of origin in other provinces: 365 families/1,755 individuals were displaced from Badghis (Moqor, Ghormach and Bala Murghab districts); 53 families/314 individuals displaced from Faryab (Qaisar district); and 80 families/787 individuals were displaced from Ghor (Tulak district). Reasons for flight: insecurity as a result of armed conflict between the GoA forces and AGEs which resulted in casualties (killing of village leader and relatives and others by AGEs; intimidation (both GOA and AGEs accusing civilians of cooperation with the 'enemy'); use of civilians' houses as fighting areas; planting of landmines in the area targeting the governmental forces - if the landmines were defused by Government forces, civilians were accused and even beaten for 'siding' with the GoA; extortion (food, money and animals were allegedly confiscated).

Of the assessed IDP families, 740 families received NFIs and 99 families are still being processed. 864 families are being considered for food assistance; 350 families have received food and an additional 80 families are currently being verified.

Badghis 107 families/615 individuals were assessed in October, having been displaced to Badghis center (Qala Naw) from different districts (Qadis, Bala Murghab, Ab Kamari and Muquar). 12 families/101 individuals from Muquar district of Badghis were displaced in October 2012 while the rest were displaced in September 2012. 87% are Pashtun and the remainder Aimaks. Reasons given for displacement were armed conflict between AGE groups and ANSF; tribal disputes in Bala Murghab and Qadis (among Pashtuns); intimidation and illegal taxation by the AGEs in Ab Kamari district. NFIs have been provided to 79 families and a request for food assistance has been sent to WFP for 74 families. Lack of access currently hampers verification of displacement outside Badghis center although displacement is reportedly occurring and is usually drawn to the attention of the IDP Task Force after a few months.

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Ghor 11 families/62 individuals of Tajik ethnic origin were assessed by DoRR, ARAA in late September and recorded in Oct. They were displaced to Ghor center (Chekhcheran) from other parts of Chekhcheran and Saghar districts. Reasons for

their displacement is armed conflict between AGEs and ANSF, tribal disputes, targeted killings and insecurity. Food and NFIs distribution is currently underway.

Farah DoRR Farah and VARRA (UNHCR IP) assessed 20 IDP families/154 individuals of Pashtun ethnic origin who were displaced in 2008 from Bala Baluk district to Farah city. They were displaced due to conflict between government and AGEs as well as drought conditions. These families have no immediate plan for returning to their place of origin as they consider it still insecure. These IDPs have no access to educational or health facilities, and work as farmers. No NFI/Food needs were present.

Nimroz A caseload of 73 IDP families/485 individuals were assessed by DoRR Nimroz, Relief International, CDC and District Authorities in September and reported in October. The IDPs were displaced between February and May 2012 to Kang district and the reason of their displacement is cited as conflict and insecurity. Among the caseload, 3 families/16 individuals of Pashtun ethnic origin are displaced from Helmand province (Hazarjof district); while 13 families/92 individuals of Pushtun ethnic origin are displaced from Nimroz (Khashrod district). 24 families/155 individuals of Baluch origin were displaced from Badghis (Qala-i-Now) and 28 families/187 individuals of Tajik ethnic origin were displaced from Farah province, Jwain district. This is the first time IDPs from Nimroz have been verified and recorded by the IDP Task Force in the West.

Eastern Region

Nangarhar 52 families/286 individuals were recorded in October. Of this caseload 11 families/69 individuals from Dara-e-Pach (Kunar) and Lal Pur of Nangarhar were displaced in October 2012 to Behsud and Kama district (Nangarhar). The remaining caseload was displaced during different months of 2012 from Nari and Manogai districts (Kunar) to Pau Pur and Khogyani districts (Nangarhar); and from Kamdish district (Nuristan) to Kama, Bihsud, Mohmandara, Kuz Kunar, Jalalabad and Rodat and Bihsud districts (Nangarhar). The entire case load was assessed by the IDP Task Force (DoRR Nangarhar, UNHCR's IP, NRC, IRC and WFP). Most families are hosted by the local community or are living in rented accommodations. Most heads of household are unskilled daily wage workers and struggle to find regular work. They were assisted with both food and NFI items, (including tents, sanitary material for women between 09-50 years) for the most vulnerable IDPs.

Kunar 605 families/3373 individuals displaced within Kunar were recorded in October. These IDPs were displaced in 2012 in different months, from Nari, Marawara and Dangam districts to Nari, Chawkai, Asmar, Shegal, Dangam, Asadabad and Narang districts. The key reasons given for the displacement were: impact of cross border shelling, AGE harassment and intimidation, ongoing military operations by IM/ANSF and eviction threats from Pakistan authorities in the bordering districts. 550 families/3,060 individuals displaced due to the impact of cross border shelling were surveyed and received assistance from the ICRC via ARCS Kunar. The rest were assessed by DoRR Kunar, UNHCR IP and WFP and were recommended for food and NFI assistance. Most IDPs are hosted by friends and relatives within the local community.

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