



**UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency

## KEY FIGURES

- 15,617 individuals, displaced by conflict, were profiled during November 2014, of whom:  
10,138 individuals were displaced in November; 2,674 in October; 649 in September; 1,002 in August; 60 in July; 31 in June; and 1,063 earlier.
- The total number of profiled IDPs as of end November 2014 is 782,162 individuals.
- Disaggregated data for November profiled: 49 % male and 51% female; 48% adults and 52% children.

## PARTNERSHIPS

The National IDP Task Force is chaired by the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) and co-chaired by UNHCR. It is linked to the Afghanistan Protection Cluster. Regional IDP Task Forces are present in Jalalabad, Herat, Mazar, Kandahar and Kabul. The Regional IDP Task Forces verify and assess new displacements, and also coordinate and respond to IDPs' immediate emergency.



# AFGHANISTAN

## MONTHLY IDP UPDATE

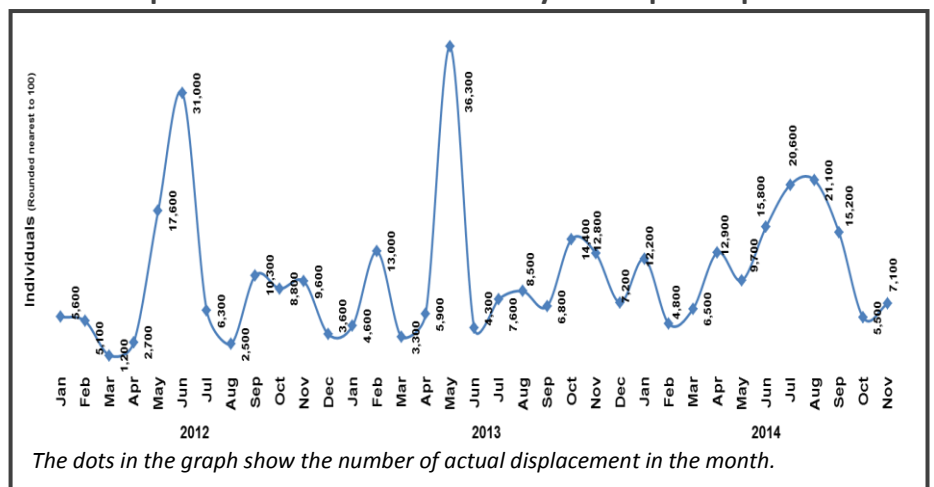
01 – 30 November 2014

### HIGHLIGHTS

Region	end-Oct 2014	Increase	Decrease	end-Nov 2014
South	207,160	3,050	-	210,210
West	193,439	4,286	-	197,725
East	134,640	1,030	-	135,670
North	100,897	1,785	-	102,682
Central	112,081	5,432	-	117,513
Southeast	18,328	-	-	18,328
Central Highland	-	34	-	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>766,545</b>	<b>15,617</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>782,162</b>

- The major causes of displacement were the military operations and armed conflict between Anti Governmental Elements (AGEs) and Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF)/Afghan local police. Other causes included harassments by AGEs.
- The primary needs profiled was food and NFIs, followed by shelter and cash grants.
- The majority of the profiled IDPs in November were assisted with food and NFIs, through the IDP Task Force agencies including DoRR, DRC, NRC, UNHCR, WFP, APA, ODCG, ACF, etc.
- Lack of access to verify displacement and respond to immediate needs of IDPs continues to be a significant challenge for IDP Task Force agencies.
- The UNHCR led verification of Kabul informal settlements which was planned for November is completed. IDP data from there will be entered into the PMT system and will be available on-line from mid-December.
- Only the verified IDP data, by the IDP task forces across the country, are being entered into the IDP data system.

### Actual displacement trend from January 2012 up to September 2014



**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, situation of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border. (Refer: Section 3.1, Afghanistan National IDP Policy, November 2013).

**PROTECTION SNAPSHOT OF DISPLACEMENT IN 10 TOP PROVINCES**

**10 top provinces in which the highest number of IDPs were profiled during November 2014**

Provinces	IDP Families	IDP Individuals
Ghazni	503	3363
Wardak	341	2643
Ghor	381	2167
Helmand	240	1959
Kunduz	202	1300
Badghis	192	1165
Kandahar	147	1091
Farah	130	793
Nangarhar	122	730
Logar	88	662

*Smaller displacements have happened in other provinces as well, for which the details are available on our website.*

**Ghazni**

503 families (3,363 individuals) were displaced from Nahor, Ander, Jaghato and Qarabagh districts of Ghazni province to the center of Ghazni city, the provincial center during November 2014. The main reasons of displacements were reported as armed conflict between AGEs and ANSF, as well as generalized violence in their place of origin caused by AGEs. Reportedly cases of abductions of civilians by AGEs and night raids by the Afghan Special Forces also led to a disruption of normal life. IDPs are accommodated in the houses of the host community. Food, NFIs and shelter were identified as their primary needs. IDP task force will coordinate provision of assistance as soon as possible.

**Maidan Wardak**

341 families (2,643 Individuals) were displaced from Nerkh district of Maidan Wardak province to center of Maidan Shahar city, the provincial center of the same province, in November 2014. The reason for their displacement was armed conflict between different groups of AGEs. In addition, allegedly, restriction of movement caused by AGEs was reported as one of the main challenges. IDPs were jointly assessed by IDP task force members including UNHCR’s partner and DoRR. The primary needs of IDPs were found to be food and NFIs. Their access to basic services including education and health is not sufficient. Almost all IDPs are living with their relatives.

**Ghor**

384 families (2,167 individuals) were displaced during the last few months, from Shahrak district and Firoz Koh city of Ghor province and Jawand district of Badghis to central areas within Firoz Koh city, Shahrak and Dulaina districts of Ghor. They were jointly assessed by the IDP task force members. The reasons for their displacement were armed conflict between AGEs and ANSFs, as well as generalized violence, and violation of human rights in terms of forced recruitment, intimidation and extortion by AGEs. IDPs were provided with food, NFIs and cash assistance by UNHCR, WFP and ACF.

**Helmand**

240 families (1,959 individuals) were displaced from Marja, Nawzad and Sangin districts of Helmand to Lashkargah city, the provincial center of the same province during November 2014. The main reason of displacements was a military clean-up operation conducted by ANSF, in late November – early December in Northern Helmand. Civilian casualties have been reported as the result of the military operation. IDPs are staying for the time being in 15 different locations in Lashkargah city primarily, in partially built buildings and houses of the local community. They were jointly assessed by the IDP task force members. Their primary needs were found to be food, NFIs, shelter and winter assistance. WFP will provide food while UNHCR will distribute NFIs in a few days. 102 of the most vulnerable families out of 240, will receive cash assistance from DRC.

**Kunduz**

202 families (1,300 individuals) were displaced from Gultepa district of Kunduz to Kunduz city, the provincial center in late September. The main reason of displacement was armed conflict between AGEs and Afghan Local Police, military operation by ANSF and generalized violence. Road blocks, threats against government employees, forced recruitment and illegal taxation by AGEs were reported by IDPs. The initial assessment on the situation of IDPs took place jointly by the IDP task force members. Currently the majority of IDPs are living in the houses of the local community. They are willing to return to their place of origin, subject to improvement of the security situation. All IDP families were provided with cash assistance by NRC.

## Badghis

192 families (1,165 individuals) were displaced from Tashpalag village of Abkamary district of Badghis to Ganda Ab village in the same district and also from Qadis, Abkamary and Murghab districts of Badghis to provincial center of the same province, Qala Naw city. The main reason for displacement was reported as armed conflict between AGEs and Afghan Local Police, which resulted in civilian casualties. Majority of IDPs received NFI and cash assistance from NRC, while the remaining families will be assisted in a few days.

## Kandahar

147 families/1091 individuals were displaced from Sangin district of Helmand and Ghorak district of Kandahar to Kandahar city, the provincial center and Panjwai and Daman districts, during November 2014. The main reason of the displacement was military operation conducted by ANSF in both, Helmand and Kandahar. The displacement from within Kandahar Province is due to the military operation that commenced in early November 2014 in Ghorak District. Allegedly, Ghorak district has been under the control of AGEs for some time and the local community was living in a dire living condition and unable to leave because movement was restricted by the AGEs. Right after the launch of the clean-up military operation by ANSF in this district, civilians started to move out. IDPs in Kandahar city are living in a desperate situation. Based on the joint assessment findings, the immediate needs of IDPs are food and NFIs, while few families were recommended for temporary shelter (tents), winterization assistance and medical treatment. Food items will be provided soon by WFP, while UNHCR will provide NFIs in a few days.

## Farah

130 families (793 individuals) were displaced from Bala Boluk district of Farah province to Farah city, the provincial center in November 2014. Armed conflict between AGEs and Afghan Local Police has been reported as the main cause of displacement. According to the IDP representatives, many families intended to leave their place of origin in Bala Boluk district due to ongoing conflict and insecurity, but were not allowed to leave the area by the Afghan Local Police. IDPs were assessed jointly by the IDP task force members. A total of 110 out of 130 IDP families were identified as being in need of immediate assistance and provided with food and NFIs by the IDP task force members.

## Nangarhar

122 families (730 individuals) were displaced from Hisarak, Khugyani, Deh Bala, Chaparhar and Parchi Agam districts of Nangarhar and Dangam district of Kunar to Surkhrud and Bisud districts and Jalalabd city, in Nangarhar province, on different occasions between March to October 2014. Armed conflict between AGEs and ANSF; physical harassment of the local community by AGEs; and cross border rocket shelling were reported as the main causes of displacement. IDPs were initially assessed by a joint team of the IDP task force members. IDPs are currently living in rented houses. Their immediate needs including food, NFIs, solar lights, sanitary kits and cash grants were addressed by UNHCR, NRC, WFP and DRC.

## Logar

88 families (662 individuals) were displaced from Mohammad Agha and Baraki Barak districts of Logar province to Pule Alam city, the provincial center of the same province in early November 2014, mainly due to armed conflict between AGEs and ANSF/Afghan Local Police and also clean-up military operation. Reportedly there are families in insecure areas willing to leave their places of origin, but are unable due to their dire living condition which means they are unable to pay for transportation costs. IDPs are living in various types of accommodation including, rented houses and houses of relatives and local community members. Their primary needs were identified as food, NFIs and shelter. IDP task force will coordinate the provision of assistance to these IDPs, as soon as possible.

**Due to lack of humanitarian access or other issues, some IDPs are not profiled by the IDP Task Force until several months after their displacement occurred. The IDP figures reflected in the current update do not include the displaced in areas where displacement cannot be verified due to lack of access.**

## DISPLACEMENT WATCH

### Kandahar

The military clean-up operation launched in late November is still on-going in Ghorak district of Kandahar province. For the last couple of months, civilians in that district were not allowed by AGEs to leave the district; however, since the launch of the military operation, the way has become open for the civilians. Therefore, further families may attempt to leave for central parts of Kandahar including, the provincial centre.

### Helmand

The military clean-up operation has been launched end November in northern districts of Helmand province, primarily focused on Marja district. The operation is still on-going and while families have begun moving to the provincial centre, Lashkargah city further displacements are expected in the coming month.

### Farah

Armed conflict between Afghan Local Police and AGEs is on-going in Bala Boluk district. Families were not allowed by Afghan Local Police to leave the area for the last couple of weeks. However, if restriction on movement gets lifted many of these families may attempt to move to the provincial centre, for better security.

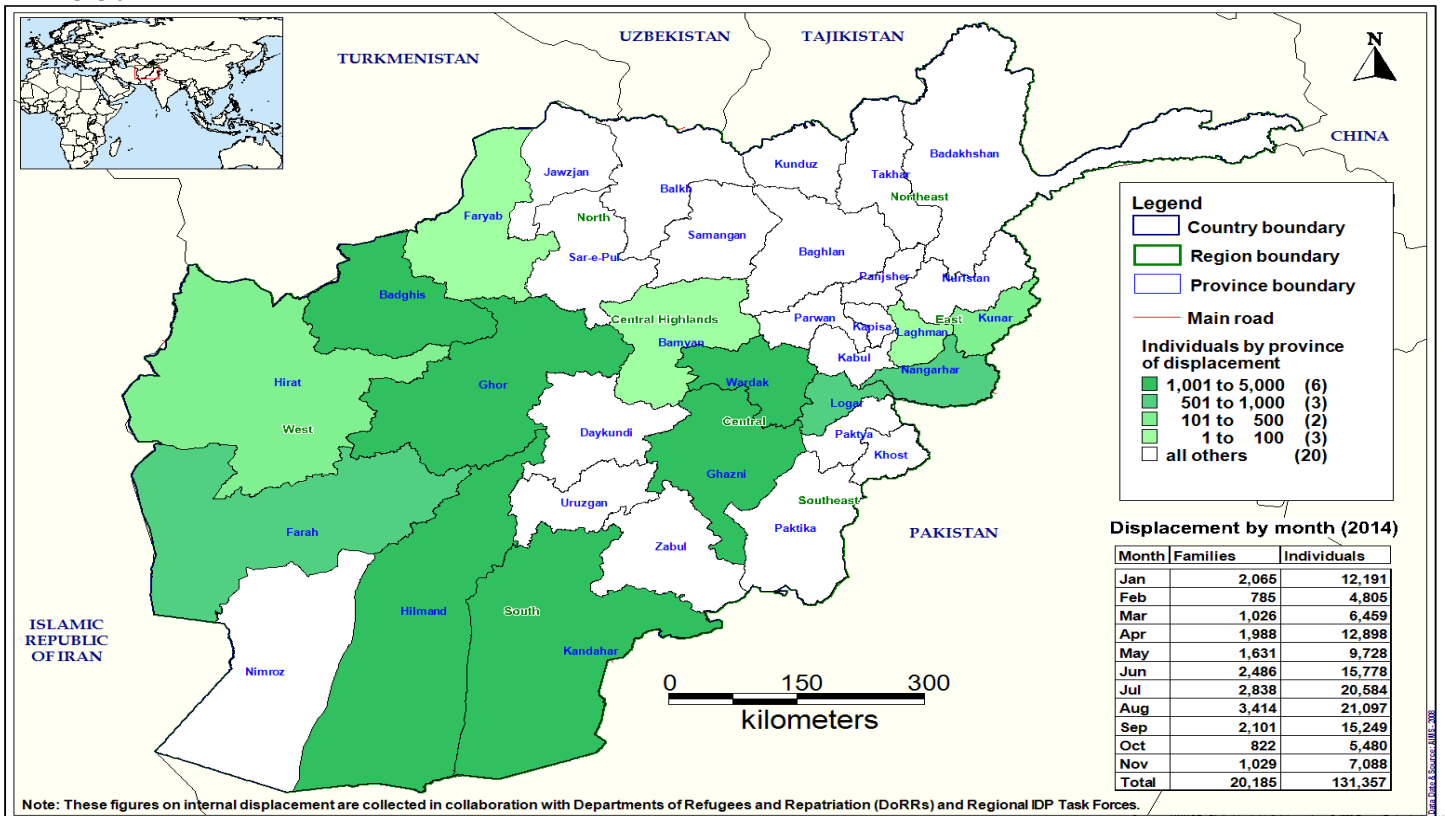
## NATIONAL IDP POLICY UPDATE

A regional dissemination workshop on the National IDP Policy was conducted in Kandahar on 18<sup>th</sup> November. The participants of the workshop included some governmental actors, including Heads of Departments of Refugees and Repatriation from 4 southern provinces (Helmand, Kandahar, Uruzgon and Zabul), local civil society, UN agencies and NGOs. The workshop aimed to introduce the IDP policy to the stakeholders in the South and to develop a dissemination plan at Southern Regional level for the IDP Policy. Both objectives were achieved. The IDP Policy working group at national level in conjunction with the Regional IDP Task Force for Southern Afghanistan will follow up on the implementation of this dissemination plan.



Conflict-induced displacement by province of displacement profiled in November 2014

Representation Office Kabul  
Geographic Information Mapping Unit  
Operational Information Section



Note: These figures on internal displacement are collected in collaboration with Departments of Refugees and Repatriation (DoRRs) and Regional IDP Task Forces.

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