



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

KEY FIGURES

- 33,240 individuals displaced by conflict were profiled during September 2014, of whom: 7,081 individuals were displaced in September 2014, 8,895 in August 2014, 12,364 in July 2014, and 4,900 earlier.
- The total number of profiled IDPs as of end September 2014 is 755,011 individuals.
- Disaggregated data for September profiled: 49 % male and 51% female; 47% adults and 53% children.

PARTNERSHIPS

The National IDP Task Force is chaired by the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) and co-chaired by UNHCR. Regional IDP Task Forces are present in Jalalabad, Herat, Mazar, Kandahar and Kabul. They jointly verify and assess displacements and respond to IDPs immediate needs.



AFGHANISTAN

MONTHLY IDP UPDATE FOR SEPTEMBER 2014

01 – 30 September 2014

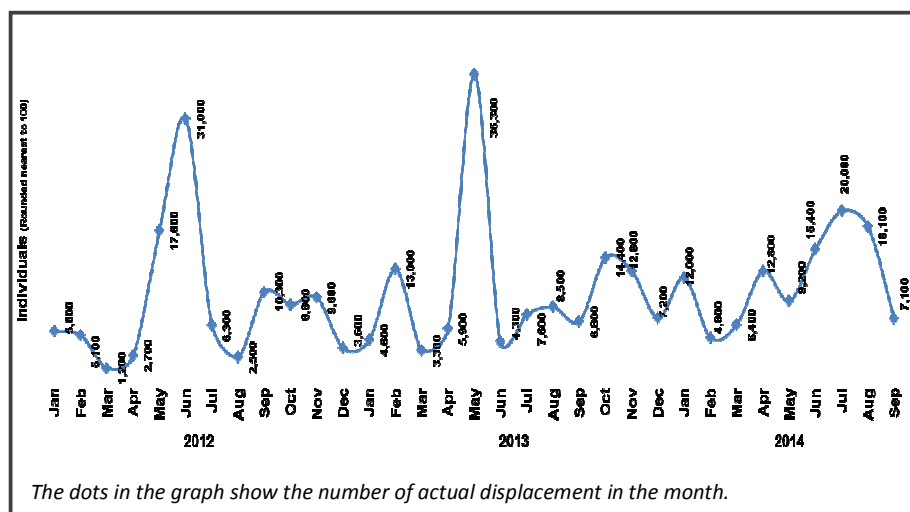
HIGHLIGHTS

REGIONAL MONTHLY/CUMULATIVE IDP FIGURES

Region	Total at the end-Aug 2014	Increase in Sep	Decrease in Sep	Total at the end-Sep 2014
South	202,880	2,761	0	205,641
West	187,847	3,934	0	191,781
East	131,061	2,573	0	133,634
North	94,100	4,825	0	98,925
Central	87,871	18,880	0	106,751
Southeast	18,012	267	0	18,279
Central Highlands	0	0	0	0
Total	721,771	33,240	0	755,011

- The major causes of displacement were armed conflict between Anti Governmental Elements (AGEs) and Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) as well as harassment and intimidation by AGEs. Other causes included military operations conducted by ANSF, general insecurity, inter-tribal disputes, armed conflict between different groups of AGEs and cross-border rocket shelling.
- The primary needs profiled was food and NFIs, followed by shelter, cash grants and livelihood opportunities.
- The majority of the profiled IDPs in September were assisted with food and NFIs, by the IDP Task Force agencies including DRC, NRC, UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP.
- Lack of access to verify displacement and respond to immediate needs of IDPs continues to be a significant challenge for IDP Task Force agencies.
- Further displacements are expected in the coming month in Kapisa, Logar, Kunduz and Helmand provinces due to military operations and ongoing conflict.

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

IDPs by Place of Displacement Profiled and entered into PMT in September 2014		
Province	Families	Individuals
Kabul	1843	11722
Qonduz	668	3811
Helmand	380	2761
Ghazni	451	2706
Farah	364	2297
Maidan Wardak	279	1647
Kunar	283	1633
Logar	267	1602
Badghis	225	1324
Parwan	174	1044

Displacements to Kabul – Profiled in September 2014 (1,843 families – 11,722 individuals)

From Maidan Wardak: 730 families (5,044 Individuals) fled their houses in Nirkh, Chak, Dehyak, Said Abad and Jelriz districts of Maidan Wardak province and settled in PD 5 of Kabul city. The reasons for displacement were insurgency and counter-insurgency activities by AGEs and ANSF, armed conflict between different groups of AGEs, and also the harassment of local communities by the Special Forces during night raids. IDPs profiled were displaced between December 2013 and August 2014. They are currently living with their relatives for free. Their main need is shelter, as the host community resources are being stretched.

From Nangarhar: 500 families (3,000 individuals) were displaced from Batikot, Kama and Rodad districts of Nangarhar to PD 21, Paghman, Shakardara and Dehsabz districts of Kabul between January-September 2014. The main reason for displacement was armed conflict between AGEs and ANSF, which had led to deterioration of security and difficulties for locals to access basic services including, health and education. The IDPs are living in shared rented houses.

From Logar: 155 families (1,312 individuals) were displaced from Khoshi, Charkh, Mohd Agha and some villages of Pul-e-Alam district of Logar to PD 8 and 16 of Kabul city. Causes of displacement are insurgency and counter-insurgency activities by AGEs and ANSF in March and April 2014. IDPs have access to potable water, education and health facilities. They are living in rented houses and will receive UNHCR NFIs in a few days.

From Kunar: 203 families (1,236 individuals) fled their houses in Shegal district of Kunar province to Musahi and Charasyab districts of Kabul, due to cross-border shelling, during the first half of 2014. The families reported that frequent cross-

border shelling restricted their movement in and around their villages. As a result, they lost access to their land, properties and regular means of livelihood. A joint mission undertaken by UNHCR, OCHA and WFP noted that IDPs are currently living in partially constructed buildings and rented houses. They do not have adequate access to the basic services including: water, education and health facilities.

From Helmand: 255 families (1,130 individuals) were displaced from Sangin district of Helmand to PD 5 and 12 of Kabul city, due to intensified armed conflict between ANSF and AGEs. They are living in tents. Out of these, 155 families were assisted by UNHCR and WFP with food and NFIs. In addition, they were provided with cash grants and safe drinking water, emergency latrines, baths and hygiene awareness campaigns for women and children by DRC and DACAR. The remaining families will also receive same assistance.

Displacements to Kunduz – Profiled in September 2014 (668 families – 3,811 individuals)

668 families (3,811 individuals) were displaced from Imam Saheb, Chardara and Khan Abad districts of Kunduz province to Kunduz city, the provincial centre. The displacement occurred following armed conflict between ANSF (including ALP, ANA and ANP) and AGEs in the above-mentioned districts in August 2014. The IDP Task Force members conducted an initial assessment and profiled the IDPs in September and noted that most were accommodated with host community and some in rented houses. Food and NFIs were the primary needs and were provided by UNHCR and NRC.

Displacements to Helmand – Profiled in September 2014 (380 families – 2,761 individuals)

In September 2014, the armed conflict between ANSF and AGEs continued in Northern districts of Helmand, and caused displacement of an additional 380 families (2,761 individuals) from Northern Helmand to Lashkargah city and Greshk district of the same province. Of the 380 families, 201 families (1,383 individuals) were displaced to Lashkargah, while 179 families (1,378 individuals) to Greshk. IDPs were assessed in late September, by the IDP Task Force including DoRR Helmand, representative of Governor's office, PDMC, ANDMA, WFP, DRC, IOM, HAPA and UNHCR. Food and NFIs were noted as the main needs of the IDPs. Tents were also needed for 11 families. Majority of the families are living with the host community. UNHCR distributed tents and transferred NFIs to Lashkargah and Greshk. Distribution of NFI assistance will take place as soon as food assistance is in place by WFP.

Displacements to Ghazni – Profiled in September 2014 (451 families – 2,706 individuals)

451 families (2,706 individuals) were displaced from Zana Khan, Andar, Nawa, Deh Yak and Gilan districts of Ghazni to

the provincial centre, Ghazni city. The main reasons for displacement are reported to be conflict between ANSF and AGEs, and harassment of locals by AGEs. IDPs from Andar district, which constitute about 5 per cent of all the profiled IDPs in September, left their district due to fear of possible beheadings, which had reportedly occurred recently by AGEs in one of the districts of Ghazni. IDPs are in need of food, NFIs and shelter. Their access to education and health is not sufficient. IDP Task Force members will respond to their immediate needs soon.

Displacements to Farah – Profiled in September 2014 (364 families – 2,297 individuals)

364 families (2,297 individuals) were displaced from Bala Bulok, Pusht-e-Rod, Khak-e-Safid, and Juwayn districts of Farah and Qaadis district of Badghis, to Farah city, the provincial centre of Farah province, from July 2013 to March 2014, due to general deterioration of security, military operations, and harassment and intimidation by AGEs. Their main needs are food and NFIs. The IDP Task Force will respond as soon as possible.

Displacements to Maidan Wardak – Profiled in September 2014 (279 families – 1,647 individuals)

279 families (1,647 Individuals) fled their houses in Nirkh, Chak, Dehyak, Said Abad and Jelriz districts of Maidan Wardak province and settled in Wahdad Mina and Mamorin areas in Maidan Shahr city, the provincial centre, due to insurgency and counter-insurgency activities by AGEs and ANSF, and armed conflict between different groups of AGEs. IDPs were displaced in July and August 2014. Families have limited access to health, education and livelihoods. The girls are not attending school due to lack of female teachers. Shelter is their main need, since the host community cannot continue to shelter them. Food and NFIs were also needs.

Displacements to Kunar – Profiled in September 2014 (283 families – 1,633 individuals)

283 families (1,633 individuals) were displaced from Dangan, Chapadara, Shigal, Watapur and Marawara districts of Kunar to Asadabad, Narang, Khas Kunar and Marawara

districts in the same province. The causes of displacements have been harassment and intimidation by AGEs and cross border shillings. Displacements happened between June-September 2014. Immediate needs of cash assistance, food and NFIs, were responded to by the IDP Task force.

Displacements to Logar – Profiled in September 2014 (267 families – 1,602 individuals)

267 families (1,602 individuals) were displaced due to insurgency and counter-insurgency operations between AGEs and ANSFs, from Khoshi, Charkh and Mohd Agha districts of Logar to Pul-e-Alam, the provincial centre of Logar. The displacement occurred in July and August 2014. Lack of adequate access to potable water, health and education, NFIs and food were the main needs.

Displacements to Badghis – Profiled in September 2014 (225 families – 1,324 individuals)

225 families (1,324 individuals) were displaced from Abkamary, Jawand, Andari, Muqur and Qadis districts of Badghis to Qala-e-naw city, provincial centre of Badghis province. General insecurity caused by AGEs and inter-tribal conflicts have been reported as the main causes of displacements. IDPs were provided by food and NFIs, by IDP Task Force members including UNHCR and WFP, but they have limited access to potable water and livelihoods.

Displacements to Parwan – Profiled in September 2014 (174 families – 1,044 individuals)

174 families (1,044 individuals) were displaced from Tagab district of Kapisa, Sorobi district of Kabul, Shinwari district of Parwan, Norgram district of Nuristan and Alishang district of Laghman to Charikar, Bagram, Said Khil and Jabul Saraj districts of Parwan province. The reason for their displacement was insurgency and counter-insurgency operations by AGEs and ANSF. The displacement occurred in July and August 2014. Families are accommodated by the host community for free. They intend to stay longer in this location as they have security, access to health, water, education and livelihoods.

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 (INFORMATION NOT YET VERIFIED AND ENTERED INTO PMT)

Kunduz

The armed conflict between AGEs and ANSF is ongoing in Gultepa area of Kunduz city, provincial centre of Kunduz province. Unconfirmed reports say that over 2,000 families were displaced in the last 3 weeks, but majority of the IDPs are in areas inaccessible for the IDP Task force at the moment. If the current conflict continues, further displacement may also be expected.

Logar

The armed clashes between AGEs and ANSFs are on-going in majority of Logar districts. People started fleeing from their districts to the provincial centre, during September, following the intensification of the current conflicts. If this trend of conflict continues further displacement may be expected.

Helmand

Reportedly the conflict has stopped recently in all northern districts of Helmand. However, further military operations are expected and unconfirmed reports indicate that over 100 families have left their houses in Sangin district as a 'preventative

flight’ measure for Lashkargah city and Arghandab district of Kandahar, following the dissemination of information on the upcoming military operation amongst the civilians. These new families will be assessed soon by the IDP Task Force.

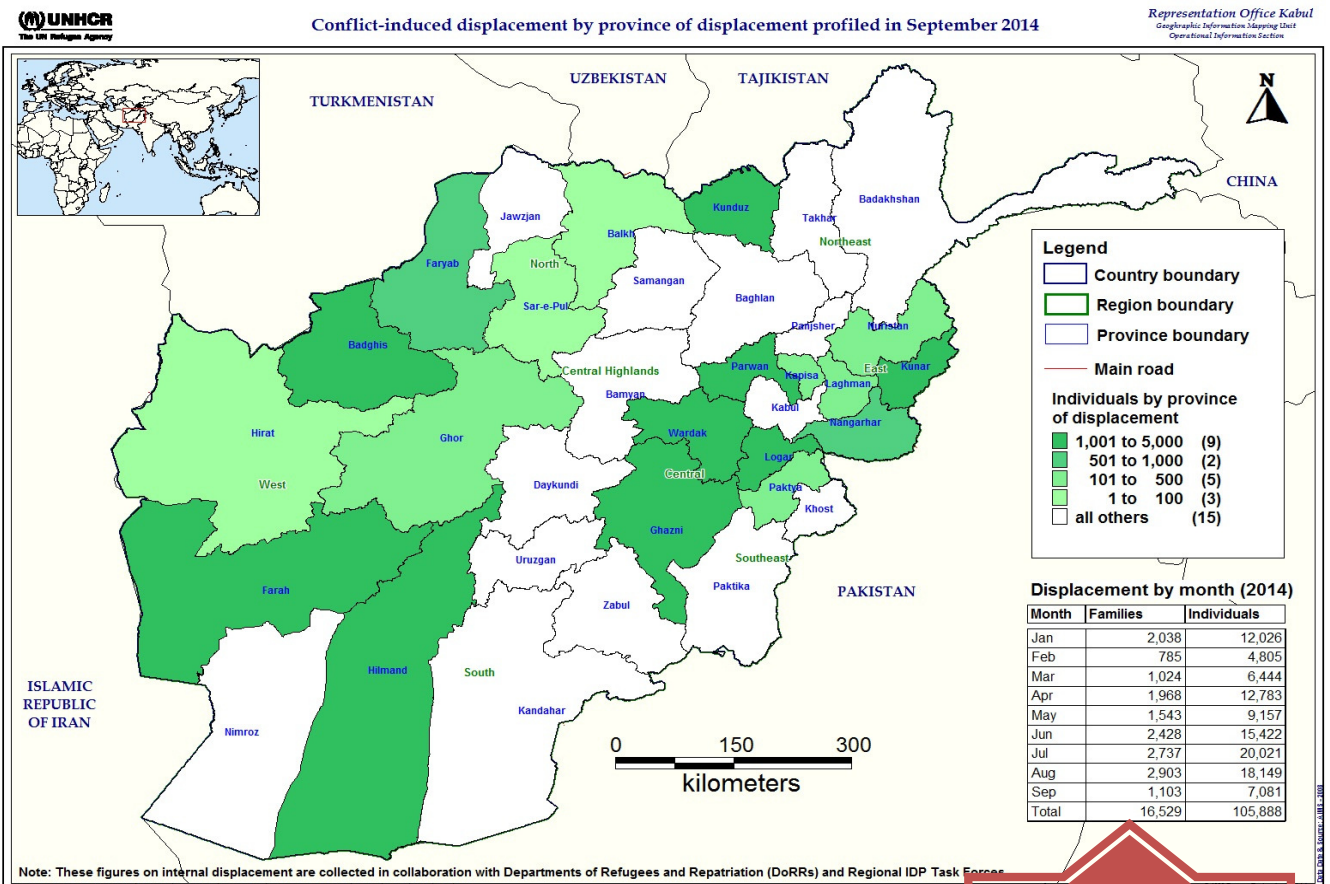
Kapisa

A major change in displacement trend and the overall situation occurred in early October, when the ANSF launched clean-up military operation in Kapisa province, mainly in Tagab and Najrab districts. Unconfirmed reports indicate displacement of over 2,000 families to provincial centre of Kapisa and also to Kabul province has occurred as result. IDP task force members are going to jointly verify the number of IDPs and assess their situation in Kapisa centre and Kabul province in end October and then respond as per needs. Since the armed conflict is ongoing yet, further displacement might be expected in the coming month.

NATIONAL IDP POLICY UPDATE

The first pilot Provincial IDP Policy Workshop was conducted on 15 and 16 of October in Nangarhar province. The workshop was attended by provincial and district level governmental authorities, including, provincial departments of line ministries, UN agencies, IDP representatives and national and international civil society. The importance of the IDP Policy and need for its soonest possible implementation was highlighted by the participants and particularly the Governor’s office. Key outcomes from the workshop were:

1. Establishment of the first ever provincial level coordination mechanism headed by the Provincial Governor on IDPs in Afghanistan. The primary purpose of this body is to develop a provincial action plan for implementation of the IDP policy in Nangarhar province and monitor the implementation of the provincial action plan. The latter plan seeks to address common priorities for the province in relation to prevention of displacement, responses during displacement and measures to end displacement through an ‘all of government approach’ along with IDP representatives, UN and civil society partners.
2. Identification of key priorities ranging from immediate to longer term responses in Nangarhar province for IDPs, covering all three stages of displacement. These key priorities will be combined into a single provincial action plan which then will be submitted into the regular budget cycle of Governmental of Afghanistan and into the budget of various line ministries. NGO, UN and local civil society actors were also encouraged to align their IDP responses into this single provincial action plan.



Contacts for suggestion and queries:

Pierfrancesco Maria Natta, UNHCR Assistant Representative (Protection) natta@unhcr.org
 Sarah Khan, UNHCR Protection Officer (IDPs) khansar@unhcr.org
 Yasir Ghamai, Protection Associate, ghamai@unhcr.org

