



KEY FIGURES

19,862 people displaced by conflict were profiled during August 2014, of whom 12,938 individuals were displaced in August, 5,008 in July, 1,064 in June and 852 earlier.

The total number of profiled IDPs by end of August 2014: 721,771 individuals.

Disaggregated data for August 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. Regional IDP Task Forces are present in Jalalabad, Herat, Mazar, Kandahar and Kabul. Below a sample of members at the National level.



AFGHANISTAN

MONTHLY IDP UPDATE FOR AUGUST 2014

01 – 31 August 2014

HIGHLIGHTS

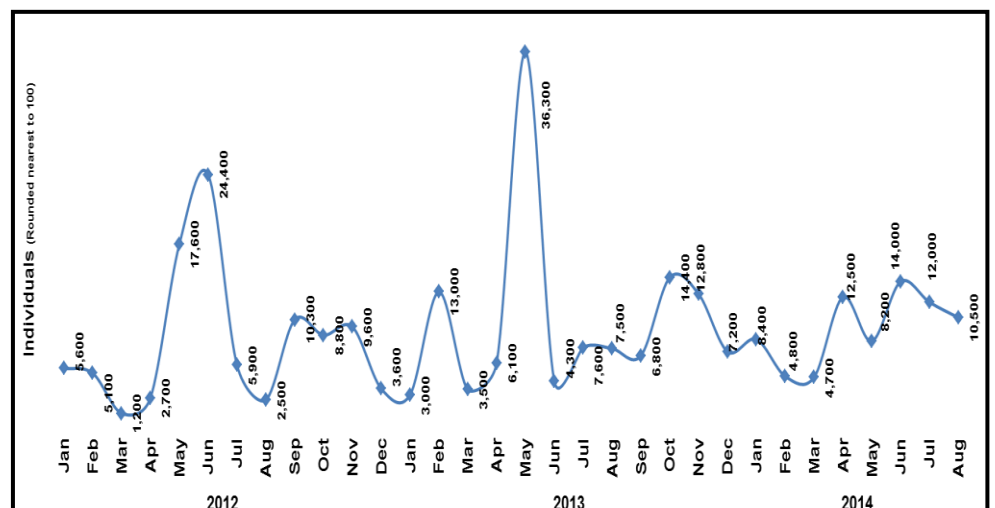
Regional monthly/cumulative IDP Statistics

- The major causes of displacements were cited as armed conflict between Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) and Anti-Governmental Elements (AGEs), military operations, harassment and intimidation by AGE and cross-border shelling.

Region	end-Jul 2014	Increase	Decrease	end-Aug 2014
South	198,568	4,312	-	202,880
West	185,629	2,218	-	187,847
East	128,331	2,730	-	131,061
North	87,956	6,144	-	94,100
Central	83,413	4,458	-	87,871
Southeast	18,012	-	-	18,012
Central Highlands	-	-	-	-
Total	701,909	19,862	-	721,771

- Main assistance needs profiled: Food and NFIs. Followed by shelter, cash grants and livelihoods.
- IDP Task Force agencies including UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, NRC, DRC and IRC distributed food, NFIs and cash grants to majority of the assessed families. UNHCR is coordinating with other IDP task force agencies to ensure the urgent needs of the remaining families are met as soon as possible.
- Lack of access due to ongoing conflicts and insecurity, especially in Helmand, Kunduz, Faryab, Logar, Nuristan and Kunar provinces, is a big challenge.
- There are unverified reports about displacement of some thousand IDPs due to recent armed conflicts in Helmand, Faryab, Nuristan and Kunduz, where humanitarian agencies have no access.

Displacement trend from January 2012 up to August 2014



PROTECTION SNAPSHOT OF DISPLACEMENTS IN 10 TOP PROVINCES

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).

Province	No. of families	No. of Individuals
Faryab	917	5502
Helmand	318	2390
Kandahar	234	1922
Farah	227	1427
Nangarhar	220	1424
Kunar	163	1131
Parwan	181	1086
Kapisa	120	720
Wardak	105	630
Badghis	106	590

Faryab

Following the recent armed conflict in Qaisar and Ghormach districts of Faryab, displacements occurred to the district centers of the above-mentioned two districts. The assessment team consisting of the IDP task force members succeeded to visit the district center of Qaisar, where they identified and assessed 917 families (5,502 individuals) as conflict-induced IDPs. Food and NFIs were identified as the main needs of IDPs; in addition, IDPs complained about inadequate services in the district hospital. Families are currently living in governmental buildings and also in tents. Unconfirmed reports indicate 18 deaths and 31 wounded amongst the civilians, as a result of the conflict. The same reports also note that 43 houses belonging to civilians have been damaged. The IDP Task force has requested food and NFIs for the assessed families and distribution is being planned. IDPs have stated that they may not be able to return, if the security situation remains the same.

Helmand

Armed conflict between AGE and ANSF has been ongoing for the last few months but recently ceased in Helmand province. In the last 3 months, due to the conflict in northern Helmand, 228 families were displaced to Greshk district and 1,159 families to Lashkargah city, including 318 families (2,390 individuals) who were displaced during August. All assessed IDPs were assisted by the IDP Task Force with food and NFIs, in addition provision of cash grants is also being planned. IDPs intend to return as soon as possible, since the conflict has stopped in a majority of the districts; however, their return may be hampered due to explosive remnants of war (ERWs). The IDP task force in the south was exploring the possibility of providing IDPs with basic mine education prior to their return.

Kandahar

ANSF launched a military operation in Zherai district in August, in an effort to clear the area of AGE presence. As a result of the operation, 41 families (324 individuals) left for Kandahar city. In addition, 193 families (1,598 individuals) also fled their homes in Sangin and Kajaki districts and moved to Kandahar city. In August, a total of 234 families (1,922 individuals) were identified and assessed in Kandahar. The military operations in both locations have now ceased and IDPs have indicated willingness to return. The IDP Task force assessed the IDPs and provided them with food (WFP), NFIs (UNICEF), cash grants (DRC) and tents (UNHCR).

Farah

From May 2013 to March 2014, 227 families (1,427 individuals) were displaced from Bala Bolook, Pushte Rood and Juwain districts of Farah province to Farah city. The main causes of displacement were reported to be a general deterioration of security situation in their places of origin, as well as intimidation and harassment by AGE, accusing them of spying for the government. The IDPs were profiled in August, by a joint assessment team consisting of WFP partner (PAT), UNHCR partner (VARA), DoRR and a representative of the Governor's office. Out of 227 assessed families, 81 were provided with food and NFIs.

Nangarhar

220 families (1,424 individuals) were displaced in 12 separate groups from Khogyani, Chapahar, Sorkhrud and Nazyan districts of Nangarhar and Marawara, Shigal and Dangam districts of Kunar to Sorkhrud, Bihsud, Kuz Kunar, Ghani Khil districts and Jalalabad city in Nangarhar province. The actual displacements occurred gradually between December 2013 and July 2014. The families were assessed by a joint team of DoRR, UNHCR partner (APA), DRC, NRC and WFP in August. The IDPs coming from these districts were displaced mainly due to frequent armed conflict between ANSF and AGE. These districts are some of the most insecure areas of Nangarhar province with AGE harassment and intimidation. Civilian casualties and damages to civilian houses were also reported by the IDPs.

Families coming from Kunar province were mainly displaced due to cross-border shelling from Pakistani side of the border, targeting their villages. The families reported that regular cross-border shelling restricted the movement of the local community in and around their villages, which negatively affected their normal life and livelihood means.

Kunar

163 families (1,131) were displaced from Shigal, Nari and Dangam districts of Kunar to Asadabad, Chawki, Dangam and

Marawara districts within Kunar province in June. The reason for displacement was frequent harassment by AGE. The residents were warned not to support or collaborate with the Government and not to participate in any development-activity planning in the district. In earlier years, community elders had been assassinated. In May, the local community managed to repel AGE attacks but then in June AGE returned in stronger numbers. This forced the families to leave their homes to seek safety and avoid reprisals.

Parwan

181 families (1,086 individuals) fled their homes in Tagab district of Kapisa and Alishang District of Laghman due to AGE harassment, including beatings because they had refused to provide them accommodation. They were displaced to Charikar, Bagram and Jabalsaraj districts of Parwan from December 2013 to July 2014. IDPs are currently accommodated by the host community. A majority of the IDPs intend to stay longer in the current place of displacement, as they have better security, as well as better employment opportunities and access to basic services such as potable water, health and education. IDP Task Force is planning to provide food and NFIs assistance.

Kapisa

120 families (720 individuals) were displaced from different villages of Nejrab district of Kapisa province to the central part of the same district in August. The reason for displacement was ongoing military operations as well as harassment and intimidation by AGE. The host community assisted the IDPs with temporary shelters. According to the IDP Task Force's assessment team (DoRR, UNHCR and WFP partner), IDPs have lost their normal livelihood and sources of income and are unable to afford basic necessities. Furthermore, the host

community may be unable to support them longer, considering their stretched resources. IDPs need food and NFIs. They have access to potable water, health services and education.

Wardak

105 families (630 individuals) fled their houses in Nirkh and Gelriz districts of Maidan Wardak province and settled in Nasarabad district of the same province due to AGE harassment of from December 2013 to July 2014. In addition to harassment, armed conflict between two groups of AGE and the resulting insecurity for communities was also a push factor. IDPs are living in the houses of the local community; however, they may need shelters if they stay longer in displacement, since the local community cannot provide them accommodation for a long time. The IDPs intend to return, subject to the improvement of the security situation in their places of origin. They have access to potable water and health services; however, the local hospital is lacking sufficient amount of medicine for all the community. They also have access to education; most of the children are attending school; however, lack of female teachers is a concern for the parents. Signs of malnutrition have been seen amongst the children, due to poverty, leading to insufficient food consumption.

Badghis

106 families (590 individuals) were displaced from Jawand, Moqur, Bala Murghab and Abkamari districts of Badghis to Qala-e-Naw city, provincial center of the same province. The major causes of displacement included general insecurity, caused by AGE, armed conflict between AGE and ANSF, as well as inter-tribal conflicts. Majority of the families are living in rented houses, while some are in tents. Food (WFP); tents to 4 eligible families (UNHCR); NFIs to 75 eligible families (UNHCR and IRC).

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 UPDATED IN THE PMT)

Kunduz

The provincial IDP task force in Kunduz completed the joint assessment on the situation of IDPs who had recently left their villages in Archi, Chardara and Imam Saheb districts of Kunduz for Kunduz city, the provincial center, following the current armed conflict between AGE and ANSF. A Total of 680 IDP family were identified and assessed as IDPs displaced by conflict. The conflict is still ongoing in some areas. Reports indicate that new IDPs are still arriving into Kunduz city daily. A new round of joint assessment will commence soon to cover the new arrivals. The IDP task force members have no access outside Kunduz city and are unable to verify the scale of displacement elsewhere in the province. Families have expressed their willingness to return, as soon as the conflict is over. Unconfirmed reports indicate that more than 40 civilian casualties, including 5 deaths and 35 wounded, have been recorded, including, children and women. Government of Saudi Arabia donated assistance packages including food and NFIs to 680 families who were assessed by the IDP task force. The IDP task force is planning to distribute further NFIs to complement this assistance.

Logar

In Charkh District at the end of August, ANSF conducted a large military operation to clear AGE presence. Till date, no displacements have been reported although there might have been displacements in the areas where IDP task force has no access or communities

are already so vulnerable they cannot afford to move. In Baraki Barak district, in early July, a military operation was conducted by ANSF in Cholozayee village for 3 days which reportedly caused civilian casualties, however, no displacement was triggered. In late August, a night raid was conducted by ANSF in the same district. No major displacement was reported.

Helmand

Reportedly, further military operations may occur in the province and this could trigger further displacement to Lashkargah city, the provincial center.

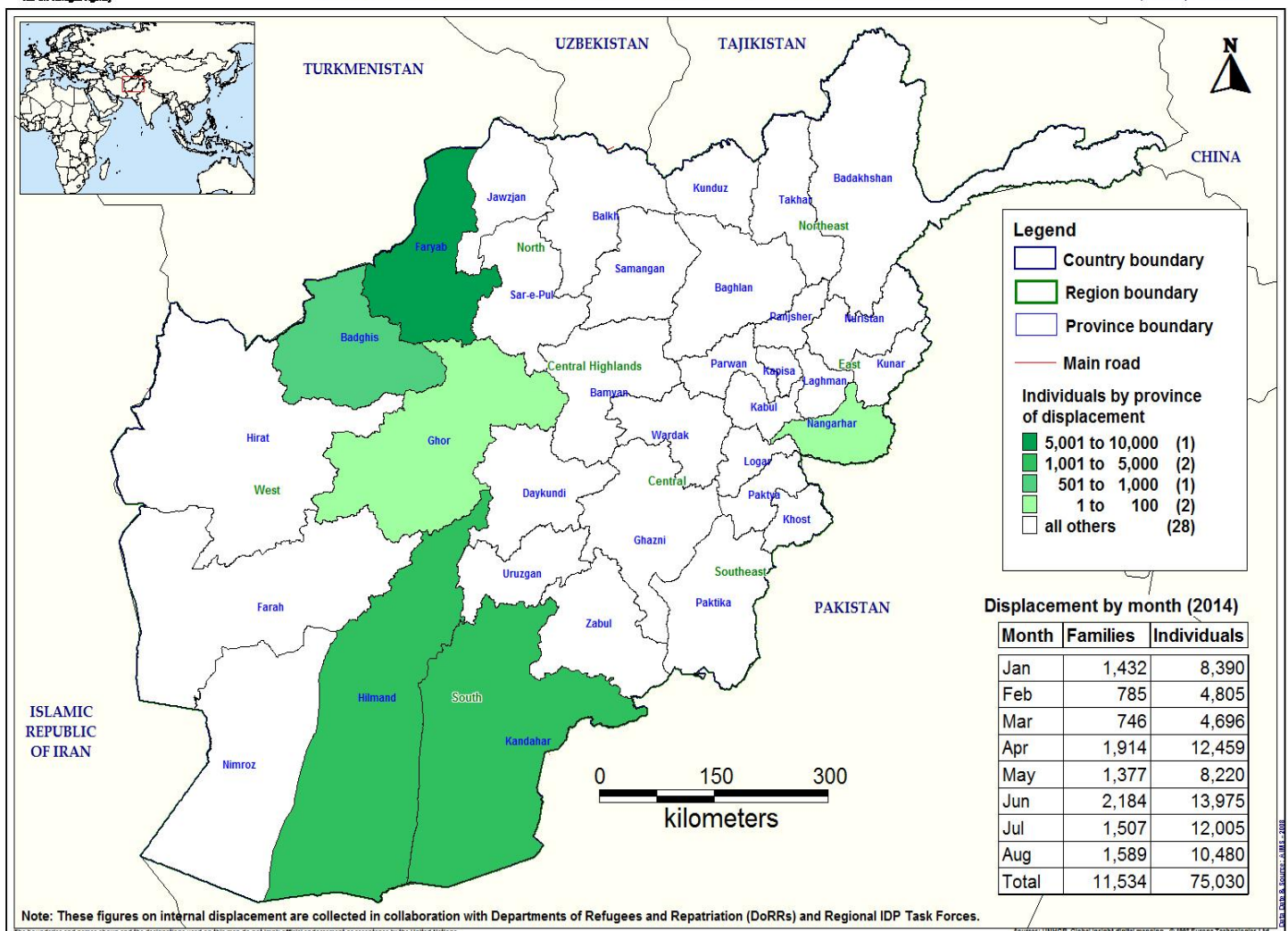
NATIONAL IDP POLICY UPDATE

The IDP policy working group at national level, which included MoRR, UNHCR, IOM, NRC and OCHA, has recently been expanded with engagement of Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG), Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) and UN Habitat. The working group is finalizing the materials for the first Regional Workshop on the IDP Policy, which is planned for the third week of October, in Nangarhar province. The workshop seeks to establish the Governor’s IDP Task Force as envisaged under the Policy and initiate the development of a provincial action plan for implementation of IDP Policy in Nangarhar province.



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

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