



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

KEY FIGURES

- 11,534 individuals displaced by conflict were profiled during October 2014, of whom: 2,622 individuals were displaced in October 2014, 6,131 in September 2014, 1,814 in August 2014, 503 in July 2014, and 464 earlier.
- The total number of profiled IDPs as of end October 2014 is 766,545 individuals.
- Disaggregated data for October 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; 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 needs.



AFGHANISTAN

MONTHLY IDP UPDATE

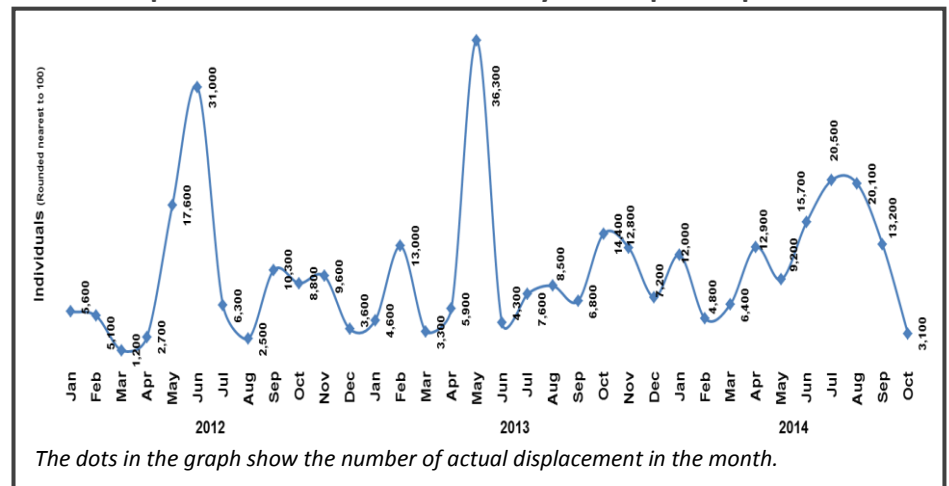
01 – 31 October 2014

HIGHLIGHTS

Region	on 31 September	Increase during October	Decrease during October	on 31 October
South	205,641	1,519	-	207,160
West	191,781	1,658	-	193,439
East	133,634	1,006	-	134,640
North	98,925	1,972	-	100,897
Central	106,751	5,330	-	112,081
Southeast	18,279	49	-	18,328
Central Highlands	-	-	-	-
Total	755,011	11,534	-	766,545

- The major causes of displacement were armed conflict between Anti Governmental Elements (AGE) and Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) as well as harassment and intimidation by AGE. Other causes included military operations conducted by ANSF, general insecurity, inter-tribal disputes, armed conflict between different groups of AGE and cross-border rocket shelling.
- The primary needs profiled were food and NFIs, followed by shelter and cash grants.
- The majority of the profiled IDPs in October were assisted with food and NFIs, by the IDP Task Force agencies including DoRR, ANDMA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, NRC, DRC, ODCG, APA, VARA, PAT and ARAA.
- Lack of access to verify displacement and respond to immediate needs of IDPs continues to be a significant challenge for IDP Task Force agencies. In cases where other actors not part of the IDP Task Forces have reached out to assist IDPs – if the numbers are not verified by as per IDP Task Force processes then they are not included in the PMT (Population Movement Tracking System).
- UNHCR is planning together with its partners to conduct a thorough verification exercise on the Kabul Informal Settlements (KIS) in mid-November. This exercise is intended to verify the KIS population. Once the data is updated and verified, the figures will be available on UNHCR website, in early December.

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

**Top 10 Provinces
Where the highest number of IDPs have been
profiled in the reporting month**

Province	Families	Individuals
Ghazni	250	3,363
Logar	191	1,565
Faryab	251	1,506
Kandahar	106	797
Farah	118	746
Uruzgan	85	722
Badghis	121	704
Nangarhar	120	668
Wardak	57	402
Badakhshan	55	356

There were smaller displacements profiled in Kunar, Hirat, Laghman, Kunduz, Paktya and Ghor, for which the details are available on our website.

Displacement to Ghazni – Profiled in October 2014 (250 families – 3,363 individuals)

250 families (3,363 individuals) were displaced from Kang Khail and Mahmood Khail villages of Ajristan district to Bat Khil and Hazarak Khil villages within the same district, in Ghazni province, in late September and early October. The main reason for their displacement was armed conflict between AGE and ANSF/IM. Additionally, intimidation by AGE, including forcing locals to provide them with financial assistance, has been a major push factor. This has negatively affected the life of local community, for example access to social services including health and education has been disrupted at the result of conflict and moreover, the conflict has reportedly caused civilian casualties. The initial assessment was jointly done by the monitors of a UNHCR local NGO partner and DoRR. UNHCR NFIs have been distributed through DoRR, and ANDMA also provided assistance in terms of cash. The transportation road from the place of displacement to the district center has been blocked and the location is remote; hence the assistance was transferred using ANA helicopters. IDPs are currently living with the host community and their access to social services in this location is limited.

Displacement to Logar – Profiled in October 2014 (191 families – 1,565 individuals)

191 families (1,565 individuals) were displaced from Mohd Agha, Kharwar and Baraki Barak districts of Logar province to Pul-e-Alam city, the provincial center of Logar, in October. The main cause of displacement is armed conflict between AGE and ANSF. IDPs have access to potable water, education and health facilities. The majority of them are living with the

host community, while some are living in rented houses. An initial assessment indicates their main needs to be food, NFIs and shelter. The IDP Task Force will coordinate a joint response to their immediate needs.

Displacement to Faryab – Profiled in October 2014 (251 families – 1,506 individuals)

251 families (1,506 individuals) were displaced from Pashtun and Khaja Sabz districts of Faryab to Qaisar and Maimana districts, in the same province, in August. The cause of the displacement was reported as armed conflict between Afghan local police and AGE. The majority of IDPs are living in rented houses, while some are hosted by the community. The main needs of IDPs have been identified as food, NFIs and cash. NRC has provided cash assistance to 22 families who were the most vulnerable ones, while the IDP Task Force is coordinating to respond to other needs shortly.

Displacement to Kandahar – Profiled in October 2014 (106 families – 797 individuals)

106 families (797 individuals) were displaced from Northern districts of Helmand including Sangin, Kajaki and Marja to Panjwayee, Arghandab and center of Kandahar city, in Kandahar province, in October. The reason for displacement was a planned clean-up military operation which has not been conducted yet. These families have left their houses in an effort to avoid the effects of the operation. IDPs are living in various accommodations including rented houses, houses of relatives and others in the host community. They have access to basic social services available in Kandahar city, including health and education. Their main needs were identified as food and NFIs. The distribution of assistance will take place in a few days by the IDP Task Force members. IDPs were already provided with cash assistance by DRC.

Displacement to Farah – Profiled in October 2014 (118 families – 746 individuals)

118 families (746 individuals) were displaced from Balaboluk, Pushte-e-Rod, and Khak-e-Safid districts of Farah province and Qaisar district of Faryab province to Farah city, provincial center of Farah province. The actual displacement happened on different occasions from December 2013 to May 2014, mainly due to general insecurity, military operations, armed conflict between local police and AGE and intimidation by AGE. Out of the 118 IDP families, 46 families were identified as in need of food and NFIs, and assistance will be provided shortly.

Displacement to Uruzgan – Profiled in October 2014 (85 families – 722 individuals)

85 families (722 individuals) were displaced from Gizar and Chorey districts of Uruzgan province to Trinkot city, the provincial center, in October. Armed conflict between AGE and ANSF was reported as the main cause of displacement. IDPs are staying with the host community. Their main needs have been identified as food and NFIs. Distribution of

UNHCR Afghanistan – Monthly IDP Update for September 2014
Displacements to Maidan Wardak – Profiled in October 2014 (57 families – 402 individuals)

assistance to the IDPs through the IDP Task Force members will take place shortly.

Displacement to Badghis – Profiled in October 2014 (121 families – 704 individuals)

121 families (704 individuals) were displaced from Qadis, Moqur and Jawand districts to Qala Naw city, the provincial center of Badghis in July, August and September. Armed conflict between AGE and ANSF was reported as the main cause of displacement; other reasons included inter-tribal disputes. Food, NFIs and shelter have been identified as their main needs and assistance was provided by the IDP Task Force in late October.

Displacements to Nangarhar – Profiled in October 2014 (120 families – 668 individuals)

120 families (668 individuals) were displaced from different districts of Kunar and Nangarhar to Sorkhrud, Kama and Behsud districts and Jalalabad city in Nangarhar province. Displacements occurred on different occasions from May to September due to harassment and intimidation by AGE, in order to force locals to provide them with financial assistance and to join them in the fight against the Government, as well as armed conflict between AGE and ANSF and cross-border rocket shelling. An initial assessment was conducted by the IDP Task Force and the main needs of the families were identified to be food and NFIs. The majority of IDPs are living in rented houses. IDPs were assisted with NFIs and food (to all families) and solar lamp, sanitary kits, tents and cash grants (to the most vulnerable ones).

57 families (402 Individuals) were displaced from Nirkh district of Maidan Wardak province to the center of Maidan Shahr city, provincial center of Maidan Wardak, from January to October. The main cause of displacement was armed conflict between different groups of AGE. Harassment and intimidation by AGE to force the locals to provide them with financial assistance, as well as restriction of movements by AGE also contributed as causes of displacement. Lack of access to sufficient food, water and employment, caused by conflict and general insecurity, was reported as another significant push factor. IDPs are living with their relatives. Their main needs were identified as food and NFIs. Access to social services including education and health is not sufficient for IDPs in the current location. Provision of assistance will be soon coordinated by the IDP Task Force.

Displacements to Badakhshan – Profiled in October 2014 (55 families – 356 individuals)

55 families (356 individuals) were displaced from Warduj and Jurm districts of Badakhshan province to Baharak district in the same province. Displacement occurred in June and September, due to armed conflict between AGE and ANSF and also clean-up military operations. IDPs are living in various accommodations including rented houses and houses of relatives and community members for free. Results of the initial assessment, conducted by the IDP Task Force members, indicate the main needs of IDPs to be food, NFIs and shelter. The IDP Task Force is coordinating to respond to their immediate needs.

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)

Maidan Wardak

An intense armed conflict between two major AGE groups in Nirkh district of Maidan Wardak province has recently started. If it intensifies it may cause displacement of civilians in the coming month.

Logar

Logar, with 1,565 IDPs had the second-highest number of IDPs in October. Reportedly there is a brewing conflict which may continue to cause displacements in this province for the coming month.

Helmand

Further military operations are expected in Helmand and in this reporting period, more than 100 families left their houses for Kandahar province in order to avoid the consequences of this possible operation. Further displacements are expected.

Badghis

Reports have just been received on a tribal conflict in Abkamary district of Badghis, which may cause displacement from this district in the near future.

NATIONAL IDP POLICY UPDATE

The IDP Policy Working Group is planning a one-day workshop to disseminate the Policy and develop a dissemination plan for the Southern Afghanistan Region. The workshop has been scheduled for 18 November. In the meantime, the dissemination of the IDP Policy at national level is being undertaken by the IDP Policy Working Group, through meetings, briefings, workshops etc., and a dissemination plan for October-December has been finalised.

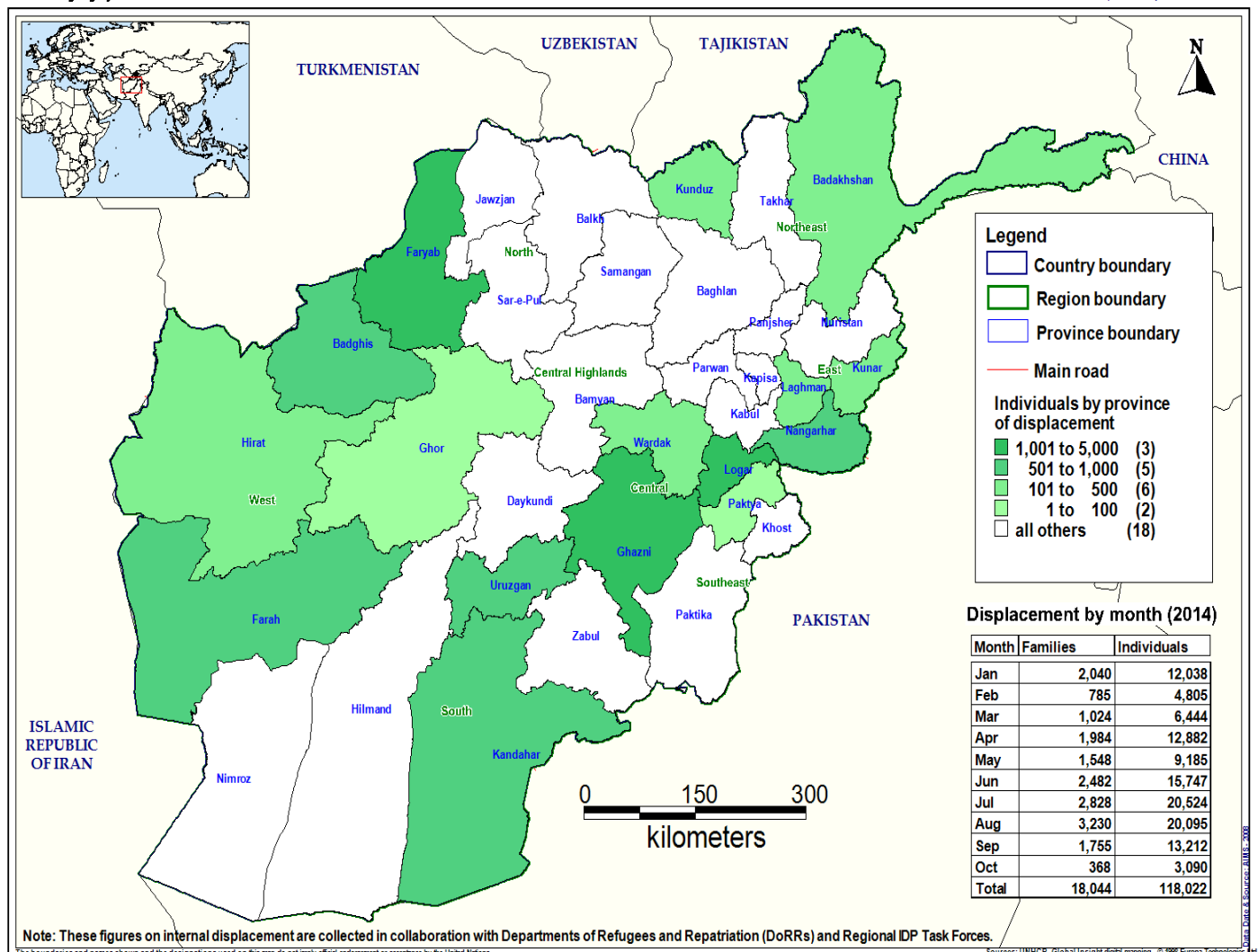
In late October and early November the Working Group welcomed three new members: Office of the Administrative Affairs of the President (M&E department) who have a monitoring and oversight role on the Policy implementation process, the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), and the UN Development Program (UNDP). The latter two are critical actors for the Policy implementation process since they are the link to wider development programming. In order for successful implementation, the IDP Policy requires the engagement of both humanitarian and development actors. The current members of the IDP Policy Working Group at national level are: Administrative Office of the President’s Office, MoRR, IDLG, AIHRC, ANDMA, MRRD, UNDP, UNHCR, UN-Habitat, IOM, OCHA and NRC.

The Working Group met with the Ministry of Finance and discussed the possibilities for inclusion of the provincial action plans into the government budget commencing from June 2015. The UNHCR focal point in the Policy Working Group also travelled to Mazar-i-Sharif to present the Policy implementation process to key stake-holders in Balkh and to explore the possibility of commencing the IDP Policy dissemination and implementation in Balkh Province. In Herat, the IDP Policy dissemination process commenced with a briefing to the UNRT as well as a briefing to the provincial Governor.



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

Representation Office Kabul
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