



CONFLICT-INDUCED INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT - MONTHLY UPDATE

UNHCR AFGHANISTAN

JANUARY 2014

IDPs profiled by the IDP Taskforce in January

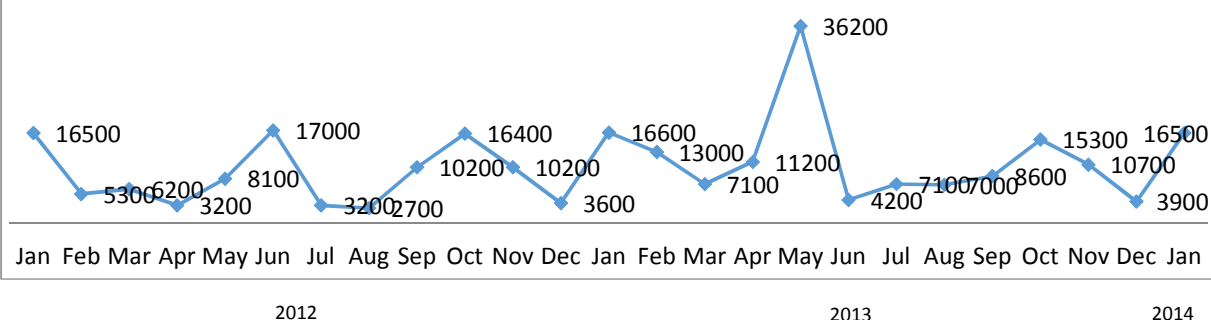
During January 2014, **16,493 persons** (2,604 families) were profiled by the IDP Taskforces. Of those profiled in January 2014, 2,255 persons (14%) were displaced in December 2013, 6,884 persons (42%) in November, 5,212 persons (32%) in October, and 1,471 persons in September while 671 persons (4%) were displaced before September 2013.

Total December 2013	Increase January 2014	Decrease January 2014	Total displaced (all)
631,286	16,493	0	647,779

Regional overview of persons profiled in January

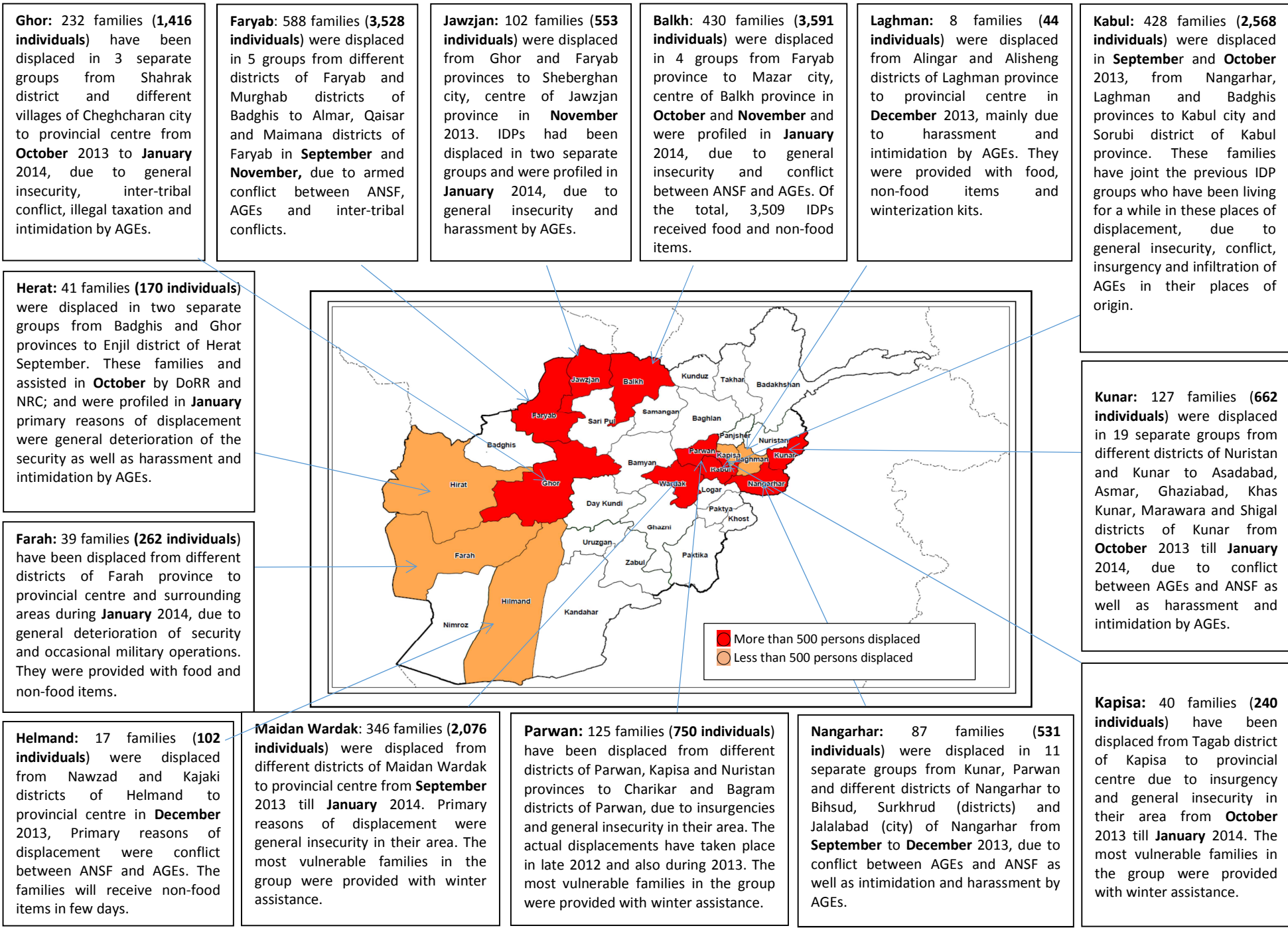
Region	end-Dec 2013	Increase	Decrease	end-Jan 2014
North	84,101	7,672	-	91,773
South	183,880	102	-	183,982
Southeast	16,303	-	-	16,303
East	113,898	1,237	-	115,135
West	168,610	1,848	-	170,458
Central	64,494	5,634	-	70,128
Central Highlands	-	-	-	-
Total	631,286	16,493	-	647,779

Comparison of Monthly trends



*Often, due to lack of humanitarian access or other issues, IDPs are not profiled by the IDP Taskforces until at least several months after their displacement occurred. As a result, this graph is constantly updated to reflect new groups profiled by the Taskforce.

Snapshot of displacements profiled in January 2014



Ghor: 232 families (**1,416 individuals**) have been displaced in 3 separate groups from Shahrak district and different villages of Cheghcharan city to provincial centre from **October 2013 to January 2014**, due to general insecurity, inter-tribal conflict, illegal taxation and intimidation by AGEs.

Faryab: 588 families (**3,528 individuals**) were displaced in 5 groups from different districts of Faryab and Murghab districts of Badghis to Almar, Qaisar and Maimana districts of Faryab in **September and November**, due to armed conflict between ANSF, AGEs and inter-tribal conflicts.

Jawzjan: 102 families (**553 individuals**) were displaced from Ghor and Faryab provinces to Sheberghan city, centre of Jawzjan province in **November 2013**. IDPs had been displaced in two separate groups and were profiled in **January 2014**, due to general insecurity and harassment by AGEs.

Balkh: 430 families (**3,591 individuals**) were displaced in 4 groups from Faryab province to Mazar city, centre of Balkh province in **October and November** and were profiled in **January 2014**, due to general insecurity and conflict between ANSF and AGEs. Of the total, 3,509 IDPs received food and non-food items.

Laghman: 8 families (**44 individuals**) were displaced from Alingar and Alisheng districts of Laghman province to provincial centre in **December 2013**, mainly due to harassment and intimidation by AGEs. They were provided with food, non-food items and winterization kits.

Kabul: 428 families (**2,568 individuals**) were displaced in **September and October 2013**, from Nangarhar, Laghman and Badghis provinces to Kabul city and Sorubi district of Kabul province. These families have joint the previous IDP groups who have been living for a while in these places of displacement, due to general insecurity, conflict, insurgency and infiltration of AGEs in their places of origin.

Herat: 41 families (**170 individuals**) were displaced in two separate groups from Badghis and Ghor provinces to Enjil district of Herat September. These families and assisted in **October** by DoRR and NRC; and were profiled in **January** primary reasons of displacement were general deterioration of the security as well as harassment and intimidation by AGEs.

Farah: 39 families (**262 individuals**) have been displaced from different districts of Farah province to provincial centre and surrounding areas during **January 2014**, due to general deterioration of security and occasional military operations. They were provided with food and non-food items.

Kunar: 127 families (**662 individuals**) were displaced in 19 separate groups from different districts of Nuristan and Kunar to Asadabad, Asmar, Ghaziabad, Khas Kunar, Marawara and Shigal districts of Kunar from **October 2013 till January 2014**, due to conflict between AGEs and ANSF as well as harassment and intimidation by AGEs.

Helmand: 17 families (**102 individuals**) were displaced from Nawzad and Kajaki districts of Helmand to provincial centre in **December 2013**. Primary reasons of displacement were conflict between ANSF and AGEs. The families will receive non-food items in few days.

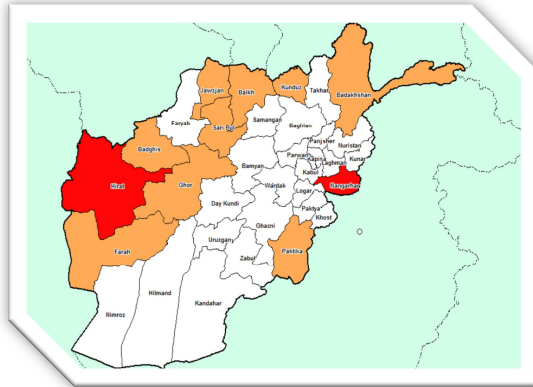
Maidan Wardak: 346 families (**2,076 individuals**) were displaced from different districts of Maidan Wardak to provincial centre from **September 2013 till January 2014**. Primary reasons of displacement were general insecurity in their area. The most vulnerable families in the group were provided with winter assistance.

Parwan: 125 families (**750 individuals**) have been displaced from different districts of Parwan, Kapisa and Nuristan provinces to Charikar and Bagram districts of Parwan, due to insurgencies and general insecurity in their area. The actual displacements have taken place in late 2012 and also during 2013. The most vulnerable families in the group were provided with winter assistance.

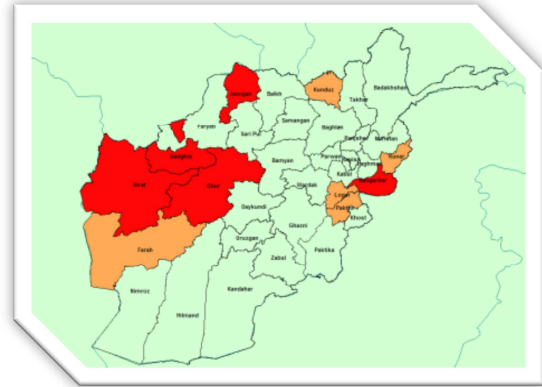
Nangarhar: 87 families (**531 individuals**) were displaced in 11 separate groups from Kunar, Parwan and different districts of Nangarhar to Bihsud, Surkhrod (districts) and Jalalabad (city) of Nangarhar from **September to December 2013**, due to conflict between AGEs and ANSF as well as intimidation and harassment by AGEs.

Kapisa: 40 families (**240 individuals**) have been displaced from Tagab district of Kapisa to provincial centre due to insurgency and general insecurity in their area from **October 2013 till January 2014**. The most vulnerable families in the group were provided with winter assistance.

NOVEMBER 2013



DECEMBER 2013



Displacement Profiled in January 2014

Overview

Displacements profiled in January 2014 continued a number of existing geographic trends. The Northern Region, including Balkh, Faryab and Jawzjan provinces, witnessed large-scale displacements compared to other regions as a result of conflicts between the ANSF and AGEs, inter-tribal conflicts and general insecurity caused by AGEs, with an overall increase of 7,672 persons identified as IDPs.

The Central Region recorded the second-largest increase in displacement, with 5,634 individuals identified as IDPs, mainly in Kabul but also in Parwan, Maidan Wardak and Kapisa provinces.

The Western Region recorded 1,848 new IDPs in Herat, Ghor, Badghis and Farah provinces, while the eastern region had 1,237 IDPs, mainly in Kunar and Nangarhar, but also in Laghman province. The South had 102 IDPs recorded in Helmand.

Analysis

January witnessed a decrease of 60% in the number of recorded IDPs in the Western Region (as compared to the previous month), while a dramatic increase in the number of recorded IDPs was noted in the Northern and Central Regions. The increase in the Central Region could, however, be due to extended outreach related to the IDP sampling survey conducted by UNHCR Sub-office Kabul during December 2013. In the East and South, no major changes were noted in displacement trends.

In the North, Faryab has been generating the majority of IDPs, who were mostly displaced within their province and also to neighboring provinces within the region. IDPs in the East were all from the same region and were displaced in their own provinces and also to neighboring provinces. In the West, the majority of the displacements took place within the province, mainly from districts to provincial centers, while a small number of people have been displaced to their neighboring provinces. In the South, all IDPs have been displaced within their own province from districts to the provincial center. In the Central Region, the majority of IDPs hosted by Kabul province were coming from Eastern provinces, while for Kapisa, Parwan and Maidan Wardak, the displacement mostly took place within the provinces.

The top reasons reported by IDPs for their displacement all over the country have been armed conflict between ANSF and AGEs, intimidation and harassments by AGEs, insurgency activities and general insecurity in their places of origin.

The immediate needs of IDPs in all regions continued to be food and non-food items, as well as winter assistance in the cold weather in all parts of the country, particularly in the North, West and Central

Regions. The majority of the displaced families have been assisted in January with food and non-food items, and in the Central Region with winter assistance under winterization programs. Coordination is ongoing with relevant agencies to reach IDPs who have not yet received assistance.

The majority of displaced families in the Eastern Region were known in their areas to be associated with the governmental forces, and some members of the IDP groups were even working with the ANP. According to the reports, intimidation and harassment by AGEs intent on forcing people to stop cooperating with governmental forces in the Eastern Region have increased in frequency and severity. For the other regions, no connection between the IDPs and the government forces was noted.

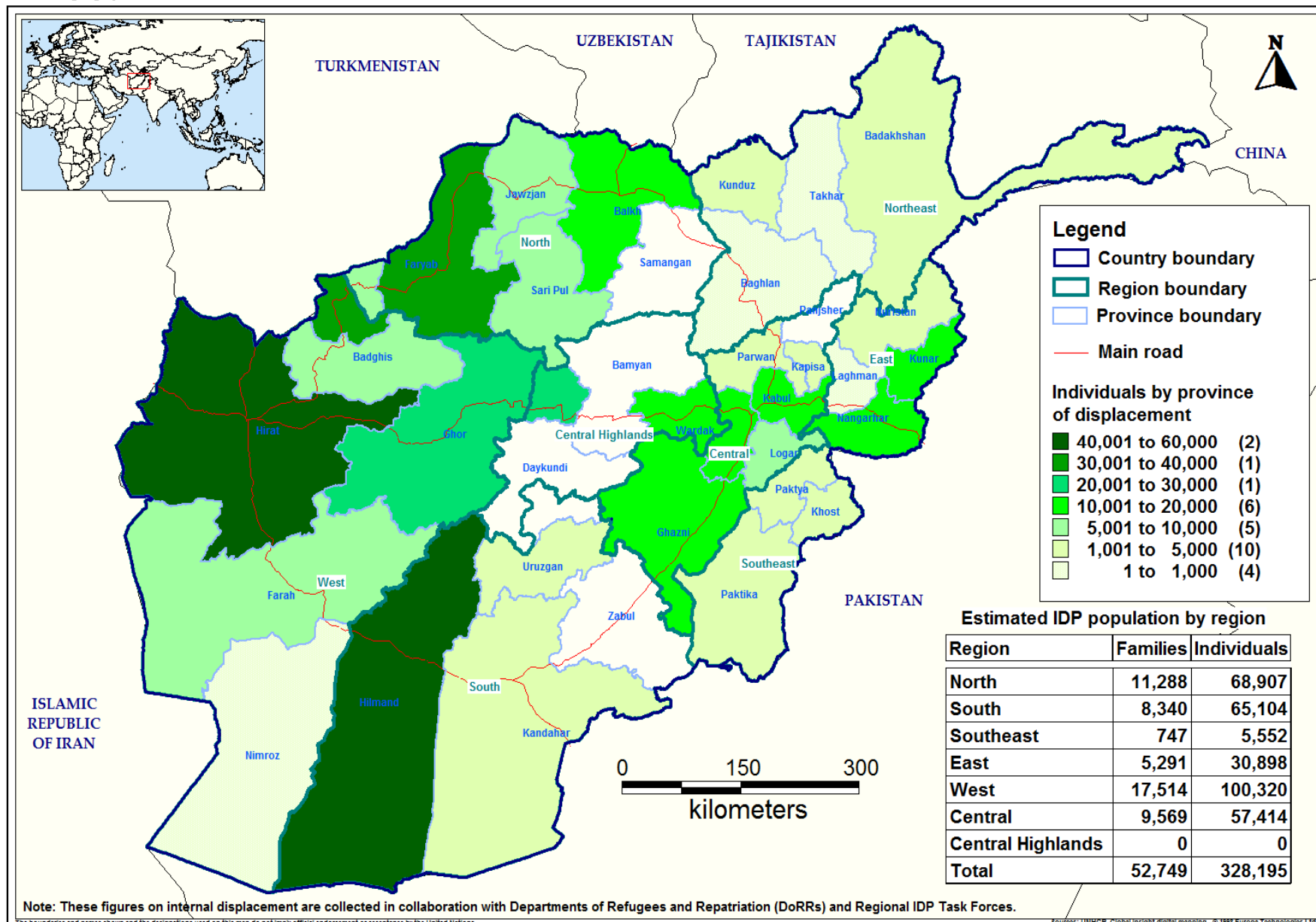
Finding employment opportunities remained a challenge for most of the IDPs in their places of displacement; however, in the majority of cases IDPs do have access to available basic services. The majority of families are living either in rented houses or in houses belonging to their relatives.

The majority of IDP groups are not willing to return to their places of origin as long as conflict and insecurity continue to exist in these areas.

IDP Returns

No IDP return has been recorded for January 2014.

IDP location from 2011 - 2014



Displacement in the Humanitarian Needs Overview of the CHAP 2014

*Each month, UNHCR endeavours to address a different theme relevant to internal displacement. Suggestions for topics are most welcome and should be made directly to UNHCR Kabul.

Displacement in the Humanitarian Needs Overview of the CHAP 2014

In December 2013 the clusters in Afghanistan (the Emergency Shelter & NFI Cluster (ES&NFI Cluster); the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC); the Health Cluster; the Nutrition Cluster; Multi-Sector; the Protection Cluster (APC); and the WASH Cluster) completed their sector-specific analysis of humanitarian needs throughout the country. In the final product, the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), this data was aggregated and has served as the basis for the development of the countrywide Strategic Response Plan (SRP). In order to facilitate prioritisation of humanitarian response, the HNO ranked each of the 34 provinces of Afghanistan according to sector-specific needs. In this article, we will provide a short analysis of displacement and its influence on the HNO vulnerability rankings.

Most clusters took displacement data into account while doing their provincial needs and vulnerability analysis. The APC, the ES&NFI Cluster, the WASH Cluster, and the FSAC all factored in the displacement data, using various datasets, to determine the needs within their sector of responsibility. FSAC looked at the percentage of IDPs out of the total population of a province to help determine the food security vulnerability of that province, the ES&NFI Cluster used both conflict- and natural disaster-induced displacement figures since January 2011, WASH Cluster used the conflict-induced IDP population per province, while the APC looked at the influx of IDPs into provinces since January 2011, the static IDP populations per province, as well as the ratio of recently displaced vis-à-vis the total IDP population per province, in order to obtain a comprehensive and nuanced overview of the displacement situation per province.

The underlying premise of the CHAP 2014 is that it would have to focus on addressing the most urgent and immediate humanitarian needs. This was reflected in the clusters' analyses by focusing on recently displaced. From the APC perspective, the justification for focusing on recently displaced was that newly displaced families may be considered to have critical protection and humanitarian concerns, whereas conventional wisdom would tend to indicate that more protracted displaced caseloads may have developed some measure of coping strategies. Notwithstanding this emphasis on the newly displaced, in the APC displacement ranking the presence of protracted caseloads of conflict-induced IDPs was taken into account. We will now compare the displacement ranking of the APC with other vulnerability rankings.

According to the APC displacement ranking the following provinces are ranked as 'very high': Herat, Helmand, Ghor, Faryab, Badghis; and as 'high': Nangarhar, Kunar, Balkh, Farah, and Wardak; or in other words "severely affected by displacement". It should be noted however, that the vulnerability of provinces is also influenced by other factors such as conflict, food insecurity, natural disasters, access to clean water, and other factors. A comparison of the APC displacement ranking with the final vulnerability rankings of FSAC shows that out of the 10 severely displacement affected provinces as identified by the APC, FSAC also ranks 6 of these as 'high' or 'very high' for food security vulnerability. For the ES&NFI Cluster except for Farah province all APC identified severely displacement affected provinces are ranked 'high' or 'very high' for emergency shelter and NFI needs. While both FSAC and the ES&NFI Cluster have identified other high ranking provinces for their specific sectors of activity, high levels of displacement do seem to correlate with high humanitarian vulnerability across these sectors.

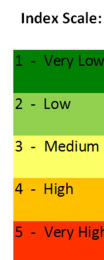
When the overall HNO provincial vulnerability ranking is compared to the APC displacement ranking we can make some further observations. The top 7 most vulnerable provinces in the overall HNO are the also rated 'high' and 'very high' by the APC in terms of displacement. The 3 exceptions are Herat, Wardak, and Farah which, despite ranking high in the APC displacement ranking, received lower rankings from other clusters. Kandahar province is ranked 8th in the overall HNO vulnerability ranking and is ranked as 'moderate' in the APC displacement ranking. This is explained by the fact that there is limited conflict displacement data for 2011 and for 2013 for the province due to high levels of insecurity hampering assessments of IDP caseloads, resulting in an artificially low ranking in terms of displacement,

despite the province's very high static IDP population. A similar issue applies to the ranking of Kabul province where the difficulty of identifying IDPs in a highly urbanised environment contributed to its 'low' displacement ranking.

This cross-sectoral use of displacement data as a basis for humanitarian prioritisation and planning illustrates the continued need for thorough data gathering and analysis on displacement trends, given that displaced populations, particularly those recently displaced tend to be among the most vulnerable and consequently the most in need of humanitarian interventions.

 More information on the CHAP 2014 (including the full HNO, SRP and detailed cluster documents), the data and indicators used for the ranking of provinces, and the resulting Strategic Response Plan please visit: <https://afg.humanitarianresponse.info/funding/common-humanitarian-action-plan-chap>

Hilmand	4.1	4	4	5
Kunar	4.1	4	3	4
Badghis	3.9	4	5	5
Nangarhar	3.9	4	2	4
Ghor	3.6	4	4	5
Faryab	3.5	5	4	5
Balkh	3.4	4	4	4
Kandahar	3.3	4	1	3*
Logar	3.3	4	4	3
Uruzgan	3.3	4	1	3*
Ghazni	3.1	4	2	3
Hirat	3.1	5	2	5
Laghman	3.1	3	3	2
Wardak	3.1	4	1	4
Badakhshan	3.0	4	4	3
Jawzjan	3.0	4	4	3
Paktya	3.0	3	2	2
Sari Pul	3.0	4	4	3
Farah	2.9	3	4	4
Kunduz	2.9	3	3	2
Paktika	2.9	3	2	3
Khost	2.8	2	2	2*
Nuristan	2.8	2	2	3
Zabul	2.8	2	3	2
Bamyan	2.4	3	4	1
Daykundi	2.4	2	4	1
Kabul	2.4	4	1	2
Takhar	2.4	4	4	1
Baghlan	2.3	2	1	1
Nimroz	2.3	2	3	2
Kapisa	2.1	2	2	2
Parwan	1.9	3	1	2
Panjsher	1.6	2	3	1
Samangan	1.6	1	2	1



*limited displacement data available for 2013 at time of HNO development due to access constraints
 Source: HNO main document and annex A