

- More than 76,135 individuals displaced by conflict assessed/profiled in November 2015. Of the reported profiled number, 19,386 individuals were detected as returned to their place of origin, largely in the context of the Kunduz crisis.
- Of the profiled IDPs:
 - 20 % displaced in November 2015
 - 20 % in October 2015
 - 21 % in September 2015
 - 5 % in August 2015
 - 8 % in July 2015
 - 26 % earlier
- Of the profiled IDPs:
 - 51.9 % male
 - 48.1 % female
 - 57.3 % children

PARTNERSHIP

National IDP Task Force chaired by the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) and co-chaired by UNHCR. Regional IDP Task Forces chaired by DORR and co-chaired by UNHCR in Jalalabad, Herat, Mazar, Maymana, Kunduz, Kandahar and Gardez. The Regional IDP Task Forces collect information; verify and assess new displacements; coordinate the response to conflict-induced IDPs' immediate emergency needs.



AFGHANISTAN

CONFLICT-INDUCED INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

MONTHLY UPDATE

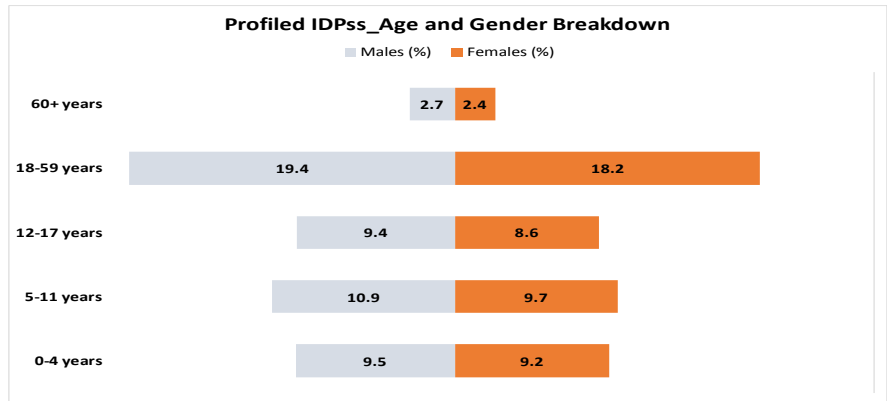
NOVEMBER 2015

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MONTH

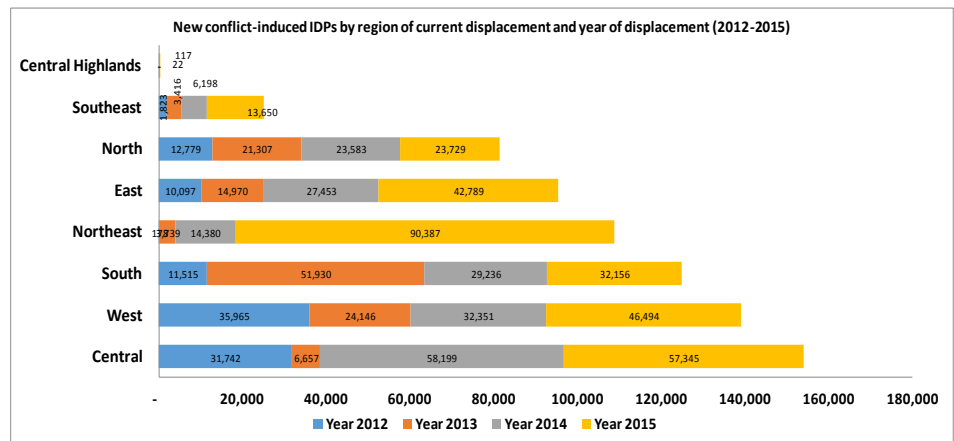
IDPs assessed /profiled – Monthly activity

Region	End Oct 2015	Newly profiled	Decreased/returns	End - November 2015
South	230,381	15,478		245,859
West	244,425	9,223		253,648
Central	206,430	9,791	12,447	203,774
East	180,829	6,279		187,108
North	112,685	1,667		114,352
Northeast	107,357	11,911	6,939	112,329
Southeast	34,322	2,378		36,700
Central Highlands	117	22		139
Grand Total	1,116,546	56,749	19,386	1,153,909

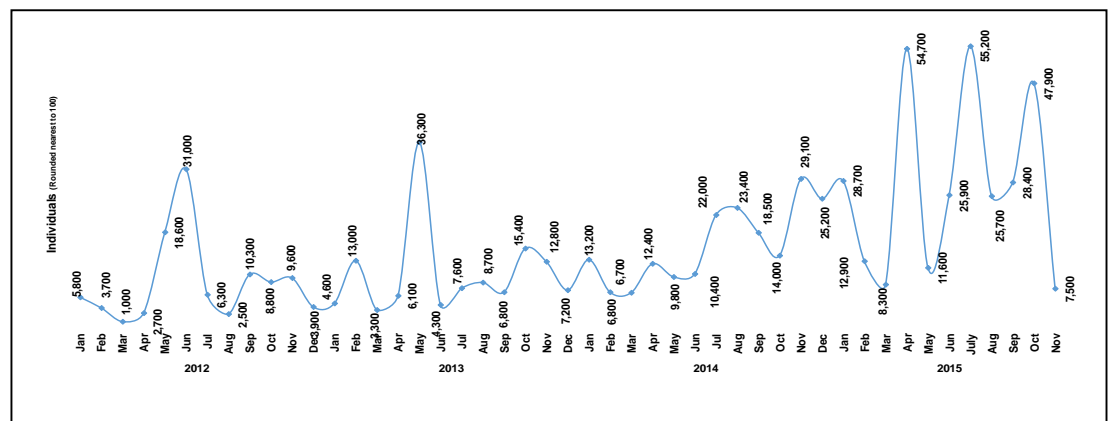
Note: This table represents the number of IDPs profiled during the month and the cumulative population profiled since 2002. Figures do not cover areas where displacement cannot be verified due to lack of access. Furthermore, there might be displacement and return movements that are not accounted for. The decrease in the figures largely refers to the return of families to Kunduz after the October crisis.



Displaced conflict-induced IDPs by region of displacement (2012-2015)



Actual displacement trends – January 2012 to November 2015



Top 10 provinces for profiling activities by IDP Task Forces during the reporting month

Province	Families	Individuals
Hilmand	1,871	14,292
Nangarhar	970	5,910
Kabul	765	4,671
Farah	579	3,726
Badghis	565	3,592
Takhar	502	3,228
Ghazni	410	2,751
Baghlan	232	1,744
Logar	174	1,213
Faryab	183	1,210

Other smaller scale displacements have been profiled in Wardak, Kandahar, Herat, Paktika, Ghor, Khost, Paktya, Sari-Pul, Nuristan, Samangan, Laghman, Nimroz, Kunar, Bamyan province. Profiled IDPs in the 10 top provinces constitute 85% of the total profiled population in the month.

Overall Analysis

During the month in review, conflict-induced internal displacement trends continued to increase. From January to November 2015, 347,869 individuals / 54,091 families have been detected and profiled through joint assessments conducted by the IDP Task Forces' members across the regions. Of those, 306,572 individuals / 47,643 families are reported to have been displaced in 2015 (more than 84% increase from the same period in 2014). However, those figures do not include almost 85,700 individuals who were displaced during the crisis in Kunduz and have reportedly returned to their places of origin after being assessed and assisted, largely in the neighbouring provinces (Takhar, Badakhshan, Baghlan and Balkh) as well as in Kabul. Since September, figures of conflict-induced IDPs displaced in 2015 are already well above those at the end of 2014 (some 190,000 individuals).

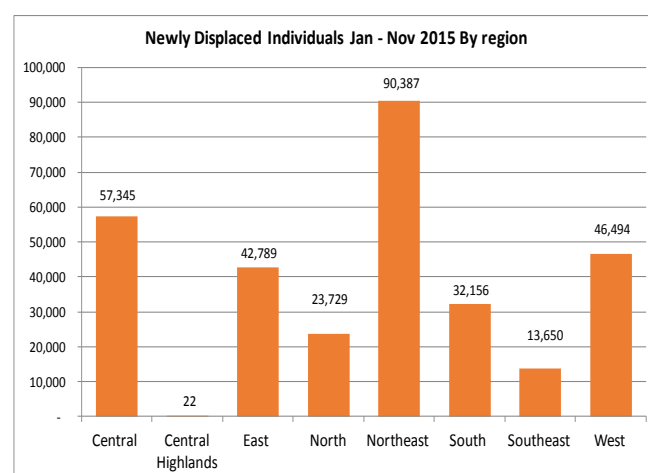
During the first eleven months of 2015, the **North Eastern region** recorded the highest levels of displacement. This is largely a result of the multiple waves of population forced to flee the conflict and instability in the areas surrounding Kunduz (Charsadda, Imam Shaib, Khanabad in particular) between February and August, combined with the mass outflow from the city to neighbouring Provinces following the overtaking of the city by anti-Governmental elements (AGEs) at the end of September/ beginning of October 2015.

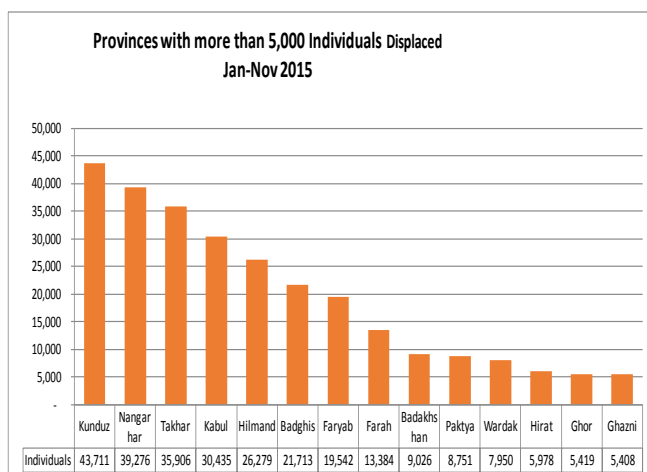
The **Central Region** was the second major area hosting IDPs, as a result of multiple influxes - primary and secondary movements - from different areas of Afghanistan. IDPs originated from within the region including Ghazni, Maidan Wardak, Kapisa and Logar; from the Eastern region, particularly the insecure districts of Nangarhar affected by clashes between different non-State armed opposition groups; and from the North-East region, particularly in

October due to the crisis in Kunduz city. However, during the month of November, the IDP Task Forces continue to obtain information of population displaced during the Kunduz crisis that returned to their places of origin. Whereas in October most of the detected returning population were reportedly displaced in Takhar, Badakhshan/Faizabad, and Baghlan/ Pul-I-Kumri, in November most of the information on return to Kunduz was collected at Kabul level (some 12,500 IDPs).

During the month of November, the **Eastern Region** continued to experience continuous displacement, largely within Nangarhar Province. Outflows from the Districts of Kot, Ahin and Chaparghar, continued to be notified by the authorities to the IDP Task Forces due to the clashes between Taliban and ISIS-affiliated groups. At the end of the month it was estimated that more than 40,500 individuals had been displaced since the initial outflows started in mid-June. However, the pace of the assessments could not keep up with the number of notification submitted by the authorities, and a substantial backlog of groups to be still assessed as genuine IDPs remained pending, and may not be profiled before the year 2016.

During the month in review, the **Southern region** has recorded the highest number of profiled conflict-induced IDPs, particularly due to the influx of families fleeing armed conflict between the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) and Non-State Armed Groups in the Northern districts of Helmand to Lashkar Gah city. Almost 14,300 individuals were assessed and profiled in 43 locations, from mid-October to the end of November 2016. In a shift in tactics visible since the Kunduz crisis, the Taliban expanded their offensive from the northern part of Helmand Province to locations such as Nada Ali and Marja, threatening with incursions some of the outer urban areas of Lashkar Gah. In this situation, the IDP Task Force members lost access to previously reachable areas, and where IDPs had been assessed. In the overall context of the Southern region, therefore, it cannot be excluded that the overall displacement figures are substantially higher than what captured and reported through the various assessments.





Situation in the major provinces of displacement

Eastern Region

Nangarhar

During the month of November, IDP Task Force (IDP TF) profiled 970 families/5,910 individuals as conflict-induced IDPs in Jalalabad city as well as in Behsud, Surkhrud, Chaparhar, Rodat and Ghani Khil districts of Nangarhar between June and September 2015, due to armed conflict between ANSF and NSAOG. They were displaced within the province, from Kot, Achin, Hesarak and Pachiragam districts. The causes and the patterns of displacement recalled those seen in the previous months, with families fleeing the conflict between Taliban and ISIS-affiliated groups, a dynamic that deteriorated further with the start of ANSF military intervention in the areas. The more complex dynamic of the conflict further affected the resilience of the civilian population by creating heightened threats to their security and safety. Targeting of families for their real or imputed support to the Government continued. In addition, some consultations with IDP representatives revealed that harassment and intimidations by ISIS-affiliated fighters had become intolerable. The reported pressure of these groups on local communities, demanding man power and financial assistance, gave families no other option except to move. According to reports, the fighters brought extra pressure and imposed additional restrictions on women, particularly on their movement and dressing code. Acknowledging the conditions of the families, largely hosted by community and relatives, the IDP TF distributed NFIs to 555 families (by UNHCR and DRC), food to 560 families (by WFP), Cash assistance to substitute food and NFIs to 114 families (by NRC and DRC), Sanitary kits to 923 families (by UNHCR), and tents to 5 families (by UNHCR).

The assessments to detect these populations were based on repeated notifications of petitioning families submitted from the authorities to the IDP TF. However, the impact of the 26th October earthquake, and the overstretched capacity of the humanitarian partners on the ground, had negative

repercussions on the capacity of several IDP TF members to continue to intervene in the joint assessment and in the coordinated assistance delivery to newly displaced families. UNHCR and its partners, together with the authorities, were often called to fill assessment and assistance gaps in the absence of other actors. As a result, until the month of December, the speed of the joint assessment declined and a substantial backlog of IDPs in need to be assessed for possible assistance emerged. UNHCR brought the attention on the situation in the Eastern Region to high-level authorities, as well as to the Humanitarian Country Team.

Western Region

Badghis

The joint IDP TF teams assessed 992 families. Of those, 565 families/3,592 individuals were identified as new conflict-induced IDPs (57%). The assessed IDPs were displaced as a result of armed conflict between ANSF and armed opposition groups in Moqur, Ab Kamary, Jawand and Qadis to Qala-e-Naw. The assessment team recommended 524 families for food assistance and 550 families for NFI. WFP, UNHCR and IRC distributed humanitarian assistance to all the eligible families.

Farah

The IDP TF joint assessment teams assessed 657 families, out of which 579 families/3,726 individuals (88%) were identified as conflict induced IDPs. Profiled IDPs were largely found in Farah city, the provincial centre. Families were displaced within Farah province, from traditional unstable districts such as Bala Buluk, Khaki Safid, Pusht Rod, Qala Kah, Anar Dara, Jowain, Purchaman and Bakwa districts to Farah city. Military operations with frequent clashes between ANSF and AGEs were reported by the consulted IDPs as the primary causes of displacement. Out of the total assessed families, 256 families were identified in need of NFI, 226 families in need of food and 488 females in need of hygiene kit. DRC provided 88 families with cash to substitute NFI and WFP distributed food to 69 families. Food and NFI distribution for the remaining families progressed into the following month.

Central Region

Kabul

Kabul continued to receive IDPs from various locations of the Central Region and from other neighbouring areas, notably the East. During the month of November, 2,488 families initially presented their petitions through their representatives to be assisted as conflict-induced IDPs. Of those, some 1,309 families were assessed jointly by the IDP task force during the month, and 765 families/4,671 individuals were identified as genuine IDPs (58.5%). Amongst the profiled populations, significant number of IDPs originated from Logar (346 families, 45%), Nangarhar (285 families; 37%) and from areas neighbouring Kunduz (14%). However, smaller displacements from Kapisa, Laghman, Nuristan and Takhar were recorded in Kabul city. Some 95 %

of the profiled families in November were displaced in the course of 2015. Out of the total profiled IDPs, some 473 families were identified as in need for humanitarian assistance, and the distribution of the humanitarian assistance was assured through the coordination of the IDP TF members.

In addition, during the month, selected members of the IDP TF continued to monitor families displaced during the Kunduz crisis and already assisted in order to estimate how many returned to their areas of origin, largely to the urban parts of Kunduz. The IDP TF partners collected information from at least some 12,500 individuals who reportedly had left Kabul during the weeks following the re-establishment of Government control over the city.

Ghazni

The security situation of Ghazni province continued to be tense, and the province witnessed several security incidents during the month prompting a surge in internal displacement. During November, some 815 families filed their petitions to be assisted as conflict-induced IDPs. Out of those, some 430 families were assessed jointly by the IDP TF members in November, while the remaining families were to be assessed in December. Out of those, the assessment team detected 410 families as genuine IDPs (95%). Some 70% of the profiled IDPs were displaced from unstable areas within the province (Qara Bagh, Andar, Ajristan, Rashidan, Moqur, Giro, Jaghato, Zana Khan, Gilan, Dehyak, Khugyani, Nawa and Nahoor Districts) to the provincial centre. The remaining 30 % of the profiled families originated from Maidan Wardak, Uruzgan, Kandahar, Zabul, and few families (3 families) from Jawzjan province. About 65 % of the assessed families reported to have been displaced in the course of 2015, while the rest reported being displaced since December 2014. The latter group was included in the statistics but not necessarily recommended for assistance. The joint assessment team identified 228 families as in need for humanitarian assistance.

Logar

Acts of violence, intimidation, and harassment of civilians by AGEs have been reported in several locations of the province during the reporting period. This has caused forced movements of families largely within the province. In November, some 285 families filed petitions with the Department of Refugees and Repatriations (DoRR) claiming to be IDPs and in need of assistance. A joint assessment team assessed the petitioning families and identified 174 families/1,213 individuals as genuine conflict-induced IDP (61%). About 85% of IDPs were displaced within the province from Pul-e-Alam, Baraki Barak, Khoshi, Kharwar, to the provincial centre, and to relatively safe areas of Mohammad Agha and Pul-e-Alam districts. The rest were displaced from Laghman, Maidan Wardak, Kunduz, Paktia and Jawzjan provinces. The displacements occurred at different times, from January to November 2015. Out of 174 identified IDP families, the joint assessment team recommended 111

eligible families for humanitarian assistance, and coordinated the delivery through the IDP TF members.

Northern Region

Faryab

While often overshadowed by the events in Kunduz, Faryab continued to be one of the most unstable provinces in the Northern region and to produce and host IDPs in several districts. The severe deterioration of the situation in August, with multiple and massive waves of displacement, was never fully stabilised, despite the military intervention of the Government. Hence forced movements continued throughout the fall. In November, 183 families/1,210 individuals were identified and assessed genuine conflict-induced IDPs in Maimana city, the provincial centre of Faryab. They originated from Qaisar, Koohestan and Pashton Kot districts of the same province. Armed conflict between AGEs and ANSF were reported by the interviewed IDPs as their primary cause of displacement. The majority of the profiled families were living in rented houses at the time of the assessment. Cash, warm clothes, food and NFIs were identified by the assessment teams as the immediate needs of the displaced families and the delivery of the assistance was in process under the coordination of OCHA, still supported by UNHCR.

Northeast Region

Takhar

After emerging as one of the top Provinces generating and hosting displacement in 2015, particularly after the outflows from Kunduz, in November Takhar province remained a high unstable area, affected by a new wave of military activities carried out by the ANSF to counter the regrouping and reinforcement of AGEs. In this context, new forced movements were detected. 502 families/3,228 individuals were assessed as new conflict-induced IDPs in Khaja Bahauddin district of Takhar, after being displaced from Darqad district of the same province in October. Consulted IDPs reported military operations/armed conflicts between ANSF and AGEs, sporadic clashes, intimidations and harassments in their place of origin as the main reasons for their flight. As frequently observed in the North-East region, IDPs expressed the general intention to limit their displacement and return as soon as better conditions of security and safety would be in place in areas of origin. In areas of displacement, IDPs were able to find a temporary accommodation through the support of extended families, and the displacement did not generate any camp-like situation as in the case of the previous outflows from Kunduz in October. Due to the sudden flight, IDPs were still found in need of emergency assistance. The distribution was coordinated by the humanitarian actors in the area.

Baghlan

According to the petitions received by the authorities 720 families/5,408 individuals had been displaced from Kunduz

city to Pul-e-Khomri city in October. Based on the petitions submitted to the authorities, families were jointly assessed by the IDP TF in late-October and early-November. The assessment revealed that for the majority of the families the displacement had a very short duration and within October some 488 of the initial petitioning families/3,664 individuals had already returned to Kunduz (68%). However, some 232 families/1744 individuals remained in displacement. During the displacement period, they managed to rent accommodations (some 600 families) or were supported by the local community (some 120 families). Families who remained in displacement were all recommended for humanitarian assistance.

Southern Region

Helmand

During the reporting period, Helmand province was affected by a serious deterioration of the security situation, expanding from the traditionally highly unstable areas in the north (Sangin, Kajaki, Musa Qala) to other areas previously less affected in the central part of the province and increasingly close to the urban area of the provincial capital Lashkar Gah. On 21 November, the IDP TF concluded an assessment started in October, amidst insecurity and loss of access to areas previously reachable. As a result, some 1,871 families/14,292 individuals were profiled in 43 different locations as newly conflict-induced IDPs. All IDPs reported to have fled the conflict between ANSF and AGEs in multiple areas of the Province. IDPs originated largely from Marja (55%), Sharwala (27%), Nad Ali (13.5%) and in lower proportions from Babaji, Kajaki, Musa Qala, Nawzad, and Sangin districts. Children constituted 40% of the newly displaced population. Consulted IDPs reported to have lost family members, including children, at the onset of the flight, in areas close to their place of origin. Some IDPs were injured at the result of the clashes. The presence of female-headed households amongst the profiled population was reported and referrals to specialised institutions was mobilised. Due to the sudden nature of the flight, some of the families had left behind properties and assets. The majority of the families were found living with extended families, while some families managed to rent portion of houses. During the assessment, a smaller group of IDPs was found with no alternative accommodation and was provided with emergency tents.

In November, the IDP TF in the Southern region responded by providing assistance to 900 families with Food by WFP, NFIs by UNHCR and IRC, and unconditional cash by ACF. The IDP task force coordinated the emergency response to the remaining families during the month of December.

Displacement Watch

Information not yet entered into the Population Monitoring Tool (PMT)

Nangarhar

During the month in review, the number of petitions brought by representatives of IDP groups and presented to the IDP TF by the authorities in the Eastern region continued to increase. New submissions were presented by DoRR on a weekly basis. This indicated a continuous large number of new forced movements of populations from conflict affected districts. The pre-screening of the petitions and the assessments at household level proved that not all the petitions have been genuine. Lists were inflated by families originating from the affected districts but residing in the central areas of Nangarhar for years. Such episodes confirm the utility of household assessments to maintain the integrity of the assistance process. However, the continuous number of arrivals from insecure districts, particularly Kot and Achin, indicated complex conflict dynamics in the areas and effects on the civilian populations.

The displacement in the Eastern region has become considerable and a backlog of cases to be assessed and assisted is expected in 2016.

Update on the IDP Policy

On 14 and 15 November, the IDP Policy Implementation Workshop for Balkh Province was organised in Mazar, led by DoRR, MoRR and the Provincial authorities, with the participation of several line departments and institutions. Particularly relevant was the presence of a sizeable group of representatives of the civil society and of IDPs, who called for more concrete investment in durable solutions, including local integration, and advocated with the Government for concrete support in adequate livelihood opportunities.

During the workshop, the composition of the Provincial Implementation Committee was proposed and the participants committed to start working on the Provincial Implementation Plan, particularly geared towards durable solutions in the spirit of the IDP Policy. A series of meetings followed during the month, organised by DoRR and the Office of the Governor, to proceed with the analysis of displacement trends in the Province, the identification of the priority situations to be addressed, the definition of a strategy and the eventually needed resources.

While UNHCR continued to provide support to MoRR, DoRR and the local authorities, particularly in the analytical part of the implementation plan (e.g. information on the displacement situation in Balkh province), it was made clear that the success of this initiative can only depend by the investment and ownership of the process by the local authorities, and by their commitment to cooperate and coordinate all line departments for joint strategic interventions and activities in favour of IDPs.

Breakdown of Assistance Distribution by IDP Task Forces in November (by families)

Region	NFI												Food					Cash*				Sanitary/Hygiene Kits								Emergency Tents											
	UNHCR	NRC	DRC	IRC	ACF	SCI	PIN	CARE	ANDMA	GIZ	Concern	UNICEF	WFP	NRC	DRC	Islamic Relief	Global Partners	ACF	NRC	DRC	ACF	PIN	UNHCR	DRC	IRC	SCI	UNICEF	PIN	DACCAR	NRC	ACF	NRC	UNHCR	DRC	UNICEF	IRC					
Central Region	1,584												1,584				182			39				1,584																	
Southern Region	500			100									750						75	92	600							167										8			8
Western Region	60	108	44	215								217	457							88	83			110	44	70					108								26		
Eastern Region	526			29									560						110	4				923											5						
South-east Region																																									
Central Highlands																																									
Northern Region	15	61											76																												
North-east Region	552												552									50																			

* Cash may be given as a substitution for NFI, for Food or for both, So far largely provided by the ERM partners

Source: IDP Task Forces in the regions

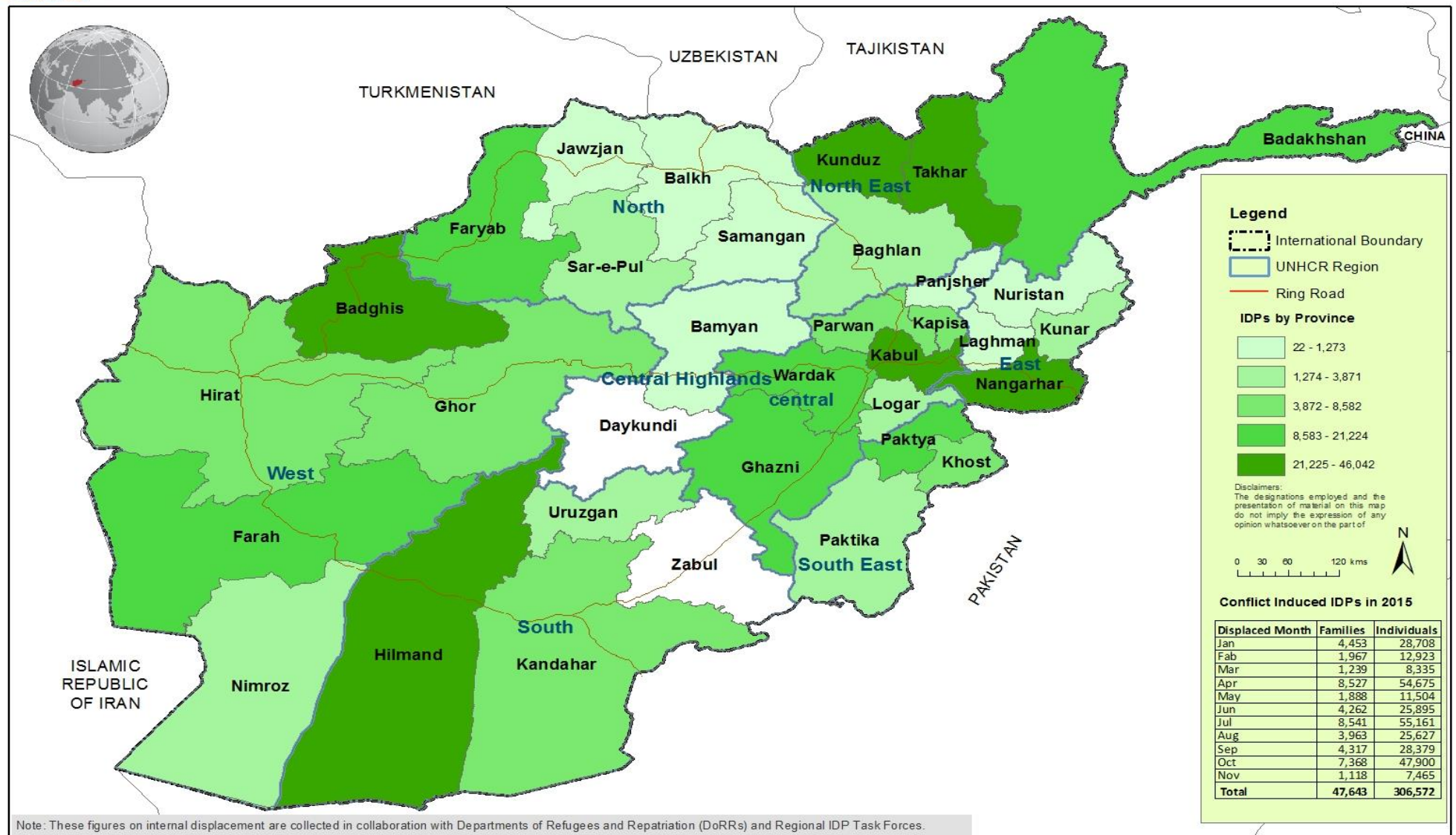
Note: The contribution of ICRC/ARCS is not included in the above table, and the organisations remain the authoritative sources to report on their assistance distributions to IDPs. There may not be an exact correspondence between displacement trends in the month and assistance delivered, especially if the displacement occurs towards the end of the month and the assistance is delivered in the following month.

Breakdown of Assistance Distribution by IDP Task Forces (by families) - Cumulative January to November 2015

Region	NFI											Food						Cash*				Winterization Assistance			Sanitary/Hygiene Kits									Emergency Tents				
	UNHCR	NRC	DRC	IRC	ACF	SCI	PIN	CARE	GIZ	Concern	UNICEF	WFP	NRC	DRC	Islamic Relief	Others	ACF	NRC	DRC	ACF	PIN	IRC	UNHCR	CARE	UNHCR	DRC	IRC	SCI	UNICEF	PIN	DACCAR	NRC	ACF	NRC	UNHCR	DRC	UNICEF	IRC
Central Region	5,982	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	0	0	0	6,532	0	0	106	182	0	0	661	0	150	0	650	1,300	5,073	0	0	0	0	0	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Region	1,258	93	195	100	0	69	0	0	0	0	412	2,814	93	0	0	0	0	586	675	781	0	0	0	0	243	70	0	289	448	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	8
Western Region	1,567	188	468	929	23	0	0	0	0	0	1,911	4,002	34	59	0	0	24	458	484	484	0	90	0	0	1,378	280	344	0	500	0	0	178	92	0	488	55	5	218
Eastern Region	3,180	330	91	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,773	0	0	0	0	0	949	573	0	0	175	132	0	6,430	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	10	8	0	21
South-east Region	1,694	0	0	32	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	262	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	18
Central Highlands	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Region	2,326	315	0	135	0	1,438	0	0	0	0	0	4,084	0	0	0	0	0	1,410	0	57	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	191	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0
North-east Region	7,828	450	0	740	0	0	0	0	300	740	0	11,468	0	0	0	0	0	3,591	1,042	450	1,105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,841	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total by Agency	23,851	1,376	754	2,033	23	1,507	48	550	300	740	2,323	32,673	127	59	111	182	24	6,994	3,435	1,772	1,572	268	789	1,300	13,124	350	348	480	8,789	32	96	178	137	12	558	63	5	265
Percentage by agency	70.7%	4.1%	2.2%	6.0%	0.1%	4.5%	0.1%	1.6%	0.9%	2.2%	6.9%	98.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	50.8%	24.9%	12.9%	11.4%	11.4%	33.5%	55.2%	55.8%	1.5%	1.5%	2.0%	37.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.8%	0.6%	1.3%	61.8%	7.0%	0.6%	29.3%
Total by category	33,724											33,176						13,773				2,357			23,534									903				

Source: IDP Task Forces in the regions

* Cash Note: The contribution of ICRC/ARCS is not included in the above table, and the organisations remain the authoritative sources to report on their assistance distributions to IDPs. Cash may be given as a substitution for NFI, for Food or for both, So far largely provided by the ERM partners



Contacts for suggestions and queries: Alexander Mundt, UNHCR Assistant Representative (Protection), mundt@unhcr.org; Elisabetta Brumat, Senior Protection Officer (IDPs), brumat@unhcr.org; Mohammad Yasir Ghamai, Protection Associate, ghamai@unhcr.org

UNHCR thanks its donors for their generous contributions that made this update possible.

IDP Data available at
<http://www.unhcr.org/Applications/SitePages/Default.aspx?idx=0&sitepageid=33>