

DATA FOR SOLUTIONS TO INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT¹

IDPs IN LOCATIONS OF DISPLACEMENT



5.7M

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN AFGHANISTAN AT THE END OF 2023

SEX BREAKDOWN



NA



NA

IDPs BY LOCATION TYPE



69%

URBAN AND PERI-URBAN AREAS



31%

RURAL AREAS

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF IDPs

0 - 17

NA

18 - 59

NA

60+

NA

IDPs IN LOCATIONS OF SOLUTIONS



10.8M

TOTAL NUMBER OF IDPs IN LOCATIONS OF RETURN IN 2023



NA

TOTAL NUMBER OF IDPs IN LOCATIONS OF LOCAL INTEGRATION IN 2023



NA

TOTAL NUMBER OF IDPs IN OTHER SETTLEMENT LOCATIONS IN 2023

SEX BREAKDOWN OF IDP RETURNEES



NA



NA

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF IDP RETURNEES

0 - 17

NA

18 - 59

NA

60+

NA

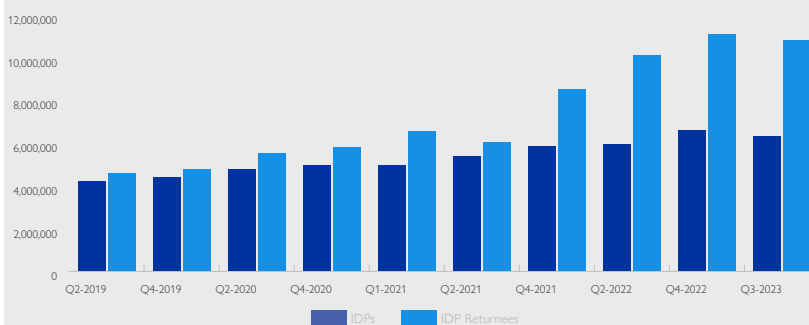
¹The breakdown of displaced population sub-categories is provided in line with the [International Recommendations on IDP Statistics \(IRIS\)](#) and the [Proposal for Improving Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement](#) released by the Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement (DSID) working group under the Office of the Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement.

OVERVIEW

As of December 2023, a total of 5,688,998 individuals are currently displaced in Afghanistan. Among these, 3.8 million (or 67% of IDPs) were displaced prior to 2021, while 1.9 million (33% of IDPs) have been displaced more recently including secondary displacements due to recurring natural disasters, between 2021 and 2023. While there has been a decrease in conflict-related displacement since 2021, the primary driver of displacement for the majority of IDPs are conflict related accounting for 4.2 million individuals (74% of IDPs nationwide). Additionally, around 1.5 million IDPs were displaced due to disasters (26%) including the series of earthquakes in October 2023. Currently, there are data on IDPs in locations of displacement and on those in locations of return.

A total of 10,757,510 IDP returnees have been identified in 2023. Despite ongoing efforts, many IDPs continue to face significant challenges even after returning to their places of origin. Their needs remain unmet, indicating persistent obstacles hindering their ability to fully reintegrate into their communities. Establishing a solutions stock figure for both IDPs in displacement and those who have successfully met the eight criteria outlined by the IASC is crucial. However, to comprehensively assess this, clear parameters must be defined regarding the understanding of pathways to solutions within the context of Afghanistan. This includes financial resources, security in return areas, families' intention to return and community factors like services, livelihoods, and social cohesion.

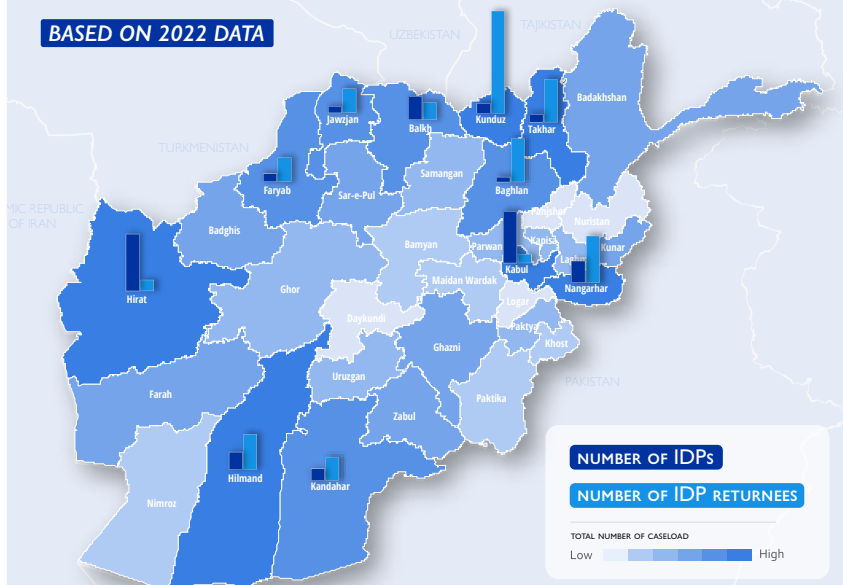
NUMBER OF IDPs AND IDP RETURNEES



DATA SOURCE: DTM Afghanistan — Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessments (June 2019 - July 2023)

OVERVIEW OF THE NUMBER OF IDPs AND IDP RETURNEES

BASED ON 2022 DATA

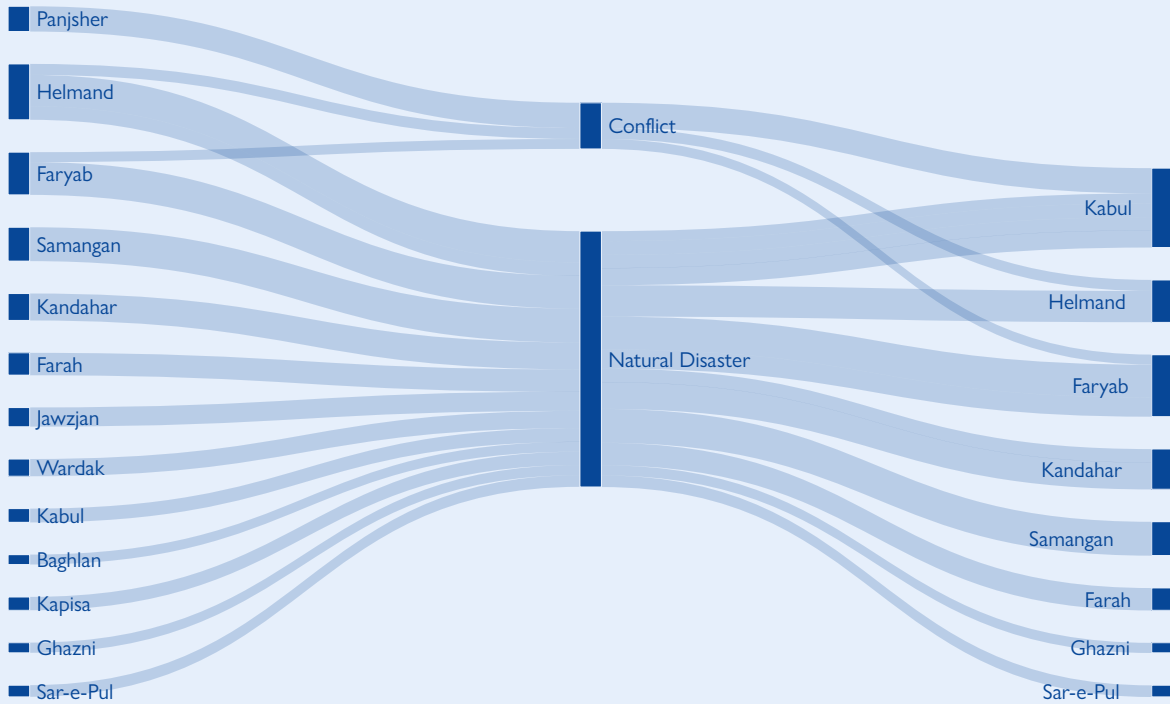


DATA SOURCE: International Organization for Migration (IOM), Jun 06 2023. DTM Afghanistan - Baseline Assessment, Settlement Level Dataset, Round 16 (September-December 2022). IOM, Afghanistan.

This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

AFGHANISTAN AREAS OF ORIGIN AND DISPLACEMENT

AREAS OF ORIGIN



AREAS OF DISPLACEMENT

Disclaimer: Please note that areas of origin and displacement data are collected based on the answer given by the largest group of IDPs in that location. The largest group of IDPs does not always represent the majority of IDPs in that location as site composition can be varied.

Note: The Sankey represents information about the most recently displaced IDPs in 2022 and 2023 in locations with the highest number of IDPs. In these areas natural disasters are the main cause for displacement, including drought, flooding and recent earthquakes.

SELECTION OF SOLUTIONS LOCATION

In terms of IDPs selection of location of solutions, presently 2022 data on IDP returnees is available for Afghanistan. A total of 28 per cent of IDP returnees cite lack of affordability in displacement areas as a main reason of returning home, other reasons include pressure to return (3%), receive humanitarian assistance (3%), short family visit (1%), fear of eviction in their areas of displacement (0.4%), followed by other reasons (0.2%).

Vulnerabilities that affect IDPs decision-making around choosing solutions include protection-related challenges including health status, gender-specific risks and ethnic minority status. These affect an IDPs' choices to integrate locally, relocate, or return to their places of origin. In addition, access to specialized services can act as a pull factor affecting where IDPs choose to, or are able to, locate themselves. More data on other solutions such as local integration and resettlement is also needed to assess solutions comprehensively in Afghanistan.

OBSTACLES TO THE MOVEMENT TOWARDS PREFERRED DURABLE SOLUTIONS LOCATIONS

In Afghanistan, IDPs encounter significant challenges in transitioning from areas of displacement to locations of solutions. While conflict related displacement has decreased significantly since 2021, several factors cause internal displacement within Afghanistan. These include socio-economic conditions, instances of violence, human rights violations, protection concerns, or natural and human-made disasters. At the same time, lack of infrastructure and lack of access to services, economic resources, land entitlement, and the support of local authorities all affect displaced people's ability to find solutions. These vary across time and geography but remain consistent obstacles for most IDPs. Importantly, the obstacles each IDP faces depend on their initial reasons for displacement, cultural and ethnic considerations, land entitlements, previous livelihoods in their areas of origin and other individual factors.