



Kabul Informal Settlement Profiling

AFGHANISTAN

NOVEMBER 2016



REACH An initiative of
IMPACT Initiatives
ACTED and UNOSAT

About REACH Initiative

REACH facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. All REACH activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms.

For more information, you can write to our in-country office: afghanistan@reach-initiative.org. You can view all our reports, maps and factsheets on our resource centre: reachresourcecentre.info, visit our website at reach-initiative.org, and follow us [@REACH_info](https://twitter.com/REACH_info).

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Introduction

The work of REACH has two main purposes; to support humanitarian activities with thorough information during emergencies and to improve the limited knowledge and understanding about crisis-affected communities and their settlements. As such, REACH works in conflict and natural disaster areas, producing relevant and comprehensive information sources to improve targeted humanitarian assistance. REACH also aims to work directly with community support networks at the settlement level, encouraging a more thorough understanding of people's needs.

REACH work in Afghanistan looks at the ongoing and growing vulnerabilities of internally displaced peoples (IDPs) and returnees, mostly travelling from Pakistan and Iran. Across Afghanistan's 34 provinces, 31 reported forced migration. In addition to regular natural disasters, such as avalanches, floods and earthquakes, conflict in Afghanistan lasting more than three decades has generated further vulnerabilities across the country. As such, REACH Afghanistan identifies information gaps and assessment needs throughout the country, collecting primary data on the situation of populations in need to target and inform humanitarian assistance.

Background

Specific research in the context of Afghanistan has indicated the political, security and social volatility of the country. 2016 has seen a record number of IDPs and returnees, with more than 623,000 people forced to leave their homes due to conflict alone. Many of these displaced peoples moved to informal settlements across Kabul. An informal settlement has been defined by REACH as any area in which significant communities of vulnerable people reside, either on separated plots of land or integrated amongst the host community households. Characteristically, these sites have limited access to essential services, such as healthcare and schools, and overall financial vulnerability is prevalent.

The recent surge in IDPs and returnees in Afghanistan has rapidly increased the populations of households in informal settlements across the country. To monitor these changing dynamics, REACH has begun Informal Settlement Profiling. This is a country-wide approach, initially concentrating on settlements in Kabul and Nangarhar, with initial information also being gathered in Kandahar, Herat, Kunduz, Balkh and Baghlan provinces.

As such, REACH aims to identify both IDP and returnee populations by monitoring vulnerable forms of settlements and patterns of movement into and around Afghanistan, allowing key trends to be understood. By working directly with informal settlement residents, this project allows for the identification of the poorest and most vulnerable communities within the sites and across regions. Overall, Informal Settlement Profiling provides a broader framework through which specific sectors could be observed in greater depth, potentially helping future differentiation of humanitarian needs and durable solutions needs. Consequently, information will be gathered from each settlement on a monthly basis, intending to capture any significant changes in vulnerabilities and requirements, in an ever-changing environment.

1 OCHA, Humanitarian Bulletin: Afghanistan, Issue 59 (Geneva, December 2016).

Methodology

A qualitative research methodology was used to conduct this study, carrying out Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and using satellite imagery analysis, direct mapping data collection by field teams and participatory mapping. The initial stage of the project cycle identified provinces in Afghanistan with the largest influxes of IDPs and returnees in the last year, particularly focussing on urban and peri-urban environments. This resulted in the initial focus on Kabul and Nangarhar provinces. Secondary data review was then conducted, which included studies of previous reports and discussions with relevant stakeholders, such as local governments, humanitarian organisations and UN institutions, generating a list of key settlement locations within the provinces. Field verification surveys collected basic information on the general composition of each settlement, identified three main community leaders to take part in the KIIs and logged the coordinates of each site. In addition, further informal settlements were identified through a snowballing technique, mostly by speaking with settlement elder, expanding the original list of settlements found in the secondary data review. This provided the geographical baseline study for the project.

The following stage of the research cycle involved more in-depth data collection, focussing on demographics and displacement histories. Enumerators visited each site and conducted the KII by asking the three identified informants a set of structured questions, who then offered one response. These questions asked about population demographics, the displacement history of residents, key community figures and significant waves of arrivals. Upon completion of this data collection, satellite imagery was gathered and direct mapping by field teams and participatory mapping with the KIIs was carried out, providing geospatial information of the informal settlement.

This document compiles all of Kabul's informal settlement factsheets. All data was collected in November 2016. Throughout Kabul, 60 informal settlements were surveyed, assessing 64,644 individuals in 10,936 households.

Limitations

- This project intends to assess every informal settlement in Kabul. However, new sites are being discovered throughout this research, while some settlements have closed due to evictions. Therefore, generalisations refer to this extensive sample of identified settlements, with new sites being added into later data collection rounds.
- This research relies upon a community discussion with three key informants per settlement. As such, these informants answer on behalf of households in the community. Consequently, findings reflect the informed perspectives of these key informants and should be considered only indicative of the true population. This is particularly relevant for the number of households and individuals in the site. However, the estimations provided by the three informants offers a reliable and thorough representation of the demographic situation within the settlements.



Background

Since 2000, food, shelter, security and employment needs have brought more than 10,000 residents to 60 informal settlements in Kabul, the first of which was established in 2000.

Nearly half of these settlements are provided for free by the Government of Afghanistan. However, these small sites are no longer able to expand, driving households arriving in the last five years to rent properties integrated in the host community.

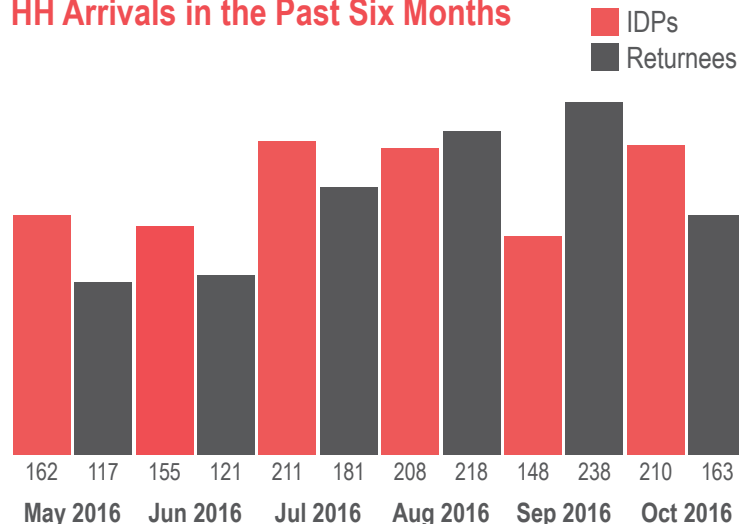
Many IDPs originate from Kabul's bordering provinces of Laghman and Nangarhar, although some households have made longer journeys from the north of Afghanistan. Most of the recent returnees are from Pakistan and Iran.

Kabul has seen a surge in displaced people over the past six months, with informal settlement populations growing by more than 21%.

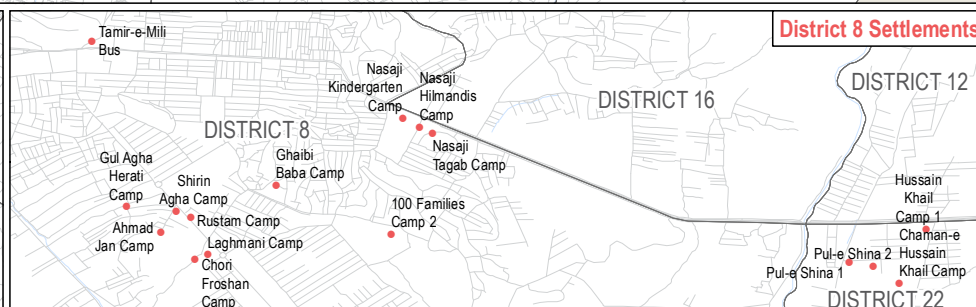
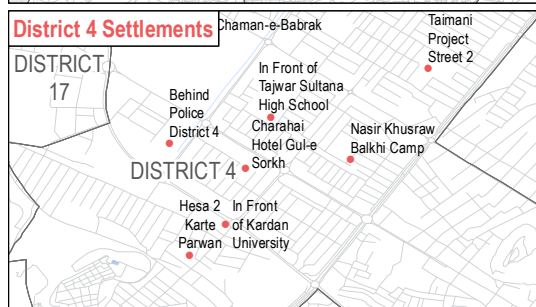
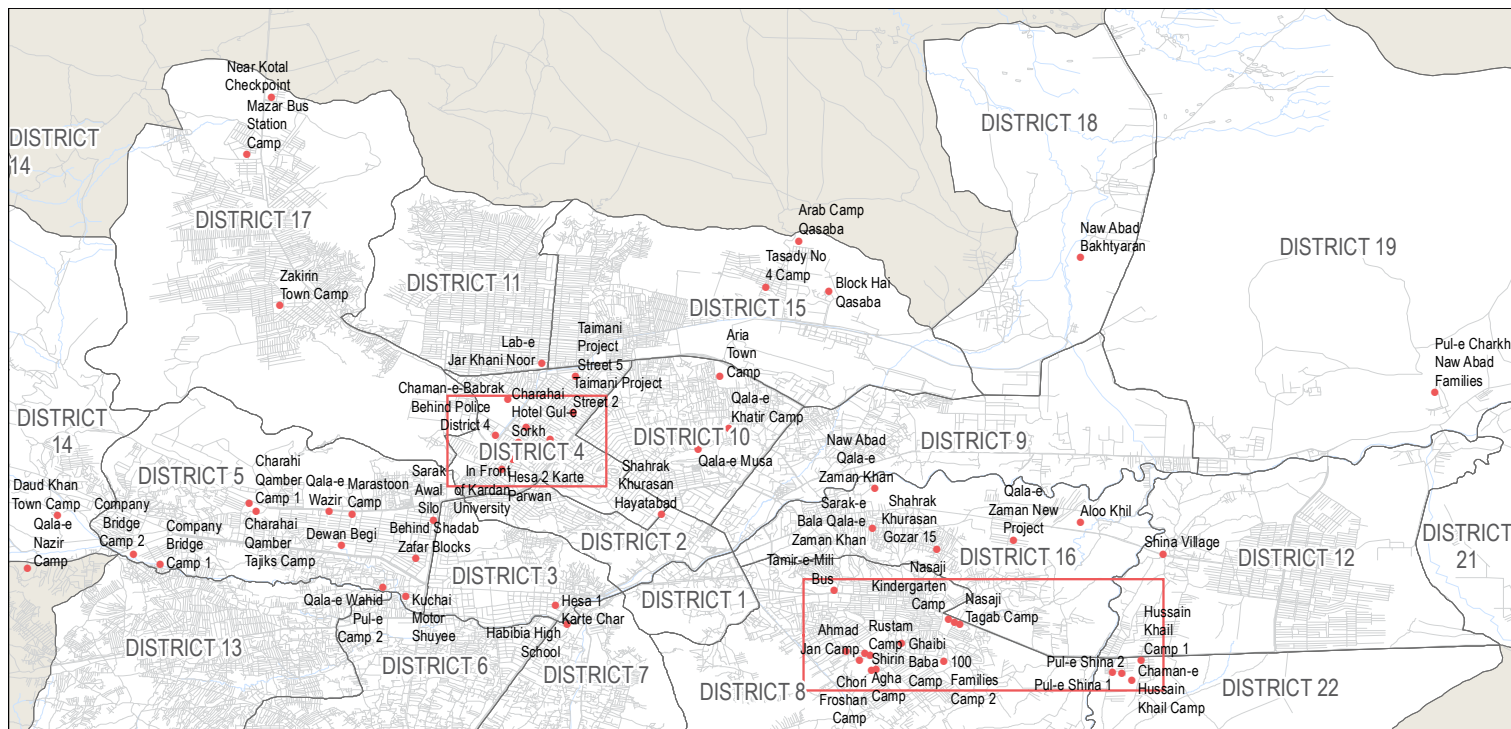
Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	10,936	64,644	5.9
IDPs	7,457	43,643	5.9
Returnees	3,479	20,987	6.0
HH arrivals in the last six months	2,132 of which:		
IDP HHs	1,094		
Returnee HHs	1,038		
Number of informal settlements	60		
Average size of settlement	315,536 sq m		

HH Arrivals in the Past Six Months



Kabul City Informal Settlement Locations





Informal Settlement Profile: Hesa 1 Karte Char

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Hesa 1 Karte Char**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **full mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	24	144	6
IDPs	21	126	6
Returnees	3	18	6

Size of settlement	1,675 sq m
Average area per person	12 sq m
Altitude	1,776 m

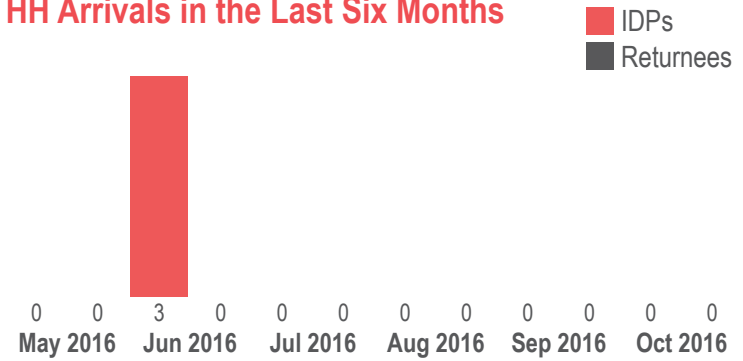
Displacement

This informal settlement hosts IDPs and returnees in privately rented households behind Afghanistan's Department of Education. However, the landlords do not receive any payment from residents. The entire population is comprised of Tajik communities. Most of the IDP residents moved from Kunduz and the broader Kabul province, while returnees previously lived in Pakistan.

Initially, four IDP households from Kabul established the settlement in 2002. Four years later, a second wave of IDPs entered the site, with 10 households travelling from Khanabad, Kunduz. In 2008, seven new households joined the site, comprised of IDPs from Emam Saheb, Kunduz and returnees from Peshawar, Pakistan. The site was then stable until June 2016 when three households again from Emam Saheb entered the settlement. The site is now saturated, with no scope to expand in 2017.

The settlement is secure and residents have access to health and education facilities in the surrounding neighbourhood. Consequently, the population reportedly intends to stay within Hesa 1 Karte Char for the foreseeable future.

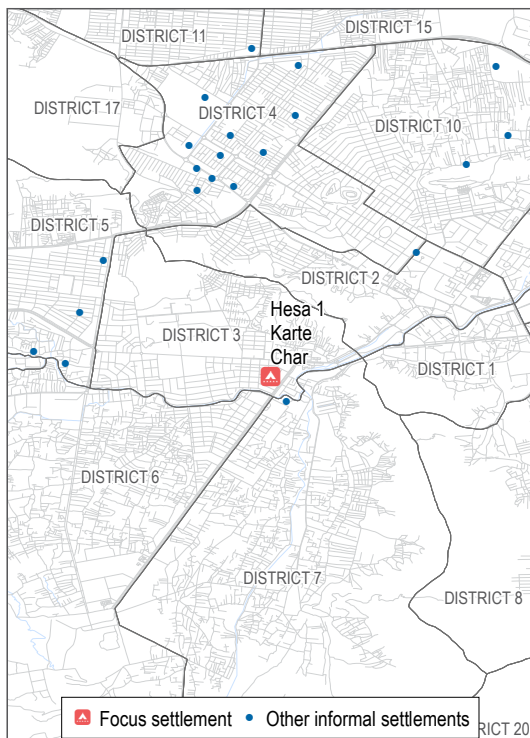
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.50782 Long. E 69.14854





Informal Settlement Profile: Behind Police District 4

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Behind Police District 4**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **partial mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	22	132	6
IDPs	0	0	N/A
Returnees	22	132	6

Size of settlement	701 sq m
Average area per person	6 sq m
Altitude	1,747 m

Displacement

This informal settlement occupies a small plot of land behind the police station in Kabul's Police District 4 and is next to a market used for vehicles and transport. The land was provided by the Government of Afghanistan and residents are not required to pay rent. All residents are from Tajik communities and all households previously lived in Pakistan.

The site was established in 2002 when a group of 22 households returned from Peshawar, Pakistan. These residents have remained in the settlement since that time, and there have been no subsequent influxes due to the small size of the site.

As the settlement is free, residents reported plans to remain in the site. The site also provides a sense of security provided by proximity to the police station.

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months

■ IDPs
■ Returnees

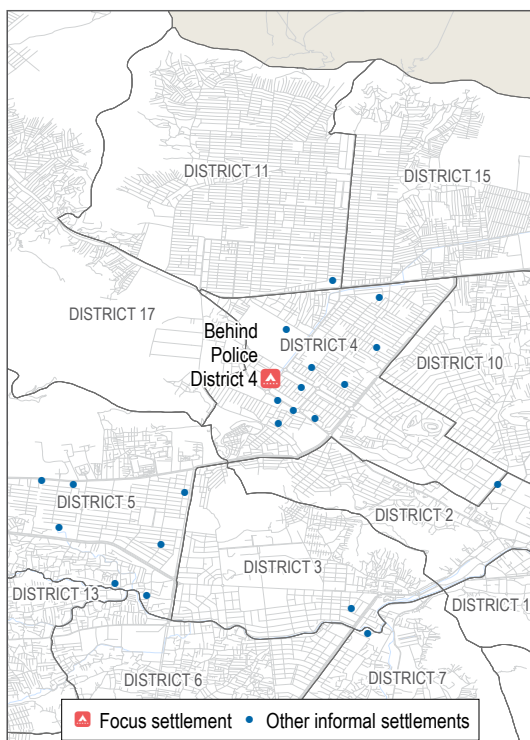
No new arrivals in the last six months

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May 2016 Jun 2016 Jul 2016 Aug 2016 Sep 2016 Oct 2016

Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.54839 Long. E 69.13425





Informal Settlement Profile: Chaman-e-Babrak

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Chaman-e-Babrak**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **rural** and its residents live in **partial mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	750	4,500	6
IDPs	250	1,500	6
Returnees	500	3,000	6

Size of settlement	87,101 sq m
Average area per person	20 sq m
Altitude	1,772 m

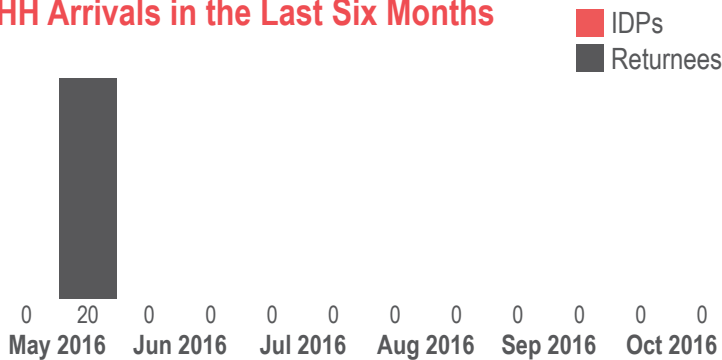
Displacement

As one of Kabul's larger informal settlements, Chaman-e-Babrak has been established in the central location of District 4. The land is owned by the Government of Afghanistan and so residents do not currently pay rent. The population is ethnically diverse with 50% belonging to Tajik communities, 40% from Pashtun populations, 5% from Hazara communities and the remaining 5% Uzbeks. Two thirds of the population are returnees from Pakistan and Iran, and one third are IDPs mostly from Laghman province, with some from Kunduz and Balkh.

The settlement was established in 2001 by 52 households returning from Punjab, Pakistan. In 2002, a further 100 households arrived from the Northern areas of Pakistan. The following year saw a significant increase in the size of the settlement, with 578 households joining. These included IDPs travelling from Laghman province and returnees from Punjab, Pakistan and Tehran, Iran. The settlement has continued to expand throughout 2016, with 20 households returning from Pakistan.

Despite the fact that residents have access to drinking water, health services and schools, it was reported that many residents plan to leave in the next month.

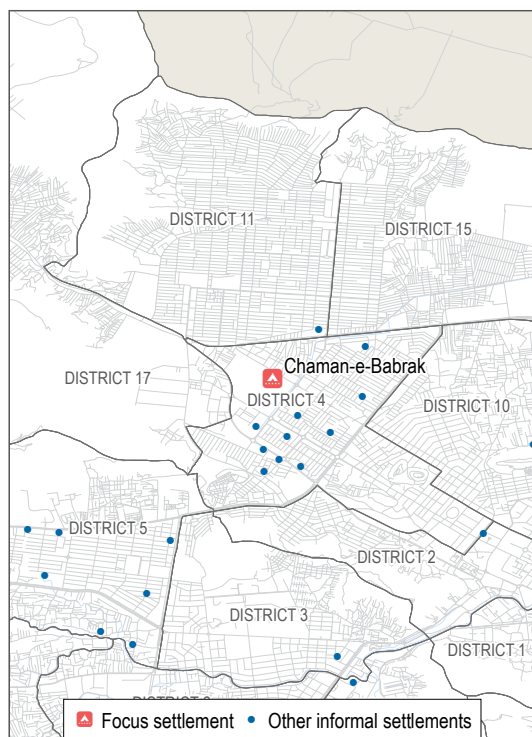
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence

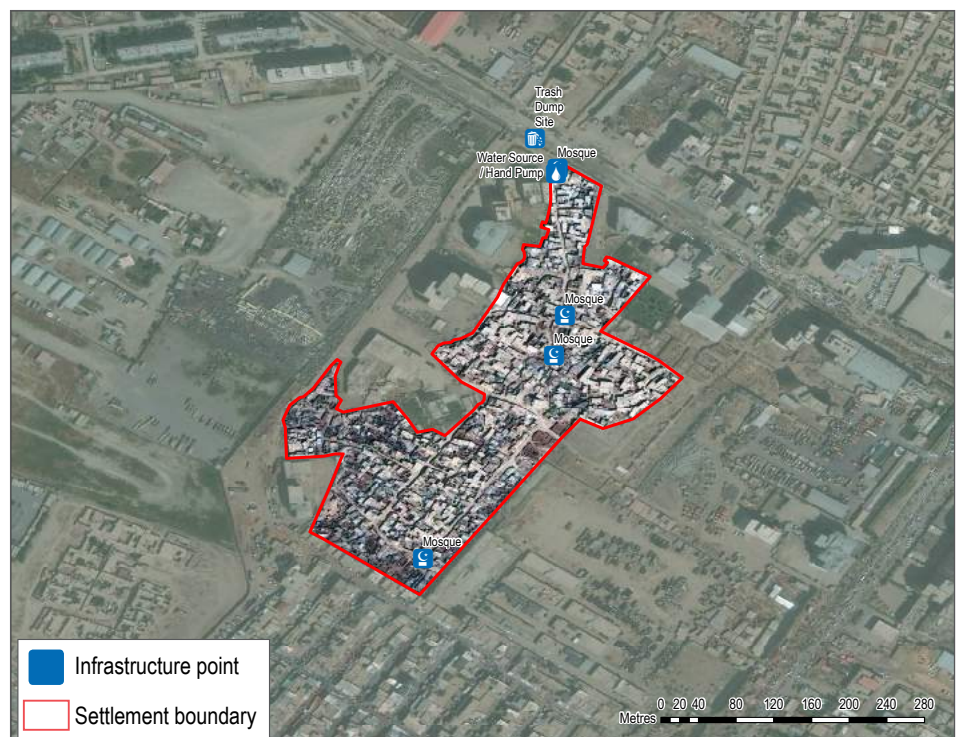


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.55796 Long. E 69.13707





Informal Settlement Profile: Charahai Hotel Gul-e Sorkh

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Charahai Hotel Gul-e Sorkh**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **full mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	110	770	7
IDPs	0	0	N/A
Returnees	110	770	7

Size of settlement	15,876 sq m
Average area per person	21 sq m
Altitude	1,754 m

Displacement

The informal settlement at Charahai Hotel Gul-e Sorkh is located in Kabul's central District 4. The land owner is not known. Consequently, residents are not paying rent. The vast majority of residents come from Pashtun communities, although 1% are Tajik. The settlement hosts returnees previously residing in Peshawar, Pakistan.

The settlement was established by 37 households from Peshawar in 2001, and a further 40 households arrived in 2002. A year later, 30 more households travelled to the site, after which the settlement was stable for six years. In 2009, a smaller wave of households entered the site, adding three homes. Since 2009, spatial constraints have prevented the settlement from expanding further.

Nearly all of the current residents reportedly intend to stay within the camp as they feel they have no alternative accommodation available.

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months

- IDPs
- Returnees

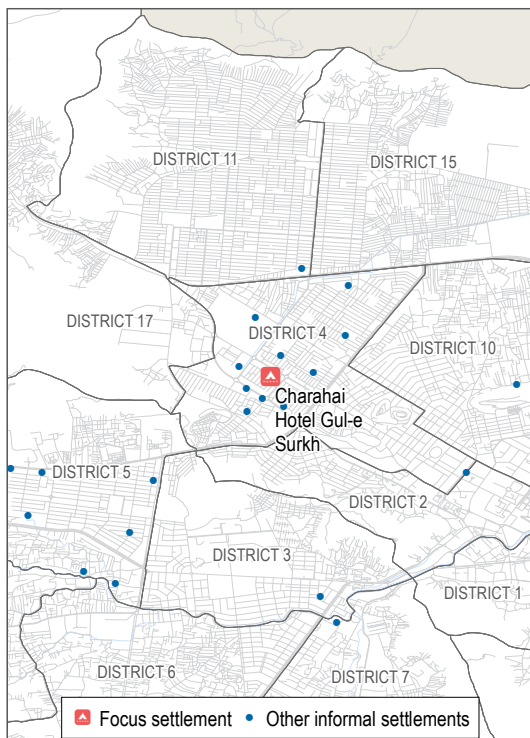
No new arrivals in the last six months



Previous Areas of Residence

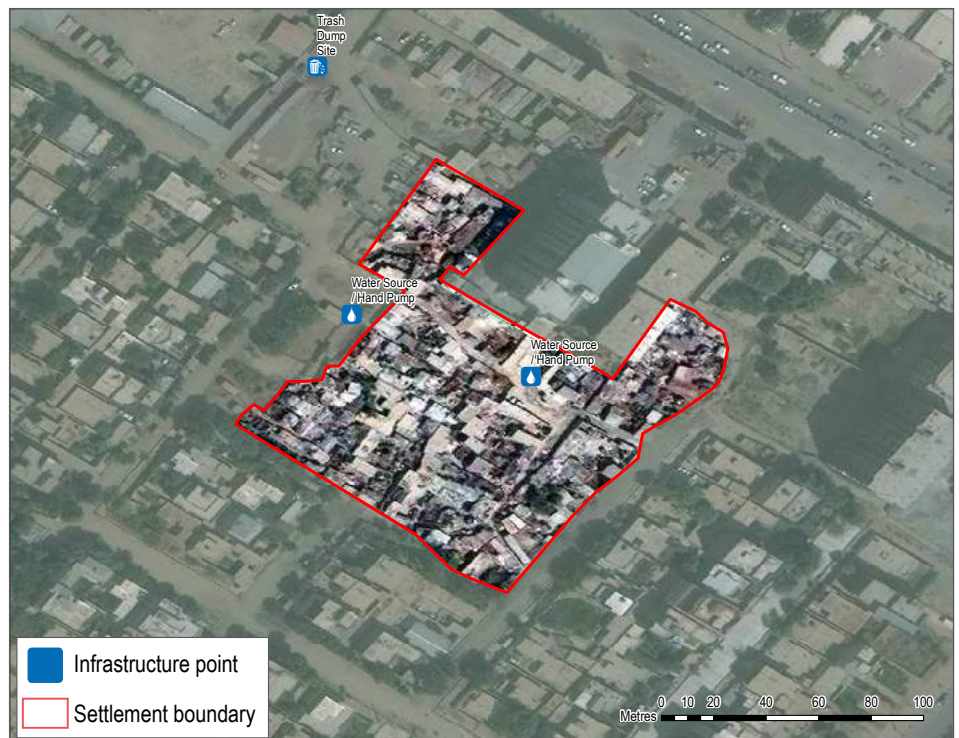


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.54627 Long. E 69.14029





Informal Settlement Profile: Hesa 2 Karte Parwan

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Hesa 2 Karte Parwan**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **partial mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	85	510	6
IDPs	85	510	6
Returnees	0	0	N/A

Size of settlement	9,588 sq m
Average area per person	19 sq m
Altitude	1,764 m

Displacement

Hesa 2 Karte Parwan is an informal settlement in Kabul's District 4. The land is owned by the Government of Afghanistan and so residents are not currently paying any rent or fees. The entire population is comprised of Pashtun communities. Most of the settlement's population was displaced from provinces neighbouring Kabul, including Laghman, Kapisa and Parwan.

The settlement was established in 2001, when all 85 households formed the site. The camp has since remained stable, with space constraints restricting new residents from joining in the last 15 years.

As this settlement is located in the middle of the city, residents reportedly feel a general sense of security. As such, residents reported they have no plan to leave Hesa 2 Karte Parwan.

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months

■ IDPs
■ Returnees

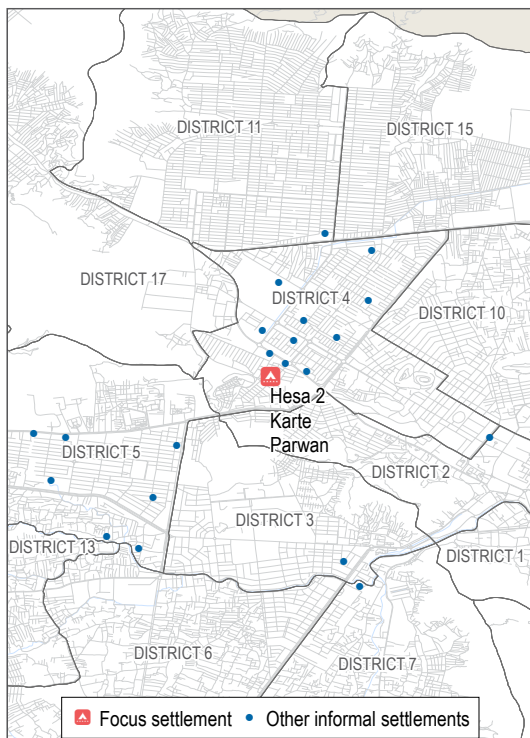
No new arrivals in the last six months

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Previous Areas of Residence

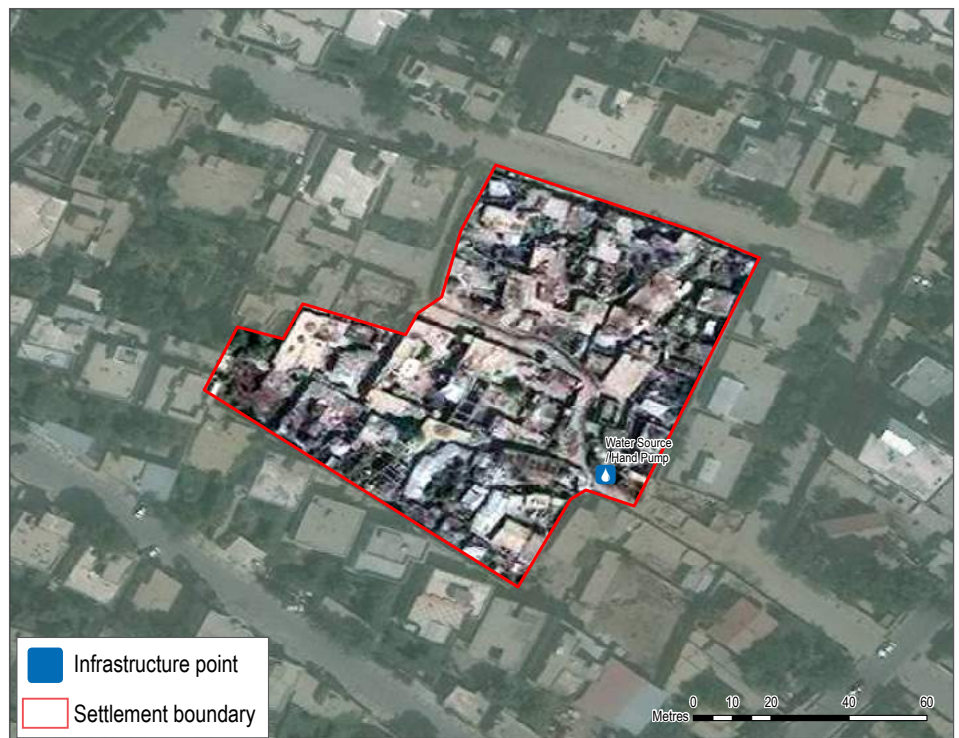


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.54053 Long. E 69.13583





Informal Settlement Profile: In Front of Kardan University

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **in front of Kardan University**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **partial mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	36	216	6
IDPs	18	108	6
Returnees	18	108	6

Size of settlement	2,637 sq m
Average area per person	13 sq m
Altitude	1,766 m

Displacement

This informal settlement is situated in front of Kardan University, in Kabul's central District 4. The land is owned by the university and residents currently do not pay rent. Most of the population is Pashtun, with 40% coming from Tajik communities. Half of the population are returnees from Pakistan, whilst the remaining half are IDPs mostly from Kunduz and Parwan.

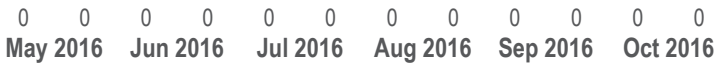
The site was founded by 18 households returning from Peshawar, Pakistan in 2012. The following year, six IDP households displaced from Khanabad, Kunduz joined the site. In 2014, the settlement grew in size again, with 12 more IDP households moving from Charikar, Parwan province. This was the final reported influx of residents as there is no space for the settlement to expand.

The central location of the settlement provides residents with a general sense of security, as well as access to health and education facilities. Residents reportedly plan to remain in front of Kardan University as they feel they have no alternative shelter options.

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months

■ IDPs
■ Returnees

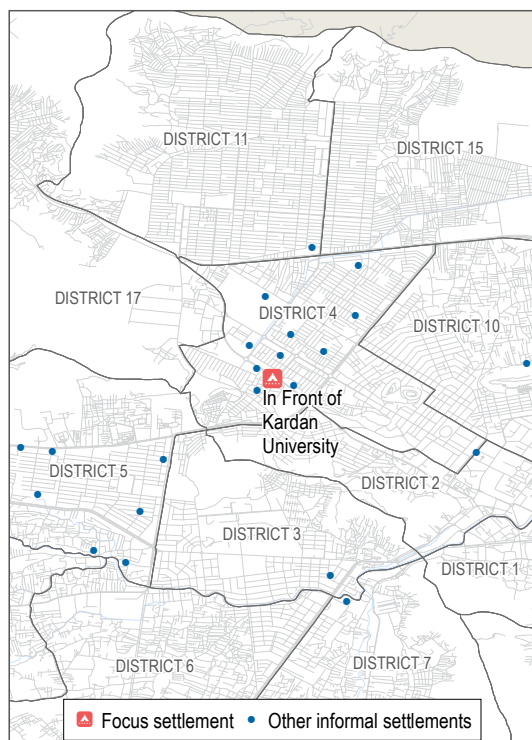
No new arrivals in the last six months



Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.54246 Long. E 69.1383





Informal Settlement Profile: In Front of Tajwar Sultana High School

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement in front of Tajwar Sultana High School, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is urban and its residents live in partial mud houses.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	36	216	6
IDPs	0	0	N/A
Returnees	36	216	6

Size of settlement	3,281 sq m
Average area per person	16 sq m
Altitude	1,764 m

Displacement

The settlement in front of Tajwar Sultana High School in Kabul's District 4 is situated on land owned by the Government of Afghanistan. Residents do not pay rent. The population is from Pashtun communities, all of whom are returnees from Punjab, Pakistan.

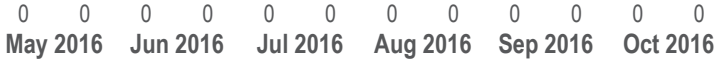
The settlement was established when all 36 households arrived at the site from Multan, Punjab in 2001. The settlement is not able to expand since this last reported influx of residents due to spatial constraints.

The settlement is close to a local market. Residents reportedly feel a sense of security by being located close to the High School. However, they also report plans to leave the settlement, although the reason for this is not known.

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months

- IDPs
- Returnees

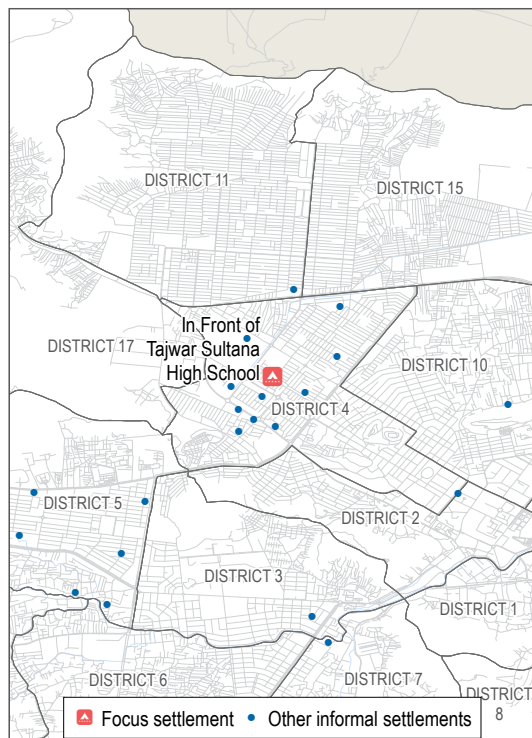
No new arrivals in the last six months



Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.5498 Long. E 69.14187





Informal Settlement Profile: Nasir Khusraw Balkhi Camp

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement, **Nasir Khusraw Balkhi Camp, District 4**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **partial mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	60	360	6
IDPs	60	360	6
Returnees	0	0	N/A

Size of settlement	3,407 sq m
Average area per person	10 sq m
Altitude	1,763 m

Displacement

Nasir Khusraw Balkhi Camp is an urban, informal settlement based in Kabul's District 4. The land is owned by the Government of Afghanistan and residents are not currently paying rent. The settlement provides shelter to a Pashtun community of IDPs, originating from Laghman province.

The initial influx of IDPs was the largest seen by the camp, with 45 households arriving in 2002. A second and last reported wave of IDPs entered the site in 2007, adding a further 15 homes. The site has remained stable over the past nine years, with spatial constraints preventing new residents from joining.

Residents reportedly intend to stay within the settlement as they have access to education and health facilities. They also reported that they feel they have no other shelter options available.

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months

■ IDPs
■ Returnees

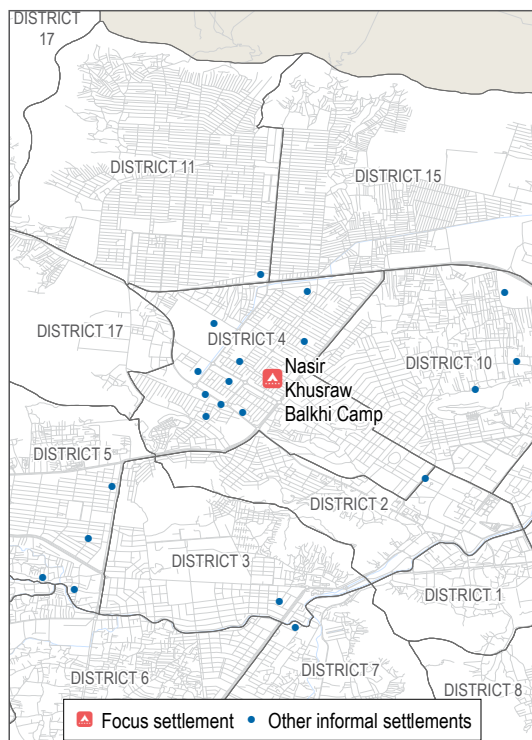
No new arrivals in the last six months

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May 2016 Jun 2016 Jul 2016 Aug 2016 Sep 2016 Oct 2016

Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.54723 Long. E 69.1472





Informal Settlement Profile: Taimani Project Street 2

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Taimani Project Street 2**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **partial mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	95	665	7
IDPs	95	665	7
Returnees	0	0	N/A

Size of settlement	10,539 sq m
Average area per person	16 sq m
Altitude	1,753 m

Displacement

Taimani Project Street 2 is a small informal settlement situated in Kabul's central District 4. The owner of the land is not known. Consequently, residents are not currently paying rent. The population consists of Pashtun communities, all of whom are IDPs from Laghman and Nangarhar.

Five households, originating from Alishang, Laghman were the first to settle at Taimani Project Street 2 in 2003. Two years later, 20 more households from Mehtarlam, Laghman joined the site. In 2013, a further 65 households from Mehtarlam moved to the settlement. An additional five households moved into the settlement during 2014, with individuals travelling from Shinwar, Nangarhar.

Since 2014, the demographics of the settlement have not changed as space constraints prevent new households from joining the site. The settlement provides access to essential facilities, such as healthcare and schools. It was found that residents do not plan to stay in the site, although they do not have a clear plan to leave.

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months

■ IDPs
■ Returnees

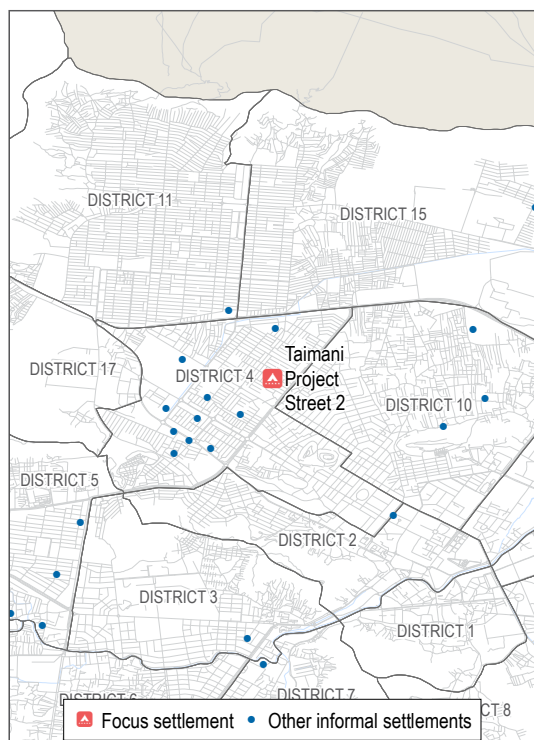
No new arrivals in the last six months

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Previous Areas of Residence

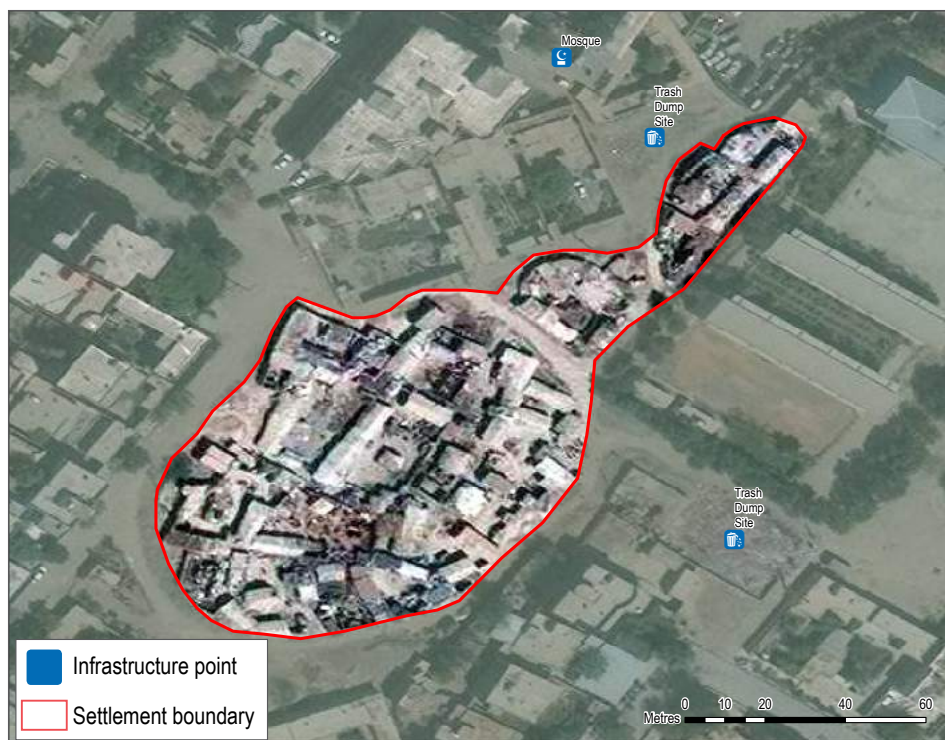


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.55362 Long. E 69.15287





Informal Settlement Profile: Taimani Project Street 5

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Taimani Project Street 5**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **partial mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	76	456	6
IDPs	0	0	N/A
Returnees	76	456	6

Size of settlement	14,718 sq m
Average area per person	33 sq m
Altitude	1,751 m

Displacement

This informal settlement is built on land owned by the Government of Afghanistan. Residents are not currently paying rent. The settlement is comprised of Pashtun communities, all of whom are returnees from the Northern Areas of Pakistan.

Of the total 76 households in the settlement, 66 established the site in 2005. For the following nine years the site remained stable, but in 2014 a new set of 10 households joined the settlement. Since the last arrival, there is no scope for Taimani Project Street 5 to expand.

Residents have access to education and health services. However, they reportedly intend to leave the settlement in the foreseeable future.

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months

■ IDPs
■ Returnees

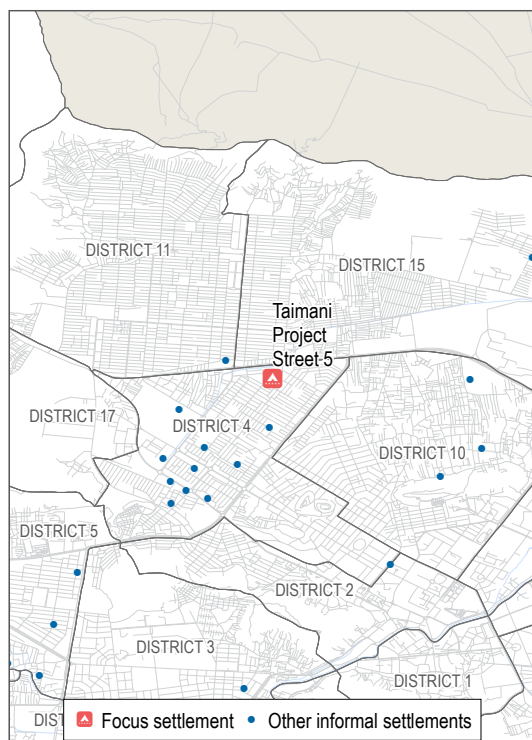
No new arrivals in the last six months

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May 2016 Jun 2016 Jul 2016 Aug 2016 Sep 2016 Oct 2016

Previous Areas of Residence

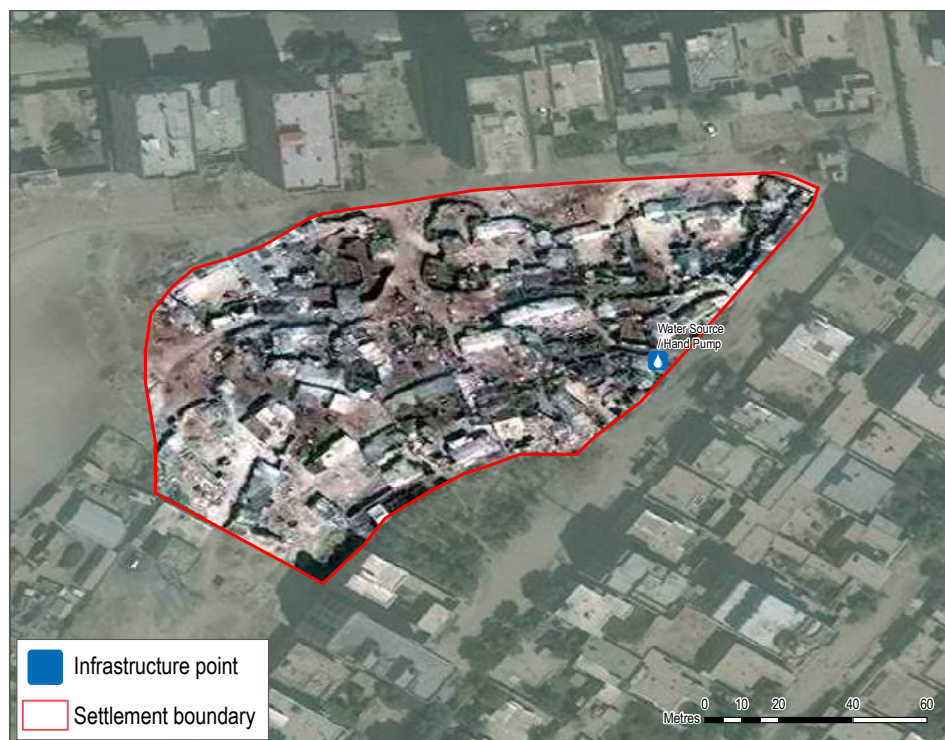


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.56298 Long. E 69.15379





Informal Settlement Profile: Behind Shadab Zafar Blocks

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Behind Shadab Zafar Blocks**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **partial mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	54	324	6
IDPs	0	0	N/A
Returnees	54	324	6

Size of settlement	10,572 sq m
Average area per person	33 sq m
Altitude	1,788 m

Displacement

The informal settlement situated behind Shadab Zafar Blocks is located on Silo Main Street. It is based on a plot of land that is not integrated into any Kabuli neighbourhood and is owned by the Government of Afghanistan. Residents are not currently paying rent. This settlement is composed of a nearly equal divide between Tajik and Pashtun communities. All residents of the settlement are returnees from Peshawar, Pakistan.

The settlement was established in 2007 when 32 households entered the site. These individuals have since remained and were joined by eight households a year later. A further influx of 13 households entered the settlement in 2010. After this, the site has mostly been stable, with just one household joining in October 2016.

With limited space, this informal settlement has no scope to expand in 2017. As Shadab Zafar Flat is in the middle of the city, residents have access to facilities such as healthcare and schooling. Residents reportedly feel they have no alternative accommodation and thus currently do not plan to leave this settlement.

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months

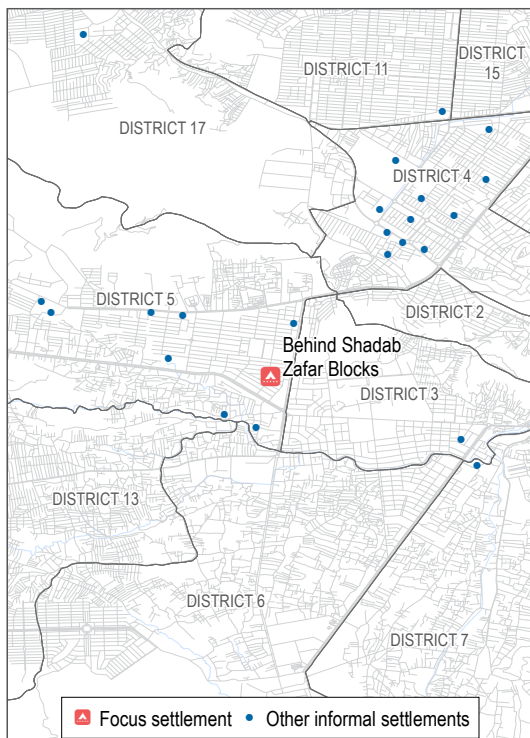
■ IDPs
■ Returnees



Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.51901 Long. E 69.11512





Informal Settlement Profile: Charahi Qambar Tajiks Camp

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Charahi Qambar Tajiks Camp**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **partial mud houses**.

Displacement

This settlement is located on Charahi Qambar Main Road, with residents living on land owned by the Government of Afghanistan. As such, residents are currently not paying any rent. The settlement is comprised of 70% Tajik communities and the remaining 30% are Pashtuns. The majority of residents are returnees from Pakistan and Iran, though around 20% of the population are IDPs from Kunduz province.

Key Figures

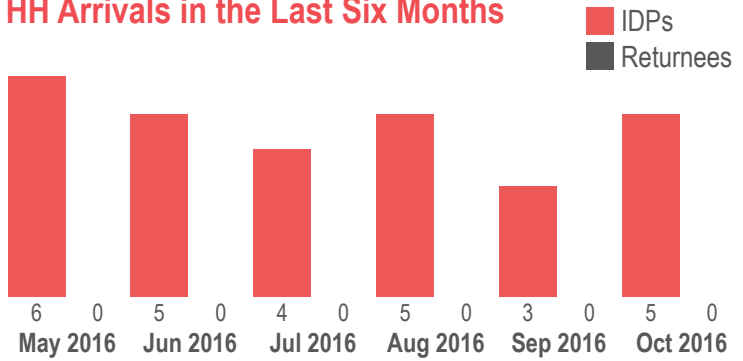
	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	311	1,866	6
IDPs	61	366	6
Returnees	250	1,500	6

Size of settlement	18,837 sq m
Average area per person	11 sq m
Altitude	1,841 m

The camp was first established in 2007 by 160 returnee households from Shiraz, Iran. In 2008, a second influx of 40 returnee households from Peshawar joined the site. In 2009, a further 50 returnee households expanded the camp, having travelled from Kerman, Iran. An additional 30 households previously residing in Peshawar, Pakistan arrived in 2010. The settlement remained stable until 2016 when a final 31 IDP households from Aliabad, Kunduz entered the site. The site is now saturated, with no space for new residents to join in 2017.

Charahi Qambar Tajiks Camp offers security and employment opportunities. Consequently, all residents reportedly plan to stay in the settlement for the foreseeable future.

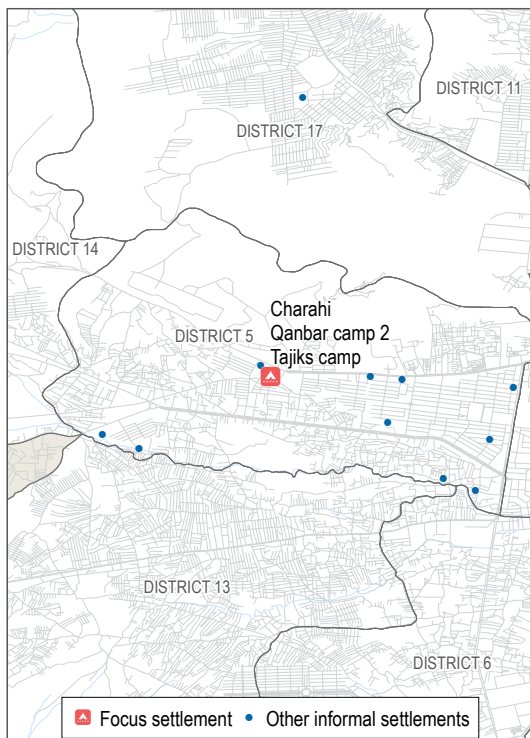
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence

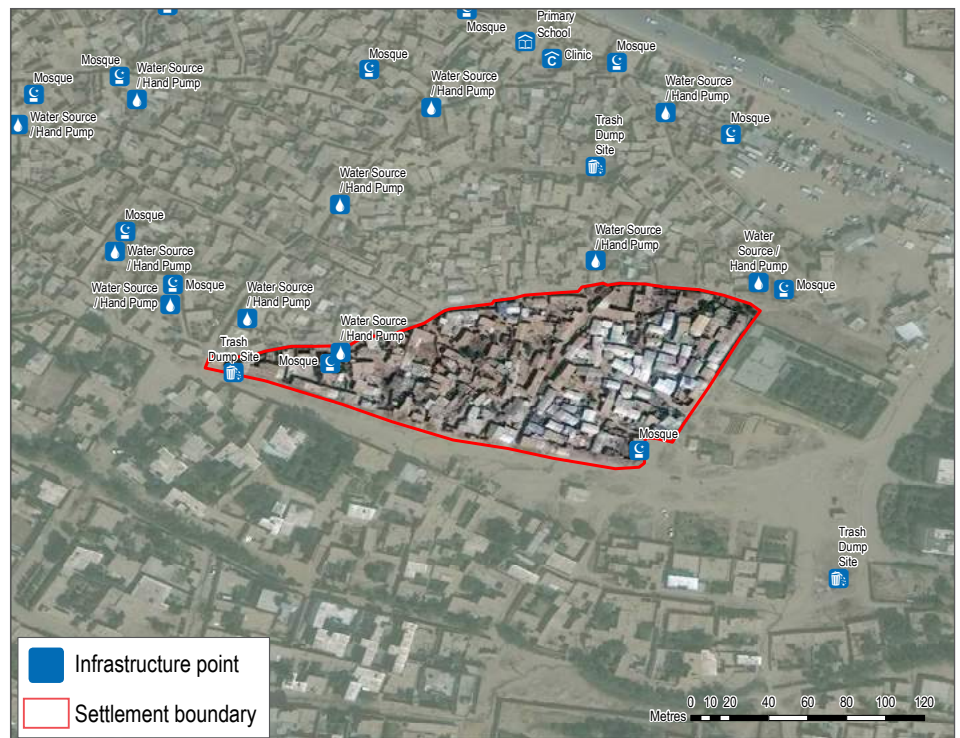


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.53051 Long. E 69.07611





Informal Settlement Profile: Charahi Qamber Camp 1

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan

November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Charahi Qamber Camp 1**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **partial mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	1,200	6,000	5
IDPs	1,200	6,000	5
Returnees	0	0	N/A

Size of settlement	10,3643 sq m
Average area per person	18 sq m
Altitude	1,835 m

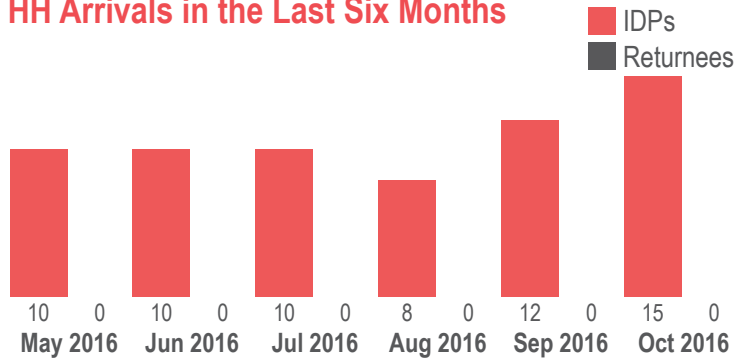
Displacement

Situated on Charahi Qamber Main Road, this informal settlement is one of the largest in Kabul. The extensive site is not a part of any Kabul neighbourhood and has been established on land owned by the Government of Afghanistan. Residents do not have to pay rent or fees to use this land. The vast majority of Camp 1 is populated by Pashtuns, with just 1% comprised of Tajik communities. All residents are IDPs travelling from Helmand, Uruzgan and Kandahar provinces. Returnees from Peshawar did reside in the settlement for a short period of time, but they have since moved to other settlements in Kabul to be near family.

The first 200 IDP households arrived in 2008 mainly from Uruzgan province. Since then, IDPs have continued to arrive at a relatively constant rate. The next large influx arrived in 2010, bringing 185 households from Sangin, Helmand. A further 120 households moved from Zheray, Kandahar in 2013 and an additional 195 joined the site in 2015 from Khanshin, Helmand. The settlement continued to expand in 2016 bringing 500 households to the site.

Nearly all camp residents reportedly plan to remain in this settlement, as it offers a sense of security and residents feel they have few alternative accommodation options.

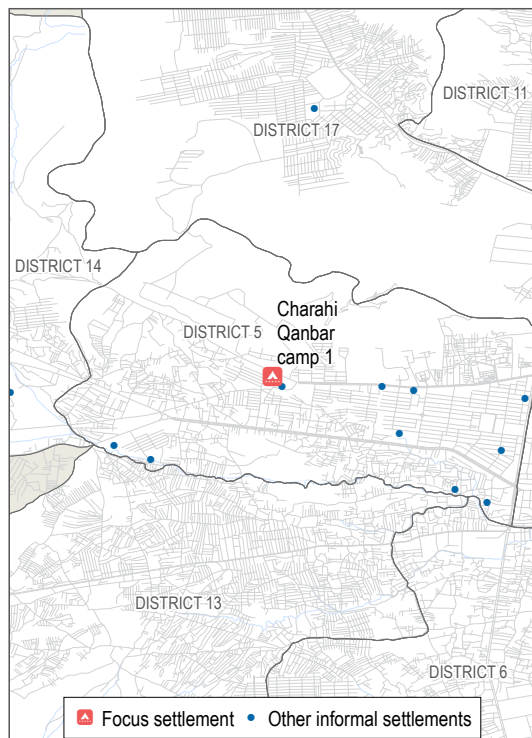
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence

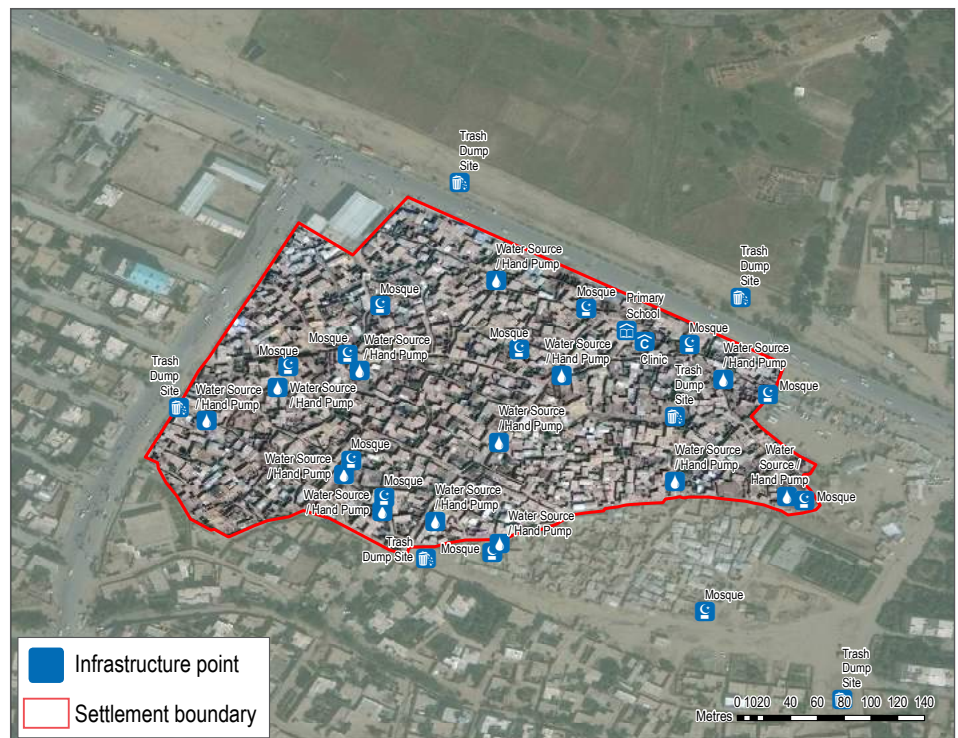


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.5315 Long. E 69.0772





Informal Settlement Profile: Company Bridge Camp 1

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Company Bridge Camp 1**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **peri-urban** and its residents live in **full mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	944	5,664	6
IDPs	924	5,544	6
Returnees	20	120	6

Size of settlement	76,156 sq m
Average area per person	14 sq m
Altitude	1,860 m

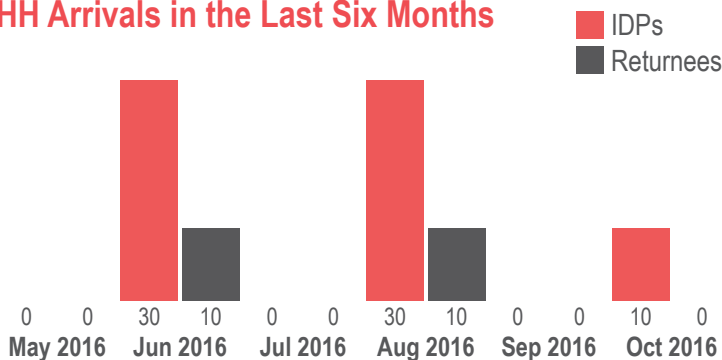
Displacement

This informal settlement is one of two separated sites in the neighbourhood of Company Bridge. Households have been built on a large plot of land owned by the Government of Afghanistan and residents currently do not pay rent. The population is largely comprised of Pashtun communities, although 10% are from Tajik communities. The vast majority of the settlement is populated by IDPs from Uruzgan, Kunduz and Nangarhar, although returnees from Pakistan own a small proportion of the households.

The settlement was first established in 2001 by 129 IDP households from Tirinkot, Uruzgan. In 2012, a large influx of 350 IDP households joined the settlement, originating from Char Darah, Kunduz. Three years later, 375 IDP households entered the site, again from Tirinkot. The last reported influx joined the settlement in 2016, with 70 IDP households moving from Kot, Nangarhar and 20 households returning from Peshawar, and Multan and Lahore in Punjab, Pakistan. Since this final influx, spatial constraints prevent further residents from joining the settlement.

Residents reportedly plan to remain in the settlement as they feel they have no alternative accommodation.

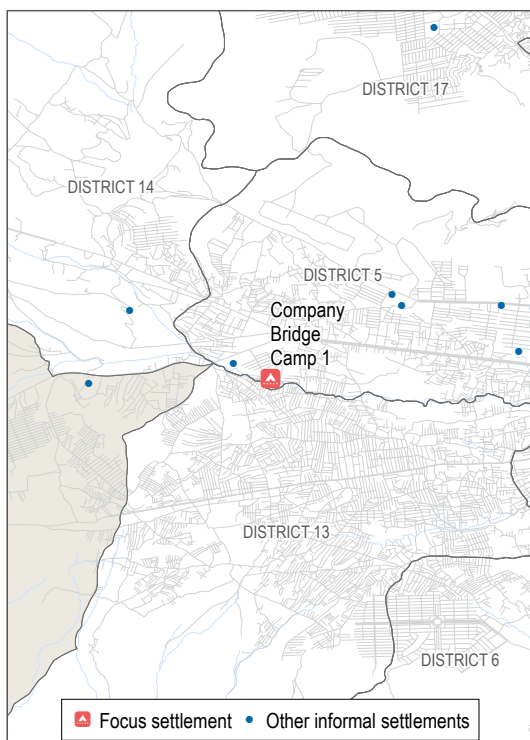
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.51887 Long. E 69.05309





Informal Settlement Profile: Company Bridge Camp 2

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Company Bridge Camp 2**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **peri-urban** and its residents live in **full mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	230	1,380	6
IDPs	225	1,350	6
Returnees	5	30	6

Size of settlement	25,742 sq m
Average area per person	19 sq m
Altitude	1,846 m

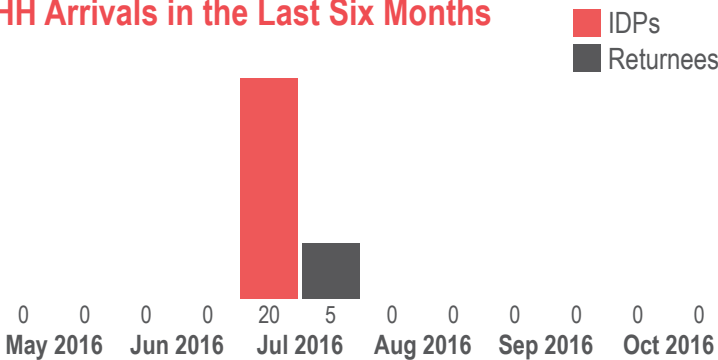
Displacement

As one of two sites in the Company Bridge area, this large informal settlement is based on land owned by the Government of Afghanistan. It is not a part of any Kabuli neighbourhoods and residents do not currently pay any rent. The population are all from Pashtun communities. The IDP residents previously lived in Helmand and Wardak provinces, while returnees resided in Pakistan and Iran.

The first 70 IDP households travelled from Sangin, Hilmand province in 2014. A second influx of IDPs arrived in 2015 with 135 households joining the settlement from Nawzar, Helmand. A third wave entered the settlement in 2016, with 20 IDP households from Chak, Wardak and 5 returnee households from Peshawar, Pakistan and Ifshan, Iran.

There is scope for the settlement to expand, with new residents expected in 2017. The current residents reportedly plan to stay in the site as it is affordable and provides the population with a perceived sense of security.

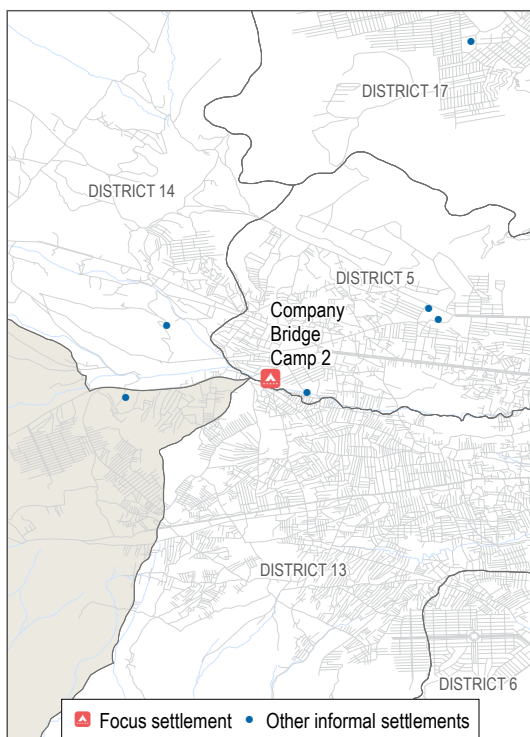
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.52004 Long. E 69.04821





Informal Settlement Profile: Daud Khan Town Camp

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Daud Khan Town Camp**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **concrete houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	45	270	6
IDPs	3	18	6
Returnees	42	252	6

Size of settlement	3,207 sq m
Average area per person	12 sq m
Altitude	1,915 m

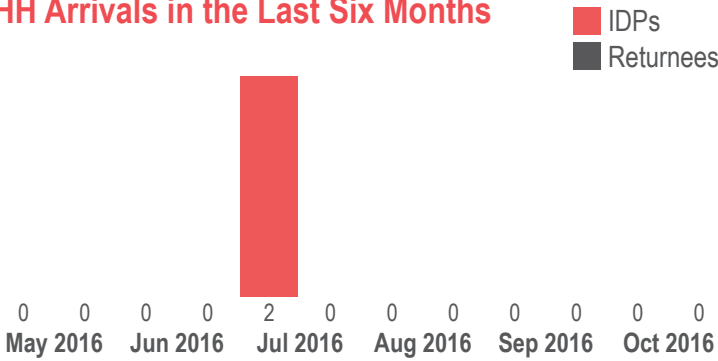
Displacement

The land on which Daud Khan Town Camp informal settlement is situated is provided for free by the Afghan Ministry of Defence. The population is mostly comprised of Pashtun communities, though 10% are Tajik. Most of the houses are occupied by returnees from Pakistan, although 3 houses are occupied by IDPs from Kapisa, Kunduz and Badakhshan.

The first 42 households moved into the settlement in 2002, having returned from Peshawar, Pakistan. The camp remained stable until 2016, when one household from Kapisa travelled to the settlement early in the year and a further two households joined in July from Kunduz and Badakhshan. The settlement is now at capacity and the Ministry of Defence will not permit any more residents to join the site.

Residents reportedly plan to stay in the settlement for the foreseeable future as they feel they have nowhere else to go, although the Ministry of Defence reportedly intends to reclaim the land in 2017.

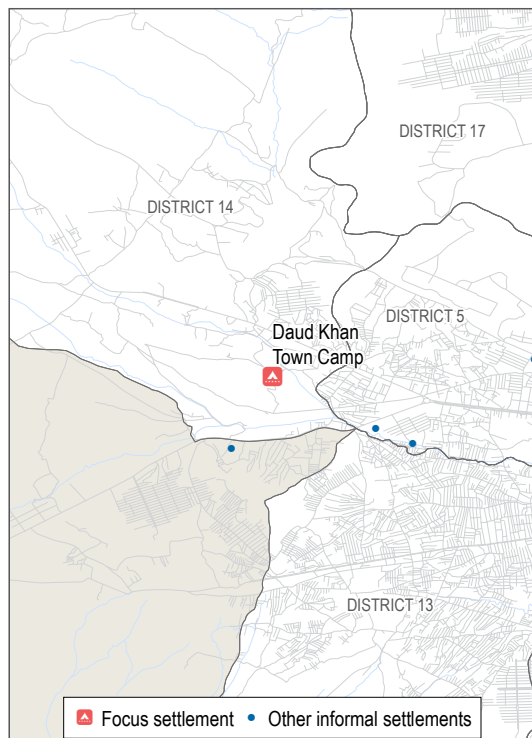
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.527 Long. E 69.02904





Informal Settlement Profile: Dewan Begi

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan

November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Dewan Begi**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **partial mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	219	1,314	6
IDPs	0	0	N/A
Returnees	219	1,314	6

Size of settlement	26,989 sq m
Average area per person	21 sq m
Altitude	1,807 m

Displacement

Located between Kota-e Sange and the area of Company in Kabul's District 5, this informal settlement is owned by the Government of Afghanistan. Each household pays the Government a monthly rent of 200 Afghanis. The settlement consists of Pashtun communities. All residents are returnees from Peshawar, Pakistan.

The first six households settled in Dewan Begi in 2002. A second wave of 40 households joined a year later, along with a further 30 households in 2004. The final influx in 2005 offered the most substantial growth of the camp, raising the total number of households from 76 to 219. No arrivals have been reported since 2005, despite the settlement having space to expand.

Currently, the low rental cost of the site and the working opportunities in the city encourage residents to stay in the site. The central location also provides residents with access to health and education services.

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months

■ IDPs
■ Returnees

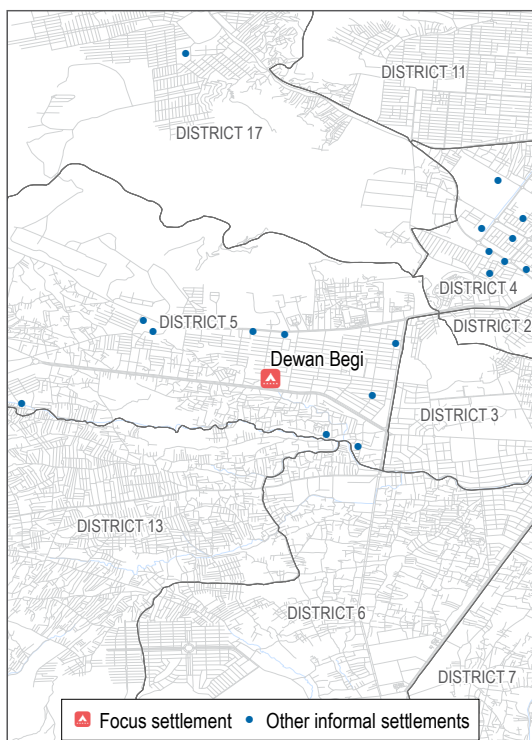
No new arrivals in the last six months



Previous Areas of Residence

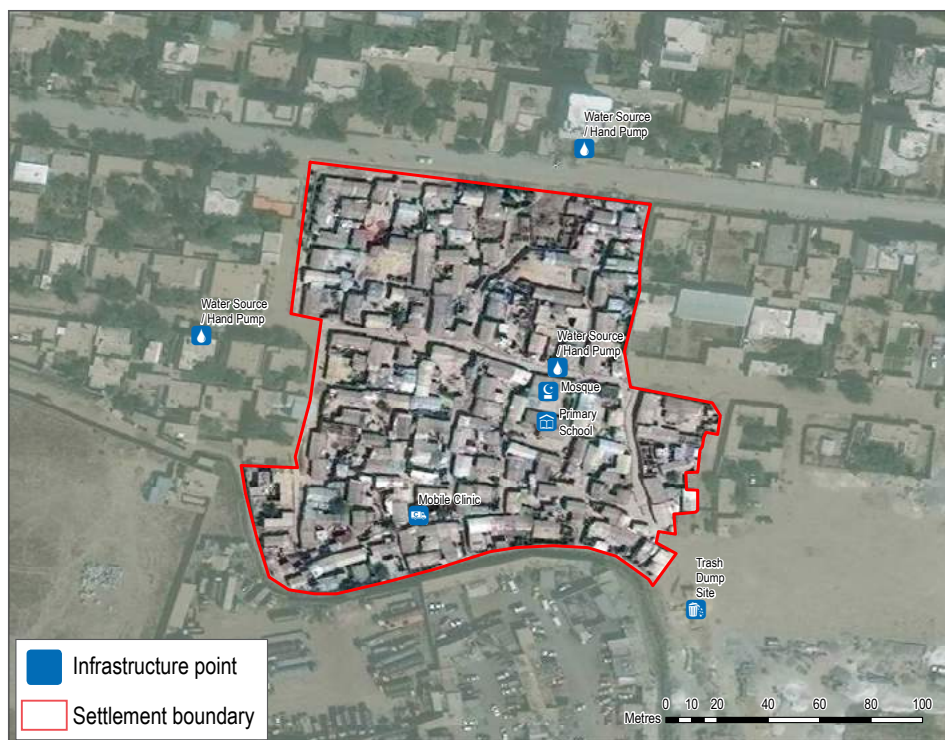


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.52198 Long. E 69.09821





Informal Settlement Profile: Kuchai Motor Shuyee

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Kuchai Motor Shuyee**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **partial mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	125	750	6
IDPs	110	660	6
Returnees	15	90	6

Size of settlement	9,029 sq m
Average area per person	13 sq m
Altitude	1,791 m

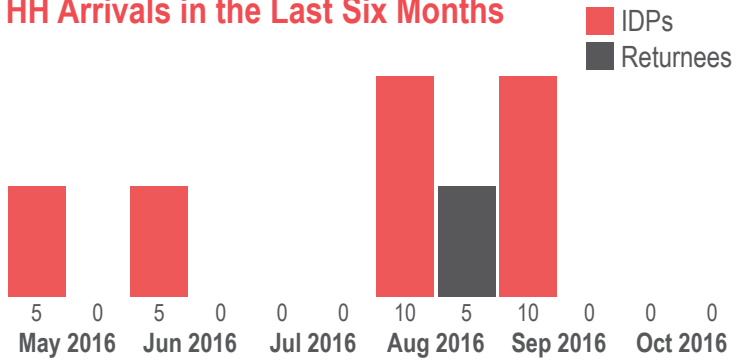
Displacement

This informal settlement, named after a nearby road lined with car-related shops, consists of nearly a dozen small plots of land throughout Qala-e Wahid, Kabul. Residents live in privately owned properties, rented from local landlords for an average monthly fee of 5,000 Afghanis. The settlement is ethnically diverse, with an estimated 55% of residents coming from Tajik communities, 40% from Pashtun populations and 5% Uzbek. Most of the IDP population is from Nangarhar, Parwan and Kunduz, with the remaining 12% returning from Pakistan.

The site was first settled by three returnee households from Peshawar, Pakistan in 2008, from which another 12 households arrived in 2012. In 2009, 40 IDP households moved to the settlement from Surkhrod and Behsud, Nangarhar. In 2012, 25 IDP households travelled from Carikar, Parwan and a further 25 IDP households from Khanabad, Kunduz settled in 2015. IDPs continued to arrive in large numbers and returnees in smaller numbers throughout 2016.

Residents reported difficulty accessing basic services, including food, drinking water, health facilities and schools. However, nearly all residents reportedly plan to remain in the site as it is close to work and offers low rent.

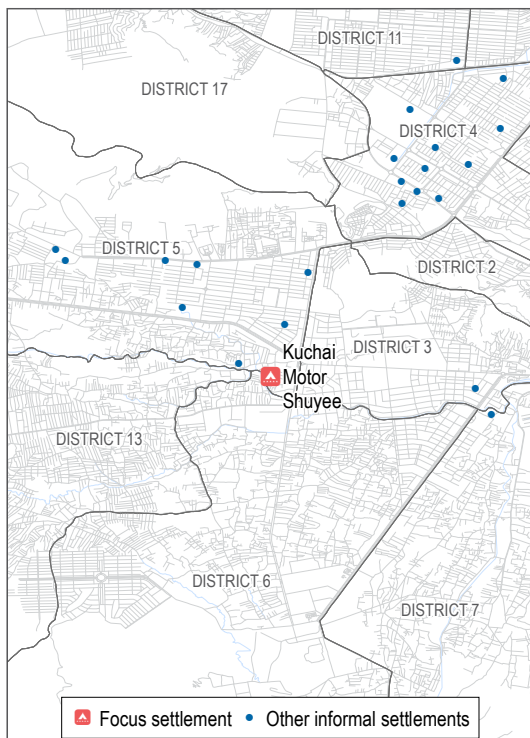
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map



Lat. N 34.50978 Long. E 69.11261



Informal Settlement Profile: Marastoon Camp

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Marastoon Camp**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **partial mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	46	276	6
IDPs	46	276	6
Returnees	0	0	N/A

Size of settlement	8,854 sq m
Average area per person	33 sq m
Altitude	1,802 m

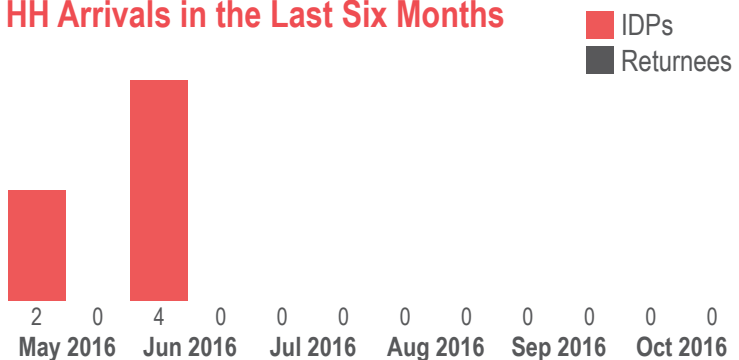
Displacement

Located in front of Marastoon, on the outskirts of Kabul, this informal settlement is not a part of any Kabuli neighbourhood. The land is privately owned although the landlord does not receive rent from the residents. All residents are Pashtun IDPs travelling from Alingar in Laghman province.

The initial influx of 6 households arrived in 2009 followed by a second wave of 8 households in 2010. In 2011, 9 households entered the site. A fourth influx of IDPs arrived in 2012, with 17 households entering the site. The settlement saw stability until 2016 when 6 final households joined the site. Marastoon Camp is now at capacity, with no space for new residents in 2017.

Some residents have been able to find work within the city, encouraging them to stay in the settlement. Residents also reportedly feel that they have no alternative accommodation.

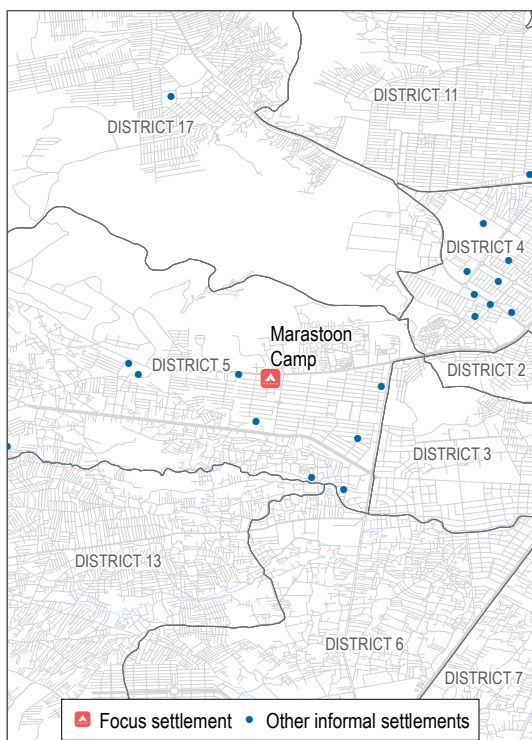
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

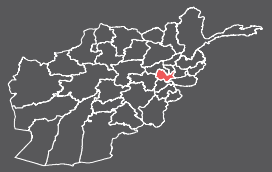
Lat. N 34.52965 Long. E 69.09997





Informal Settlement Profile: Qala-e Nazir Camp

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Qala-e Nazir Camp** located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **rural** and its residents live in **full mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	54	324	6
IDPs	15	90	6
Returnees	39	234	6

Size of settlement	3,195 sq m
Average area per person	10 sq m
Altitude	1,925 m

Displacement

This informal settlement is situated away from the centre of Kabul city and is located on the Kabul-Kandahar Highway. Houses are rented from private landowners for an average monthly rent of 315 Afghanis. The settlement is ethnically diverse, with 80% coming from Pashtun communities, 14% from Tajik populations and 6% from Hazara communities. All resident IDPs travelled from Kapisa, Bamyan and Herat provinces, while returnees previously lived in Pakistan.

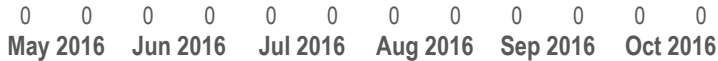
This new settlement was established in 2015 by all 54 households. The 90 individual IDPs travelled mostly from Tagab, Kapisa, with some from Bamyan and Herat, and the 234 returnees moved from Peshawar, Pakistan. The settlement reached saturation in 2015 with no new residents able to join the site since.

Nearly all residents reportedly intend to remain in Qala-e Nazir Camp as the rent is affordable for each household.

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months

■ IDPs
■ Returnees

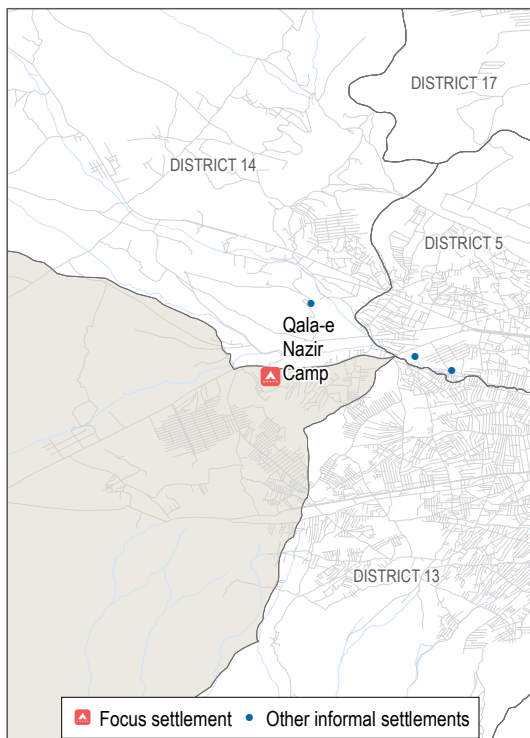
No new arrivals in the last six months



Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.51631 Long. E 69.02296





Informal Settlement Profile: Qala-e Wahid Pul-e Camp 2

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

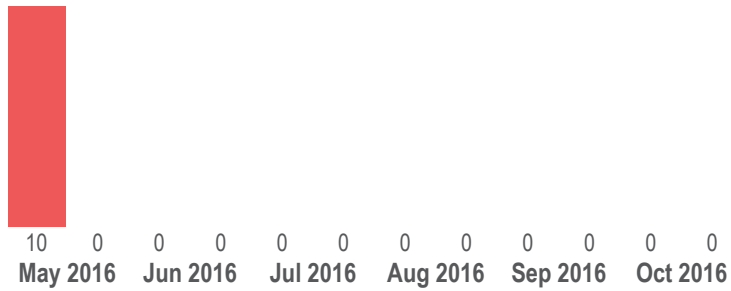
This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Qala-e Wahid Pul-e Camp 2**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **partial mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	110	660	6
IDPs	110	660	6
Returnees	0	0	N/A

Size of settlement	5,194 sq m
Average area per person	8 sq m
Altitude	1,798 m

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Displacement

This informal settlement is situated on Paghmani Street, where residents rent houses from landlords in the Qala-e Wahid neighbourhood. However, landlords do not receive any rent from residents. The population is equally divided between Tajik and Pashtun communities. All of the residents are IDPs from Parwan, Kunduz and Nangarhar provinces.

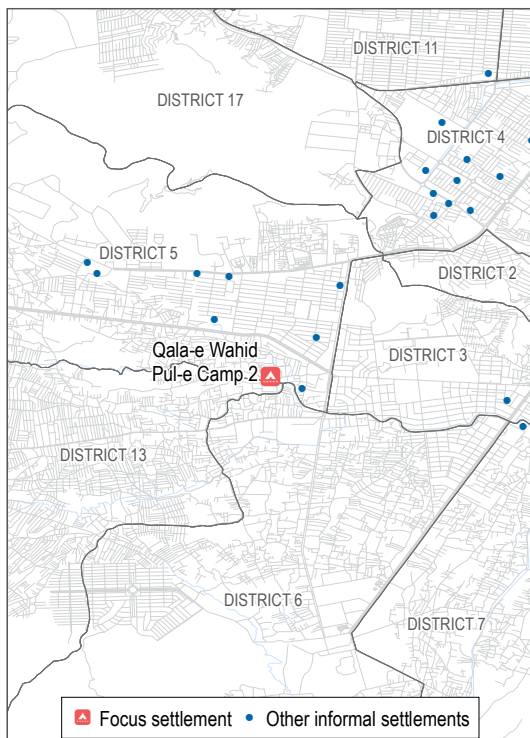
The settlement was first established in 2013 when 70 households travelled from Charikar, Parwan. In 2015, 30 more households joined the settlement from Kunduz. A final 10 households from Nangarhar later entered the settlement in 2016.

Nearly all residents reportedly plan to stay within the Qala-e Wahid Pul-e Camp 2 settlement as they feel they have no alternative shelter options.

Previous Areas of Residence

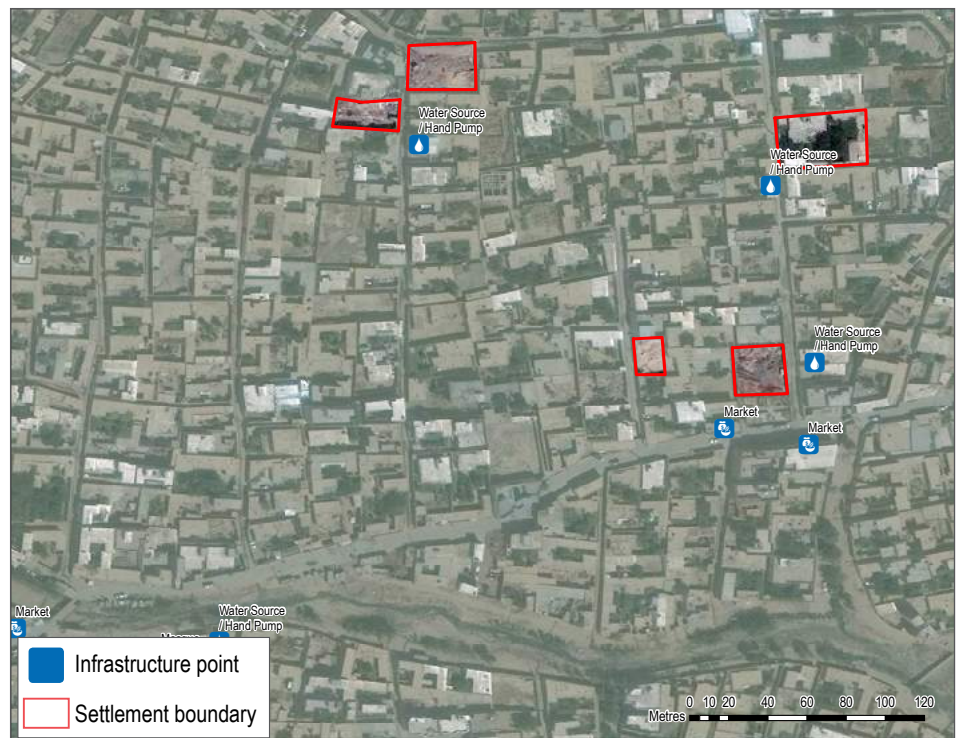


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.51203 Long. E 69.10693





Informal Settlement Profile: Qala-e Wazir

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Qala-e Wazir**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **partial mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	85	510	6
IDPs	85	510	6
Returnees	0	0	N/A

Size of settlement	8,168 sq m
Average area per person	17 sq m
Altitude	1,811 m

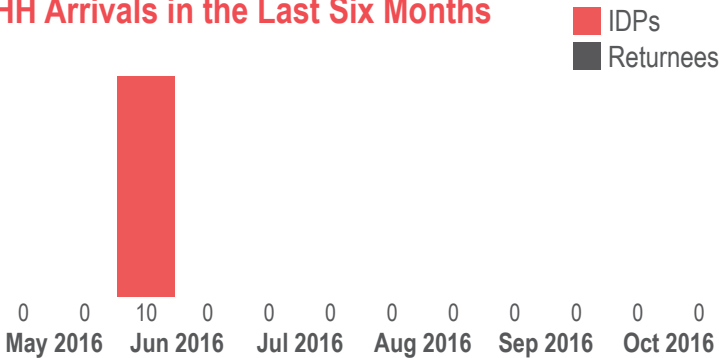
Displacement

Qala-e Wazir informal settlement is located on Charahi Qamber Main Street, close to Shahid Burhanuddin University. The site is separated from any Kabuli neighbourhood and the settlement is located on privately owned land. However, the landowner does not currently receive any payment from residents. There is an equal number of residents from Pashtun and Tajik communities. The site is comprised of IDPs, mostly travelling from Kunduz, with smaller influxes from Laghman and Wardak.

The settlement was established in 2008 by 75 IDP households, mostly coming from Kunduz, Kunduz province, and some moving from Alingar, Laghman and Maydan Shahr, Wardak. The site then remained stable until 2016, when a further 10 households moved from Kunduz.

Nearly all residents reportedly intend to stay within the settlement because they feel they have no alternative accommodation.

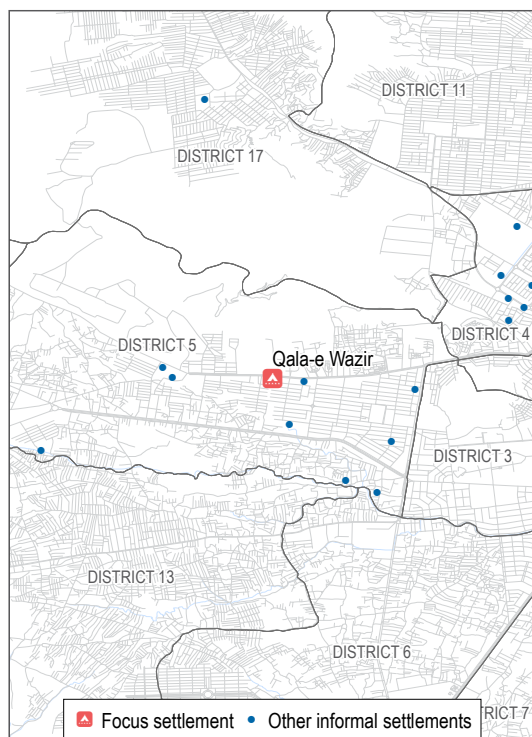
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.53047 Long. E 69.09456





Informal Settlement Profile: Sarak Awal Silo

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Sarak Awal Silo**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **tents**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	9	63	7
IDPs	6	42	7
Returnees	3	21	7

Size of settlement	2,362 sq m
Average area per person	38 sq m
Altitude	1,796 m

Displacement

Located in Silo Main Street, Sarak Awal Silo informal settlement is one of the smallest in Kabul. Since the landowner is not known, residents do not currently pay rental fees. The entire population is from Pashtun communities. The settlement is comprised of both returnees from Peshawar, Pakistan and IDPs from the Afghan provinces of Laghman and Logar.

The settlement was first formed in 2003 by three returnee households moving from Peshawar, Pakistan. A second influx of residents joined the site later that same year with IDPs from across Afghanistan, including Alingar in Laghman province and Charkh in Logar province.

The settlement space is very small and is currently at capacity. Consequently, there is no scope for the settlement to expand. It has been reported that all residents plan to stay in the settlement as they have access to health and education facilities.

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months

■ IDPs
■ Returnees

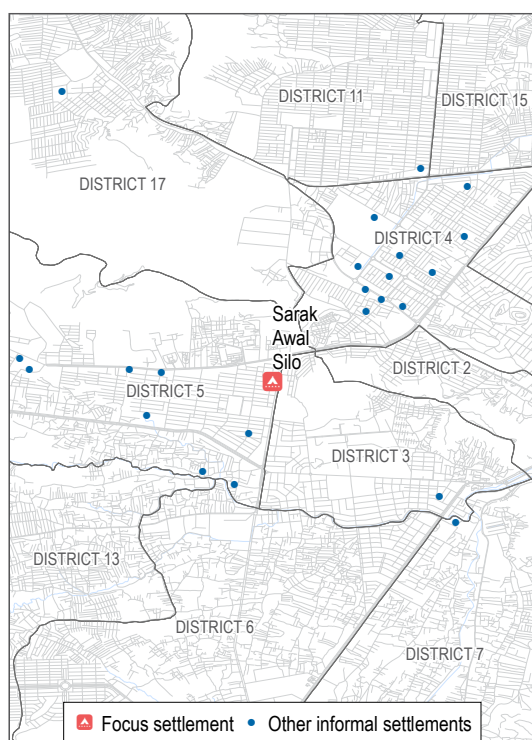
No new arrivals in the last six months



Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.52809 Long. E 69.11941





Informal Settlement Profile: Habibia High School

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Habibia High School**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **tents**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	58	348	6
IDPs	58	348	6
Returnees	0	0	N/A

Size of settlement	26,919 sq m
Average area per person	78 sq m
Altitude	1,771 m

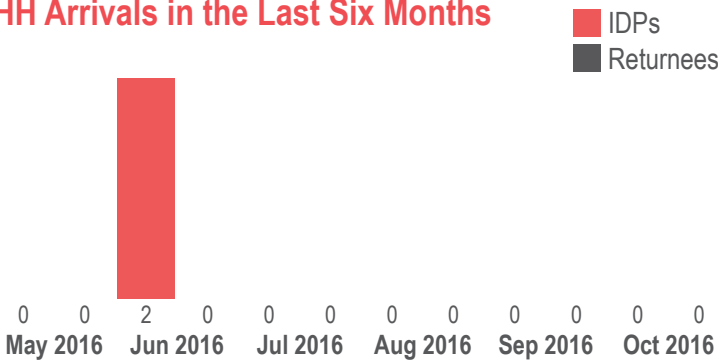
Displacement

This informal settlement is situated on Darulaman Main Road, close to Kabul's famous Habibia High School. The settlement is based on land owned by the Government of Afghanistan and residents are not currently paying rent. The population is largely Pashtun, though 10% are from Tajik communities. The site consists entirely of IDPs who have travelled from Parwan and Nangarhar provinces.

The first 12 households moved to the site from Ghorband, Parwan in 2007. An additional 20 households from Ghorband travelled to Habibia High School in 2008. A year later, 21 households joined the settlement, previously residing in Bagram, Parwan. Three more households travelled from Batikot, Nangarhar to the camp in 2010. The site then remained stable until June 2016 when two final households joined Habibia High School settlement.

Most residents reportedly plan to stay in the settlement as it offers a general sense of security. Residents reportedly also feel they have nowhere else to go.

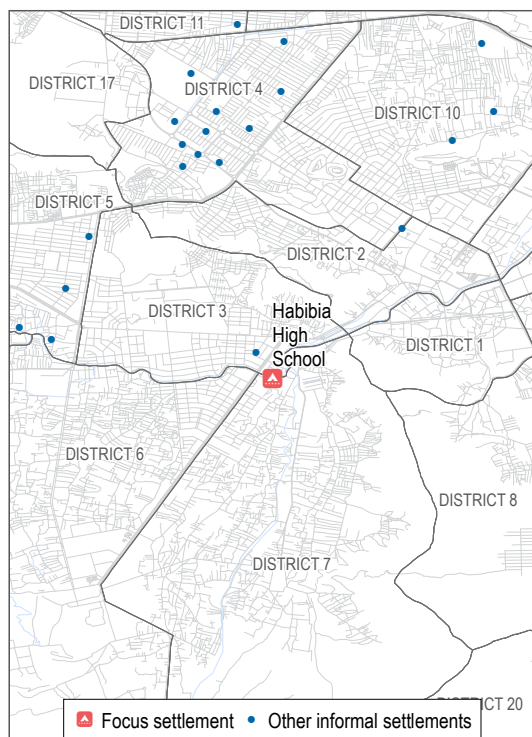
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.49737 Long. E 69.14746





Informal Settlement Profile: 100 Families Camp 2

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **100 Families Camp 2**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **partial mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	32	192	6
IDPs	0	0	N/A
Returnees	32	192	6

Size of settlement	2,866 sq m
Average area per person	15 sq m
Altitude	1,784 m

Displacement

100 Families Camp 2 is an informal settlement located at the end of Sarak-e Naw Main Street. Households reportedly settled in this site because of a lack of alternative land options. Residents rent their homes from private landlords for a monthly fee of 3,333 Afghanis. The entire population is from Pashtun communities. All residents are returnees from Pakistan.

This camp was established by just one wave of returnees in 2013. All 32 of these households previously resided in Peshawar, Pakistan. After its establishment, no new residents have joined 100 Families Camp 2, despite it being a large space which could be expanded.

The location does not provide residents with access to health or education facilities. However, residents reportedly do not plan to leave the settlement as they feel they have no alternative housing options.

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months

■ IDPs
■ Returnees

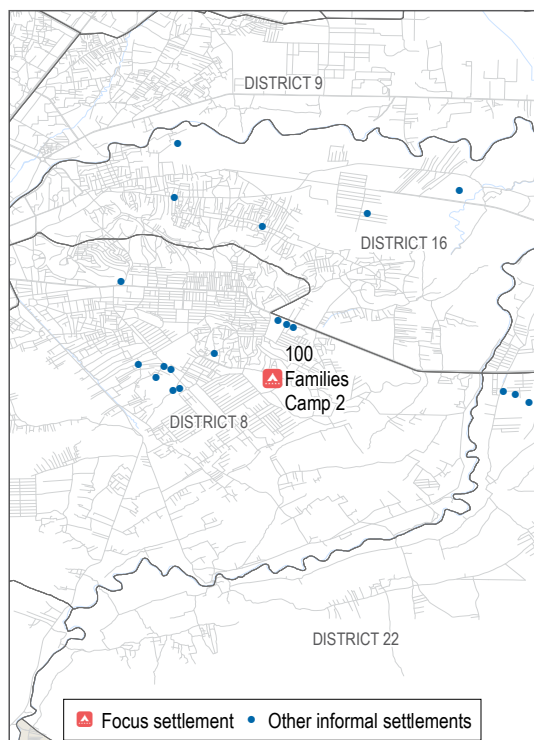
No new arrivals in the last six months



Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.49462 Long. E 69.24153





Informal Settlement Profile: Ahmad Jan Camp

Bagrami District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Ahmad Jan Camp**, located in Bagrami district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **partial mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	137	822	6
IDPs	0	0	N/A
Returnees	137	822	6

Size of settlement	5,749 sq m
Average area per person	7 sq m
Altitude	1,765 m

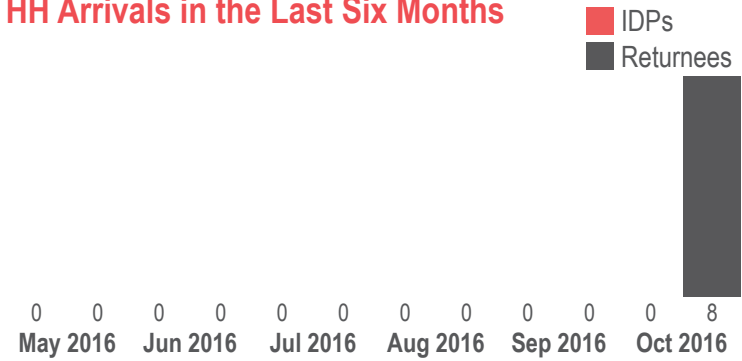
Displacement

Ahmad Jan Camp is one of three informal settlements based in Qala-e Barqi, close to Chori Froshan Camp. The settlement has been built on privately owned land. Each household's rent is collected and pooled by a settlement committee which then pays the landowner a monthly sum of 41,000 Afghanis. Pashtun communities comprise 75% of the population and the remaining quarter consists of Tajiks. The settlement is entirely populated by returnees previously residing in Peshawar, Pakistan.

The first influx of 50 households established the settlement in 2002. A second wave of 30 households joined the site in 2003 followed by a further 49 households a year later. The settlement then saw a period of stability before the arrival of a final 8 households in October 2016. The site is now saturated, with no new households able to join in 2017.

Residents reportedly intend to stay in the settlement for the foreseeable future as they are provided with access to food and essential services including health clinics and schools.

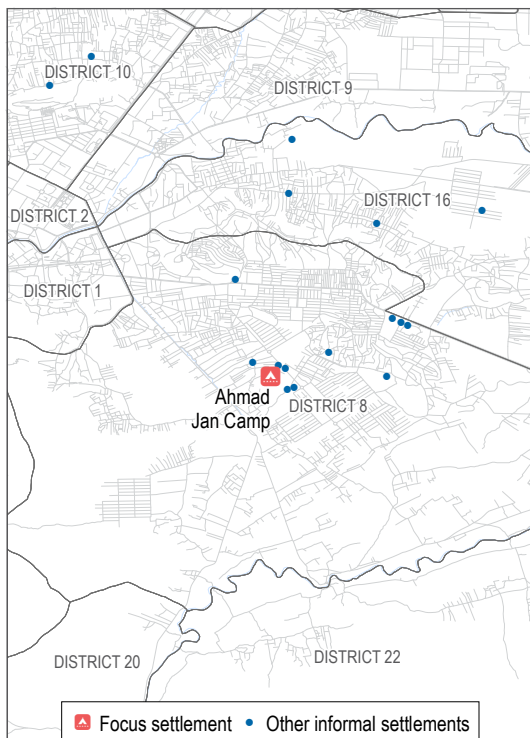
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.49474 Long. E 69.22084





Informal Settlement Profile: Chori Froshan Camp

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Chori Froshan Camp**, in front of **Hewadwal Blocks**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **partial mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	100	600	6
IDPs	90	540	6
Returnees	10	60	6

Size of settlement	16,026 sq m
Average area per person	27 sq m
Altitude	1,789 m

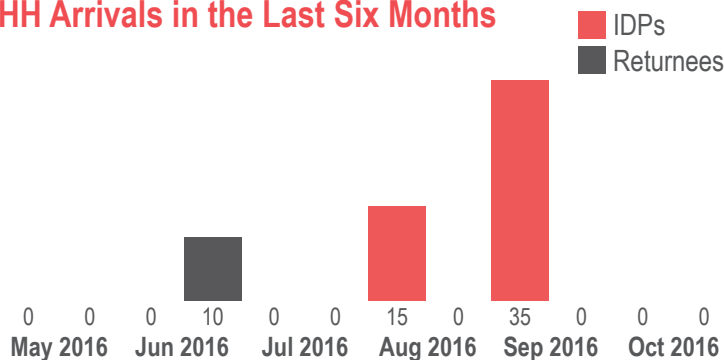
Displacement

As one of two informal settlements situated close to Hewadwal Block, Chori Froshan Camp is a small site built on land owned by the Government of Afghanistan. Residents do not currently pay rent. Pashtun communities comprise 65% of the population, with the remaining 35% consisting of Tajik communities. Most of the settlement is populated by IDPs travelling from Kunduz and Laghman and Nangarhar, although 10% of the site is comprised of returnees from Pakistan.

The first wave of 40 households founded the site in 2011, with IDPs travelling from Surkrod, Nangarhar. The settlement was stable until 2016 when 50 IDP households from Char Darah, Kunduz and Alishang, Laghman and 10 returnee households from Peshawar, Pakistan joined the site. There is space for the settlement to expand, with the population expected to grow in 2017.

Residents reportedly do not intend to leave as they have a perceived sense of security associated with living close to other settlements, and they feel they have no alternative shelter options available.

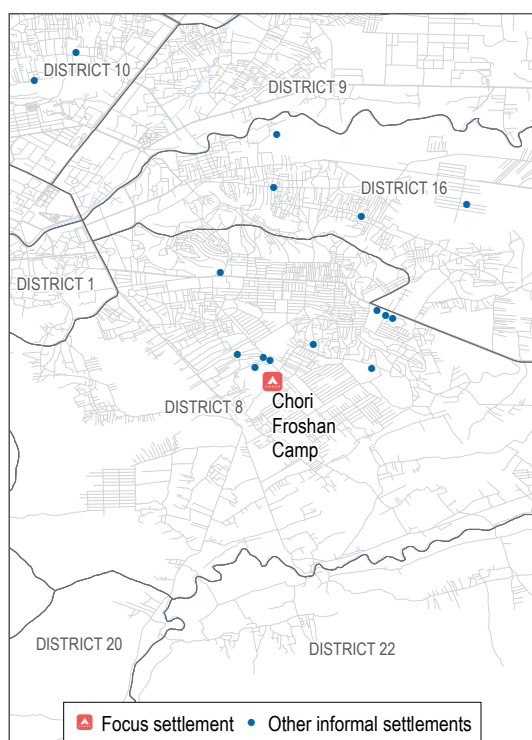
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.4925 Long. E 69.22419





Informal Settlement Profile: Ghaibi Baba Camp

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Ghaibi Baba Camp, District 8**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **partial mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	220	1,320	6
IDPs	220	1,320	6
Returnees	0	0	N/A

Size of settlement	14,543 sq m
Average area per person	12 sq m
Altitude	1,763 m

Displacement

Situated close to Shirin Agha Camp in Kabul's District 8, this informal settlement is located across a large area, in which residents rent private houses from host community landlords. However, the land owners do not currently receive any payment. Ghaibi Baba Camp provides shelter to a Pashtun community of IDPs mainly from across the province of Kabul.

The site was established when all 220 households arrived at the location in 2009. There have been no demographic changes amongst the residents of Ghaibi Baba Camp, with no influxes of new households joining the site since 2009.

Residents are reported to feel a sense of security by being situated in the city centre. Since residents do not pay rental fees, most intend to stay in the settlement.

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months

■ IDPs
■ Returnees

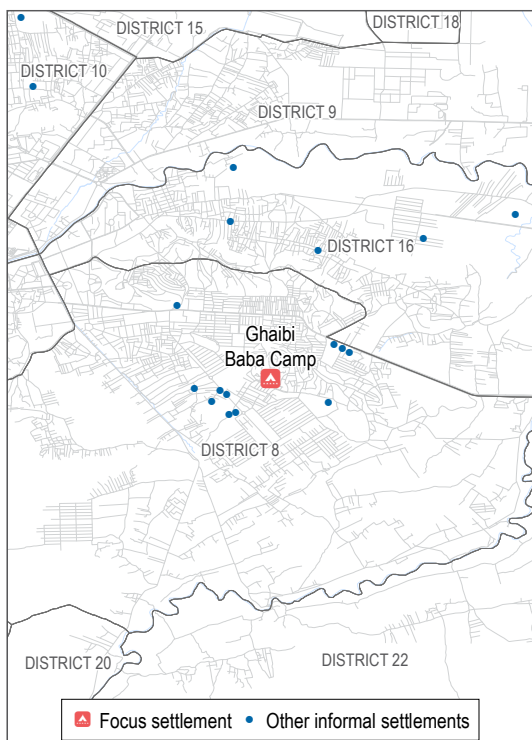
No new arrivals in the last six months



Previous Areas of Residence

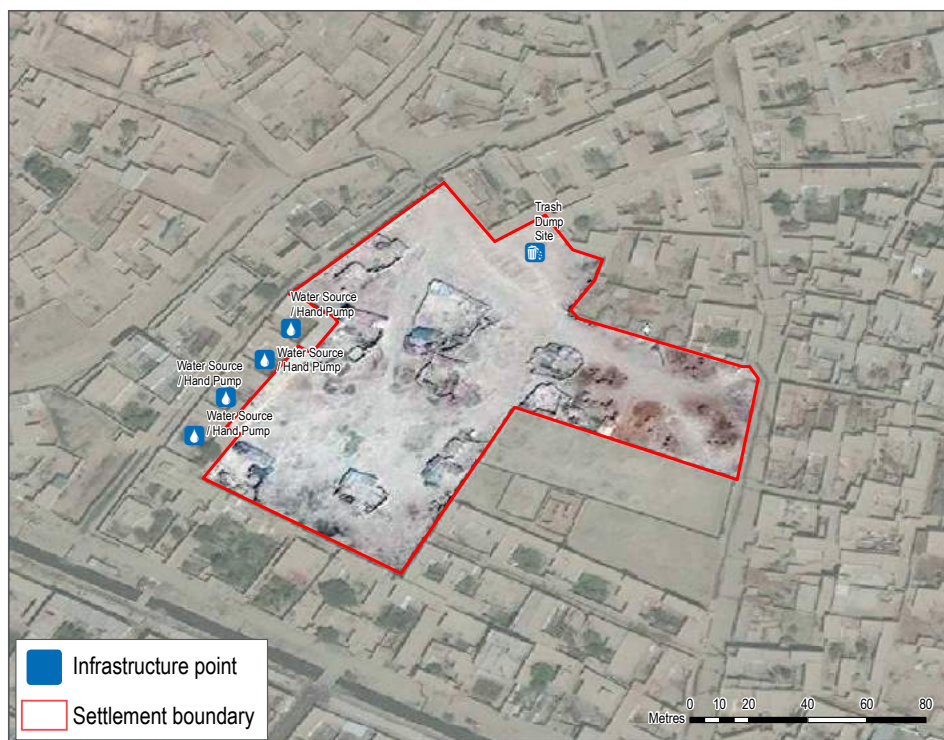


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.4989 Long. E 69.23097





Informal Settlement Profile: Gul Agha Herati Camp

Bagرامي District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Gul Agha Herati Camp**, located in Bagرامي district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **partial mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	126	756	6
IDPs	121	726	6
Returnees	5	30	6

Size of settlement	6,484 sq m
Average area per person	9 sq m
Altitude	1,756 m

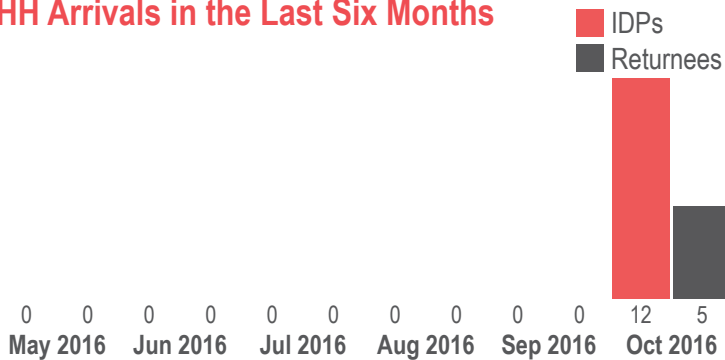
Displacement

As one of three sites in Qalai Barqi, Gul Agha Herati Camp is an informal settlement in which residents live in houses dispersed amongst the host community. These properties are provided by the Government of Afghanistan and residents do not currently pay rent. The majority of the population is comprised of Tajik communities, with 10% of the site populated by Pashtuns. This settlement houses both IDPs from Herat and Kunduz provinces, and returnees from Pakistan and Iran.

Gul Agha Herati Camp was first established in 2002, when 109 IDP households travelled from Injil, Herat, from which the settlement gets its name. The site was stable until 2016 when 12 IDP households from Emam Saheb, Kunduz province and 5 returnee households from Peshawar, Pakistan and Tehran, Iran, joined the site in October. However, the land is now at capacity, with no new households able to join in 2017.

Nearly all residents reportedly plan to stay in the settlement as it is secure and there is access to essential services, including food and health care.

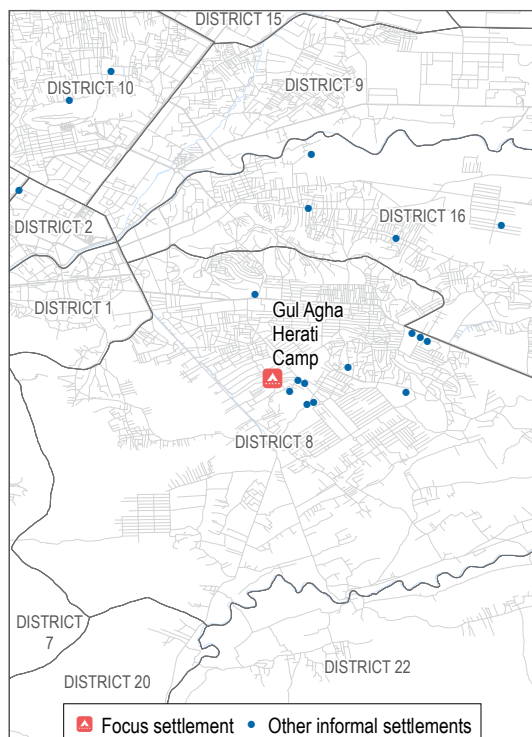
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence

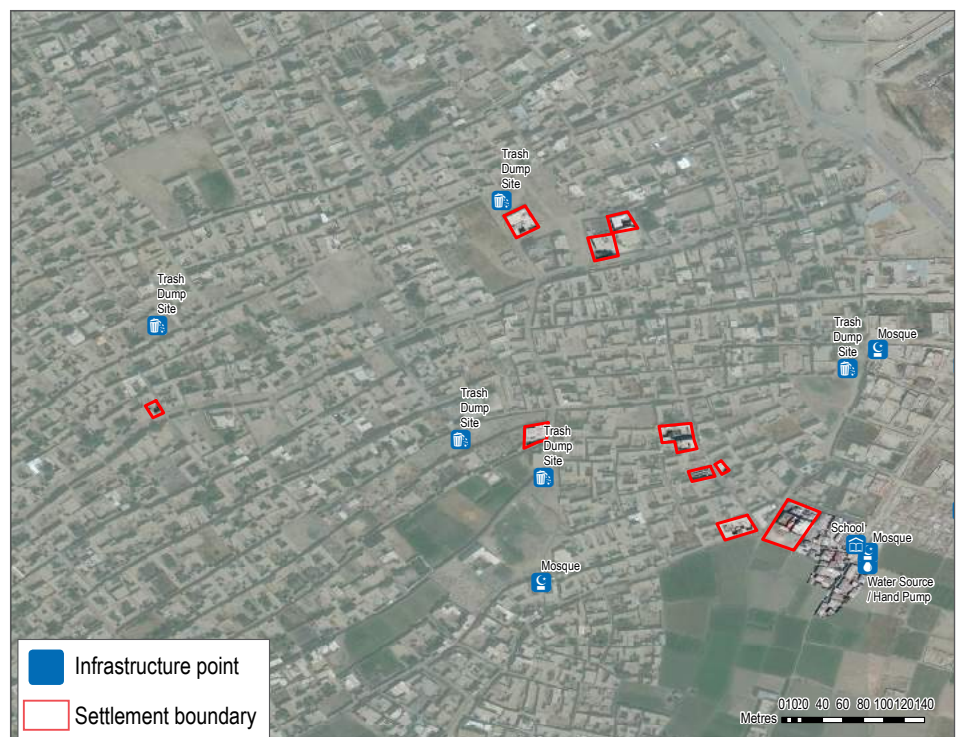


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.49721 Long. E 69.22276





Informal Settlement Profile: Laghmani Camp

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Laghmani Camp**, near Hewadwal Blocks, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **partial mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	92	552	6
IDPs	86	516	6
Returnees	6	36	6

Size of settlement	9,572 sq m
Average area per person	18 sq m
Altitude	1,768 m

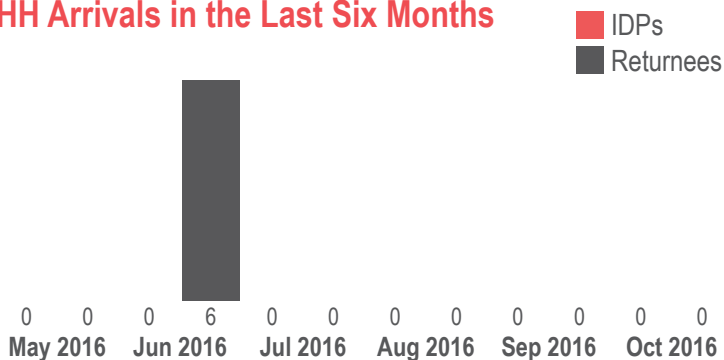
Displacement

This urban informal settlement is one of two close to Hewadwal Blocks. The site was established on a medium-sized plot of privately owned land in an isolated area away from any Kabuli neighbourhood. Each household's rent is collected and pooled by a settlement committee which then pays the landowner a monthly sum of 27,600 Afghanis. Pashtun communities comprise 70% of the population, with the remaining 30% consisting of Tajik communities. The majority of households are populated by IDPs from Laghman and Nangarhar provinces, with some from Kunduz province, although six houses are occupied by returnees from Pakistan.

Initially, 20 IDP households travelled mostly from Qarghayi in Laghman in 2009, from which the settlement gets its name. In 2010, 50 more households entered the site, travelling predominantly from Alishang, Laghman. Two years later, another 16 households joined the site, moving from Khogyani in Nangarhar province. In June 2016, an influx of six returnee households travelled from Kohat, Pakistan.

Residents do not reportedly plan to leave the settlement as they have no alternative accommodation.

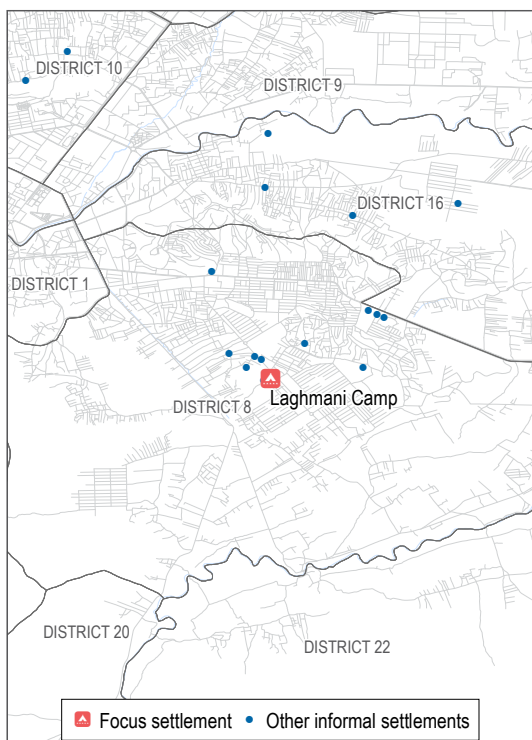
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.49242 Long. E 69.22512





Informal Settlement Profile: Nasaji Hilmandis Camp

Bagرامي District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Nasaji Hilmandis Camp**, located in Bagرامي district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **partial mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	400	2,400	6
IDPs	100	600	6
Returnees	300	1,800	6

Size of settlement	25,151 sq m
Average area per person	11 sq m
Altitude	1,780 m

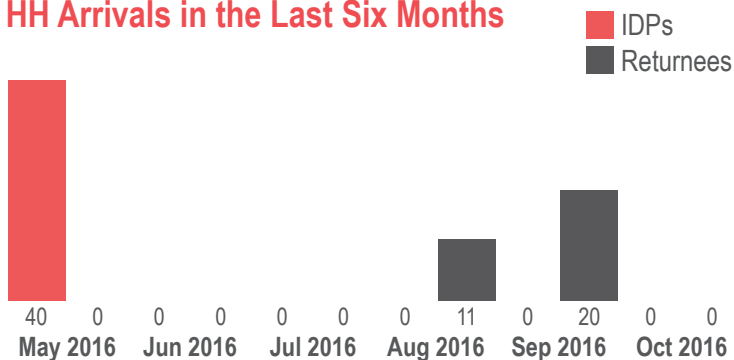
Displacement

This informal settlement is located on Bagرامي Main Road, close to Habib Gulzar Ltd, in an area that is isolated from any Kabul neighbourhood. The land is owned by the Government of Afghanistan and residents are not currently paying rent. Pashtun communities comprise the largest proportion of the population, with just 20% coming from Tajik communities. Most of the residents are returnees from Pakistan with some IDPs arriving from Kandahar.

The settlement was established in 2008, with 100 households returning from Baluchistan, Pakistan. In 2010, 59 IDP households joined the site, travelling from Zheray, Kandahar. A further 94 returnee households expanded the settlement in 2013, having previously lived in Sindh, Pakistan. In 2015, 75 households, returning from Balochistan, Pakistan, also joined the site. The settlement reached saturation in 2016 when 41 IDP households and 31 returnee households entered the site. There is now no space for the settlement to expand.

Residents reportedly plan to stay in the settlement as the central location of the site offers access to food and health facilities. Residents also reported that they feel they have nowhere else to go.

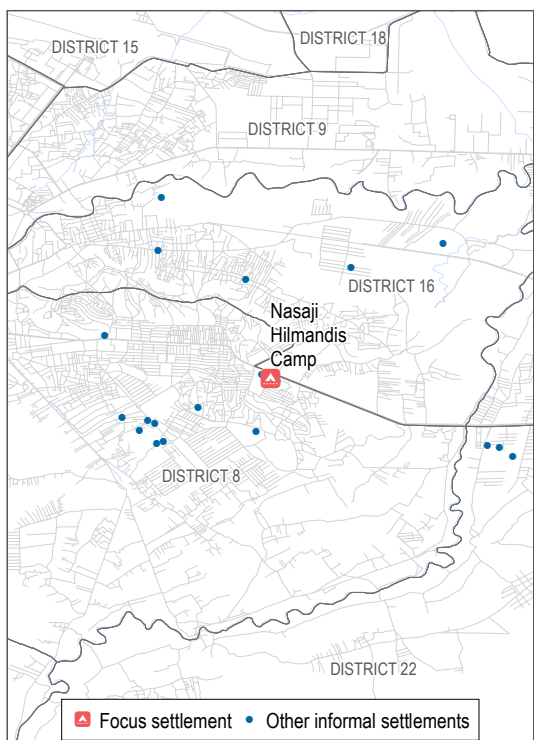
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.50315 Long. E 69.24311





Informal Settlement Profile: Nasaji Kindergarten Camp

Bagرامي District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan

November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Nasaji Kindergarten Camp**, located in Bagرامي district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **full mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	155	930	6
IDPs	70	420	6
Returnees	85	510	6

Size of settlement	12,018 sq m
Average area per person	13 sq m
Altitude	1,776 m

Displacement

The informal settlement at Nasaji Kindergarten Camp is situated close to Nasaji Hilmandi Camp in Kabul's District 8. The land belongs to the Government of Afghanistan and residents are currently not paying rent. The settlement is ethnically diverse, comprised of 50% Tajiks, 40% Pashtuns, 7% Uzbeks and 3% Hazaras. Nasaji Kindergarten Camp houses both returnees from Pakistan and Iran, and IDPs from Baghlan, Kapisa and Parwan.

Initially, 42 returnee households entered the site, travelling from Sindh province, Pakistan in 2002. In 2004, 27 households from Hormozgan, Iran joined the settlement. A further 30 IDP households arrived in 2006 from Tagab, Kapisa to the settlement. The site continued to expand with 56 new households arriving in 2010, including IDPs from Baghlan and Parwan provinces and returnees from Punjab, Pakistan to the site.

Nearly all residents reportedly plan to stay in the settlement for the next month as they have no alternative shelter.

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months

- IDPs
- Returnees

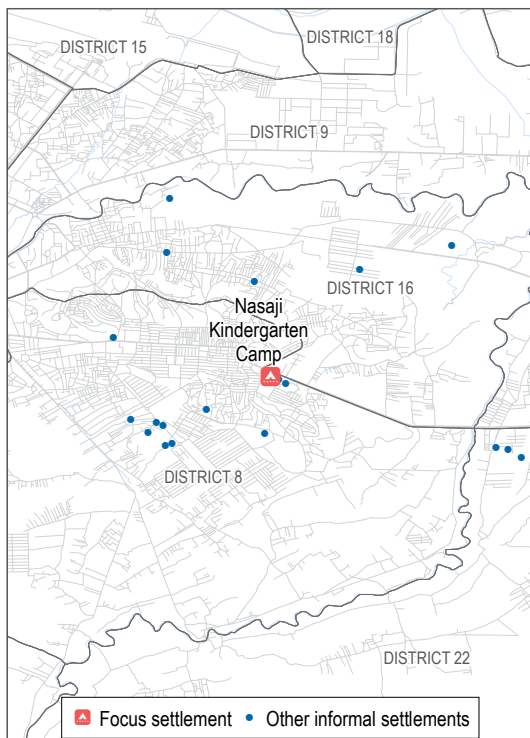
No new arrivals in the last six months



Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.50457 Long. E 69.24206





Informal Settlement Profile: Nasaji Tagab Camp

Bagرامي District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan

November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Nasaji Tagab Camp**, located in Bagرامي district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **partial mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	180	1,080	6
IDPs	170	1,020	6
Returnees	10	60	6

Size of settlement	10,045 sq m
Average area per person	10 sq m
Altitude	1,775 m

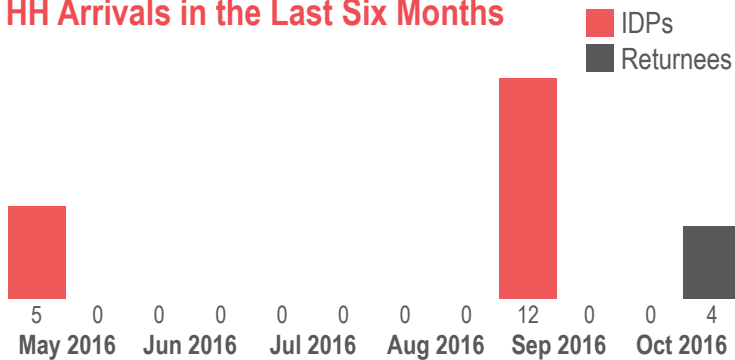
Displacement

This informal settlement, situated close to Nasaji Hilmandis Camp, is built on land owned by the Government of Afghanistan. The site is located in an isolated area and is thus not a part of any Kabuli neighbourhood. Residents are not currently paying rent. The majority of the population is Pashtun, with 15% of the population coming from Tajik communities. Most IDP households travelled from Kapisa and Nangarhar provinces, while all returnees previously lived in Pakistan.

The settlement was founded when 120 IDP households moved from Khogyani, Nangarhar. A second influx of 39 households arrived in 2008, consisting of IDPs from Nejrab, Kapisa and returnees from Punjab, Pakistan. The settlement was then stable until 2016 when a further 21 households entered the site consisting of both IDPs from Tagab, Kapisa and returnees from Islamabad, Pakistan. The site is now at capacity, with no scope for expansion in 2017.

Since residents do not pay to stay in the settlement and the site provides a general sense of security, no residents reportedly plan to leave Nasaji Tagab Camp. Residents also reported that they feel that they have no alternative shelter options.

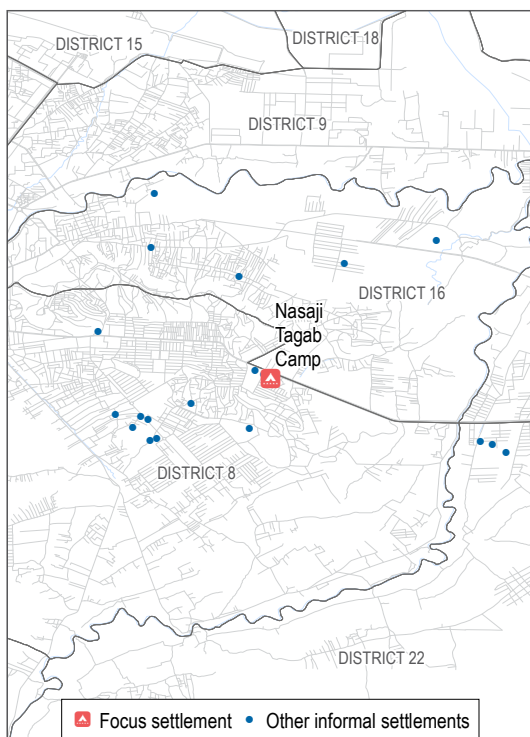
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map



Lat. N 34.50341 Long. E 69.24422



Informal Settlement Profile: Rustom Camp

Bagrami District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Rustom Camp**, located in Bagrami district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **partial mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	40	240	6
IDPs	40	240	6
Returnees	0	0	N/A

Size of settlement	2,036 sq m
Average area per person	9 sq m
Altitude	1,765 m

Displacement

Rustom Camp is one of three informal settlements in Qala-e Barqi Camp, situated in Kabul's District 8. The land is owned by the Government of Afghanistan and residents are currently not paying rent. The population is mostly comprised of Tajiks, with 30% coming from Pashtun communities. All residents are IDPs from Laghman and Nangarhar provinces.

The first wave of IDPs consisted of three households from the Quarghayi, Laghman in 2004. A year later, 29 households joined the site, also from Quarghayi. In 2006, a final 8 households from Nangarhar joined the settlement. As there is no longer space to expand, the site has since remained stable.

The residents of Rustom Camp reportedly intend to stay in the settlement as they have access to essential services, such as health and education facilities.

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months

■ IDPs
■ Returnees

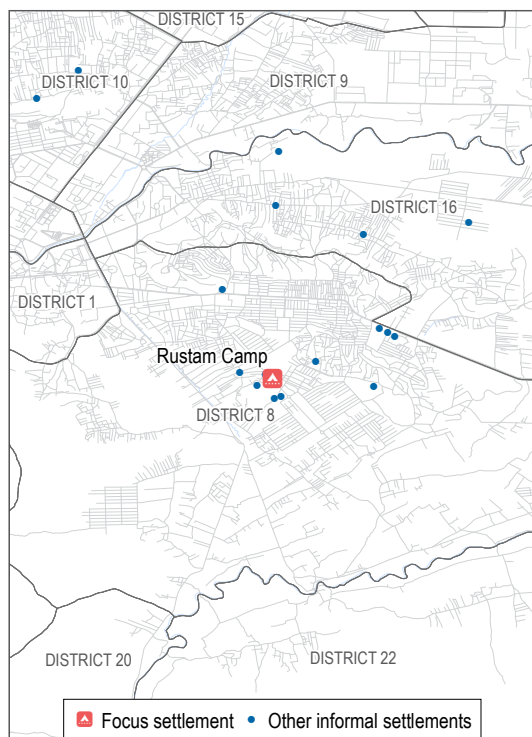
No new arrivals in the last six months



Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.49553 Long. E 69.22392





Informal Settlement Profile: Shirin Agha Camp

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Shirin Agha Camp, District 8**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **partial mud houses**.

Displacement

This informal settlement is located close to Sarak-e Naw Main Street, in Kabul's District 8. Residents live in privately rented houses dispersed amongst the host community. A central committee gathers and pools each household's rent, collectively paying the landowner a monthly fee of 32,000 Afghanis. The settlement consists entirely of Tajik communities, with residents previously living in Pakistan.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	32	192	6
IDPs	0	0	N/A
Returnees	32	192	6

Size of settlement	4,594 sq m
Average area per person	192 sq m
Altitude	1,762 m

Shirin Agha Camp was founded in 2009 by six returnee households travelling from Peshawar. This initial influx was followed by a second wave in 2010, when a further 26 households, also from Peshawar, joined the site. The settlement has since remained stable, with no new residents arriving in the past six years due to spatial constraints.

It has been reported that most residents intend to stay in this site as the central location offers a feeling of security. The settlement is also close to a main shopping area, providing health and food facilities to residents.

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months

■ IDPs
■ Returnees

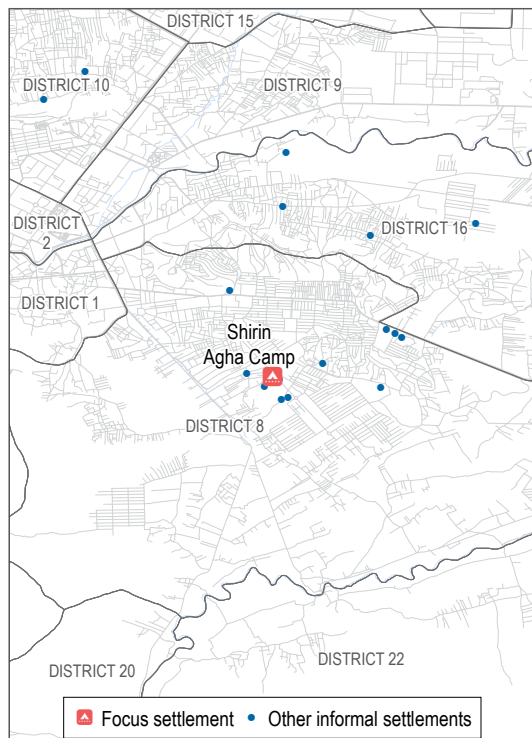
No new arrivals in the last six months

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May 2016 Jun 2016 Jul 2016 Aug 2016 Sep 2016 Oct 2016

Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.49641 Long. E 69.22238





Informal Settlement Profile: Tamir-e-Mili Bus

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan

November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Tamir-e-Mili Bus**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **partial mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	91	560	6.2
IDPs	65	390	6
Returnees	26	156	6

Size of settlement	2,175 sq m
Average area per person	4 sq m
Altitude	1,772 m

Displacement

Tamir-e-Mili Bus is a unique informal settlement, in which half of its residents live inside a building owned by the Afghan Government's Department of Transport and the other half is residing in privately-owned households in the surrounding area. All residents do not currently pay rent. The settlement is composed of an equal number of people coming from Tajik and Pashtun communities. IDP residents originate from a variety of locations across Afghanistan, including Parwan, Kapisa and Laghman, while the returnees travelled from Peshawar in Pakistan and Markazi in Iran.

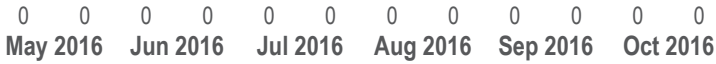
The settlement was established by two households from Sayd Khel, Parwan in 2002. Later that same year, a second influx of six households joined the settlement, moving from Markazi, Iran. A final wave in 2002 consisted of 83 households, with IDPs from Laghan and Kapisa, and returnees from Peshawar, Pakistan and Markazi, Iran.

The site has since remained stable, with no additional arrivals after 2002 as the settlement is not able to expand. Most residents reportedly do not plan to leave in the near future as they feel they have nowhere else to go.

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months

- IDPs
- Returnees

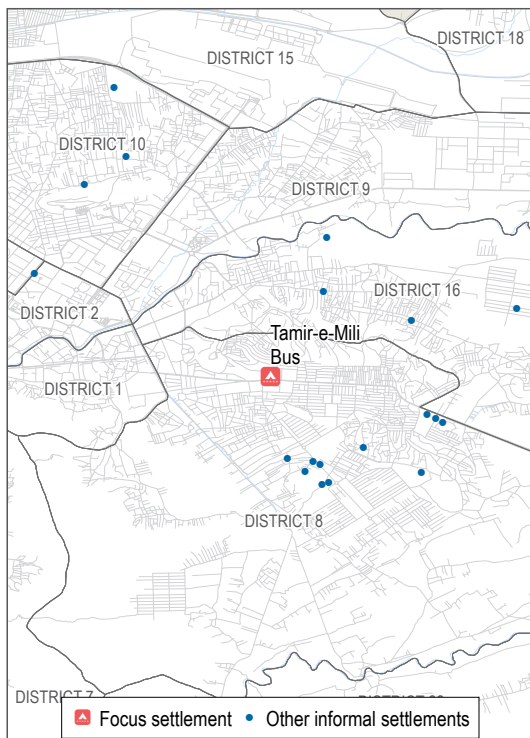
No new arrivals in the last six months



Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.51144 Long. E 69.21479





Informal Settlement Profile: Aria Town Camp

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Aria Town Camp**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **partial mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	30	180	6
IDPs	0	0	N/A
Returnees	30	180	6

Size of settlement	12,872 sq m
Average area per person	72 sq m
Altitude	1,745 m

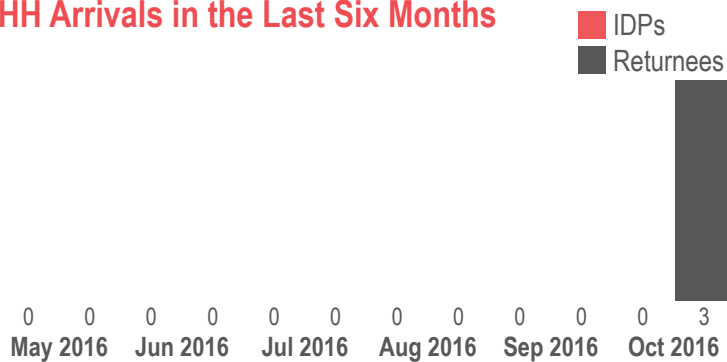
Displacement

Located in Kabul's central District 10, this small informal settlement is situated behind Aria Town. The land is privately owned, although residents are not required to pay rental fees. The entire population is Pashtun and all households have returned to Afghanistan from Pakistan.

Residents joined this site in three waves, with all returnees travelling from Peshawar. The first 10 households arrived in 2005, after which the settlement remained stable until 2010, when an additional 17 households joined. The settlement experienced another period of stability before the arrival of 3 households in 2016.

Despite space for the settlement to expand, the landlord will no allow any more households to move into the area. Residents reportedly do not plan to leave the settlement as they feel they have no alternative accommodation.

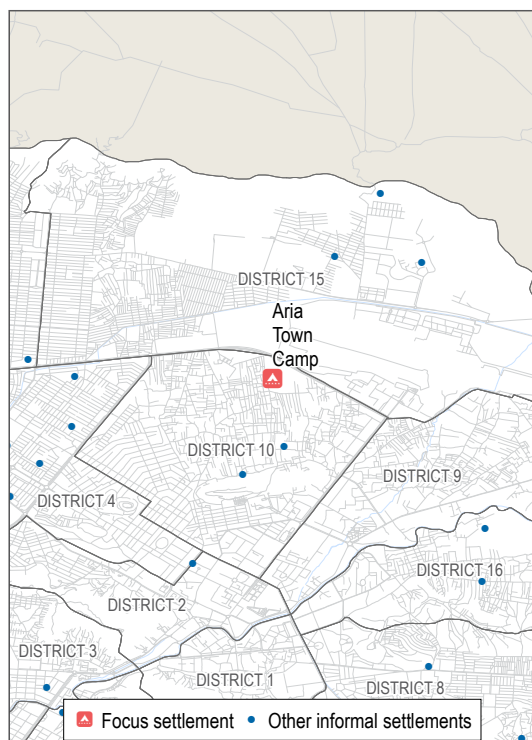
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.56244 Long. E 69.18808





Informal Settlement Profile: Qala-e Musa

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Qala-e Musa**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **full mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	106	636	6
IDPs	106	636	6
Returnees	0	0	N/A

Size of settlement	44,060 sq m
Average area per person	122 sq m
Altitude	1,775 m

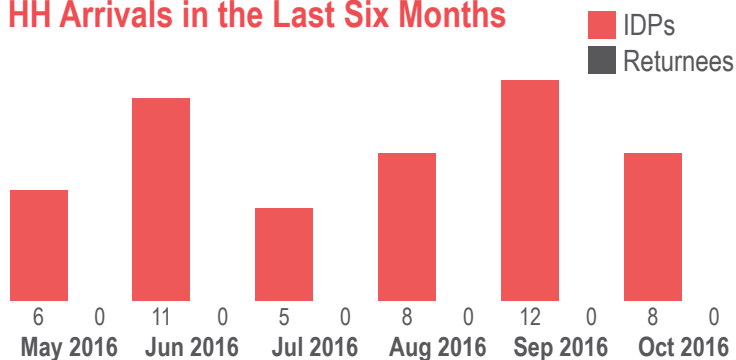
Displacement

This informal settlement is spread across a large area in the Qala-e Musa neighbourhood of Kabul, with residents renting private houses integrated amongst the host community. Each household pays an average monthly fee of 3,000 Afghanis. The majority of the population (88%) is Tajik, while the remaining communities are Uzbek (9%), Hazara (2%) and Pashtun (1%). All residents are IDPs.

The settlement was first established in 2014 when 24 households moved from Has-e Awal, Panjsher. A year later, 30 households from Eshkmesh, Takhar joined the site. The last reported 52 households travelled from Dahana-e Ghor in Baghlan during 2016. The neighbourhood has space to expand, with more residents expected to join in 2017.

Nearly all residents reportedly plan to stay in Qala-e Musa camp as it is secure and rent is affordable.

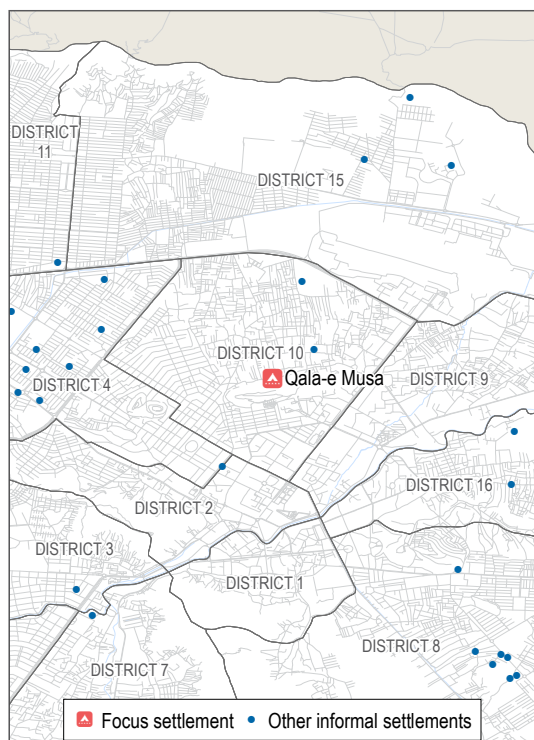
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence

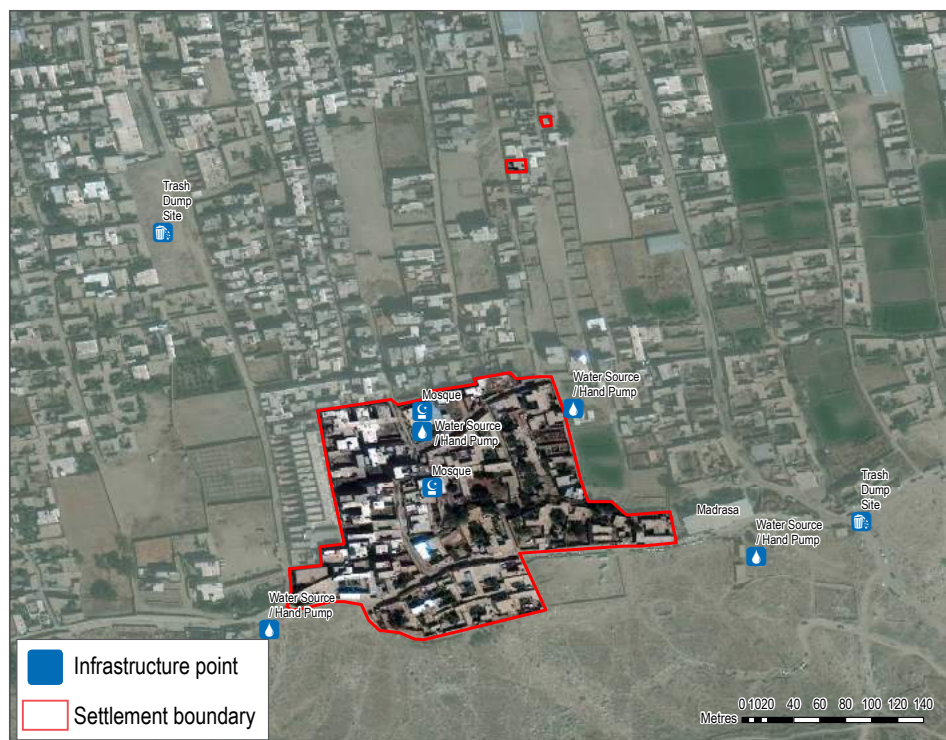


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.54527 Long. E 69.18245





Informal Settlement Profile: Qala-e Khatir Camp

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Qala-e Khatir Camp**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **partial mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	60	360	6
IDPs	20	120	6
Returnees	40	240	6

Size of settlement	11,355 sq m
Average area per person	32 sq m
Altitude	1,757 m

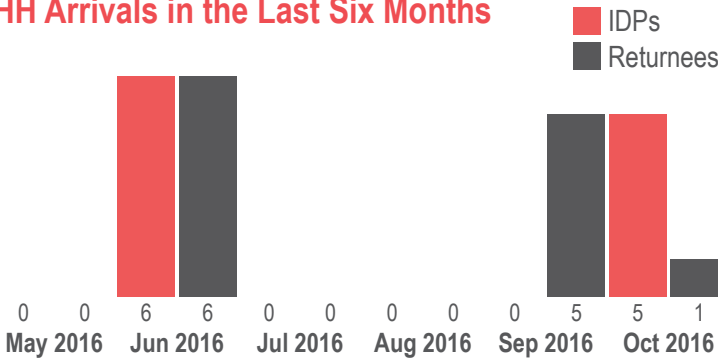
Displacement

Located in Kabul's central District 10, this small informal settlement has been established on privately-owned land which is not integrated in any Kabuli neighbourhood. Each household's rent is collected and pooled by a settlement committee which then pays the landowner a monthly sum of 47,000 Afghanis. The site is entirely comprised of Pashtun communities. Two thirds of the population are returnees from Pakistan and the remaining third is IDPs from Laghman province.

The settlement was established in 2011 by 12 households returning from Peshawar, Pakistan. In 2013, a further 16 households from Peshawar moved to the site. A year later, 5 IDP households travelled from Alishang, Laghman to join to settlement. The site reached saturation in 2016 when 15 IDP households arrived from Alishang, Laghman and 12 returnee households travelled from Peshawar. After the last reported arrivals in 2016, there have been no new residents in the settlements due to spatial constraints.

Residents reportedly intend to remain in the settlement as they feel they have no alternative shelter and the site provides access to food and health facilities.

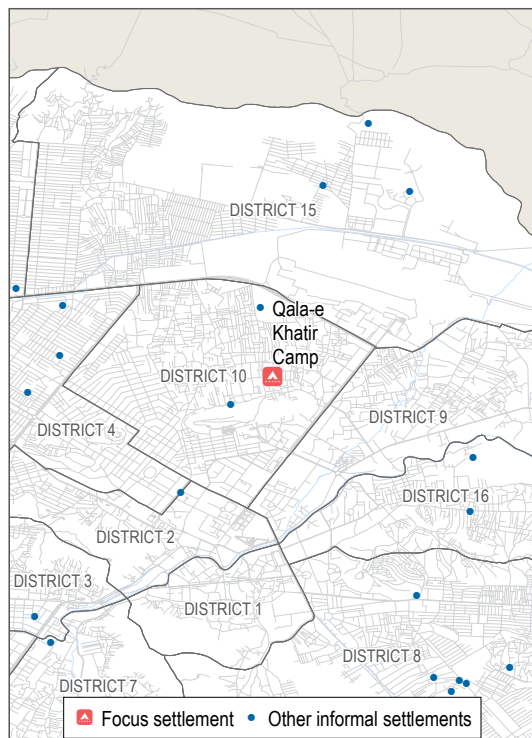
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.55029 Long. E 69.18933





Informal Settlement Profile: Lab-e Jar Khani Noor

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Lab-e Jar Khani Noor** located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **partial mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	52	312	6
IDPs	47	282	6
Returnees	5	30	6

Size of settlement	6,968 sq m
Average area per person	23 sq m
Altitude	1,770 m

Displacement

The informal settlement at Lab-e Jar Khani Noor is based on a small plot of land owned by the Government of Afghanistan. Residents do not currently pay rental fees. The population is comprised of 53% Pashtun communities, 45% Tajik populations and 2% Hazara communities. The vast majority of the site is populated by IDPs from Parwan and Nangarhar provinces, although a small number of houses are occupied by returnees from Pakistan.

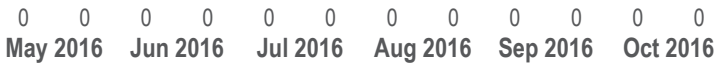
In 2002, the settlement was first established by 20 IDP households mostly travelling from Ghorband, Parwan and some from Kabul province. In 2005, 15 households from Sindh province, Pakistan joined the site. Five years later, 17 households belonging to IDPs from Muhmand Dara, Nangarhar moved to Lab-e Jar Khani Noor. Spatial constraints prevent the settlement for further expanding.

These residents do not reportedly plan to leave this informal settlement as the site is free and they feel they have no alternative shelter options.

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months

- IDPs
- Returnees

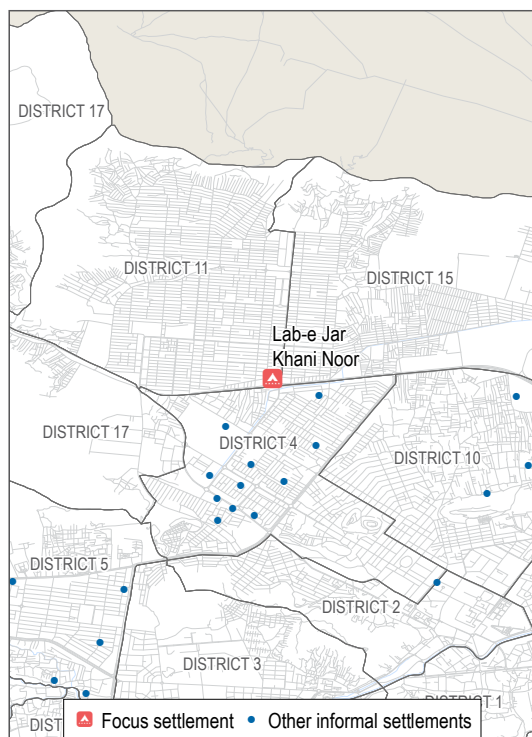
No new arrivals in the last six months



Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.56547 Long. E 69.14511





Informal Settlement Profile: Shina Village

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan

November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Shina Village**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **peri-urban** and its residents live in **full mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	130	780	6
IDPs	80	480	6
Returnees	50	300	6

Size of settlement	793,234 sq m
Average area per person	1,017 sq m
Altitude	1,768 m

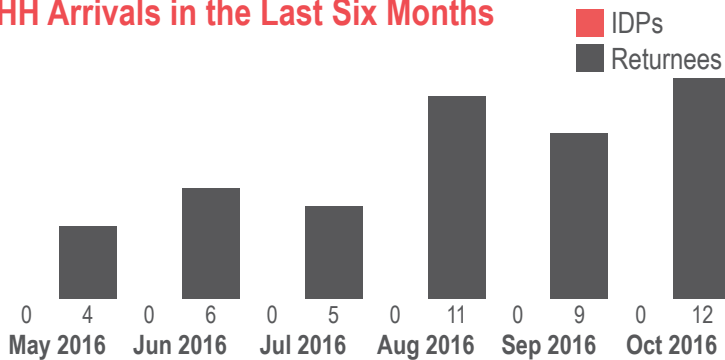
Displacement

Shina Village is an informal settlement situated in Kabul's District 12. Within the settlement, IDPs and returnees privately rent houses from host community landlord and pay an average monthly rent of 4,000 Afghanis. The population is ethnically diverse, with nearly an equal number of Pashtuns and Tajiks, with a remaining 3% belonging to Uzbek populations and 2% to Hazara communities. Most IDPs moved to the site from Nangarhar, Logar and Kunduz provinces, while all returnees previously lived in Pakistan.

The settlement was established in 2013 by 15 IDP households from Khogyani, Nangarhar. A second wave of IDPs arrived from Mohammad Agha in Logar, adding 25 households in 2014. In 2015, 40 IDP households from Khanabad, Kunduz joined the settlement. Shina Village continued to grow with 50 returnee households from Peshawar joining the site throughout 2016.

Few residents reportedly intend to leave the settlement as they are provided with a sense of security, low housing costs and the ability to find work in the area.

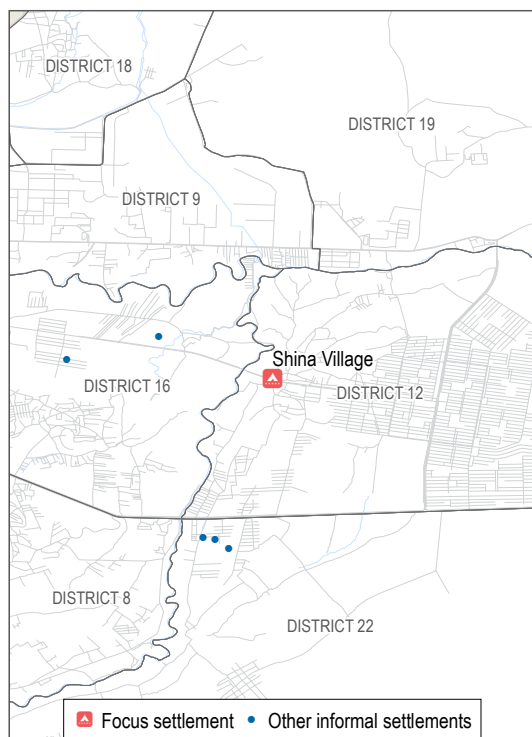
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence

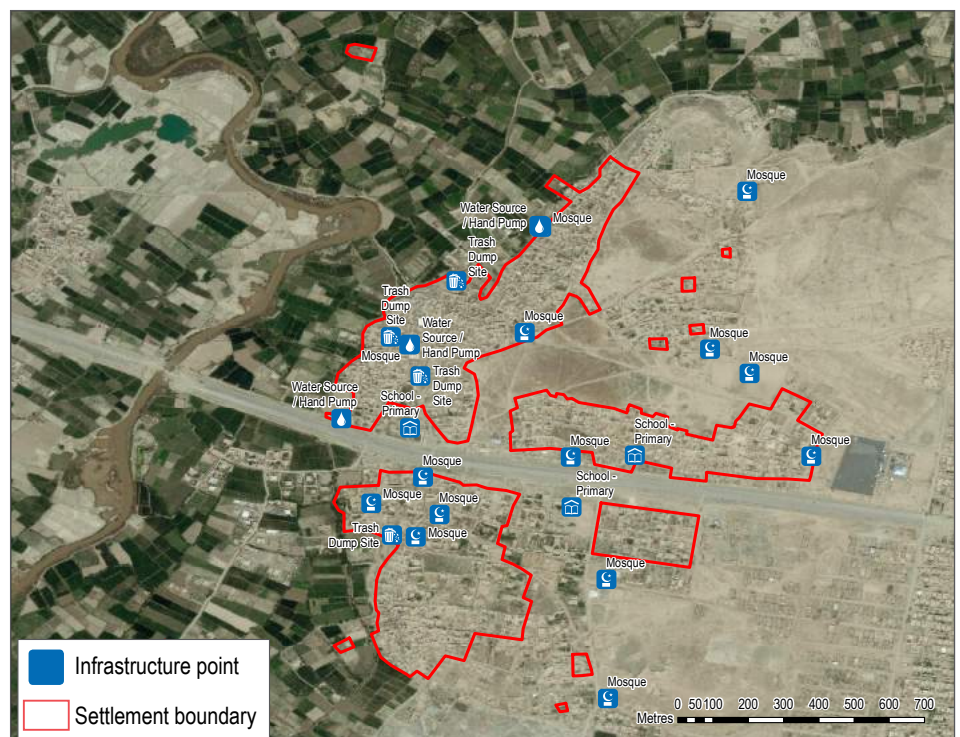


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.52248 Long. E 69.29432

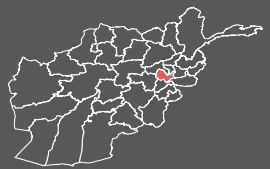




Informal Settlement Profile: Arab Camp Qasaba

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan

November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Arab Camp Qasaba**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **peri-urban** and its residents live in **partial mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	61	366	6
IDPs	41	246	6
Returnees	20	120	6
Size of settlement	46,574 sq m		
Average area per person	128 sq m		
Altitude	1,806 m		

Displacement

This informal settlement is situated at the border of the Qasaba neighbourhood, behind a set of car show rooms. The land is owned by the Government of Afghanistan and residents do not currently pay rent. Most of the population comes from Pashtun communities, although 35% are Arabs. Most residents are IDPs, travelling from Laghman and Nangarhar, though a small proportion are returnees from Pakistan.

The camp was first established in 2012 by 38 IDP households from Alishang, Laghman. In 2013, 23 households - both IDPs from Behsud, Nangarhar and returnees from Peshawar, Pakistan - joined the site. This was the last reported influx of residents, even though there is capacity for the settlement to expand.

Despite a lack of medical or education facilities, and no access to drinking water, most residents reportedly intend to stay in the camp as it is free.

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months

■ IDPs
■ Returnees

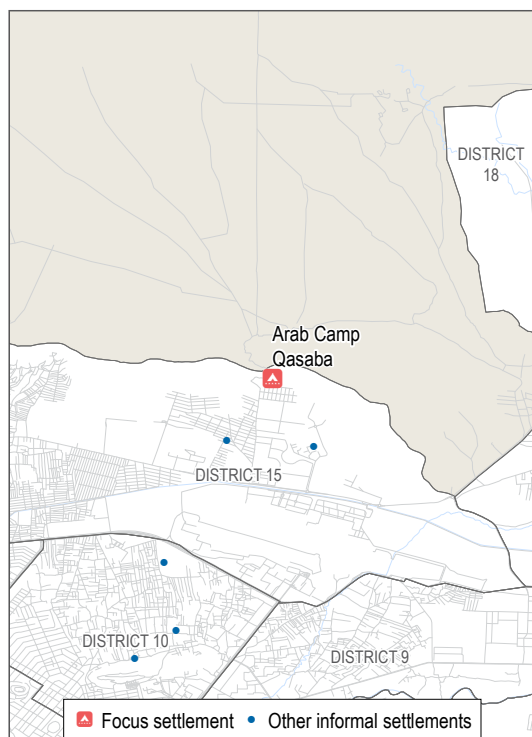
No new arrivals in the last six months



Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.59392 Long. E 69.20538





Informal Settlement Profile: Block Hai Qasaba

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan

November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Block Hai Qasaba**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **concrete apartments**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	90	540	6
IDPs	70	420	6
Returnees	20	120	6

Size of settlement	5,823 sq m
Average area per person	11 sq m
Altitude	1,775 m

Displacement

This informal settlement is located in Qasaba Blocks in Kabul's District 15. The land is rented from the Government of Afghanistan for a monthly household fee of 1,000 Afghanis. The population is diverse, consisting of 50% Tajiks, 40% Pashtuns and 10% Hazaras. The settlement is mostly comprised of IDPs from various locations around Afghanistan, although a small number returned from Pakistan.

The first influx of 10 IDP households established the settlement in 2009 travelling from Qarghayi, Laghman. A second wave of IDP residents moved from Baghlan, adding 30 households to the site in 2011. In 2012, 20 IDP households from Khanabad, Kunduz joined the settlement. Another influx in 2013 expanded the site, with 30 IDP households travelling from Mohammad Agha, Logar. All 20 returnee households entered the settlement in early 2016, travelling from Peshawar, Pakistan.

Nearly all residents reportedly plan to stay in the site as they have no alternative shelter options.

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months

- IDPs
- Returnees

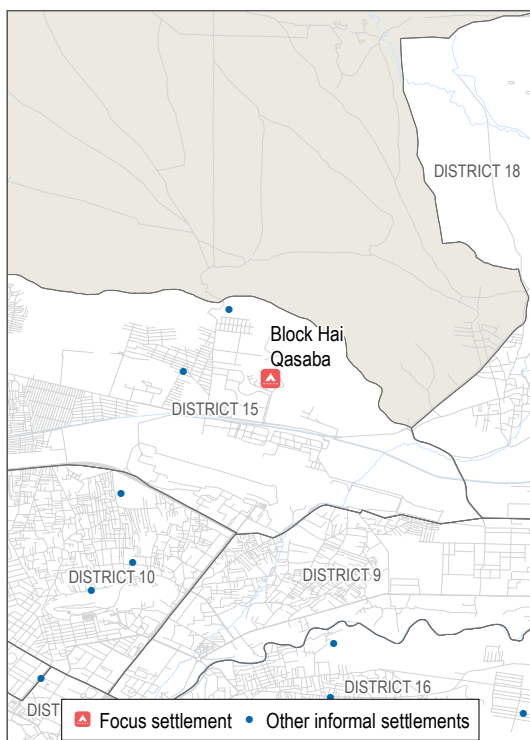
No new arrivals in the last six months



Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.58181 Long. E 69.21413





Informal Settlement Profile: Tasady No 4 Camp

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

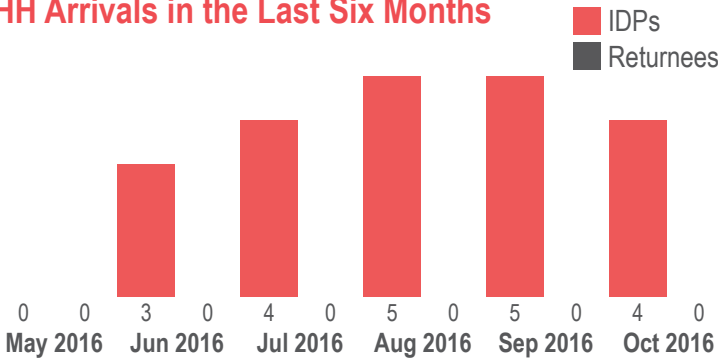
This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Tasady No 4 Camp in Shahrak-e-Global**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **full mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	110	660	6
IDPs	90	540	6
Returnees	20	120	6

Size of settlement	871,190 sq m
Average area per person	1,320 sq m
Altitude	1,760 m

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Displacement

Tasady No 4 Camp is located in the town of Shahrak-e Global, behind Tasadi neighbourhood. Residents live in privately owned households that are dispersed amongst the host community. However the landlord does not receive any payment. The population is ethnically diverse with 50% Tajiks, 35% Pashtuns, 10% Uzbeks and 5% Hazaras. The settlement hosts both IDPs, mostly travelling from Laghman, Kunduz and Nangarhar provinces, and returnees previously residing in Pakistan and Iran.

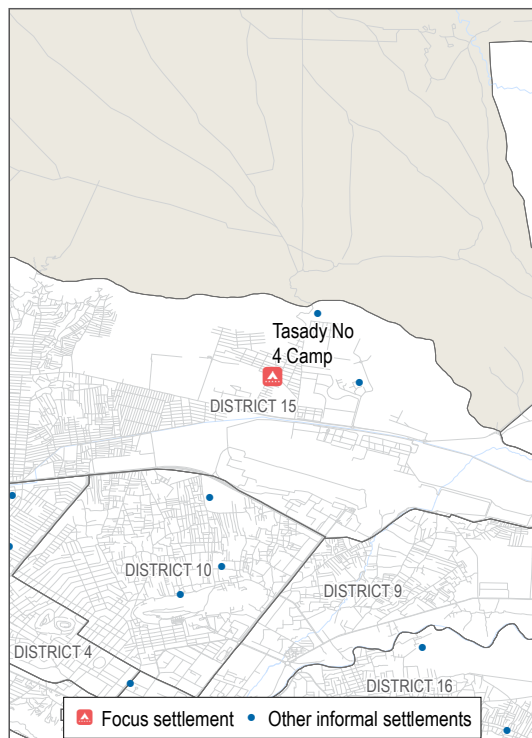
The first wave of 40 IDP households arrived in 2013 from Alingar, Laghman and returnees from Peshawar, Pakistan. A second wave of 20 households arrived in 2014, with IDPs moving from Achin, Nangarhar and returnees again from Peshawar. A further influx of 25 households joined the settlement in 2015 with IDPs travelling from Aliabad in Kunduz and Hormozgan in Iran. A final 25 IDP households from Aliabad arrived in 2016. Since this last arrival, the site has no capacity to further expand.

Residents mostly left their location of origin due to a lack of drinking water, healthcare and schools. They now reportedly intend to stay in the settlement as it is free and there are employment prospects in the city.

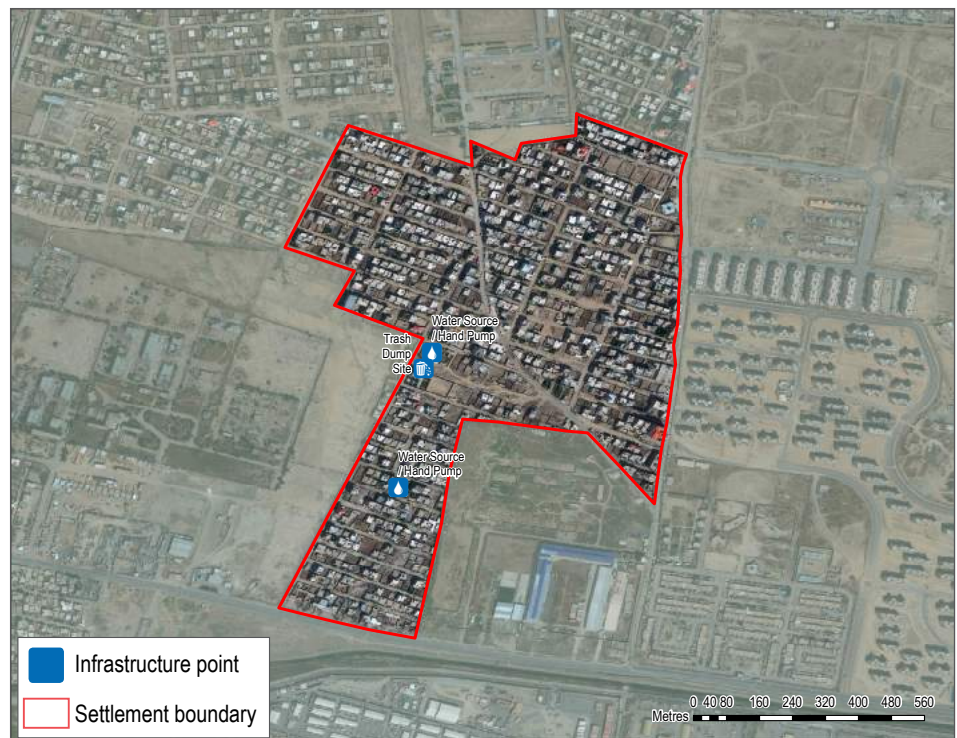
Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map



Lat. N 34.58256 Long. E 69.19934



Informal Settlement Profile: Aloo Khil

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan

November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Aloo Khil**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **full mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	115	690	6
IDPs	80	480	6
Returnees	35	210	6

Size of settlement	38,1276 sq m
Average area per person	553 sq m
Altitude	1,751 m

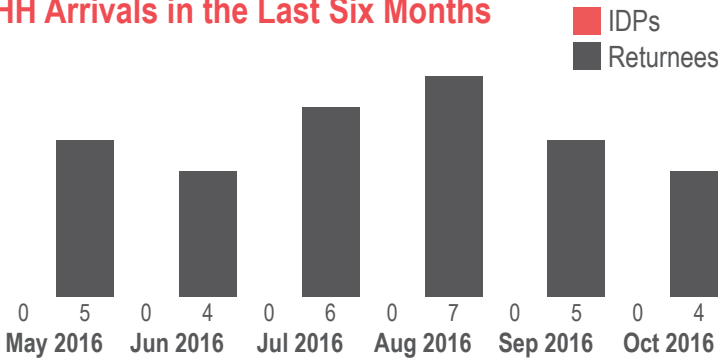
Displacement

Situated in Kabul's District 16, residents rent private houses throughout the six-street neighbourhood of Aloo Khil Village. This location provides residents with access to health and education facilities on Arzan Qemat Main Road. Each household pays an average monthly rent of 3,500 Afghanis. The settlement is largely composed of Pashtun communities, with just 10% Tajiks. The majority of residents are IDPs, originally from Nangarhar, Laghman and Paktya provinces, though some returnees from Hazara, Pakistan have joined the site more recently.

The first residents travelled to Aloo Khil in 2013, with 30 IDP households moving from Alingar, Laghman. There have since been several influxes of IDPs with 30 households from Kama in Nangarhar province arriving in 2014 and a further 20 households from Zurmat, Paktya, in 2015. In 2016, the first wave of returnees from the Hazara district of Pakistan arrived, with a small number of returnee households continuing to join the neighbourhood each month throughout the year.

Residents reported their plan to stay within the settlement as the affordable location provides security and employment benefits.

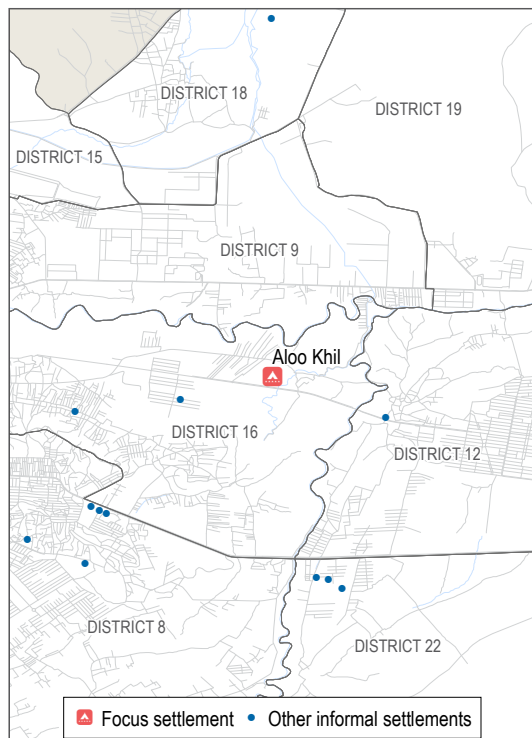
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence

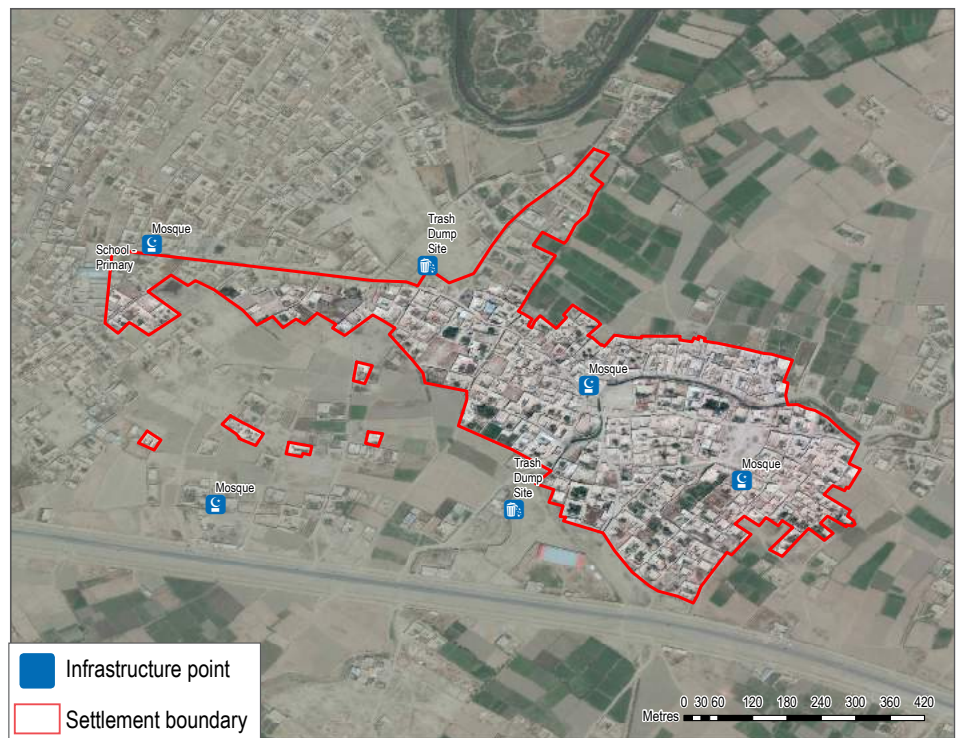


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.52671 Long. E 69.27216





Informal Settlement Profile: Naw Abad Qala-e Zaman Khan

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Naw Abad Qala-e Zaman Khan**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **full mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	320	1,920	6.0
IDPs	200	1,200	6.0
Returnees	120	720	6.0

Size of settlement	3,525,748 sq m
Average area per person	1,837 sq m
Altitude	1,752 m

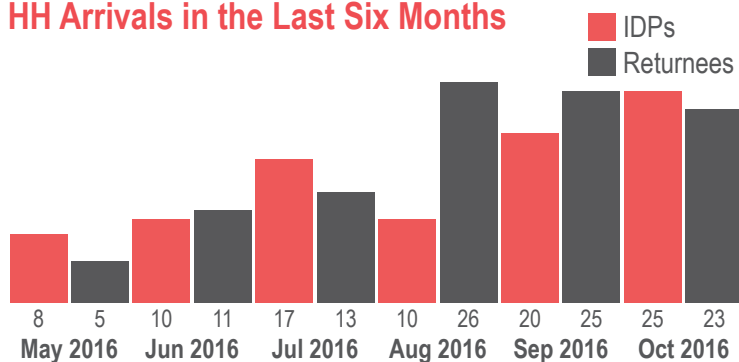
Displacement

This informal settlement is located in the neighbourhood of Qala-e Zaman Khan. Residents rent properties from host-community landlords, paying an average monthly fee of 4,500 Afghanis. Most of the population is from Pashtun communities, although 30% is from Tajik communities. IDP residents originate from Laghman, Nangarhar and Kunduz provinces and returnees travelled from both Pakistan and Iran.

The site was founded in 2012 by 15 IDP households from Qarghayi, Laghman. A second influx of 22 IDP households arrived in 2013 from Surkhrod, Nangarhar. In 2014, a further 28 households from Alingar, Laghman joined the settlement. A fourth wave in 2015 consisted of 35 IDP households from Kunduz in Kunduz province. The settlement continued to grow in 2016 with 120 returnee households moving mostly from Peshawar and some from Punjab and Bannu, Pakistan and Ahvaz, Iran. Also in 2016, 100 IDP households arrived from across Afghanistan.

Nearly all residents reportedly plan to stay in the settlement as it provides a general sense of security as well as employment opportunities in the city.

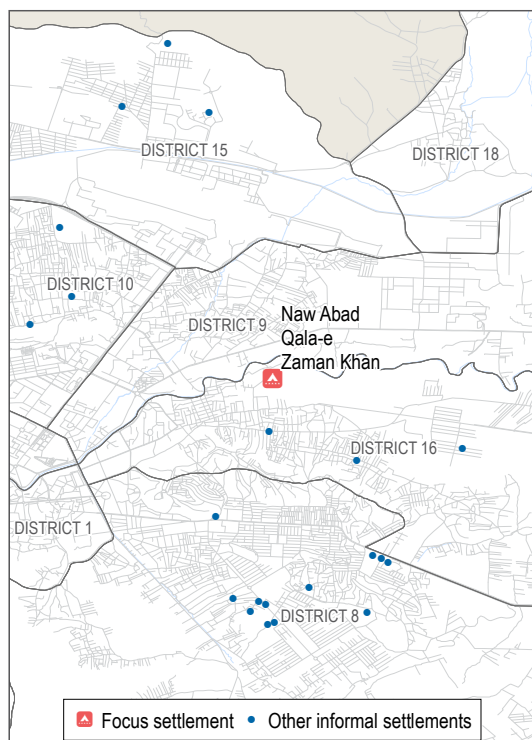
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



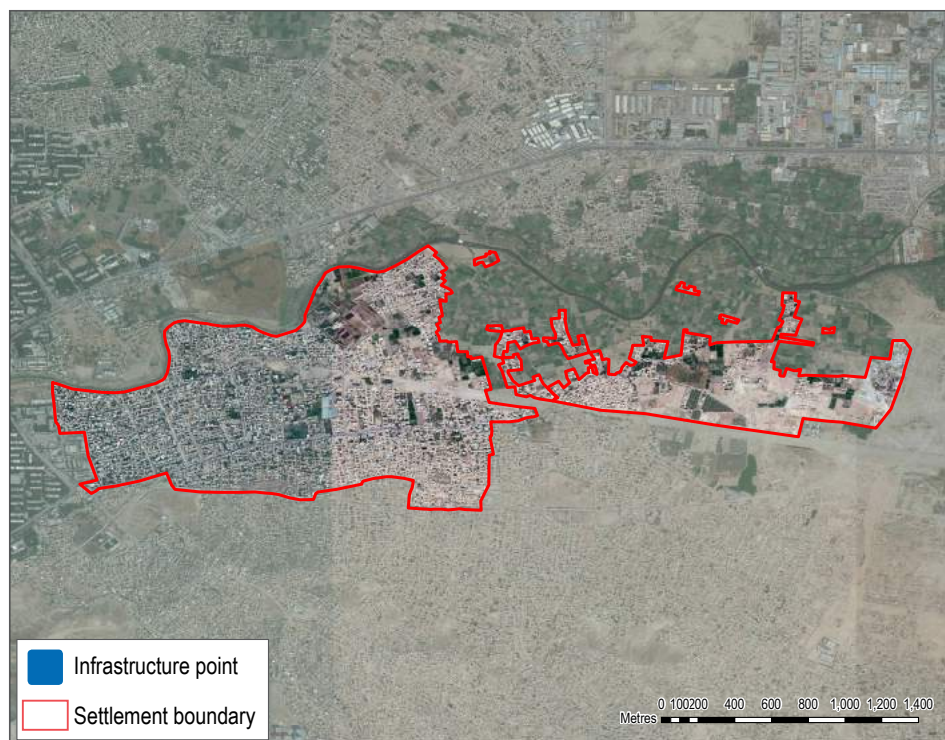
Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map



Lat. N 34.53456 Long. E 69.22219



Informal Settlement Profile: Qala-e Zaman New Project

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan

November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Qala-e Zaman New Project** located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **peri-urban** and its residents live in **full mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	300	1,800	6
IDPs	140	840	6
Returnees	160	960	6

Size of settlement	2,183,734 sq m
Average area per person	1,214 sq m
Altitude	1,749 m

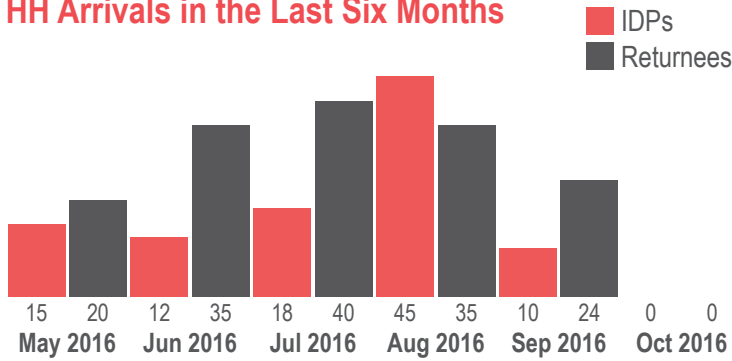
Displacement

Within this large informal settlement, households rent privately owned properties from landlords. Each household pays an average monthly fee of 1,500 Afghanis. The population of the settlement is a largely Pashtun community, although there is some ethnic diversity with 13% Pashai, 5% Tajik and 2% Uzbek. Both IDPs and returnees live in the project. The IDPs travelled from a variety of provinces, including Laghman, Paktya and Logar, while returnees previously lived in Pakistan.

The settlement was founded by 40 IDP households from Alingar, Laghman. The remaining 260 households arrived in a second wave throughout 2016, with most IDPs moving from Sayed Karam in Paktya and Mohammad Agha in Logar. Most returnees travelled from Punjab and Peshawar, with some from Bannu in Pakistan.

Due to the low rental fees of the site and work opportunities in the area, most residents reported plans to stay in the settlement.

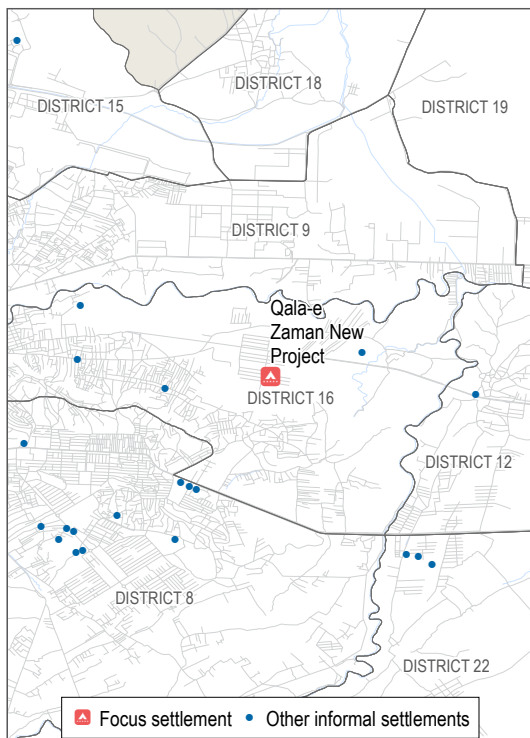
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence

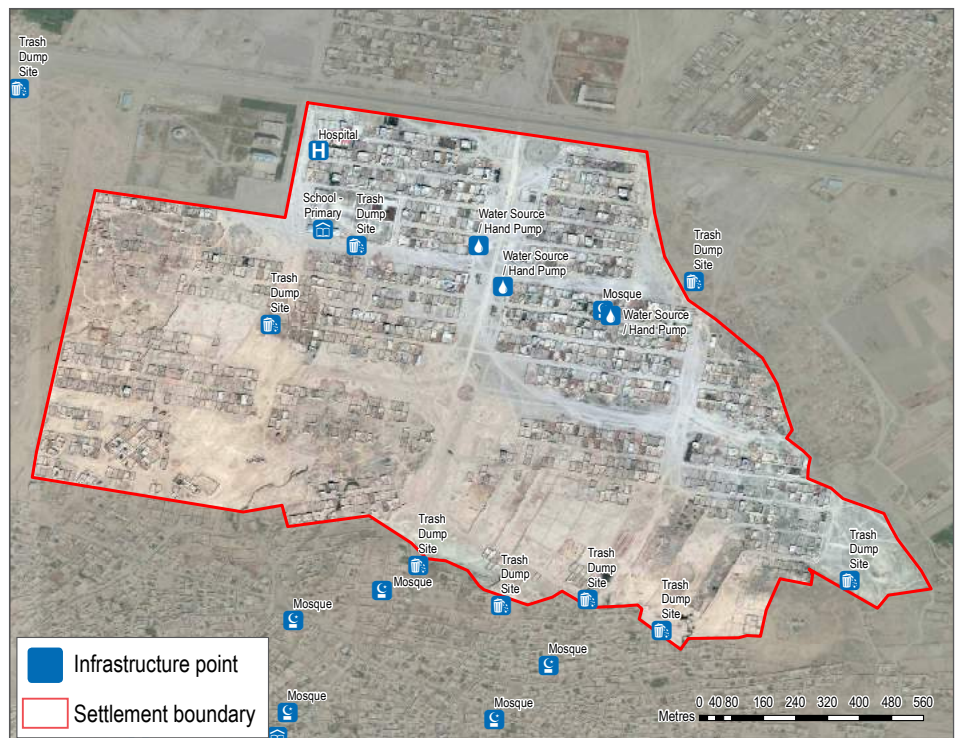


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.52345 Long. E 69.25764





Informal Settlement Profile: Sarak-e Bala Qala-e Zaman Khan

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Sarak-e Bala Qala-e Zaman Khan**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **full mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	250	1,500	6
IDPs	170	1,020	6
Returnees	80	480	6

Size of settlement	2,684,800 sq m
Average area per person	1,790 sq m
Altitude	1,758 m

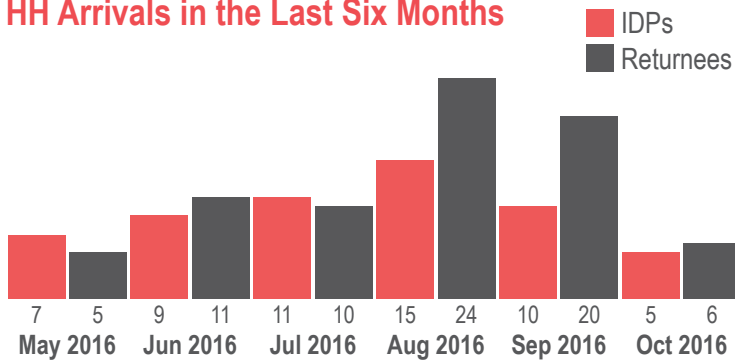
Displacement

As an urban settlement, the residents of Sarak-e Bala rent privately owned houses dispersed amongst the Qala-e Zaman Khan neighbourhood. Households pay an average monthly fee of 4,500 Afghanis. Residents are ethnically diverse with 65% coming from Pashtun communities, 20% from Tajik populations, 14% from Hazara communities and 1% from Uzbek populations. Most IDPs previously lived in Nangarhar, Laghman and Kunduz provinces, while all returnees travelled from Pakistan.

Initially, 26 IDP households moved to the site from Alingar, Laghman in 2012. In 2013, 30 IDP households from Rodat, Nangarhar arrived in the camp. In 2014, 25 households moved from Shinwar, Nangarhar. A fourth influx of 22 IDP households entered the settlement from Khanabad, Kunduz. The settlement has continued to expand throughout 2016, with a further 80 households returning from Peshawar, Pakistan and an additional 67 IDP households joining the site. However, since 2016, the settlement is no longer able to expand due to capacity issues.

Residents reportedly prefer to stay in Sarak-e Bala as they have formed a community with their families. There are also employment opportunities in the city, encouraging residents not to leave.

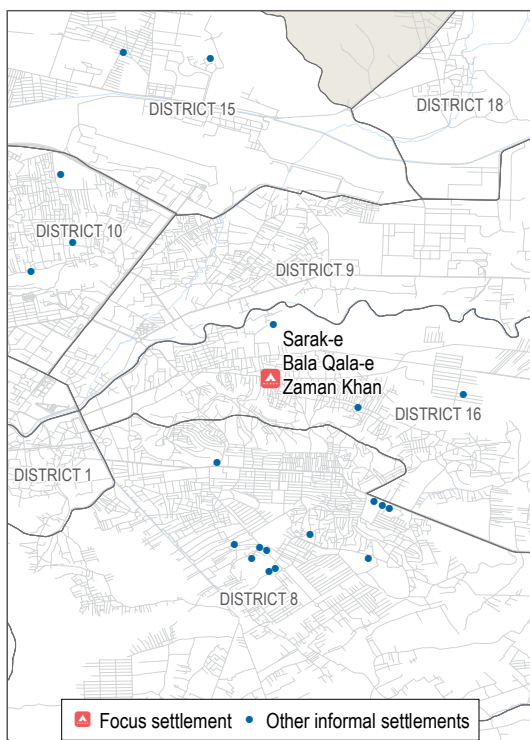
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence

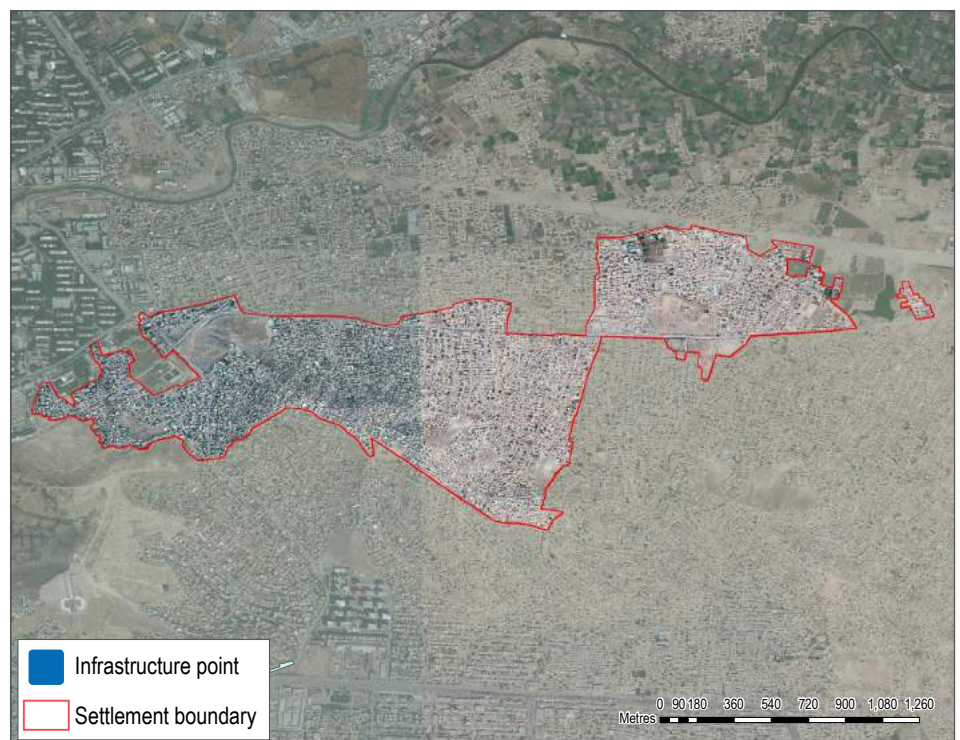


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.52628 Long. E 69.22405



Informal Settlement Profile: Shahrak Khurasan Gozar 15

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Shahrak Khurasan Gozar 15**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **full mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	285	1,710	6
IDPs	200	1,200	6
Returnees	85	510	6

Size of settlement	2,583,797 sq m
Average area per person	1,511 sq m
Altitude	1,774 m

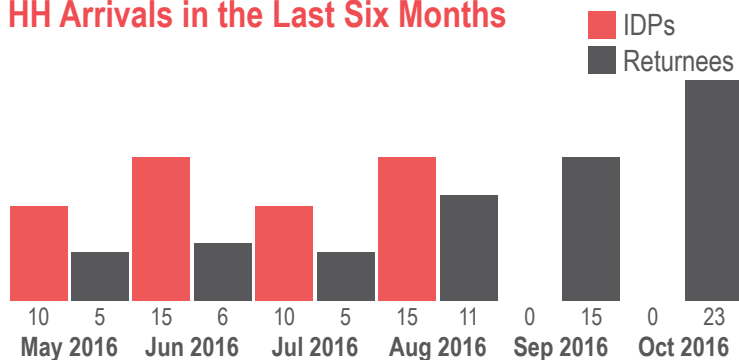
Displacement

Shahrak Khurasan informal settlement hosts both IDPs and returnees who rent houses from host-community landlords. Household pay an average monthly rent of 4,500 Afghanis. Half of the residents are Pashtun, 30% are Tajik and 20% are Hazara. Most IDPs travelled from Baghlan, Bamyan and Parwan, while all returnees previously resided in either Pakistan or Iran.

The settlement was established in 2010 by 28 households, including IDPs from Tala Wa Barfak, Baghlan and returnees travelling mostly from Tehran, Iran. In 2011, 25 IDP households joined the settlement having moved from Sayghan, Bamyan. A year later, an additional 55 households from Tala Wa Barfak travelled to the site, followed by a further 50 households from Ghorban, Parwan in 2013. Shahrak Khurasan reached its capacity in 2016, with a final 77 returnee households from Hazara and Peshawar, Pakistan and Tehran, Iran and 50 IDP households joining the settlement.

It was found that most of the population intend to stay within the settlement as it is inexpensive and residents are able to find work in the local area.

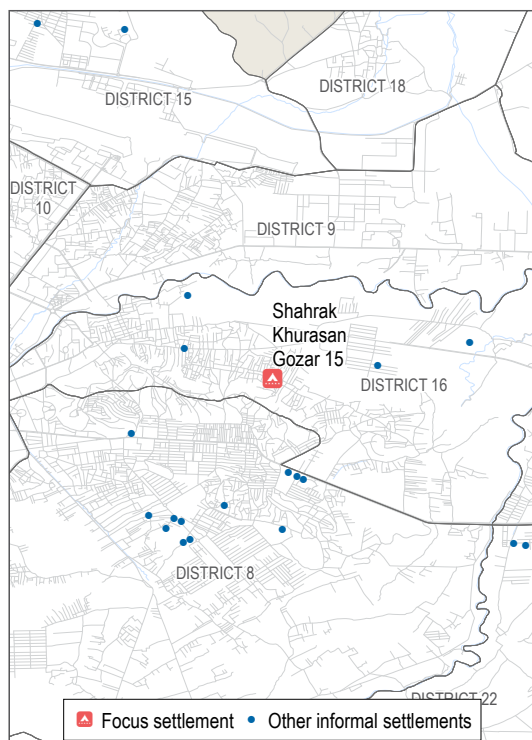
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence

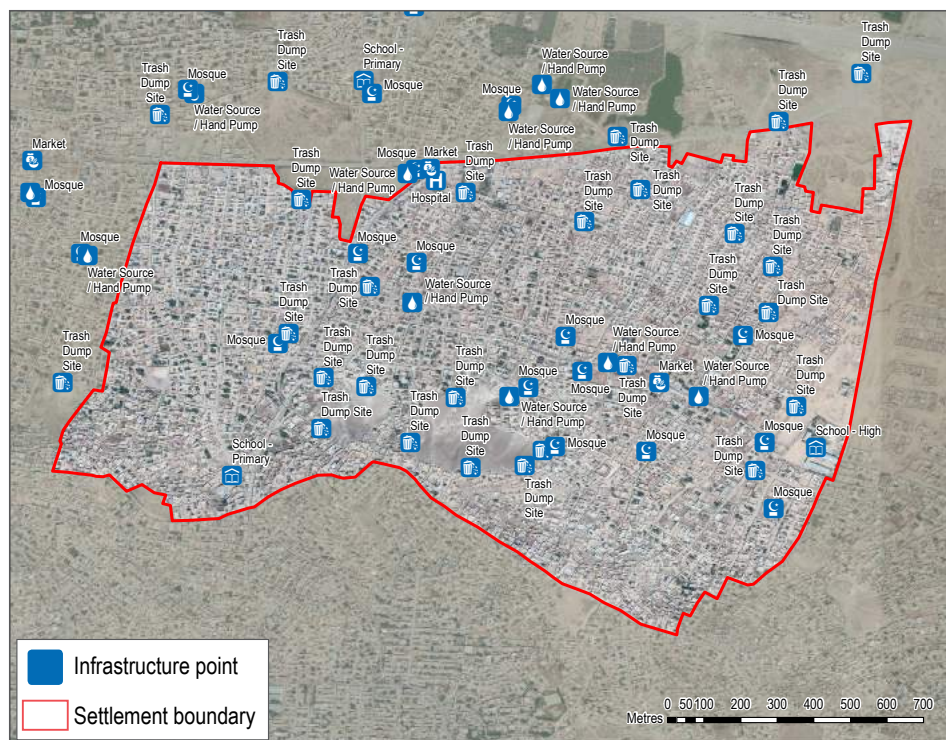


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.52132 Long. E 69.23923





Informal Settlement Profile: Shahrak Khurasan Hayatabad

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Shahrak Khurasan Hayatabad**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **full mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	180	1080	6
IDPs	80	480	6
Returnees	100	600	6

Size of settlement	3,149,901 sq m
Average area per person	2,917 sq m
Altitude	1,796 m

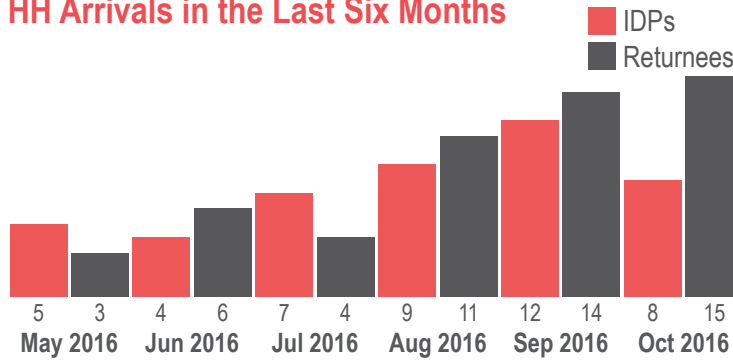
Displacement

Hayatabad is an urban settlement situated in the neighbourhood of Shahrak Khurasan. Residents privately rent houses from host-community landlords for an average monthly fee of 4,500 Afghanis. Most of the population is from Pashtun communities, though Tajiks comprise 30% of the population of the site. Most IDPs travelled from Laghman, Nangarhar and Logar provinces, while all returnees previously resided in Hazara, Pakistan.

The settlement was established in 2011 when 15 returnee households moved from Hazara. A further 11 households from the same area joined the site in 2012. A year later, 24 new households entered the settlement, including IDPs from Qarghayi, Laghman province and returnees from Hazara. A further 23 households arrived in 2014, with IDPs moving from Khogyani, Nangarhar and returnees again from Hazara. The settlement reached capacity in 2016 when 57 returnee households and 50 IDP households entered the site.

All residents reportedly plan to stay in the settlement as they benefit from low rental costs, employment opportunities in the city and a perceived sense of security associated with living in Kabul's District 16.

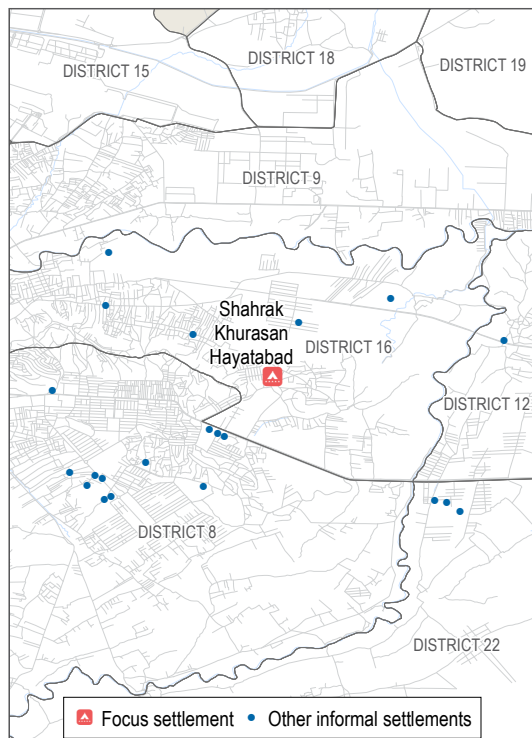
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence

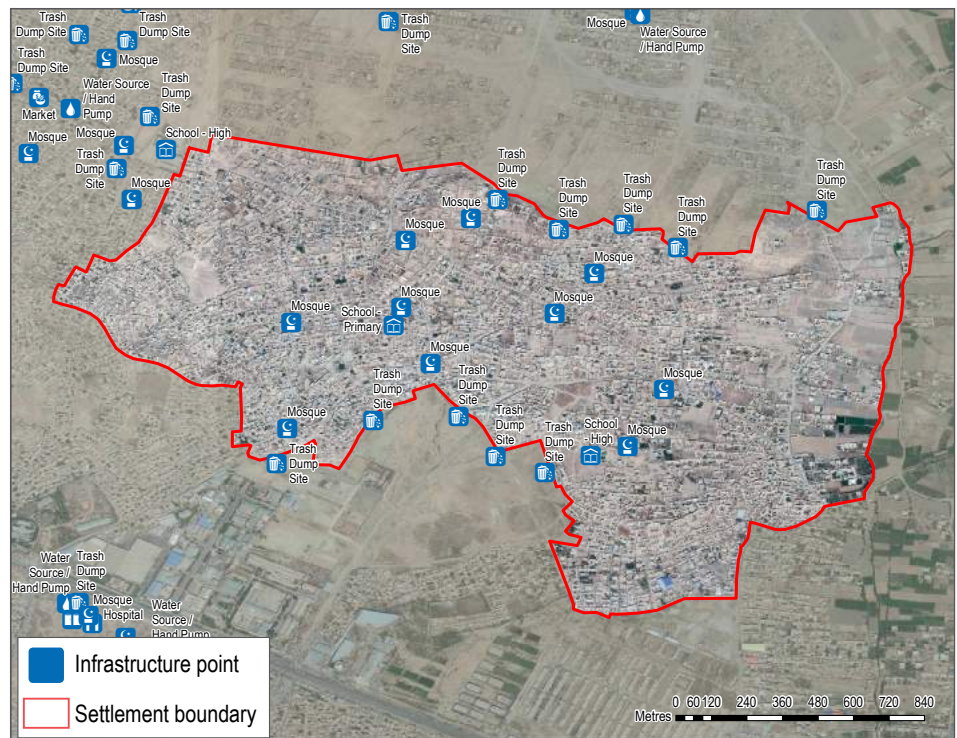


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.51547 Long. E 69.24927





Informal Settlement Profile: Mazar Bus Station Camp

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Mazar Bus Station Camp**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **peri-urban** and its residents live in **tents**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	60	360	6
IDPs	60	360	6
Returnees	0	0	N/A

Size of settlement	3,869 sq m
Average area per person	11 sq m
Altitude	1,850 m

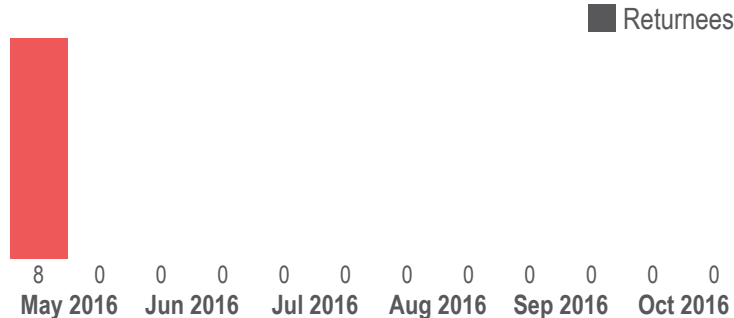
Displacement

Mazar Bus Station Camp is situated close to Khail Main Street. The site is on a plot which is not integrated into any Kabuli neighbourhood and is built on privately owned land. Each household's rent is collected and pooled by a settlement committee which then pays the landowner a monthly sum of 24,500 Afghanis. The entire population consists of Tajik IDPs, originating from Char Darah, Kunduz province.

The first influx of 52 households established the camp in 2013. In 2016, eight households travelled to the site. It is expected that the settlement will expand in 2017.

The settlement does not have access to essential facilities such as school, education or health services. However, the private land offers security and since residents feel they have no alternative shelter options, they reportedly plan to stay in the site.

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



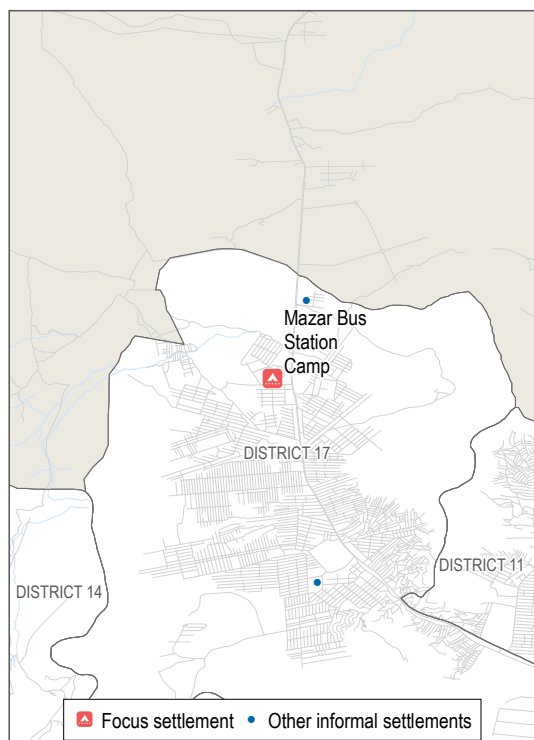
■ IDPs
■ Returnees

Previous Areas of Residence



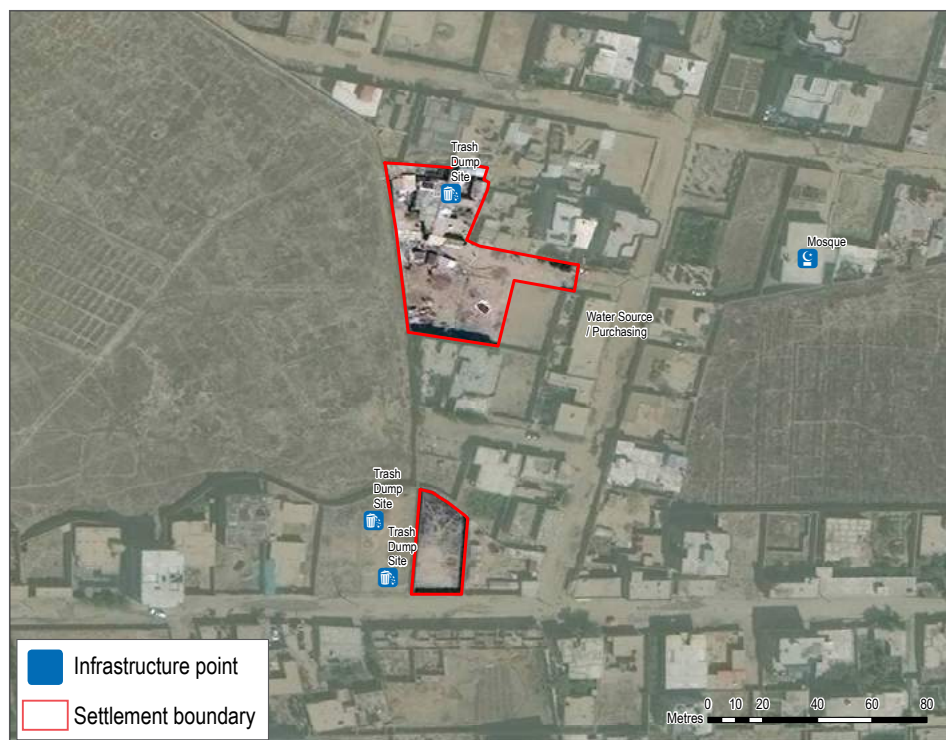
■ IDPs
■ Returnees

Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.61524 Long. E 69.07497



■ Infrastructure point
■ Settlement boundary



Informal Settlement Profile: Zakirin Town Camp

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Zakirin Town Camp**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **peri-urban** and its residents live in **tents**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	35	210	6
IDPs	0	0	N/A
Returnees	35	210	6

Size of settlement	8,818 sq m
Average area per person	42 sq m
Altitude	1,924 m

Displacement

Zakirin Town Camp is an informal settlement in Kabul's District 17. Residents do not have permission to stay on this private land and, as a consequence they currently do not pay rent. All residents are from Tajik communities, returning from Peshawar, Pakistan.

In 2009, all 35 households established the settlement. Due to the small size, the site has not been able to expand since 2009.

Employment prospects in the surrounding area encourage residents to stay, despite a lack of water or education facilities. The land owner requests that residents leave the site and it is expected that the population will leave in 2017.

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months

■ IDPs
■ Returnees

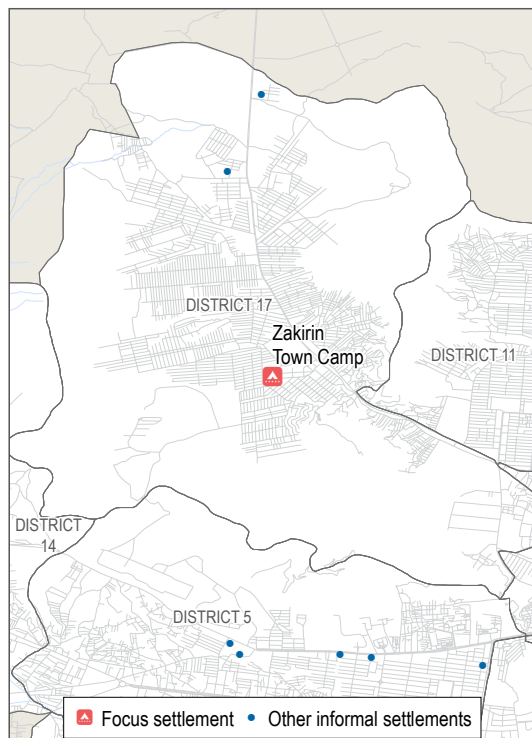
No new arrivals in the last six months

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
May 2016 Jun 2016 Jul 2016 Aug 2016 Sep 2016 Oct 2016

Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.57831 Long. E 69.08303





Informal Settlement Profile: Naw Abad Bakhtyaran

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Naw Abad Bakhtyaran**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **peri-urban** and its residents live in **partial mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	63	324	5.1
IDPs	0	0	N/A
Returnees	63	324	5.1

Size of settlement	86,077 sq m
Average area per person	266 sq m
Altitude	1,734 m

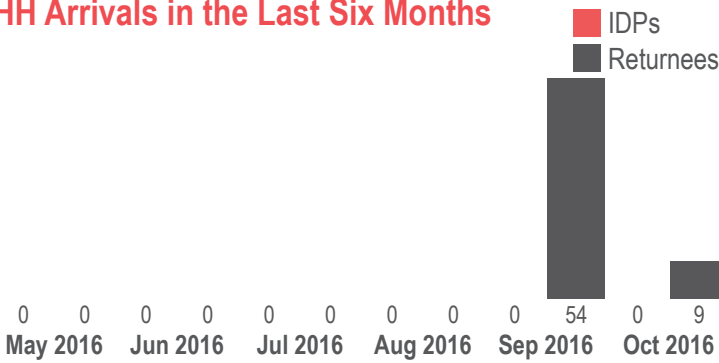
Displacement

Situated in Kabul's District 18, this informal settlement has been developed on a large plot of privately owned land. However, the landlord does not currently receive any monthly rent or fees from the residents. The settlement consists entirely of Pashtun communities, all of whom were previous residents of Pakistan.

The settlement was formed in September 2016, when 54 households returned from Hazara, Pakistan. A further 9 households arrived from the same area in October 2016. This new settlement has substantial scope for expansion in 2017.

However, the isolated nature of the site leaves residents unable to access drinking water, health facilities or schools. Despite this, Naw Abad Bakhtyaran's population reportedly does not plan to leave the settlement as they feel they have no alternative accommodation.

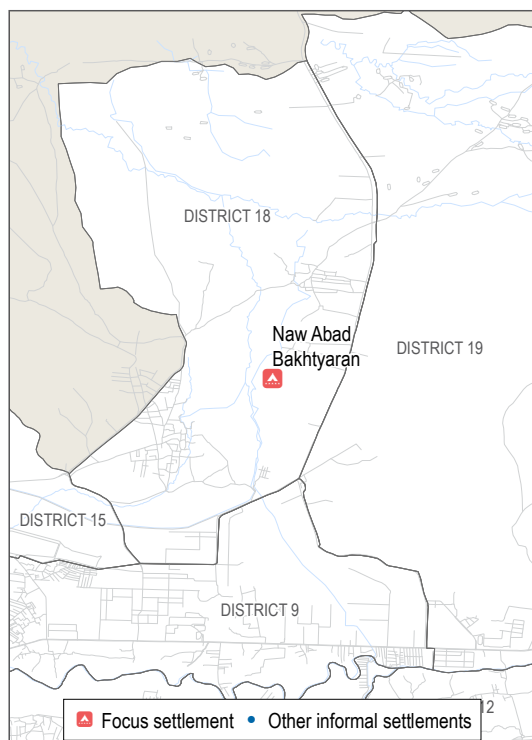
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence

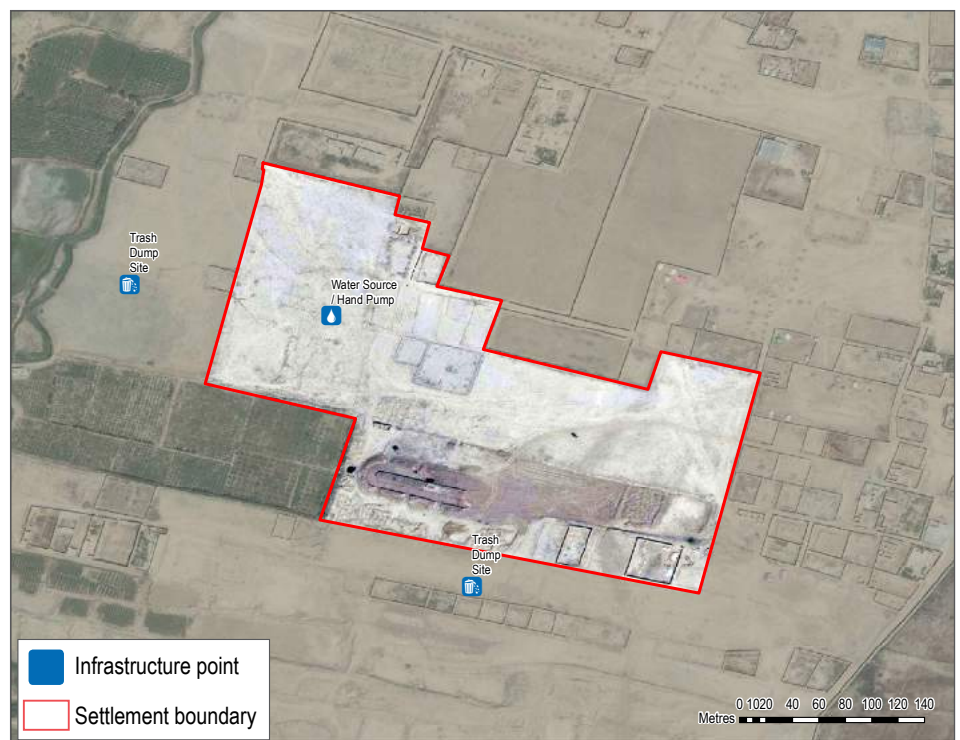


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.59046 Long. E 69.27367





Informal Settlement Profile: Pul-e Charkhi Naw Abad Families

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Pul-e Charkhi Naw Abad Families**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **peri-urban** and its residents live in **full mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	54	324	6
IDPs	24	144	6
Returnees	30	180	6

Size of settlement	265,280 sq m
Average area per person	818 sq m
Altitude	1,754 m

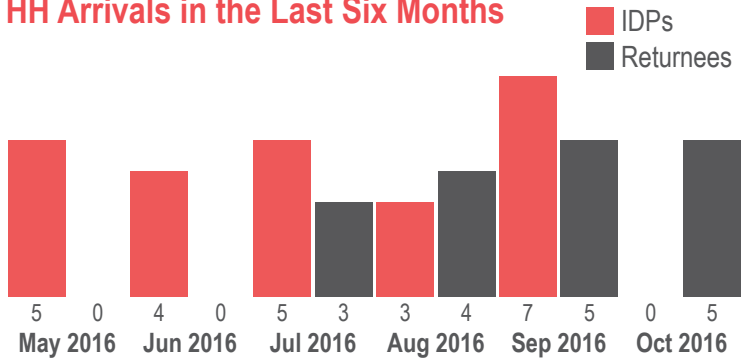
Displacement

Naw Abad Families is an integrated settlement, with residents renting private properties from local landlords in the Pul-e Charkhi neighbourhood. Households pay an average monthly rent of 4,500 Afghanis. The settlement is populated by Pashtun communities. The site is almost equally occupied by IDPs, from Kunduz, Kapisa and Baghlan, and by returnees from Pakistan.

The settlement was first established in 2014 when 8 households returned from Peshawar, Pakistan. In 2015, an additional 5 returnee households moved from Peshawar. The settlement continued to grow throughout 2016, with 41 IDP households mostly from Kunduz and Baghlan, and returnees from Mardan, Pakistan entering the site.

Residents reported feeling insecure in the settlement. Despite this, they also reportedly plan to stay in the settlement as the rental costs are affordable and there are employment prospects in the area.

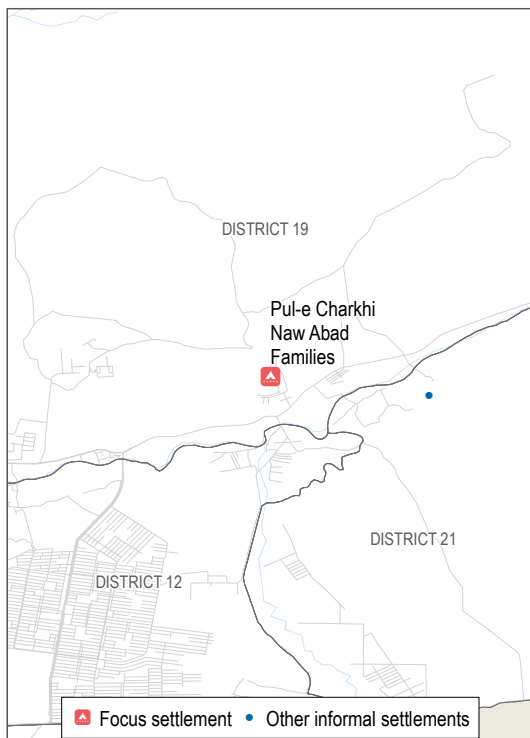
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.55865 Long. E 69.35793





Informal Settlement Profile: Ghazi Abad

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan

November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Ghazi Abad**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **rural** and its residents live in **full mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	390	2,340	6
IDPs	170	1,020	6
Returnees	220	1,320	6

Size of settlement	1,413,479 sq m
Average area per person	604 sq m
Altitude	1,749 m

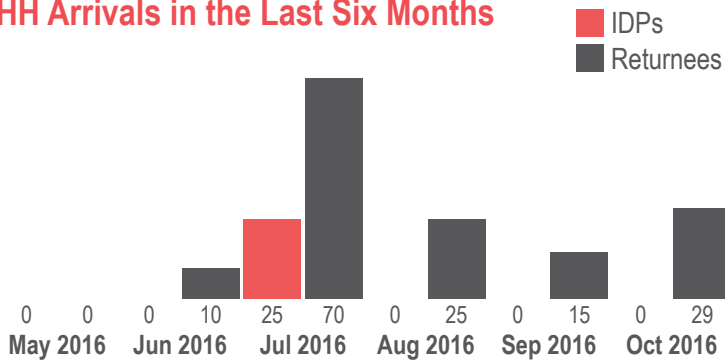
Displacement

Ghazi Abad is a moderately-sized informal settlement in Kabul's District 21. Households rent properties from private landlords for an average monthly cost of 4,000 Afghanis. Pashtun communities are the main ethnicity in the settlement, with just 2% Tajik communities. The IDPs originated from a variety of Afghan provinces, with most travelling from Kapisa, Nangarhar and Kunduz. All returnees previously lived in Pakistan.

Founded in 2014, the first residents consisted of 50 households, with IDPs travelling from Tagab, Kapisa and returnees from Peshawar. A second wave of 151 households entered the site in 2015, with IDPs moving from Shinwar, Nangarhar and returnees from Peshawar. The settlement continued to expand in 2016, with 189 households joining the site. These households included IDPs migrating from Char Darah, Kunduz, as well as further returnees from Peshawar and Mardan, Pakistan.

Residents reported plans to stay in the settlement as it offers a general sense of security.

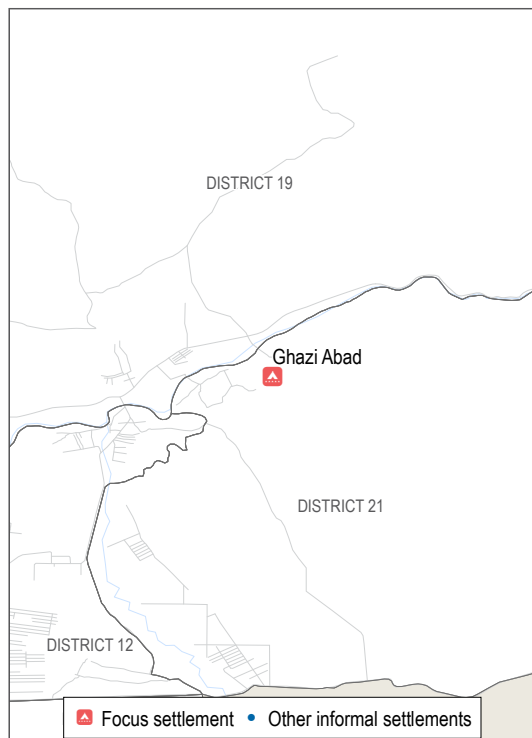
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence

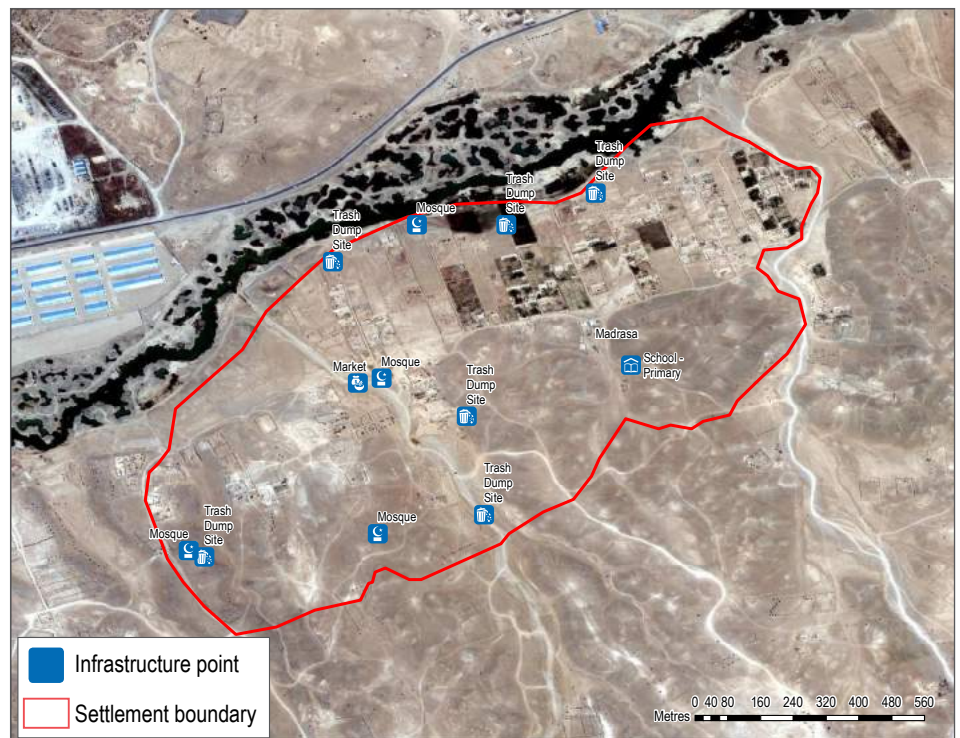


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.55538 Long. E 69.38493





Informal Settlement Profile: Chaman-e Hussain Khail Camp

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Chaman-e Hussain Khail Camp**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **peri-urban** and its residents live in **full mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	750	4,500	6
IDPs	670	4,020	6
Returnees	80	480	6
Size of settlement	131,977 sq m		
Average area per person	30 sq m		
Altitude	1,757 m		

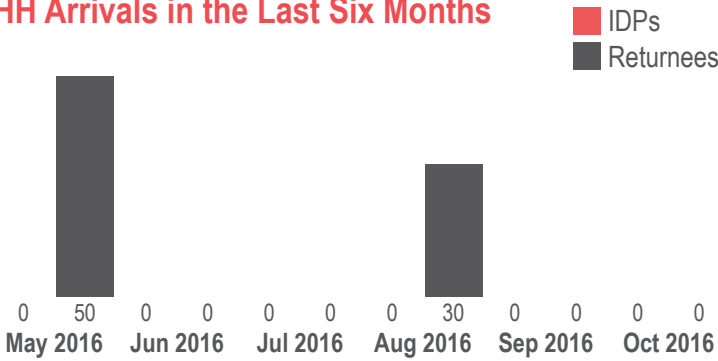
Displacement

The Chaman-e Hussain Khail Camp is one of two on the outskirts of Hussain Khail Project. Close to Kamari Street, the settlement is situated on Bagرامي Street. The land belongs to the Government of Afghanistan and residents are currently not paying rent. Nearly all residents of the settlement are Tajik. The site is comprised of IDPs from Kunduz, Baghlan and Paktya and of returnees previously living in Pakistan and Iran.

The first 60 IDP households established the settlement in 2010, travelling from Khanabad, Kunduz. A second influx of 400 IDP households moved to this settlement in 2011 from Baghlan-e Jadid, Baghlan. In 2012, 140 IDP households from Jaji, Paktya entered the site. In 2013, a further 70 households arrived again from Baghlan-e Jadid. Throughout 2016, 80 returnee households moved to Chaman-e Hussain Khail Camp, with households moving from Punjab and Balochistan, Pakistan and Tehran, Iran.

Nearly all residents reportedly plan to remain in this settlement as they are able to stay here at no cost.

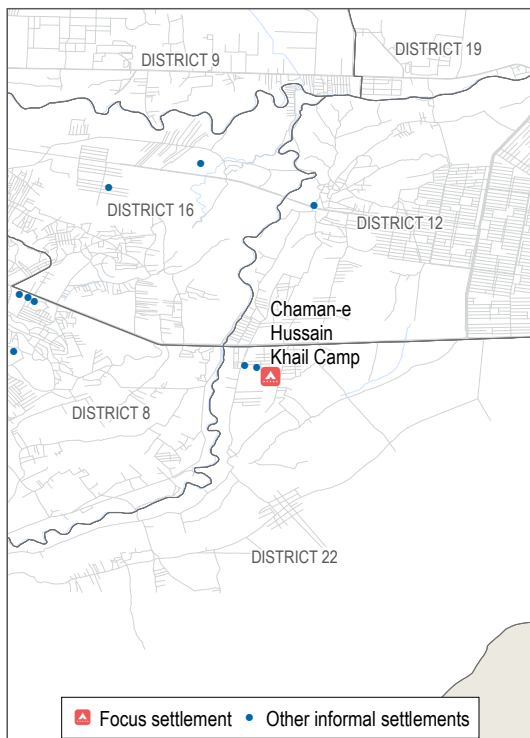
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence

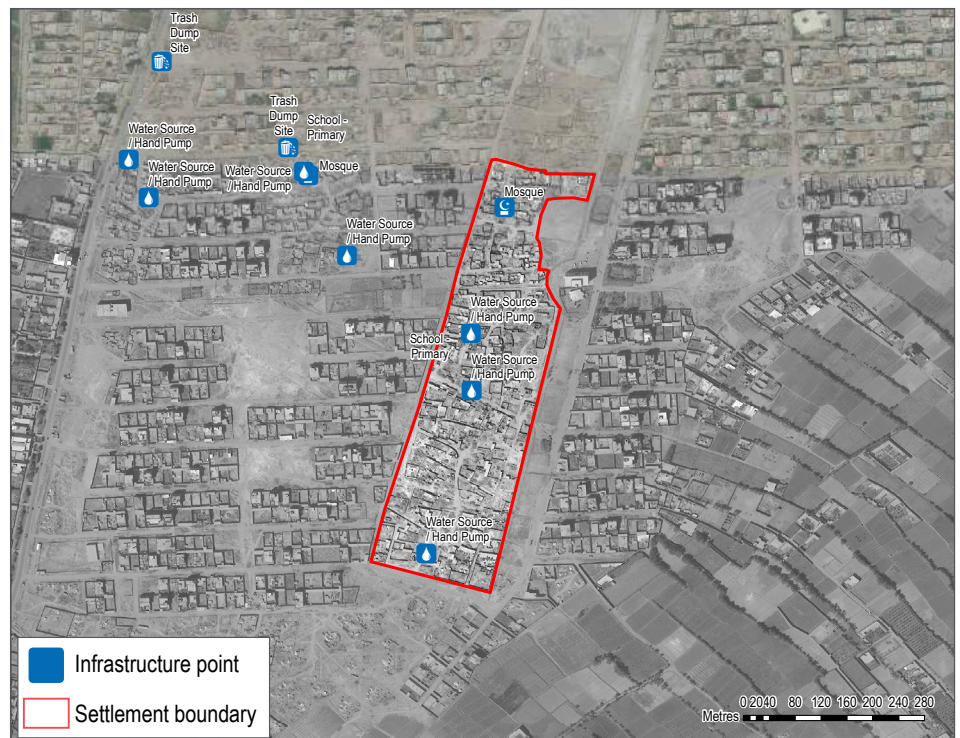


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.48922 Long. E 69.28594





Informal Settlement Profile: Hussain Khail Camp 1

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Hussain Khail Camp 1**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **urban** and its residents live in **partial mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	140	840	6.0
IDPs	30	180	6.0
Returnees	110	660	6.0

Size of settlement	19,875 sq m
Average area per person	24 sq m
Altitude	1,750 m

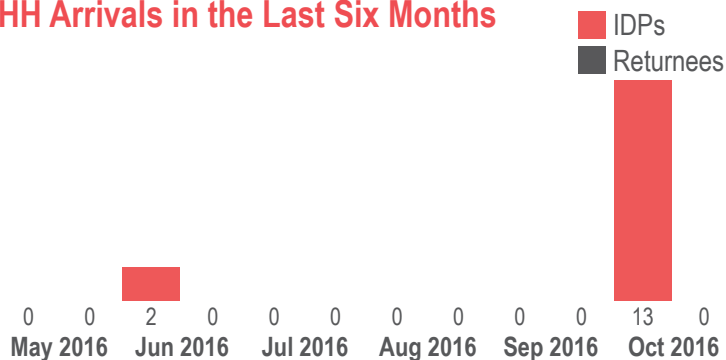
Displacement

This informal settlement is situated in District 22 of Kabul city in the neighbourhood of Pul-e Shina. Residents are living on land owned by the Government of Afghanistan and they do not currently pay rent. All residents are from Tajik communities. The settlement is comprised of returnees, previously residing in Pakistan, and IDPs from Kunduz, Baghlan and Paktya.

The settlement was formed in 2011 with 25 households arriving from Gujranwala, Pakistan. In 2013, 30 households moved to the site from Quetta, Pakistan and a further 20 households, again from Pakistan, joined the site in 2014. In 2015, 15 IDP households joined the site mostly from Khanabad, Kunduz. The site continued to expand in 2016, with 35 more returnee households and 15 IDP households arriving in the site.

All residents reportedly intend to stay in the settlement as they feel they have nowhere else to go. The settlement currently does not have enough drinking water for all residents but it does provide close proximity to employment prospects.

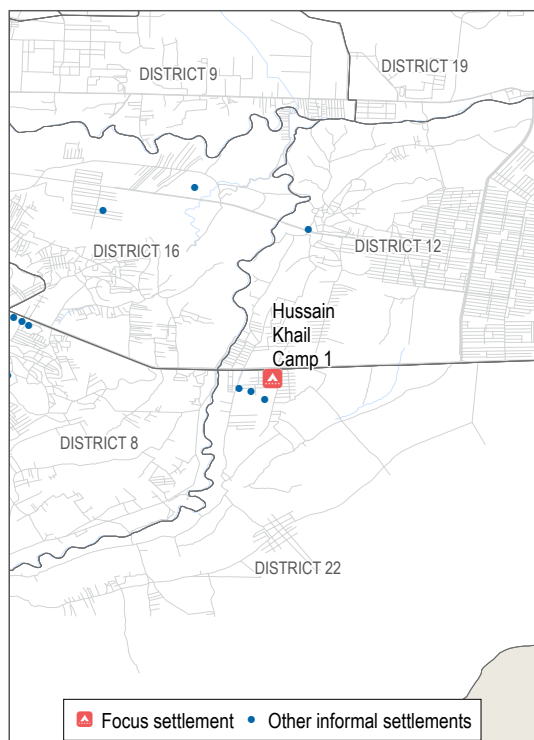
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.49491 Long. E 69.28796





Informal Settlement Profile: Pul-e Shina 1

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Pul-e Shina 1**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **peri-urban** and its residents live in **partial mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	300	1,800	6
IDPs	200	1,200	6
Returnees	100	600	6

Size of settlement	23,879 sq m
Average area per person	14 sq m
Altitude	1,744 m

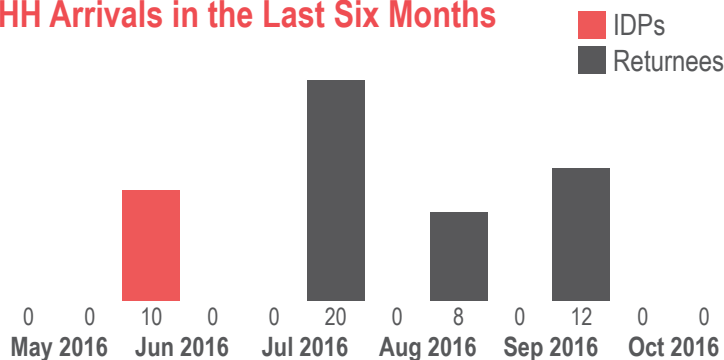
Displacement

This informal settlement is one of two sites owned by the Government of Afghanistan within Pul-e Shina. Residents are not currently paying rent. The vast majority (95%) of residents are from Pashtun communities, with the remaining 5% from Tajik communities. Two thirds of Pul-e Shina 1's houses belong to IDPs from Laghman, Nangarhar and Kunduz provinces, while the remaining third are occupied by returnees from Pakistan.

The site was first established in 2008 by 30 IDP households arriving from Qarghayi, Laghman. In 2010, 40 households - both IDPs from Surkhrod, Nangarhar and returnees from Peshawar, Pakistan - joined the settlement. A large influx of 100 IDP households from Emam Saheb in Kunduz arrived in 2013. The site grew by a further 80 households in 2015 with IDPs travelling from Surkhrod, Nangarhar, and returnees from Peshawar, Pakistan. Pul-e Shina 1 has continued to expand throughout 2016, with 10 IDP households arriving in June and 40 returnee households joining throughout July, August and September. More residents are expected in 2017.

Most residents reported feeling secure as the site is close to other informal settlements. Consequently, they reportedly have no current plans to leave.

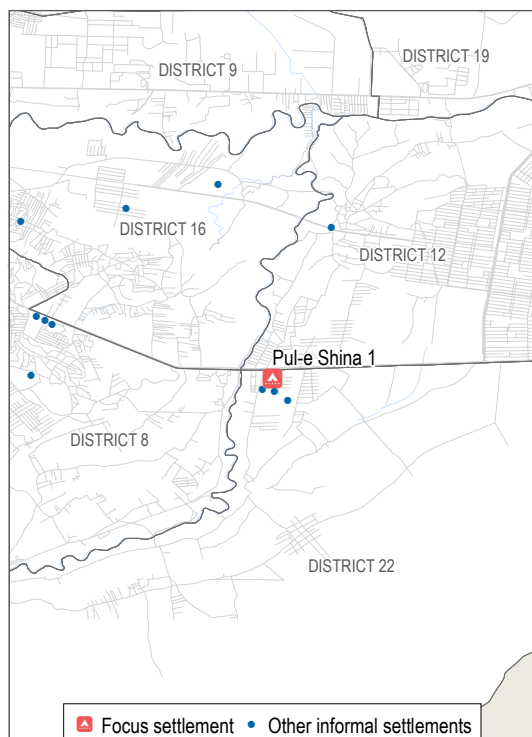
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence

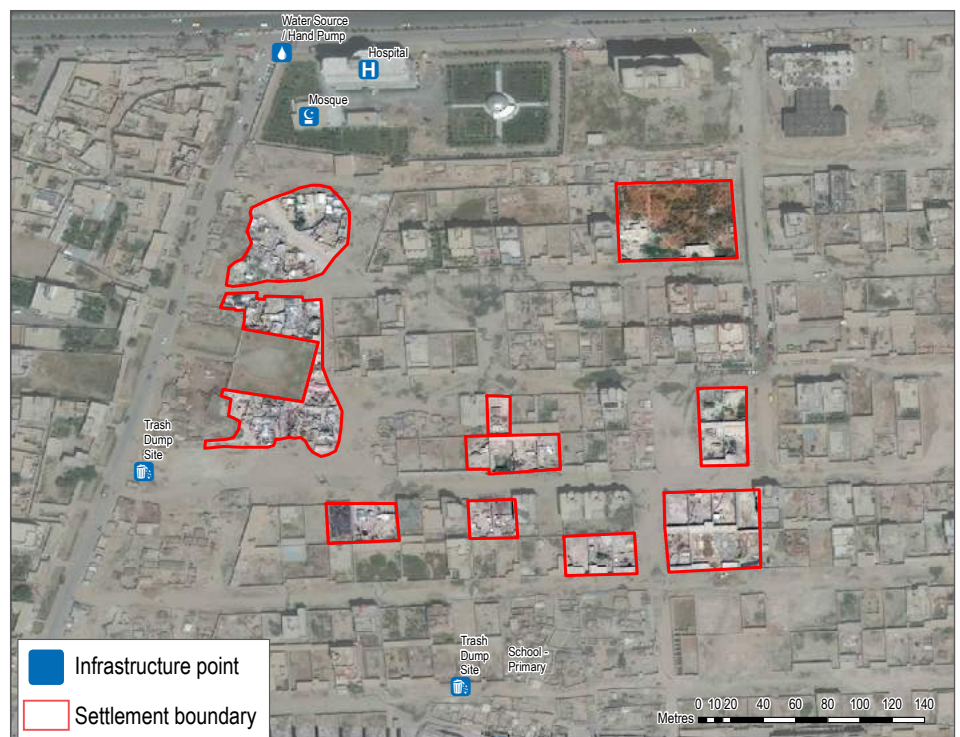


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.49294 Long. E 69.28222



Informal Settlement Profile: Pul-e Shina 2

Kabul District, Kabul Province, Afghanistan
November 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Pul-e Shina 2**, located in Kabul district, Kabul province. This settlement is **peri-urban** and its residents live in **full mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	612	3,672	6
IDPs	582	3,492	6
Returnees	30	180	6

Size of settlement	79,360 sq m
Average area per person	22 sq m
Altitude	1,755 m

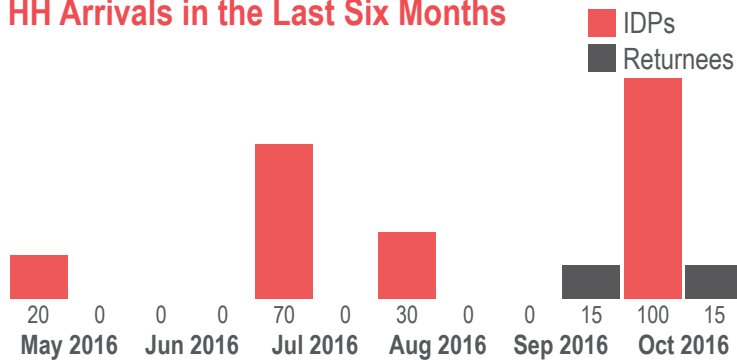
Displacement

Situated on Bagrami Main Road, close to Chaman-e Hussain Khail Camp, this informal settlement is one of two areas owned by the Government of Afghanistan in Pul-e Shina. Residents are currently not paying rent for this land. The majority of the population is from Pashtun communities, with just 10% from Tajik populations. The site hosts IDPs from Hilmand, Nangarhar and Uruzgan provinces, as well as returnees from Pakistan.

The settlement was established in 2014 when 270 IDP households moved to Kabul from Sangin, Hilmand. In 2015, 92 IDP households from Tirinkot, Uruzgan entered the settlement. In 2016, an influx of 250 households joined the settlement, with 220 IDP households moving from Surkhrud, Nangarhar and 30 households occupied by returnees from Peshawar and Quetta, Pakistan.

Pul-e Shina is situated in a large area and so the population is expected to increase in 2017. All residents reportedly plan to remain within the settlement as it is free and secure, although health and education facilities are lacking.

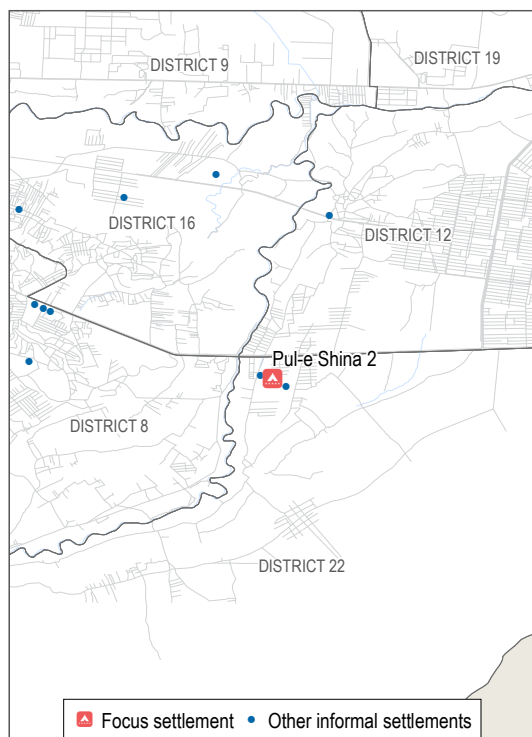
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.49151 Long. E 69.28239

