



Afghanistan – Researched and compiled by the Refugee Documentation Centre of Ireland on 10 June 2015

Afghanistan: Number of Violent Incidents and Number of Civilian Casualties (Dead & Injured) in Nangarhar Province in 2012, 2013, 2014 & 2015.

A report from the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), in a section titled “Transition of Security Responsibility to Afghan National Security Forces and Civilian Casualties”, states:

“UNAMA documented increased civilian casualties from ground engagements in every region. In the southern region, for example, civilian casualties from ground engagements almost tripled, with 361 civilian casualties (54 civilian deaths and 307 injured), up 184 percent from 2012. UNAMA recorded the highest number of civilian casualties from ground engagements in Kunar province, confirming 339 civilian deaths and injuries, followed by Helmand province (276 civilian casualties), Nangarhar province (261 civilian casualties), Ghazni province (160 civilian casualties) and Faryab province (153 civilian casualties).” (UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) (8 February 2014) *Afghanistan: Annual Report 2013 – Protection Of Civilians In Armed Conflict*, p.39)

See also UNAMA report which, in a section titled “Regional breakdown of civilian casualties from ground engagements: 2009 through 2014”, states:

“UNAMA recorded the highest number of civilian casualties due to ground engagements in Helmand province, with 335 civilian casualties (64 deaths and 271 injuries), followed by Faryab province with 183 civilian casualties (69 deaths and 114 injuries), Kunar province with 177 civilian casualties (21 deaths and 156 injuries) and then Nangarhar province with 158 civilian casualties (28 deaths and 130 injuries).” (UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) (July 2014) *Afghanistan: Midyear Report 2014 – Protection Of Civilians In Armed Conflict*, pp.29-30)

A UN General Assembly report, in a section titled “Security” (paragraph 19), states:

“The United Nations continued to monitor security events that have an impact on civilian actors. From 16 August to 15 November, 5,199 security incidents were recorded, representing a marginal 5.2 per cent decrease compared with the same period in 2013, when 5,481 incidents were recorded. The overall number of 19,469 security incidents documented across the country since the beginning of 2014 through 15 November 2014 constitutes a 10.3 per cent increase over the same period in 2013 with 17,645 incidents. The most volatile areas continued to be the southern, south-eastern and eastern parts of the country, accounting for 69 per cent of reported incidents. The eastern part of the country, in particular, showed a marked increase in incidents

relative to other areas, with Nangarhar Province registering 768 incidents.” (UN General Assembly (9 December 2014) *The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security : report of the Secretary-General*, p.5)

See also UN General Assembly report which, in a section titled “Security” (paragraph 12), states:

“The security situation in Afghanistan remained volatile. The United Nations continued to monitor security-related events relevant to the work, mobility and safety of civilians across the country and having an impact on the delivery of United Nations-mandated activities and programmes. In 2014 there were 22,051 recorded incidents, which surpassed those of 2013 by 10 per cent. In terms of incidents recorded over the past 13 years, 2014 was the second-highest, after 2011. Of those incidents, 68 per cent were recorded in southern, south-eastern and eastern regions, with Nangarhar Province being the most volatile and recording 13 per cent of the incidents.” (UN General Assembly (27 February 2015) *The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security : report of the Secretary-General*, p.4)

This response was prepared after researching publicly accessible information currently available to the Research and Information Unit within time constraints. This response is not and does not purport to be conclusive as to the merit of any particular claim to refugee status or asylum. Please read in full all documents referred to.

References:

UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) (8 February 2014)

Afghanistan:

Annual Report 2013 – Protection Of Civilians In Armed Conflict

http://unama.unmissions.org/Portals/UNAMA/human%20rights/Feb_8_2014_PoC-report_2013-Full-report-ENG.pdf

(Accessed 10 June 2015)

UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) (July 2014) *Afghanistan:*

Midyear Report 2014 – Protection Of Civilians In Armed Conflict

<http://www.refworld.org/docid/53bd394f4.html>

UN General Assembly (27 February 2015) *The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security : report of the Secretary-General*

<http://www.refworld.org/docid/556585104.html>

(Accessed 9 June 2015)

UN General Assembly (9 December 2014) *The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security : report of the Secretary-General*

<http://www.refworld.org/docid/549808194.html>

(Accessed 9 June 2015)

Sources Consulted:

DFAT
Electronic Immigration Network
European Country of Origin Information Network
Freedom House
Google
Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada
Lexis Nexis
Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty
Refugee Documentation Centre Query Database
UK Home Office
UNAMA
UNHCR Refworld