Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement Farming Hadid Camp, located in Behsud district, Nangarhar province. This settlement is periurban and its residents live in mud houses with solid roofs.

Key Figures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Households (HH)</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
<th>Avg HH Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current residents</td>
<td>4,250</td>
<td>29,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDPs</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>28,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returnees</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>1,750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Size of settlement: 415,725 sq m
Average area per person: 14 sq m
Altitude: 565 m

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months

- May 2016: 40 IDPs, 20 Returnees
- Jun 2016: 60 IDPs, 30 Returnees
- Jul 2016: 30 IDPs, 20 Returnees
- Aug 2016: 70 IDPs, 50 Returnees
- Sep 2016: 50 IDPs, 30 Returnees
- Oct 2016: 10 IDPs, 10 Returnees

Displacement

Farming Hadid Camp is on land owned by the Government of Afghanistan and residents do not pay rent. Most of the population (70%) are from Pashtun communities, while 30% are Tajik. IDP residents travelled from Kunar, Laghman and other parts of Nangarhar province, while returnees previously resided in Pakistan.

This settlement was first established in 1992 by 1,800 IDP households travelling from Khogyani, Nangarhar. In 1996, a further 700 IDP households joined the site, moving from Dara-e Pech in Kunar. Seven years later, a large influx of 1,000 IDP households arrived from Khogyani, Nangarhar. In 2008, a further 400 IDP households from Dara-e Pech, Kunar, and returnees from Peshawar, Pakistan joined the site. The settlement remained stable until 2016, when 200 IDP households from Laghman province and 150 returnee households from Punjab, Pakistan entered the site.

The settlement does not have drinking water, nor does it provide health and education facilities. However, residents reportedly plan to stay in the settlement as they reported that they feel they have nowhere else to go.