

12 - 26 OCT 2021

## EET Round 2

The DTM Emergency Event Tracking (EET) tool is deployed with funding from the European Union and the German Federal Foreign Office to track sudden displacement and population movements. Activated on a need basis, EET utilises a broad network of community focal points (CFPs) to capture best estimates of the affected population presence, with one focal point interviewed per community.

On 12 October 2021, DTM teams activated Round 2 of the EET in Afghanistan to monitor the displacement of individuals and conditions of communities following episodes of drought and rapid political changes.

This report intends to provide a snapshot of the current displacement situation based on the latest and best available information from the EET up until 26 October. It also serves to fill information gaps and support humanitarian operations on the ground while more comprehensive data and analysis are being produced. It is not meant to provide comparative trend analysis or an overall picture of the displacement situation in the country.

From 12 to 26 October 2021, DTM teams assessed 3,701 communities in 184 districts across 29 provinces in Afghanistan. The data presented in the report refers to this assessment period.

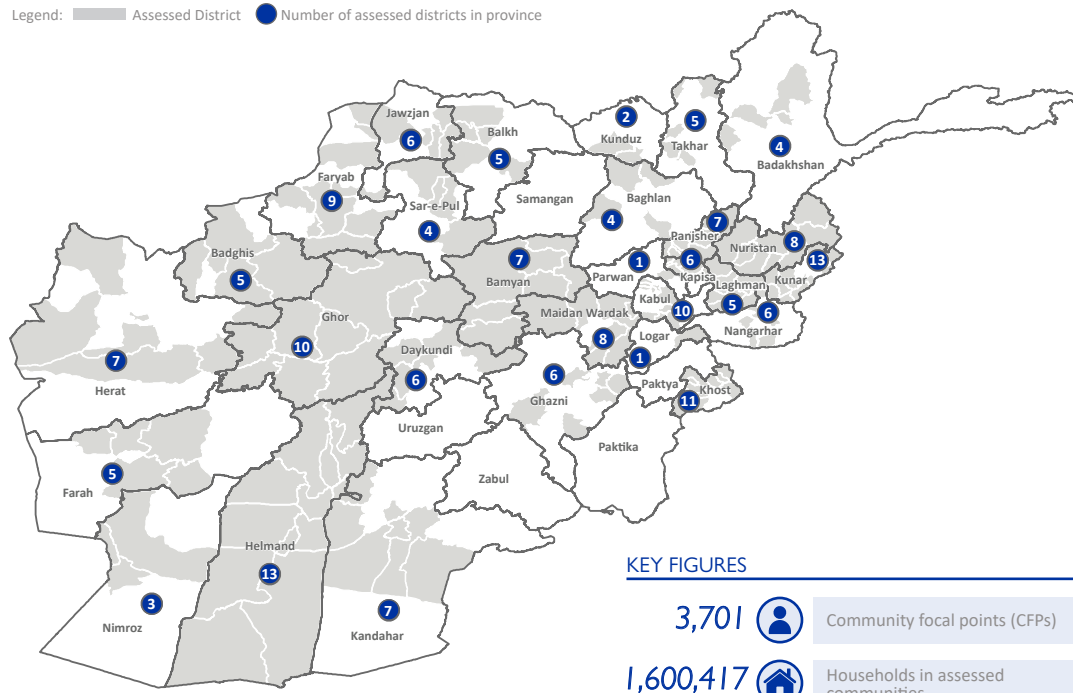
For the purposes of the assessment, IDPs are considered as people who arrived in a district or province different from their district and province of origin as a result of displacement.

Figures on fled and returned individuals are presented further on to demonstrate the ongoing movement dynamics. They also help discern the origin of those who are displaced. However, fled and returned individuals are categorized differently and are not included in the total number of people in displacement (arrival IDPs).

The above table presents a snapshot of the fluid displacement situation. During the data collection period of 12 to 26 October, CFPs were asked how many individuals have arrived to their community since August 2021 and are still present. Among the communities assessed, 490,185 individuals were identified as such.

## ASSESSED DISTRICTS

Legend:  Assessed District  Number of assessed districts in province



Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM or the United Nations.

## IDP FIGURES (ARRIVALS)

 # of individuals  # of families

	TOTAL	RURAL	PERI-URBAN	URBAN
# CFPs	3,701	2,528	991	182
# of IDPs who arrived in the assessed communities since August 2021 as a result of displacement and are still present	67,832	37,755	22,610	7,467
	490,185	271,077	162,163	56,945

### Definitions

**IDPs (arrivals):**  
IDPs from other locations currently residing in an assessed village

**Fled IDPs (departures):**  
Afghans from an assessed village who fled as IDPs to reside elsewhere in Afghanistan

**Returned IDPs:**  
Afghans from an assessed village who had fled as IDPs in the past and have now returned home

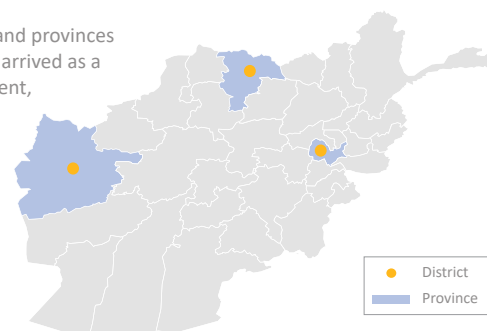
### MAIN DISPLACEMENT PROVINCES

1. Kabul
2. Herat
3. Balkh

### MAIN DISPLACEMENT DISTRICTS

1. Kabul (district)
2. Hirat
3. Mazar-e-Sharif

The top 3 districts and provinces to which IDPs have arrived as a result of displacement, according to CFPs.



## FLED AND RETURNED IDP FIGURES

# of individuals
  # of families

### FLED IDPs

	TOTAL	RURAL	PERI- URBAN	URBAN
# of fled IDPs who left the assessed communities since August 2021 and have not returned	78,739	54,834	19,507	4,398
	544,313	380,759	132,335	31,219

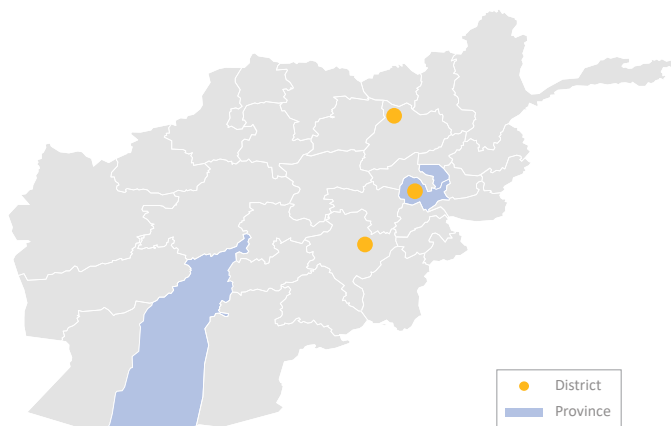
#### MAIN ORIGIN PROVINCES

1. Helmand
2. Kabul
3. Kapisa

#### MAIN ORIGIN DISTRICTS

1. Kabul (district)
2. Baghlan-e-Jadid
3. Ghazni (district)

The top 3 districts and provinces from which people originate and have fled, according to CFPs.



### RETURNED IDPs

	TOTAL	RURAL	PERI- URBAN	URBAN
# of returned IDPs who had displaced in the previous 3 months and returned to their communities of origin by the time of data collection	128,376	73,759	34,544	20,073
	890,286	526,367	233,614	130,305

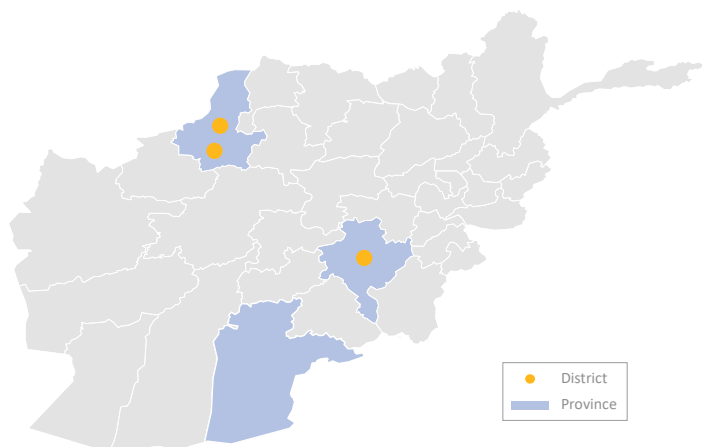
#### MAIN RETURN PROVINCES

1. Faryab
2. Kandahar
3. Ghazni

#### MAIN RETURN DISTRICTS

1. Pashtun Kot
2. Ghazni (district)
3. Maymana

The top 3 districts and provinces to which people who were previously displaced have returned, according to CFPs.



During the data collection period, DTM identified 544,313 individuals (78,739 families) who fled their communities of origin since August 2021 and have not returned. Additionally, 890,286 individuals (128,376 families) had returned to their communities of origin after having been displaced to another district or province within the previous 3 months.

According to CFPs, Helmand was identified as the primary province from which IDPs left, while Kabul was identified as the primary province to which IDPs had arrived as a result of displacement. Kabul district was identified as both the primary origin and displacement district since August 2021.

### RETURNED MIGRANTS FROM ABROAD

	TOTAL	RURAL	PERI-URBAN	URBAN
# of migrants who returned to Afghanistan since August 2021	2,508	1,648	758	102
	26,034	17,847	7,050	1,137

In the data collection period, DTM identified 26,034 individuals (2,508 families) who have returned from abroad since August 2021. According to the CFPs, the top three countries from which they have returned are the Islamic Republic of Iran, Turkey, and Pakistan.

In the same data collection exercise, DTM identified 319,701 individuals who migrated abroad since August 2021. The top three countries to which Afghans have migrated are the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey.

#### MAIN RETURN COUNTRIES

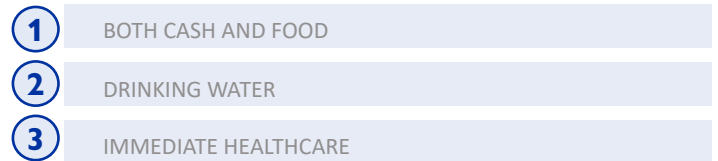


#### MAIN DESTINATION COUNTRIES



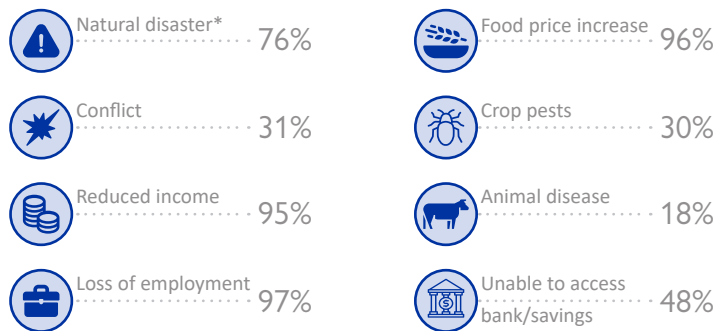
### COMMUNITY PRIORITY NEEDS (RANKED)

CFPs were also asked to rank their community's most urgent needs. Cash and food were identified as the first priority needs, which aligns with reported community shocks in the past month. These include reduced income (95%), loss of employment (97%) and food price increase (96%) (see below). Drinking water and immediate healthcare were second and third priority needs, which is reflected in the reported risk of displacement due to water insecurity (59%) and the majority of communities without a health clinic or hospital (72%) (see page 4).



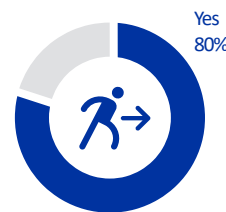
### COMMUNITY SHOCKS IN THE PAST MONTH

(multiple answers possible)

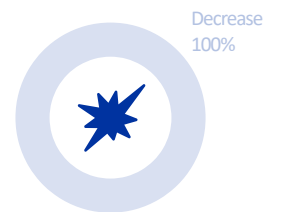


\*Among those who experienced natural disasters, 100% reported experiencing drought.

Do you think there is a risk of people migrating to other areas due to the shock they are experiencing?

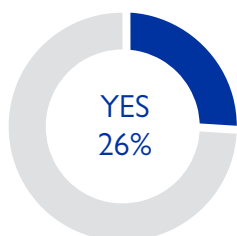


How has the level of conflict changed compared to last month?

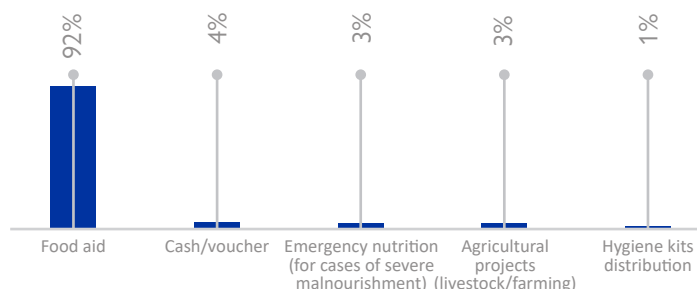


### EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

Have your community households benefitted from any external assistance in the past month?



If yes, what type of assistance? (multiple answers possible, top 3 answers)

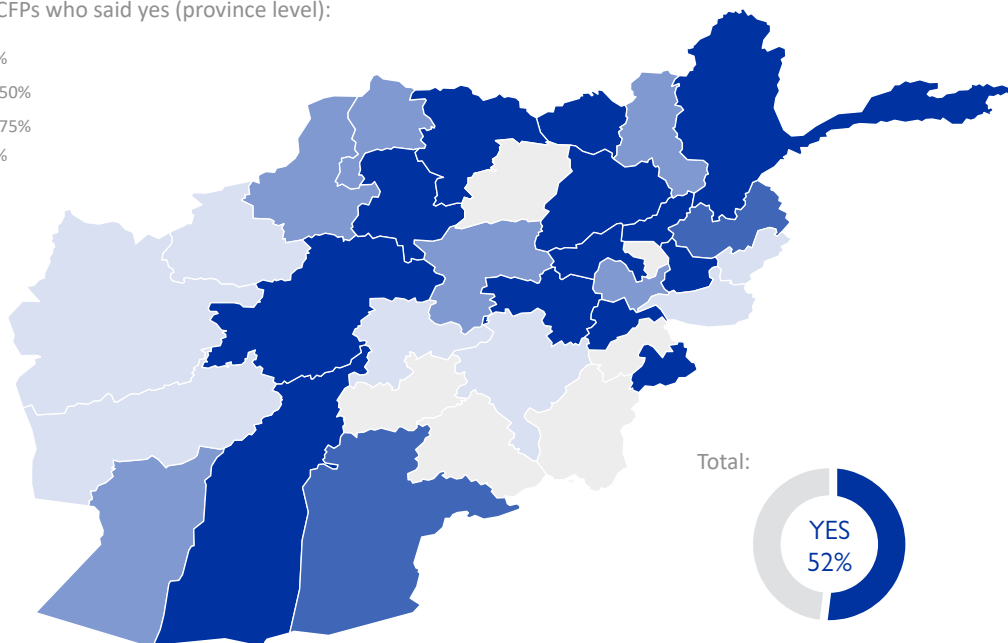


NOTE: When the label "Multiple answers possible" appears above a graph, it means that CFPs were allowed to provide more than one answer to the question. For this reason, totals do not add up to 100%.

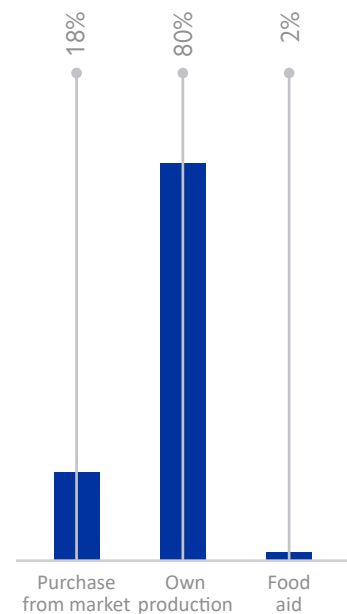
FOOD SECURITY

Is there sufficient food available in the area?  
% of CFPs who said yes (province level):

- <25%
- 26 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- >75%



On average, what percentage do households in your community rely on the following staple foods?

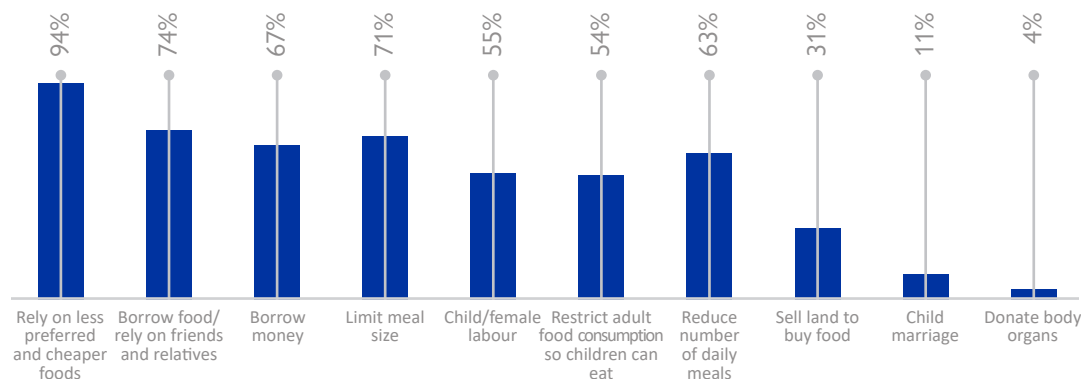


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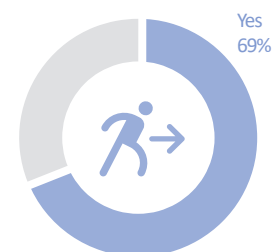
	ITEM AVAILABILITY RATE (1 -5) <sup>1</sup>	PRICE CHANGE IN THE LAST MONTH <sup>2</sup>			AVERAGE % OF PRICE INCREASE
		INCREASED	STAYED THE SAME	DECREASED	
Flour	3.3	99%	0%	1%	69%
Rice	3.2	98%	2%	<1%	50%
Vegetables	3.3	56%	39%	3%	28%
Meat/poultry/eggs	3.1	85%	12%	1%	40%
Cooking oil	3.2	100%	<1%	<1%	75%
Fuel/diesel/gas	3.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dairy products	3.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sugar/sweets	3.4	NA	NA	NA	NA

COPING MECHANISMS FOR INSUFFICIENT FOOD ACCESS

(Multiple answers possible)



Is there a risk of displacement from your community due to food insecurity?



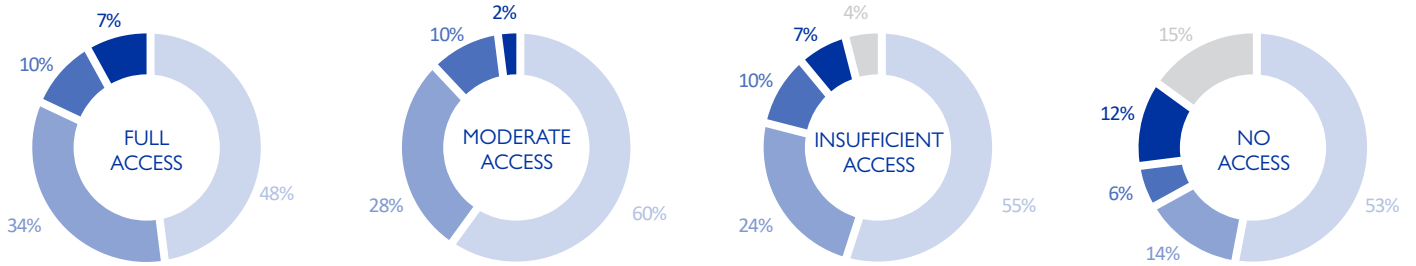
<sup>1</sup> Item availability in the last month. 1 - not available; 2 - mostly unavailable; 3 - sometimes available; 4 - mostly available; 5 - fully available.

<sup>2</sup> Selections also included "Do not know" and "Do not want to answer", percentages for these selections are not reported. As a result, the sum of "increased", "stayed the same" and "decreased" may not equal 100%.

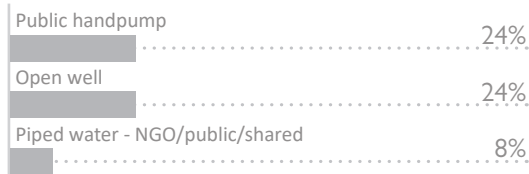
DRINKING WATER ACCESS

What percentage of households have access to drinking water in the last month?

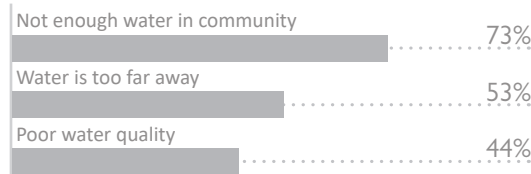
<25% 26 - 50% 51 - 75% >75% Do not know/Do not want to answer



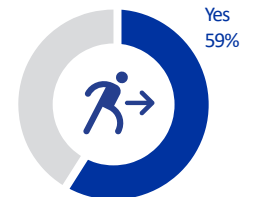
What is the primary source of drinking water in the community? (multiple answers possible, top 3 answers)



What are the relevant water-related problems in the community? (multiple answers possible, top 3 answers)



Is there a risk of displacement from your community due to water insecurity?

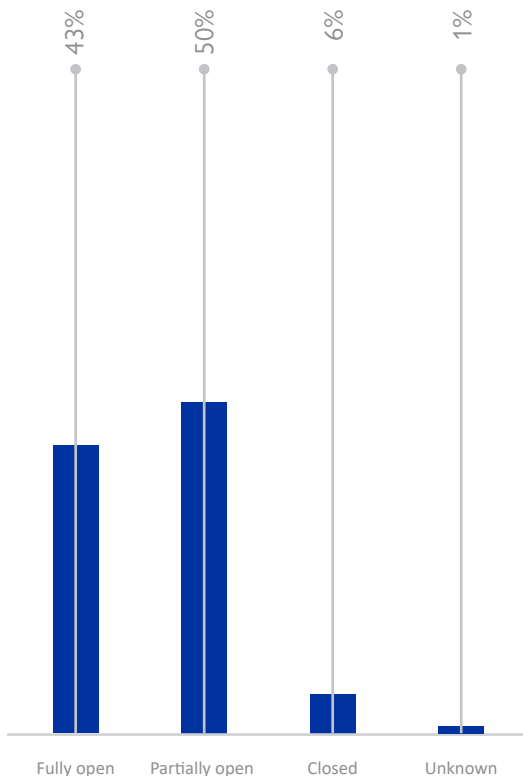


HEALTHCARE ACCESS

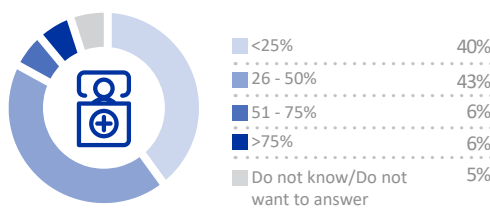
Are there health clinics/hospitals present in your community?



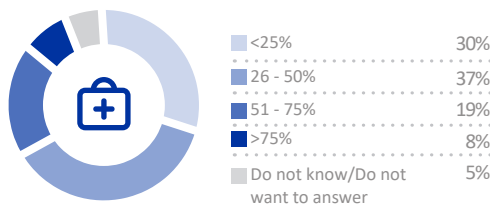
If yes, what are their status?



What percentage of households have one or more members that are in need of immediate healthcare?



What percentage of households have one or more members that are in need of general healthcare?



SERVICE AVAILABILITY RATING (1-5)<sup>3</sup>

First aid	2.0
General practitioner	1.6
Inpatient care	1.2
Maternity	1.9
Medicine	1.6
Surgery	1.1

During the last month, what were the main obstacles to healthcare access?

- Medicines not available
- Health center/hospital is too far away

<sup>3</sup> Service availability in the last month. 1 - not available; 2 - mostly unavailable; 3 - sometimes available; 4 - mostly available; 5 - fully available.