

12 OCT - 15 NOV 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 internal 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. One focal point is interviewed in each community assessed.

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 provides a snapshot of the current displacement situation based on the latest and best available information from the EET sources up until 15 November 2021.

From 12 October to 15 November 2021, **DTM teams assessed 9,608 communities in 355 districts across all 34 provinces in Afghanistan**. The data presented in the report refers to the above-mentioned observation period.

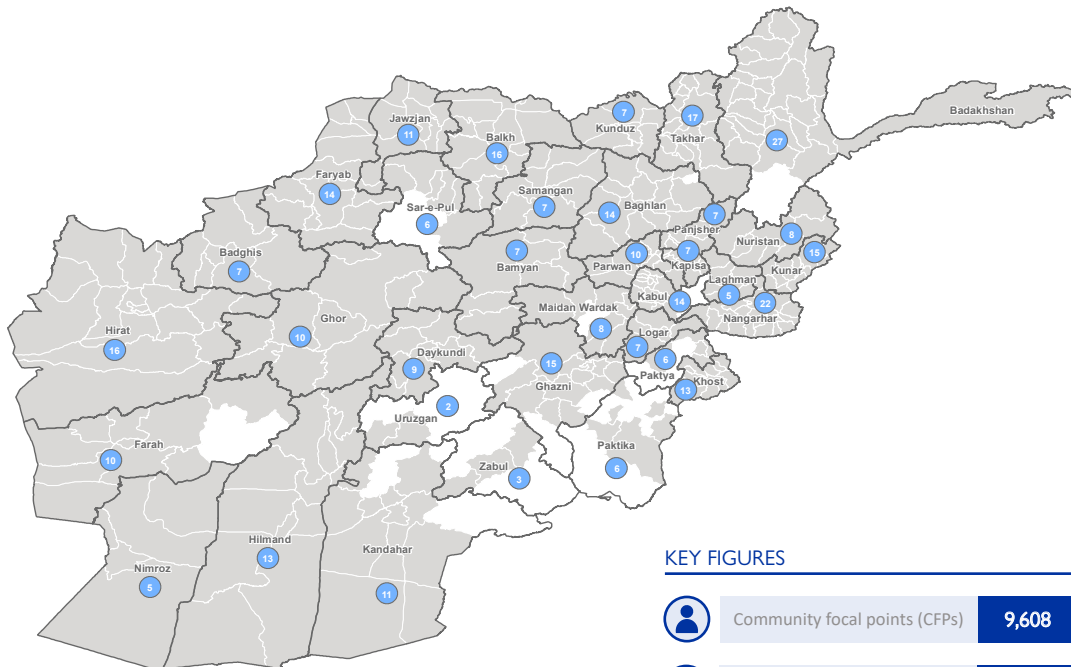
For the purposes of the assessment, IDPs are considered as individuals who **arrived** in a district or province different from their district and province of origin as a result of displacement. CFPs were asked how many individuals have arrived in their community since August 2021 and are still present. During Round 2, **1,165,458 individuals (159,039 families) were identified** as such amongst the communities assessed. The table on the right presents a snapshot of the fluid displacement situation.

Baghlan was identified as the primary province and Kabul as the primary district in which IDPs have arrived as a result of displacement. The most pressing needs in both Baghlan and Kabul are both food and cash.

The three provinces and districts where the largest shares of individuals have arrived since August 2021 and a breakdown of those communities' immediate needs are found on page 2. For a comparison of the needs of communities of fled IDPs, returned IDPs, and returnees from abroad, see pages 2 and 3.

ASSESSED DISTRICTS

Legend: Assessed District Number of assessed districts in province



KEY FIGURES

	Community focal points (CFPs)	9,608
	Households in assessed communities	4,182,950

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	9,608	6,802	2,178	628
# of individuals who arrived in the assessed communities since August 2021 as a result of displacement and are still present	1,165,458	674,665	330,957	159,836

Figures on individuals who left and/or returned are included further on in the findings to demonstrate the ongoing movement dynamics. They also help discern the origin of those who are displaced.

The information presented serves to fill knowledge 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.

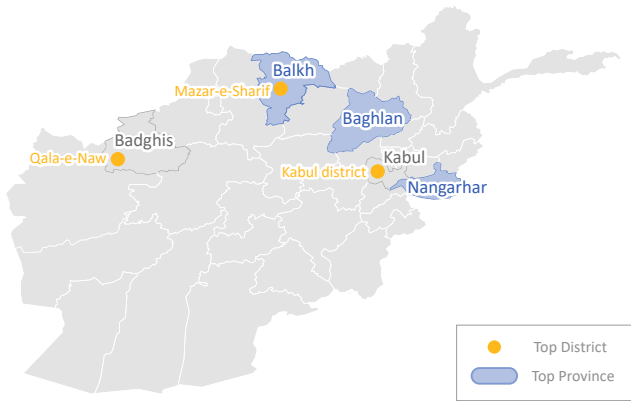
Definitions

IDPs (arrivals): individuals from other locations who arrived in the community since August 2021 and continue to reside there.

Fled IDPs (departures): individuals who left the community since August 2021 to reside elsewhere and have not returned.

Returned IDPs: individuals who left the community since August 2021 and have now returned.

IDP FIGURES (ARRIVALS)



Main displacement provinces and host community needs

- 1 **Baghlan:** Both cash and food, drinking water, immediate healthcare
- 2 **Nangarhar:** Food, immediate healthcare, drinking water
- 3 **Balkh:** Food, cash, drinking water

Main displacement districts and host community needs

- 1 **Kabul district (Kabul province):** Both cash and food, drinking water, household energy means*
 - 2 **Mazar-e-Sharif (Balkh province):** Food, household energy means*
 - 3 **Qala-e-Naw (Badghis province):** Both cash and food, drinking water, immediate healthcare
- * Such as fuel, gas, coal, etc.

FLED AND RETURN IDP FIGURES

▭ # of individuals ▭ # of families

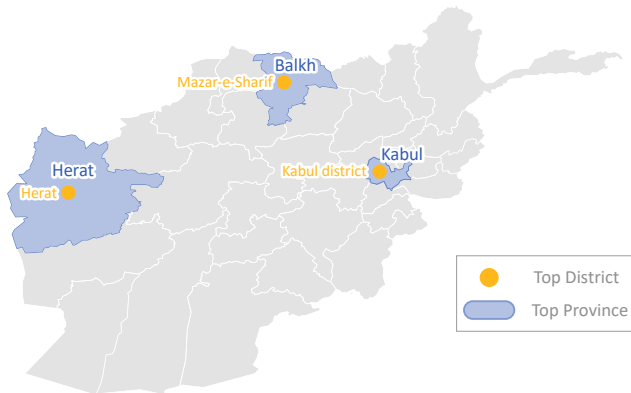
FLED IDPs

	TOTAL	RURAL	PERI-URBAN	URBAN
# of individuals who left the assessed communities since August 2021 and have not returned	185,899	131,330	41,563	13,006
	1,313,359	935,726	286,953	90,680

CFPs indicated the number of individuals who have left their communities since August 2021 to reside elsewhere and have not returned. During Round 2, 1,313,359 individuals (185,899 families) were identified in this group. The breakdown is presented in the table on the left (Fled IDPs).

The three provinces and districts associated with the highest numbers of fled IDPs are exhibited in the map. Kabul was identified as the top province and Kabul as the top district from which individuals have left since August 2021 and have not returned.

CFPs were asked to rank their communities' immediate needs. A breakdown of the immediate needs of these communities is below.



Main origin provinces and community needs

- 1 **Kabul:** Food, immediate healthcare, household energy means*
- 2 **Balkh:** Food, cash, drinking water
- 3 **Herat:** Both cash and food, drinking water, immediate healthcare

Main origin districts and community needs

- 1 **Kabul district (Kabul province):** Both cash and food, drinking water, household energy means*
 - 2 **Mazar-e-Sharif (Balkh province):** Food, household energy means*
 - 3 **Herat (Herat province):** Both cash and food, drinking water, immediate healthcare
- * Such as fuel, gas, coal, etc.

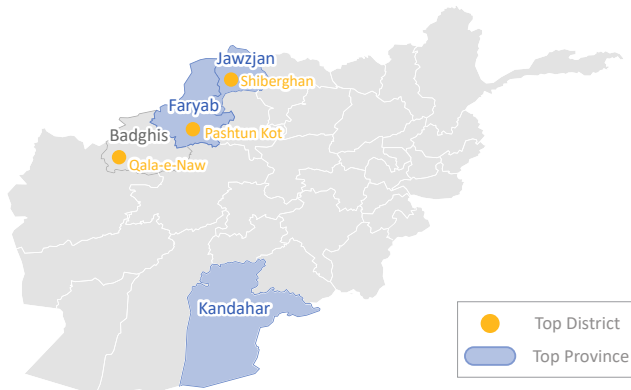
RETURNED IDPs

	TOTAL	RURAL	PERI-URBAN	URBAN
# of individuals displaced at any time before August 2021 who have returned to their community since August 2021	287,811	181,844	70,634	35,333
	2,059,774	1,347,657	483,018	229,099

CFPs provided information on the number of individuals who left their communities at any point before August 2021 but have returned to their communities of origin after August 2021. During Round 2, 2,059,774 individuals (287,811 families) were identified in this group. The breakdown is presented in the table on the left (Returned IDPs).

The three provinces and districts with the most returned IDPs are displayed in the map. Faryab was identified as the top province and Pashtun Kot as the top district where IDPs have returned after August 2021 after being displaced at any prior time.

A breakdown of the immediate needs of communities with returned IDPs, according to CFPs, is shown below.



Main return provinces and community needs

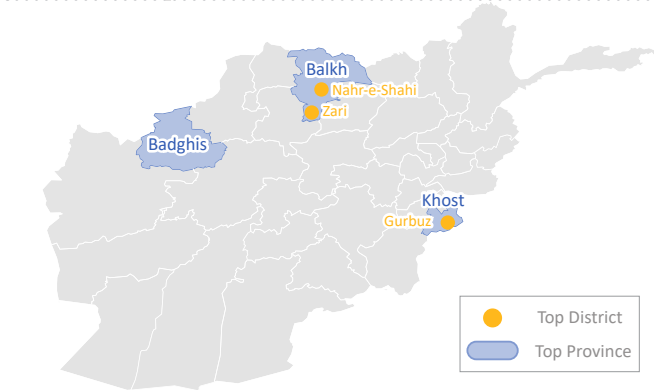
- 1 **Faryab:** Both cash and food, drinking water, immediate healthcare
- 2 **Kandahar:** Food, drinking water, immediate healthcare
- 3 **Jawzjan:** Food, cash

Main return districts and community needs

- 1 **Pashtun Kot (Faryab province):** Both cash and food, drinking water, immediate healthcare
- 2 **Shiberghan (Jawzjan province):** Food, cash, drinking water
- 3 **Qala-e-Naw (Badghis province):** Both cash and food, drinking water, immediate healthcare

RETURNED MIGRANTS FROM ABROAD

	TOTAL	RURAL	PERI-URBAN	URBAN
# of individuals who returned from abroad to the assessed communities since August 2021	9,946	7,016	2,342	588
# of families	115,491	81,950	27,937	5,604



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CFPs cited the number of individuals who have returned from abroad to their communities of origin since August 2021. During the data collection period, 115,491 individuals (9,946 families) were identified in this group. The breakdown is presented in the table on the left. According to the CFPs, the three primary countries from which Afghans have returned are the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey.

A breakdown of the immediate needs of the communities with returnees from abroad is shown below, based on the information provided during community assessments.

Main return provinces and community needs

- 1 Balkh: Food, cash, drinking water
- 2 Khost: Both food and cash, immediate health care, drinking water
- 3 Badghis: Both food and cash, drinking water, immediate health care

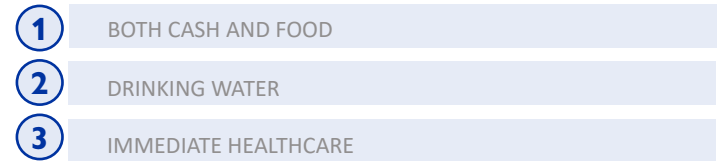
Main return districts and community needs

- 1 Zari (Balkh province): Both food and cash, immediate health care, household energy means*
 - 2 Nahr-e-Shahi (Balkh province): Both food and cash, immediate health care, household energy means*
 - 3 Gurbuz (Khost province): Both food and cash, immediate health care, drinking water
- * Such as fuel, gas, coal, etc.

The following sections present findings on all 9,608 communities assessed in Round 2.

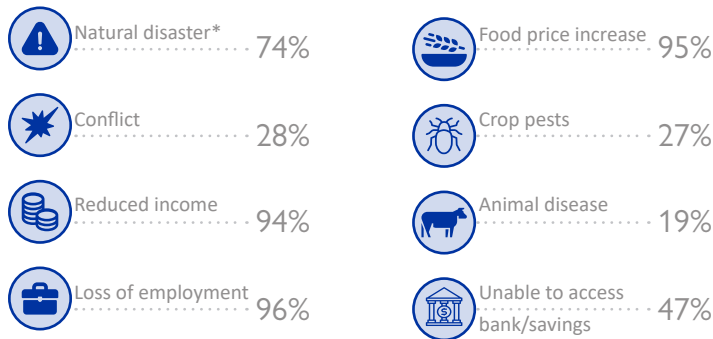
COMMUNITY PRIORITY NEEDS (RANKED)

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 (94%), loss of employment (96%) and food price increase (95%) (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 (55%) and the majority of communities without a health clinic or hospital (69%) (see page 4).



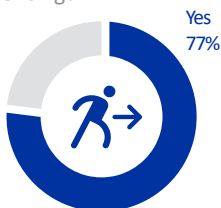
COMMUNITY SHOCKS IN THE PAST MONTH

(multiple answers possible)

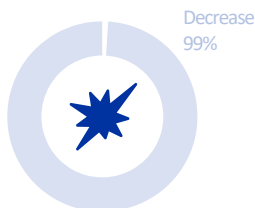


*Among those who experienced natural disasters, 78% reported experiencing drought.

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

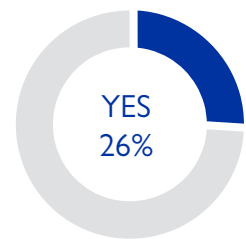


How has the level of conflict changed compared to last month?

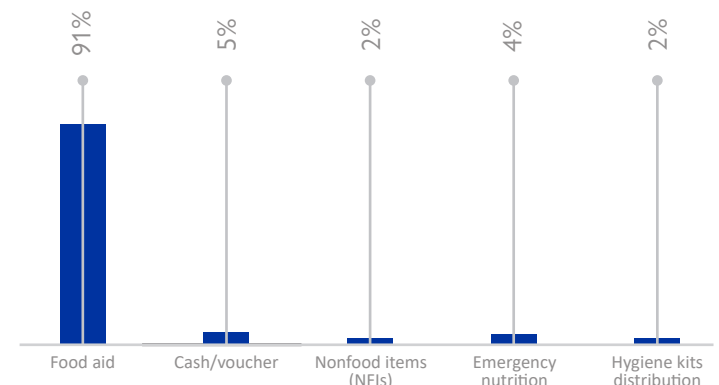


EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

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)

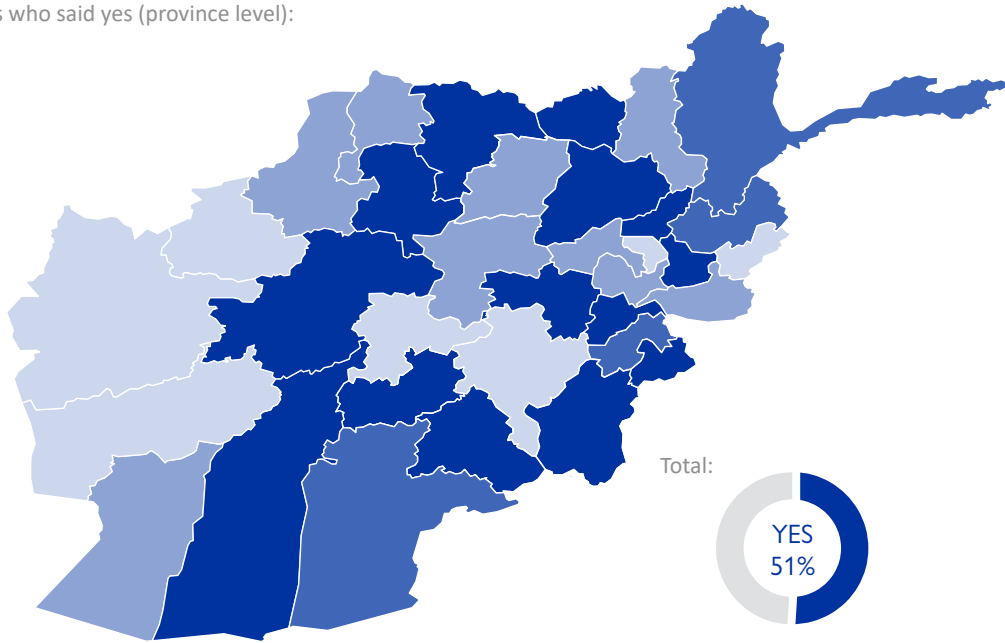


NOTE: When the label "Multiple answers possible" appears above a graph, it means that CFPs were allowed to provide more than one answer to the question. For this reason, totals do not add up to 100%.

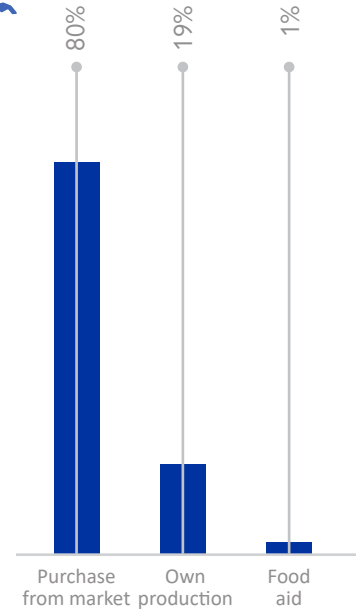
FOOD SECURITY

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?

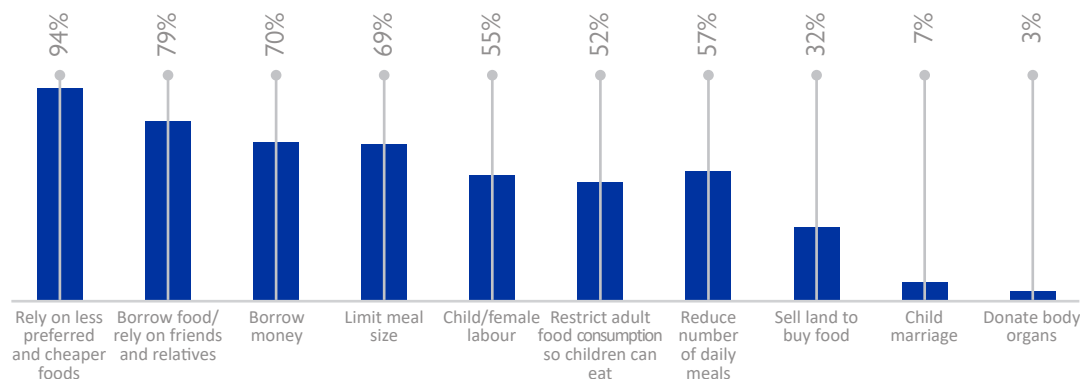


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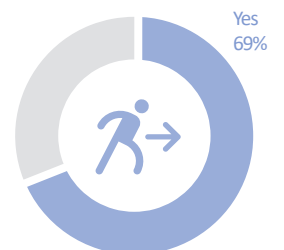
	ITEM AVAILABILITY RATE (1 -5) ¹	PRICE CHANGE IN THE LAST MONTH ²			AVERAGE % OF PRICE INCREASE
		INCREASED	STAYED THE SAME	DECREASED	
Flour	3.2	97%	1%	2%	67%
Rice	3.1	96%	3%	1%	48%
Vegetables	3.3	59%	36%	3%	29%
Meat/poultry/eggs	3.1	80%	16%	2%	40%
Cooking oil	3.2	99%	1%	<1%	73%
Fuel/diesel/gas	3.2	NA	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?



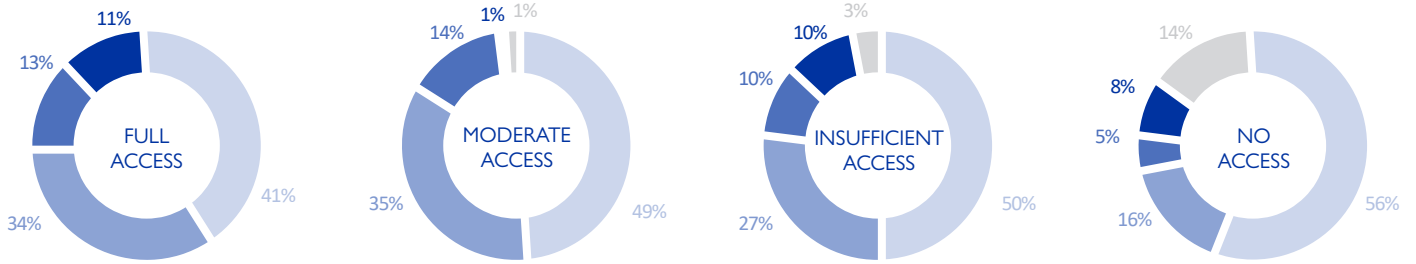
¹ Item availability in the last month. 1 - not available; 2 - mostly unavailable; 3 - sometimes available; 4 - mostly available; 5 - fully available.

² 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?

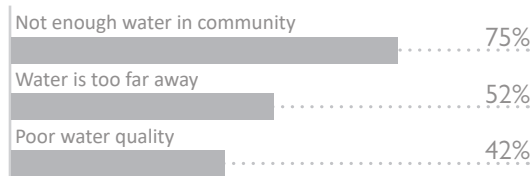
Legend: <25% (lightest blue), 26 - 50% (light blue), 51 - 75% (medium blue), >75% (darkest blue), Do not know/Do not want to answer (grey)



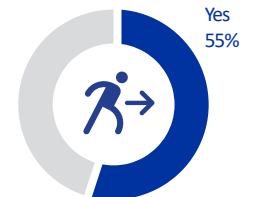
What is the primary source of drinking water in the community? (multiple answers possible, top 3 answers)



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?

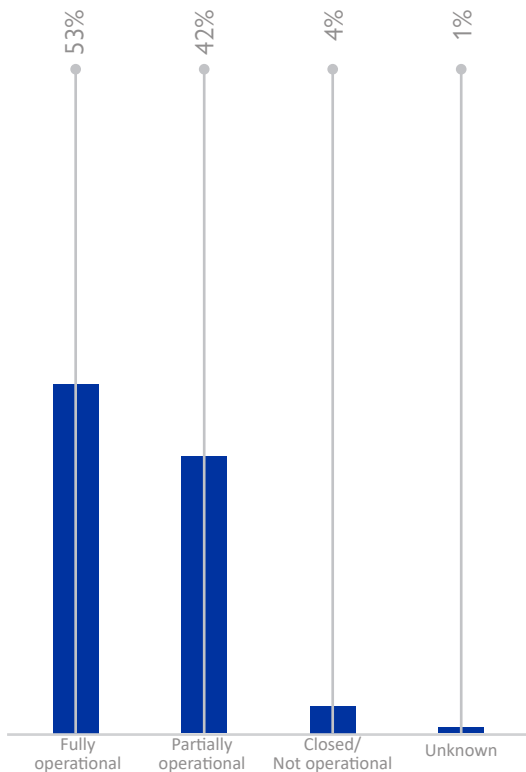


HEALTHCARE ACCESS

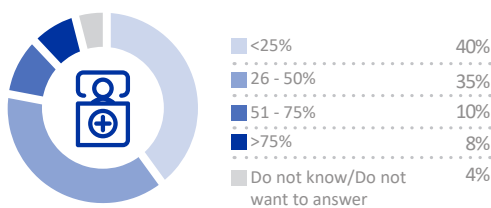
Are there health clinics/hospitals present in your community?



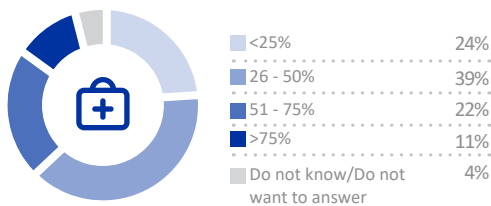
If yes, what are their status?



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



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



SERVICE AVAILABILITY RATING (1-5)³

First aid	2.1
General practitioner	1.7
Inpatient care	1.3
Maternity	2.0
Medicine	1.7
Surgery	1.2

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

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

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