DTM AFGHANISTAN

BASELINE MOBILITY & COMMUNITY-BASED NEEDS ASSESSMENT

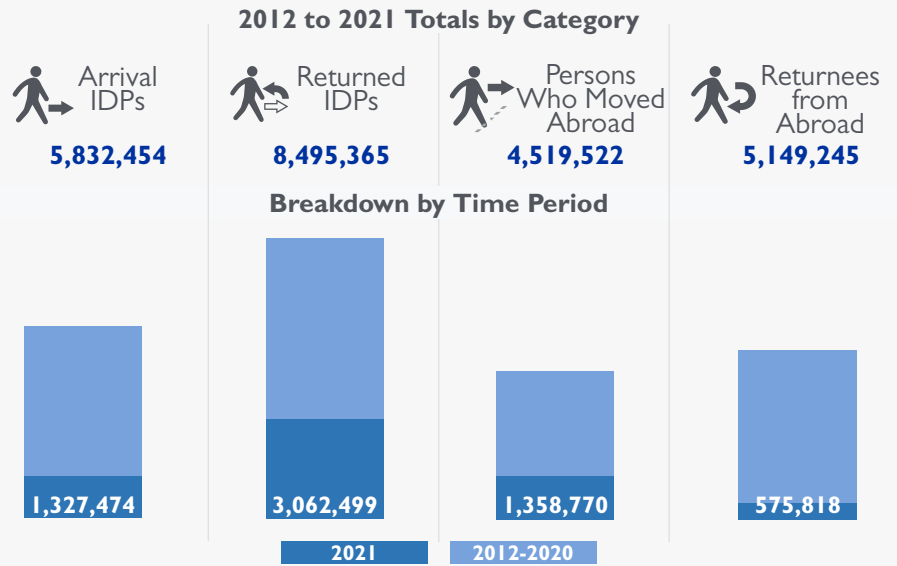## DISPLACEMENT & MOVEMENT FIGURES

Residents of Bamyan province transport water to their village where there is no drinking water. © IOM 2021

2012 to 2021 Totals by Category

Arrival IDPs	Returned IDPs	Persons Who Moved Abroad	Returnees from Abroad
5,832,454	8,495,365	4,519,522	5,149,245

Breakdown by Time Period

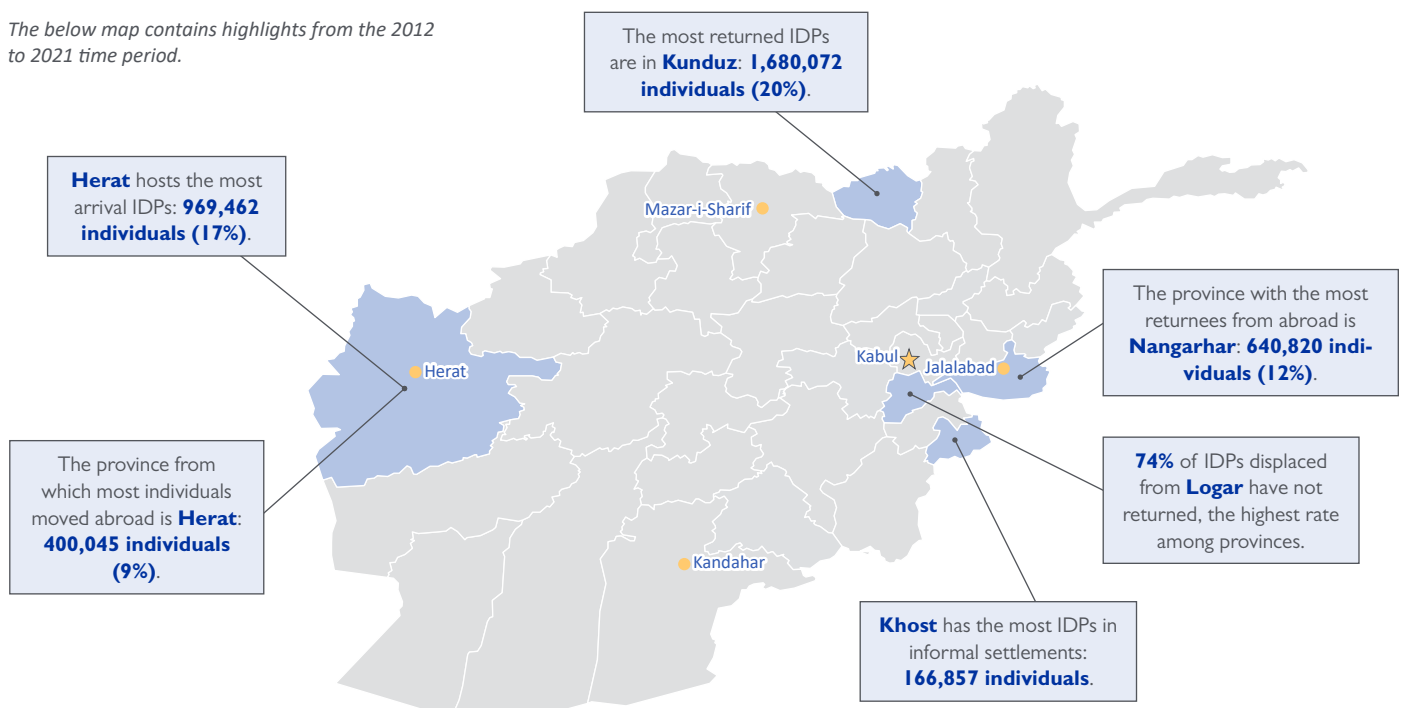|			
1,327,474	3,062,499	1,358,770	575,818

2021   2012-2020

ABOUT BMA & CBNA

Round 14 of the Baseline Mobility Assessment (BMA) and Community-Based Needs Assessment (CBNA) were conducted in November and December 2021. The BMA assessment tracks mobility and provides information on population estimates, locations and geographic distribution of displaced and returnee populations, reasons for displacement, places of origin and periods of displacement, while the CBNA documents vulnerabilities and multisectoral needs.[1]

	Provinces assessed	Districts assessed	Communities assessed hosting IDP and returned populations	Community focal points (CFPs) interviewed
BMA	34	401	13,187	82,923
CBNA	34	401	13,173	82,860

PROVINCE HIGHLIGHTS

The below map contains highlights from the 2012 to 2021 time period.

The most returned IDPs are in **Kunduz**: **1,680,072 individuals (20%)**.

Herat hosts the most arrival IDPs: **969,462 individuals (17%)**.

The province with the most returnees from abroad is **Nangarhar**: **640,820 individuals (12%)**.

The province from which most individuals moved abroad is **Herat**: **400,045 individuals (9%)**.

74% of IDPs displaced from **Logar** have not returned, the highest rate among provinces.

Khost has the most IDPs in informal settlements: **166,857 individuals**.

Mazar-i-Sharif   Kabul   Jalalabad   Herat   Kandahar

For more information, please contact: ✉ DTMAfghanistan@iom.int 🌐 www.displacement.iom.int/afghanistan f 🐦 📷

COMMUNITY NEEDS

The communities assessed in Round 14 of the BMA and CBNA exercise host arrival IDPs and returnees from abroad. IOM identified severe and overlapping needs and fragilities.

This section presents one key finding in each category of needs and vulnerabilities. Provinces where certain needs are alarmingly high are also highlighted in this section.
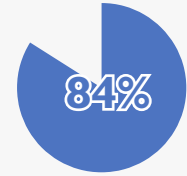
UNEMPLOYMENT

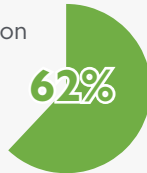Four out of five (83%) Afghan nationals over 18 years old are unemployed.

FINANCE & ASSETS

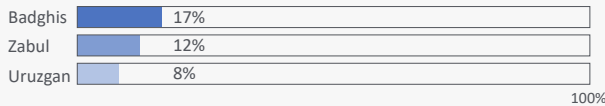In **Paktya** province, 62% of the population relies on daily, unskilled labor as their main source of income.

62%

MARKETS

Women's ability to access markets is lowest in **Badghis**, **Zabul**, and **Uruzgan**.

Badghis	17%
Zabul	12%
Uruzgan	8%

100%

SAFETY & SECURITY

Nangarhar reported the highest number of security-related fatalities between May and October 2021.

4,429
fatalities due to conflict

22%
of security-related fatalities nationwide

SOCIAL COHESION

Most communities (90%) do **not** report mistrust between groups in the community.

90%

HEALTH

In **Kandahar**, the closest health centre is on average 21.4 kilometers away from the community.

21.4 km

EDUCATION

Four out of five children (84%) in **Kandahar** do not go to school.

183,093
out-of-school children

84%

FOOD & NUTRITION

On average, older individuals eat fewer meals per day than children do.

Number of meals eaten daily

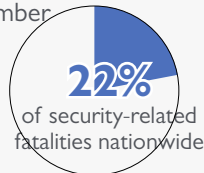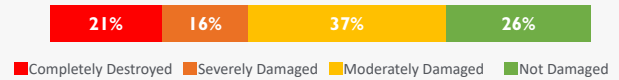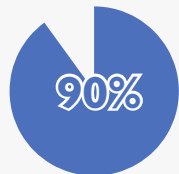| Children (under 5)	Boys (5-17)	Girls (5-17)	Men (18-64)	Women (18-64)	Elderly (65+)
4.9	3.5	3.4	3	3	3

SHELTER

Among all provinces, **Uruzgan** faces the most destruction of shelter, where only 26% of shelters are not damaged.

21%	16%	37%	26%

■ Completely Destroyed ■ Severely Damaged ■ Moderately Damaged ■ Not Damaged

WASH

Shortages and water quality are the most common barriers to accessing clean water (faced by 72% and 53% of households respectively).

UTILITIES

95% of households in **Uruzgan** province do not have a phone signal and 0% are connected to public electricity.
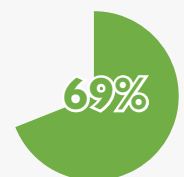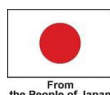
ASSISTANCE

Over two-thirds (69%) of assistance comes in the form of food distribution.

69%

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