

BASELINE MOBILITY & EMERGENCY COMMUNITY-BASED NEEDS ASSESSMENT



HELMAND PROVINCE

ROUND 15

MARCH &
APRIL 2022



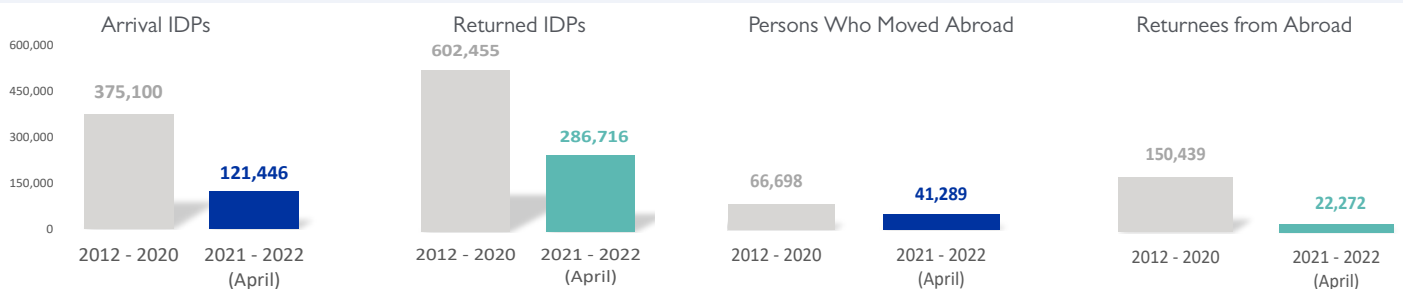
Agricultural land in Lashkargah District, Helmand Province. © IOM 2022

ABOUT BMA & eCBNA

Round 15 of the Baseline Mobility Assessment (BMA) and Emergency Community-Based Needs Assessment (eCBNA) was conducted in March and April 2022. 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.

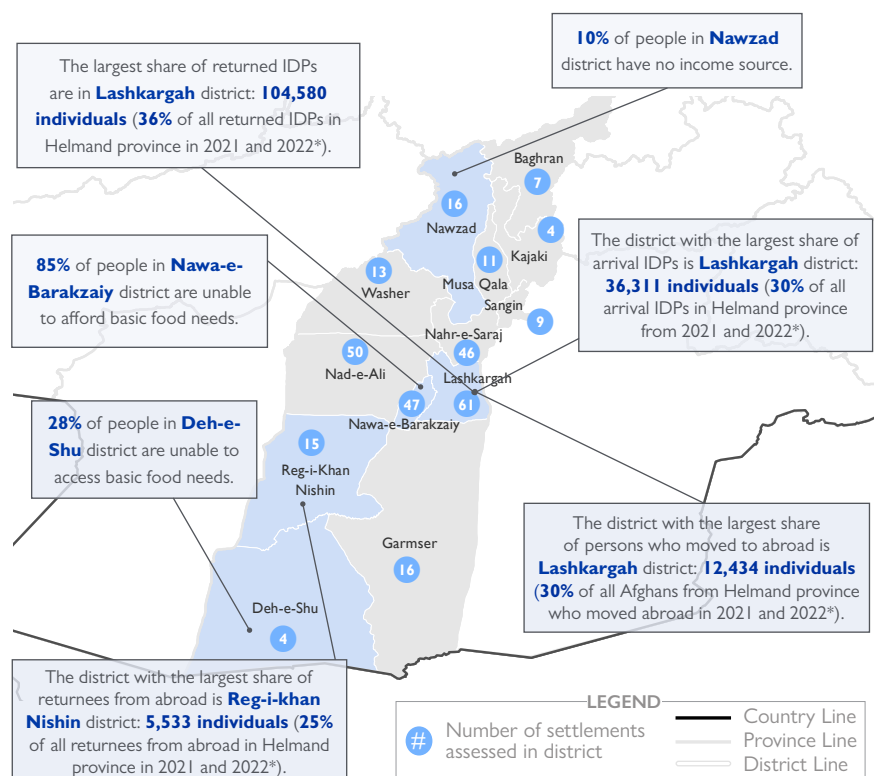
The eCBNA documents vulnerabilities and multisectoral needs in communities hosting IDPs and returnees from abroad. Round 15 of the BMA and eCBNA data collection in **Helmand province** covered 13 districts, 299 communities hosting IDPs and returned populations, and 1,726 community focal points (CFPs) were interviewed.

BMA: RECENT TRENDS IN HELMAND PROVINCE, JANUARY 2021 TO APRIL 2022



Afghanistan witnessed unprecedented levels of displacement and return from displacement between January 2021 and April 2022. Nationwide, almost one-third of the 5.8 million individuals currently in displacement were displaced between January 2021 and April 2022 (31%). Nearly one-half of the 10.1 million individuals who were formerly displaced and later returned have done so in the same period (46%), across the country. Out of all the 5.7 million individuals who moved abroad since 2012, almost half (44%) left between January 2021 and April 2022. Nationwide, among the 5.7 million individuals who have returned from abroad since 2012, about one-fifth (19%) returned in the same period.

Helmand province also witnessed significant levels of return between January 2021 and April 2022. Among the 889,171 returned IDPs, 286,716 (32%) returned in this recent period. Helmand province experienced similar but slightly lower levels of arrival IDPs compared to all provinces in the country. Out of the 496,546 IDPs currently residing in Helmand province, 121,446 (24%) arrived in the 2021-to-2022* period. Among the 107,987 individuals who moved abroad from Helmand province since 2012, more than one-third (41,289 individuals or 38%) did so in this recent period. The proportion of individuals returning from abroad in this recent period is small: 22,272 individuals, or 13% of the 172,711 returnees from abroad since 2012.



* The 2021 to 2022 year period includes from January 2021 until April 2022. Round 15 was collected in March and April 2022.

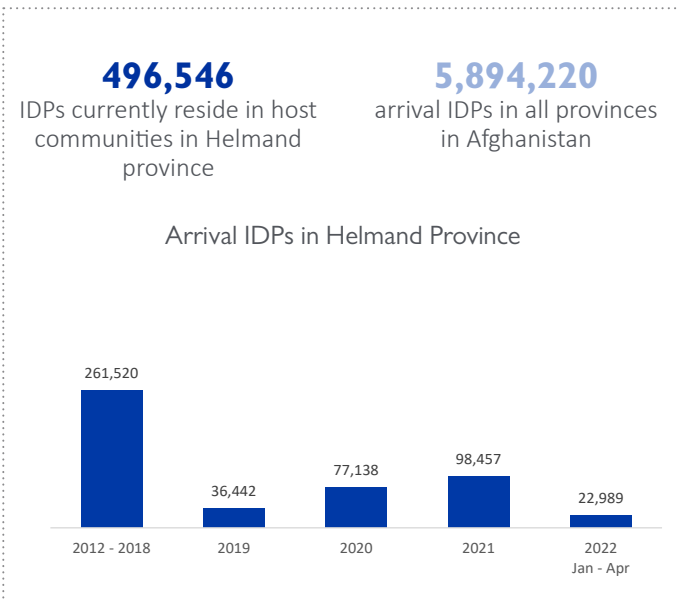
¹ The full BMA and eCBNA report can be found here: [Afghanistan-Baseline Mobility and Emergency Community-Based Needs Assessment Report \(Round 15, March—April 2022\)](#).

BMA: ANNUAL TRENDS, 2012 TO 2022*



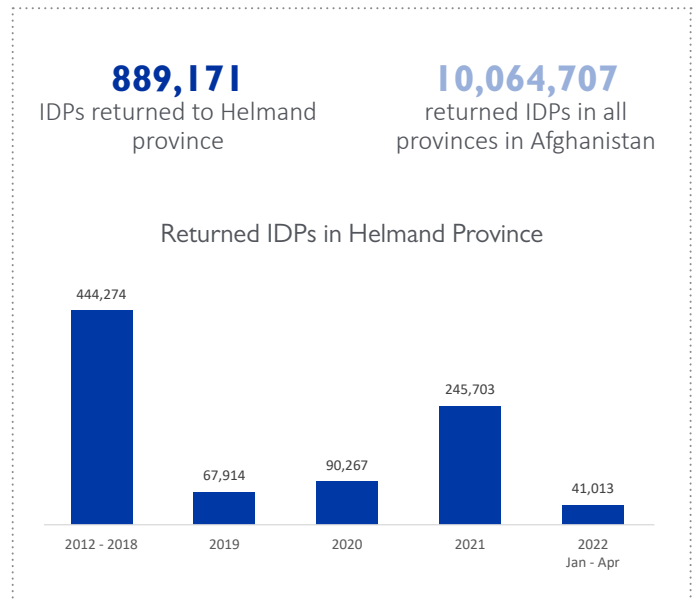
ARRIVAL IDPs

Helmand province hosts 8% of the total arrival IDPs in the country. DTM recorded a 10% decrease in arrival IDPs in Helmand province between December 2021 and April 2022 (Rounds 14 and 15).



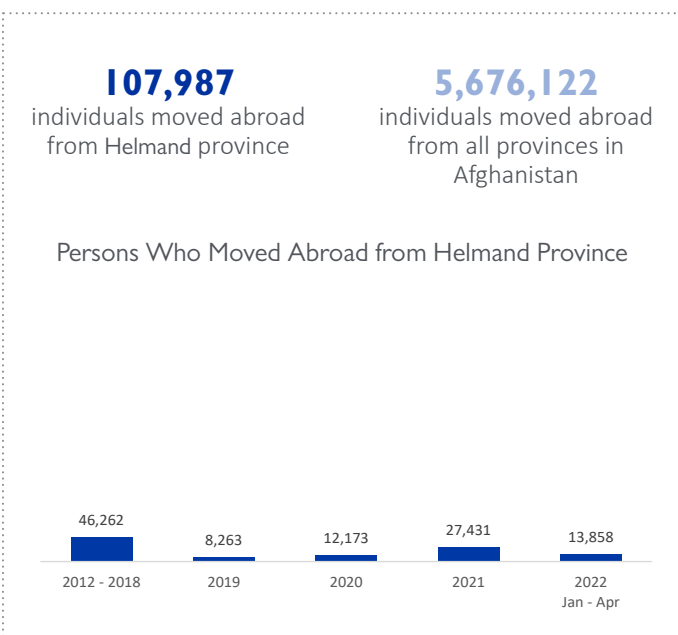
RETURNED IDPs

About 9% of the total returned IDPs have returned to Helmand province. DTM witnessed an increase of 7% in returned IDPs in Helmand province between December 2021 and April 2022 (Rounds 14 and 15).



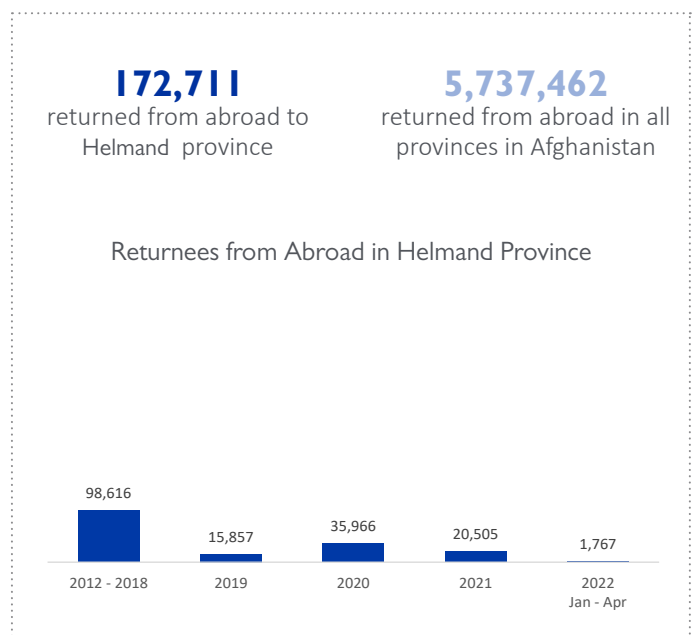
PERSONS MOVED ABROAD

Two per cent of all individuals who moved abroad since 2012 left from Helmand province. The total number of individuals who moved abroad from Helmand province increased by 7% between December 2021 and April 2022 (Rounds 14 and 15).



RETURNEES FROM ABROAD

About 3% of all individuals who returned from abroad since 2012 have returned to Helmand province. DTM logged a 1% decrease in the number of returnees from abroad in Helmand province between December 2021 and April 2022 (Rounds 14 and 15).



* The 2021 to 2022 year period includes from January 2021 until April 2022. Round 15 was collected in March and April 2022.

eCBNA: COMMUNITY NEEDS AS OF APRIL 2022

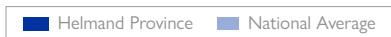
The communities assessed in Round 15 of the eCBNA host arrival IDPs and returnees from abroad. IOM identified severe and overlapping needs and fragilities across the country. This section compares the

average needs across the country with those in Helmand province. The below findings contain the most recent information collected in March and April 2022.



FINANCE

Five per cent of households in Helmand province have no income source, which is significantly lower than the national average of 55%. Households in Helmand province are more likely to sell assets but less likely to sell land and houses or move abroad or within Afghanistan to repay debt compared to the average likelihood across the country, according to community focal points. Additionally, although extreme coping mechanisms, such as selling a child or body organs, remain unlikely in Helmand province, the reported likelihood is higher in the province compared to the nationwide average.



1,285

households in Helmand province are in debt



2,851,614

households across all provinces are in debt

% of households in community with no source of income



% of communities faced reduced income during last 3 months



Likelihood of coping mechanisms used by households in community to repay debt

	Helmand Province	National Average
Sell assets	4.2	3.9
Sell land and/or house	3.6	3.7
Move abroad or within Afghanistan	2.8	3.7
Child marriage	2.9	1.7
Go into unpaid labour as form of repayment	2.8	3.3
Donate body organs	2.1	0.8
Sell a child	2.1	0.8

0= not applicable 1= very unlikely 2= unlikely 3= slightly likely 4= likely 5= very likely

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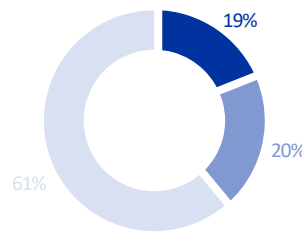


FOOD AND NUTRITION

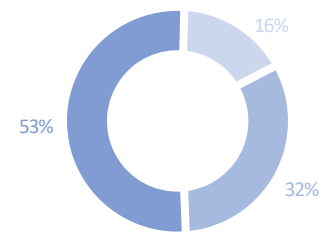
About one-fifth of households (19%) in Helmand province eat one meal or less per day, which is slightly more than the national average of 16%. Community focal points report that households in Helmand province rely on less preferred and less expensive foods at lower rates, around one-third of households (31%), compared to the countrywide average (42%). Households in Helmand province employ other coping mechanisms, such as borrowing money or food, at similar rates on average compared to all other provinces in Afghanistan (see below). Skipping meals and relying on humanitarian assistance are practiced slightly less frequently in Helmand than the national average (see below).



Helmand Province



National Average



- One meal or less per day
- Two meals per day
- Three meals per day

% of people in community unable afford to meet their basic food needs



% of people in community unable to access basic food needs due to inaccessibility



Per cent of households in community that rely on food-related coping mechanisms

	Helmand Province	National Average
Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods	31%	42%
Child/female labour	22%	6%
Borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative	11%	8%
Limit portion size at mealtimes	11%	7%
Borrow money	10%	11%
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat	7%	6%