

# BASELINE MOBILITY & EMERGENCY COMMUNITY-BASED NEEDS ASSESSMENT



## NANGARHAR PROVINCE

### ROUND 15

MARCH &  
APRIL 2022



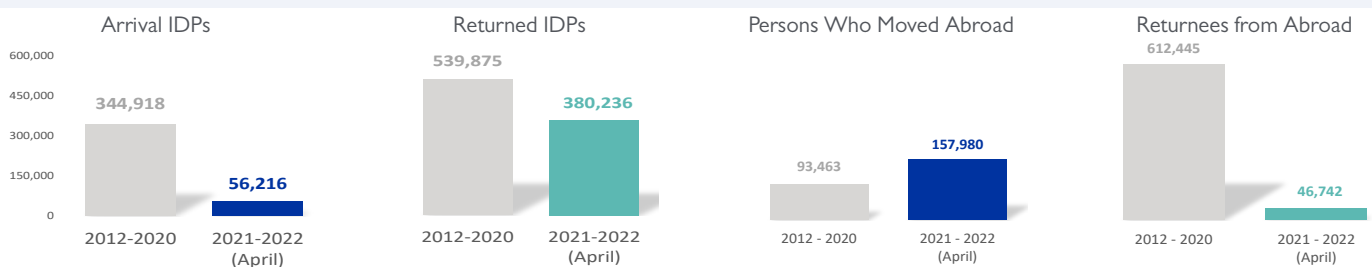
Agriculture land and landscape of Deh Bala district, Nangarhar province. © IOM 2022

## 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.

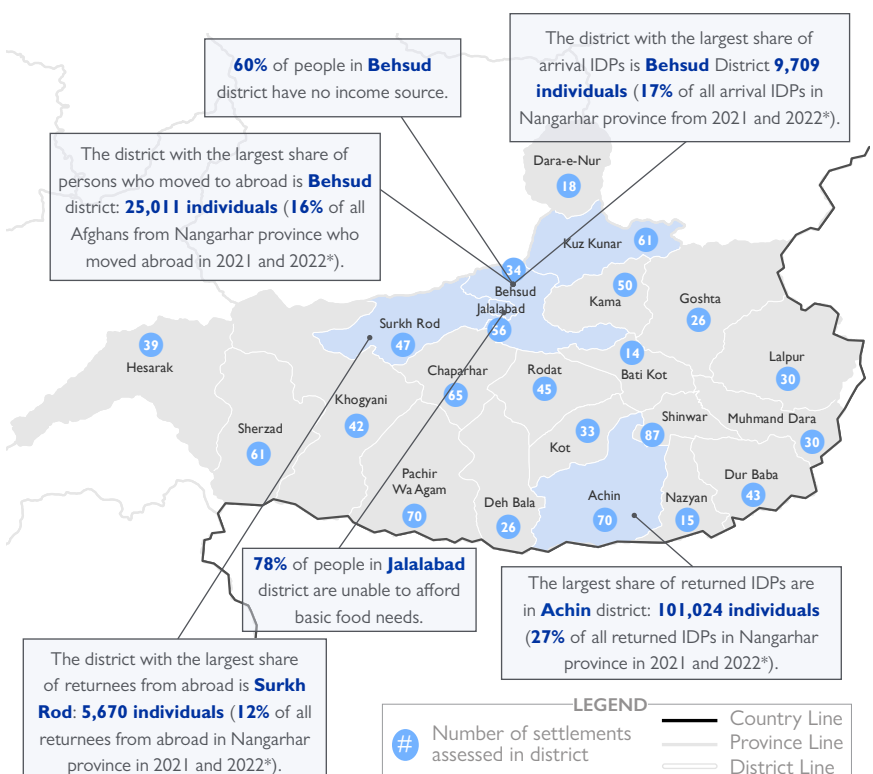
The eCBNA documents vulnerabilities and multisectoral needs in communities hosting IDPs and returnees from abroad.<sup>1</sup> Round 15 of the BMA and eCBNA data collection in **Nangarhar province** covered 22 districts, 962 communities hosting IDPs and returned populations, and 5,336 community focal points (CFPs) were interviewed.

## BMA: RECENT TRENDS IN NANGARHAR 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.

**Nangarhar province** also witnessed significant levels of return between January 2021 and April 2022. Among the 920,111 returned IDPs, 380,236 (41%) returned in this recent period. However, the high displacement recorded at the national level in 2021 and 2022 was not present to the same extent in Nangarhar province. Out of the 401,134 IDPs currently residing in Nangarhar province, 56,216 (14%) arrived in the 2021-to-2022\* period. Among the 251,443 individuals who moved abroad from Nangarhar province since 2012, over half (157,980 individuals or 63%) did so in this recent period. The proportion of individuals returning from abroad in this recent period is small: 46,742 individuals, or 7% of the 659,187 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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

Nangarhar province hosts 7% of the total arrival IDPs in the country. DTM recorded an 11% decrease in arrival IDPs in Nangarhar province between December 2021 and April 2022 (Rounds 14 and 15).

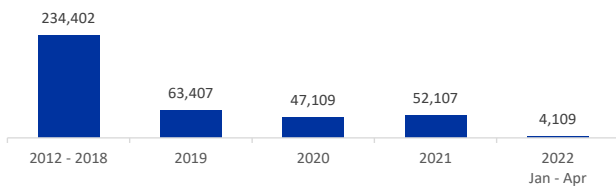
**401,134**

IDPs currently reside in host communities in Nangarhar province

**5,894,220**

arrival IDPs in all provinces in Afghanistan

Arrival IDPs in Nangarhar Province



RETURNED IDPs

About 9% of the total returned IDPs have returned to Nangarhar province. DTM witnessed an increase of 21% in returned IDPs in Nangarhar province between December 2021 and April 2022 (Rounds 14 and 15).

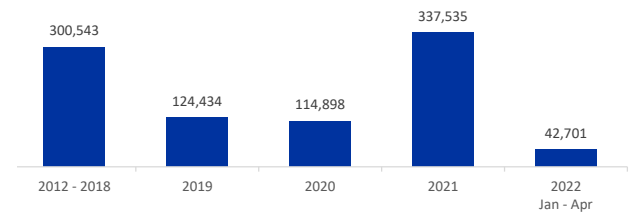
**920,111**

IDPs returned to Nangarhar province

**10,064,707**

returned IDPs in all provinces in Afghanistan

Returned IDPs in Nangarhar Province



PERSONS MOVED ABROAD

Four per cent of all individuals who moved abroad since 2012 left from Nangarhar province. The total number of individuals who moved abroad from Nangarhar province increased by 33% between December 2021 and April 2022 (Rounds 14 and 15).

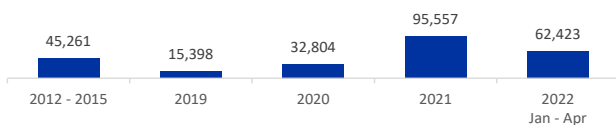
**251,443**

individuals moved abroad from Nangarhar province

**5,676,122**

individuals moved abroad from all provinces in Afghanistan

Persons Who Moved Abroad from Nangarhar Province



RETURNEES FROM ABROAD

About 11% of all individuals who returned from abroad since 2012 have returned to Nangarhar province. DTM logged a 3% increase in the number of returnees from abroad in Nangarhar province between December 2021 and April 2022 (Rounds 14 and 15).

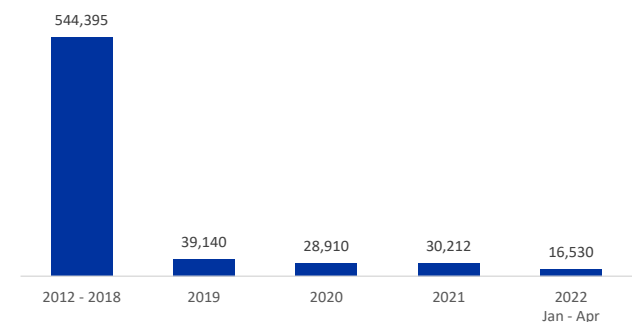
**659,187**

returned from abroad to Nangarhar province

**5,737,462**

returned from abroad in all provinces in Afghanistan

Returnees from Abroad in Nangarhar Province



\* 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



### FINANCE

Thirty-five per cent of households in Nangarhar province have no income source, which is lower than the national average of 55%. Households in Nangarhar province are less likely to sell assets, land, or their houses to repay debt compared to the average likelihood across the country. Additionally, community focal points in Nangarhar report households are less likely to engage in extreme coping mechanisms, such as selling a child or selling a body organ, compared to the average likelihood across Afghanistan.



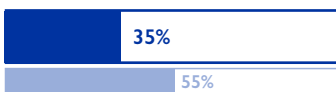
**363,909**

households in Nangarhar 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

	Nangarhar province	National Average
Sell assets	3.7	3.9
Sell land and/or house	3.3	3.7
Move abroad or within Afghanistan	2.5	3.7
Go into unpaid labour as form of repayment	1.1	3.3
Child marriage	0.4	1.7
Donate body organs	0.2	0.8
Sell a child	0.2	0.8

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

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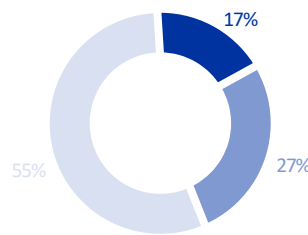


### FOOD AND NUTRITION

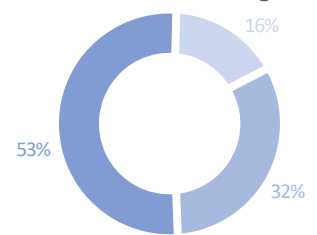
Seventeen per cent of households in Nangarhar province eat one meal or less per day, which is similar to the national average of 16%. Community focal points report that households in Nangarhar province rely on less preferred and less expensive foods at higher rates, over half of households (56%), compared to the countrywide average (42%). Households in Nangarhar province employ other coping mechanisms, such as borrowing food, at slightly higher rates on average compared to all other provinces in Afghanistan (see below). Coping mechanisms such as relying on humanitarian assistance, borrowing money, limiting portion sizes, and skipping meals were found to be similar or slightly less common in Nangarhar province compared to the national averages.



#### Nangarhar 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

	Nangarhar province	National Average
Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods	56%	42%
Borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative	12%	8%
Rely on humanitarian assistance	10%	10%
Borrow money	7%	11%
Limit portion size at mealtimes	5%	7%
Sell Land to buy food	3%	4%