

# Baseline Mobility & Community-Based Needs Assessment

## Key Findings

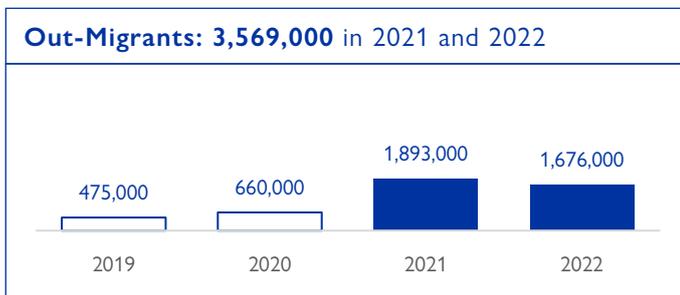
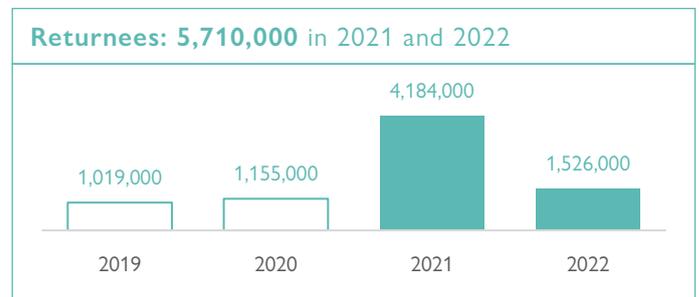
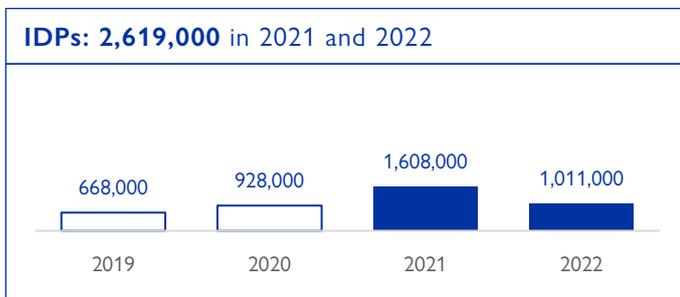
Round 16 | 2022

### ABOUT BMA & CBNA

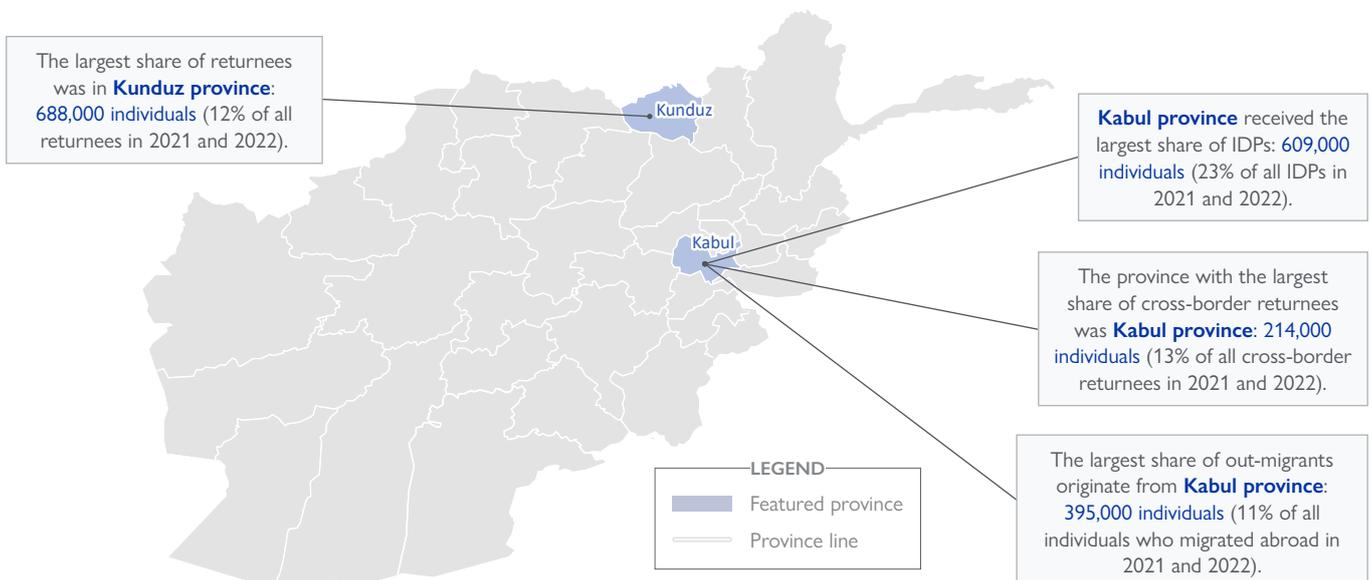
The Baseline Mobility Assessment (BMA) tracks mobility and provides information on population estimates, locations and geographic distribution of displaced and returnee populations, reasons for displacement, places of origin and periods of displacement, while the Community-Based Needs Assessment (CBNA) documents vulnerabilities and multisectoral needs.<sup>1</sup> Round 16 of the BMA and CBNA was conducted between September and December 2022. DTM field staff surveyed 16,818 locations across Afghanistan where they conducted focus group discussions with 105,731 community focal points (CFPs) for the BMA, and 16,681 settlements and 103,224 CFPs for the CBNA.

### MOVEMENT HIGHLIGHTS, 2021 AND 2022

Afghanistan witnessed high levels of movement in 2021 and 2022: 2.6 million individuals were displaced, 5.7 million formerly displaced individuals returned to their areas of origin, 3.6 million Afghans migrated abroad, and 1.7 million Afghans returned from abroad.



### PROVINCE HIGHLIGHTS, 2021 AND 2022



<sup>1</sup> The full BMA and CBNA reports can be found here: [Baseline Mobility Assessment \(Round 16\)](#) and [Community-Based Needs Assessment \(Round 16\)](#).

## COMMUNITY NEEDS

The communities assessed in Round 16 of the CBNA host arrival IDPs and returnees from abroad. These percentages represent the needs of all members of the communities, not solely IDP needs. IOM identified severe and overlapping needs and fragilities. This section presents one key finding in each category assessed using the most recent information collected from September to December 2022.

### DEBT & EMPLOYMENT

**4 million**

households are in **debt** (on average, 116,692 families per province are in debt)

**84%**

four out of five Afghan nationals over 18 years old are **unemployed**



**37%**

rely on **daily unskilled labor** as their main source of income



### FOOD

**42%**

of households **rely on less preferred food** as coping mechanisms



**16%**

of households **borrow food** as coping mechanisms

**12%**

of households **rely on food aid** for staple food (wheat/flour/bread)

### MARKETS

**82%**

of communities reported an **increase in the price of flour** in the previous three months

### SHELTER

**13%**

of shelters are **completely destroyed or severely damaged**



### SAFETY & SECURITY

**98%**

of **fatalities** in the six months prior to data collection were caused by **disaster**

### WASH

**61%**

of communities **lack sufficient drinking water**



**59%**

of communities **lack sufficient water for agriculture/farming**

**24%**

of communities **lack sufficient water for livestock**

**Open wells** are the most common source of drinking water, used by **15% of communities**.

### SOCIAL COHESION & RULE OF LAW

**55%**

of communities report they are **completely or fairly** confident in the justice system

### HEALTH

**80%**

of communities **do not have a clinic** in the settlement



### UTILITIES & ASSISTANCE

**21%**

of households are **connected to public electricity**



**81%**

of communities have received **ongoing or completed humanitarian assistance** in the past six months

### EDUCATION

**42%**

of school-aged **children are out of school** (72% of school-aged girls and 28% of school-aged boys)