

Baseline Mobility & Community-Based Needs Assessment



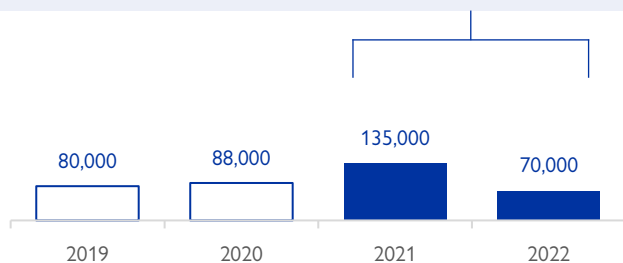
Balkh Province

Round 16 | 2022

In Round 16 of the Baseline Mobility (BMA) and Community-Based Needs Assessments (CBNA) was conducted between September and December 2022.¹ In Balkh province, DTM assessed 16 districts, 911 settlements, and spoke with 6,042 community focal points. Balkh province hosts the third largest (8%) proportion of IDPs who displaced in 2021 and 2022, followed by Kandahar (7%) and Helmand (6%) provinces. Kabul and Herat host the two largest proportions (23% and 10% respectively). Balkh province received 205,000 IDPs in 2021 and 2022 (8% of the 2.6 million IDPs in all provinces). Balkh also witnessed 299,000 returnees in 2021 and 2022 (5% of the 5.7 million returnees in all provinces).

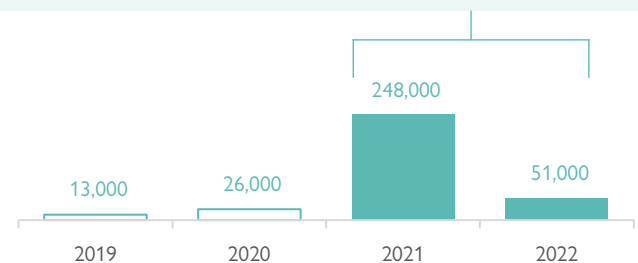
IDPs: 205,000 IDPs in 2021 and 2022

- 8% of the 2.6 million IDPs in all provinces of Afghanistan in 2021 and 2022



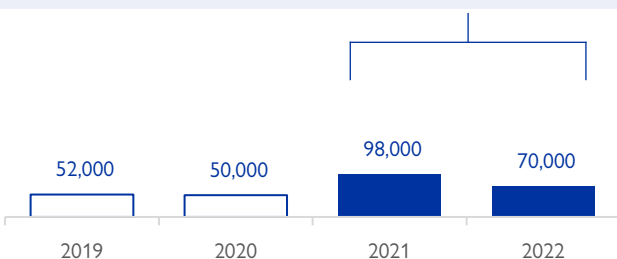
Returnees: 299,000 returnees in 2021 and 2022

- 5% of the 5.7 million returnees in all provinces of Afghanistan in 2021 & 2022



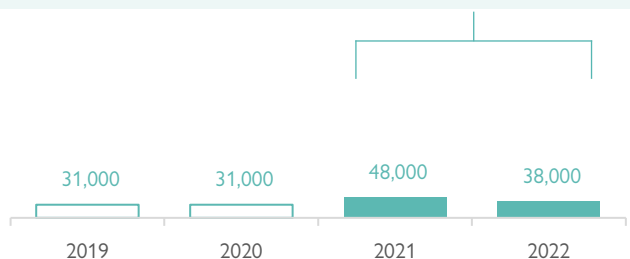
Out-Migrants: 168,000 in 2021 and 2022

- 5% of the 3.6 million Afghans who went abroad from all provinces in 2021 & 2022



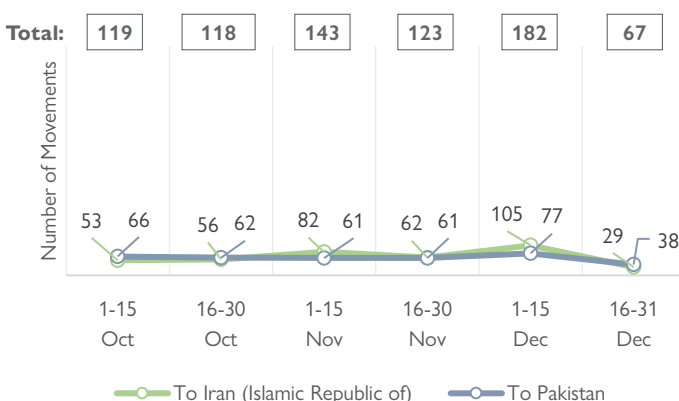
Cross-Border Returnees: 85,000 in 2021 and 2022

- 5% of the 1.7 million cross-border returnees in all provinces of Afghanistan in 2021 & 2022

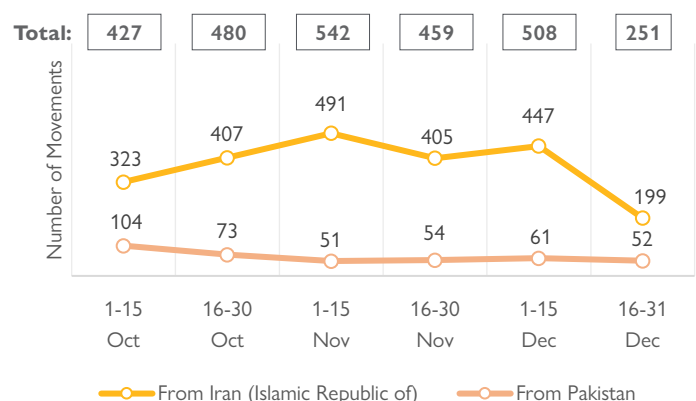


MOVEMENTS IN AND OUT OF BALKH PROVINCE, RECENT TRENDS

Outflows: Movements from Balkh Province to Neighboring Countries, October to December 2022



Inflows: Movements into Balkh Province from Neighboring Countries, October to December 2022

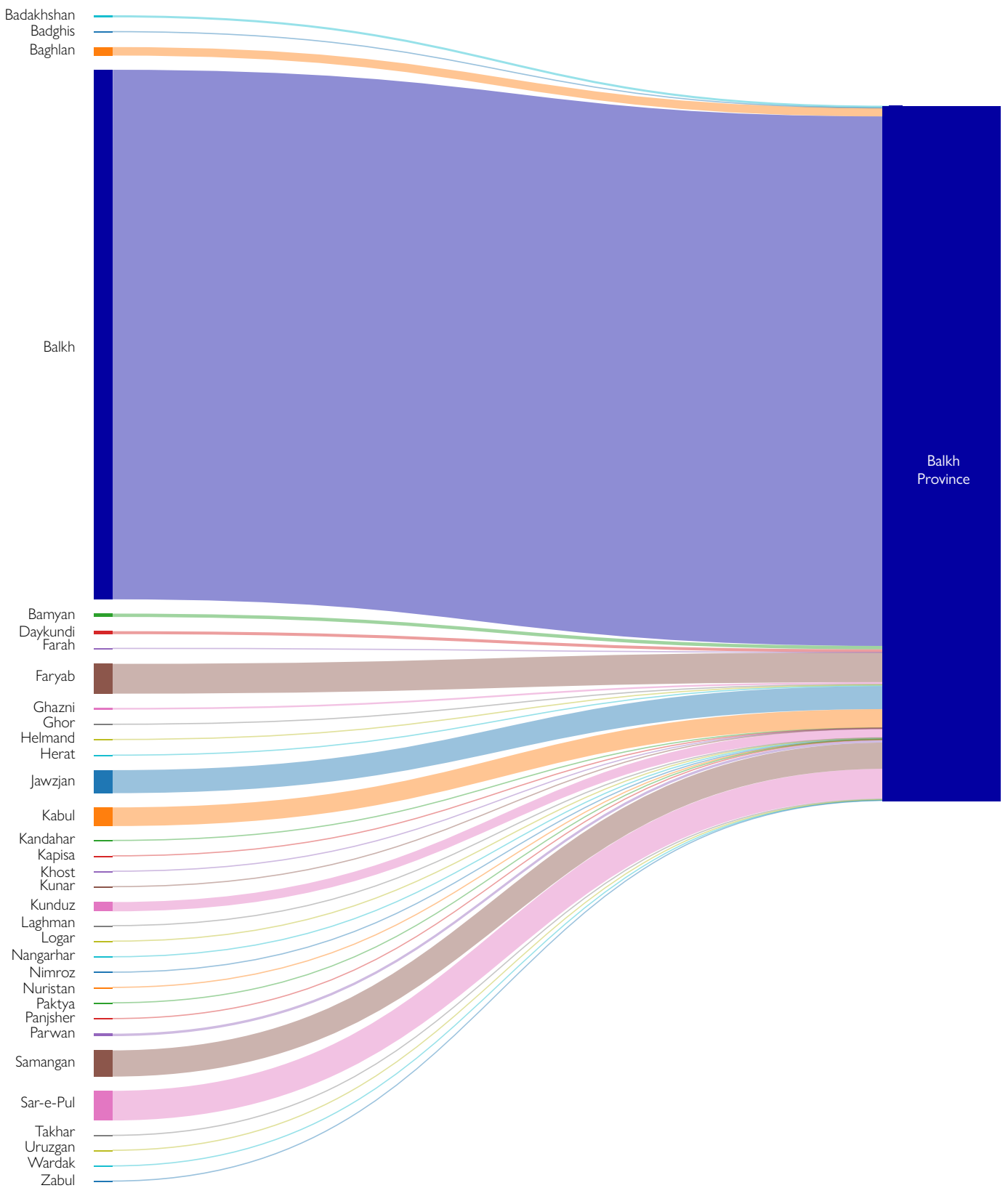


¹ The full BMA and CBNA reports can be found here: [BMA report](#), [BMA dataset](#), [CBNA report](#), [CBNA dataset](#).

PROVINCES OF ORIGIN OF IDPs IN BALKH PROVINCE

Over half of the individuals who have displaced since 2021 and remain in displacement in Balkh province originate from within the province (54%). The second and third largest proportions of IDPs currently in Balkh province originate from neighboring Sar-e-Pul (10%) province and nearby Faryab (10%) province.

Provinces of Origin of IDPs in Balkh Province, 2021 to 2022

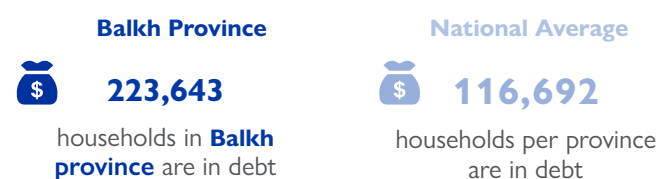


COMMUNITY NEEDS IN BALKH PROVINCE

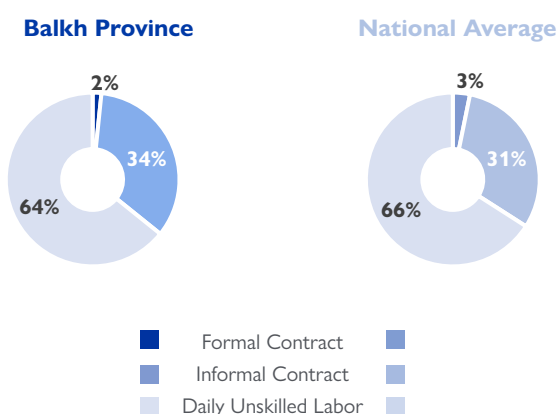
This data concerns the needs of communities that host IDPs and cross-border returnees. **These percentages do not represent IDP needs.** The Community-Based Needs Assessment (CBNA), documents vulnerabilities and multisectoral needs in communities hosting IDPs and returnees from abroad. The below data was collected in Round 16 of DTM's CBNA, conducted between September and December 2022.

Debt, Income, and Unemployment

	Balkh Province	National Average
% of Afghan nationals over 18 years old are unemployed	82%	84%
% rely on daily unskilled labor as their main source of income	33%	37%



Among those who are employed, their working arrangements are mostly informal. See below the breakdown of contract types.



Food & Nutrition

	Balkh Province	National Average
% of people in community rely on less preferred food	44%	42%

WASH

	Balkh Province	National Average
% of households with insufficient drinking water	72%	61%
% of individuals who have livestock in community do not have adequate water for livestock	19%	24%
% of farmers in community who do not have adequate access to water for agriculture/farming	61%	59%
% of households that rely on public hand pumps as their main source of drinking water	17%	12%

Health

On average across all provinces in Afghanistan, the distance to the nearest health service or clinic is...



STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED: BALKH PROVINCE

Twenty-two-year-old Massoud and his family are from Faryab province and moved to Balkh province due to economic problems. In Balkh, Massoud has been able to provide a happy life for his family.

Massoud's father and two elder brothers were killed due to war. Massoud became the head of his family of 5 members, his mother and four sisters, and their sole source of livelihood. At the end of 2021, they moved to Balkh province and settled in a rental home.

Being the sole provider for the family, he decided to start a small business. His mother prepares food and he sells it from a small hand cart he found. He is able to earn money to pay for food and rent, and his customers day by day are increasing.

The relocation was a good decision for Massoud's family. They feel relatively far away from the fear of harm they had at home,

and they are content in the center of Balkh, which has relatively better facilities than their previous residence. Soon, Massoud hopes to attend school again and continue his education.

