

BASELINE MOBILITY & EMERGENCY COMMUNITY-BASED NEEDS ASSESSMENT



KABUL PROVINCE

ROUND 15

MARCH &
APRIL 2022



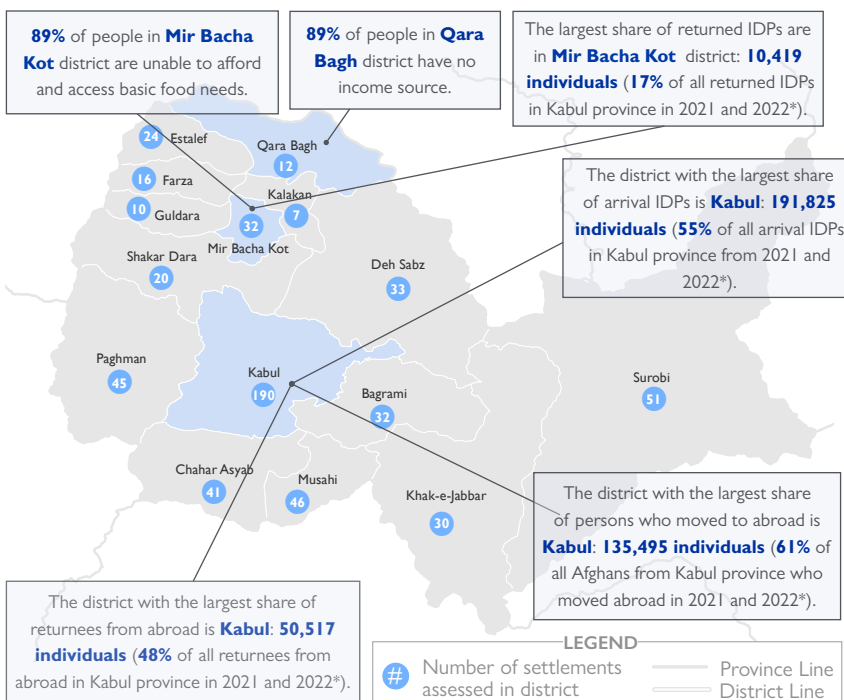
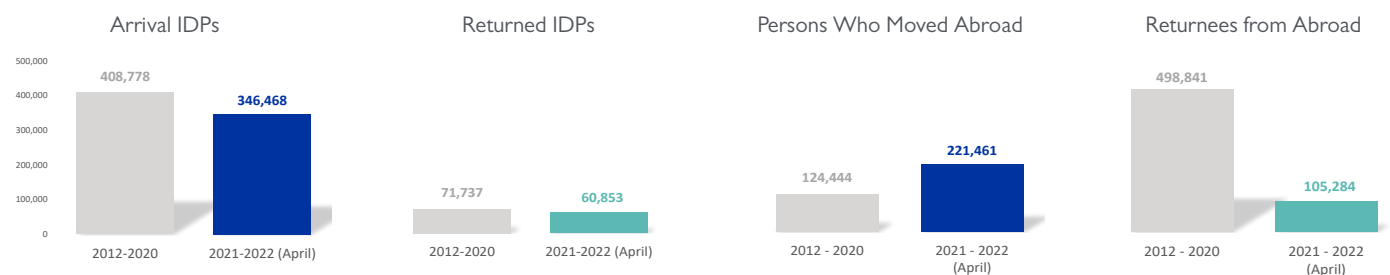
A water source in Estalif District, Kabul Province. © IOM 2022

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.¹ Round 15 of the BMA and eCBNA data collection in **Kabul province** covered 15 districts, 589 communities hosting IDPs and returned populations, and 3,408 community focal points (CFPs) were interviewed.

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



Afghanistan witnessed unprecedented levels of movement 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.

Kabul province also witnessed a large increase in arrival IDPs. Out of the 755,246 arrival IDPs currently residing in Kabul province, 346,468 (46%) arrived between January 2021 and April 2022. A large proportion of the returned IDPs in Kabul returned in the 2021-to-2022* period. Among the 132,590 returned IDPs, 60,853 (46%) returned in this period. Among the 345,905 individuals who moved abroad from Kabul province since 2012, over half (221,461 individuals or 64%) did so between January 2021 and April 2022. The proportion of individuals returning from abroad in this recent period is small: 105,284 individuals, or 17% of the 604,125 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.

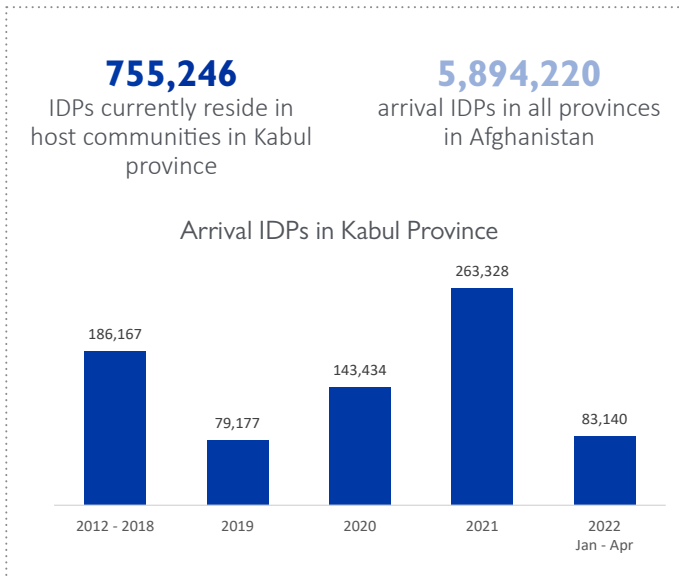
¹ The full BMA and eCBNA report can be found here: [Afghanistan-Baseline Mobility and Emergency Community-Based Needs Assessment Report \(Round 15, March–April 2022\)](#).

BMA: ANNUAL TRENDS, 2012 TO 2022*



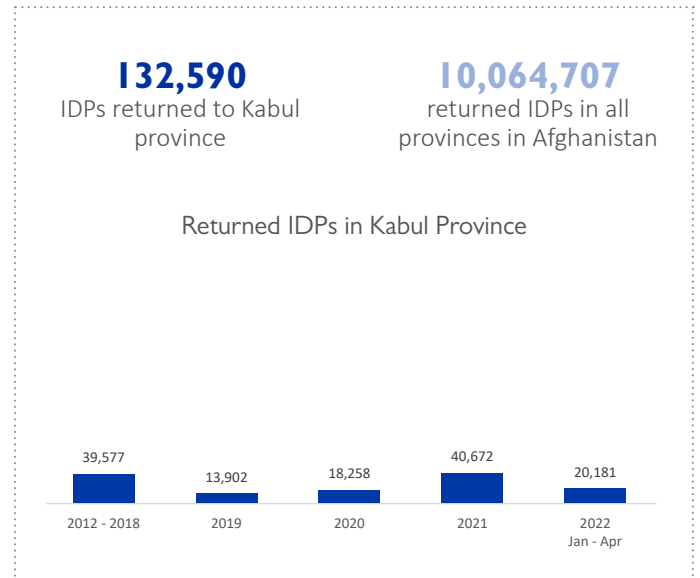
ARRIVAL IDPs

Kabul province hosts 13% of the total arrival IDPs in the country. DTM recorded a 10% increase in arrival IDPs in Kabul province between December 2021 and April 2022 (Rounds 14 and 15).



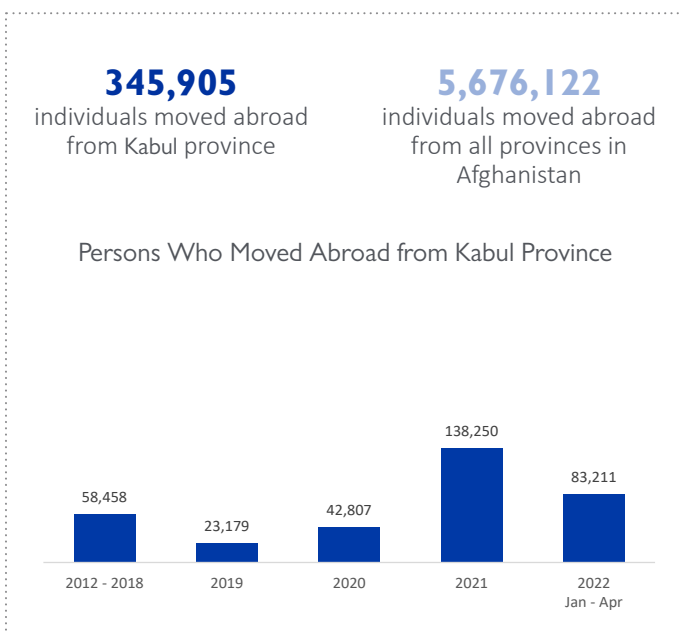
RETURNED IDPs

About 1% of the total number of returned IDPs have returned to Kabul province. DTM witnessed an increase of 26% in the number of returned IDPs in Kabul province between December 2021 and April 2022 (Rounds 14 and 15).



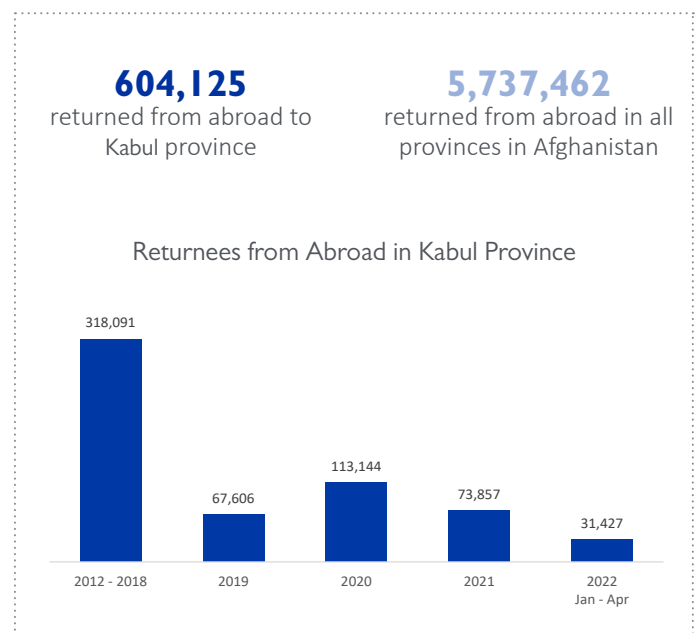
PERSONS MOVED ABROAD

Six per cent of all individuals who moved abroad since 2012 left from Kabul province. The total number of individuals who moved abroad from Kabul province increased by 56% between December 2021 and April 2022 (Rounds 14 and 15).



RETURNEES FROM ABROAD

About 11% of all individuals who returned from abroad since 2012 have returned to Kabul province. DTM logged a 20% increase in the number of returnees from abroad 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



FINANCE

Seventy-six per cent of households in Kabul province have no income source, which is higher than the national average of 55%. Households in Kabul province are more likely to sell assets, land, or their houses to repay debt compared to the average likelihood across the country, according to community focal points. Households in Kabul are less likely to move abroad or within Afghanistan or go into unpaid labor as a form of repayment. Additionally, community focal points in Kabul province report households are less likely to engage in extreme coping mechanisms, such as selling a child or body organs, compared to the average likelihood across Afghanistan.

■ Kabul Province ■ National Average

\$ **436,996**

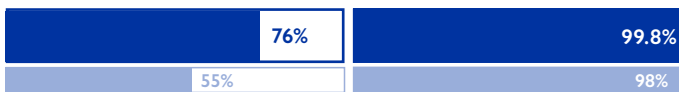
households in Kabul province are in debt

\$ **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

	Kabul Province	National Average
Sell assets	4.7	3.9
Sell land and/or house	4.3	3.7
Move abroad or within Afghanistan	3.1	3.7
Go into unpaid labour as form of repayment	3.2	3.3
Child marriage	0.6	1.7
Donate body organs	0.4	0.8
Sell a child	0.3	0.8

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

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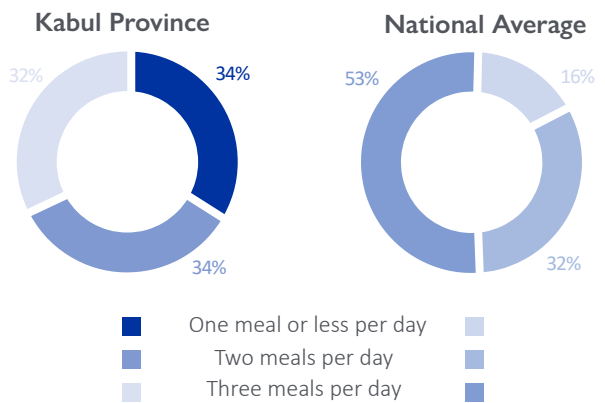


FOOD AND NUTRITION

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

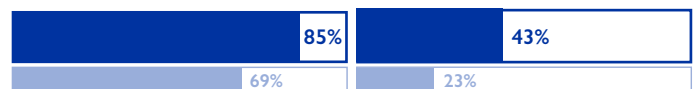
Over one-third of households (34%) in Kabul province eat one meal or less per day, which is over twice the national average of 16%. Community focal points report that households in Kabul province rely on less preferred and less expensive foods at lower rates, around one-third of households (32%), compared to the countrywide average (42%). Households in Kabul 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).

■ Kabul Province ■ National Average



% 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

	Kabul province	National Average
Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods	32%	42%
Rely on humanitarian assistance	13%	10%
Borrow money	9%	11%
Borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative	9%	8%
Limit portion size at mealtimes	8%	7%
Skip meals	7%	5%