Round 14 of the Baseline Mobility Assessment (BMA) and Community-Based Needs Assessment (CBNA) were conducted in November and December 2021. 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, while the CBNA documents vulnerabilities and multisectoral needs.1

### Province Highlights

- **Herat** hosts the most arrival IDPs: 969,462 individuals (17%).
- **Herat** has the most individuals who moved abroad: 400,045 individuals (9%).
- The province with the most returned IDPs are in **Kunduz**: 1,680,072 individuals (20%).
- The province with the most returnees from abroad is **Nangarhar**: 640,820 individuals (12%).
- **Khost** has the most IDPs in informal settlements: 166,857 individuals.
- **74%** of IDPs displaced from **Logar** have not returned, the highest rate among provinces.

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1 The full BMA report can be found here: [Baseline Mobility Assessment Summary Results (November—December 2021)](https://www.displacement.iom.int/afghanistan/baseline-mobility-assessment). The full CBNA report can be found here: [Community-Based Needs Assessment Summary Results (November—December 2021)](https://www.displacement.iom.int/afghanistan/community-based-needs-assessment).
COMMUNITY NEEDS

The communities assessed in Round 14 of the BMA and CBNA exercise host arrival IDPs and returnees from abroad. IOM identified severe and overlapping needs and fragilities.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**
Four out of five (83%) Afghan nationals over 18 years old are unemployed.

**FINANCE & ASSETS**
In Paktya province, 62% of the population relies on daily, unskilled labor as their main source of income.

**MARKETS**
Women’s ability to access markets is lowest in Badghis, Zabul, and Uruzgan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Access to Markets (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Badghis</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zabul</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruzgan</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SAFETY & SECURITY**
Nangarhar reported the highest number of security-related fatalities between May and October 2021.

4,429 fatalities due to conflict

**SOCIAL COHESION**
Most communities (90%) do not report mistrust between groups in the community.

**HEALTH**
In Kandahar, the closest health centre is on average 21.4 kilometers away from the community.

**EDUCATION**
Four out of five children (84%) in Kandahar do not go to school.

183,093 out-of-school children

**FOOD & NUTRITION**
On average, older individuals eat fewer meals per day than children do.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Meals Eaten Daily</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHELTER**
Among all provinces, Uruzgan faces the most destruction of shelter, where only 26% of shelters are not damaged.

**WASH**
Shortages and water quality are the most common barriers to accessing clean water (faced by 72% and 53% of households respectively).

**UTILITIES**
95% of households in Uruzgan province do not have a phone signal and 0% are connected to public electricity.

**ASSISTANCE**
Over two-thirds (69%) of assistance comes in the form of food distribution.

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