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).

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.

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-2022² 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 (211,461 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.
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).

755,246
IDPs currently reside in host communities in Kabul province

5,894,220
arrival IDPs in all provinces in Afghanistan

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).

132,590
IDPs returned to Kabul province

10,064,707
returned IDPs in all provinces in Afghanistan

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).

345,905
individuals moved abroad from Kabul province

5,676,122
individuals moved abroad from all provinces in Afghanistan

RETURNNEES 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).

604,125
returnees from abroad to Kabul province

5,737,462
returnees from abroad to all provinces in Afghanistan

* The 2021 to 2022 year period includes from January 2021 until April 2022. Round 15 was collected in March and April 2022.
FOOD AND NUTRITION

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).

Food and nutrition

Kabul Province

- One meal or less per day: 32%
- Two meals per day: 53%
- Three meals per day: 16%

National Average

- One meal or less per day: 16%
- Two meals per day: 32%
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Likelihood of coping mechanisms used by households in community to repay debt

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coping Mechanism</th>
<th>Kabul Province</th>
<th>National Average</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sell assets</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>3.9</td>
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<td>Sell land and/or house</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Move abroad or within Afghanistan</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go into unpaid labour as form of repayment</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child marriage</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donate body organs</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
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<td>Sell a child</td>
<td>0.3</td>
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% of people in community unable afford to access basic food needs due to inaccessibility

Kabul Province: 43%  
National Average: 85%

% of people in community unable afford to meet their basic food needs

Kabul Province: 23%  
National Average: 43%

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