IOM identified the presence of 69,153 newly arrived Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Kabul province during its latest assessment of the displacement situation, implemented with the help of the DTM Emergency Event Tracking (EET) tool. The EET is deployed by IOM in Afghanistan with the financial support of the European Union and the German Federal Foreign Office to track sudden internal displacement and population movements.

This report presents data on 493 communities assessed in 14 (out of the 15) districts in Kabul province based on the best available information from the EET sources.* Only communities with a presence of the target groups were assessed. EET utilises a broad network of community focal points (CFPs) to capture best estimates of the affected population presence. One focal point is interviewed in each community assessed. For the purposes of the assessment, IDPs are considered as individuals who arrived in a district or province different from their district and province of origin as a result of displacement.

Kabul province witnessed three times more arrival IDPs (69,153 individuals) in the period from August to mid-November 2021 compared to the number of individuals (22,883 fled IDPs) and families that were forced to leave their usual places of residence in Kabul province. Most arrival IDPs were in urban (50%) and peri-urban (48%) communities, while only a few were in rural communities (2%).

Most fled IDPs originate from peri-urban communities (75%), while fewer originate from urban (20%) and rural (5%) communities. Kabul’s population is mostly distributed in urban and peri-urban locations, which explains why most of the arrival and fled IDPs came to or originate from urban and peri-urban communities.

Considering the returns to the province, the EET captured 1,158 returned IDPs who were previously displaced and returned to Kabul province. Additionally, 1,792 individuals returned from abroad while about 38,644 arrival IDPs migrated abroad, according to the CFPs interviewed. For comparison, the country-level returns from abroad, 843,226 individuals who migrated abroad. Afghanistan identified 1,165,458 arrival IDPs, 1,313,359 fled IDPs, 2,059,774 returned IDPs, 115,491 returns from abroad, 843,226 individuals who migrated abroad.²

**Such as fuel, gas, coal, etc.

Among the 14 districts assessed in Round 2, the three districts that experienced the highest influx of arrival IDPs since August 2021 were Kabul district (44,185 individuals), Bagrami (7,749), and Chahar Asyab (5,222). Kabul and Bagrami also have the two largest populations, according to CFPs. Farza, Kalakan, and Estalef, witnessed the lowest influx of IDPs out of all districts.

### ARRIVAL IDPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># CFPs reporting arrival IDPs*</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>RURAL</th>
<th>PERI-URBAN</th>
<th>URBAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># arrived since August 2021</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># arrived since August 2021 as and are still present</td>
<td>10,650</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>4,735</td>
<td>5,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69,153</td>
<td>1,176</td>
<td>33,104</td>
<td>34,873</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At Kabul: Both cash and food, drinking water, household energy means**

At Bagrami: Food and immediate healthcare

At Chahar Asyab: Food, immediate healthcare, and household energy means**

**Such as fuel, gas, coal, etc.

**DISCLAIMER:** This document was produced with the financial assistance of the European Union (EU) and the German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO). The views expressed herein can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of the EU or the GFFO.
Kabul (4,984 individuals), Estalef (4,599), and Chahar Asyab (2,891) reported the most fled IDPs since August 2021 out of all districts in Kabul province, according to CFPs. The districts with the fewest fled IDPs were Deh Sabz, Guldara, and Kalakan.

The three districts that received the highest number of returned IDPs since August 2021 were Farza, Guldara, and Musahi. Deh Sabz, Kalakan, and Mir Bacha Kot were the only districts that reported no returned IDPs.

Kabul (29,742 individuals), Bagrami (1,778), and Chahar Asyab (1,155) witnessed the highest number of individuals migrating abroad. The main regions or countries of destination were the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, and the European Union.

### Fleed IDPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts</th>
<th># of families</th>
<th># of individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estalef</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chahar Asyab</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Returned IDPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts</th>
<th># of families</th>
<th># of individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estalef</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chahar Asyab</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Returned Migrants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts</th>
<th># of families</th>
<th># of individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estalef</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chahar Asyab</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Out-Migrants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts</th>
<th># of families</th>
<th># of individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estalef</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chahar Asyab</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Main return districts and community needs**

- **Kabul**: Both cash and food, drinking water, household energy means**
- **Estalef**: Food, immediate healthcare, and drinking water
- **Chahar Asyab**: Food, immediate healthcare, and household energy means**

---

* A total of 493 different communities were assessed in Round 2. Each table presents a different target group of IDPs or migrants. Only communities with a presence of the relevant target group are counted in the row indicating the number of CFPs. Some communities report the presence of more than one group.

** Such as fuel, gas, coal, etc.
RISKS AND NEEDS

COMMUNITY SHOCKS IN THE PAST MONTH

Compared to the country-level assessment, CFPs in Kabul province report at a slightly lower rate that there is a risk of displacement due to a variety of shocks to the communities and a slightly higher rate of receiving external assistance. A breakdown of the frequency of each shock and the type of humanitarian assistance received in Kabul province is presented below.

% of CFPs reporting a risk of displacement due to recent shocks
- Natural disaster*: 93%
- Conflict: 4%
- Reduced income: 99%
- Loss of employment: 100%
- Food price increase: 99%
- Crop pests: 63%
- Animal disease: 6%
- Unable to access bank/savings: 88%
- Water access (deliveries, tankering, piping): 1%
- Agricultural projects (livestock/herding): 1%

Have your community households benefitted from any external assistance in the past month?
- Yes: 62%
- No: 38%

If yes, what type of assistance? (multiple answers possible, top 3 answers)
- Cash/voucher: 94%
- Food aid: 17%
- Water access (deliveries, tankering, piping): 1%
- Agricultural projects (livestock/herding): 1%

FOOD SECURITY

CFPs in Kabul province report at much lower rates that there is a risk of displacement due to food insecurity in their communities compared to the country-level assessment. The below map shows the levels of food insufficiency in the 14 districts assessed in Kabul province and then compares the average of those districts compared to the country-wide average.

% of CFPs reporting a risk of displacement due to food insecurity
- Yes: 20%
- No: 80%

Is there sufficient food available in the area?
- Yes: 77%
- No: 23%

% of CFPs in who said yes (district level):
- <25%: 30%
- 26 - 50%: 51%
- 51 - 75%: 32%
- >75%: 62%

HEALTHCARE ACCESS

The below section compares the access to clinics and/or hospitals at the country level compared to Kabul province. According to CFPs, communities in Kabul province have a similar presence of clinics and/or hospitals compared to the country-level assessment. A breakdown of the level of operation is presented below.

Are there health clinics/hospitals present in your community?
- Yes: 94%
- No: 6%

If yes, what are their status?
- Fully operational: 69%
- Partially operational: 30%
- Closed/Not operational: 0%
- Unknown: 1%

DRINKING WATER ACCESS

Similar to food insecurity, communities in Kabul province face a significantly lower risk of displacement on average due to water insecurity compared to the country-level average, according to CFPs. A breakdown of the sources and features of water sources are presented below. Over 9 out of 10 communities in Kabul province report that there is not enough water.

% of CFPs reporting a risk of displacement due to water insecurity
- Yes: 93%
- No: 7%

What is the primary source of drinking water in the community? (multiple answers possible, top 3 answers)
- Public handpump: 62%
- Water delivery/tankering: 10%
- Piped water (private): 9%

What are the relevant water-related problems in the community? (multiple answers possible, top 3 answers)
- Not enough water in community: 93%
- Water is too far away: 30%
- Poor water quality: 26%
The final status of Jammu & Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. Control in Jammu & Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan.

Names & boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Dotted line represents approximately Line of Control in Jammu & Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan.

https://afghanistan.iom.int/ - email: iomkabuldtmallusers@iom.int
DTM AFGHANISTAN
Emergency Event Tracking (EET) | Provincial Level | Fled IDPs | Out Migrants in the Period August – November 2021
Province: Kabul

Data Source: IOM, AGCHO, OIM, OSG, OSM
Date line production: 15 DEC 2021
Disclaimer: This map is for illustrative purposes only.
Names & boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu & Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu & Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

https://afghanistan.iom.int - email: iomkabuldllusers@iom.int

1 cm = 4 km

Kilometers