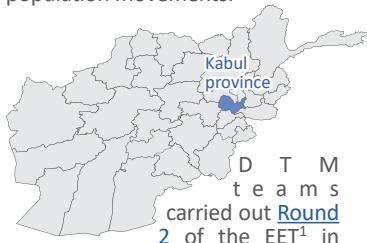


## KABUL PROVINCE

### EET Round 2 (12 Oct - 15 Nov 2021)

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.



DTM teams carried out **Round 2** of the EET<sup>1</sup> in Afghanistan from 12 October to 15 November 2021 to monitor the displacement of individuals that occurred in between August and mid November 2021, and the conditions of communities, following episodes of severe drought and rapid political changes. 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.

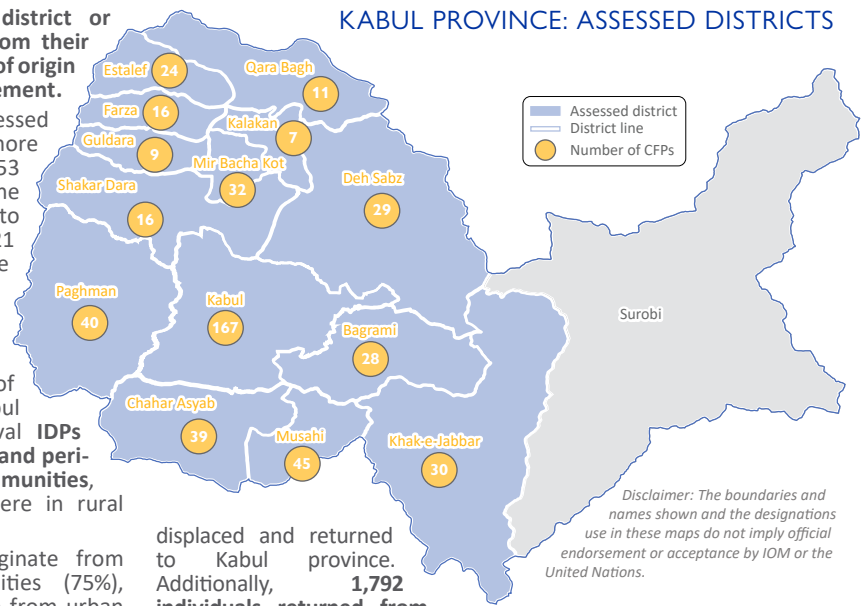
Kabul province witnessed three times more arrival IDPs (69,153 individuals) in the period from August to mid-November 2021 compared to the number of individuals (22,883 fled IDPs) and families that were forced to leave their usual places of residence in Kabul province. Most arrival IDPs were in urban (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 individuals migrated abroad**, according to the CFPs interviewed. For comparison, the country-level assessment in all 34 provinces in

### KABUL PROVINCE: ASSESSED DISTRICTS



Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations use in these maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM or the United Nations.

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.<sup>2</sup>

### ARRIVAL IDPs

	TOTAL	RURAL	PERI-URBAN	URBAN
# CFPs reporting arrival IDPs*	361	14	236	111
# arrived since August 2021 as and are still present	69,153	1,176	33,104	34,873

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.

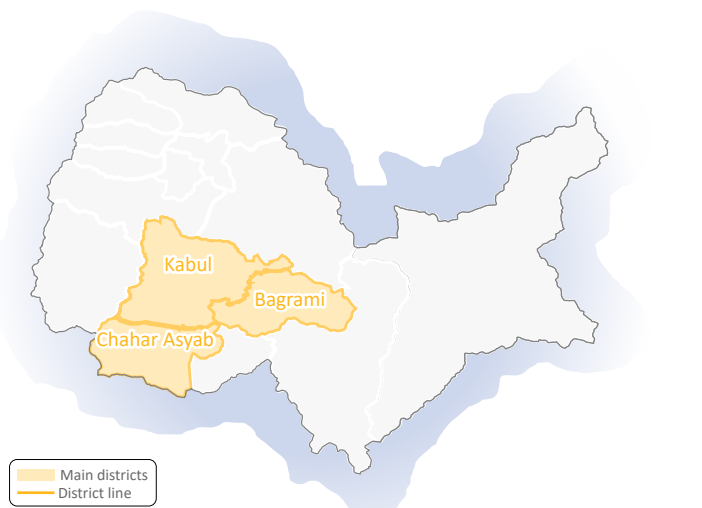
### Main arrival districts and community needs

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

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

### Definitions

- IDPs (arrivals):** individuals from other locations who arrived in the community since August 2021 and continue to reside there.
- Fled IDPs (departures):** individuals who left the community since August 2021 to reside elsewhere and have not returned.
- Returned IDPs:** individuals who left the community since August 2021 and have now returned.



<sup>1</sup> The EET Round 1 report covering 1 September to 5 October can be found here: [Emergency Event Tracking \(1 September - 5 October 2021\)](#).

<sup>2</sup> The EET Round 2 report covering 12 October to 15 November can be found here: [Emergency Event Tracking \(12 October - 15 November 2021\)](#).

\* 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.

**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.

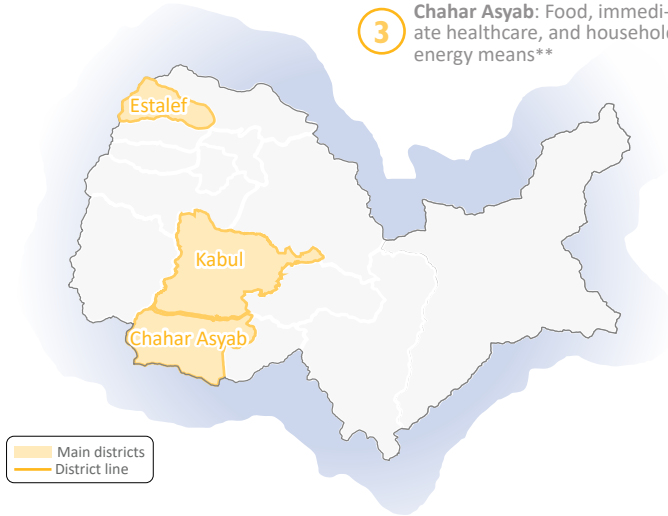
FLED IDPs

	TOTAL	RURAL	PERI-URBAN	URBAN
# CFPs reporting fled IDPs*	285	15	208	62
# left Kabul province since August 2021 and have not returned	3,269	150	2,459	660
	22,883	1,050	17,213	4,620

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.

Main origin districts and community needs

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



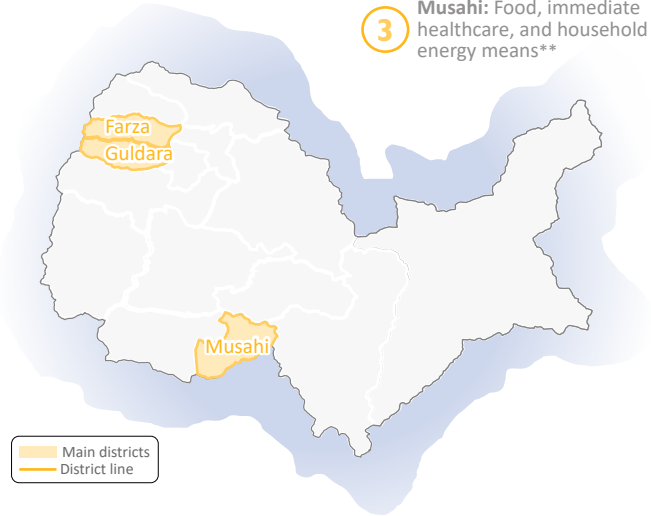
RETURNED IDPs

	TOTAL	RURAL	PERI-URBAN	URBAN
# CFPs reporting returned IDPs*	23	0	19	4
# displaced at any time before August 2021 who have returned since August 2021	160	0	124	36
	1,158	0	906	252

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.

Main return districts and community needs

- 1** Farza: Food, immediate healthcare, and household energy means\*\*
- 2** Guldara: Food, immediate healthcare, and household energy means\*\*
- 3** Musahi: Food, immediate healthcare, and household energy means\*\*



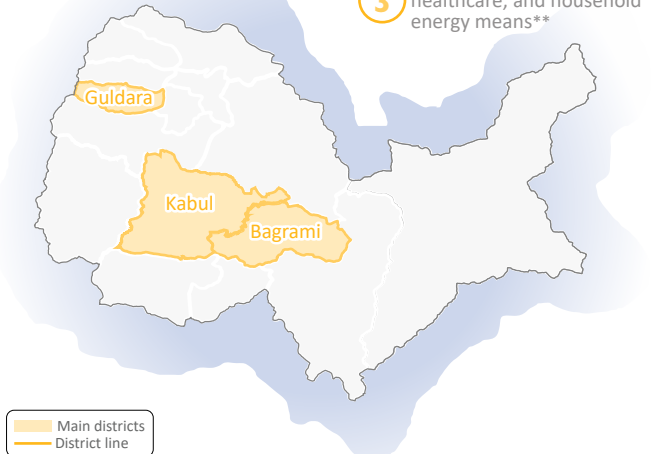
RETURNED MIGRANTS

	TOTAL	RURAL	PERI-URBAN	URBAN
# CFPs reporting returned migrants*	36	1	22	13
# returned from abroad to Kabul province since August 2021	183	0	135	48
	1,792	50	1,045	697

CFPs reported the highest number of migrants who returned from abroad in the districts of Kabul, Bagrami, and Guldara. They mostly returned from the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, and the European Union. Estalef, Farza, Kalakan, Khak-e-Jabbar, Paghman, Qara Bagh, Shakar Dara witnessed zero returns from abroad.

Main return districts and community needs

- 1** Kabul: Both cash and food, drinking water, household energy means\*\*
- 2** Bagrami: Food and immediate healthcare
- 3** Guldara: Food, immediate healthcare, and household energy means\*\*



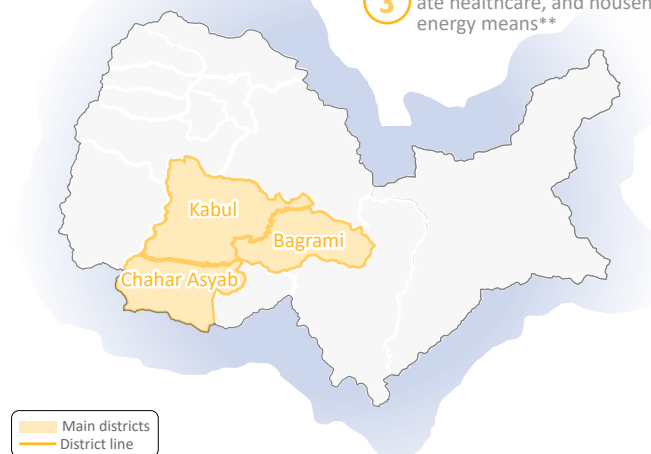
OUT-MIGRANTS

	TOTAL	RURAL	PERI-URBAN	URBAN
# CFPs reporting out-migrants*	363	14	226	123
# migrated abroad from Kabul province since August 2021	4,333	177	1,560	2,596
	38,644	10,589	10,945	17,110

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.

Main origin districts and community needs

- 1** Kabul: Both cash and food, drinking water, household energy means\*
- 2** Bagrami: Food and immediate healthcare
- 3** Chahar Asyab: Food, immediate healthcare, and household energy means\*\*



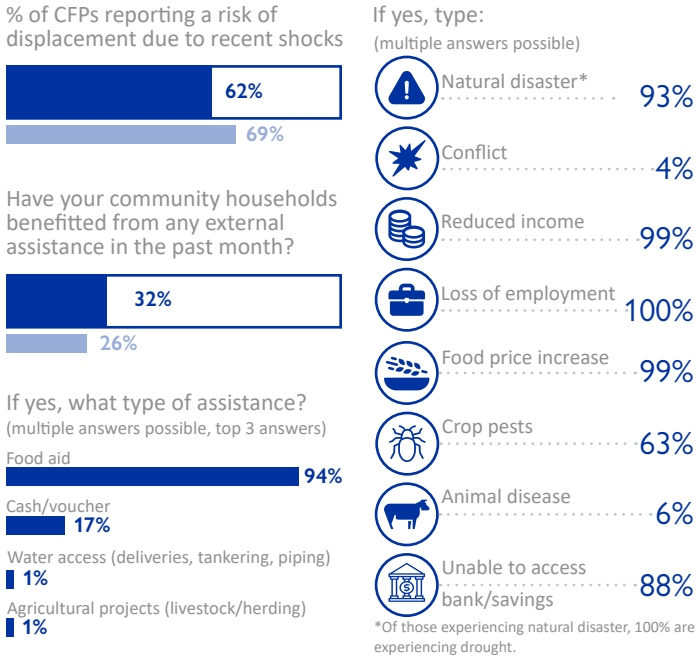
\* A total of 493 different communities were assessed in Round 2. Each table presents a different target group of IDPs or migrants. Only communities with a presence of the relevant target group are counted in the row indicating the number of CFPs. Some communities report the presence of more than one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

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

RISKS AND NEEDS

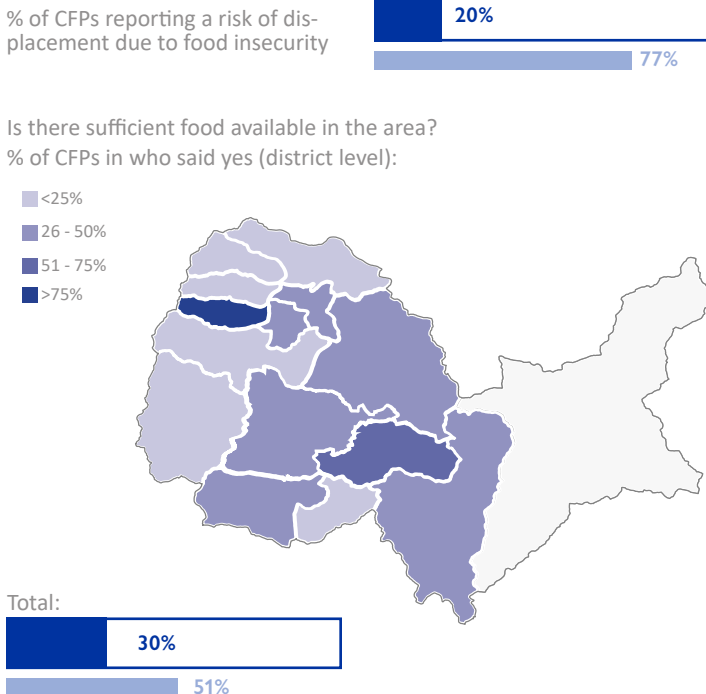
COMMUNITY SHOCKS IN THE PAST MONTH

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.



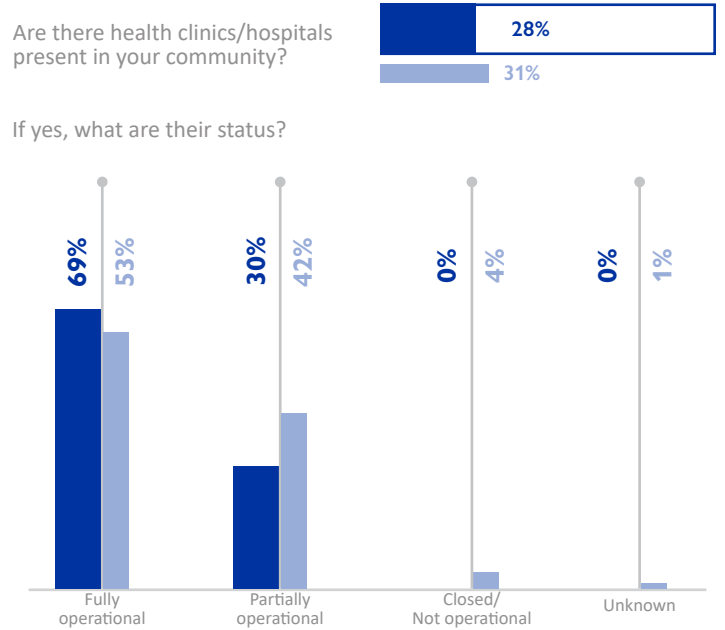
FOOD SECURITY

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.



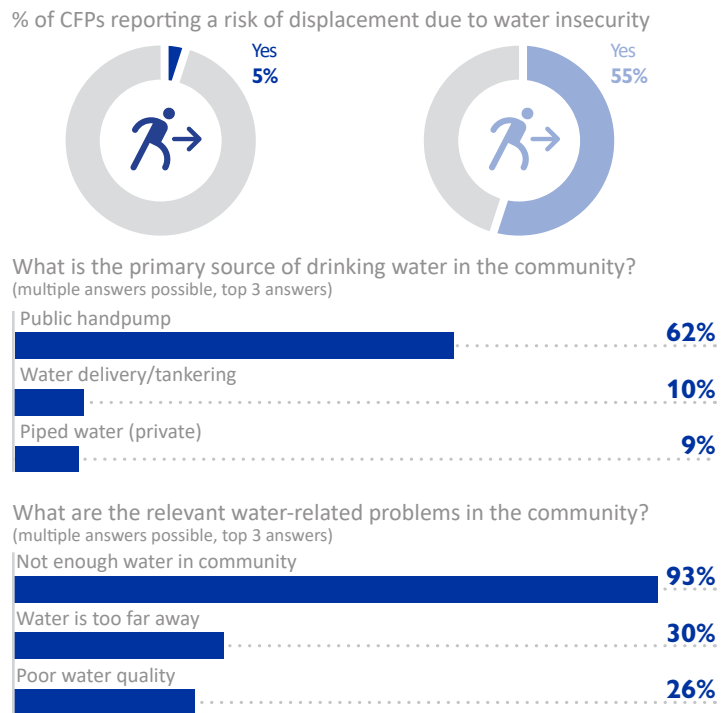
HEALTHCARE ACCESS

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.



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.





- Countries
- Province
- District
- Road
- Assessed Villages
- Returned IDPs
- Arrival IDPs

# DTM AFGHANISTAN

## Emergency Event Tracking (EET) | Provincial Level | Arrival IDPs | Returned IDPs in the Period August – November 2021

Province: Kabul

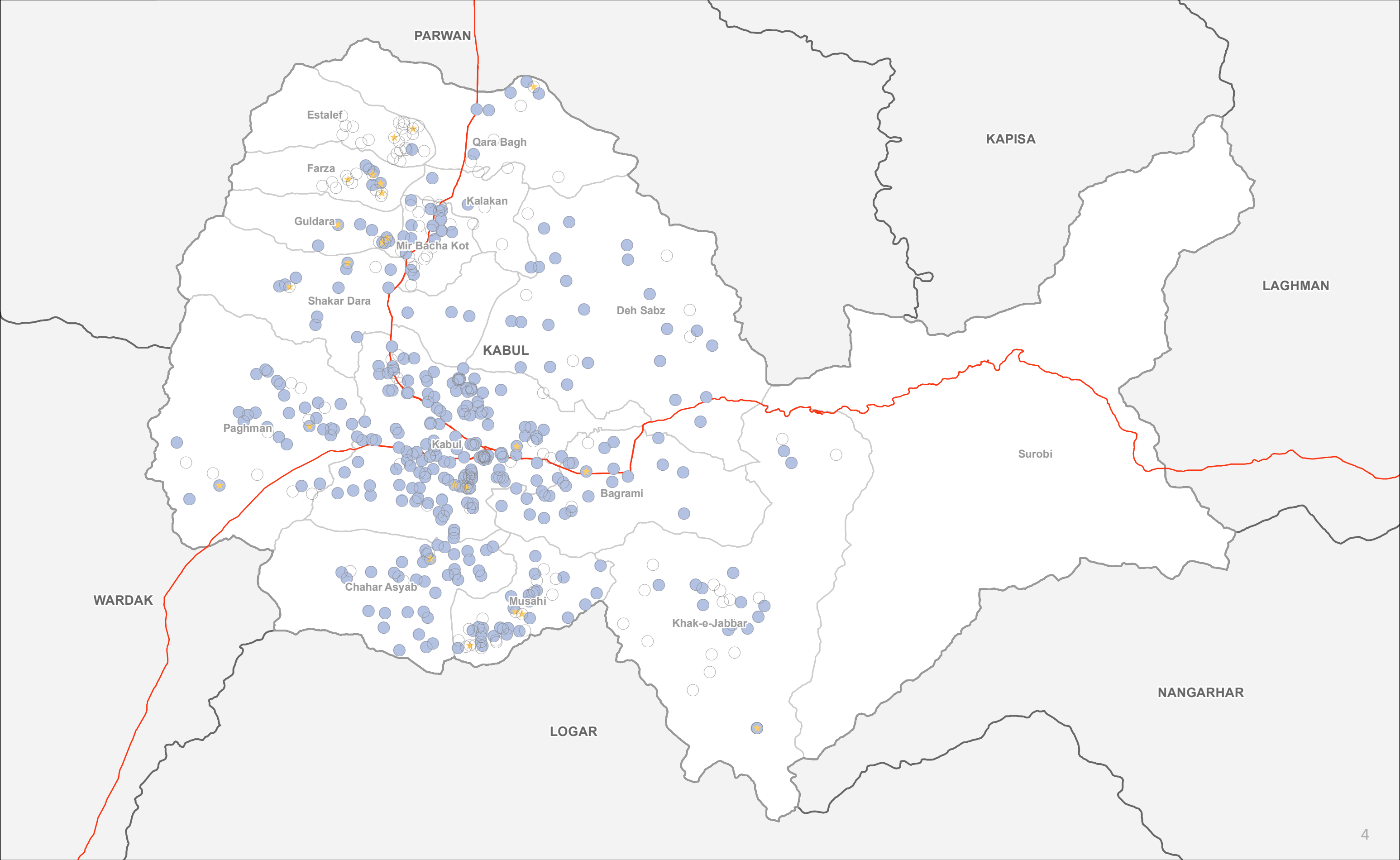
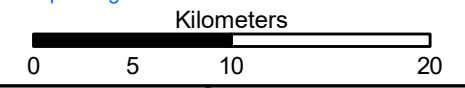
Data Source: IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM  
 Date map production :15 DEC 2021  
 Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only.  
 Names & boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or  
 acceptance by IOM. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of  
 Control in Jammu & Kashmir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



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1 cm = 4 km

1:382,000







- Countries
- Province
- District
- Road
- Assessed Villages
- Out Migrants
- Fled IDPs

# DTM AFGHANISTAN

## Emergency Event Tracking (EET) | Provincial Level | Fled IDPs | Out Migrants in the Period August – November 2021

Province: Kabul

Data Source: IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM  
 Date map production :15 DEC 2021  
 Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only.  
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