DTM AFGHANISTAN EMERGENCY EVENT TRACKING









KABUL PROVINCE

EET Round 3 (1-19 Dec 2021)

IOM Afghanistan identified 93,631 internally displaced persons (IDPs) who were displaced to or arrived in Kabul province since August 2021 during Round 3 of the Emergency Event Tracking (EET) exercise. Most IDPs arrived in urban communities (82%), while the remaining are displaced in rural (14%) and periurban (3%) communities throughout Kabul province.

From December 1st to 19th, 2021 DTM teams conducted Round 3¹ of the EET to capture movement dynamics in Afghanistan following episodes of drought and rapid political transformations that occurred in 2021. During Round 3. DTM teams assessed 550 communities in 15 districts in Kabul province. The data presented in the report is a snapshot of the current displacement situation from the above-mentioned observation period and provides the latest and best available information from EET sources up until December 19th 2021.

EET is deployed by IOM in Afghanistan with the financial support of The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM), the European Union, the German Federal Foreign Office, and UK aid from the UK government to track sudden internal displacement and population movements. Activated on a need basis, 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.

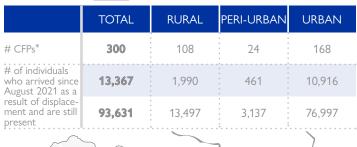
Figures on individuals who left and/ or returned are included further on in the findings to demonstrate the ongoing movement dynamics. They also help discern the origin of those who are displaced.

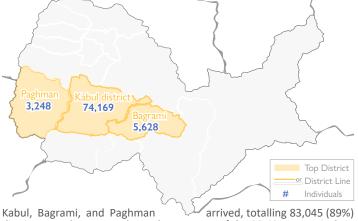
The information presented serves to fill knowledge gaps and support humanitarian operations on the ground while more comprehensive data and analysis are being produced. It is not meant to provide comparative trend analysis or an overall picture of the displacement situation.



IDP FIGURES (ARRIVALS)

of families





districts are the areas where the largest proportion of IDPs have

out of the 93,631 IDP arrivals in Kabul province.

Definition

IDPs (arrivals): individuals from other locations who arrived in the community since August 2021 and continue to reside there.

MAIN DISPLACEMENT **DISTRICTS**

- Kabul district
- Bagrami
- **Paghman**



ASSESSED DISTRICTS IN ROUND 3

CFPs in Kabul province reported:

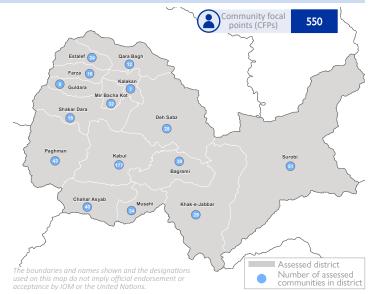
93,631 individuals who arrived in the assessed communities individuals who arrived in as a result of displacement.

19,313 individuals in Kabul province who **fled** their communities to other locations within the province or Afghanistan.

51,823 individuals who had fled prior to August 2021 and returned since August 2021.

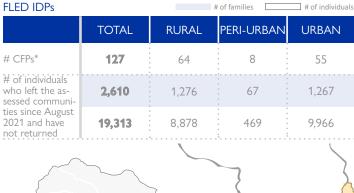
individuals who **migrated**

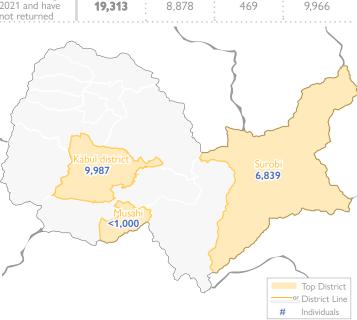
individuals who returned to their home communities after having migrated abroad.



¹ The EET Round 1 report can be found here: Emergency Event Tracking (1 September - 5 October 2021) and the Round 2 report here: Emergency Event Tracking (12 October - 15 November 2021).

FLED AND RETURNED IDP FIGURES





Definition

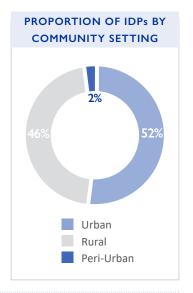
Fled IDPs (departures): individuals who left the community since August 2021 to reside elsewhere and have not returned.

MAIN ORIGIN DISTRICTS

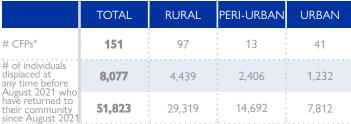
1	Kabul district
2	Surobi
3	Musahi

The three districts associated with the highest numbers of fled IDPs are exhibited in the map (left) and list above. Kabul district was identified as the top district from which individuals have left since August 2021 and have not returned. Most IDPs fled from urban communities (52%), followed by rural (46%), and peri-urban (2%).

CFPs indicated the number of individuals who have left their communities in Kabul province since August 2021 to reside elsewhere in Afghanistan and have not returned. During Round 3, 19,313 individuals (2,610 families) were identified in this group. The breakdown is presented in the table on the left (Fled IDPs).

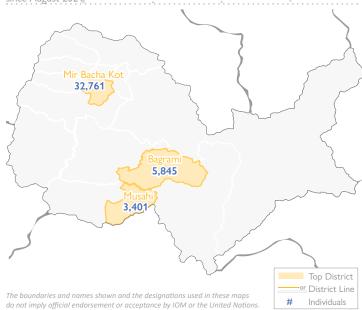


RETURNED IDPs



of families

of individuals



Definition

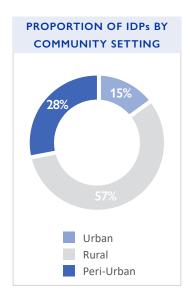
Returned IDPs: individuals who left prior to August 2021 and have returned to their community since August 2021

MAIN RETURN DISTRICTS

1	Mir Bacha Kot
2	Bagrami
3	Musahi

The three districts with the most returned IDPs are displayed in the map (left) and list above. Mir Bacha Kot was identified as the top district where IDPs have returned after August 2021 after being displaced at any prior time. More than half of IDPs returned to rural communities (57%), under onethird to peri-urban communities (28%), and the fewest returned to urban communities (15%).

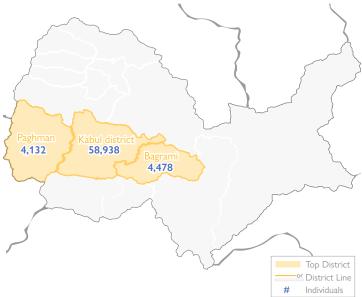
CFPs provided information on the number of individuals who left their communities in Kabul province at any point before August 2021 but have returned to their communities of origin after August 2021. During Round 3, 51,823 individuals (8,077 families) were identified in this group. The breakdown is presented in the table on the left (Returned IDPs).



^{*}A total of 550 different communities were assessed in Kabul province in Round 3. 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. Certain communities report the presence of more than one group.

OUT- AND RETURNED MIGRANTS TO/FROM ABROAD

OUT-MIGRANTS # of families # of individuals TOTAL **RURAL** PERI-URBAN **URBAN** 189 # CFPs* 533 309 35 # of individuals 9,514 478 1,772 7,264 who fled to foreign countries since August 2021 60,449 17,769 4,500 82,718



Definition

Out-migrants: individuals who left the community since August 2021 to reside abroad and have not returned.

MAIN ORIGIN DISTRICTS

- Kabul district
- Bagrami
- 3 **Paghman**

CFPs cited the number individuals who have fled to other countries from to their communities of origin since August 2021. During the data collection period, 82,718 individuals (9,514 families) were identified in this group. The breakdown is presented in the table on the left (Out-Migrants).

Almost three-quarters of outmigrants fled urban communities followed bγ rural communities (21%), and few fled from peri-urban communities

The top three districts from which these individuals originate are shown below and on the map (left). The main countries to which they migrated are listed below.

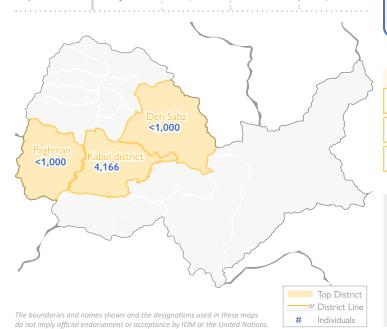
TOP 3 COUNTRIES TO WHICH MIGRANTS HAVE FLED The Islamic Republic of Iran Pakistan

RETURNED MIGRANTS

TOTAL **RURAL** PERI-URBAN **URBAN** # CFPs* 286 142 26 118 # of individuals 558 55 16 487 who returned from abroad since August 2021 5.713 1,080 278 4,355

of families

of individuals



Definition

Returned migrants: individuals who left the community to reside abroad since August 2021 and have now returned.

MAIN RETURN DISTRICTS

- Kabul district
- **Paghman**
- 3 Deh Sabz

CFPs cited the number of individuals who have returned from abroad to their communities of origin since August 2021. During the data collection period, 5,713 individuals (558 families) were identified in this group. The breakdown is presented in the table on the left (Returned Migrants).

Over three-quarters of returned migrants returned to urban communities (76%), around one in five to rural communities (19%), and the fewest returned to periurban communities (5%).

The top three districts to which these individuals returned are shown in the map below on the left. The main countries where they had migrated are listed below.



^{*}A total of 550 different communities were assessed in Kabul province in Round 3. 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. Certain communities report the presence of more than one group.

