

Figures Analysis 2021 - Afghanistan

Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

	Figure	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
Internal Displacement	723,000	This figure was obtained from the Displacement Tracking System (DTS) of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). In 2019, OCHA agreed on a Standard Operating Procedure with the Ministry on Refugees and Repatriation and began moving to an alert-based system to monitor internal displacement. An alert is made from anyone (local authorities, community elders, humanitarian partners, etc.). The idea with the alert-based system is that IDPs should not have to approach authorities to register as internally displaced, as was the case in previous "petition" systems. Inter-agency assessments are conducted when a displacement event occurs, the results are then compiled by OCHA sub-offices and published in the national dataset on a regular basis.	<p>The figure is considered to be an underestimate as the verification process for 2021 data may continue into 2022. In this case, the OCHA estimate for internal displacements in 2021 may change compared to the final figure reported by IDMC. Additionally, events that appear to be duplicates and were unable to be verified by OCHA are excluded from the dataset, leading to IDMC's estimate being more conservative. The figure includes only newly registered IDPs and does not include multiple movements of the same people. This likely underestimates the scale of displacement since it does not reflect multiple displacements or those in need of humanitarian assistance that are unable to be registered and verified. This is particularly problematic as the security situation and humanitarian access deteriorated in 2021, which posed a challenge for IDPs seeking to register and humanitarian partners attempting to verify displacement.</p> <p>We have medium confidence in this figure.</p>
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2021 <i>Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.</i>	4,314,000	Our estimate is based on IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Baseline Mobility Assessment data collected in December 2021 and includes IDPs displaced between 2012 and 2021. All 34 provinces have been assessed. DTM is a system that tracks and monitors displacement and population mobility. It implements the Baseline Mobility Assessment in Afghanistan to track mobility and provide disaggregated information on displacement and displaced populations, including IDP estimates, geographic distribution, returns and out-flows, dates of displacement, as well as basic demographics, vulnerabilities and priority needs. Data is collected at the settlement level, through community focus group discussions with key informants and direct observations.	<p>The figure is based on surveys carried out using paper forms. This is likely to lead to errors in the data collection process compared to using digital forms. The figure remains an estimate as it is based on key informant interviews. Key informants report on the number of IDPs by cause of displacement (disaster or conflict). Based on this, IOM DTM calculates an estimated percentage of the number of IDPs displaced due to conflict in each location, which is used to extrapolate figures for conflict. Key informants may overestimate the number of IDPs in some parts of Afghanistan. IOM DTM is the only source of information on the number of displaced people at the end of the year, therefore triangulation of this information is limited.</p> <p>We have high confidence in this figure.</p>

Prepared by: Kathryn Giffin - kathryn.giffin@idmc.ch

For the full country profile please visit: <https://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/afghanistan>

For more information on how we monitor please visit <https://www.internal-displacement.org/monitoring-tools>

Figures Analysis 2021 - Afghanistan

Displacement associated with Disasters

	Figure	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
Internal Displacement	25,000	This figure was obtained from data extracted from IOM's Multi-Sector Rapid Assessment System as well as reports by OCHA that were not recorded by IOM. IOM reports on multiple metrics, including individuals displaced, families in various types of shelter (IDP sites, host families, or informal settlement), and housing destruction. When available, figures on individuals displaced is used. However, in most cases, the number of families disaggregated by shelter type and housing destruction are used. In these cases, IDMC multiplied household figures by the average household size to estimate the number of people displaced.	<p>This figure is considered an underestimation and likely does not reflect the true scale of displacement due to disasters in Afghanistan. Slow-onset disasters such as drought are not necessarily well reflected in the IOM Humanitarian Assistance Programme (HAP) data. While we suspect that drought displacement is happening, no data was available in 2021. When the number of individuals displaced is reported, only people who are displaced from their community are considered IDPs, while those displaced within their community are not included in the figure. The figure is partially based on destroyed housing to extrapolate the number of displacements using an average household size multiplier.</p> <p>We have medium confidence in this figure.</p>
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2021 <i>Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.</i>	1,390,000	<p>Our year-end estimate is based on time series data and housing destruction data that were identified for specific disaster events in 2021, as well as aggregated figures on the number of people displaced by disasters recorded by governments and other stakeholders at the end of the year. This figure may also include information on the number of people still displaced in 2021 for disaster events from previous years.</p> <p>In 2021, our monitoring experts reviewed thousands of data points in IDMC's database to provide a year-end IDP estimate per country. The review was guided by a series of decision-making rules to determine the best estimates per disaster event from reported IDPs and destroyed housing information. This was also guided by algorithmic rules developed in 2020 to filter the data into a variety of pre-defined scenarios and to ensure that no overestimation can occur. Our methodology remains a work in progress.</p>	<p>Providers of disaster displacement data tend not to include information about when, how and for how long people were displaced. One of the main gaps and challenges in accurately estimating the number of IDPs is the lack of measurement of return flows. Data tend not to be collected on people who have achieved durable solutions either by local integration or resettlement elsewhere in the country.</p> <p>While we prioritized evidence of stocks (ex. People still displaced/evacuated, in shelters, with host families, etc.) reported by reliable sources, we also take into consideration the use of housing destruction since they may be a better proxy for people remaining displaced by the end of the year.</p>

Prepared by: Kathryn Giffin - kathryn.giffin@idmc.ch

For the full country profile please visit: <https://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/afghanistan>

For more information on how we monitor please visit <https://www.internal-displacement.org/monitoring-tools>