



DTM

AFGHANISTAN

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY RESULTS

JANUARY – MARCH 2018



IDPs settling in mudbrick homes, Khak-e-Jabar district, Kabul. © IOM 2018

ABOUT DTM

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system that tracks and monitors displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route. For more information about DTM in Afghanistan, please visit www.displacement.iom.int/afghanistan.

In Afghanistan, DTM employs the Baseline Mobility Assessment tool, designed to track mobility, determine the population sizes and locations of forcibly displaced people, reasons for displacement, places of origin, displacement locations and times of displacement, including basic demographics, as well as vulnerabilities and priority needs. Data is collected at the settlement level, through key informant interviews, focus group discussions, and direct observations.

DTM enables IOM and its partners to deliver evidence-based, better targeted, mobility-sensitive and sustainable humanitarian assistance, reintegration, community stabilization and development programming.

5 TARGET POPULATIONS

Through the Baseline Mobility Assessments, DTM tracks the locations, population sizes, and cross-sectoral needs of five core target population categories:

1. Returnees from Abroad
2. Out-Migrants
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), subdivided into the following three categories:
3. Arrival IDPs
4. Returnee IDPs
5. Fled IDPs

Data on population sizes for the 5 target population categories is collected by time of displacement, using each of the following time frames: 2012-2015 • 2016 • 2017 • 2018 (so far, covering up to 31 March 2018).

HIGHLIGHTS



15 provinces assessed

188 districts assessed

6,744 settlements assessed

in Baghlan, Balkh, Farah, Herat, Kabul, Kandahar, Khost, Kunar, Kunduz, Laghman, Logar, Nangarhar, Nimroz, Paktya and Takhar



36,807

key informants interviewed



1,810,954

returnees from abroad [2012-2018]



1,843,833

IDPs [2012-2018] currently in host communities



1,951,660

former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012-2018]



805,499

out-migrants fled abroad [2012-2018]



106,564

out-migrants fled to Europe (13% of out-migrants)



59,572

returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air (1.6% of total returnees and IDPs)



1 in 3

persons from Nangarhar and Nimroz is either an IDP or a Returnee



1 in 3

persons from Farah has fled their home as an IDP



3 in 4

persons from Kunduz have been an IDP and returned home



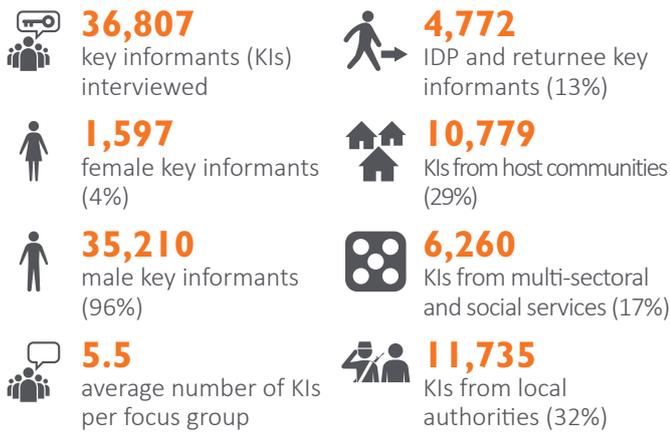
1 in 4

persons from Kunar and Logar is either an IDP or a Returnee

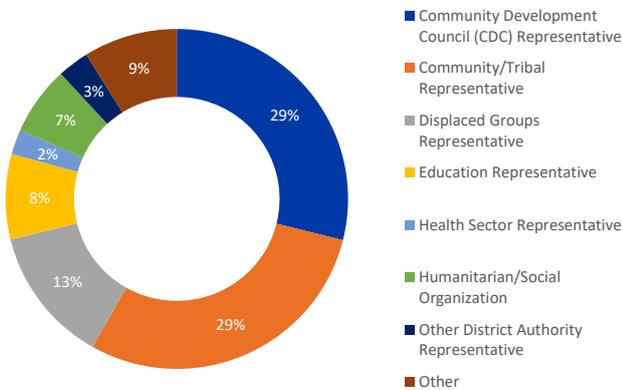
KEY INFORMANTS

DTM’s field enumerators, District Focal Points (DFPs), collect data at the settlement level, predominantly through focus group discussions with key informants. The average size of focus groups is five key informants per group. In the rare case that DTM’s District Focal Points cannot physically reach a community, due to insecurity, conflict, or risk of retaliation, DFPs meet the focus groups at a safe place outside their communities or conduct the assessments by phone.

Significant highlights regarding the overall composition of Key Informant Focus Groups include the following:



Key Informants by Type | Overall

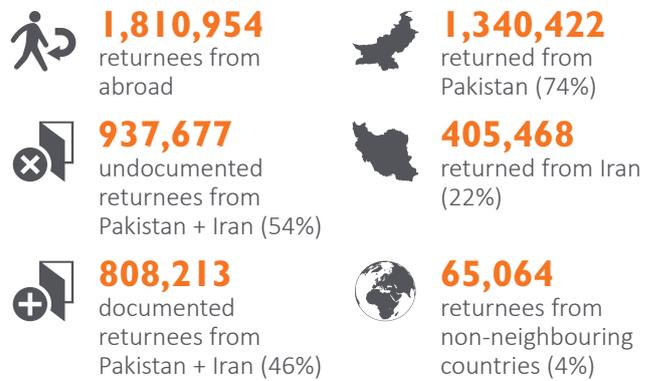


Women make up only 4% of key informants in a landscape that is dominated by men. One way DTM aims to increase gender inclusion is to ensure that our teams have more even gender balance. Above is our female DFP conducting a group discussion in Injil district, Herat. © IOM 2018

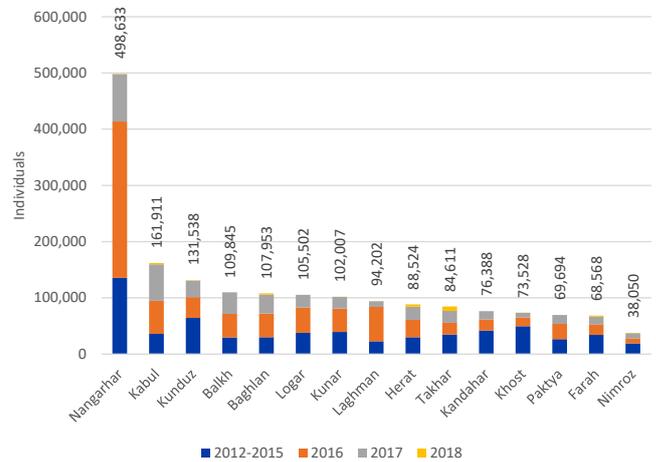
RETURNEES

Returnees are Afghan nationals who have returned to Afghanistan in the assessed location after having spent at least six months abroad. This group includes both documented returnees (Afghans who were registered refugees in host countries and then requested voluntary return with UNHCR and relevant national authorities) and undocumented returnees (Afghans who did not request voluntary return with UNHCR, but rather returned spontaneously from host countries, irrespective of whether or not they were registered refugees with UNHCR and relevant national authorities).

As compared to the period between 2012 and 2015, the number of returnees from abroad increased by 18% in 2016, followed by a notable 45% decrease in returns in 2017. Thus far, in 2018, 22,299 Afghans have returned, implying that if the rate of return stays at the same rate, 2018 will report a further 78% reduction in returnees as compared to 2017.



Returnees from Abroad by Province | Annual Trends



Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends



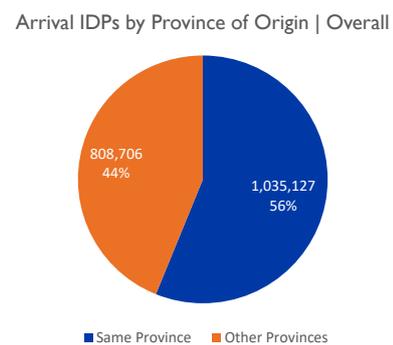
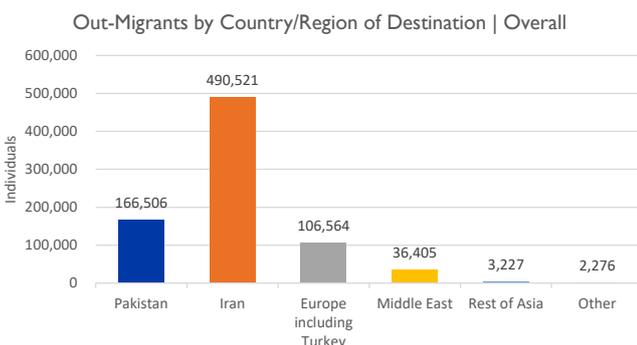
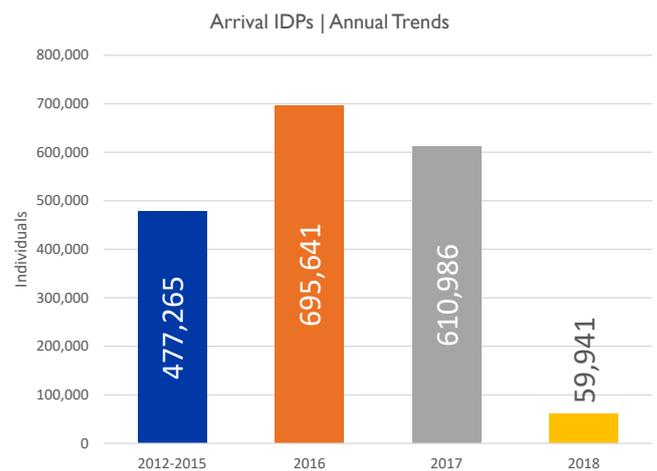
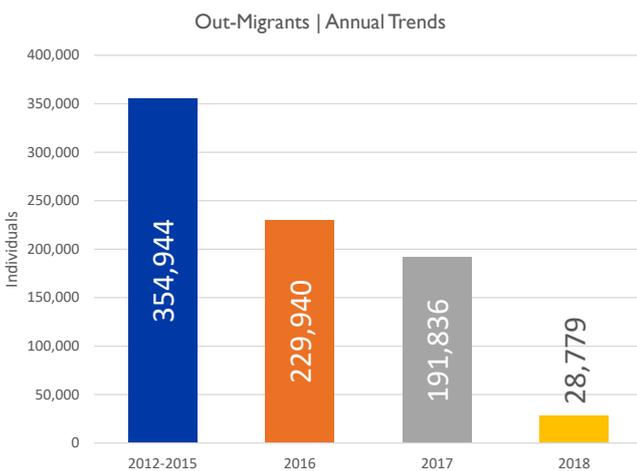
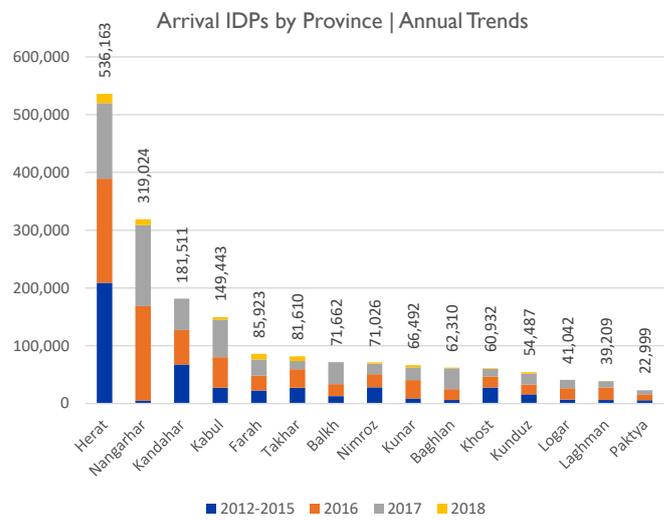
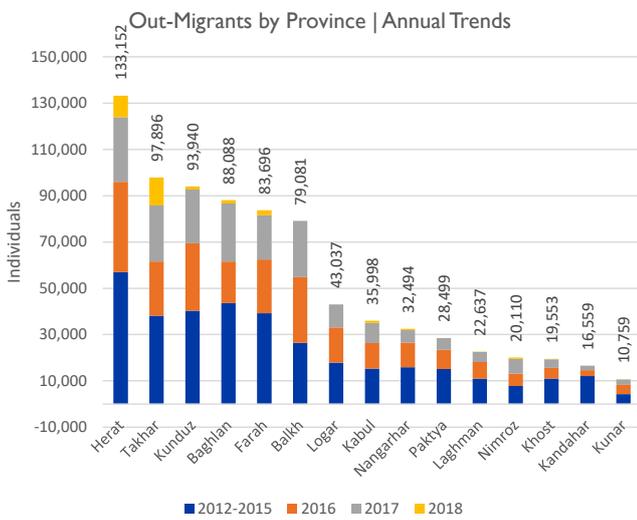
OUT-MIGRANTS

Out-Migrants are Afghans who have moved or fled abroad from the assessed location, whatever the cause, reason or duration of expatriation. This category includes refugees, displaced and uprooted people, and economic migrants who have left Afghanistan.



ARRIVAL IDPs

Arrival IDPs (IDPs) are Afghans who fled from other settlements in Afghanistan and have arrived and presently reside at the assessed location/host community, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection concerns, or natural and human-made disasters.



 **FLED IDPS**

Fled IDPs are Afghans who have fled from an assessed location or settlement within which they previously resided and now currently reside in a different settlement in Afghanistan, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection concerns, or natural and human-made disasters.

 **1,503,807** Fled IDPs

 **77%** fled to locations within their home province

 **81%** displaced due to conflict

 **19%** displaced by natural disaster

 **RETURNED IDPS**

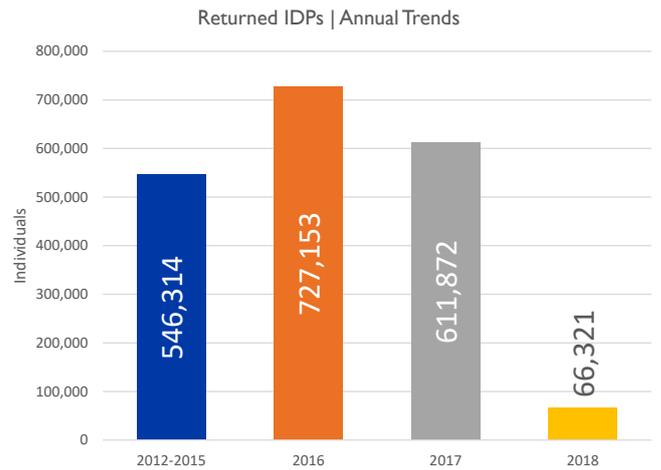
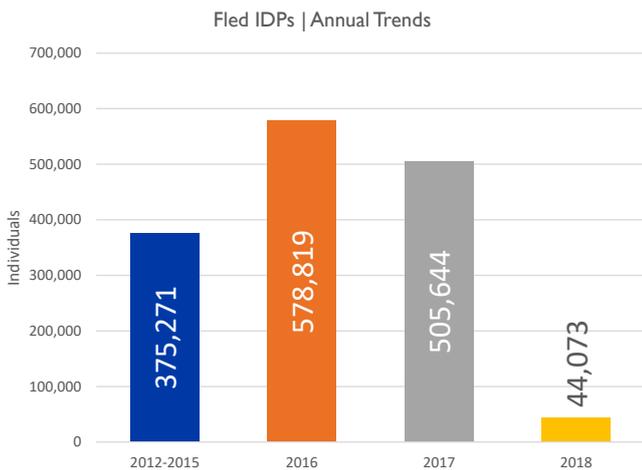
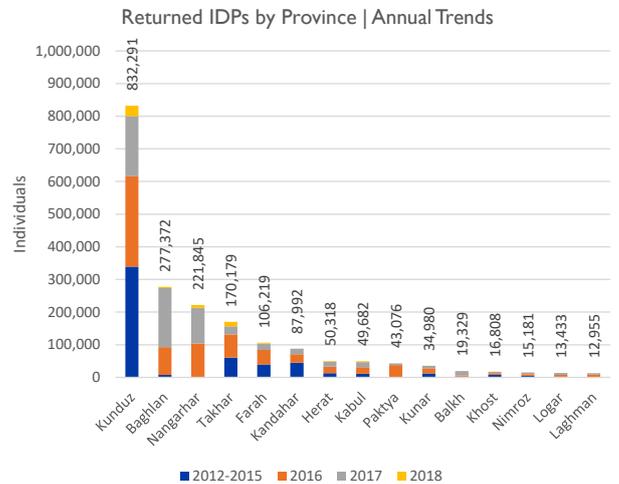
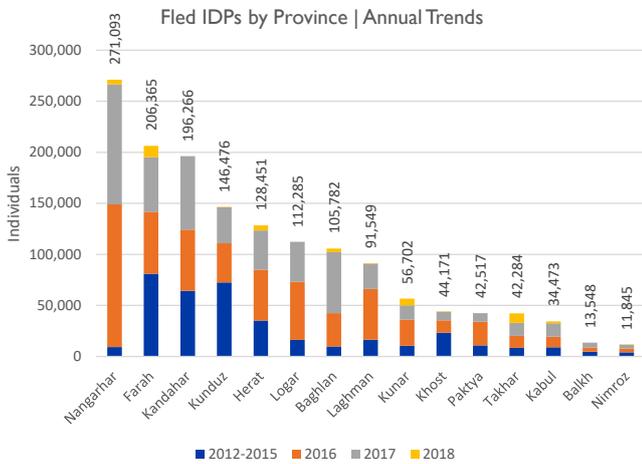
Returned IDPs are Afghans who have returned to their home place of origin in the assessed location or settlement from which they had fled as IDPs in the past, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection concerns, or natural and human-made disasters.

 **1,951,660** Returned IDPs

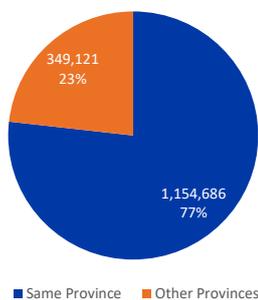
 **90%** IDPs from Logar & Laghman have not returned home

 **85%** returned from other locations within their home province

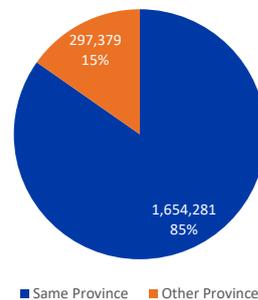
 **43%** of all returned IDPs returned to Kunduz province



Fled IDPs by Province of Destination | Overall



Returned IDPs by Province of Displacement | Overall



Displaced Individuals in all 5 Target Populations | Summary Overview by Province

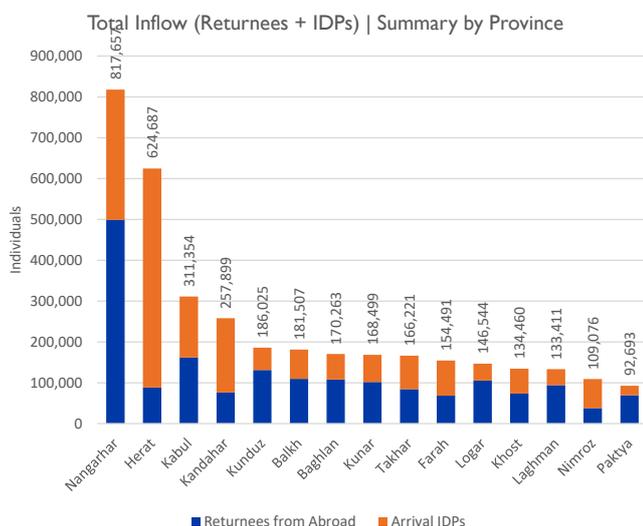
Province	*Base Population	Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs)	% of Pop.	Returnees	% of Pop.	Returnee IDPs	% of Pop.	Arrival IDPs	% of Pop.	Fled IDPs	% of Pop.	Out Migrants	% of Pop.
Baghlan	977,297	170,263	15%	107,953	9%	277,372	28%	62,310	5%	105,782	11%	88,088	9%
Balkh	1,442,847	181,507	11%	109,845	7%	19,329	1%	71,662	4%	13,548	1%	79,081	5%
Farah	543,237	154,491	22%	68,568	10%	106,219	20%	85,923	12%	206,365	38%	83,696	15%
Herat	2,050,514	624,687	23%	88,524	3%	50,318	2%	536,163	20%	128,451	6%	133,152	6%
Kabul	4,860,880	311,354	6%	161,911	3%	49,682	1%	149,443	3%	34,473	1%	35,998	1%
Kandahar	1,337,183	257,899	16%	76,388	5%	87,992	7%	181,511	11%	196,266	15%	16,559	1%
Khost	614,584	134,460	18%	73,528	10%	16,808	3%	60,932	8%	44,171	7%	19,553	3%
Kunar	482,115	168,499	26%	102,007	16%	34,980	7%	66,492	10%	56,702	12%	10,759	2%
Kunduz	1,091,116	186,025	15%	131,538	10%	832,291	76%	54,487	4%	146,476	13%	93,940	9%
Laghman	476,537	133,411	22%	94,202	15%	12,955	3%	39,209	6%	91,549	19%	22,637	5%
Logar	419,377	146,544	26%	105,502	19%	13,433	3%	41,042	7%	112,285	27%	43,037	10%
Nangarhar	1,635,872	817,657	33%	498,633	20%	221,845	14%	319,024	13%	271,093	17%	32,494	2%
Nimroz	176,898	109,076	38%	38,050	13%	15,181	9%	71,026	25%	11,845	7%	20,110	11%
Paktya	590,668	92,693	14%	69,694	10%	43,076	7%	22,999	3%	42,517	7%	28,499	5%
Takhar	1,053,852	166,221	14%	84,611	7%	170,179	16%	81,610	7%	42,284	4%	97,896	9%
Total	17,752,977	3,654,787	17%	1,810,954	8%	1,951,660	11%	1,843,833	9%	932,234	5%	805,499	5%

* Base Population source: CSO Population Estimates for 1397 (2018 to 2019)

Symbology: ≥ 25% of base population

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by Province

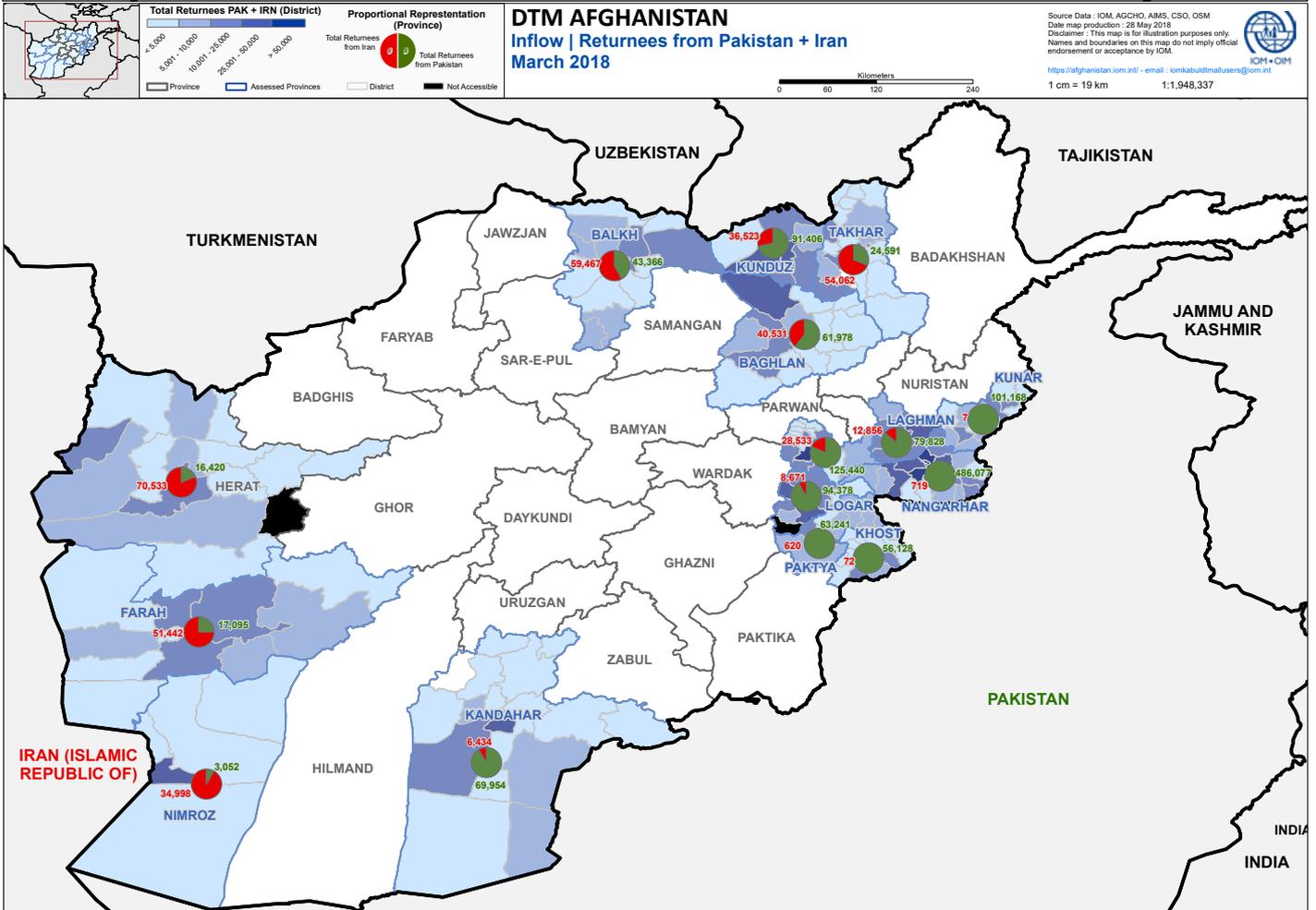
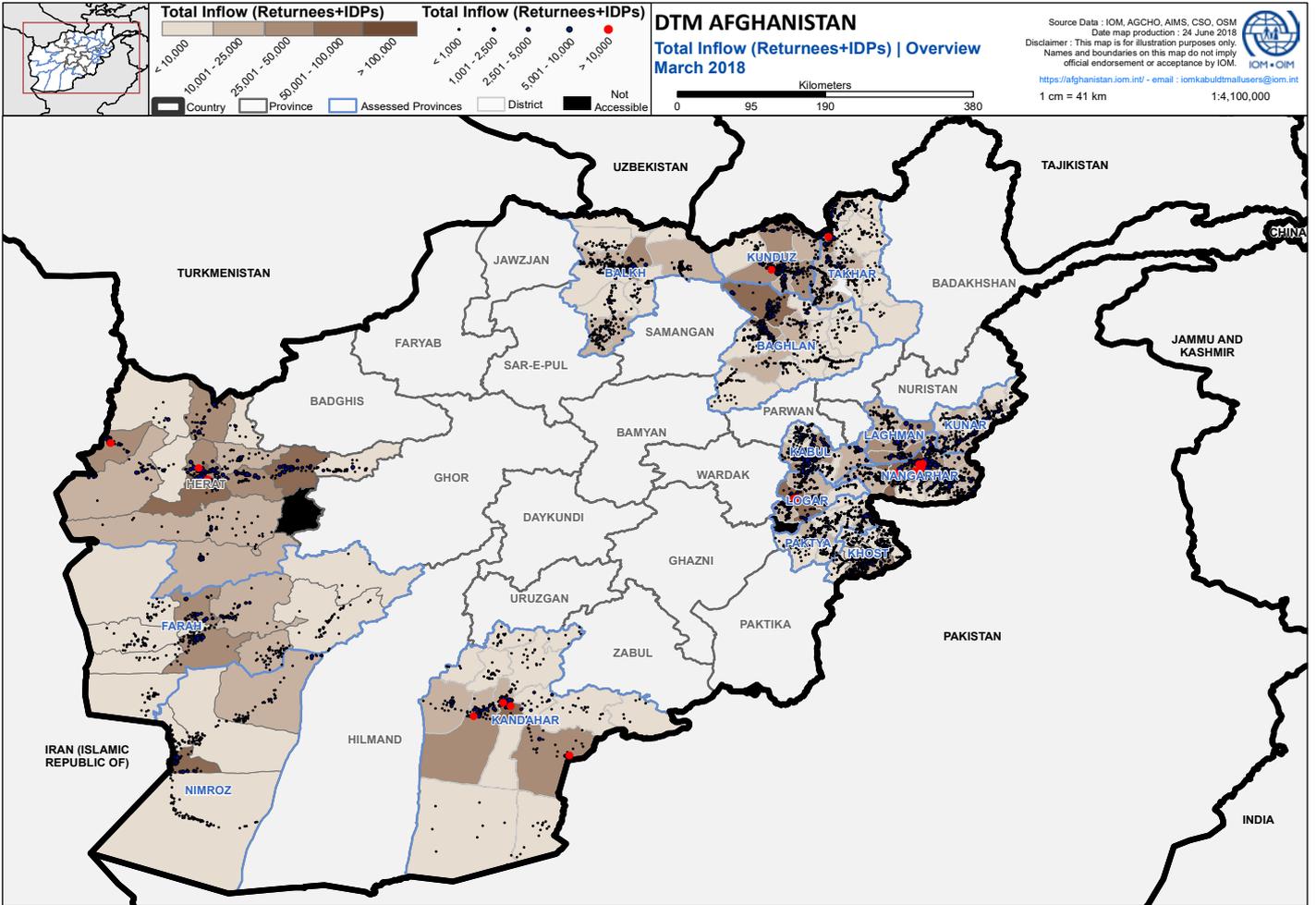
Province	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Nangarhar	498,633	319,024	817,657
Herat	88,524	536,163	624,687
Kabul	161,911	149,443	311,354
Kandahar	76,388	181,511	257,899
Kunduz	131,538	54,487	186,025
Balkh	109,845	71,662	181,507
Baghlan	107,953	62,310	170,263
Kunar	102,007	66,492	168,499
Takhar	84,611	81,610	166,221
Farah	68,568	85,923	154,491
Logar	105,502	41,042	146,544
Khost	73,528	60,932	134,460
Laghman	94,202	39,209	133,411
Nimroz	38,050	71,026	109,076
Paktya	69,694	22,999	92,693
Total	1,810,954	1,843,833	3,654,787



The top 20 districts, hosting the most returnees and IDPs, are listed below. These districts are potentially susceptible to social instability induced by the large influx of returnees and IDPs, who face inadequate access to essential services and limited job opportunities, which jeopardizes reintegration prospects and fuels secondary displacement. Herat district is the most severely affected, hosting a total inflow of 205,243 individuals, of which 87% (179,567) are IDPs and 13% (25,676) are returnees. 39% of these IDPs were displaced by natural disaster (likely due to drought), which is 23 percent higher than the national average of 16% for natural disaster induced IDPs. Conversely, Behsud district, the second most affected, hosts 204,512 returnees and IDPs, of which 62% (126,420) are returnees and 38% (78,092) are IDPs. The third most affected district, Kabul, hosts a more balanced mix of 55% (66,853) IDPs and 45% (53,786) returnees.

Top 20 Districts hosting the most Returnees + IDPs

Rank	District	Province	Returnees	IDPs	Total Inflow
1	Herat	Herat	25,676	179,567	205,243
2	Behsud	Nangarhar	126,420	78,092	204,512
3	Kabul	Kabul	53,786	66,853	120,639
4	Kandahar	Kandahar	25,176	69,455	94,631
5	Jalalabad	Nangarhar	55,661	32,922	88,583
6	Chaparhar	Nangarhar	50,993	24,163	75,156
7	Zaranj	Nimroz	26,025	47,648	73,673
8	Guzara	Herat	12,617	58,696	71,313
9	Pul-e- Alam	Logar	44,450	21,747	66,197
10	Injil	Herat	8,093	55,913	64,006
11	Surkhrod	Nangarhar	30,548	32,039	62,587
12	Khogyani	Nangarhar	36,021	23,385	59,406
13	Khwajaghar	Takhar	14,694	43,415	58,109
14	Obe	Herat	932	54,967	55,899
15	Baghlan-e-Jadid	Baghlan	32,434	23,395	55,829
16	Khost(Matun)	Khost	19,545	34,287	53,832
17	Shinwar	Nangarhar	16,105	37,011	53,116
18	Pashtunzarghun	Herat	422	50,105	50,527
19	Farah	Farah	13,735	35,978	49,713
20	Nahr-e- Shahi	Balkh	24,169	23,207	47,376
	Total		617,502	992,845	1,610,347



TOP 5 PRIORITY PROVINCES

Evidence-based prioritization is essential to the delivery of better targeted assistance and basic services. DTM provides partners with lists of priority areas in most need of assistance, based on a variety of sectoral indicators, at Province, District and Settlement levels.

(NOTE: The number of individuals reported below is based on the Total Inflow: Returnees + IDPs)

TOP 5 Provinces with the most Returnees and IDPs (Returnees + IDPs)

Rank	Province	Individuals
1	Nangarhar	817,657
2	Herat	624,687
3	Kabul	311,354
4	Kandahar	257,899
5	Kunduz	186,025
Grand Total		2,197,622

TOP 5 in need of Shelter (Returnees + IDPs living in Tents or in the Open Air)

Rank	Province	Individuals
1	Nangarhar	21,464
2	Kandahar	11,946
3	Laghman	7,283
4	Kabul	4,525
5	Herat	3,612
Grand Total		48,830

TOP 5 in need of Water (potable water > 3 km away)

Rank	Province	Individuals
1	Nimroz	39,101
2	Herat	37,030
3	Balkh	34,012
4	Baghlan	33,708
5	Takhar	31,641
Grand Total		175,492

TOP 5 in need of Clinics (nearest clinic > 5 km away)

Rank	Province	Individuals
1	Herat	254,391
2	Nangarhar	235,728
3	Kandahar	90,848
4	Baghlan	88,855
5	Farah	78,892
Grand Total		748,714

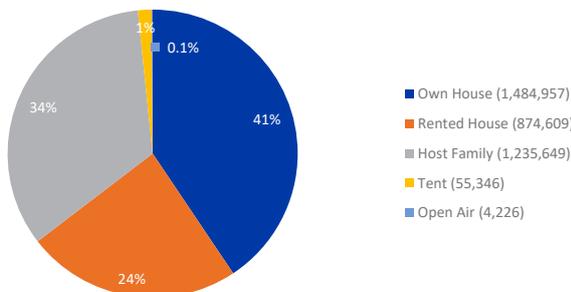
TOP 5 in need of Schools (nearest school > 3 km away)

Rank	Province	Individuals
1	Kandahar	62,655
2	Herat	51,219
3	Farah	48,724
4	Nangarhar	43,368
5	Baghlan	38,254
Grand Total		244,220

TOP 5 in need of Markets (nearest market > 10 km away)

Rank	Province	Individuals
1	Herat	154,305
2	Kandahar	97,080
3	Baghlan	93,330
4	Kunduz	86,956
5	Balkh	69,605
Grand Total		501,276

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | Overall



STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

YOUNG MOTHER OF 3 - DISPLACED AND WIDOWED, BUT REMAINING HOPEFUL

In January 2015, Zohra, her husband, Bashir, and her 3 young children were displaced to a small, quiet district in Herat province. The family's former home was Qala-i-Naw district, Badghis province, from where they had been displaced as a result of escalating conflict-violence and security concerns.

Zohra and her family are among the 536,163 arrival IDPs in Herat province, where, according to our DFPS, the highest priority concern is the lack of employment opportunities.

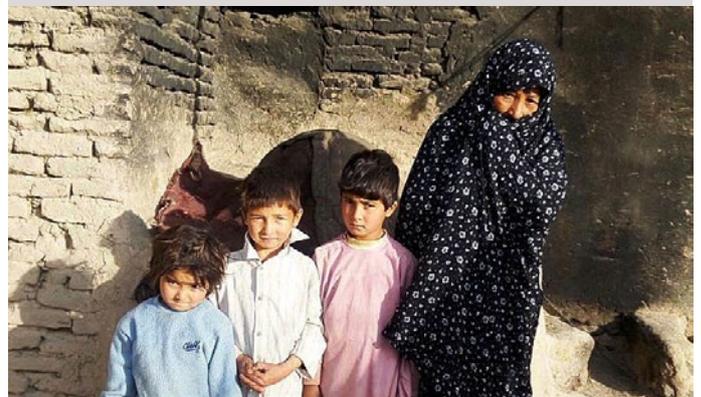
With job opportunities in Herat few and far between, Bashir sought to migrate to Iran. Without a passport, or the money to buy one, he decided to travel irregularly. Leaving his family in the care of his neighbour - who donated them a small room to live in - Bashir found work in Tehran, as a well-digger. Zohra tells us that Bashir was pleased to be working regularly and sending back remittance packages to support the family; until, one year into his employment, tragedy struck: the well collapsed over Bashir, killing him on the spot.

Zohra, widowed, became the sole breadwinner for her family. Determined to support her family, she rose to the challenge by quickly taking on two housekeeping jobs, as well as designing her own embroidery products and selling them at the local market - a skill she learnt after completing a 6-month tailoring and embroidery vocational training course led by a local NGO.

Amidst all this, this year, Zohra's oldest daughter, Lelia, achieved the highest grade in her class. To her mother, she is a beacon of light in a dark, challenging living situation: *"I am so happy and proud of my daughter; I will continue to work hard in order to give my daughters the chance to study and become a teacher or doctor in the future,"* Zohra says, with strong resolve in her voice.

Currently, the family live rent-free in a spare room of the community centre where Zohra has plans to establish her embroidery workshop. Working up to 12 hours a day to achieve her ambitions, Zohra is putting a painful past behind her to strive for a brighter future.

"I would like to build a small house for my daughter, and, yes, I would like to be a good example of an empowered woman for my daughter and for other widows like me."



Since 2012, 536,163 IDPs, like Zohra and her family, have arrived in Herat province.

DTM in Afghanistan is generously supported by:



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