

# BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

**FARYAB  
SUMMARY RESULTS  
ROUND 10 • JAN – JUN 2020**



Since the outbreak of COVID-19 in March 2020, DTM enumerators have been disseminating RCCE information materials in communities hosting displaced populations, like here in Faryab. © IOM 2020

## 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](http://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**  
*Afghans who had fled abroad for at least 6 months and have now returned to Afghanistan*
  - 2. Out-Migrants**  
*Afghans who moved or fled abroad*
- Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), subdivided into the following three categories:
- 3. Fled IDPs**  
*Afghans from an assessed village who fled as IDPs to reside elsewhere in Afghanistan*
  - 4. Arrival IDPs**  
*IDPs from other locations currently residing in an assessed village*
  - 5. Returned IDPs**  
*Afghans from an assessed village who had fled as IDPs in the past and have now returned home*

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 • 2019 • 2020

## HIGHLIGHTS

-  **13** districts assessed (1 district was inaccessible)
-  **282** settlements assessed
-  **1,387** key informants interviewed
-  **247,679** returnees from abroad [2012-2020] – Faryab is the top 2nd province with the highest inflow of returnees, nationwide
-  **70,870** IDPs [2012–2020] currently in host communities
-  **103,813** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2020]
-  **323,581** out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2020]
-  **55,981** out-migrants fled to Europe (17%) – Faryab has the largest number of outflow to Europe, nationwide
-  **2,174** returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air
-  **86,793** returnees and IDPs do not have access to safe drinking water sources – Faryab has the 2nd greatest need for water, nationwide
-  **1 in 4** persons (24%) in Faryab is either an IDP or returnee
-  **2 in 5** 39% of all returnees and IDPs reside in only two districts: Shirin Tagab and Khwaja Sabz Posh
-  **1 in 2** Khwaja Sabz Posh, Shirin Tagab, Qaram Qul and Andkhoy is either an IDP or returnee
-  **4 in 5** 82% of former IDPs from Khwaja Sabz Posh district, have returned home

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

District	*Base Population	Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs)	% of Pop.	Returnees	% of Pop.	Fled IDPs	% of Pop.	Arrival IDPs	% of Pop.	Returned IDPs	% of Pop.	Out Migrants	% of Pop.
Maymana	91,490	28,889	24%	5,462	5%	7,328	8%	23,427	19%	6,777	7%	6,439	7%
Pashtun Kot	206,072	15,566	7%	8,777	4%	34,270	17%	6,789	3%	12,804	6%	13,544	7%
Khwaja Sabz Posh	55,432	51,322	48%	42,807	40%	96,220	174%	8,515	8%	45,432	82%	60,343	109%
Almar	76,733	11,994	14%	7,819	9%	25,063	33%	4,175	5%	8,458	11%	5,032	7%
Bilcheragh	56,972	1,742	3%	1,515	3%	7,009	12%	227	0%	1,211	2%	2,733	5%
Shirin Tagab	88,922	71,659	45%	68,613	43%	45,073	51%	3,046	2%	15,215	17%	128,775	145%
Qaysar	155,517	8,126	5%	4,318	3%	7,589	5%	3,808	2%	3,944	3%	2,380	2%
Garzewan	82,762	840	1%	722	1%	1,299	2%	118	0%	99	0%	745	1%
Dawlat Abad	53,226	25,335	32%	23,921	30%	23,094	43%	1,414	2%	8,473	16%	38,151	72%
Qaram Qul	21,428	22,491	51%	21,021	48%	10,544	49%	1,470	3%	0	0%	18,763	88%
Qurghan	51,455	28,403	36%	22,775	29%	2,968	6%	5,628	7%	1,225	2%	14,468	28%
Andkhoy	44,715	35,546	44%	27,332	34%	819	2%	8,214	10%	175	0%	24,407	55%
Khan-e-Char Bagh	25,278	16,636	40%	12,597	30%	0	0%	4,039	10%	0	0%	7,801	31%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,010,002</b>	<b>318,549</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>247,679</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>261,276</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>70,870</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>103,813</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>323,581</b>	<b>32%</b>

\* Base Population source: NSIA Population Estimates for 1397 (2018 to 2019) Symbology: target population ≥ 200,000 % of base population ≥ 25%

\*\* Of the 14 districts in Faryab, only 13 were accessible and assessed, therefore the sum population of the 13 listed districts does not equal the total population of Faryab reflected in the above table.



Conflict has severely affected living conditions by destroying housing and livelihood opportunities, forcing 261,276 individuals (26% of the total population in Faryab), to flee and become internally displaced. © IOM 2020





## METHODOLOGY

The overall objective of DTM's Baseline Mobility Assessment in Afghanistan is to track mobility and displacement, provide population estimates, locations and geographic distribution of displaced, return and migrant populations, as well as refugees, nomads, cross-border tribal groups, and both domestic and international labour migrants. DTM captures additional mobility information, including reasons for displacement and return, places of origin and destination, times of displacement and return, secondary displacements, and population demographics, vulnerabilities and multi-sectoral needs.

DTM predominantly employs enumerators who originate from the areas of assessment. Enumerators collect quantitative data at the settlement level, through focus group discussions with key informants (KIs). Through direct observations, enumerators also collect qualitative data on living conditions, basic services, and security and socio-economic situation.

Due to security risks, enumerators cannot carry smart-phones or tablets in the field, therefore they collect data, daily, using a paper-based form, which is pre-filled with data from the previous round for verification of existing data and to expedite the assessment process. Completed forms are submitted weekly to the provincial DTM office and verified for accuracy by the team leader and data entry clerk. Once verified, the data is entered electronically via mobile devices, using KoBo forms, and submitted directly into DTM's central SQL server in Kabul, where it is systematically cleaned and verified daily, through automated and manual systems. This stringent review process ensures that DTM data is of the highest quality, accuracy and integrity.

When DTM assesses a province for the first time, enumerators collect data through two rounds of two-layered assessments:

1. District-level assessment (B1): this assessment aims to identify settlements with high inflows and outflows of Afghan nationals and provide estimated numbers of each target population category.
2. Settlement-level assessment (B2): based on the results of B1, this assessment collects information on inflows and outflows of each target population category at each settlement (village), identified through B1. Additional villages are also identified and assessed, based on referrals from KIs.

Since DTM has now assessed all 34 provinces, only settlement-level assessments will be conducted in the future. Pending continued funding, DTM aims to conduct baseline mobility assessments, nationwide, twice per year.

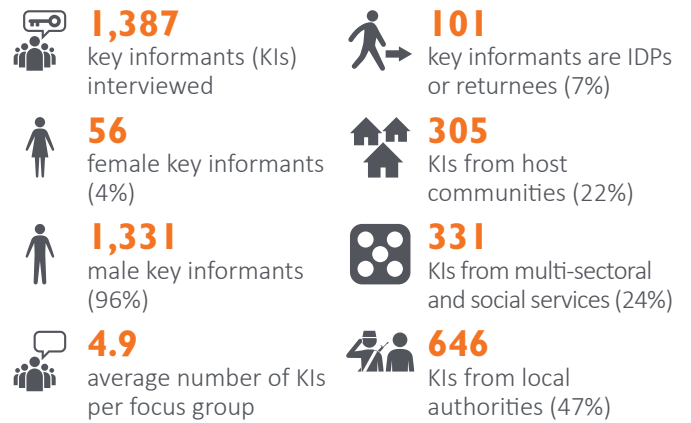
Since the outbreak of COVID-19 in March 2020, DTM enumerators have been disseminating COVID-19 RCCE information materials in covered communities during mobility and needs assessments. © IOM 2020



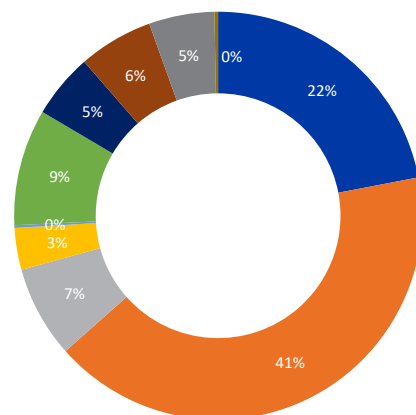
## KEY INFORMANTS

DTM's field enumerators collect data at the settlement level, predominantly through focus group discussions with key informants. While assessing communities, enumerators also observe the living conditions and availability of multi-sectoral services. 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 safe locations outside their communities or conduct the assessments by phone.

By actively recruiting more female enumerators, though challenging, DTM has made significant strides to improve gender inclusion in focus group discussions, although there is much room for improvement. While women only represent 4% of the key informants in Faryab, this is an improvement from the national average of 0.1% female representation in DTM's first round, completed in March 2017.



Key Informants by Type | Faryab



- Community/Tribal Representative
- Community Development Council (CDC) Representative
- Displaced Groups Representative
- Education Representative
- Health Sector Representative
- Humanitarian/Social Organization
- Other District Authority Representative
- Small/Medium Enterprise Representative
- Agriculture Representative
- Other

# RETURNNEES

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).



**247,679** returnees from abroad



**56,229** returned from Pakistan (23%)



**204,779** undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (83%)



**162,665** returned from Iran (66%)

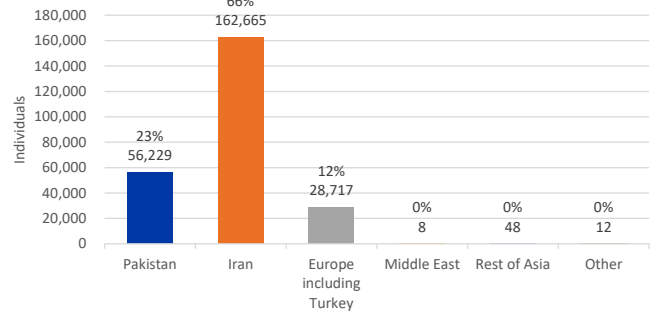


**14,115** documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (6%)

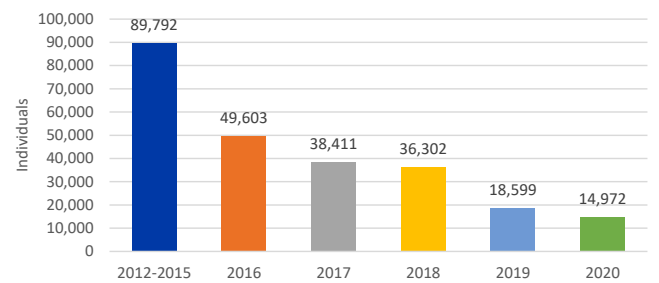


**28,785** returnees from non-neighbouring countries (12%)

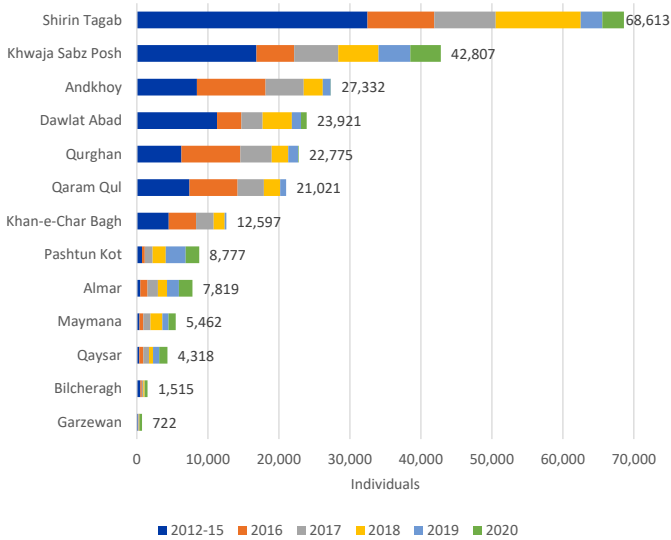
Returnees from Abroad | Country/Region of Origin | Faryab



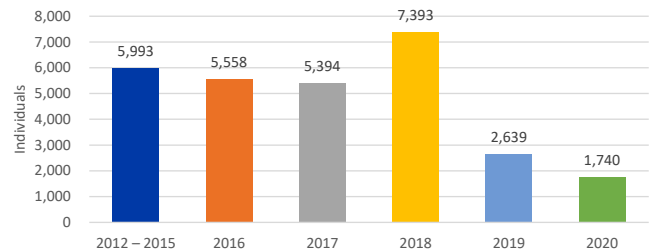
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Faryab



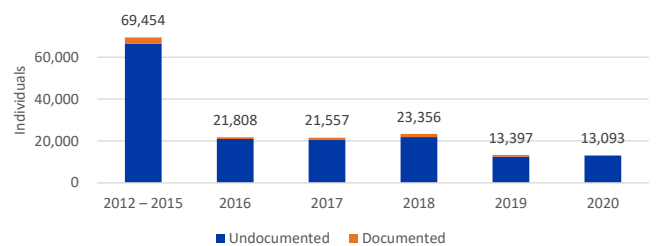
Returnees from Abroad by District | Faryab



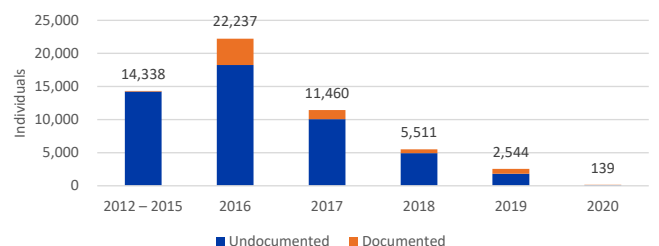
Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Faryab



Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Faryab



Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Faryab



## 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.



**70,870**  
IDPs currently reside in host communities



**93%**  
displaced due to conflict



**23,427**  
IDPs in Maymana district, which hosts the most IDPs (33%)



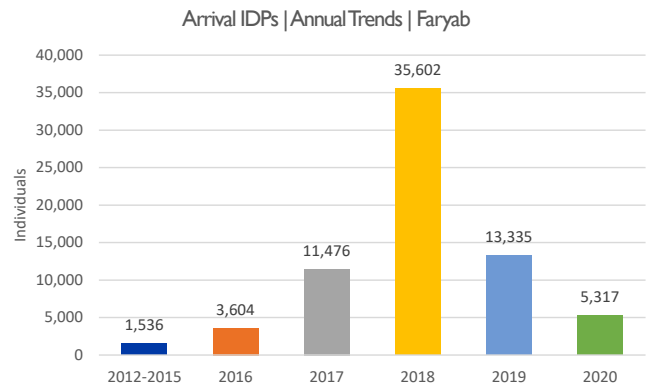
**7%**  
displaced by natural disaster



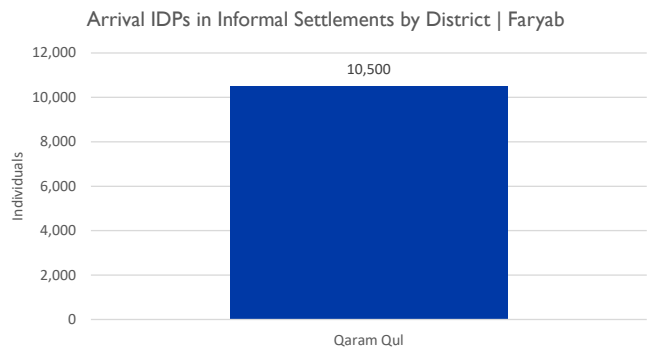
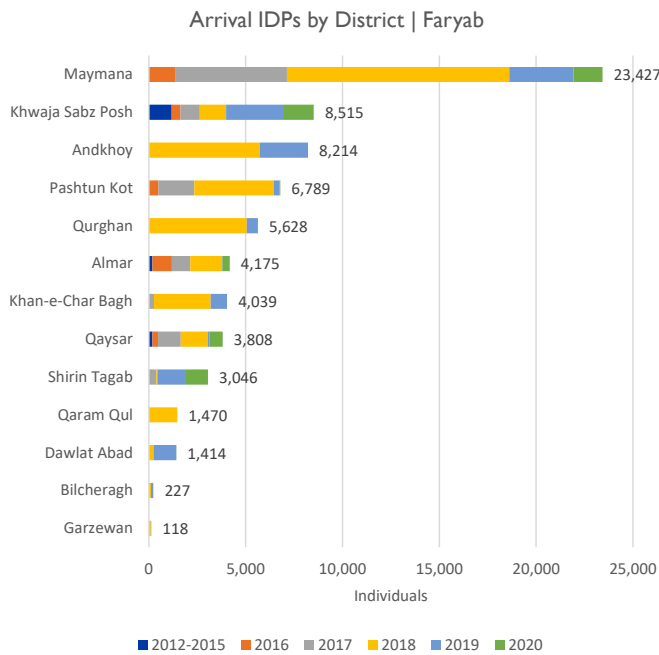
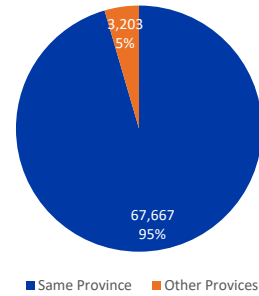
**10,500**  
IDPs reside in informal settlements (15%)



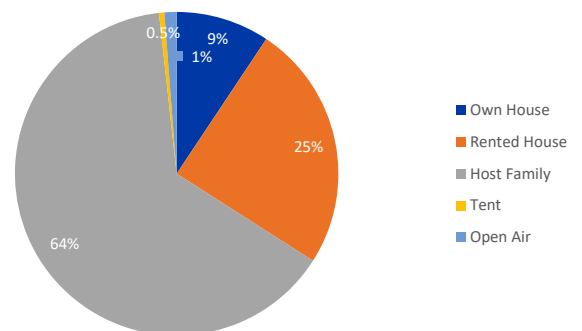
**95%**  
displaced within their home province



Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Faryab

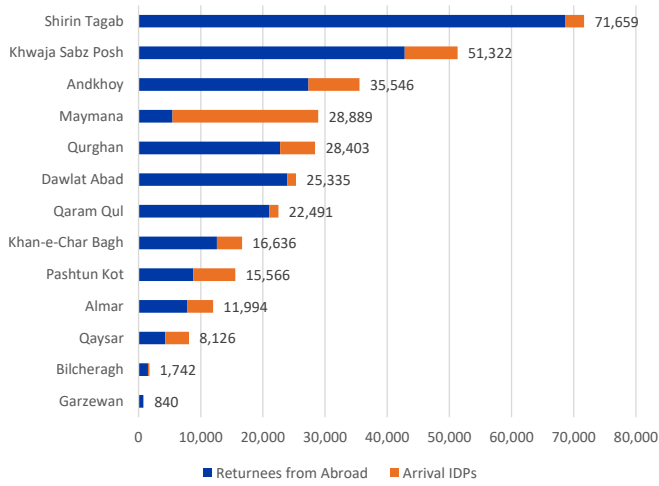


Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Faryab



**TOTAL INFLOW** [RETURNEES + ARRIVAL IDPs]

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Faryab



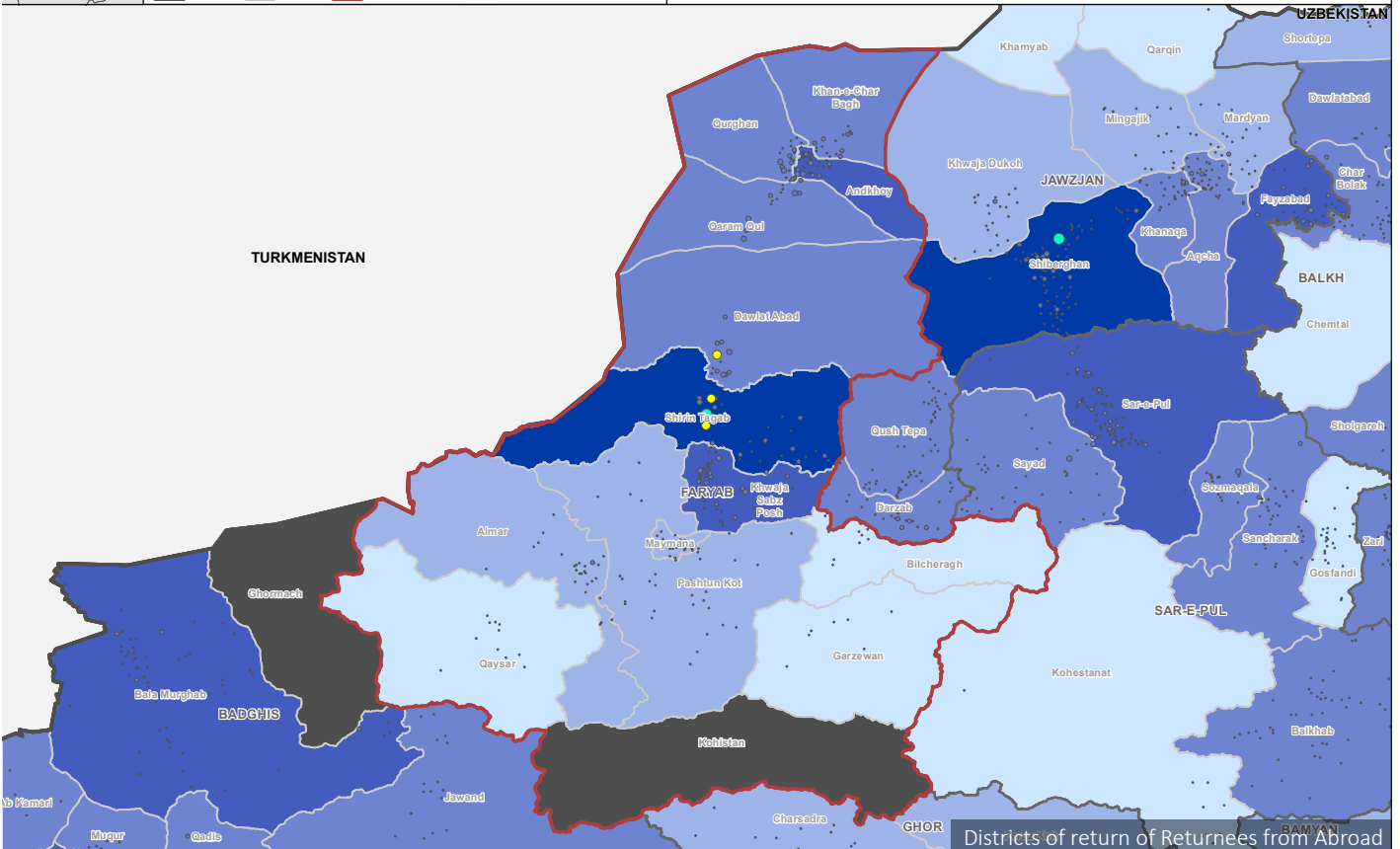
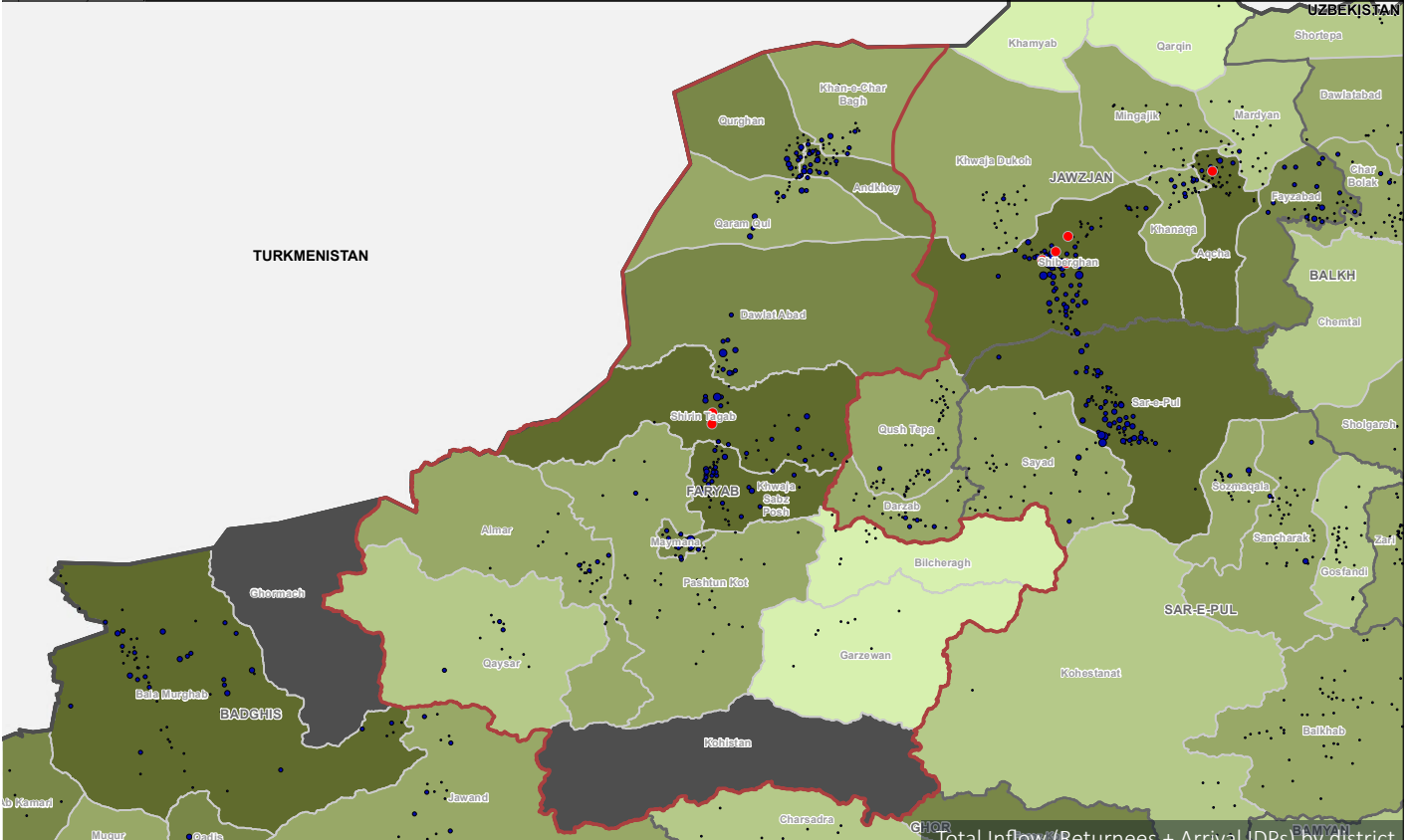
**Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District**

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Shirin Tagab	68,613	3,046	71,659
Khwaja Sabz Posh	42,807	8,515	51,322
Andkhoy	27,332	8,214	35,546
Maymana	5,462	23,427	28,889
Qurghan	22,775	5,628	28,403
Dawlat Abad	23,921	1,414	25,335
Qaram Qul	21,021	1,470	22,491
Khan-e-Char Bagh	12,597	4,039	16,636
Pashtun Kot	8,777	6,789	15,566
Almar	7,819	4,175	11,994
Qaysar	4,318	3,808	8,126
Bilcheragh	1,515	227	1,742
Garzewan	722	118	840
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>247,679</b>	<b>70,870</b>	<b>318,549</b>

Overall, Faryab province hosts a total inflow of 318,549 returnees and IDPs, of which 78% (247,679) are returnees and 22% (70,870) are IDPs. The table below shows the 40 settlements in Faryab that are most affected by this influx. These 40 settlements (14% of the 282 settlements assessed in Faryab) host 47% of the province’s returnees and IDPs. These communities are especially fragile and susceptible to social instability induced by this large influx and the subsequent competition for limited, already overstretched resources and job opportunities.

**Top 40 settlements hosting the most Returnees + IDPs**

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Koh Sayyad	Shirin Tagab	19,251
2	Islam Qala	Shirin Tagab	10,005
3	Faiz abad	Shirin Tagab	8,189
4	Quzibay Qala	Dawlat Abad	6,989
5	Qarya-i-kohi	Maymana	6,278
6	Alte Bolak Qazi Kent	Qaram Qul	4,839
7	Yangi Tagarman	Andkhoy	4,681
8	Qara Shaikhi	Khwaja Sabz Posh	3,942
9	Mirza Qawum Afghaniya Bala	Qaram Qul	3,808
10	Luqman Barate	Khwaja Sabz Posh	3,700
11	Bazar Qala	Dawlat Abad	3,664
12	Chaw Qa	Qurghan	3,622
13	Tawachi Kalan	Andkhoy	3,620
14	Saydan	Maymana	3,470
15	Sarai Qala	Khwaja Sabz Posh	3,434
16	Taza Qurghan	Qurghan	3,376
17	Haq Guzar	Qaram Qul	3,037
18	Jar Tagarman	Andkhoy	2,924
19	Bolak Qeshlaq	Shirin Tagab	2,877
20	Qurghan	Qurghan	2,801
21	Sardaba	Shirin Tagab	2,771
22	Shash Tapa	Shirin Tagab	2,720
23	Qouraish	Dawlat Abad	2,679
24	Kamangar Payen	Qurghan	2,678
25	Arab Shah Payen	Khan-e-Char Bagh	2,651
26	Khanqa Sarai Qala	Khwaja Sabz Posh	2,547
27	Qapchaq	Qaram Qul	2,494
28	Alti Bulaq Tozkan	Qaram Qul	2,209
29	Charimgar Khana	Andkhoy	2,188
30	Ko Palak	Andkhoy	2,119
31	Degche Khana	Qurghan	2,103
32	Qutur	Maymana	2,067
33	Dah Now Markaz Wolluswaly	Khwaja Sabz Posh	1,973
34	Chamtal Qator	Pashtun Kot	1,971
35	Tapa Qala	Shirin Tagab	1,950
36	Kharab Char Shaghnow	Dawlat Abad	1,910
37	Tour Gul	Shirin Tagab	1,899
38	Bagh-i-bustan	Qurghan	1,895
39	Kosa Qala	Khwaja Sabz Posh	1,892
40	Toop Khana Qala	Dawlat Abad	1,891
	<b>Total</b>		<b>149,114</b>



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.

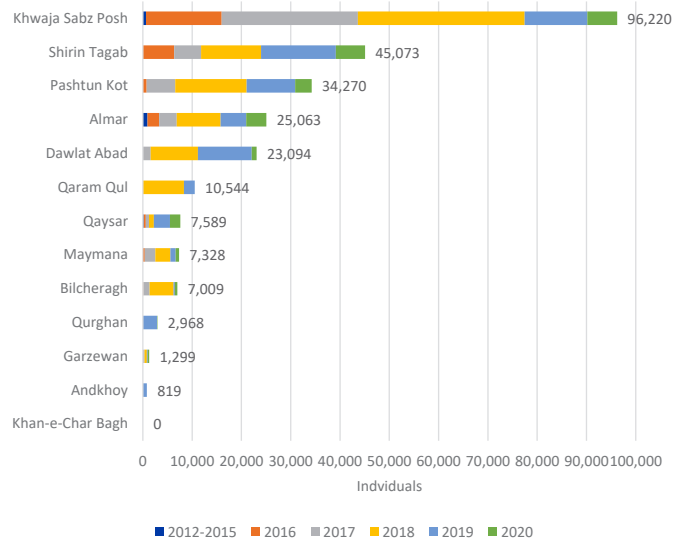
**261,276**  
Fled IDPs

**68%**  
fled IDPs displaced in Faryab

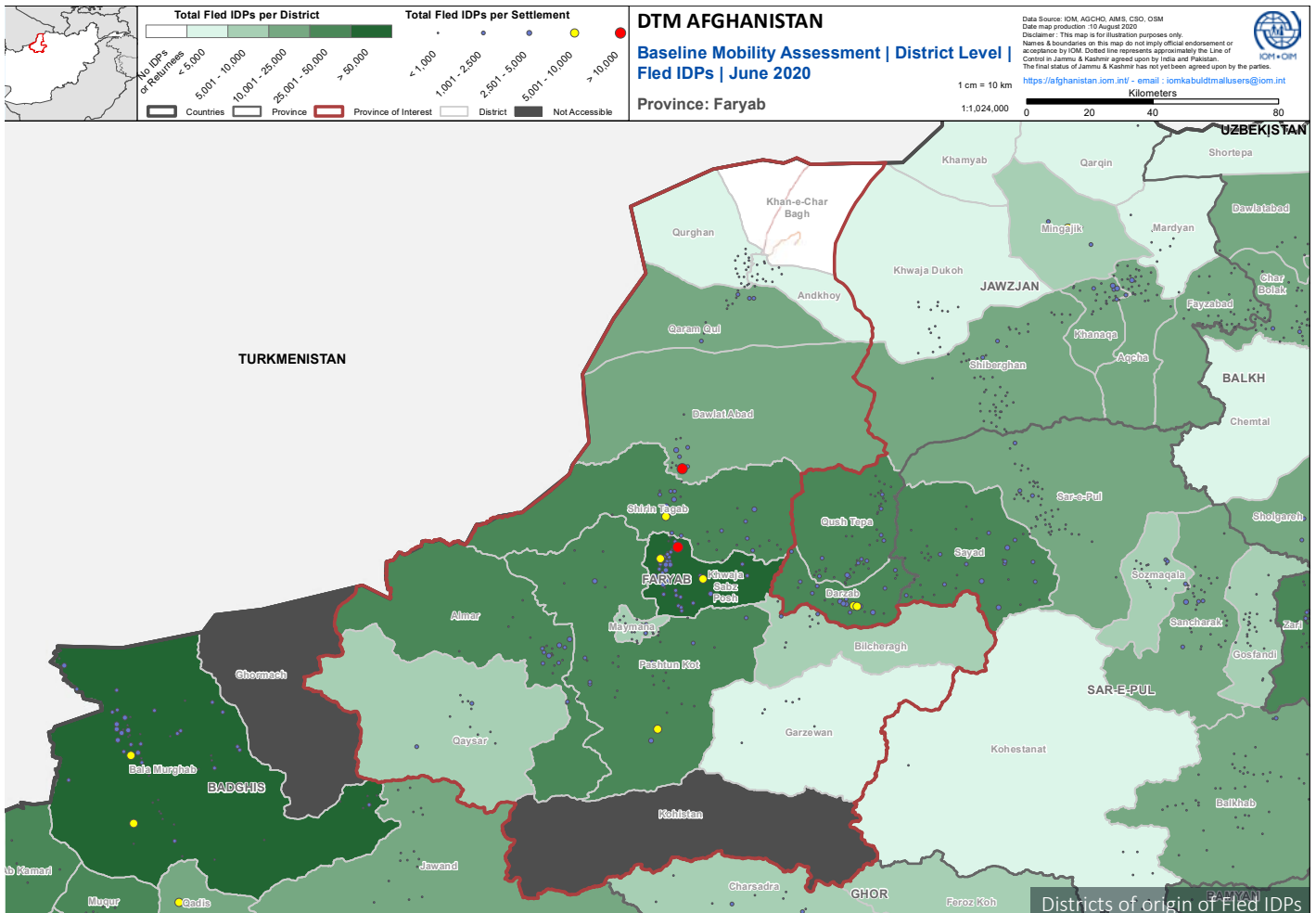
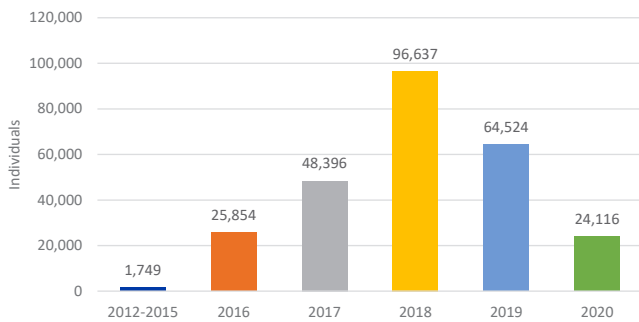
**100%**  
displaced due to conflict

**0%**  
displaced due to natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Faryab



Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Faryab







# 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.



**103,813**  
Returned IDPs



**74%**  
returned from other locations in Faryab

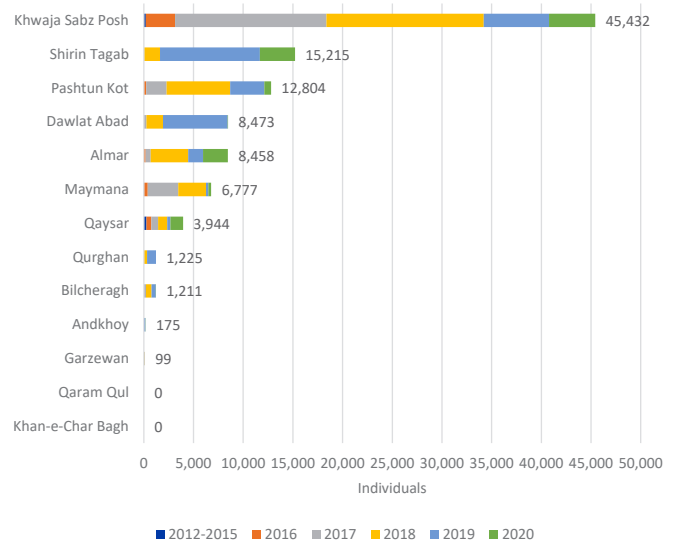


**3 in 4**  
former IDPs returned to only 3 districts: Khwaja Sabz Posh, Shirin Tagab and Pashtun Kot (71%)

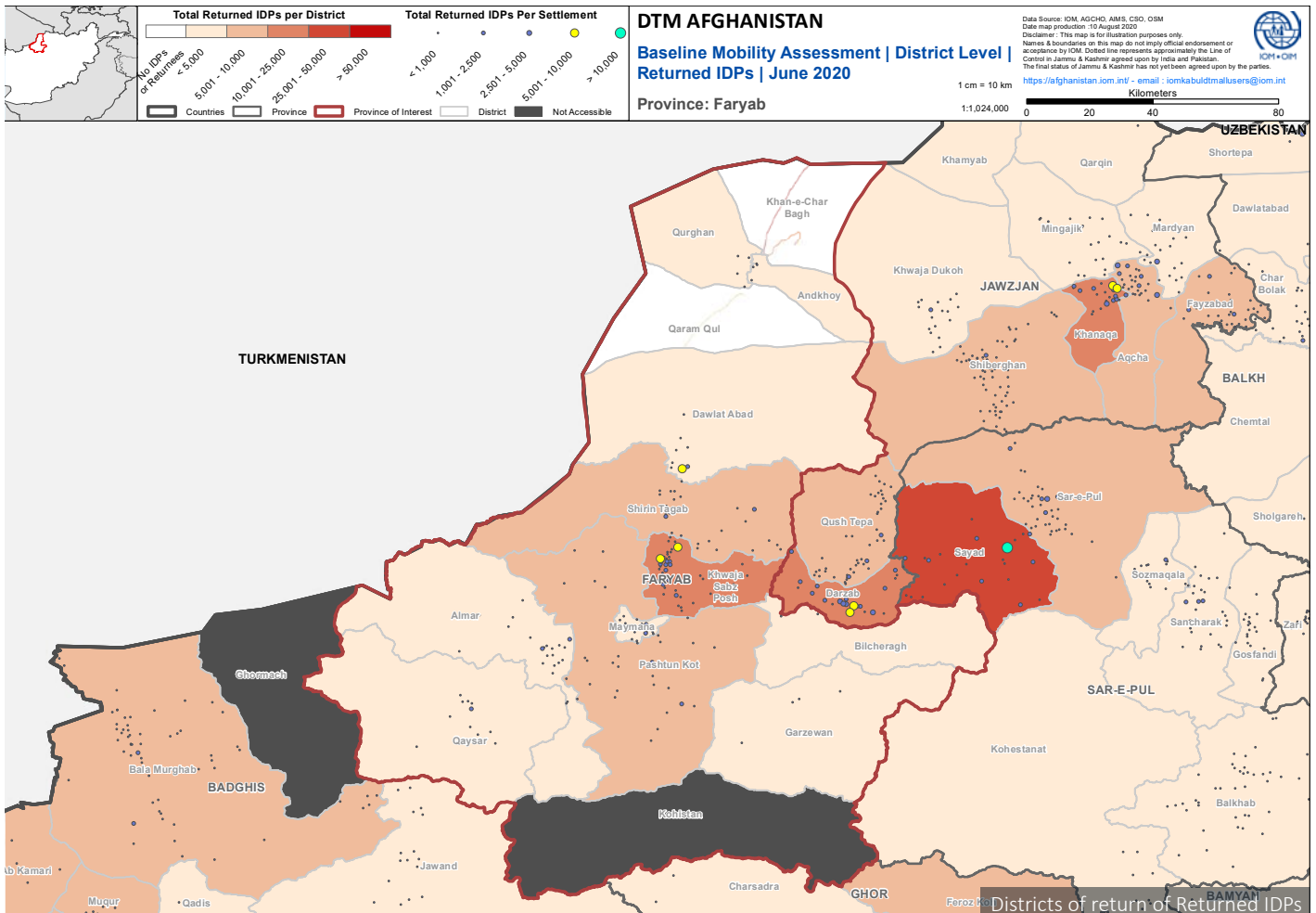
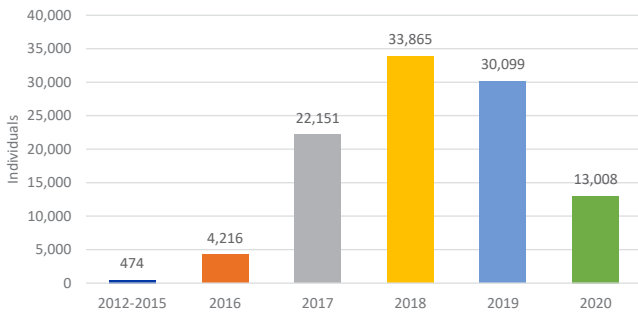


**2 in 5**  
of all returned IDPs in Faryab returned to Khwaja Sabz Posh district (44%)

Returned IDPs by District | Faryab



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Faryab



## 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.



**323,581**  
fled abroad



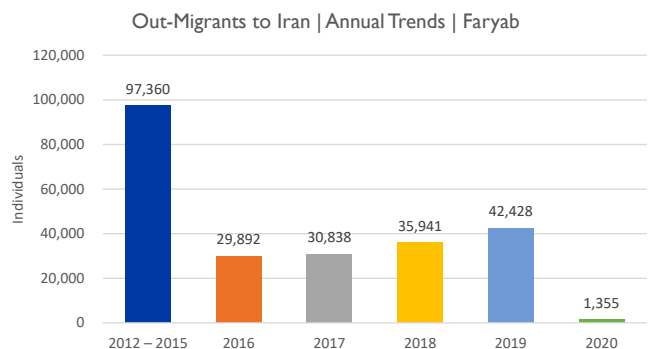
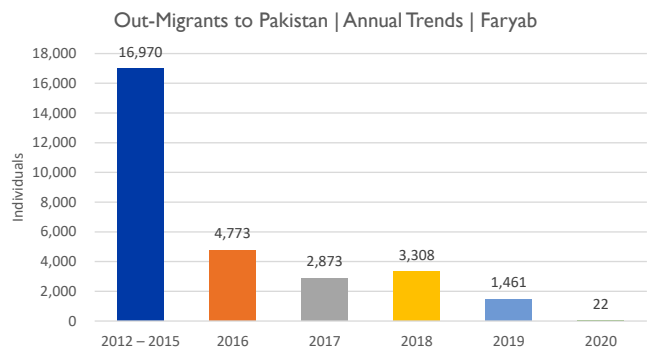
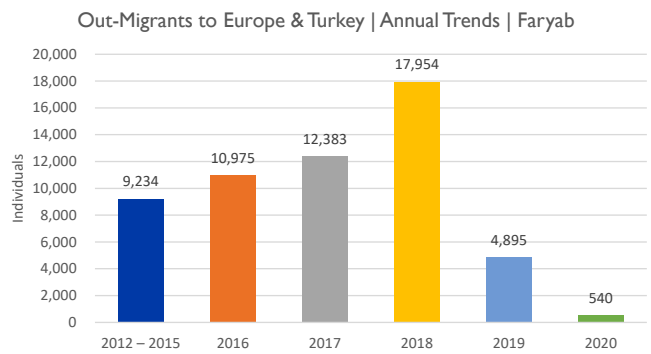
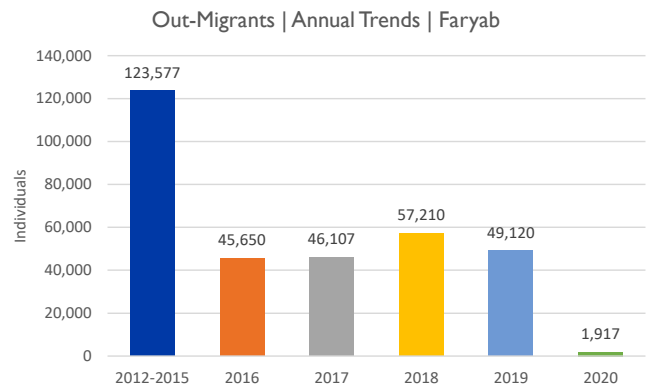
**55,981**  
fled to Europe (17%)



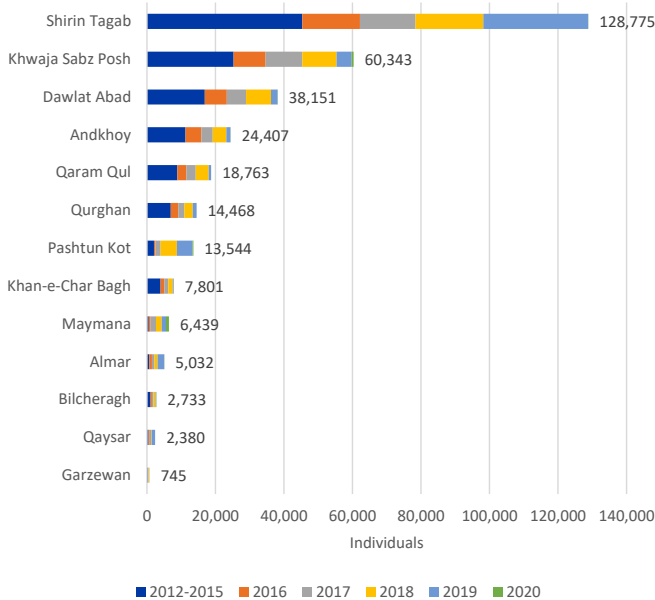
**237,814**  
fled to Iran (73%)



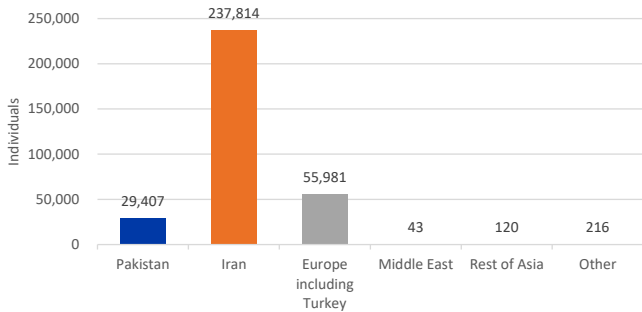
**29,407**  
fled to Pakistan (9%)



Out-Migrants by District | Faryab



Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Faryab



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 [www.displacement.iom.int-afghanistan](http://www.displacement.iom.int-afghanistan)

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