DTM AFGHANISTAN

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY RESULTS
APRIL – JUNE 2018

Female IDP outside her tarpoulin-roofed, mudbrick hut in Baharak district, Takhar. © 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
   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. Arrival IDPs
   IDPs from other locations currently residing in an assessed village

4. Returned IDPs
   Afghans from an assessed village who had fled as IDPs in the past and have now returned home

5. Fled IDPs
   Afghans from an assessed village who fled to reside elsewhere in Afghanistan

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 (1 January – 30 June 2018).

HIGHLIGHTS

15 provinces covered

188 districts assessed

6,771 settlements assessed

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

36,993 key informants interviewed

1,882,487 returnees from abroad [2012-2018]

1,866,925 IDPs [2012–2018] currently in host communities

2,083,632 former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2018]

885,580 out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2018]

110,640 out-migrants fled to Europe (12.5% of out-migrants)

66,258 returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air (1.8% of total returnees and IDPs)

1 in 3 persons from Nangarhar and Nimroz is either an IDP or a Returnee

1 in 4 of all assessed Returnees reside in Nangarhar

1 in 4 of all assessed IDPs reside in Herat

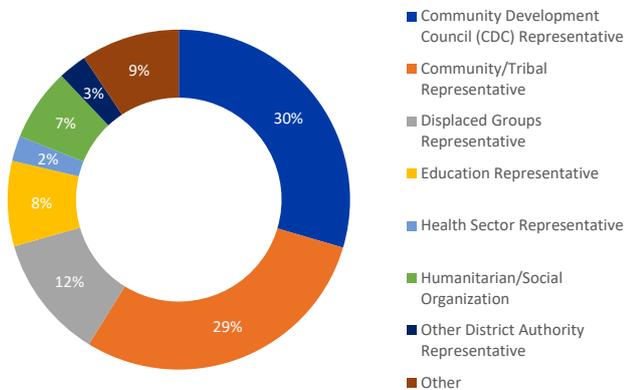**4 in 5** persons from Kunduz have been IDPs and returned home

For more information, please contact: ✉ DTMAfghanistan@iom.int 🌐 www.displacement.iom.int/afghanistan

🔑 ►► 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:

36,993 key informants (KIs) interviewed

4,353 IDP and returnee key informants (12%)

1,699 female key informants (5%)

10,815 KIs from host communities (29%)

35,294 male key informants (95%)

6,443 KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (17%)

5.5 average number of KIs per focus group

11,938 KIs from local authorities (33%)

Key Informants by Type | Overall

- 30% Community Development Council (CDC) Representative
- 29% Community/Tribal Representative
- 12% Displaced Groups Representative
- 8% Education Representative
- 2% Health Sector Representative
- 7% Humanitarian/Social Organization
- 3% Other District Authority Representative
- 9% Other

Women make up only 5% of DTM's key informants (KIs). Since women have unique insights regarding specific community needs, it is important, albeit challenging, to address gender imbalances. Nimroz leads the way (more gender-balanced focus group pictured above), where 23% of KIs are female. Zaranj, Nimroz.© IOM 2018
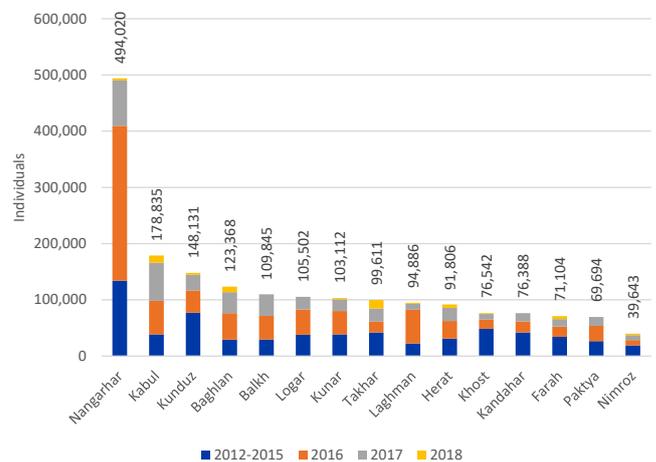
🚶 ►► RETURNEES

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).

Since 2016, where DTM recorded 750,911 returnees from abroad, the number has been steadily decreasing. The number of returnees decreased by 45% in 2017, as compared to 2016. If the rate of return remains low for the rest of 2018, there will be a 69% reduction in returnees, as compared to 2017. Nangarhar province is critically affected, hosting 26% of all assessed returnees.

1,882,487 returnees from abroad

1,362,979 returned from Pakistan (72%)

990,568 undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (55%)

445,798 returned from Iran (24%)

818,209 documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (45%)

73,710 returnees from non-neighbouring countries (4%)

Returnees from Abroad by Province | Annual Trends

Individuals

- Nangarhar 494,020
- Kabul 178,835
- Kunduz 148,131
- Baghlan 123,368
- Balkh 109,845
- Logar 105,502
- Kunar 103,112
- Takhar 99,611
- Laghman 94,886
- Herat 91,806
- Khost 76,542
- Kandahar 76,388
- Farah 71,104
- Paktya 69,694
- Nimroz 39,643

■ 2012-2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018

Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends

Individuals

- 2012-2015: 651,793
- 2016: 750,911
- 2017: 415,291
- 2018: 64,492

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.

885,580 fled abroad

110,640 fled to Europe (13%)

542,090 fled to Iran (61%)

184,785 fled to Pakistan (21%)

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.

1,866,925 IDPs currently reside in host communities
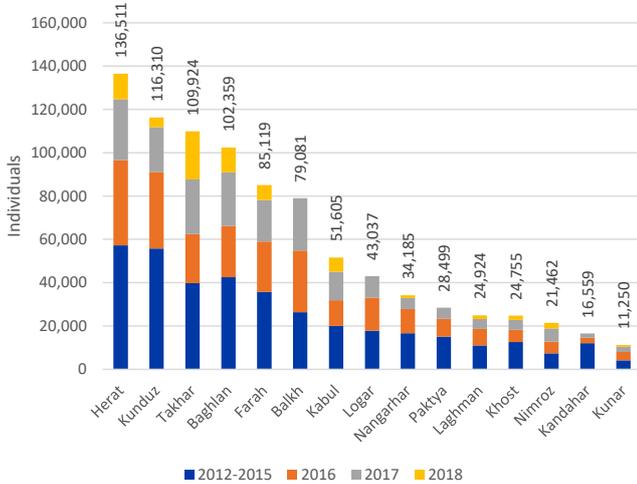
56% IDPs fled to locations in their home province
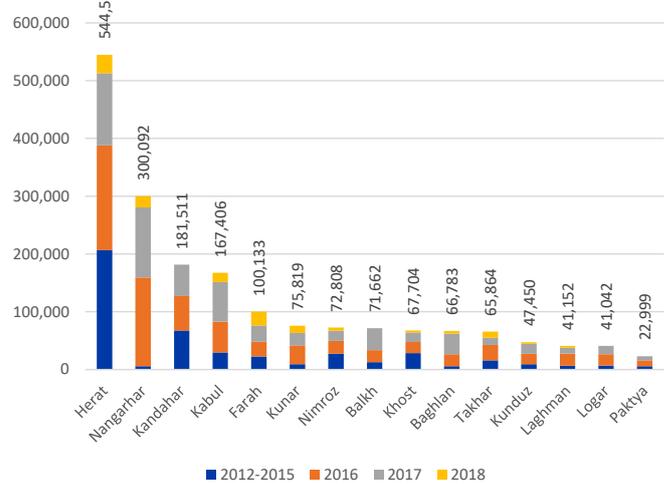
84% displaced due to conflict
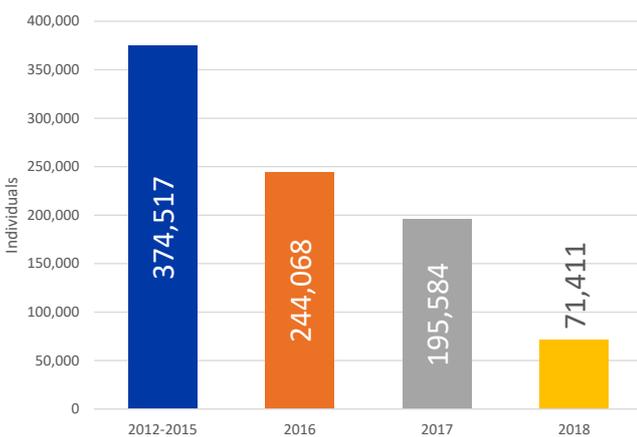
16% displaced by natural disaster

Out-Migrants by Province | Annual Trends

Individuals

Province	Value
Herat	136,511
Kunduz	116,310
Takhar	109,924
Baghlan	102,359
Farah	85,119
Balkh	79,081
Kabul	51,605
Logar	43,037
Nangarhar	34,185
Paktya	28,499
Laghman	24,924
Khost	24,755
Nimroz	21,462
Kandahar	16,559
Kunar	11,250

■ 2012-2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018

Arrival IDPs by Province | Annual Trends

Individuals

Province	Value
Herat	544,500
Nangarhar	300,092
Kandahar	181,511
Kabul	167,406
Farah	100,133
Kunar	75,819
Nimroz	72,808
Balkh	71,662
Khost	67,704
Baghlan	66,783
Takhar	65,864
Kunduz	47,450
Laghman	41,152
Logar	41,042
Paktya	22,999

■ 2012-2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018

Out-Migrants | Annual Trends

Individuals

Year	Value
2012-2015	374,517
2016	244,068
2017	195,584
2018	71,411

Arrival IDPs | Annual Trends

Individuals

Year	Value
2012-2015	460,294
2016	683,544
2017	589,726
2018	133,361
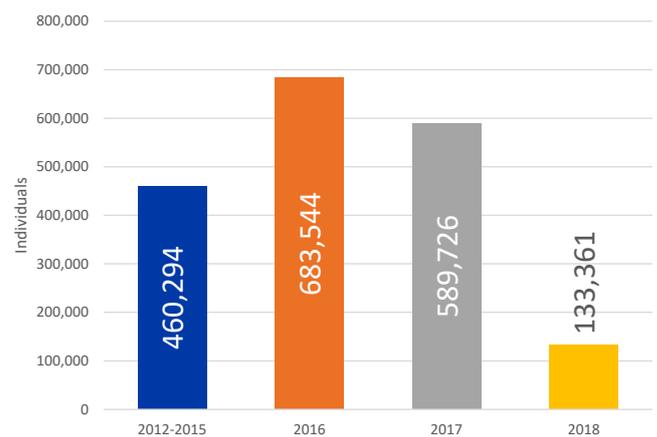
Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Overall

Individuals

Destination	Value
Pakistan	184,785
Iran	542,090
Europe including Turkey	110,640
Middle East	42,196
Rest of Asia	3,132
Other	2,737
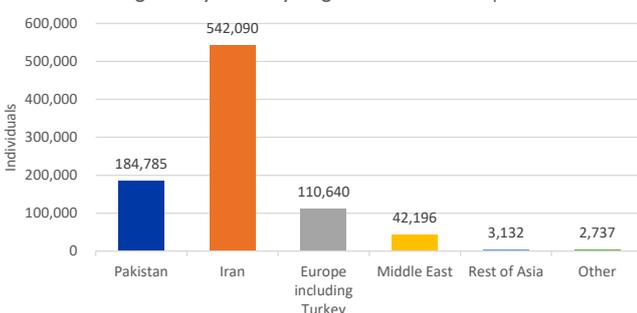
Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Overall

824,716 44%

1,042,209 56%

■ Same Province ■ Other Provinces
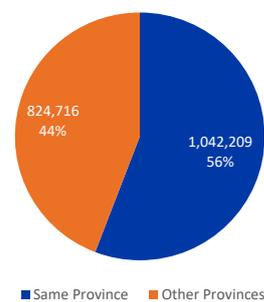
FLED IDPS

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.

1,526,253
Fled IDPs

76%
fled to locations within their home province

80%
displaced due to conflict

20%
displaced by natural disaster

Fled IDPs by Province | Annual Trends

Nangarhar 273,203; Farah 224,463; Kandahar 196,266; Herat 136,284; Baghlan 113,568; Logar 112,285; Kunduz 111,833; Laghman 90,675; Kunar 64,691; Khost 45,316; Takhar 44,806; Kabul 43,705; Paktya 42,517; Balkh 13,548; Nimroz 13,093
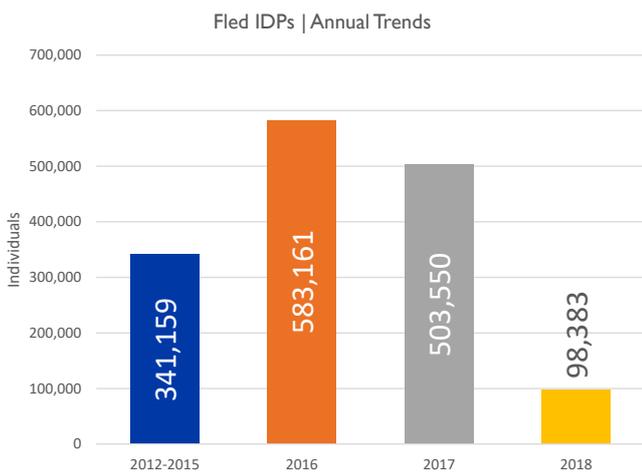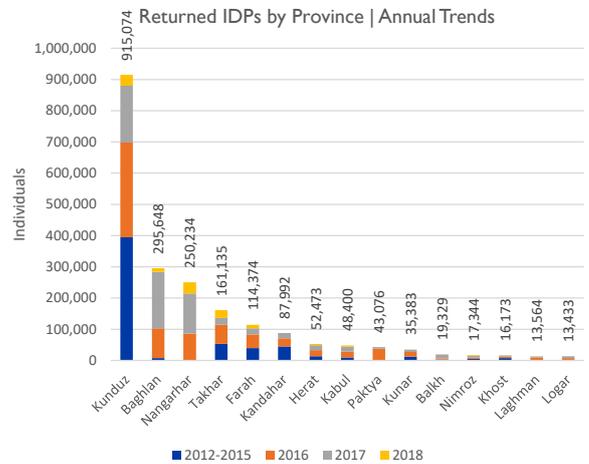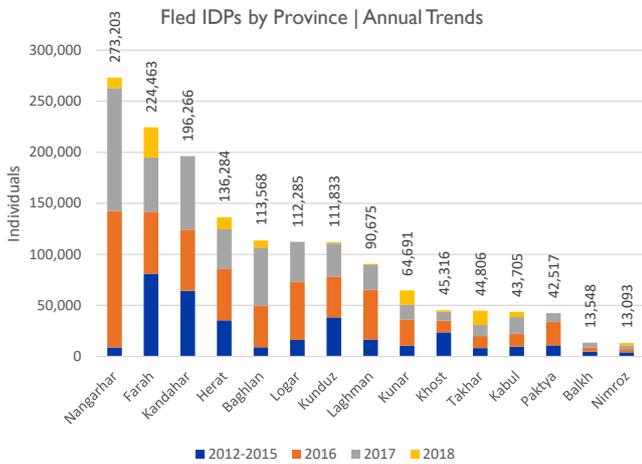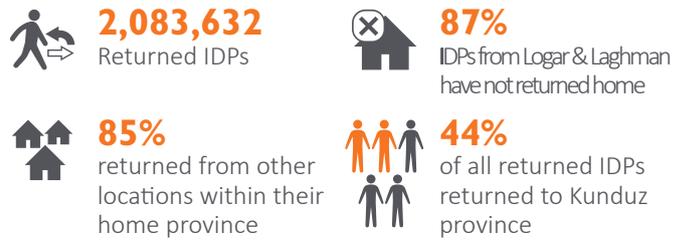
Legend: ■ 2012-2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018

Fled IDPs | Annual Trends

2012-2015: 341,159
2016: 583,161
2017: 503,550
2018: 98,383

Fled IDPs by Province of Destination | Overall

372,391 24%
1,153,862 76%
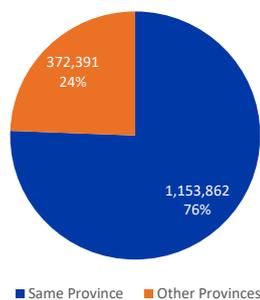
■ Same Province ■ Other Provinces

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.

2,083,632
Returned IDPs

87%
IDPs from Logar & Laghman have not returned home

85%
returned from other locations within their home province

44%
of all returned IDPs returned to Kunduz province

Returned IDPs by Province | Annual Trends

Kunduz 915,074; Baghlan 295,648; Nangarhar 250,234; Takhar 161,135; Farah 114,374; Kandahar 87,992; Herat 52,473; Kabul 48,400; Paktya 43,076; Kunar 35,383; Balkh 19,329; Nimroz 17,344; Khost 16,173; Laghman 13,564; Logar 13,433

Legend: ■ 2012-2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018

Returned IDPs | Annual Trends

2012-2015: 593,686
2016: 734,382
2017: 624,382
2018: 131,182

Returned IDPs by Province of Displacement | Overall

308,832 15%
1,774,800 85%

■ Same Province ■ Other Provinces
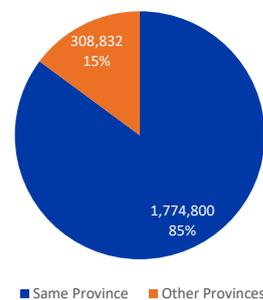
Displaced Individuals in all 5 Target Populations | Summary Overview by Province

| 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	190,151	16%	123,368	11%	295,648	30%	66,783	6%	113,568	12%	102,359	10%
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	171,237	24%	71,104	10%	114,374	21%	100,133	14%	224,463	41%	85,119	16%
Herat	2,050,514	636,306	24%	91,806	3%	52,473	3%	544,500	20%	136,284	7%	136,511	7%
Kabul	4,860,880	346,241	7%	178,835	3%	48,400	1%	167,406	3%	43,705	1%	51,605	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	144,246	19%	76,542	10%	16,173	3%	67,704	9%	45,316	7%	24,755	4%
Kunar	482,115	178,931	27%	103,112	16%	35,383	7%	75,819	11%	64,691	13%	11,250	2%
Kunduz	1,091,116	195,581	15%	148,131	12%	915,074	84%	47,450	4%	111,833	10%	116,310	11%
Laghman	476,537	136,038	22%	94,886	15%	13,564	3%	41,152	7%	90,675	19%	24,924	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	794,112	33%	494,020	20%	250,234	15%	300,092	12%	273,203	17%	34,185	2%
Nimroz	176,898	112,451	39%	39,643	14%	17,344	10%	72,808	25%	13,093	7%	21,462	12%
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	165,475	14%	99,611	8%	161,135	15%	65,864	5%	44,806	4%	109,924	10%
Total	17,752,977	3,749,412	17%	1,882,487	9%	2,083,632	12%	1,866,925	9%	949,674	5%	885,580	5%

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

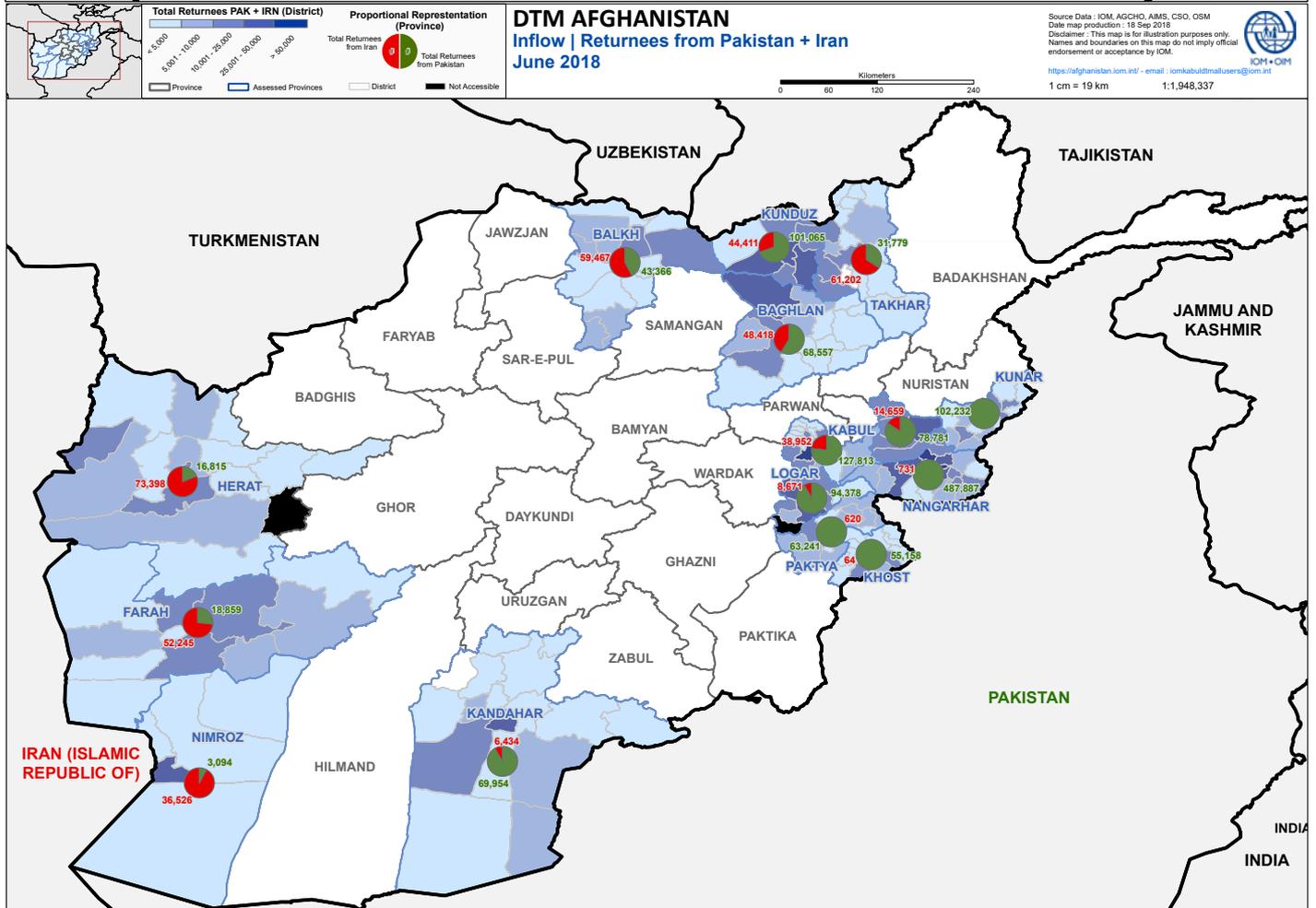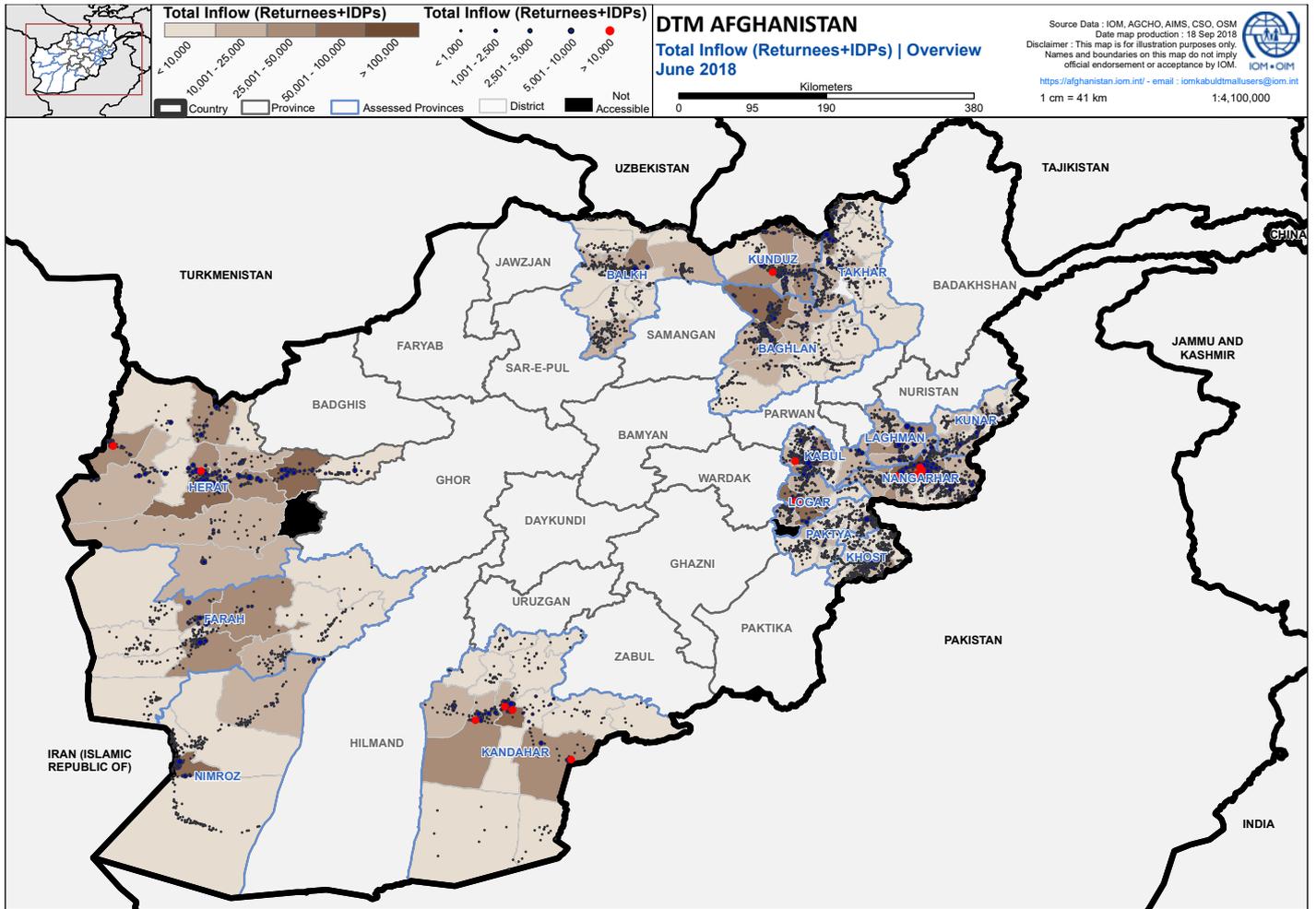### Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by Province

Province	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Nangarhar	494,020	300,092	794,112
Herat	91,806	544,500	636,306
Kabul	178,835	167,406	346,241
Kandahar	76,388	181,511	257,899
Kunduz	148,131	47,450	195,581
Baghlan	123,368	66,783	190,151
Balkh	109,845	71,662	181,507
Kunar	103,112	75,819	178,931
Farah	71,104	100,133	171,237
Takhar	99,611	65,864	165,475
Logar	105,502	41,042	146,544
Khost	76,542	67,704	144,246
Laghman	94,886	41,152	136,038
Nimroz	39,643	72,808	112,451
Paktya	69,694	22,999	92,693
Total	1,882,487	1,866,925	3,749,412

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by Province
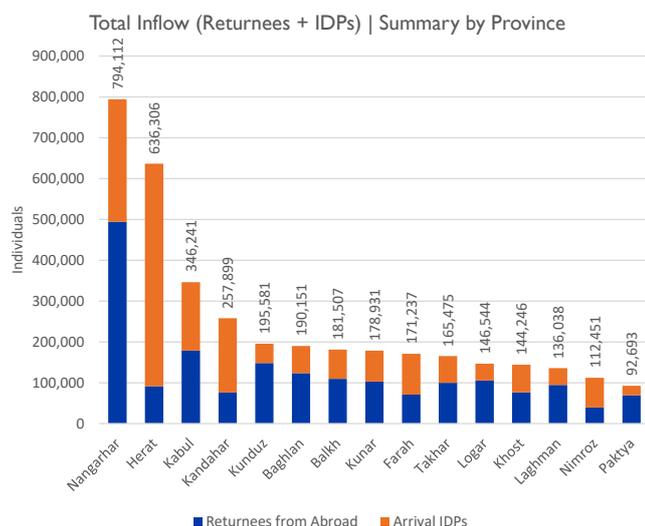
The top 20 districts, hosting the most returnees and IDPs, are listed below. These districts are potentially susceptible to social instability induced by the large influx of returnees and IDPs, who face inadequate access to basic services and limited job opportunities, jeopardizing reintegration prospects and fueling secondary displacement. Herat district is the most severely affected, hosting a total inflow of 205,532 individuals, of which 87% (179,296) are IDPs and 13% (26,236) are returnees. 36% of Herat's IDPs were displaced by natural disasters, pedominantly by drought. Behsud district, the second most affected, hosts 195,272 returnees and IDPs, of which 62% (120,736) are returnees and 38% (74,536) are IDPs. The third most affected district, Kabul, hosts a relatively balanced mix of 54% (78,677) IDPs and 46% (68,078) returnees and has seen a notable increase of 26,116 returnees and IDPs as compared to March 2018 reporting period.

Top 20 Districts hosting the most Returnees + IDPs

Rank	District	Province	Returnees	IDPs	Total Inflow
1	Herat	Herat	26,236	179,296	205,532
2	Behsud	Nangarhar	120,736	74,536	195,272
3	Kabul	Kabul	68,078	78,677	146,755
4	Kandahar	Kandahar	25,176	69,455	94,631
5	Jalalabad	Nangarhar	55,426	31,223	86,649
6	Chaparhar	Nangarhar	51,152	22,759	73,911
7	Zaranj	Nimroz	25,998	47,879	73,877
8	Guzara	Herat	12,777	56,489	69,266
9	Pul-e- Alam	Logar	44,450	21,747	66,197
10	Injil	Herat	8,164	55,550	63,714
11	Surkhrod	Nangarhar	33,289	30,366	63,655
12	Baghlan-e-Jadid	Baghlan	37,496	24,675	62,171
13	Khost(Matun)	Khost	21,088	40,603	61,691
14	Obe	Herat	932	55,635	56,567
15	Farah	Farah	13,445	42,269	55,714
16	Pashtunzarghun	Herat	653	53,226	53,879
17	Shinwar	Nangarhar	16,286	35,605	51,891
18	Khwajaghar	Takhar	22,396	28,045	50,441
19	Nahr-e- Shahi	Balkh	24,169	23,207	47,376
20	Chardarah	Kunduz	42,337	3,832	46,169
		Total	650,284	975,074	1,625,358

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Overview — June 2018

DTM AFGHANISTAN
Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Overview
June 2018

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs)
< 10,000 | 10,001 - 25,000 | 25,001 - 50,000 | 50,001 - 100,000 | > 100,000

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs)
< 1,000 | 1,001 - 2,500 | 2,501 - 5,000 | 5,001 - 10,000 | > 10,000

Country | Province | Assessed Provinces | District | Not Accessible

Source Data : IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM
Date map production : 18 Sep 2018
Disclaimer : This map is for illustration purposes only.
Names and boundaries on this map do not imply
official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
https://afghanistan.iom.int/ - email : iomkabuldtmallusers@iom.int
1 cm = 41 km   1:4,100,000

Kilometers
0   95   190   380

Inflow | Returnees from Pakistan + Iran — June 2018

DTM AFGHANISTAN
Inflow | Returnees from Pakistan + Iran
June 2018

Total Returnees PAK + IRN (District)
< 5,000 | 5,001 - 10,000 | 10,001 - 25,000 | 25,001 - 50,000 | > 50,000

Proportional Representation (Province)
Total Returnees from Iran
Total Returnees from Pakistan

Province | Assessed Provinces | District | Not Accessible

Source Data : IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM
Date map production : 18 Sep 2018
Disclaimer : This map is for illustration purposes only.
Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official
endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
https://afghanistan.iom.int/ - email : iomkabuldtmallusers@iom.int
1 cm = 19 km   1:1,948,337

Kilometers
0   60   120   240

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	794,112
2	Herat	636,306
3	Kabul	346,241
4	Kandahar	257,899
5	Kunduz	195,581
	Grand Total	**2,230,139**

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

Rank	Province	Individuals
1	Nangarhar	26,636
2	Kandahar	11,946
3	Kabul	8,956
4	Laghman	6,156
5	Farah	4,715
	Grand Total	**58,410**

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

Rank	Province	Individuals
1	Nimroz	43,295
2	Herat	37,265
3	Balkh	34,012
4	Baghlan	32,874
5	Takhar	29,051
	Grand Total	**176,497**

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

Rank	Province	Individuals
1	Herat	261,449
2	Nangarhar	232,831
3	Baghlan	103,906
4	Kandahar	90,848
5	Farah	89,428
	Grand Total	**778,462**

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

Rank	Province	Individuals
1	Kandahar	62,655
2	Farah	55,686
3	Baghlan	48,090
4	Herat	48,014
5	Nimroz	30,560
	Grand Total	**245,005**

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

Rank	Province	Individuals
1	Herat	161,658
2	Baghlan	105,038
3	Kandahar	97,080
4	Kunduz	92,130
5	Takhar	71,164
	Grand Total	**527,070**

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | Overall

- Own House (1,621,041) — 43%
- Rented House (880,116) — 23%
- Host Family (1,181,998) — 32%
- Tent (59,794) — 2%
- Open Air (6,464) — 0.2%
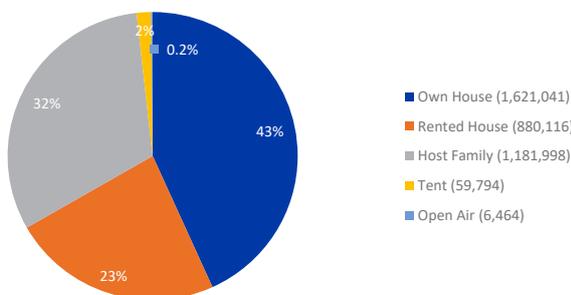
STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

TRAGEDY STRIKES DURING IRREGULAR PATHWAY TO IRAN

Abdul Hamid is a single father of 1, who has returned to a small village in Imam Sahib district, Kunduz. Sitting cross-legged with a cup of tea, he explains how his tragic migration experience prompted an early return.

"My main business was agriculture," Abdul begins. *"During 2015 and earlier, I was busy with my work, my family was happy, and, although we were still poor, life was relatively good,"* he recalls happily. *"But, once the landlord took my land unjustly, I became unemployed and life started to become very, very difficult for me and my family."*

Unemployment in Kunduz is a major concern. Field staff report low wages, long-term unemployment, and continual conflict which has completely stunted the job market.

Abdul was persuaded by his relatives and friends to migrate to Iran to find a job and send back remittances. It seemed the most logical livelihood option at the time, so he contacted a smuggler and planned his route.

Since 2012, out of all 15 assessed provinces, Kunduz produces the 2nd largest number of out-migrants (116,310 individuals), 57% of which, like Abdul, migrated to Iran.

Travelling to Iran with his son, Abdul tells us they were cooped up along with 40 people in a car that could only fit 10. After a long trip, they finally arrived close to the Afghan-Iranian border. *"Suddenly, when faced with Iranian border patrols, the car started to speed so quickly that it crashed and all the passengers disappeared in the dark of the night,"* Abdul recounts painfully. *"When we found them, some were killed and others injured. Among the dead bodies, I found my son."*

Abdul eventually reached Iran and buried his son in Tehran. After, he stayed in Iran for 1 year, working and sending remittances back home. *"I will always regret leaving my homeland,"* he tells us. *"But since I've returned, I am living in my village with no job opportunities and constant fighting – what can I do?"*

Abdul's story highlights the grave risks associated with irregular migration, but also a sort of cruel inevitability. Facing high levels of insecurity and unemployment, as expected, more and more Afghans will continue migrating irregularly, in spite of the known risks.

*Please note, names and district locations have been changed to protect the identity of the interviewee.

Abdul sits alone in an unfurnished home. He is one of the 148,131 returnees living in Kunduz.