

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

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



173,757 IDPs and returnees in Badghis indicated lacking access to sufficient drinking water, making it the province with the highest drinking water needs. Communities often resort to fetching drinking water from open, unprotected water sources. © 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.

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
- 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

-  **6** districts assessed (1 district was inaccessible)
-  **273** settlements assessed
-  **1,582** key informants interviewed
-  **124,911** returnees from abroad [2012-2020]
-  **314,536** IDPs [2012-2020] currently in host communities
-  **116,779** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012-2020]
-  **128,473** out-migrants fled abroad [2012-2020]
-  **6,641** out-migrants fled to Europe (5%)
-  **142,109** returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air – Badghis has the second largest need of shelter nationwide
-  **173,757** IDPs and returnees do not have access to safe drinking water sources – Badghis has the greatest need for water, nationwide
-  **1 in 2** persons (48%) in Badghis is either an IDP or returnee
-  **2 in 3** persons (69%) in Qala-e-Naw are IDPs
-  **3 in 5** 60% of all returnees and IDPs in Badghis reside in Qala-e-Naw district – Qala-e-Naw has the third largest inflow of IDPs and returnees, nationwide
-  **4 in 5** 80% of former IDPs from Muqur district, and over 34% from Ab Kamari and Qala-e-Naw districts, 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.
Qala-e-Naw	72,619	263,067	78%	30,095	9%	35,393	49%	232,972	69%	24,910	34%	21,808	30%
Ab Kamari	80,325	30,255	27%	19,998	18%	36,452	45%	10,257	9%	29,237	36%	28,218	35%
Muqur	25,919	24,749	49%	12,746	25%	30,716	119%	12,003	24%	20,796	80%	17,423	67%
Qadis	99,316	28,355	22%	19,379	15%	22,705	23%	8,976	7%	8,862	9%	9,301	9%
Bala Murghab	106,116	72,015	40%	28,373	16%	94,505	89%	43,642	24%	22,600	21%	44,432	42%
Jawand	86,100	21,006	20%	14,320	13%	10,315	12%	6,686	6%	10,374	12%	7,291	8%
Total	470,395	439,447	48%	124,911	14%	230,086	49%	314,536	35%	116,779	25%	128,473	27%

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

** Of the 7 districts in Badghis, only 6 were accessible and assessed, therefore the sum population of the 6 listed districts does not equal the total population of Badghis reflected in the above table.



DTM contributes to the ongoing COVID-19 response by disseminating COVID-19 RCCE information materials in communities covered during its baseline mobility and needs assessments, like in this village in Ab Kamari district. © 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, when feasible, conducting FGDs outdoors. © IOM 2020



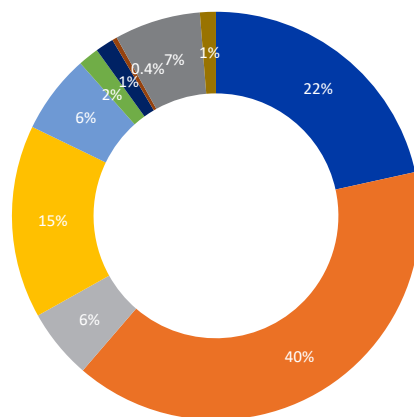
KEY INFORMANTS

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 2% of the key informants in Badghis, this is an improvement from the national average of 0.1% female representation in DTM 's first round, completed in March 2017.

	1,582 key informants (KIs) interviewed		88 key informants are IDPs or returnees (6%)
	30 female key informants (2%)		341 KIs from host communities (22%)
	1,552 male key informants (98%)		481 KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (30%)
	5.8 average number of KIs per focus group		652 KIs from local authorities (41%)

Key Informants by Type | Badghis



- 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).

2016 to 2018, saw record numbers of Afghan returnees, with approximately 20,000 returned each year, based on key informants' estimates. In comparison to 2018, the overall number of returnees dramatically decreased by 63% in 2019. 2020 appears to be on track to exceed 20,000 returnees for the year, likely due to COVID-related returns. Qala-e-Naw (urban) and Bala Murghab (conflict-affected) districts are the most critically affected, hosting 47% of all returnees in the province.



124,911 returnees from abroad



20,241 returned from Pakistan (16%)



101,504 undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (81%)



99,768 returned from Iran (80%)

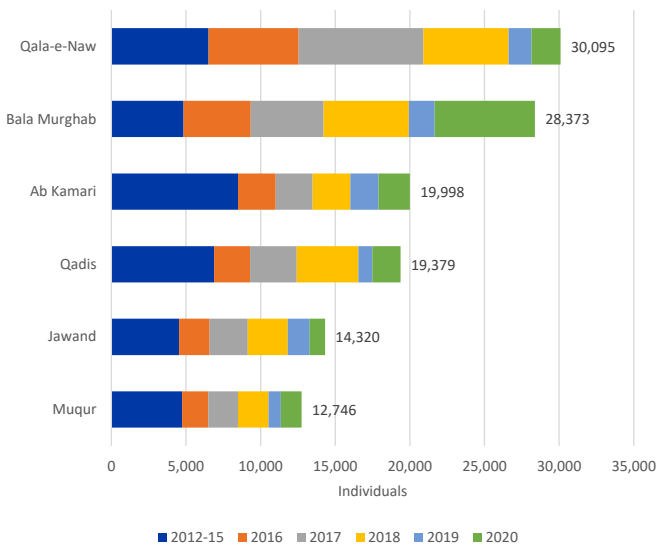


18,505 documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (15%)

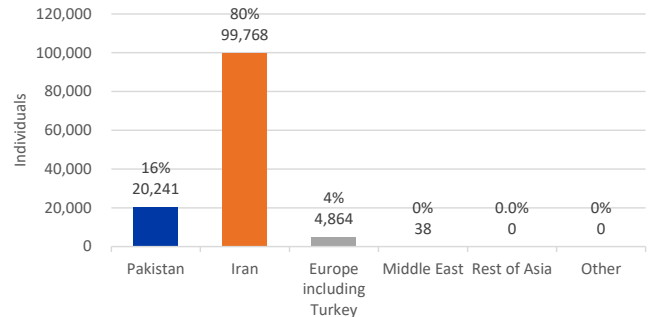


4,902 returnees from non-neighbouring countries (4%)

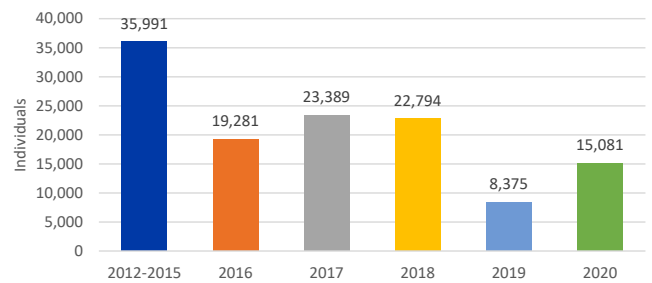
Returnees from Abroad by District | Badghis



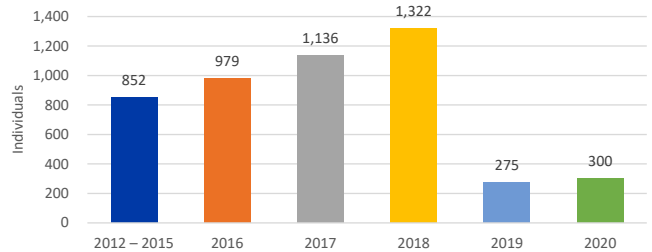
Returnees from Abroad | Country/Region of Origin | Badghis



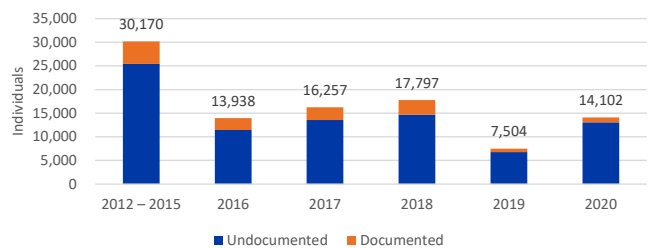
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Badghis



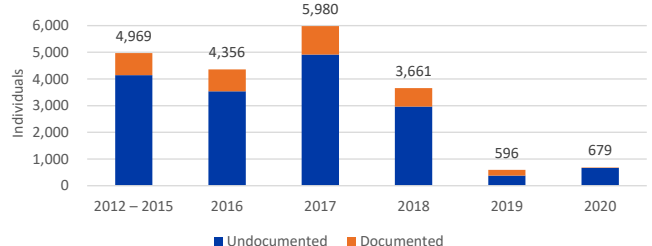
Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Badghis



Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Badghis



Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Badghis



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.



314,536
IDPs currently reside in host communities



60%
displaced due to conflict



232,972
IDPs in Qala-e-Naw district, which hosts the most IDPs (74%)



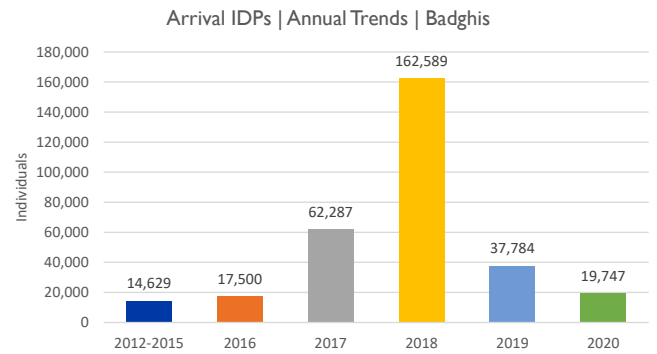
40%
displaced due to natural disaster



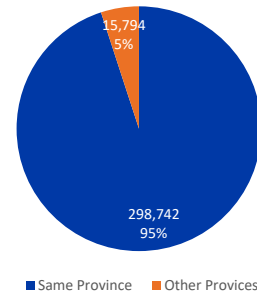
0
IDPs reside in informal settlements



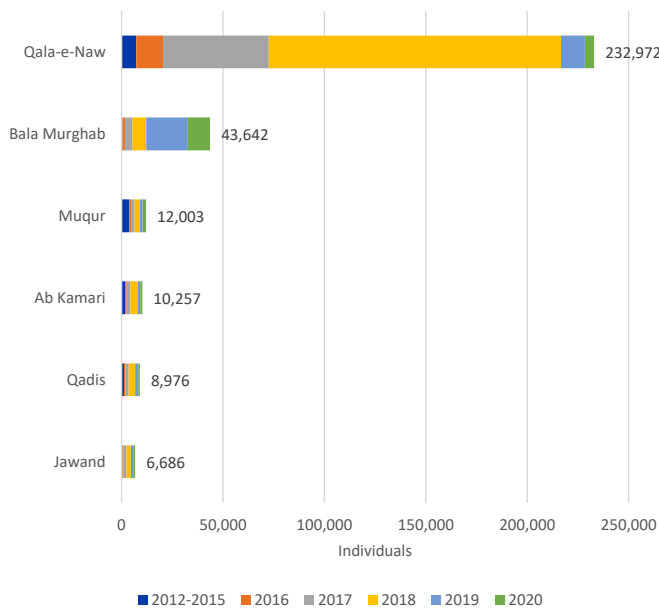
95%
displaced within their home province



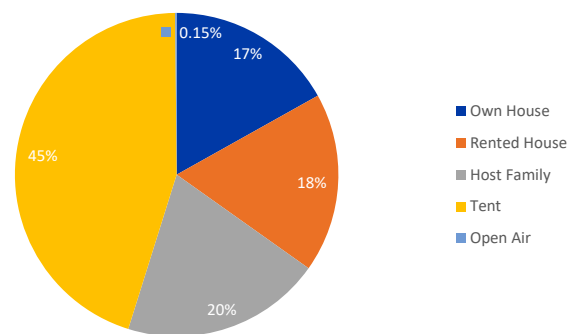
Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Badghis



Arrival IDPs by District | Badghis

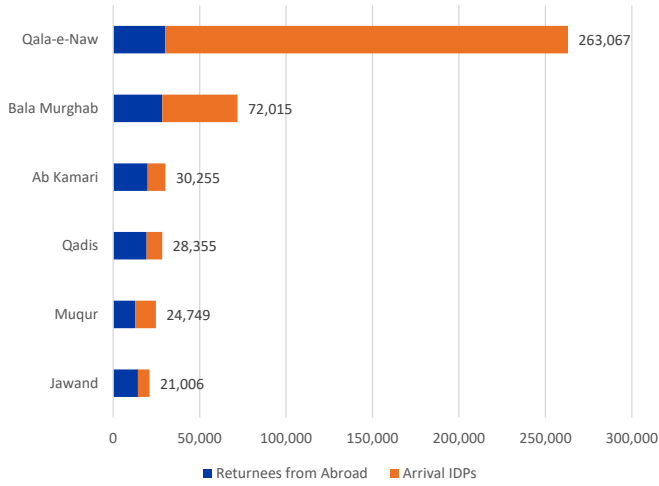


Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Badghis



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

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Badghis



Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Qala-e-Naw	30,095	232,972	263,067
Bala Murghab	28,373	43,642	72,015
Ab Kamari	19,998	10,257	30,255
Qadis	19,379	8,976	28,355
Muqur	12,746	12,003	24,749
Jawand	14,320	6,686	21,006
Grand Total	124,911	314,536	439,447

Overall, Badghis province hosts a total inflow of 439,447 returnees and IDPs, of which 28% (124,911) are returnees and 72% (314,536) are IDPs. The table below shows the 40 settlements in Badghis that are most affected by this influx. These 40 settlements (15% of the 273 settlements assessed in Badghis) host 68% 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

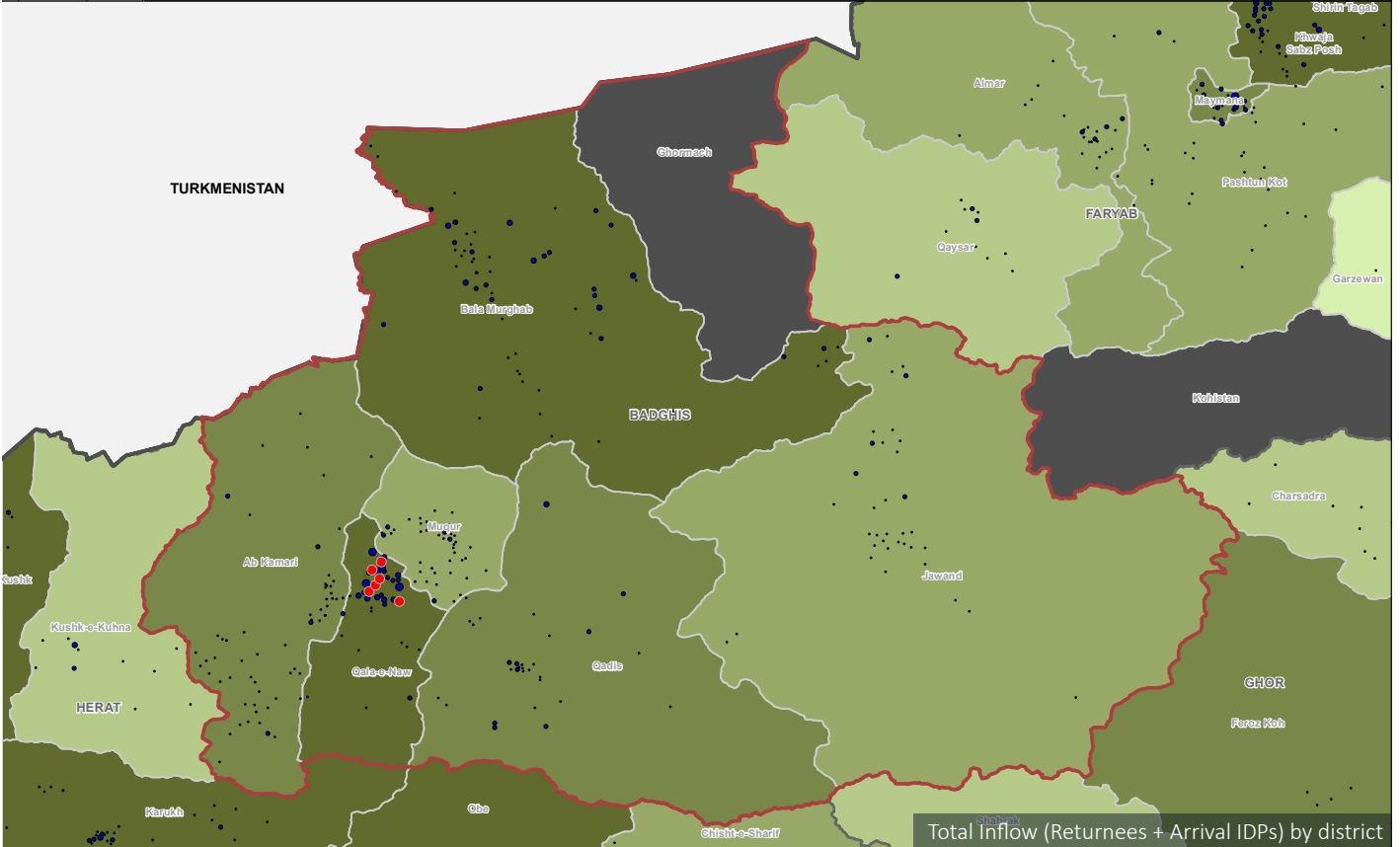
Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Baghelar Sarmaidan	Qala-e-Naw	74,572
2	Jar Khoshk	Qala-e-Naw	43,244
3	Haji Abad	Qala-e-Naw	30,479
4	Qadis Abad	Qala-e-Naw	13,764
5	Haji Mohammad Rahim	Qala-e-Naw	12,506
6	Rais Sharaf	Qala-e-Naw	10,645
7	Rais Sharaf Bala Mala	Qala-e-Naw	7,919
8	Taraz	Qala-e-Naw	7,584
9	Darwishi Ahmadi	Qala-e-Naw	6,665
10	Arbab Abdul Hay	Qala-e-Naw	6,509
11	Jar Haji Wali Abad	Qala-e-Naw	4,736
12	Deh Sorkhak Payen	Qala-e-Naw	4,269
13	Pai Ziarat	Qala-e-Naw	4,180
14	Dara Boom Bala	Qadis	3,904
15	Bala Shar	Qala-e-Naw	3,850
16	Mohammad Zaiee Ha	Qala-e-Naw	3,794
17	Garwato Herati ha	Bala Murghab	3,364
18	Bokan Bala	Bala Murghab	3,302
19	Miranzai	Bala Murghab	3,147
20	Baghelar Zadmurad	Qala-e-Naw	3,140
21	Panirak Bala	Bala Murghab	3,044
22	Masjid Jamai	Qala-e-Naw	2,804
23	Sin	Bala Murghab	2,662
24	Deh Sorkhak Bala	Qala-e-Naw	2,634
25	Cha Karan	Qala-e-Naw	2,576
26	Jowi Khoja Dahan Morghab	Bala Murghab	2,547
27	Kalan Zaiee	Qala-e-Naw	2,496
28	Garwato Kandahri	Bala Murghab	2,407
29	Panirak Mossa	Bala Murghab	2,292
30	Gulab Khail Miranzai	Bala Murghab	2,227
31	Chakar Olya	Qala-e-Naw	2,222
32	Bobakr	Ab Kamari	2,190
33	Kapa Baba	Bala Murghab	2,084
34	Jai Numai Timori	Bala Murghab	2,040
35	Chalonak Bala	Bala Murghab	1,987
36	Jowi Khoja	Bala Murghab	1,962
37	Salam Bay	Qala-e-Naw	1,896
38	Bazar To	Bala Murghab	1,870
39	Khoja Pesta	Ab Kamari	1,785
40	Panirak Mashahd Yan	Bala Murghab	1,778
	Total		297,076

DTM AFGHANISTAN
Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level |
Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | June 2020

Province: Badghis

Data Source: IOM, AGCHD, AMS, CSO, OSM
Date map production: 10 August 2020
Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names & boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu & Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu & Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.
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1 cm = 7 km
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Kilometers

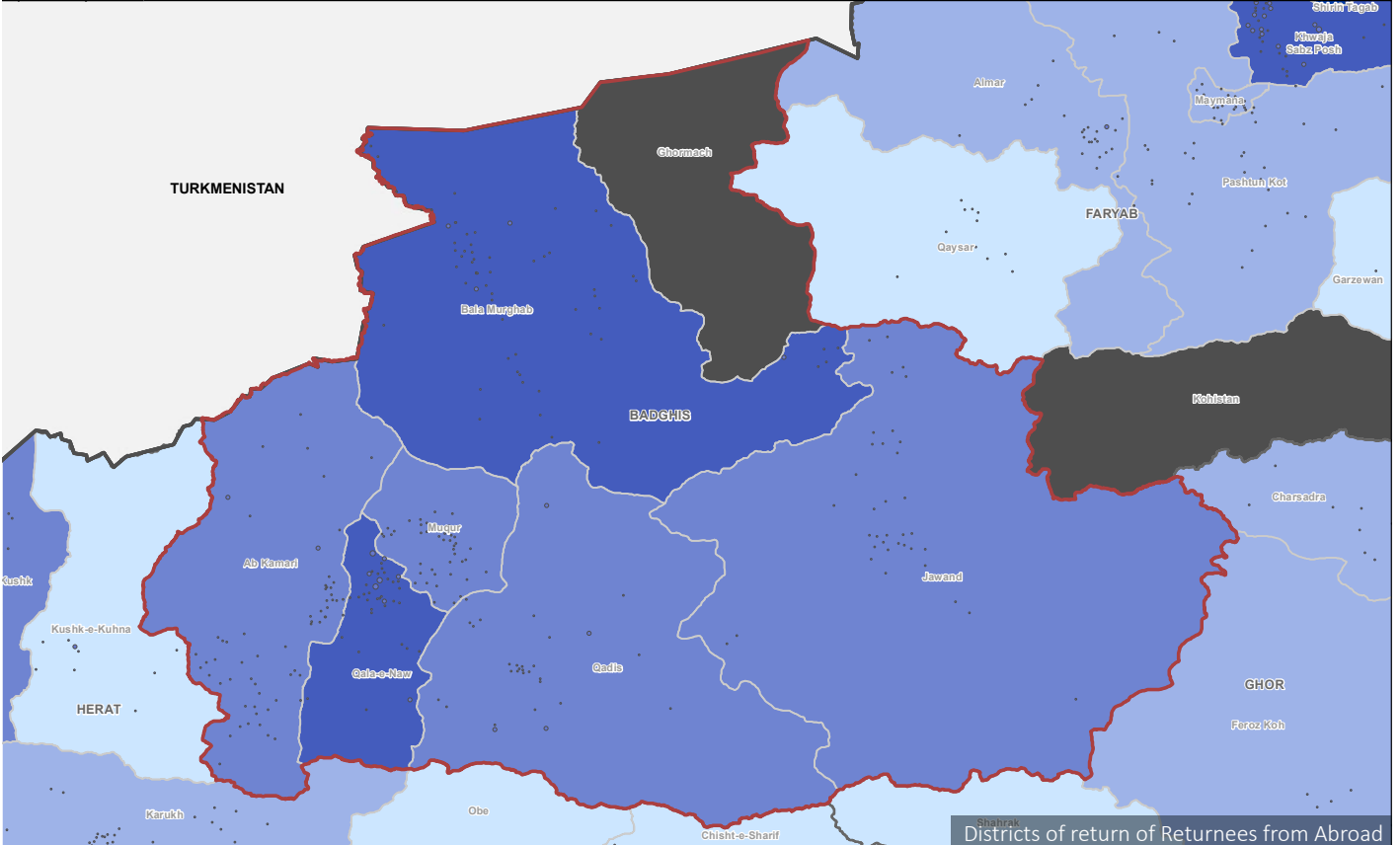


DTM AFGHANISTAN
Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level |
Returns from Abroad | June 2020

Province: Badghis

Data Source: IOM, AGCHD, AMS, CSO, OSM
Date map production: 10 August 2020
Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names & boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu & Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu & Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.
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1 cm = 7 km
1740,000 0 15 30 60
Kilometers



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.



230,086
Fled IDPs



62%
fled IDPs displaced in Badghis

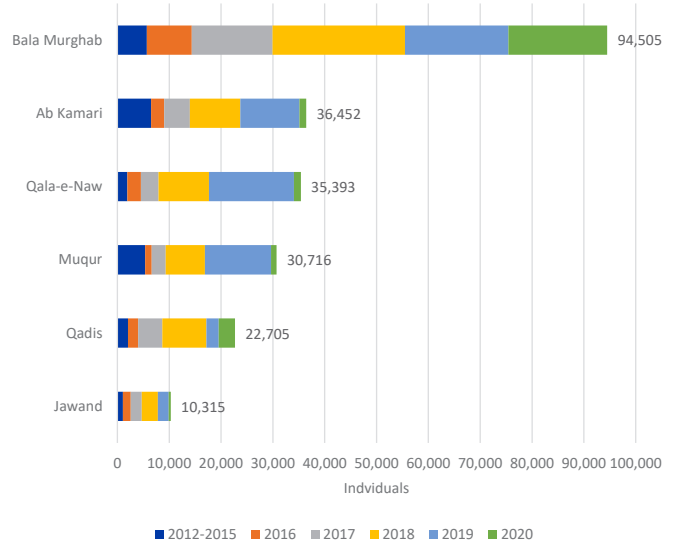


57%
displaced due to conflict

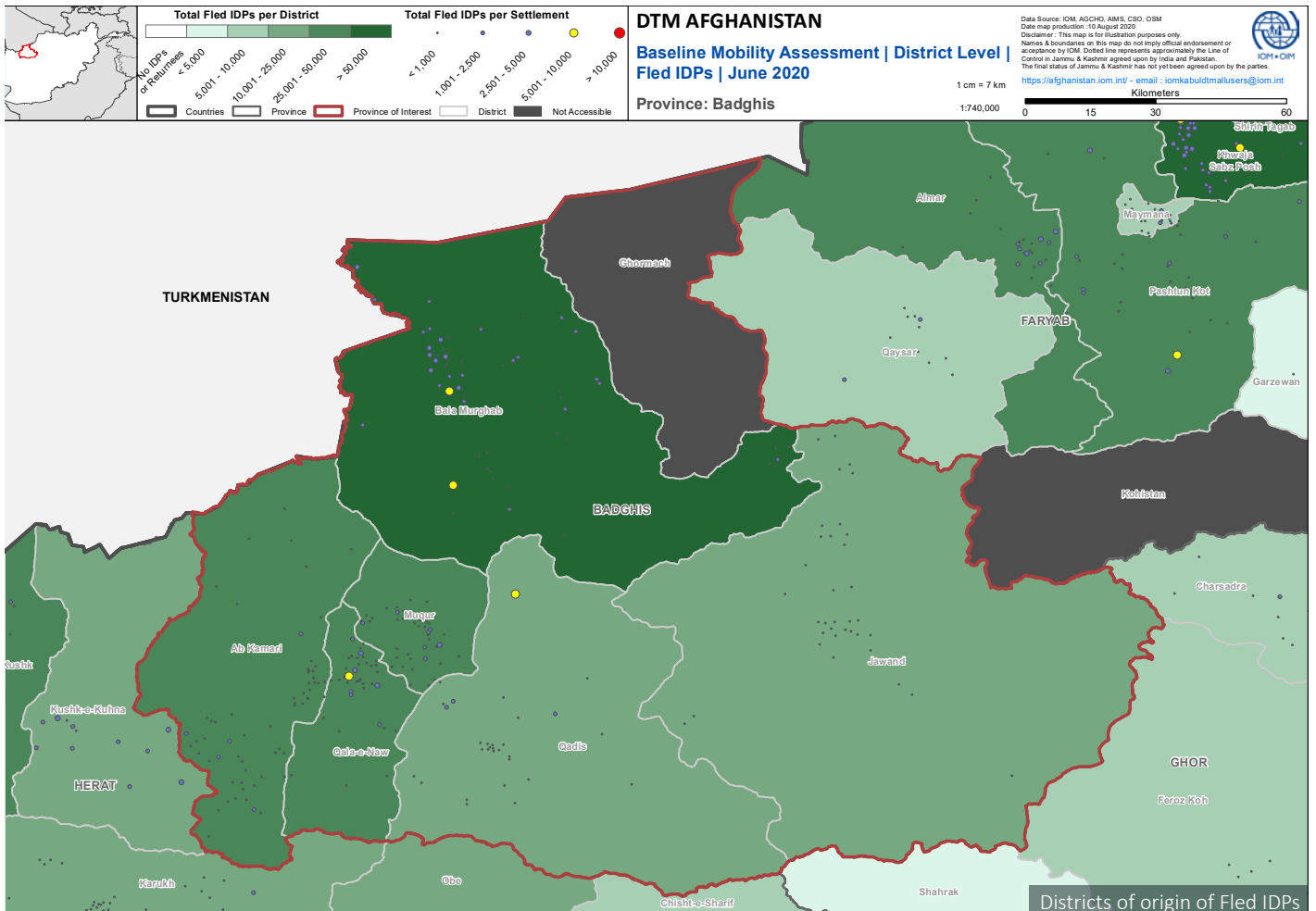
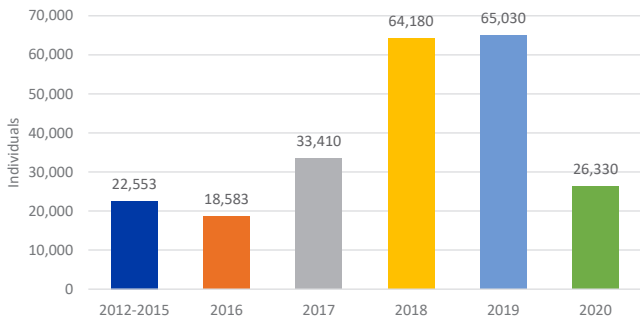


43%
displaced due to natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Badghis



Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Badghis





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.



116,779
Returned IDPs



63%
returned from other locations in Badghis

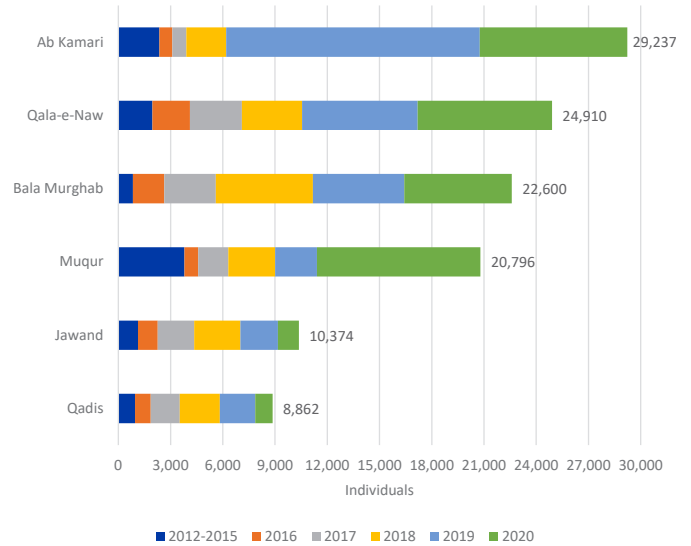


1 in 2
former IDPs returned to only 2 districts: Ab La'aro amd Qala-e-Naw (46%)

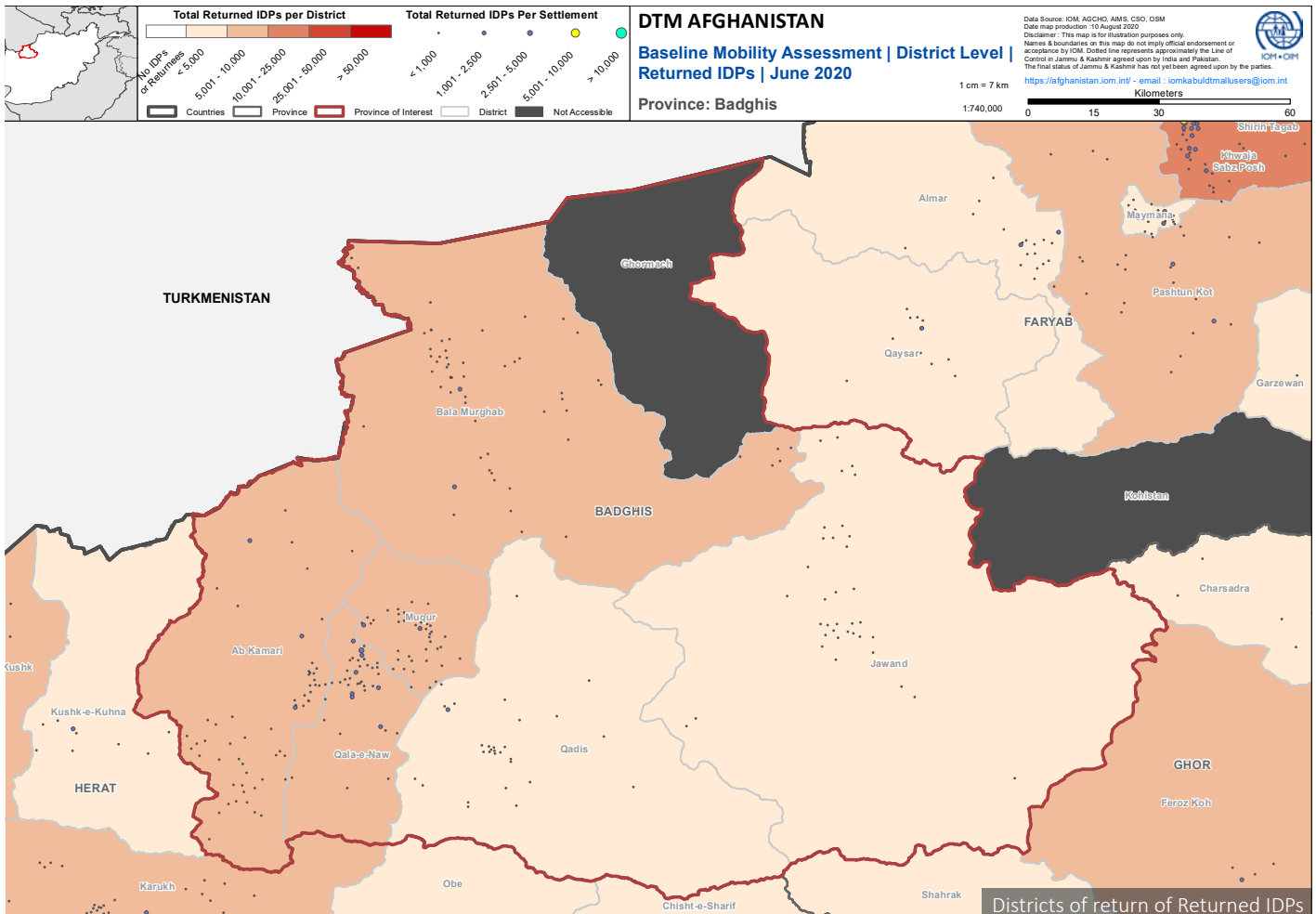
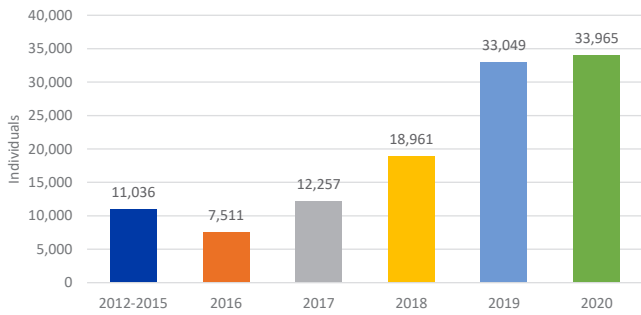


1 in 4
25% of all returned IDPs in Badghis returned to Ab Kamari district

Returned IDPs by District | Badghis



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Badghis



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.



128,473
fled abroad



6,641
fled to Europe (5%)

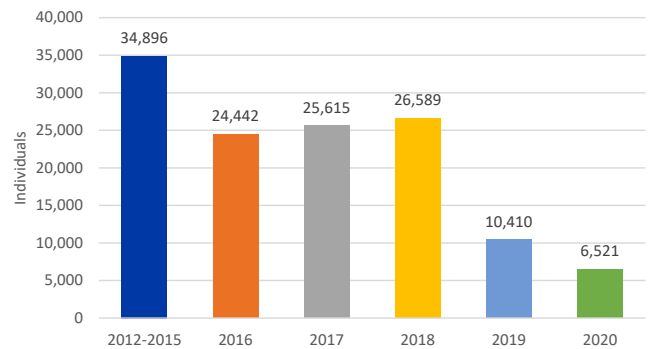


97,682
fled to Iran (76%)

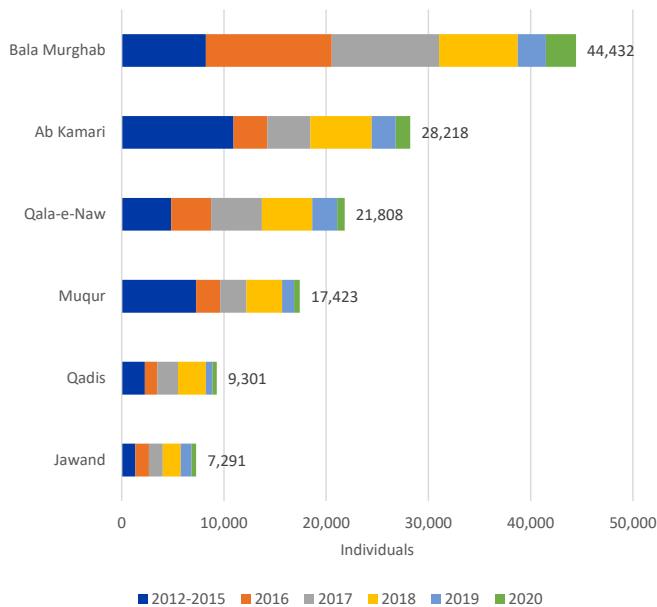


23,935
fled to Pakistan (19%)

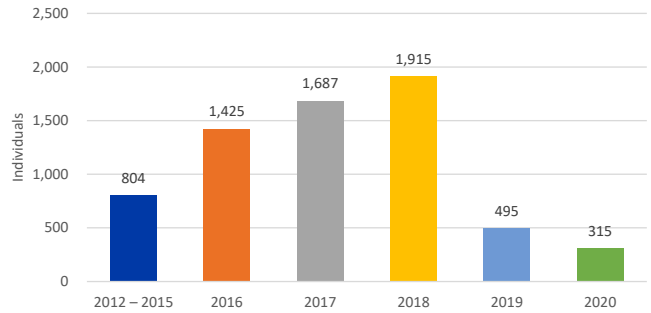
Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Badghis



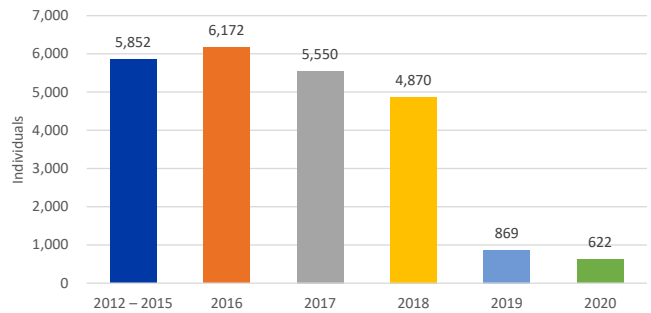
Out-Migrants by District | Badghis



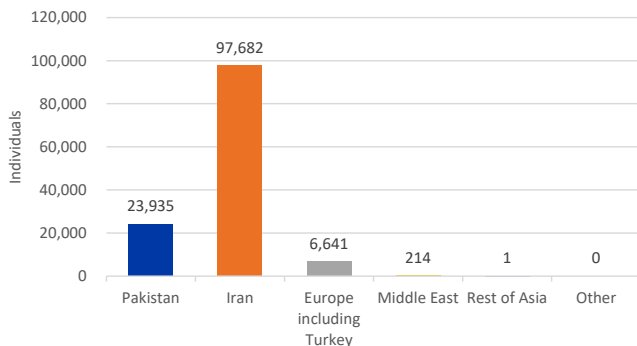
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Badghis



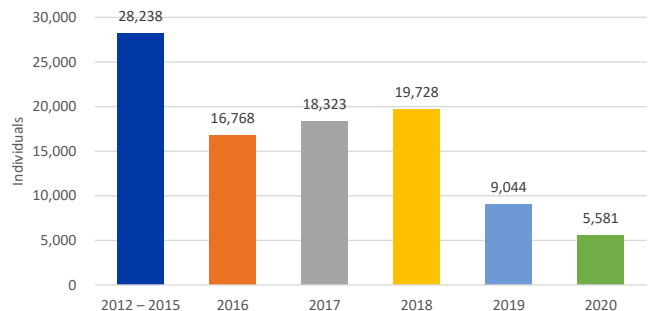
Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Badghis



Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Badghis



Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Badghis



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 www.displacement.iom.int-afghanistan

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