DTM
AFGHANISTAN

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

BAMYAN SUMMARY RESULTS
ROUND 10 ▪ JAN – JUN 2020

This community in Bamyan has constructed a greenhouse using locally available materials. © 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.
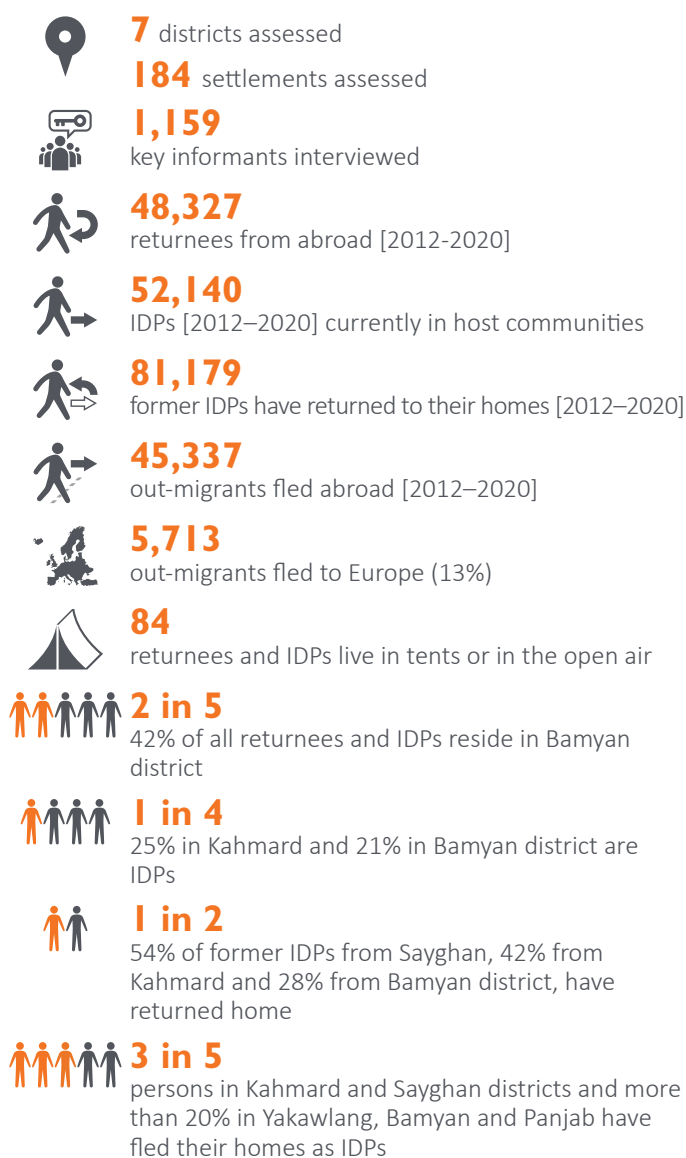
5 TARGET POPULATIONS

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

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

7 districts assessed

184 settlements assessed

1,159 key informants interviewed

48,327 returnees from abroad [2012-2020]

52,140 IDPs [2012–2020] currently in host communities

81,179 former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2020]

45,337 out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2020]

5,713 out-migrants fled to Europe (13%)

84 returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air

2 in 5 42% of all returnees and IDPs reside in Bamyan district

1 in 4 25% in Kahmard and 21% in Bamyan district are IDPs

1 in 2 54% of former IDPs from Sayghan, 42% from Kahmard and 28% from Bamyan district, have returned home

3 in 5 persons in Kahmard and Sayghan districts and more than 20% in Yakawlang, Bamyan and Panjab have fled their homes as IDPs

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

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.
Bamyan	91,428	42,612	32%	13,921	10%	25,406	28%	28,691	21%	25,998	28%	8,774	10%
Shibar	32,207	1,867	5%	1,439	4%	5,710	18%	428	1%	3,637	11%	2,662	8%
Sayghan	26,176	9,086	26%	7,477	21%	15,641	60%	1,609	5%	14,126	54%	7,328	28%
Kahmard	39,648	23,895	38%	7,707	12%	24,730	62%	16,188	25%	16,510	42%	8,854	22%
Yakawlang	95,467	8,541	8%	7,197	7%	20,720	22%	1,344	1%	8,130	9%	5,898	6%
Panjab	74,423	8,962	11%	5,903	7%	15,981	21%	3,059	4%	7,113	10%	5,539	7%
Waras	119,075	5,504	4%	4,683	4%	11,727	10%	821	1%	5,665	5%	6,282	5%
Total	478,424	100,467	17%	48,327	8%	119,915	25%	52,140	9%	81,179	17%	45,337	9%

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

According to DTM's Community-Based Needs Assessment (CBNA) report from June 2020, 80% of all settlements in Bamyan do not have access to health facilities within their area, leading the majority of people (74%) to travel to access medical services. © 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.
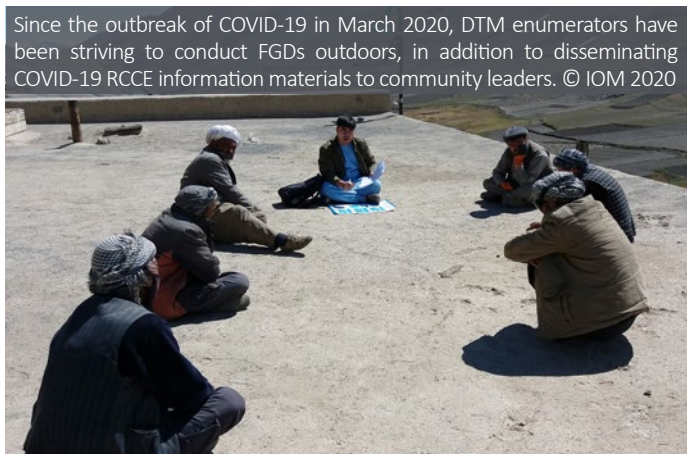
DTM predominantly employs enumerators who originate from the areas of assessment. Enumerators collect quantitative data at the settlement level, through focus group discussions with key informants (KIs). Through direct observations, enumerators also collect qualitative data on living conditions, basic 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 striving to conduct FGDs outdoors, in addition to disseminating COVID-19 RCCE information materials to community leaders. © 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 9% of the key informants in Bamyan, this is an improvement from the national average of 0.1% female representation in DTM 's first round, completed in March 2017.

1,159 key informants (KIs) interviewed

149 key informants are IDPs or returnees (13%)

107 female key informants (9%)

570 KIs from host communities (49%)

1,052 male key informants (91%)

127 KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (11%)

6.3 average number of KIs per focus group

282 KIs from local authorities (24%)

Key Informants by Type | Bamyan

- 49%
- 24%
- 13%
- 4%
- 1%
- 5%
- 1%
- 3%
- 0%
- 0%
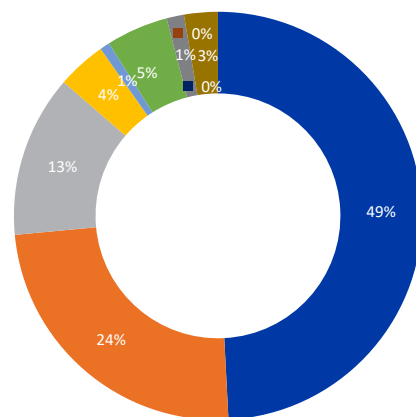
- ■ Community/Tribal Representative
- ■ Community Development Council (CDC) Representative
- ■ Displaced Groups Representative
- ■ Education Representative
- ■ Health Sector Representative
- ■ Humanitarian/Social Organization
- ■ Other District Authority Representative
- ■ Small/Medium Enterprise Representative
- ■ Agriculture Representative
- ■ Other

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).

48,327 returnees from abroad

3,259 returned from Pakistan (7%)

42,456 undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (88%)
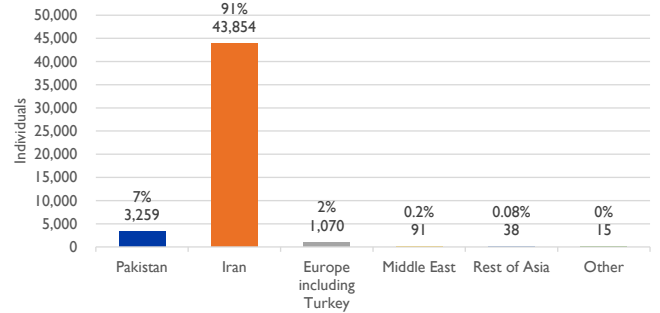
43,854 returned from Iran (91%)

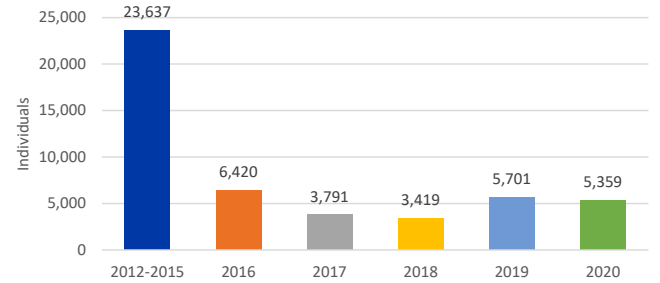**4,657** documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (10%)
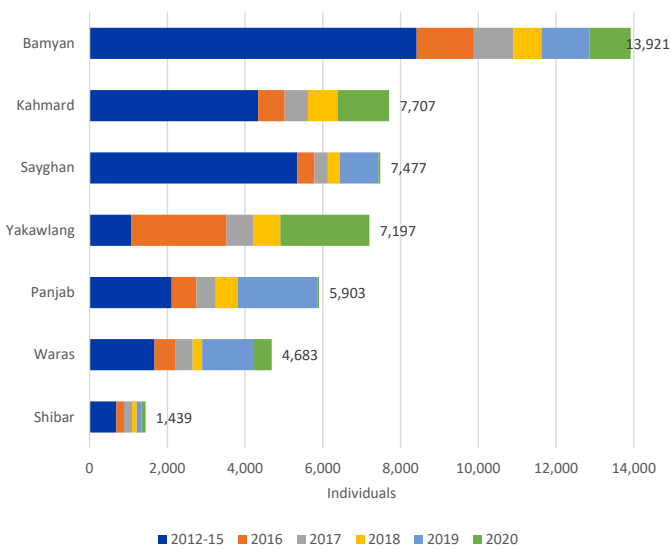
1,214 returnees from non-neighbouring countries (3%)

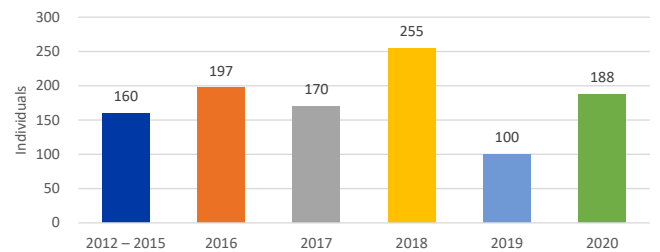### Returnees from Abroad | Country/Region of Origin | Bamyan

Category	Individuals	Percent
Pakistan	3,259	7%
Iran	43,854	91%
Europe including Turkey	1,070	2%
Middle East	91	0.2%
Rest of Asia	38	0.08%
Other	15	0%

Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Bamyan

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	23,637
2016	6,420
2017	3,791
2018	3,419
2019	5,701
2020	5,359

Returnees from Abroad by District | Bamyan

District	Individuals
Bamyan	13,921
Kahmard	7,707
Sayghan	7,477
Yakawlang	7,197
Panjab	5,903
Waras	4,683
Shibar	1,439

Legend: 2012-15, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020

Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Bamyan

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	160
2016	197
2017	170
2018	255
2019	100
2020	188

Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Bamyan

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	2,323
2016	315
2017	146
2018	122
2019	98
2020	255

Legend: Undocumented, Documented
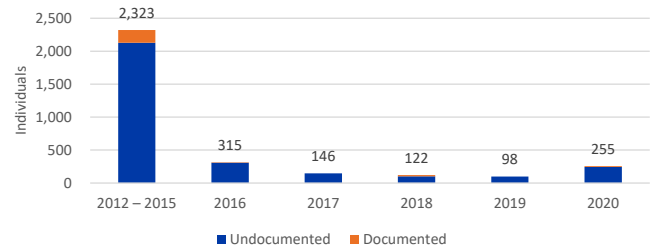
Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Bamyan

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	21,154
2016	5,908
2017	3,475
2018	3,042
2019	5,414
2020	4,861

Legend: Undocumented, Documented
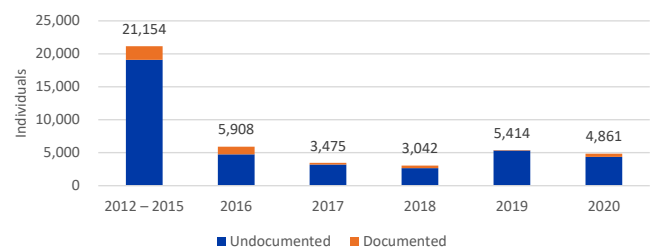
ARRIVAL IDPs

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.

52,140 IDPs currently reside in host communities

33% displaced due to conflict

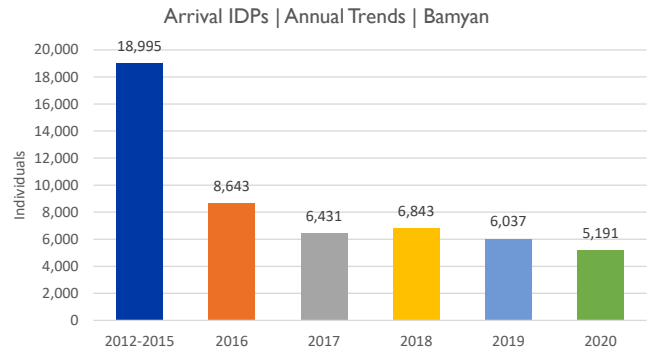**28,691** IDPs in Bamyan district, which hosts the most IDPs (55%)

67% displaced due to natural disaster

2,450 IDPs reside in informal settlements (5%)

70% displaced within their home province

Arrival IDPs | Annual Trends | Bamyan

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	18,995
2016	8,643
2017	6,431
2018	6,843
2019	6,037
2020	5,191

Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Bamyan

- Same Province: 36,242 — 70%
- Other Provinces: 15,898 — 30%

Arrival IDPs by District | Bamyan

District	Individuals
Bamyan	28,691
Kahmard	16,188
Panjab	3,059
Sayghan	1,609
Yakawlang	1,344
Waras	821
Shibar	428

Legend: 2012-2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020
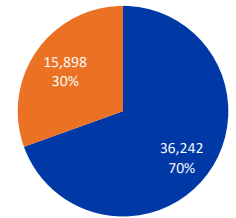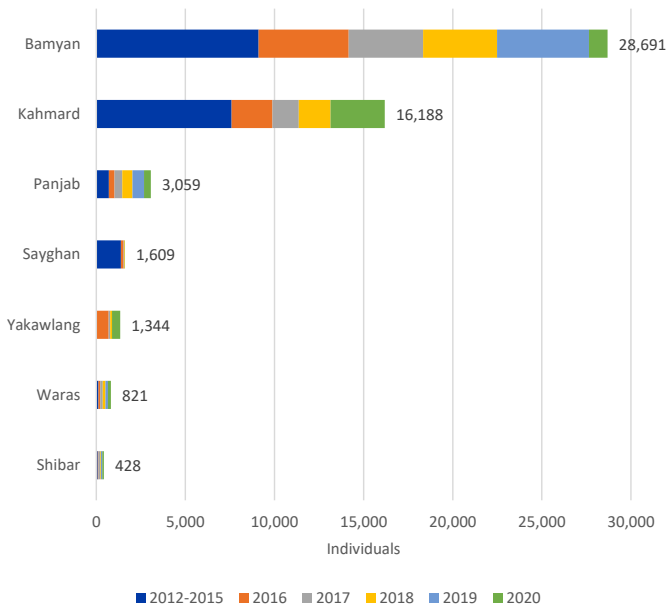
Arrival IDPs in Informal Settlements by District | Bamyan

District	Individuals
Bamyan	350
Kahmard	2,100
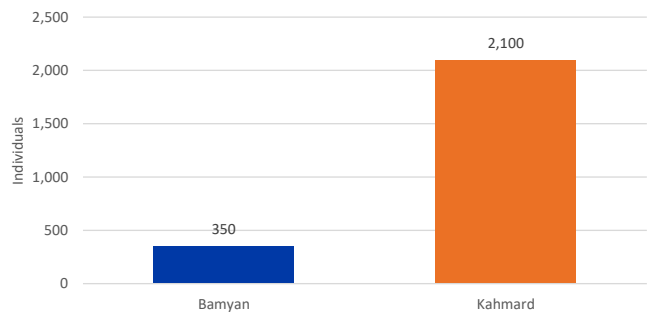
Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Bamyan

- Own House: 27%
- Rented House: 23%
- Host Family: 50%
- Tent: 0%
- Open Air: 0.2%
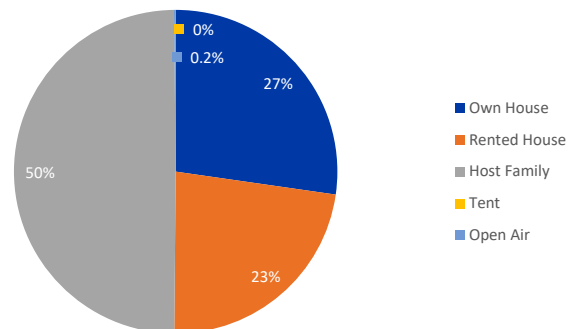
TOTAL INFLOW [RETURNEES + ARRIVAL IDPs]

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Bamyan

Overall, Bamyan province hosts a total inflow of 100,467 returnees and IDPs, of which 48% (48,327) are returnees and 52% (52,140) are IDPs. The table below shows the 40 settlements in Bamyan that are most affected by this influx. These 40 settlements (22% of the 184 settlements assessed in Bamyan) host 73% 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.

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Bamyan	13,921	28,691	42,612
Kahmard	7,707	16,188	23,895
Sayghan	7,477	1,609	9,086
Panjab	5,903	3,059	8,962
Yakawlang	7,197	1,344	8,541
Waras	4,683	821	5,504
Shibar	1,439	428	1,867
Grand Total	48,327	52,140	100,467

Top 40 settlements hosting the most Returnees + IDPs

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Do Ab Yakh Zaren	Kahmard	6,279
2	Dare Azhdar	Bamyan	5,805
3	Gharow	Sayghan	5,335
4	Jagra Khail	Bamyan	4,896
5	Shin Tapa	Bamyan	4,333
6	Dasht Safid	Kahmard	4,273
7	Petab Laghman	Bamyan	3,267
8	Zargaranha	Bamyan	2,934
9	Surkh Qulaha	Bamyan	2,873
10	Ashposhta	Kahmard	2,646
11	Andaw (Andab) (1)	Kahmard	2,461
12	Dasht-i-eissa Khan	Bamyan	1,909
13	Regshad Ha	Bamyan	1,751
14	Dowro Hulya	Kahmard	1,600
15	Mola Ghulam	Bamyan	1,587
16	Dashti Ghujur	Panjab	1,529
17	Dasht Shairi	Bamyan	1,254
18	Do Shakh	Kahmard	1,219
19	Sangchaspan	Bamyan	1,143
20	Dar Band	Kahmard	1,099
21	Hanbar Sumuch	Bamyan	1,037
22	Lowranj	Kahmard	1,016
23	Haft Gadi	Waras	1,006
24	Haidar Abad	Bamyan	994
25	Tayboti	Bamyan	894
26	Tolwara	Bamyan	836
27	Qarghan	Sayghan	802
28	Fat Masti	Bamyan	797
29	Chakari Darah	Kahmard	795
30	Char Tak	Kahmard	776
31	Ladowi Bala	Bamyan	647
32	Qarwana	Sayghan	632
33	Ghar Ghara	Panjab	618
34	Zerk	Panjab	609
35	Toopche	Bamyan	598
36	Aqar Bat	Bamyan	595
37	Dahan Nargis	Panjab	590
38	Qala Now (1)	Yakawlang	581
39	Na Yak	Yakawlang	570
40	Khawal	Bamyan	539
		Total	73,125

Map 1: Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs)

Total In-Flow (Returnees + IDPs)

- No IDPs or Returnees
- < 5,000
- 5,001 - 10,000
- 10,001 - 25,000
- 25,001 - 50,000
- > 50,000

Total In-Flow (Returnees + IDPs)

- < 1,000
- 1,001 - 2,500
- 2,501 - 5,000
- 5,001 - 10,000
- > 10,000

- Province of Interest
- Countries
- Province
- District
- Not Accessible

DTM AFGHANISTAN

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

Province: Bamyan

1 cm = 8 km
1:801,000

Data Source: IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, 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.
https://afghanistan.iom.int/ - email : iomkabuldtmallusers@iom.int
Kilometers
0   15   30   60

Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs) by district

Map 2: Returnees from Abroad

Returnees From Abroad per District

- No IDPs or Returnees
- < 5,000
- 5,001 - 10,000
- 10,001 - 25,000
- 25,001 - 50,000
- > 50,000

Returnees From Abroad per Settlement

- < 1,000
- 1,001 - 2,500
- 2,501 - 5,000
- 5,001 - 10,000
- > 10,000

- Countries
- Province
- Province of Interest
- District
- Not Accessible

DTM AFGHANISTAN

Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level | Returnees from Abroad | June 2020

Province: Bamyan

1 cm = 8 km
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Data Source: IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM
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https://afghanistan.iom.int/ - email : iomkabuldtmallusers@iom.int
Kilometers
0   15   30   60

Districts of return of Returnees from Abroad

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.

119,915 Fled IDPs
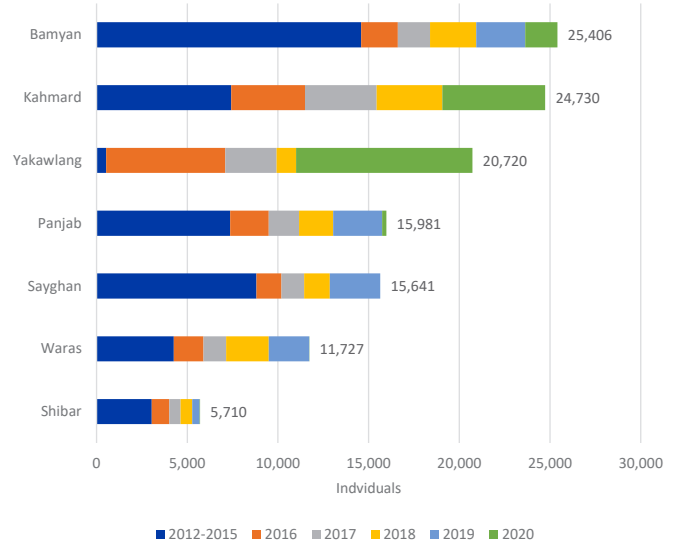
23% fled IDPs displaced in Bamyan
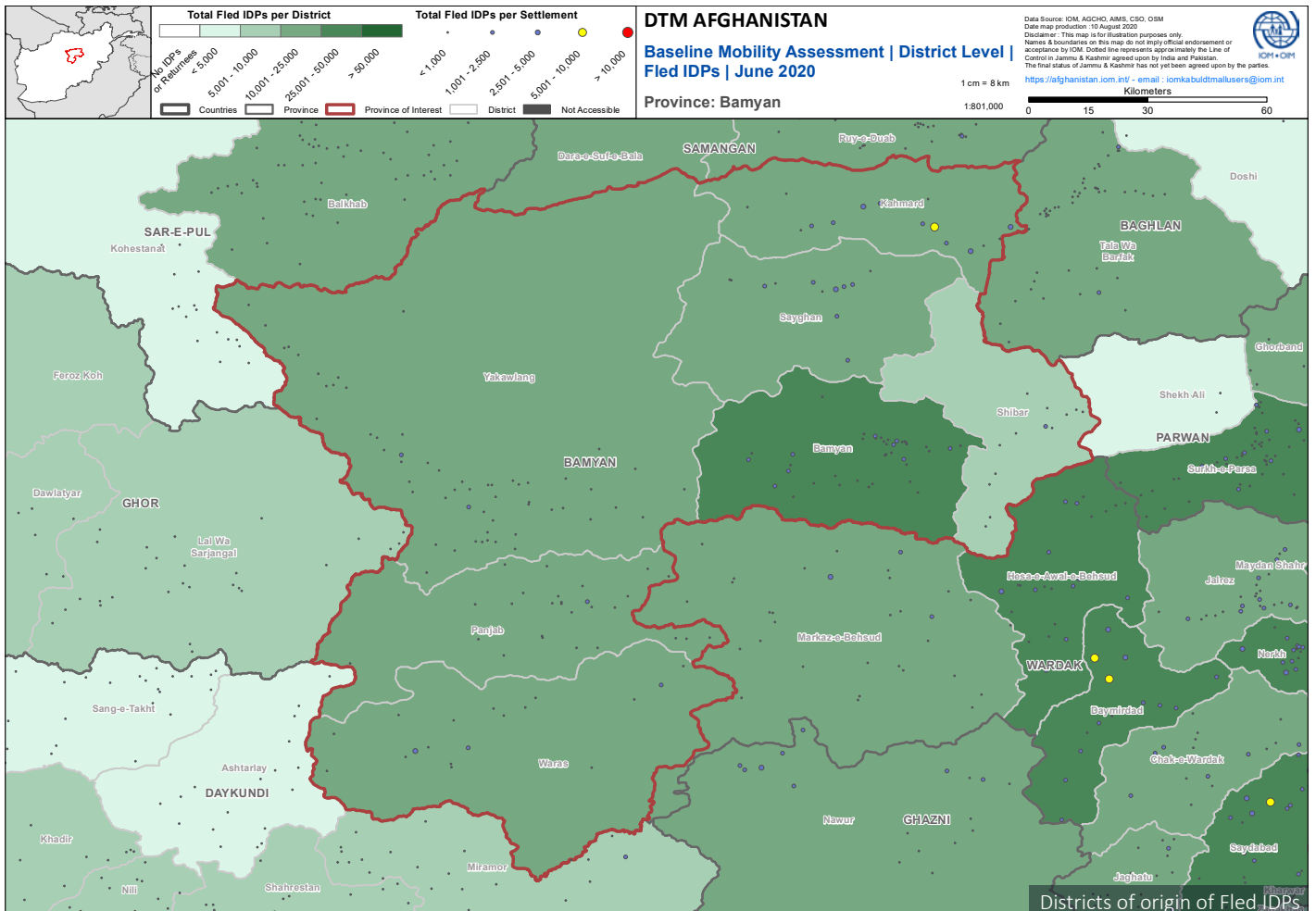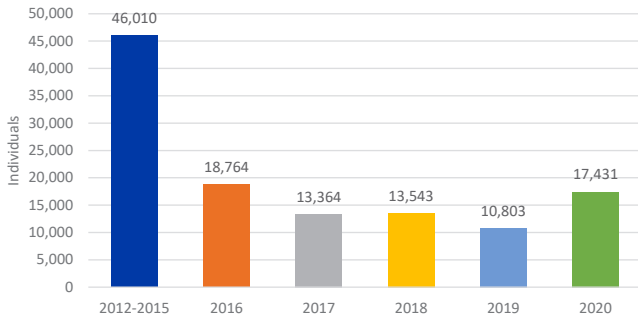
5% displaced due to conflict

95% displaced due to natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Bamyan

District	Individuals
Bamyan	25,406
Kahmard	24,730
Yakawlang	20,720
Panjab	15,981
Sayghan	15,641
Waras	11,727
Shibar	5,710

Legend: ■ 2012-2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018 ■ 2019 ■ 2020

Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Bamyan

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	46,010
2016	18,764
2017	13,364
2018	13,543
2019	10,803
2020	17,431

DTM AFGHANISTAN

Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level | Fled IDPs | June 2020

Province: Bamyan

Data Source: IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, 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.
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1 cm = 8 km
1:801,000

Kilometers
0   15   30   60

Total Fled IDPs per District
No IDPs or Returnees | < 5,000 | 5,001 - 10,000 | 10,001 - 25,000 | 25,001 - 50,000 | >50,000

Total Fled IDPs per Settlement
< 1,000 | 1,001 - 2,500 | 2,501 - 5,000 | 5,000 - 10,000 | > 10,000

Countries | Province | Province of Interest | District | Not Accessible

Districts of origin of Fled IDPs

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.

81,179 Returned IDPs
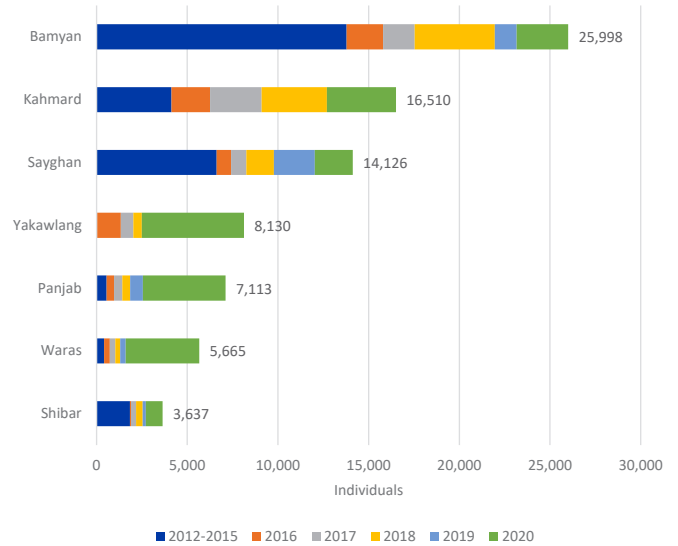
26% returned from other locations in Bamyan

3 in 4 former IDPs returned to only 3 districts: Bamyan, Kahmard, and Sayghan (70%)

1 in 3 of all returned IDPs in Bamyan returned to Bamyan district (32%)

Returned IDPs by District | Bamyan

District	Individuals
Bamyan	25,998
Kahmard	16,510
Sayghan	14,126
Yakawlang	8,130
Panjab	7,113
Waras	5,665
Shibar	3,637

Legend: ■ 2012-2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018 ■ 2019 ■ 2020

Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Bamyan

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	27,364
2016	7,044
2017	7,147
2018	11,060
2019	4,651
2020	23,913

DTM AFGHANISTAN

Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level | Returned IDPs | June 2020

Province: Bamyan

Total Returned IDPs per District
No IDPs or Returnees / < 5,000 / 5,001 - 10,000 / 10,001 - 25,000 / 25,001 - 50,000 / > 50,000

Total Returned IDPs Per Settlement
< 1,000 / 1,001 - 2,500 / 2,501 - 5,000 / 5,001 - 10,000 / > 10,000

Countries / Province / Province of Interest / District / Not Accessible

Districts of return of Returned IDPs

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.
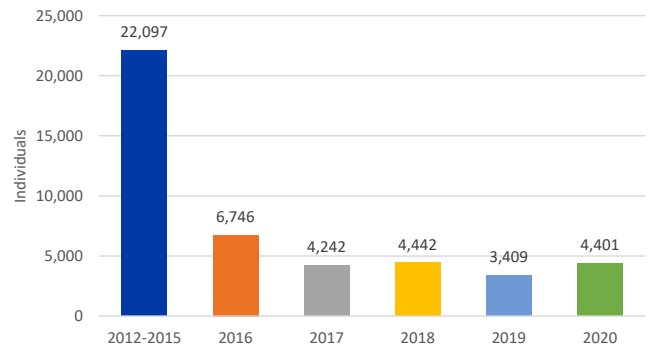
45,337 fled abroad

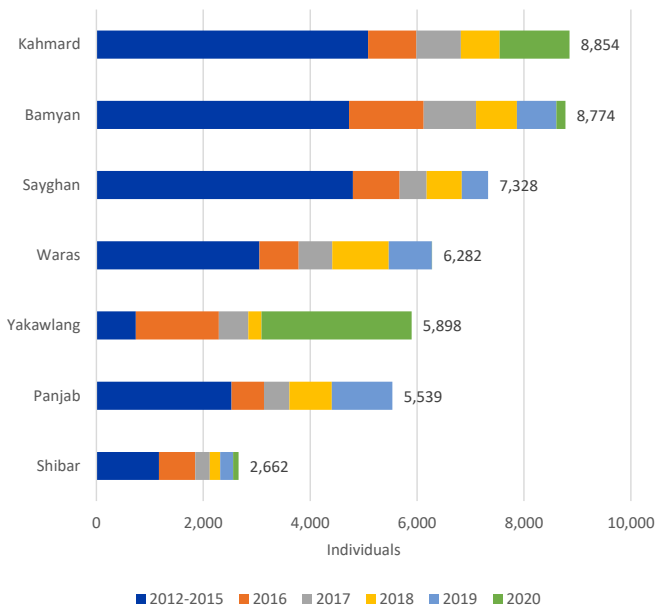**5,713** fled to Europe (13%)
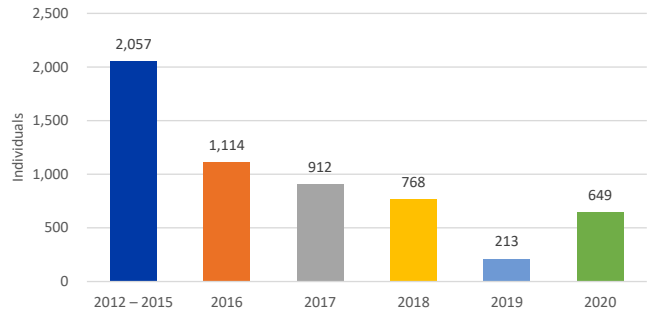
37,271 fled to Iran (82%)

1,666 fled to Pakistan (4%)

Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Bamyan

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	22,097
2016	6,746
2017	4,242
2018	4,442
2019	3,409
2020	4,401

Out-Migrants by District | Bamyan

District	Individuals
Kahmard	8,854
Bamyan	8,774
Sayghan	7,328
Waras	6,282
Yakawlang	5,898
Panjab	5,539
Shibar	2,662

Legend: 2012-2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020

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

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	2,057
2016	1,114
2017	912
2018	768
2019	213
2020	649

Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Bamyan

Destination	Individuals
Pakistan	1,666
Iran	37,271
Europe including Turkey	5,713
Middle East	56
Rest of Asia	441
Other	190

Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Bamyan

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	658
2016	445
2017	118
2018	105
2019	140
2020	200
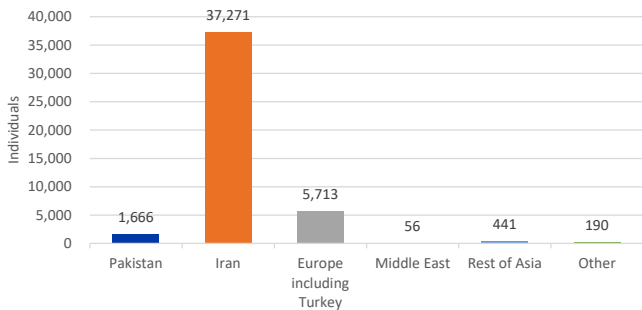
Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Bamyan

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	19,048
2016	5,074
2017	3,167
2018	3,561
2019	3,045
2020	3,376
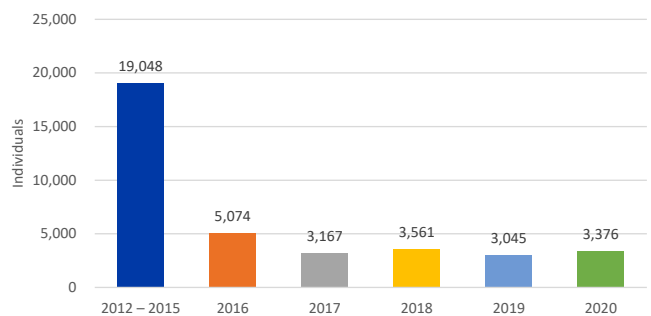
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17 Route des Morillons
P.O. box 17
1211 Geneva 19
Switzerland

International Organization for Migration
House #27
4th Street
Ansari Square
Shahr-e Naw
Kabul, Afghanistan

Please visit the DTM Afghanistan web page for more information, including downloadable maps and datasets, as well as interactive maps and dashboards:

🌐 www.displacement.iom.int-afghanistan

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