DTM AFGHANISTAN

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

DAYKUNDI SUMMARY RESULTS
ROUND 10 ▪ JAN – JUN 2020

A lack of education and livelihood opportunities in Daykundi has resulted in many IDP and returnee children having to do hard labour. This child, in Kiti district, works hard in the agriculture sector to support his family, instead of attending school. © 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.
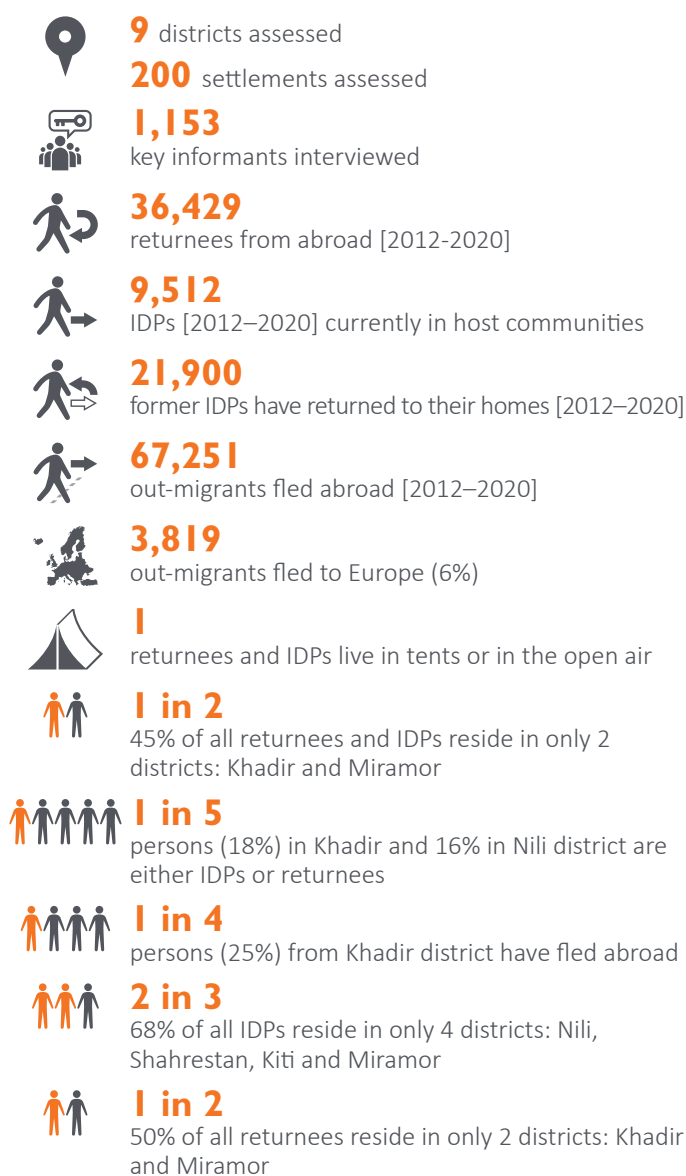
5 TARGET POPULATIONS

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

9 districts assessed
200 settlements assessed

1,153
key informants interviewed

36,429
returnees from abroad [2012-2020]

9,512
IDPs [2012–2020] currently in host communities

21,900
former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2020]

67,251
out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2020]

3,819
out-migrants fled to Europe (6%)

1
returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air

1 in 2
45% of all returnees and IDPs reside in only 2 districts: Khadir and Miramor

1 in 5
persons (18%) in Khadir and 16% in Nili district are either IDPs or returnees

1 in 4
persons (25%) from Khadir district have fled abroad

2 in 3
68% of all IDPs reside in only 4 districts: Nili, Shahrestan, Kiti and Miramor

1 in 2
50% of all returnees reside in only 2 districts: Khadir and Miramor

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.
Nili	41,367	8,046	16%	5,610	11%	5,777	14%	2,436	5%	2,994	7%	9,066	22%
Shahrestan	77,980	7,954	9%	6,765	8%	5,575	7%	1,189	1%	3,779	5%	10,378	13%
Ashtarlay	59,082	1,739	3%	1,211	2%	3,276	6%	528	1%	1,481	3%	2,733	5%
Khadir	51,607	11,016	18%	10,069	16%	9,642	19%	947	2%	6,816	13%	12,976	25%
Kiti	54,506	2,582	5%	1,375	2%	2,462	5%	1,207	2%	452	1%	11,454	21%
Miramor	83,081	9,845	11%	8,194	9%	8,052	10%	1,651	2%	4,988	6%	10,910	13%
Sang-e-Takht	57,023	2,463	4%	2,122	4%	3,037	5%	341	1%	612	1%	3,009	5%
Kajran	35,795	1,445	4%	613	2%	2,793	8%	832	2%	471	1%	3,587	10%
Patoo	38,399	851	2%	470	1%	1,981	5%	381	1%	307	1%	3,138	8%
Total	498,840	45,941	8%	36,429	7%	42,595	9%	9,512	2%	21,900	4%	67,251	13%

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

Because of a lack of bridges able to withstand recurring natural disasters, people use locally constructed boats to cross rivers, like this trader transporting his goods across a river in Daykundi. © 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.

DTM enumerators contribute to the COVID-19 response by disseminating COVID-19 RCCE information materials during baseline mobility and needs assessments, like this enumerator in Khadir district. © 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 11% of the key informants in Daykundi, this is an improvement from the national average of 0.1% female representation in DTM 's first round, completed in March 2017.

1,153 key informants (KIs) interviewed

83 key informants are IDPs or returnees (7%)

125 female key informants (11%)

269 KIs from host communities (23%)

1,028 male key informants (89%)

324 KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (28%)

5.8 average number of KIs per focus group

476 KIs from local authorities (41%)

Key Informants by Type | Daykundi
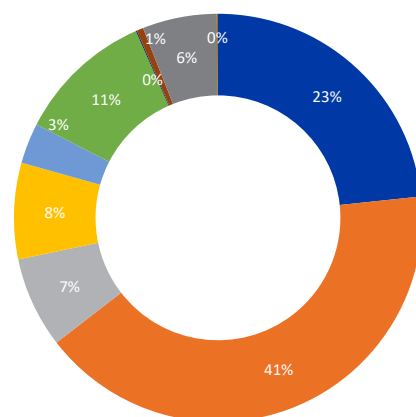
- Community/Tribal Representative
- Community Development Council (CDC) Representative
- Displaced Groups Representative
- Education Representative
- Health Sector Representative
- Humanitarian/Social Organization
- Other District Authority Representative
- Small/Medium Enterprise Representative
- Agriculture 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).

36,429 returnees from abroad

1,290 returned from Pakistan (4%)

30,486 undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (84%)
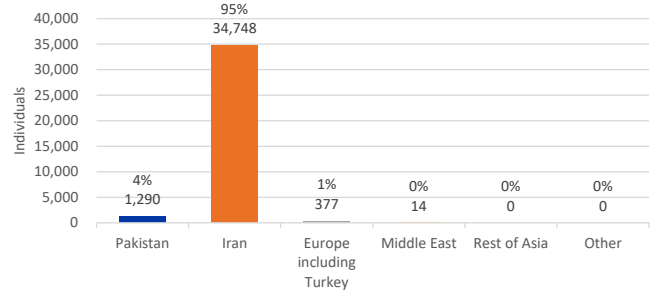
34,748 returned from Iran (95%)

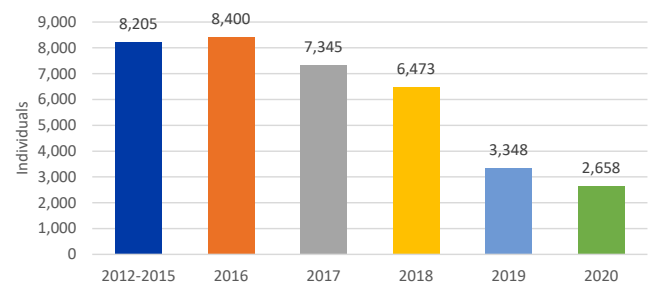**5,552** documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (15%)

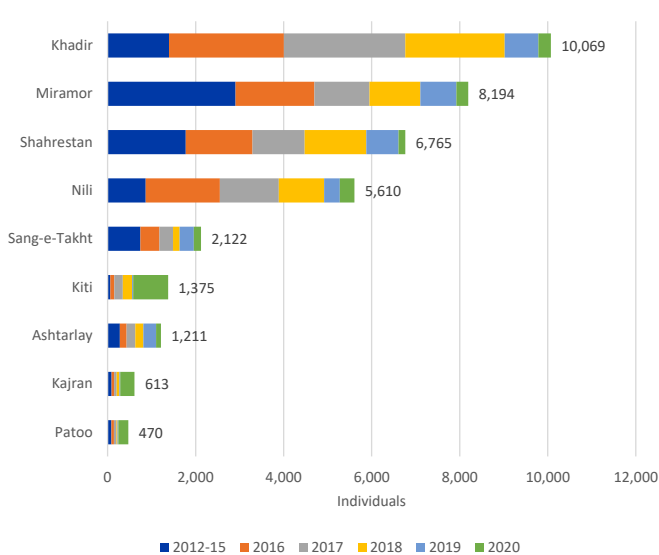**391** returnees from non-neighbouring countries (1%)

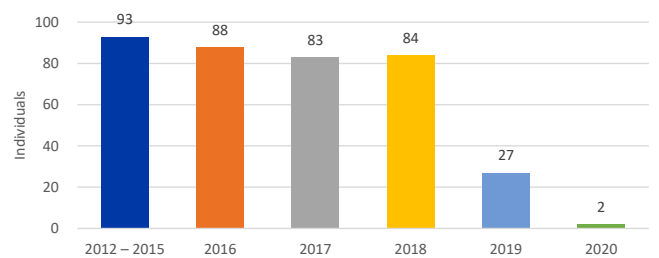### Returnees from Abroad | Country/Region of Origin | Daykundi

Region	Individuals	%
Pakistan	1,290	4%
Iran	34,748	95%
Europe including Turkey	377	1%
Middle East	14	0%
Rest of Asia	0	0%
Other	0	0%

Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Daykundi

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	8,205
2016	8,400
2017	7,345
2018	6,473
2019	3,348
2020	2,658

Returnees from Abroad by District | Daykundi

District	Individuals
Khadir	10,069
Miramor	8,194
Shahrestan	6,765
Nili	5,610
Sang-e-Takht	2,122
Kiti	1,375
Ashtarlay	1,211
Kajran	613
Patoo	470

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

Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Daykundi

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	93
2016	88
2017	83
2018	84
2019	27
2020	2

Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Daykundi

Year	Total
2012 – 2015	7,781
2016	7,940
2017	7,062
2018	6,118
2019	3,191
2020	2,656

Legend: Undocumented | Documented
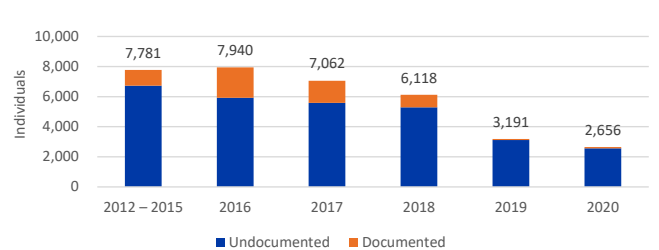
Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Daykundi

Year	Total
2012 – 2015	329
2016	369
2017	199
2018	266
2019	127
2020	0

Legend: Undocumented | Documented
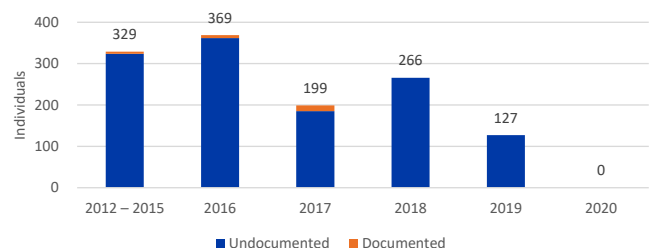
ARRIVAL IDPs

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.

9,512 IDPs currently reside in host communities

27% displaced due to conflict

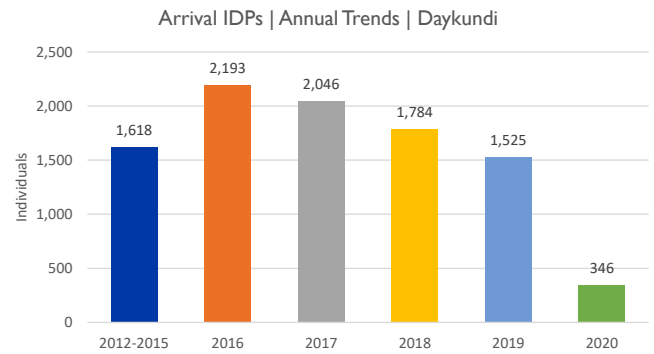**2,436** IDPs in Nili district, which hosts the most IDPs (26%)

73% displaced due to natural disaster

0 IDPs reside in informal settlements

90% displaced within their home province

Arrival IDPs | Annual Trends | Daykundi

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	1,618
2016	2,193
2017	2,046
2018	1,784
2019	1,525
2020	346

Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Daykundi

Same Province 8,541 90%
Other Provices 971 10%

Arrival IDPs by District | Daykundi

District	Individuals
Nili	2,436
Miramor	1,651
Kiti	1,207
Shahrestan	1,189
Khadir	947
Kajran	832
Ashtarlay	528
Patoo	381
Sang-e-Takht	341

2012-2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018 ■ 2019 ■ 2020
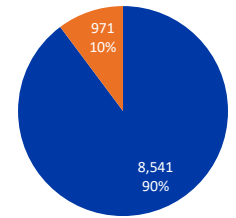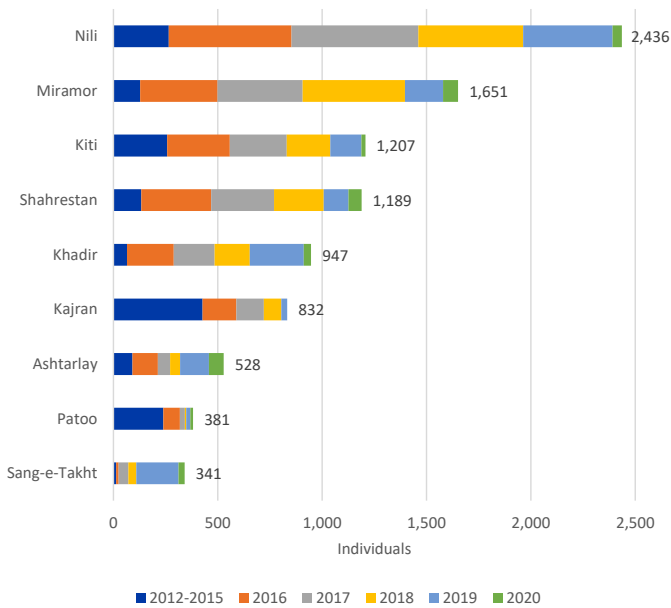
Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Daykundi
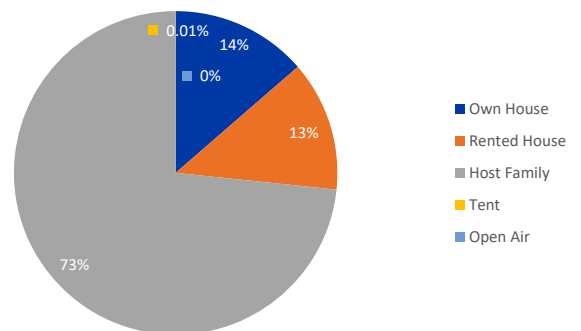
Own House 14%
Rented House 13%
Host Family 73%
Tent 0.01%
Open Air 0%

TOTAL INFLOW [RETURNEES + ARRIVAL IDPs]

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Daykundi

District	Total Inflow
Khadir	11,016
Miramor	9,845
Nili	8,046
Shahrestan	7,954
Kiti	2,582
Sang-e-Takht	2,463
Ashtarlay	1,739
Kajran	1,445
Patoo	851

■ Returnees from Abroad ■ Arrival IDPs

Overall, Daykundi province hosts a total inflow of 45,941 returnees and IDPs, of which 79% (36,429) are returnees and 21% (9,512) are IDPs. The table below shows the 40 settlements in Daykundi that are most affected by this influx. These 40 settlements (20% of the 200 settlements assessed in Daykundi) host 50% of the province's returnees and IDPs. These communities are especi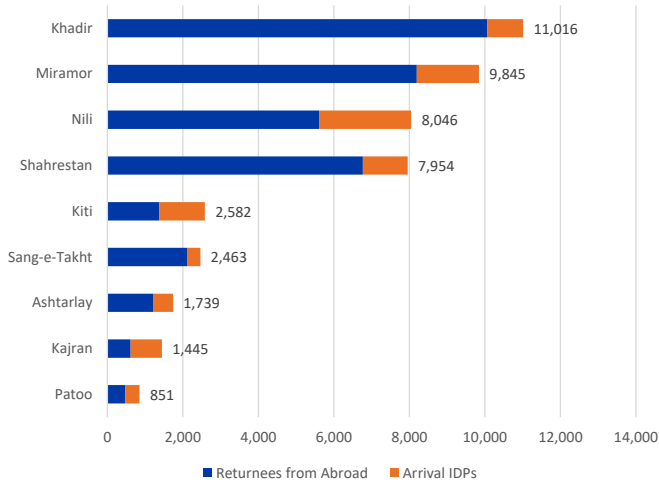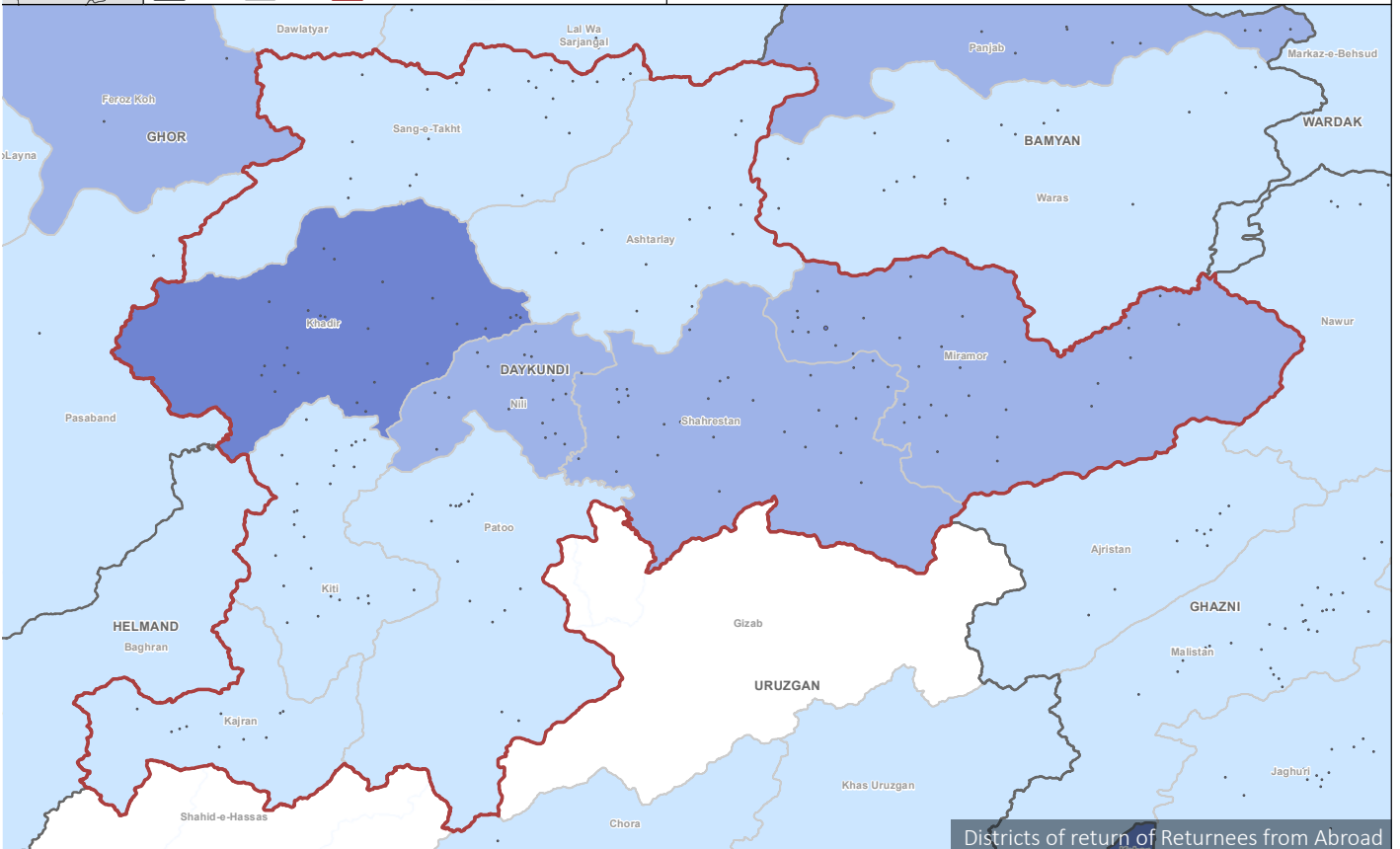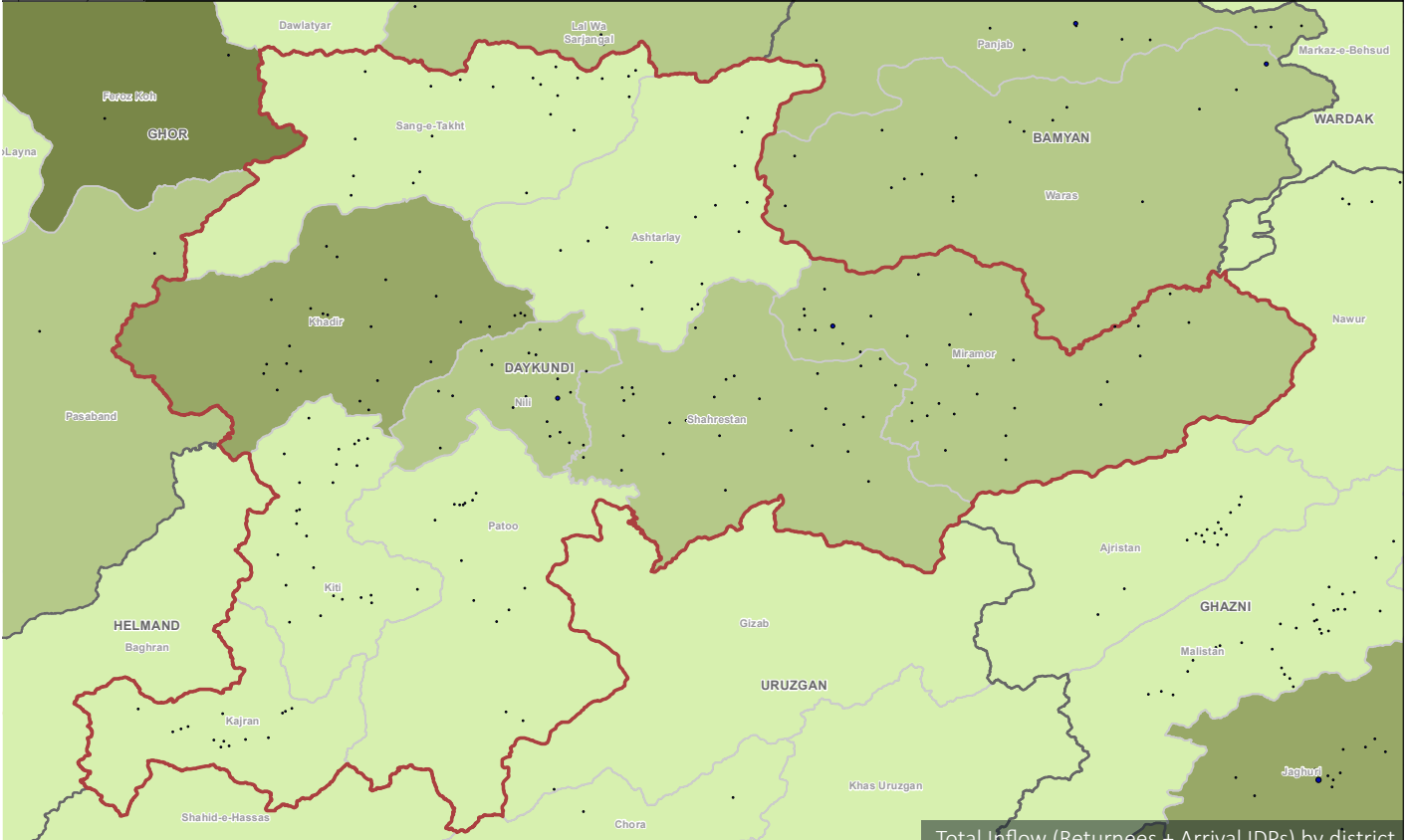ally fragile and susceptible to social instability induced by this large influx and the subsequent competition for limited, already overstretched resources and job opportunities.

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Khadir	10,069	947	11,016
Miramor	8,194	1,651	9,845
Nili	5,610	2,436	8,046
Shahrestan	6,765	1,189	7,954
Kiti	1,375	1,207	2,582
Sang-e-Takht	2,122	341	2,463
Ashtarlay	1,211	528	1,739
Kajran	613	832	1,445
Patoo	470	381	851
Grand Total	36,429	9,512	45,941

Top 40 settlements hosting the most Returnees + IDPs

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Charkh	Miramor	1,431
2	Dasht	Nili	1,208
3	Pushte Rug (rugh)	Khadir	991
4	Qala-i-wayran	Khadir	759
5	Pami (1)	Khadir	757
6	Sirak	Nili	757
7	Qala Qadi	Nili	703
8	Sare Korga	Khadir	701
9	Wursal	Miramor	696
10	Karaiz Pay	Miramor	694
11	Daktur	Khadir	670
12	Tagab	Shahrestan	627
13	Waima	Khadir	621
14	Jawzak	Nili	593
15	Pish Gudi	Shahrestan	584
16	Shahrak Mahajerin	Nili	574
17	Dastan	Khadir	563
18	Pashni	Khadir	559
19	Siya Jowi Dahan Dulana	Khadir	544
20	Patang	Khadir	542
21	Ahangaran	Miramor	519
22	Khawalak	Nili	514
23	Dahan Qoul	Khadir	505
24	Lazir	Nili	487
25	Sare Kajgir	Shahrestan	471
26	Parni	Shahrestan	467
27	Shalgham	Khadir	451
28	Waras Sufla	Shahrestan	449
29	Jar-i-abdul	Khadir	447
30	Sheena	Nili	441
31	Mir Bay	Miramor	429
32	Dahan Gham Qoul	Khadir	406
33	Kharbaid	Shahrestan	404
34	Bagh Bala	Miramor	390
35	Shakar Dara	Khadir	382
36	Nili	Nili	378
37	Pay Nili	Nili	378
38	Omid	Miramor	373
39	Jawz (1)	Shahrestan	354
40	Ark	Sang-e-Takht	353
		Total	23,172

DTM AFGHANISTAN

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

Province: Daykundi

Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs) by district

DTM AFGHANISTAN

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

Province: Daykundi

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.

42,595 Fled IDPs

31% fled IDPs displaced in Daykundi

6% displaced due to conflict

94% displaced due to natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Daykundi

District	Individuals
Khadir	9,642
Miramor	8,052
Nili	5,777
Shahrestan	5,575
Ashtarlay	3,276
Sang-e-Takht	3,037
Kajran	2,793
Kiti	2,462
Patoo	1,981

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

Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Daykundi

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	8,851
2016	11,561
2017	10,541
2018	7,876
2019	3,617
2020	149

DTM AFGHANISTAN

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

Province: Daykundi

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

1 cm = 6 km

1:646,000

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   5,001 - 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.
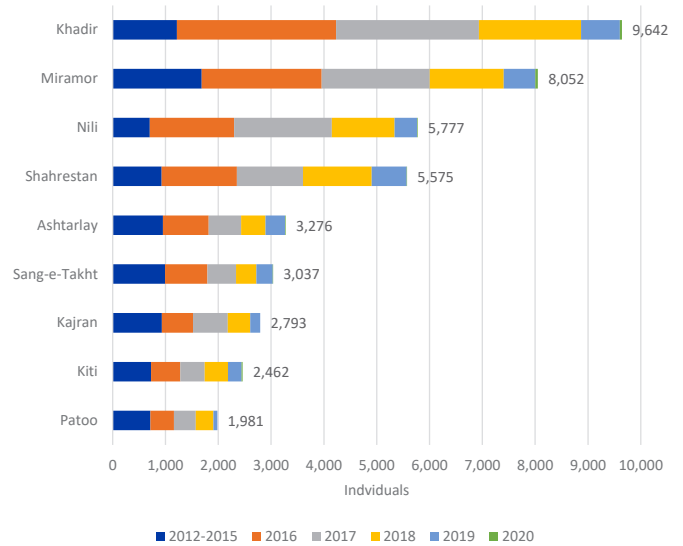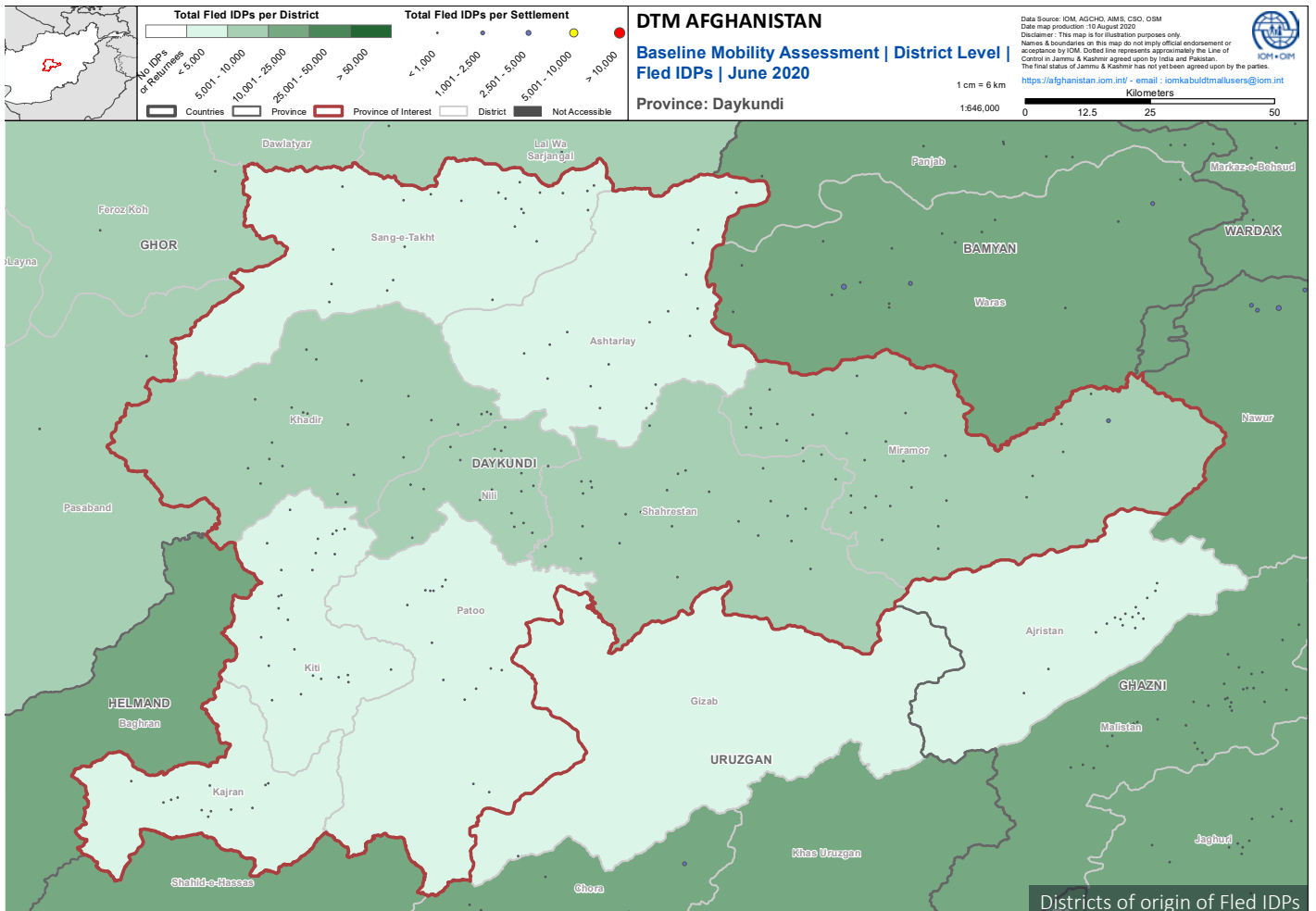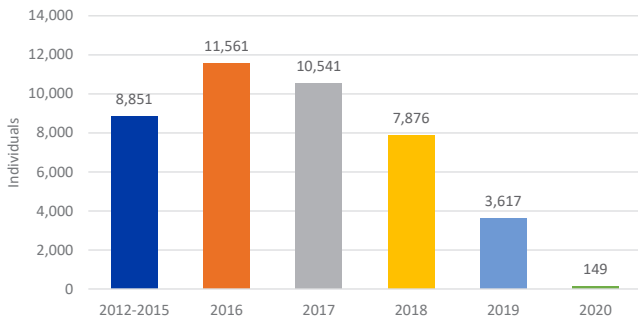
21,900
Returned IDPs

36%
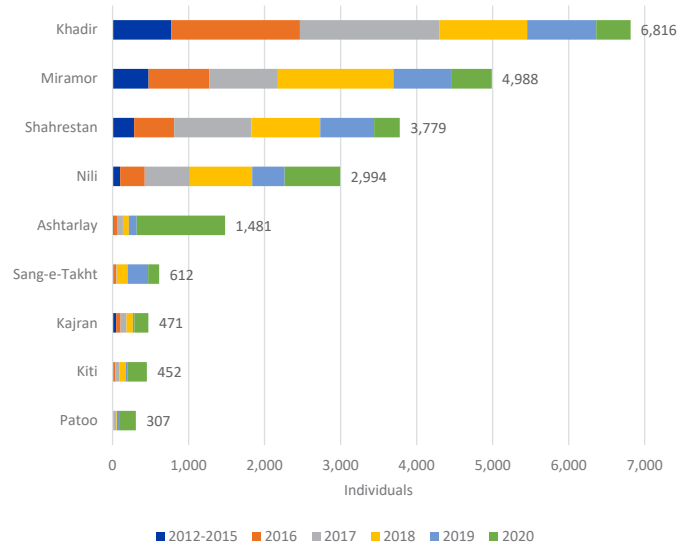returned from other locations in Daykundi

4 in 5
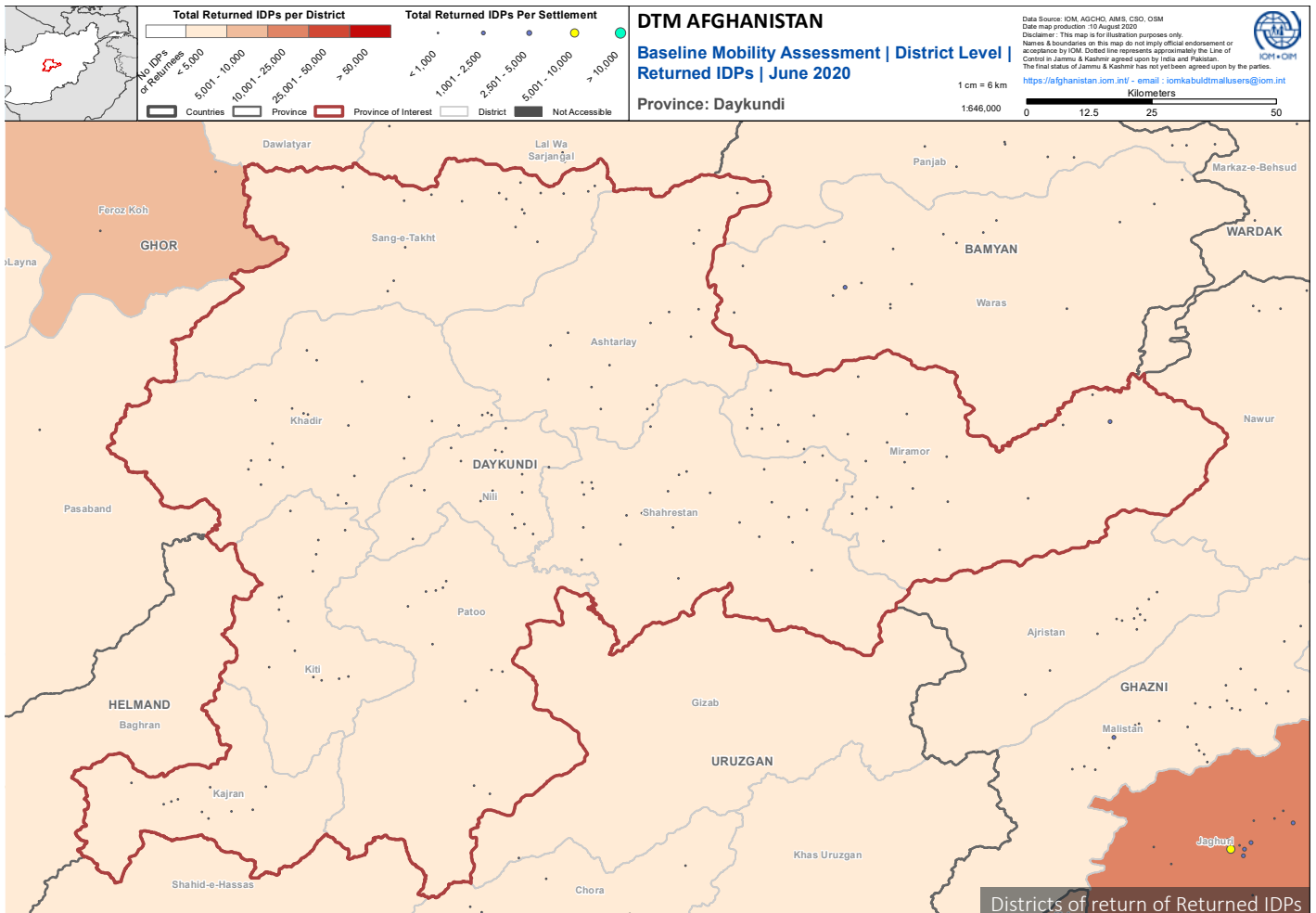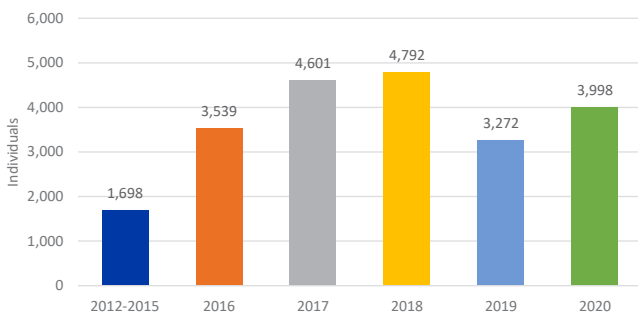former IDPs returned to only 4 districts: Khadir, Miramor, Shahrestan and Nili (85%)

1 in 3
of all returned IDPs in Daykundi returned to Khadir district (31)

Returned IDPs by District | Daykundi

District	Individuals
Khadir	6,816
Miramor	4,988
Shahrestan	3,779
Nili	2,994
Ashtarlay	1,481
Sang-e-Takht	612
Kajran	471
Kiti	452
Patoo	307

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

Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Daykundi

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	1,698
2016	3,539
2017	4,601
2018	4,792
2019	3,272
2020	3,998

DTM AFGHANISTAN

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

Province: Daykundi

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.
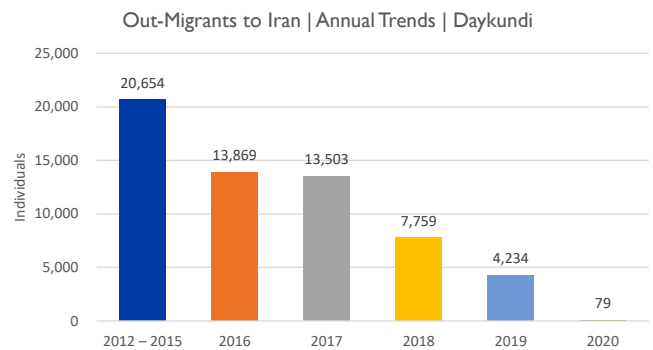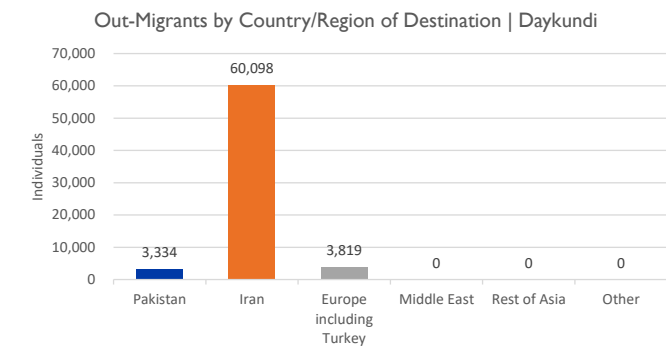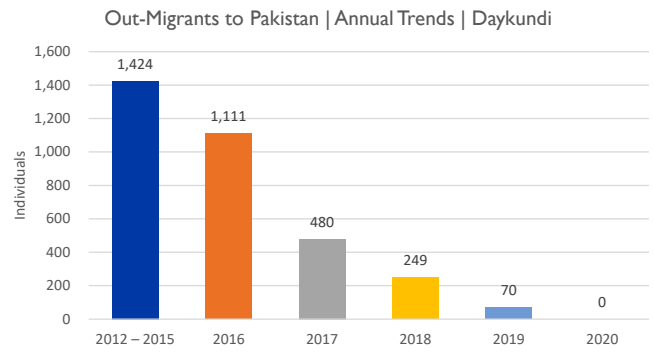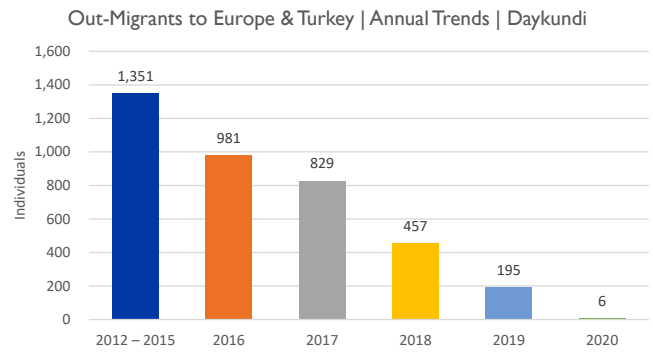
67,251 fled abroad

3,819 fled to Europe (6%)

60,098 fled to Iran (89%)

3,334 fled to Pakistan (5%)

Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Daykundi

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	23,429
2016	15,961
2017	14,812
2018	8,465
2019	4,499
2020	85

Out-Migrants by District | Daykundi

District	Individuals
Khadir	12,976
Kiti	11,454
Miramor	10,910
Shahrestan	10,378
Nili	9,066
Kajran	3,587
Patoo	3,138
Sang-e-Takht	3,009
Ashtarlay	2,733

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

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

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	1,351
2016	981
2017	829
2018	457
2019	195
2020	6

Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Daykundi

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	1,424
2016	1,111
2017	480
2018	249
2019	70
2020	0

Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Daykundi

Destination	Individuals
Pakistan	3,334
Iran	60,098
Europe including Turkey	3,819
Middle East	0
Rest of Asia	0
Other	0

Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Daykundi

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	20,654
2016	13,869
2017	13,503
2018	7,759
2019	4,234
2020	79

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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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