DTM AFGHANISTAN

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

JAWZJAN SUMMARY RESULTS
ROUND 10 ▪ JAN – JUN 2020

20,120 IDPs and returnees do not have access to sufficient drinking water sources and often resort to drinking unsafe water, like these children fetching water from an unprotected well. © 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

11 districts assessed
331 settlements assessed

1,855
key informants interviewed

180,536
returnees from abroad [2012-2020]

237,292
IDPs [2012–2020] currently in host communities

168,876
former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2020]

178,898
out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2020]

43,802
out-migrants fled to Europe (25%) – Jawzjan has the second largest number of outflow to Europe, nationwide

2,732
returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air

2 in 5
persons (42%) in Jawzjan are either IDPs or returnees

1 in 2
52% of all returnees and IDPs reside in Shiberghan district

2 in 5
persons in Shiberghan and Aqcha districts are either IDPs or returnees

1 in 3
29% of former IDPs from Jawzjan, have returned home

1 in 3
persons in Khanaqa, Qush Tepa and Fayzabad districts are returnees

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.
Shiberghan	184,964	215,347	54%	74,509	19%	18,206	10%	140,838	35%	17,118	9%	54,211	29%
Khwaja Dukoh	29,385	10,851	27%	6,238	16%	2,296	8%	4,613	11%	3,732	13%	12,152	41%
Khanaqa	25,406	18,847	43%	12,897	29%	21,259	84%	5,950	13%	36,813	145%	10,518	41%
Mingajik	46,835	14,130	23%	7,251	12%	8,505	18%	6,879	11%	6,156	13%	10,089	22%
Qush Tepa	25,661	18,097	41%	12,504	29%	32,474	127%	5,593	13%	14,317	56%	23,153	90%
Khamyab	15,269	3,788	20%	1,618	8%	1,624	11%	2,170	11%	1,022	7%	1,593	10%
Aqcha	83,930	74,276	47%	13,719	9%	12,236	15%	60,557	38%	22,442	27%	22,568	27%
Fayzabad	45,424	37,161	45%	28,219	34%	12,414	27%	8,942	11%	15,160	33%	11,937	26%
Mardyan	42,088	9,793	19%	8,722	17%	3,234	8%	1,071	2%	5,958	14%	12,344	29%
Qarqin	27,168	1,927	7%	1,738	6%	4,137	15%	189	1%	707	3%	2,162	8%
Darzab	53,703	13,611	20%	13,121	19%	48,569	90%	490	1%	45,451	85%	18,171	34%
Total	579,833	417,828	42%	180,536	18%	164,954	28%	237,292	24%	168,876	29%	178,898	31%

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

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 in communities during assessments, like this enumerator in Jawzjan. © 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 Jawzjan, this is an improvement from the national average of 0.1% female representation in DTM 's first round, completed in March 2017.

1,855 key informants (KIs) interviewed

65 key informants are IDPs or returnees (4%)

33 female key informants (2%)

427 KIs from host communities (23%)

1,822 male key informants (98%)

578 KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (31%)

5.6 average number of KIs per focus group

782 KIs from local authorities (42%)

Key Informants by Type | Jawzjan

0.2% · 23% · 16% · 1% · 1% · 4% · 2% · 9% · 4% · 41%
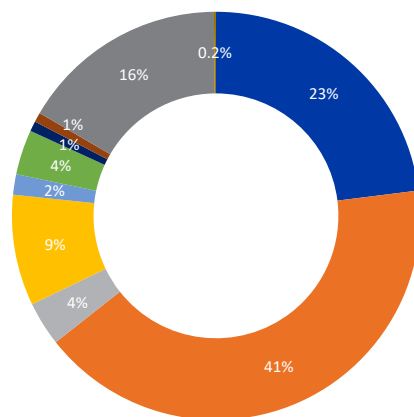
- ■ Community/Tribal Representative
- ■ Community Development Council (CDC) Representative
- ■ Displaced Groups Representative
- ■ Education Representative
- ■ Health Sector Representative
- ■ Humanitarian/Social Organization
- ■ Other District Authority Representative
- ■ Small/Medium Enterprise Representative
- ■ 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).

180,536 returnees from abroad

79,667 returned from Pakistan (44%)

107,084 undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (59%)

77,123 returned from Iran (43%)

49,706 documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (28%)

23,746 returnees from non-neighbouring countries (13%)

Returnees from Abroad | Country/Region of Origin | Jawzjan

Country/Region	Individuals	%
Pakistan	79,667	44%
Iran	77,123	43%
Europe including Turkey	18,716	10%
Middle East	3,387	2%
Rest of Asia	1,148	1%
Other	495	0.3%
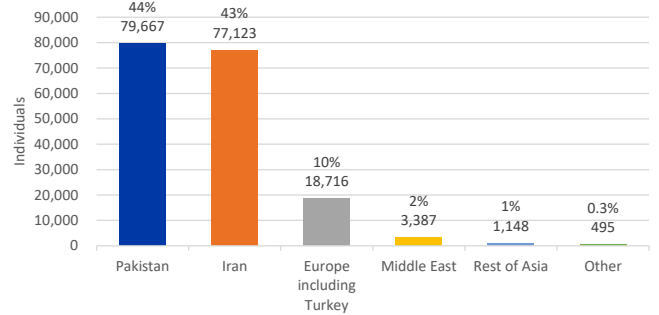
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Jawzjan

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	38,196
2016	36,414
2017	33,914
2018	32,879
2019	12,825
2020	26,308
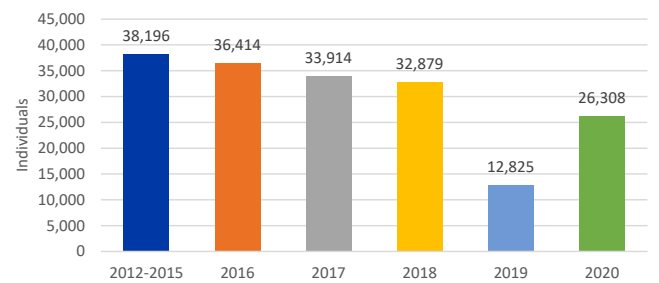
Returnees from Abroad by District | Jawzjan

District	Individuals
Shiberghan	74,509
Fayzabad	28,219
Aqcha	13,719
Darzab	13,121
Khanaqa	12,897
Qush Tepa	12,504
Mardyan	8,722
Mingajik	7,251
Khwaja Dukoh	6,238
Qarqin	1,738
Khamyab	1,618

Legend: ■ 2012-15 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018 ■ 2019 ■ 2020
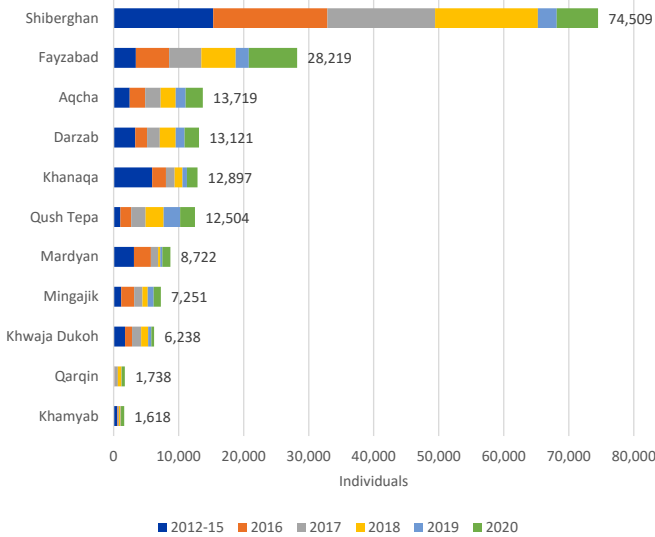
Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Jawzjan

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	2,651
2016	2,877
2017	3,384
2018	4,005
2019	2,214
2020	3,585
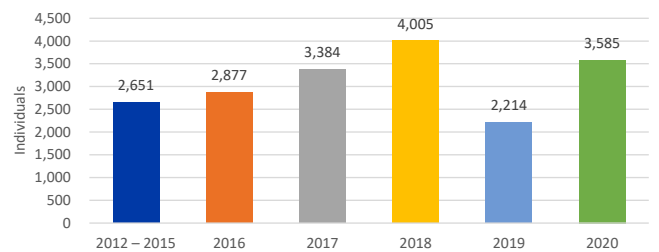
Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Jawzjan

Year	Total
2012 – 2015	15,627
2016	14,925
2017	13,475
2018	14,579
2019	5,387
2020	13,130

Legend: ■ Undocumented ■ Documented
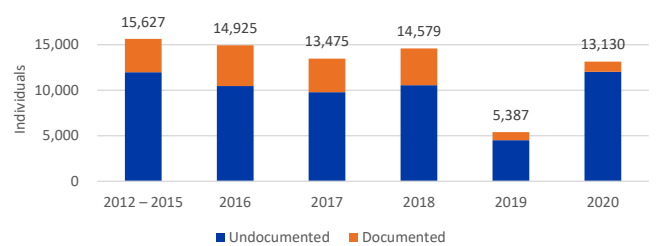
Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Jawzjan

Year	Total
2012 – 2015	19,096
2016	17,901
2017	16,048
2018	12,843
2019	4,625
2020	9,154

Legend: ■ Undocumented ■ Documented
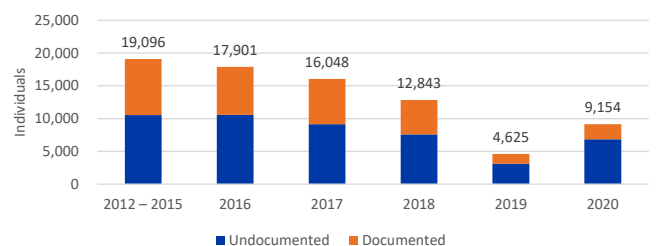
ARRIVAL IDPs

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.

237,292 IDPs currently reside in host communities

140,838 IDPs in Shiberghan district, which hosts the most IDPs (59)

0 IDPs reside in informal settlements

84% displaced due to conflict

16% displaced due to natural disaster

74% displaced within their home province

Arrival IDPs | Annual Trends | Jawzjan

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	13,997
2016	33,010
2017	49,882
2018	48,514
2019	12,860
2020	79,029
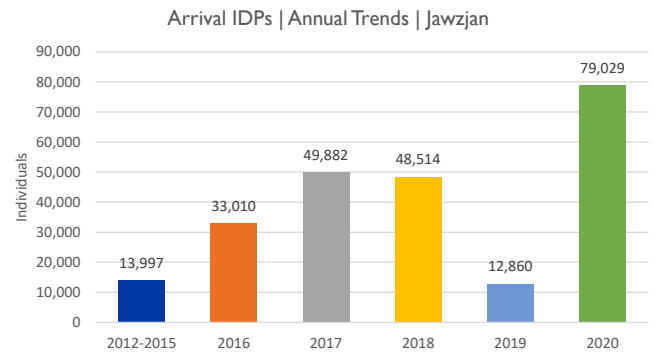
Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Jawzjan

- Same Province: 174,937 — 74%
- Other Provices: 62,355 — 26%

Arrival IDPs by District | Jawzjan

District	Individuals
Shiberghan	140,838
Aqcha	60,557
Fayzabad	8,942
Mingajik	6,879
Khanaqa	5,950
Qush Tepa	5,593
Khwaja Dukoh	4,613
Khamyab	2,170
Mardyan	1,071
Darzab	490
Qarqin	189

Legend: 2012-2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020
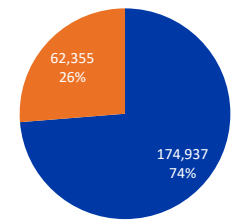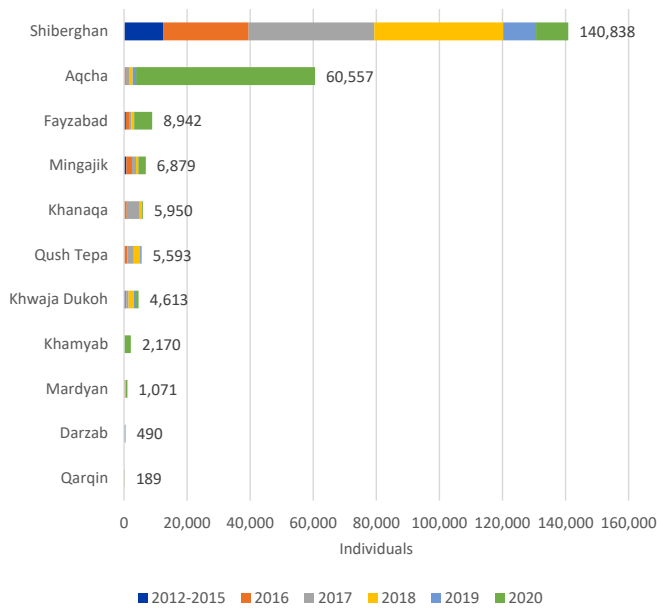
Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Jawzjan
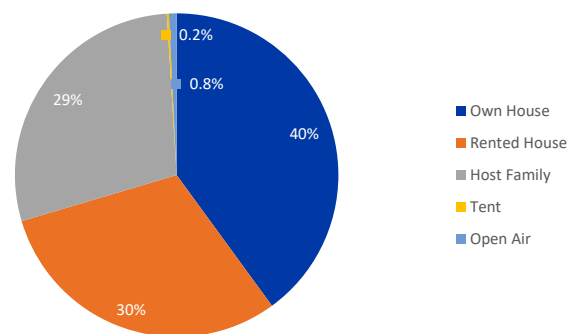
- Own House: 40%
- Rented House: 30%
- Host Family: 29%
- Tent: 0.2%
- Open Air: 0.8%

TOTAL INFLOW [RETURNEES + ARRIVAL IDPs]

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Jawzjan

District		
Shiberghan		215,347
Aqcha		74,276
Fayzabad		37,161
Khanaqa		18,847
Qush Tepa		18,097
Mingajik		14,130
Darzab		13,611
Khwaja Dukoh		10,851
Mardyan		9,793
Khamyab		3,788
Qarqin		1,927

■ Returnees from Abroad   ■ Arrival IDPs

Overall, Jawzjan province hosts a total inflow of 417,828 returnees and IDPs, of which 43% (180,536) are returnees and 57% (237,292) are IDPs. The table below shows the 40 settlements in Jawzjan that are most affected by this influx. These 40 settlements (12% of the 331 settlements assessed in Jawzjan) host 53% 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
Shiberghan	74,509	140,838	215,347
Aqcha	13,719	60,557	74,276
Fayzabad	28,219	8,942	37,161
Khanaqa	12,897	5,950	18,847
Qush Tepa	12,504	5,593	18,097
Mingajik	7,251	6,879	14,130
Darzab	13,121	490	13,611
Khwaja Dukoh	6,238	4,613	10,851
Mardyan	8,722	1,071	9,793
Khamyab	1,618	2,170	3,788
Qarqin	1,738	189	1,927
Grand Total	180,536	237,292	417,828

Top 40 settlements hosting the most Returnees + IDPs

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Aqcha	Aqcha	54,959
2	Yaka Bagh	Shiberghan	13,628
3	Yangi Aregh	Shiberghan	12,916
4	Sakhi Abad	Shiberghan	12,495
5	Eed Mahala	Shiberghan	10,570
6	Merwais Meena	Shiberghan	9,296
7	Charamgar Khana	Shiberghan	8,176
8	Tarnow Uzbekya Wa Shabiya Afghaniya	Shiberghan	6,647
9	Arab Khana	Shiberghan	6,482
10	Qara Boyen	Shiberghan	5,201
11	Shobai	Shiberghan	4,656
12	Now Abad Pamkhana	Shiberghan	4,048
13	Qeranchi	Shiberghan	3,570
14	Alti Khowja Lab Daria	Shiberghan	3,306
15	Chaghsay	Shiberghan	3,236
16	Marghab	Shiberghan	3,090
17	Hassan Taben Ghazgi	Shiberghan	3,069
18	Koh Gunbad	Shiberghan	2,988
19	Baqia Mesgari	Shiberghan	2,904
20	Mangote Arabya	Shiberghan	2,875
21	Kilak	Shiberghan	2,855
22	Afghan Tapa Turkmanya	Shiberghan	2,829
23	Haidar Abad	Fayzabad	2,727
24	Shesha Khana Arabya	Fayzabad	2,713
25	Sholjar Afghaniya	Shiberghan	2,708
26	Proja K	Shiberghan	2,690
27	Hekmat Abad	Khwaja Dukoh	2,552
28	Baysh Aregh	Aqcha	2,526
29	Mardeyan Bala	Fayzabad	2,471
30	Paitow	Darzab	2,440
31	Baba Ali- 1	Shiberghan	2,393
32	Alta Khowja	Shiberghan	2,390
33	Yatem Qala	Shiberghan	2,316
34	Gholmala	Shiberghan	2,269
35	Deewana Khana	Shiberghan	2,257
36	Nasrat Abad	Fayzabad	2,244
37	Kokal Dash	Fayzabad	2,158
38	Yanga Kint	Shiberghan	2,127
39	Qara Kent	Shiberghan	2,115
40	Sea Shanba Afghaniya	Shiberghan	2,070
		Total	222,962

Map 1: Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs) by district

DTM AFGHANISTAN

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

Province: Jawzjan

1:796,000

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

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: Districts of return of Returnees from Abroad

DTM AFGHANISTAN

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

Province: Jawzjan

1:796,000

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

Data Source: IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM
Date map production :10 August 2020
Disclaimer : This map is for illustration purposes only.
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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.

164,954
Fled IDPs

67%
fled IDPs displaced in Jawzjan

78%
displaced due to conflict

22%
displaced due to natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Jawzjan

District	Individuals
Darzab	48,569
Qush Tepa	32,474
Khanaqa	21,259
Shiberghan	18,206
Fayzabad	12,414
Aqcha	12,236
Mingajik	8,505
Qarqin	4,137
Mardyan	3,234
Khwaja Dukoh	2,296
Khamyab	1,624

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

Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Jawzjan

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	7,336
2016	19,705
2017	33,175
2018	63,735
2019	16,587
2020	24,416

DTM AFGHANISTAN

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

Province: Jawzjan

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

Data Source: IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM
Date map production :10 August 2020
Disclaimer : This map is for illustration purposes only.
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The final status of Jammu & Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

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1 cm = 8 km
1:796,000
Kilometers
0   15   30   60

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.
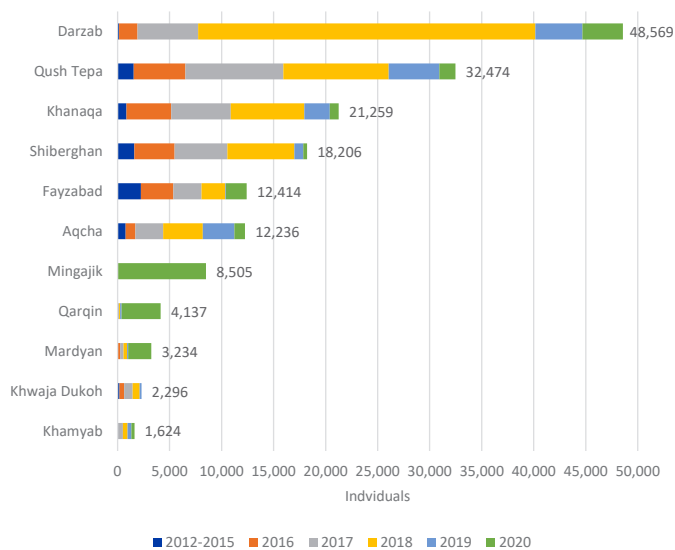
168,876
Returned IDPs

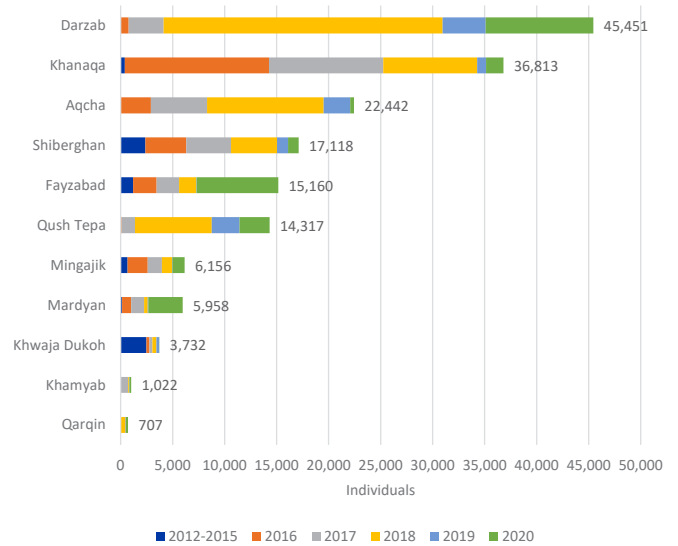**74%**
returned from other locations in Jawzjan

3 in 5
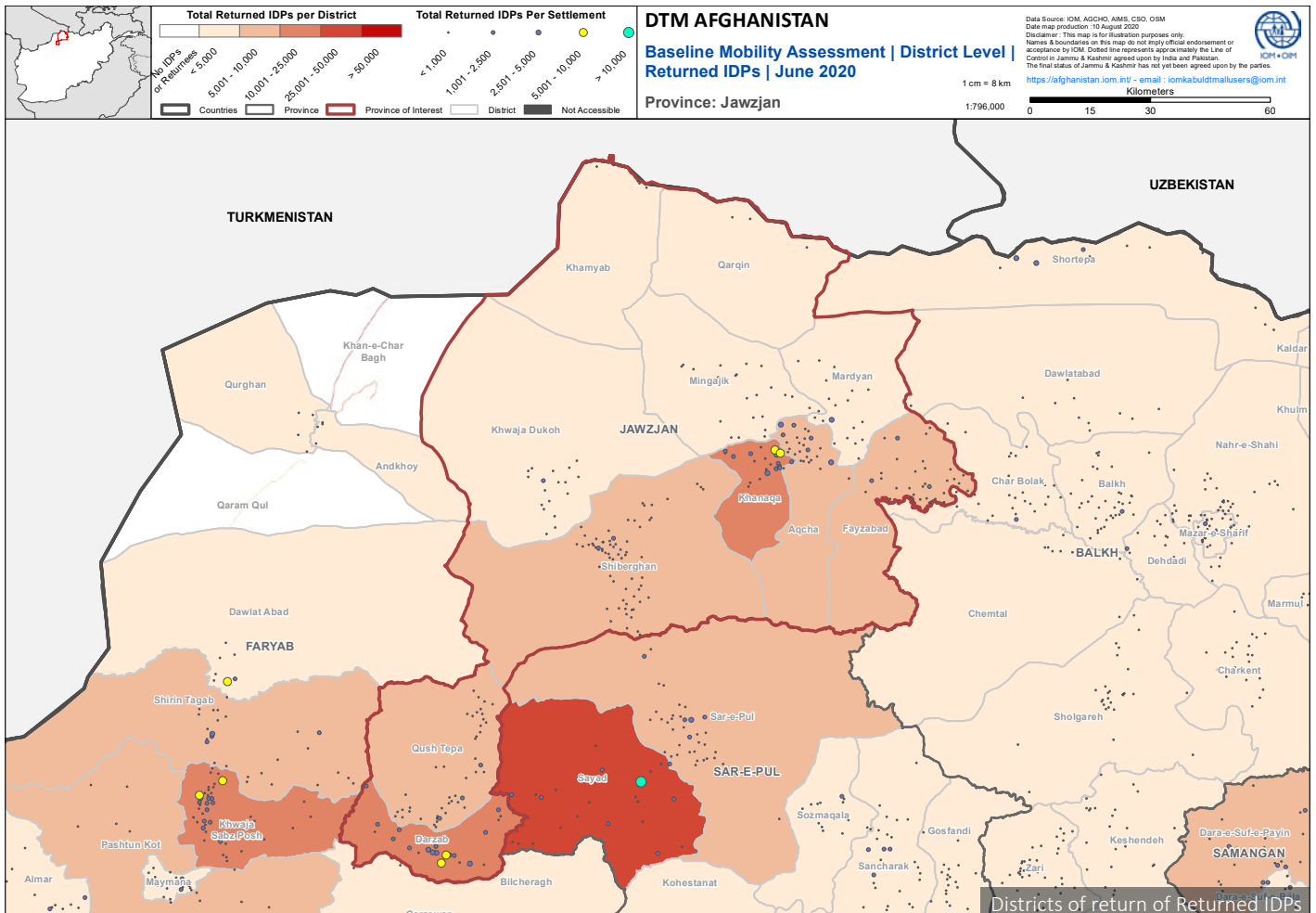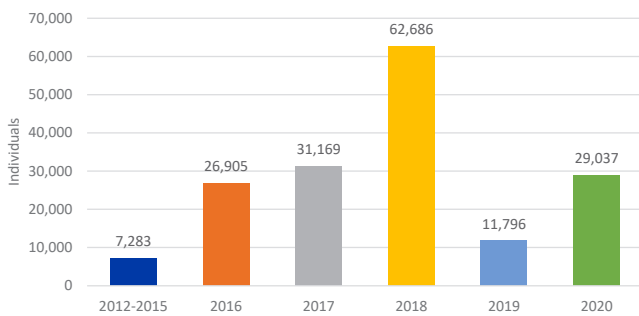former IDPs returned to only 3 districts: Darzab, Khanaqa and Aqcha (62%)

1 in 4
of all returned IDPs in Jawzjan returned to Darzab district (27%)

Returned IDPs by District | Jawzjan

District	Individuals
Darzab	45,451
Khanaqa	36,813
Aqcha	22,442
Shiberghan	17,118
Fayzabad	15,160
Qush Tepa	14,317
Mingajik	6,156
Mardyan	5,958
Khwaja Dukoh	3,732
Khamyab	1,022
Qarqin	707

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

Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Jawzjan

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	7,283
2016	26,905
2017	31,169
2018	62,686
2019	11,796
2020	29,037

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

DTM AFGHANISTAN
Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level | Returned IDPs | June 2020
Province: Jawzjan

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.

IOM • OIM

1 cm = 8 km
1:796,000

https://afghanistan.iom.int/ - email : iomkabuldtmallusers@iom.int
Kilometers
0   15   30   60

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.
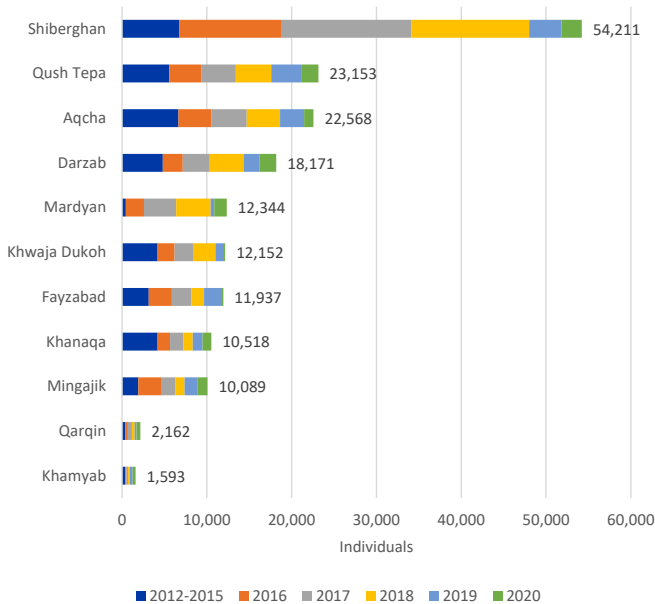
178,898 fled abroad
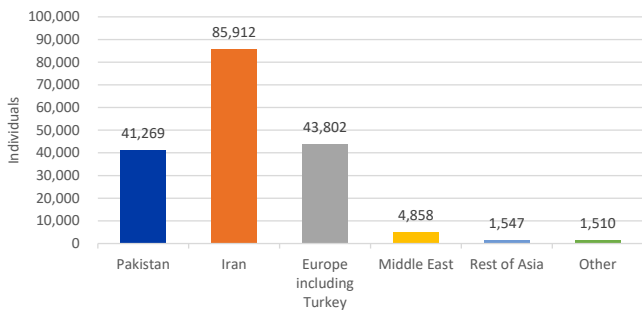
43,802 fled to Europe (24%)
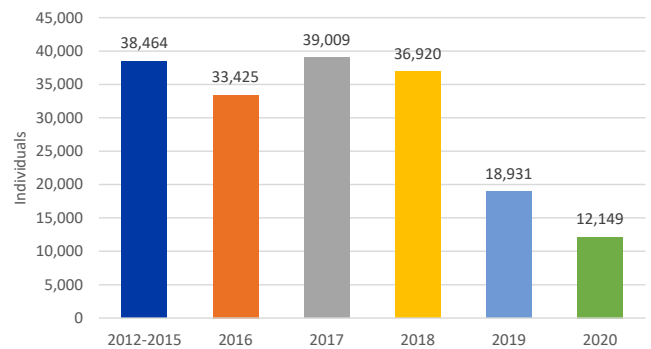
85,912 fled to Iran (48%)

41,269 fled to Pakistan (23%)

Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Jawzjan

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	38,464
2016	33,425
2017	39,009
2018	36,920
2019	18,931
2020	12,149

Out-Migrants by District | Jawzjan

District	Individuals
Shiberghan	54,211
Qush Tepa	23,153
Aqcha	22,568
Darzab	18,171
Mardyan	12,344
Khwaja Dukoh	12,152
Fayzabad	11,937
Khanaqa	10,518
Mingajik	10,089
Qarqin	2,162
Khamyab	1,593

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

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

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	5,559
2016	7,713
2017	9,680
2018	10,323
2019	6,338
2020	4,189

Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Jawzjan

Country/Region	Individuals
Pakistan	41,269
Iran	85,912
Europe including Turkey	43,802
Middle East	4,858
Rest of Asia	1,547
Other	1,510
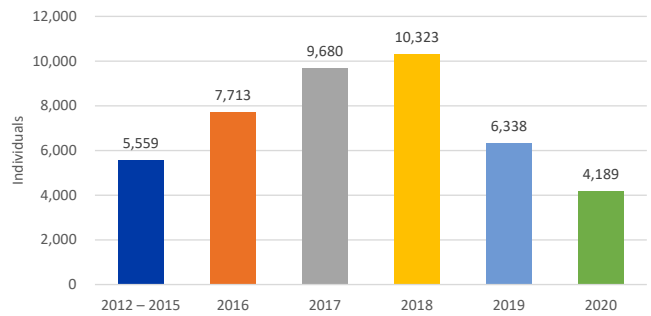
Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Jawzjan

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	8,930
2016	8,961
2017	10,133
2018	9,031
2019	2,665
2020	1,549
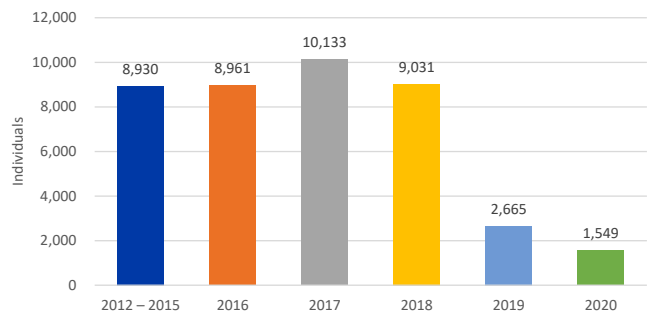
Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Jawzjan

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	22,260
2016	15,150
2017	17,912
2018	16,375
2019	8,384
2020	5,831
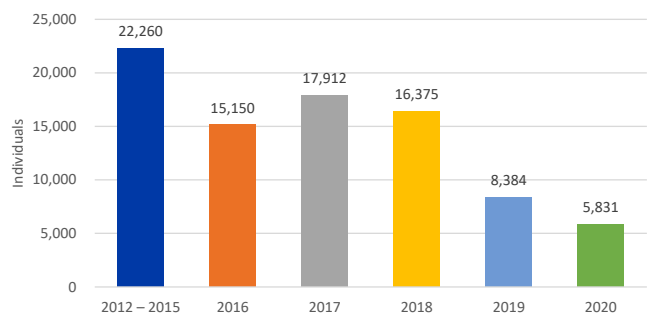
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17 Route des Morillons
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Ansari Square
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Kabul, Afghanistan

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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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