

## ROUND 2 - 2021

The Returnee Longitudinal Survey (RLS) is a tool developed under the European Union (EU) funded project "Displacement Tracking Matrix Regional Evidence for Migration Analysis and Policy (DTM REMAP)" to improve understanding of return migrants' profiles, the living conditions of returnees and their reintegration process both in the short- and long-term. To this end, data is collected over the course of multiple years at regular intervals. The first round of RLS in Afghanistan was conducted between May 2021 and August 2021. From 23 September 2021, the DTM teams activated the second round of RLS with a shortened version of the RLS tool focusing on displacement, security and the economic situation of returnees in Afghanistan.

This report intends to provide a snapshot of the second round of RLS data collection that took place between 23 September and 16 October with Afghan migrants who returned from Turkey or the EU between January 2018 and July 2021. During the data collection period, 813 returnees (710 from Turkey and 103 from the EU) were interviewed over the phone across 107 districts in 15 provinces<sup>1</sup>.

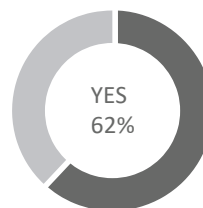
Twenty-eight per cent of respondents indicated that they were forced to leave their house since the last interview. Among those who had to leave their house, 83 per cent did so because of conflict and insecurity and 21 per cent to find a job. Less than a quarter of respondents (22%) moved within the same district and 36 per cent moved within the same province, while another 36 per cent moved to another province. For those who moved to another province, the majority moved to Kabul and Jawzjan (39% and 14%, respectively). Since the last interview, 63 per cent had only moved once, while 37 per cent had moved more than once. More than half (55%) of respondents moved with their family, while 21 per cent moved alone.

### KEY FIGURES

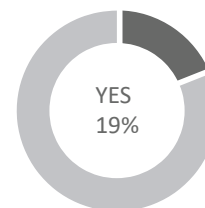


### RE-MIGRATION

Do you feel you are able to stay and live in Afghanistan?



Do you have any intention to re-migrate in the next 6 months?

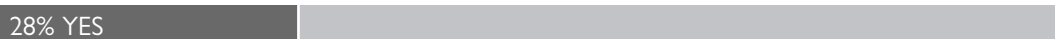


What are your two most important reasons to re-migrate?



### DISPLACEMENT

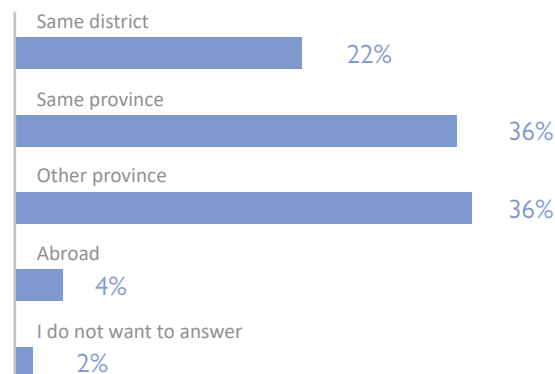
Since the last interview: Were you forced to leave your house?



Why did you leave your house?  
(Top 5 answers, multiple answers possible)

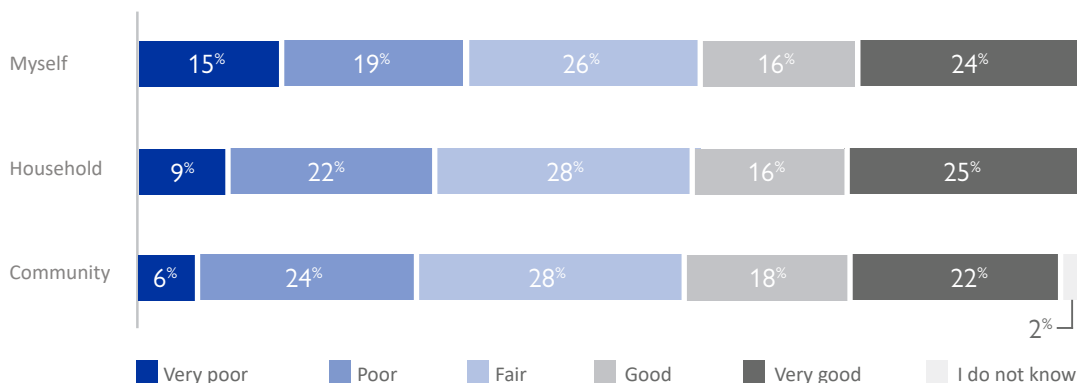


Where did you go?



### SECURITY

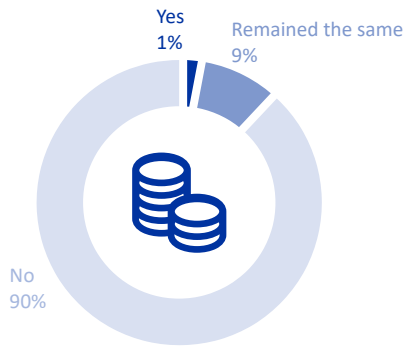
How would you rate safety in your community for yourself, your household and your community?



<sup>1</sup>Provinces covered are Kabul, Nangarhar, Faryab, Balkh, Kunduz, Baghlan, Takhar, Jawzjan, Laghman, Samangan, Badakhshan, Parwan, Wardak, Kunar and Ghazni.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

Since the last interview: Has your household economic situation improved?



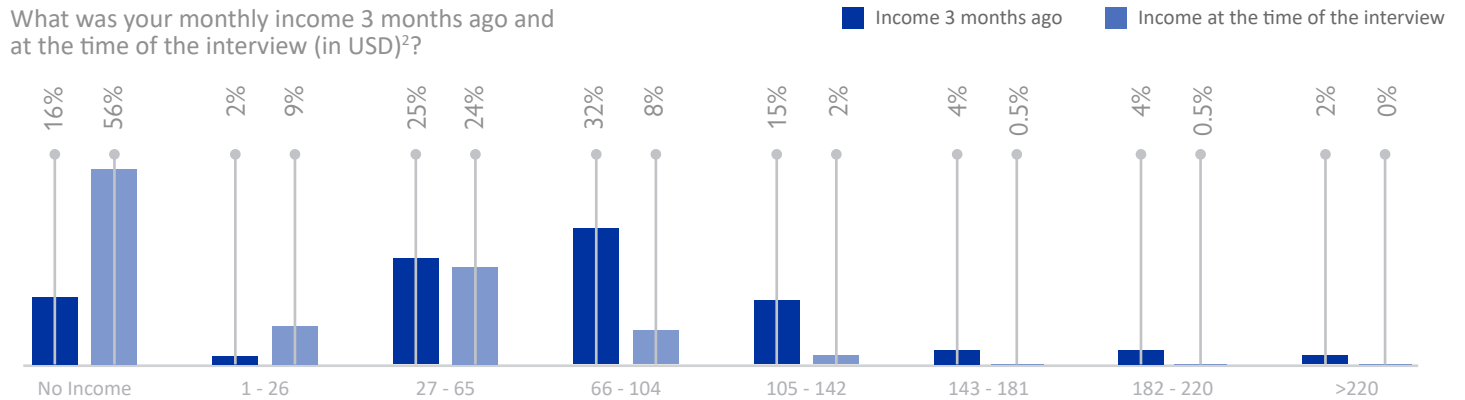
If not, why? (Top 8 answers, multiple answers possible)



The majority of respondents (90%) reported that their household economic situation had not improved since the last interview. Only one per cent reported an improvement in their household economic situation. Respondents most frequently indicated the loss of a job as the reason for their worsened economic situation.

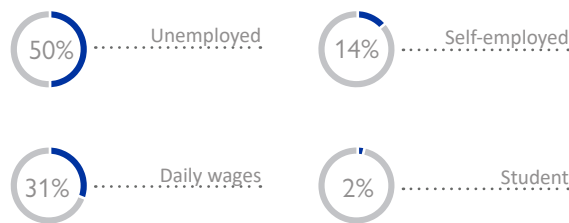
INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

What was your monthly income 3 months ago and at the time of the interview (in USD)?

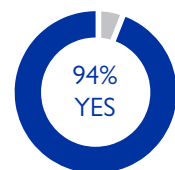


At the time of the interview, 56 per cent reported no income, while three months before the interview, only 16 per cent reported no income. Ninety-four per cent of respondents reported that they had to borrow money since the last interview. Fifty per cent of respondents were unemployed at the time of the interview and another 31 per cent were dependent upon daily wages for their income. However, given the current political and economic situation they can be considered as having no income.

What is your current employment situation? (Top 4 answers)



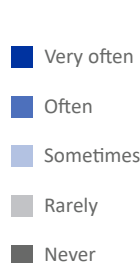
Since the last interview: Have you borrowed money?



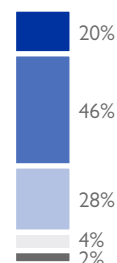
FOOD INSECURITY

Respondents were also asked about their food (in)security. Nearly all respondents (98%) reported that they had to borrow food since the last interview. Most respondents (97%) also indicated that they had to reduce the quantity of food they ate because of its cost. Seventy per cent of respondents reduced the quantity of food on a regular basis (often or very often). These numbers highlight the severe food insecurity of respondents in Afghanistan.

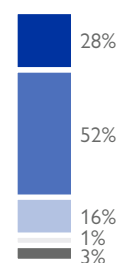
Since the last interview:



Borrow food?



Reduce of food quantity?



<sup>2</sup>Data was originally collected in Afghani. Exchange rates are 79.9303 AFN to 1 USD at the time of the interview (1 October 2021) and 79.7966 AFN to 1 USD three months before the interview (15 July 2021).

NOTE: When the label "Multiple answers possible" appears above a graph, it means that respondents were allowed to provide more than one answer to the question. For this reason, totals do not add up to 100%.