

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

**BADAKHSHAN
SUMMARY RESULTS
ROUND 7 • OCT – DEC 2018**



Nahia 6 is an informal settlement in Fayzabad district, Badakhshan province. The arrival of new IDPs has meant already over-stretched resources have become even more scarce. © IOM 2018

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.

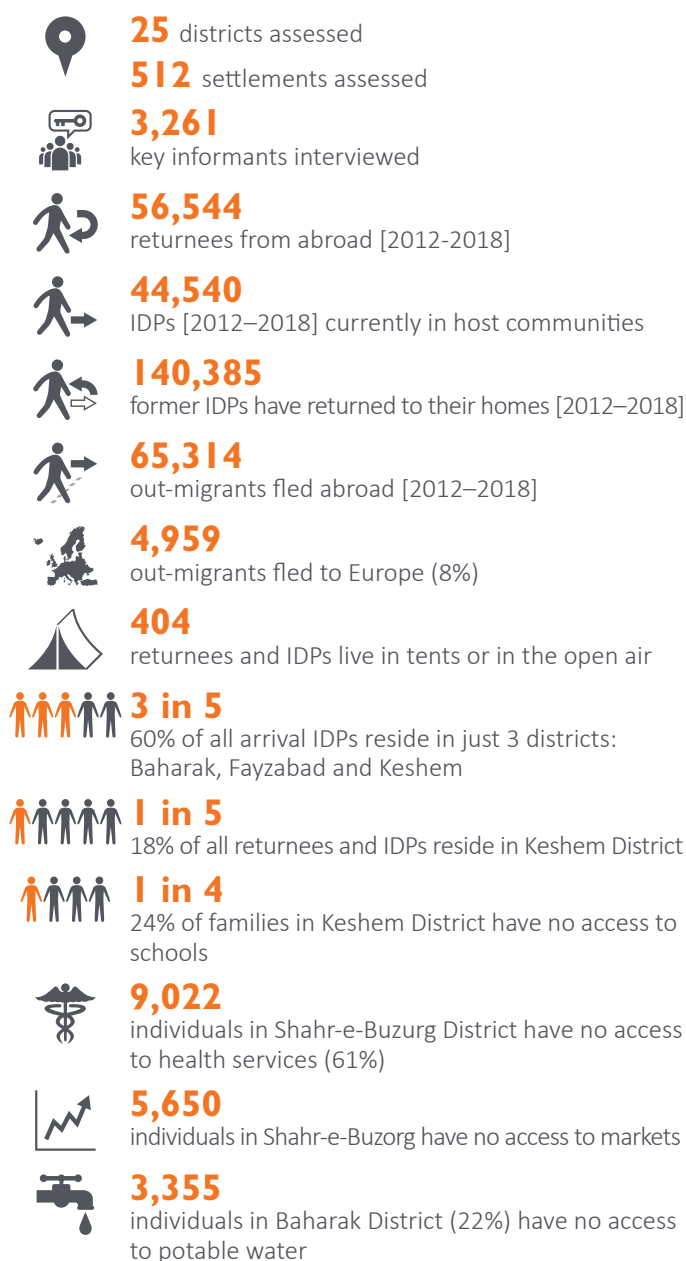
5 TARGET POPULATIONS

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.

HIGHLIGHTS



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.
Arghanjkhwa	17,578	72	0%	66	0%	665	4%	6	0%	3,360	19%	0	0%
Argo	85,586	1,235	1%	1,228	1%	4,005	5%	7	0%	998	1%	1,514	2%
Baharak	31,438	15,029	32%	4,888	11%	4,876	16%	10,141	22%	8,298	26%	5,834	19%
Darayem	67,237	6,434	9%	5,412	7%	3,497	5%	1,022	1%	5,903	9%	7,953	12%
Darwaz	28,869	2,154	7%	1,841	6%	2,149	7%	313	1%	25,664	89%	3,568	12%
Darwaz-e-Balla	25,278	880	3%	880	3%	871	3%	0	0%	1,285	5%	1,512	6%
Eshkmesh	15,141	1,233	8%	5	0%	316	2%	1,228	7%	210	1%	0	0%
Fayzabad	74,031	9,985	12%	1,421	2%	13,975	19%	8,564	10%	2,697	4%	871	1%
Jorm	41,159	6,916	14%	2,387	5%	6,401	16%	4,529	9%	953	2%	616	1%
Keshem	88,281	18,246	17%	10,414	10%	7,402	8%	7,832	7%	4,272	5%	13,132	15%
Khash	41,575	1,731	4%	1,489	3%	3,475	8%	242	1%	224	1%	686	2%
Khwahan	18,093	828	4%	562	3%	511	3%	266	1%	77	0%	796	4%
Kofab	24,379	2,221	8%	2,221	8%	2,618	11%	0	0%	182	1%	2,347	10%
Kohestan	18,092	259	1%	259	1%	1,962	11%	0	0%	378	2%	124	1%
Raghestan	43,243	1,357	3%	503	1%	2,293	5%	854	2%	553	1%	502	1%
Shahr-e-Buzorg	57,099	14,807	21%	10,586	15%	11,989	21%	4,221	6%	23,168	41%	10,802	19%
Shaki	28,743	1,745	6%	1,057	3%	1,168	4%	688	2%	10,152	35%	2,580	9%
Shighnan	30,411	1,011	3%	85	0%	4,489	15%	926	3%	16,938	56%	221	1%
Shuhada	37,724	1,645	4%	1,056	3%	2,464	7%	589	1%	3,204	8%	226	1%
Tagab	30,668	6,485	17%	5,078	14%	2,802	9%	1,407	4%	11,006	36%	7,400	24%
Teshkan	32,592	5,282	14%	4,098	11%	7,944	24%	1,184	3%	7,570	23%	3,936	12%
Wakhan	16,296	189	1%	136	1%	203	1%	53	0%	1,865	11%	73	0%
Yaftal-e-Sufla	57,613	976	2%	693	1%	6,221	11%	283	0%	3,651	6%	427	1%
Yawan	35,414	181	1%	160	0%	2,606	7%	21	0%	567	2%	160	0%
Zebak	8,598	183	2%	19	0%	518	6%	164	2%	7,210	84%	34	0%
Total	1,017,499	101,084	9%	56,544	5%	95,420	9%	44,540	4%	140,385	14%	65,314	6%

* Base Population source: OCHA, NSIA Population Estimates for 2016 to 2017, 15-AUG-2016 Symbology: population > 25%

** Of the 28 districts in Badakhshan, only 25 were accessible and assessed, therefore the sum population of the 25 listed districts does not equal the total population of Badakhshan reflected in the above table.



Flood affected IDP families in Shaki district are living in reinstalled makeshift shelters. Besides damaging physical infrastructure, floods have resulted in water scarcity and reduced availability of food items. © IOM 2018



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.

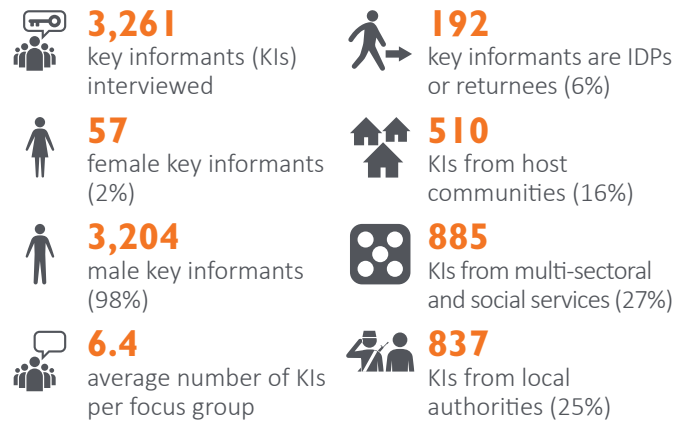
Since DTM has now assessed all 34 provinces, only settlement-level assessments will be conducted in the future. Pending continued funding, DTM aims to conduct baseline mobility assessments, nationwide, twice per year.



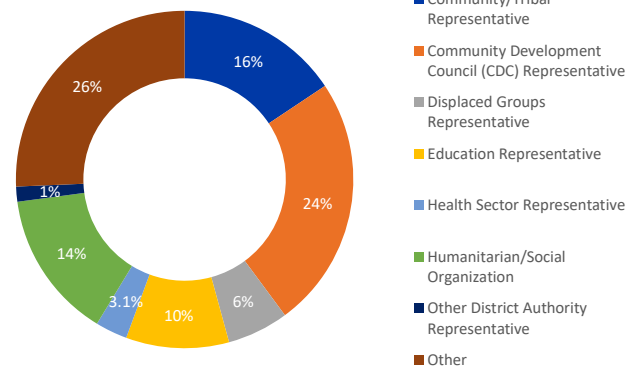
KEY INFORMANTS

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.

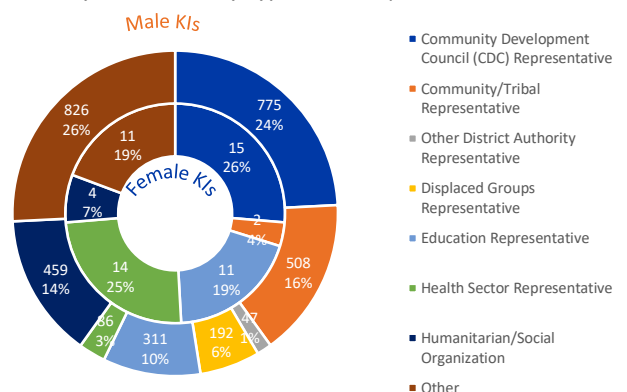
By actively recruiting more female enumerators, though challenging, DTM has made significant strides to improve gender inclusion in focus group discussions, although there is much room for improvement. While women only represent 2% of the key informants in Badakhshan, this is an improvement from the national average of 0.1% female representation in DTM 's first round, completed in March 2017.



Key Informants by Type | Badakhshan



Key Informants by Type and Sex | Badakhshan



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).

In 2016, there was a major decrease of 70% in the number of returnees from abroad to Badakhshan compared to the time period between 2012 to 2015. There was a moderate increase of 21% in 2017 and a more significant increase of 46% the year after.



56,544
returnees from abroad



4,356
returned from Pakistan (8%)



49,888
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (93%)



49,529
returned from Iran (88%)

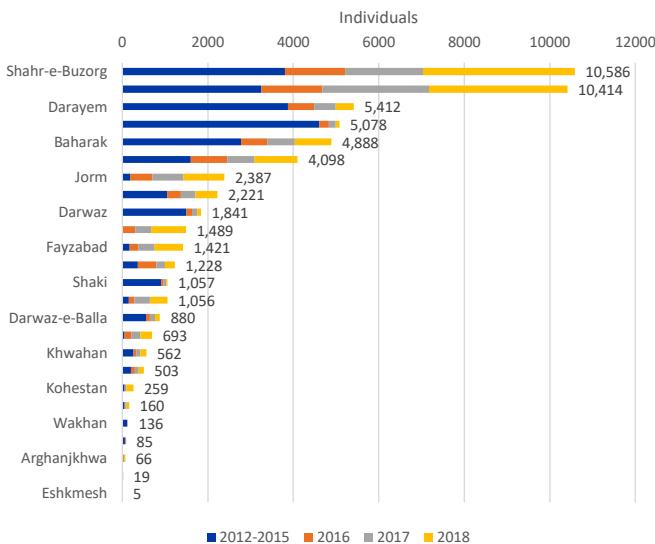


3,997
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (7%)

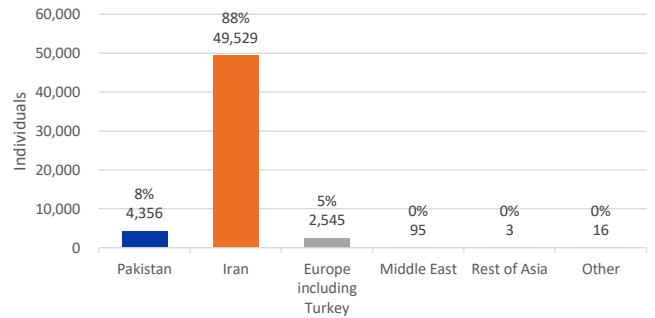


2,659
returnees from non-neighbouring countries (5%)

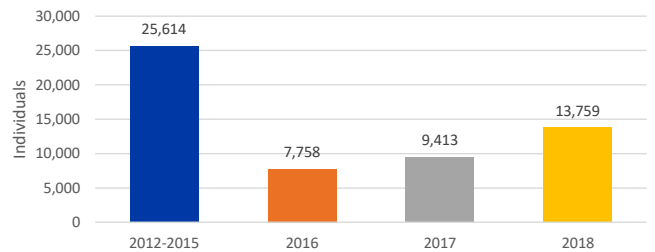
Returnees from Abroad by District | Badakhshan



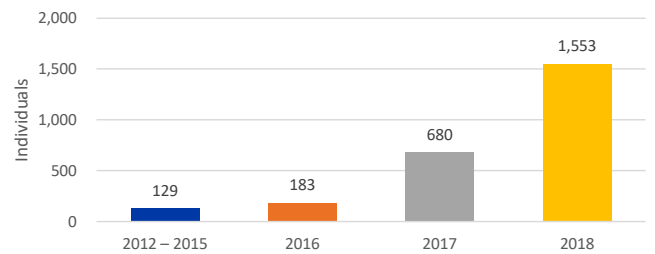
Returnees from Abroad | Badakhshan



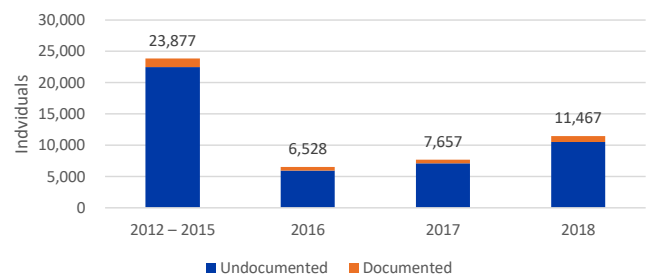
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Badakhshan



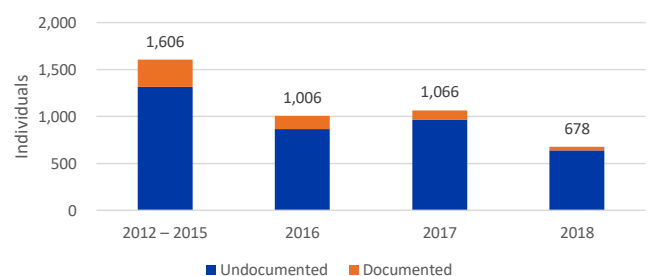
Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Badakhshan



Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Badakhshan



Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Badakhshan



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.



44,540

IDPs currently reside in host communities



60%

displaced due to conflict



10,141

IDPs in Baharak, which hosts the most IDP



40%

displaced by natural disaster



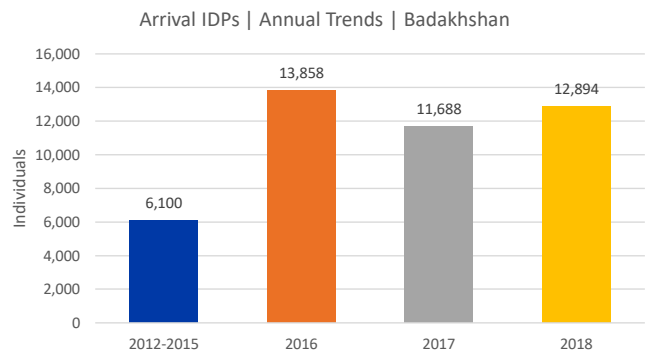
2,894

IDPs reside in informal settlements (6%)

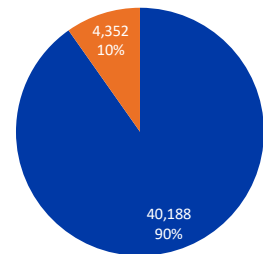


90%

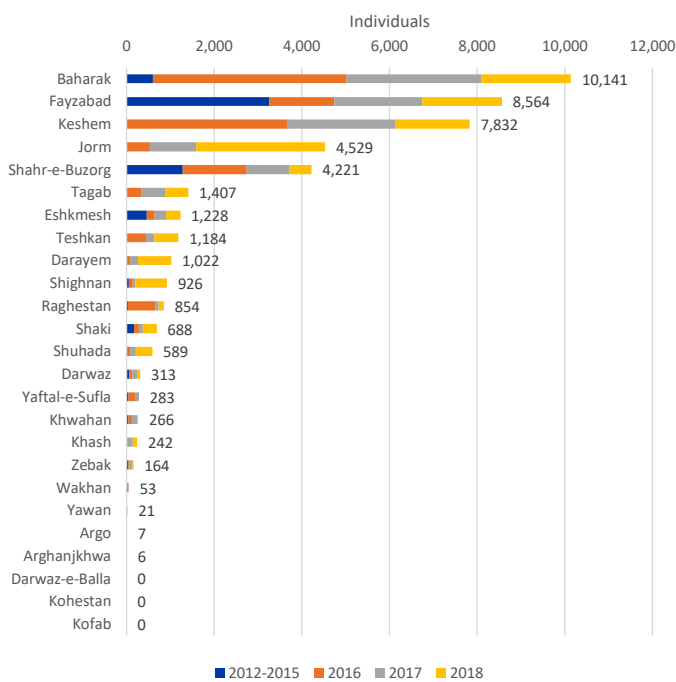
displaced within their home province



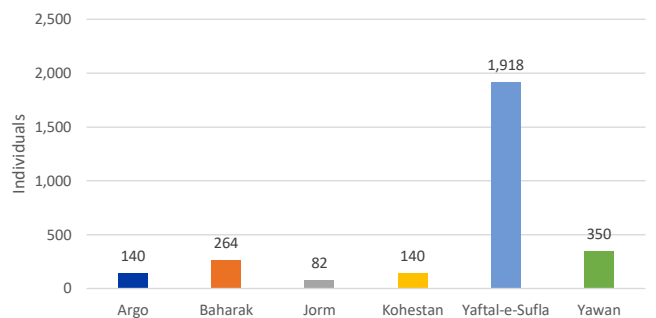
Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Badakhshan



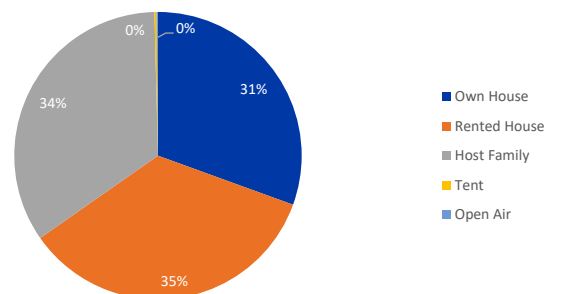
Arrival IDPs by District | Badakhshan



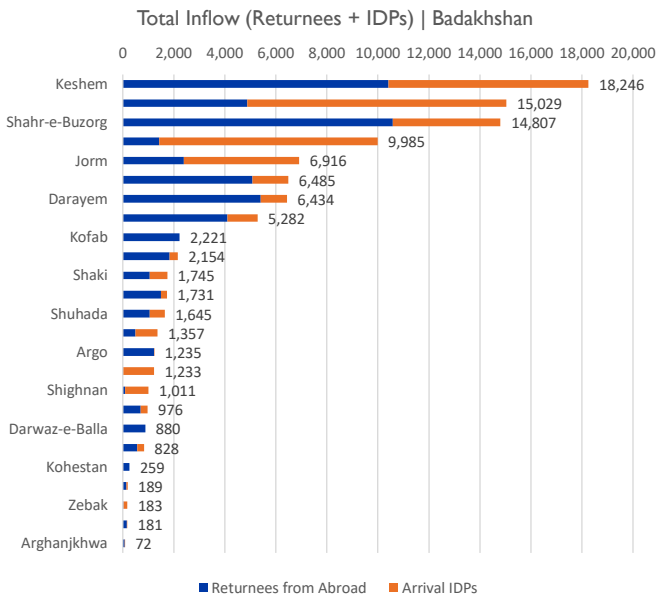
Arrival IDPs in Informal Settlements by District | Badakhshan



Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Badakhshan



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

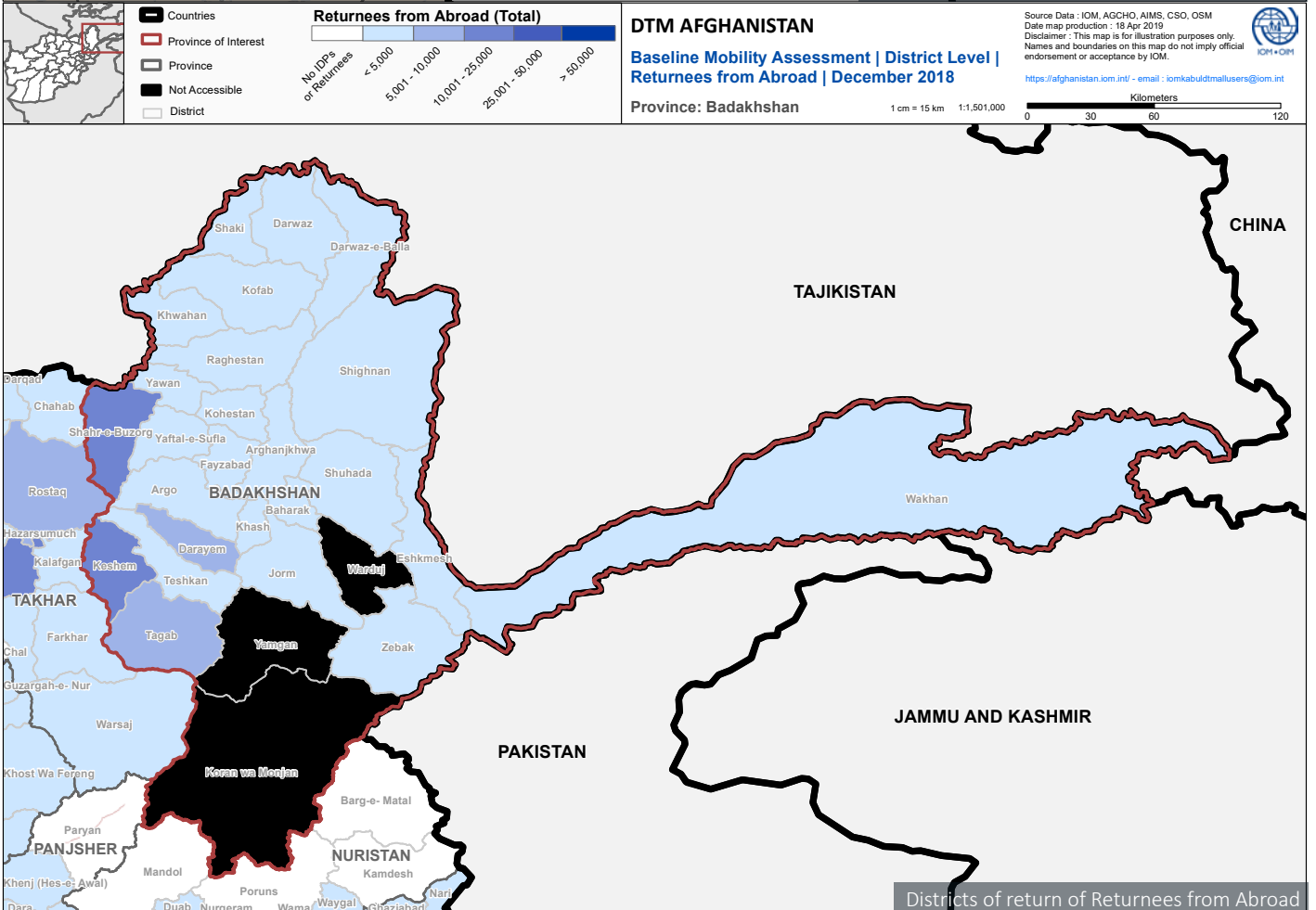
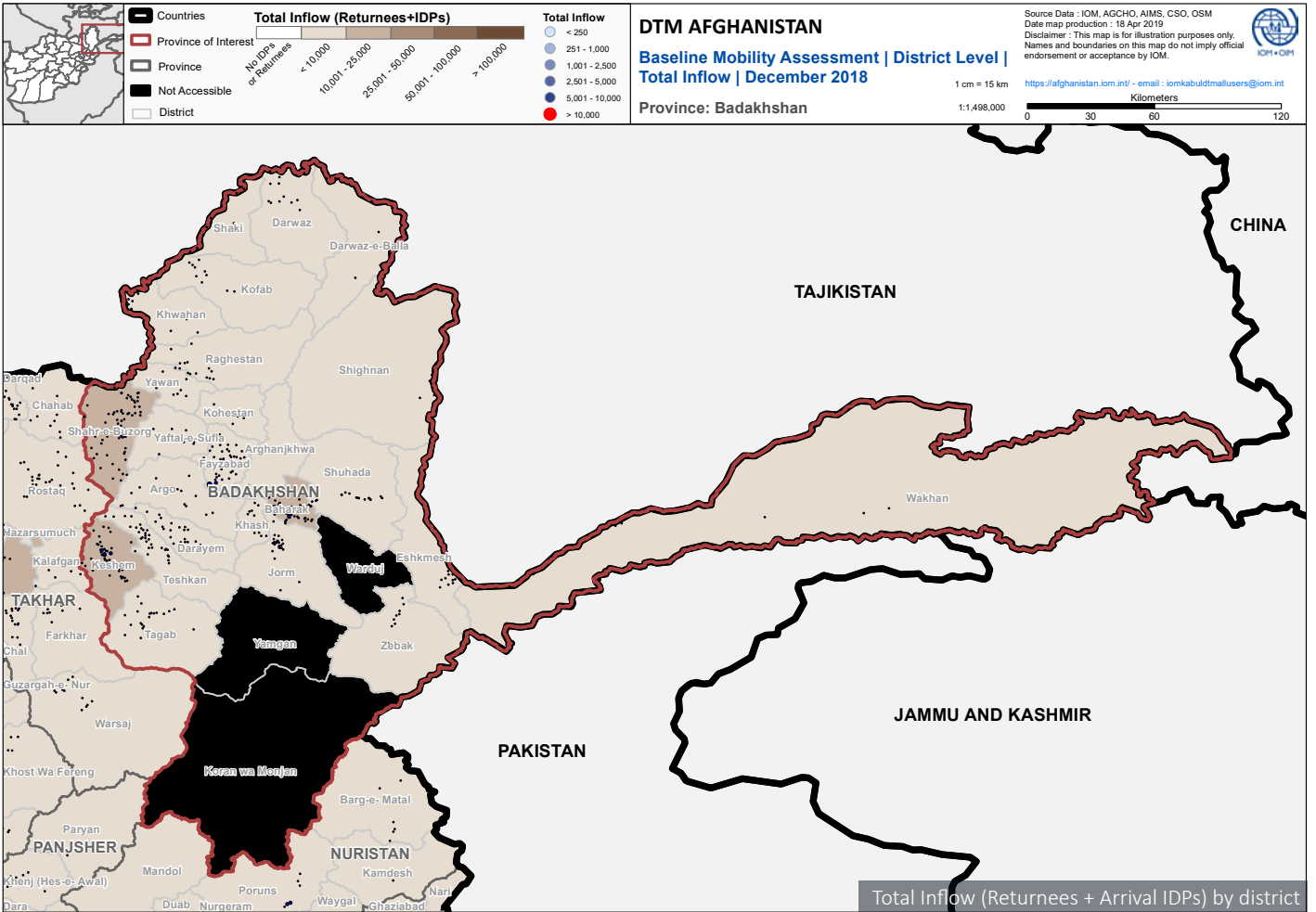


Overall, Badakhshan province hosts a total inflow of 101,084 returnees and IDPs, of which 56% (56,544) are returnees and 44% (44,540) are IDPs. The table below shows the 20 settlements in Badakhshan that are most affected by this influx. These 20 settlements (4% of the 512 settlements assessed in Badakhshan) host 25% 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.

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Nahia Shashm	Fayzabad	4,323
2	Halim Abad	Keshem	1,414
3	Khord Kan	Shahr-e-Buzorg	1,324
4	Khoshka Dara	Keshem	1,299
5	Momin Abad	Keshem	1,237
6	Mazar	Baharak	1,235
7	Anis Abad	Keshem	1,231
8	Batash	Fayzabad	1,209
9	Rubabi	Baharak	1,163
10	Now Abad Ghandom Qoul	Keshem	1,145
11	Dobandi	Baharak	1,087
12	Chichi Ardar Payan	Baharak	1,031
13	Sar Asyab	Keshem	975
14	Toghak	Baharak	969
15	Nahia Panjam	Fayzabad	954
16	Kham Bok	Tagab	944
17	Koohak	Baharak	923
18	Khoshka Dara Payen	Keshem	917
19	Sharif Abad	Shahr-e-Buzorg	913
20	Khair Abad	Baharak	876
Total			25,169

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Keshem	10,414	7,832	18,246
Baharak	4,888	10,141	15,029
Shahr-e-Buzorg	10,586	4,221	14,807
Fayzabad	1,421	8,564	9,985
Jorm	2,387	4,529	6,916
Tagab	5,078	1,407	6,485
Darayem	5,412	1,022	6,434
Teshkan	4,098	1,184	5,282
Kofab	2,221	0	2,221
Darwaz	1,841	313	2,154
Shaki	1,057	688	1,745
Khaskh	1,489	242	1,731
Shuhada	1,056	589	1,645
Raghestan	503	854	1,357
Argo	1,228	7	1,235
Eshkmesh	5	1,228	1,233
Shighnan	85	926	1,011
Yaftal-e-Sufla	693	283	976
Darwaz-e-Balla	880	0	880
Khwahan	562	266	828
Kohestan	259	0	259
Wakhan	136	53	189
Zebak	19	164	183
Yawan	160	21	181
Arghanjkhwa	66	6	72
Grand Total	56,544	44,540	101,084



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.

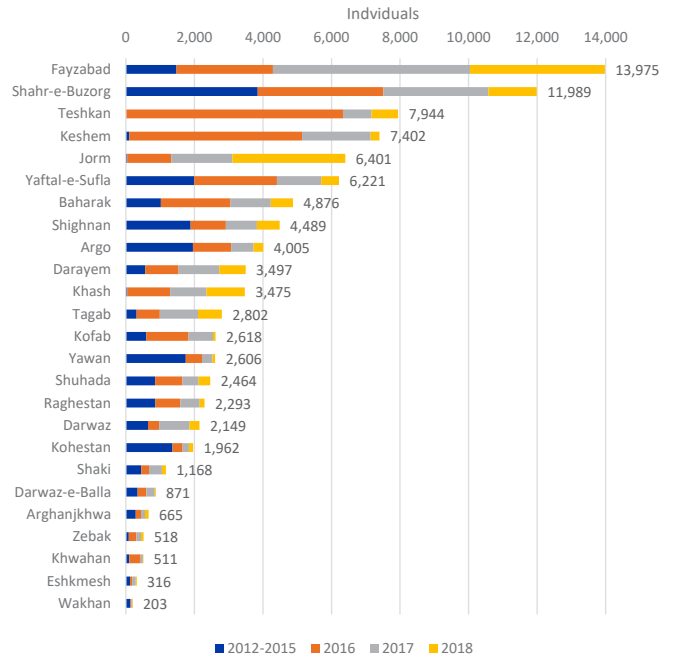
95,420
Fled IDPs

53%
fled IDPs displaced in Badakhshan

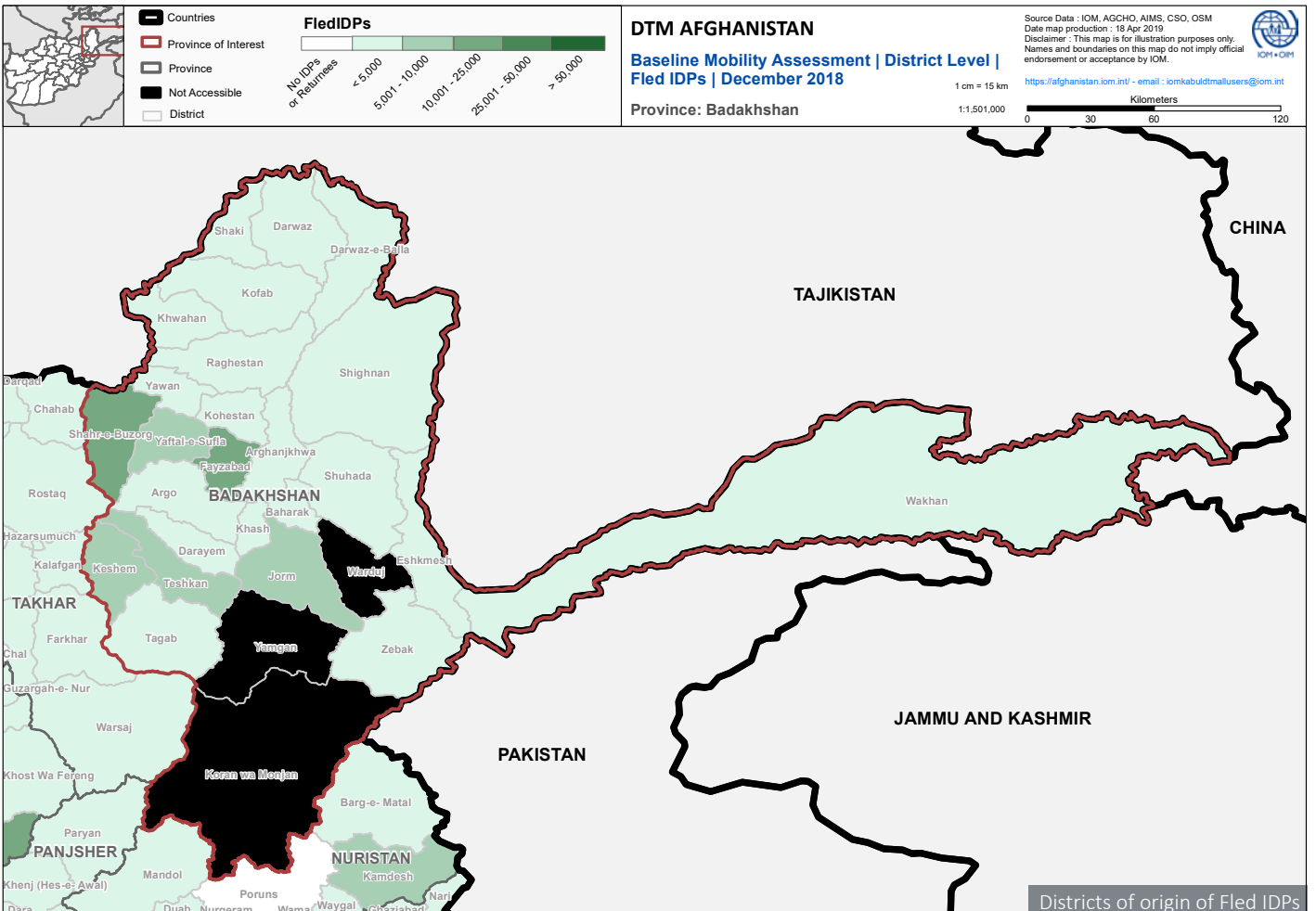
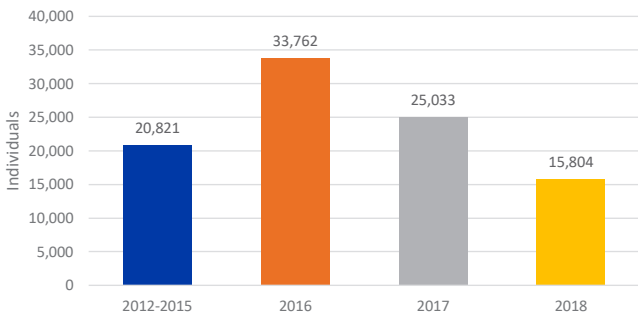
36%
displaced due to conflict

64%
displaced by natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Badakhshan



Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Badakhshan



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.

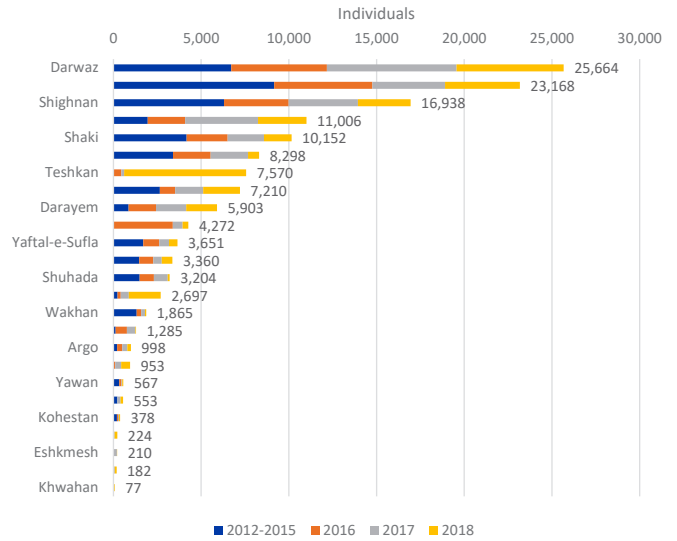
140,385
Returned IDPs

91%
returned from other locations in Badakhshan

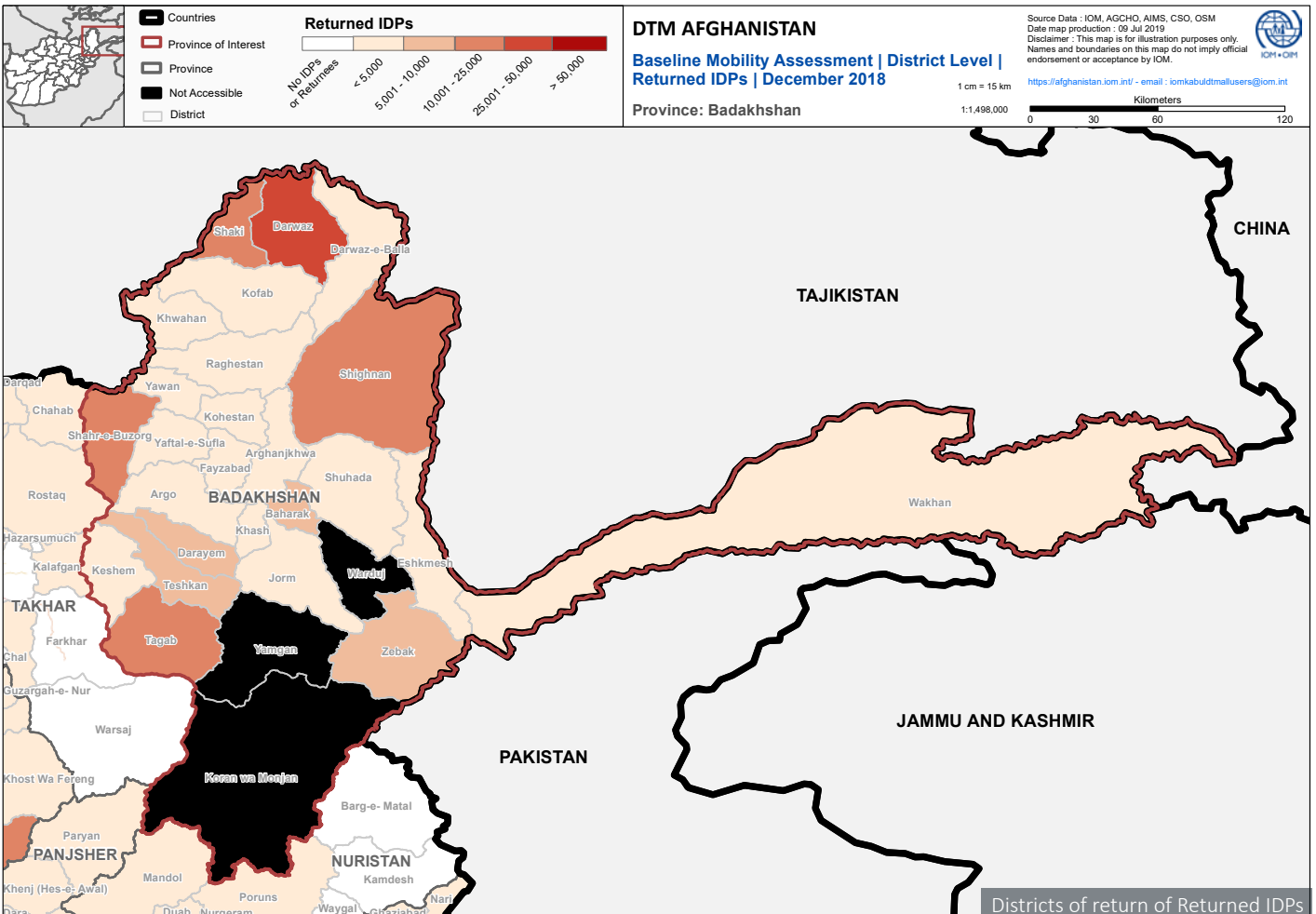
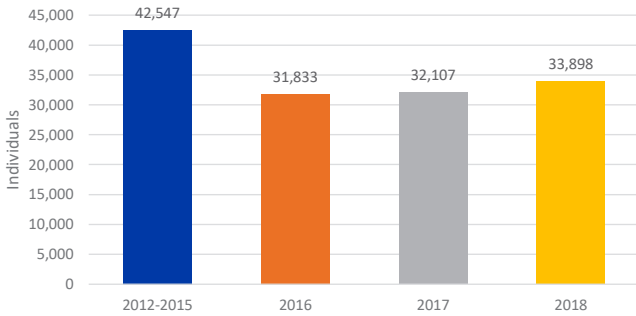
1 in 2
former IDPs returned to just 4 districts: Darwaz, Shahr Buzorg, Shighnan and Tagab (55%)

1 in 5
18% of all returned IDPs in Badakhshan returned to Darwaz District

Returned IDPs by District | Badakhshan



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Badakhshan



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.



65,314
fled abroad



4,959
fled to Europe (8%)

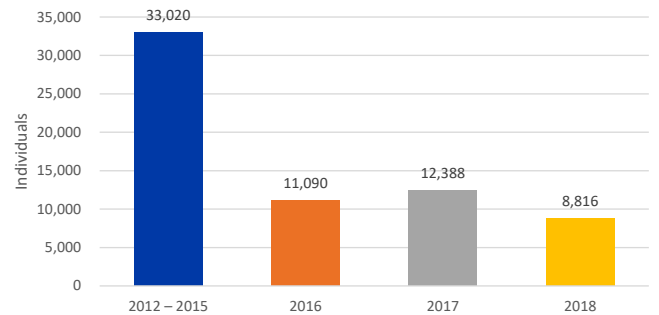


55,681
fled to Iran (85%)

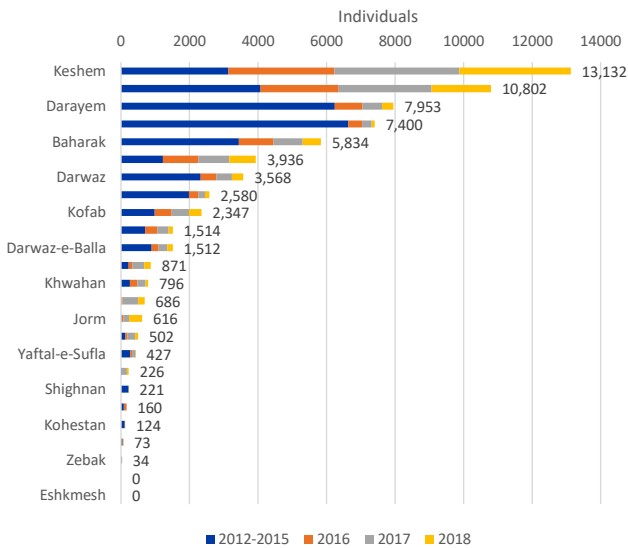


4,434
fled to Pakistan (7%)

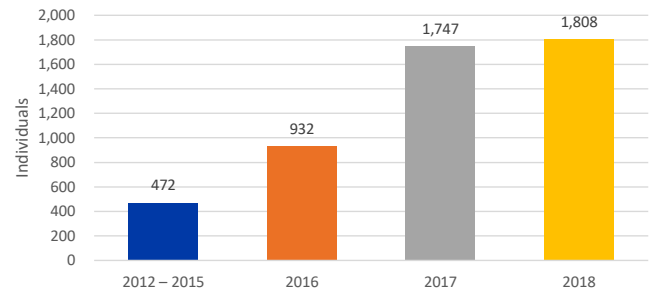
Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Badakhshan



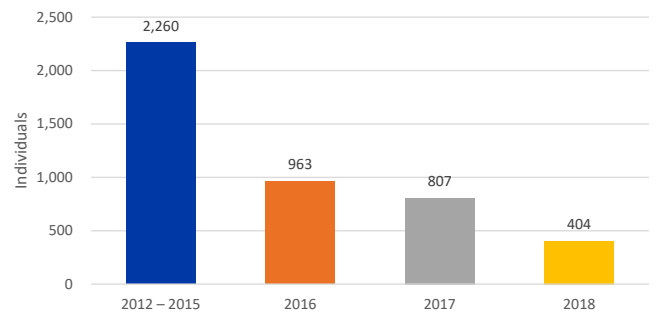
Out-Migrants by District | Badakhshan



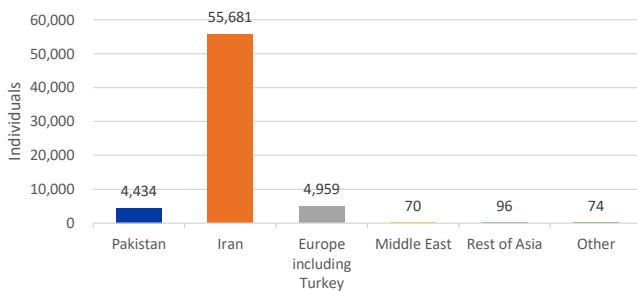
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Badakhshan



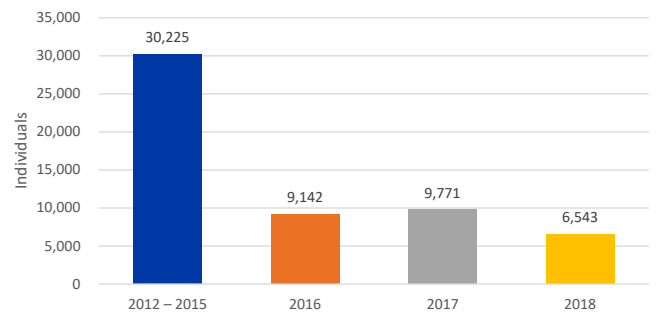
Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Badakhshan



Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Badakhshan



Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Badakhshan



SECTORAL NEEDS

TOP 5 DISTRICTS

Evidence-based prioritization is essential to the delivery of better targeted assistance and basic services. DTM provides partners with lists of priority areas in most need of assistance, based on a variety of sectoral indicators, at Province, District and Settlement levels.

(NOTE: The number of individuals reported below is based on the Total Inflow: IDPs + Returnees)

TOP 5 Districts with the most Returnees and IDPs (Returnees + IDPs)

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Keshem	18,246
2	Baharak	15,029
3	Shahr-e-Buzorg	14,807
4	Fayzabad	9,985
5	Jorm	6,916
Grand Total		64,983

TOP 5 in need of Shelter (IDPs + Returnees living in Tents or in the Open Air)

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Teshkan	231
2	Keshem	71
3	Argo	53
4	Yaftal-e-Sufila	39
5	Baharak	11
Grand Total		404

TOP 5 in need of Water (potable water > 3 km away)

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Baharak	3,355
2	Keshem	2,715
3	Tagab	2,308
4	Shahr-e-Buzorg	1,879
5	Jorm	728
Grand Total		10,985

TOP 5 in need of Clinics (nearest clinic > 5 km away)

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Shahr-e-Buzorg	9,022
2	Baharak	8,194
3	Keshem	6,017
4	Tagab	3,240
5	Fayzabad	1,762
Grand Total		28,235

TOP 5 in need of Schools (nearest school > 3 km away)

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Keshem	4,464
2	Baharak	4,146
3	Shahr-e-Buzorg	2,417
4	Darayem	1,108
5	Tagab	682
Grand Total		12,817

TOP 5 in need of Markets (nearest market > 10 km away)

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Shahr-e-Buzorg	5,650
2	Tagab	5,494
3	Darayem	4,381
4	Keshem	4,211
5	Baharak	4,203
Grand Total		23,939

STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

On the Run from the Insurgents

Abdul Hamid lived with his eleven family members in Jorm district, Badakshan province, until insurgents raided his village. He tells us the insurgents were forcing his family to provide food for them and trying to conscript Abdul Hamid's son into their ranks. Abdul Hamid, however, rejected the insurgents' requests for food and vehemently opposed the conscription of his son. A few weeks later, his neighbour told him the insurgents were planning on kidnapping and executing him and that he should leave the village.

To protect his family, Abdul Hamid migrated to the district centre in Jorm. However, there was no work in the district for him as a labourer. His wife pleaded with him to migrate further, to a safer district, and thus they moved onward to Eshkmesh district. They are amongst the 6,401 fled IDPs from Jorm district.

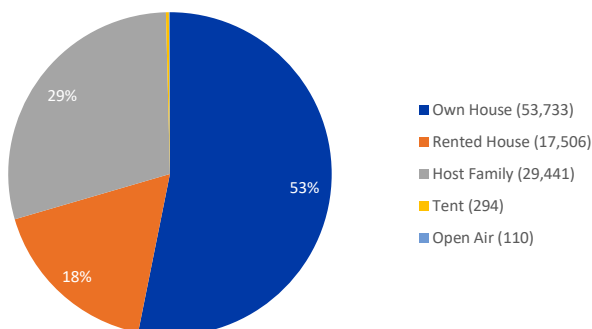
Currently, Abdul Hamid is living in Eshkmesh district with his family. While it is much safer for them here, there are limited opportunities to earn a living.

**Please note that the name has changed and village location has been kept anonymous to protect the identity of the interviewee.*



Abdul Hamid is living in Eshkmesh with his family, suffering from a lack of food, poor living conditions and limited availability of job opportunities in his new area of residence. © IOM 2018

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | Badakhsan





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