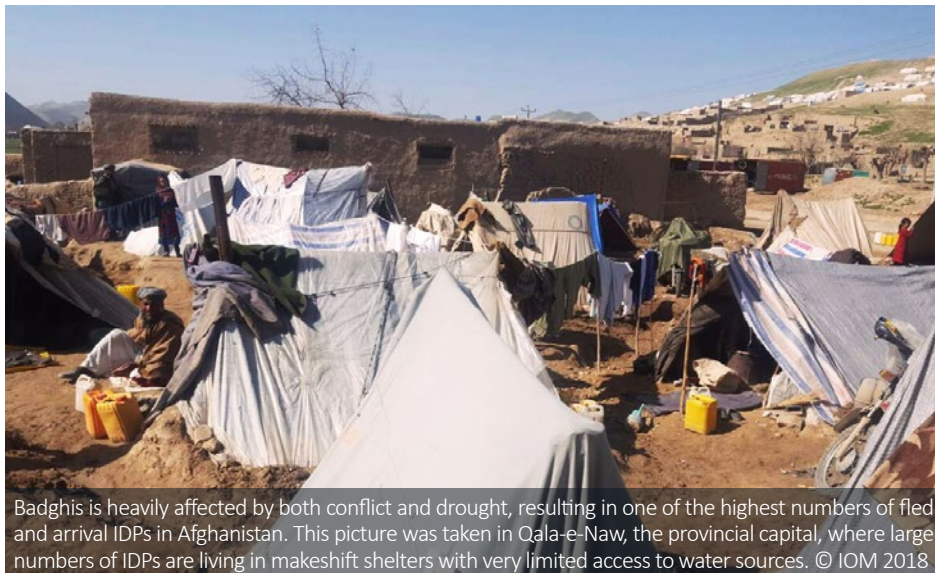


# BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

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



Badghis is heavily affected by both conflict and drought, resulting in one of the highest numbers of fled and arrival IDPs in Afghanistan. This picture was taken in Qala-e-Naw, the provincial capital, where large numbers of IDPs are living in makeshift shelters with very limited access to water sources. © 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](http://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

-  **6** districts assessed
-  **248** settlements assessed
-  **1,439** key informants interviewed
-  **93,126** returnees from abroad [2012-2018]
-  **270,283** IDPs [2012–2018] currently in host communities
-  **41,679** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2018]
-  **101,359** out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2018]
-  **5,819** out-migrants fled to Europe (6% of out-migrants)
-  **162,441** returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air – Badghis has the greatest need of shelter nationwide
-  **161,983** individuals have no access to potable water – Badghis has the greatest need of potable water nationwide
-  **12,067** 57% individuals in Abkamri District have no access to health services
-  **13,226** 62% individuals in Abkamri District have no access to markets
-  **1 in 3** 32% of families in Balamurghab District have no access to schools
-  **3 in 4** 72% of all returnees and IDPs in Badghis reside in Qala-e-Naw District – Qala-e-Naw is the top 2nd district with highest inflow of IDPs and Returnees nationwide

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.
Abkamari	80,325	21,254	21%	13,871	14%	20,515	26%	7,383	7%	4,962	6%	22,437	28%
Balamurghab	106,116	26,392	20%	16,212	12%	53,791	51%	10,180	8%	10,117	10%	37,067	35%
Jawand	86,100	11,915	12%	8,596	9%	6,036	7%	3,319	3%	5,040	6%	3,649	4%
Muqur	25,919	18,200	41%	10,587	24%	14,519	56%	7,613	17%	7,155	28%	16,166	62%
Qadis	99,316	25,110	20%	16,937	14%	15,769	16%	8,173	7%	5,367	5%	7,517	8%
Qala-e-Naw	72,619	260,537	78%	26,923	8%	9,748	13%	233,614	70%	9,038	12%	14,523	20%
Grand Total	530,574	363,408	41%	93,126	10%	120,378	23%	270,282	30%	41,679	8%	101,359	19%

\*\* Base Population source: OCHA, NSIA Population Estimates for 2016 to 2017, 15-AUG-2016

Symbology: > 25% of population

\*\* Of the 7 districts in Badghis, only 6 were accessible and assessed, therefore the sum population of the 6 listed districts does not equal the total population of Badghis reflected in the above table.



The severe drought in 2018 was followed by heavy spring rains that resulted in severe floods; thereby damaging shelters and destroying crops and livelihoods. This farm and fruit orchard was destroyed by flooding in Akazai, Balamurghab district, in Badghis. © 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.

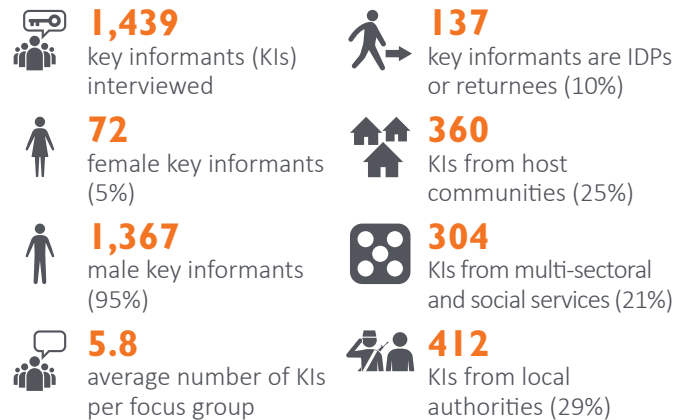
Since DTM has now assessed all 34 provinces, only settlement-level assessments will be conducted in the future. Pending continued funding, DTM aims to conduct baseline mobility assessments, nationwide, twice per year.



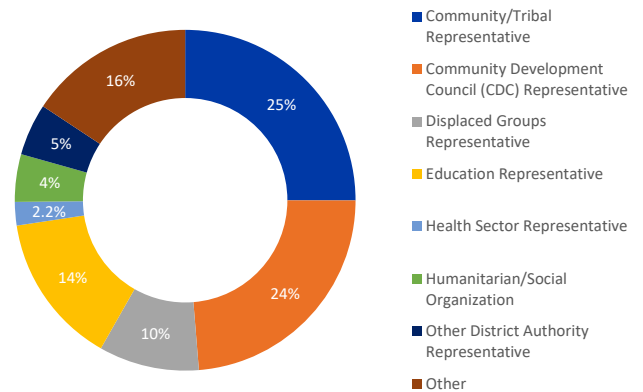
## KEY INFORMANTS

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.

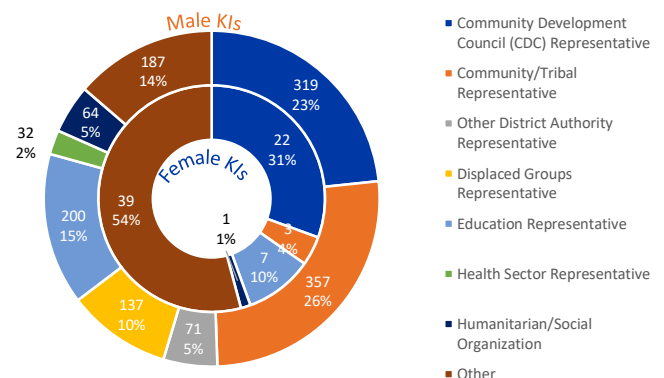
By actively recruiting more female enumerators, though challenging, DTM has made significant strides to improve gender inclusion in focus group discussions, although there is much room for improvement. Women represent only 5% of the key informants, which, although marginal, is an improvement from the 0.1% female representation in DTM 's first round, completed in March 2017.



Key Informants by Type | Badghis



Key Informants by Type and Sex | Badghis



# 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).

The number of returnees from abroad to Badghis decreased by 43% in 2016 compared to the period between 2012 and 2015. In 2017, on the other hand, there was a 23% increase compared to the previous year. There was a slight decrease of 3% in 2018.



**93,126**  
returnees from abroad



**18,044**  
returned from Pakistan (19%)



**72,239**  
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (83%)



**69,108**  
returned from Iran (74%)

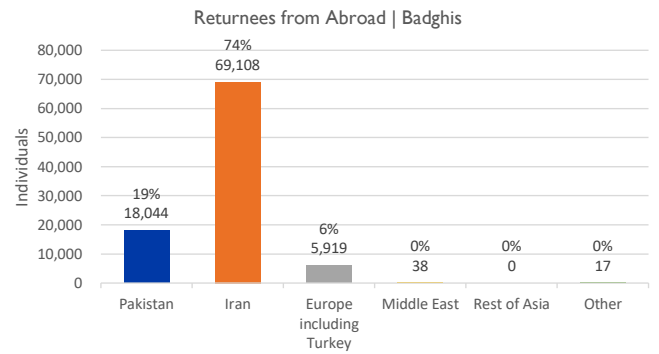
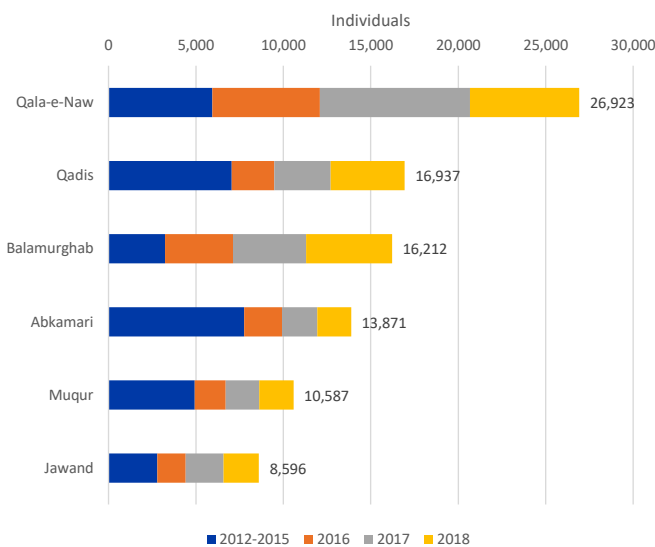


**14,913**  
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (17%)

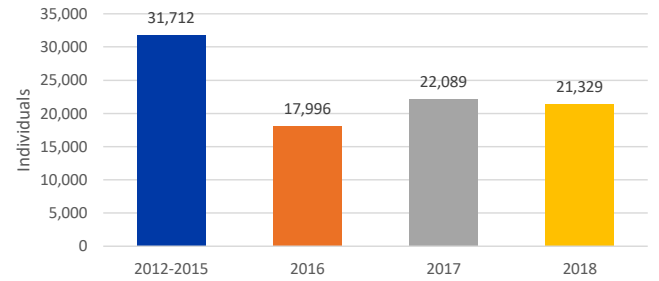


**5,974**  
returnees from non-neighbouring countries (6%)

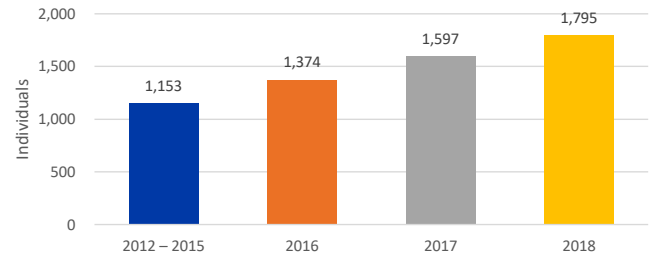
Returnees from Abroad by District | Badghis



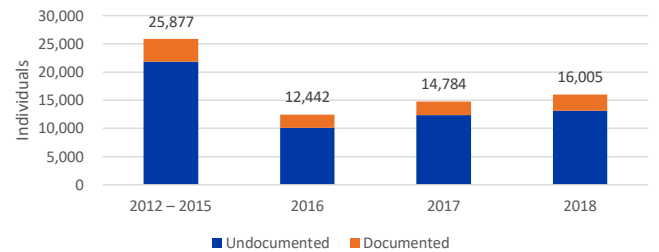
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Badghis



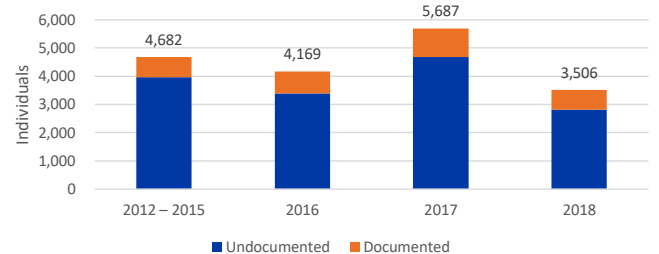
Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Badghis



Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Badghis



Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Badghis



## 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.



**270,282**

IDPs currently reside in host communities



**27%**

displaced due to conflict



**233,614**

IDPs reside in Qala-e-Naw, which hosts the most IDPs (86%)



**73%**

displaced by natural disaster



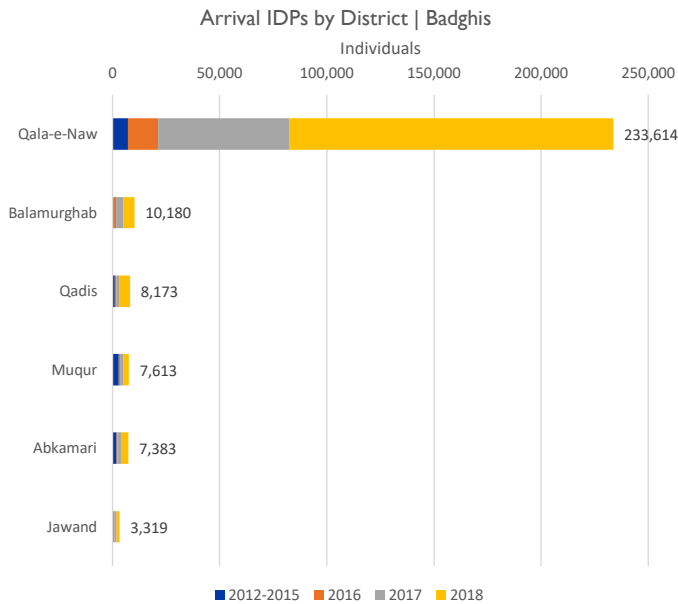
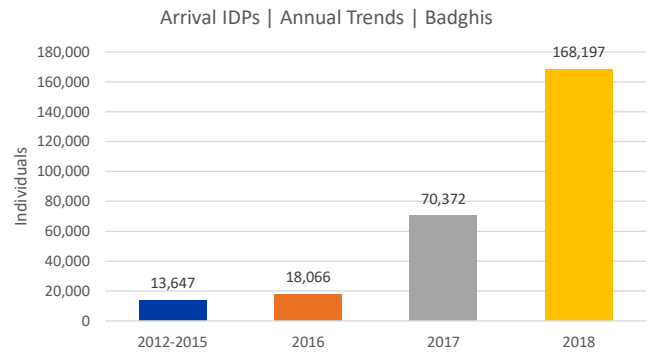
**2,800**

IDPs reside in informal settlements (1%)

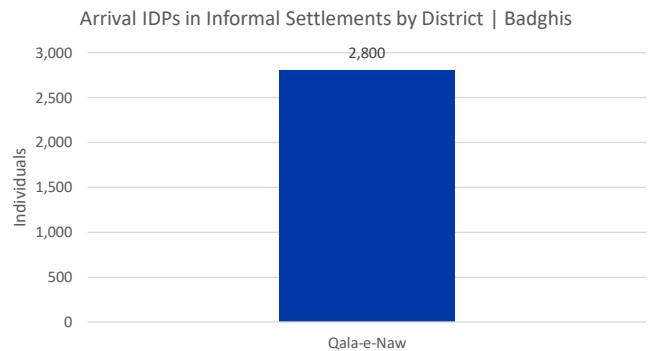
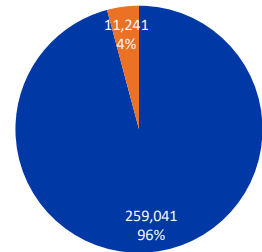


**96%**

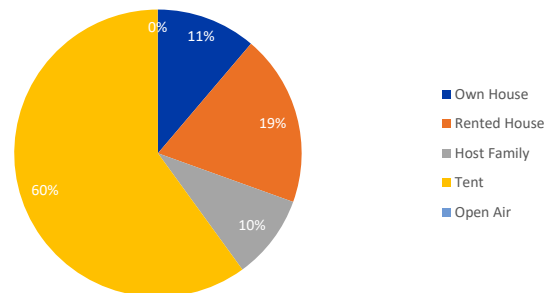
IDPs displaced within their home province



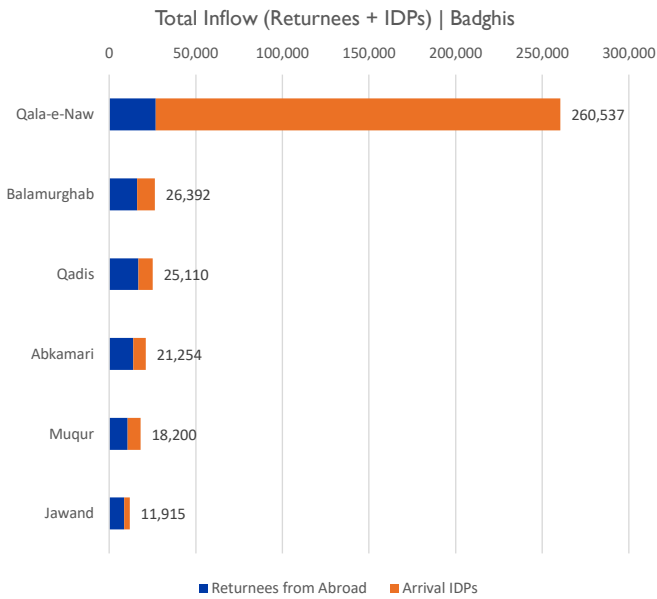
Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Badghis



Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Badghis



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

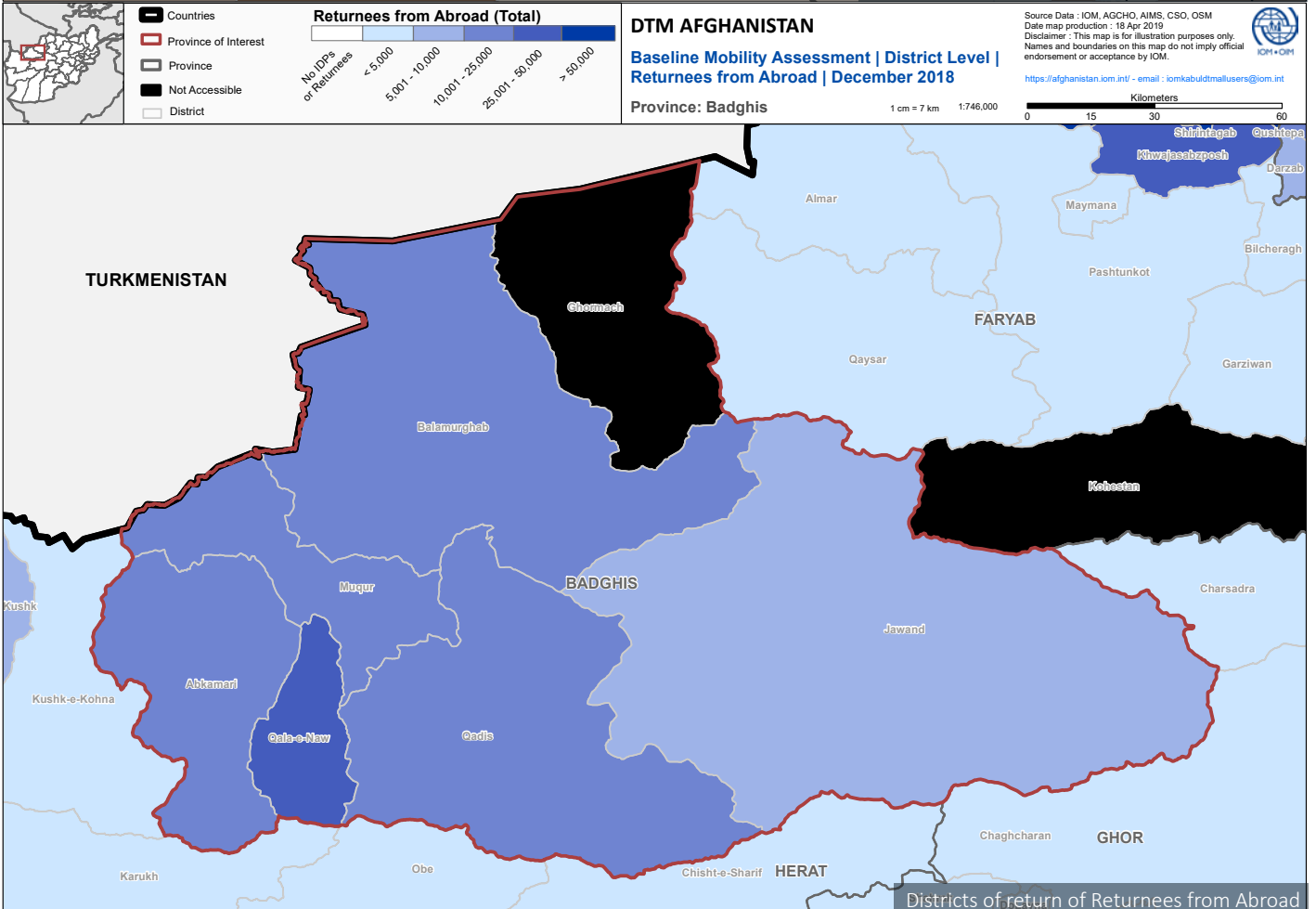
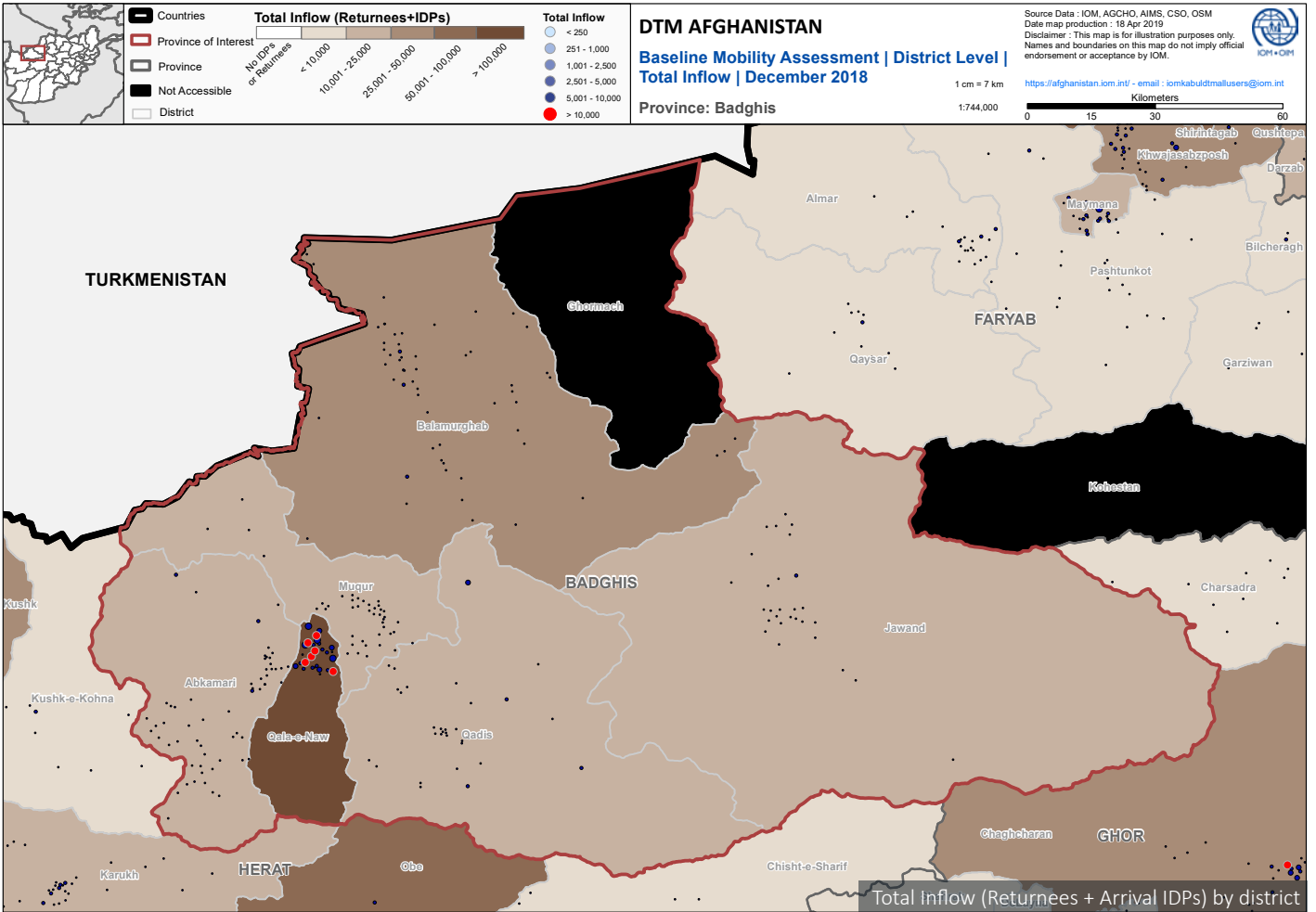


**Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District**

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Qala-e-Naw	26,923	233,614	260,537
Balamurghab	16,212	10,180	26,392
Qadis	16,937	8,173	25,110
Abkamari	13,871	7,383	21,254
Muqur	10,587	7,613	18,200
Jawand	8,596	3,319	11,915
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>93,126</b>	<b>270,282</b>	<b>363,408</b>

Overall, Badghis province hosts a total inflow of 363,408 returnees and IDPs, of which 26% (93,126) are returnees and 74% (270,282) are IDPs. The table below shows the 20 settlements in Badghis that are most affected by this influx. These 20 settlements (8% of the 248 settlements assessed in Badghis) host 70% 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. 18 of the 20 most affected settlements are in Qala-e-Naw district, which have 98% (249,524) of the returnees and IDPs from this group.

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Baghelar Sarmaidan	Qala-e-Naw	82,159
2	Jar Khoshk	Qala-e-Naw	41,529
3	Haji Abad	Qala-e-Naw	37,465
4	Haji Mohammad Rahim	Qala-e-Naw	12,590
5	Rais Sharaf	Qala-e-Naw	12,394
6	Qadis Abad	Qala-e-Naw	10,895
7	Rais Sharaf Bala Mala	Qala-e-Naw	8,658
8	Arbab Abdul Hay	Qala-e-Naw	8,624
9	Jar Haji Wali Abad	Qala-e-Naw	6,080
10	Darwishi Ahmadi	Qala-e-Naw	5,428
11	Deh Sorkhak Payen	Qala-e-Naw	4,191
12	Pai Ziarat	Qala-e-Naw	3,608
13	Mohammad Zaiee Ha	Qala-e-Naw	3,465
14	Dara Boom Bala	Qadis	3,384
15	Bala Shar	Qala-e-Naw	3,171
16	Masjid Jamai	Qala-e-Naw	2,486
17	Cha Karan	Qala-e-Naw	2,399
18	Chakar Olya	Qala-e-Naw	2,206
19	Now Abad Arbab Maqsod	Qadis	2,196
20	Kalan Zaiee	Qala-e-Naw	2,176
	<b>Total</b>		<b>255,104</b>



**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.



**120,378**  
Fled IDPs



**47%**  
fled IDPs displaced within Badghis

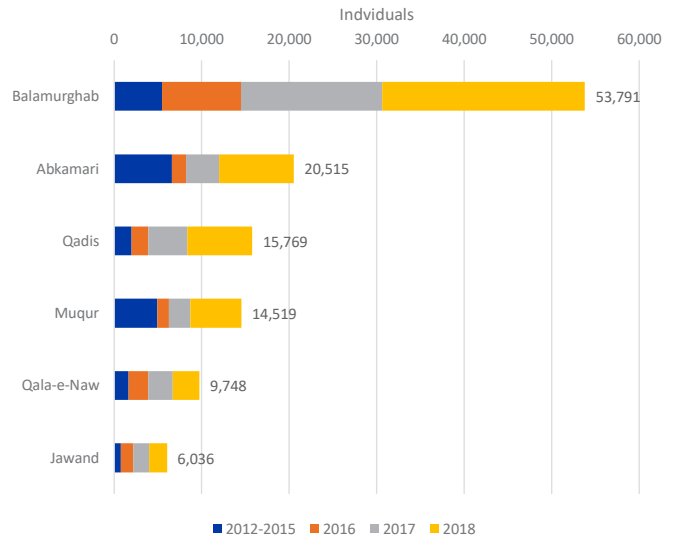


**45%**  
displaced due to conflict

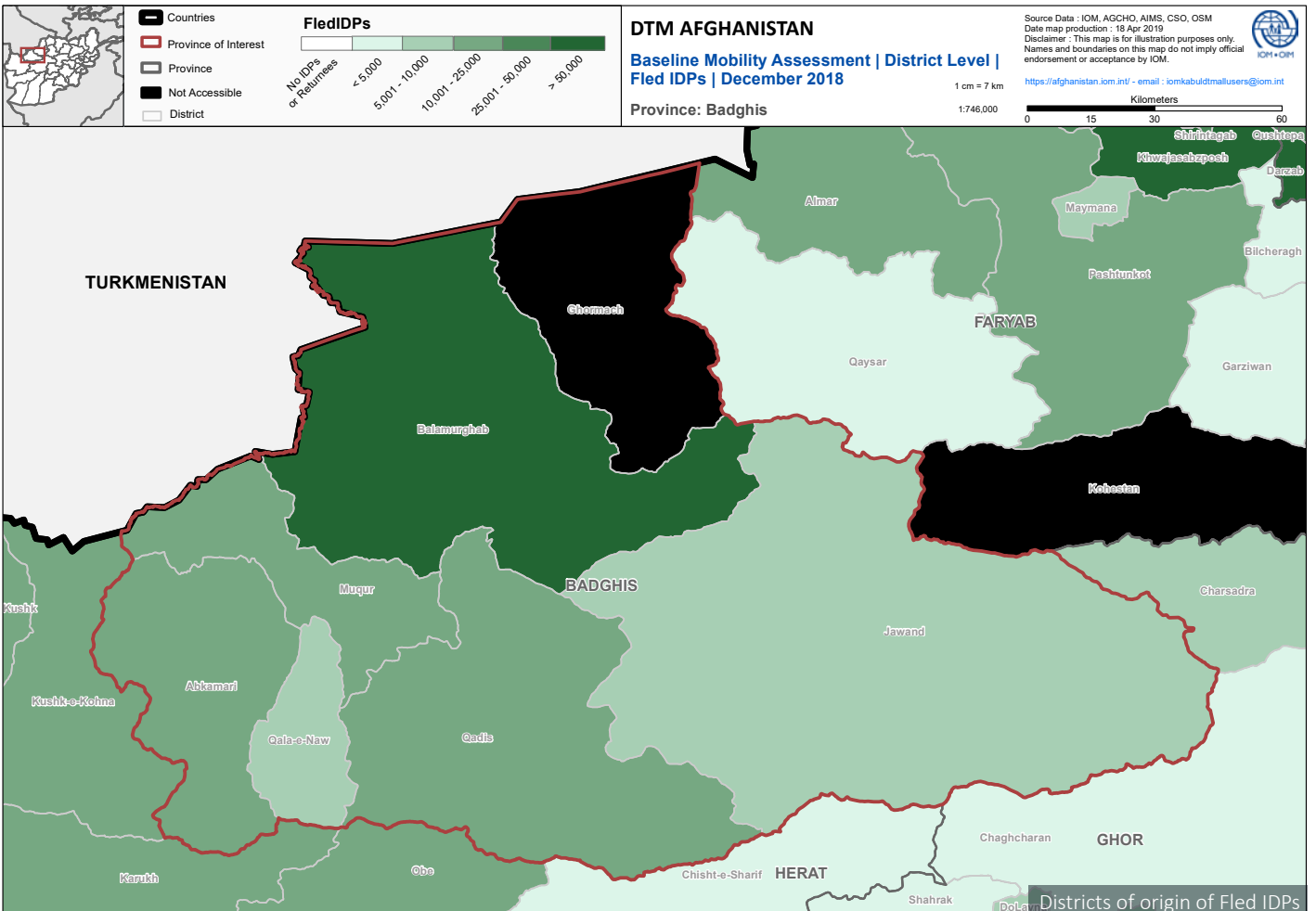
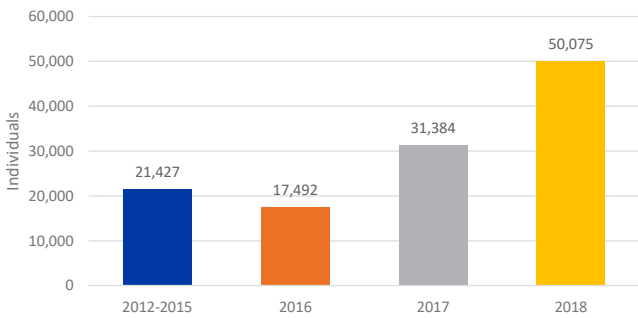


**55%**  
displaced by natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Badghis



Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Badghis





# 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.



**41,679**  
Returned IDPs



**51%**  
returned from other locations within Badghis

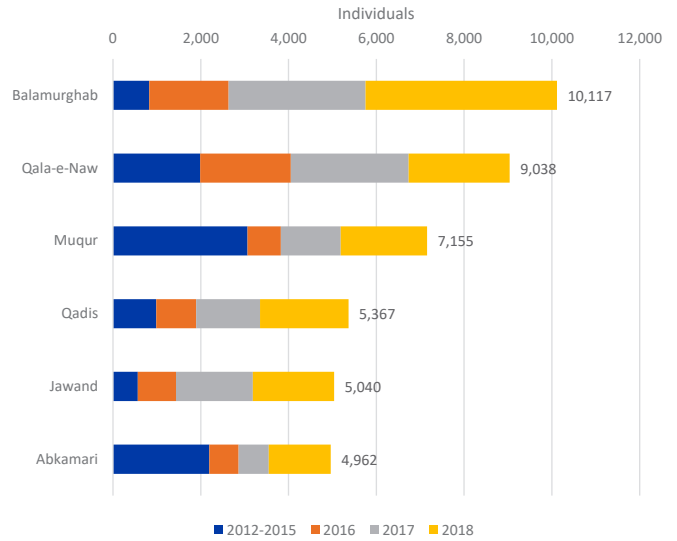


**2 in 3**  
Former IDPs returned to just 3 districts: Balamurghab, Qala Naw and Muqur (63%)

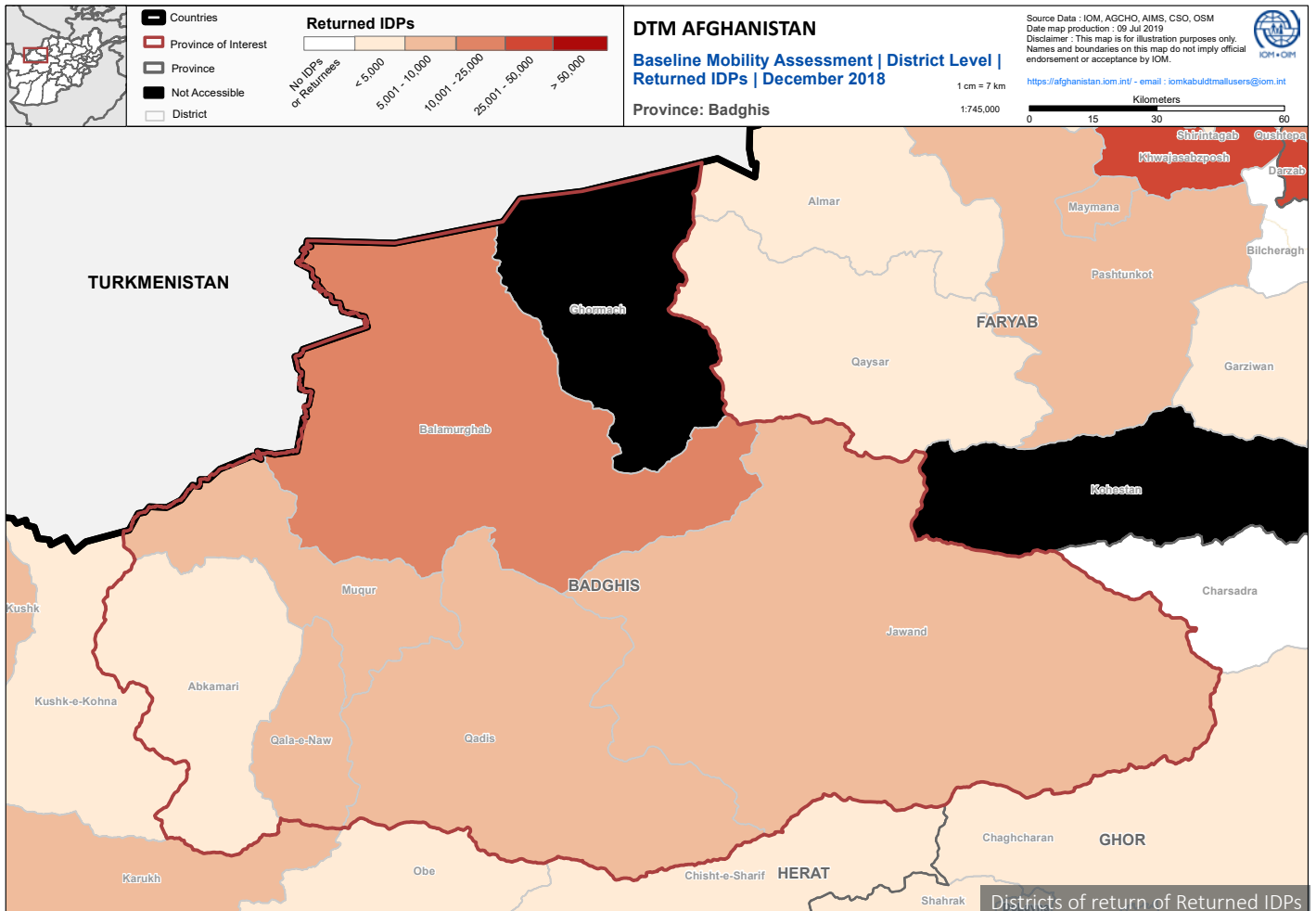
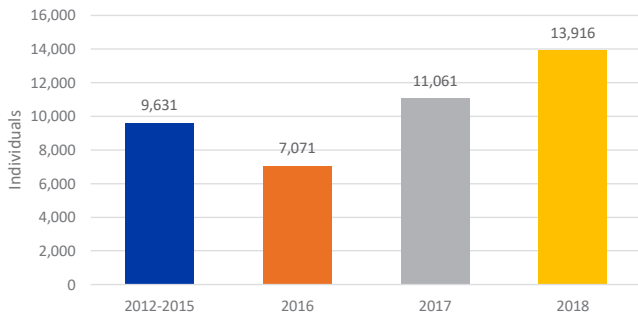


**1 in 4**  
24% of all returned IDPs in Badghis returned to Balamurghab District

Returned IDPs by District | Badghis



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Badghis



## 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.



**101,359**  
fled abroad



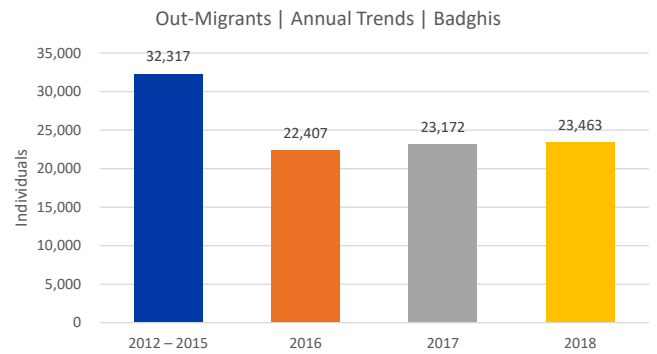
**5,819**  
fled to Europe (6%)



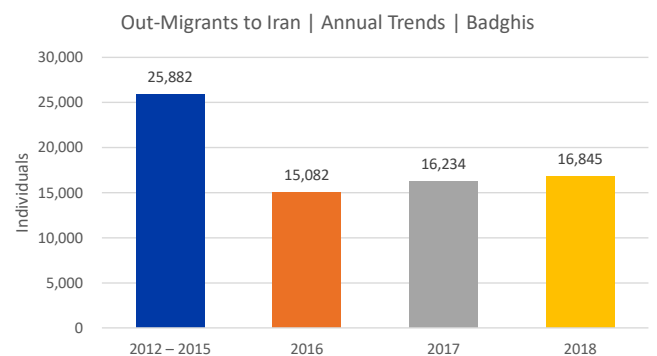
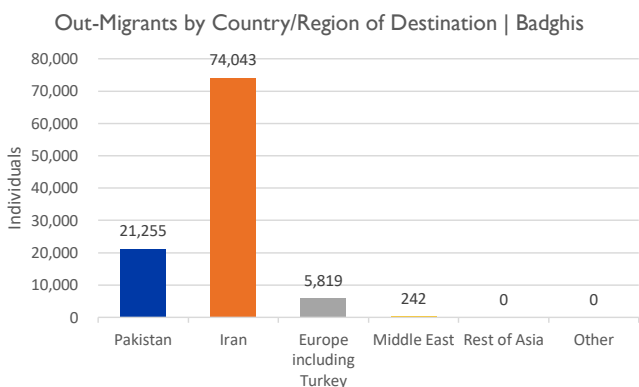
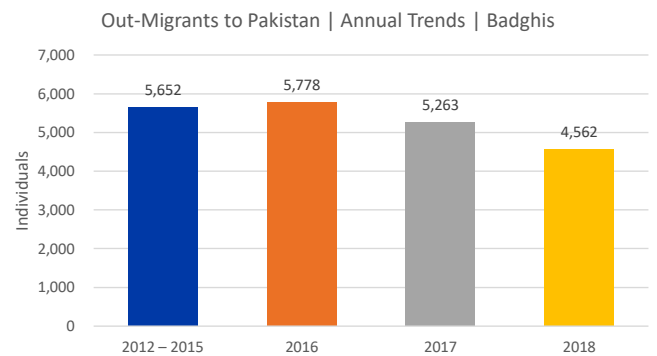
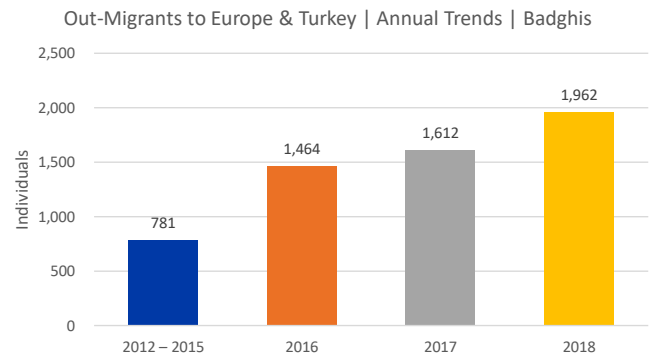
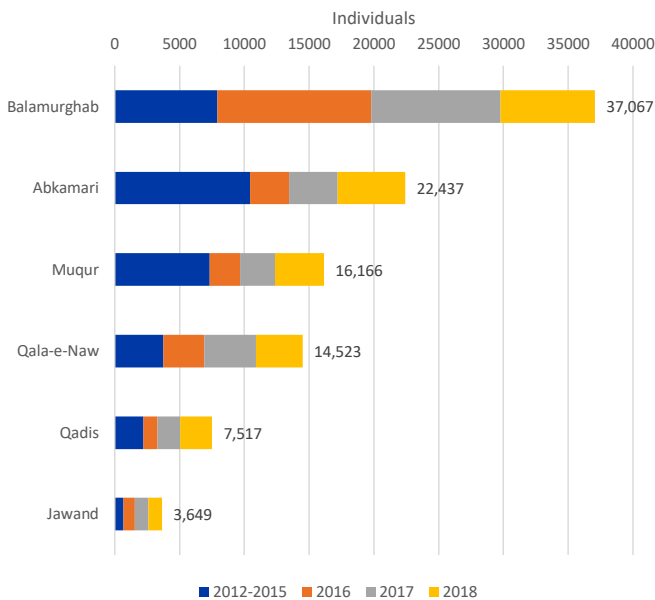
**74,043**  
fled to Iran (73%)



**21,255**  
fled to Pakistan (21%)



### Out-Migrants by District | Badghis



## 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	Qala-e-Naw	260,537
2	Balamurghab	26,392
3	Qadis	25,110
4	Abkamari	21,254
5	Muqur	18,200
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>351,493</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Qala-e-Naw	158,359
2	Abkamari	1,644
3	Muqur	1,222
4	Balamurghab	1,034
5	Qadis	170
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>162,430</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Qala-e-Naw	127,696
2	Muqur	12,570
3	Abkamari	11,026
4	Jawand	4,393
5	Qadis	4,052
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>159,737</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Abkamari	12,097
2	Muqur	9,542
3	Balamurghab	8,530
4	Qadis	8,143
5	Jawand	7,793
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>46,105</b>

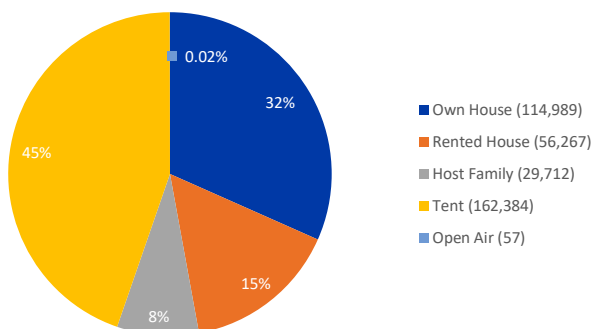
#### TOP 5 in need of Schools (nearest school > 3 km away)

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Qala-e-Naw	16,255
2	Balamurghab	8,387
3	Abkamari	6,289
4	Muqur	5,767
5	Jawand	2,298
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>38,996</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Abkamari	13,226
2	Qadis	12,453
3	Muqur	7,859
4	Jawand	4,294
5	Balamurghab	3,095
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>40,927</b>

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | Badghis



## STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

### On the Run

Taj Mohammad is 61 years old and used to be a resident of Baba Dosti village in Qadis district in Badghis. He used to own wheat fields, which he cultivated to support his family. He lived a prosperous life until the security situation in his area deteriorated sharply. Heavy fighting resulted in Taj Mohammad losing his land.

As he had lost his land and security conditions in his district kept worsening, Taj Mohammad and his family fled and are among the 74,043 out-migrants to flee to Iran from Badghis. He, along with six members of his family, decided to cross into Iran irregularly. However, the journey proved to be difficult. Travelling by foot was tiring and the fear of getting caught was constant. On the way to Iran, his daughter became ill to the point that she had to be carried by Taj Mohammad.

Along the way to Iran, the police caught up with them and arrested them. They beat Taj Mohammad but did not lay a finger on the rest of the family members. Three days later, they were finally released after he paid the police a hefty bribe. After a fourteen day journey from the border of Afghanistan, they finally reached Isfahan.

After reaching their destination, Taj Mohammad rented a house and bought his daughter medication. Because he did not have enough money, this meant he and his family became heavily indebted. After eleven years of living in Iran irregularly, in fear of being arrested and living in extreme poverty, Taj Mohammad and his family returned to Afghanistan.

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



Like 93,126 other returnees from abroad, Taj Mohammad and his family are desperately in need of assistance. © IOM 2018



International Organization for Migration  
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

The data used in this report was collected under a collaborative effort by the IOM Afghanistan Mission and the Global DTM support team. The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the work do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

© 2018 International Organization for Migration (IOM)

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](http://www.displacement.iom.int/afghanistan)

## CONTACT US

For further information, please contact the DTM Team:

✉ [DTMAfghanistan@iom.int](mailto:DTMAfghanistan@iom.int)

📘 [facebook.com/iomafghanistan](https://facebook.com/iomafghanistan)

🐦 [twitter.com/iomafghanistan](https://twitter.com/iomafghanistan)

📷 [instagram.com/iomafghanistan](https://instagram.com/iomafghanistan)

DTM in Afghanistan is generously supported by:



Co-funded by the  
European Union



in  
coordination  
with

