

# BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

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



Due to limited access to clean drinking water, many IDP and returnee families travel long distances to fetch water. These boys are standing in line to take water back to their families from a reservoir in Aliabad district, Kunduz province. © 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

-  **7** districts assessed
-  **318** settlements assessed
-  **1,764** key informants interviewed
-  **164,151** returnees from abroad [2012-2018]
-  **62,898** IDPs [2012–2018] currently in host communities
-  **957,751** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2018]
-  **130,366** out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2018]
-  **13,120** out-migrants fled to Europe (10% of out-migrants)
-  **0** returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air
-  **4 in 5** 88% of individuals were former IDPs and have returned to their homes – Kunduz hosts the largest number of returned IDPs nationwide
-  **1 in 4** 27% of families in Emam Saheb District have no access to schools
-  **17,617** individuals in Khanabad District have no access to health services
-  **27,426** individuals (76%) in Chardarah District have no access to markets
-  **7,587** individuals in Khan Abad District have no access to potable water

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.
Aliabad	51,455	25,178	33%	19,090	25%	5,014	10%	6,088	8%	44,377	86%	7,261	14%
Chardarah	80,196	36,101	31%	30,876	27%	14,013	17%	5,225	4%	210,453	262%	14,394	18%
Dasht-e-Archi	92,576	22,108	19%	20,127	18%	18,380	20%	1,981	2%	91,790	99%	19,804	21%
Emamsaheb	254,998	32,931	11%	18,826	7%	14,336	6%	14,105	5%	89,707	35%	13,716	5%
Khanabad	177,173	51,906	23%	38,721	17%	60,513	34%	13,185	6%	195,185	110%	36,305	20%
Kunduz	358,102	55,212	13%	33,605	8%	22,645	6%	21,607	5%	264,870	74%	35,008	10%
Qala-e-Zal	76,616	3,613	5%	2,906	4%	2,478	3%	707	1%	61,369	80%	3,878	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,091,116</b>	<b>227,049</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>164,151</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>137,379</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>62,898</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>957,751</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>130,366</b>	<b>12%</b>

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



Besides poor shelter conditions, limited availability of clean water is an emerging problem for IDPs in Kunduz. Stagnant water as shown in the picture above is a breeding ground for mosquitoes and may also raise the risk of malaria infections. © 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.



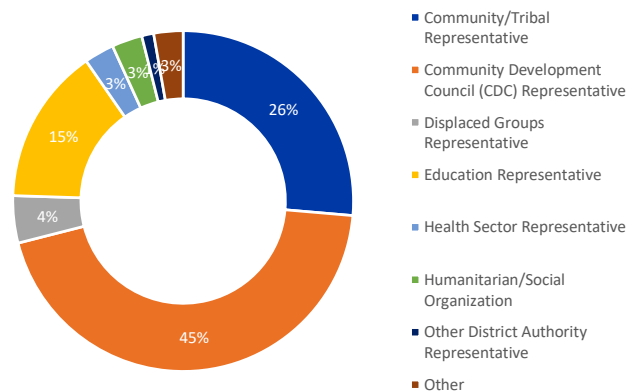
## KEY INFORMANTS

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.

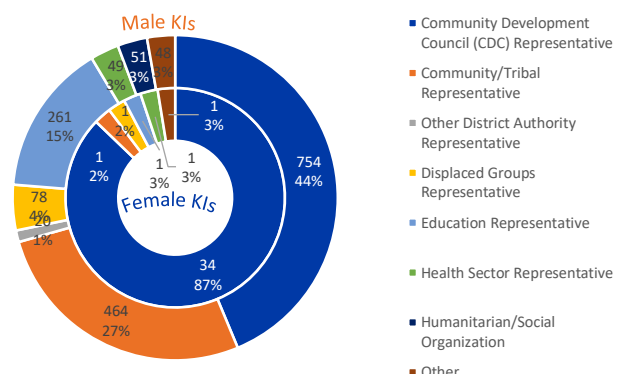
By actively recruiting more female enumerators, though challenging, DTM has made significant strides to improve gender inclusion in focus group discussions, although there is much room for improvement. While women only represent 11% of the female key informants, this is significant compared to the national average of 4%.

- 1,764** key informants (KIs) interviewed
- 39** female key informants (2%)
- 1,725** male key informants (98%)
- 5.5** average number of KIs per focus group
- 79** key informants are IDPs or returnees (4%)
- 465** KIs from host communities (26%)
- 363** KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (21%)
- 808** KIs from local authorities (46%)

Key Informants by Type | Kunduz



Key Informants by Type and Sex | Kunduz



## 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 Kunduz decreased by 47% in 2016 compared to the period between 2012 and 2015. In 2017, there was a further decrease of 39% compared to 2016. In 2018, there was a major decrease of 85% compared to the previous year.



**164,151**  
returnees from abroad



**103,995**  
returned from Pakistan (63%)



**54,997**  
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (34%)



**56,097**  
returned from Iran (34%)

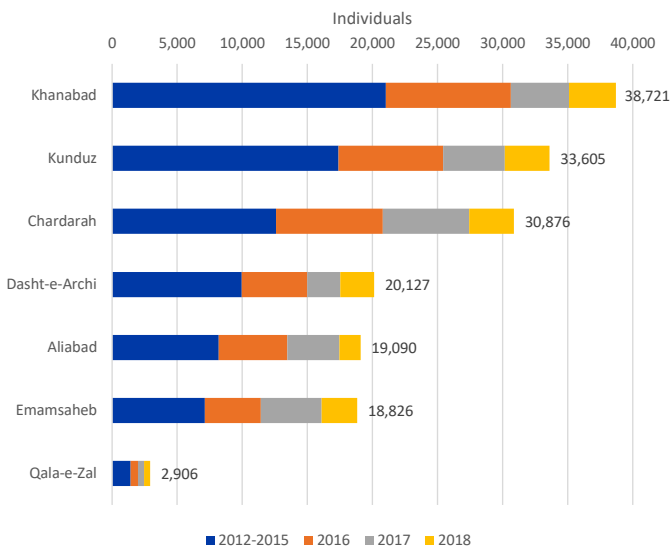


**105,095**  
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (66%)

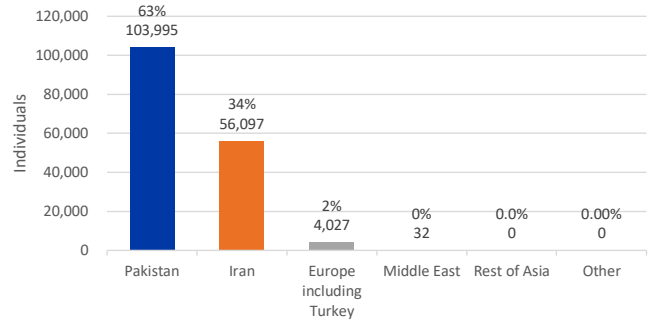


**4,059**  
returnees from non-neighbouring countries (3%)

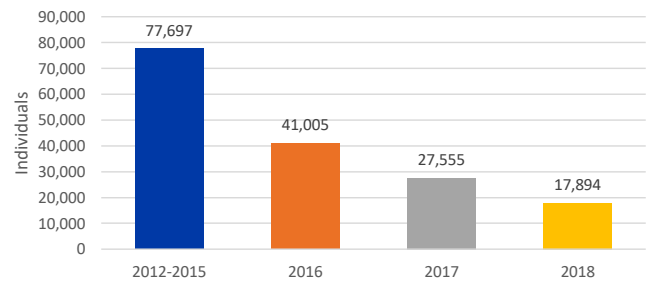
Returnees from Abroad by District | Kunduz



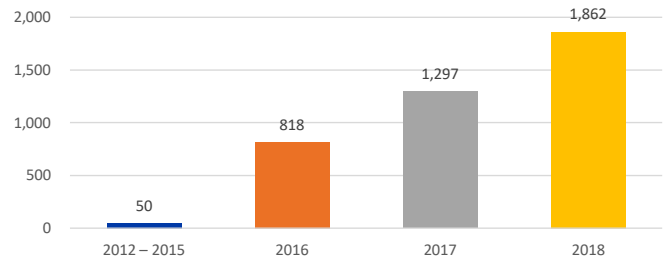
Returnees from Abroad | Kunduz



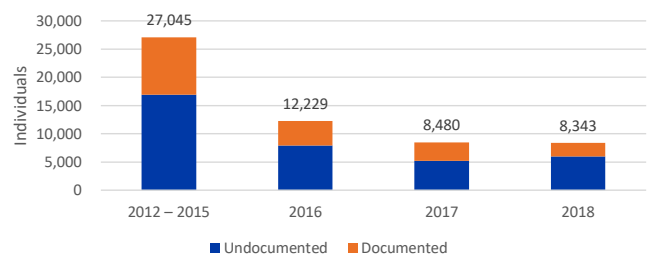
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Kunduz



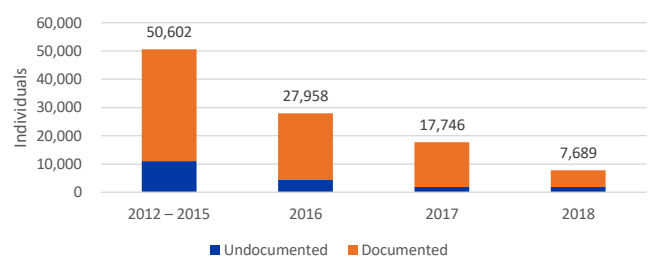
Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Kunduz



Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Kunduz



Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Kunduz



## 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.



**62,898**  
IDPs currently reside in host communities



**97%**  
displaced due to conflict



**21,607**  
IDPs in Kunduz district, which hosts the most IDPs



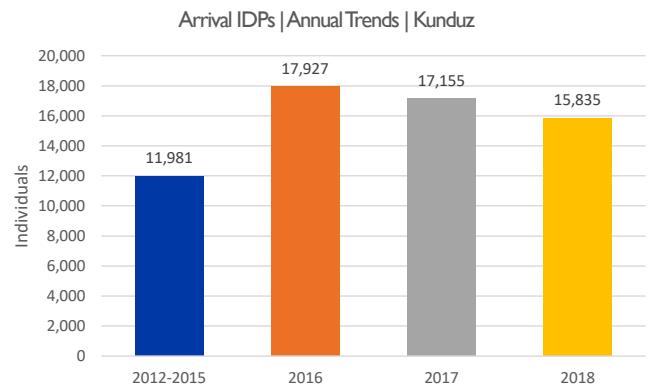
**3%**  
displaced by natural disaster



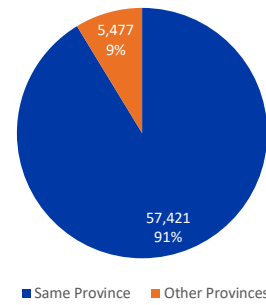
**0**  
DPs reside in informal settlements



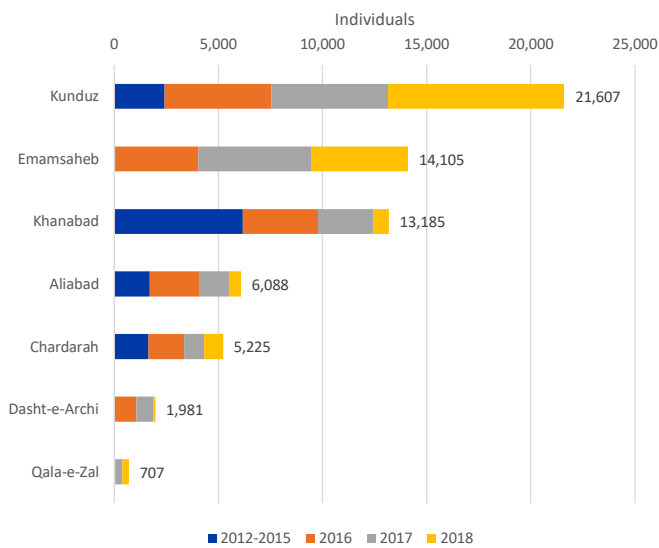
**91%**  
IDPs displaced within their home province



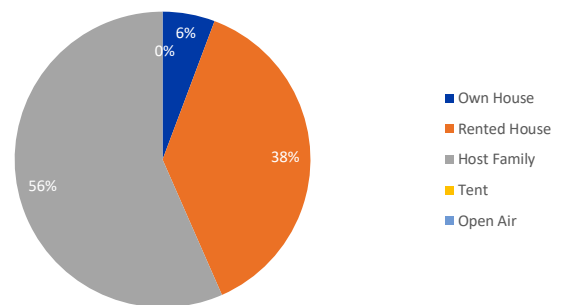
Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Kunduz



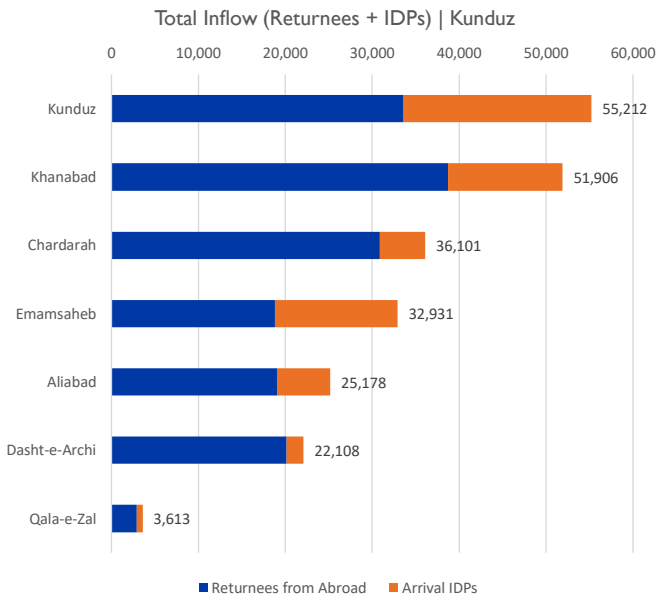
Arrival IDPs by District | Kunduz



Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Kunduz



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

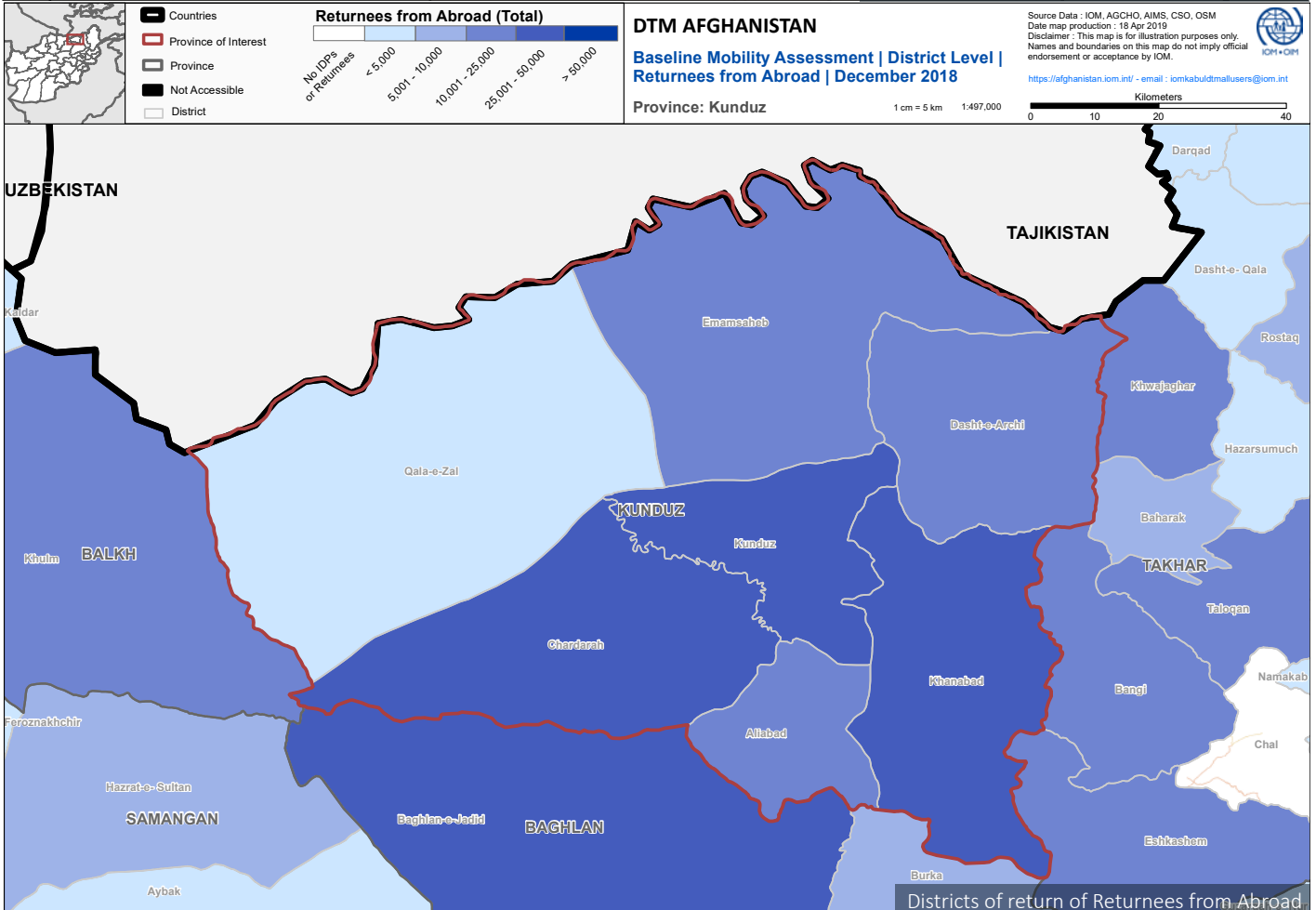
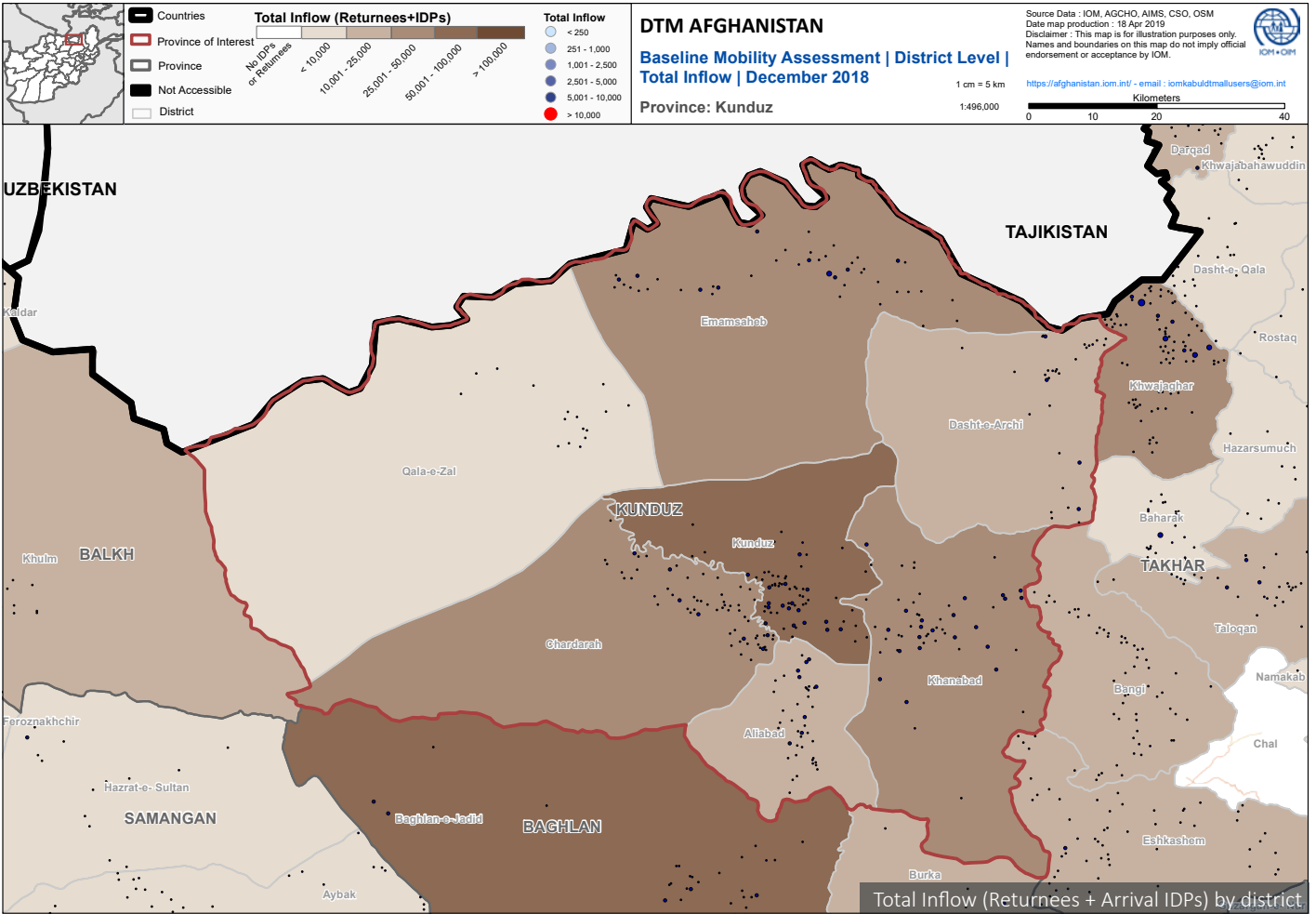


Overall, Kunduz province hosts a total inflow of 227,049 returnees and IDPs, of which 73% (165,151) are returnees and 27% (62,898) are IDPs. The table below shows the 20 settlements in Kunduz that are most affected by this influx. These 20 settlements (6% of the 318 settlements assessed in Kunduz) host 15% 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	Naw Abad shahr	Emamsaheb	2,610
2	Za Khel	Kunduz	2,296
3	Sare Dowra	Kunduz	2,198
4	Momen Abad	Emamsaheb	2,098
5	Heachkali Sufia	Emamsaheb	2,080
6	Omar-khail	Aliabad	1,832
7	Naw Abad Konjak	Chardarah	1,799
8	Ali khil No.2	Kunduz	1,701
9	Aruchi	Khanabad	1,635
10	Chilkupa	Emamsaheb	1,589
11	Musa Za'i	Khanabad	1,544
12	Sahak	Khanabad	1,490
13	Sar e Dawrah	Khanabad	1,489
14	Seh Darak	Kunduz	1,454
15	Eissa Khail	Chardarah	1,447
16	Khazani	Kunduz	1,433
17	Lala Maydan	Aliabad	1,394
18	Naqel	Aliabad	1,391
19	Lowdain	Kunduz	1,383
20	Naqileen Sheer Mahi	Emamsaheb	1,379
	<b>Total</b>		<b>34,242</b>

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

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Kunduz	33,605	21,607	55,212
Khanabad	38,721	13,185	51,906
Chardarah	30,876	5,225	36,101
Emamsaheb	18,826	14,105	32,931
Aliabad	19,090	6,088	25,178
Dasht-e-Archi	20,127	1,981	22,108
Qala-e-Zal	2,906	707	3,613
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>164,151</b>	<b>62,898</b>	<b>227,049</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.



**137,379**  
Fled IDPs



**84%**  
fled IDPs displaced within Kunduz

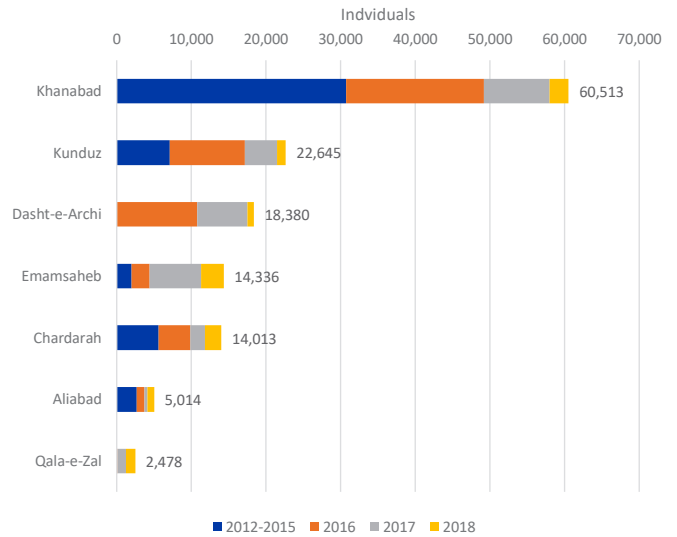


**97%**  
displaced due to conflict

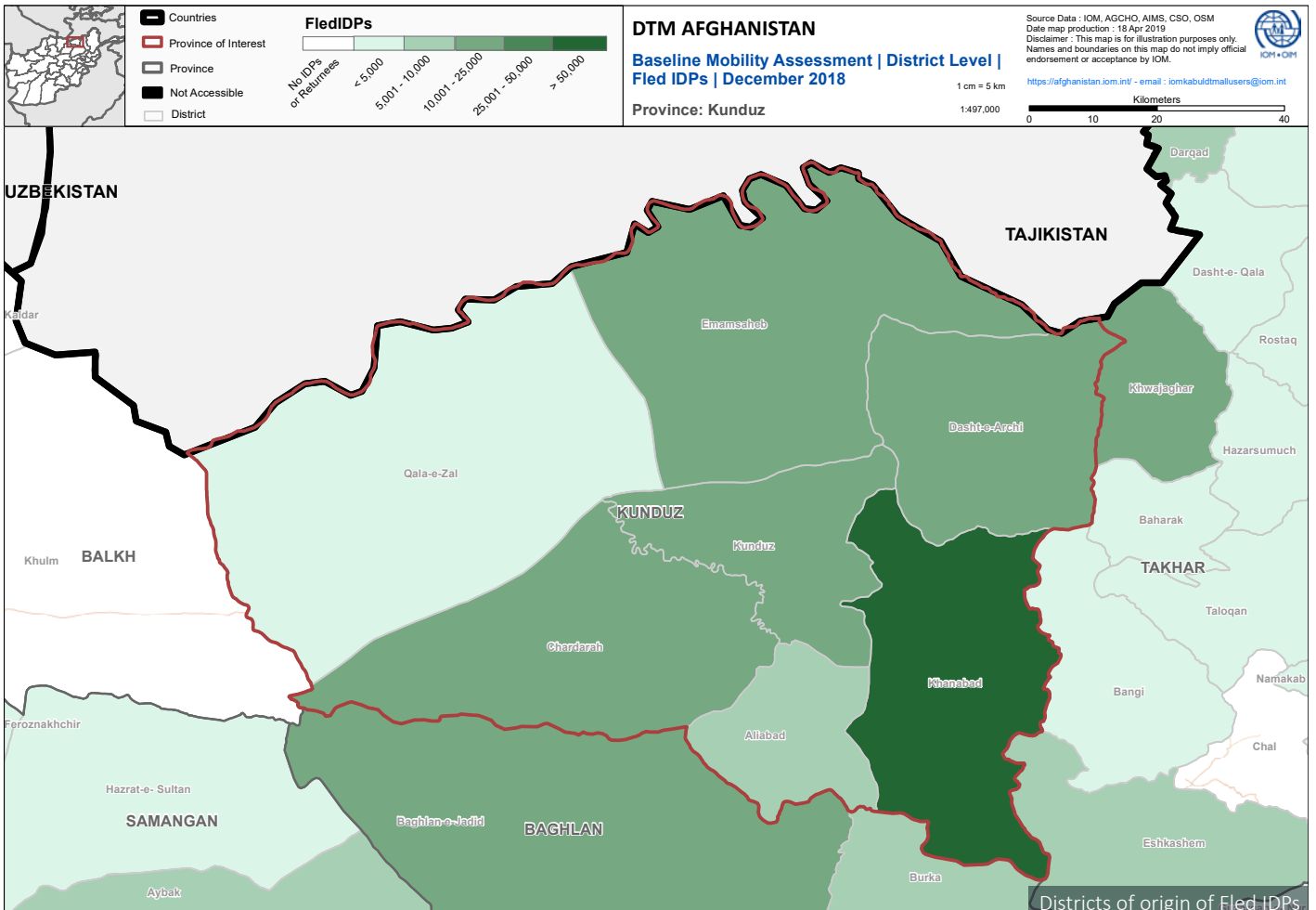
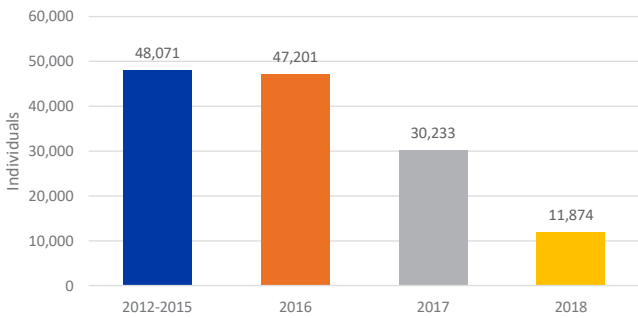


**3%**  
displaced by natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Annual Trends | Kunduz



Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Kunduz







# 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.



**957,751**  
Returned IDPs



**84%**  
returned from other locations in Kunduz

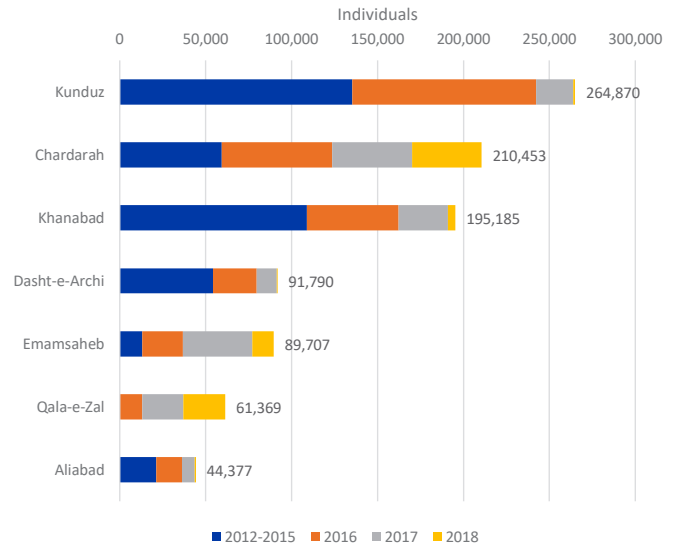


**3 in 4**  
former IDPs returned to just 3 districts: Kunduz, Chardarah and Khanabad (70%)

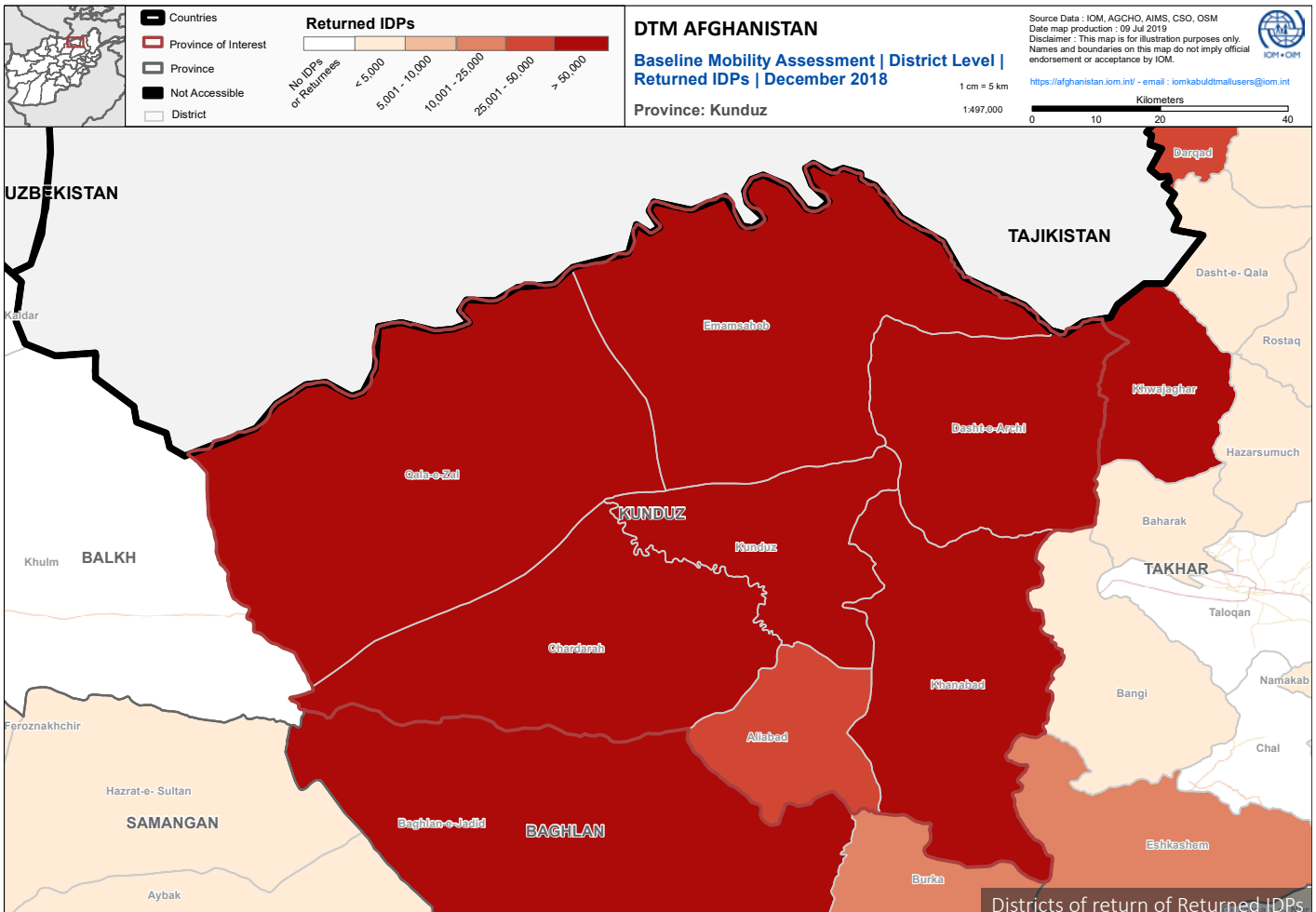
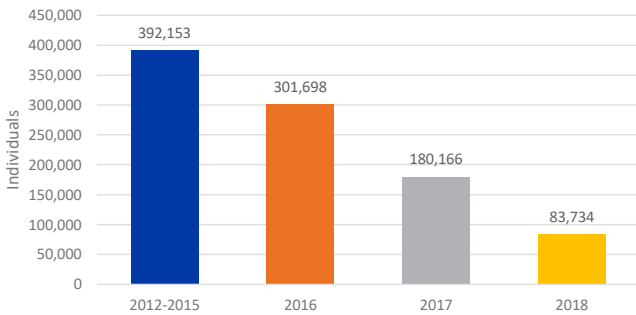


**1 in 3**  
28% of all returned IDPs in Kunduz returned to Kunduz district

Returned IDPs by District | Kunduz



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Kunduz



## 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.



**130,366**  
fled abroad



**13,120**  
fled to Europe (10%)

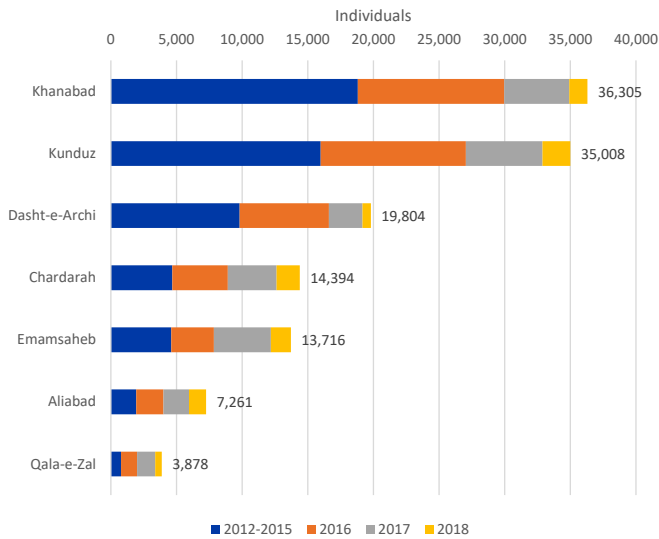


**70,192**  
fled to Iran (54%)

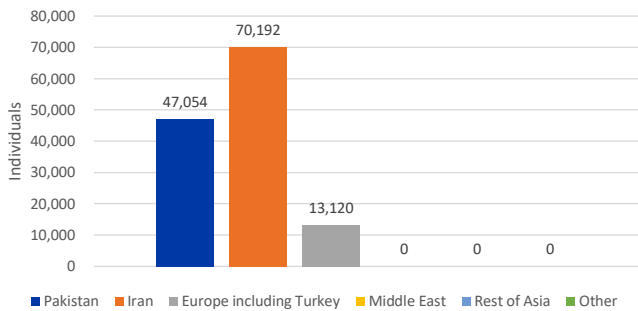


**47,054**  
fled to Pakistan (36%)

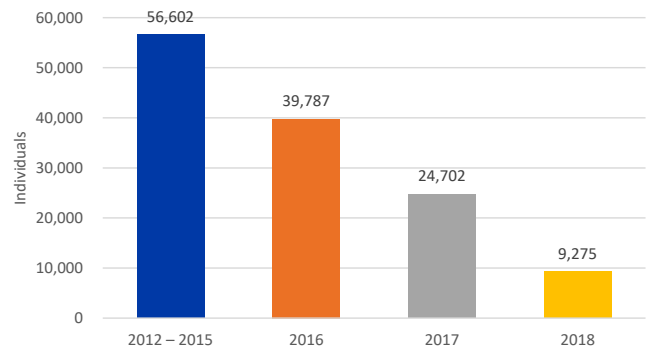
Out-Migrants by District | Kunduz



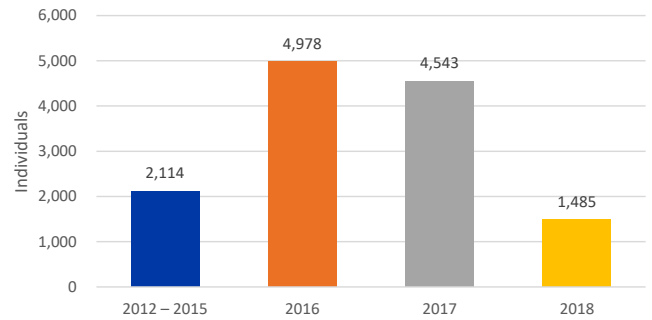
Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Kunduz



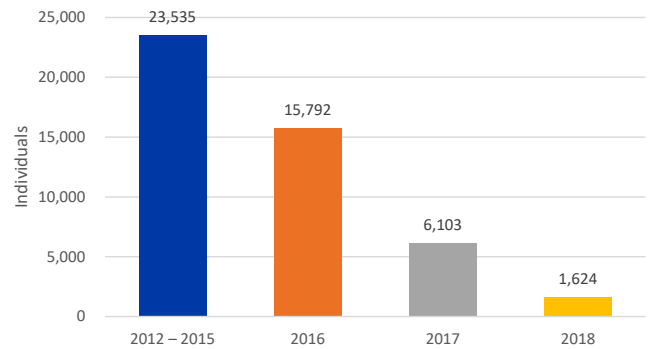
Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Kunduz



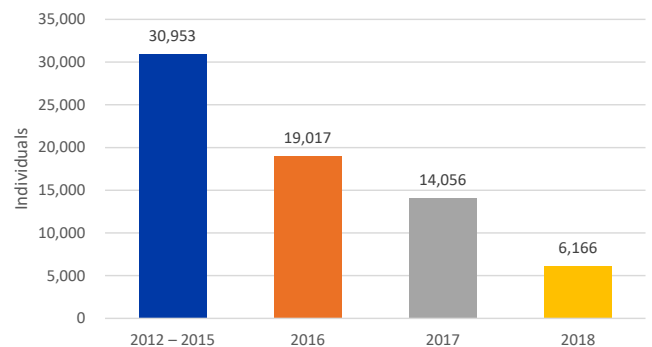
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Kunduz



Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Kunduz



Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Kunduz



## 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	Kunduz	55,212
2	Khanabad	51,906
3	Chardarah	36,101
4	Emamsaheb	32,931
5	Aliabad	25,178
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>201,328</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	NA	NA
2	NA	NA
3	NA	NA
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>NA</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Khanabad	7,587
2	Dasht-e-Archi	6,260
3	Aliabad	957
4	Kunduz	788
5	Qala-e-Zal	546
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>16,138</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Khanabad	17,617
2	Kunduz	16,433
3	Chardarah	9,005
4	Emamsaheb	6,293
5	Aliabad	6,038
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>55,386</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Emamsaheb	8,878
2	Chardarah	8,354
3	Aliabad	3,097
4	Kunduz	2,914
5	Khanabad	538
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>23,781</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Chardarah	27,426
2	Khanabad	27,206
3	Aliabad	14,419
4	Dasht-e-Archi	12,717
5	Kunduz	9,219
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>90,987</b>

## STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

### The Woman Who Lost Everything

Bibi Basro is a resident of Allahabad, a village in Kunduz district. Before the civil war, she says she had a happy life with her husband and five children, three boys and two girls.

Sadly, she lost two of her sons during the war in Kunduz. She fled to Karachi, Pakistan, with the rest of her family. They spent eight years there and her two daughters got married.

After spending eight years in Pakistan, she and her family returned home. They initially had a good life upon return to Afghanistan, but two years later, her husband fell ill to an unknown disease and died. So, it was just her and her son, who also married nine years after returning to Afghanistan.

Bibi Basro was more hopeful when her son had a daughter, a new addition to the family. Unfortunately, this happiness would not remain for long. In 2014, her son was killed in a suicide bombing in Bandar-e-Kabul.

After the death of her son, her daughter-in-law remarried and left the household. She currently lives alone with her granddaughter, Sphozhmai. She struggles to find work to feed her grand daughter, because she is too old to work.

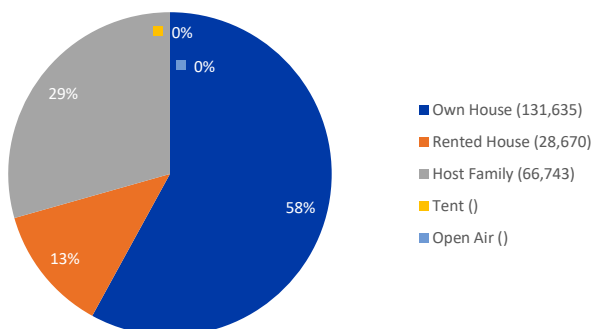
She has asked various government agencies and non-governmental organizations for assistance — but has not yet received any assistance at all.

*\*Please note that the names have changed and village locations have been kept anonymous to protect the identity of the interviewee.*



Like many other IDPs and returnees, Bibi Basro desperately waits for assistance to support her and her grand daughter. © IOM 2018

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | Kunduz





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

## CONTACT US

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in  
coordination  
with

