

# BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

## BADAKHSHAN SUMMARY RESULTS ROUND 10 • JAN – JUN 2020



11,560 IDPs and returnees in Badakhshan lack access to safe drinking water. Children are often made responsible to fetch water and consequently walk long distances, exposing them to a variety of protection risks. © 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](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*
- 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

-  **28** districts assessed
-  **845** settlements assessed
-  **5,069** key informants interviewed
-  **92,424** returnees from abroad [2012-2020]
-  **75,923** IDPs [2012–2020] currently in host communities
-  **200,902** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2020]
-  **113,375** out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2020]
-  **10,049** out-migrants fled to Europe (9%)
-  **760** returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air
-  **2 in 3** 70% of all arrival IDPs reside in only 4 districts: Baharak, Fayzabad, Keshem and Shahr-e-Buzurg
-  **1 in 2** 52% of all returnees reside in only 4 districts: Darayem, Keshem, Shahr-e-Buzurg and Tagab
-  **1 in 5** 18% of all returnees and IDPs reside in Keshem district
-  **1 in 2** persons (47%) in Baharak district is either an IDP or returnee
-  **1 in 5** 20% of all former IDPs from Badakhshan have returned home

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.
Fayzabad	74,031	11,965	14%	2,105	2%	16,966	23%	9,860	11%	9,058	12%	1,475	2%
Argo	85,586	4,722	5%	4,001	4%	10,054	12%	721	1%	5,648	7%	6,017	7%
Arghanj Khwah	17,578	669	4%	111	1%	1,588	9%	558	3%	3,814	22%	90	1%
Yaftal-e-Sufla	57,613	493	1%	444	1%	2,379	4%	49	0%	255	0%	500	1%
Khash	41,575	3,198	7%	2,708	6%	4,517	11%	490	1%	1,579	4%	2,239	5%
Baharak	31,438	27,603	47%	5,042	9%	8,046	26%	22,561	38%	11,080	35%	6,191	20%
Darayem	67,237	11,285	14%	9,766	12%	14,366	21%	1,519	2%	15,164	23%	13,095	19%
Kohestan	18,092	654	3%	647	3%	3,929	22%	7	0%	834	5%	671	4%
Yawan	35,414	2,465	7%	1,940	5%	4,722	13%	525	1%	1,519	4%	2,326	7%
Jorm	41,159	3,938	9%	1,438	3%	7,243	18%	2,500	6%	667	2%	1,765	4%
Teshkan	32,592	6,932	18%	5,336	14%	11,573	36%	1,596	4%	8,620	26%	6,099	19%
Shuhada	37,724	6,443	15%	3,920	9%	8,227	22%	2,523	6%	12,809	34%	2,229	6%
Shahr-e-Buzorg	57,099	20,084	26%	14,519	19%	13,238	23%	5,565	7%	25,339	44%	16,308	29%
Raghestan	43,243	1,452	3%	1,074	2%	3,206	7%	378	1%	812	2%	1,118	3%
Keshem	88,281	30,469	26%	15,406	13%	13,302	15%	15,063	13%	7,381	8%	20,523	23%
Warduj	23,866	4,158	15%	1,900	7%	14,940	63%	2,258	8%	9,563	40%	1,792	8%
Tagab	30,668	10,309	25%	8,817	22%	6,579	21%	1,492	4%	12,218	40%	11,671	38%
Yamgan	28,101	2,923	9%	2,633	8%	7,441	26%	290	1%	1,993	7%	3,227	11%
Shighnan	30,411	1,523	5%	174	1%	5,234	17%	1,349	4%	17,507	58%	346	1%
Khwhan	18,093	1,601	8%	894	5%	915	5%	707	4%	174	1%	1,266	7%
Kofab	24,379	2,666	10%	2,624	10%	3,245	13%	42	0%	210	1%	2,843	12%
Darwaz-e-Balla	25,278	2,483	9%	2,230	8%	1,509	6%	253	1%	2,269	9%	2,208	9%
Eshkashem	15,141	2,264	13%	34	0%	652	4%	2,230	13%	433	3%	20	0%
Shaki	28,743	3,233	10%	1,737	5%	2,790	10%	1,496	5%	10,450	36%	4,589	16%
Zebak	8,598	264	3%	22	0%	843	10%	242	3%	7,127	83%	81	1%
Koran Wa Monjan	10,394	683	6%	175	2%	4,186	40%	508	5%	6,292	61%	62	1%
Darwaz	28,869	3,589	11%	2,550	8%	3,504	12%	1,039	3%	26,201	91%	4,537	16%
Wakhan	16,296	279	2%	177	1%	301	2%	102	1%	1,886	12%	87	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,017,499</b>	<b>168,347</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>92,424</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>175,495</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>75,923</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>200,902</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>113,375</b>	<b>11%</b>

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



Despite the prevailing need for more education facilities, existing education infrastructure, like this school in Argo district in Badakhshan, is often damaged during clashes, leaving communities without essential education services. © IOM 2020 © IOM 2020



## 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 encourages female participation during focus group discussions, as it attains a more gender-balanced perspective of communities and their multi-sectoral needs. © IOM 2020



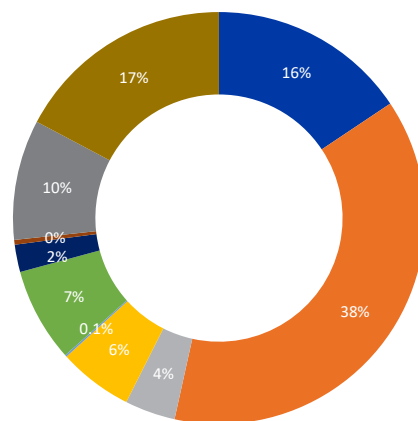
## KEY INFORMANTS

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 1% 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.

 <b>5,069</b> key informants (KIs) interviewed	 <b>201</b> key informants are IDPs or returnees (4%)
 <b>34</b> female key informants (1%)	 <b>792</b> KIs from host communities (16%)
 <b>5,035</b> male key informants (99%)	 <b>1,174</b> KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (23%)
 <b>6</b> average number of KIs per focus group	 <b>2,027</b> KIs from local authorities (40%)

Key Informants by Type | Badakhshan



- 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

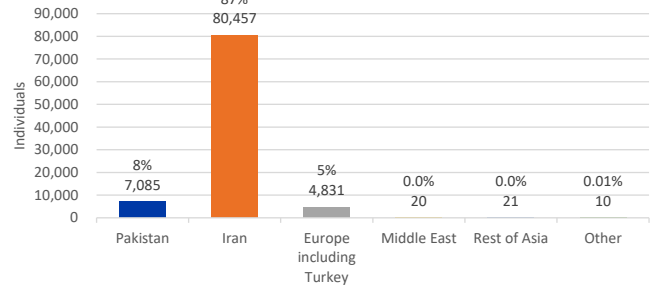
## RETURNNEES

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).

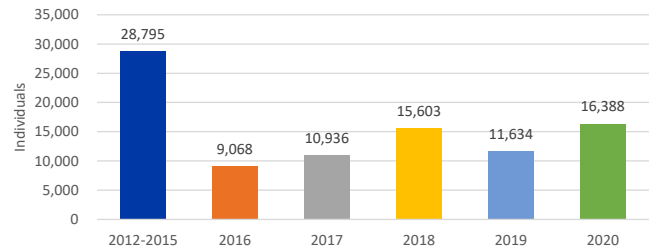
2016 to 2018, saw record numbers of Afghan returnees, with approximately 10,000 returned each year, based on key informants' estimates. In comparison to 2018, the overall number of returnees decreased by 25%. 2020 appears to be on track to exceed 20,000 returnees for the year, likely due to COVID-related returns. Keshem and Shahr-e-Buzorg districts are the most affected, hosting 32% of all returnees in the province.

- 92,424** returnees from abroad
- 7,085** returned from Pakistan (8%)
- 80,457** returned from Iran (87%)
- 4,831** returned from non-neighbouring countries (5%)
- 83,043** undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (90%)
- 4,499** documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (5%)

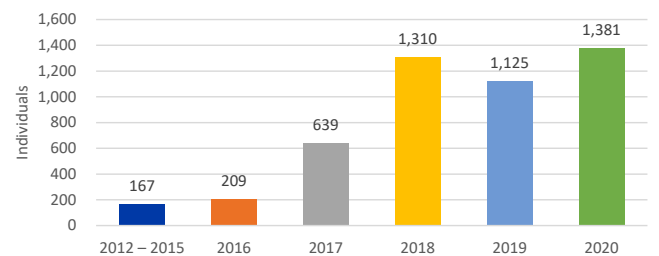
Returnees from Abroad | Country/Region of Origin | Badakhshan



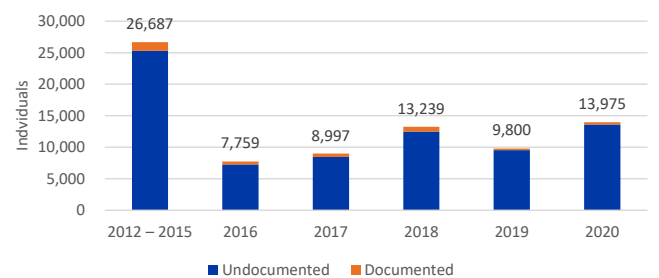
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Badakhshan



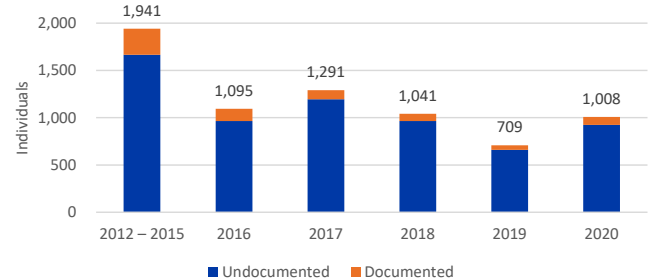
Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Badakhshan



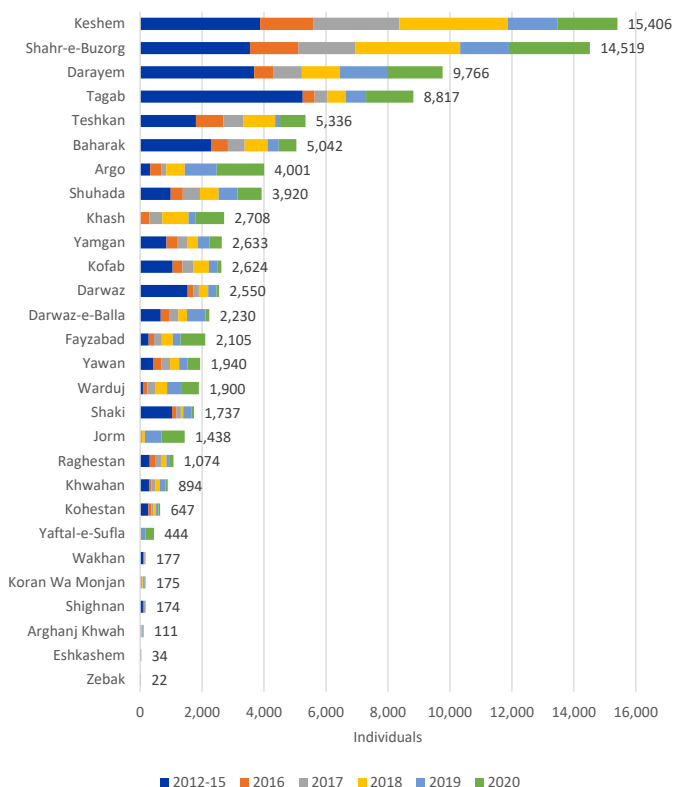
Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Badakhshan



Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Badakhshan



Returnees from Abroad by District | 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.



**75,923**

IDPs currently reside in host communities



**68%**

displaced due to conflict



**22,561**

IDPs in Baharak, which hosts the most IDPs (30%)



**32%**

displaced by natural disaster



**11,772**

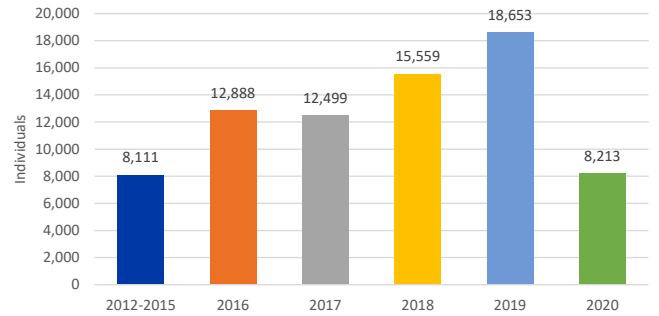
IDPs reside in informal settlements (16%)



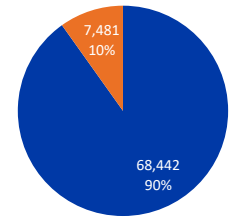
**90%**

displaced within their home province

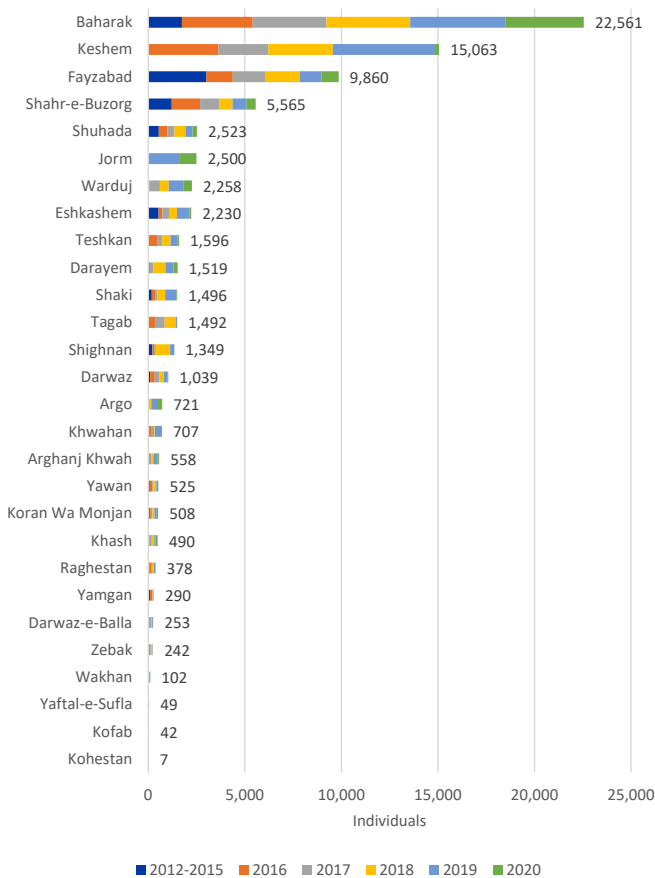
Arrival IDPs | Annual Trends | Badakhshan



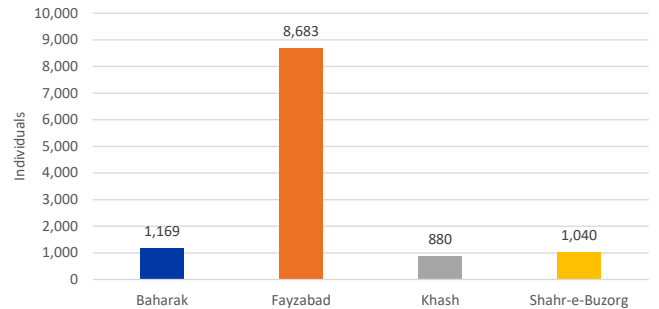
Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Badakhshan



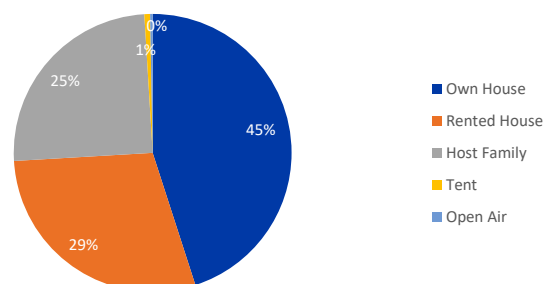
Arrival IDPs by District | Badakhshan



Arrival IDPs in Informal Settlements by District | Badakhshan

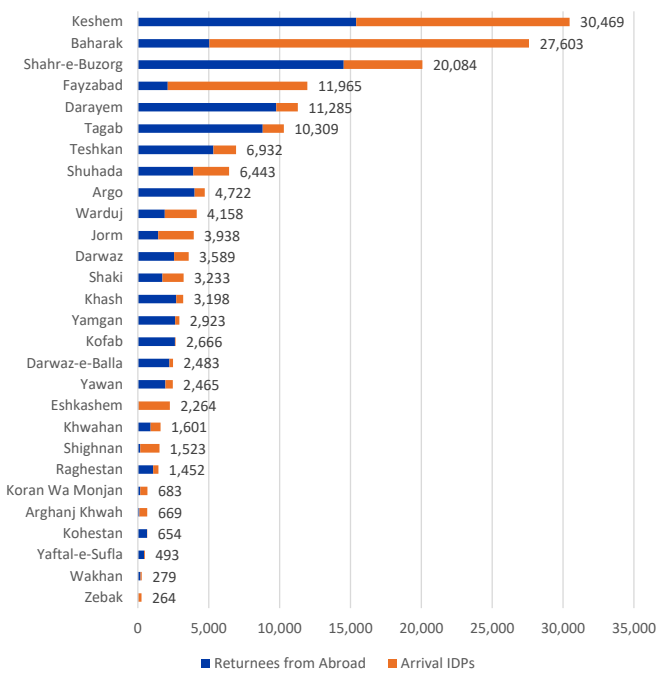


Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Badakhshan



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

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Badakhshan



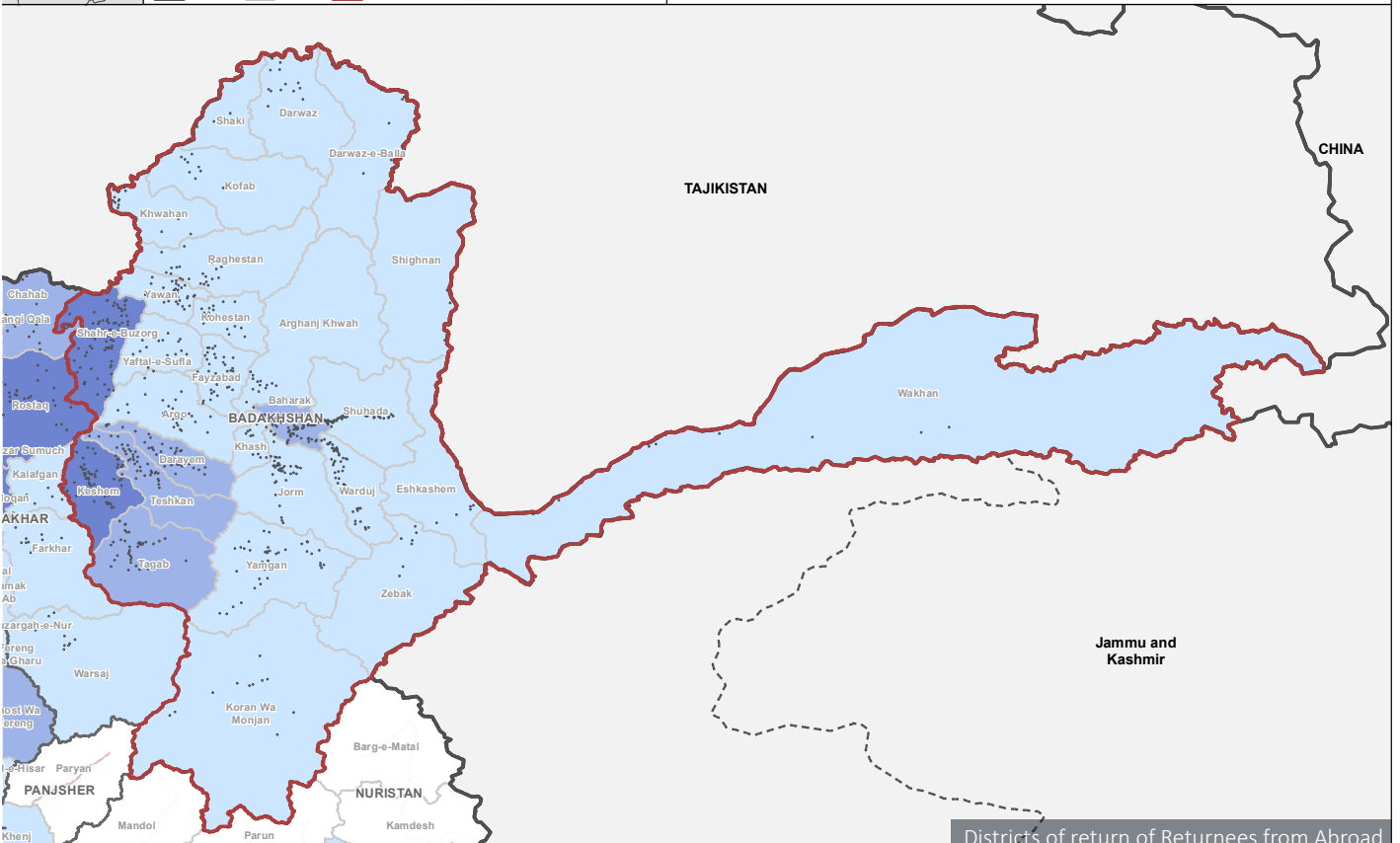
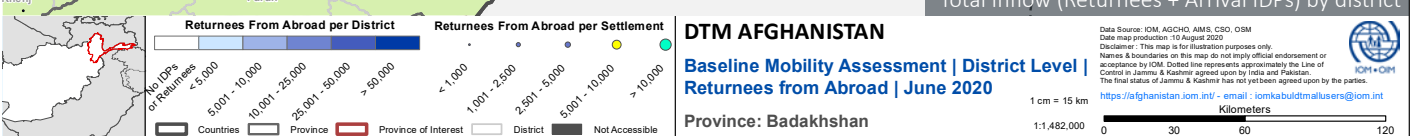
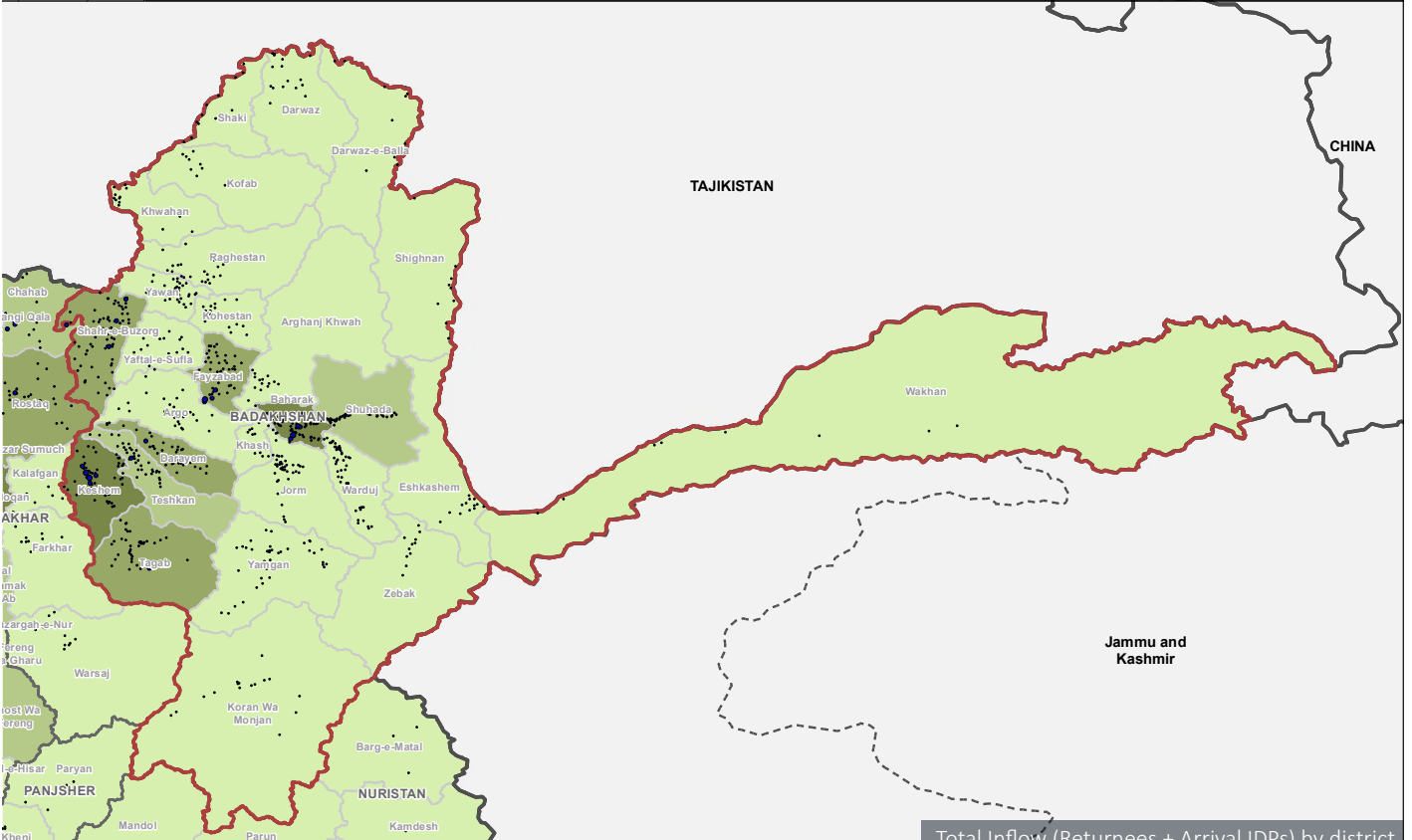
Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Keshem	15,406	15,063	30,469
Baharak	5,042	22,561	27,603
Shahr-e-Buzorg	14,519	5,565	20,084
Fayzabad	2,105	9,860	11,965
Darayem	9,766	1,519	11,285
Tagab	8,817	1,492	10,309
Teshkan	5,336	1,596	6,932
Shuhada	3,920	2,523	6,443
Argo	4,001	721	4,722
Warduj	1,900	2,258	4,158
Jorm	1,438	2,500	3,938
Darwaz	2,550	1,039	3,589
Shaki	1,737	1,496	3,233
Khash	2,708	490	3,198
Yamgan	2,633	290	2,923
Kofab	2,624	42	2,666
Darwaz-e-Balla	2,230	253	2,483
Yawan	1,940	525	2,465
Eshkashem	34	2,230	2,264
Khwahan	894	707	1,601
Shighnan	174	1,349	1,523
Raghestan	1,074	378	1,452
Koran Wa Monjan	175	508	683
Arghanj Khwah	111	558	669
Kohestan	647	7	654
Yaftal-e-Sufila	444	49	493
Wakhan	177	102	279
Zebak	22	242	264
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>92,424</b>	<b>75,923</b>	<b>168,347</b>

Overall, Badakhshan province hosts a total inflow of 168,347 returnees and IDPs, of which 55% (92,424) are returnees and 45% (75,923) are IDPs. The table below shows the 40 settlements in Badakhshan that are most affected by this influx. These 40 settlements (5% of the 845 settlements assessed in Badakhshan) host 33% 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.

Top 40 settlements hosting the most Returnees + IDPs

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Nahia Shashm	Fayzabad	4,413
2	Halim Abad	Keshem	3,713
3	Dobandi	Baharak	2,908
4	Momin Abad	Keshem	2,557
5	Markaz Woluswaly	Baharak	2,404
6	Anis Abad	Keshem	2,322
7	Toghak	Baharak	1,994
8	Nahia Panjam	Fayzabad	1,731
9	Rubabi	Baharak	1,697
10	Saray Gharbe	Keshem	1,590
11	Batash	Fayzabad	1,372
12	Khord Kan	Shahr-e-Buzorg	1,364
13	Khoshka Dara	Keshem	1,324
14	Hawza Shahr	Teshkan	1,269
15	Nahia Sawam	Fayzabad	1,184
16	Now Abad Ghandom Qoul	Keshem	1,167
17	Kham Bok	Tagab	1,142
18	Qarlogh Qorogh	Darayem	1,082
19	Ab Ganda	Shahr-e-Buzorg	1,077
20	Sar Asyab	Keshem	1,060
21	Sharif Abad	Shahr-e-Buzorg	1,003
22	Baloch Bala	Keshem	996
23	Khair Abad	Baharak	992
24	Khoshka Dara Payen	Keshem	965
25	Sari Hawz	Baharak	953
26	Panjshiri Payan	Keshem	946
27	Koohak	Baharak	920
28	Eshan-i-darrahi-i-bagh	Darayem	914
29	Gandom Qoul	Keshem	908
30	Naemtala Payen	Darayem	890
31	Takya	Keshem	824
32	Chogani	Shahr-e-Buzorg	824
33	Wahdat Abad	Eshkashem	822
34	Rawanak	Shaki	819
35	Sabz Dara	Tagab	812
36	Chichi Ardar Payan	Baharak	798
37	Chapchi Yardar	Baharak	798
38	Farmanqouli Bala Dahi	Tagab	796
39	Rabat	Baharak	751
40	Chamarj Hulya	Darwaz-e-Balla	750
	<b>Total</b>		<b>54,851</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.



**175,495**  
Fled IDPs



**57%**  
fled IDPs displaced in Badakhshan

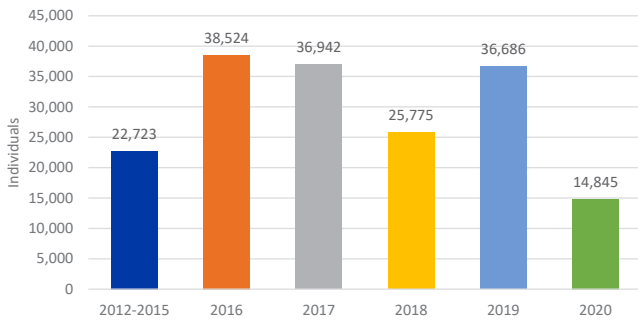


**52%**  
displaced due to conflict

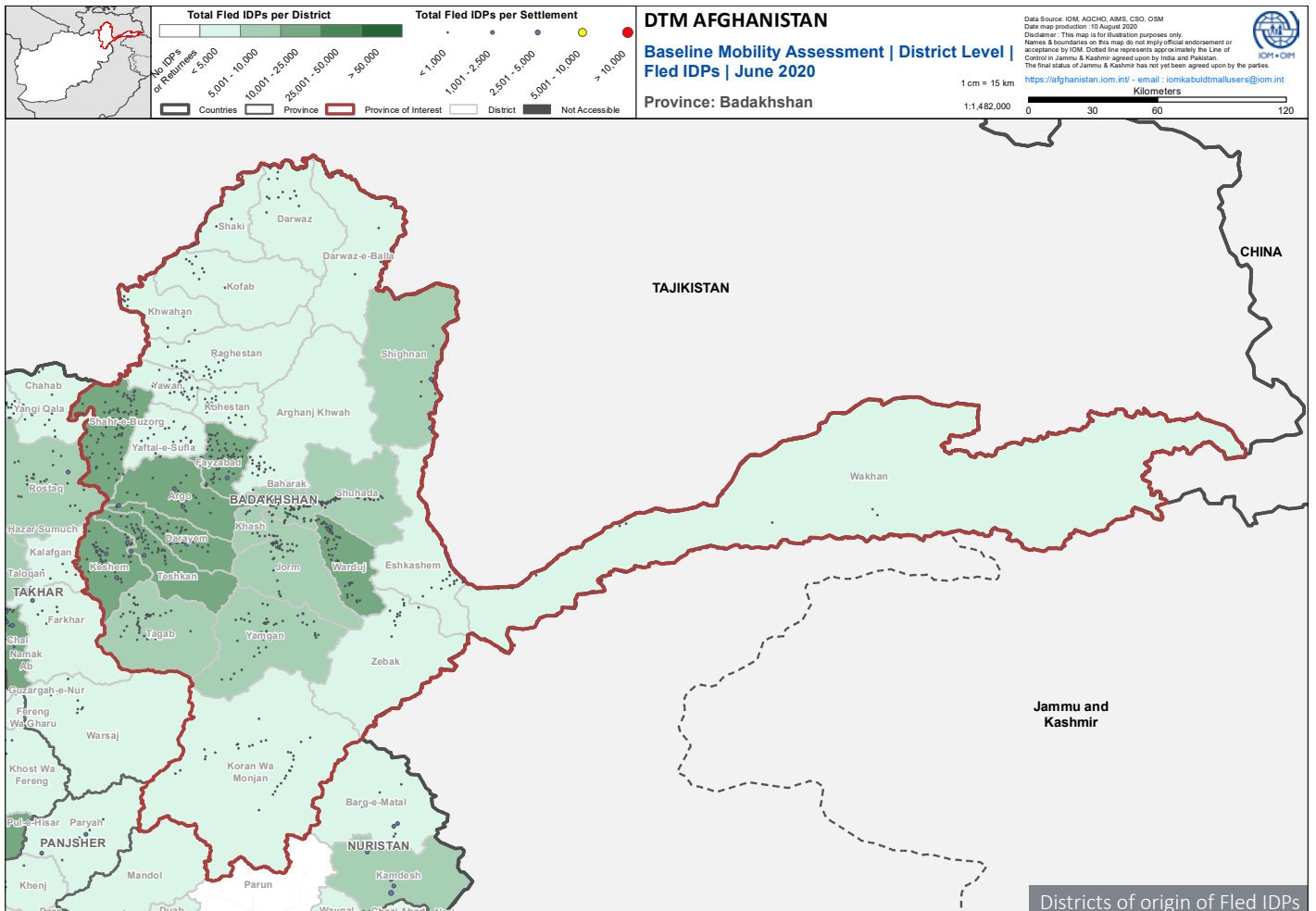
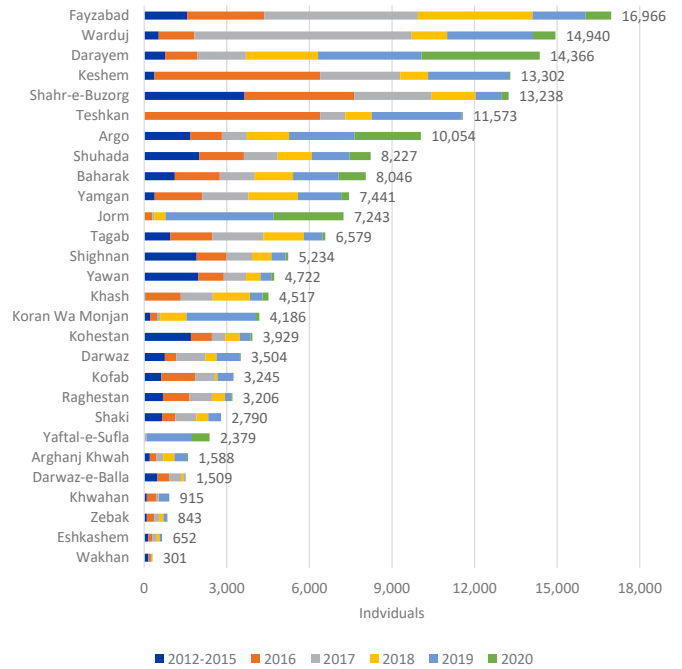


**48%**  
displaced due to natural disaster

Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Badakhshan



Fled IDPs by District | 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.



**200,902**  
Returned IDPs



**82%**  
returned from other locations in Badakhshan

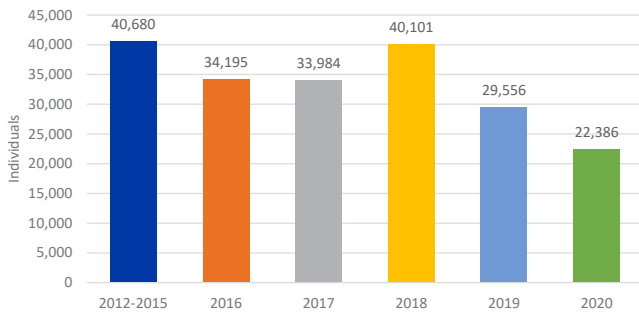


**2 in 5**  
former IDPs returned to only 4 districts: Darwaz, Shahr Buzorg, Shighnan and Darayem (42%)

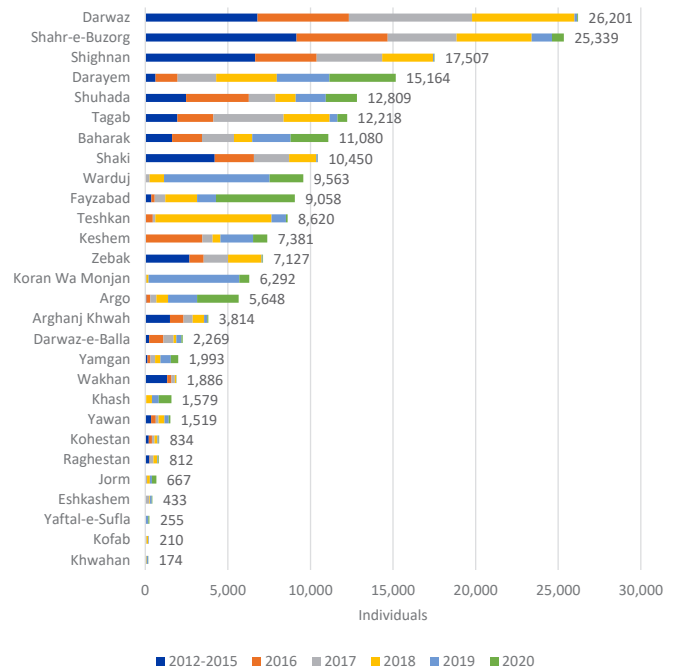


**1 in 4**  
26% of all returned IDPs in Badakhshan returned to Darwaz and Shahr-e-Buzorg districts

Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Badakhshan



Returned IDPs by District | Badakhshan



**Total Returned IDPs per District**

Legend: No IDPs of Returnees, < 5,000, 5,001 - 10,000, 10,001 - 25,000, 25,001 - 50,000, > 50,000

**Total Returned IDPs Per Settlement**

Legend: < 1,000, 1,001 - 2,500, 2,501 - 5,000, 5,001 - 10,000, > 10,000

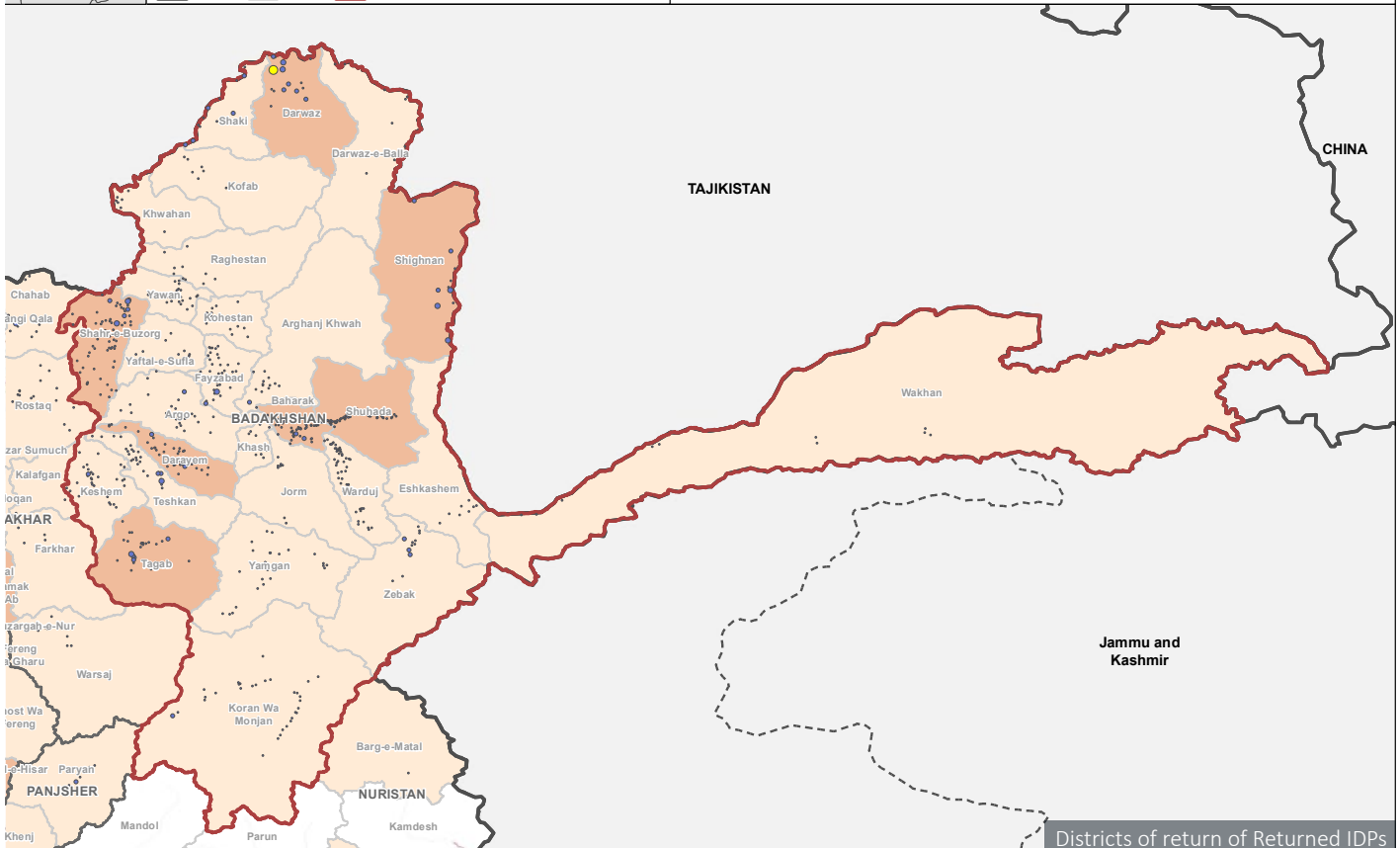
**DTM AFGHANISTAN**

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

Province: Badakhshan

Data Source: IOM, AGCHD, AMS, 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: [iomkabuldmailusers@iom.int](mailto:iomkabuldmailusers@iom.int)

1 cm = 15 km  
11,482,000 0 30 60 120 Kilometers



# 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.



**113,375**  
fled abroad



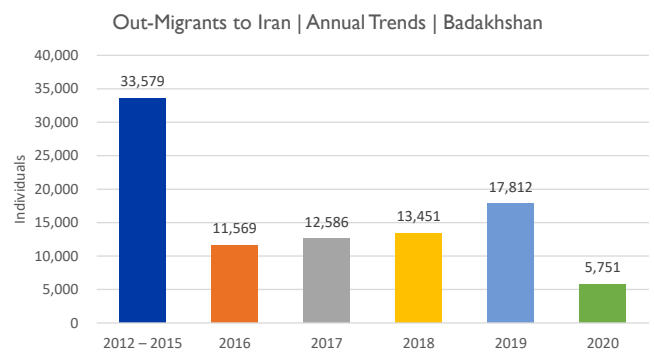
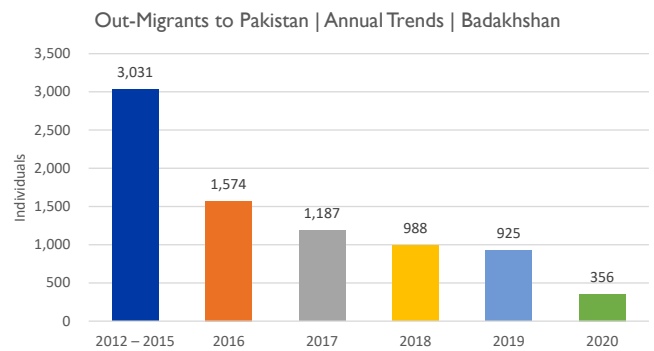
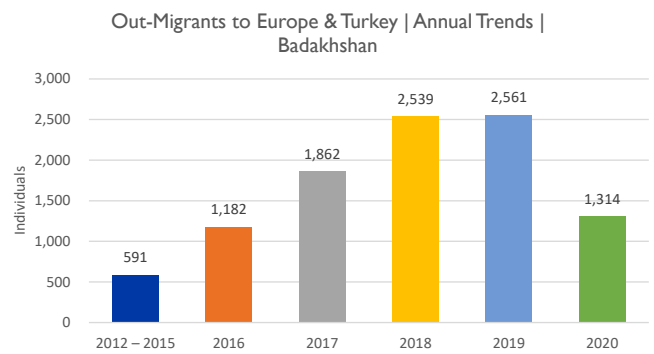
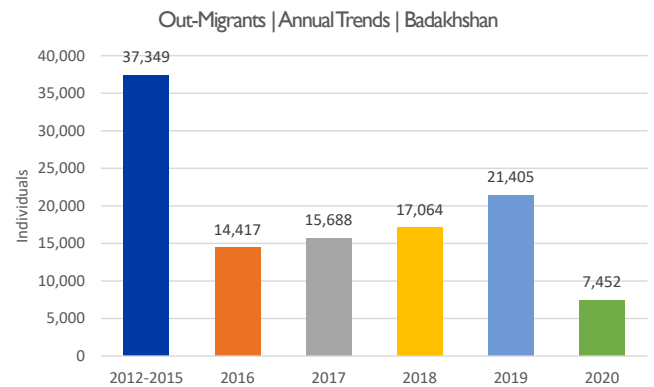
**10,049**  
fled to Europe (9%)



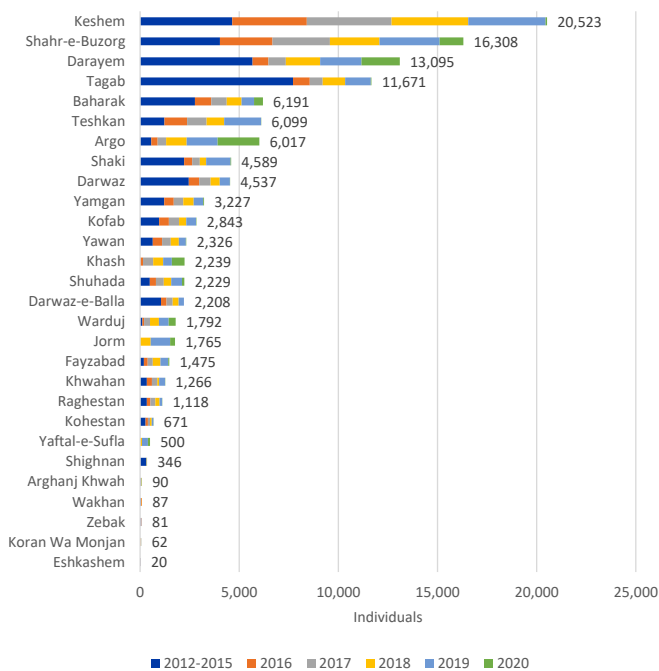
**94,748**  
fled to Iran (84%)



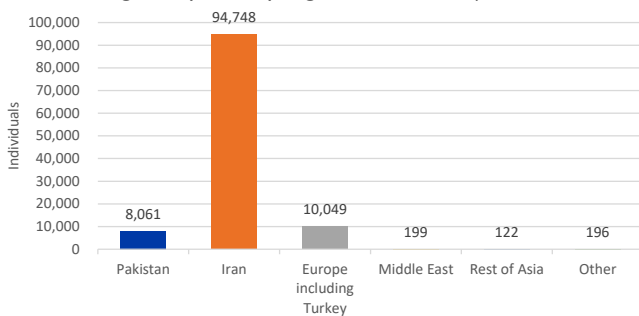
**8,061**  
fled to Pakistan (7%)



Out-Migrants by District | Badakhshan



Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Badakhshan



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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.

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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)

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