



# DTM AFGHANISTAN

## BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT SUMMARY RESULTS

AFGHANISTAN  
JUNE 2017



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## BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

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.

## BACKGROUND

The International Organization for Migration has been supporting undocumented Afghan Returnees from Pakistan and Iran since 2008. In 2016, a total of 692,000 undocumented Afghans returned to Afghanistan. This influx has been ongoing in 2017 with the arrival of 223,000 undocumented Returnees, as of 17 June 2017.<sup>1,2</sup> Furthermore, a total number of 807,420 IDPs (conflict-induced) were recorded between 1 January 2016 and 22 June 2017.<sup>3</sup>

In response to the dramatic increase in Afghan nationals returning home from neighbouring countries, as well as record levels of internal displacement, IOM launched the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Afghanistan in early 2017. The main objective of DTM in Afghanistan is to support the government and humanitarian partners to provide evidence-based, better-targeted and cost efficient assistance to conflict and displacement affected populations.

The IOM DTM programme is implemented under the Flash Appeal launched by the Afghanistan Humanitarian Country Team in 2016 and is funded by the governments of Germany, Japan, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland. The first phase of the DTM programme was implemented in three provinces with the highest rate of return in Eastern Afghanistan: Nangarhar, Laghman and Kunar in January – March 2017. Following this first phase, IOM Afghanistan rapidly expanded the DTM coverage to Baghlan, Balkh, Kabul, Kunduz, Paktia, and Takhar – six provinces hosting large displaced populations, while simultaneously conducting a second round of assessments in the aforementioned eastern provinces.

1 Per MoRR and IOM. IOM estimates that approximately 600,000 undocumented Afghans could return from Pakistan and Iran by the end of 2017.

2 IOM (2017) Weekly Situation Report, 11 – 17 June 2017. Available from [https://afghanistan.iom.int/sites/default/files/Reports/iom\\_afghanistan\\_return\\_of\\_undocumented\\_afghans\\_weekly\\_situation\\_report.pdf](https://afghanistan.iom.int/sites/default/files/Reports/iom_afghanistan_return_of_undocumented_afghans_weekly_situation_report.pdf).

3 UNOCHA (2017) "Afghanistan – Conflict Induced Displacements". Available from [www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/afghanistan/idps](http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/afghanistan/idps).





# POPULATION GROUPS



**1,471,388**  
returnees from abroad



**945,182**  
IDPs



**1 in 6** individuals in the 9 provinces assessed is either an IDP or a Returnee



**454,054**  
out-migrants



**16,701**  
key informants interviewed



**1 in 3** individuals in Nangarhar is either an IDP or Returnee



**1 in 3** individuals from Kunduz has been displaced and returned home



**9** provinces  
**120** districts



**3,920**  
settlements assessed



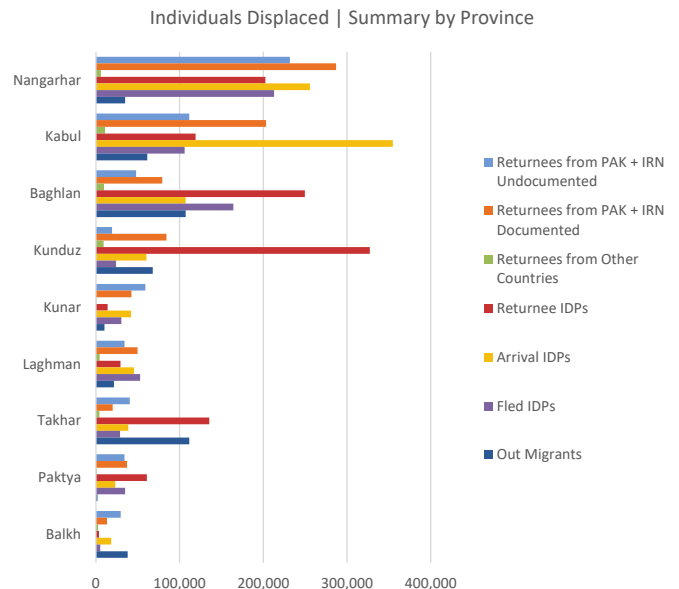
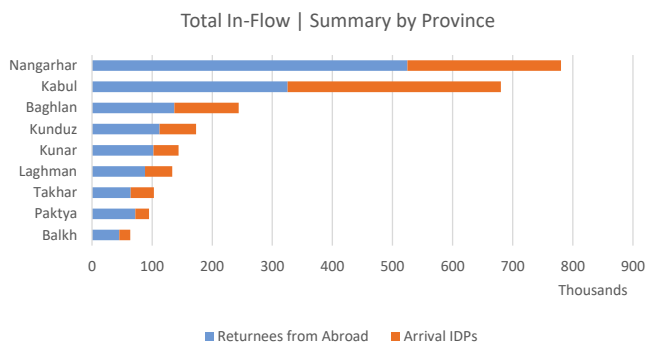
**1 in 5** individuals in Baghlan is either an IDP or Returnee from abroad



**1 in 4** individuals in Kunar & Laghman is either an IDP or Returnee from abroad

## COVERAGE

The DTM district-level assessment (B1) was conducted from 29 April to 11 May 2017 in six provinces: Baghlan, Balkh, Kabul, Kunduz, Paktia, and Takhar, covering a total of 78 districts. The DTM settlement (village) level assessment (B2) was conducted from 13 May to 22 June 2017 in nine provinces: Baghlan, Balkh, Kabul, Kunar, Kunduz, Laghman, Nangarhar, Paktia, and Takhar,



## Individuals Displaced | Summary Overview By Province

	Baghlan	Balkh	Kabul	Kunar	Kunduz	Laghman	Nangarhar	Paktia	Takhar	Total
<b>Total In-Flow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs)</b>	244,095	63,493	<b>680,260</b>	144,003	172,963	133,521	<b>780,375</b>	94,839	103,021	<b>2,416,570</b>
Returnees from PAK + IRN Undocumented	47,910	29,515	111,500	59,077	19,247	34,008	231,823	34,101	40,293	<b>607,474</b>
Returnees from PAK + IRN Documented	79,293	13,072	203,164	42,462	84,200	49,794	<b>287,042</b>	37,109	19,943	<b>816,079</b>
Returnees from Other Countries	9,615	2,679	10,854	577	9,101	4,303	5,948	723	4,035	<b>47,835</b>
<b>Total Returnees from Abroad</b>	136,818	45,266	<b>325,518</b>	102,116	112,548	88,105	<b>524,813</b>	71,933	64,271	<b>1,471,388</b>
Returnee IDPs	249,591	3,702	118,978	13,974	327,127	29,203	202,482	60,786	135,491	1,141,334
<b>Arrival IDPs</b>	107,277	18,227	<b>354,742</b>	41,887	60,415	45,416	<b>255,562</b>	22,906	38,750	<b>945,182</b>
Fled IDPs	164,105	5,078	105,886	30,440	24,090	52,763	212,688	34,840	28,853	<b>658,743</b>
Out Migrants	107,290	37,815	61,249	10,222	67,767	21,562	34,968	1,765	111,416	<b>454,054</b>

Symbology: **>250,000**

Settlement Coverage by Province & Month  
(round) of Assessment

Province	Settlements in Geo- Database	Settlements Assessed per Round	
		Apr-17	Jul-17
Kunar	1,112	332	370
Laghman	690	197	232
Nangarhar	2,015	839	929
Baghlan	1,819	n/a	513
Balkh	1,596	n/a	388
Kabul	1,365	n/a	486
Kunduz	1,032	n/a	248
Paktya	979	n/a	390
Takhar	1,509	n/a	364
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,117</b>	<b>1,368</b>	<b>3,920</b>

covering a total of 3,920 settlements with existing target populations in 120 districts. The DTM activities in Kunar, Laghman and Nangarhar represent Phase 1 / Round 2, in follow up to the first round of DTM assessments, implemented in January – April 2017 in these provinces. Phase 2 / Round 1 was rolled out in Baghlan, Balkh, Kabul, Kunduz, Paktia, and Takhar in April – June 2017.

OVERVIEW

As of 22 June 2017, in the nine provinces assessed, the total number of Returnees reported is 1,471,388. There are 945,182 IDPs and 1,141,334 Returnee IDPs, who were formerly displaced. 658,743 left their places of residence and fled to another district or province (Fled IDPs). 454,054 individuals left Afghanistan for other countries (Out-Migrants). These displacements occurred between 2012 and June 2017.

To add perspective, the combined number of Returnees from abroad (1,471,388) and current IDPs (945,182) is 2,416,570, which in relation to the total base population of the nine provinces (11,851,822) indicates that nearly 1 person in 6 (17%), currently residing in these nine provinces, is either an IDP or a Returnee. For a detailed comparison of Returnees and IDPs to resident populations by district, see “Present population by districts, breakdown by resident population, returnees from abroad and arrival IDPs” on page 30 in the annexure.

Nangarhar, which borders Pakistan, is the province most affected by displacement (524,813 Returnees and 255,562 IDPs). The majority of Returnees come from Pakistan and most enter through Torkham, the busiest border check-point between the two countries. Simultaneously, a constant tripartite confrontation, involving Taliban insurgents and ISIS fighters who challenge the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) over control of Nangarhar, regularly triggers further displacements.

TARGET POPULATIONS

Under this Baseline Mobility Assessment the data collected covered five core, target populations, defined as follows:

 RETURNEEES FROM ABROAD

1. Return migrants (Returnees)

Afghan nationals that have returned to their country of origin after having spent at least six months outside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

A. Returnees from Pakistan<sup>4</sup>

Migrants that have returned to Afghanistan after having spent at least six months in Pakistan. This group includes: documented returnees (those who were registered refugees in Pakistan and have requested voluntary return with UNHCR and relevant national authorities) and undocumented returnees (returning from Pakistan, not having requested voluntary return, but returning spontaneously, irrespective of whether they were or were not registered with UNHCR and relevant national authorities as refugees).

B. Returnees from Iran

Afghan nationals that have returned to Afghanistan after having spent at least six months in Iran. This group includes: documented returnees, including deportees (those who were registered refugees in Iran, and have requested voluntary return with UNHCR and relevant national authorities) and undocumented returnees (those returned from Iran and never requested voluntary return, but have returned spontaneously irrespective of whether they were or were not registered with UNHCR and relevant national authorities as refugees).

<sup>4</sup> In 2005-06, the Government of Pakistan and its National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) carried out a census/registration of Afghans residing in Pakistan. Those persons registered were issued with proof of registration cards (PoR cards). Based on the issuance of PoR cards UNHCR recognized card holders as prima facie refugees. For a variety of reasons many Afghans in Pakistan were unable to register. Recent return intention surveys carried out by IOM in Peshawar and Haripur have shown that 64% of undocumented Afghans residing in Pakistan did attempt to register for a PoR card but were unsuccessful due to distance to registration point, technical issues and the overall length of the registration process.

The definition of the undocumented does not refer to the possession of other forms of documentation including civil documentation in Afghanistan including tazkera and/or passports.

In terms of status, the undocumented show similar forms of vulnerability as registered Afghan refugees both in Pakistan and upon return to Afghanistan where many are now second and third generation born in Pakistan. At the most recent round of the Tripartite talks held in Islamabad on 15 February 2017, the governments of Pakistan, Afghanistan and UNHCR reached an agreement to register all undocumented Afghans in Pakistan by NADRA pending their repatriation. The process is estimated to take between 6-9 months to complete.

C. Return migrants from non-neighboring countries

Afghan nationals that have returned to Afghanistan after having spent at least six months in non-neighbouring countries such as (but not limited to): Turkey, Gulf States, Europe and Australia. No distinctions are made between documented or undocumented returnees (including those with refugee status), this group includes all who have returned from non-neighbouring countries irrespective of their status. Breakdowns are presented by country of return.



**INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS**

**2. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) that arrived in the location (Arrival IDPs)**

Afghan nationals who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.<sup>5</sup>

**3. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) that returned to the location (IDP Returnees)**

Afghan nationals who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual

residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border, and who have recently returned to their original place of habitual residence.

**4. Populations that fled into internal displacement (Fled IDPs)**

Afghan nationals who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, particularly as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border, and who have still not returned to their places of habitual residence.



**OUT-MIGRANTS**

**5. Populations that moved abroad (Out-Migrants)**

Afghan nationals who have crossed an international border to leave the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. This encompasses any kind of movement of Afghan nationals, whatever its length, and causes. This category includes migrations of refugees, displaced persons, uprooted people, and economic migrants across international borders.

<sup>5</sup> UN (1998) "Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement", UN Doc E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2.] in IOM Glossary, 2004).



Huts of displaced in Baghlan



# RETURNEES FROM ABROAD



**1,471,388**  
returnees from abroad



**1,200,721**  
returned from Pakistan (82%)



**607,474**  
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran



**222,832**  
returned from Iran (15%)



**816,079**  
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran



**47,835**  
returnees from non-neighbouring countries (3%)

third and fourth in absolute numbers and proportions. Balkh received the least number of Returnees at 45,266 individuals.

## RETURNEES FROM PAKISTAN & IRAN

Overall, among the Returnees from neighbouring Iran and Pakistan in the nine provinces assessed, the majority (84% or 1,200,721 individuals) of Returnees come from Pakistan, of which 61% (728,891) are documented refugees who voluntarily returned. The opposite is true for the Returnees from Iran, 61% of whom (135,644 out of 222,832 in total) are undocumented.

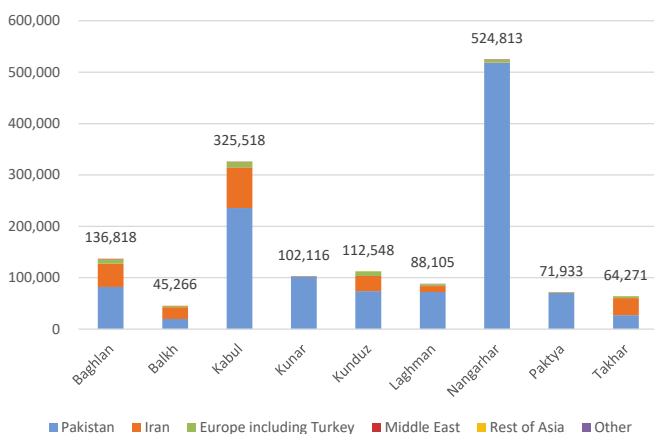
The highest influx of Returnees from Pakistan was registered in the eastern provinces, nearer to the Pakistan border, including Nangarhar (518,066), Kabul (235,657), Kunar (101,525), and Baghlan (82,070).

The highest number of Returnees from Iran were found in Kabul (79,077), Baghlan (45,133), Takhar (33,299), and Kunduz (29,522).

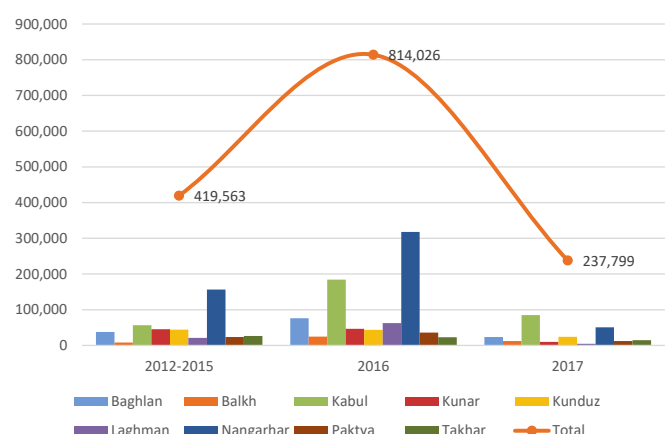
## OVERVIEW OF RETURNEES

524,813 individuals returned from abroad to Nangarhar province between January 2012 and June 2017, representing 23% of the overall population in the province. The second most affected province is Kabul (including Kabul city), where 325,518 Returnees settled during the same period. Many Returnees intend to return to their places of origin, however, a large number arrived in Kabul attracted by greater job opportunities existing in the Afghan capital. Baghlan received 136,818 Returnees and Kunduz 112,548, thus ranking these provinces

Returnees from Abroad by Province | Overall

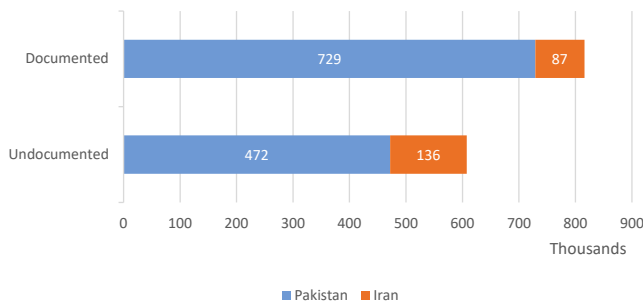


Returnees from Abroad by Province | Annual Trends



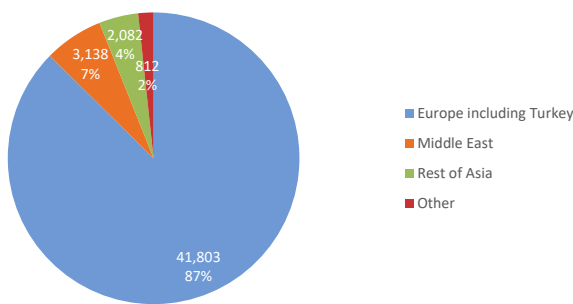
→ Returnees from Abroad Total (Neighbouring + Non-Neighbouring)	2016 Individuals	2017 Individuals	2012 – 2015 Individuals	Total Individuals	% of Total Individuals
<b>Neighbouring Countries</b>					
Pakistan	691,694	181,686	327,341	<b>1,200,721</b>	81.60%
Iran	103,604	77,559	41,669	<b>222,832</b>	15.14%
<b>Non-Neighbouring Countries</b>					
Europe including Turkey	16,530	7,882	17,391	<b>41,803</b>	2.84%
Middle East	1,223	686	1,229	<b>3,138</b>	0.21%
Rest of Asia	901	481	700	<b>2,082</b>	0.14%
Other	74	157	581	<b>812</b>	0.06%
<b>Total Returnees from Abroad</b>	<b>814,026</b>	<b>268,451</b>	<b>388,911</b>	<b>1,471,388</b>	

Returns from Pakistan & Iran | Document Status | Overall



### RETURNEES FROM NON-NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

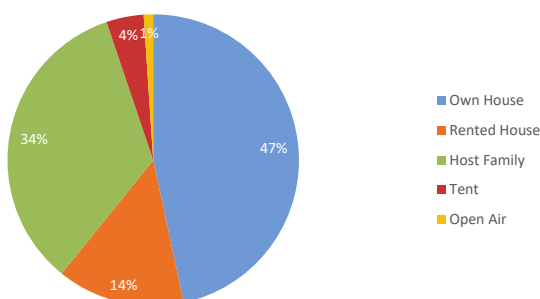
Returns from Non-Neighbouring Countries | Overall



87% (41,803) of the Returnees from non-neighbouring countries come from European countries (including Turkey). In certain provinces, almost 100% travelled back to Afghanistan from the EU: Kunduz (99.97%), Kunar (96.7%), Paktia (96.7%), and Kabul (95.4%). The Middle East region was the second most preferred destination for those who had moved to non-neighbouring countries and returned to Afghanistan, representing 6.6% (3,138) of returnees from non-neighbouring countries.

### RETURNEES CURRENT SHELTER

Returns from Abroad | Shelter



5% (73,850) of Returnees are particularly vulnerable, living in tents or in the open air, sometimes digging holes in the ground that they cover with tarpaulins. 47% (663,574) of returnees reside in their own houses. However, very often, their properties are almost ruined (without windows, doors or roofs), due to a lack of maintenance or being badly damaged, as a result of fighting or air

strikes. 34% (483,844) stay with host families, which are most often relatives of the Returnees, and 14% (201,660) rent properties. In both cases, two to three families share one house, which causes overcrowding, e.g. a family of seven lives in one small room (for more details, please see “SHELTER” on page 28 in the CURRENT CONDITIONS section).

### RETURNEES FROM ABROAD BY SETTLEMENTS

The below table shows the relative distribution of assessed settlements, grouped by the number of returnees located within the settlement. For example, there are 394 settlements (10.1% of all villages assessed) that have between 500 to 999 returnees, totaling 274,099 returnees altogether, which represents 18.6% of all returnees in the nine provinces.

Number of Returnees	Number of Settlements	Returns from Abroad	Percent Settlements	Percent Individuals
None	310	0	7.9%	0.0%
1 to 9	50	263	1.3%	0.0%
10 to 19	78	1,076	2.0%	0.1%
20 to 50	431	15,327	11.0%	1.0%
50 to 99	558	41,412	14.2%	2.8%
100 to 500	1,819	429,771	46.4%	29.2%
500 to 999	394	274,099	10.1%	18.6%
1,000 to 1,999	174	243,213	4.4%	16.5%
2,000 to 4,999	82	244,754	2.1%	16.6%
5,000 to 9,999	19	123,774	0.5%	8.4%
Over 10,000	5	97,699	0.1%	6.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,920</b>	<b>1,471,388</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Five settlements (0.1% of all villages assessed) in particular have over 10,000 returnees each, totaling 97,699 returnees altogether, which represents 6.6% of all returnees in the nine provinces. On average, that would be 19,540 per settlement. These settlements are Zahrabi in Baghlan and Ada, Khalis Family, Chamtala, and Hesa Awal Najmuljahad, all in Nangarhar.



# INTERNALLY DISPLACED (IDPs)



**945,182**

IDPs



**3,021**

settlements with IDPs



**97%**

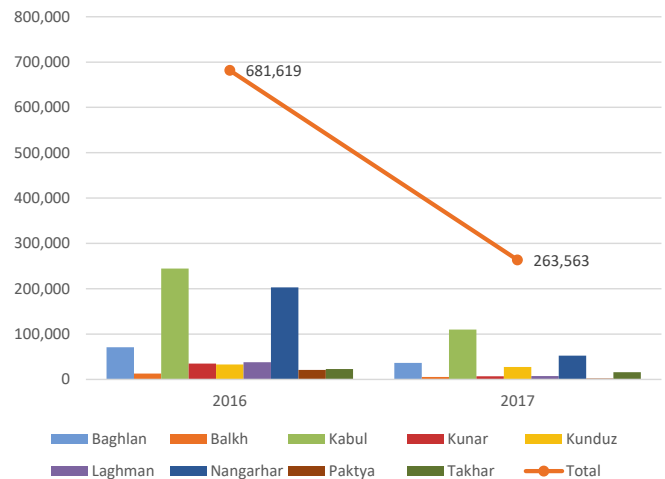
displaced due to conflict



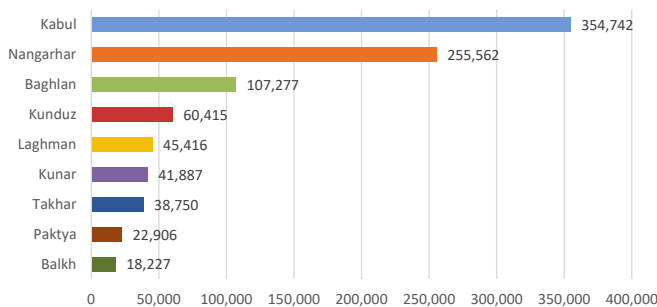
**3%**

displaced by natural disaster

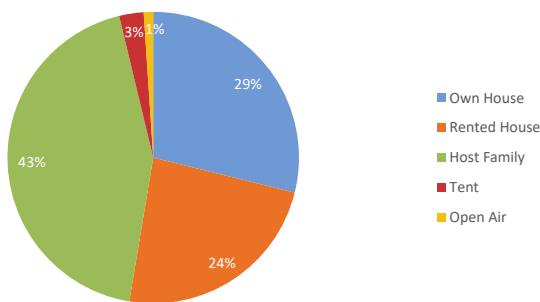
Arrival IDPs by Province | Annual Trends



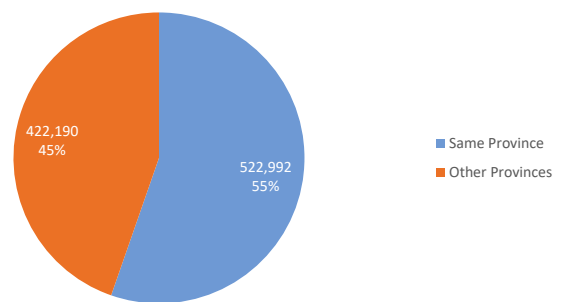
Arrivals of IDPs | by Province



Arrival IDPs | Shelter



Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Overall



→ Arrivals of Internally Displaced Persons	2016 Families	2016 Individuals	2017 Families	2017 Individuals	Total Individuals	% of Total Individuals
<b>All IDPs</b>						
From Same Province	53,473	370,521	21,869	152,471	<b>522,992</b>	55.3%
From Other Provinces						
Other Province 1	19,582	134,025	7,269	49,853	<b>183,878</b>	43.6%
Other Province 2	8,894	60,622	3,252	21,735	<b>82,357</b>	19.5%
All others	16,542	116,451	5,744	39,504	<b>155,955</b>	36.9%
Other Provinces Total	45,018	311,098	16,265	111,092	<b>422,190</b>	44.7%
<b>Total Arrivals of Internally Displaced Persons</b>	<b>98,491</b>	<b>681,619</b>	<b>38,134</b>	<b>263,563</b>	<b>945,182</b>	

## INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPS)

Assessments identified 945,182 Arrival IDPs; 1,141,334 who returned to their location of origin (Returnee IDPs); and 658,743 who fled into internal displacement (Fled IDPs). The data collected for IDPs covers movements between January 2012 and June 2017.

## ARRIVAL IDPS

The majority (38% or 354,742 individuals) of the 945,182 IDPs are located in Kabul (province). The second largest group of IDPs (27% or 255,562 individuals) was registered in Nangarhar. Baghlan hosts the third largest IDP population with 107,277 (11%) IDPs. 97% of Arrival IDPs were displaced, due to conflict, whereas 3% of IDPs (24,732 individuals) fled natural disasters.



## RETURNEE IDPS

Kunduz is the province with the highest number of Returnee IDPs (327,127 or 29% of all). A Taliban offensive aiming at Qala-e-Zal district and Kunduz city displaced a huge number of residents in May 2017. Although the ANSF managed to push back the insurgency, these attacks caused large displacements of people who mostly moved to neighbouring districts and returned once the conflict was over. In general, 79% of Returnee IDPs within the nine provinces returned from a settlement within the same province in which they habitually reside.

## FLED IDPS

Nangarhar province has the highest number of residents who have fled into internal displacement and not yet returned home, with 212,688 Fled IDPs (32% of all Fled IDPs). The second largest number of Fled IDPs come from Baghlan, with 164,105 (25%) who fled within or from Baghlan.<sup>6</sup>

In general, 76% of Fled IDPs moved to another location within the same province. However, the majority of the Fled IDPs from Kunar (56%) and Paktia (53%) moved to another province. In Kunar, the majority of Fled IDPs move to Nangarhar for a number of reasons in particular: greater

availability of rental properties or land where IDPs are able to erect tents or build temporary accommodations; Nangarhar offers more employment opportunities, specifically in the agricultural sector (Kunar has limited availability of arable land); prices of commodities are lower in Nangarhar; and Kunar offers very limited access to health services, education, and markets, especially in comparison to Nangarhar. DFPs report that more than half of the Fled IDPs moved from Paktia to either Kabul or Khost, believing these provinces would be safer and offer greater employment opportunities. IDPs predominantly rely on daily labour, which in Paktia is only available during the summer.

<sup>6</sup> Ministry of Refugees and Repatriations (MoRR) informed that by 3 July 2017 90% of the IDPs who fled their settlements in Baghlan during the first half of 2017, have returned to their places of residence. According to the DTM assessment, 52,757 individuals were put to flight in Baghlan during the period 1 January 2017 – 22 June 2017.



Conflict IDP site in Robat village, Chemtal district in Balkh



# FLED ABROAD (OUT-MIGRANTS)



**454,054**

fled abroad



**105,218**

fled to Europe (23%)



**252,497**

fled to Iran (56%)



**82,984**

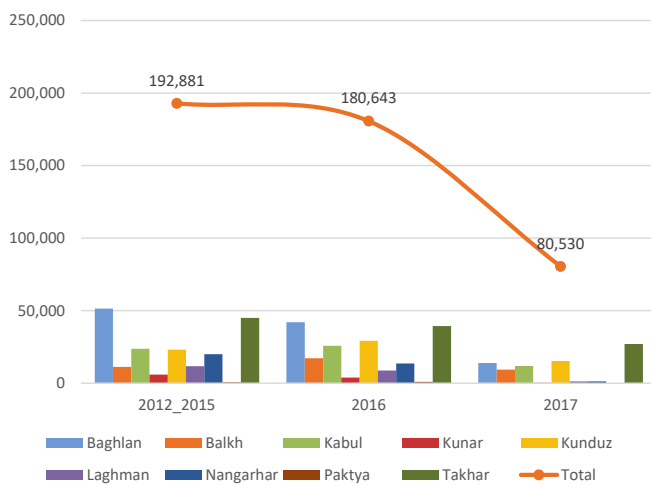
fled to Pakistan (18%)

## OVERVIEW OF OUT-MIGRANTS

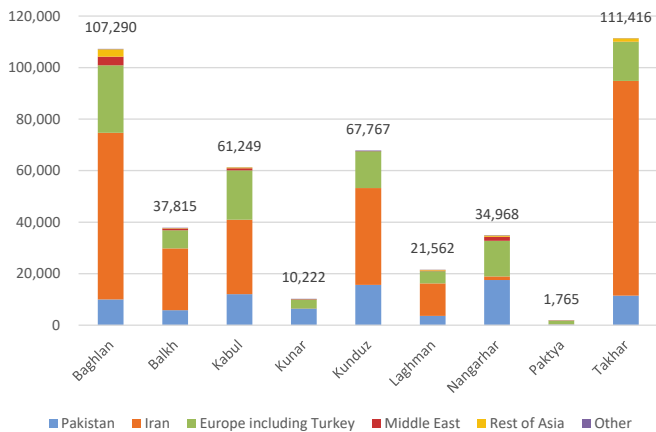
A total of 454,054 individuals (equivalent to 4% of the population in the nine provinces) left the country to go abroad in 2012 – June 2017 and have not returned. This outflow emanates mainly from Kabul and the northern provinces of Baghlan, Kunduz and Takhar, from which 347,722 individuals fled abroad, predominantly to Iran (214,411 individuals).

111,416 persons (24.5% of all Out-Migrants) left Takhar to go abroad, thus placing this province at the top of the out-migration trend. 107,290 residents of Baghlan (23.6%) are currently abroad, 67,767 (14.9%) individuals moved out of Kunduz, and 61,249 (13.5%) left Kabul to settle in a foreign country. Simultaneously, 34,968 (7.7%) individuals from Nangarhar (the province most affected by population displacements) moved away from Afghanistan. The numbers of out-migrants are significantly lower in Laghman (21,562) and in Kunar (10,222). Only 1,765 out-migrants have been reported in Paktia, which borders Pakistan in the South).

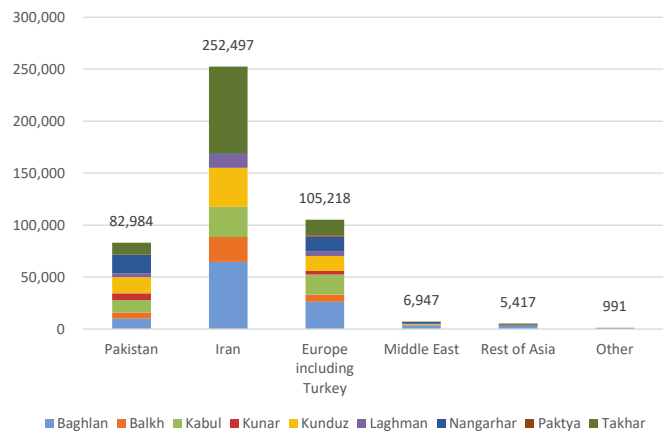
Out Migrants by Province | Annual Trends



Moved Abroad by Province | Overall



Moved Abroad by Country/Region of Destination | Overall



← Moved Abroad Total (Neighbouring + Non-Neighbouring)	2016 Individuals	2017 Individuals	2012 – 2015 Individuals	Total Individuals	% of Total Individuals
<b>Neighbouring Countries</b>					
Pakistan	34,857	9,047	39,080	<b>82,984</b>	18.3%
Iran	93,463	51,576	107,458	<b>252,497</b>	55.6%
<b>Non-Neighbouring Countries</b>					
Europe including Turkey	48,097	18,379	38,742	<b>105,218</b>	23.2%
Middle East	1,777	605	4,565	<b>6,947</b>	1.5%
Rest of Asia	2,007	824	2,586	<b>5,417</b>	1.2%
Other	442	99	450	<b>991</b>	0.2%
<b>Total Moved Abroad</b>	<b>52,323</b>	<b>19,907</b>	<b>46,343</b>	<b>454,054</b>	

## OUT-MIGRANTS MOVED TO PAKISTAN AND IRAN

335,481 individuals (73.95% of all Out-Migrants) from the nine provinces fled to neighbouring countries, in either a regular or an irregular manner between 2012 and June 2017. 252,497 (55.6%) went to Iran and 82,984 (18.3%) to Pakistan. Because of the geographical proximity and cultural connectivity, Pakistan was preferred destination for the majority of migrants from the eastern provinces of Nangarhar, Paktia, and Kunar (all bordering Pakistan). However, the migrants from the Northern provinces (Kunduz, Takhar, Balkh, and Baghlan), Kabul, and Laghman (in the east) preferred to move to Iran, most likely due to language and cultural similarities, as well as greater job opportunities.

## OUT-MIGRANTS MOVED TO NON-NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

118,573 individuals moved to non-neighbouring countries between 2012 and June 2017. The large majority (105,218) moved to Europe and Turkey. A sharp spike in Out-Migrants is observed in 2016, with 48,097 leaving for Europe, as compared to a total of 38,742 making this journey between 2012 and 2015. In 2017, thus far, 18,379 Afghans have gone westward. The Middle East region is the second preferred destination with 6,947 Afghan migrants who settled there in 2012-2017.



Arrival of former Out-Migrants, who are now Returnees, in Qaryaae No Borja village, Bagrami district, Kabul

# METHODOLOGY

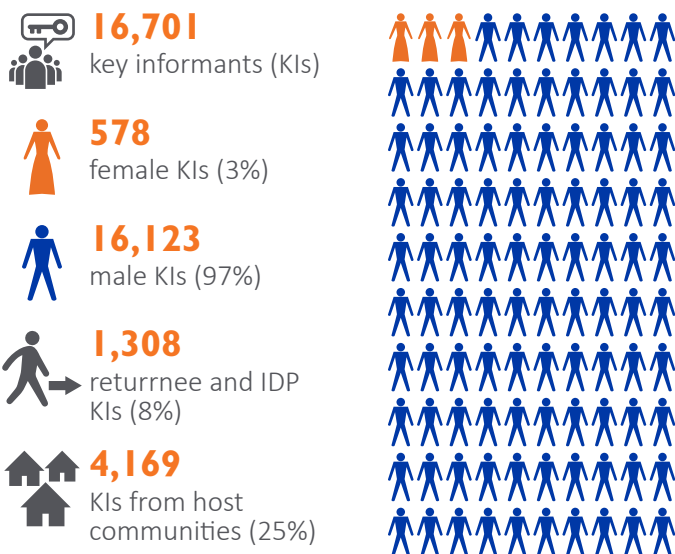
The Baseline Mobility Assessment (BMA) is a DTM tool designed to track mobility, determine numbers and locations of forcibly displaced people, reasons for displacement, places of origin, displacement locations and times of displacement, along with basic demographics of the group, as well as vulnerabilities and priority needs. This assessment focuses on nine provinces and five mobile populations of concerns. The assessment collected structured data to define: 1) population categories; 2) when mobility took place; 3) reasons for in and out migration into particular areas; and 4) priority needs.

Information on these key data areas were collected from presumably knowledgeable and reliable sources, including Key Informants (KIs) from national and local authorities, community leaders and elders, district registries and local level assessments, and representatives of the various, target population groups.

For the purposes of this assessment, the DTM on-the-ground teams contacted and interviewed 16,701 KIs in 3,920 villages. The majority of KIs were representatives from Community Development Councils<sup>7</sup> (7,352), followed by Community/Tribal Representatives (4,169).

With DTM's specific aim to promote greater gender inclusion, 578 female KIs participated in this round – a marked improvement from the first round of Baseline Mobility Assessments, conducted in January – March 2017, which included only three females in the total 6,937 KIs. The DTM teams in Baghlan and Takhar achieved by far the best results in gender inclusion, locating and interviewing 491 female KIs. Comparatively, a greater percentage of female KIs (38%) were from the social services sector (health, education and humanitarian), whereas only 12% of male KIs represented these service areas. However, women had weaker representation, as compared to their male counterparts, in leadership roles, such as community/tribal elders, district authorities, and displaced group stakeholders, wherein 38 % of male KIs and only 15% of women were from these leadership groups.

## Composition of Key Informant Focus Groups

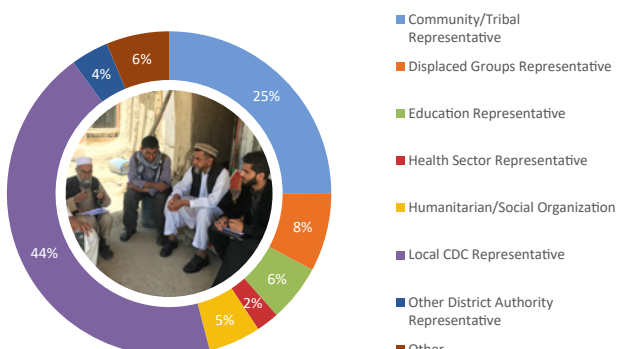


Data collection was completed on two levels:

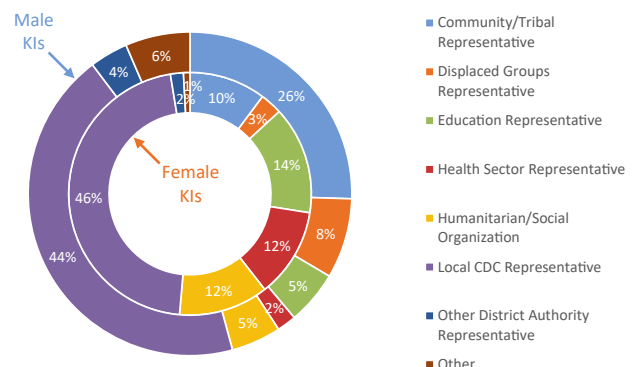
1. District level assessment (B1): This assessment aims to identify settlements with high IN and OUT flows of Afghan nationals and provide estimated numbers of each population category presence.
2. Settlement (village) level (B2): Based upon identified settlements under B1, this assessment collected information on IN and OUT flows of Afghan nationals

<sup>7</sup> Community Development Councils (CDCs) were established under the National Solidarity Program initiated by the Government of Afghanistan after 2001, aiming to develop local democratically elected institutions that would identify, plan and manage for reconstruction in particular localities and districts.

Key Informants by Type



Key Informants by Type and Sex



at the settlement level (village or neighbourhood), defined as the primary unit of observation.

The overall, primary objective is to collect quantitative data, through two rounds of two-layered assessments (B1 & B2) to obtain in-depth information on population categories, mobility, their locations by settlement level, and lay the foundation for more in-depth community level needs assessments, including current conditions and secondary displacement. As this was the first round of BMA in Baghlan, Balkh, Kabul, Kunduz, Paktia and Takhar, both the district and settlement-level assessments were conducted. However, only settlement-level assessments were necessary in this second round of BMA in Kunar, Laghman, and Nangarhar, (the first round was completed in January – March 2017).

A comprehensive geographic mapping of settlements with displaced and a returnee populations was also elaborated with the assistance of KIs. This mapping process aims to facilitate the timely identification of these settlements, in order to support the Government of Afghanistan and humanitarian actors to flag urgent concerns and expedite the delivery of assistance.

The time frame of data collected on displacement is divided into three periods: displacements that occurred in or before 2015 (2012 – 2015), in 2016, and January – June 2017.

In addition to the quantitative data collection mentioned above, qualitative information was also collected based on field research and observations by the DTM District Focal

Points (DFPs) operating in the three provinces. See the “Stories from the Displaced”, and “Current Conditions” sections below.

In order to collect current information on factors related to displacement, the DFPs developed a far-reaching network of sources, including representatives from host communities and displaced populations, schools, health facilities, humanitarian organizations, local authorities, and law enforcement agencies. The personal observations reported by the DFPs, who largely originate from their respective districts of operation, also contributed to the detailed presentation of situational developments.

Apart from compiling numerical data sets related to migration movements and displacement and the causes of (in or out) displacement, DFPs regularly approached KIs for updates on the current situation within their respective districts and provinces.

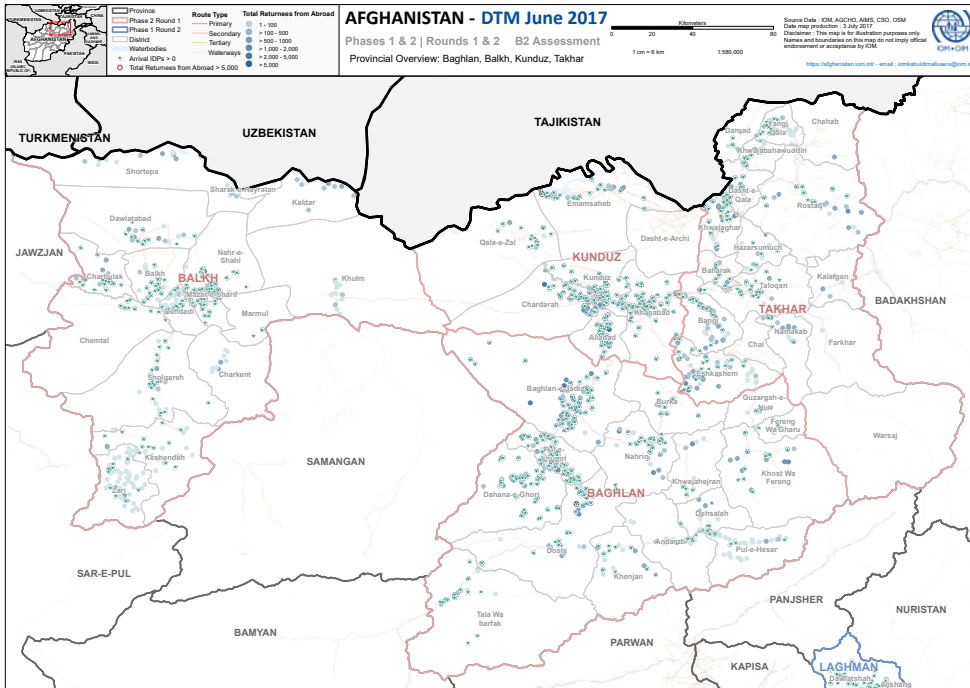
This information was collected in each district in the nine target provinces, using a questionnaire to capture issues related to 1) safety and security; 2) the socio-economic situation in the provinces 3) employment opportunities, housing/rental costs affecting displaced populations, as well as price fluctuations; 4) WASH; 5) health services; 6) education, and 7) population vulnerabilities.



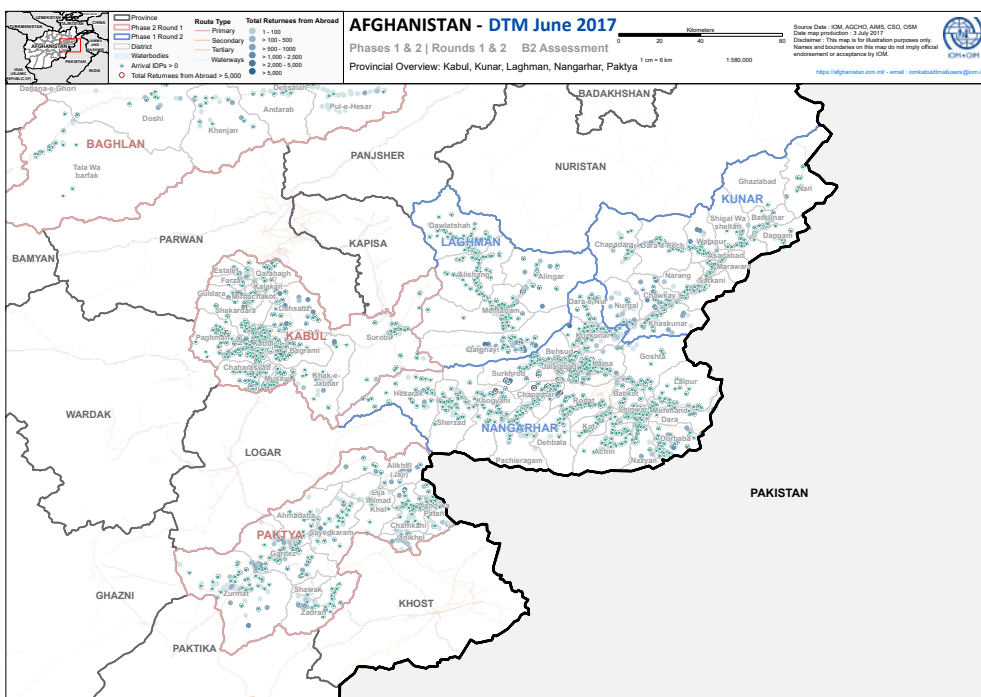
Administering the DTM Baseline Mobility Assessment with a focus group of elders, returnees and IDPs in Balkh

# GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Map ▪ Settlements by Number of Returnees and IDP arrivals, provinces overview, by each province and by district | Baghlan, Balkh, Kunduz, Takhar



Map ▪ Settlements by Number of Returnees and IDP arrivals, provinces overview, by each province and by district | Kabul, Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar, Paktya



## LIST OF DISTRICT-LEVEL MAPS:

Map 1 ▪ Number of Documented Returnees from Pakistan and Iran per district and breakdown by year 2012\_2015, 2016 and 2017

Map 2 ▪ Number of Undocumented Returnees from Pakistan and Iran per district and breakdown by year 2012\_2015, 2016 and 2017

Map 3 ▪ Number of Total Returnees from Pakistan and Iran per district and breakdown by year 2012\_2015, 2016 and 2017

Map 4 ▪ Number of IDPs Arrival per district and breakdown by year 2016 and 2017

Map 5 ▪ Number of Returnees from other Countries per district and breakdown by year 2012\_2015, 2016 and 2017 (all other countries-excluding Pakistan and Iran)

Map 6 ▪ Number of Returnees from PAK+IRN per district and breakdown by Documented and Undocumented

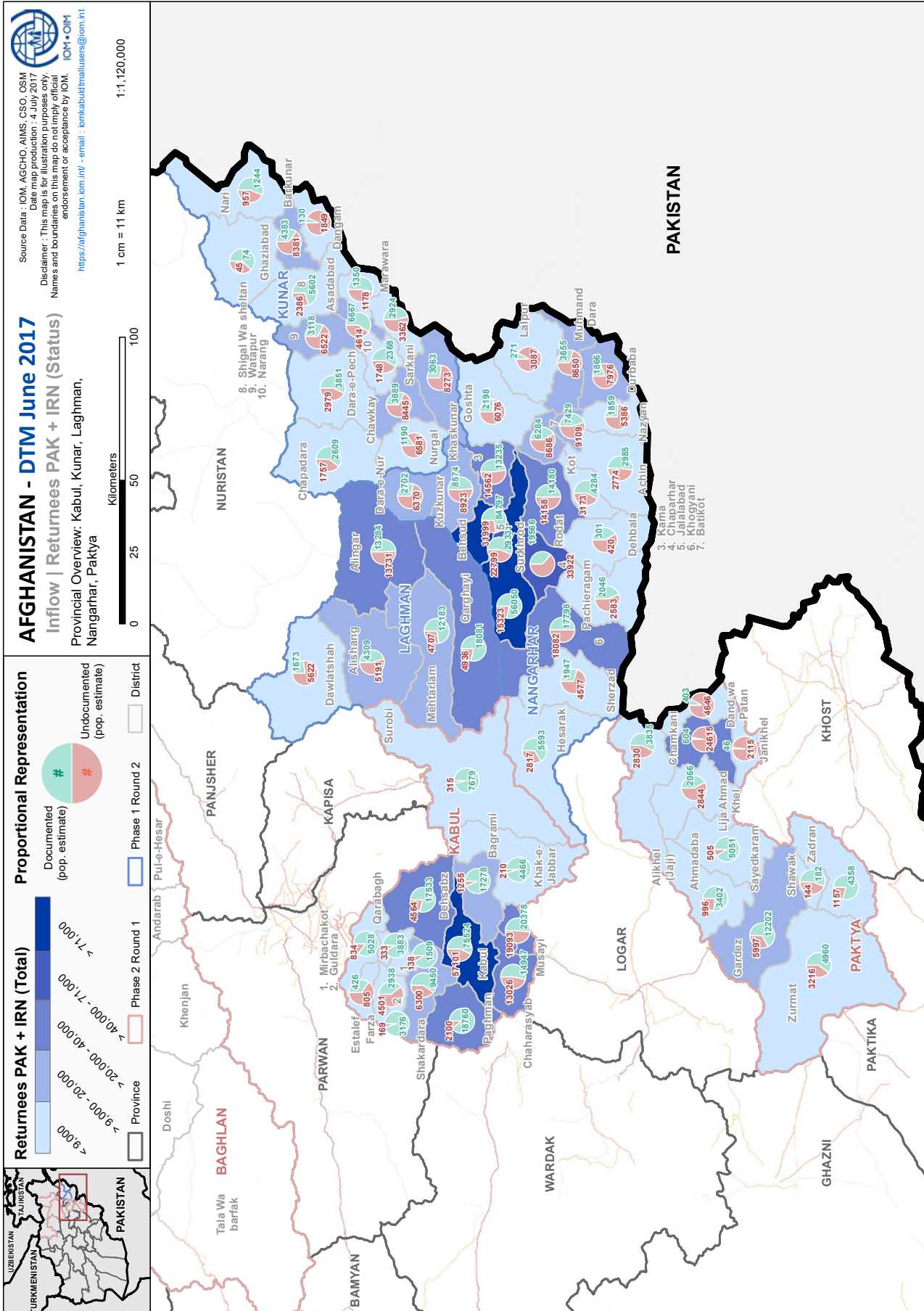
Map 7 ▪ Present population by districts, breakdown by resident population, returnees from abroad and arrival IDPs

## LIST OF SETTLEMENT MAPS AND DATASETS:

1. Dataset by Settlements DTM AFG Round2\_01\_July 2017 with data dictionary and export of data by Settlement rows (3,920) (xlsx file)
2. Province and District atlases in PDF format
3. Settlements by Number of Returnees and IDP arrivals, interactive maps



Map 6b - Number of Returnees from Pakistan and Iran per district and breakdown by Documented and Undocumented | Kabul, Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar, Paktya





## STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

### GUL MOHAMMAD

MUGHOL QUESHLAQ VILLAGE ▪ BANGI DISTRICT ▪ TAKHAR

“My name is Gul Mohammad and I am 50 years old. Back in 1999, the Taliban murdered my two brothers. The Taliban came to our house, because someone told them my brothers had weapons. My brothers were not at home and I said there were not any weapons. Then, they beat me and said they would wait for my brothers to get back home. My brothers got back from the fields where they were working and when asked by the Taliban where they were hiding the weapons, they politely answered they never had any. The Taliban just shot them dead. They were 18 and 25 years old. It happened in front of me. I was devastated. This was the moment I decided to leave.

I paid more than \$1,000 to a smuggler to bring me and my family to Iran. We travelled for more than a week before reaching Shiraz. My third brother was already living there. We spent more than 16 years in Iran where I was having various jobs, as a well-digger and daily labourer. We were residing irregularly and we were deported back to Afghanistan in February 2017.

Upon return, we found out that our house was damaged as a result of fighting. Only two out of four rooms were liveable. My brother sent 20,000 AFS (\$295) and I borrowed 10,000 AFS (\$147) to repair the house and to buy an ox and a donkey. The cattle I need to cultivate 35 jeribs of land that my family owns and to bring water and goods from the market.”



Gul Mohammad

### ATA MOHAMMAD

SARASIAB VILLAGE ▪ CHEMTAL DISTRICT ▪ BALKH

“I was 2 years old when the Taliban killed my father. At age of 14 I left school and started working to help my mother to support the family. Ten years later, I moved to Faisalabad in Pakistan. I was already married and a father of three children. We settled in Faisalabad area, but the police was giving us hard time, so 7 years later we moved to Islamabad. Meanwhile, I got infected with Hepatitis B and I could not afford treatment. I called my relatives in Balkh who sold my late father’s belongings and sent me \$2000. Unfortunately, two of my sons also got sick. I was desperate and I suggested to my wife that we could sell our new born baby in order to get the money we needed for the treatment of the boys. My wife refused. A bit later both of my sons died.

Last year we were forced to go back to Afghanistan and we once again borrowed money from relatives. We returned to our village a day after my mother-in-law died. That was a devastating moment for my wife and the whole family. Then, we were accepted by my brother in his house where two families were sharing two rooms. Later, we moved to another house that later collapsed under a heavy snow. We had to go to the desert and dug a hole. We are now all living there.

It is Ramadan now and all we have is 1 kilo of rice, 2 liters of sunflower oil and 4 kg of flour. We could not afford buying clothes for our other two children.”



Ata Mohammad



Habiba

**HABIBA**  
SALLAH KHAIL VILLAGE ▪ FARZA DISTRICT ▪ KABUL

“I and my family returned from Pakistan four years ago when my husband was still alive. We left Afghanistan during the Taliban regime [1996 – 2001] running for our lives. We lost the small plot of land we owned, the cattle, and the majority of our belongings. None of us was able to speak the local language. I could not send my two children to school and they started working at a bakery in order to support the family. We did not have any means to start a small business. All my memories from Pakistan are related to extreme poverty, menial jobs, and constant worries – what we would eat and where we would live. This was the time when my husband got sick with stomach cancer. At a certain point it became unbearable and we decided to go back.

Firstly, we went to Kabul because we did not have anything in our village. Unfortunately, my husband passed away. My oldest son, who is 22 years old, left for Iran with his cousins in search of work. I only have my two youngest daughters with me nowadays. After all this time, I returned to my village and I live with my brother’s family now. He owns a small plot where we all work, but the drought does not allow us to produce enough to secure the wellbeing of the whole family.”

**ZARMINA IRKASH**  
LALA GUZAR VILLAGE ▪ KHWAJABAHAWDDININ  
DISTRICT ▪ TAKHAR

“Three years ago my husband fell down from a tractor; he was badly injured and lost his job. Our family did not have any income and I was very anxious, because we have 5 children and no means to feed the family. Before this



Zarmina Irkash

incident, he was earning 200-250 AFN per day (\$3.00 - \$3.50). Luckily, he managed to recover and we decided to go to Iran. The house where we lived was almost ruined, but we sold it to a relative of ours for 70,000 AFN (\$1,030).

The most part of this money we gave to a smuggler to bring us to Iran. We travelled for more than a week before we reached Shiraz in Iran. I found a job in agriculture. I was picking tomatoes and potatoes, while my husband was working at the city market. We did not have resident and work permits, but we were able to earn good money. We were happy. We were living in peace together with other Afghan families. In 2016, the situation suddenly deteriorated and in December we were deported from Iran back to Afghanistan. We did not have any other choice but to go back to our village in Takhar.

We are now renting a small house, but we have already spent all our savings and we do not have any more money to pay for it. The owner gave us 3 months’ notice to leave his property, if we don’t pay what we owe him. I am very worried. How can we find money to get a new home, to feed the children, and send them to school? I want them to be educated, to become doctors or engineers.

It is summer now, but it will be much harder during the winter. My husband is sick and weak. He cannot find work, due to his injuries. A cow and a calf is all we have. I milk the cow every day, so I could sell the milk and buy some food for the children. Sometimes, we receive aid from humanitarian organizations, but we cannot rely on this only.”

**HAMIDULLAH**  
GERDAZ VILLAGE ▪ SHEIKHAN DISTRICT ▪ PAKTIA

“We left for Pakistan more than 25 years ago, when I was still a boy, and we returned to Paktia last year. The situation in Paktia worsened. Police would arrest people without refugee cards or would simply ask for a bribe. One of my sons has been arrested on a few occasions. On the other hand, our children were deprived from education and literacy, as they were not able to attend school. All these factors made us take a decision to return. I borrowed money from relatives to pay for transportation. We crossed the border at Torkham, full of new hopes and childhood memories.

It was very difficult to find work and accommodation. A village elder helped us and bought a hand pump. One of my sons had to abandon school and to work long hours every day to extract water, so I could go to Gardez and sell it. I could earn 150 Afghani per day.

We suffer during the winter, because the house we rent is in bad condition. The small jobs I could find at the market are not offered during the winter. Thus, I cannot earn the money I need to buy wood.

I am not worried because of poverty we live in. What frightens me are the bomb explosions, the attacks, the shootings, the Taliban, ISIS... And if you survive this, you have to pay bribes at every step you make...

Sometimes, my children go to bed hungry. I cannot buy them new clothes and shoes. Rich people’s children have all this. And my children don’t even have a piece of bread. If we could only live in peace... that would help us to improve our lives. After 25 years spent in Pakistan as refugees, we are now refugees in our own country.”

**ZEWAR KAHN**  
BALOCH VILLAGE ▪ CHAR DARA DISTRICT ▪  
KUNDUZ

“After 20 years abroad in Pakistan, we returned to Afghanistan in 2016. We travelled with 60 other families. When we arrived to the village where I was born, we were sleeping outdoors, because our houses had been destroyed long time ago. Initially, we erected walls and we used tarpaulins for covering the construction. We did not have money to build a stable house. Recently, a night storm ruined everything and caused the death of my old father and my 3-year-old son.

We are now sleeping outdoors again and I cannot afford to send the rest of my children to school. We do not have any access to potable water. The closest health centre is far away from our village. Sometimes, I would find a job that would pay me 200 or 300 AFS (\$3 - \$4) per day, but most of the time there is no work for us.”



Lalak Aka

**LALAK AKA**  
PASS PACHER VILLAGE ▪ AGAM DISTRICT ▪  
NANGARAR

“My village was under the control of the Taliban. They imposed very strict regulations for no reason and the people were not happy with their presence. The villagers started talking that ISIS were preparing to attack our village. We thought it would be very hard for them to oust the Taliban, but they finally did it and captured the little valley where our houses are. The militants expelled me and my family from my own house, because they needed it to live in. We did not have any other choice but to move to Surkhrod [district]. The only belongings we could take with us were the clothes we had on. I only had the money to afford the rent of a mud brick house in Shekhmesri [IDP camp]. Two days later, I got a phone call from a neighbour telling me that my house was destroyed during an air strike against ISIS. I lost all hope I could get back home one day.

Not long ago, the roof fell on us, while we were sleeping, as a consequence of heavy rains. I could hear the children and the women screaming for help. The neighbours dug us out of the ruins with bare hands. But I lost 6 members of my family who died this night.

Fortunately, I work as a loader, but the money I earn is not enough to cover the rent that I have not paid for 4 months already. And often, my children go to bed hungry.”

## CURRENT CONDITIONS

May – June 2017

### SAFETY AND SECURITY

The government of Afghanistan continues to be challenged by buoyant insurgent groups, including the Taliban, the Taliban-related Haqqani network, ISIS-K,<sup>8</sup> and minor insurgency formations. According to an assessment of the NATO-led Resolute Support mission in Afghanistan, the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) control territories comprising about 65% of the population (as of February 2017), the Taliban hold 11%, and the remaining 24% being permanently contested.<sup>9</sup> The ANSF are supported by the NATO-led train, advise, and assist mission Resolute Support (RS) that by March 2017 numbers 13,459 members from 39 contributing countries,<sup>10</sup> and 8400 US military personnel (under USFOR-A mission; by June 2017).

More than 4,800 insurgency attacks have been registered during the period from 1 December 2016 to 31 May 2017 all over the country (801 monthly on average)<sup>11</sup> having as inevitable consequence frequent incidences of population displacement. This affects people who flee the conflict-thorn districts or are being expelled from their settlements and properties that insurgencies use as bases.

During the reported period (May – June 2017) increased Taliban activity is observed mostly in Kunduz and Nangarhar (amongst the 9 DTM-covered provinces). Coordinated large-scale Taliban attacks against government controlled districts and police check-points and detachments occurred shortly after the announcement on 28 April 2017 of a “new fighting season” by the insurgency group. An offensive against the fifth largest city in Afghanistan (Kunduz) in May was finally pushed back by the governmental forces but not before triggering displacements due to fears the city and surrounding districts might be captured by the Taliban, similarly to 2015 when the insurgents held the city for more than two weeks. In Nangarhar, a permanent tripartite confrontation is ongoing involving ISIS-K that tries to gain new strongholds within the province districts, the Taliban fighting for areas they traditionally control and

use for poppy cultivation, and the ANSF that struggles to regain control and to re-establish the normal functioning of the local administrations. During the reported period, ISIS-K managed to capture districts previously held by the Taliban with access to the Tora Bora cave complex that would have provided them with a new stronghold, only to meet the strong resistance of the ANSF that restored the government control in certain areas. The capital Kabul is also a target of armed groups; a sewage tanker bomb killed more than 150 people and wounded hundreds on 31 May in the city centre in one of the deadliest attacks since the end of the Taliban regime in 2001.

### BAGHLAN

About 700 families left their homes after 19 May due to continuous fighting between the Taliban and the ANSF in Bala Doori area of Pul-e-Khumri. On 23 May the Taliban attacked Bagh-e-Shamal, Cheshme Shir, Ebrahim Khil, Saqi and Mulayan forcing 650 families to Pul-e-Khumri again. The skirmishes continued for three days resulting in the death of four civilians and the burning of 40 houses.

The authorities of Dahana-e-Gori moved their offices to the provincial capital after the Taliban took control of the district in mid-May. The insurgents operate within Baghane-e-Jadid district and regularly block the highway leading to Kunduz. They attacked more than ten villages and forced around 300 families to seek for refuge in Pul-e-Khumri and in Kunduz. On 25 May about 300 Taliban started an operation against the ANSF in Burka district targeting the villages of Shash Kal, Alef Bek, Tooda Kafsh and Naqelan. Around 2000 families abandoned their homes and moved to neighbouring villages in Kunduz. Almost the half of the displaced travelled to Nahrin where they stayed with relatives or in tents. About 10 civilians were killed while trying to escape the skirmishes.

In Doshi, Taliban regularly impose roadblocks, thus challenging the security forces and provoking their reaction. The government forces control the district centre but several fights broke out in the first half of May in Cheshm-e-Shir near the Khwaja Alwan Returnee camp and Syah Ab area; and in Bagh Shamal area (Neyazullah and Arab Tapa villages) that is in close proximity to the city limits.

### BALKH

The most insecure and hard to reach district is Chemtal, located in the western part of the province. The villages Pashma Qala, Turki, Samsani, Pakabi, Nawshar-e-Baloch, Nawshari Afghania, Nawshar Alizye, Fatima Khil, Bargahi Afghania, Bargahe Turkman Ha, Kohe Alburz are

<sup>8</sup> Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant – Khorasan Province (ISIS affiliate active in Afghanistan and Pakistan).

<sup>9</sup> US Department of Defense, “Enhancing Security and Stability in Afghanistan” [p.19]; Report to Congress, June 2017; [www.defense.gov/Portals/1/Documents/Enhancing-Security-and-Stability-in-Afghanistan-June-2017.pdf](http://www.defense.gov/Portals/1/Documents/Enhancing-Security-and-Stability-in-Afghanistan-June-2017.pdf).

<sup>10</sup> Resolute Support Mission (RSM): Key Facts and Figures; [www.nato.int/nato\\_static\\_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf\\_2017\\_03/20170313\\_2017-03-RSM-Placemat.pdf](http://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2017_03/20170313_2017-03-RSM-Placemat.pdf).

<sup>11</sup> Ibid 6

controlled by the Taliban and the government has no access to them. Due to regular skirmishes and abductions the humanitarian organizations avoid these areas. On 24 May the Taliban placed a road mine that destroyed a police car, and two policemen were seriously injured in the village of Bargan (Chemtal).

10 members of the Taliban movement were killed and another 11 were arrested after clashes with the ANSF on 12 May. This anti-insurgency operation has been conducted in Kaldar after the same Taliban group shot dead a community leader a week before. The control of the district of Balkh is also contested by the Taliban though no serious clashes have been reported. The road linking the border town of Hairatan to Shortepa is not safe due to insurgency attacks. On 17 June, an Afghan National Army (ANA) soldier opened fire on foreign soldiers in Mazar-e-Sharif wounding seven of them. The attacker was killed. On 1 July, Taliban insurgents attacked a mosque in Chemtal district and killed 13 people accusing them of being members of a self-defence militia supported by the province authorities.

#### **KABUL**

On 22 June, shortly before Eid al-Fitr,<sup>12</sup> the Kabul municipality announced it would start removing the T-walls (portable, steel-reinforced concrete walls used for blast protection of government buildings) within the capital. The walls will be removed from 173 sites and roads in Kabul. No specific reason for this action was mentioned although there hasn't been a significant improvement of the security situation observed.

A huge bomb blast killed more than 150 people and wounded 450 on 31 May in the centre of Kabul. It exploded close to the entrance of the German Embassy. The investigative authorities announced that a sewage truck had been loaded with 1,500 kg of explosives. The blast shattered windows and blew doors off their hinges in offices and private houses hundreds of meters away. The NATO mission in Kabul informed that ANSF had prevented the vehicle from entering the heavily protected Green Zone that houses foreign embassies as well as the NATO HQ. The diplomatic missions of France, China and India were among those damaged. The Taliban and the Haqqani Network denied allegations they had been behind this attack, and no other group took responsibility.

This attack resulted in violent protests on the next day that left several people dead, including the son of the Senate House's deputy chairman whose funeral was attacked by three suicide bombers. The protesters erected tents on the main roads of Kabul causing closures and disturbing the normal traffic for about a week.

Gunmen in Kabul have attacked a foreign NGO guesthouse, killing a German national and beheading an Afghan guard on 20 May. A second foreign NGO employee from Finland has been kidnapped. In another incident on 13 May two civilians were killed and two others were wounded when a magnetic bomb was detonated under a minivan. On 3 May a suicide bomber targeted a NATO convoy blowing up his explosive-laden vehicle next to the convoy. ISIS-K claimed responsibility for the attack.

#### **KUNDUZ**

The Taliban took over Omarkhial and Madrassa villages in Ali Abad district on 2 July and established check-points on the Kunduz – Kabul highway. The DFPs reported they were stopping and searching cars and passengers, and taking away with them people suspected to be state employees. In June, the Taliban attacked a number of villages in Imam Sahib and Dasht-e-Archi districts. On 10 June the ANSF retaliated and recaptured the settlements of Ustaming, Aqi Bai and Asyab-e-Damullah. About 2,500 families have been displaced from Imam Sahib district, the DFPs reported. The displaced initially moved to the neighbouring villages of Basoos and Shirkhan Bandar. Later they sought refuge in the areas around Kunduz city. More than 50 houses were ransacked and burned in the villages where the fighting took place.

On 30 May the governmental forces retook Gultapa district after killing over 100 Taliban fighters, the ANSF announced. 13 further insurgents died in a drone strike in Chardara district on 27 May. Five days earlier a Taliban district chief was killed with another seven insurgents in a drone strike in Qala-e-Zal. Prior to this, on 17 May the ANSF regained control over this strategically important district (in close proximity to the provincial capital) that collapsed under the Taliban on 6 May after two days of heavy fighting. The insurgency attack that threatened the security and the control over the city of Kunduz as well as the ANSF's anti-insurgency operations displaced over 4000 families in a time period of three weeks. Homes, farms and animals had been abandoned by people caught on the front line. This happened shortly after the Taliban announced a "spring offensive" on 28 April. The insurgents launched their advance from several positions overnight and managed to reach the Charkhab area of Kunduz city itself before the ANSF pushed them back. The Taliban seized Qala-e-Zal police headquarters, the district governor's compound and all security checkpoints. Before withdrawing they set on fire the governmental offices and planted landmines.

According to security officials in the province 4 out of 9 districts in Kunduz province are controlled by the Taliban, whereas the rest of the districts face high and medium level threats. They describe the villages of Zakhail,

<sup>12</sup> Important religious holiday that marks the end of Ramadan, the Islamic holy month of fasting.

Omarkhail, Alikhail, Hazrat Sultan and Kanam as Taliban strongholds in the province.

### **KUNAR**

A rocket attack on a market in the provincial capital Asad Abad killed two civilians on 16 May. A day later, 21 insurgents and 4 Afghan soldiers were killed in clashes in Chapa Dara district after an insurgency attack against the police station and army posts. On 1 June the Kunar governor announced that new military observation points will be located on the mountain hills around the Asad Abad in order to prevent mortar attacks coming from these spots. A cross-border shelling occurred occasionally in the border areas during the reported period, the DFPs inform. During 20-29 May period, approximately 100 rockets were fired; supposedly from the Pakistani side of the border. The residents of the villages where the shells fell left their houses and moved to "Ulai" IDP camp in Khas Kunar.

### **LAGHMAN**

An explosion of an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) caused the death of four construction workers in Alingar district on 16 June. Earlier, the local Laghman police chief announced that 103 insurgents had been killed in May 2017 when the security forces started an operation, codenamed "Selab-5". This military action was implemented in the Basram, Katal, Maidani, Qasaba, Salim Gar, Noori and Alingar districts. The police announced that 25 motorcycles, 5 vehicles, one mortar, a DShK heavy machine gun, and 822mm rocket launcher belonging to the insurgency were destroyed. Five children were killed, and other two were injured when a rocket fell in a neighbourhood in Mehtarlam on 15 May. The local authorities blamed the Taliban for the attack.

### **NANGARHAR**

A suicide bomber was shot dead by the police in Ghani Khel district on 25 June (the first day of Eid al-Fitr) before he managed to carry out an attack on provincial officials. A week later ANSF soldiers came across the mutilated bodies of 14 ISIS militants in Khogyani district who had been supposedly murdered by the Taliban. Prior to this, on 20 June an explosion went off in Jalalabad leaving four people dead. A local court judge whose vehicle was targeted with an IED is amongst the victims.

The DTM on-the-ground team announced on 15 June that ISIS managed to seize a new stronghold in Pachir Wagam district including Tora Bora, a mountainous area dotted with caves and Wazir valley, along the border with Pakistan. Previously, these areas were a Taliban base but they were forced to withdraw after two days of fighting. These clashes sent thousands of families fleeing. The DFPs informed that up to 3,000 families were displaced and running for their lives to safe locations. 600 families

have left their houses in Dara-e-Sulaiman Khail only, this being the closest village to Tora Bora. The IDPs abandoned their properties and belongings and left with little hope they would return although the Taliban were touring the villages and announcing on loudspeakers that residents must stay at home.

Three days later the Afghan Ministry of Defence made known that the ANSF recaptured the area of Tora Bora after a large scale "cleansing" operation in Pachir Wagam and Chaparhar. On 24 June, the Ministry of Defence proclaimed Pachir Wagam district and Tora Bora "completely cleared of insurgents".

Earlier, on 12 June a convoy carrying US and Afghan forces was struck by a roadside bomb and came under fire in Nangarhar. This attack came only three days after three US soldiers were killed during an operation in Achin district that is the primary base of operations for ISIS-K in the country. This district is where the US military dropped its most powerful non-nuclear bomb, killing close to 100 ISIS-K fighters in April 2017.

On 6-7 June, ISIS-K attacked villages in Sleman Khil valley in Pachir Wagam forcing 500 families to flee. Three civilians were killed and seven were injured. The local residents were deprived from their livestock that ISIS-K brought to unknown locations. At the same time, the Taliban invaded Charpehar district and imposed 3,000 AFN (US\$ 45) tax that each family would have to pay for protection from ISIS-K (as reported by the local DFP).

Prior to this, a suicide car bomber attacked the military check point at the entrance of the Jalalabad airport on 1 June. The assailant and a soldier died in the attack. 214 were killed in 27 counter-terror operations in May in Nangarhar, the provincial police announced. The police discovered and confiscated 12 IEDs, 120 rounds of heavy weaponry ammunition and more than 6,500 kg of ammonium nitrate used for the production of explosives. On 17 May four militants attacked the Nangarhar TV/Radio centre in Jalalabad. Five employees and one police officer were killed.

### **PAKTIA**

Five suicide bombers attacked the police headquarters in the provincial capital Gardez killing or wounding dozens of people on 18 June. The attack began after one of the attackers detonated a car packed with explosives at the gate of the police station. The Taliban claimed responsibility for the attack. On 10 June, a group of militants attacked a mosque in the vicinity of Gardez and killed three people.

Paktia is located in the Southeast of Afghanistan and lie on the border with Pakistan. The Taliban and the Haqqani insurgency network operate actively in a number of districts and often carry out attacks against the local

administration, police stations and bank offices. A provincial security official defined Dandpatan district as well as Zazai Aryoub and Jani Khail (all bordering Pakistan) as main insurgency strongholds in the province.

Over 50 insurgents have been killed in earlier air strikes against their hideouts on 8 May. In another operation weapons' caches were discovered and destroyed in Chenar area of Dand Aw Patan district. Gradez residents complain that a number of roads leading out of Gardez city centre are not safe as the insurgents regularly impose check-points.

### **TAKHAR**

Darqad is probably the most dangerous district of Takhar. The local authorities control the district centre and one neighbouring village only. The rest of the 55 villages in total are under Taliban control. According to local sources, the Taliban imposed their own tax system on the villagers collecting 10% of the cultivated crops. The same sources insist that the Taliban are not willing to attack the district centre because they would not want to provoke retaliation that might affect their "incomes".

Taliban exercise influence and use as a base a number of villages in Ishkamesh district (Tarsak, Qandariha, Tarsak Uzbekia, Islam Abad, Kalta shor, Naw Abad Kalan, Naw Abad Khord, Marzak, Sher Shar, Kulabi, and Koka Bulaq) to launch attacks against the ANSF. The insurgents in this district number around 200 people and according to DFP's sources they carried out eight attacks in May and June. The clashes resulted in the displacement of about 200 families.

The Taliban control almost the half of the villages in Yangi Qala where they attacked (on 30 May) a strategic police check-point and held it for more than a day. About the same time insurgents captured a strategic area called Amber Koh in Baharak district that provides easy access to Dasht-e-Qala, Rustan, Khawjaghar, Khawjabahawoddin, Yangi Qala, and Darqad districts as well as a possibility to block the road connecting Baharak with the provincial capital Taloqan. The insurgents were pushed back after two days of fighting in areas where 230 IDP families have been residing for a year. In Dasht-e-Qala district, the Taliban distributed in mid-May a written warning (letter) threatening to kill anyone who cooperates with the provincial authorities.

### **HEALTH**

DFPs from all nine provinces report overall lack of health professionals (HPs), lack of medical equipment and lack of medicines at the health facilities. Often, available medicine is either of low quality or expired. The large majority of IDPs and Returnees are excluded from health care provision due to the unaffordability of the costs

(medical fees and cost of medicine), long distances and lack of transportation.

Malaria, dysentery, and cholera are the most reported illnesses in May and June due to use of water from unsafe and untreated sources. A large number of anaemia cases are reported from numerous districts affecting predominantly women (breast-feeding mothers) and children, this being a consequence of malnutrition amongst the targeted populations. The deteriorated security situation and the ongoing clashes between the ANSF and the insurgents regularly lead to closures of health centres and clinics and force HPs to flee together with the displaced populations. The military operations hinder the implementation of vaccination programmes, thus posing future health risks.

### **SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION**

#### **BAGHLAN**

Daily labour is the main income source for the IDPs in Baghlan. In Doshi, IDPs walk at least a couple of hours from where they reside to a location where they can find work. In Fereng Wa Gharu, 3 out of 10 male IDPs find jobs in the agriculture. In Guzargah-e-Nur, only 15% of the IDPs work. In Khenjan, most of the targeted populations are able to find temporary jobs in the agriculture and/or horticulture. According to Khwajahejran district police chief the IDPs often have to commute to neighbouring provinces (Kunduz, Takhar, and Kabul). The access to markets is limited and to acquire goods, IDPs hire a taxi to Nahrin travelling four hours at a price of \$US 4.5. In Tala Wa Barfak district only 20% of the population have direct access to a market without the need to travel. The IDPs located in the provincial capital (Pul-e-Khumri) usually look for jobs in construction within the town and its outskirts. In Burka, the IDPs and the Returnees do not have access to a market. Almost every family has a member that moved either to Iran or to Turkey from where remittances are being sent.

#### **BALKH**

In Balkh province IDPs and Returnees are mostly engaged in daily labour (when available). Only a small proportion own livestock or work in agriculture. Markets are usually accessible except in Chemtal district due to the deteriorated safety & security situation (caused by Taliban activities). The markets and small businesses in Mazar-e-Sharif provide other opportunities for finding employment although temporary in most cases. In Charkent, there are neither markets, nor jobs but people usually commute to Mazar-e-Sharif.

#### **KABUL**

Kabul city, as the country's capital, provides significantly more employment opportunities. However, only about

5% of IDPs and Returnees possess their own businesses (shop keeping, stock deliveries, trading at the markets, selling small size goods on the streets, small restaurants). It is common for IDPs to rent other people's cars in order to use them as taxis to earn a daily wage. The DFPs report that over 50% of the respondents say that their families have at least one member that migrated to Iran, Turkey or Europe and supports his/her relatives by sending money.

However, the businesses have suffered in late May and June due to the huge explosion in the city centre that killed 150 people on 31 May. It damaged a large number of businesses and companies offices. The protests that followed created more tensions and kept customers away. A number of shop keepers saw their shops closed for two weeks due to demonstrations and police actions which negatively affected the local trade and economic activities.

Residents of the districts of Kabul province usually commute to Bagrami for employment purposes. Returnees from Deh Sabz travel to neighbouring villages in search of jobs in the agriculture. The DFPs report high unemployment levels and appalling living conditions in Estalef. According to 15 Community Development Councils (CDCs) the IDPs and Returnees live below the poverty line and are happy if they manage to afford a "handful of rice".

#### **KUNDUZ**

Agriculture, horticulture and livestock rearing are the main income sources for IDPs and Returnees in Kunduz. Very few of them are employed with the local state administration or aid delivering NGOs. Daily labour for a minimal wage is the main opportunity in Ali Abad. In Imam Saheb IDPs and the Returnees do not even have access to a market. The clashes between the ANSF and the Taliban in Qala-e-Zal completely make it impossible to find work. However, in a number of villages within the district IDPs get jobs in the production of traditional Afghan carpets. State employment, trading at the market, and working in construction are the main livelihood opportunities in Kunduz city.

#### **LAGHMAN**

In late spring and early summer IDPs and Returnees in Laghman participate (specifically in Alingar and in Dawlat Shah) in the poppy harvesting (opium is obtained from the opium poppy). Although this activity is illegal the wages are higher than the usual, which attracts a large number of Returnees as they are often unable to find any other work. This type of employment significantly increases the risks of drug addiction and/or of joining militant groups. Even IDPs that settled in the provincial capital Mehtarlam commute every day to these districts to work in the poppy fields.

The IDPs/Returnees that stay in Mehtarlam usually do the following jobs: working in hotels, car washing, selling vegetables & fruits, shoe polishing, taxi driving or joining either the army or the police.

#### **KUNAR**

Similarly to other provinces, in Kunar the large majority of Returnees and IDPs are predominantly poor, uneducated and illiterate which limits their possibilities to find work. The available employment in the provincial capital Asad Abad is: construction, hospitality, selling vegetables at the markets, haberdashery, cleaning, and gardening. Farming, fishing, timber and wood related activities are the main occupations in the surrounding villages.

#### **NANGARHAR**

The main square in Jalalabad is where IDPs and the Returnees in the provincial capital of Nangarhar find work. However, the DFPs report that in reality insignificant numbers of Returnees find employment. In Kot, the only work available is in agriculture (wheat, cotton, maize). IDPs and residents in Ahrpehar are constantly affected by the clashes between the ANSF and the insurgents. The targeted populations in this district mainly rely on the poppy cultivation and harvesting. IDPs in Kuz Kunar report that people from almost all households left for Kabul right after their return from Pakistan due the unavailability of employment in the district. Returnees in Kuz Kunar work in the mining industry for a daily wage of 300 AFN (US\$ 4.50), but they cover by themselves daily transportation expenses of 100 AFN (US\$ 1.50).

#### **PAKTIA**

IDPs and Returnees interviewed by the DFPs in Paktia say they plan secondary movements towards countries within the Middle East or Europe due to the lack of "any work in our villages". Rare opportunities exist in farming, livestock rearing, daily labour (in urban areas), timber and wood cutting (Ahmad Khil). Not more than 10% of the IDPs or Returnees have regular access to a market where they can hardly afford the prices.

#### **TAKHAR**

IDPs and Returns are completely dependent on aid delivered by the WFP and NGOs which are operating in most regions of the province, according to the DFPs from Takhar. Daily labour is very rare and at most available once or twice a week for a minimal wage, CDC members from Baharak reported. In Darqaq, the economic situation has deteriorated due to military operations. Local residents and IDPs complained they had lost the agricultural production they expected this summer because of the fights.

Often IDPs and Returnees walk up to 10 km to reach a market. In Bangi, seasonal work could be available in



## COMMODITY PRICES

Commodity	Baghlan	Balkh	Kabul	Kunar	Kunduz	Laghman	Nangarhar	Paktia	Takhar
Rice/per kg	80 AFN (\$1.10)	90 AFN (\$1.30)	100 AFN (\$1.40)	95 AFN (\$1.40)	90 AFN (\$1.30)	80 AFN (\$1.10)	90 AFN (\$1.30)	85 AFN (\$1.20)	65 AFN (\$0.96)
Bread/per 100 grams	10 AFN (\$0.14)	10 AFN (\$0.14)	10 AFN (\$0.14)	10 AFN (\$0.14)	10 AFN (\$0.14)	10 AFN (\$0.14)	10 AFN (\$0.14)	10 AFN (\$0.14)	10 AFN (\$0.14)
Cooking oil/per litre	140 AFN (\$2)	90 AFN (\$1.30)	90 AFN (\$1.30)	90 AFN (\$1.30)	90 AFN (\$1.30)	80 AFN (\$1.10)	80 AFN (\$1.10)	80 AFN (\$1.10)	90 AFN (\$1.30)
Lamb/per kg	340 AFN (\$5)	360 AFN (\$5.30)	350 AFN (\$5.10)	320 AFN (\$4.70)	330 AFN (\$4.80)	300 AFN (\$4.40)	400 AFN (\$5.90)	400 AFN (\$5.90)	320 AFN (\$4.70)
Chicken/per kg	180 AFN (\$2.60)	190 AFN (\$2.80)	180 AFN (\$2.60)	160 AFN (\$2.30)	200 AFN (\$2.90)	220 AFN (\$3.20)	200 AFN (\$2.90)	150 AFN (\$2.20)	220 AFN (\$3.20)
Beef/per kg	280 AFN (\$4.10)	320 AFN (\$4.70)	380 AFN (\$5.60)	260 AFN (\$3.80)	300 AFN (\$4.40)	350 AFN (\$5.10)	320 AFN (\$4.70)	320 AFN (\$4.70)	300 AFN (\$4.40)
Tomatoes/per kg	40 AFN (\$0.60)	25 AFN (\$0.30)	30 AFN (\$0.40)	30 AFN (\$0.40)	30 AFN (\$0.40)	30 AFN (\$0.40)	30 AFN (\$0.40)	20 AFN (\$0.29)	40 AFN (\$0.60)
Potatoes/per kg	40 AFN (\$0.60)	30 AFN (\$0.40)	30 AFN (\$0.40)	35 AFN (\$0.30)	25 AFN (\$0.30)	25 AFN (\$0.30)	28 AFN (\$0.30)	30 AFN (\$0.40)	25 AFN (\$0.30)
Fuel (Gasoline) /per litre	60 AFN (\$0.80)	42 AFN (\$0.62)	46 AFN (\$0.67)	43 AFN (\$0.61)	44 AFN (\$0.30)	45 AFN (\$0.65)	45 AFN (\$0.65)	45 AFN (\$0.65)	48 AFN (\$0.68)
Gas (LPG)[1] /per litre	65 AFN (\$0.96)	50 AFN (\$0.70)	55 AFN (\$0.75)	90 AFN (\$1.30)	52 AFN (\$0.71)	50 AFN (\$0.70)	44 AFN (\$0.30)	55 AFN (\$0.75)	55 AFN (\$0.75)

\* Research implemented by the DTM District Focal Points (DFPs).

\*\* USD equivalent presented in line with the June 2017 average exchange rate: \$ 1 = 67.7 AFN

agriculture (wheat, rice, barley, vegetables). Although the economic situation has deteriorated and people live in poverty, the Taliban and other militant groups impose their own taxes on the population (including IDPs and Returnees) collecting 10% of their harvest (as reported from Eshkashem).

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### BAGHLAN

Less than half of the displaced populations in Andarab, Baghlan (40%; DFPS' estimates) are aware of any hygiene standards and drink water directly from the canals. Barely 15% of the existing sources provide potable water. There is no access to safe water in Aspeach Bala, Aspeach Payeen, Sheertawa, and Baba Saqaw where residents have to walk up to 5 km to find water. According to village elders in Baghlan-e-Jadid, IDPs drink from the same sources as the cattle do. A (KI) health professional informed this resulted in hundreds of diarrhoea cases (in Jar-e-Khoshk area, Char Shanbeh Tapa, Hasan Tall area, Ghorri Ha). About 2,000 IDPs and Returnees drink water from these sources. 70% of the Burka district residents (CDC estimates) do not have access to potable water. Usually, people have to walk 2-5 km to find a source. DFPS from Dahana-e-Gori report appalling hygiene conditions; people drink water from open canals and share sleeping premises with the cattle. The district governor of Doshi informs that IDPs don't have access to water in Aka Khil, Chel Kapa, Zoorabi, and Mazar Dara villages.

### BALKH

In Balkh's largest city, Mazar-e-Sharif, the piped-water system in operation covers the needs of 31% of the population, i.e. 22,388 families (156,716 individuals)<sup>13</sup>. The Mazar-e-Sharif Water Supply Department currently implements a project aiming at the expansion and improvement of the supply network funded by the World Bank and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. Therefore, the IDPs and Returnees who rent houses within the city have access to drinking water, while this is not the case in the city's remote districts and outskirts and in the surrounding villages where the wells' water resources are limited during the summer (Almetrak, Sarab, Qarabaye, and Bakhtar in Keshendeh district). The larger part of the Mazar's population uses pumps and wells dug in houses' inner yards. In Kaldar and Shortepa the rivers are the essential water sources. In certain villages people use donkeys and oxen to fetch water as the sources are far away. The DFPS report extremely low hygiene levels amongst the IDPs/Returnees who need basic sanitation and prevention trainings.

### KABUL

The presence of a limited number of water sources – kariz (aquifers), canals, and pumps, is reported in Dehsabz, Kabul province. Often, it becomes a source of conflict between IDPs and Returnees who usually have to walk 2-3 km distance to fetch a pail of water.

13 Mazar-e-Sharif Water Supply Department.

In Kabul city, the currently operating piped-water system covers the needs of less than 20% of the population<sup>14</sup> that would number 3,961,487 people in 2017-2018 period.<sup>15</sup> Only Returnees/IDPs who could afford to rent a property connected to the system have access to a running water supply. The majority get water from wells or pumps where huge lines of people waiting can be observed during the summer. To buy from a water tank is also an option although an expensive one for IDPs/Returnees as the price for a 200 litre barrel would amount to 50 AFN (US\$ 0.74).<sup>16</sup>

CDC members in Mirbachakot inform that usual water sources are kariz and pumps. The water provision facilities have the capacity to satisfy the needs of 500 families in Paghman, whereas more than 5,000 IDPs/Returnees families settled there recently. In Qalai Abdul Ali and Khwajajam areas there are no wells at all and people need urgent help. About 40% of the IDPs in Surobi (DFPs' estimates) have access to clean water. Quarrels and conflicts occur regularly over access to water in Kas, Mir Ali Khail, Hussain Khail, Char Tapa, Niaz Mohammad, Lab-e-Darya, Kocheyan, and Sahak.

### KUNDUZ

A lack of potable water and poor sanitation amongst the Returnees in Chardarah, Kunduz is reported by the DFPS. They would provide water from rivers and unsafe shallow wells. Low hygiene levels are observed in Imam Saheb where only the people who live in the district centre have access to safe water sources. IDPs and Returnees frequently use open water sources (canals, kariz) in Khanabad. The government substantially improved the piped-water supply within Kunduz city where the majority of the properties are connected to it. The Qalae-Zal district centre provides clean water to its residents, whereas the only options in the villages are small rivers and irrigation canals.

### KUNAR

Wells, canals, ponds and rivers are the main water sources in Kunar. The supplies in Asadabad are relatively regular and safe. However, this is not the case in Lachagali and Lachak Khwar – IDP settlements in the outskirts. 56 IDP families in Shagia have access to only one shallow well that tends to dry out during the summer.

Total lack of water sources is reported from Shali Dag and Sarkai Dag settlements in Khas Kunar district. Families are supposed to pay 20 AFN (US\$ 0.30) for 20 litres although

the water could be contaminated and it is often the root cause for diarrhoea cases amongst children. The IDP Shali camp inhabitants have to walk for 3 km to reach a well within the same area. There is no clean water source in Kuza Daman, Kuz Jaba and Hijrat Abad (Sarkani district).

No water supply system and no sanitation are in place in Alingar and in the provincial capital Mehtarlam, Kunar. Water is not potable in all Dawlat Shah villages. Water sources reported from Alingar are ponds, [collecting] rain water, rivers and springs, wells, water tankers. Drinking and cooking with non-potable water is observed in Daman, Salo, Shiekh Saib, Lokar, Noorulam Saib, Alokhal, Sangar, Kulman. Usage of untreated water is reported in Shamagat, Segal, Oweshtor, and Ghazi Abad (Alishang district).

### NANGARHAR

Safe sources of water are available in Kot district, Nangarhar. Conflicts between the local residents and the Returnees' families over the ownership of the water sources are reported from Sangina, Sapari, and Slemankhil (Charpehar). People from these villages have to walk long distances to fetch water. Hygiene levels are low and the majority of people do not wash their hands after being in contact with cattle or prior to eating. 400 families share one pond in Gamberi area of Kuz Kunar. The villages of Qala Merji, Roghano, and Roghani (Rodat) don't have access to a source and they have to walk to the neighbouring villages. The situation is similar in the villages of Mama Mena, Rokhan Mena Nahri Shahi, Shisham Bagh, and Arzako Kosa in the vicinity of Jalalabad.

### PAKTIA

Residents of Paktia's administrative centre Gardez complain that contaminated water is often the reason for diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera outbreaks. Spring waters, open wells provide the drinking water in Ahmad Aba. Often, it is not safe and has not been treated before usage. Springs and wells are the sources in Ahmad Khil as well.

### TAKHAR

75% of the residents of Takhar's provincial capital Taloqan have access to clean potable water, whereas districts like Bangi and Darqad rely on supplies from rivers, ponds and wells that always bring contamination risk. IDPs in Darqad that are displaced by armed conflicts run to desert areas where it is impossible to find any water. IDPs in Eshkashem villages (Mirza Bacha, Gul Bacha) are forced to buy water (20 litres for 10 AFN (US\$ 0.15) because there is only one well per settlement that cannot meet the populations needs. DFPS from Yangi Qala report constant turbidity of water sources (lakes, ponds) and low hygiene and lack of sanitation.

14 USAID, KABUL URBAN WATER SUPPLY, OVERVIEW, [www.usaid.gov/news-information/fact-sheets/kabul-urban-water-supply](http://www.usaid.gov/news-information/fact-sheets/kabul-urban-water-supply).

15 Central Statistic Organization, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Estimated Population of Kabul City by District and Sex; 2017-18; available at: <http://cso.gov.af/en/page/demography-and-socile-statistics/demograph-statistics/3897111>.

16 In principle, water tanks distribute water within the Kabul city districts filling barrels placed at the households' front doors on demand.

## EDUCATION

### BAGHLAN

In Baghlan, 7,000 students (2,000 of them girls) do not attend school in Burka district since March due to the closure of tens of schools as a result of the deteriorated safety. In Dahana-e-Gori IDP and Returnee children experience difficulties to enrol within the educational system. They either have lost documents from previous schools attended or they arrived from Pakistan where they followed different curriculums.

The schools in the villages of Woghori Qul, Khalifa Jan Mohammad, Azizan Baba, Noor Qul due to fightings between the ANSF and the Taliban. The girls in certain villages of Doshi (Aka Khil, Chel Kapa and Zoorabi do not go to school because they have to walk long distances and it would be dangerous for them to do so. In Khwajahejran, the families do not allow their daughters to go to school. In Cheshme Sher area of Pul-e-Khumri and in Mohammaddin, the ANSF transformed the schools' premises into military bases where they stay and operate from.

### BALKH

In Chemtal district of Balkh province, the schools in Alburz, Nawshad Baloch, Nawshad ali, Barga, Pashma Qala are not functioning due to deteriorated security and ongoing clashes. Twenty five-year-old female teacher was shot on her way to school in Chahar Ganbad village, Balkh district on 12 June. The assailants and the reasons for this murder remain unknown.

### KABUL

A shortage of teachers is reported from Dehsabz district, Kabul province. Female students are usually allowed to attend school although they have to walk up to 3 km every day. Families do not let girls go to school in Kota Ha village, Qala-e-Rustam, Abdare Moliya, Abdar-e-Payeen, Kata khail. The only studies the girls are able to undertake are of religious texts they find at home.

The Key Informants (KIs) in Kabul city define the main challenges within the educational sector as: low quality education at public schools due to the lack of qualified personnel, families cannot afford to buy textbooks and stationery and a lack of school buildings within the city districts. Often, teachers complain they are not supported by the local district administrations. Similarly, in Paghman there is not enough space for all children. In this district families do not allow the girls to go to school not because they have certain constraints, but because the students have to walk 4 km which is considered a potential security risk (Nadarkhil, Chunghari Bala, Arghandi, Qalai Abdul Ali).

60% of the children attend school in Surobi and 20% only in the surrounding villages. Not more than 20% of the

girls attend school. They are only allowed to attend up to certain age (primary education) due to existing cultural norms and values.

### KUNDUZ

In Kunduz, Returnee children have access to education but the most part of them do not attend school because their families prefer they work and provide income (Chardarah). Due to the Taliban attacks in Imam Sahib all schools were closed down in May and June. The schools in Kanabad function but Taliban closed down all educational facilities in the district villages. The Taliban regularly warn the residents they have to stop sending the children to school.

### KUNAR

In Kunar, there is no access to education due to the lack of schools in Khas Kunar, Marawara, Nari, Dangam, Shigal Wo Shatlan, Ghazi Abad. DFPs report that Taliban burned down a number of schools in Sarkani district. There is no school in Khas Kunar where the "Ulai" IDP camp is located. Additionally, IDPs and Returnees there were not interested in finding schools for their children because they planned to move to other provinces after the end of the Ramadan (end of June). The girls go to school (where possible) up to the age of 15. They are being prevented from attending school after this age either due to lack of female schooling premises or because of other cultural restraints.

### LAGHMAN

In the remote areas of Laghman's districts of Alishang, Dawlat Shah, and Alingar the existing schools were transformed into reception facilities for the newly arrived Returnees from Pakistan and Iran. Not a single child goes to school in Bad Pakht district. Generally, in Laghman girls are barred from school due to the warnings of various insurgency groups.

### NANGARHAR

In all areas of Nangarhar where ISIS is present (Kot, Chaprehar, Achin), the existing schools do not function. The majority of parents do not allow their daughters to attend school (in villages where it still might be possible) due to fears of poisoning or kidnapping. In Kuz Kunar, only one school functions as the classes take place in a tent donated by UNICEF. DFPs report that there are 51 public schools in Rodat and the district authorities need to hire 127 teachers in order to meet the needs of the local population.

### PAKTIA

5-6 km is the average distance the children have to walk on a daily basis to reach school in the area of Gardez in Paktia. Lack of school premises, teachers, textbook and

long walking distances in deteriorated security areas are reported from Ahmad Abad. Returnees who settled in Ahmad Khil complain schools do not accept their children due to a lack of capacity. Girls are barred from school due to cultural restraints and lack of female teachers. The DFPs report unwillingness of certain families to provide education for their daughters.

#### **TAKHAR**

Lack of premises, lack of furniture and equipment, teaching outdoors or under tents are reported from Takhar (Bangi). In Darqad, schools are accessible but often residents flee skirmishes taking children to safer locations, which interrupts the schooling process. Taliban imposed closures of all schools in the areas controlled by their fighters (Ishak Chi, Koka Bolaq and Mahajer Qeshlaq).

#### **SHELTER**

The returns to Afghanistan and/or the displacement within the country are aggravated by the lack of shelters and land available for temporary settlement. A huge number of Returnees spent abroad more than 20 years (or were even born abroad) and they have lost their properties in their places of origin. The existing options upon return are: 1) going back to their own properties (if they still exist though often in ruins); 2) being accepted by host families (the hosts are usually relatives of the Returnee(s) or IDP(s) but not limited to this only); 3) renting accommodation in urban or semi-urban situation (those who have lost their network and linkages to the place of origin and could afford the price of it, i.e. either employed or in a possession of savings); 4) the poorest seek refuge in caves, build basic constructs with mud bricks and wooden material, erect tents or dig holes in the ground that they cover with tarpaulins.

#### **BALKH**

1,500 – 3,000 AFN (US\$ 22-45) is the rent in Balkh. In Mazar-e-Sharif, IDPs used to rent houses in remote areas attracted by lower costs. Usually, one house is shared by two to three families. Relatives (host families) accept the IDPs at their homes in the villages within Balkh's districts. The Returnees from Iran reside in their own houses. It is much harder for the Returnees from Pakistan who had not been in the country for decades and lost everything they owned. Those who have relatives would go to their homes, but those who do not have anyone, usually squat in abandoned and ruined properties, live in tents or dig holes in the desert to live in.

#### **BAGHLAN**

In the remote areas of Andarab district in Baghlan the Returnees and IDPs stay at relatives' houses but in the district centre they rent accommodation for 3,000 AFN – 5,000 AFN (US\$ 45-74). Even if they rent ruined houses,

IDPs/Returnees are supposed to pay approximately 1,000 AFN per month (US\$ 15). 5% to 10% in Baghlan-e-Jadid rent accommodation. The cost of a room (where a whole family lives) in Burka varies between 1500 AFN and 2000 AFN (\$22 - \$30). The large majority of the IDPs live in tents or in abandoned construction spots. DFPs report that in Dahana-e-Gori the houses where IDPs are accommodated are in conditions that pose a threat to the life of its inhabitants, but the latter do not have where else to go.

#### **KABUL**

Many just squat in abandoned buildings. Often, the latter do not have any doors, windows and even roofs. In Kabul city, a monthly rent could reach 10,000 AFN (US\$ 147) in the central urban areas/districts. The usual cost in the outskirts varies between 2,500 AFN and 6,000 AFN (US\$ 37-87) depending on the type of the accommodation and the amenities it might offer. In Dehsabz and Mirbachakot districts Returnees and IDPs stay at houses made out of mud bricks, straw, and stones that are unstable and vulnerable to natural disasters. However, the rent for a better-quality accommodation is 2,000 AFN – 5,000 AFN (US\$ 30-74).

#### **KUNDUZ**

IDPs in Imam Saheb, Kunduz stay with host families, whereas those who managed to return to their places of origin try to rebuild their houses that were damaged as a result of fights (that initially caused the displacement). The rent in Khanabad reaches 2500 AFN (US\$37). The prices are higher in Kunduz city (similarly to Kabul) where 3-bedroom houses are available for 5,000 AFN – 10,000 AFN (US\$ 74-148).

#### **KUNAR**

In the outskirts of Asad Abad in Kunar, IDPs massively live in tents or in unstable constructions (mud bricks, straw, and stones). The most part of these houses are not protected by boundary walls (or any fences), thus being extremely vulnerable to storms, floods, thieves or animals. Up to 10% of the IDPs (the poorest) found refuge in caves, whereas a third of them live in tents. 5,000 AFN (US\$ 74) is the average rent for a house in Asad Abad. In Nari, Chapa Dara, Dangam, Ghazi Abad IDPs live in caves or in improvised shacks under the trees.

#### **LAGHMAN**

More than 90% of the Returnees and IDPs in Laghman could not afford paying a rent and live in tents. IDPs and Returnees who found refuge in "Muhammad Zai" camp in Mehtarlam constructed shelters, using mud bricks, straw, and tree branches, or erected tents (delivered by humanitarian organizations). 5 to 10 families have to share one large tent. Most of the Returnees' and IDPs'

families sleep in the same premises as their cattle, thus exposing themselves to health risks. In Mehtaralm, 50 families have used electric poles as a base to build shacks around them. However, these who could afford rent have to pay up to 10,000 AFN (US\$ 148) per month. DFPs from Alingare report that Returnees do not have where to stay at all and they spend the nights outdoors and search refuge in caves. 4,000 AFN - 7,000 AFN (US\$ 60-103) is the rent margin within the district if people could afford it.

### NANGARHAR

More than 80% of the documented and undocumented Returnees in Afghanistan settle in Nangarhar. At the same time, the IDPs' concentration in this province is larger than in Kunar and Laghman taken together. These facts contribute to the rents' costs increase and to the decrease of the number of properties available for rent (or for sale). About a third of the Returnees and IDPS in Jalalabad live outdoors, without even having a tent. The rest stay at host families or rent properties. Usually, at least 3 families share one house. The rent value depends on the availability of electricity and water, but the costs usually vary between 6500 AFN – 10,000 AFN (US\$ 96-148). In Kot, certain IDPs families rent houses (in the district centre), but the majority build mud bricks houses in the outskirts. A number of houses have been burned down by ISIS in Charpehar and Kot and people stay at relatives' homes in neighbouring villages. In Dur Baba, people do not have any other option but to dig holes in the ground.

### PAKTIA

There are no designated spots where Returnees could stay in Paktia. Therefore, they settle where they could, living outdoors while trying to build mud brick homes. The DFPs point out that according to the Pashto tradition "specific permission to settle from the land owner is not needed when settlers are in a state of distress". Those who could afford an average price of 2,000 AFN (US\$ 30) would rather rent accommodation. In the rural areas, the rent is limited to 400 AFN (\$6).

### TAKHAR

IDPs massively live in tents in the desert in Takhar's Eshkamesh and Baharak districts because the Taliban warned them to leave their houses due to planned attacks against the ANSF that would take place in their villages. 111 families displaced from Archi district in Kunduz live in a camp in Baharak already 3 years.

In the provincial capital (Taloqan) the IDPs return to their own houses although many of them are in ruins. The situation is similar in Darqad. If inhabitation is not possible at all, they would find accommodation at relatives' homes. 2,000 AFN (US\$ 29.5) is the average rent within the town. Usually, the rents in Taloqan are higher during the winter because the province residents aim for the city

in search of jobs after the end of the summer seasonal works within the districts.

### POPULATION VULNERABILITY

Observed needs of the displaced populations, as reported by DFPs in each province.

Province	Needs
BAGHLAN	Shelter Drinking water Health services access Employment opportunities Food and clothing
BALKH	Drinking water Employment opportunities Schooling Food assistance NFIs
KABUL	Land plots for settling / shelter Education & schooling Health services access (medicines) Employment support Agricultural assistance (provision of land & tools)
KUNDUZ	Shelter Drinking water Food supply Health services access (medicines) Schooling Employment opportunities
KUNAR	Drinking water/hygiene maintenance Health services access Shelter Schooling Infrastructure & road maintenance Employment opportunities
LAGHMAN	Drinking water (water supply & drainage systems) Infrastructure & road maintenance Health services access Schooling (building schools) Employment opportunities
NANGARHAR	Food supplies Reconstruction of ruined houses (shelter) Drinking water Employment opportunities Schooling Roads construction
PAKTIA	Housing (shelter, incl. electricity provision) Employment opportunities Schooling Health services access (need for Health Professionals) Drinking water
TAKHAR	Drinking water Shelter Food supplies Employment opportunities (incl. vocational training for women) Health services access

## ANNEX

### PRESENT POPULATION BY DISTRICTS, BREAKDOWN BY RESIDENT POPULATION, RETURNEES FROM ABROAD AND ARRIVAL IDPS

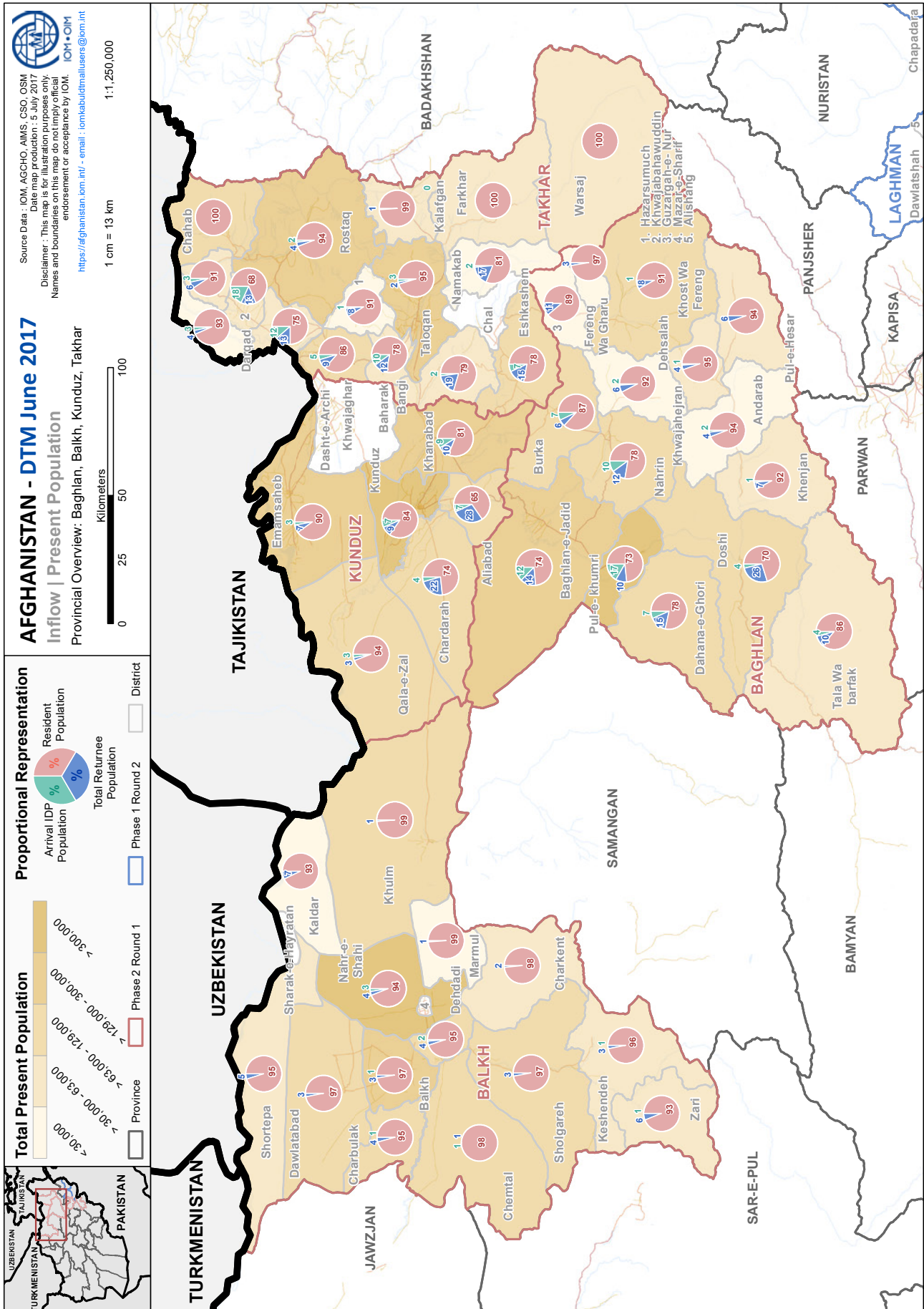
District	Resident Population	ADM2 Code	Settlements Assessed	Total In-Flow Returnees + IDPs	% of Population	Returnees from Abroad	% of Population	Arrival IDPs	% of Population
<b>BAGHLAN</b>									
Andarab	26,468	AF0908	21	1,645	6%	1,204	4%	441	2%
Baghlan-e-Jadid	180,421	AF0902	71	64,992	26%	34,363	16%	30,629	15%
Burka	54,643	AF0910	14	8,419	13%	3,883	7%	4,536	8%
Dahana-e-Ghori	61,118	AF0903	55	17,025	22%	11,848	16%	5,177	8%
Dehsalah	33,176	AF0912	18	1,912	5%	1,464	4%	448	1%
Doshi	69,402	AF0904	31	29,491	30%	25,737	27%	3,754	5%
Fereng Wa Gharu	17,198	AF0915	6	547	3%	470	3%	77	0%
Guzargah-e- Nur	10,490	AF0914	10	1,369	12%	1,320	11%	49	0%
Khenjan	31,590	AF0907	27	2,819	8%	2,294	7%	525	2%
Khost Wa Fereng	65,499	AF0913	19	6,237	9%	5,775	8%	462	1%
Khwajahejran	24,760	AF0909	11	2,078	8%	1,721	6%	357	1%
Nahrin	71,883	AF0905	31	20,789	22%	11,422	14%	9,367	12%
Pul-e- khumri	220,311	AF0901	104	79,946	27%	30,171	12%	49,775	18%
Pul-e-Hesar	28,663	AF0911	47	1,745	6%	1,640	5%	105	0%
Tala Wa barfak	31,347	AF0906	48	5,081	14%	3,506	10%	1,575	5%
<b>BALKH</b>									
Balkh	124,558	AF1805	25	4,451	3%	3,246	3%	1,205	1%
Charbulak	84,038	AF1812	21	4,136	5%	3,694	4%	442	1%
Charkent	46,105	AF1807	9	747	2%	747	2%	0	0%
Chemtal	95,138	AF1813	10	1,499	2%	880	1%	619	1%
Dawlatabad	109,057	AF1804	21	3,779	3%	3,507	3%	272	0%
Dehdadi	70,012	AF1806	38	3,787	5%	2,587	4%	1,200	2%
Kaldar	20,736	AF1810	8	1,575	7%	1,575	7%	0	0%
Keshendeh	50,496	AF1815	28	1,985	4%	1,530	3%	455	1%
Khulm	74,990	AF1809	15	1,067	1%	1,067	1%	0	0%
Marmul	11,832	AF1808	3	180	1%	138	1%	42	0%
Nahr-e- Shahi	461,646	AF1802	85	30,495	6%	17,311	4%	13,184	3%
Sharak-e-Hayratan	N/A	AF1811	3	407	N/A	407	N/A	0	N/A
Sholgareh	118,418	AF1814	42	4,023	3%	3,502	3%	521	0%
Shortepa	41,104	AF1803	16	2,150	5%	2,150	5%	0	0%
Zari	45,496	AF1816	64	3,212	7%	2,925	6%	287	1%
<b>KABUL</b>									
Bagrami	57,571	AF0107	20	39,355	41%	19,070	25%	20,285	26%
Chaharasyab	38,055	AF0105	37	43,183	53%	28,249	43%	14,934	28%
Dehsabz	56,107	AF0102	28	37,638	40%	22,812	29%	14,826	21%
Estalef	34,884	AF0114	18	1,314	4%	1,244	3%	70	0%
Farza	22,321	AF0115	16	7,742	26%	7,532	25%	210	1%
Guldara	23,784	AF0111	8	3,387	12%	3,352	12%	35	0%
Kabul	3,817,241	AF0101	172	318,054	8%	139,469	4%	178,585	4%

District	Resident Population	ADM2 Code	Settlements Assessed	Total In-Flow Returnees + IDPs	% of Population	Returnees from Abroad	% of Population	Arrival IDPs	% of Population
Kalakan	31,468	AF0109	7	8,243	21%	4,279	12%	3,964	11%
Khak-e- Jabbar	14,880	AF0112	29	5,251	26%	4,676	24%	575	4%
Mirbachakot	54,278	AF0110	16	2,310	4%	1,729	3%	581	1%
Musayi	24,272	AF0106	44	72,249	75%	39,530	62%	32,719	57%
Paghman	126,625	AF0104	29	71,384	36%	22,209	15%	49,175	28%
Qarabagh	79,282	AF0108	11	12,654	14%	6,043	7%	6,611	8%
Shakardara	85,380	AF0103	6	41,097	32%	17,297	17%	23,800	22%
Surobi	57,570	AF0113	45	16,399	22%	8,027	12%	8,372	13%
<b>KUNAR</b>									
Asadabad	34,889	AF1301	28	19,627	36%	11,400	25%	8,227	19%
Barkunar	22,808	AF1311	26	18,812	45%	12,771	36%	6,041	21%
Chapadara	32,200	AF1313	27	6,149	16%	4,371	12%	1,778	5%
Chawkay	37,080	AF1308	23	14,255	28%	12,377	25%	1,878	5%
Dangam	17,564	AF1310	8	3,281	16%	1,979	10%	1,302	7%
Dara-e-Pech	56,717	AF1307	25	9,136	14%	6,922	11%	2,214	4%
Ghaziabad	19,393	AF1312	1	224	1%	119	1%	105	1%
Khaskunar	36,348	AF1309	41	13,457	27%	11,336	24%	2,121	6%
Marawara	21,223	AF1305	12	5,450	20%	2,578	11%	2,872	12%
Narang	31,346	AF1303	21	6,362	17%	4,135	12%	2,227	7%
Nari	28,664	AF1315	10	3,646	11%	2,204	7%	1,442	5%
Nurgal	32,810	AF1314	33	8,281	20%	7,783	19%	498	1%
Sarkani	28,298	AF1304	19	9,416	25%	6,350	18%	3,066	10%
Shigal Wa sheltan	30,371	AF1306	65	12,780	30%	8,051	21%	4,729	13%
Watapur	28,419	AF1302	31	13,127	32%	9,740	26%	3,387	11%
<b>KUNDUZ</b>									
Aliabad	48,910	AF1705	34	25,937	35%	20,700	30%	5,237	10%
Chardarah	76,232	AF1704	44	27,529	27%	22,911	23%	4,618	6%
Dasht-e- Archi	<i>inaccessible, due to conflict</i>								
Emamsaheb	208,981	AF1702	30	22,754	10%	16,272	7%	6,482	3%
Khanabad	142,646	AF1706	55	32,845	19%	17,081	11%	15,764	10%
Kunduz	323,956	AF1701	69	59,355	15%	33,554	9%	25,801	7%
Qala-e-Zal	72,621	AF1703	16	4,543	6%	2,030	3%	2,513	3%
<b>LAGHMAN</b>									
Alingar	100,383	AF0704	22	42,176	30%	29,711	23%	12,465	11%
Alishang	74,037	AF0702	51	15,672	17%	10,076	12%	5,596	7%
Dawlatshah	34,518	AF0705	60	10,307	23%	7,722	18%	2,585	7%
Mehtarlam	134,576	AF0701	62	38,653	22%	17,203	11%	21,450	14%
Qarghayi	101,724	AF0703	37	26,713	21%	23,393	19%	3,320	3%
<b>NANGARHAR</b>									
Achin	104,042	AF0617	66	14,903	13%	5,789	5%	9,114	8%
Batikot	78,550	AF0615	15	20,878	21%	15,285	16%	5,593	7%
Behsud	117,946	AF0602	58	178,358	60%	117,351	50%	61,007	34%
Chaparhar	62,572	AF0605	63	74,884	54%	54,329	46%	20,555	25%
Dara-e-Nur	41,836	AF0609	18	12,545	23%	9,094	18%	3,451	8%
Dehbala	41,836	AF0613	22	2,513	6%	721	2%	1,792	4%
Durbaba	24,150	AF0622	40	12,158	33%	9,907	29%	2,251	9%

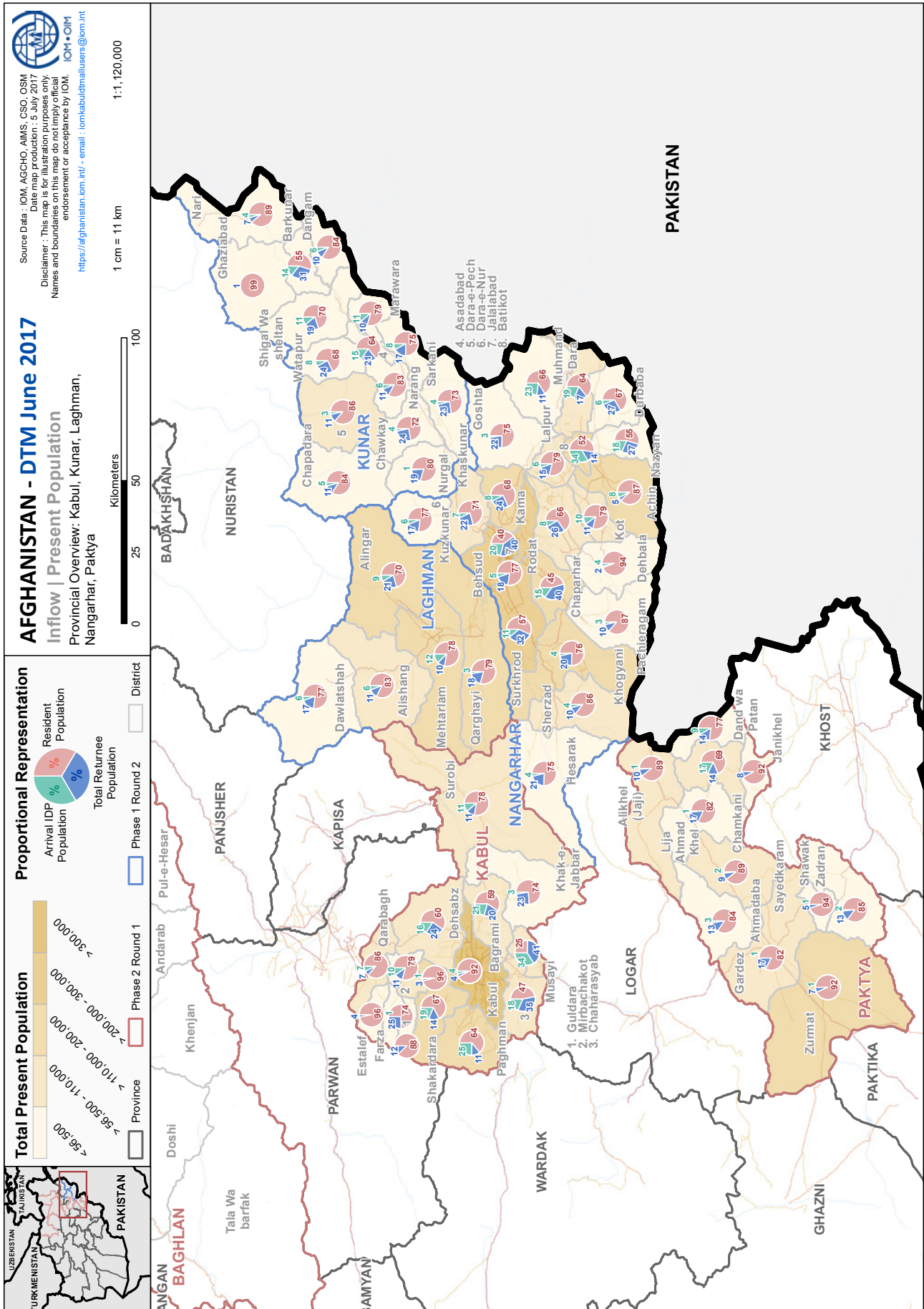
District	Resident Population	ADM2 Code	Settlements Assessed	Total In-Flow Returnees + IDPs	% of Population	Returnees from Abroad	% of Population	Arrival IDPs	% of Population
Goshta	28,298	AF0616	25	9,253	25%	8,301	23%	952	3%
Hesarak	31,956	AF0610	33	10,438	25%	8,667	21%	1,771	5%
Jalalabad	232,901	AF0601	33	68,787	23%	52,557	18%	16,230	7%
Kama	79,769	AF0607	52	37,117	32%	28,073	26%	9,044	10%
Khogyani	135,522	AF0604	40	43,511	24%	36,473	21%	7,038	5%
Kot	54,034	AF0614	34	14,408	21%	7,485	12%	6,923	11%
Kuzkunar	57,082	AF0608	63	23,245	29%	17,629	24%	5,616	9%
Lalpur	21,223	AF0620	32	10,736	34%	3,421	14%	7,315	26%
Muhmand Dara	46,593	AF0619	26	25,754	36%	12,305	21%	13,449	22%
Nazyan	15,246	AF0621	20	12,551	45%	7,440	33%	5,111	25%
Pachieragam	44,154	AF0612	53	6,878	13%	5,128	10%	1,750	4%
Rodat	71,719	AF0606	45	37,889	35%	28,729	29%	9,160	11%
Sherzad	68,792	AF0611	54	11,478	14%	7,877	10%	3,601	5%
Shinwar	62,206	AF0618	96	56,416	48%	16,629	21%	39,787	39%
Surkhrod	125,021	AF0603	41	95,675	43%	71,623	36%	24,052	16%
<b>PAKTYA</b>									
Ahmadaba	28,908	AF1203	25	5,348	16%	4,398	13%	950	3%
Alikhel (Jaji)	65,377	AF1208	17	7,744	11%	6,935	10%	809	1%
Chamkani	51,838	AF1210	54	23,698	31%	10,402	17%	13,296	20%
Dand wa Patan	27,564	AF1211	38	8,313	23%	5,149	16%	3,164	10%
Gardez	87,219	AF1201	62	19,230	18%	18,237	17%	993	1%
Janikhel	24,882	AF1209	16	2,224	8%	2,189	8%	35	0%
Lija Ahmad Khel	23,662	AF1207	25	5,362	18%	4,929	17%	433	2%
Sayedkaram	57,814	AF1202	42	6,801	11%	5,597	9%	1,204	2%
Shawak	5,732	AF1205	8	376	6%	328	5%	48	1%
Zadran	36,836	AF1206	42	6,394	15%	5,592	13%	802	2%
Zurmat	111,604	AF1204	61	9,349	8%	8,177	7%	1,172	1%
<b>TAKHAR</b>									
Baharak	29,883	AF1603	17	8,450	22%	4,591	13%	3,859	11%
Bangi	36,470	AF1604	41	9,448	21%	8,489	19%	959	3%
Chahab	82,044	AF1610	10	210	0%	210	0%	0	0%
Chal	<i>not assessed: no presence of target populations</i>								
Darqad	27,932	AF1617	9	1,994	7%	1,109	4%	885	3%
Dasht-e- Qala	33,176	AF1613	18	11,098	25%	5,984	15%	5,114	13%
Eshkamesh	61,230	AF1615	58	17,216	22%	11,746	16%	5,470	8%
Farkhar	48,637	AF1607	7	15	0%	15	0%	0	0%
Hazarsumuch	14,270	AF1602	14	1,401	9%	1,190	8%	211	1%
Kalafgan	36,592	AF1608	6	445	1%	445	1%	0	0%
Khwajabahawuddin	24,150	AF1612	13	11,170	32%	4,731	16%	6,439	21%
Khwajaghar	69,720	AF1614	52	11,016	14%	7,215	9%	3,801	5%
Namakab	12,685	AF1606	17	2,994	19%	2,742	18%	252	2%
Rostaq	170,572	AF1609	24	10,593	6%	7,171	4%	3,422	2%
Taloqan	235,726	AF1601	38	12,177	5%	5,590	2%	6,587	3%
Warsaj	39,397	AF1616	6	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Yangi Qala	46,384	AF1611	34	4,794	9%	3,043	6%	1,751	4%



Map 7a - Present population by districts, breakdown by resident population, returnees from abroad and arrival IDPs | Baghlan, Balkh, Kunduz, Takhar



Map 7b - Present population by districts, breakdown by resident population, returnees from abroad and arrival IDPs | Kabul, Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar, Paktya



## LIST OF PRODUCTS

**REPORT:** BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT ▪ Summary of results for DTM Round 2 for provinces of Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar, Kabul, Baghlan, Paktya, Kunduz, Takhar and Balkh ▪ March 2017

### ANNEXES

#### DISTRICT MAPS AND DATASETS:

Map and dataset 1 ▪ Number of Documented Returnees from Pakistan and Iran per district and breakdown by year 2012\_2015, 2016 and 2017 ▪ (Map 1 Page 1 and Page 2)

Map and dataset 2 ▪ Number of Undocumented Returnees from Pakistan and Iran per district and breakdown by year 2012\_2015, 2016 and 2017 ▪ (Map 2 Page 1 and Page 2)

Map and dataset 3 ▪ Number of Total Returnees from Pakistan and Iran per district and breakdown by year 2012\_2015, 2016 and 2017 ▪ (Map 3 Page 1 and Page 2)

Map and dataset 4 ▪ Number of IDPs Arrival per district and breakdown by year 2016 and 2017 ▪ (Map 4 Page 1 and Page 2)

Map and dataset 5 ▪ Number of Returnees from other Countries per district and breakdown by year 2012\_2015, 2016 and 2017 (all other countries-excluding Pakistan and Iran) ▪ (Map 5 Page 1 and Page 2)

Map and dataset 6 ▪ Number of Returnees from PAK+IRN per district and breakdown by Documented and Undocumented ▪ (Map 6 Page 1 and Page 2)

Map and dataset 7 ▪ Present population by districts, breakdown by resident population, returnees from abroad and arrival IDPs ▪ (Map 7 Page 1 and Page 2)

Table 1, 2 and 3 ▪ Table 1: Settlements by Number of Returnees from Abroad - Grouped by size all Provinces (1); By each Province (2); By District (3)

#### SETTLEMENT MAPS AND DATASETS

Settlements by Number of Returnees from Abroad - Grouped by size

#### MAPS

All Provinces (region) A1 ▪ (Map 0 Page 1 and Page 2)

By each province A3

By District A4

#### DATASETS

Dataset by Settlements DTM AFG Round2\_01\_July 2017 with data dictionary and export of data by Settlement rows (3920) (xlsx file)

#### OVERVIEW MAPS

Provincial overview of returnees from PAK+IRN per district and breakdown by Documented and Undocumented

#### DTM METHODOLOGY

DTM Strategy-Methodology for Baseline Area and Location assessments

Data collection form (B2) Settlement level

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