

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

BAGHLAN
SUMMARY RESULTS
ROUND 10 • JAN – JUN 2020



203,971 individuals (17%) in Baghlan are either IDPs or returnees, who often live in very poor living conditions with significant multi-sectoral needs, like here in Khwaja Hejran district. © IOM 2020

ABOUT DTM

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system that tracks and monitors displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route. For more information about DTM in Afghanistan, please visit www.displacement.iom.int/afghanistan.

In Afghanistan, DTM employs the Baseline Mobility Assessment tool, designed to track mobility, determine the population sizes and locations of forcibly displaced people, reasons for displacement, places of origin, displacement locations and times of displacement, including basic demographics, as well as vulnerabilities and priority needs. Data is collected at the settlement level, through key informant interviews, focus group discussions, and direct observations.

DTM enables IOM and its partners to deliver evidence-based, better targeted, mobility-sensitive and sustainable humanitarian assistance, reintegration, community stabilization and development programming.

5 TARGET POPULATIONS

Through the Baseline Mobility Assessments, DTM tracks the locations, population sizes, and cross-sectoral needs of five core target population categories:

- 1. Returnees from Abroad**
Afghans who had fled abroad for at least 6 months and have now returned to Afghanistan
 - 2. Out-Migrants**
Afghans who moved or fled abroad
- Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), subdivided into the following three categories:
- 3. Fled IDPs**
Afghans from an assessed village who fled as IDPs to reside elsewhere in Afghanistan
 - 4. Arrival IDPs**
IDPs from other locations currently residing in an assessed village
 - 5. Returned IDPs**
Afghans from an assessed village who had fled as IDPs in the past and have now returned home

Data on population sizes for the 5 target population categories is collected by time of displacement, using each of the following time frames: 2012-2015 • 2016 • 2017 • 2018. • 2019 • 2020

HIGHLIGHTS

-  **15** districts assessed
-  **562** settlements assessed
-  **2,569** key informants interviewed
-  **156,725** returnees from abroad [2012-2020]
-  **47,246** IDPs [2012–2020] currently in host communities
-  **466,430** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2020]
-  **122,078** out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2020]
-  **24,885** out-migrants fled to Europe (20%)
-  **280** returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air
-  **1 in 2** persons in Baghlan is a returned IDP – Baghlan has the 4th largest number of returned IDPs, nationwide
-  **4 in 5** over 80% of former IDPs from Baghlan Jadid, Dahana-e-Ghori and Pul-e-Khumri districts, and 51% from Pul-e-Hisar district, have returned home
-  **1 in 2** 52% of all returnees and IDPs in Baghlan reside in Baghlan-e-Jadid and Pul-e-Khumri districts
-  **1 in 5** persons in Baghlan-e-Jadid, Burka, Doshi, Khinjan, Pul-e-Khumri and Dahana-e-Ghori is either an IDP or returnee

Displaced Individuals in all 5 Target Populations | Summary Overview by District

| District | *Base Population | Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs) | % of Pop. | Returnees | % of Pop. | Fled IDPs | % of Pop. | Arrival IDPs | % of Pop. | Returned IDPs | % of Pop. | Out Migrants | % of Pop. |
|-----------------|------------------|---|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|---------------|-----------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| Pul-e-Khumri | 233,009 | 52,063 | 18% | 34,801 | 12% | 21,393 | 9% | 17,262 | 6% | 193,753 | 83% | 21,493 | 9% |
| Dahana-e-Ghori | 64,317 | 13,044 | 17% | 12,022 | 16% | 14,534 | 23% | 1,022 | 1% | 51,329 | 80% | 11,251 | 17% |
| Doshi | 73,011 | 20,541 | 22% | 18,269 | 20% | 4,257 | 6% | 2,272 | 2% | 2,716 | 4% | 5,588 | 8% |
| Nahrin | 75,682 | 17,085 | 18% | 12,099 | 13% | 9,759 | 13% | 4,986 | 5% | 14,121 | 19% | 8,713 | 12% |
| Baghlan-e-Jadid | 190,604 | 54,739 | 22% | 40,099 | 16% | 99,300 | 52% | 14,640 | 6% | 158,579 | 83% | 30,795 | 16% |
| Khinjan | 33,234 | 7,281 | 18% | 5,524 | 14% | 2,779 | 8% | 1,757 | 4% | 406 | 1% | 6,784 | 20% |
| Andarab | 27,843 | 1,857 | 6% | 1,136 | 4% | 3,305 | 12% | 721 | 2% | 683 | 2% | 1,828 | 7% |
| Deh Salah | 34,901 | 1,768 | 5% | 1,152 | 3% | 2,870 | 8% | 616 | 2% | 777 | 2% | 798 | 2% |
| Khwaja Hejran | 26,047 | 4,126 | 14% | 3,909 | 13% | 4,027 | 15% | 217 | 1% | 4,502 | 17% | 3,241 | 12% |
| Burka | 57,485 | 13,143 | 19% | 12,471 | 18% | 4,840 | 8% | 672 | 1% | 13,657 | 24% | 10,296 | 18% |
| Tala Wa Barfak | 32,977 | 5,574 | 14% | 3,802 | 10% | 17,283 | 52% | 1,772 | 5% | 5,747 | 17% | 5,176 | 16% |
| Pul-e-Hisar | 30,154 | 4,135 | 12% | 3,610 | 11% | 17,597 | 58% | 525 | 2% | 15,470 | 51% | 5,109 | 17% |
| Khost Wa Fereng | 68,905 | 5,921 | 8% | 5,382 | 7% | 3,268 | 5% | 539 | 1% | 2,807 | 4% | 6,836 | 10% |
| Guzargah-e-Nur | 11,035 | 1,904 | 15% | 1,757 | 14% | 3,619 | 33% | 147 | 1% | 1,708 | 15% | 3,278 | 30% |
| Fereng Wa Gharu | 18,093 | 790 | 4% | 692 | 4% | 637 | 4% | 98 | 1% | 175 | 1% | 892 | 5% |
| Total | 977,297 | 203,971 | 17% | 156,725 | 13% | 209,468 | 21% | 47,246 | 4% | 466,430 | 48% | 122,078 | 12% |

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



A lack of educational and livelihood opportunities leads children to engage in hard labour, like these children in Guzargah-e-Nur district carrying water from a spring back to their village. © IOM 2020



METHODOLOGY

The overall objective of DTM's Baseline Mobility Assessment in Afghanistan is to track mobility and displacement, provide population estimates, locations and geographic distribution of displaced, return and migrant populations, as well as refugees, nomads, cross-border tribal groups, and both domestic and international labour migrants. DTM captures additional mobility information, including reasons for displacement and return, places of origin and destination, times of displacement and return, secondary displacements, and population demographics, vulnerabilities and multi-sectoral needs.

DTM predominantly employs enumerators who originate from the areas of assessment. Enumerators collect quantitative data at the settlement level, through focus group discussions with key informants (KIs). Through direct observations, enumerators also collect qualitative data on living conditions, basic services, and security and socio-economic situation.

Due to security risks, enumerators cannot carry smart-phones or tablets in the field, therefore they collect data, daily, using a paper-based form, which is pre-filled with data from the previous round for verification of existing data and to expedite the assessment process. Completed forms are submitted weekly to the provincial DTM office and verified for accuracy by the team leader and data entry clerk. Once verified, the data is entered electronically via mobile devices, using KoBo forms, and submitted directly into DTM's central SQL server in Kabul, where it is systematically cleaned and verified daily, through automated and manual systems. This stringent review process ensures that DTM data is of the highest quality, accuracy and integrity.

When DTM assesses a province for the first time, enumerators collect data through two rounds of two-layered assessments:

1. District-level assessment (B1): this assessment aims to identify settlements with high inflows and outflows of Afghan nationals and provide estimated numbers of each target population category.
2. Settlement-level assessment (B2): based on the results of B1, this assessment collects information on inflows and outflows of each target population category at each settlement (village), identified through B1. Additional villages are also identified and assessed, based on referrals from KIs.

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



Since the outbreak of COVID-19 in March 2020, DTM enumerators have been striving to conduct FGDs outdoors, besides disseminating COVID-19 RCCE information materials in communities, like during this FGD in Khost Wa Ferang district. © IOM 2020



KEY INFORMANTS

DTM's field enumerators collect data at the settlement level, predominantly through focus group discussions with key informants. While assessing communities, enumerators also observe the living conditions and availability of multi-sectoral services. In the rare case that DTM's District Focal Points cannot physically reach a community, due to insecurity, conflict, or risk of retaliation, DFPs meet the focus groups at safe locations outside their communities or conduct the assessments by phone.

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



2,569
key informants (KIs)
interviewed



56
key informants are IDPs
or returnees (2%)



121
female key informants
(5%)



903
KIs from host
communities (35%)



2,448
male key informants
(95%)



413
KIs from multi-sectoral
and social services (16%)

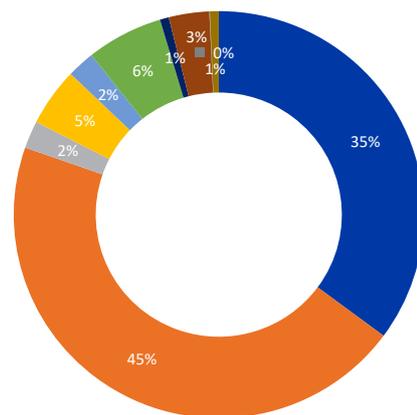


4.6
average number of KIs
per focus group



1,179
KIs from local
authorities (46%)

Key Informants by Type | Baghlan



- Community/Tribal Representative
- Community Development Council (CDC) Representative
- Displaced Groups Representative
- Education Representative
- Health Sector Representative
- Humanitarian/Social Organization
- Other District Authority Representative
- Small/Medium Enterprise Representative
- Agriculture Representative
- Other

RETURNNEES

Returnees are Afghan nationals who have returned to Afghanistan in the assessed location after having spent at least six months abroad. This group includes both documented returnees (Afghans who were registered refugees in host countries and then requested voluntary return with UNHCR and relevant national authorities) and undocumented returnees (Afghans who did not request voluntary return with UNHCR, but rather returned spontaneously from host countries, irrespective of whether or not they were registered refugees with UNHCR and relevant national authorities).



156,725
returnees from abroad



73,583
returned from Pakistan (47%)



78,335
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (50%)



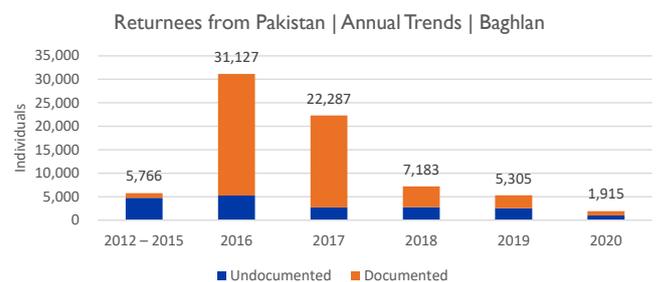
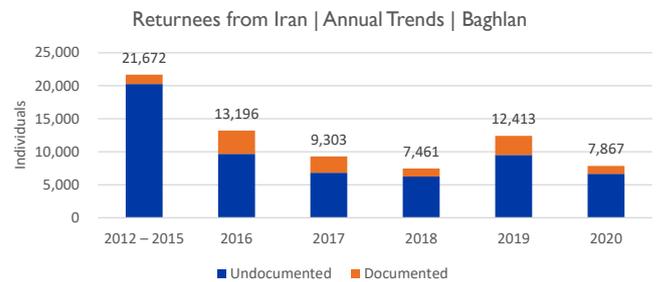
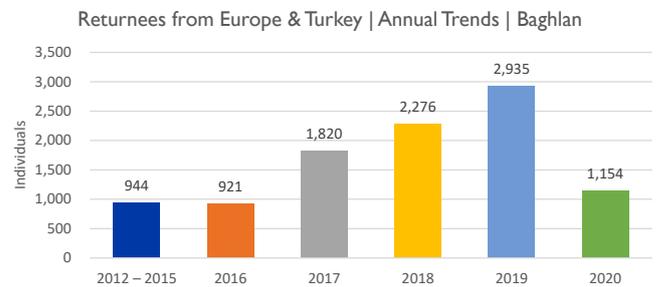
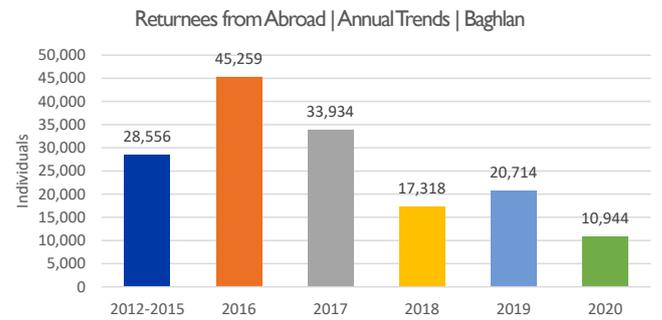
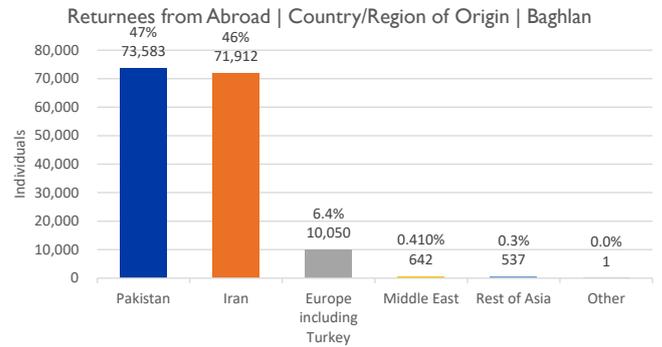
71,912
returned from Iran (46%)



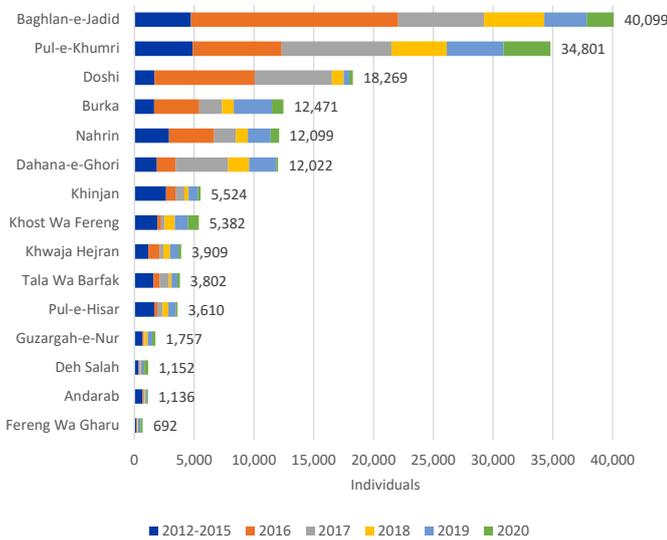
67,160
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (43%)



11,230
returnees from non-neighbouring countries (7%)



Returnees from Abroad by District | Baghlan



ARRIVAL IDPs

Arrival IDPs (IDPs) are Afghans who fled from other settlements in Afghanistan and have arrived and presently reside at the assessed location / host community, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection concerns, or natural and human-made disasters.



47,246
IDPs currently reside in host communities



85%
displaced due to conflict



17,262
IDPs in Pul-e-Khumri district, which hosts the most IDP (37%)



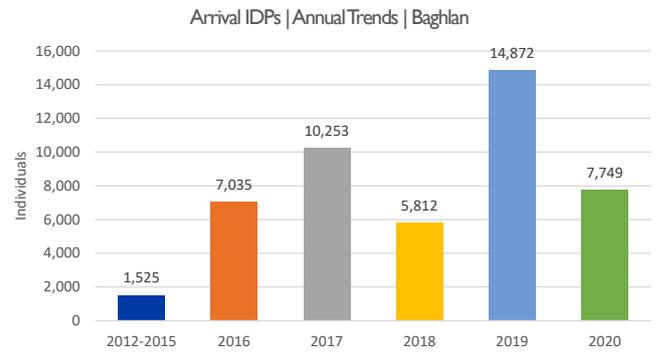
15%
displaced by natural disaster



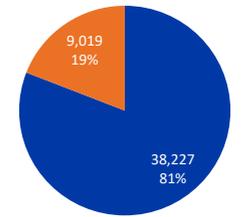
840
IDPs reside in informal settlements (2%)



81%
displaced within their home province

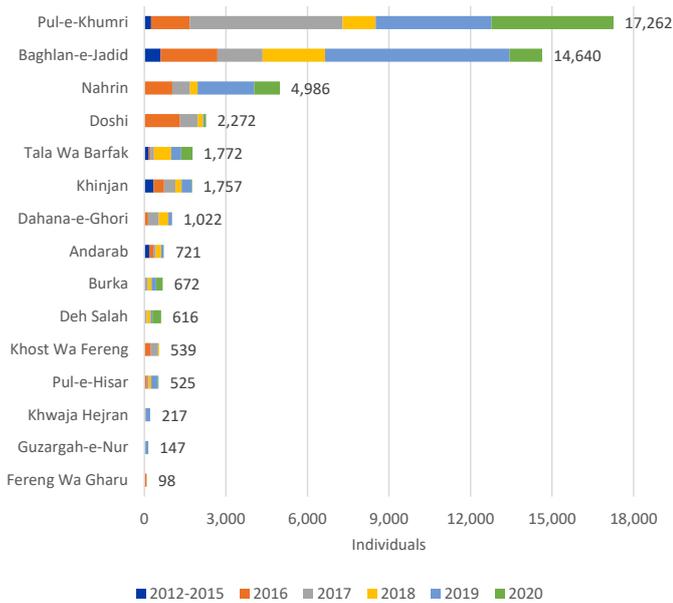


Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Baghlan

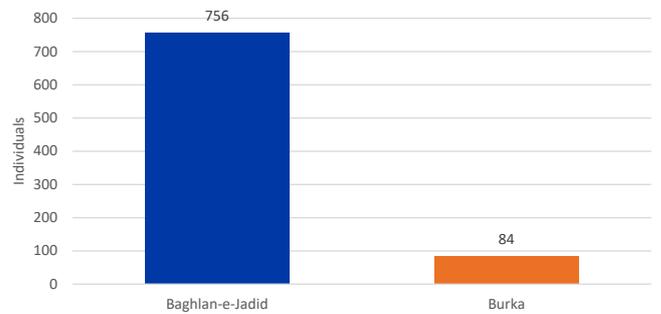


■ Same Province ■ Other Provinces

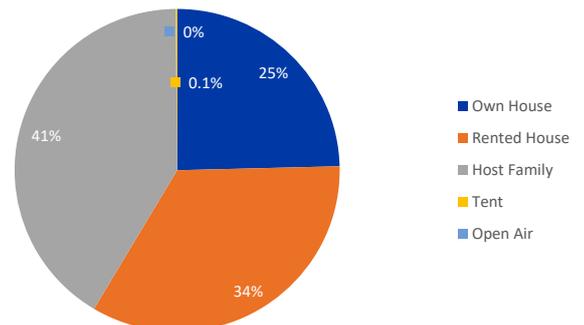
Arrival IDPs by District | Baghlan



Arrival IDPs in Informal Settlements by District | Baghlan

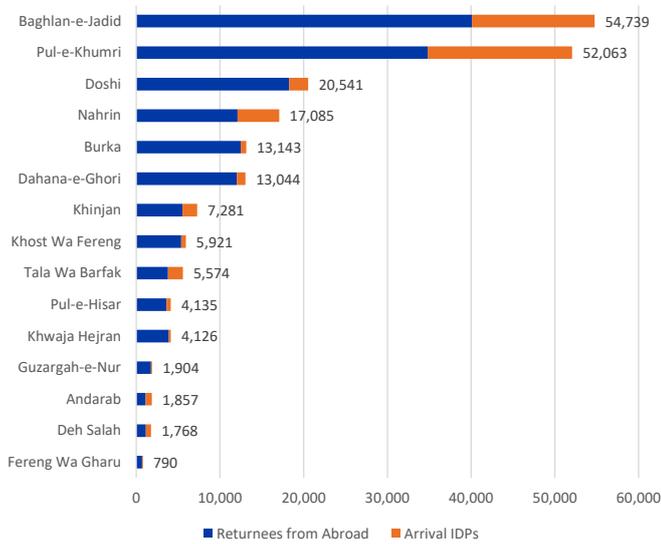


Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Baghlan



TOTAL INFLOW [RETURNEES + ARRIVAL IDPs]

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Baghlan



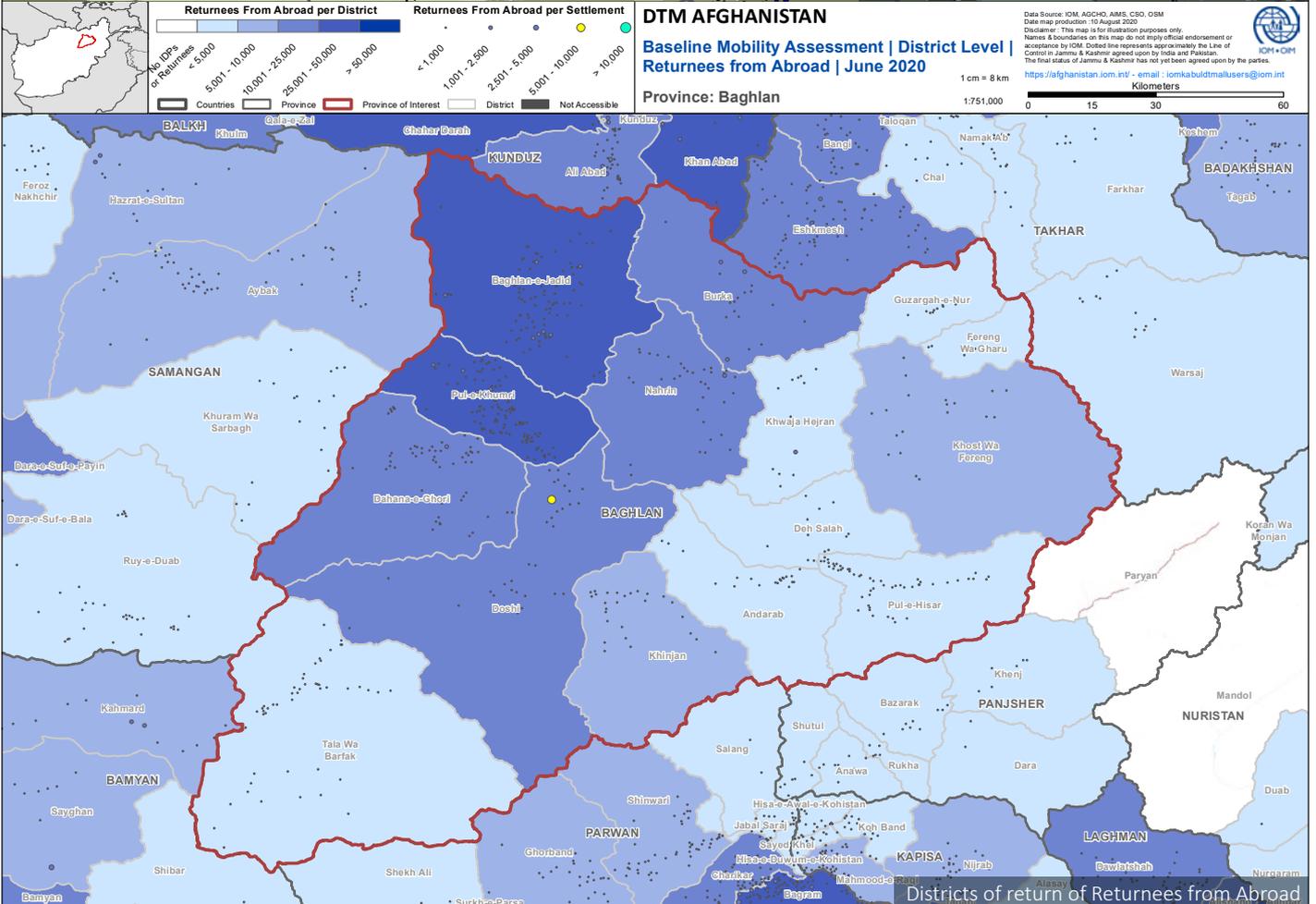
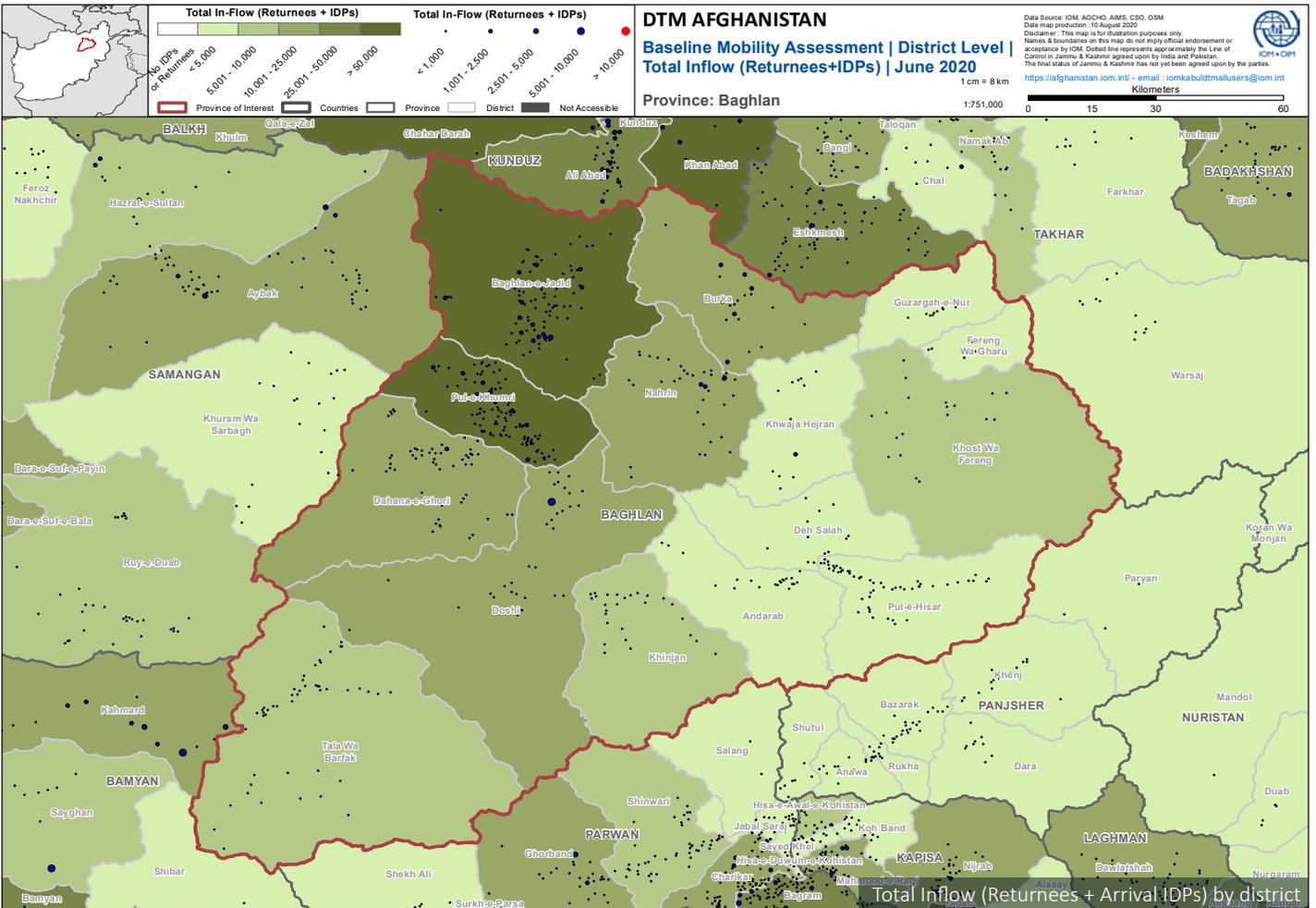
Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

| District | Returnees | Arrival IDPs | Total Inflow |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Baghlan-e-Jadid | 40,099 | 14,640 | 54,739 |
| Pul-e-Khumri | 34,801 | 17,262 | 52,063 |
| Doshi | 18,269 | 2,272 | 20,541 |
| Nahrin | 12,099 | 4,986 | 17,085 |
| Burka | 12,471 | 672 | 13,143 |
| Dahana-e-Ghori | 12,022 | 1,022 | 13,044 |
| Khinjan | 5,524 | 1,757 | 7,281 |
| Khost Wa Fereng | 5,382 | 539 | 5,921 |
| Tala Wa Barfak | 3,802 | 1,772 | 5,574 |
| Pul-e-Hisar | 3,610 | 525 | 4,135 |
| Khwaja Hejran | 3,909 | 217 | 4,126 |
| Guzargah-e-Nur | 1,757 | 147 | 1,904 |
| Andarab | 1,136 | 721 | 1,857 |
| Deh Salah | 1,152 | 616 | 1,768 |
| Fereng Wa Gharu | 692 | 98 | 790 |
| Grand Total | 156,725 | 47,246 | 203,971 |

Overall, Baghlan province hosts a total inflow of 203,971 returnees and IDPs, of which 77% (156,725) are returnees and 23% (47,246) are IDPs. The table below shows the 40 settlements in Baghlan that are most affected by this influx. These 40 settlements (7% of the 562 settlements assessed in Baghlan) host 30% of the province’s returnees and IDPs. These communities are especially fragile and susceptible to social instability induced by this large influx and the subsequent competition for limited, already overstretched resources and job opportunities.

Top 40 settlements hosting the most Returnees + IDPs

| Rank | Settlement | District | Individuals |
|--------------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | Zorabi | Doshi | 9,236 |
| 2 | Nowabad Baz Laqay Ha | Baghlan-e-Jadid | 3,769 |
| 3 | Gaowi | Dahana-e-Ghori | 2,144 |
| 4 | Tapa Farhat | Pul-e-Khumri | 2,026 |
| 5 | Utman Khel | Baghlan-e-Jadid | 2,022 |
| 6 | Hafeza Bacha | Nahrin | 1,885 |
| 7 | Tangi Murch | Burka | 1,744 |
| 8 | Laqi Ha | Baghlan-e-Jadid | 1,674 |
| 9 | Nahrin | Nahrin | 1,586 |
| 10 | Qara Barq bala Council | Baghlan-e-Jadid | 1,579 |
| 11 | Turani | Baghlan-e-Jadid | 1,573 |
| 12 | Gurgorak | Pul-e-Khumri | 1,482 |
| 13 | Khoja Alwan Hai Noman | Pul-e-Khumri | 1,467 |
| 14 | Shahabuddin | Pul-e-Khumri | 1,415 |
| 15 | Shahr Qadem | Nahrin | 1,387 |
| 16 | Chahar Shanba Tapa (1) | Baghlan-e-Jadid | 1,322 |
| 17 | Timory Payen | Baghlan-e-Jadid | 1,216 |
| 18 | Qole Karkar Now Abad | Pul-e-Khumri | 1,208 |
| 19 | Khoshkak | Khwaja Hejran | 1,199 |
| 20 | Turani Bala | Baghlan-e-Jadid | 1,190 |
| 21 | Jowi Bory | Nahrin | 1,178 |
| 22 | Jawal Tapa | Baghlan-e-Jadid | 1,168 |
| 23 | Khowja Khan Baba | Baghlan-e-Jadid | 1,161 |
| 24 | Shinwary Qaisar Khail | Baghlan-e-Jadid | 1,135 |
| 25 | Pahlawan Tash (1) | Burka | 1,121 |
| 26 | Mamor Ghafar | Burka | 1,115 |
| 27 | Shash Kapa | Baghlan-e-Jadid | 1,084 |
| 28 | Ghulam Bay | Baghlan-e-Jadid | 1,081 |
| 29 | Bay Saqal | Baghlan-e-Jadid | 1,079 |
| 30 | Shorachah(1) | Burka | 1,039 |
| 31 | Gurgorak Kandahari | Pul-e-Khumri | 1,039 |
| 32 | Chapa Maidan | Burka | 1,037 |
| 33 | Bande Dow | Pul-e-Khumri | 1,011 |
| 34 | Wazghari | Pul-e-Khumri | 1,003 |
| 35 | Taghar | Baghlan-e-Jadid | 1,002 |
| 36 | Koti Now | Pul-e-Khumri | 966 |
| 37 | Park Shamraq | Pul-e-Khumri | 949 |
| 38 | Sar-e-Pul (1) | Pul-e-Khumri | 936 |
| 39 | Gadi (1) | Baghlan-e-Jadid | 932 |
| 40 | Shash Kal | Burka | 929 |
| Total | | | 62,089 |



Districts of return of Returnees from Abroad

FLED IDPS

Fled IDPs are Afghans who have fled from an assessed location or settlement within which they previously resided and now currently reside in a different settlement in Afghanistan, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection concerns, or natural and human-made disasters.



209,468
Fled IDPs



77%
fled IDPs displaced in Baghlan

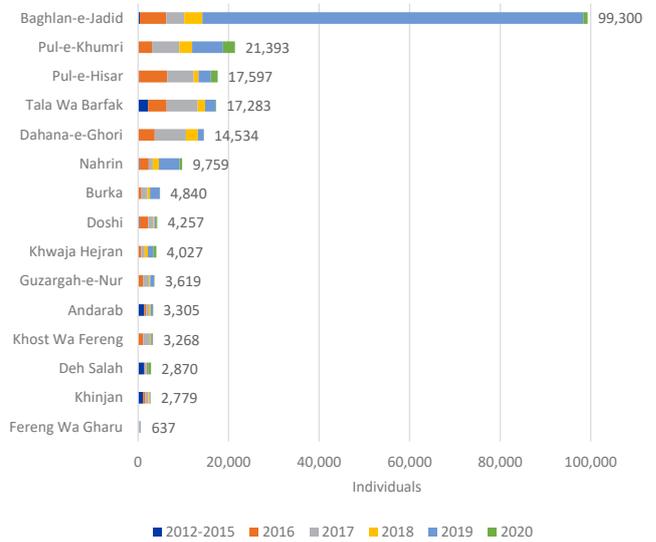


64%
displaced due to conflict

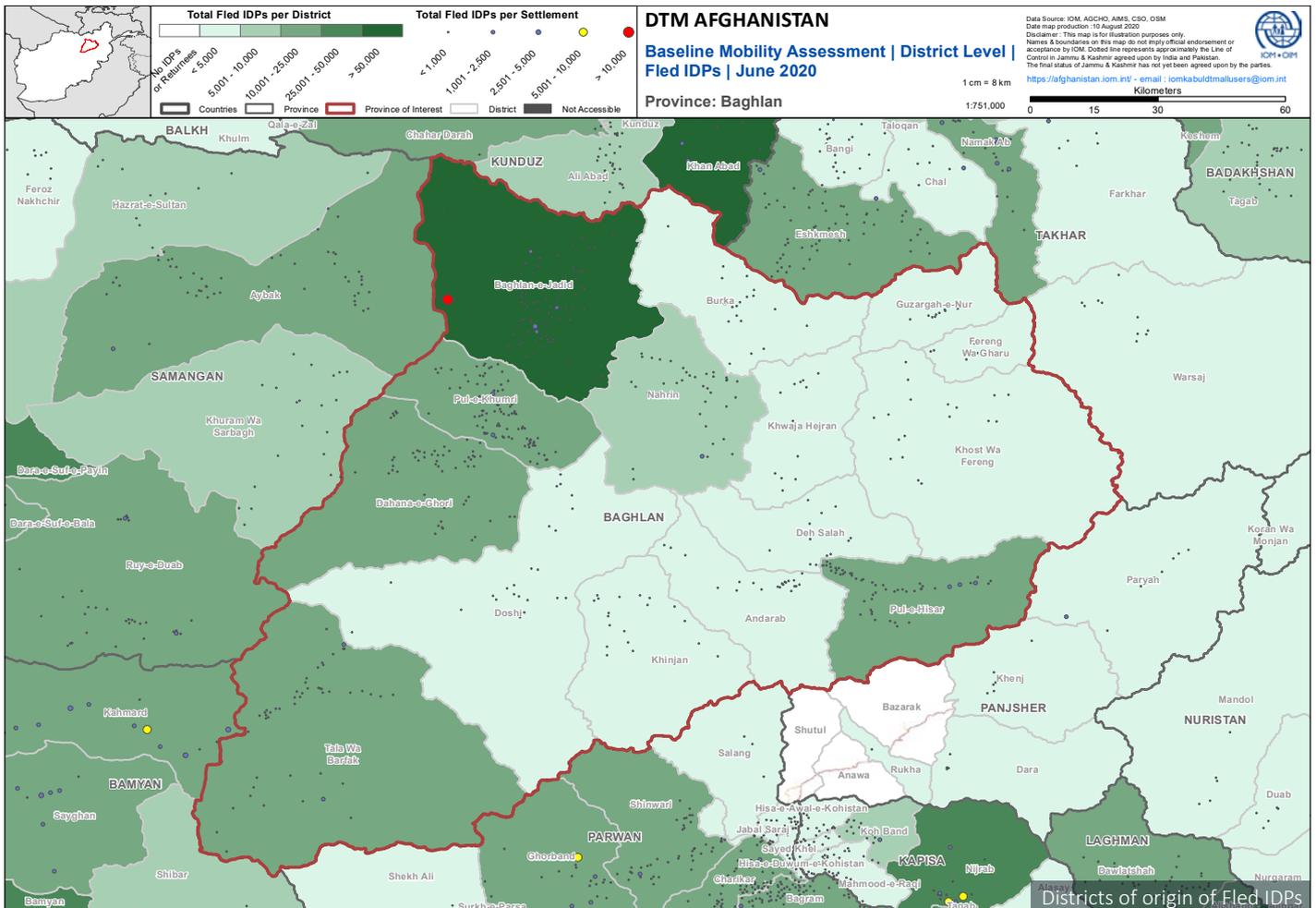
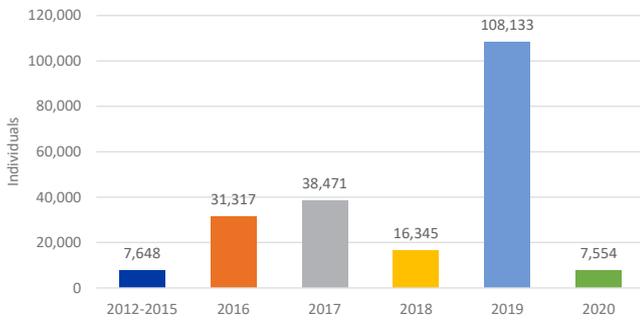


36%
displaced due to natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Baghlan



Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Baghlan



OUT-MIGRANTS

Out-Migrants are Afghans who have moved or fled abroad from the assessed location, whatever the cause, reason or duration of expatriation. This category includes refugees, displaced and uprooted people, and economic migrants who have left Afghanistan.



122,078
fled abroad



24,885
fled to Europe (20%)

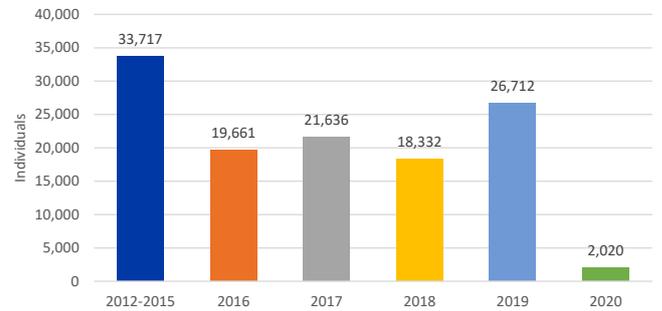


73,521
fled to Iran (60%)

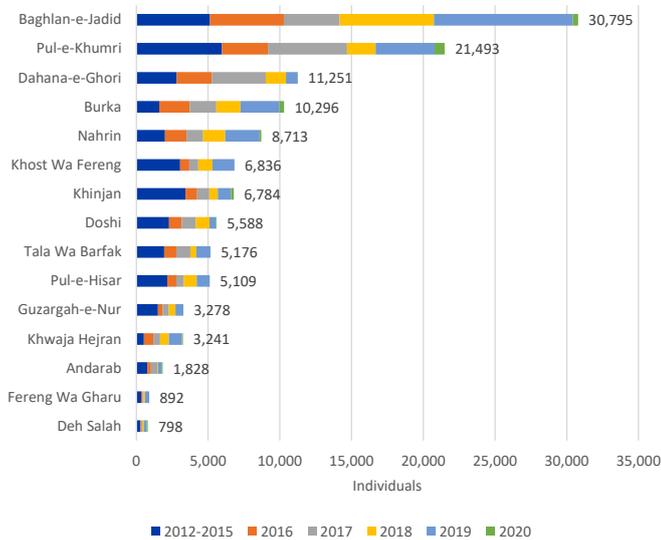


22,868
fled to Pakistan (19%)

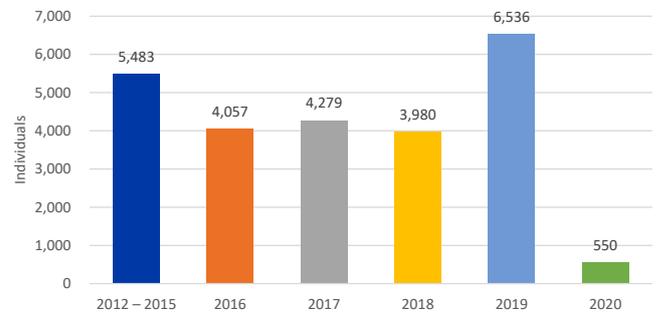
Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Baghlan



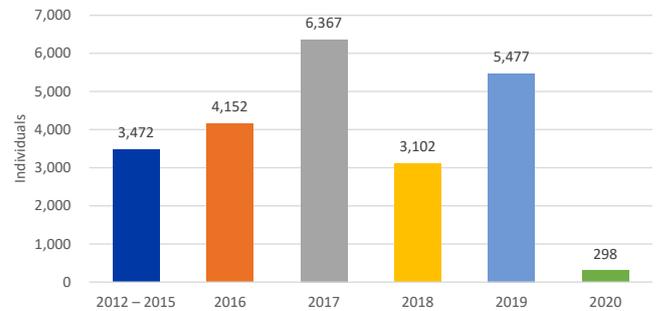
Out-Migrants by District | Baghlan



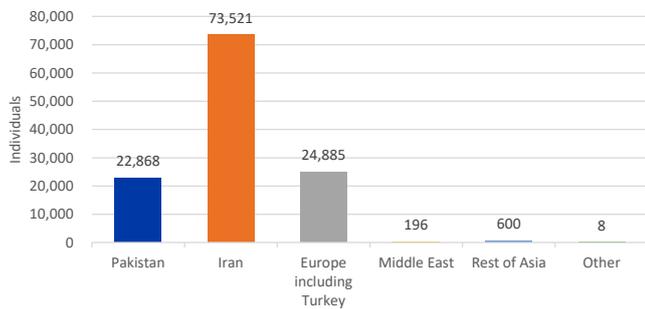
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Baghlan



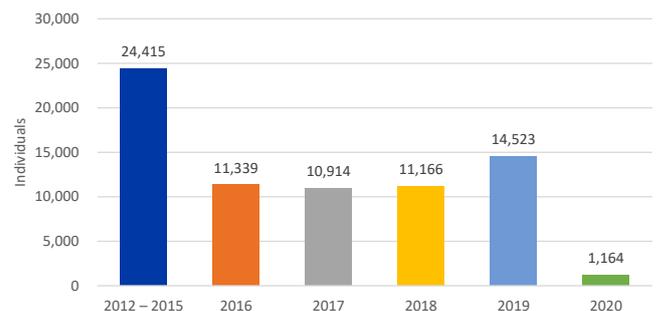
Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Baghlan



Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Baghlan



Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Baghlan



International Organization for Migration
17 Route des Morillons
P.O. box 17
1211 Geneva 19
Switzerland

International Organization for Migration
House #27
4th Street
Ansari Square
Shahr-e Naw
Kabul, Afghanistan

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 www.displacement.iom.int-afghanistan

CONTACT US

For further information, please contact the DTM Team:

 DTMAfghanistan@iom.int

 facebook.com-iomafghanistan

 twitter.com-iomafghanistan

 instagram.com-iomafghanistan

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