

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

FARAH
SUMMARY RESULTS
ROUND 10 • JAN – JUN 2020



Natural disasters and ongoing conflict have severely affected living conditions by destroying housing and livelihood opportunities, forcing 265,496 individuals in Farah (49% of the total population), to flee and displace to other communities. © 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.

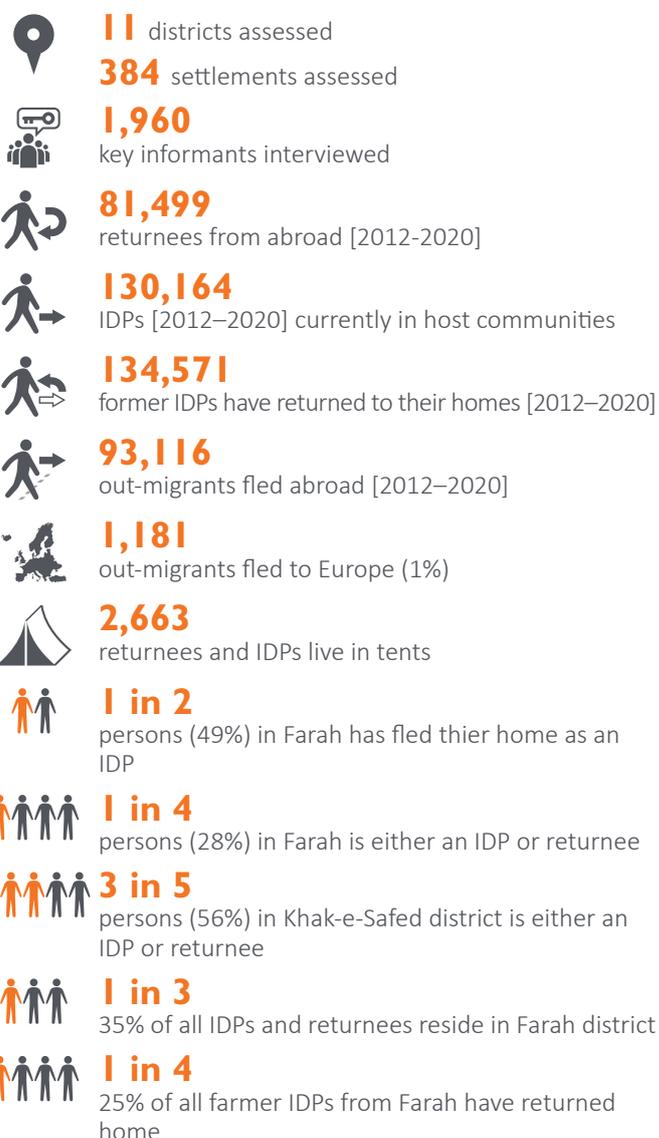
5 TARGET POPULATIONS

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



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.
Farah	123,135	73,474	37%	17,484	9%	41,468	34%	55,990	28%	44,397	36%	19,642	16%
Pushrod	44,398	5,972	12%	1,671	3%	17,795	40%	4,301	9%	3,196	7%	7,165	16%
Khak-e-Safed	33,106	42,630	56%	16,449	22%	23,579	71%	26,181	35%	18,143	55%	8,967	27%
Qala-e-Kah	33,618	10,949	25%	5,147	12%	12,843	38%	5,802	13%	4,581	14%	10,785	32%
Shibkoh	25,535	3,119	11%	2,632	9%	4,685	18%	487	2%	147	1%	7,305	29%
Bala Buluk	78,014	35,174	31%	15,144	13%	92,894	119%	20,030	18%	24,844	32%	13,737	18%
Anar Dara	30,412	4,462	13%	1,709	5%	6,919	23%	2,753	8%	2,328	8%	2,670	9%
Bakwa	38,751	18,428	32%	9,922	17%	18,854	49%	8,506	15%	11,111	29%	7,465	19%
Lash-e-Juwayn	30,539	3,914	11%	2,390	7%	7,089	23%	1,524	4%	1,887	6%	4,962	16%
Gulistan	47,347	11,989	20%	7,754	13%	33,028	70%	4,235	7%	21,053	44%	8,489	18%
Pur Chaman	58,382	1,552	3%	1,197	2%	6,342	11%	355	1%	2,884	5%	1,929	3%
Total	543,237	211,663	28%	81,499	11%	265,496	49%	130,164	17%	134,571	25%	93,116	17%

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



DTM enumerators contribute to the ongoing COVID-19 response by disseminating COVID-19 RCCE information materials in communities during mobility and needs assessments, like this enumerator in Qala-e-Kah district. © 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, like here in Lash-e-Juwan 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 2% of the key informants in Farah, this is an improvement from the national average of 0.1% female representation in DTM 's first round, completed in March 2017.



1,960
key informants (KIs)
interviewed



36
female key informants
(2%)



1,924
male key informants
(98%)



5.1
average number of KIs
per focus group



105
key informants are IDPs
or returnees (5%)



827
KIs from host
communities (42%)

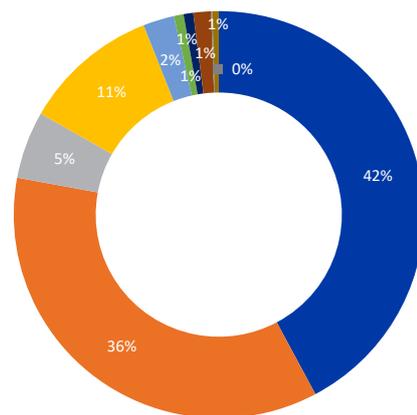


303
KIs from multi-sectoral
and social services (15%)



715
KIs from local
authorities (36%)

Key Informants by Type | Farah



- 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).



81,499 returnees from abroad



19,658 returned from Pakistan (24%)



67,568 undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (83%)



61,841 returned from Iran (76%)

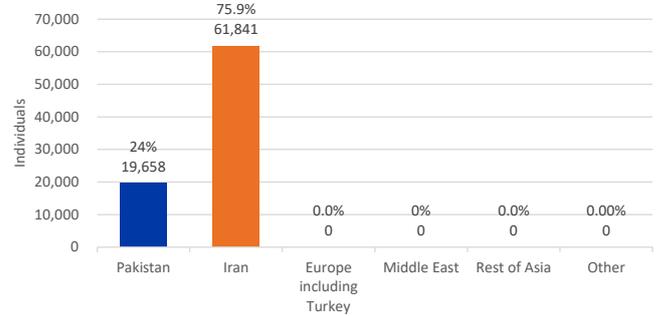


13,931 documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (17%)

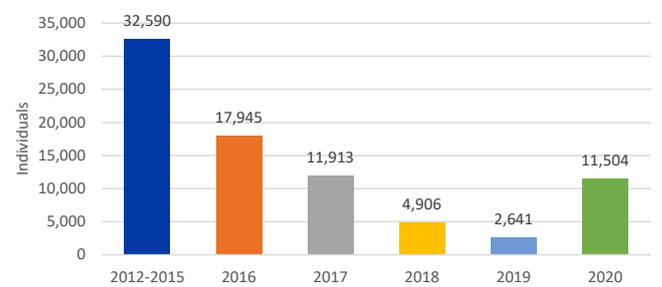


0 returnees from non-neighbouring countries

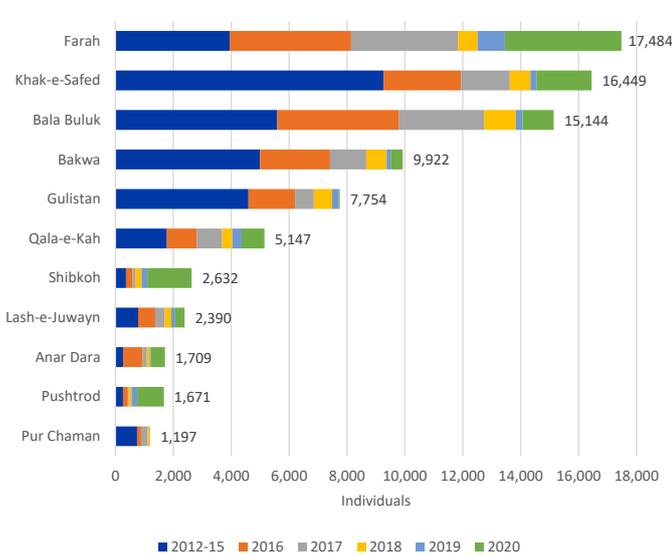
Returnees from Abroad | Country/Region of Origin | Farah



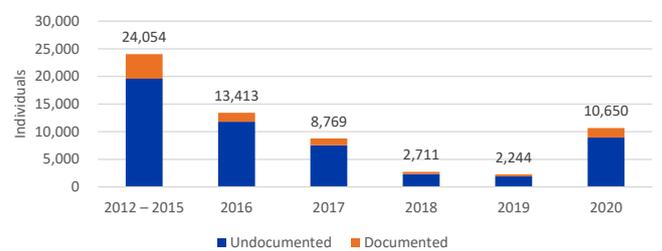
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Farah



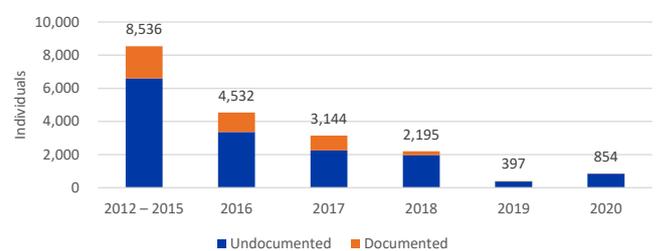
Returnees from Abroad by District | Farah



Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Farah



Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Farah



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.



130,164

IDPs currently reside in host communities



77%

displaced due to conflict



55,990

IDPs in Farah district, which hosts the most IDPs (43%)



23%

displaced due to natural disaster



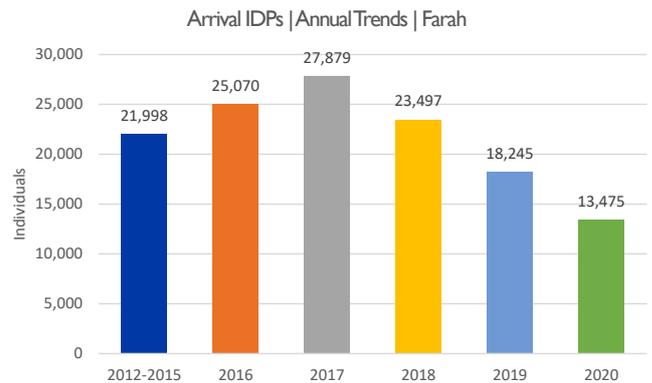
4,539

IDPs reside in informal settlements (3%)

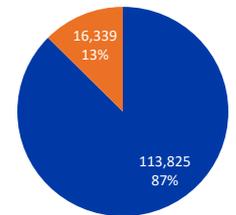


87%

displaced within their home province

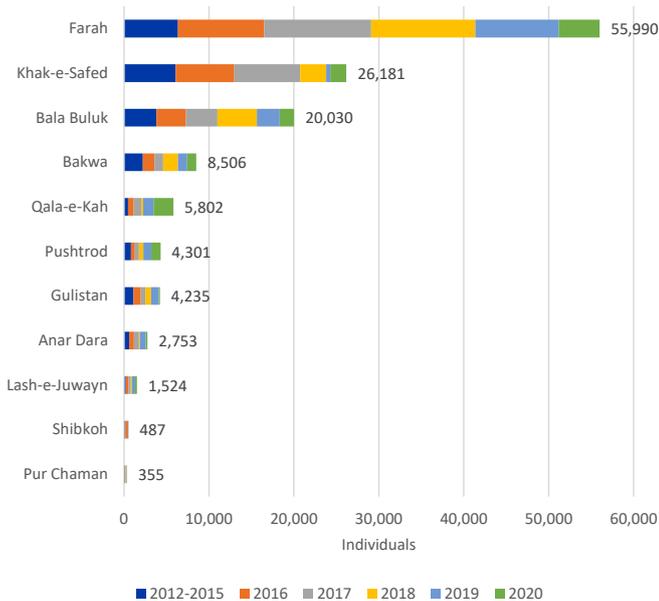


Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Farah

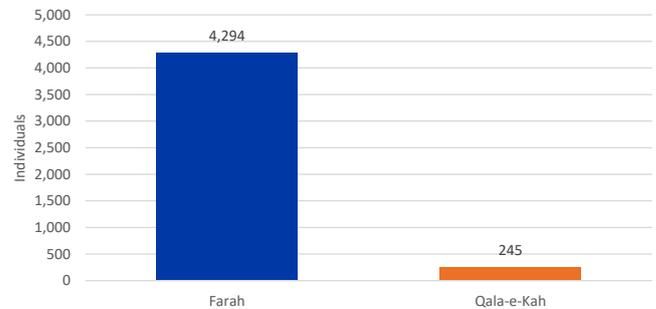


Same Province Other Provinces

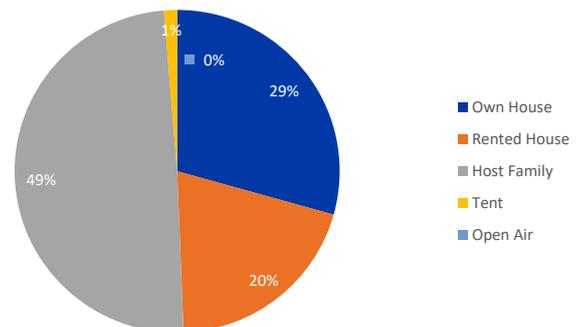
Arrival IDPs by District | Farah



Arrival IDPs in Informal Settlements by District | Farah

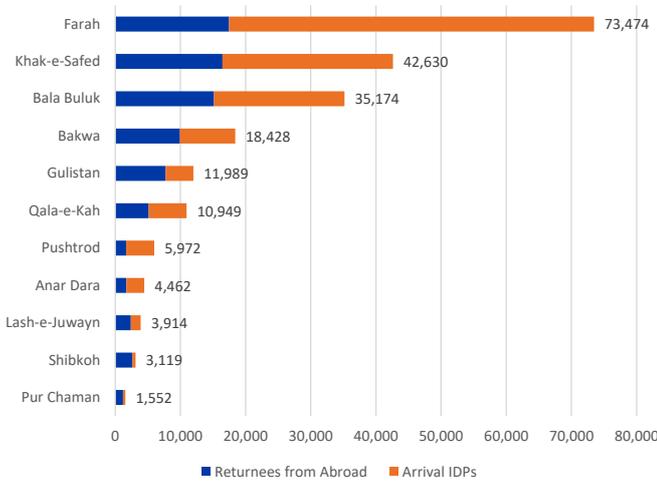


Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Farah



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

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Farah



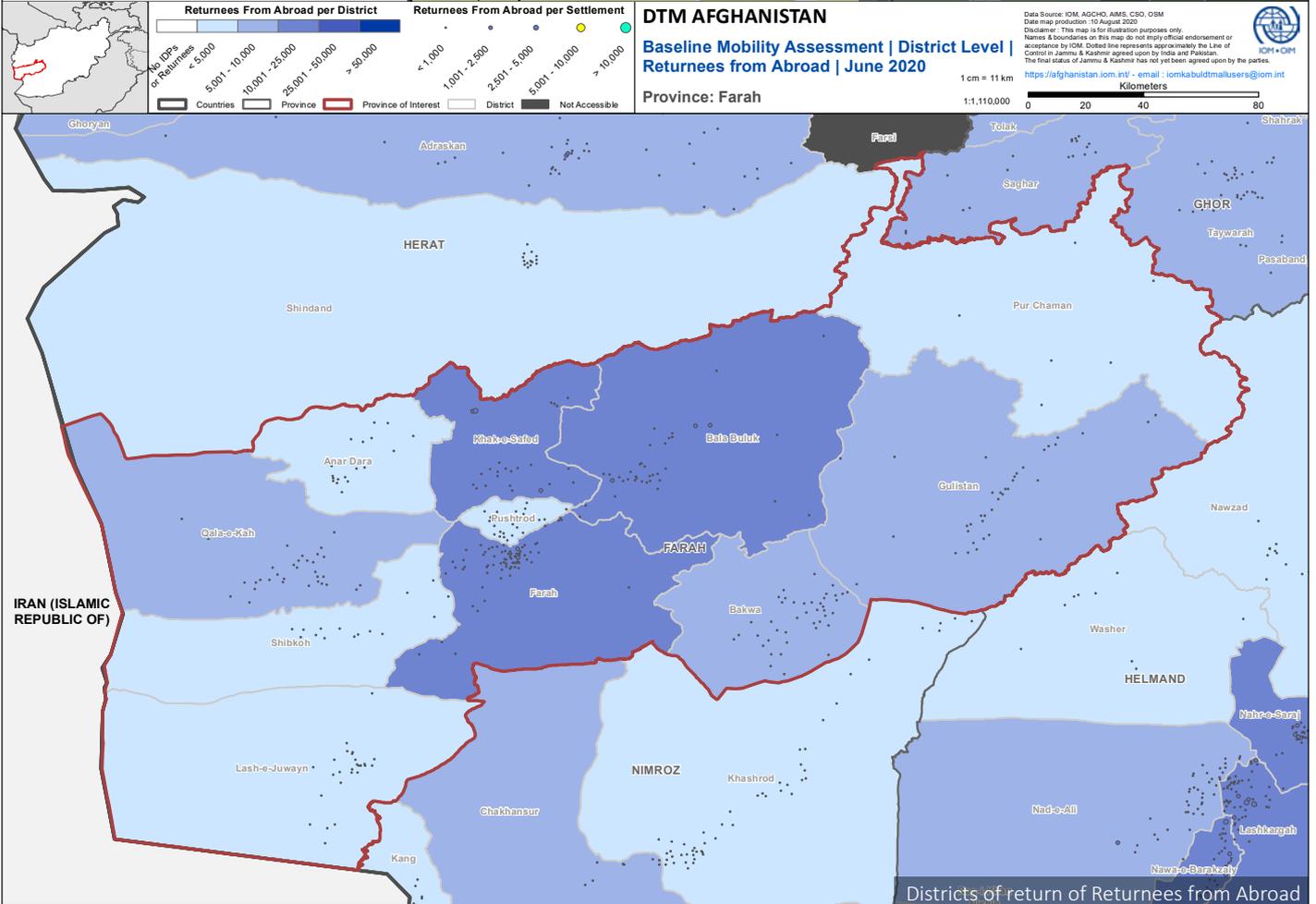
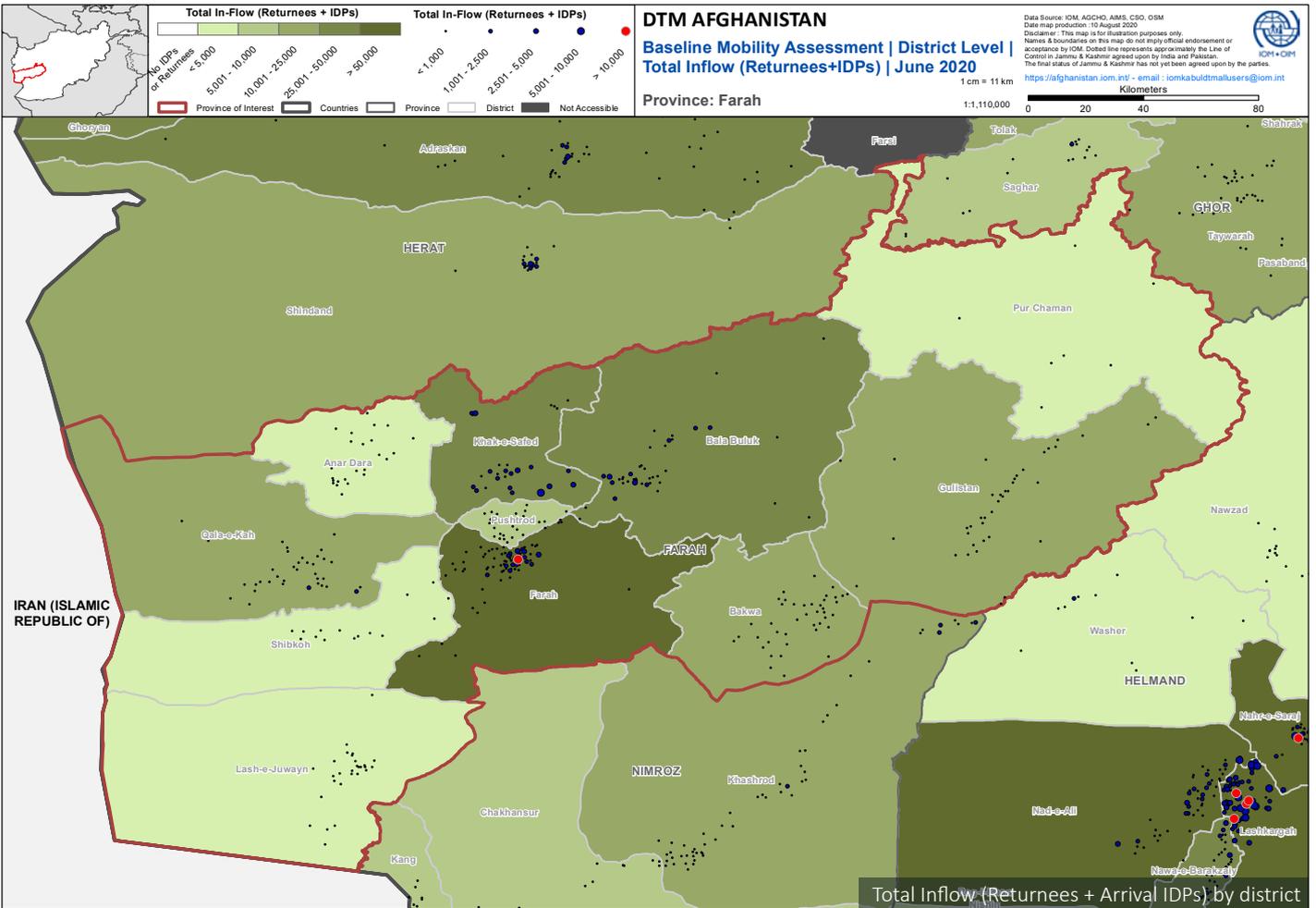
Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Farah	17,484	55,990	73,474
Khak-e-Safed	16,449	26,181	42,630
Bala Buluk	15,144	20,030	35,174
Bakwa	9,922	8,506	18,428
Gulistan	7,754	4,235	11,989
Qala-e-Kah	5,147	5,802	10,949
PushTROD	1,671	4,301	5,972
Anar Dara	1,709	2,753	4,462
Lash-e-Juwayn	2,390	1,524	3,914
Shibkoh	2,632	487	3,119
Pur Chaman	1,197	355	1,552
Grand Total	81,499	130,164	211,663

Overall, Farah province hosts a total inflow of 211,663 returnees and IDPs, of which 39% (81,499) are returnees and 61% (130,164) are IDPs. The table below shows the 40 settlements in Farah that are most affected by this influx. These 40 settlements (10% of the 384 settlements assessed in Farah) host 44% 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	Farah	Farah	11,362
2	Deewar Surkh	Khak-e-Safed	5,005
3	Raigi Payen	Farah	4,328
4	Jeeja Bala	Khak-e-Safed	4,074
5	Peyyow	Bala Buluk	3,852
6	Watar Pamp Deewar Surkh	Khak-e-Safed	3,268
7	Kor Ghonundi	Khak-e-Safed	3,202
8	Shekh Lala (shaykh Lala)	Bala Buluk	2,731
9	Sharaik Mahajerin	Farah	2,570
10	Gurji Tahsildar	Farah	2,570
11	Ranij	Khak-e-Safed	2,504
12	Jijah-i-pa'in	Khak-e-Safed	2,494
13	Esahaq Zai	Farah	2,279
14	Pas Ab	Bala Buluk	2,255
15	Dar Abad Sufia	Farah	2,241
16	Sang Zor Payen	Farah	2,083
17	Dahi Now	Khak-e-Safed	1,977
18	Zoryaa	Farah	1,963
19	Mahajer Abad	Farah	1,942
20	Nang Abad	Khak-e-Safed	1,883
21	Harif Abad	Bala Buluk	1,839
22	Dowllat Abad	Bala Buluk	1,834
23	Warya	Bala Buluk	1,792
24	Payen Kailla	Bala Buluk	1,752
25	Farah Road	Bala Buluk	1,523
26	Jijah-i-pain Shindand	Khak-e-Safed	1,477
27	Khuushk Abad	Khak-e-Safed	1,393
28	Rabat	Khak-e-Safed	1,384
29	Qala Muzek	Farah	1,378
30	Abdul Abad	Farah	1,293
31	Chahar Burjak	Farah	1,287
32	Karaiz Dad Shah	Khak-e-Safed	1,286
33	Dahzak	Bala Buluk	1,281
34	Sharak Sofee	Farah	1,259
35	Haskar Abad	Farah	1,227
36	Ghor Che	Khak-e-Safed	1,219
37	Dashat Gurji Hanefy	Farah	1,170
38	Islam Abad	Khak-e-Safed	1,164
39	Islamabad	Farah	1,159
40	Karaiz Abdul Rahim	Khak-e-Safed	1,075
	Total		92,375





RETURNED IDPS

Returned IDPs are Afghans who have returned to their home place of origin in the assessed location or settlement from which they had fled as IDPs in the past, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection concerns, or natural and human-made disasters.



134,571
Returned IDPs



63%
returned from other locations in Farah

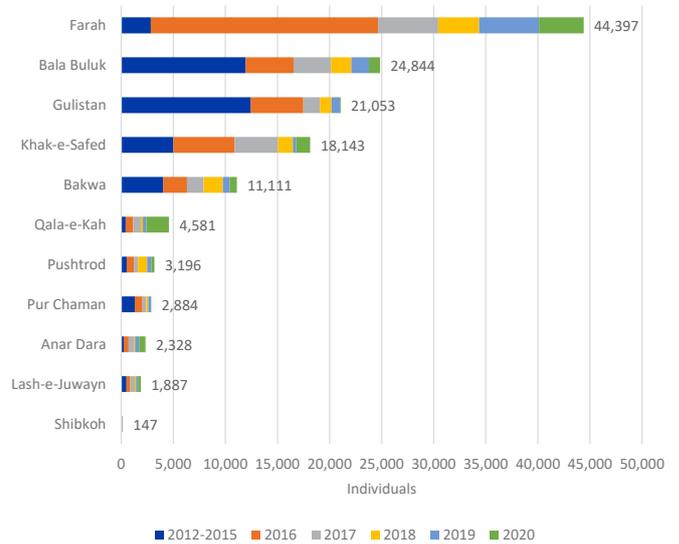


2 in 3
former IDPs returned to only 3 districts: Farah, Bala Buluk and Gulistan (67%)

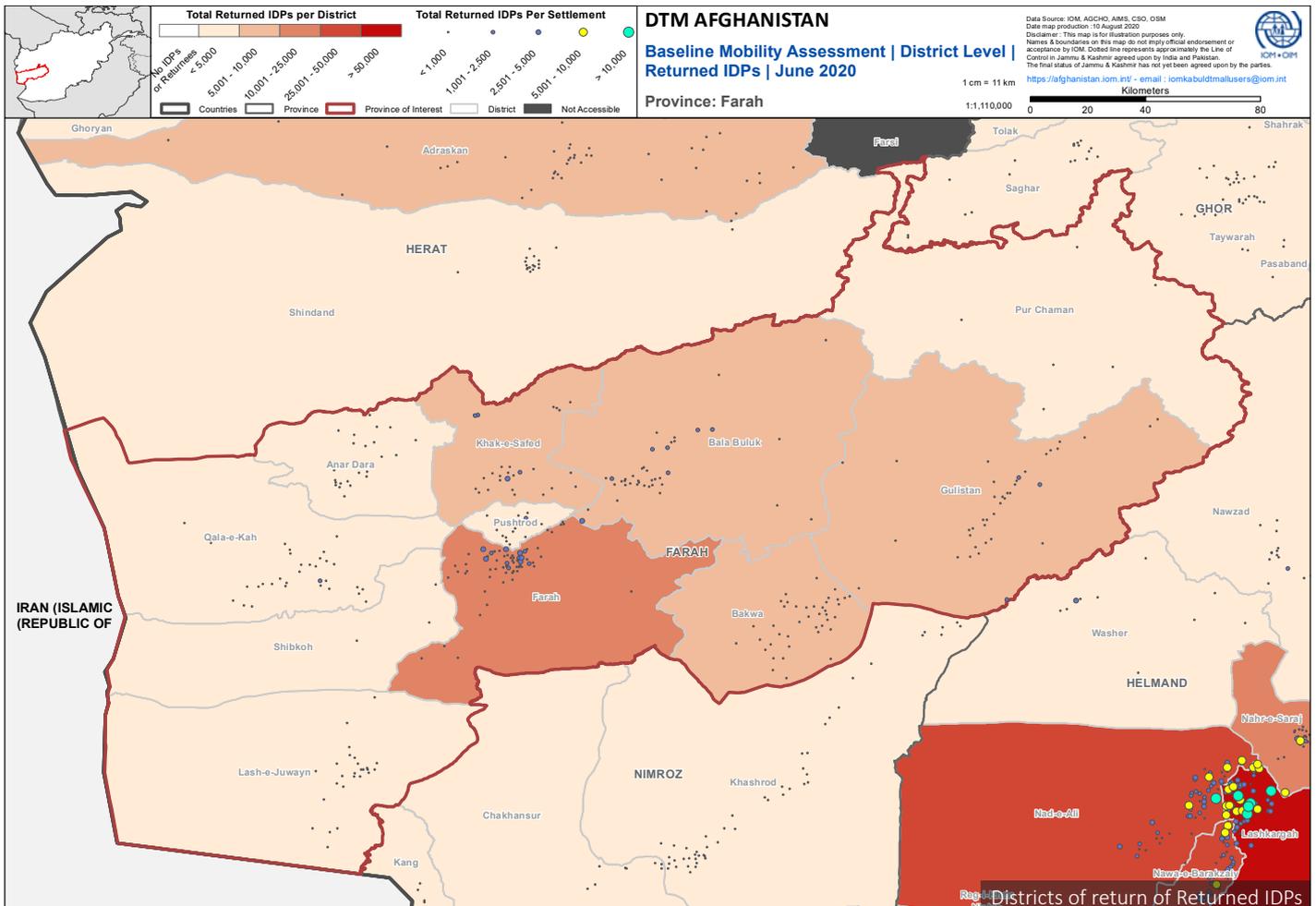
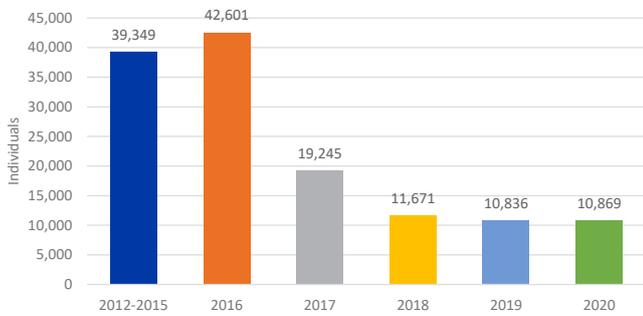


1 in 3
of all returned IDPs in Farah returned to Farah district (33%)

Returned IDPs by District | Farah



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Farah



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.



93,116
fled abroad



1,181
fled to Europe (1%)

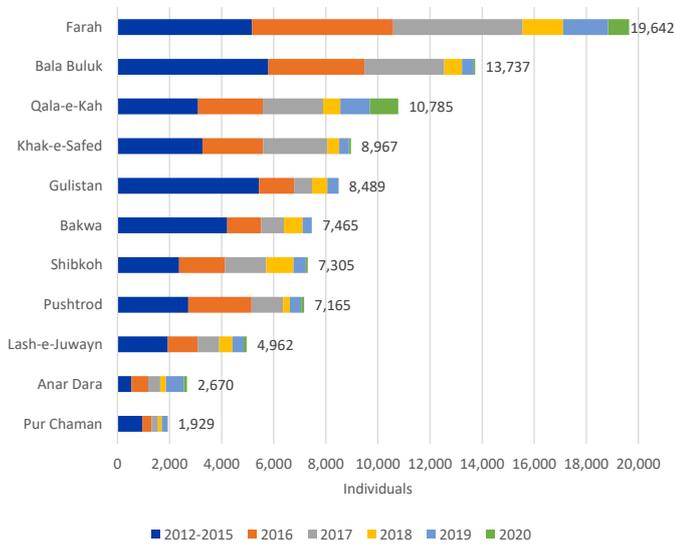


78,385
fled to Iran (84%)

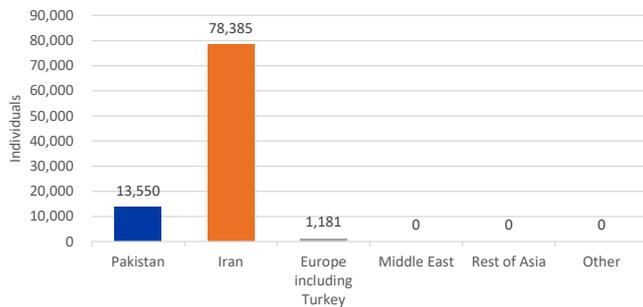


13,550
fled to Pakistan (15%)

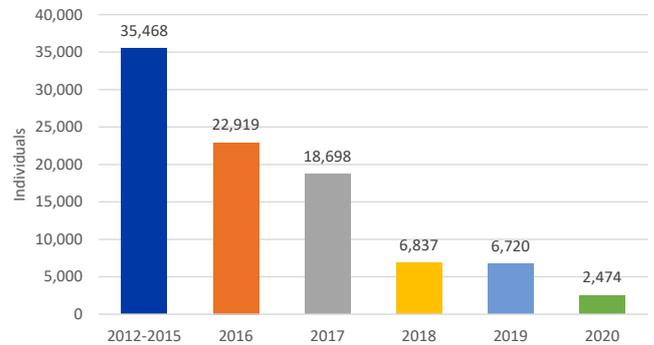
Out-Migrants by District | Farah



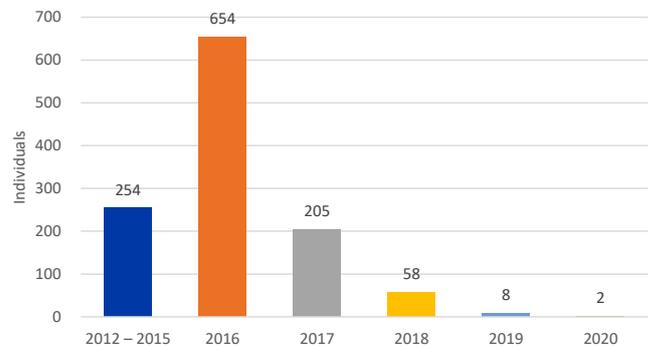
Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Farah



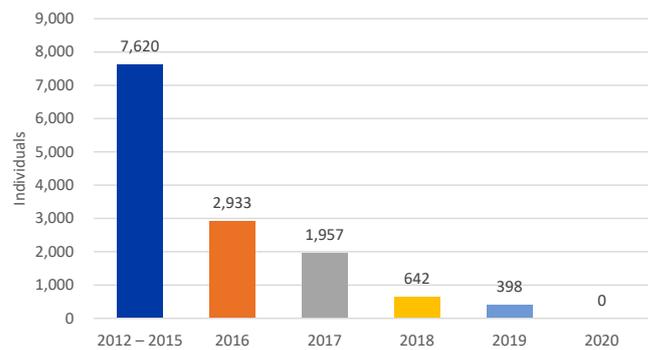
Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Farah



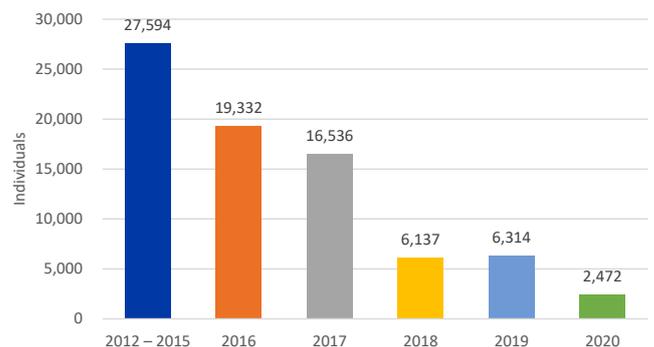
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Farah



Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Farah



Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Farah



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 www.displacement.iom.int-afghanistan

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DTM in Afghanistan is generously supported by:

