

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

GHOR
SUMMARY RESULTS
ROUND 10 • JAN – JUN 2020



Public places, such as this community meeting space, are the ideal sites for distributing COVID-19 Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) messaging and materials. © 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.

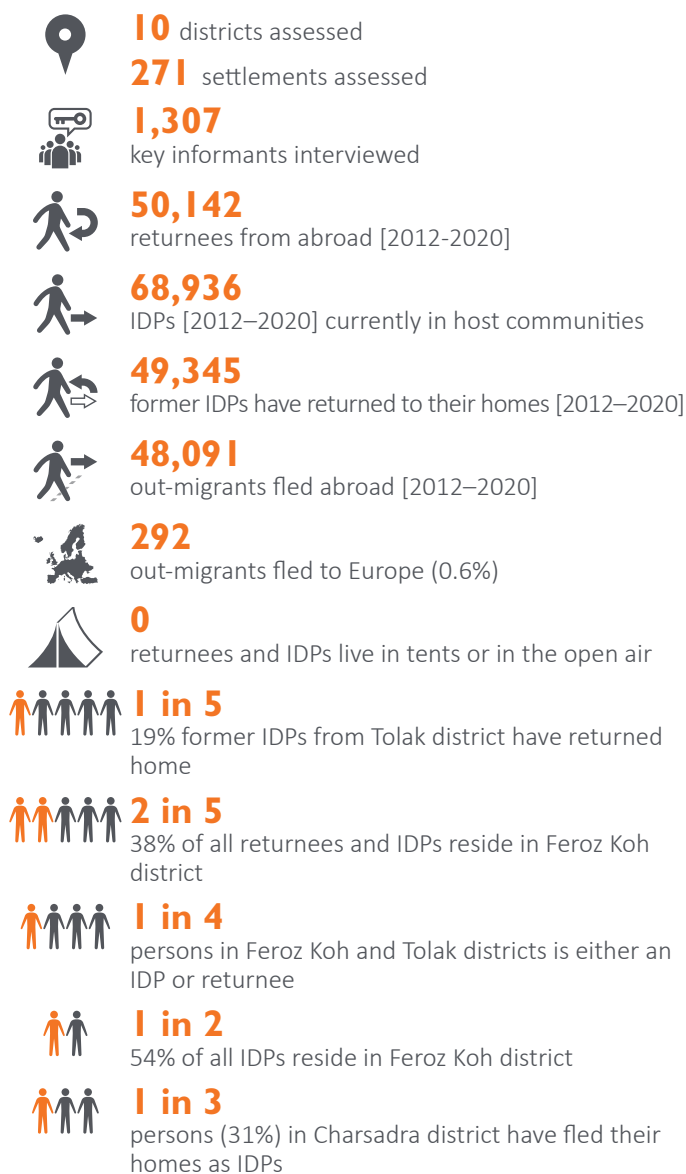
5 TARGET POPULATIONS

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.
Feroz Koh	148,234	45,471	23%	8,278	4%	6,154	4%	37,193	19%	14,052	9%	7,244	5%
DoLayna	39,392	2,723	6%	1,912	5%	6,311	16%	811	2%	2,510	6%	2,654	7%
Dawlatyar	35,672	3,175	8%	1,441	4%	5,074	14%	1,734	4%	1,570	4%	2,177	6%
Charsadra	29,898	6,009	17%	5,088	14%	9,135	31%	921	3%	755	3%	7,029	24%
Pasaband	103,550	9,069	8%	3,455	3%	7,862	8%	5,614	5%	5,821	6%	4,104	4%
Shahrak	65,311	6,205	9%	3,508	5%	2,705	4%	2,697	4%	4,442	7%	1,958	3%
Lal Wa Sarjangal	122,285	6,439	5%	2,411	2%	7,692	6%	4,028	3%	3,140	3%	3,922	3%
Taywarah	99,828	12,278	11%	9,933	9%	6,432	6%	2,345	2%	4,003	4%	7,760	8%
Tolak	56,202	19,435	26%	7,844	10%	11,594	21%	11,591	15%	10,415	19%	6,576	12%
Saghar	37,852	8,274	18%	6,272	14%	4,119	11%	2,002	4%	2,637	7%	4,667	12%
Total	738,224	119,078	14%	50,142	6%	67,078	9%	68,936	8%	49,345	7%	48,091	7%

* 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 COVID-19 response by disseminating COVID-19 RCCE information/materials in communities during assessments, like this enumerator in Ghor. © 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.

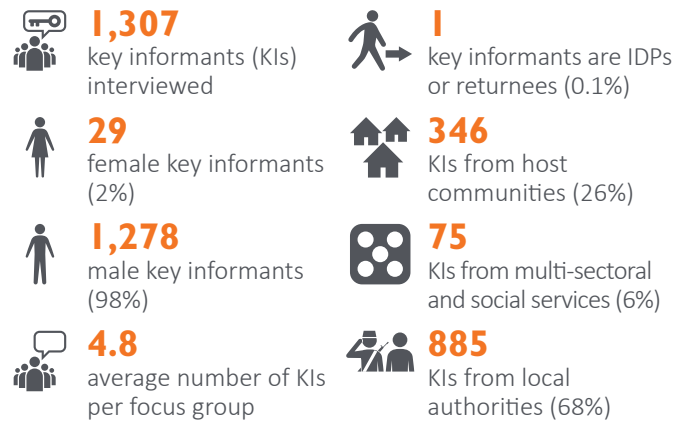
Since the outbreak of COVID-19 in March 2020, DTM enumerators have been striving to conduct FGDs outdoors, like this FGD in Ghor. © IOM 2020



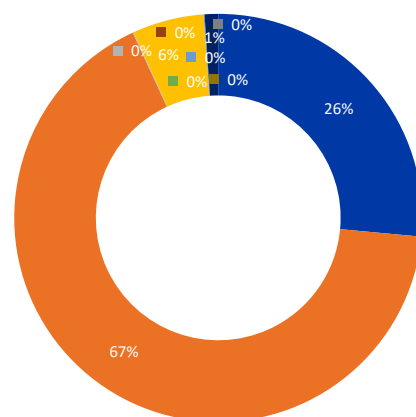
KEY INFORMANTS

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 Ghor, this is an improvement from the national average of 0.1% female representation in DTM's first round, completed in March 2017.



Key Informants by Type | Ghor



- 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).



50,142 returnees from abroad



189 returned from Pakistan (0.4%)



50,026 undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (99.8%)



49,882 returned from Iran (99.5%)

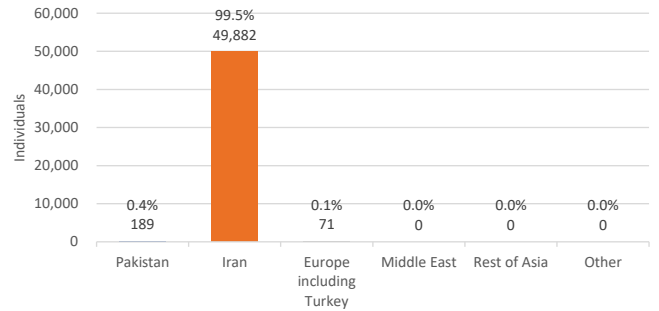


45 documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (0.1%)

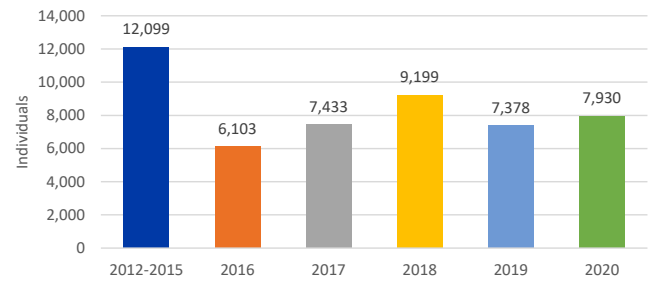


71 returnees from non-neighbouring countries (0.1%)

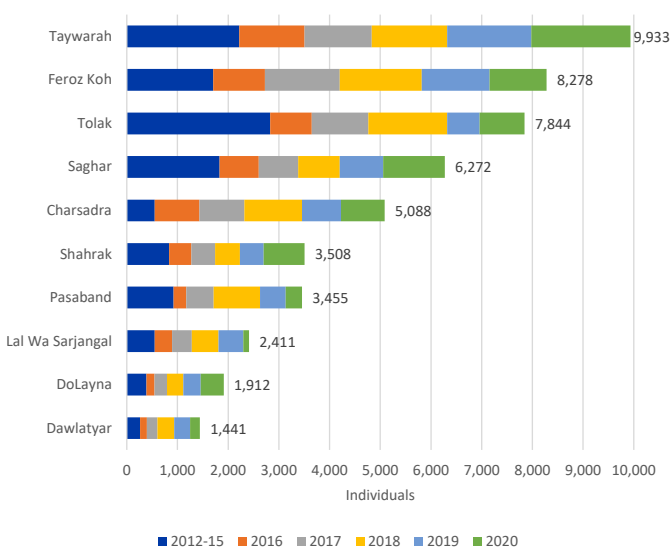
Returnees from Abroad | Country/Region of Origin | Ghor



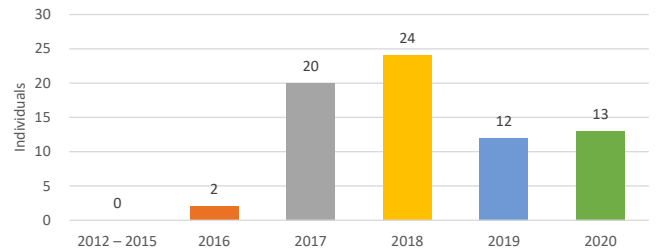
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Ghor



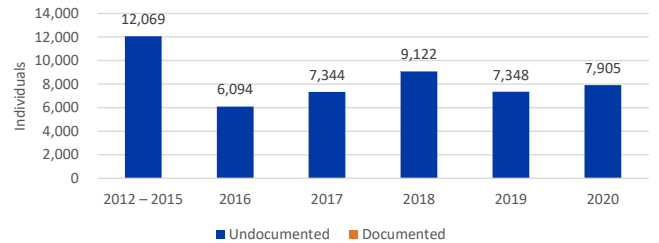
Returnees from Abroad by District | Ghor



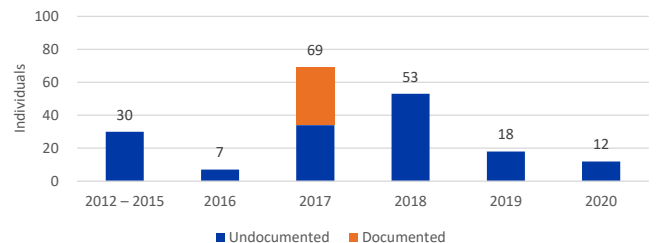
Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Ghor



Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Ghor



Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Ghor



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.



68,936

IDPs currently reside in host communities



56%

displaced due to conflict



37,193

IDPs in Feroz Koh district, which hosts the most IDPs (54)



44%

displaced due to natural disaster



0

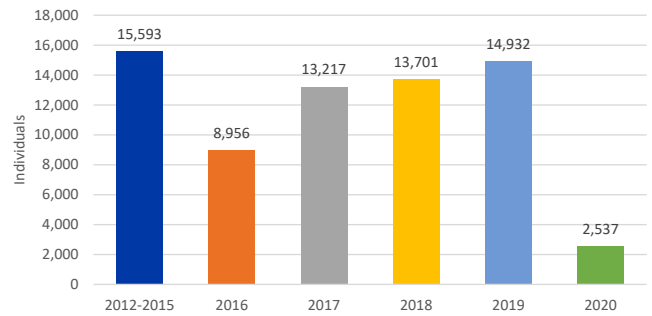
IDPs reside in informal settlements



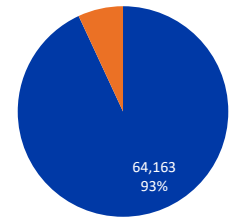
93%

displaced within their home province

Arrival IDPs | Annual Trends | Ghor

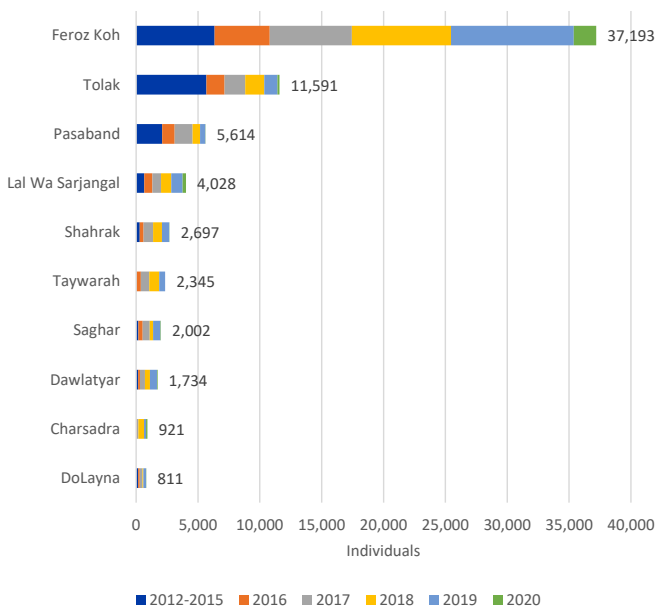


Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Ghor

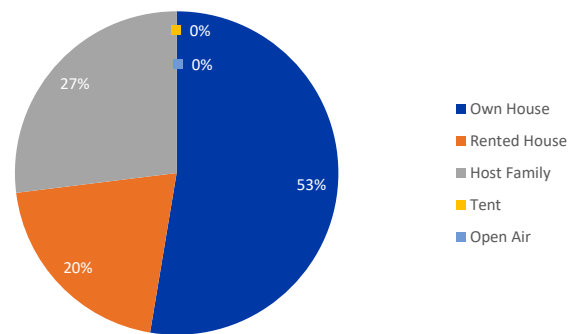


Same Province Other Provinces

Arrival IDPs by District | Ghor



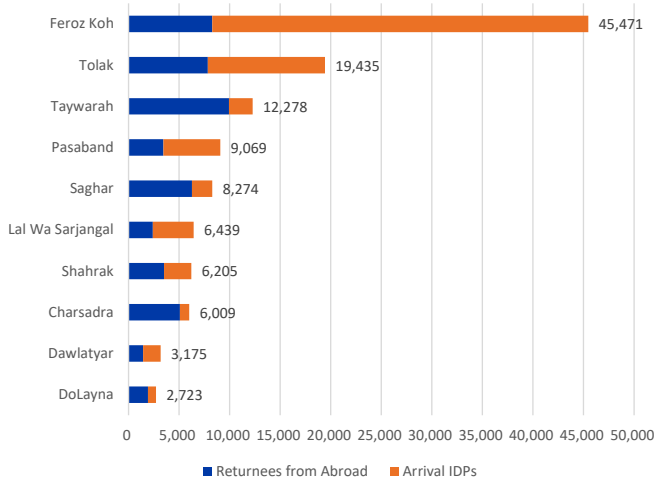
Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Ghor



Own House
Rented House
Host Family
Tent
Open Air

TOTAL INFLOW [RETURNEES + ARRIVAL IDPs]

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Ghor



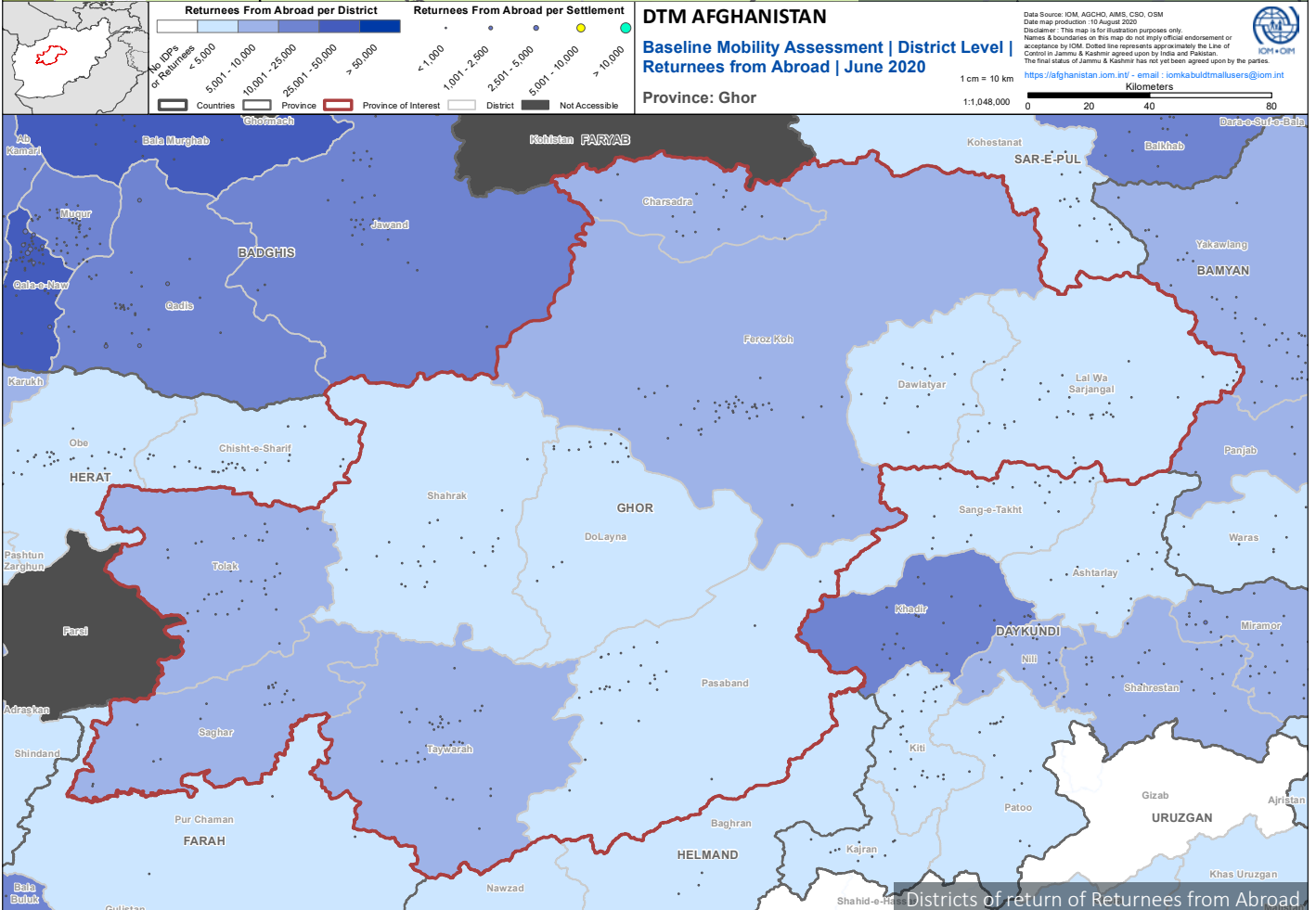
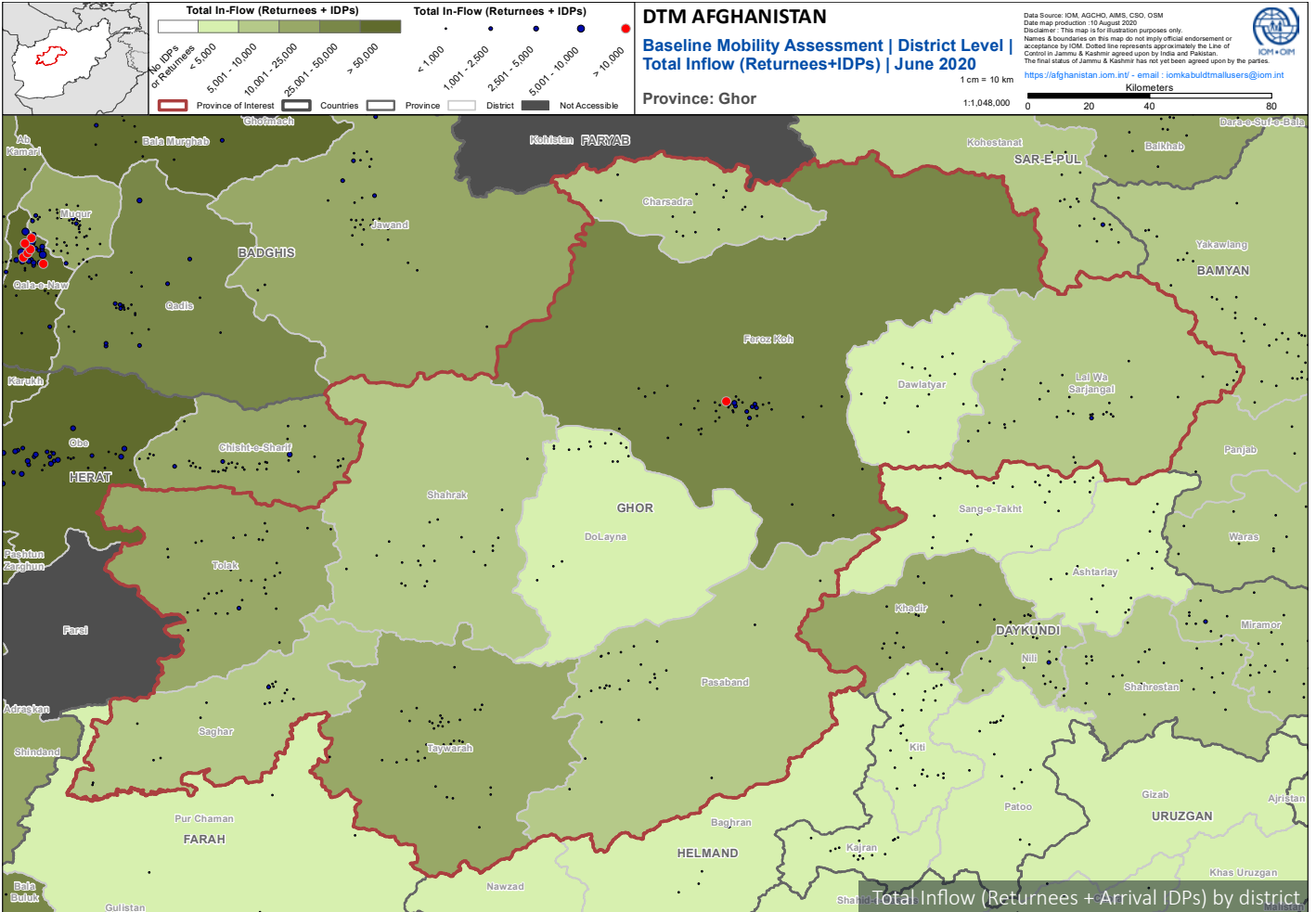
Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Feroz Koh	8,278	37,193	45,471
Tolak	7,844	11,591	19,435
Taywarah	9,933	2,345	12,278
Pasaband	3,455	5,614	9,069
Saghar	6,272	2,002	8,274
Lal Wa Sarjangal	2,411	4,028	6,439
Shahrak	3,508	2,697	6,205
Charsadra	5,088	921	6,009
Dawlatyar	1,441	1,734	3,175
DoLayna	1,912	811	2,723
Grand Total	50,142	68,936	119,078

Overall, Ghor province hosts a total inflow of 119,078 returnees and IDPs, of which 42% (50,142) are returnees and 58% (68,936) are IDPs. The table below shows the 40 settlements in Ghor that are most affected by this influx. These 40 settlements (15% of the 271 settlements assessed in Ghor) host 45% 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	Shahrak Mahajiren	Feroz Koh	11,064
2	Dara Shaikha	Feroz Koh	4,893
3	Buharastan	Feroz Koh	2,335
4	Jar Khushnaw	Feroz Koh	1,976
5	Pushta Telak	Feroz Koh	1,855
6	Dahan Kandiwal	Feroz Koh	1,791
7	Tapa Shohada	Feroz Koh	1,406
8	Maidan Hawaye	Feroz Koh	1,283
9	Jare Nadim	Feroz Koh	1,269
10	Dahi-qazai	Saghar	1,131
11	Jar Naw Abad	Feroz Koh	1,049
12	Asad Abad	Lal Wa Sarjangal	1,007
13	Tahab	Tolak	1,004
14	Dara Qazi	Feroz Koh	994
15	Sar Chashma	Shahrak	979
16	Telake 'ulya	Feroz Koh	952
17	Alandar	Feroz Koh	946
18	Jare Mireha	Feroz Koh	944
19	Khowja Saman	Tolak	937
20	Pushta Gas	Feroz Koh	913
21	Gazak (1)	Tolak	910
22	Dahi Haji Bala	Charsadra	882
23	Sang Khalq	Tolak	870
24	Oghab Khan	Tolak	858
25	Khair Abad	Feroz Koh	841
26	Khowja Ha	Tolak	839
27	Chashma Daraz	Tolak	833
28	Dahi-tajudain	Saghar	832
29	Shaikha Kasi	Feroz Koh	805
30	Kasi	Feroz Koh	787
31	Kanhan	Saghar	779
32	Dahan Tala	Feroz Koh	758
33	Manak Payen	Saghar	753
34	Shahrak Mahajirin	Lal Wa Sarjangal	729
35	Manak Bala	Saghar	694
36	Soon Sang	Tolak	673
37	Sang Safid (1)	Tolak	658
38	Gala Chashma	Taywarah	643
39	Tetan	Saghar	637
40	Nahala	Tolak	630
	Total		54,139



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.

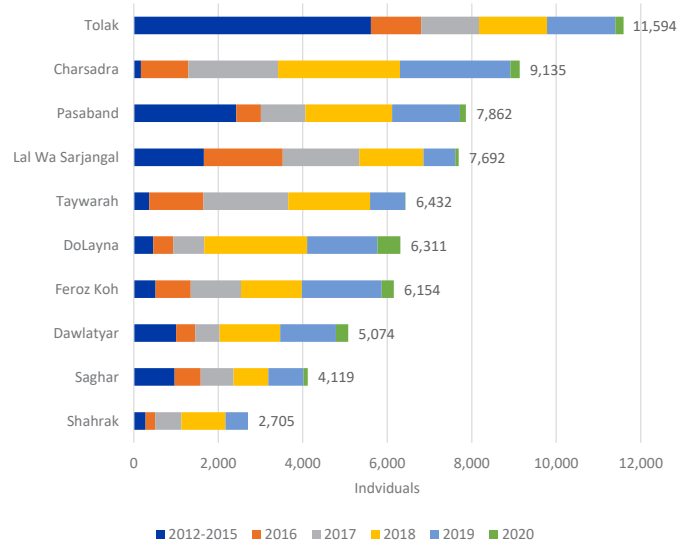
67,078
Fled IDPs

62%
fled IDPs displaced in Ghor

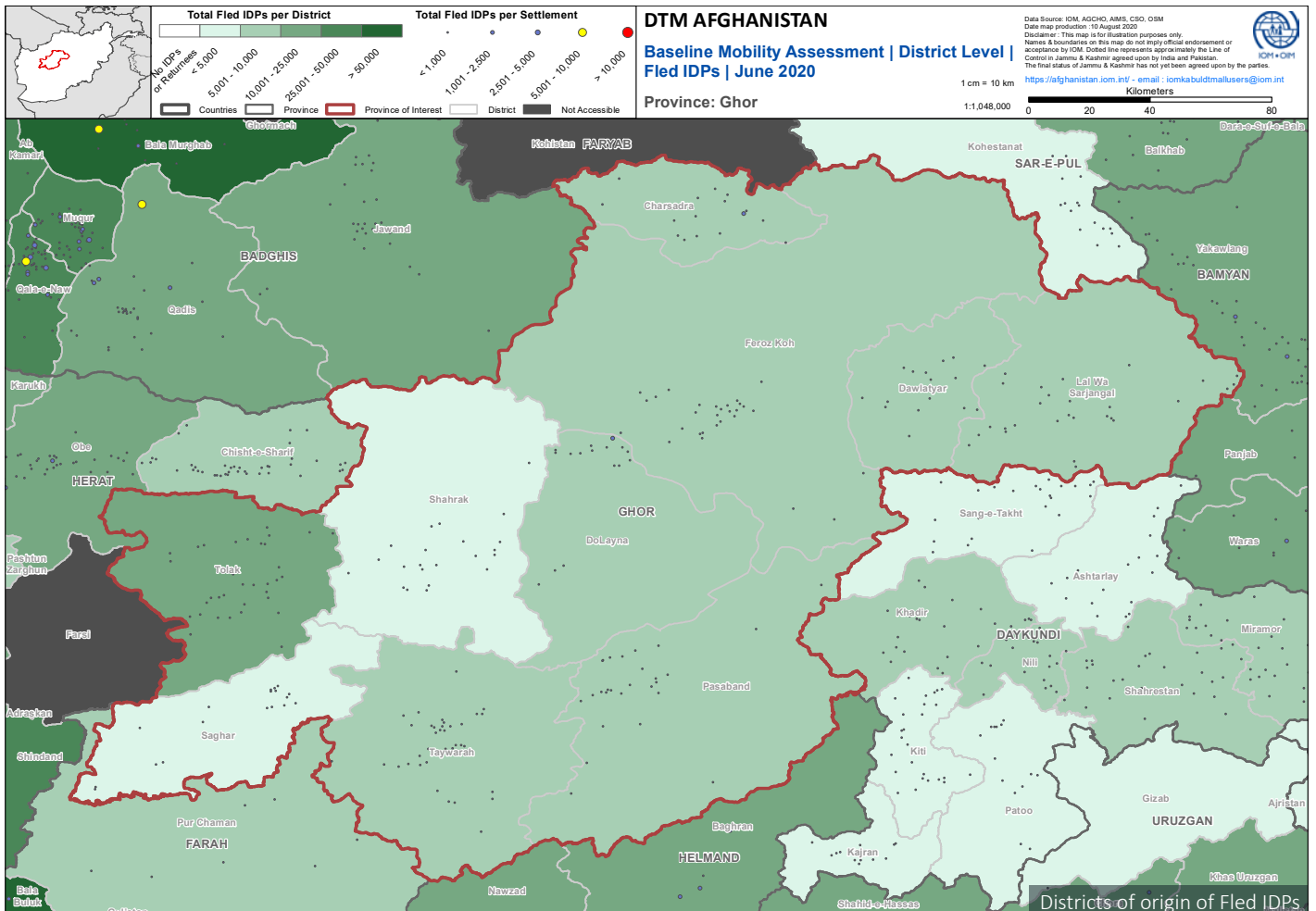
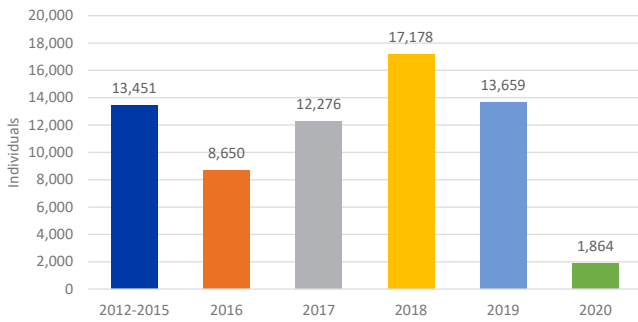
48%
displaced due to conflict

52%
displaced due to natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Ghor



Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Ghor





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.



49,345
Returned IDPs



77%
returned from other locations in Ghor

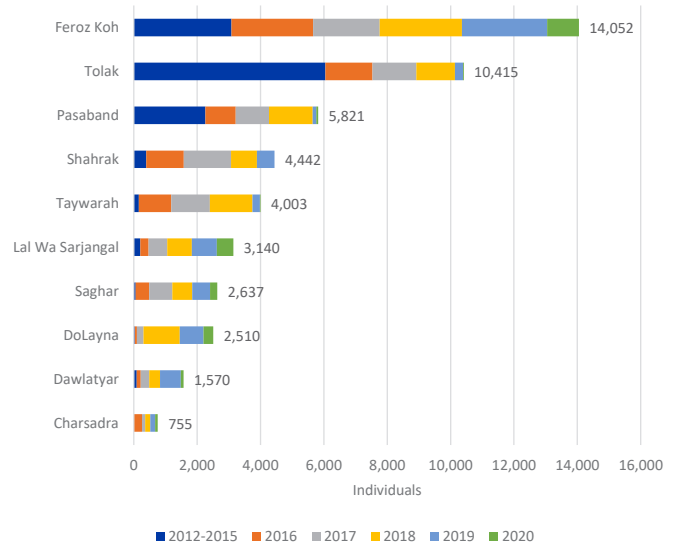


1 in 2
former IDPs returned to only 2 districts: Feroz Koh and Tolak (50%)

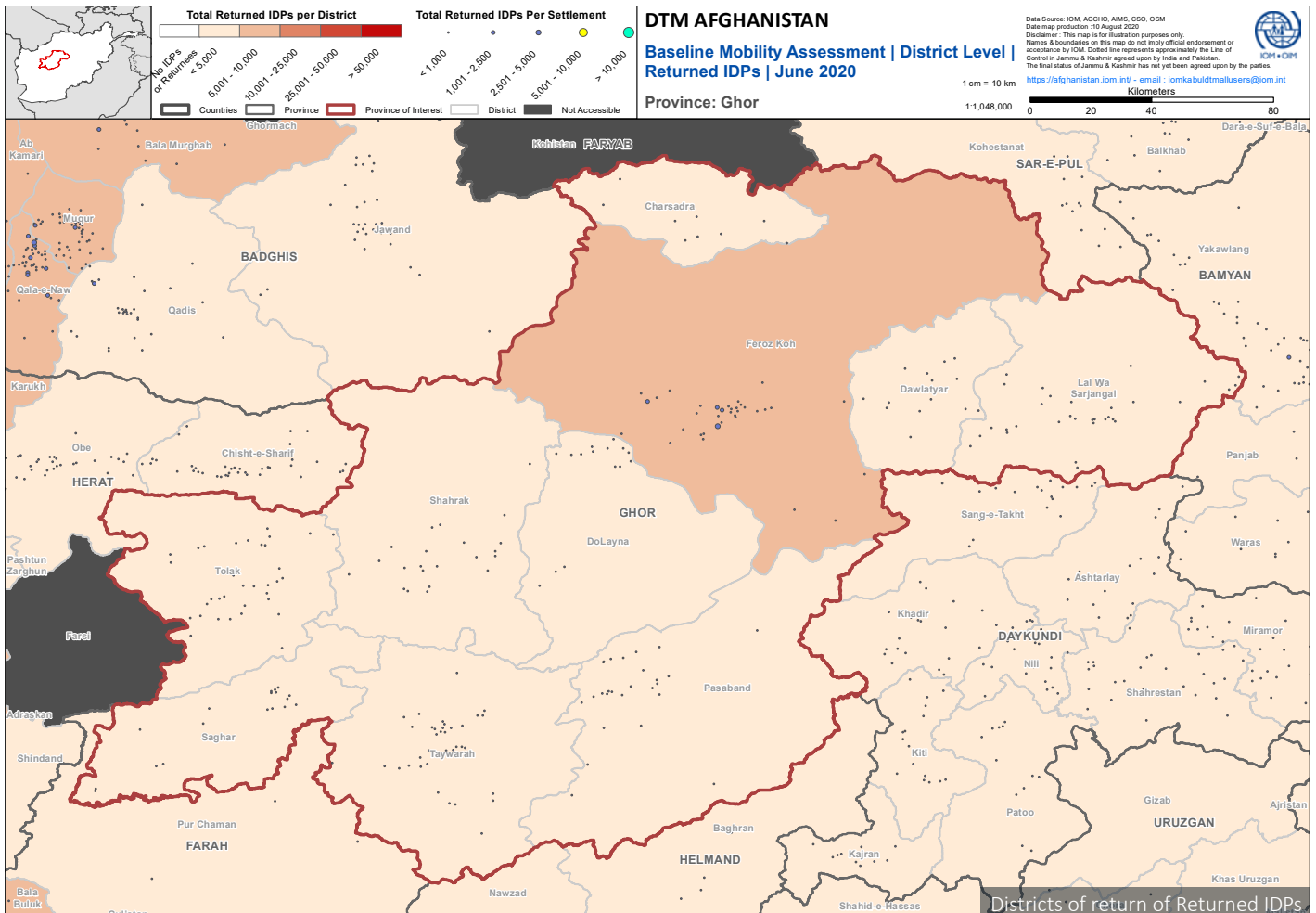
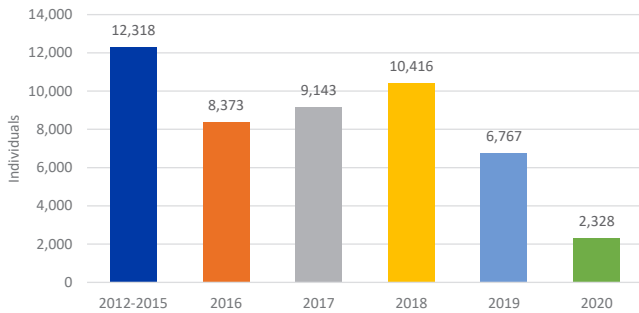


1 in 4
of all returned IDPs in Ghor returned to Feroz Koh district (28%)

Returned IDPs by District | Ghor



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Ghor



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.



48,091
fled abroad



292
fled to Europe (0.6%)

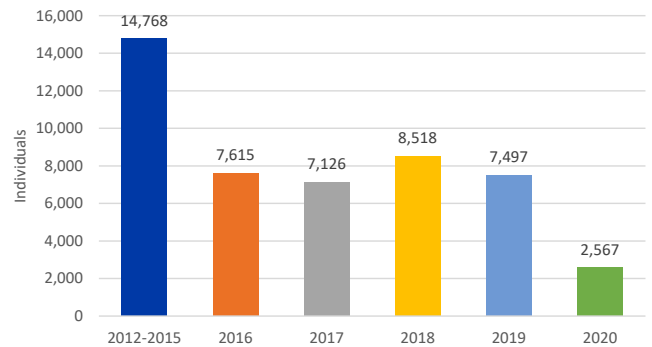


47,794
fled to Iran (99%)

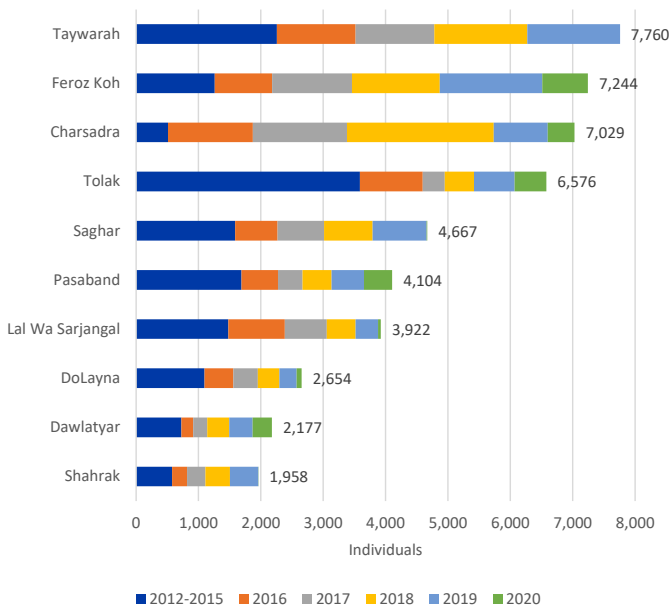


5
fled to Pakistan

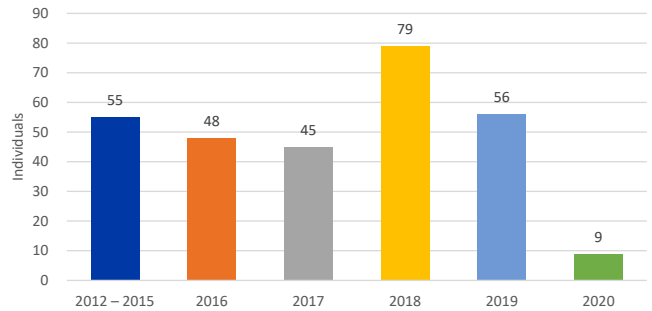
Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Ghor



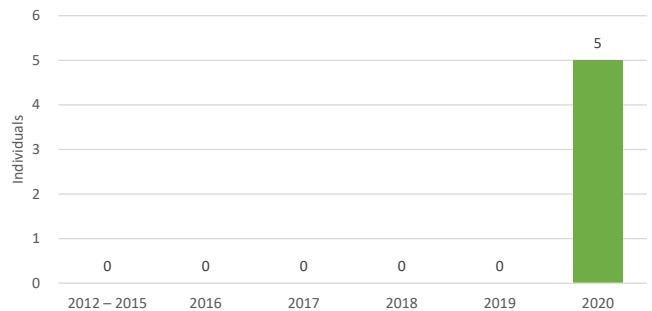
Out-Migrants by District | Ghor



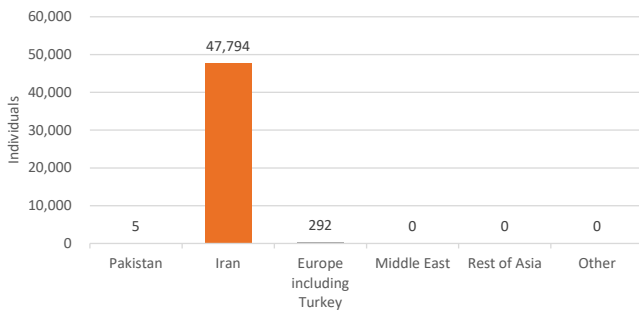
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Ghor



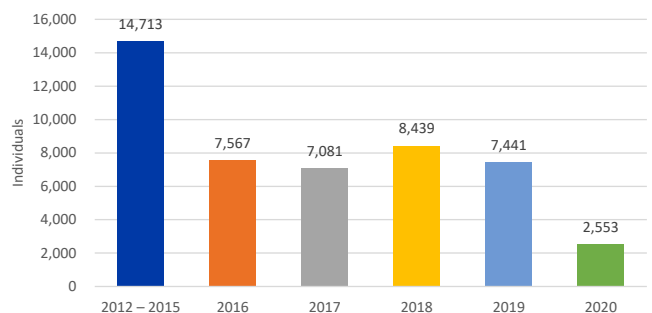
Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Ghor



Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Ghor



Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Ghor



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 www.displacement.iom.int-afghanistan

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