DTM AFGHANISTAN

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

PAKTIKA SUMMARY RESULTS

ROUND 10 • JAN – JUN 2020

Shelter needs are high in Paktika, where 523 IDPs and returnees live in tents or open air. Like these families living in destroyed houses, many houses in Paktika are damaged by both conflict and natural disasters. © 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

19 districts assessed

279 settlements assessed

943
key informants interviewed

52,850
returnees from abroad [2012-2020]

49,919
IDPs [2012–2020] currently in host communities

24,987
former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2020]

38,585
out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2020]

648
out-migrants fled to Europe (2%)

523
returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air

1 in 2
46% of all returnees and IDPs reside in only 4 districts: Sharan, Mata Khan, Sar Rawzah and Urgun

1 in 4
persons in Mata Khan, Turwo and Sar Rawzah are either IDPs or returnees

1 in 3
35% of all IDPs reside in only 2 districts: Urgun and Barmal

1 in 4
27% of all IDPs reside in only 2 districts: Urgun and Sar Rawzah districts

1 in 6
persons (16%) in Mata Khan and Sar Rawzah districts are returnees

For more information, please contact: DTMAfghanistan@iom.int www.displacement.iom.int/afghanistan

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.
Sharan	37,525	9,831	21%	5,490	12%	2,659	7%	4,341	9%	1,782	5%	4,134	11%
Mata Khan	26,259	9,095	26%	5,551	16%	2,715	10%	3,544	10%	928	4%	5,304	20%
Yosuf Khel	28,195	5,537	16%	3,980	12%	3,482	12%	1,557	5%	1,918	7%	4,220	15%
Yahya Khel	28,753	4,175	13%	2,781	8%	1,115	4%	1,394	4%	1,551	5%	1,824	6%
Sar Rawzah	35,785	11,316	24%	7,622	16%	2,660	7%	3,694	8%	912	3%	7,822	22%
Omna	22,996	1,075	4%	435	2%	657	3%	640	3%	706	3%	542	2%
Zarghun Shahr	40,607	8,377	17%	5,426	11%	2,169	5%	2,951	6%	2,887	7%	3,403	8%
Gomal	46,165	2,059	4%	1,195	2%	2,582	6%	864	2%	1,198	3%	492	1%
Jani Khel	35,611	7,349	17%	4,448	10%	2,361	7%	2,901	7%	3,971	11%	3,265	9%
Sarobi	62,495	2,100	3%	623	1%	270	0%	1,477	2%	399	1%	116	0%
Urgun	87,454	17,167	16%	6,575	6%	4,074	5%	10,592	10%	974	1%	867	1%
Ziruk	38,066	546	1%	434	1%	441	1%	112	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Nika	16,458	1,031	6%	619	4%	1,639	10%	412	2%	969	6%	463	3%
Barmal	74,374	7,803	9%	1,158	1%	133	0%	6,645	8%	2,730	4%	175	0%
Giyan	44,992	1,053	2%	616	1%	2,528	6%	437	1%	1,255	3%	468	1%
Dila	46,211	2,291	5%	1,560	3%	875	2%	731	2%	795	2%	1,095	2%
Wazakhah	45,051	2,834	6%	1,349	3%	1,739	4%	1,485	3%	1,027	2%	1,949	4%
Wormamay	21,032	4,279	17%	1,356	5%	2,958	14%	2,923	12%	458	2%	1,009	5%
Turwo	10,881	4,851	31%	1,632	10%	1,541	14%	3,219	20%	527	5%	1,437	13%
Total	748,910	102,769	12%	52,850	6%	36,598	5%	49,919	6%	24,987	3%	38,585	5%

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

Like this returnee family in Paktika, 523 IDPs and returnees in Paktika live in tents or open air. © IOM 2020

METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

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

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

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

DTM enumerators contribute to the COVID-19 response by disseminating COVID-19 RCCE information/materials in communities during assessments, like this enumerator in Paktika. © 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.

943 key informants (KIs) interviewed

8 key informants are IDPs or returnees (1%)

0 female key informants

415 KIs from host communities (44%)

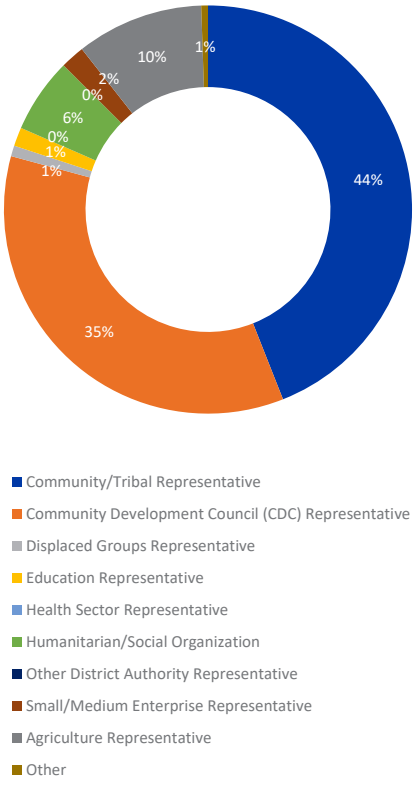
943 male key informants (100%)

183 KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (19%)

3.4 average number of KIs per focus group

332 KIs from local authorities (35%)

Key Informants by Type | Paktika



RETURNEES

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).

52,850 returnees from abroad

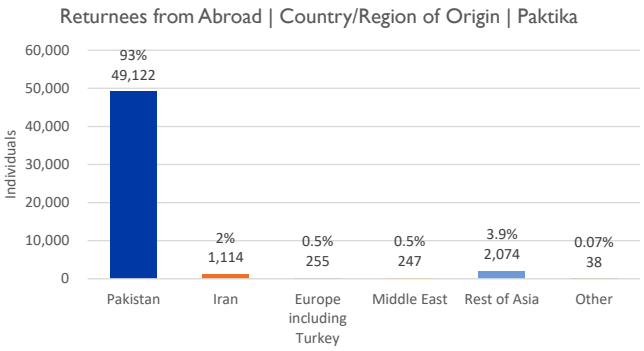
49,122 returned from Pakistan (93%)

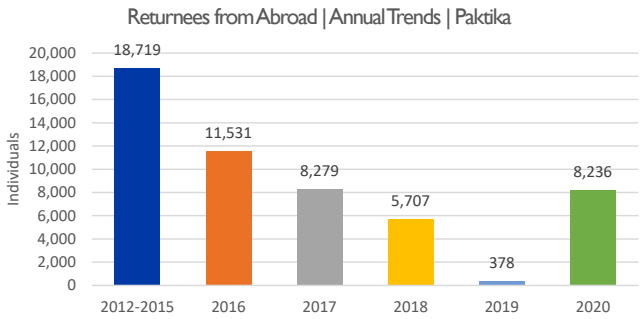
40,422 undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (76%)

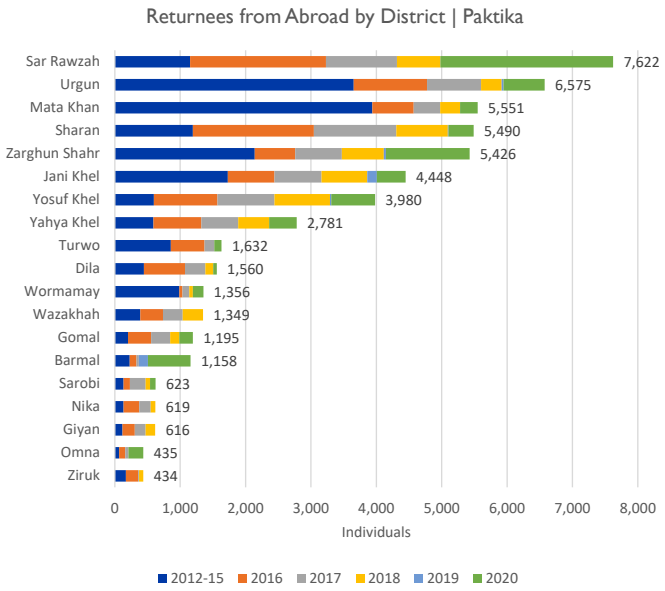
1,114 returned from Iran (2%)

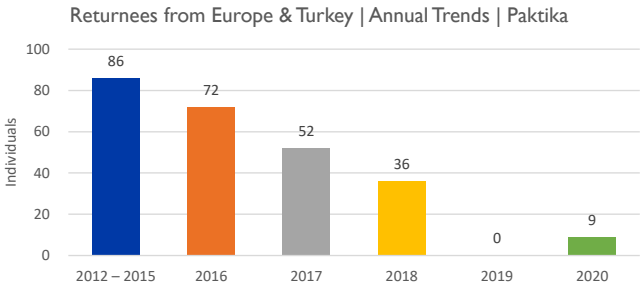
9,814 documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (19%)

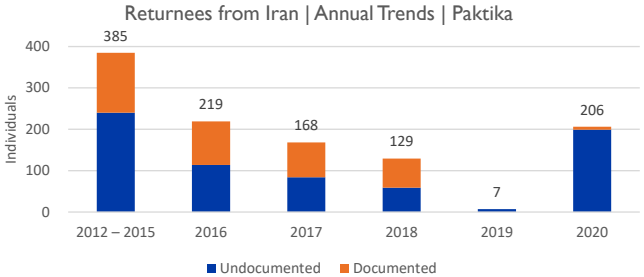
2,614 returnees from non-neighbouring countries (5%)

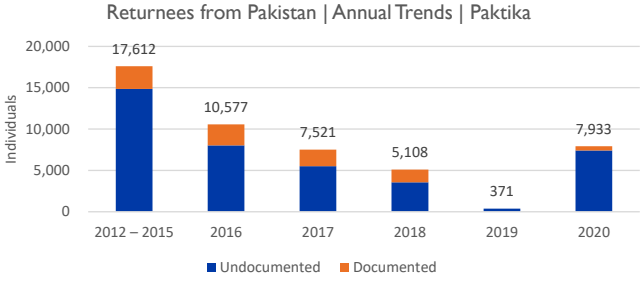












ARRIVAL IDPs

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.

49,919
IDPs currently reside in host communities

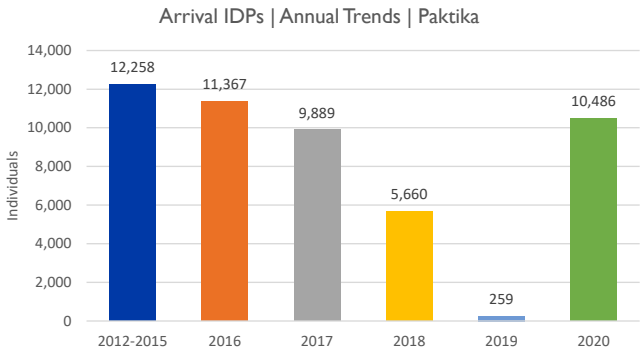
93%
displaced due to conflict

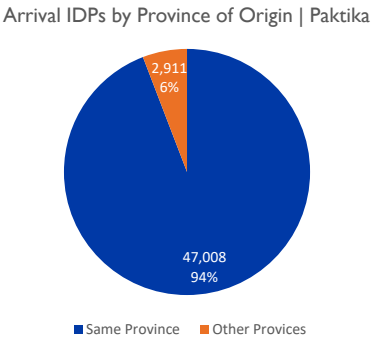
10,592
IDPs in Urgun, which hosts the most IDPs (22%)

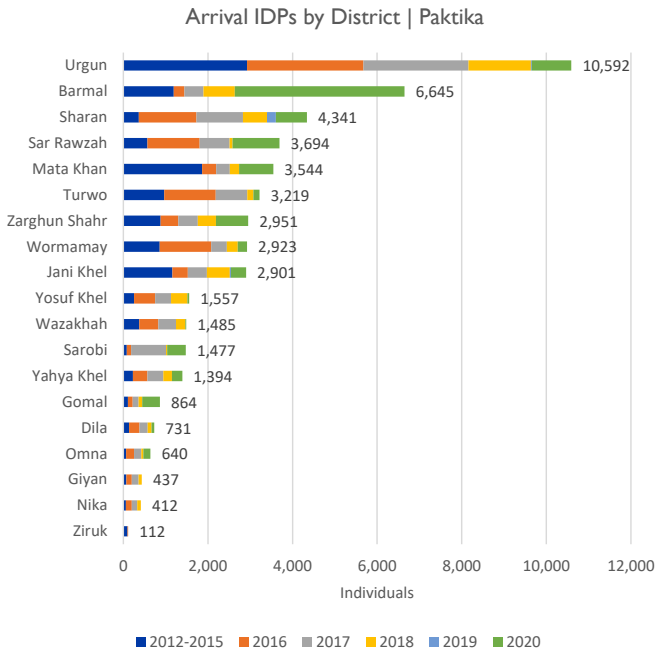
7%
displaced due to natural disaster

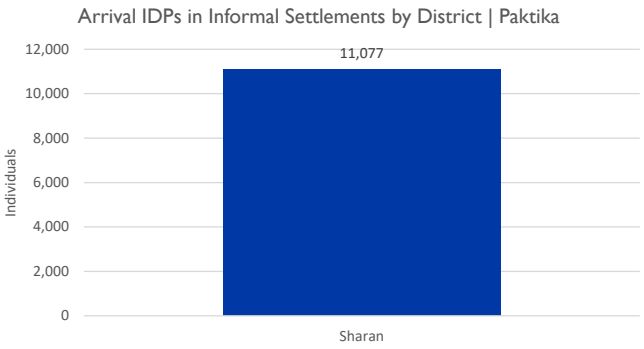
11,077
IDPs reside in informal settlements (16%)

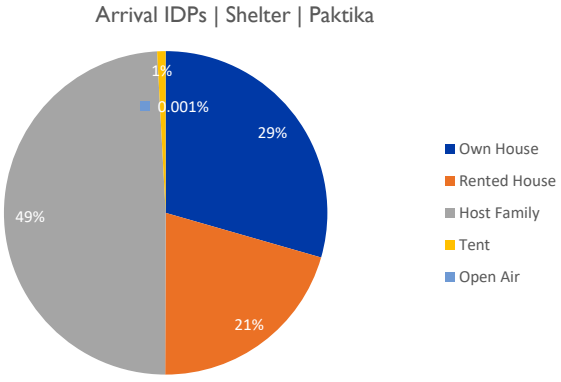
94%
displaced within their home province



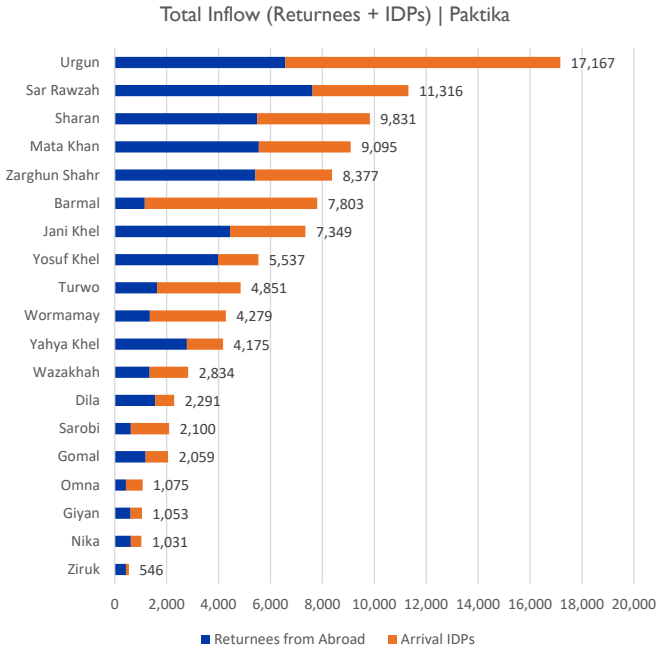








TOTAL INFLOW [RETURNEES + ARRIVAL IDPs]



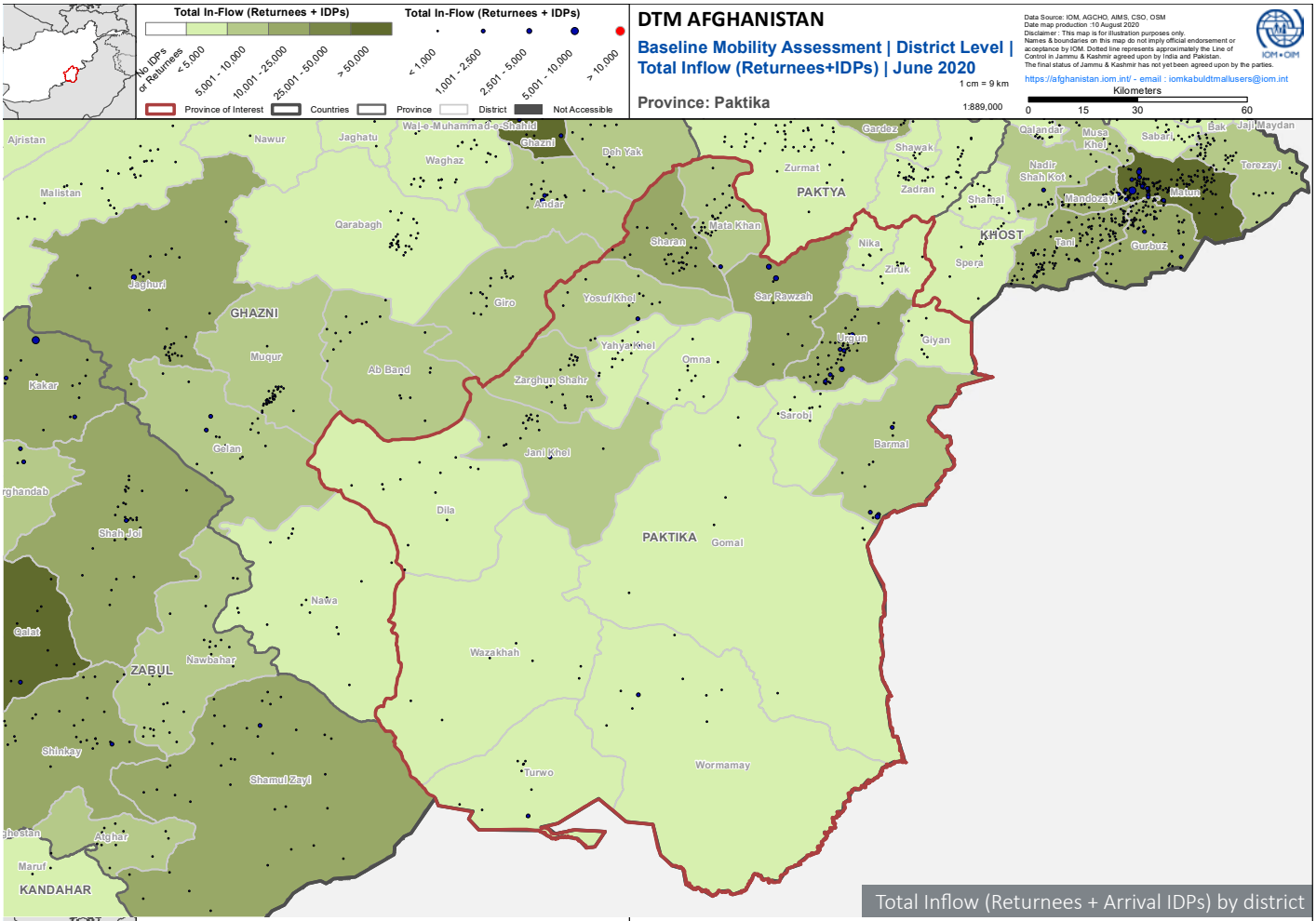
Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Urgun	6,575	10,592	17,167
Sar Rawzah	7,622	3,694	11,316
Sharan	5,490	4,341	9,831
Mata Khan	5,551	3,544	9,095
Zarghun Shahr	5,426	2,951	8,377
Barmal	1,158	6,645	7,803
Jani Khel	4,448	2,901	7,349
Yosuf Khel	3,980	1,557	5,537
Turwo	1,632	3,219	4,851
Wormamay	1,356	2,923	4,279
Yahya Khel	2,781	1,394	4,175
Wazakhah	1,349	1,485	2,834
Dila	1,560	731	2,291
Sarobi	623	1,477	2,100
Gomal	1,195	864	2,059
Omna	435	640	1,075
Giyan	616	437	1,053
Nika	619	412	1,031
Ziruk	434	112	546
Grand Total	52,850	49,919	102,769

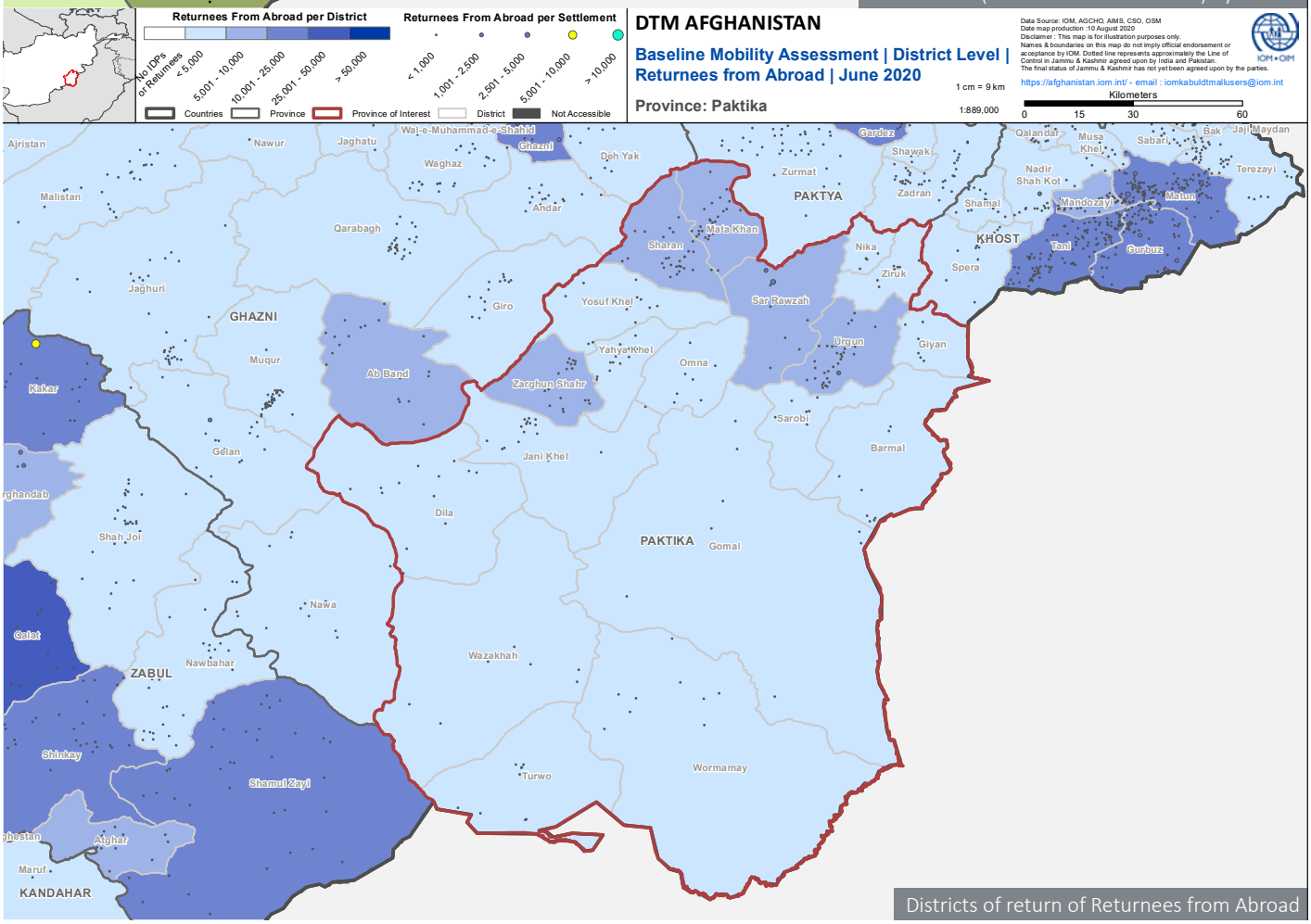
Overall, Paktika province hosts a total inflow of 102,769 returnees and IDPs, of which 51% (52,850) are returnees and 49% (49,919) are IDPs. The table below shows the 40 settlements in Paktika that are most affected by this influx. These 40 settlements (14% of the 279 settlements assessed in Paktika) host 47% 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	Sar Hawzeh (rawzeh)	Sar Rawzah	3,628
2	Qalam Kor	Sar Rawzah	3,385
3	Sur Khat	Urgun	2,919
4	Milati Kalan	Urgun	2,875
5	Shkin	Barmal	2,564
6	Yarowal	Mata Khan	2,221
7	Kaka Khail	Barmal	1,582
8	Barmal	Barmal	1,442
9	Tazikhel K0t	Barmal	1,428
10	Namak	Urgun	1,428
11	Qarya-i-nurullah	Urgun	1,319
12	Urgun	Urgun	1,267
13	Noor Mohammad Kalay	Yahya Khel	1,196
14	Shaikh Ha	Urgun	1,131
15	Baloch Kalay	Jani Khel	1,077
16	Wor Mamay	Wormamay	1,071
17	Barat Khil	Yosuf Khel	1,025
18	Turwo (tarwe)	Turwo	1,003
19	Sultani (1)	Sar Rawzah	984
20	Park	Yosuf Khel	960
21	Zawaw	Urgun	952
22	Shahrak Mamorin	Sharan	931
23	Baki Khail	Zarghun Shahr	897
24	Shahkhel	Jani Khel	800
25	Bara Kala (sah Gana)	Zarghun Shahr	743
26	Qazi Kala	Sar Rawzah	734
27	Kotowal	Sharan	717
28	Malizay	Zarghun Shahr	710
29	Sandar Khail	Sar Rawzah	700
30	Hajigul Mena	Sar Rawzah	685
31	Sadozi Kor	Turwo	681
32	Tatiwal	Sharan	643
33	Qarya-i-farari (2)	Urgun	637
34	Landizay	Yosuf Khel	628
35	Jar Kana	Yosuf Khel	625
36	Mamai	Wormamay	623
37	Godli	Jani Khel	620
38	Boza Kalay	Turwo	610
39	Chamari	Jani Khel	603
40	Bazar Baki Khail	Zarghun Shahr	603
		Total	48,647



Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs) by district



Districts of return of Returnees from Abroad

FLED IDPS

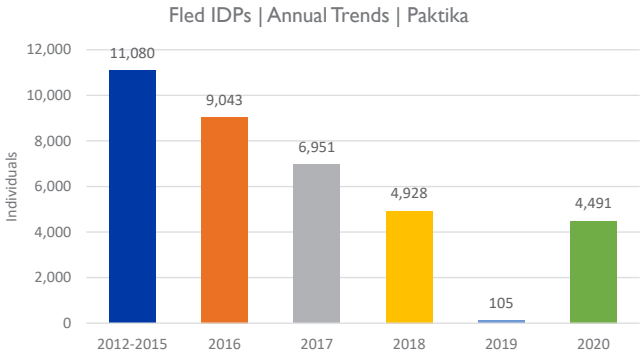
Fled IDPs are Afghans who have fled from an assessed location or settlement within which they previously resided and now currently reside in a different settlement in Afghanistan, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection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

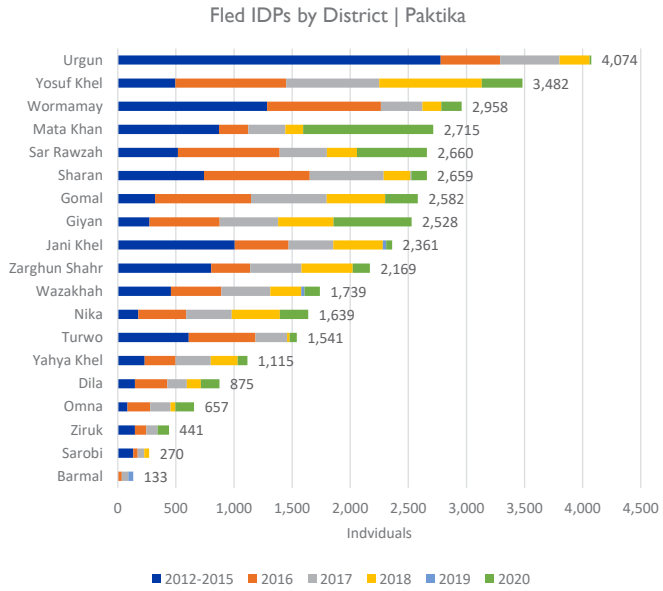
36,598
Fled IDPs

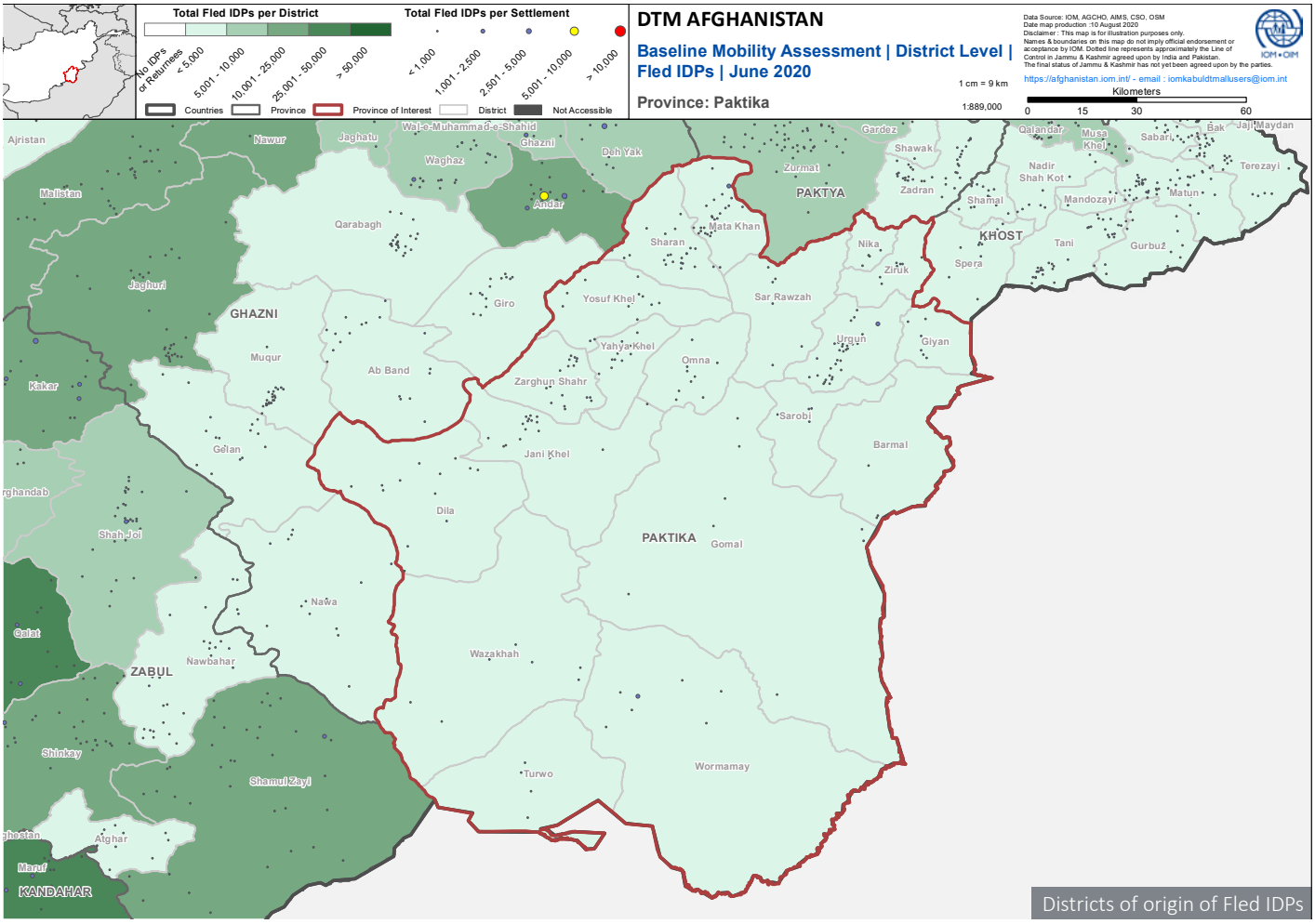
81%
fled IDPs displaced in Paktika

75%
displaced due to conflict

25%
displaced due to natural disaster







Districts of origin of Fled IDPs

RETURNED IDPS

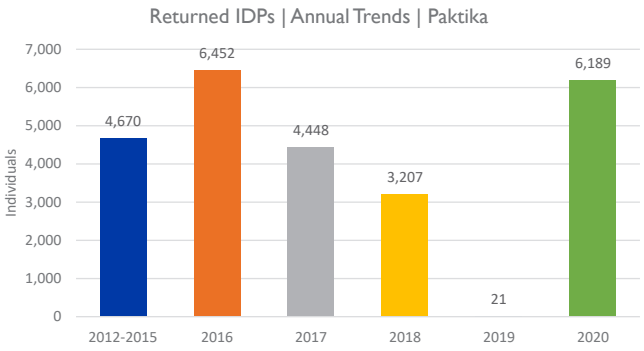
Returned IDPs are Afghans who have returned to their home place of origin in the assessed location or settlement from which they had fled as IDPs in the past, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection concerns, or natural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

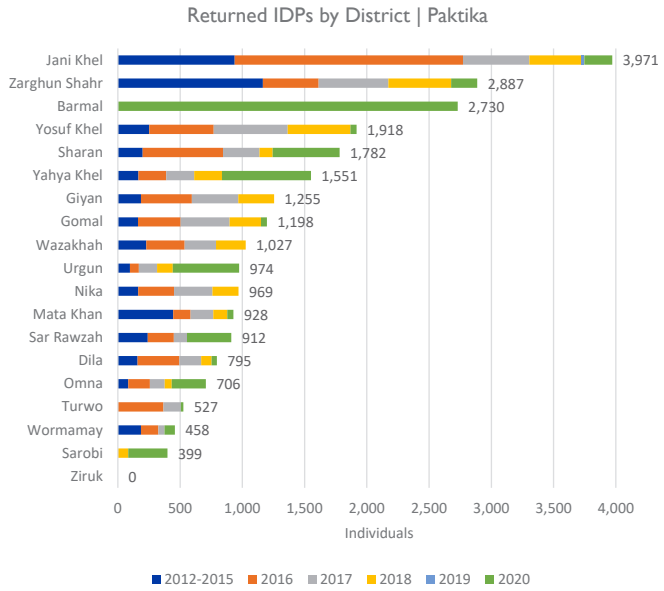
24,987
Returned IDPs

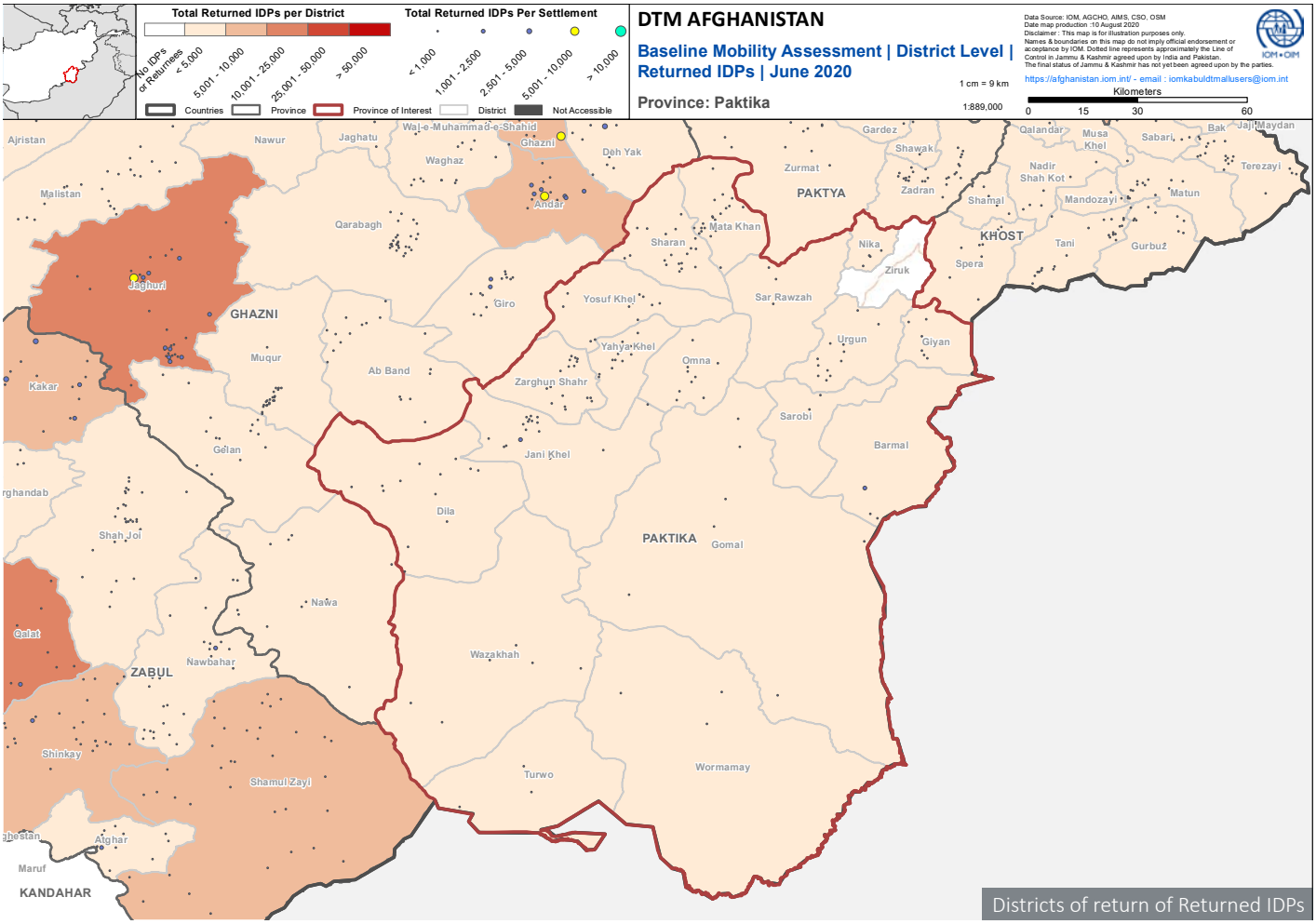
87%
returned from other locations in Paktika

2 in 5
former IDPs returned to only 3 districts: Jani Khel, Zarghun Shahr and Barmal (38%)

1 in 6
of all returned IDPs in Paktika returned to Jani Khel district (16%)







Districts of return of Returned IDPs

OUT-MIGRANTS

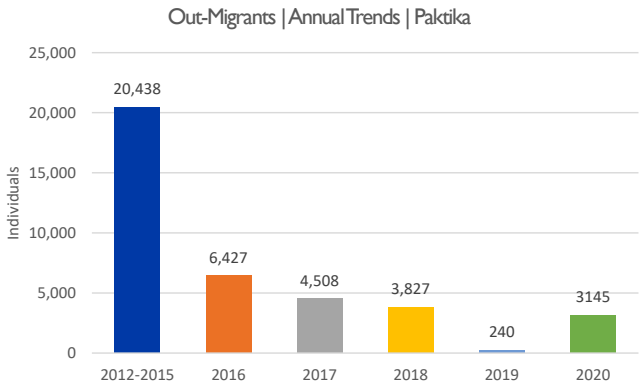
Out-Migrants are Afghans who have moved or fled abroad from the assessed location, whatever the cause, reason or duration of expatriation. This category includes refugees, displaced and uprooted people, and economic migrants who have left Afghanistan.

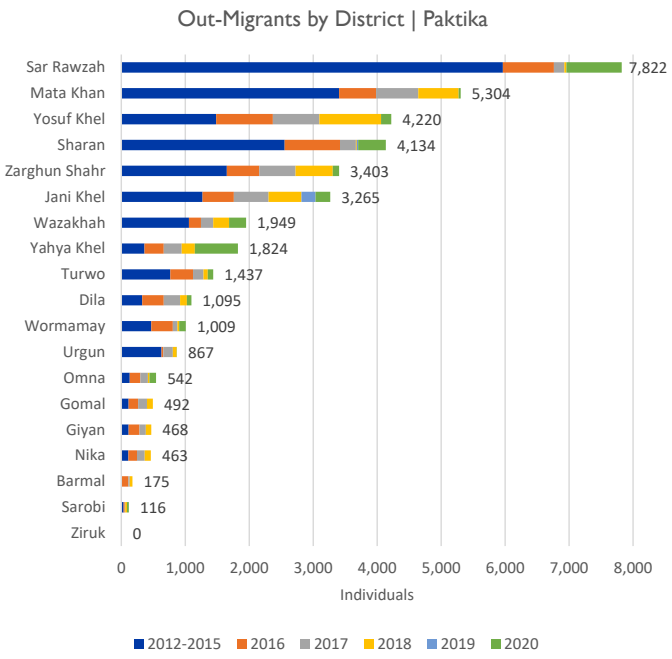
38,585 fled abroad

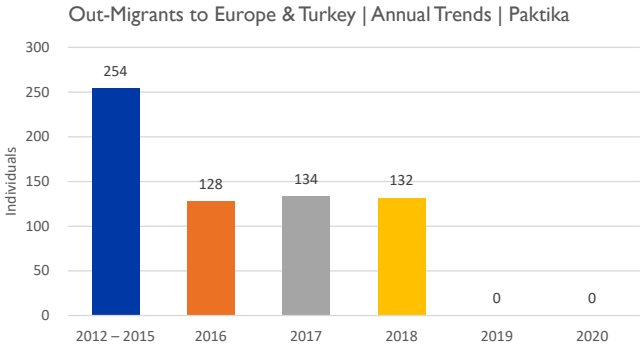
648 fled to Europe (2%)

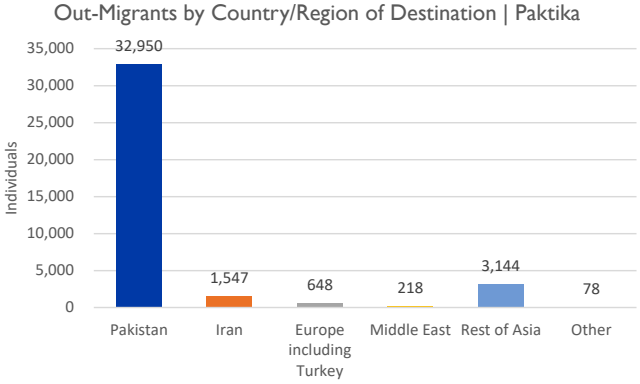
1,547 fled to Iran (4%)

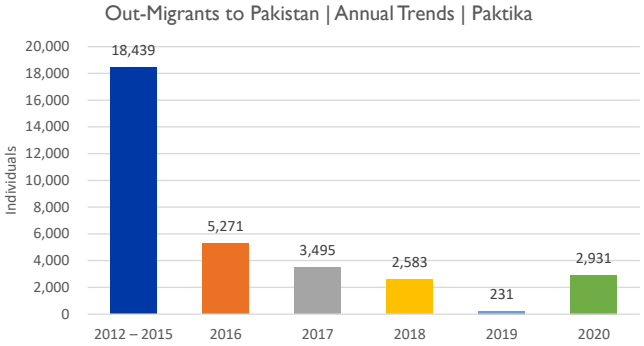
32,950 fled to Pakistan (85%)

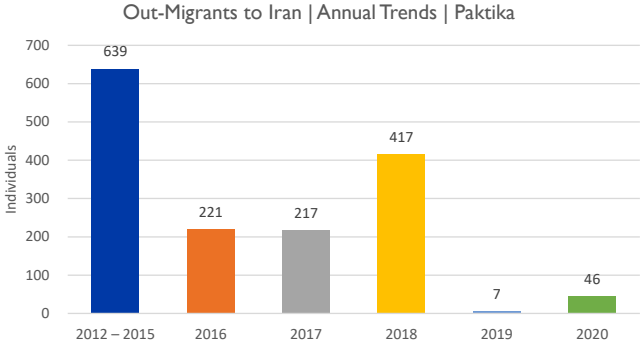












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