

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

**PAKTYA
SUMMARY RESULTS
ROUND 10 • JAN – JUN 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
- 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

-  **11** districts assessed
-  **410** settlements assessed
-  **1,722** key informants interviewed
-  **69,177** returnees from abroad [2012-2020]
-  **32,350** IDPs [2012–2020] currently in host communities
-  **68,023** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2020]
-  **25,419** out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2020]
-  **1,250** out-migrants fled to Europe (5%)
-  **0** returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air
-  **1 in 2** 48% of all returnees and IDPs reside in only 2 districts: Gardez and Chamkani
-  **3 in 5** 61% of all returnees reside in only 3 districts: Gardez, Chamkani and Dand Wa Patan
-  **2 in 5** persons (40%) in Dand Wa Patan and 31% in Chamkani district are either IDPs or returnees
-  **4 in 5** 82% of former IDPs from Dand Wa Patan district, and over 33% from Chamkani and Jani Khel districts, have returned home
-  **1 in 5** persons in Dand Wa Patan, Chamkani and Ahmad Aba districts are returnees

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.
Gardez	92,038	24,079	21%	18,008	16%	6,799	7%	6,071	5%	1,785	2%	3,604	4%
Ahmadaba	30,411	7,429	20%	6,478	17%	4,248	14%	951	3%	1,079	4%	5,860	19%
Zurmat	117,407	3,602	3%	2,781	2%	6,237	5%	821	1%	228	0%	884	1%
Shawak	6,032	365	6%	277	4%	96	2%	88	1%	73	1%	80	1%
Zadran	38,750	3,991	9%	3,357	8%	3,777	10%	634	1%	1,362	4%	958	2%
Sayed Karam	70,188	7,298	9%	5,534	7%	10,078	14%	1,764	2%	602	1%	3,462	5%
Jaji	68,777	2,912	4%	2,254	3%	3,448	5%	658	1%	0	0%	7	0%
Lija Ahmad Khel	45,423	3,661	7%	2,312	5%	2,584	6%	1,349	3%	691	2%	315	1%
Jani Khel	38,108	4,123	10%	3,829	9%	4,441	12%	294	1%	12,538	33%	1,693	4%
Chamkani	54,535	24,985	31%	13,741	17%	6,098	11%	11,244	14%	25,795	47%	3,609	7%
Dand Wa Patan	28,999	19,082	40%	10,606	22%	17,836	62%	8,476	18%	23,870	82%	4,947	17%
Total	590,668	101,527	15%	69,177	10%	65,642	11%	32,350	5%	68,023	12%	25,419	4%

* 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 Gardez district, Paktya. © 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 practice COVID-19 RCCE guidelines and disseminate information/materials in communities, like this enumerator in Paktya. © 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.



1,722
key informants (KIs) interviewed



0
female key informants



1,722
male key informants (100%)



4.2
average number of KIs per focus group



104
key informants are IDPs or returnees (6%)



884
KIs from host communities (51%)

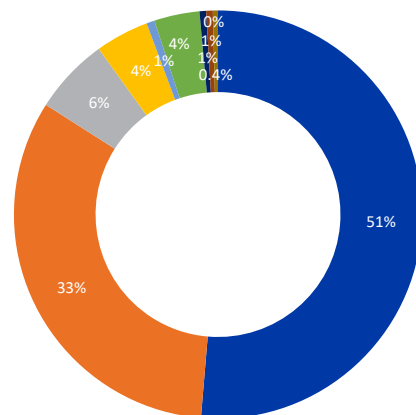


155
KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (9%)



572
KIs from local authorities (33%)

Key Informants by Type | Paktya



- 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).



69,177
returnees from abroad



60,647
returned from Pakistan (88%)



31,308
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (45%)



728
returned from Iran (1%)

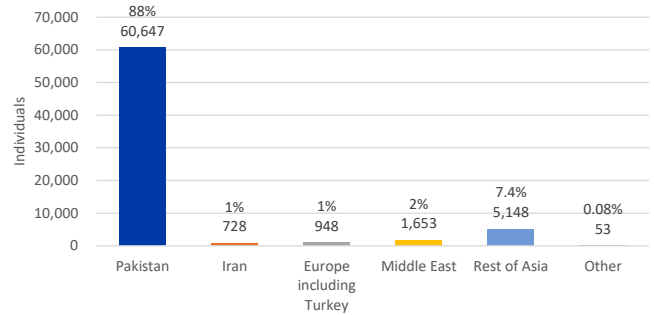


30,067
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (43%)

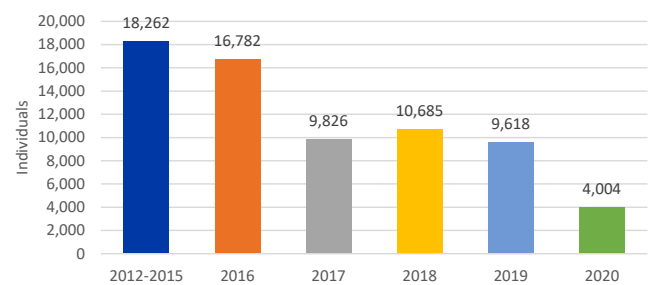


7,802
returnees from non-neighbouring countries (11%)

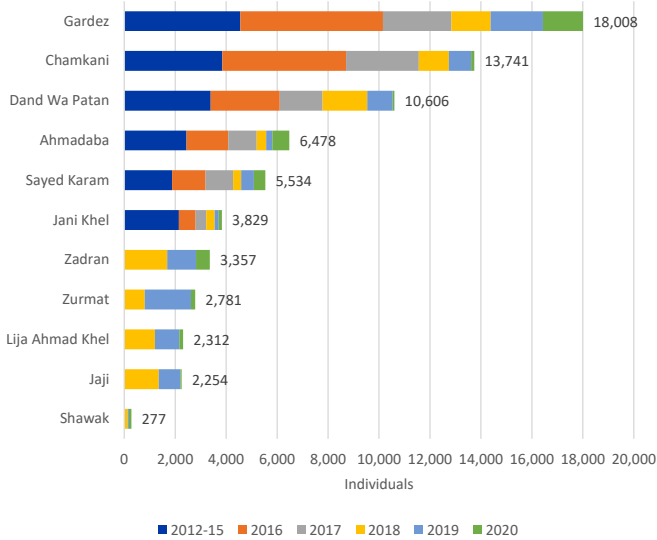
Returnees from Abroad | Country/Region of Origin | Paktya



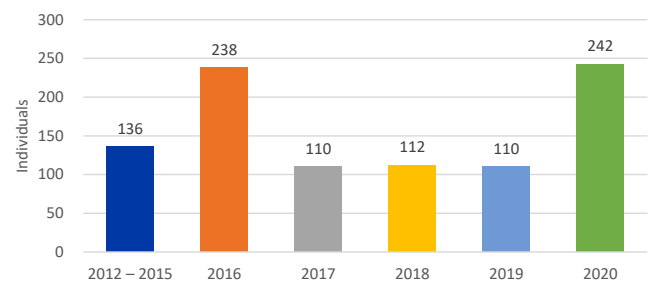
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Paktya



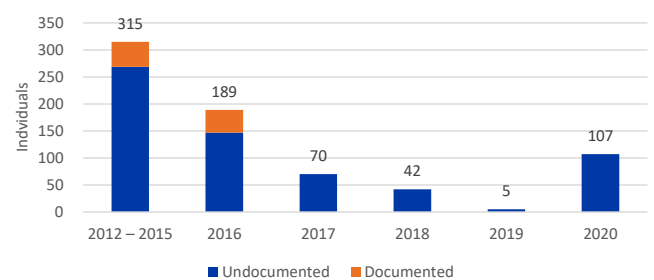
Returnees from Abroad by District | Paktya



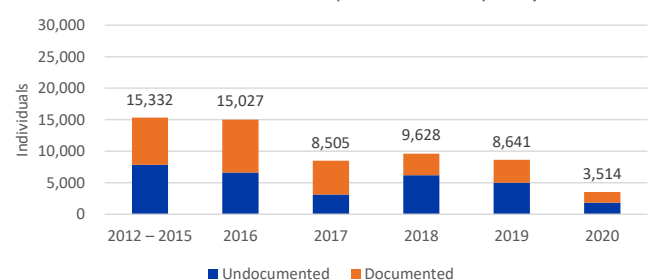
Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Paktya



Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Paktya



Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Paktya



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.



32,350
IDPs currently reside in host communities



96%
displaced due to conflict



11,244
IDPs in Chamkani, which hosts the most IDPs (35%)



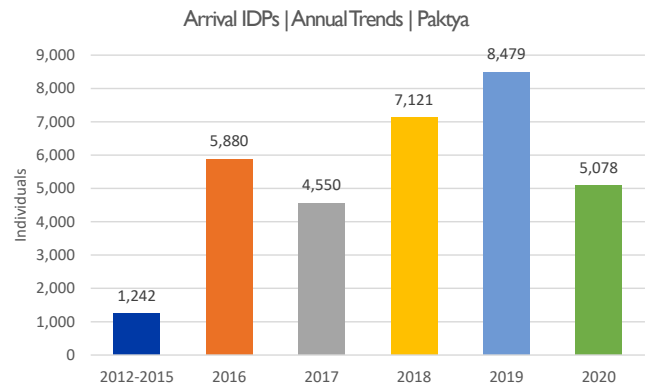
4%
displaced due to natural disaster



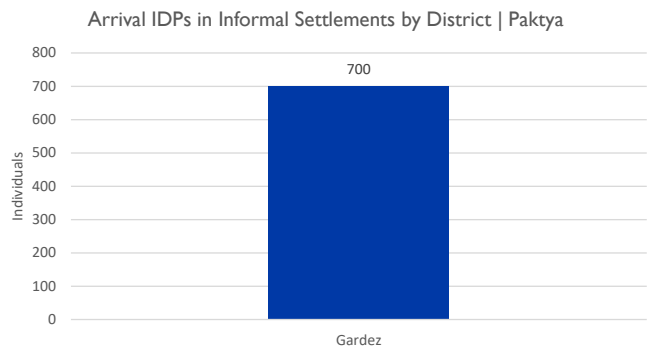
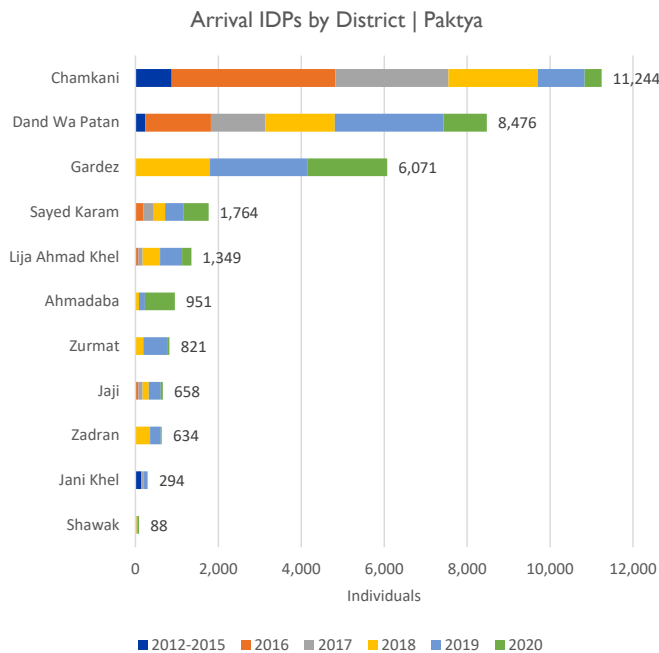
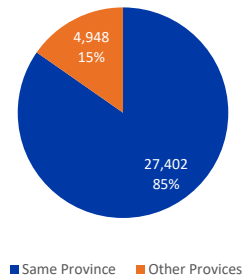
700
IDPs reside in informal settlements (2%)



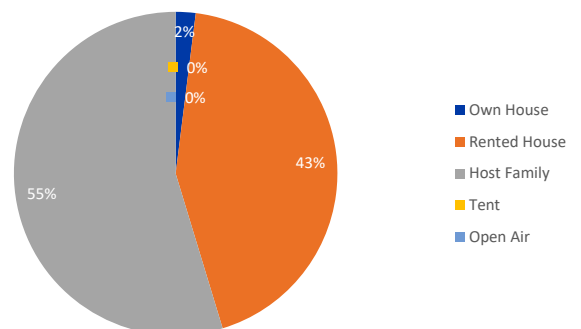
85%
displaced within their home province



Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Paktya

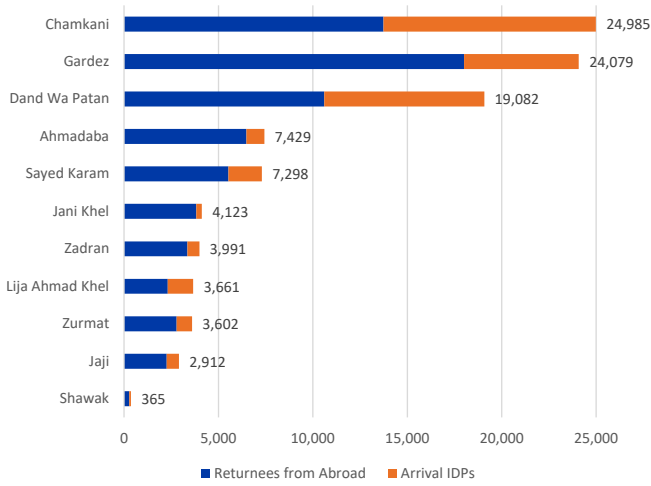


Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Paktya



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

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Paktya



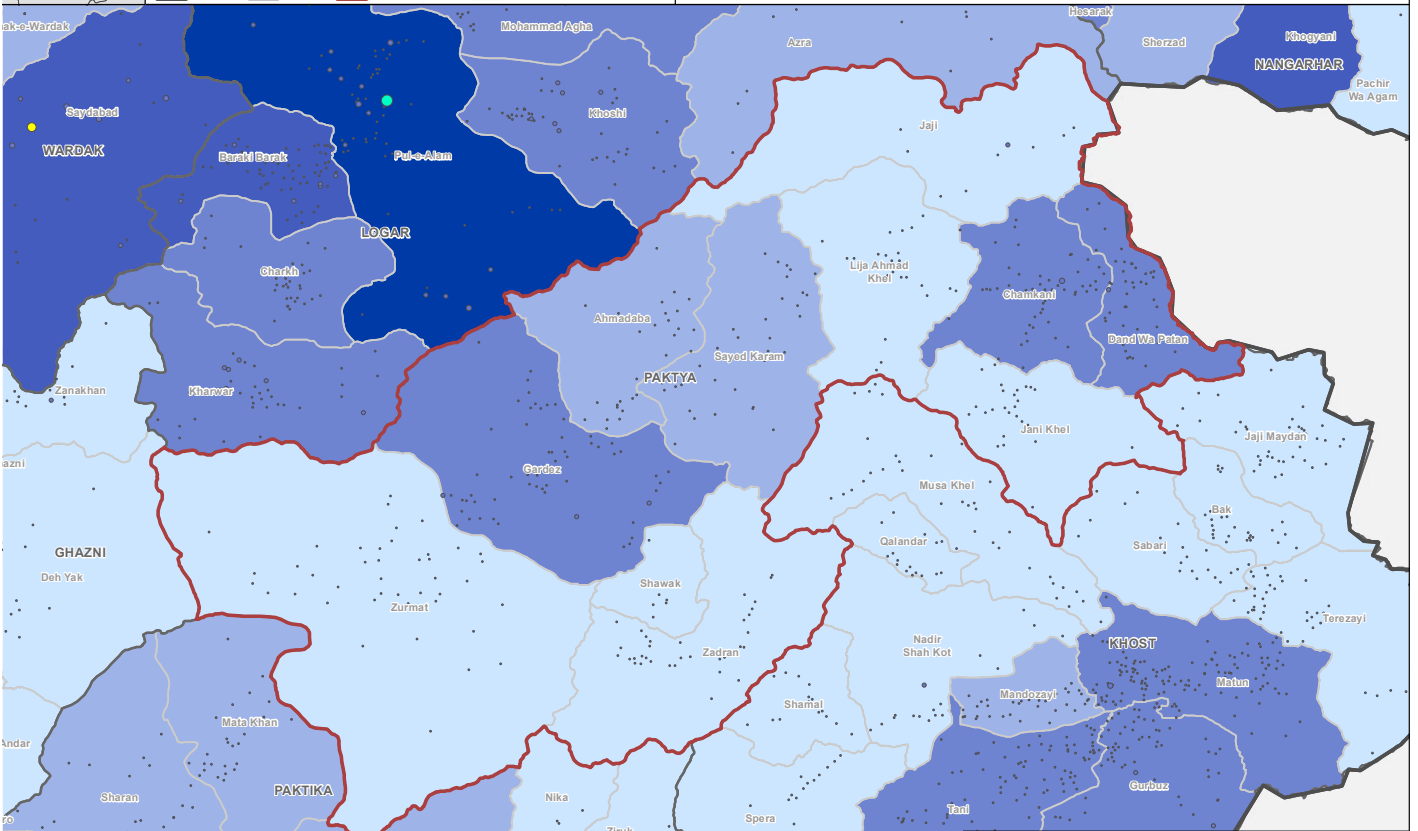
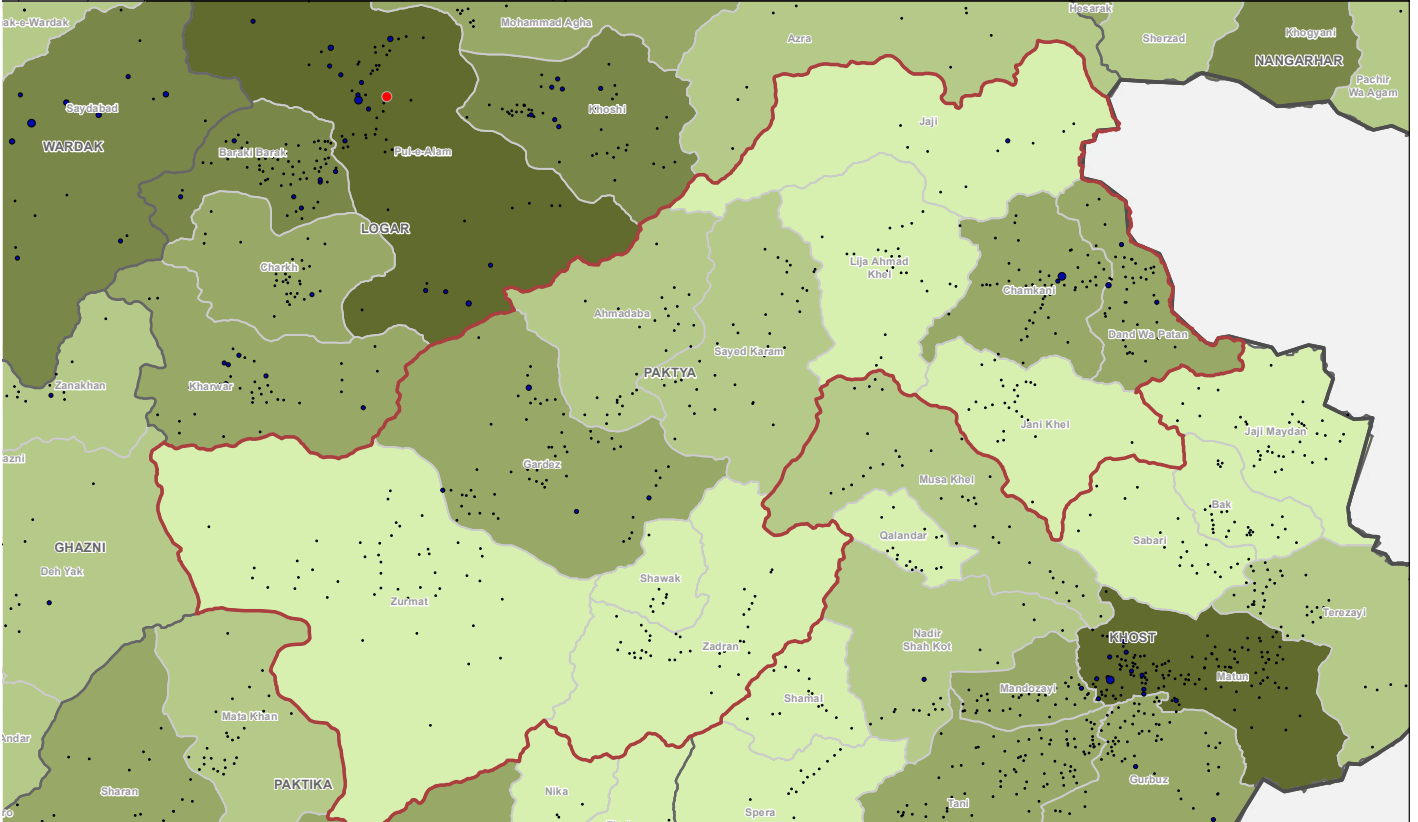
Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Chamkani	13,741	11,244	24,985
Gardez	18,008	6,071	24,079
Dand Wa Patan	10,606	8,476	19,082
Ahmadaba	6,478	951	7,429
Sayed Karam	5,534	1,764	7,298
Jani Khel	3,829	294	4,123
Zadran	3,357	634	3,991
Lija Ahmad Khel	2,312	1,349	3,661
Zurmat	2,781	821	3,602
Jaji	2,254	658	2,912
Shawak	277	88	365
Grand Total	69,177	32,350	101,527

Overall, Paktya province hosts a total inflow of 101,527 returnees and IDPs, of which 68% (69,177) are returnees and 32% (32,350) are IDPs. The table below shows the 40 settlements in Paktya that are most affected by this influx. These 40 settlements (10% of the 410 settlements assessed in Paktya) host 42% 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	Ragha Kalay	Chamkani	8,417
2	Mutawarakh	Dand Wa Patan	3,779
3	Bagho Kalay	Gardez	2,515
4	Bano Zai	Gardez	2,065
5	Zawa	Gardez	1,436
6	Pakhari Tabiban	Gardez	1,310
7	Ester Kalay	Chamkani	1,209
8	Asteya	Dand Wa Patan	1,150
9	Koz Ali Sangi	Jaji	1,120
10	Shepola	Dand Wa Patan	1,057
11	Spen Kote	Chamkani	799
12	Kharote	Dand Wa Patan	784
13	Qal'a-i Halim	Gardez	778
14	Rahmat Khail	Gardez	770
15	Shere Awnal	Dand Wa Patan	740
16	Sar Sang	Gardez	739
17	Momeri	Gardez	735
18	Bar Feroz Khail	Ahmadaba	725
19	Neyazi Kalay	Gardez	685
20	Jaji abad	Dand Wa Patan	684
21	Khataba	Gardez	682
22	Khand Khail	Sayed Karam	658
23	Bala Dahi	Gardez	645
24	Capare	Dand Wa Patan	634
25	Qala Sayidan	Gardez	617
26	Darka Kharote	Chamkani	607
27	Soyan	Gardez	595
28	Koje Khail	Gardez	588
29	Per Gul	Chamkani	574
30	Kundar Khail	Sayed Karam	568
31	Koz Sajnaik	Sayed Karam	554
32	Baba Khail	Chamkani	543
33	Shawat	Lija Ahmad Khel	536
34	Khan Kala	Gardez	534
35	Gharashte	Jaji	532
36	Mamozai	Ahmadaba	514
37	Toshe Kalay	Chamkani	499
38	Patan	Dand Wa Patan	494
39	Laghar	Gardez	492
40	Khoni Khola	Lija Ahmad Khel	490
	Total		42,853



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.

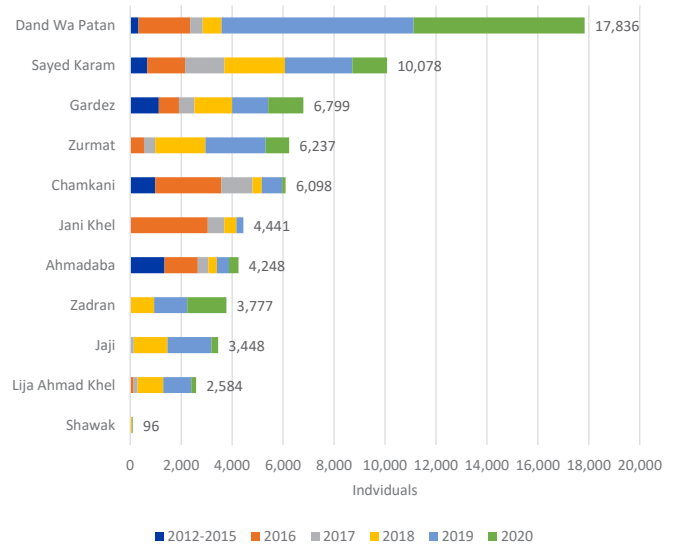
65,642
Fled IDPs

45%
fled IDPs displaced in Paktya

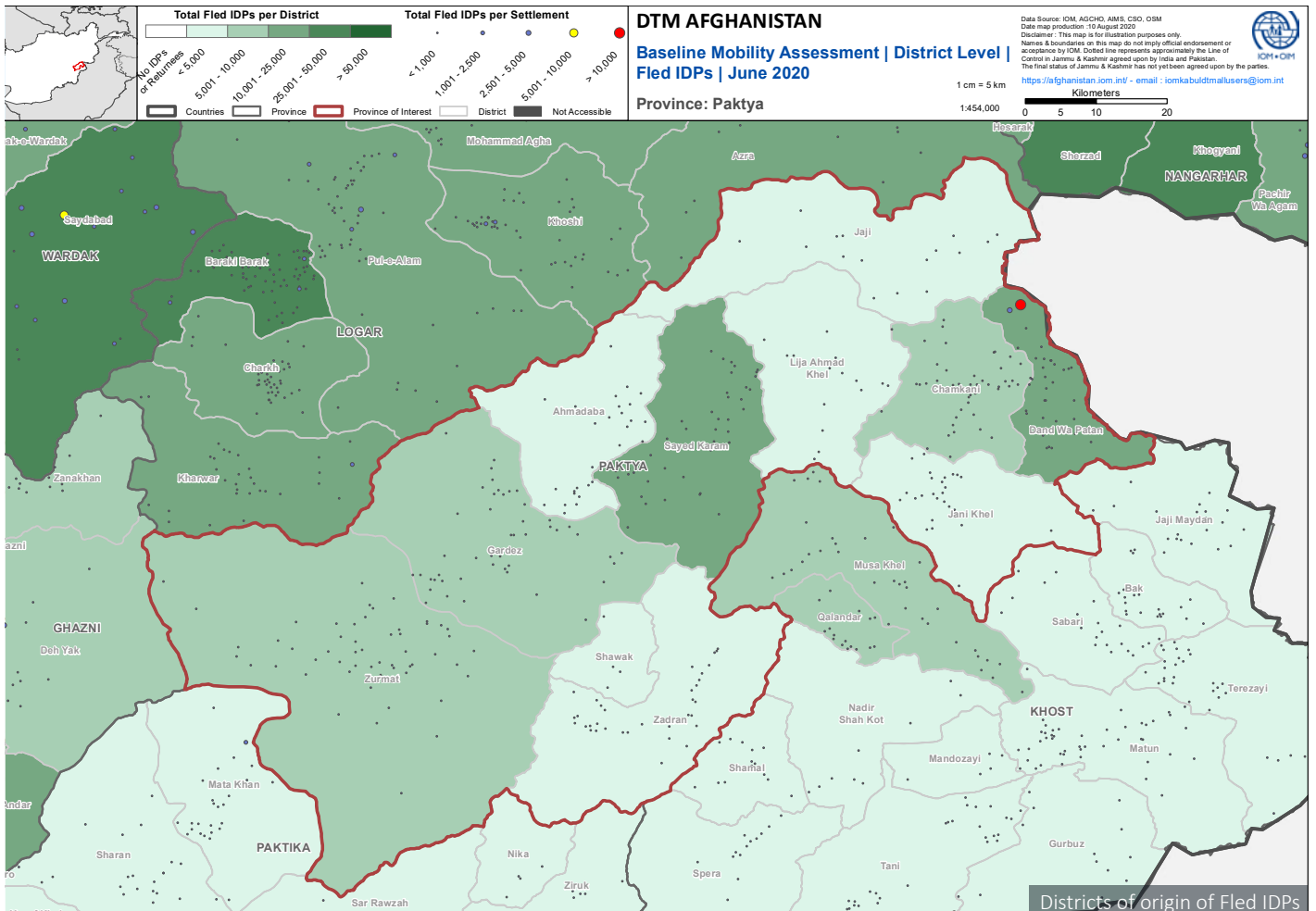
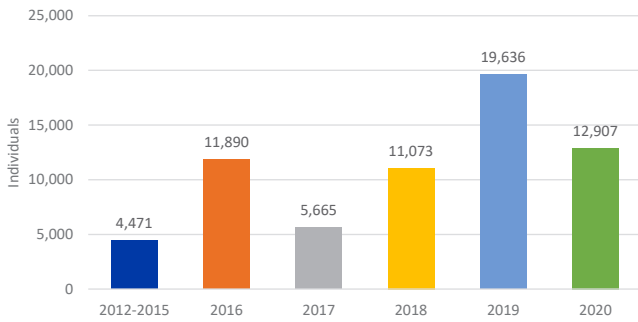
90%
displaced due to conflict

10%
displaced due to natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Annual Trends | Paktya



Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Paktya



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.



68,023
Returned IDPs



92%
returned from other locations in Paktya

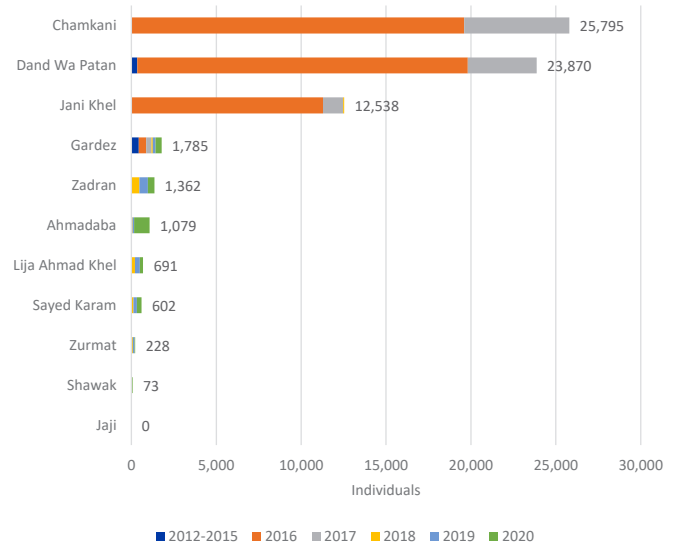


91%
former IDPs returned to only 3 districts: Chamkani, Dand Wa Patan and Jani Khel

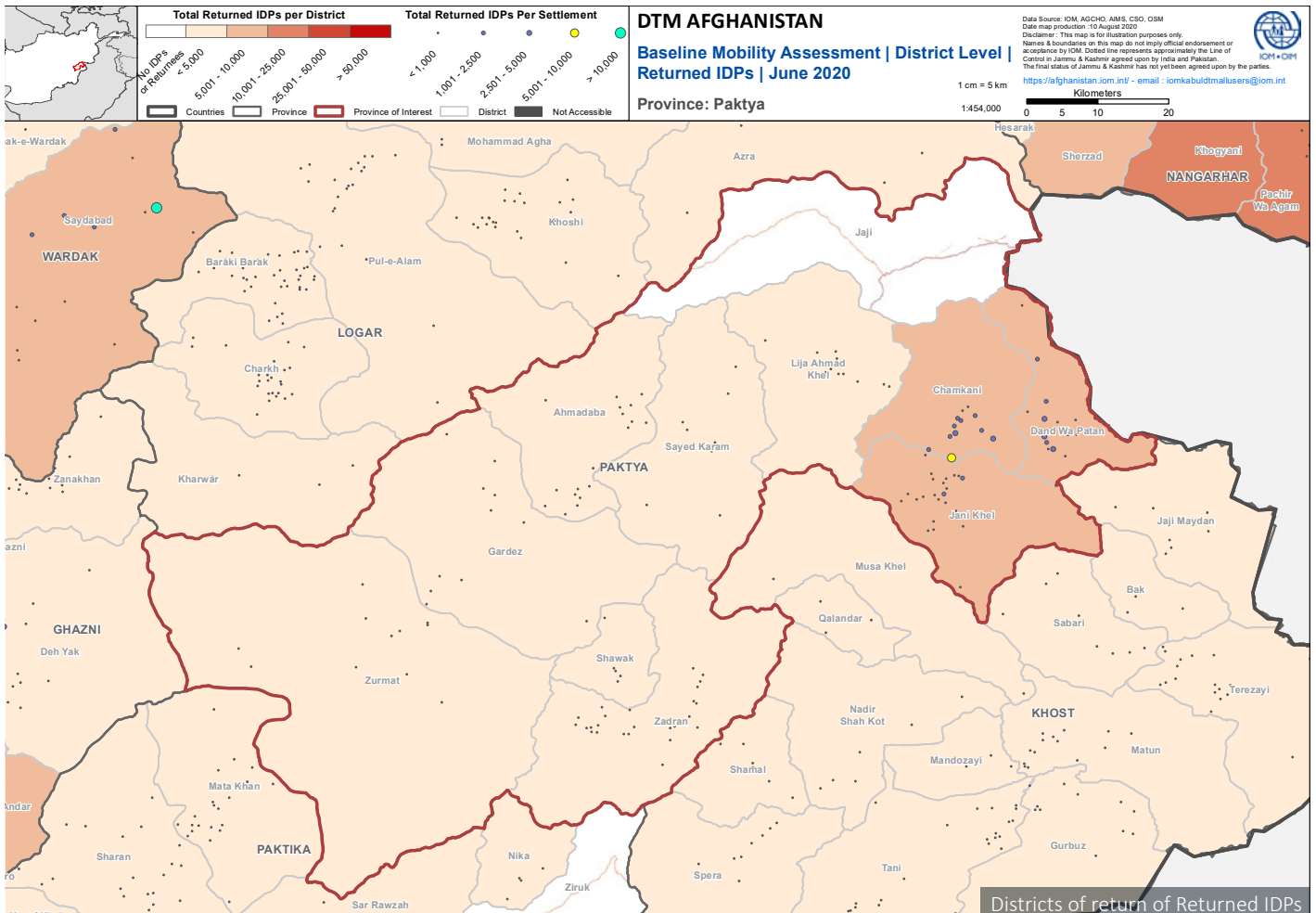
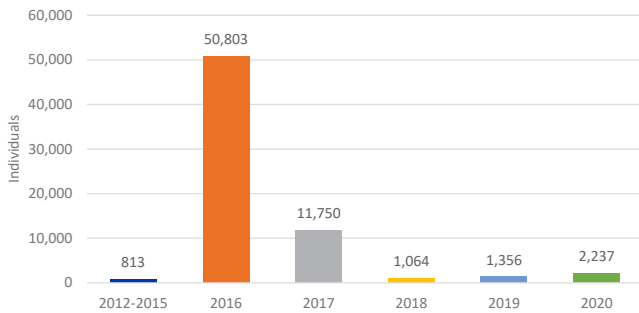


2 in 5
of all returned IDPs in Paktya returned to Chamkani district (38%)

Returned IDPs by District | Paktya



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Paktya



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.



25,419
fled abroad



1,250
fled to Europe (5%)

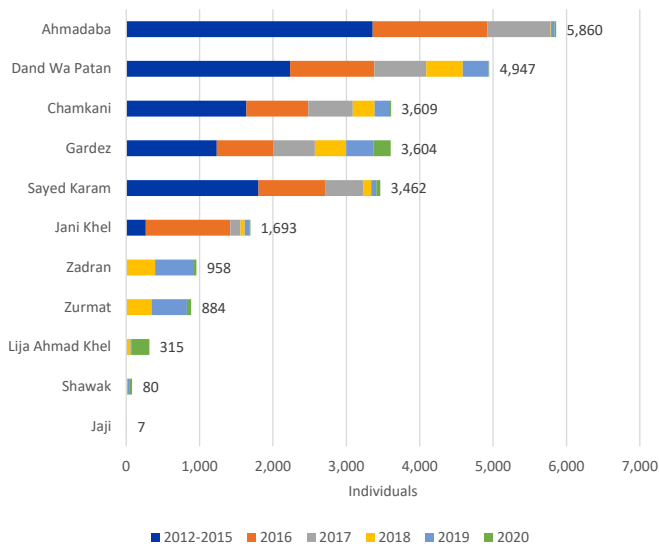


523
fled to Iran (2%)

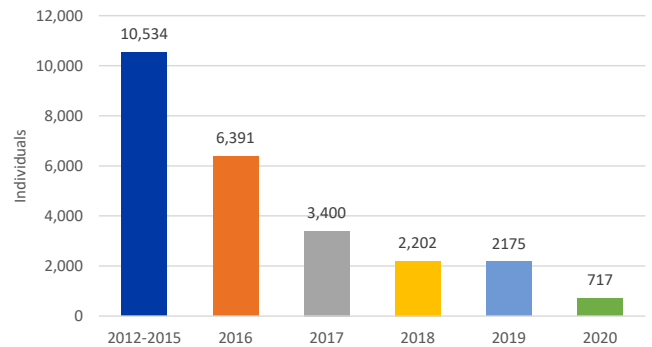


12,545
fled to Pakistan (49%)

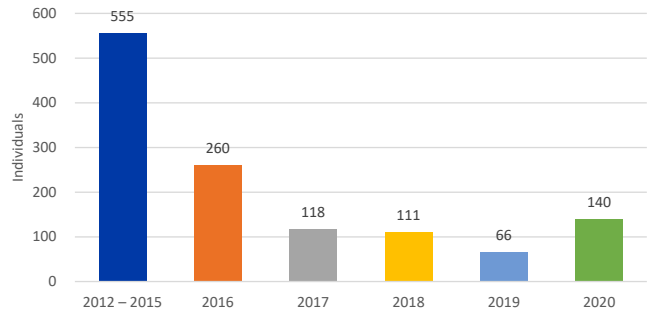
Out-Migrants by District | Paktya



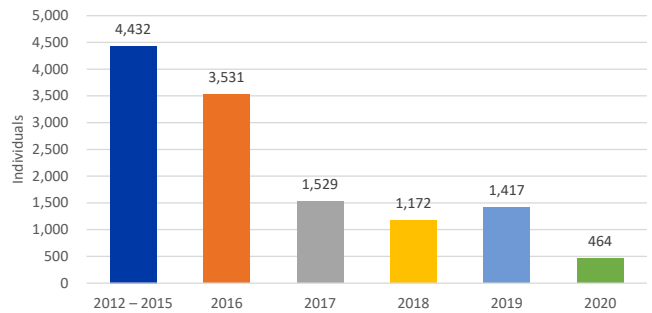
Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Paktya



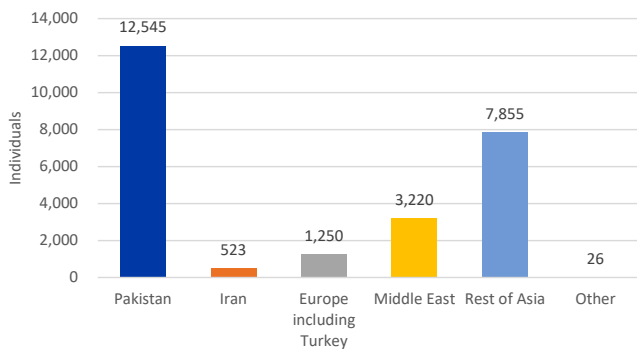
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Paktya



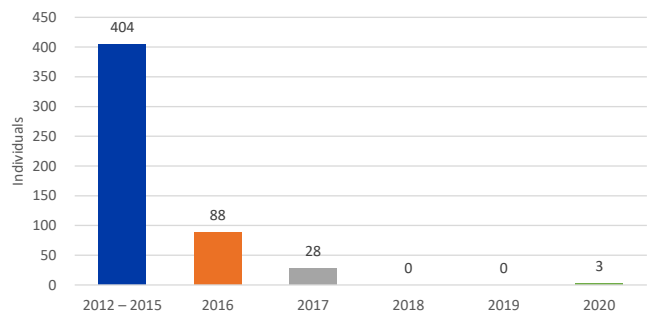
Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Paktya



Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Paktya



Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Paktya



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 www.displacement.iom.int-afghanistan

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