

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

**PANJSHER
SUMMARY RESULTS
ROUND 10 • JAN – JUN 2020**



This community in Panjsher has installed a turbine to generate power and supply electricity to local 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.

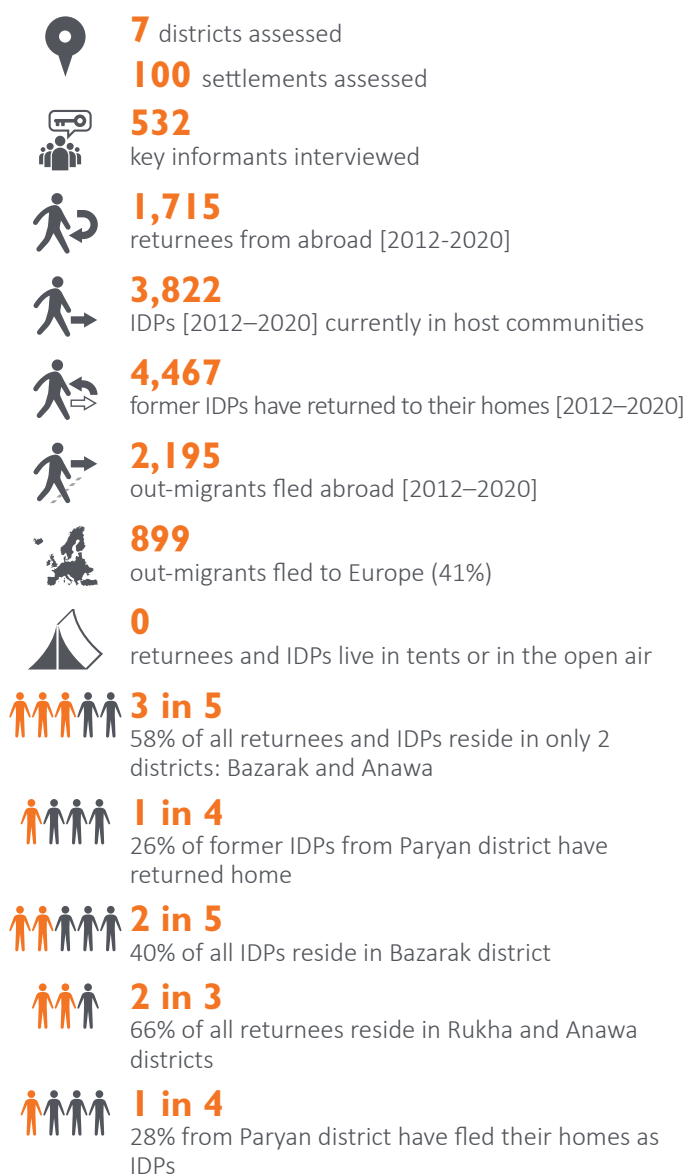
5 TARGET POPULATIONS

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.
Bazarak	20,531	1,650	7%	111	1%	0	0%	1,539	7%	35	0%	716	3%
Rukha	25,021	1,023	4%	476	2%	21	0.1%	547	2%	0	0%	137	1%
Dara	27,202	273	1%	4	0%	154	1%	269	1%	0	0%	417	2%
Khenj	43,627	845	2%	348	1%	861	2%	497	1%	192	0%	260	1%
Anawa	19,633	1,563	7%	657	3%	0	0%	906	4%	0	0%	442	2%
Shutul	11,933	127	1%	119	1%	0	0%	8	0.1%	0	0%	223	2%
Paryan	16,168	56	0.3%	0	0%	4,537	28%	56	0.3%	4,240	26%	0	0%
Total	164,115	5,537	3%	1,715	1%	5,573	3%	3,822	2%	4,467	3%	2,195	1%

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



A lack of access to safe drinking water sources in Panjsher has made many IDP and returnee families to travel long distances to fetch water, like these children carrying water from a canal in Paryan 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.



DTM enumerators contribute to the COVID-19 response by disseminating COVID-19 RCCE information/materials in communities during assessments, like this enumerator in Panjsher. © 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 Panjsher, this is an improvement from the national average of 0.1% female representation in DTM 's first round, completed in March 2017.



532
key informants (KIs)
interviewed



11
female key informants
(2%)



521
male key informants
(98%)



5.3
average number of KIs
per focus group



26
key informants are IDPs
or returnees (1%)



115
KIs from host
communities (2%)

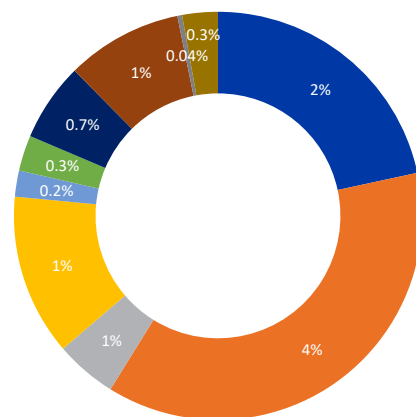


145
KIs from multi-sectoral
and social services (3%)



231
KIs from local
authorities (5%)

Key Informants by Type | Panjsher



- 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).



1,715 returnees from abroad



664 returned from Pakistan (39%)



558 undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (33%)



935 returned from Iran (55%)

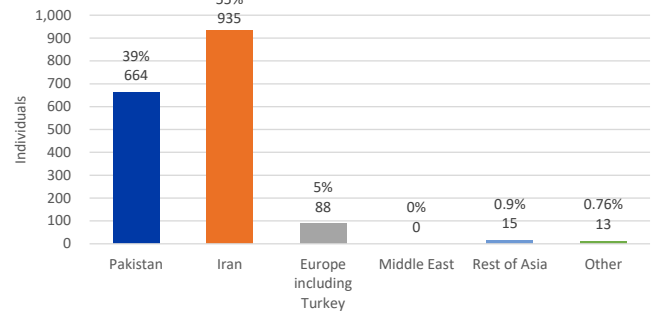


1,041 documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (61%)

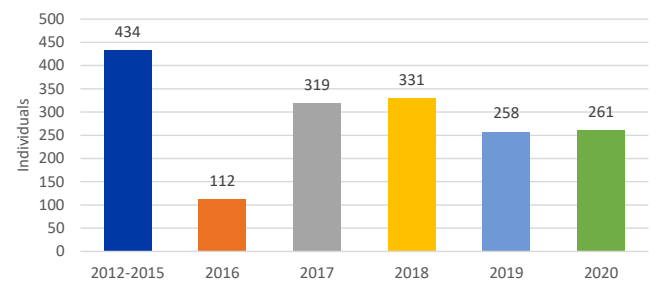


116 returnees from non-neighbouring countries (7%)

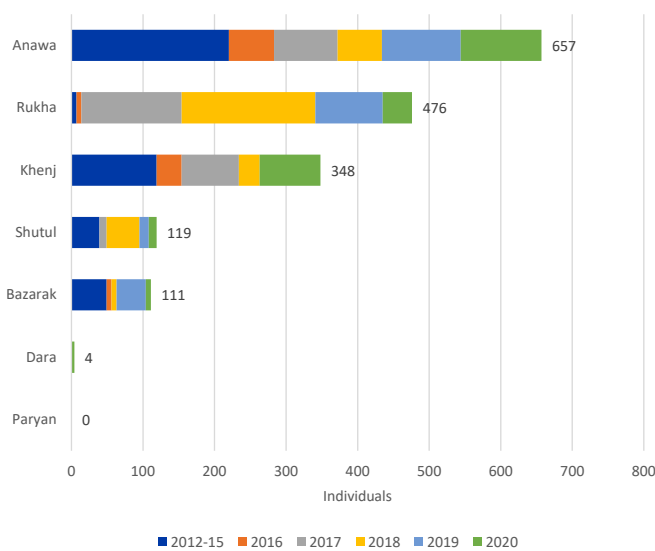
Returnees from Abroad | Country/Region of Origin | Panjsher



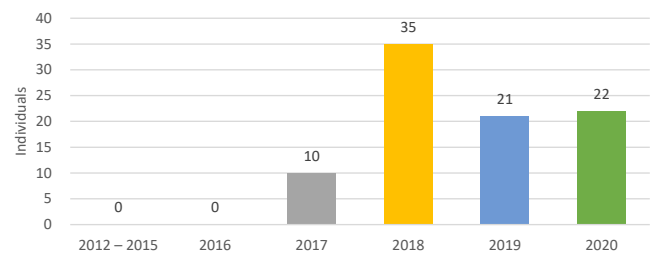
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Panjsher



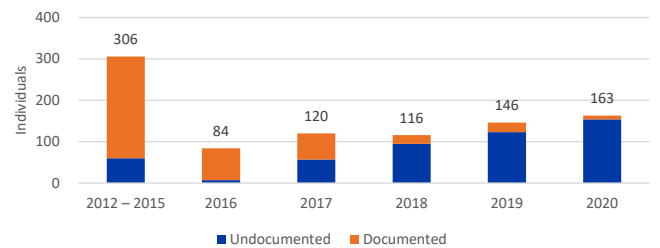
Returnees from Abroad by District | Panjsher



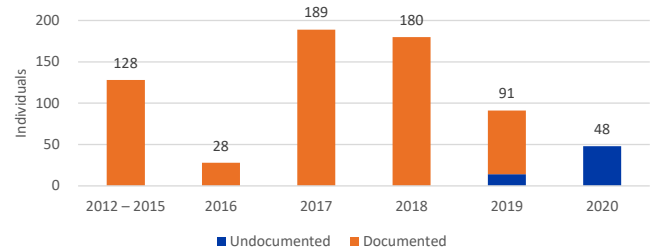
Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Panjsher



Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Panjsher



Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Panjsher



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.



3,822
IDPs currently reside in host communities



81%
displaced due to conflict



1,539
IDPs in Bazarak, which hosts the most IDP (40%)



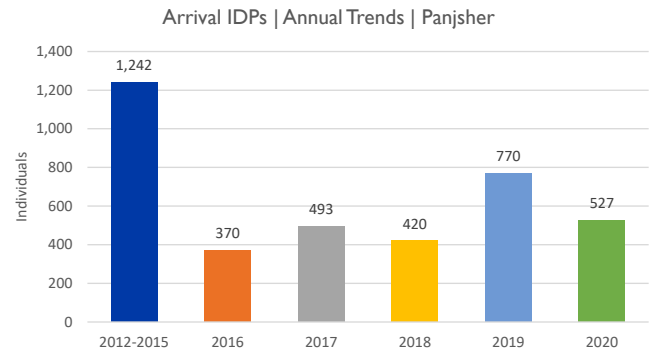
19%
displaced by natural disaster



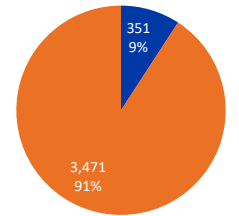
0
IDPs reside in informal settlements



9%
displaced within their home province

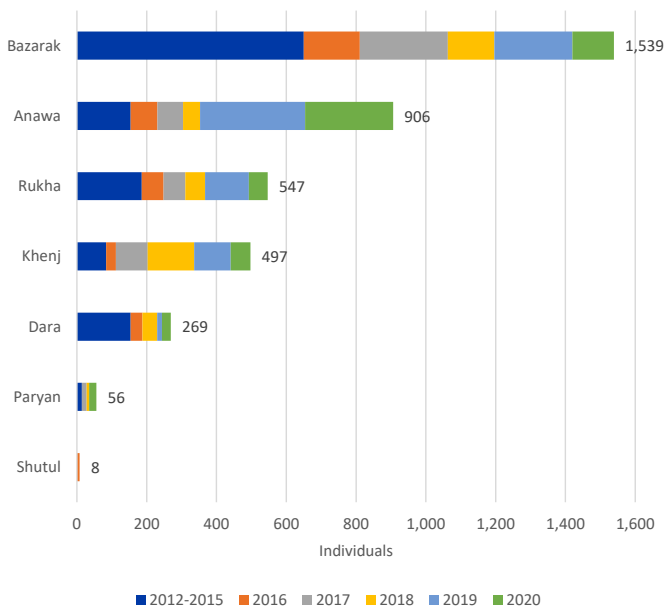


Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Panjsher

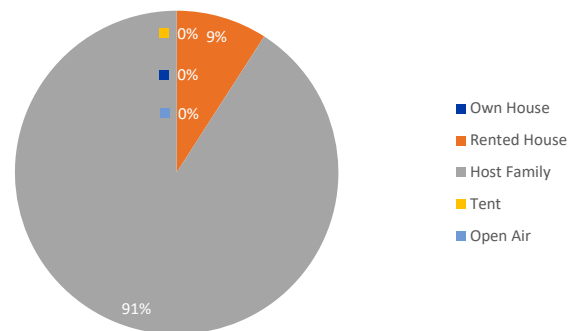


■ Same Province ■ Other Provinces

Arrival IDPs by District | Panjsher



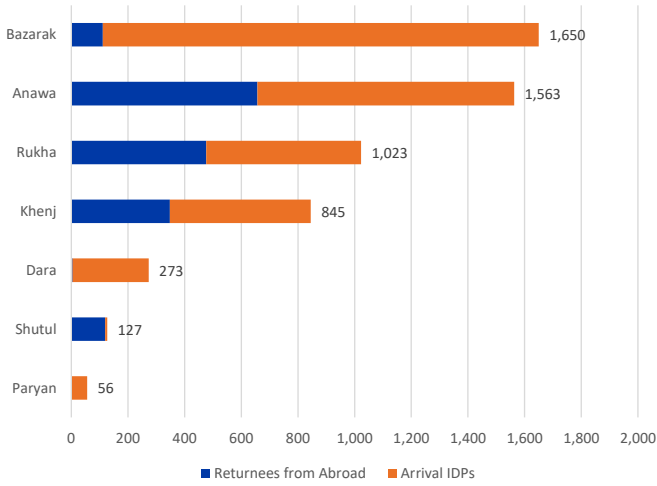
Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Panjsher



■ Own House
■ Rented House
■ Host Family
■ Tent
■ Open Air

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

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Panjsher



Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Bazarak	111	1,539	1,650
Anawa	657	906	1,563
Rukha	476	547	1,023
Khenj	348	497	845
Dara	4	269	273
Shutul	119	8	127
Paryan	0	56	56
Grand Total	1,715	3,822	5,537

Overall, Panjsher province hosts a total inflow of 5,537 returnees and IDPs, of which 31% (1,715) are returnees and 69% (3,822) are IDPs. The table below shows the 40 settlements in Panjsher that are most affected by this influx. These 40 settlements (40% of the 100 settlements assessed in Panjsher) host 86% 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	Onaba(anawa)	Anawa	772
2	Pyawusht	Rukha	434
3	Tawakh	Anawa	245
4	Nawoligh	Bazarak	223
5	Dahi Najor	Bazarak	210
6	Rahman Khail	Bazarak	189
7	Safid Chahir Zaria	Khenj	168
8	Qala Miramshah	Anawa	154
9	Mata	Khenj	147
10	Safid Chahir	Khenj	142
11	Bakhshi Khail Bala	Rukha	140
12	Qarya Shast	Rukha	138
13	Peshghor (1)	Khenj	137
14	Sangana Payen	Bazarak	114
15	Awaro Bad Qoul	Bazarak	105
16	Qazi Khail	Anawa	102
17	Jangalak	Bazarak	98
18	Parsa	Anawa	92
19	Malsapa Ya Qala	Bazarak	86
20	Qabqan	Rukha	84
21	Khanez (1)	Bazarak	77
22	Bazarak	Bazarak	70
23	Barak	Bazarak	67
24	Dashtak (2)	Anawa	63
25	Bakhshi Khail Payen	Rukha	59
26	Baba Ali Qabli	Dara	53
27	Korawa	Shutul	52
28	Karaman Karaman	Dara	49
29	Pazgaran	Dara	44
30	Bagh Sorkh Aziz Baig Khail	Bazarak	42
31	Talkha Payen	Bazarak	42
32	Koh Manjahor	Bazarak	42
33	Mukuni	Khenj	42
34	Gulestan	Rukha	42
35	Sheshkan	Rukha	41
36	Dostum Khail	Anawa	40
37	Sata	Bazarak	40
38	Laghana	Bazarak	37
39	Estaycha	Anawa	35
40	Bad Qoul	Bazarak	35
	Total		4,752

Total In-Flow (Returnees + IDPs)

No IDPs or Returnees	< 5,000	5,001 - 10,000	10,001 - 25,000	25,001 - 50,000	> 50,000
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Total In-Flow (Returnees + IDPs)

< 1,000	1,001 - 2,500	2,501 - 5,000	5,001 - 10,000	> 10,000
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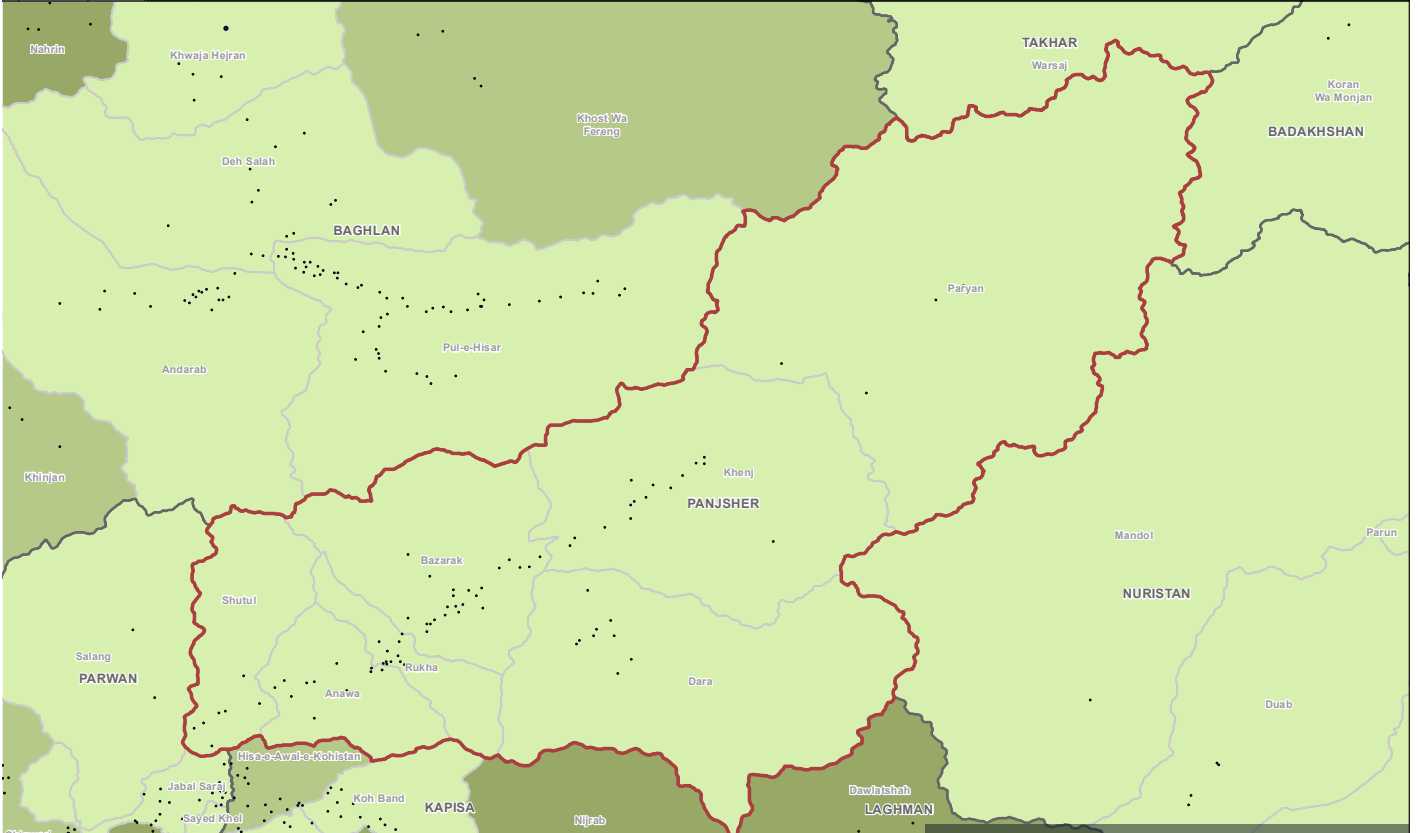
DTM AFGHANISTAN
Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level | Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | June 2020

Province: Panjsher

1 cm = 4 km
1:396,000

0 5 10 20 Kilometers

Data Source: IOM, AGCHD, AMS, CSO, OSM
Date map production: 10 August 2020
Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names & boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu & Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu & Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.
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Returns From Abroad per District

No IDPs or Returnees	< 5,000	5,001 - 10,000	10,001 - 25,000	25,001 - 50,000	> 50,000
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Returns From Abroad per Settlement

< 1,000	1,001 - 2,500	2,501 - 5,000	5,001 - 10,000	> 10,000
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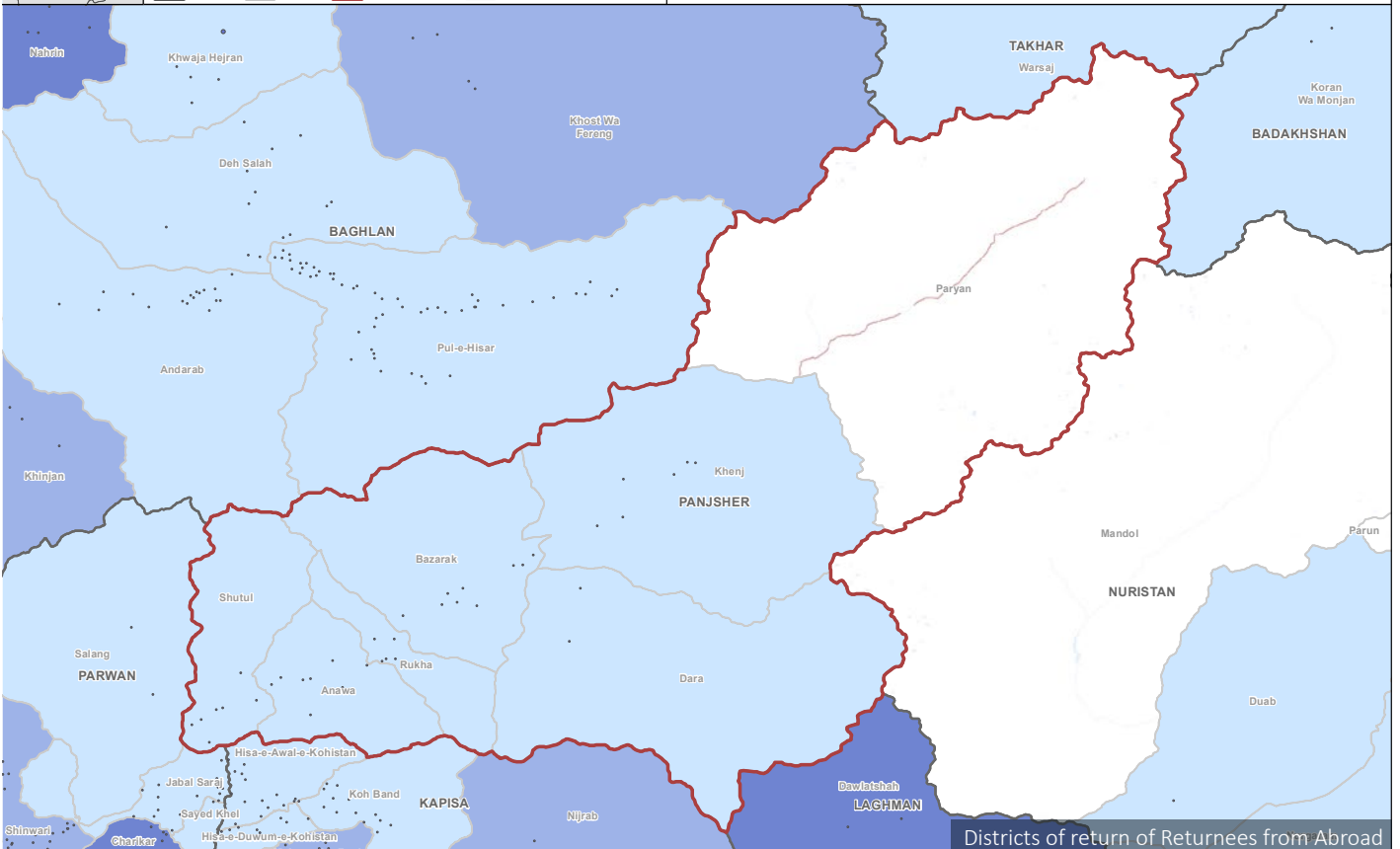
DTM AFGHANISTAN
Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level | Returns from Abroad | June 2020

Province: Panjsher

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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.

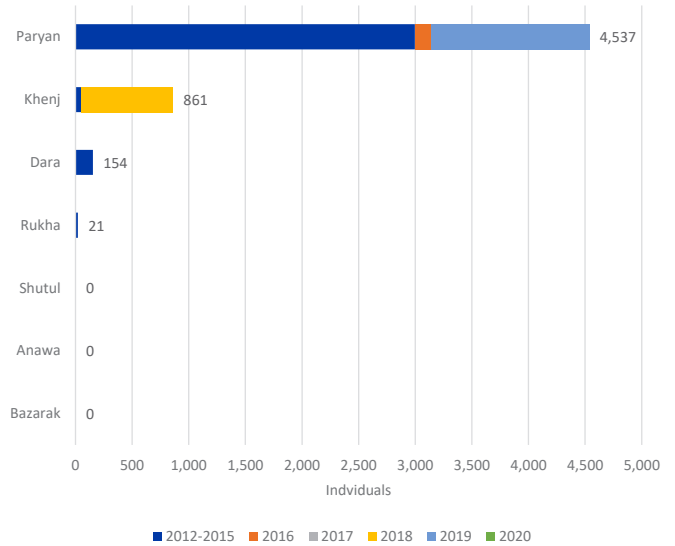
5,573
Fled IDPs

9%
fled IDPs displaced in Panjsher

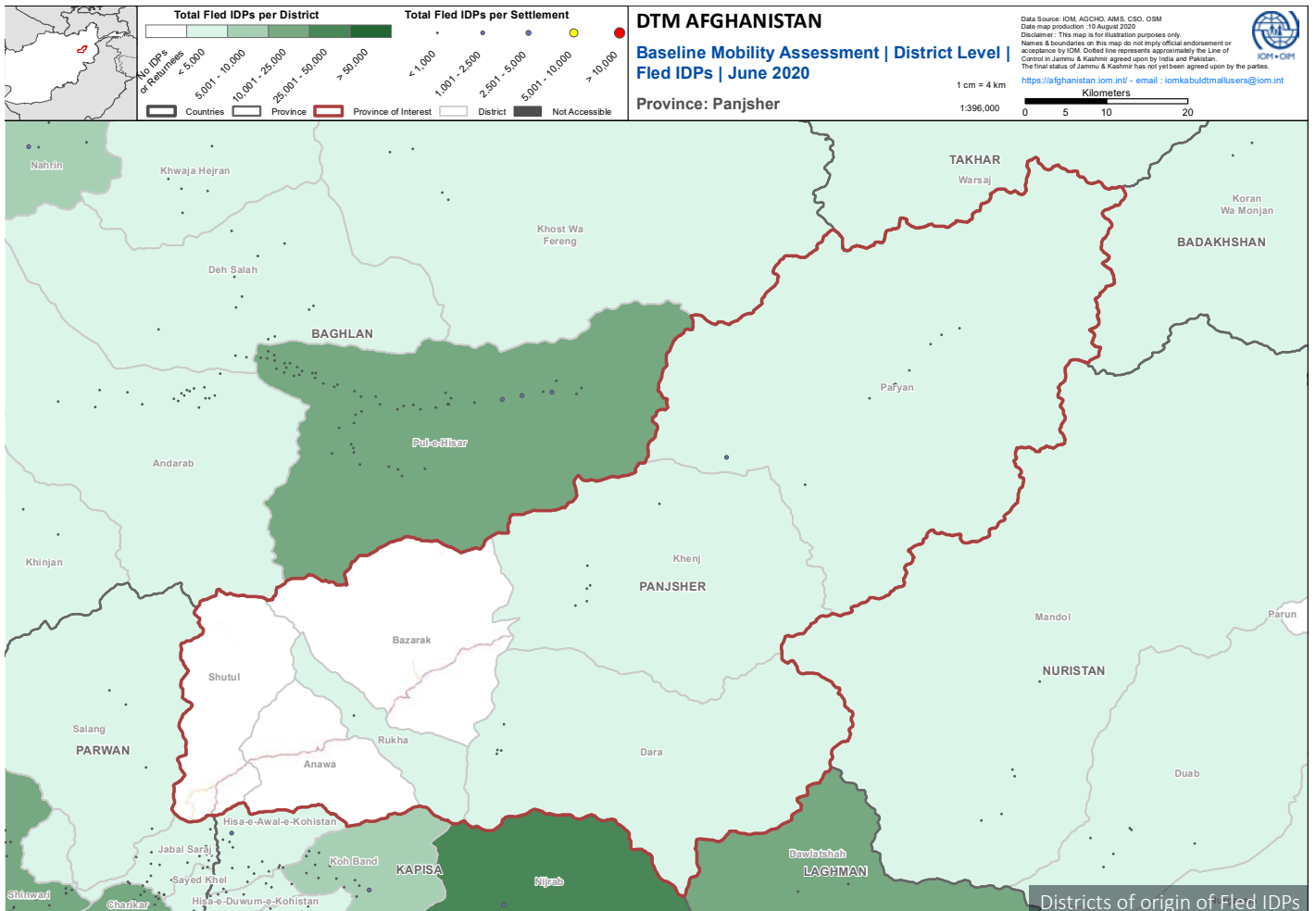
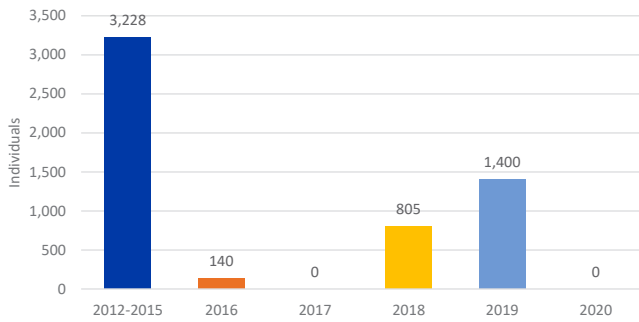
25%
displaced due to conflict

75%
displaced due to natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Panjsher



Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Panjsher





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.



4,467
Returned IDPs



0%
returned from other locations in Panjsher

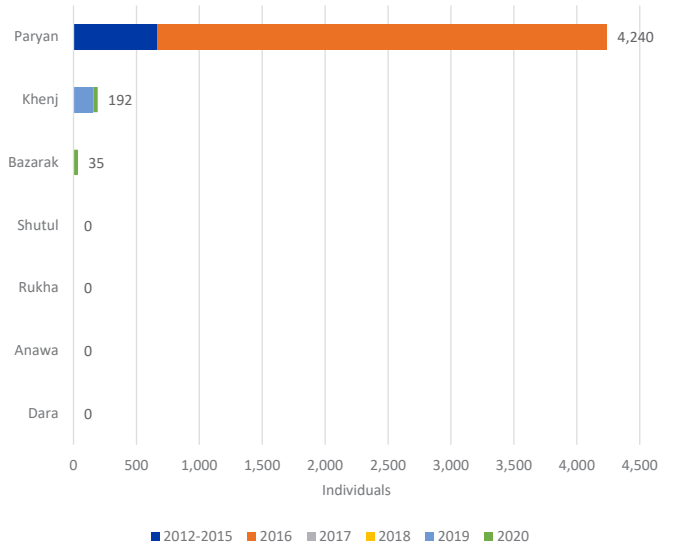


100%
former IDPs returned to only 3 districts: Paryan, Khenj and Bazarak (42%)

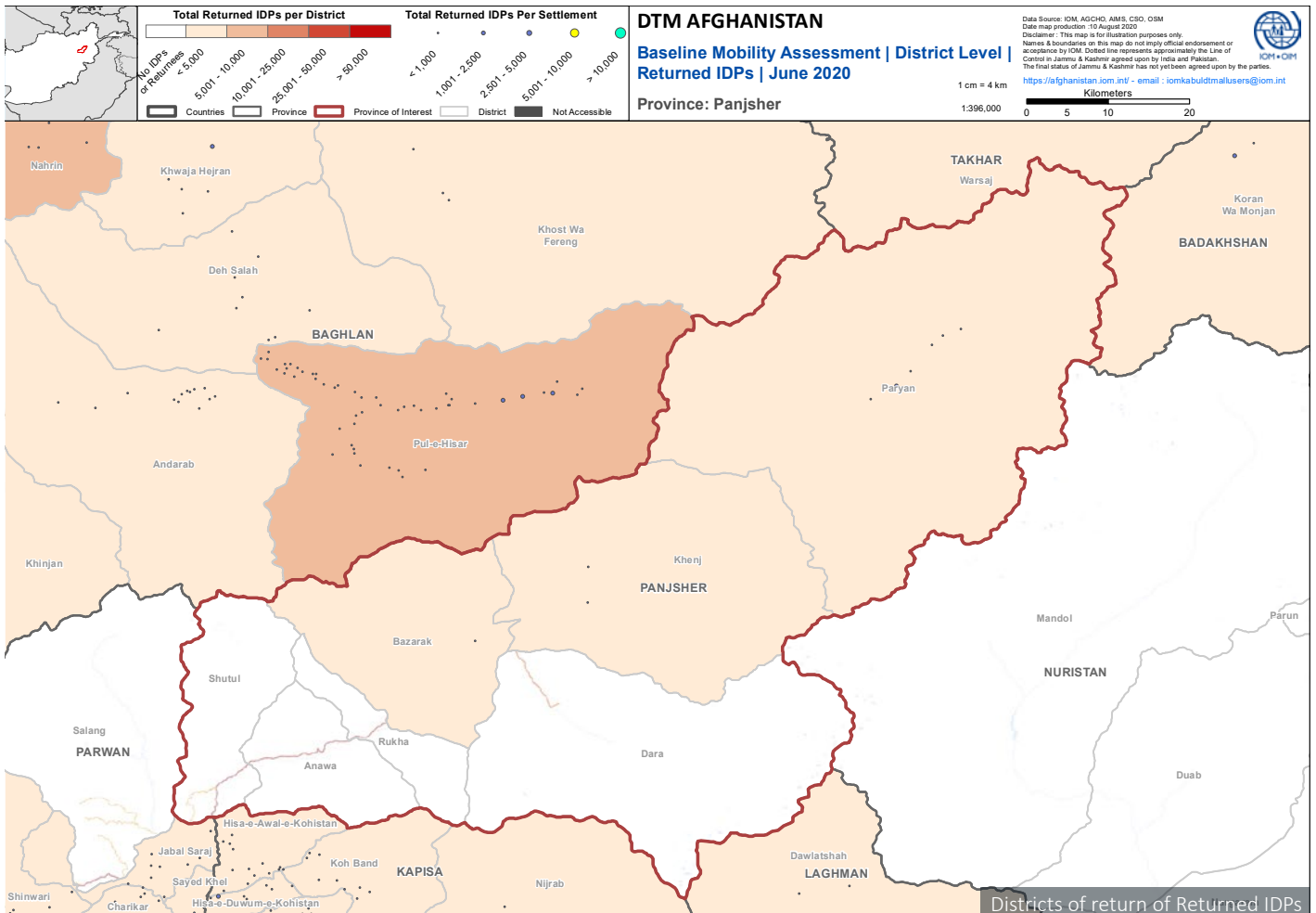
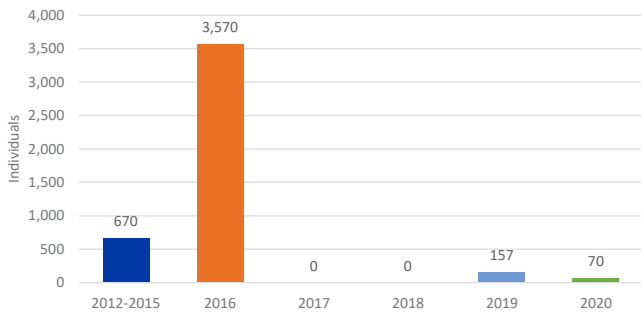


95%
of all returned IDPs in Panjsher returned to Paryan district

Returned IDPs by District | Panjsher



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Panjsher



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.



2,195
fled abroad



899
fled to Europe (41%)

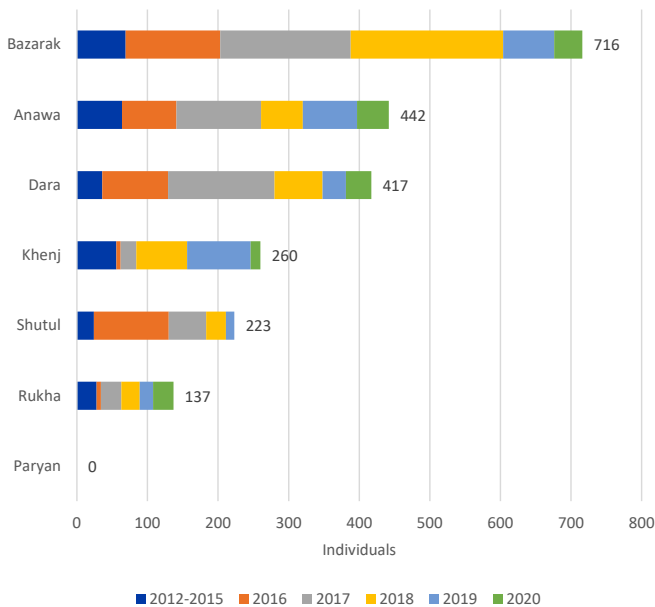


665
fled to Iran (30%)

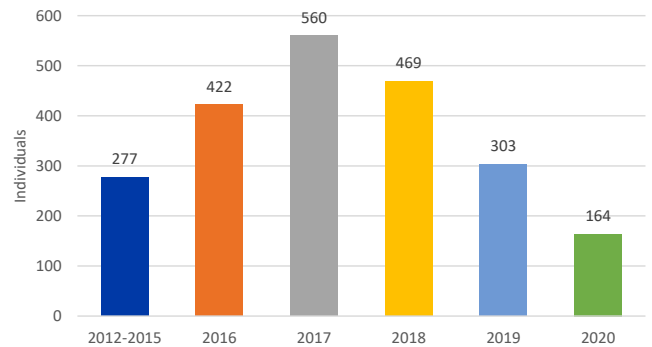


28
fled to Pakistan (1%)

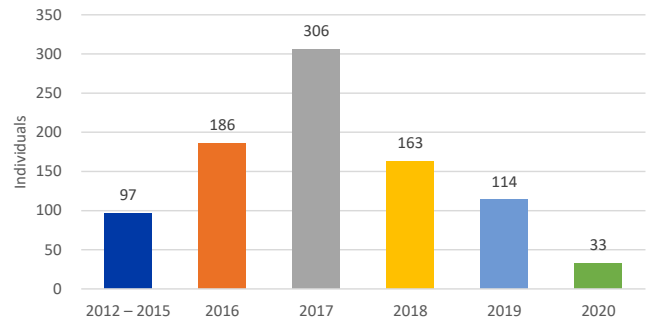
Out-Migrants by District | Panjsher



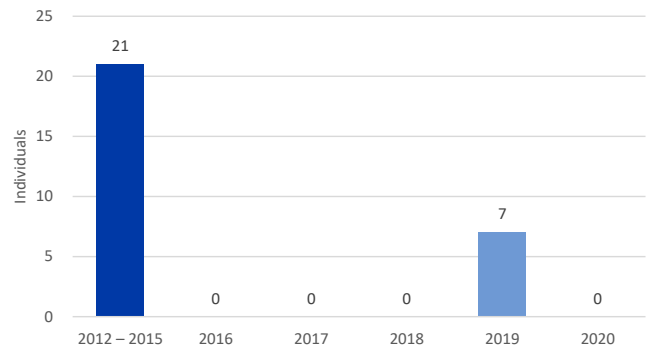
Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Panjsher



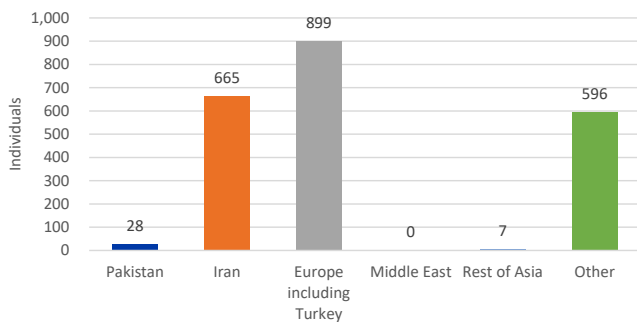
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Panjsher



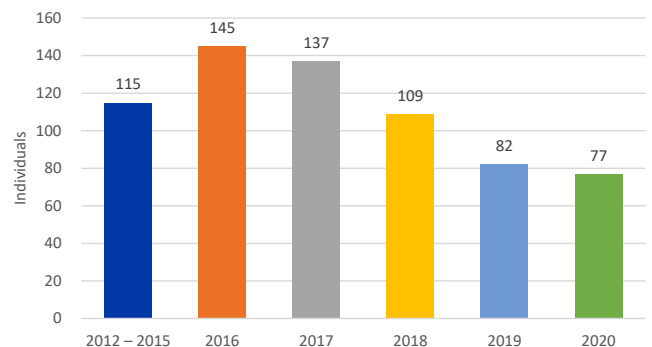
Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Panjsher



Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Panjsher



Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Panjsher



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 www.displacement.iom.int-afghanistan

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