DTM AFGHANISTAN

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

PARWAN SUMMARY RESULTS

ROUND 10 • JAN – JUNE 2020

Parwan is frequently affected by natural disasters such as extreme rain/wind and flooding, often leading to damaged or destroyed housing, reduced livelihood options and loss of life. © 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

10 districts assessed

394 settlements assessed

2,073
key informants interviewed

63,181
returnees from abroad [2012-2020]

39,646
IDPs [2012–2020] currently in host communities

64,268
former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2020]

64,178
out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2020]

4,628
out-migrants fled to Europe (7%)

284
returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air

1 in 5
persons (20%) in Koh-e-Safi and Surkh-e-Parsa districts is either an IDP or returnee

2 in 5
41% of all returnees and IDPs reside in Bagram district

1 in 4
persons (27%) in Bagram district is either an IDP or returnee

2 in 5
37% of all former IDPs from Ghorband district have returned home

2 in 3
persons (64%) from Surkh-e-Parsa district have fled their homes as IDPs

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.
Charikar	194,471	18,129	9%	10,682	5%	15,445	8%	7,447	4%	4,890	3%	7,564	4%
Bagram	113,173	41,917	27%	26,534	17%	15,435	14%	15,383	10%	12,661	11%	18,465	16%
Shinwari	44,910	7,322	14%	7,111	14%	10,143	23%	211	0.4%	1,281	3%	9,571	21%
Sayed Khel	49,787	381	1%	164	0.3%	1,841	4%	217	0.4%	364	1%	507	1%
Jabal Saraj	69,845	1,880	3%	899	1%	3,341	5%	981	1%	770	1%	1,452	2%
Salang	28,357	122	0.4%	101	0.4%	301	1%	21	0.1%	0	0%	310	1%
Ghorband	105,603	12,375	10%	5,479	5%	15,756	15%	6,896	6%	39,532	37%	2,351	2%
Koh-e-Safi	33,875	7,791	19%	7,546	18%	2,138	6%	245	1%	551	2%	1,473	4%
Surkh-e-Parsa	44,654	10,874	20%	3,636	7%	28,658	64%	7,238	13%	3,649	8%	20,308	45%
Shekh Ali	26,946	2,036	7%	1,029	4%	637	2%	1,007	3%	570	2%	2,177	8%
Total	711,621	102,827	13%	63,181	8%	93,695	13%	39,646	5%	64,268	9%	64,178	9%

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

As a result of conflict and natural disaster, 61% of all housing in Parwan is either damaged or destroyed, as here in Bagram 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. © 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.

2,073 key informants (KIs) interviewed

114 key informants are IDPs or returnees (2%)

1 female key informants (0.05%)

347 KIs from host communities (7%)

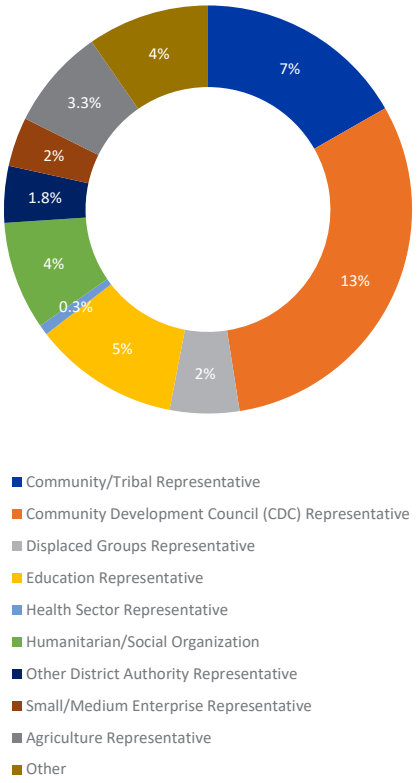
2,072 male key informants (99.95%)

681 KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (13%)

5.3 average number of KIs per focus group

731 KIs from local authorities (14%)

Key Informants by Type | Parwan



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).

2016 saw a major increase in the number of returnees from abroad to Parwan, compared to the period between 2012 to 2015. Until 2019, the numbers of returnees have steadily decreased. However, in 2020, likely as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, will see a significant increase in the number of returnees to Parwan.

63,181 returnees from abroad

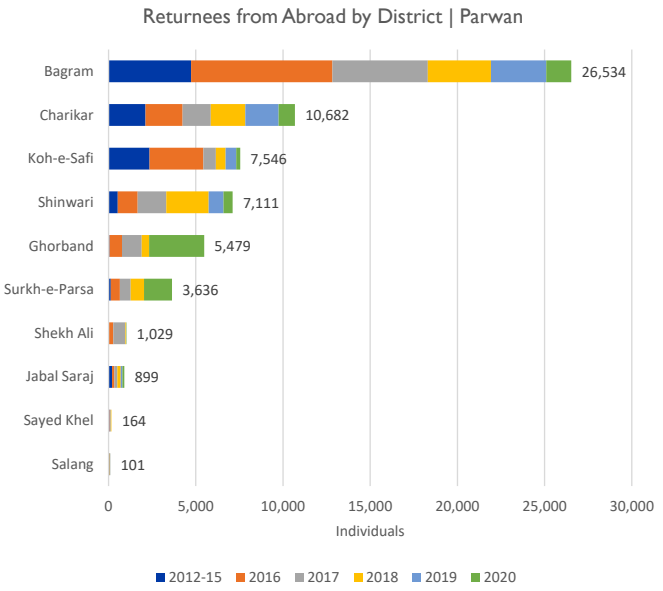
30,063 returned from Pakistan (48%)

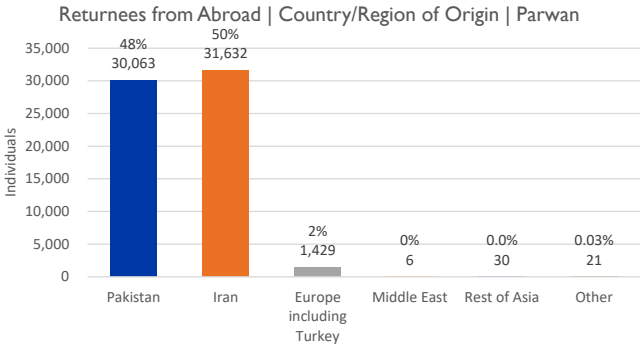
32,627 undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (52%)

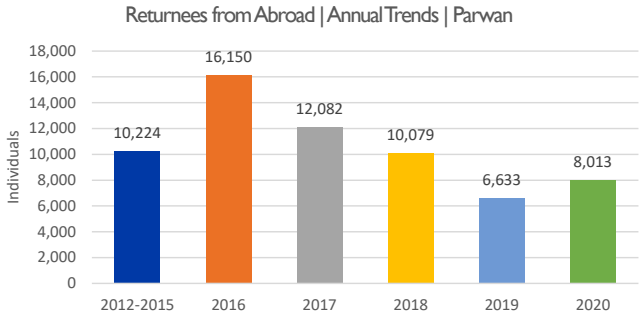
31,632 returned from Iran (50%)

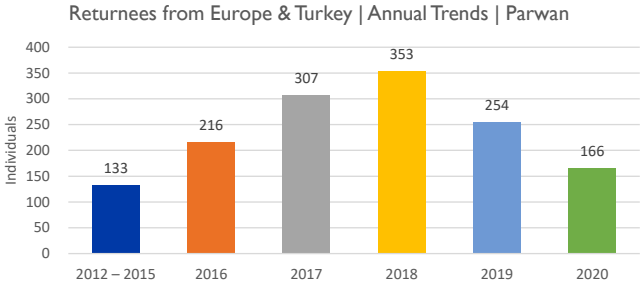
29,068 documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (46%)

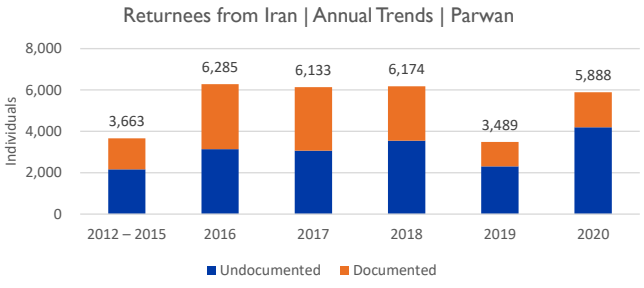
1,486 returnees from non-neighbouring countries (2%)

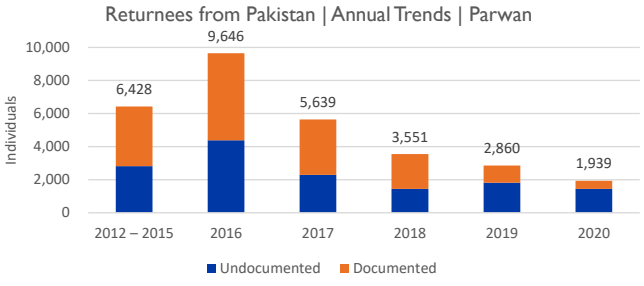












ARRIVAL IDPs

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.

39,646
IDPs currently reside in host communities

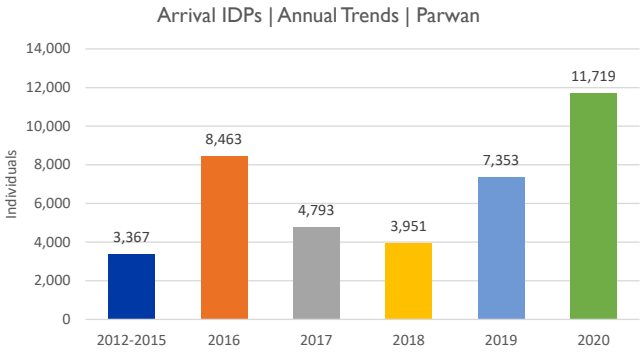
53%
displaced due to conflict

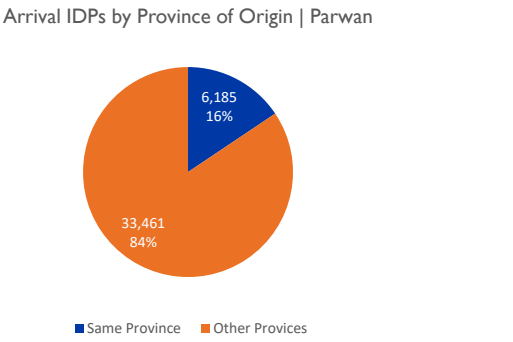
15,383
IDPs in Bagram, which hosts the most IDPs (39)

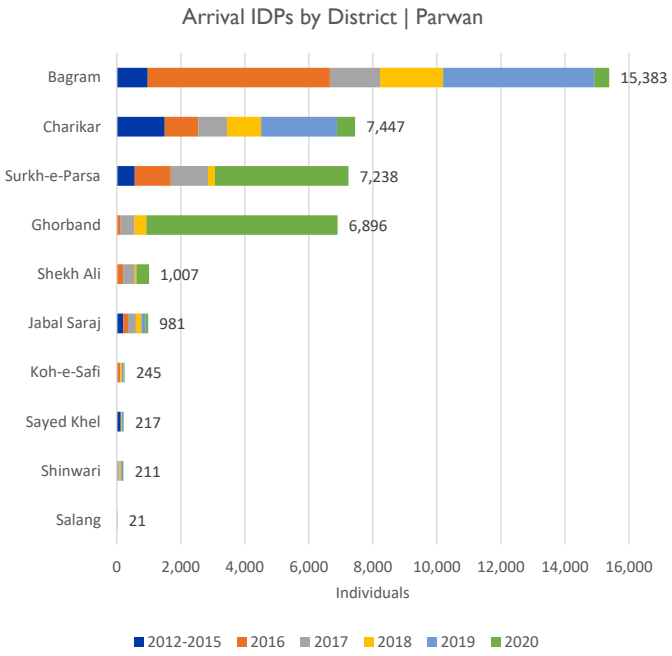
47%
displaced due to natural disaster

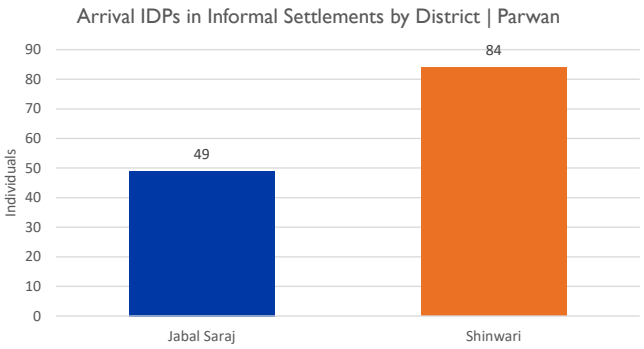
133
IDPs reside in informal settlements (0.3%)

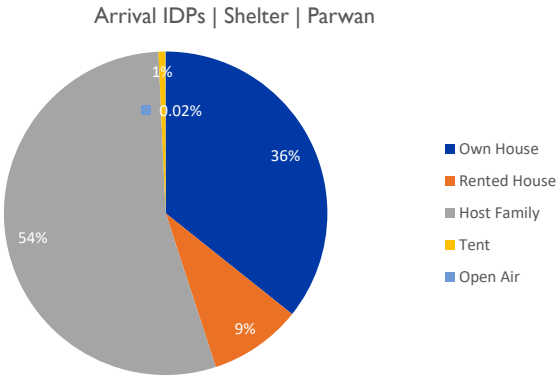
16%
displaced within their home province



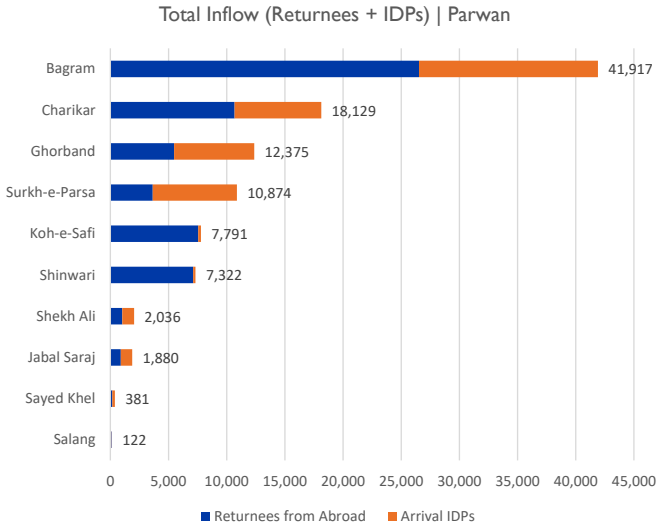








TOTAL INFLOW [RETURNEES + ARRIVAL IDPs]



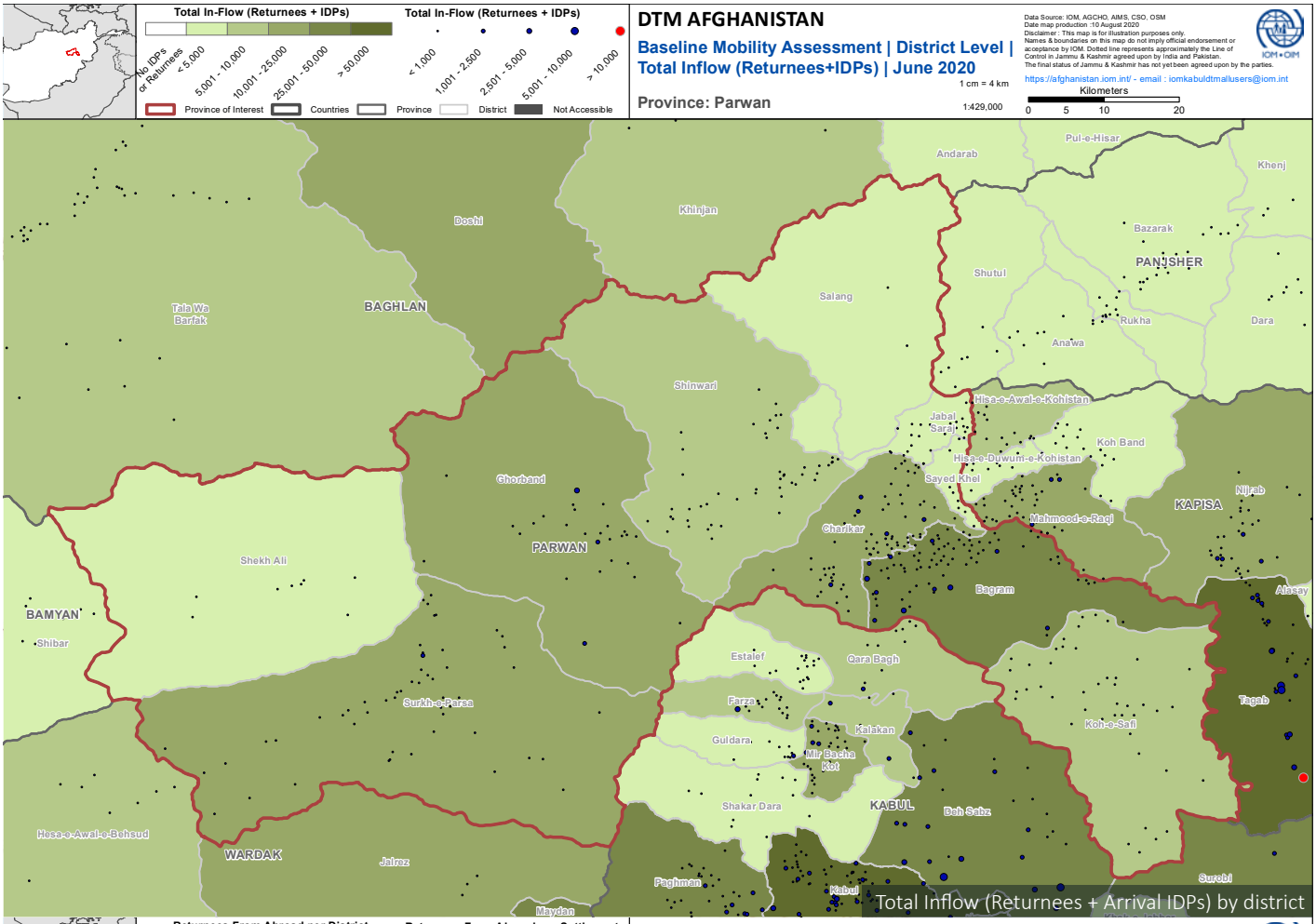
Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Bagram	26,534	15,383	41,917
Charikar	10,682	7,447	18,129
Ghorband	5,479	6,896	12,375
Surkh-e-Parsa	3,636	7,238	10,874
Koh-e-Safi	7,546	245	7,791
Shinwari	7,111	211	7,322
Shekh Ali	1,029	1,007	2,036
Jabal Saraj	899	981	1,880
Sayed Khel	164	217	381
Salang	101	21	122
Grand Total	63,181	39,646	102,827

Overall, Parwan province hosts a total inflow of 102,827 returnees and IDPs, of which 61% (63,181) are returnees and 39% (39,646) are IDPs. The table below shows the 40 settlements in Parwan that are most affected by this influx. These 40 settlements (10% of the 394 settlements assessed in Parwan) host 50% 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	Chaikal	Bagram	3,878
2	Yaz Bashi	Bagram	2,941
3	Qamchaq	Ghorband	2,516
4	Qala Nahsro	Bagram	2,505
5	Dahan Maidan	Bagram	2,466
6	Shahrak Mahajerin Barekaw	Bagram	2,423
7	Dawlatshahi	Bagram	2,314
8	Dahane Nayak	Surkh-e-Parsa	1,959
9	Saighani	Bagram	1,931
10	Dahi Moosken	Bagram	1,557
11	Dashte Opyan	Charikar	1,540
12	Qoul Asyab	Bagram	1,498
13	Karaizak (2)	Charikar	1,274
14	Big Mohammad Khail	Bagram	1,228
15	Hofiyan Sharif	Charikar	1,228
16	Chanar	Ghorband	1,120
17	Dahi Qazi	Charikar	1,100
18	Dasht Rabat	Bagram	1,088
19	Sorkhi	Ghorband	1,064
20	Gulghundi	Charikar	1,012
21	Chobbakhsh	Bagram	925
22	Mahe Ger	Bagram	920
23	Qara Baghi Rabat	Bagram	906
24	Dahi Now	Ghorband	878
25	Bolandi	Shinwari	871
26	Khoja Sayaran Sufla	Charikar	820
27	Khoja Khail	Charikar	797
28	Qara Cha	Bagram	788
29	Balaghel	Charikar	788
30	Dahen Medan Number 2	Bagram	771
31	Dahana Khak Raiz	Surkh-e-Parsa	770
32	Qalatak Bala	Ghorband	762
33	Laghmani	Charikar	693
34	Dahan Karaizak	Surkh-e-Parsa	693
35	Haji Khan Baba	Bagram	678
36	Sorkh Qala	Surkh-e-Parsa	665
37	Rood Rabat	Bagram	658
38	Dahana Tangi	Surkh-e-Parsa	637
39	Abdibay	Charikar	634
40	Qala Malik	Bagram	620
		Total	51,916


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
Total In-Flow (Returnees + IDPs)
< 1,000
1,001 - 2,500
2,501 - 5,000
5,001 - 10,000
> 10,000
Province of Interest
Countries
Province
District
Not Accessible
DTM AFGHANISTAN
Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level | Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | June 2020
Province: Parwan
1 cm = 4 km
1:429,000
Data Source: IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, 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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Kilometers
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Salang
Tala Wa Barfak
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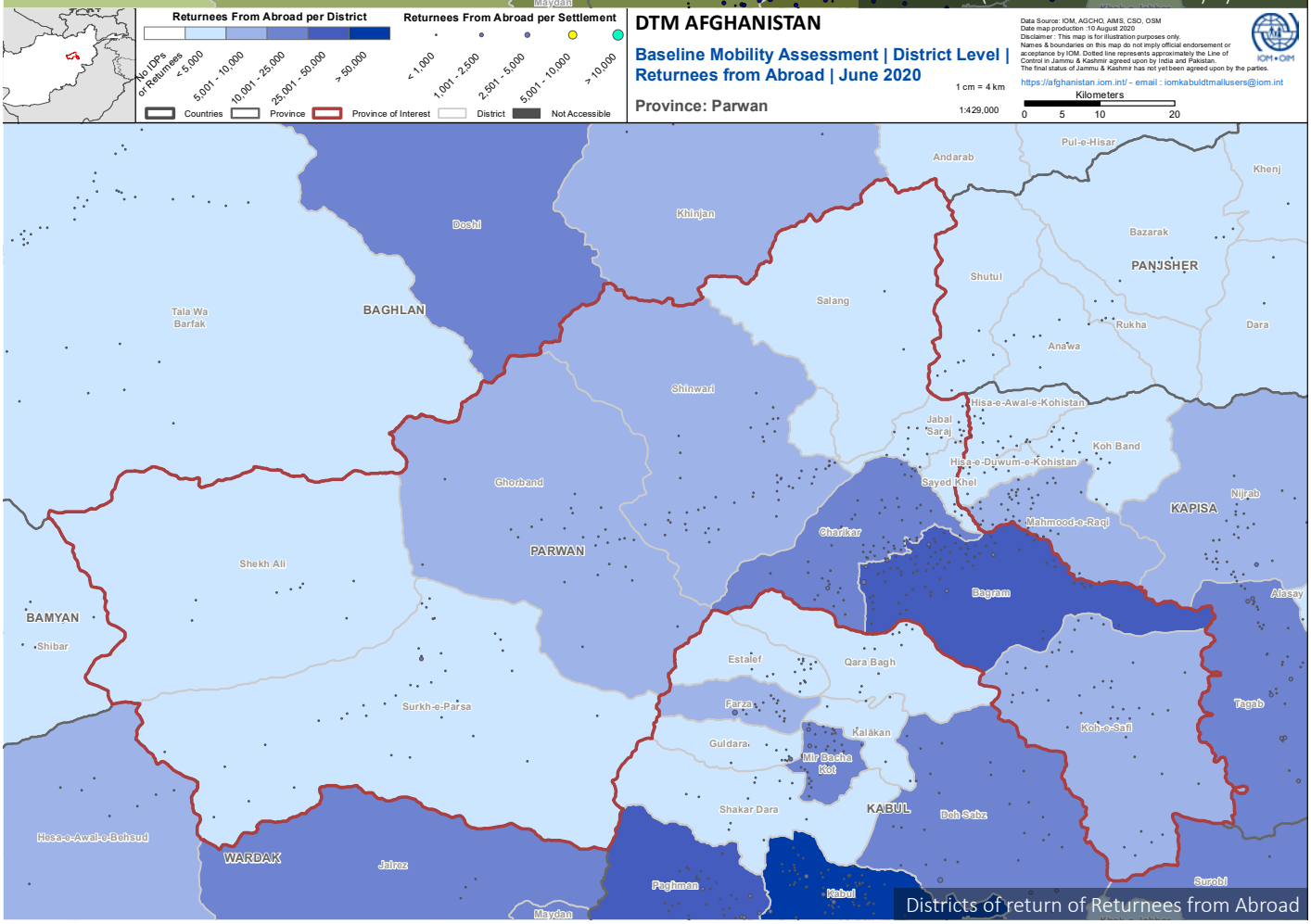
Rukha
Dara
Anawa
Shinwari
Hisa-e-Awal-e-Kohistan
Jabal Saraj
Koh Band
Hisa-e-Duwum-e-Kohistan
Sayed Khel
Ghorband
Nijrab
KAPISA
Mahmood-e-Raqi
Charikar
PARWAN
Shekh Ali
Bagram
Alasay
BAMYAN
Shibar
Estalef
Qara Bagh
Surkh-e-Parsa
Farza
Tagab
Koh-e-Safi
Kalakan
Guldara
Mir Bacha Kot
Shakar Dara
KABUL
Deh Sabz
Hesa-e-Awal-e-Behsud
WARDAK
Jalrez
Paghman
Kabul
Surobi
Maydan
Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs) by district


Returnees From Abroad per District
No IDPs or Returnees
< 5,000
5,001 - 10,000
10,001 - 25,000
25,001 - 50,000
> 50,000
Returnees From Abroad per Settlement
< 1,000
1,001 - 2,500
2,501 - 5,000
5,001 - 10,000
> 10,000
Countries
Province
Province of Interest
District
Not Accessible
DTM AFGHANISTAN
Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level | Returnees from Abroad | June 2020
Province: Parwan
1 cm = 4 km
1:429,000
Data Source: IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM
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The final status of Jammu & Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.
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Kilometers
0 5 10 20
Pul-e-Hisar
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Khenj
Khinjan
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Salang
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Dara
Anawa
Shinwari
Hisa-e-Awal-e-Kohistan
Jabal Saraj
Koh Band
Hisa-e-Duwum-e-Kohistan
Sayed Khel
Ghorband
Nijrab
KAPISA
Mahmood-e-Raqi
Charikar
PARWAN
Shekh Ali
Bagram
Alasay
BAMYAN
Shibar
Estalef
Qara Bagh
Surkh-e-Parsa
Farza
Tagab
Koh-e-Safi
Kalakan
Guldara
Mir Bacha Kot
Shakar Dara
KABUL
Deh Sabz
Hesa-e-Awal-e-Behsud
WARDAK
Jalrez
Paghman
Kabul
Surobi
Maydan
Districts of return of Returnees from Abroad

FLED IDPS

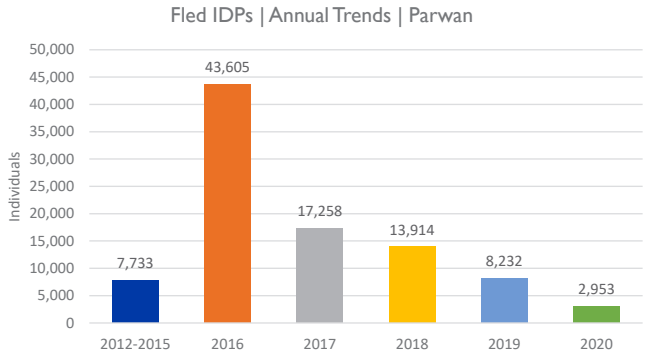
Fled IDPs are Afghans who have fled from an assessed location or settlement within which they previously resided and now currently reside in a different settlement in Afghanistan, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection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

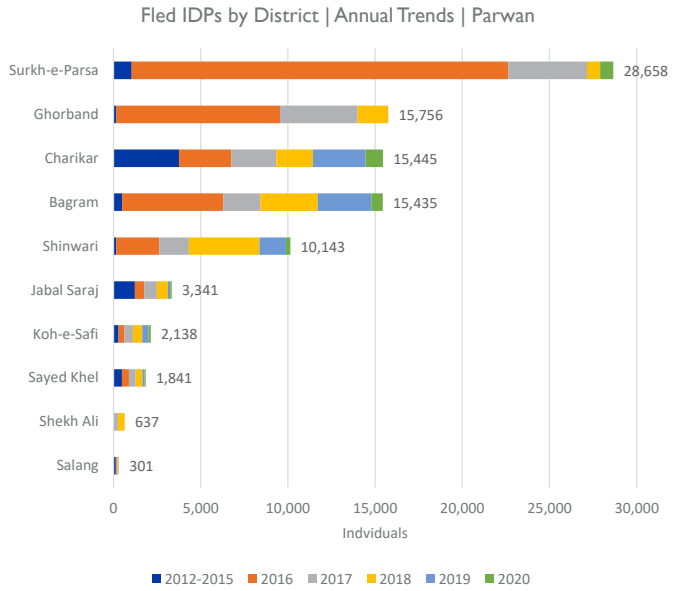
93,695
Fled IDPs

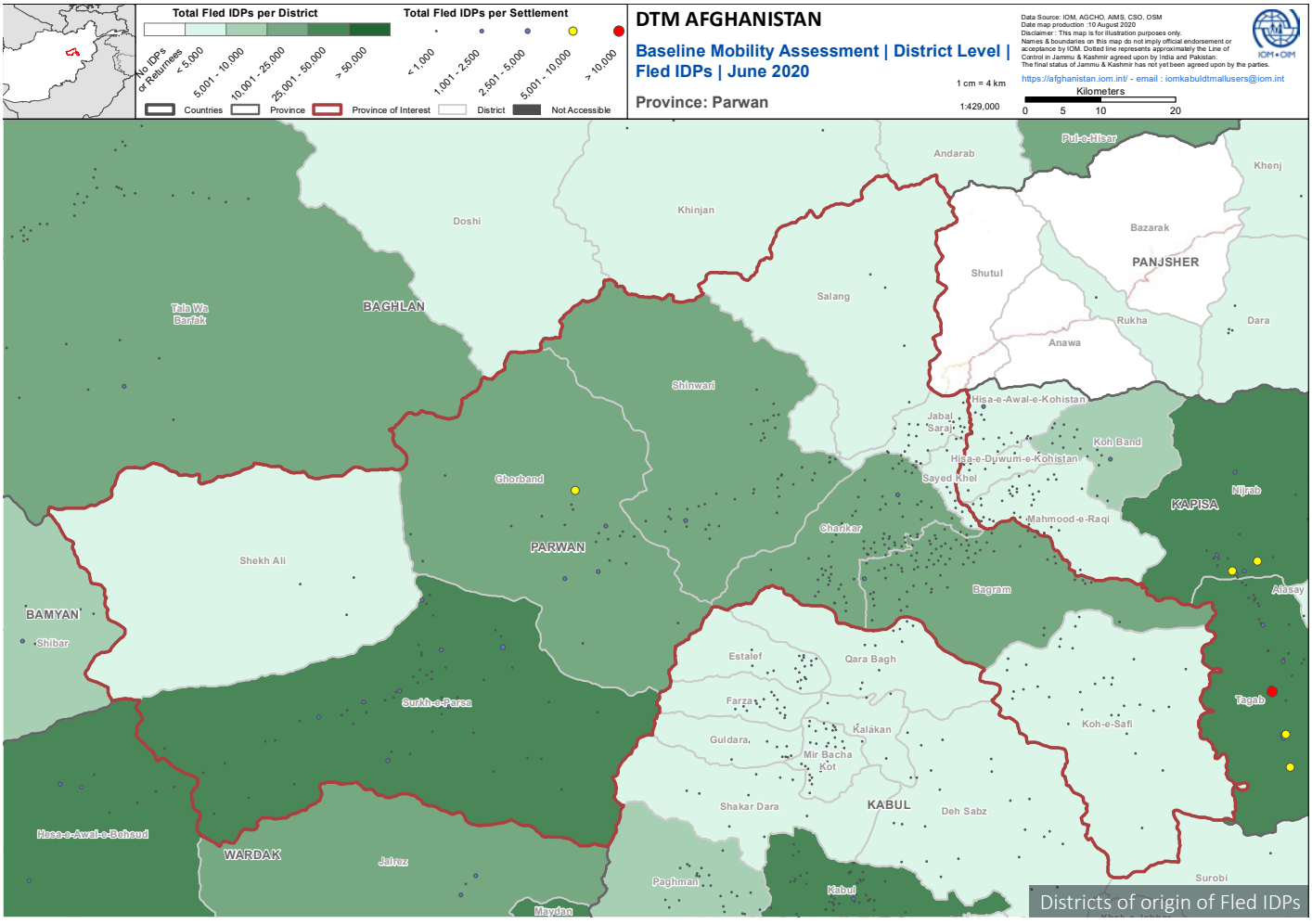
26%
fled IDPs displaced in Parwan

38%
displaced due to conflict

62%
displaced due to natural disaster







RETURNED IDPS

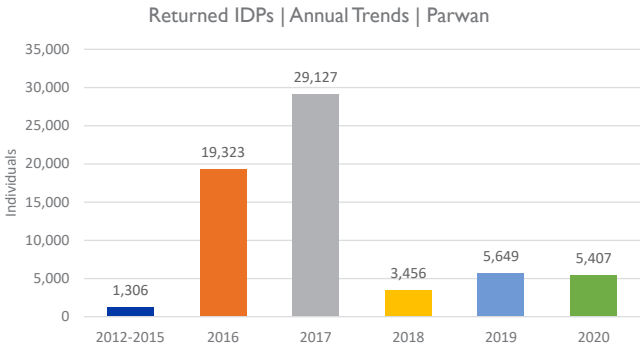
Returned IDPs are Afghans who have returned to their home place of origin in the assessed location or settlement from which they had fled as IDPs in the past, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection concerns, or natural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

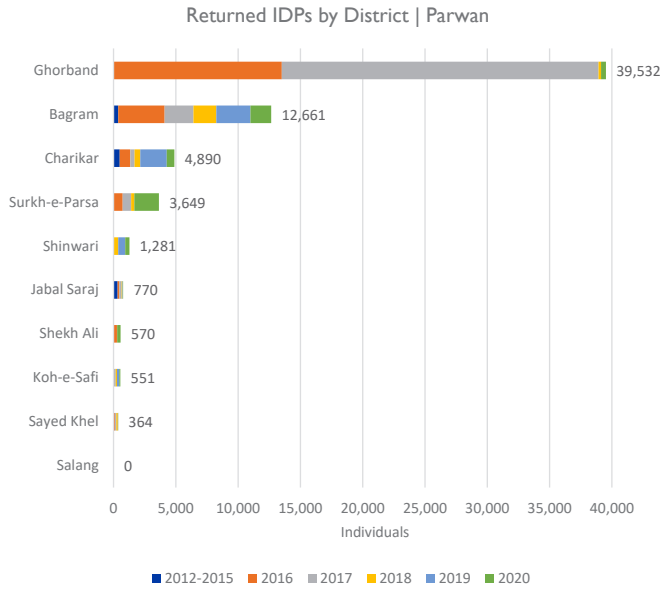
64,268
Returned IDPs

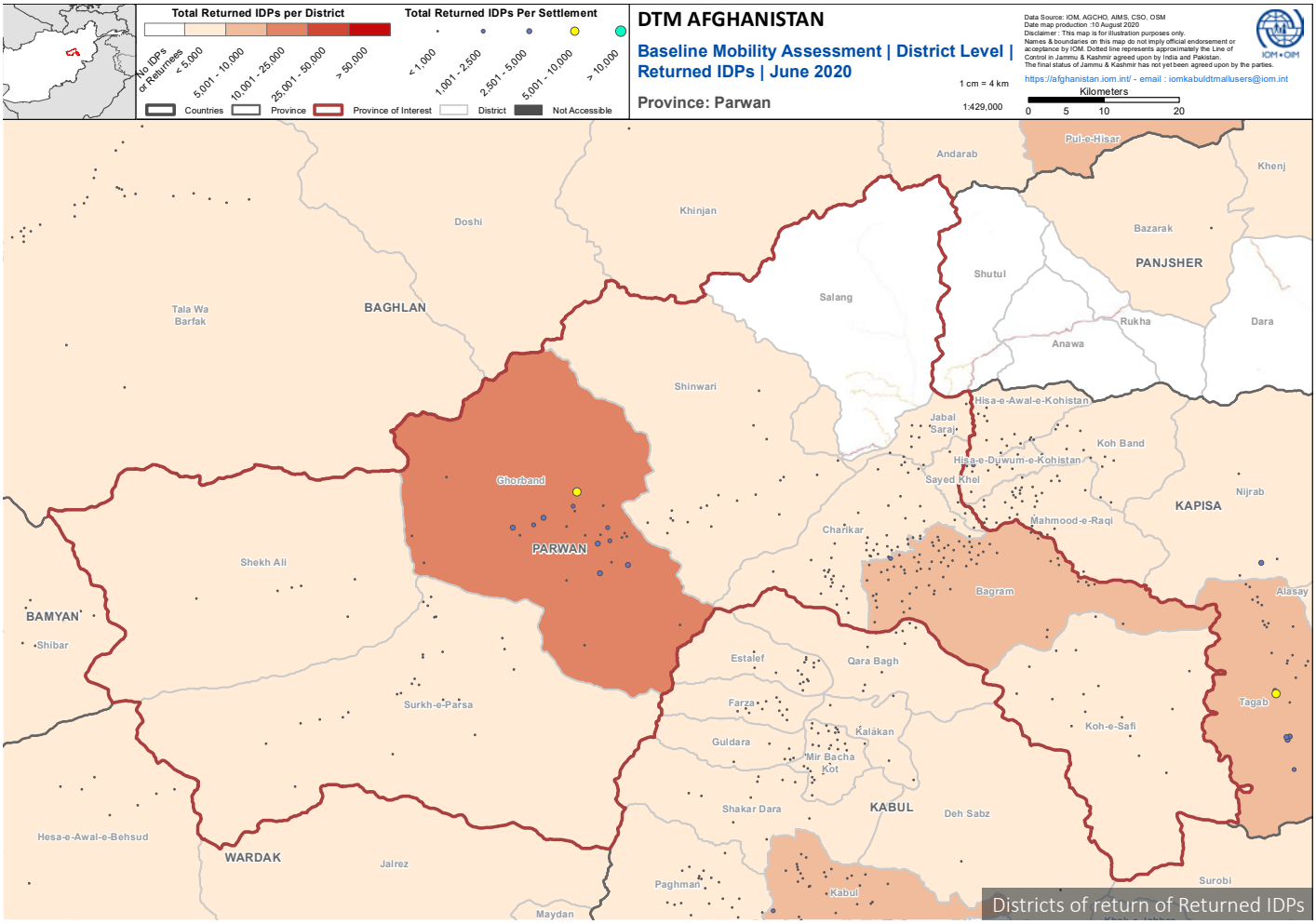
50%
returned from other locations in Parwan

4 in 5
former IDPs returned to only 2 districts: Ghorband and Bagram (81%)

3 in 5
of all returned IDPs in Parwan returned to Ghorband district (62%)







Districts of return of Returned IDPs

OUT-MIGRANTS

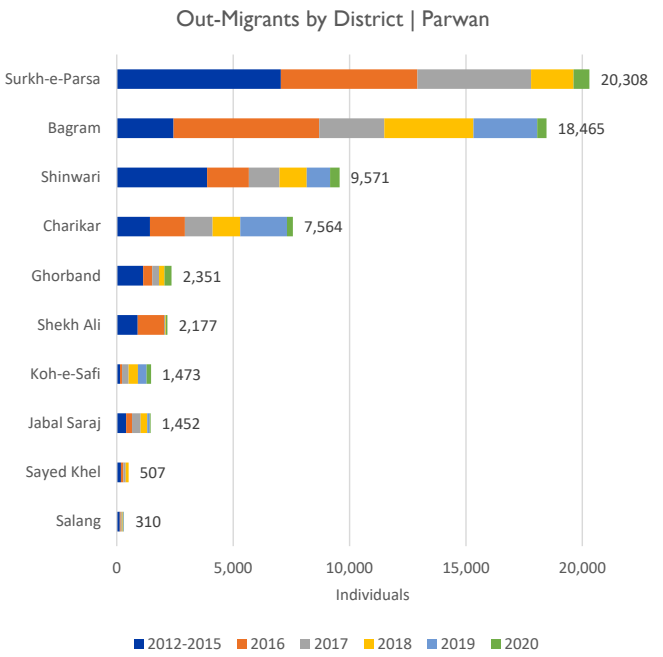
Out-Migrants are Afghans who have moved or fled abroad from the assessed location, whatever the cause, reason or duration of expatriation. This category includes refugees, displaced and uprooted people, and economic migrants who have left Afghanistan.

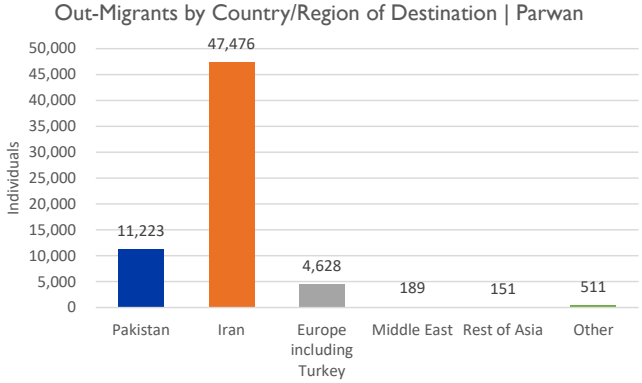
64,178 fled abroad

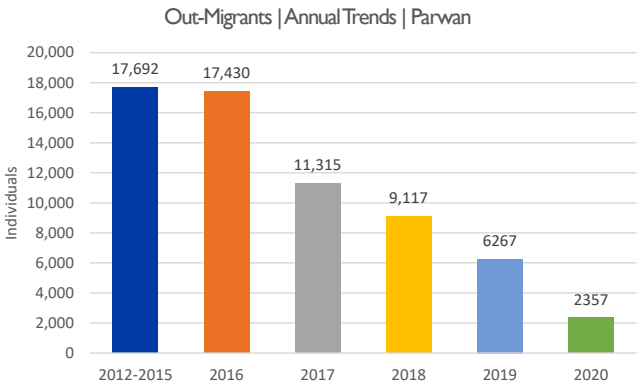
4,628 fled to Europe (7%)

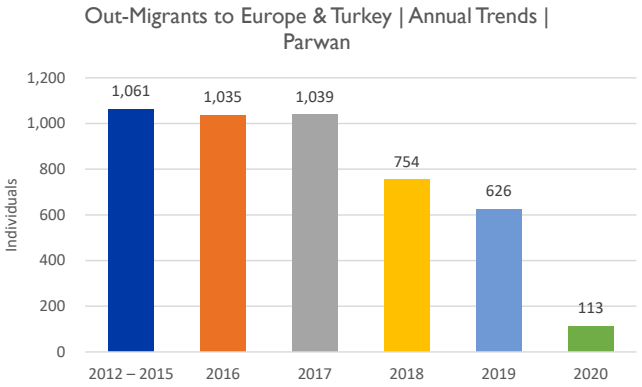
47,476 fled to Iran (74%)

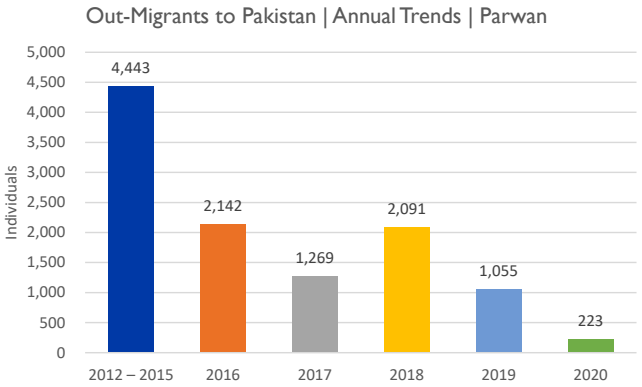
11,223 fled to Pakistan (17%)

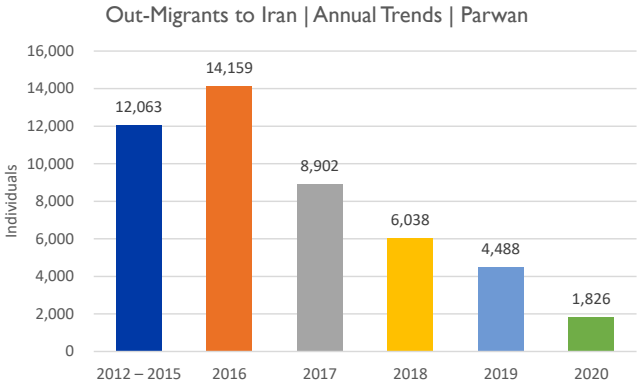












International Organization for Migration
17 Route des Morillons
P.O. box 17
1211 Geneva 19
Switzerland

International Organization for Migration
House #27
4th Street
Ansari Square
Shahr-e Naw
Kabul, Afghanistan

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CONTACT US

For further information, please contact the DTM Team:

DTMAfghanistan@iom.int

facebook.com-iomafghanistan

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