

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

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



Despite being a relatively remote province of Afghanistan, 71% of the assessed villages in Samangan have access to solar power, according to DTM's Round 10 Community-Based Needs Assessment (CBNA). © 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

-  **7** districts assessed
-  **220** settlements assessed
-  **1,212** key informants interviewed
-  **36,984** returnees from abroad [2012-2020]
-  **38,816** IDPs [2012–2020] currently in host communities
-  **65,848** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2020]
-  **36,495** out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2020]
-  **12,169** out-migrants fled to Europe (33%)
-  **585** returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air
-  **4 in 5** 78% of all returnees and IDPs reside in only 3 districts: Aybak, Dara-e-Suf-e-Payin and Dara-e-Suf-e-Bala
-  **1 in 5** persons in Dara-e-Suf-e-Payin and Aybad districts is either an IDP or returnee
-  **1 in 3** 32% of all former IDPs from Dara-e-Suf-e-Payin have returned home
-  **1 in 2** 45% of all IDPs reside in Aybak district
-  **1 in 5** persons (23%) from Samangan have fled their homes as IDPs

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.
Aybak	114,061	24,471	18%	7,070	5%	13,177	12%	17,401	13%	17,689	16%	7,335	6%
Hazrat-e-Sultan	45,167	8,290	16%	6,631	12%	5,758	13%	1,659	3%	2,451	5%	3,351	7%
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	43,499	1,574	3%	1,203	3%	7,532	17%	371	1%	1,855	4%	2,508	6%
Feroz Nakhchir	14,243	1,476	9%	923	6%	1,000	7%	553	4%	350	2%	1,054	7%
Ruy-e-Duab	49,786	5,405	10%	2,458	4%	13,549	27%	2,947	5%	11,487	23%	3,576	7%
Dara-e-Suf-e-Payin	70,573	19,531	22%	13,234	15%	42,720	61%	6,297	7%	22,365	32%	12,923	18%
Dara-e-Suf-e-Bala	78,014	15,053	16%	5,465	6%	12,680	16%	9,588	10%	9,651	12%	5,748	7%
Total	415,343	75,800	15%	36,984	8%	96,416	23%	38,816	8%	65,848	16%	36,495	9%

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



According to results from DTM’s Round 10 CBNA, Samangan scores the highest in terms of water scarcity. 56% of the population in Sar-e-Pul cannot access sufficient drinking water and 52% does not have enough water for their agricultural production, including livestock. © 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. While women only represent 1% of the key informants in Samangan, this is an improvement from the national average of 0.1% female representation in DTM 's first round, completed in March 2017.



1,212
key informants (KIs)
interviewed



12
female key informants
(1%)



1,200
male key informants
(99%)



5.5
average number of KIs
per focus group



135
key informants are IDPs
or returnees (3%)



264
KIs from host
communities (5%)

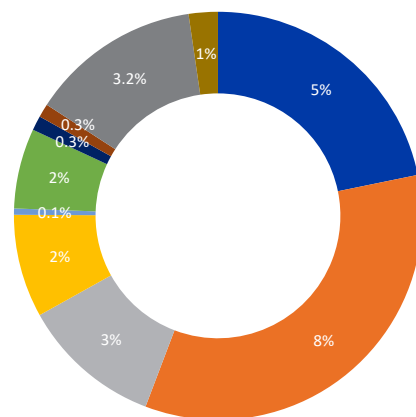


359
KIs from multi-sectoral
and social services (7%)



426
KIs from local
authorities (8%)

Key Informants by Type | Samangan



- 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

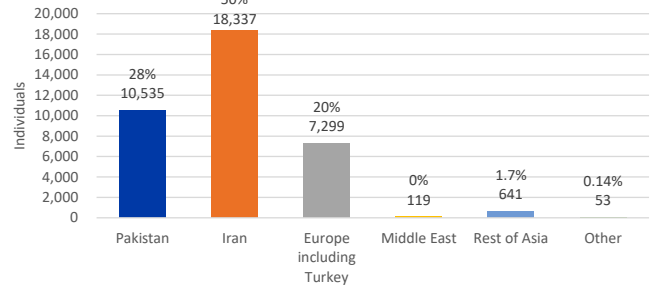
RETURNNEES

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).

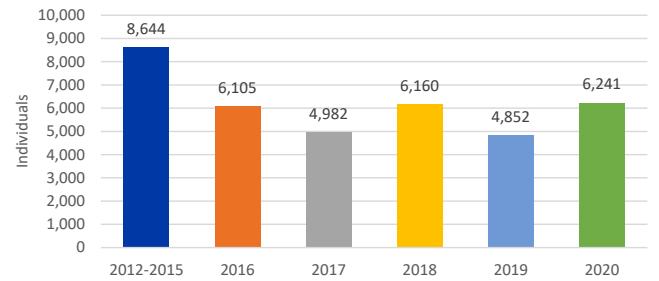
2018 saw a major increase in the number of returnees from abroad coming to Samangan, in comparison to the time period between 2012 to 2015. 2020, however, will be a record year in term of returnee number to Samangan, with most returning coming from Iran, as the current round has only assessed returnee figures up to June 2020.

- 36,984** returnees from abroad
- 17,500** undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (47%)
- 11,372** documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (31%)
- 10,535** returned from Pakistan (28%)
- 18,337** returned from Iran (50%)
- 8,112** returnees from non-neighbouring countries (22%)

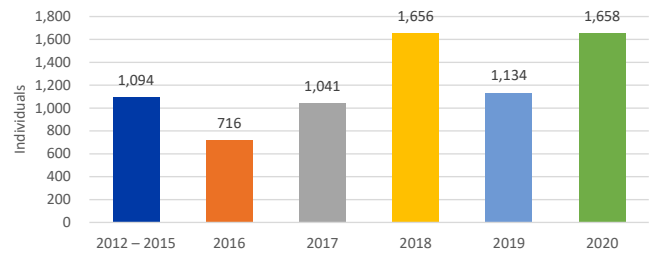
Returnees from Abroad | Country/Region of Origin | Samangan



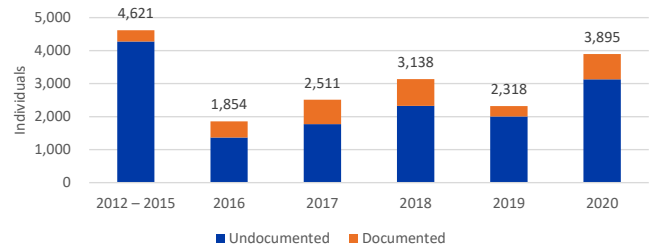
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Samangan



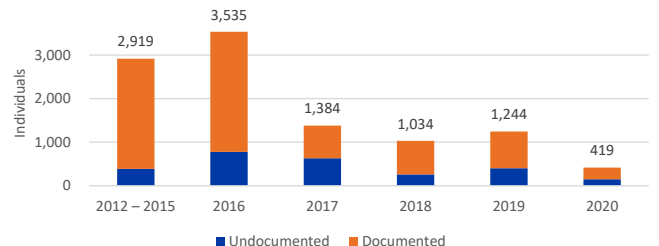
Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Samangan



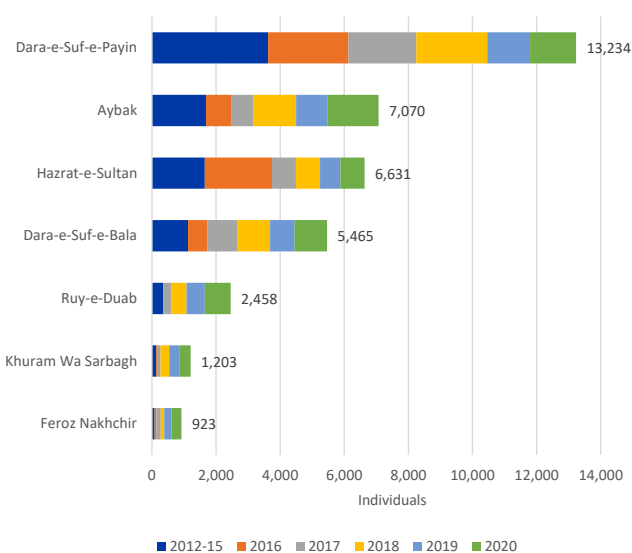
Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Samangan



Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Samangan



Returnees from Abroad by District | Samangan



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.



38,816
IDPs currently reside in host communities



82%
displaced due to conflict



17,401
IDPs in Aybak, which hosts the most IDPs (45%)



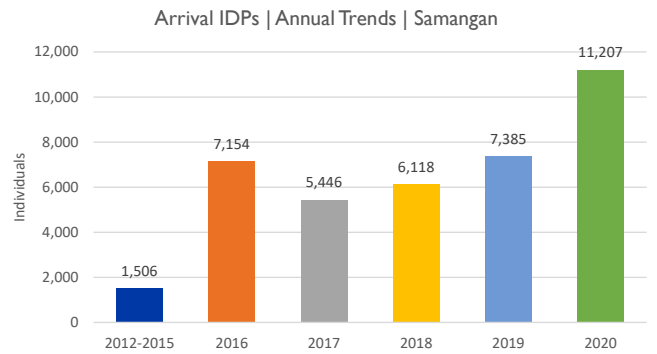
18%
displaced due to natural disaster



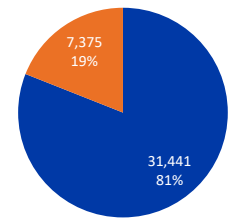
1,400
IDPs reside in informal settlements (4%)



81%
displaced within their home province

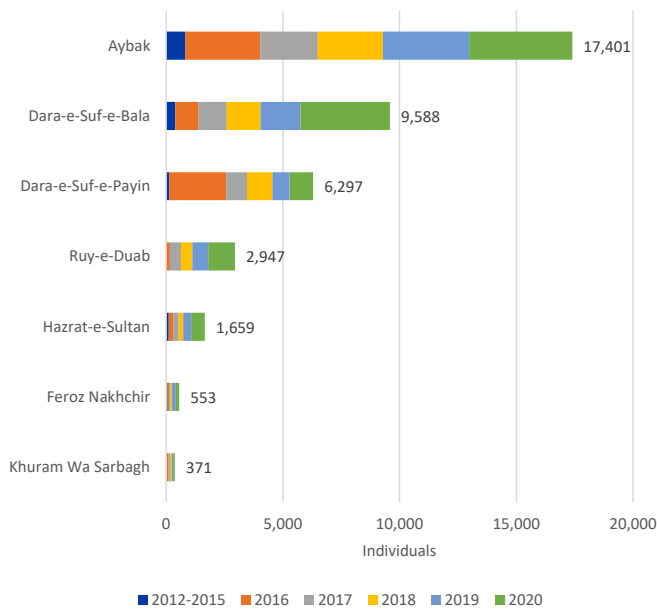


Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Samangan

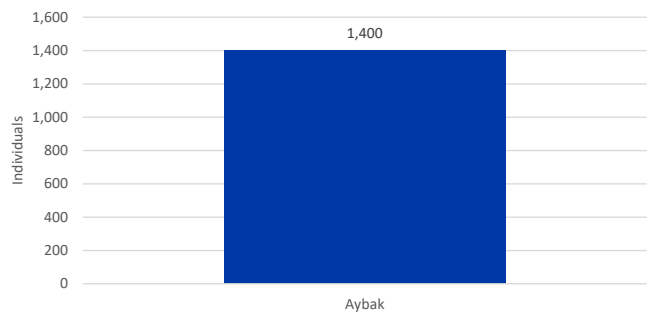


Same Province Other Provinces

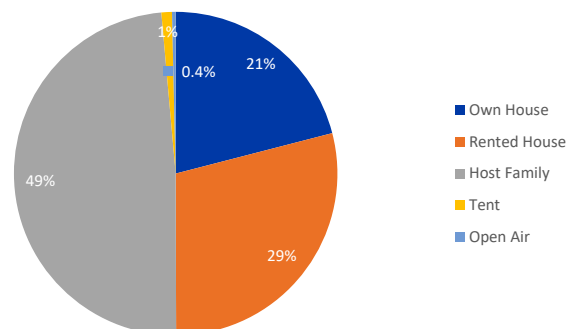
Arrival IDPs by District | Samangan



Arrival IDPs in Informal Settlements by District | Samangan

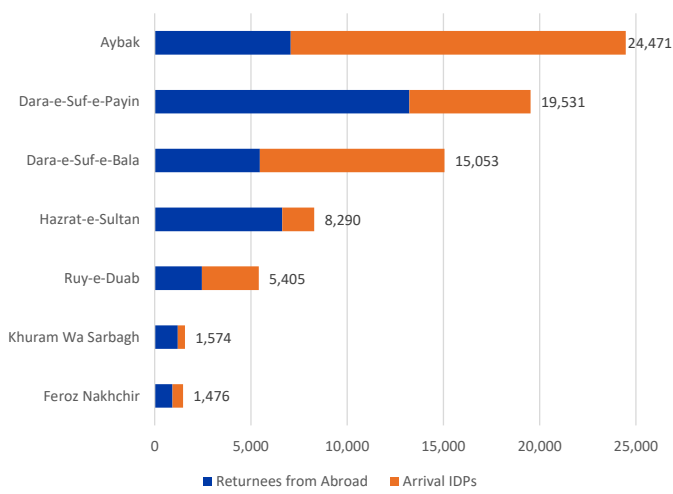


Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Samangan



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

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Samangan



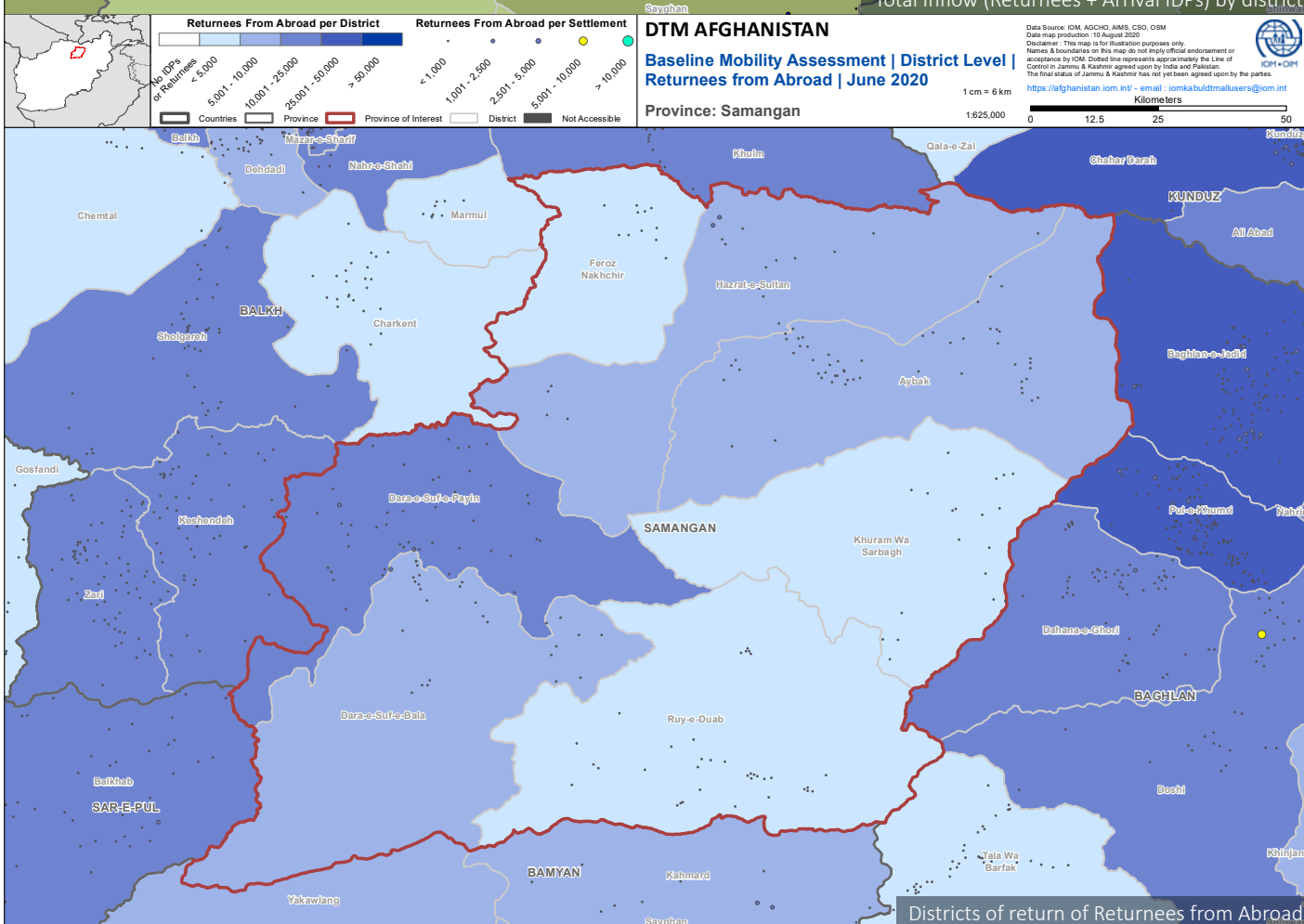
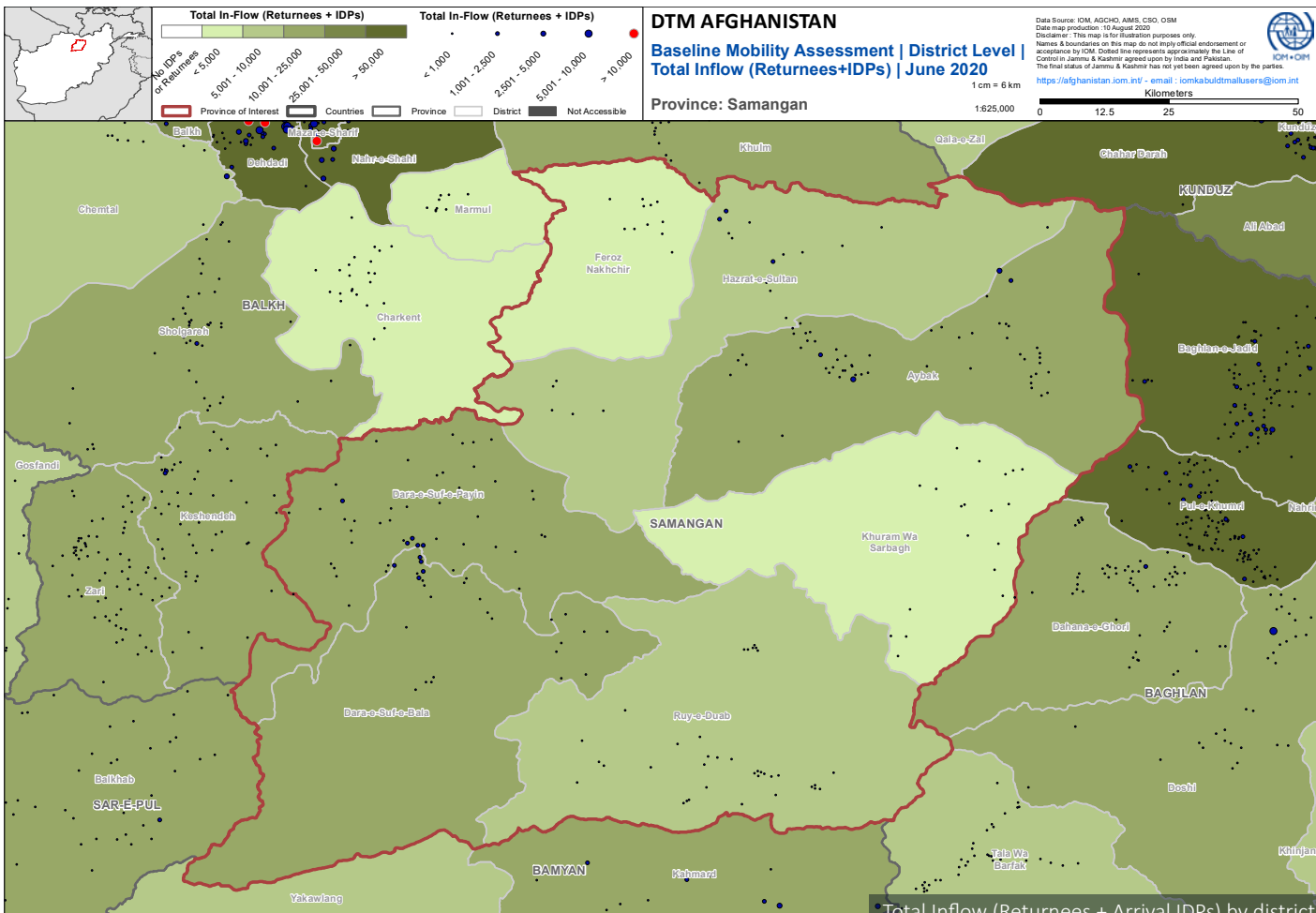
Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Aybak	7,070	17,401	24,471
Dara Suf-e-Payin	13,234	6,297	19,531
Dara-e-Suf-e-Bala	5,465	9,588	15,053
Hazrat-e-Sultan	6,631	1,659	8,290
Ruy-e-Duab	2,458	2,947	5,405
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	1,203	371	1,574
Feroz Nakhchir	923	553	1,476
Grand Total	36,984	38,816	75,800

Overall, Samangan province hosts a total inflow of 75,800 returnees and IDPs, of which 49% (36,984) are returnees and 51% (38,816) are IDPs. The table below shows the 40 settlements in Samangan that are most affected by this influx. These 40 settlements (18% of the 220 settlements assessed in Samangan) host 60% 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	Nahia Shashm	Aybak	3,399
2	Halim Abad	Aybak	2,689
3	Dobandi	Dara Suf-e-Payin	2,366
4	Momin Abad	Dara-e-Suf-e-Bala	2,152
5	Markaz Woluswaly	Dara Suf-e-Payin	2,012
6	Anis Abad	Dara-e-Suf-e-Bala	1,740
7	Toghak	Aybak	1,712
8	Nahia Panjam	Dara-e-Suf-e-Bala	1,598
9	Rubabi	Hazrat-e-Sultan	1,507
10	Saray Gharbe	Aybak	1,284
11	Batash	Dara-e-Suf-e-Bala	1,132
12	Khord Kan	Dara Suf-e-Payin	1,129
13	Khoshka Dara	Dara Suf-e-Payin	1,113
14	Hawza Shahr	Dara-e-Suf-e-Bala	1,104
15	Nahia Sawam	Hazrat-e-Sultan	1,089
16	Now Abad Ghandom Qoul	Hazrat-e-Sultan	1,080
17	Kham Bok	Dara Suf-e-Payin	1,044
18	Qarlogh Qorogh	Aybak	968
19	Ab Ganda	Dara-e-Suf-e-Bala	952
20	Sar Asyab	Dara-e-Suf-e-Bala	949
21	Sharif Abad	Dara-e-Suf-e-Bala	918
22	Baloch Bala	Aybak	892
23	Khair Abad	Aybak	880
24	Khoshka Dara Payen	Dara Suf-e-Payin	834
25	Sari Hawz	Dara-e-Suf-e-Bala	820
26	Panjshiri Payan	Dara-e-Suf-e-Bala	804
27	Koohak	Aybak	756
28	Eshan-i-darrahi-i-bagh	Aybak	750
29	Gandom Qoul	Dara Suf-e-Payin	750
30	Naemtala Payen	Aybak	726
31	Takya	Aybak	715
32	Chogani	Dara Suf-e-Payin	694
33	Wahdat Abad	Hazrat-e-Sultan	666
34	Rawanak	Hazrat-e-Sultan	661
35	Sabz Dara	Aybak	659
36	Chichi Ardar Payan	Dara Suf-e-Payin	645
37	Chapchi Yardar	Aybak	641
38	Farmanqouli Bala Dahi	Hazrat-e-Sultan	635
39	Rabat	Dara Suf-e-Payin	625
40	Chamarj Hulya	Aybak	579
	Total		45,669



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.

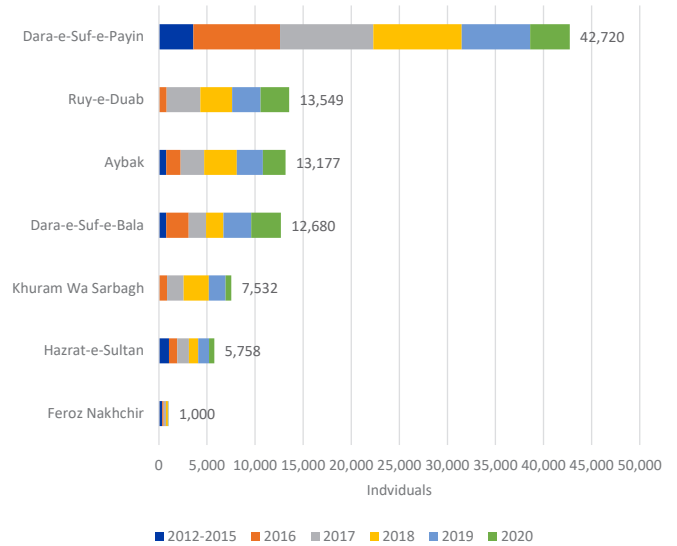
96,416
Fled IDPs

59%
fled IDPs displaced in Samangan

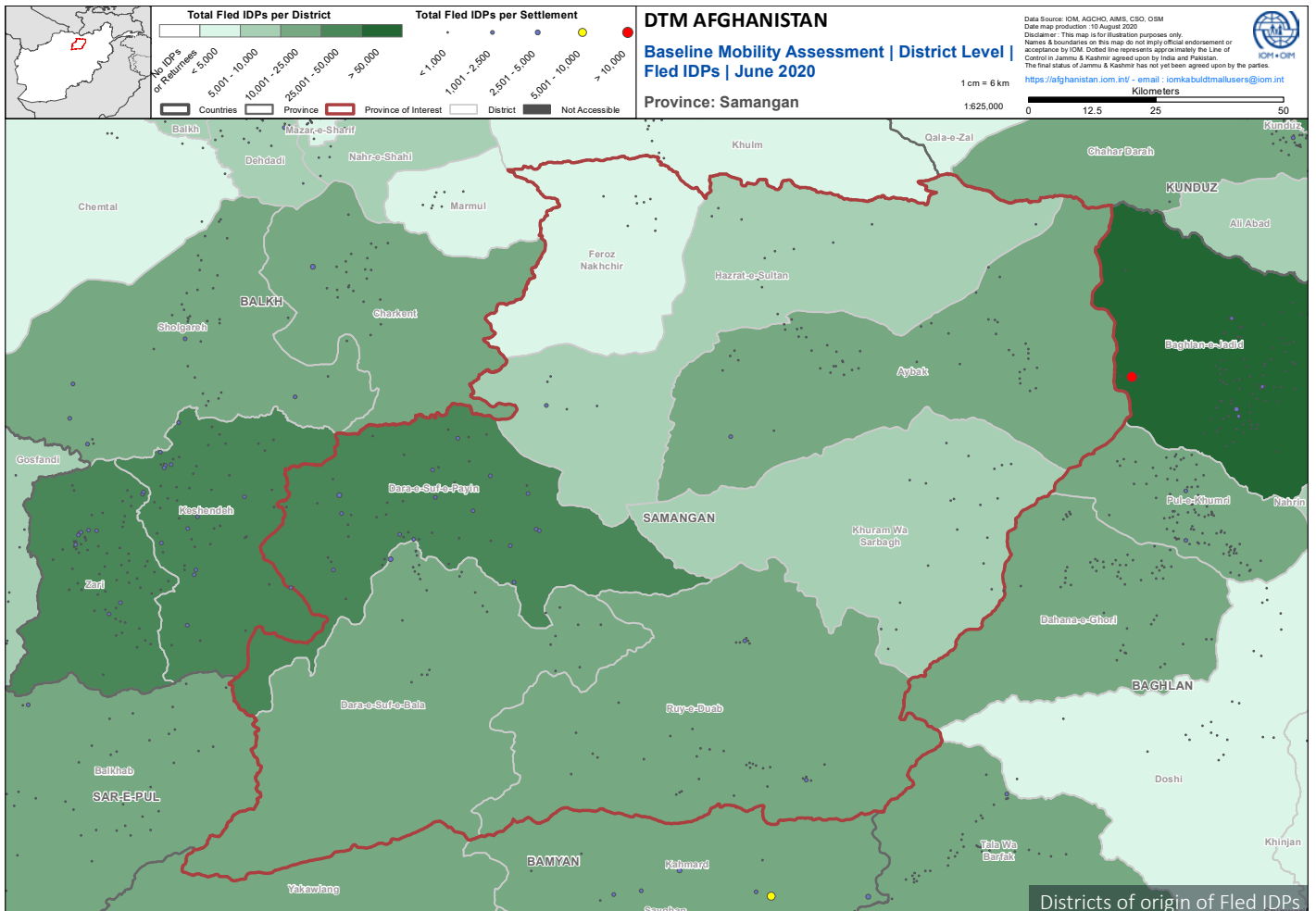
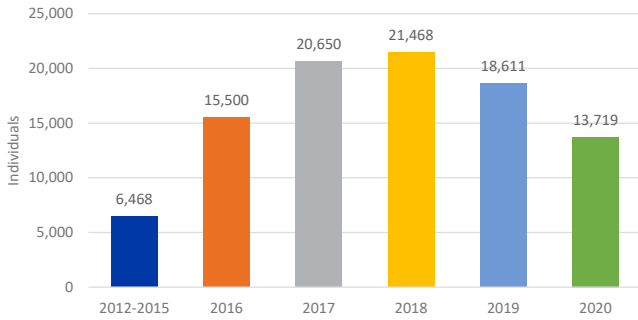
62%
displaced due to conflict

38%
displaced due to natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Samangan



Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Samangan





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.



65,848
Returned IDPs



55%
returned from other locations in Samangan

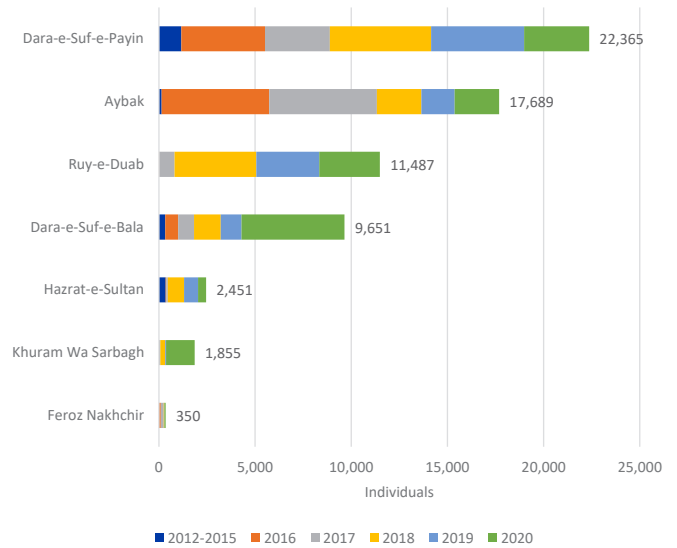


4 in 5
former IDPs returned to only 3 districts: Dara Suf-e-Payin, Aybak and Ruy-e-Duab (78%)

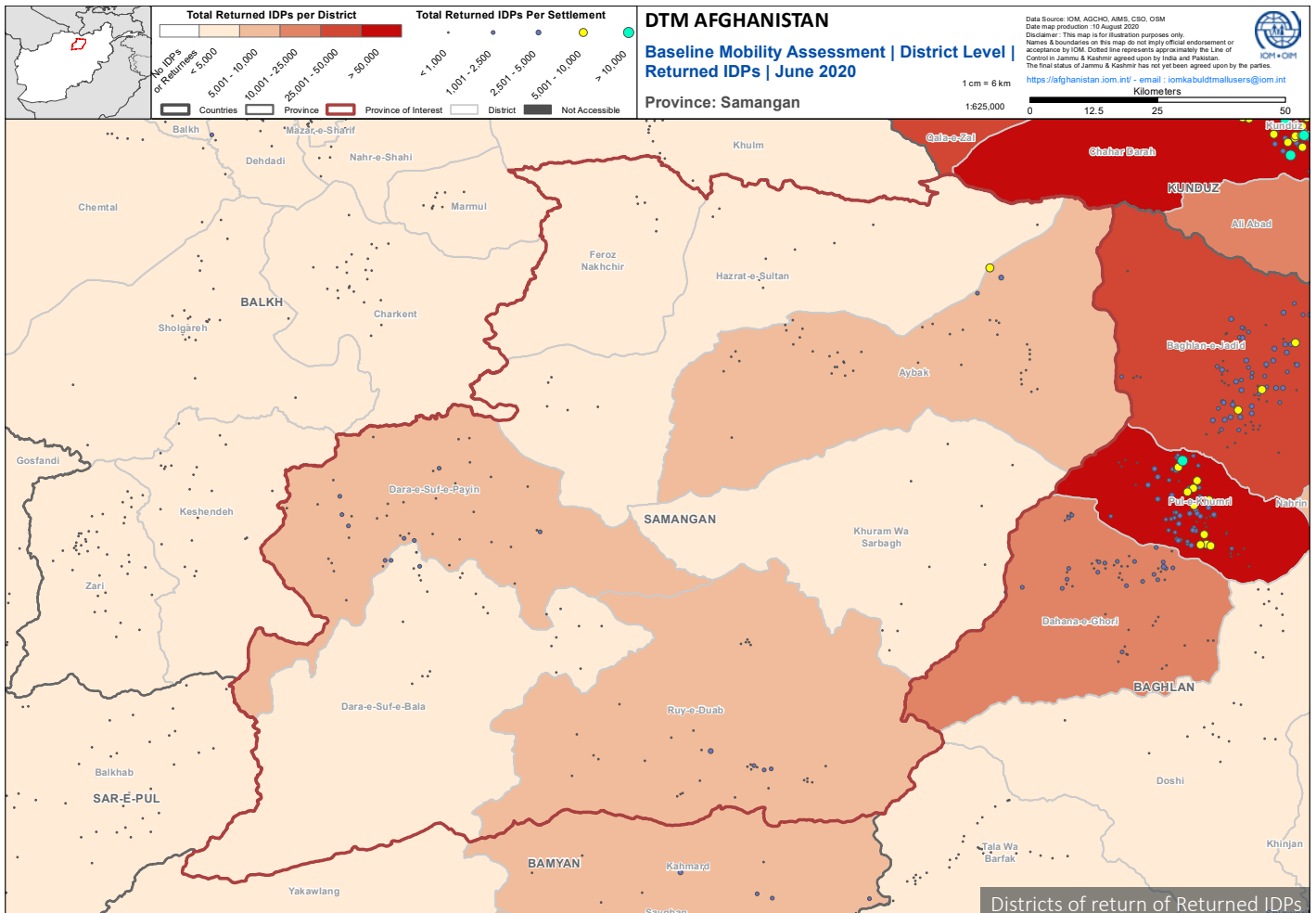
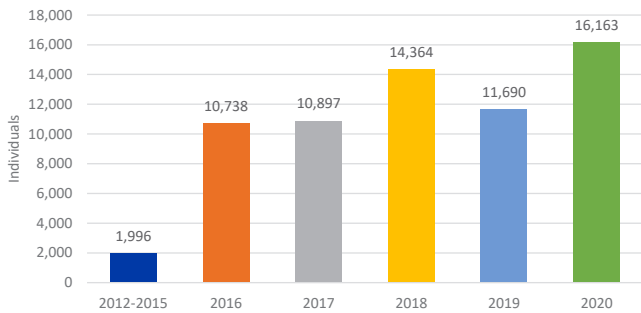


1 in 3
of all returned IDPs in Samangan returned to Dara Suf-e-Payin district (34%)

Returned IDPs by District | Samangan



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Samangan



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.



36,495
fled abroad



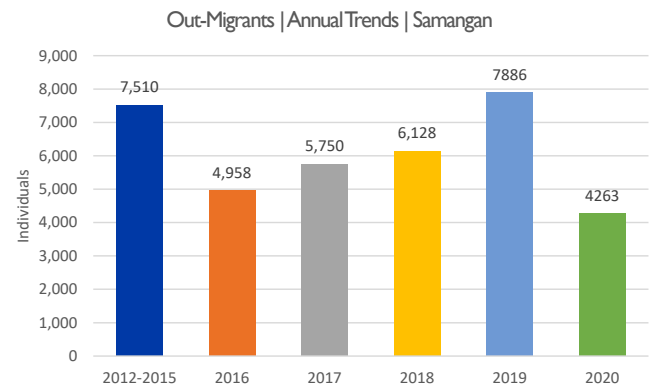
12,169
fled to Europe (33%)



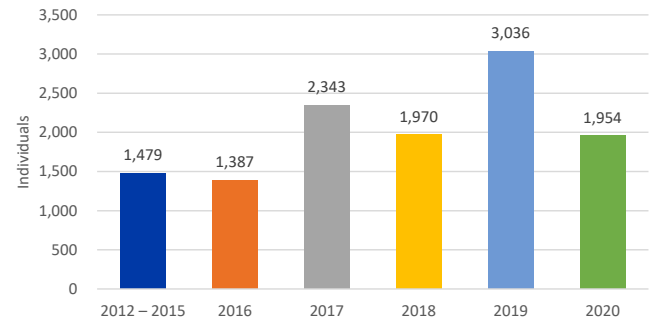
21,003
fled to Iran (58%)



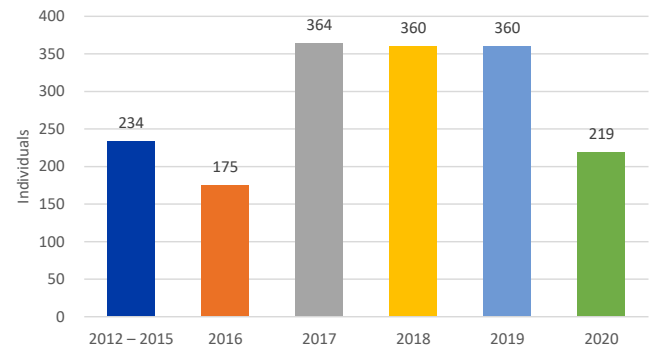
1,712
fled to Pakistan (5%)



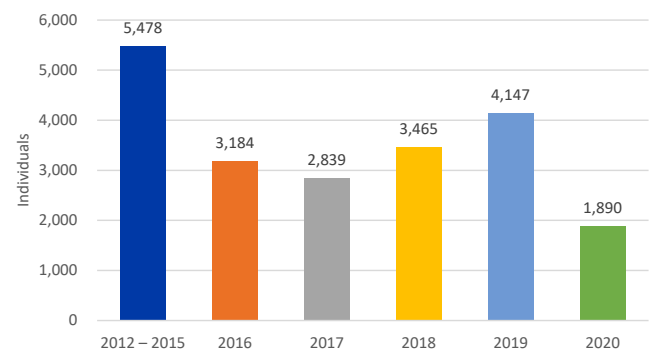
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Samangan



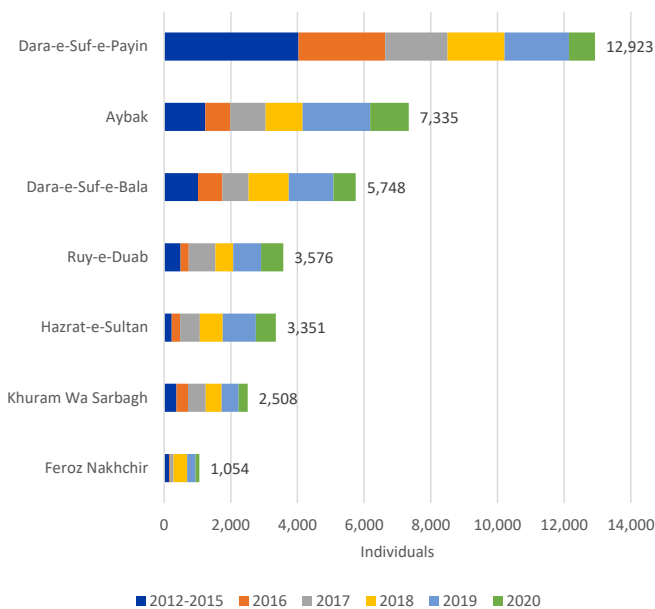
Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Samangan



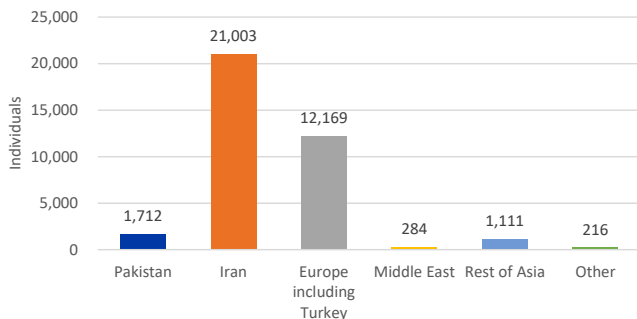
Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Samangan



Out-Migrants by District | Samangan



Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Samangan



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 www.displacement.iom.int-afghanistan

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