

# BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

**SAR-E-PUL  
SUMMARY RESULTS  
ROUND 10 • JAN – JUNE 2020**



According to DTM's Round 10 Community-Based Needs Assessment (CBNA), 43% of the income earned at the assessed villages in Sar-e-Pul is from livestock or agriculture. © 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](http://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
-  **279** settlements assessed
-  **1,925** key informants interviewed
-  **104,493** returnees from abroad [2012-2020]
-  **95,201** IDPs [2012–2020] currently in host communities
-  **130,682** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2020]
-  **107,747** out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2020]
-  **10,163** out-migrants fled to Europe (9%)
-  **709** returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air
-  **1 in 4** persons (25%) in Sar-e-Pul province is either an IDPs or returnee
-  **1 in 5** 22% of all former IDPs from Sar-e-Pul province have returned home
-  **2 in 3** 64% of all returnees and IDPs reside in Sar-e-Pul district
-  **1 in 4** persons (26%) in Sar-e-Pul district is an IDP
-  **1 in 2** 48% of all returnees reside in Sar-e-Pul district

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.
Sar-e-Pul	170,499	128,140	43%	49,918	17%	16,865	10%	78,222	26%	22,128	13%	42,880	25%
Sayad	59,538	14,033	19%	11,109	15%	39,313	66%	2,924	4%	82,125	138%	15,739	26%
Kohestanat	87,382	5,383	6%	2,786	3%	1,661	2%	2,597	3%	987	1%	2,784	3%
Sozmaqala	54,020	12,831	19%	10,470	16%	9,577	18%	2,361	4%	5,715	11%	9,496	18%
Sancharak	110,932	15,900	13%	12,043	9%	17,516	16%	3,857	3%	10,528	9%	13,188	12%
Gosfandi	61,847	6,731	10%	4,637	7%	5,120	8%	2,094	3%	2,114	3%	4,897	8%
Balkhab	54,919	16,676	23%	13,530	19%	17,142	31%	3,146	4%	7,085	13%	18,763	34%
Total	599,137	199,694	25%	104,493	13%	107,194	18%	95,201	12%	130,682	22%	107,747	18%

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



According to DTM’s Round 10 CBNA results, 31% of the population in Sar-e-Pul cannot access sufficient drinking water. Over half (57%) depend on unprotected sources such as open well or rivers, canals or springs. This community in Sar-e-Pul does have access to an improved source of water, from a protected underground well. © 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 Sar-e-Pul, this is an improvement from the national average of 0.1% female representation in DTM 's first round, completed in March 2017.



**1,925**  
key informants (KIs)  
interviewed



**216**  
key informants are IDPs  
or returnees (4%)



**18**  
female key informants  
(1%)



**356**  
KIs from host  
communities (7%)



**1,907**  
male key informants  
(99%)



**533**  
KIs from multi-sectoral  
and social services (11%)

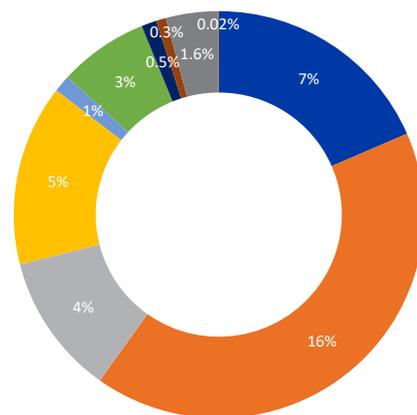


**6.9**  
average number of KIs  
per focus group



**819**  
KIs from local  
authorities (16%)

Key Informants by Type | Sar-e-Pul



- 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 to Sar-e-Pul, the majority of those coming from Iran. Returnee figures were markedly lower in 2019. 2020 is expected to see again a large increase in the number of returnees, predominantly from Iran, pending BMA results from the next round of data collection.



**104,493**  
returnees from abroad



**21,492**  
returned from Pakistan (21%)



**71,948**  
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (69%)



**68,576**  
returned from Iran (66%)

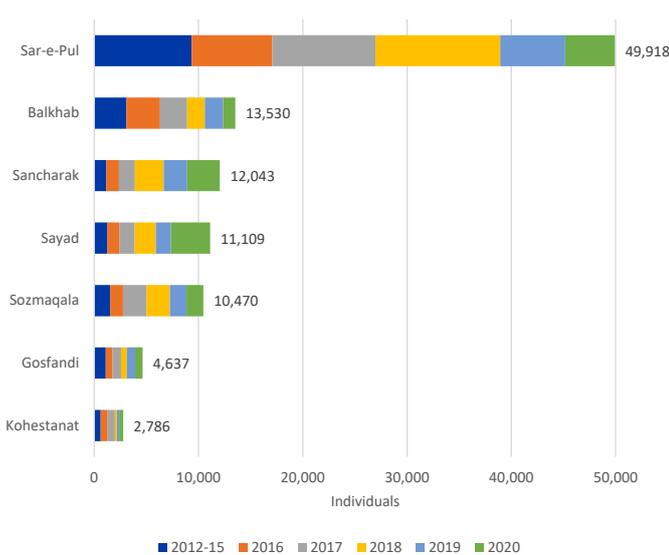


**18,120**  
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (17%)

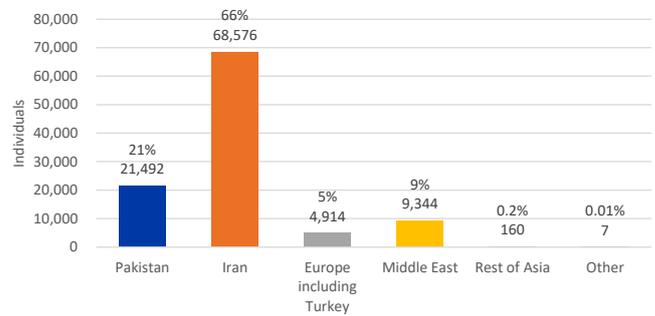


**14,425**  
returnees from non-neighbouring countries (14%)

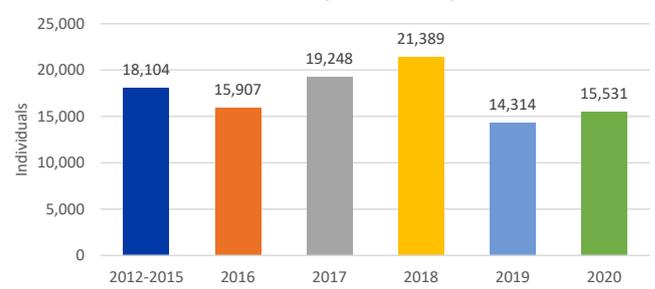
Returnees from Abroad by District | Sar-e-Pul



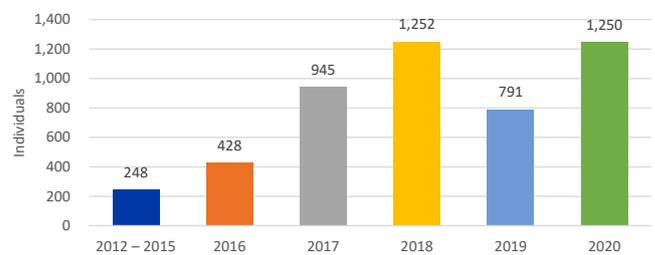
Returnees from Abroad | Country/Region of Origin | Sar-e-Pul



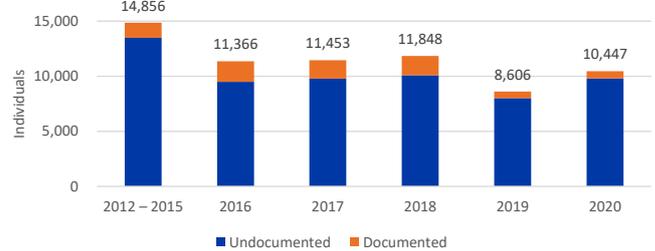
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Sar-e-Pul



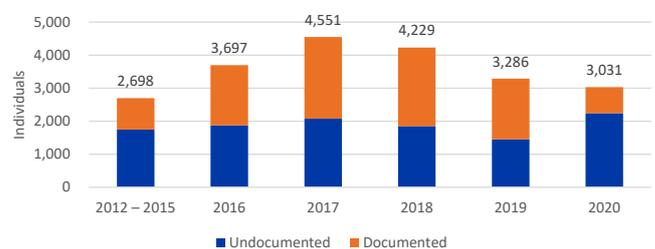
Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Sar-e-Pul



Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Sar-e-Pul



Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Sar-e-Pul



## 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.



**95,201**  
IDPs currently reside in host communities



**85%**  
displaced due to conflict



**78,222**  
IDPs in Sar-e-Pul, which hosts the most IDPs (82%)



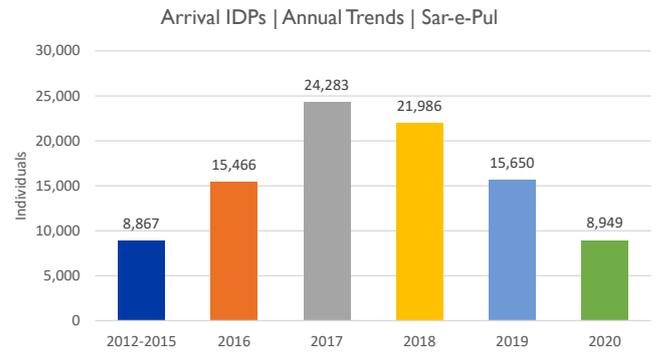
**15%**  
displaced due to natural disaster



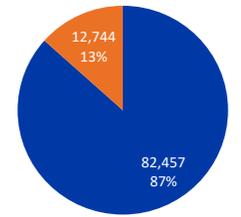
**0**  
IDPs reside in informal settlements



**87%**  
displaced within their home province

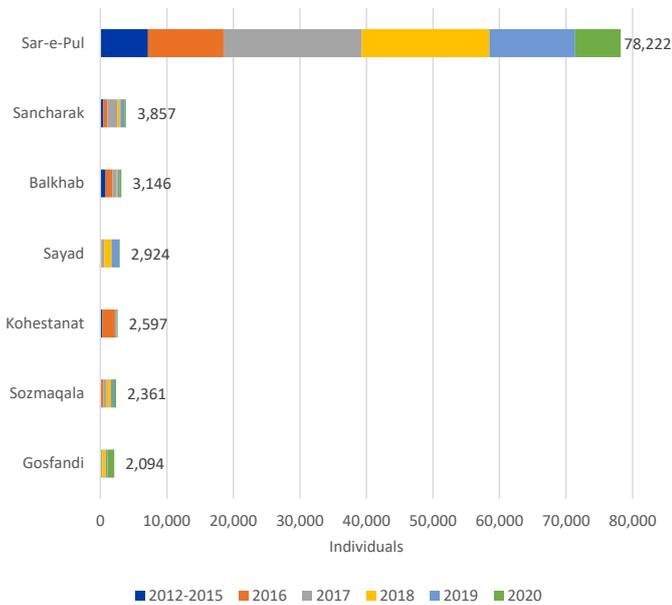


Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Sar-e-Pul

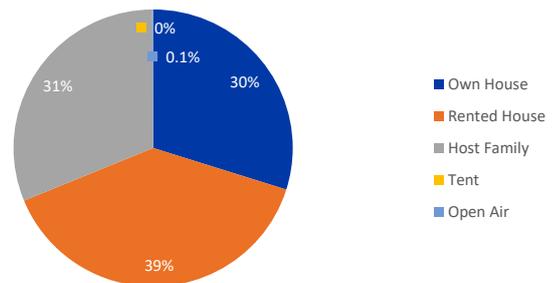


■ Same Province ■ Other Provinces

Arrival IDPs by District | Sar-e-Pul



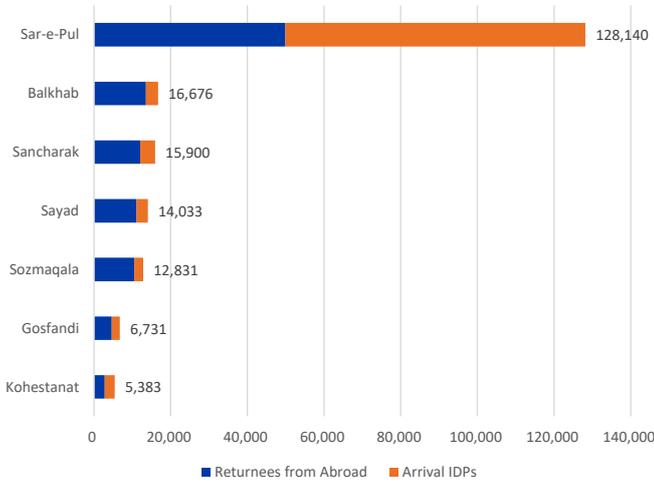
Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Sar-e-Pul



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

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

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Sar-e-Pul



**Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District**

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Sar-e-Pul	49,918	78,222	128,140
Balkhab	13,530	3,146	16,676
Sancharak	12,043	3,857	15,900
Sayad	11,109	2,924	14,033
Sozmaqala	10,470	2,361	12,831
Gosfandi	4,637	2,094	6,731
Kohestanat	2,786	2,597	5,383
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>104,493</b>	<b>95,201</b>	<b>199,694</b>

Overall, Sar-e-Pul province hosts a total inflow of 199,694 returnees and IDPs, of which 52% (104,493) are returnees and 48% (95,201) are IDPs. The table below shows the 40 settlements in Sar-e-Pul that are most affected by this influx. These 40 settlements (14% of the 279 settlements assessed in Sar-e-Pul) host 58% 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	Imam Kalan	Sar-e-Pul	8,031
2	Khair Abad	Sar-e-Pul	7,644
3	Ufqayee Kalan	Sar-e-Pul	5,794
4	Kohna Bazar	Sar-e-Pul	4,927
5	Toghani Hazara	Sar-e-Pul	4,920
6	Nawroz Tapa	Sar-e-Pul	4,482
7	Now Abad Toghani	Sar-e-Pul	4,145
8	Baloch Khana	Sar-e-Pul	4,090
9	Tawhid Abad	Sar-e-Pul	3,834
10	Imam Jaffar	Sar-e-Pul	3,566
11	Imam Khord	Sar-e-Pul	3,420
12	Sayad	Sayad	2,974
13	Now Abad Baikhana	Sar-e-Pul	2,899
14	Asiab Bad	Sar-e-Pul	2,732
15	Sabz Kalan	Sozmaqala	2,715
16	Afredi	Sar-e-Pul	2,563
17	Sorkhak	Sar-e-Pul	2,555
18	Tukzar	Sancharak	2,552
19	Kongra Bagh	Sar-e-Pul	2,513
20	Zar Tapa	Sar-e-Pul	2,458
21	Qazi Kante	Sar-e-Pul	2,436
22	Bahsod	Sar-e-Pul	2,413
23	Toghni Uzbekia	Sar-e-Pul	2,196
24	Awchi Khord	Sar-e-Pul	2,190
25	Markaz Kariz	Sancharak	2,099
26	Korak Arabya	Sar-e-Pul	2,090
27	Kantapa Dar Ya Kapa Dar	Sar-e-Pul	2,068
28	Sayyedabad	Sar-e-Pul	2,022
29	Faizabad	Sar-e-Pul	2,015
30	Char Bagh	Sar-e-Pul	1,887
31	Nowabad Yakab Dasht	Sar-e-Pul	1,739
32	Now Abad Toghani Hazara	Sar-e-Pul	1,699
33	Charah Imam Khord	Sar-e-Pul	1,550
34	Gul Khana	Kohestanat	1,519
35	Angot Arabya	Sar-e-Pul	1,471
36	Ashore Abad	Sar-e-Pul	1,471
37	Kunjak	Sar-e-Pul	1,448
38	Korak Uzbekya	Sar-e-Pul	1,392
39	Safdar Khan	Sar-e-Pul	1,311
40	Jarman Qala	Sozmaqala	1,240
	<b>Total</b>		<b>115,070</b>



**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.



**107,194**  
Fled IDPs



**43%**  
fled IDPs displaced in Sar-e-Pul

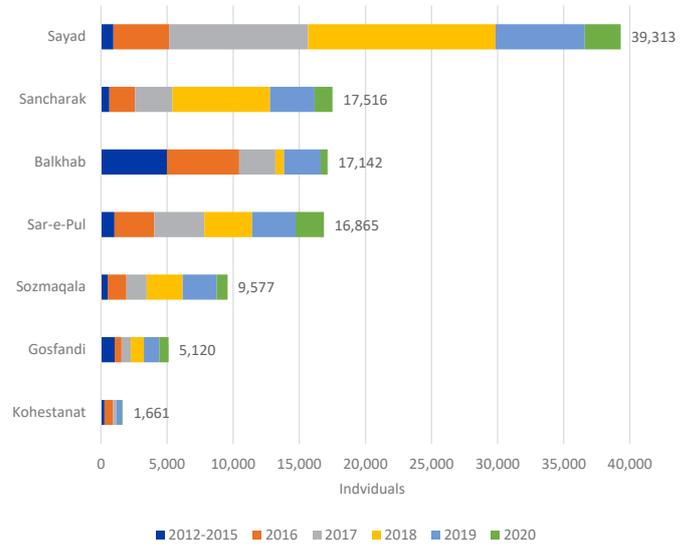


**63%**  
displaced due to conflict

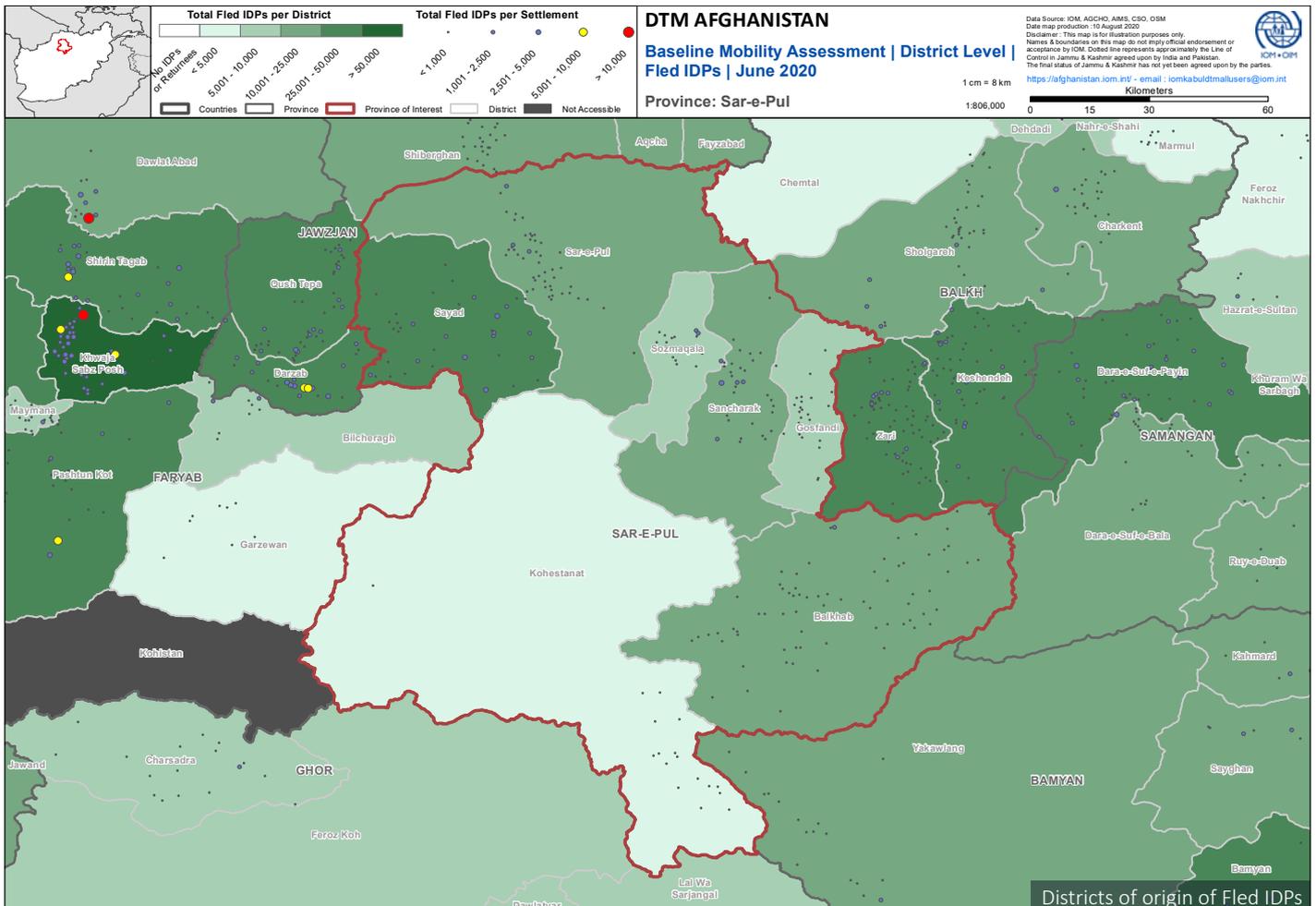
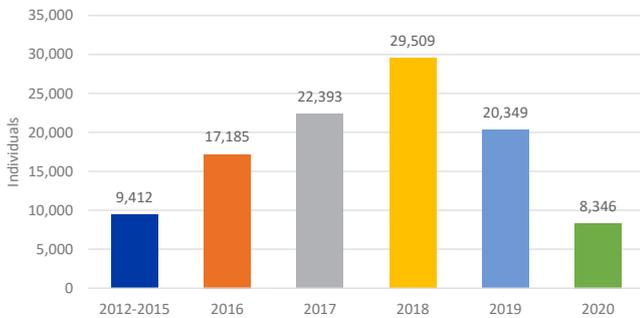


**37%**  
displaced due to natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Sar-e-Pul



Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Sar-e-Pul



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.



**130,682**  
Returned IDPs



**19%**  
returned from other locations in Sar-e-Pul

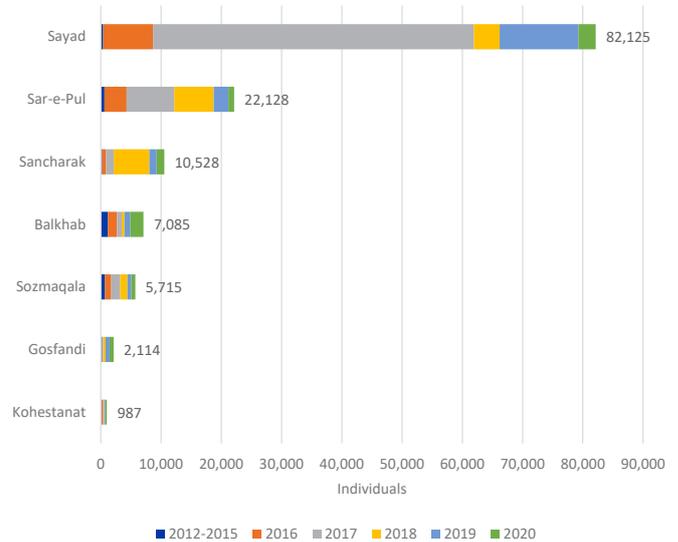


**4 in 5**  
former IDPs returned to only 3 districts: Sayad, Sar-e-Pul and Sancharak (88%)

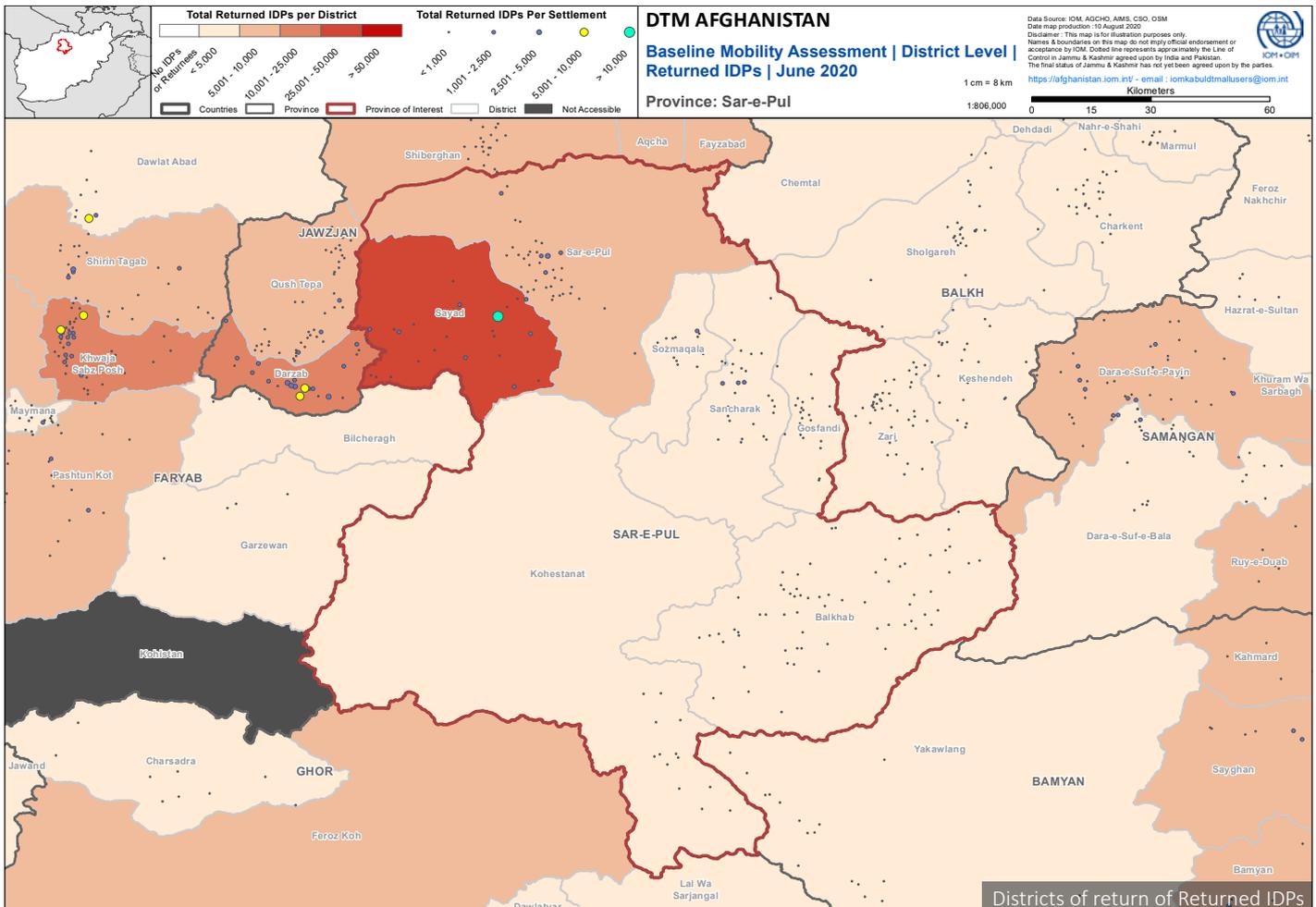
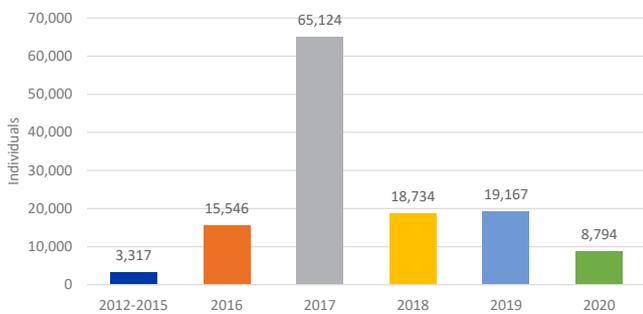


**3 in 5**  
of all returned IDPs in Sar-e-Pul returned to Sayad district (63%)

Returned IDPs by District | Sar-e-Pul



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Sar-e-Pul



## 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.



**107,747**  
fled abroad



**10,163**  
fled to Europe (9%)

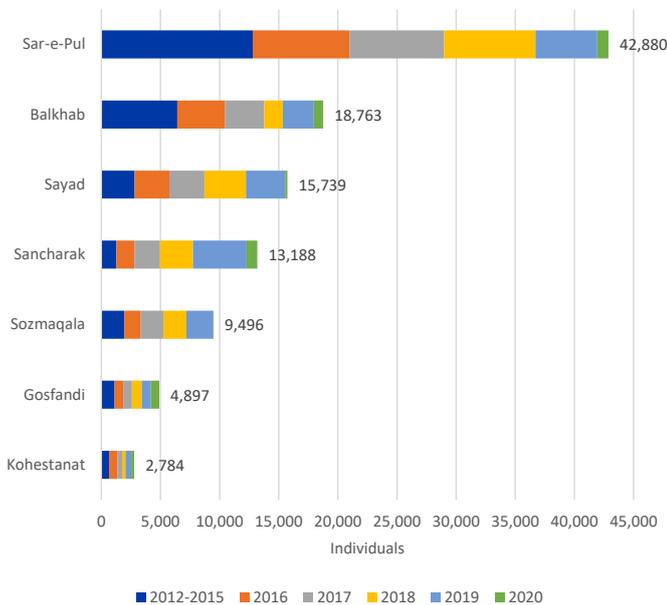


**83,749**  
fled to Iran (78%)

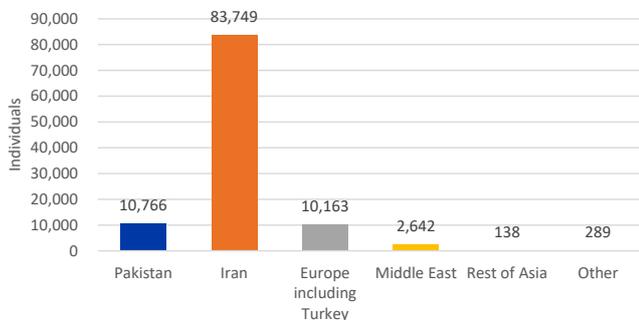


**10,766**  
fled to Pakistan (10%)

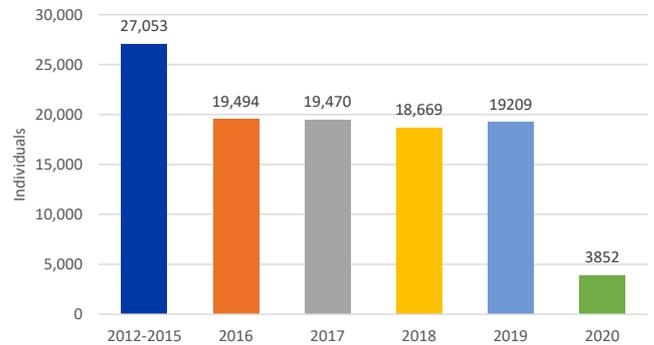
Out-Migrants by District | Sar-e-Pul



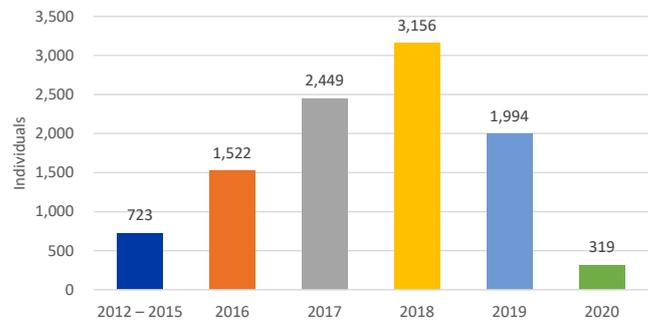
Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Sar-e-Pul



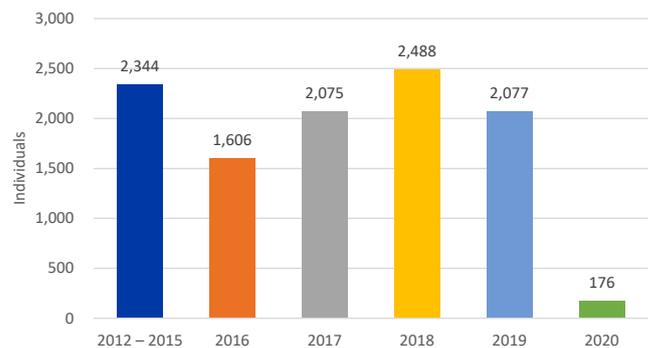
Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Sar-e-Pul



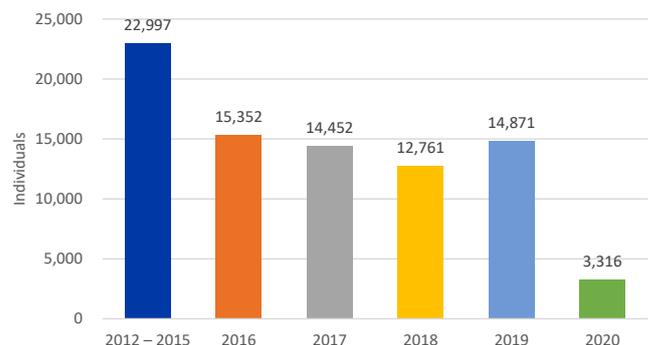
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Sar-e-Pul



Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Sar-e-Pul



Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Sar-e-Pul



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 [www.displacement.iom.int-afghanistan](http://www.displacement.iom.int-afghanistan)

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