

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

TAKHAR SUMMARY RESULTS ROUND 10 • JAN – JUNE 2020



Takhar is frequently affected by natural disasters, which often leads to damaged or destroyed housing, reduced livelihood options and loss of life. According to DTM's Round 10 Community-Based Needs Assessment (CBNA), natural disasters in Takhar resulted in 26 fatalities between January to June 2020. © 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
- 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

-  **17** districts assessed
-  **540** settlements assessed
-  **3,367** key informants interviewed
-  **149,471** returnees from abroad [2012-2020]
-  **68,358** IDPs [2012–2020] currently in host communities
-  **513,563** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2020]
-  **183,928** out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2020]
-  **30,425** out-migrants fled to Europe (17%)
-  **316** returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air
-  **2 in 5** persons (40%) in Darqad district and more than 27% in Baharak, Bangi, Namak Ab, Khwaja Ghar, Eshkamesh and Khwaja Bahawuddin are either IDPs or returnees
-  **2 in 5** 42% of all returnees and IDPs in Takhar reside in only 3 districts: Taloqan, Khwaja Ghar and Eshkamesh
-  **1 in 2** 49% of all former IDPs from Takhar have returned home
-  **1 in 5** persons in Eshkamesh, Bangi, Baharak, Hazar Sumuch, Namak Ab, Khwaja Ghar and Khwaja Bahawuddin is a returnee

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.
Taloqan	248,830	33,796	12%	18,524	7%	5,550	2%	15,272	5%	6,635	3%	24,719	10%
Hazar Sumuch	15,013	3,470	19%	3,148	17%	1,028	7%	322	2%	348	2%	4,394	29%
Baharak	33,746	15,614	32%	9,523	19%	8,488	25%	6,091	12%	40,757	121%	11,153	33%
Bangi	38,367	14,455	27%	12,393	23%	4,096	11%	2,062	4%	5,117	13%	16,065	42%
Chal	30,796	3,784	11%	2,454	7%	3,586	12%	1,330	4%	2,098	7%	2,431	8%
Namak Ab	13,344	5,869	31%	3,729	19%	13,738	103%	2,140	11%	12,331	92%	4,208	32%
Kalafgan	38,494	2,136	5%	1,884	5%	726	2%	252	1%	178	0%	2,553	7%
Farkhar	51,198	3,345	6%	3,268	6%	1,590	3%	77	0%	469	1%	4,699	9%
Khwaja Ghar	73,426	30,409	29%	24,273	23%	17,123	23%	6,136	6%	213,028	290%	25,125	34%
Rostaq	179,591	15,660	8%	11,094	6%	9,614	5%	4,566	2%	3,164	2%	15,804	9%
Eshkmesh	64,415	28,112	30%	22,156	24%	18,160	28%	5,956	6%	65,020	101%	30,986	48%
Dasht-e-Qala	34,902	6,801	16%	5,802	14%	5,247	15%	999	2%	27,576	79%	7,014	20%
Warsaj	41,446	4,464	10%	4,170	9%	1,227	3%	294	1%	1,393	3%	5,935	14%
Khwaja Bahawuddin	25,406	13,865	35%	7,447	19%	2,205	9%	6,418	16%	27,085	107%	7,702	30%
Darqad	29,384	19,489	40%	7,893	16%	6,097	21%	11,596	24%	98,782	336%	5,954	20%
Chahab	86,587	7,561	8%	5,431	6%	4,103	5%	2,130	2%	5,102	6%	6,641	8%
Yangi Qala	48,907	8,999	16%	6,282	11%	4,189	9%	2,717	5%	4,480	9%	8,545	17%
Total	1,053,852	217,829	17%	149,471	12%	106,767	10%	68,358	5%	513,563	49%	183,928	17%

* 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 ongoing COVID-19 response by disseminating COVID-19 RCCE information materials in communities during mobility and needs assessments, like this enumerator in Farkhar 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

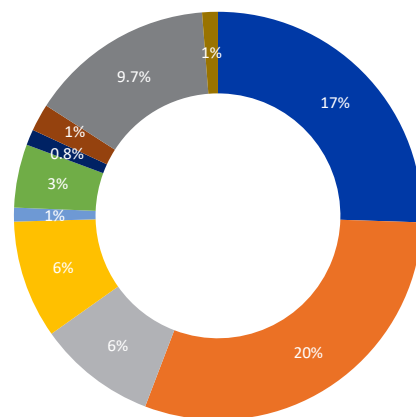
KEY INFORMANTS

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. While women only represent 2% of the key informants in Takhar, this is an improvement from the national average of 0.1% female representation in DTM's first round, completed in March 2017.

	3,367 key informants (KIs) interviewed		316 key informants are IDPs or returnees (6%)
	82 female key informants (2%)		859 KIs from host communities (17%)
	3,285 male key informants (98%)		1,088 KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (21%)
	6.2 average number of KIs per focus group		1,062 KIs from local authorities (21%)

Key Informants by Type | Takhar



- 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).

2019 saw a major increase in the number of returnees returning to Takhar, most of those originating from Iran. In 2020, the number of returnees coming from abroad is expected to remain stable, pending results from the next round of BMA data collection.



149,471
returnees from abroad



33,376
returned from Pakistan (22%)



107,832
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (72%)



101,757
returned from Iran (68%)

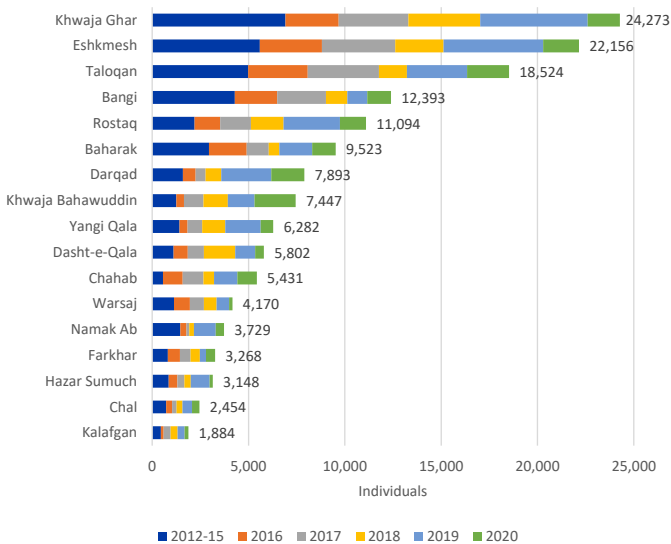


27,301
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (18%)

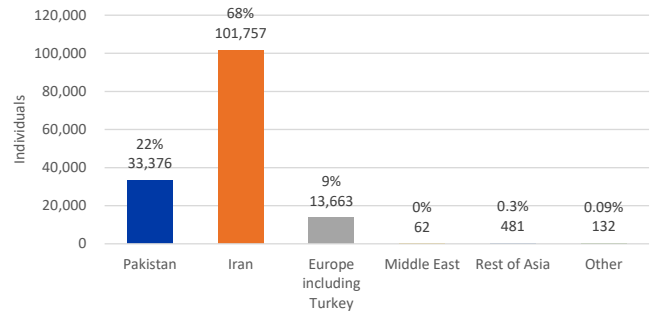


14,338
returnees from non-neighbouring countries (10%)

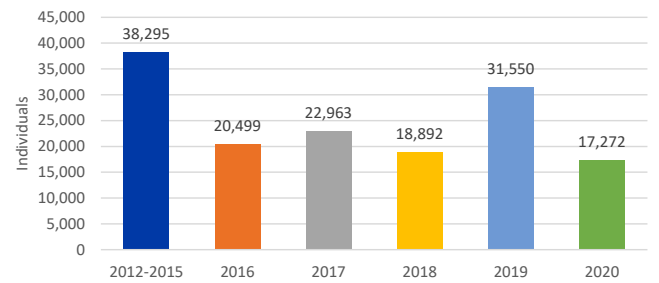
Returnees from Abroad by District | Takhar



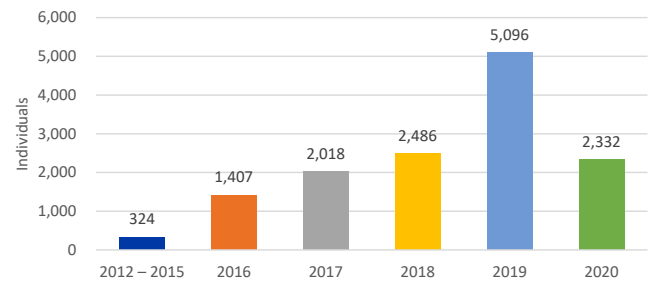
Returnees from Abroad | Country/Region of Origin | Takhar



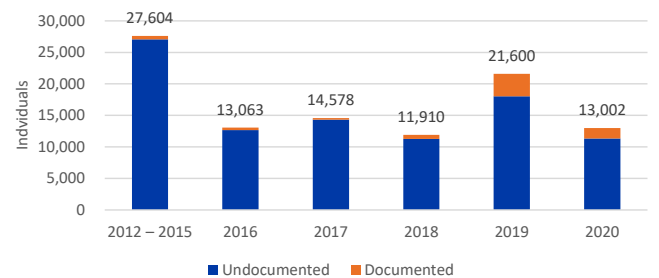
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Takhar



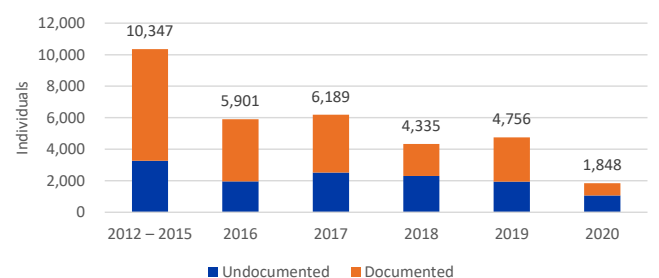
Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Takhar



Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Takhar



Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Takhar



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.



68,358

IDPs currently reside in host communities



83%

displaced due to conflict



15,272

IDPs in Taloqan, which hosts the most IDPs (22%)



17%

displaced by natural disaster



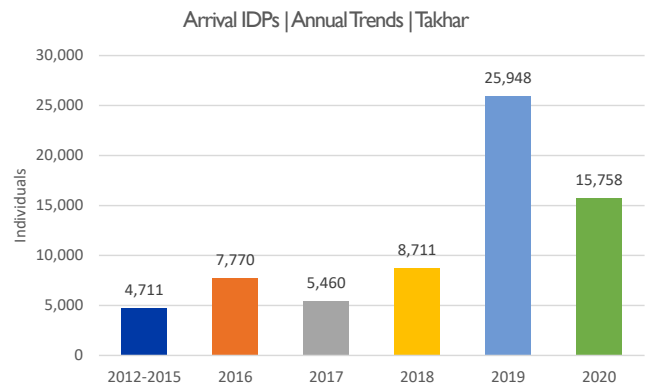
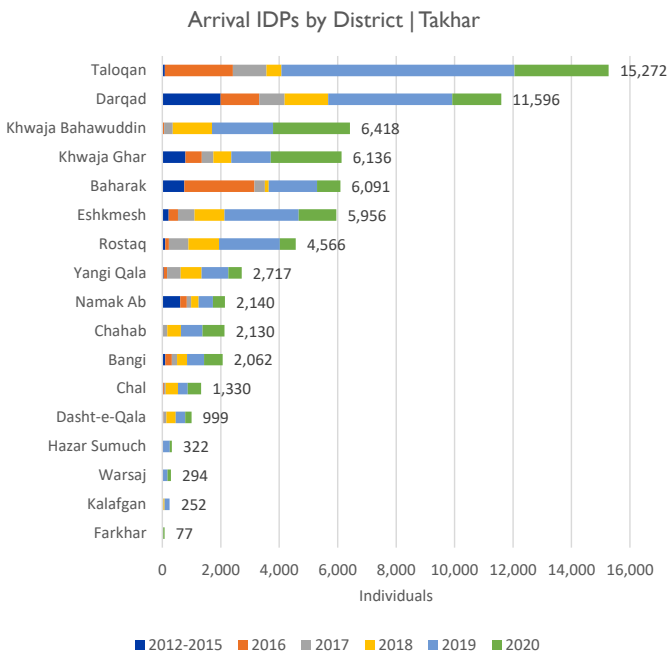
329

IDPs reside in informal settlements (0.5%)

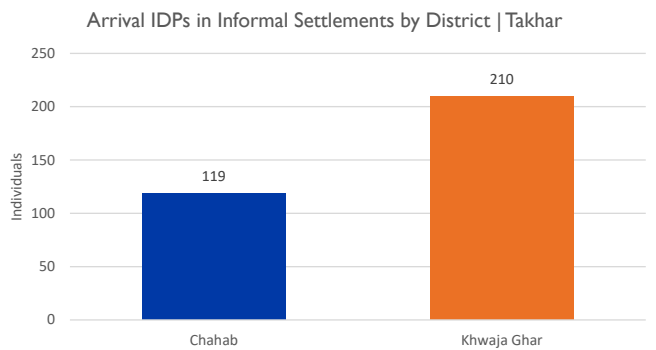
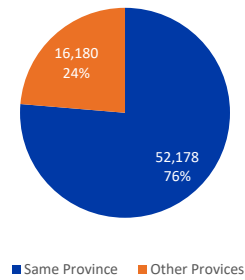


76%

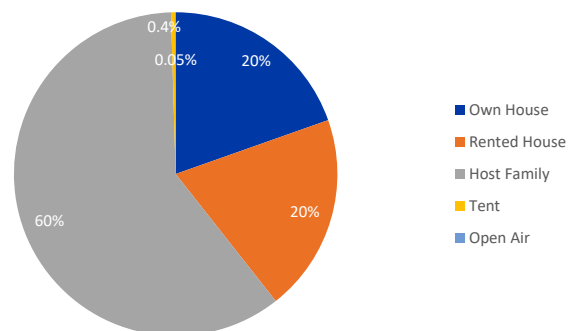
displaced within their home province



Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Takhar

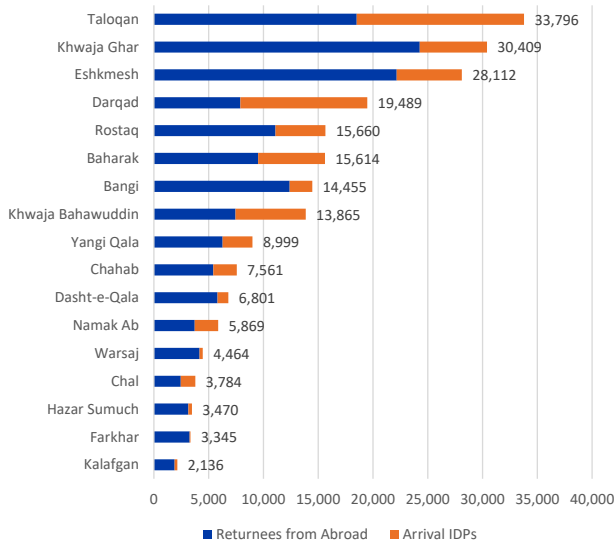


Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Takhar



TOTAL INFLOW [RETURNEES + ARRIVAL IDPs]

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Takhar



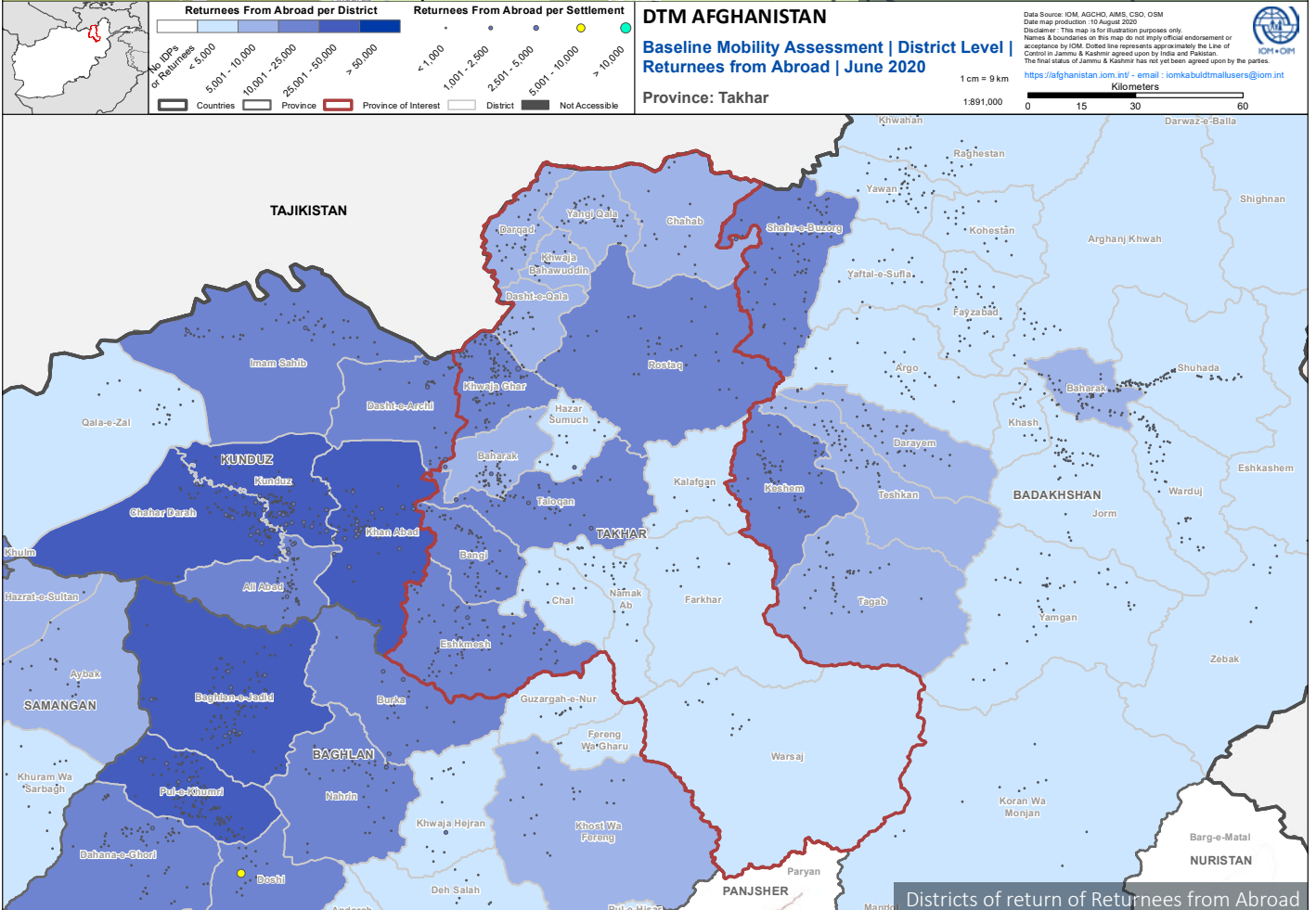
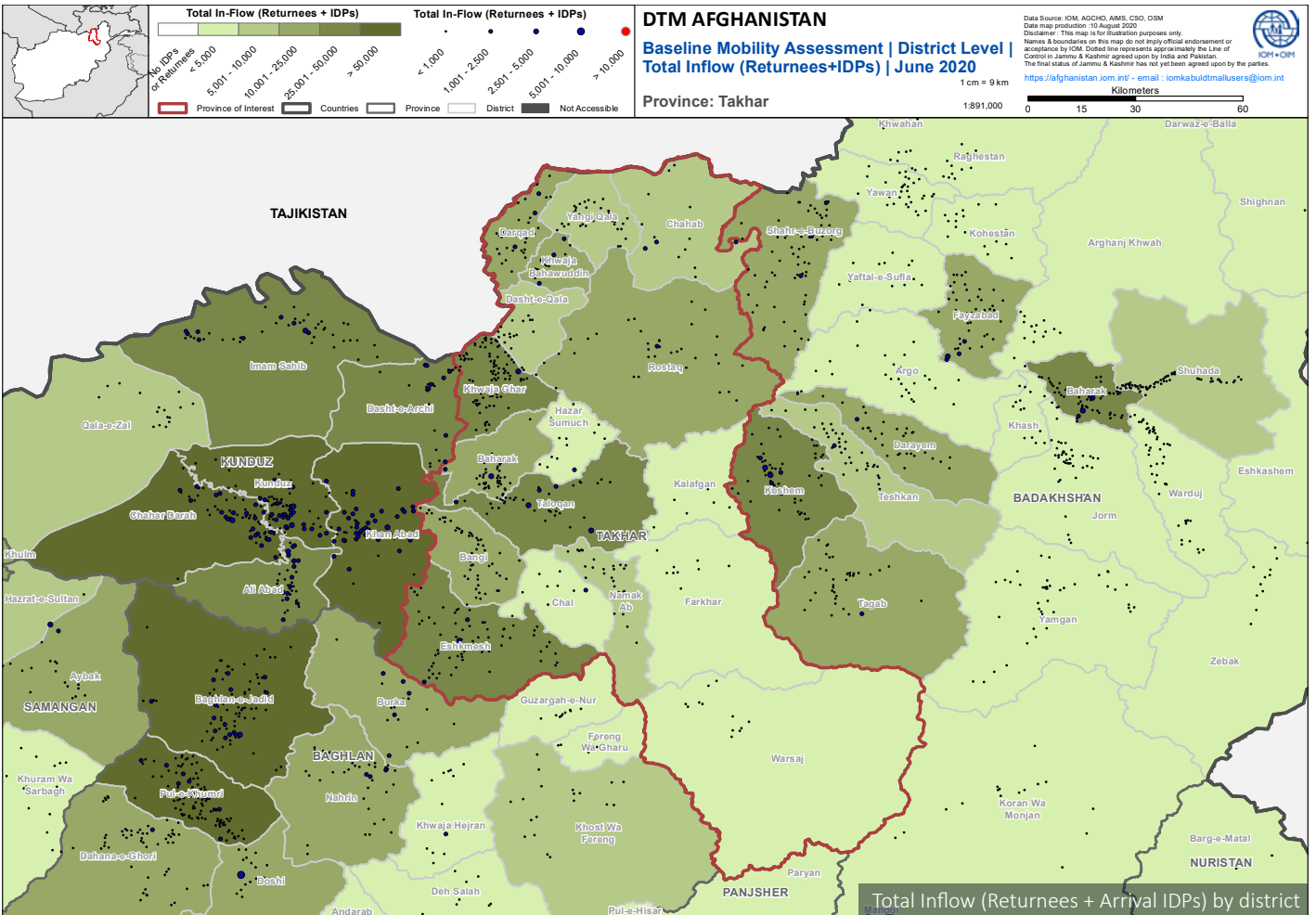
Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Taloqan	18,524	15,272	33,796
Khwaja Ghar	24,273	6,136	30,409
Eshkmesh	22,156	5,956	28,112
Darqad	7,893	11,596	19,489
Rostaq	11,094	4,566	15,660
Baharak	9,523	6,091	15,614
Bangi	12,393	2,062	14,455
Khwaja Bahawuddin	7,447	6,418	13,865
Yangi Qala	6,282	2,717	8,999
Chahab	5,431	2,130	7,561
Dasht-e-Qala	5,802	999	6,801
Namak Ab	3,729	2,140	5,869
Warsaj	4,170	294	4,464
Chal	2,454	1,330	3,784
Hazar Sumuch	3,148	322	3,470
Farkhar	3,268	77	3,345
Kalafgan	1,884	252	2,136
Grand Total	149,471	68,358	217,829

Overall, Takhar province hosts a total inflow of 217,829 returnees and IDPs, of which 69% (149,471) are returnees and 31% (68,358) are IDPs. The table below shows the 40 settlements in Takhar that are most affected by this influx. These 40 settlements (7% of the 540 settlements assessed in Takhar) host 28% 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	Bolak	Taloqan	4,343
2	Markaz-e- Baharak	Baharak	3,765
3	Post Khor (1)	Taloqan	2,806
4	Shahr Kohnna Taluqan	Taloqan	2,636
5	Lab Koukcha	Khwaja Ghar	2,616
6	Markaz Wolluswaly	Eshkmesh	2,532
7	Saray Sang	Taloqan	2,368
8	Payen Qala	Rostaq	2,142
9	Mohajir Qeshalq	Taloqan	1,751
10	Takhnabad	Chahab	1,692
11	Qoum Gozar Afghania	Darqad	1,514
12	Deh-i-Mursalan	Chal	1,504
13	Darqad	Darqad	1,420
14	Nahia 5	Khwaja Bahawuddin	1,367
15	Aq Masjed (1)	Hazar Sumuch	1,360
16	Chin Za'i (2)	Taloqan	1,354
17	Shor Toghi	Khwaja Bahawuddin	1,325
18	Now Abad Kalan	Eshkmesh	1,321
19	Kollan	Chahab	1,256
20	Nahia 3	Khwaja Bahawuddin	1,211
21	Subhan Qul	Baharak	1,195
22	Assli Bad Gozar	Eshkmesh	1,191
23	Proja-e-Sharqi	Taloqan	1,168
24	Chah Ab	Chahab	1,149
25	Lala Gozar	Khwaja Bahawuddin	1,123
26	Kaftar Ali (1)	Khwaja Bahawuddin	1,116
27	Qazaq Bala	Taloqan	1,080
28	Qara Tapa Bala	Darqad	1,040
29	Kal Toot Bala	Darqad	1,031
30	Ganj Ali	Taloqan	1,022
31	Qara Tapa Payen	Darqad	1,000
32	Qazllaton	Khwaja Ghar	982
33	Sarbail	Eshkmesh	938
34	Jaw Kado Bala	Khwaja Ghar	903
35	Jallayar Khourid	Bangi	901
36	Maida Pata	Darqad	865
37	Haji Noorullah	Khwaja Ghar	862
38	Jaghtahi	Khwaja Ghar	861
39	Shair Tala	Rostaq	859
40	Gull Bahar	Khwaja Bahawuddin	849
	Total		60,418



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.



106,767
Fled IDPs



81%
fled IDPs displaced in Takhar

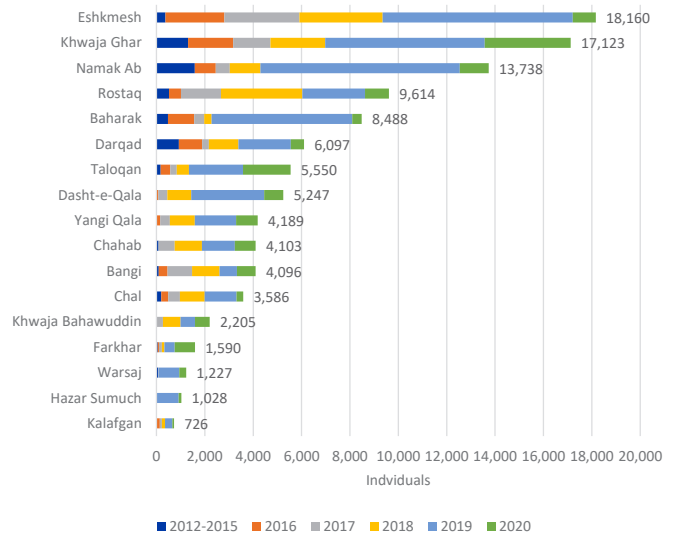


73%
displaced due to conflict

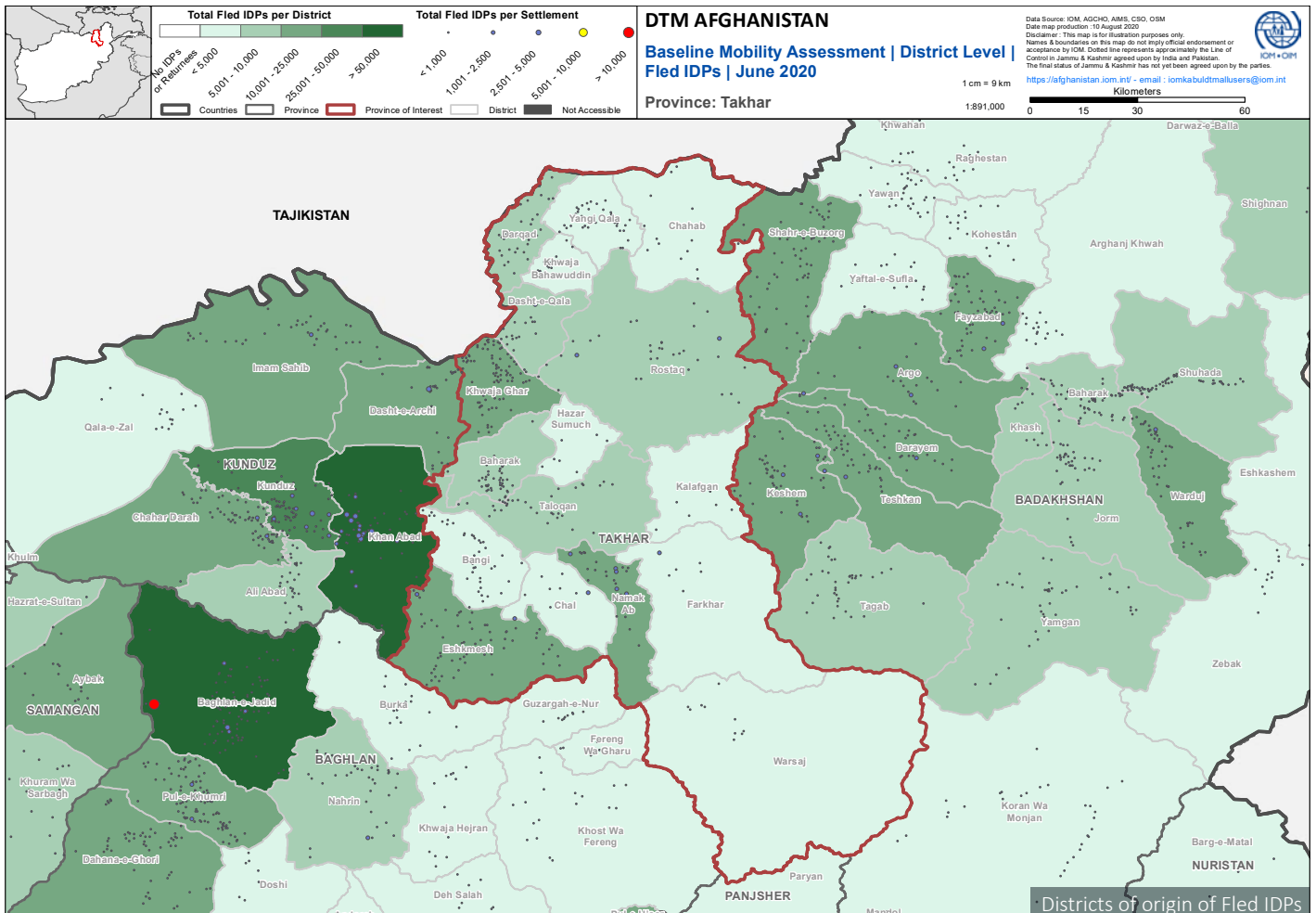
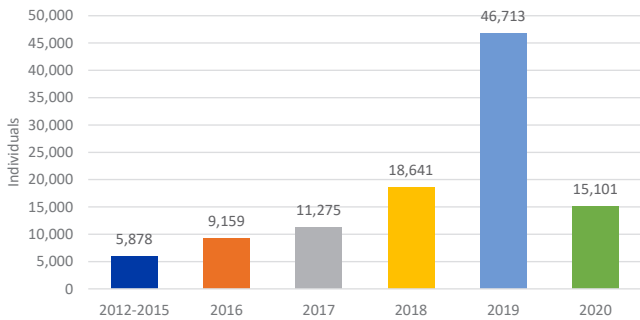


27%
displaced by natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Takhar



Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Takhar





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.



513,563
Returned IDPs



95%
returned from other locations in Takhar

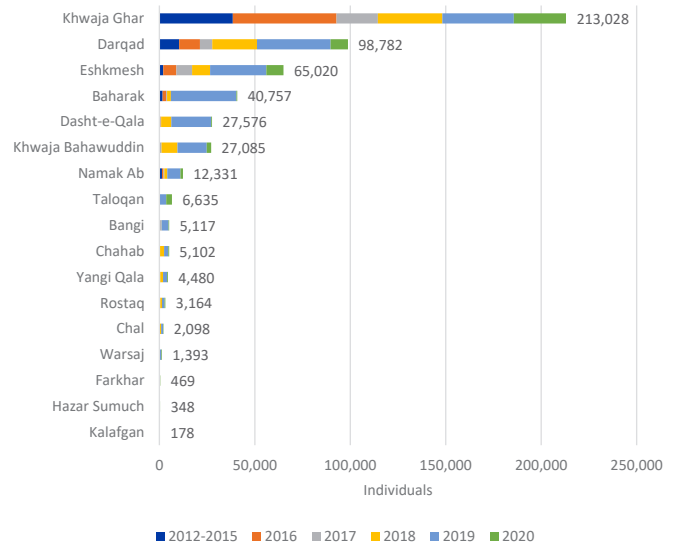


4 in 5
former IDPs returned to only 4 districts: Khwaja Ghar, Darqad, Eshkmesh and Baharak (81%)

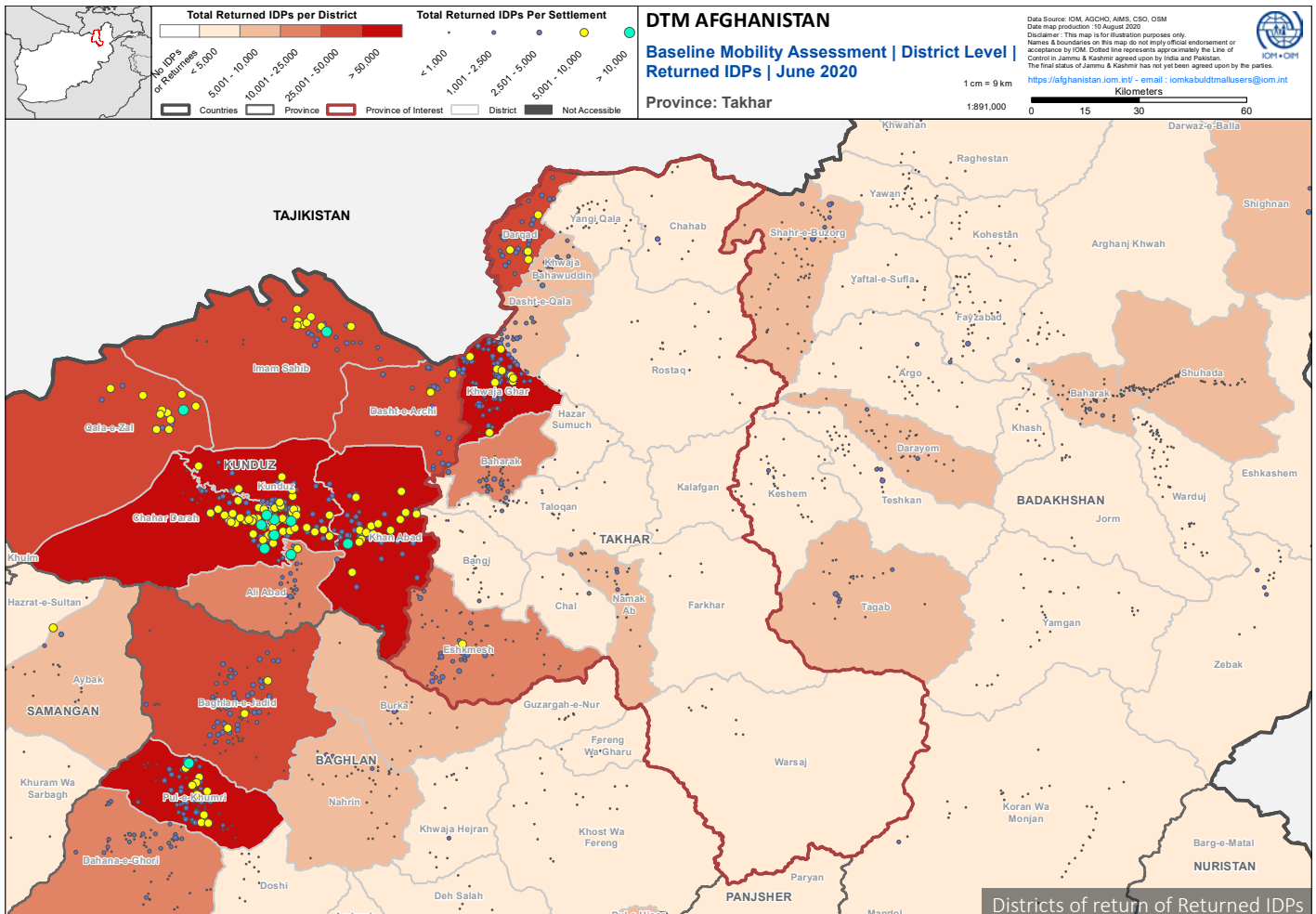
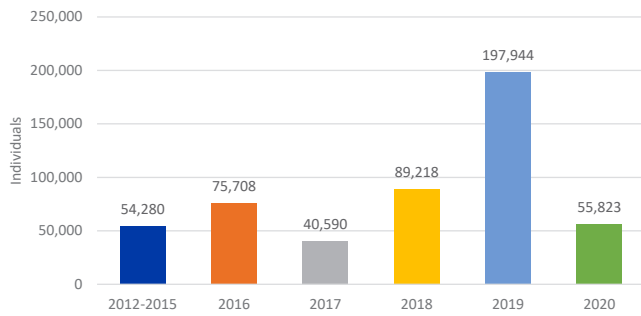


2 in 5
of all returned IDPs in Takhar returned to Khwaja Ghar district (41%)

Returned IDPs by District | Takhar



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Takhar



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.



183,928
fled abroad



30,425
fled to Europe (17%)

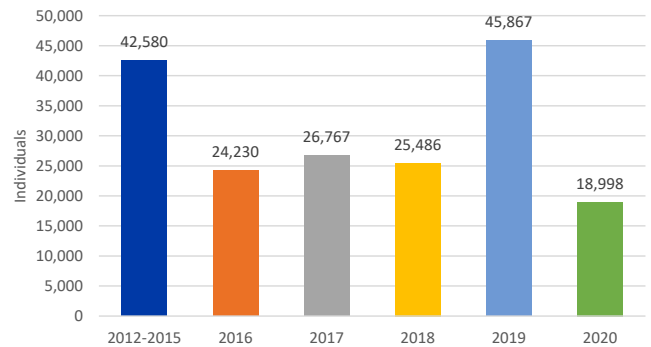


132,231
fled to Iran (72%)

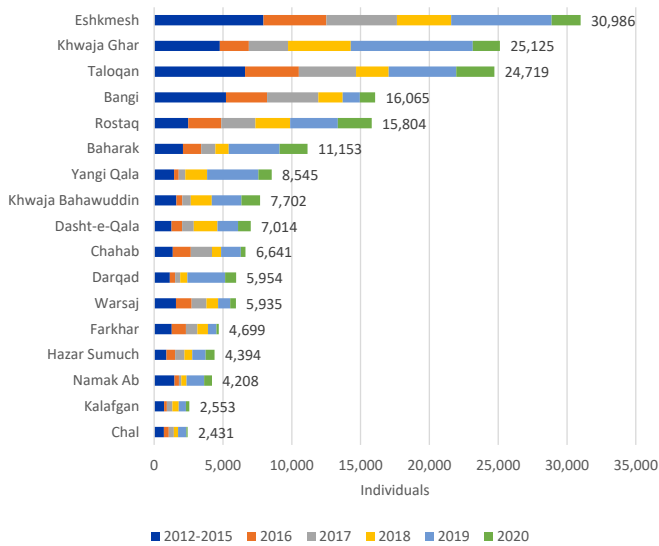


20,548
fled to Pakistan (11%)

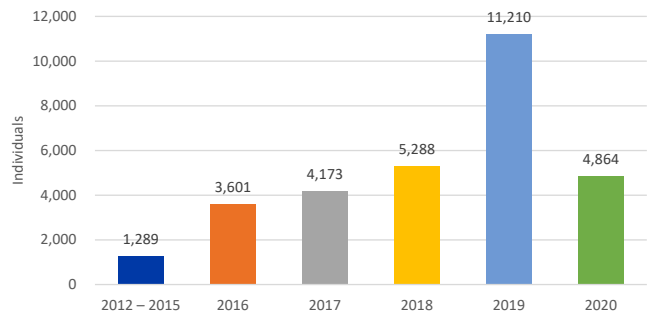
Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Takhar



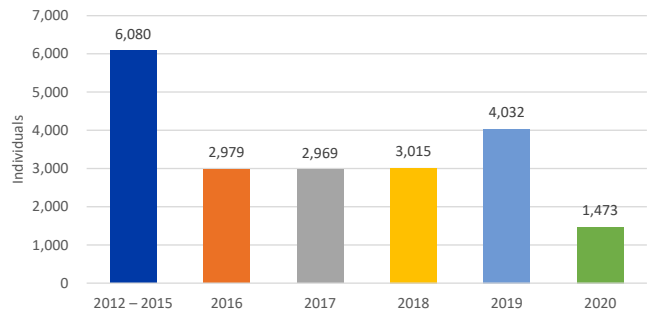
Out-Migrants by District | Takhar



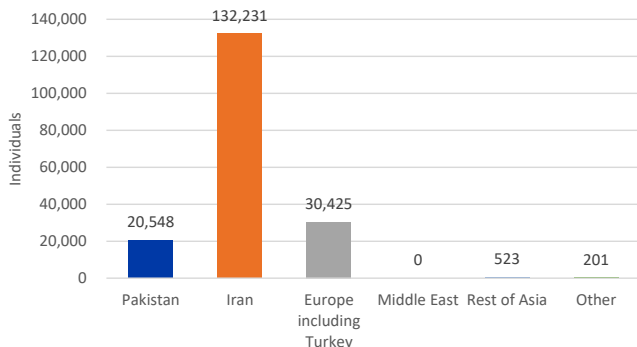
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Takhar



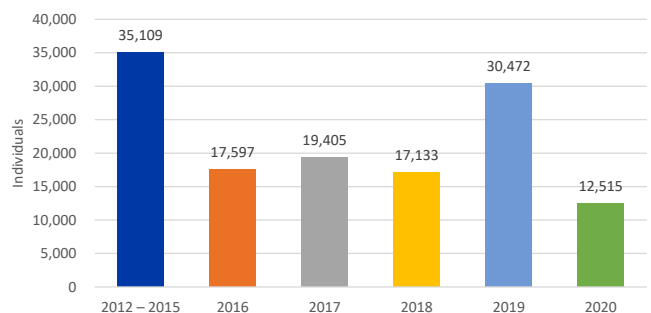
Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Takhar



Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Takhar



Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Takhar



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

The data used in this report was collected under a collaborative effort by the IOM Afghanistan Mission and the Global DTM support team. The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the work do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

© 2020 International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Please visit the DTM Afghanistan web page for more information, including downloadable maps and datasets, as well as interactive maps and dashboards:


 www.displacement.iom.int-afghanistan

CONTACT US

For further information, please contact the DTM Team:

 DTMAfghanistan@iom.int

 facebook.com-iomafghanistan

 twitter.com-iomafghanistan

 instagram.com-iomafghanistan

in coordination with   

DTM in Afghanistan is generously supported by:

