

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

WARDAK
SUMMARY RESULTS
ROUND 10 • JAN – JUNE 2020



In Wardak, recurrent natural disaster and conflict often leads to damaged or destroyed housing. According to DTM's Round 10 Community-Based Needs Assessment (CBNA), 62% of housing in Wardak is damaged or destroyed. © 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.

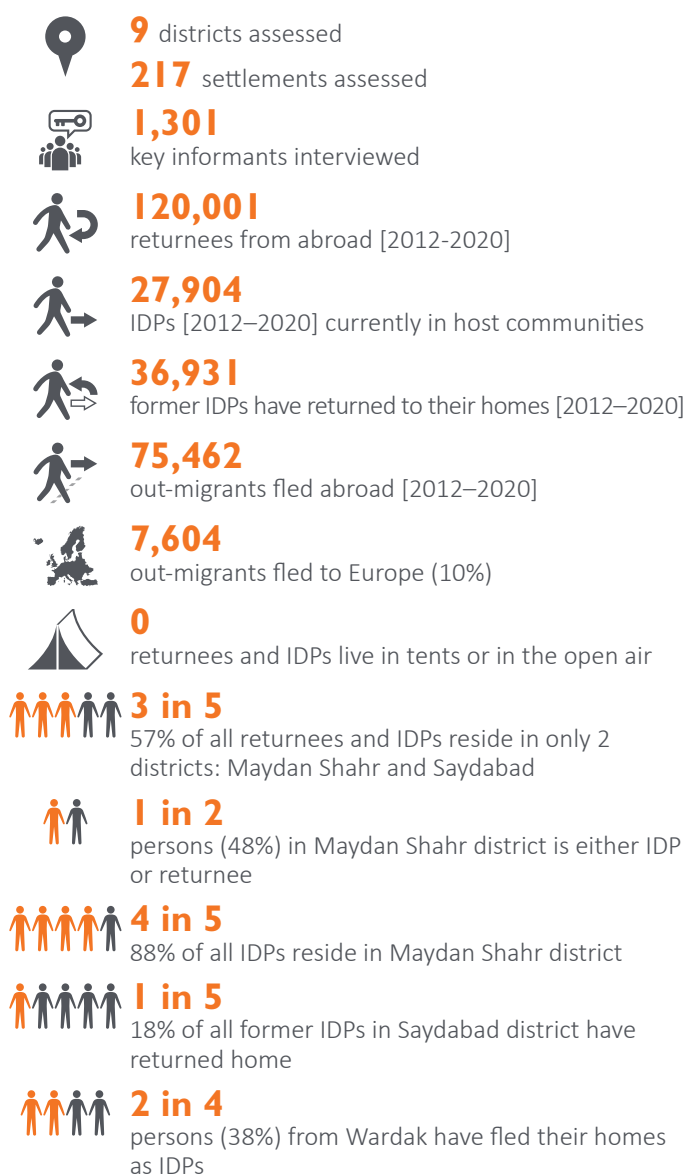
5 TARGET POPULATIONS

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.
Maydan Shahr	44,180	41,262	48%	16,575	19%	38,004	86%	24,687	29%	1,637	4%	10,535	24%
Nerkh	62,232	13,408	18%	13,227	17%	28,987	47%	181	0%	911	1%	9,567	15%
Jalrez	57,870	11,106	16%	11,106	16%	24,561	42%	0	0%	1,260	2%	6,053	10%
Chak-e-Wardak	92,130	6,478	7%	6,331	6%	11,921	13%	147	0%	567	1%	3,559	4%
Saydabad	126,774	43,740	26%	41,283	24%	42,706	34%	2,457	1%	23,348	18%	18,917	15%
Daymirdad	33,876	7,833	19%	7,833	19%	37,691	111%	0	0%	1,617	5%	14,717	43%
Hesa-e-Awal-e-Behsud	40,419	7,543	16%	7,543	16%	26,988	67%	0	0%	2,022	5%	5,851	14%
Jaghathu	49,914	12,651	20%	12,219	20%	17,486	35%	432	1%	3,742	7%	2,837	6%
Markaz-e-Behsud	130,239	3,884	3%	3,884	3%	16,832	13%	0	0%	1,827	1%	3,426	3%
Total	637,634	147,905	19%	120,001	15%	245,176	38%	27,904	4%	36,931	6%	75,462	12%

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



Despite being heavily affected by both conflict and natural disaster, Wardak boasts ample sources of clean water. During the current round of BMA data collection, none of the surveyed settlements in Wardak indicated that the closest source of potable water was more than 3 kilometers away. © 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



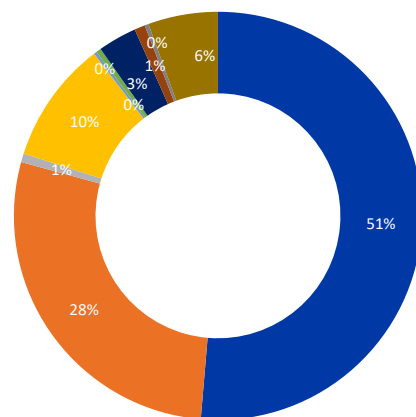
KEY INFORMANTS

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 Wardak, this is an improvement from the national average of 0.1% female representation in DTM 's first round, completed in March 2017.

1,301 key informants (KIs) interviewed	9 key informants are IDPs or returnees (1%)
12 female key informants (1%)	668 KIs from host communities (51%)
1,289 male key informants (99%)	149 KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (11%)
6 average number of KIs per focus group	403 KIs from local authorities (31%)

Key Informants by Type | Wardak



- 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).



120,001
returnees from abroad



65,634
returned from Pakistan (55%)



65,171
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (54%)



49,972
returned from Iran (42%)

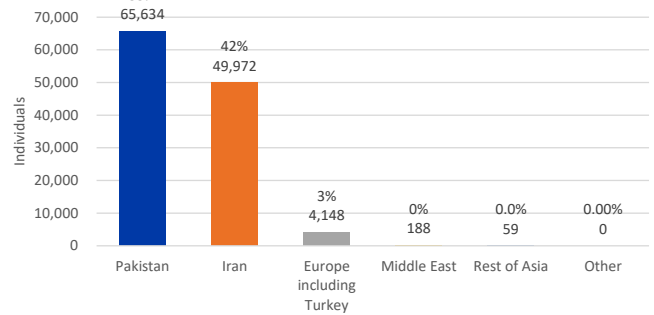


50,435
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (42%)

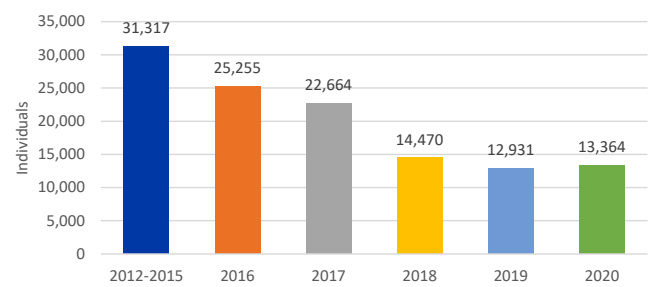


4,395
returnees from non-neighbouring countries (4%)

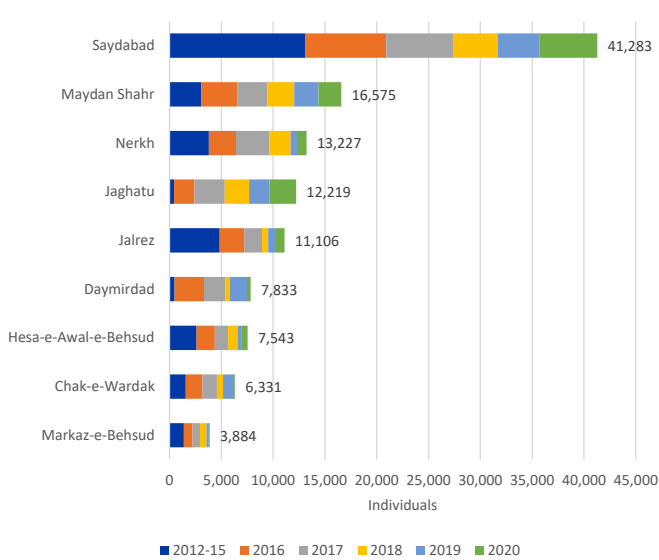
Returnees from Abroad | Country/Region of Origin | Wardak



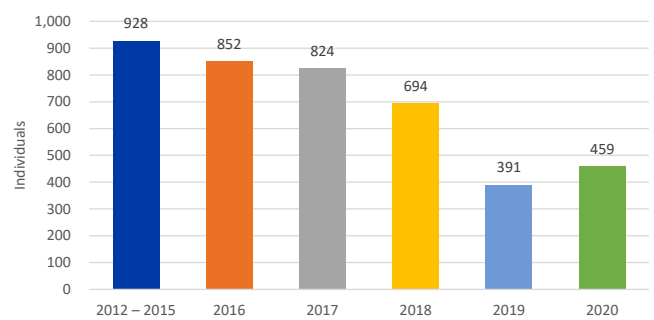
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Wardak



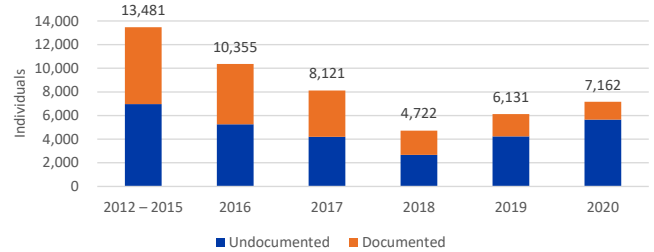
Returnees from Abroad by District | Wardak



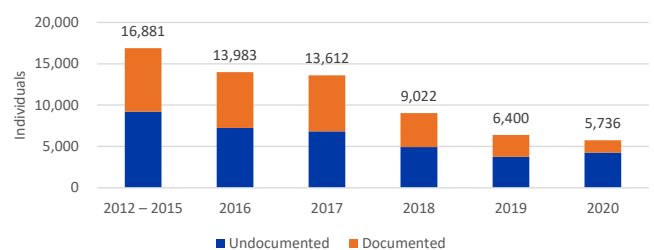
Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Wardak



Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Wardak



Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Wardak



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.



27,904
IDPs currently reside in host communities



83%
displaced due to conflict



24,687
IDPs in Maydan Shahr, which hosts the most IDPs (88%)



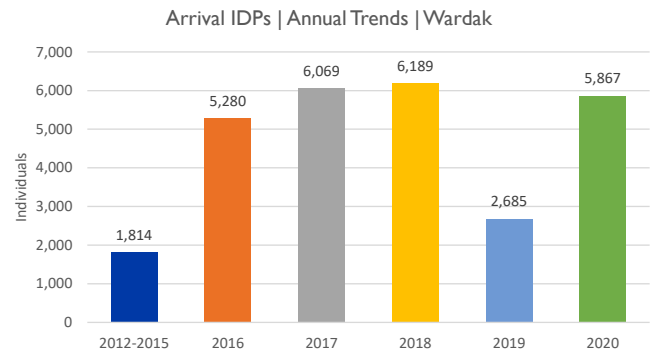
17%
displaced by natural disaster



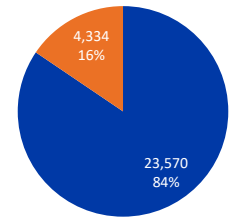
0
IDPs reside in informal settlements



84%
displaced within their home province

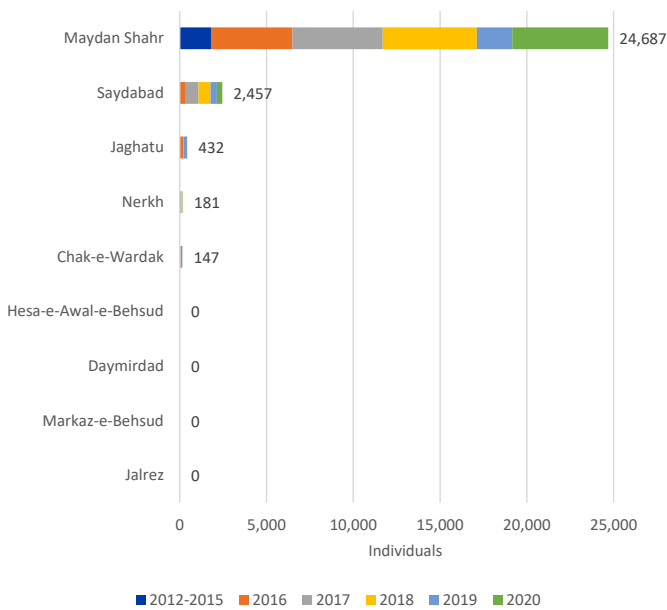


Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Wardak

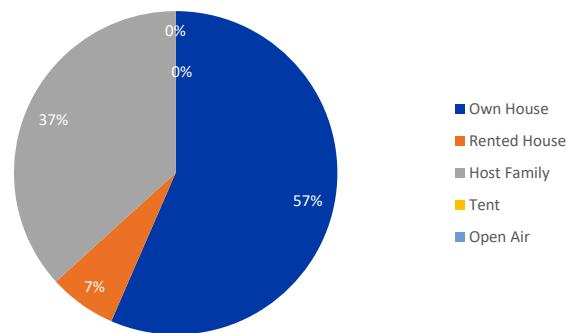


■ Same Province ■ Other Provinces

Arrival IDPs by District | Wardak



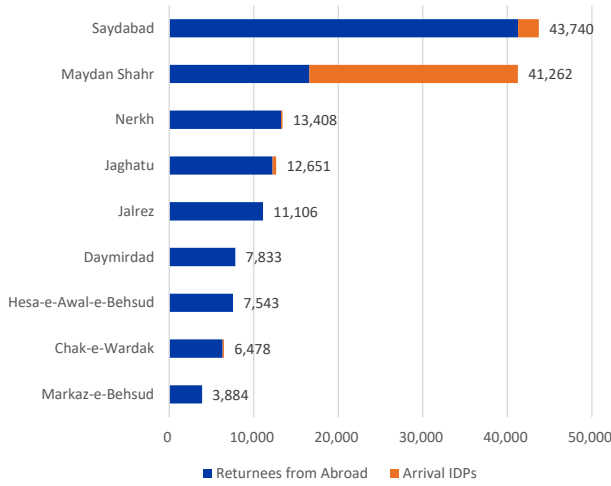
Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Wardak



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

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

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Wardak



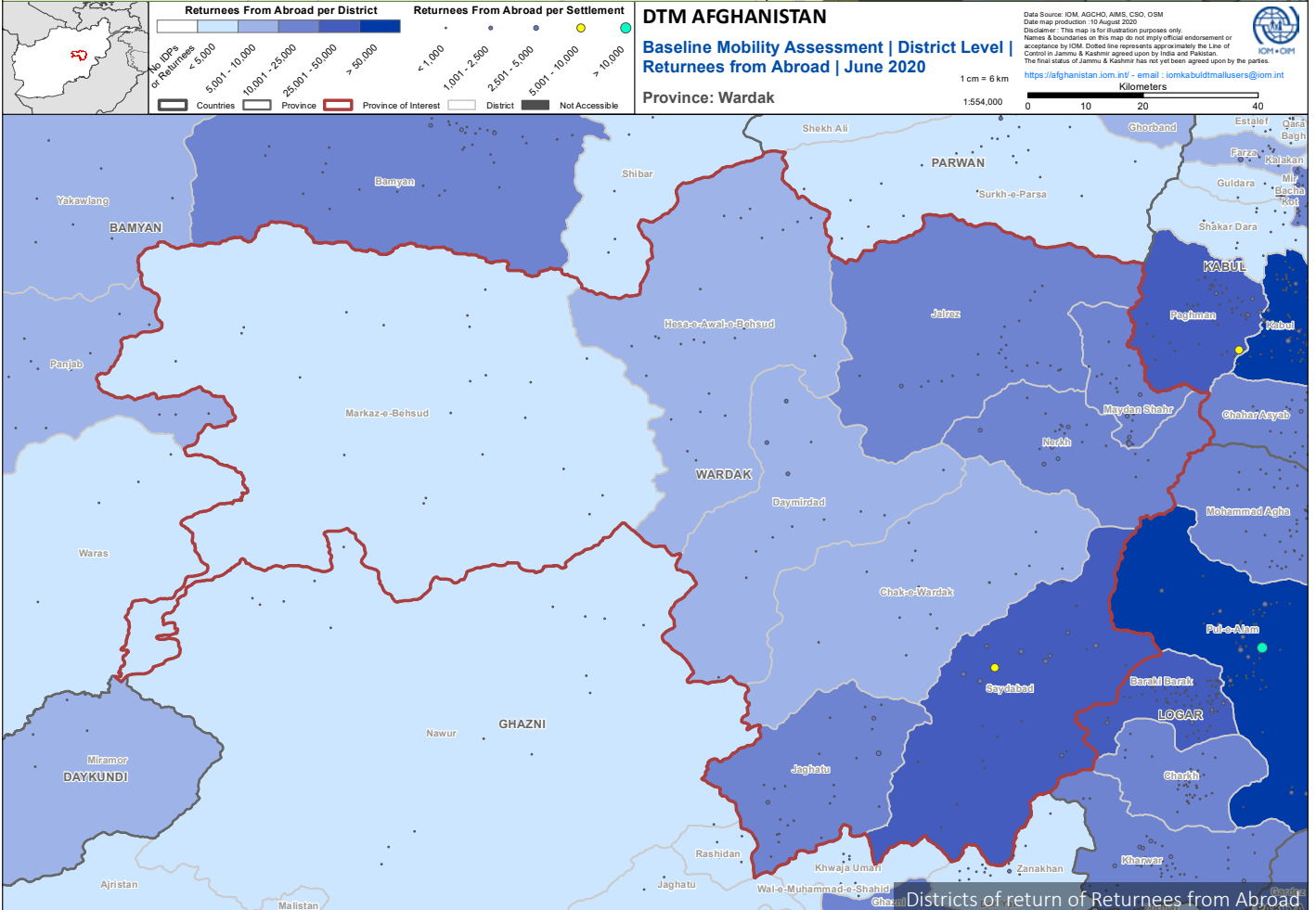
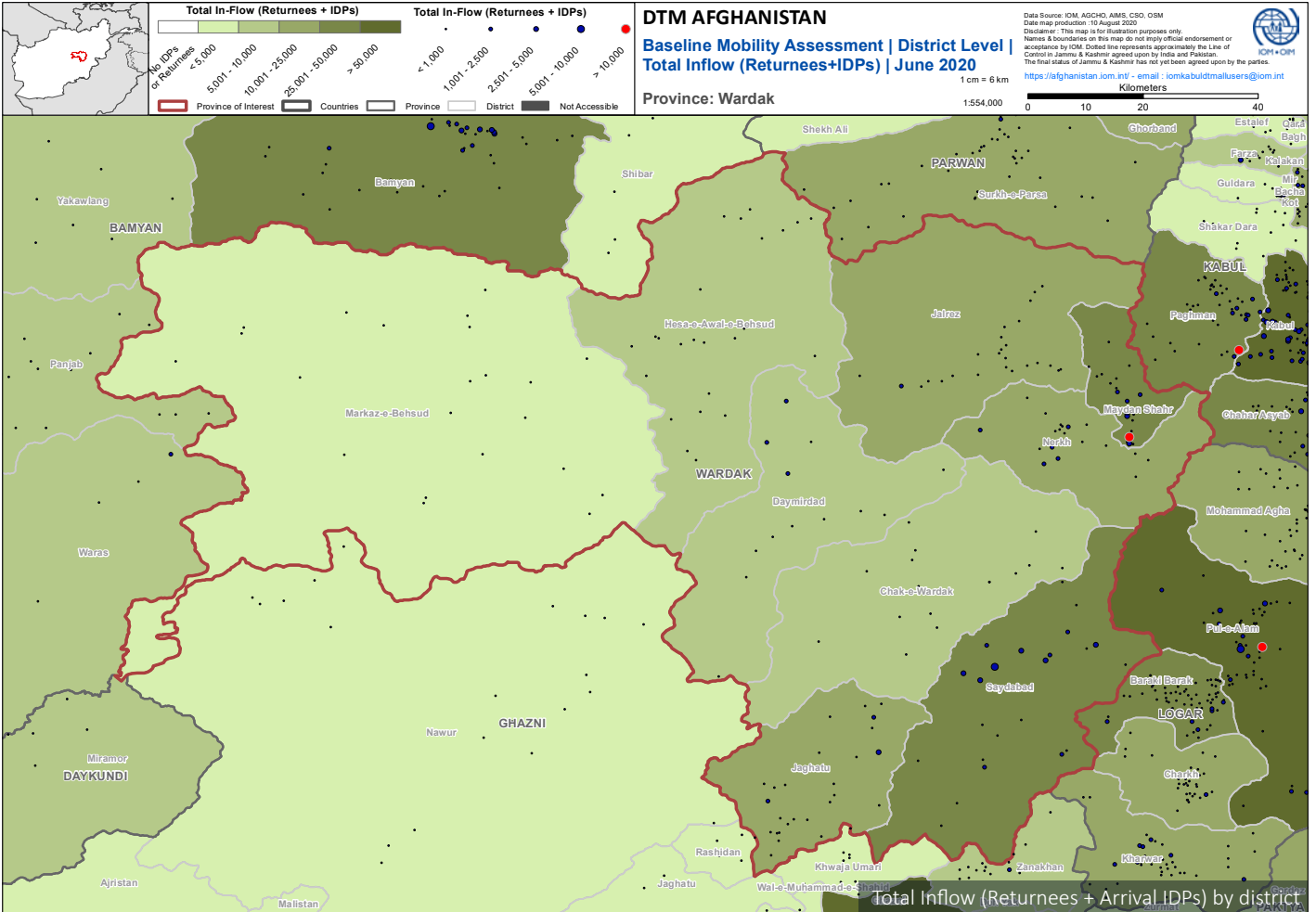
Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Saydabad	41,283	2,457	43,740
Maydan Shahr	16,575	24,687	41,262
Nerkh	13,227	181	13,408
Jaghatu	12,219	432	12,651
Jalrez	11,106	0	11,106
Daymirdad	7,833	0	7,833
Hesa-e-Awal-e-Behsud	7,543	0	7,543
Chak-e-Wardak	6,331	147	6,478
Markaz-e-Behsud	3,884	0	3,884
Grand Total	120,001	27,904	147,905

Overall, Wardak province hosts a total inflow of 147,905 returnees and IDPs, of which 81% (120,001) are returnees and 19% (27,904) are IDPs. The table below shows the 40 settlements in Wardak that are most affected by this influx. These 40 settlements (18% of the 217 settlements assessed in Wardak) host 66% 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	Shahr-e-Naw	Maydan Shahr	11,091
2	Mossa Khail	Saydabad	9,206
3	Hewad Meena	Maydan Shahr	6,660
4	Naser Abad	Maydan Shahr	4,972
5	Char Maghz	Saydabad	4,362
6	Jowi Zarin	Saydabad	3,969
7	Hakim Khail (2)	Saydabad	3,965
8	Aman Khail	Saydabad	3,565
9	Shahrak Mohammad Dawood Khan	Maydan Shahr	2,926
10	Hossay Khail	Saydabad	2,924
11	Aryab Kalan	Jaghatu	2,710
12	Zaman Khail	Maydan Shahr	2,698
13	Khowja Gan	Maydan Shahr	2,408
14	Hassan Baig	Saydabad	2,359
15	Sesai	Saydabad	2,283
16	Sad Murda	Nerkh	2,205
17	Kareze Folad	Daymirdad	1,960
18	Shahrak Eslahate Edary	Maydan Shahr	1,855
19	Bolandi	Saydabad	1,836
20	Dadil	Nerkh	1,748
21	Wahdat Mena	Maydan Shahr	1,668
22	Shahrak Amer Kheal	Maydan Shahr	1,413
23	Seya Khak	Jalrez	1,336
24	Jawqul (1)	Daymirdad	1,260
25	Abdulrahim Baba Khail	Jaghatu	1,240
26	Ghooz Bha	Jaghatu	1,222
27	Hakim Khail (1)	Saydabad	1,199
28	To Karak	Nerkh	1,192
29	Naqchin	Daymirdad	1,085
30	Gadaykhel	Saydabad	1,044
31	Chen Zai	Nerkh	1,016
32	Sarferazkhel	Nerkh	1,010
33	Bambay(Khawat)	Chak-e-Wardak	958
34	Polad Khan	Maydan Shahr	955
35	Qawom Malik Khan Mohammad	Jalrez	916
36	Qala Sorkh Bala	Jalrez	909
37	Kharote	Jalrez	899
38	Sur Pul	Nerkh	885
39	Mami Khail	Maydan Shahr	857
40	Manjar Khail	Chak-e-Wardak	837
	Total		97,603



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.



245,176
Fled IDPs



14%
fled IDPs displaced in Wardak

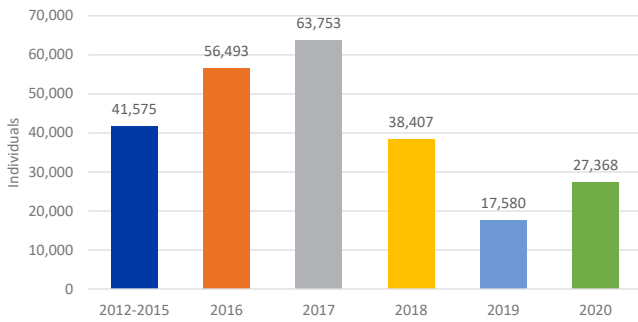


56%
displaced due to conflict

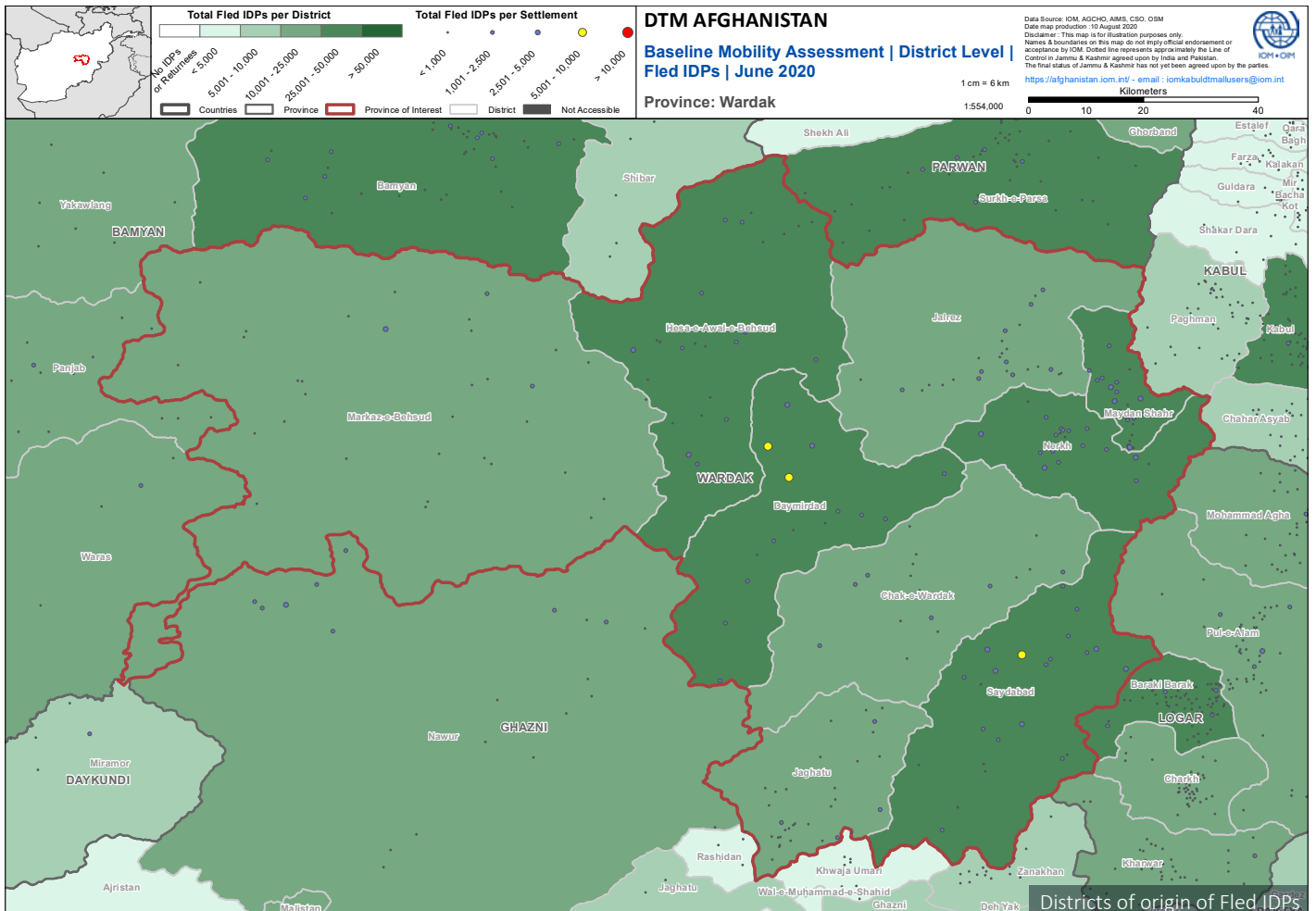
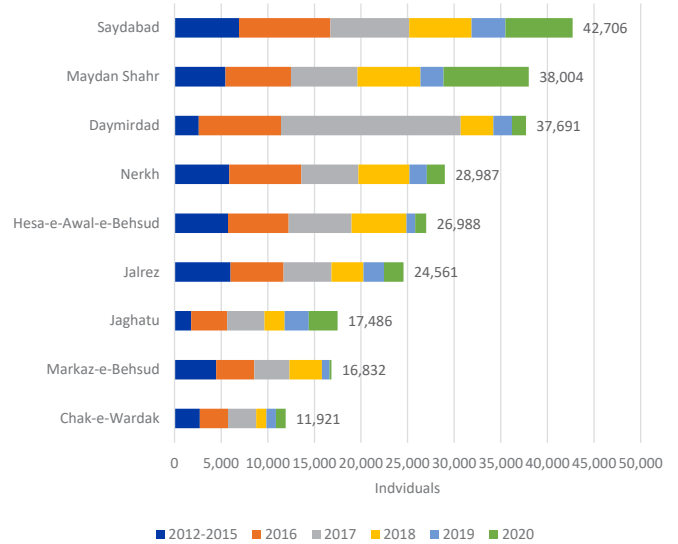


44%
displaced by natural disaster

Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Wardak



Fled IDPs by District | Wardak





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.



36,931
Returned IDPs



58%
returned from other locations in Wardak

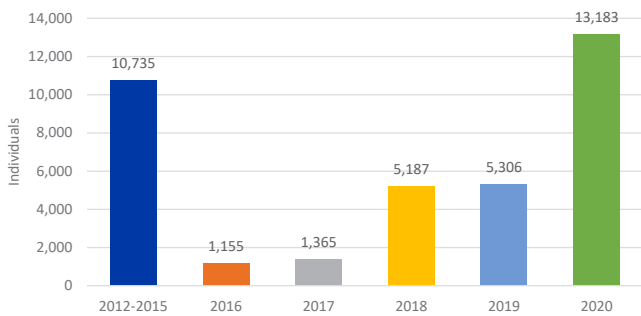


4 in 5
former IDPs returned to only 3 districts: Saydabad, Jaghatu and Hesa-e-Awal-e-B (79%)

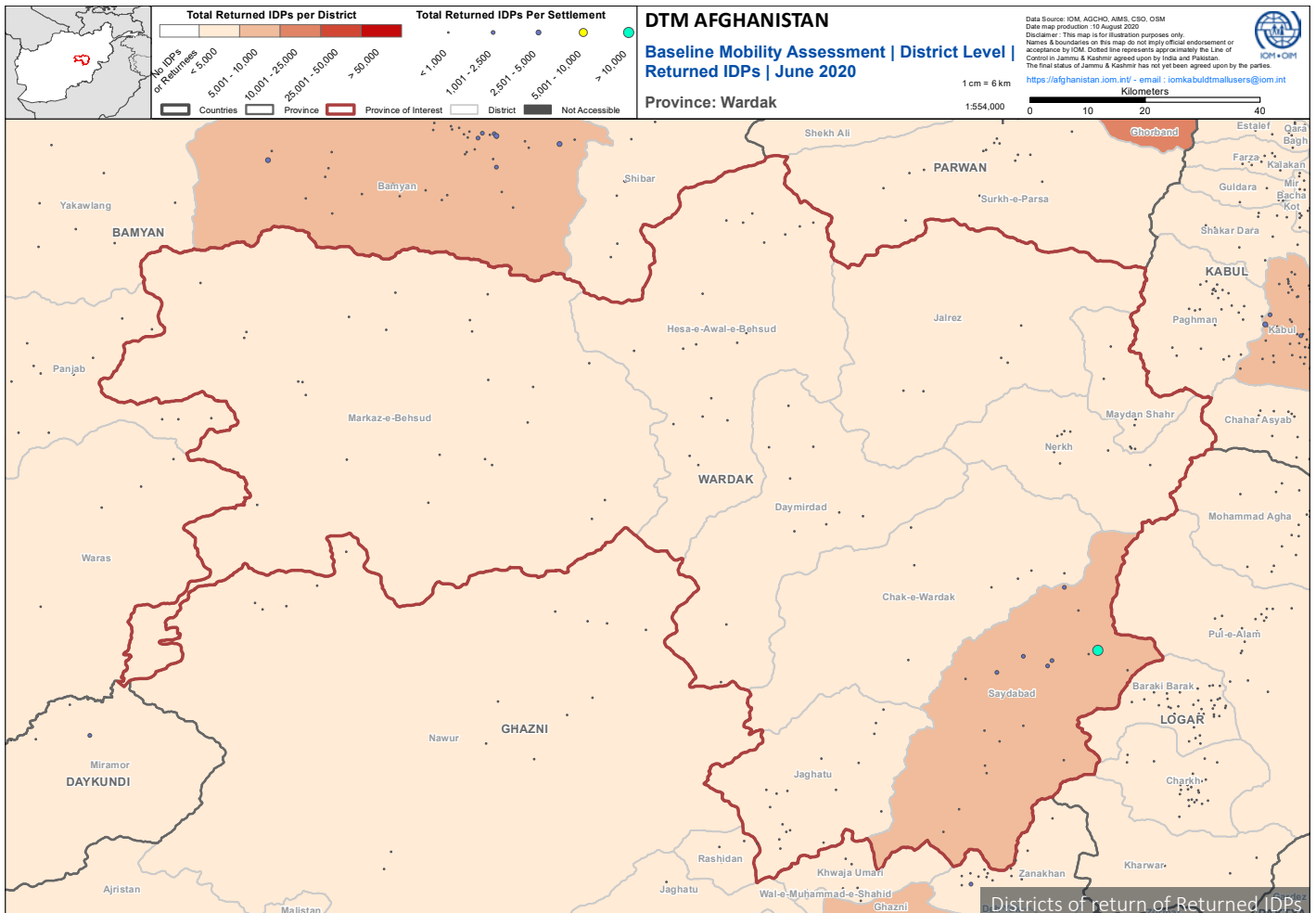
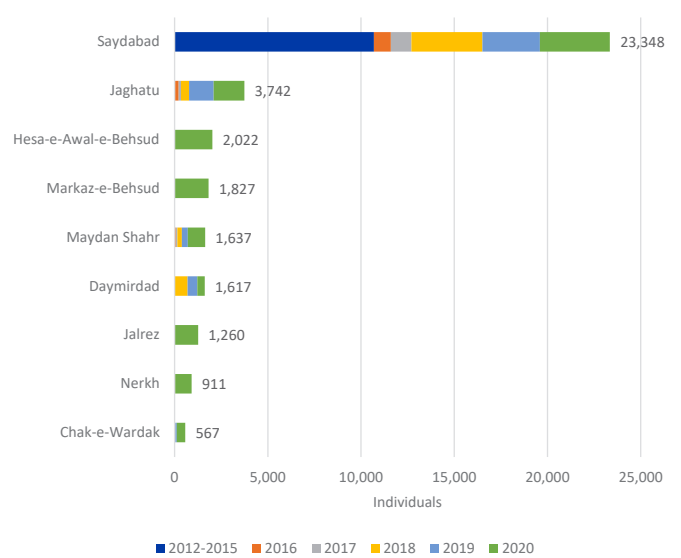


2 in 3
of all returned IDPs in Wardak returned to Saydabad district (63%)

Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Wardak



Returned IDPs by District | Wardak



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.



75,462
fled abroad



7,604
fled to Europe (10%)

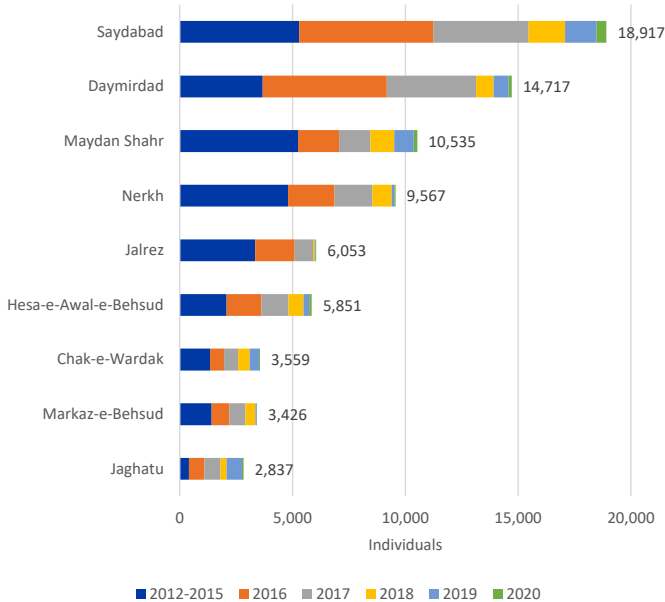


56,169
fled to Iran (74%)

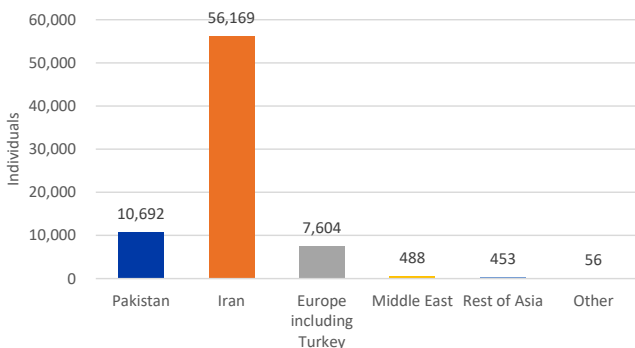


10,692
fled to Pakistan (14%)

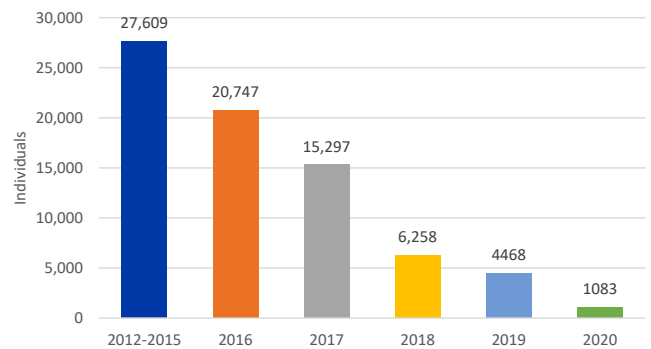
Out-Migrants by District | Wardak



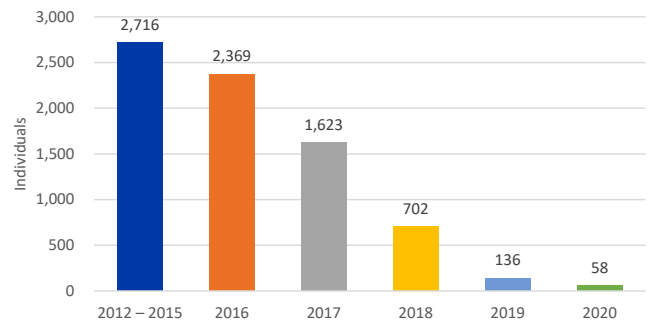
Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Wardak



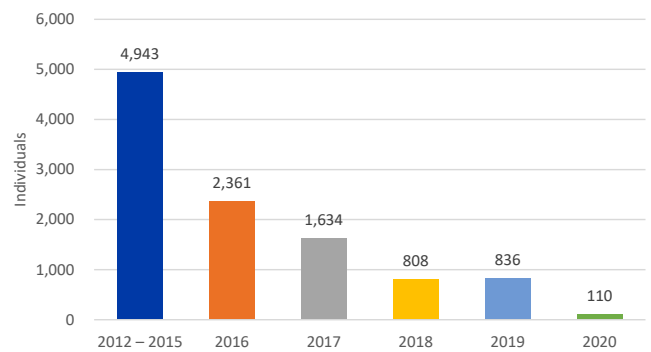
Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Wardak



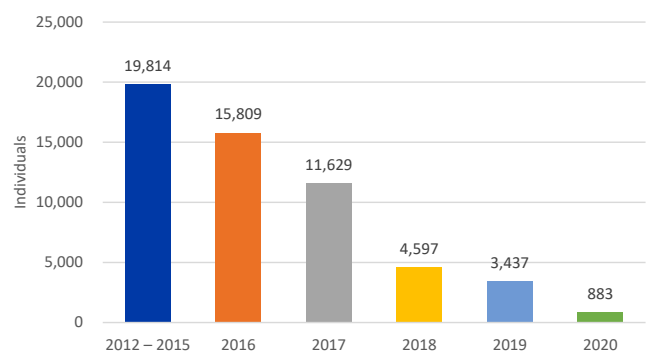
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Wardak



Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Wardak



Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Wardak



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 www.displacement.iom.int-afghanistan

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