

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

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



Conflict and natural disaster have severely affected living conditions in Zabol, most notably in Qalat district, resulting in 1,979 returnees and IDPs living in tents or open air © 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.

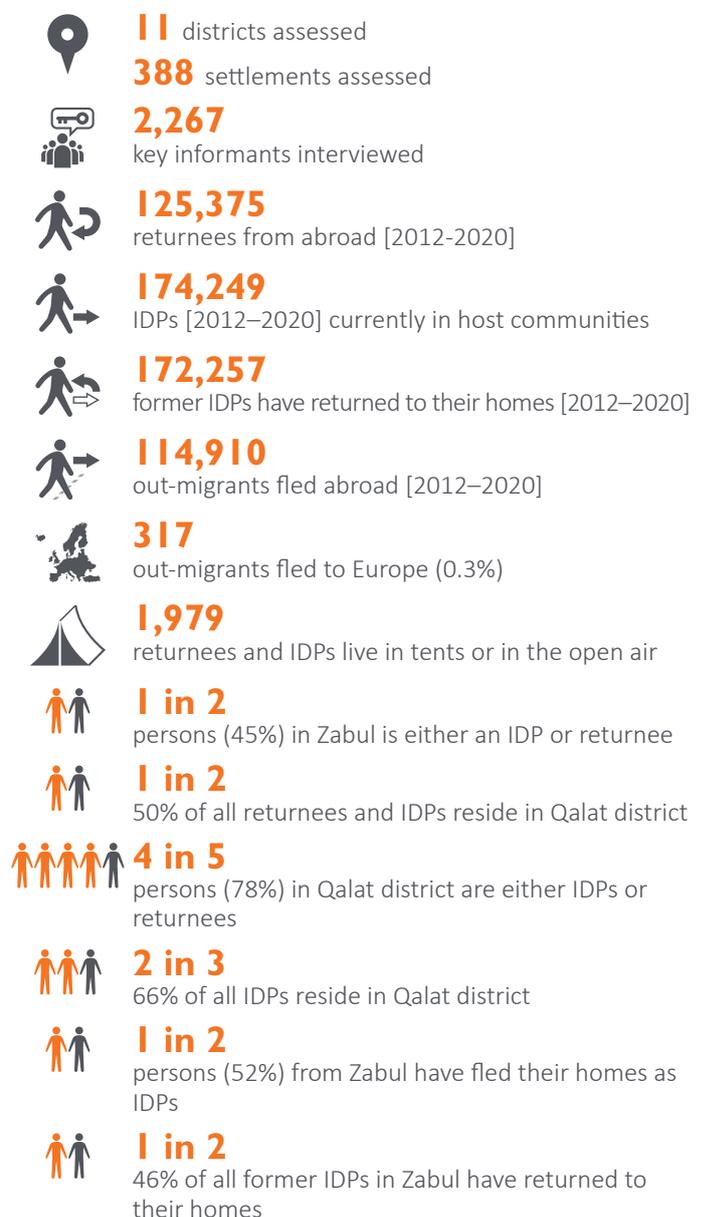
5 TARGET POPULATIONS

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.
Qalat	43,230	150,421	78%	34,668	18%	44,692	103%	115,753	60%	49,380	114%	22,990	53%
Tarnak Wa Jaldak	21,454	16,663	44%	7,357	19%	18,750	87%	9,306	24%	15,933	74%	5,689	27%
Shinkay	30,821	16,115	34%	14,552	31%	19,946	65%	1,563	3%	15,723	51%	18,750	61%
Mizan	20,883	18,460	47%	8,979	23%	30,588	146%	9,481	24%	15,680	75%	9,026	43%
Arghandab	35,671	7,697	18%	5,334	12%	6,401	18%	2,363	5%	7,931	22%	5,344	15%
Shah Joi	77,157	14,105	15%	4,359	5%	8,341	11%	9,746	11%	8,621	11%	4,770	6%
Daychopan	42,986	17,481	29%	9,285	15%	17,196	40%	8,196	14%	13,461	31%	10,058	23%
Atghar	13,578	9,278	41%	8,277	36%	4,104	30%	1,001	4%	6,350	47%	3,699	27%
Nawbahar	23,694	5,171	18%	2,958	10%	3,798	16%	2,213	8%	7,276	31%	3,815	16%
Shamul Zayi	35,266	24,924	41%	13,580	23%	20,530	58%	11,344	19%	11,497	33%	17,208	49%
Kakar	26,303	19,309	42%	16,026	35%	18,932	72%	3,283	7%	20,405	78%	13,561	52%
Total	371,043	299,624	45%	125,375	19%	193,278	52%	174,249	26%	172,257	46%	114,910	31%

* 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 Community-Based Needs Assessment (CBNA) report, almost 70% of the population in Zabul needs additional sources of clean drinking water. Zabul is one of the provinces most in need of additional water sources for human consumption, agriculture/farming and/or livestock herding. © 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 disseminating RCCE information materials in communities covered during mobility and needs assessments. © 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.



2,267
key informants (KIs) interviewed



492
key informants are IDPs or returnees (22%)



0
female key informants



1,236
KIs from host communities (55%)



2,267
male key informants (100%)



274
KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (12%)

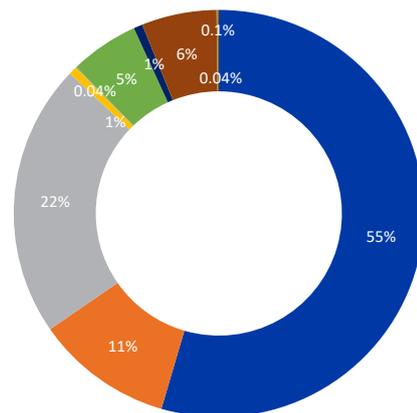


5.8
average number of KIs per focus group



262
KIs from local authorities (12%)

Key Informants by Type | Zabul



- 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).

In 2019, there was a major decrease in the number of returnees from abroad to Zabul, compared to the time period between 2012 to 2018. During 2020, There was a moderate increase in the number of returnees from Pakistan, Iran and Europe & Turkey.



125,375
returnees from abroad



95,583
returned from Pakistan (76%)



102,138
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (81%)



28,632
returned from Iran (23%)

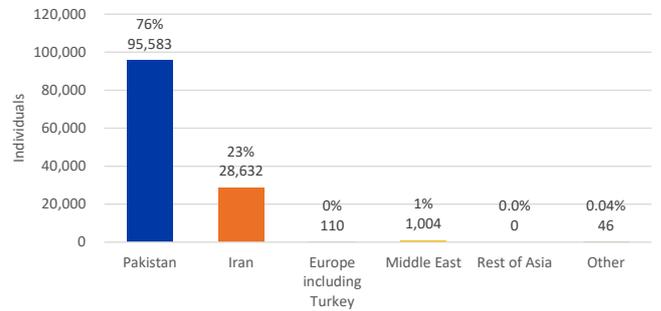


22,077
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (18%)

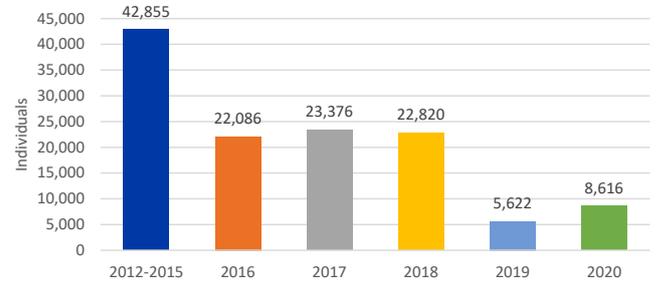


1,160
returnees from non-neighbouring countries (1%)

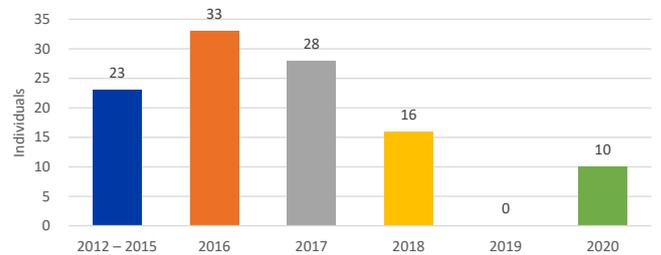
Returnees from Abroad | Country/Region of Origin | Zabul



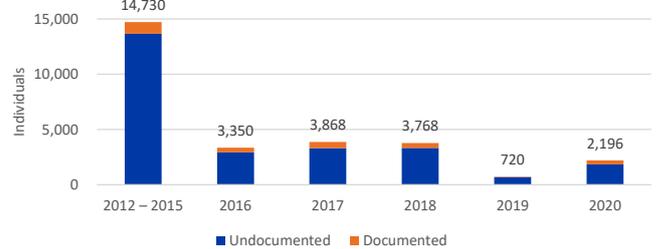
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Zabul



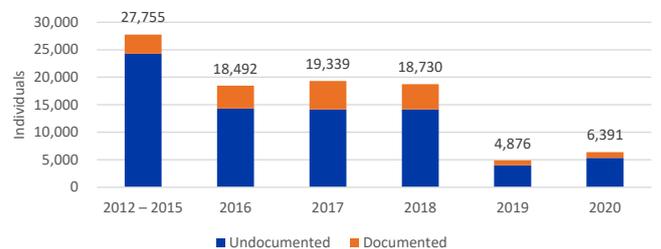
Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Zabul



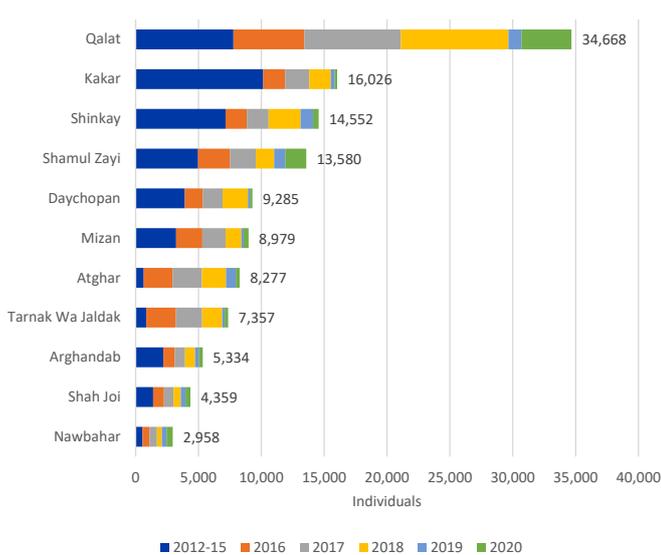
Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Zabul



Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Zabul



Returnees from Abroad by District | Zabul



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.



174,249

IDPs currently reside in host communities



52%

displaced due to conflict



115,753

IDPs in Qalat district, which hosts the most IDP (66%)



48%

displaced by natural disaster



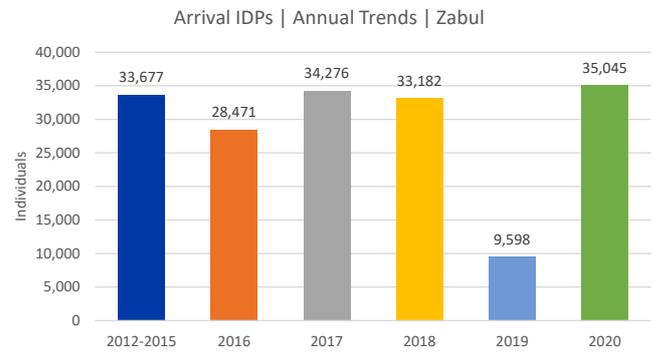
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IDPs reside in informal settlements

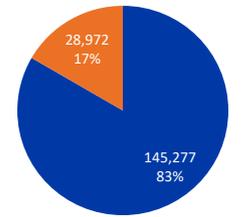


83%

displaced within their home province

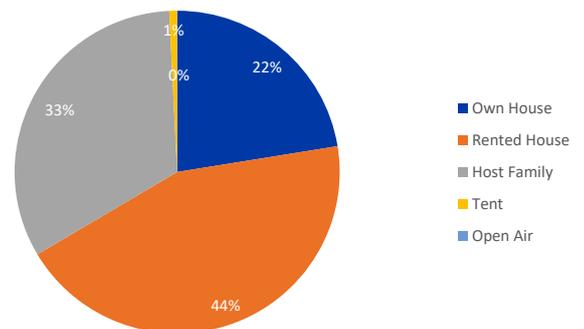


Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Zabul



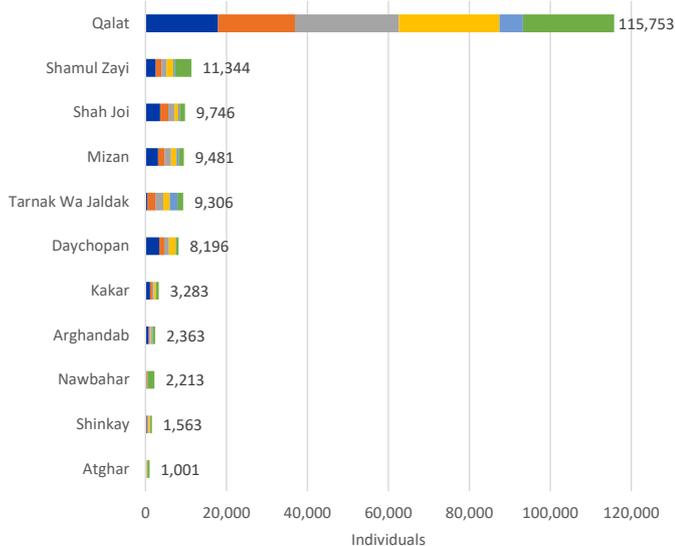
■ Same Province ■ Other Provinces

Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Zabul



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

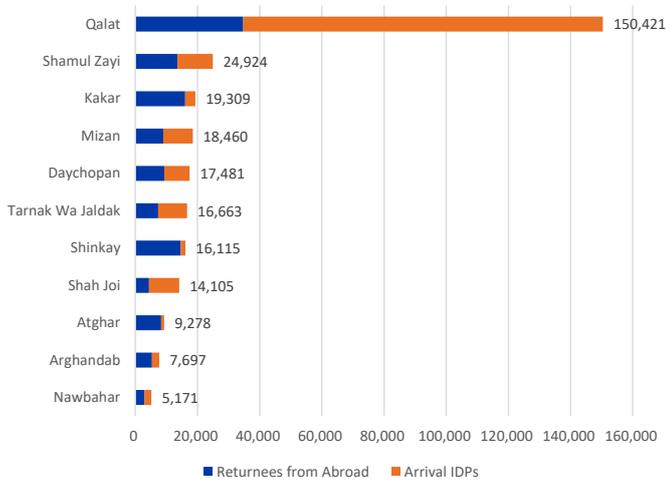
Arrival IDPs by District | Zabul



■ 2012-2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018 ■ 2019 ■ 2020

TOTAL INFLOW [RETURNEES + ARRIVAL IDPs]

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Zabul



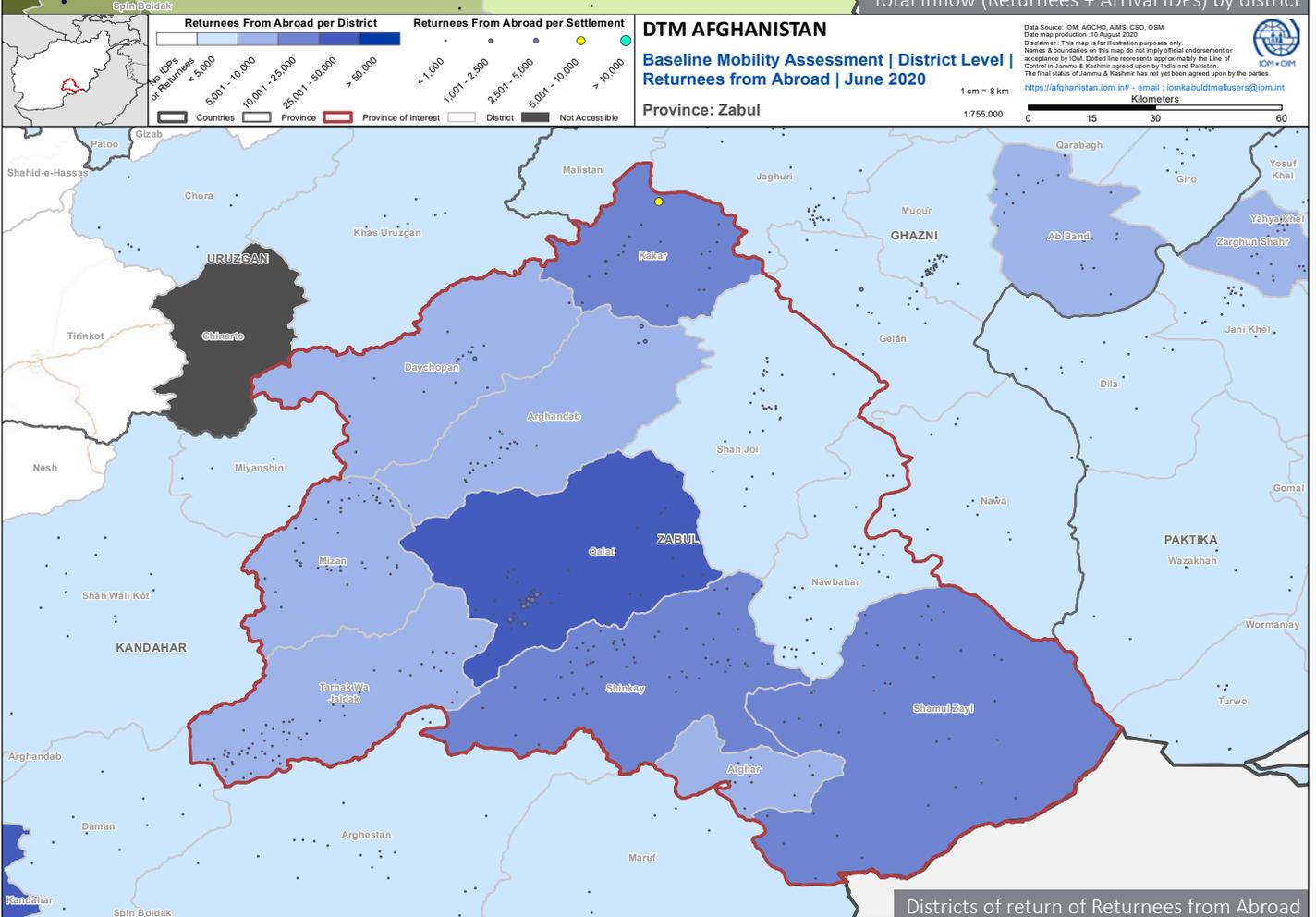
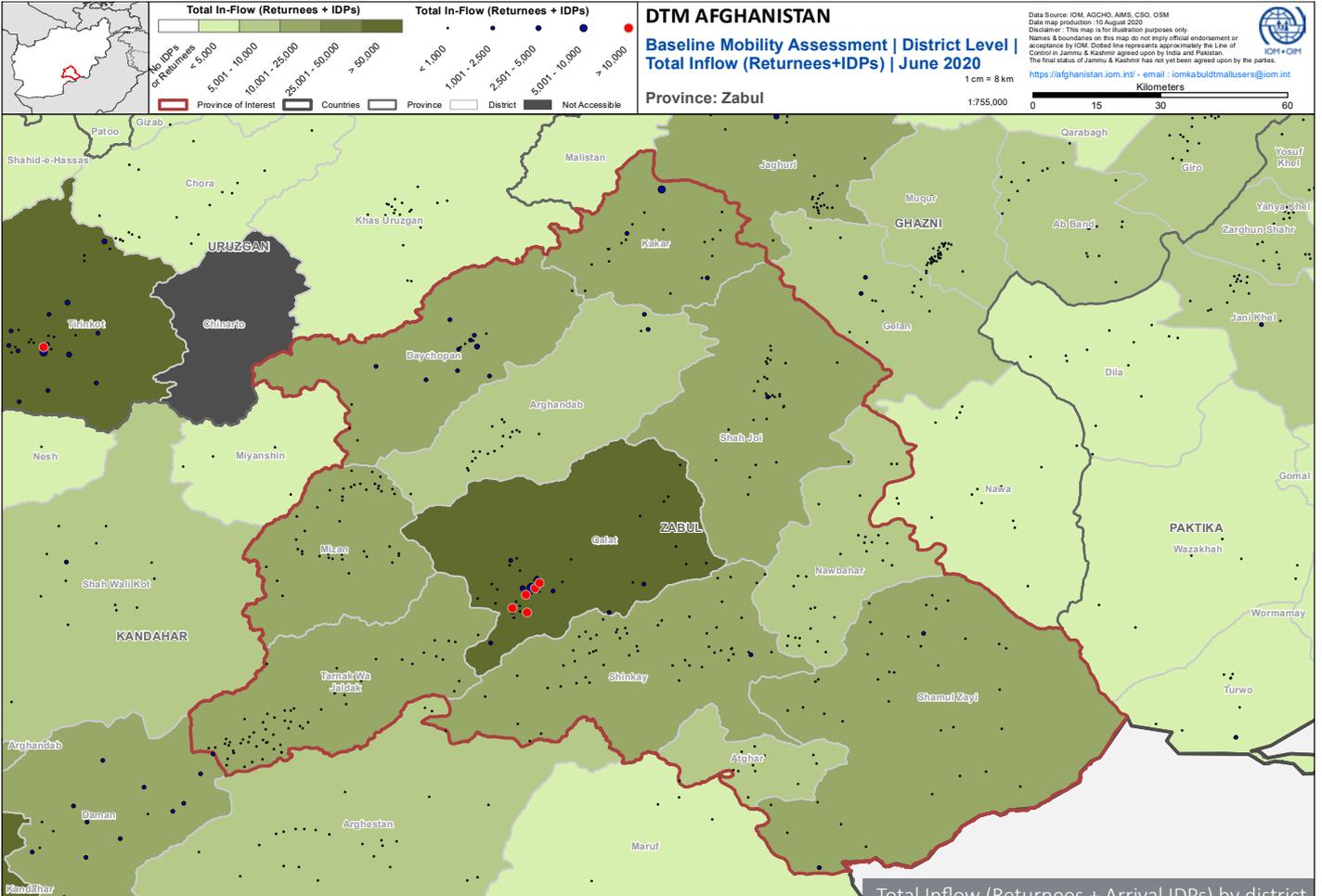
Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Qalat	34,668	115,753	150,421
Shamul Zayi	13,580	11,344	24,924
Kakar	16,026	3,283	19,309
Mizan	8,979	9,481	18,460
Daychopan	9,285	8,196	17,481
Tarnak Wa Jaldak	7,357	9,306	16,663
Shinkay	14,552	1,563	16,115
Shah Joi	4,359	9,746	14,105
Atghar	8,277	1,001	9,278
Arghandab	5,334	2,363	7,697
Nawbahar	2,958	2,213	5,171
Grand Total	125,375	174,249	299,624

Overall, Zabul province hosts a total inflow of 299,624 returnees and IDPs, of which 42% (125,375) are returnees and 58% (174,249) are IDPs. The table below shows the 40 settlements in Zabul that are most affected by this influx. These 40 settlements (10% of the 388 settlements assessed in Zabul) host 56% 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	Sinak	Qalat	28,104
2	Babagak	Qalat	20,106
3	Sarak-e- Luwa	Qalat	18,776
4	Numrey	Qalat	18,083
5	Kharwar Yan	Qalat	14,765
6	Jangali	Kakar	8,918
7	Hazari	Qalat	5,068
8	Keshata Sinak	Qalat	3,709
9	Resala-e-Junubi	Qalat	3,380
10	Mirwais Mina Kalay	Qalat	3,279
11	Baylogh	Daychopan	2,840
12	Rasala-e-Shamali	Qalat	2,340
13	Sayed Hashim Masjid	Qalat	2,271
14	Hawali	Qalat	2,179
15	Saadullah Khan Masjid	Qalat	1,736
16	Kherwaryan Keshata	Qalat	1,708
17	Tanachoy	Daychopan	1,628
18	Zara Arghandabyan Masjid	Qalat	1,525
19	Hawashenasi	Qalat	1,499
20	Sheleh	Qalat	1,498
21	Sin Zay	Shamul Zayi	1,494
22	Hajii Khwajeh Kalay	Daychopan	1,473
23	Chakanay	Arghandab	1,460
24	Markaz Shah Joy	Shah Joi	1,458
25	Lamal	Daychopan	1,418
26	Khala	Qalat	1,343
27	China	Daychopan	1,294
28	Ludin (1)	Daychopan	1,291
29	Taghar Kalay	Qalat	1,288
30	Mohammad Alam Kalay	Kakar	1,281
31	Sinan	Daychopan	1,279
32	Mullakhel	Daychopan	1,264
33	Sarak	Daychopan	1,225
34	Khan Kalay	Qalat	1,186
35	Akhtar	Arghandab	1,183
36	Kharnay	Kakar	1,173
37	Kakaran Kalay (Haji Mursal)	Qalat	1,119
38	Kagiri Khel	Qalat	1,113
39	Qala-i-rashid	Shamul Zayi	1,071
40	Shinkay Kalay	Shinkay	1,051
		Total	168,876



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.



193,278
Fled IDPs



62%
fled IDPs displaced in Zabul

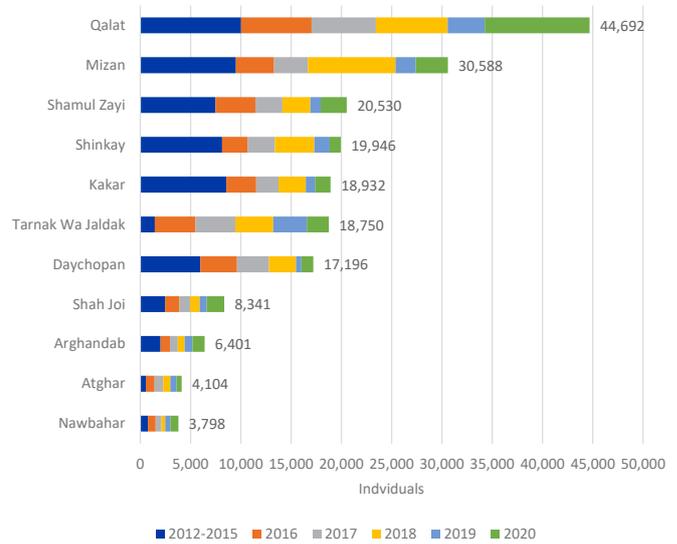


59%
displaced due to conflict

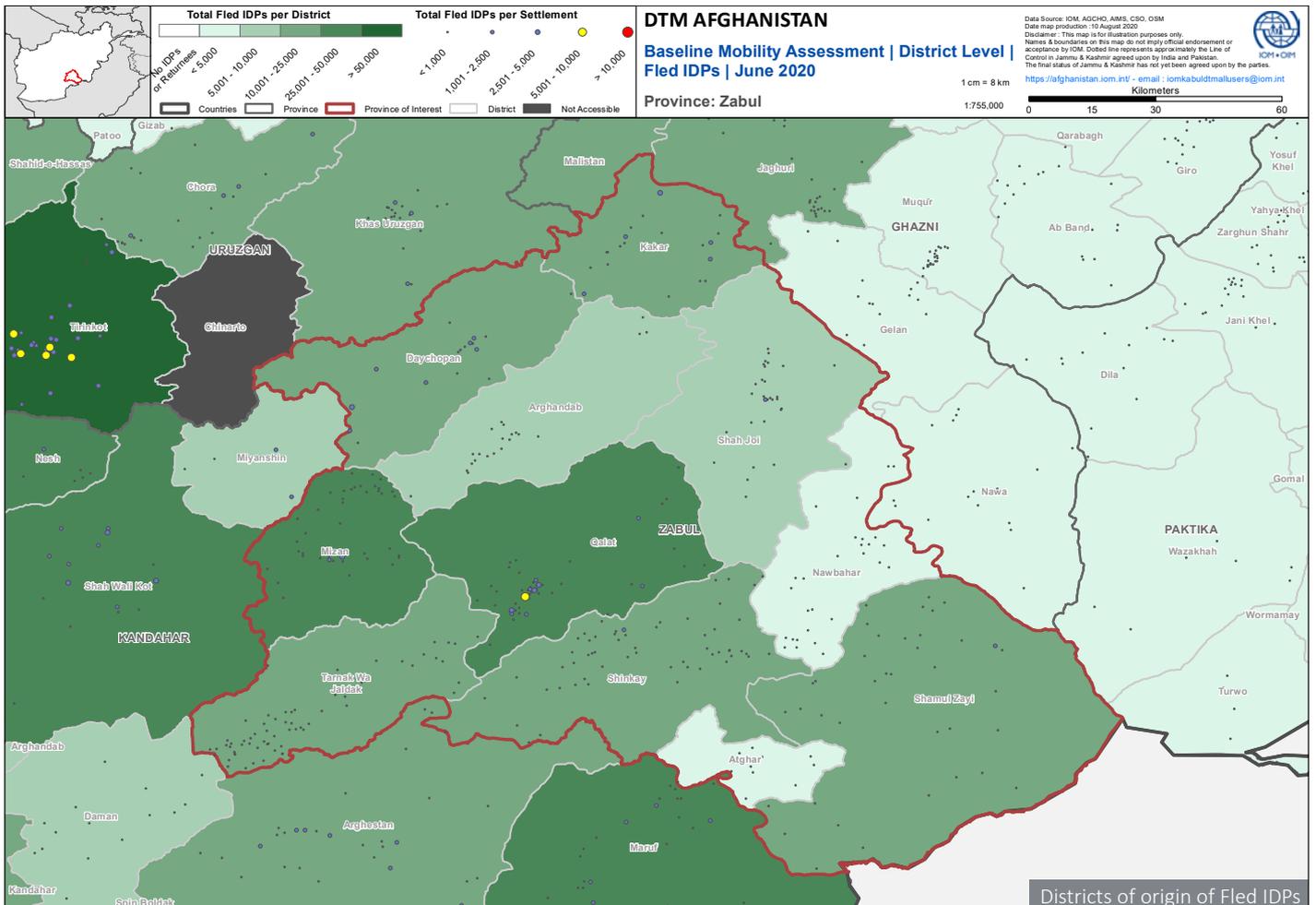
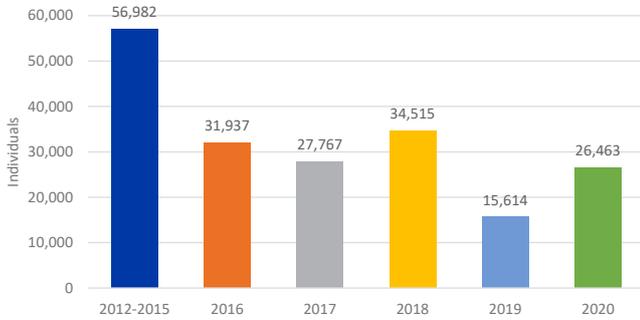


41%
displaced by natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Zabul



Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Zabul





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.



172,257
Returned IDPs



75%
returned from other locations in Zabul

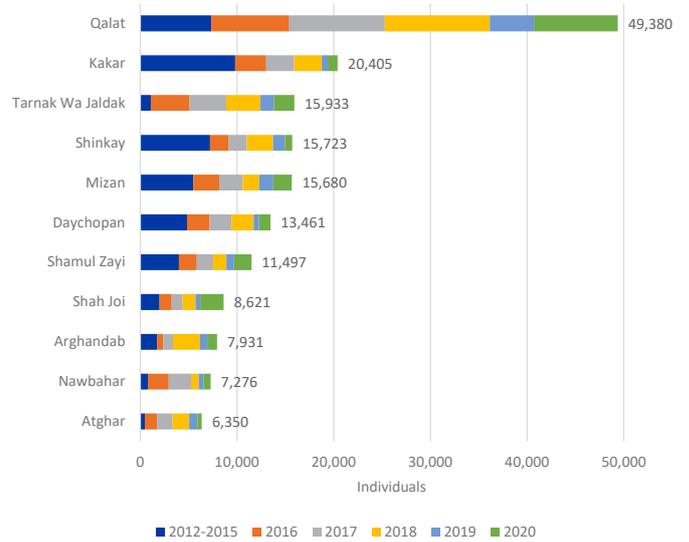


3 in 5
former IDPs returned to only 4 districts: Qalat, Kakar, Tarnak Wa Jaldak and Shinkay (59%)

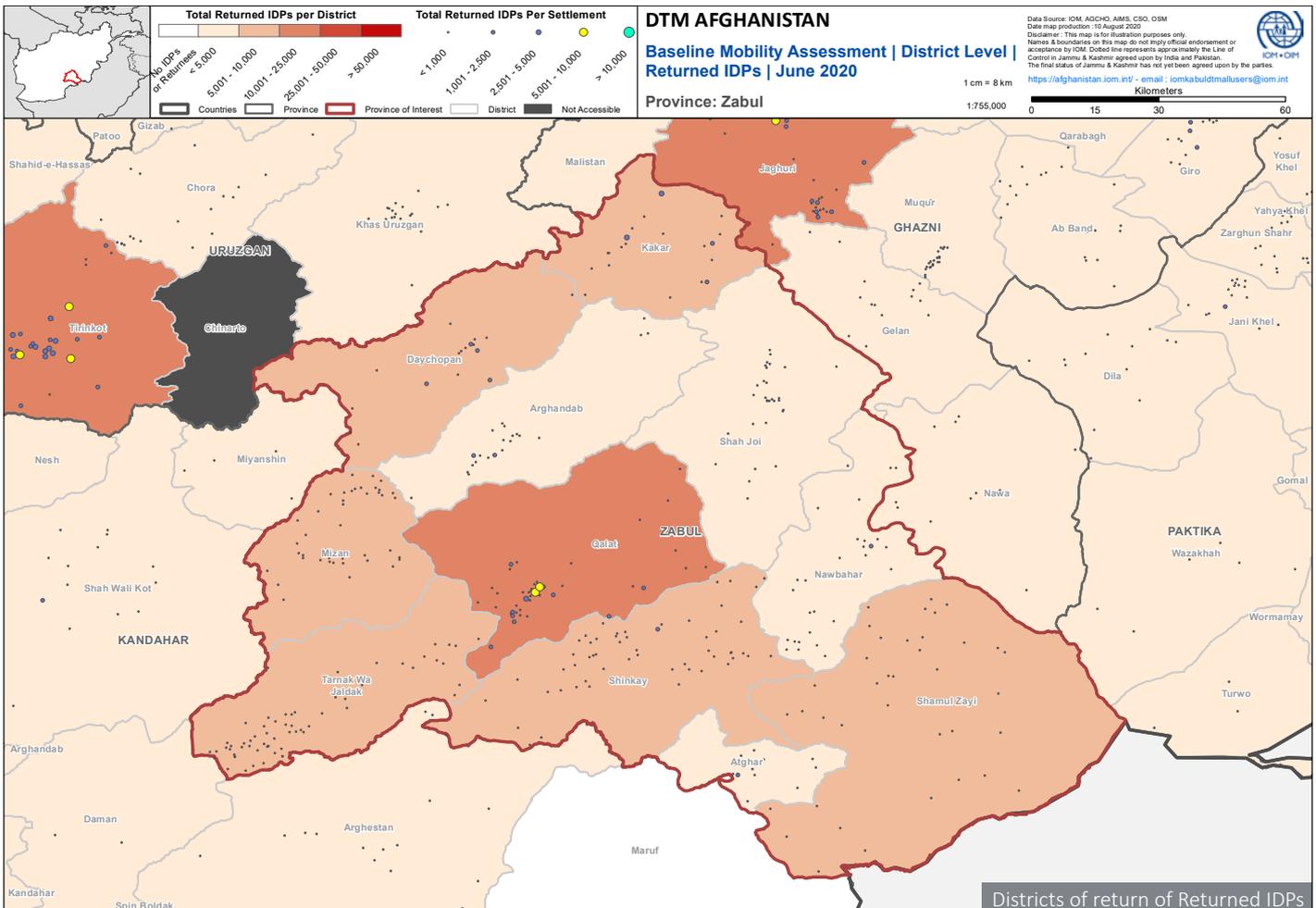
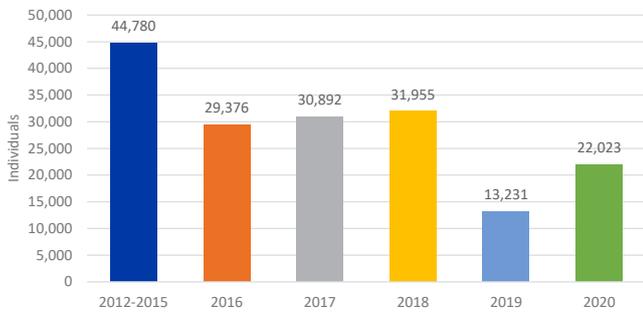


1 in 4
of all returned IDPs in Zabul returned to Qalat district (29%)

Returned IDPs by District | Zabul



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Zabul



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.



114,910
fled abroad



317
fled to Europe (0.3%)

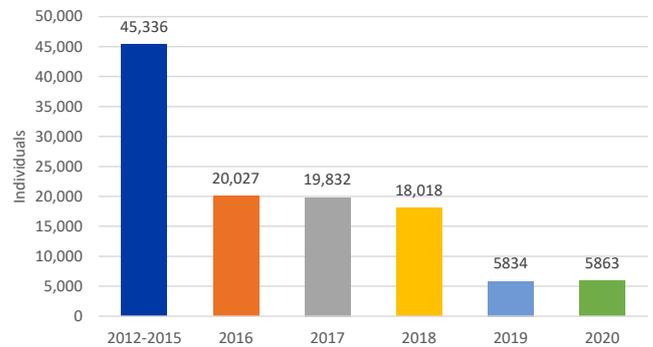


27,169
fled to Iran (24%)

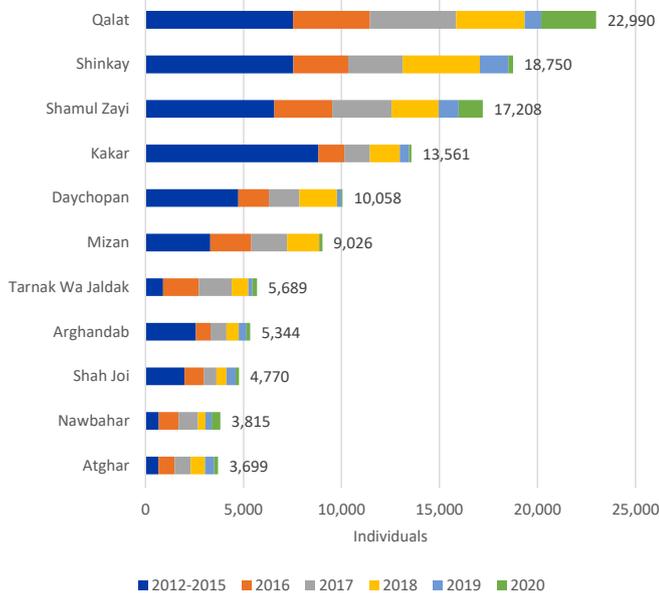


85,913
fled to Pakistan (75%)

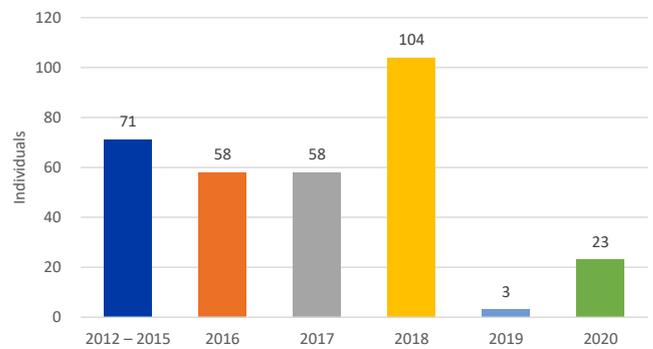
Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Zabul



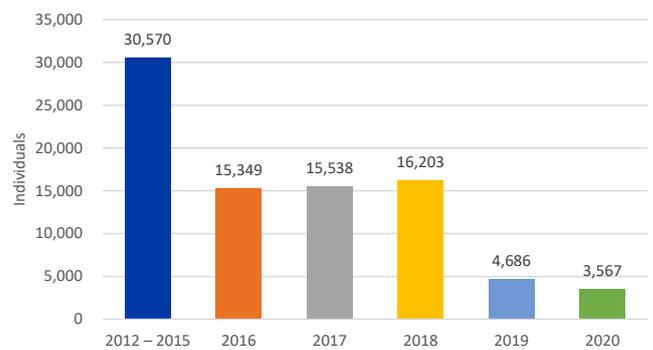
Out-Migrants by District | Zabul



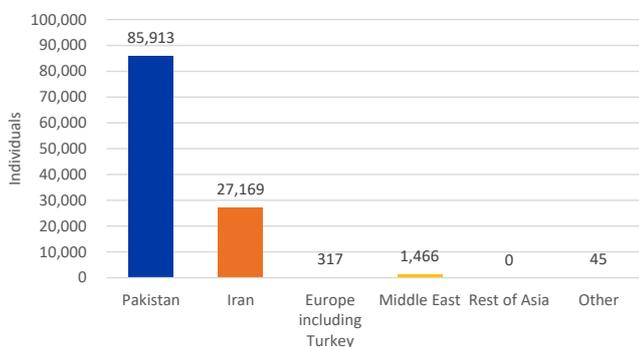
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Zabul



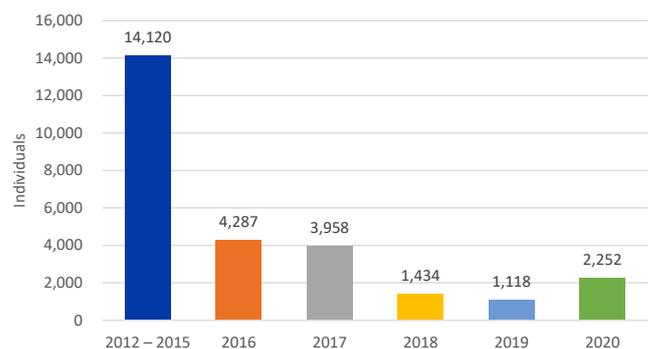
Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Zabul



Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Zabul



Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Zabul



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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

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