

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

**BAGHLAN
SUMMARY RESULTS
ROUND 7 • OCT – DEC 2018**



Flash flooding in Nahrin district in Baghlan has severely affected living conditions by blocking roads and destroying livelihood opportunities. © IOM 2018

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.

HIGHLIGHTS

-  **15** districts assessed
-  **561** settlements assessed
-  **2,617** key informants interviewed
-  **123,368** returnees from abroad [2012-2018]
-  **66,783** IDPs [2012–2018] currently in host communities
-  **295,648** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2018]
-  **102,359** out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2018]
-  **17,806** out-migrants fled to Europe (17% of out-migrants)
-  **132** returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air
-  **1 in 3** persons in Baghlan is a returned IDP – Baghlan has the 4th largest number of returned IDPs nationwide
-  **105,038** individuals have no access to markets – Baghlan has the 4th highest need of markets nationwide
-  **1 in 3** returnees and IDPs reside in Baghlan-e-Jadid district
-  **1 in 4** 25% of families have no access to schools – Baghlan has the 5th highest need of schools nationwide
-  **26,925** individuals (59%) in Pul-e- khumri District have no access to health services
-  **19,165** individuals in Baghlan-e-Jadid District have no access to water.

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.
Andarab	27,843	1,435	5%	973	3%	2,679	10%	462	2%	392	1%	1,585	6%
Baghlan-e-Jadid	190,604	62,171	25%	37,496	15%	17,832	9%	24,675	10%	122,822	64%	20,691	11%
Burka	57,485	12,926	18%	8,765	12%	6,052	11%	4,161	6%	10,391	18%	10,645	19%
Dahana-e-Ghori	64,317	10,093	14%	8,259	11%	18,219	28%	1,834	2%	47,617	74%	11,161	17%
Dehsalah	34,901	1,280	4%	1,056	3%	2,695	8%	224	1%	756	2%	1,125	3%
Doshi	73,011	20,666	22%	17,679	19%	3,739	5%	2,987	3%	2,086	3%	5,385	7%
Fereng Wa Gharu	18,093	448	2%	329	2%	756	4%	119	1%	350	2%	682	4%
Guzargah-e- Nur	11,035	1,174	10%	1,132	9%	2,800	25%	42	0%	1,162	11%	2,965	27%
Khenjan	33,234	5,558	14%	4,402	11%	2,604	8%	1,156	3%	238	1%	5,760	17%
Khost Wa Fereng	68,905	3,986	5%	3,398	5%	4,369	6%	588	1%	3,717	5%	6,073	9%
Khawajahejran	26,047	1,841	7%	1,638	6%	1,644	6%	203	1%	2,464	9%	2,072	8%
Nahrin	75,682	15,809	17%	9,451	10%	6,547	9%	6,358	7%	6,783	9%	8,267	11%
Pul-e- khumri	233,009	45,483	16%	23,056	8%	15,593	7%	22,427	8%	85,601	37%	17,141	7%
Pul-e-Hesar	30,154	2,764	8%	2,211	7%	13,885	46%	553	2%	10,100	33%	4,111	14%
Tala Wa barfak	32,977	4,517	12%	3,523	9%	14,154	43%	994	3%	1,169	4%	4,696	14%
Total	977,297	190,151	16%	123,368	11%	113,568	12%	66,783	6%	295,648	30%	102,359	10%

* Base Population source: OCHA, NSIA Population Estimates for 2016 to 2017, 15-AUG-2016 Symbology: population ≥ 25%



Both natural disaster and conflict have severely affected infrastructure in Baghlan. Like this school destroyed by flooding, making Baghlan the fifth province in terms of education needs. © IOM 2018



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.

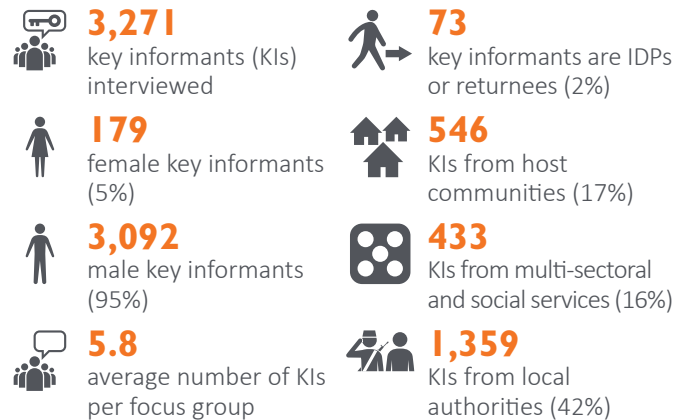
Since DTM has now assessed all 34 provinces, only settlement-level assessments will be conducted in the future. Pending continued funding, DTM aims to conduct baseline mobility assessments, nationwide, twice per year.



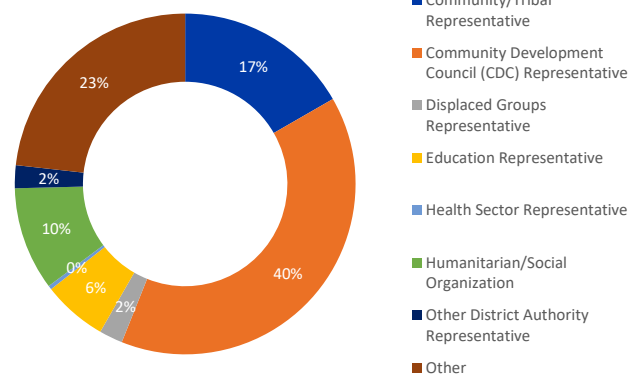
KEY INFORMANTS

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.

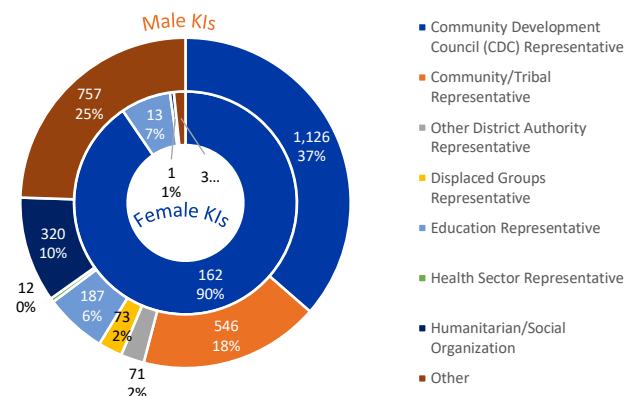
By actively recruiting more female enumerators, though challenging, DTM has made significant strides to improve gender inclusion in focus group discussions, although there is much room for improvement. Women represent only 5% of the key informants, which, although marginal, is an improvement from the 0.1% female representation in DTM's first round, completed in March 2017.



Key Informants by Type | Baghlan



Key Informants by Type and Sex | Baghlan



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).

The number of returnees from abroad to Baghlan increased by 61% in 2016 compared to the period between 2012 and 2015. In 2017, there was a decrease of 20% compared to the previous year. There was a significant decrease of 75% in 2018 in comparison in 2017.



123,368
returnees from abroad



68,557
returned from Pakistan (56%)



56,705
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (48%)



48,418
returned from Iran (39%)

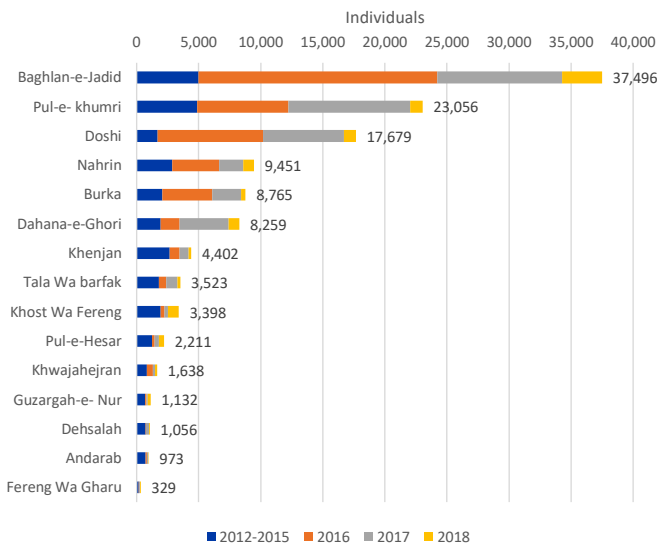


60,270
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (52%)

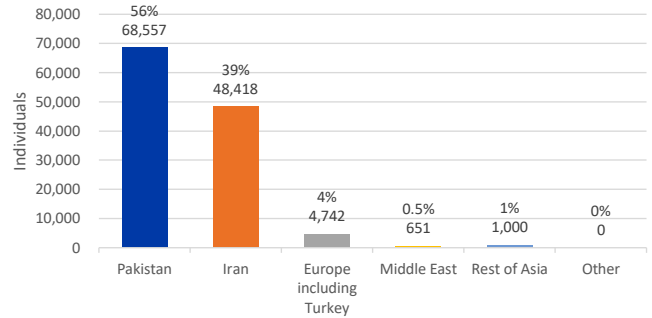


6,393
returnees from non-neighbouring countries (5%)

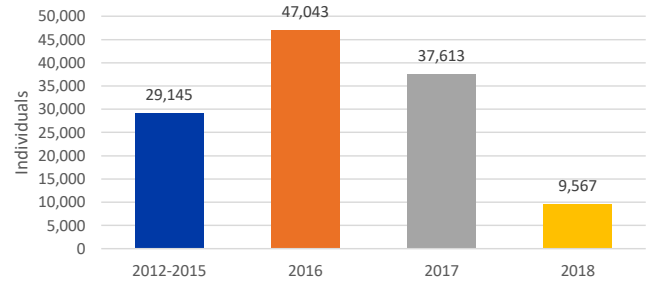
Returnees from Abroad by District | Baghlan



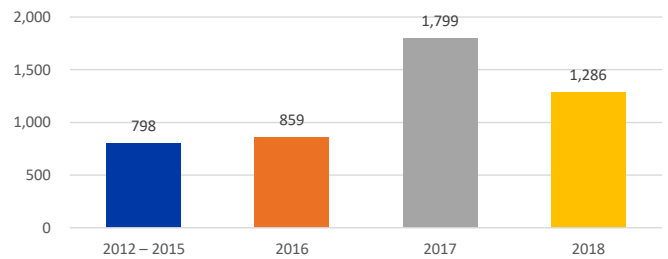
Returnees from Abroad | Baghlan



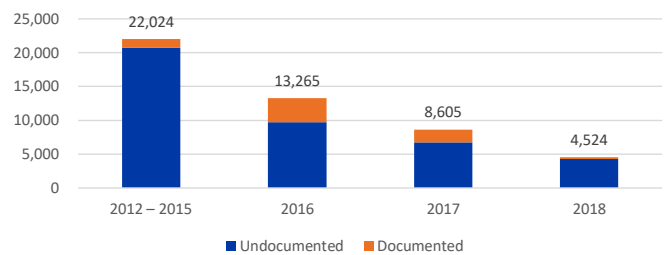
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Baghlan



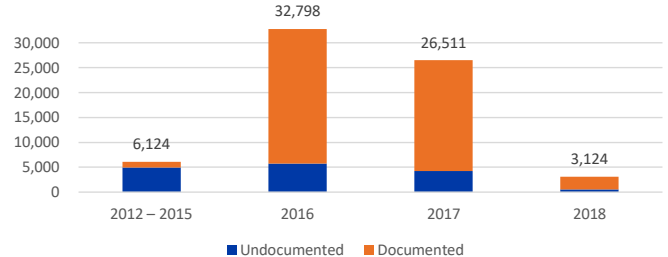
Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Baghlan



Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Baghlan



Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Baghlan



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.



66,783

IDPs currently reside in host communities



87%

displaced due to conflict



24,675

IDPs reside in Baghlan-e-Jadid, which hosts the most IDPs



13%

displaced by natural disaster



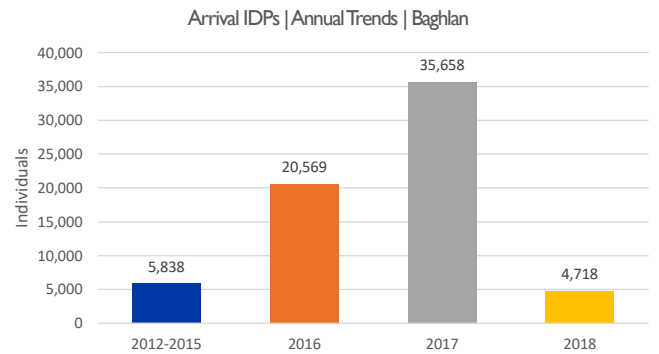
9,415

IDPs reside in informal settlements (14%)

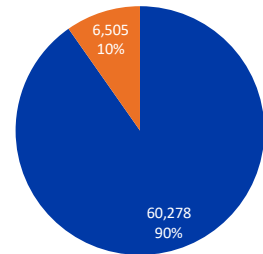


90%

IDPs displaced within their home province

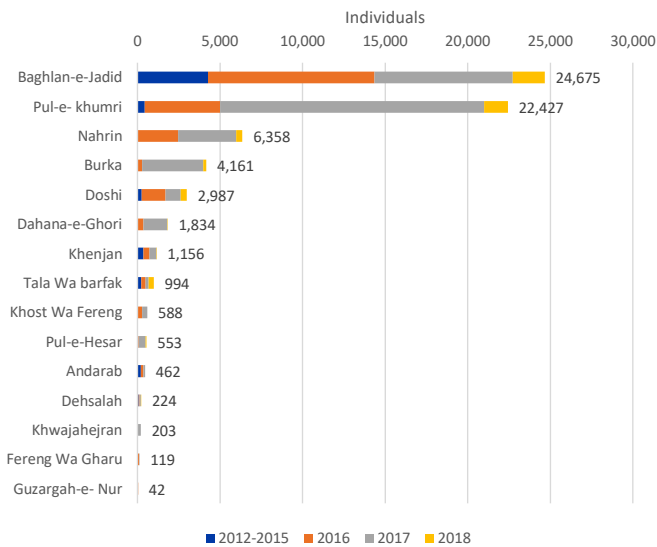


Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Baghlan

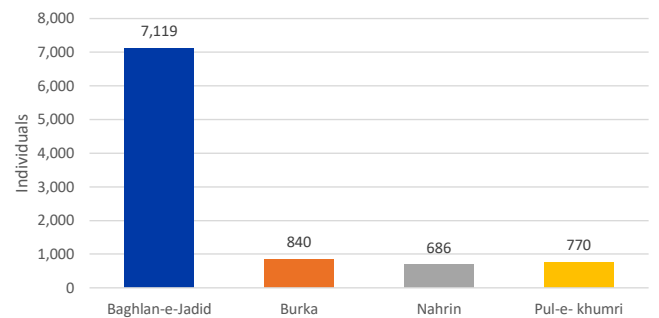


■ Same Province ■ Other Provinces

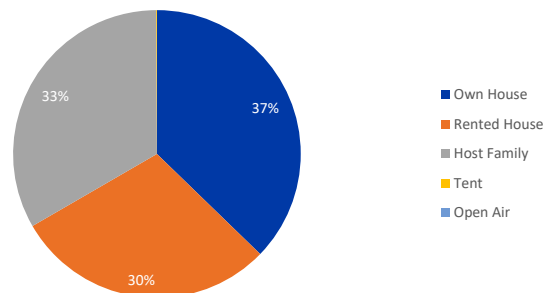
Arrival IDPs by District | Baghlan



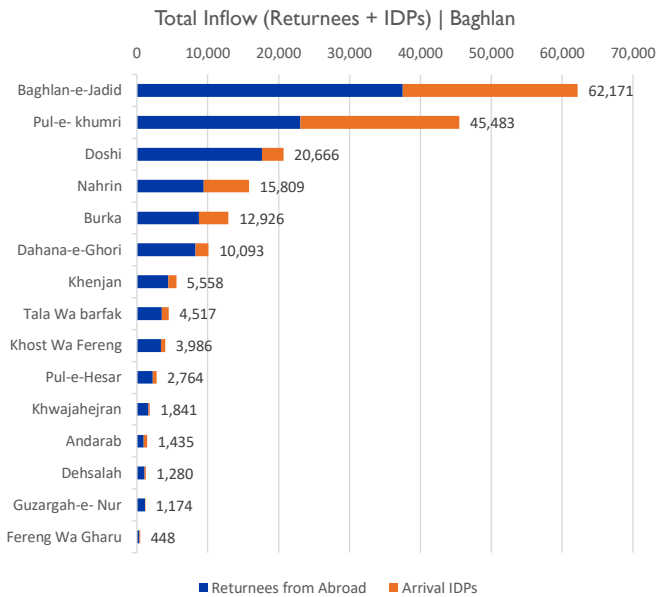
Arrival IDPs in Informal Settlements by District | Baghlan



Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Baghlan



TOTAL INFLOW [RETURNEES + ARRIVAL IDPs]

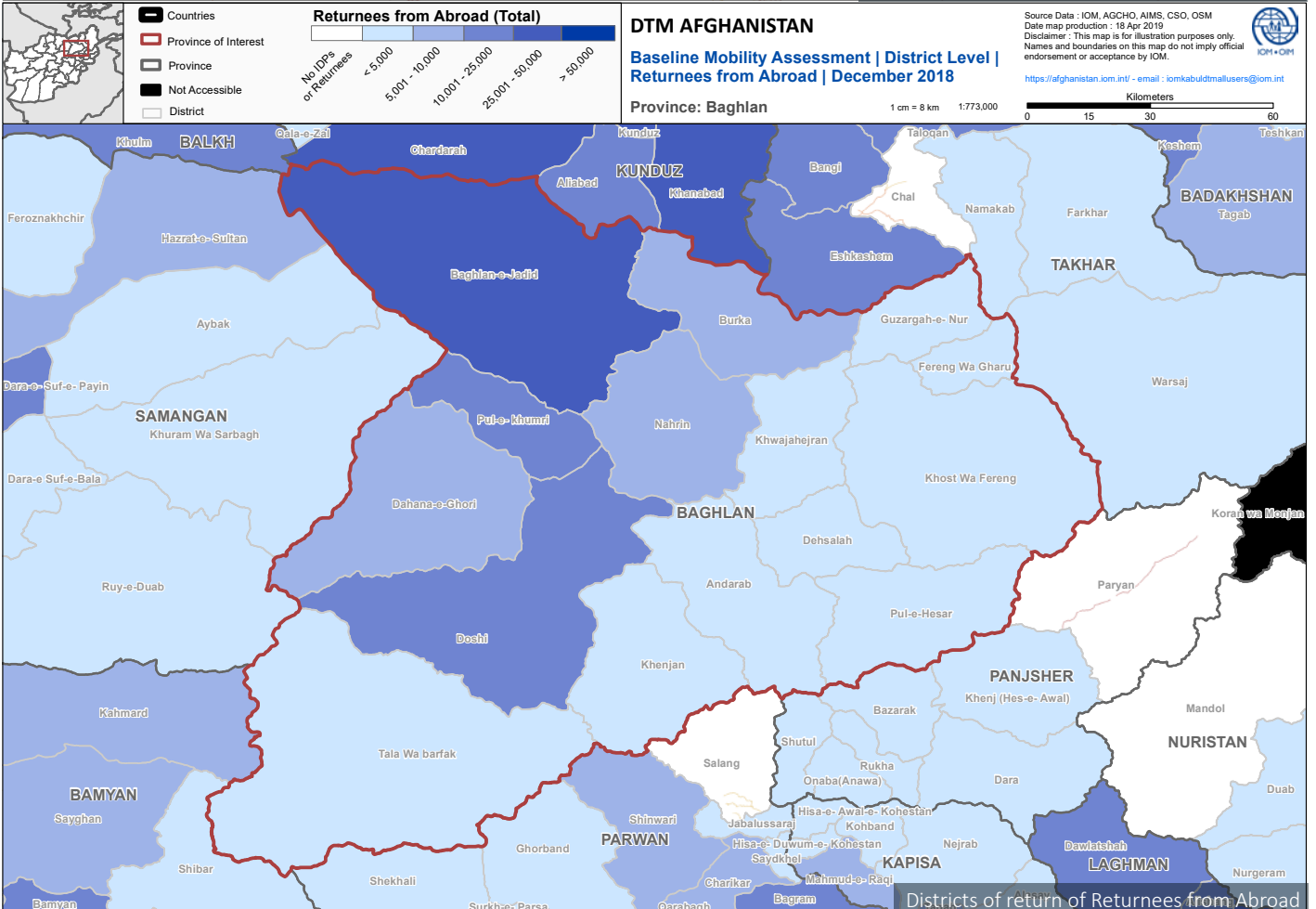
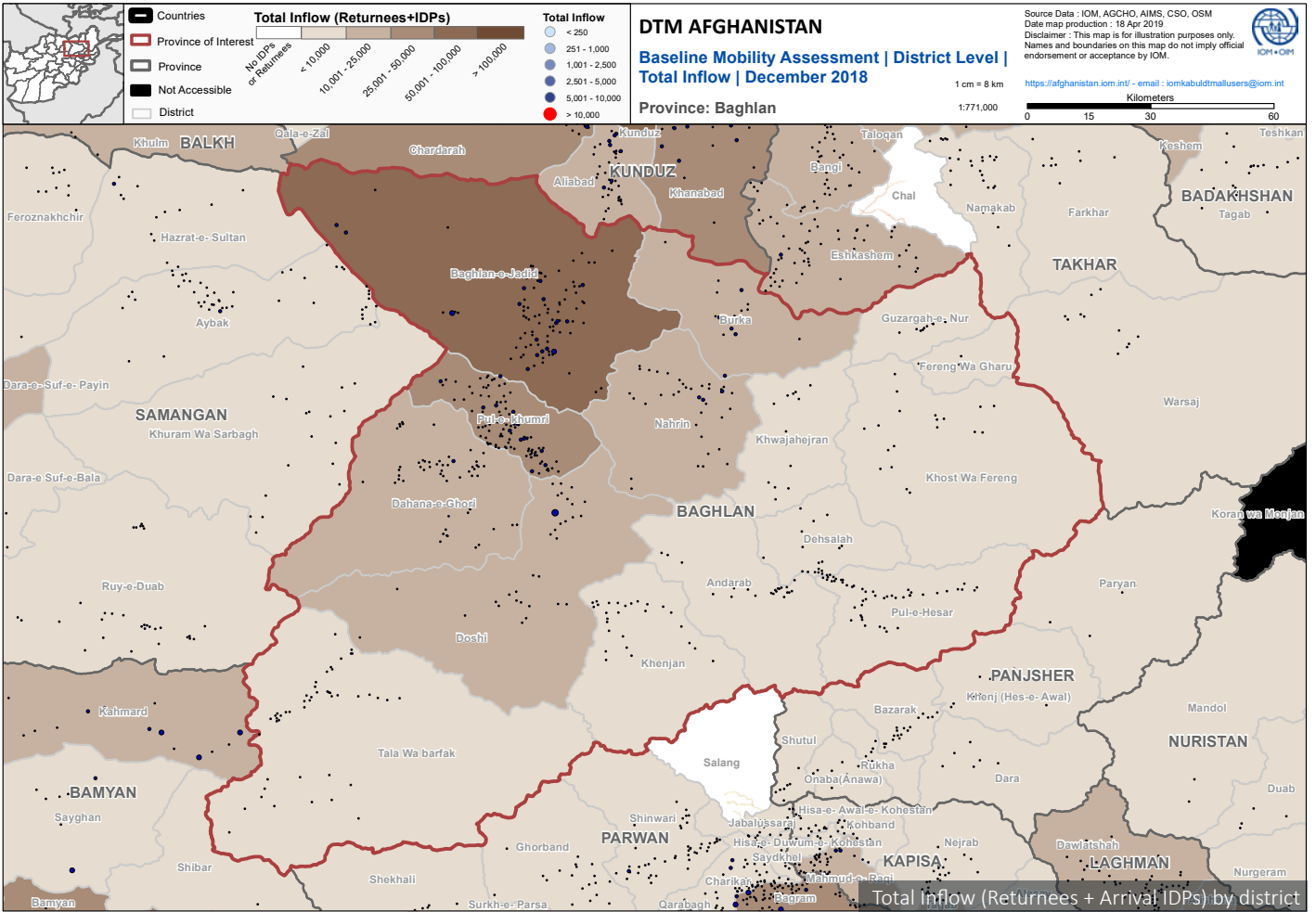


Overall, Baghlan province hosts a total inflow of 190,151 returnees and IDPs, of which 65% (123,368) are returnees and 35% (66,783) are IDPs. The table below shows the 20 settlements in Baghlan that are most affected by this influx. These 20 settlements (4% of the 561 settlements assessed in Baghlan) host 23% 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. 9 of the 20 most affected settlements are in Baghlan-e-Jadid district, which have 43% (19,109) of the returnees and IDPs from this group.

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Zorabi	Doshi	9,189
2	Bay Saqal	Baghlan-e-Jadid	4,415
3	Nowabad Baz Laqay Ha	Baghlan-e-Jadid	3,248
4	Manqetan Payen	Baghlan-e-Jadid	2,401
5	Hajda Kotal	Pul-e- khumri	1,859
6	Hafeza Bacha	Nahrin	1,778
7	Kal	Burka	1,752
8	Tapa Farhat	Pul-e- khumri	1,732
9	Ghorbandi Ha	Baghlan-e-Jadid	1,700
10	Nahrin	Nahrin	1,671
11	Chapa Maidan	Burka	1,648
12	Laqi Ha	Baghlan-e-Jadid	1,634
13	Ghulam Bay	Baghlan-e-Jadid	1,517
14	Chahar Shanba Tapa (1)	Baghlan-e-Jadid	1,444
15	Hussain Khal Bala Dowri Number (3)	Pul-e- khumri	1,403
16	Shash Kapa	Baghlan-e-Jadid	1,385
17	Wazghari	Pul-e- khumri	1,381
18	Qara Barq bala Council	Baghlan-e-Jadid	1,365
19	Park Shamraq	Pul-e- khumri	1,358
20	Khoja Alwan Hai Noman	Pul-e- khumri	1,319
	Total		44,199

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Baghlan-e-Jadid	37,496	24,675	62,171
Pul-e- khumri	23,056	22,427	45,483
Doshi	17,679	2,987	20,666
Nahrin	9,451	6,358	15,809
Burka	8,765	4,161	12,926
Dahana-e-Ghori	8,259	1,834	10,093
Khenjan	4,402	1,156	5,558
Tala Wa barfak	3,523	994	4,517
Khost Wa Fereng	3,398	588	3,986
Pul-e-Hesar	2,211	553	2,764
Khwajahejran	1,638	203	1,841
Andarab	973	462	1,435
Dehsalah	1,056	224	1,280
Guzargah-e-Nur	1,132	42	1,174
Fereng Wa Gharu	329	119	448
Grand Total	123,368	66,783	190,151



Total inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs) by district

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.



113,568
Fled IDPs



65%
fled IDPs displaced within Baghlan

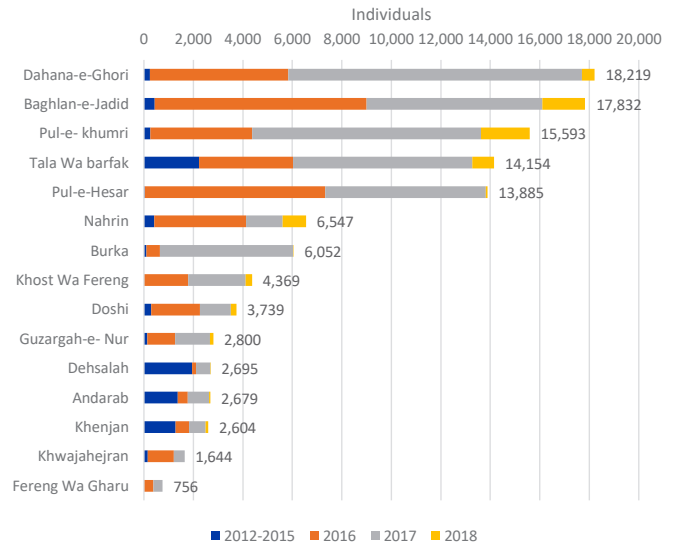


68%
displaced due to conflict

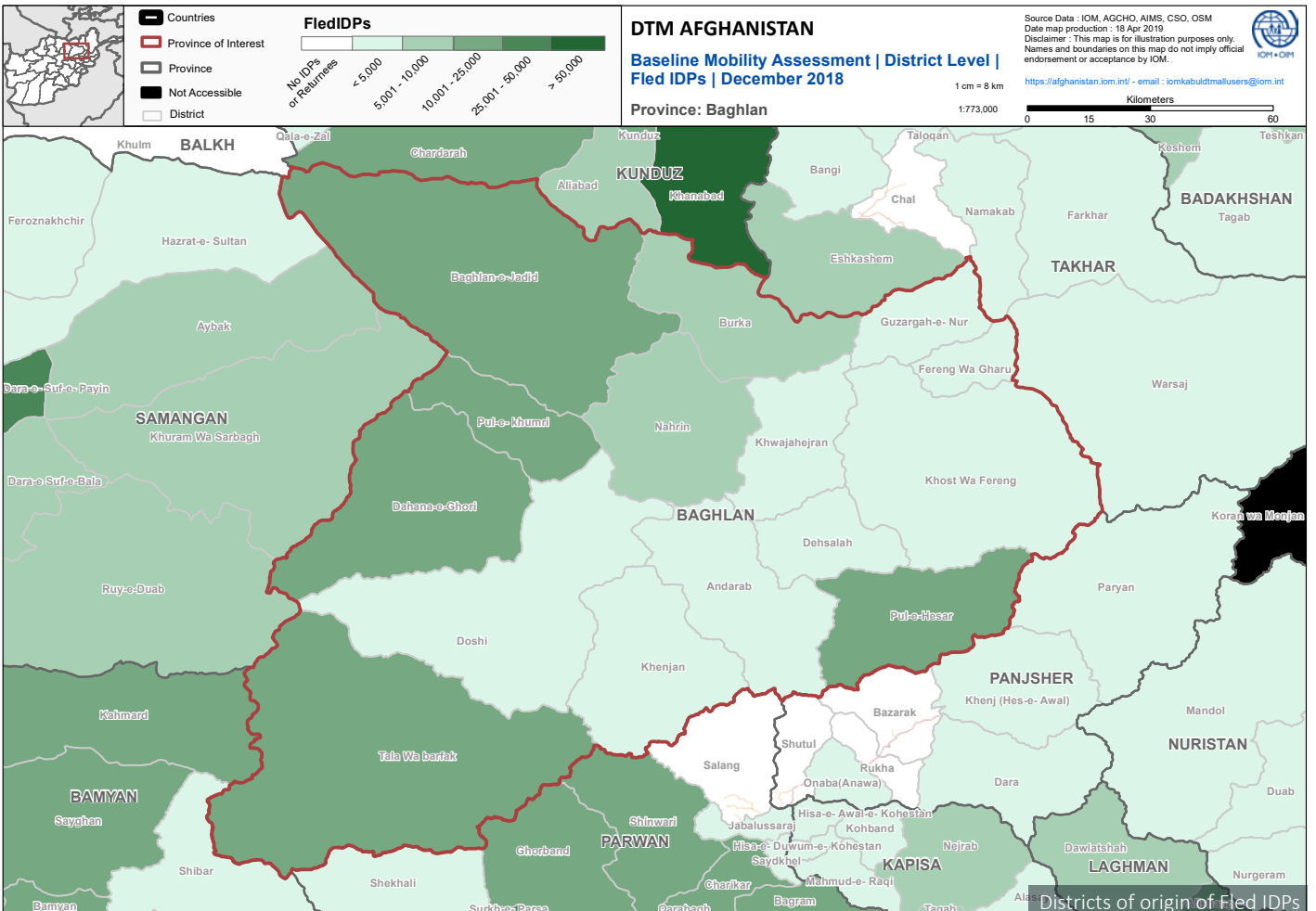
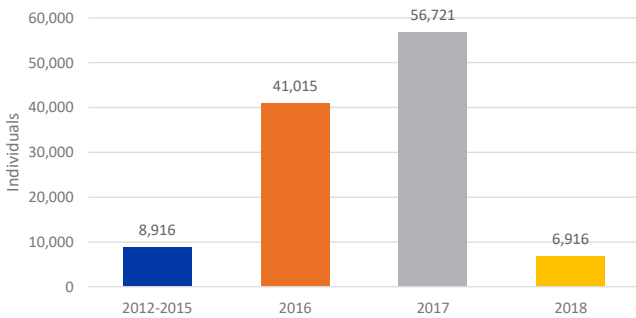


32%
displaced by natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Annual Trends | Baghlan



Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Baghlan





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.



295,648
Returned IDPs



93%
Returned IDPs returned from other locations within Baghlan

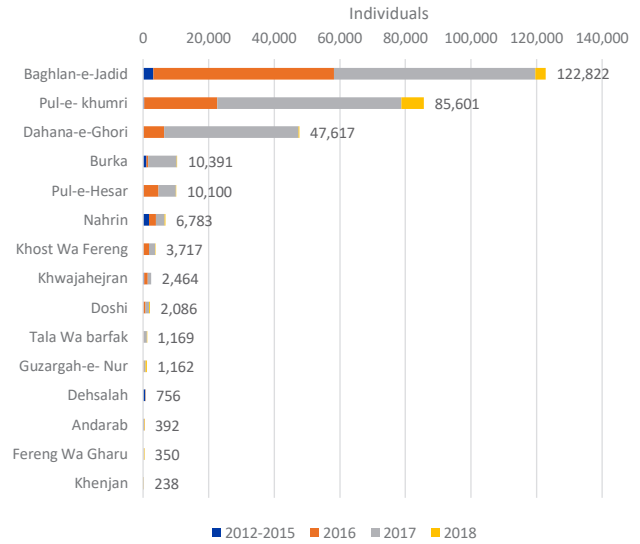


5 in 6
former IDPs returned to just 3 districts: Baghlan-e-Jadid, Pul-e-Khumri and Dahana-e-eGhori (87%)

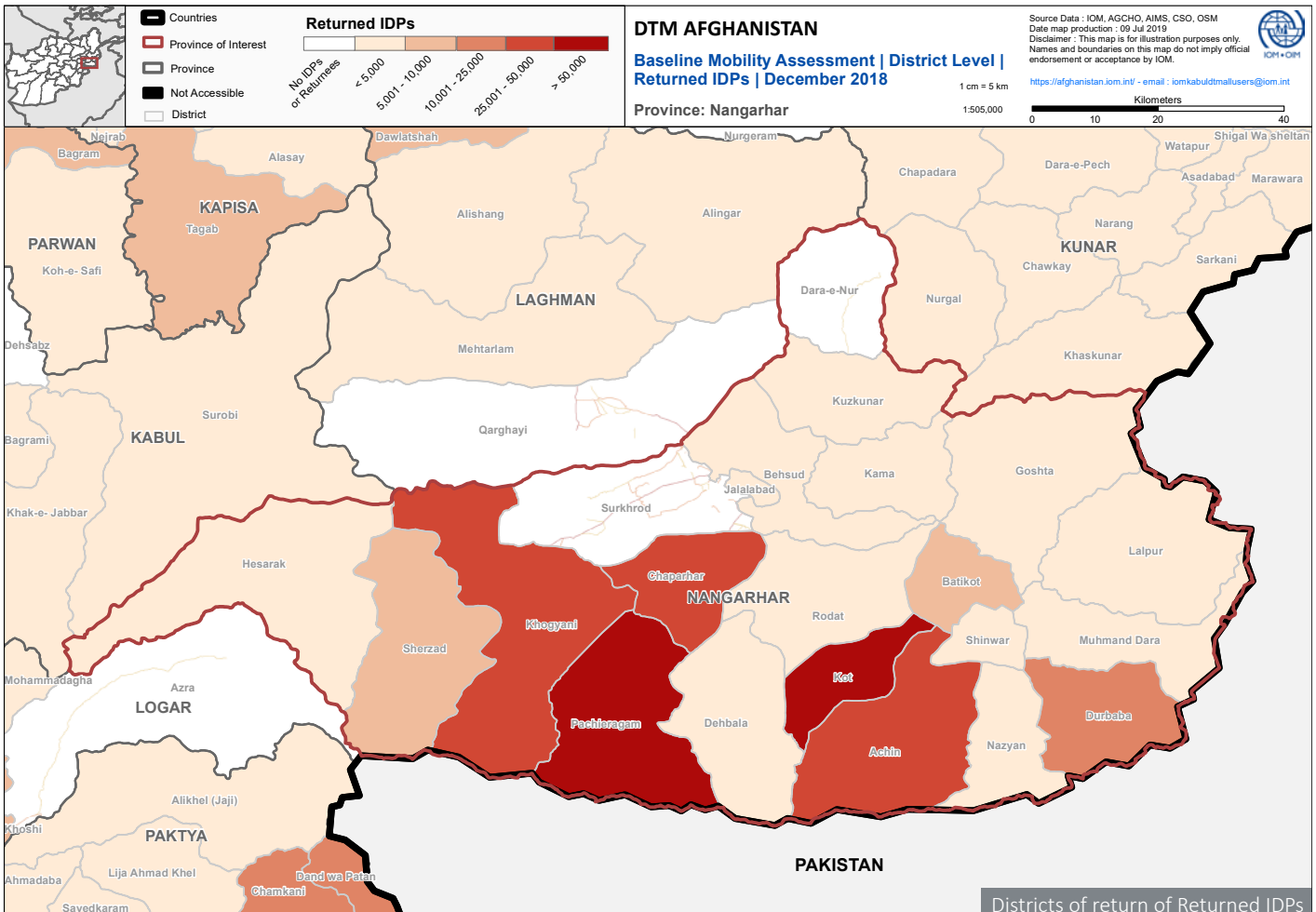
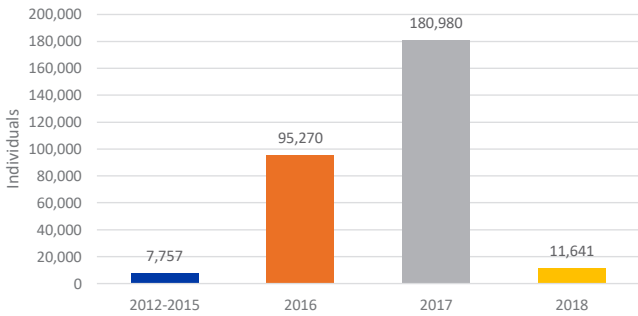


2 in 5
41% of all returned IDPs in Baghlan returned to Baghlan-e-Jadid district

Returned IDPs by District | Baghlan



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Baghlan



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.



102,359
fled abroad



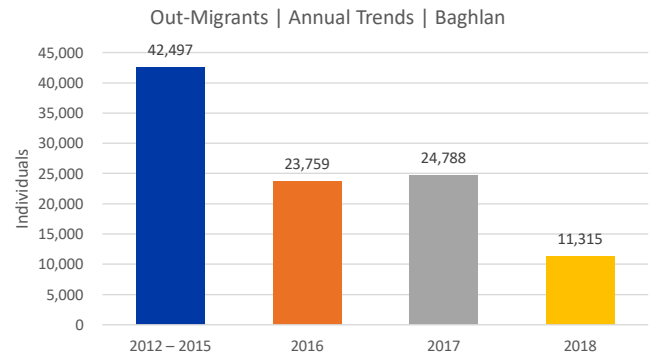
17,806
fled to Europe (17%)



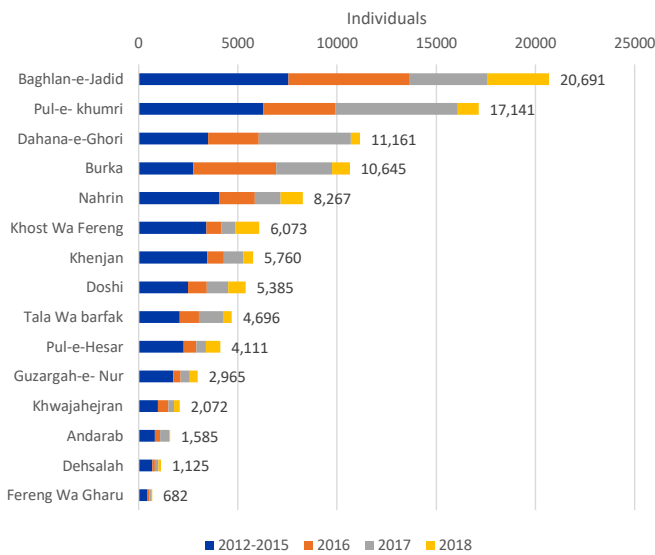
67,836
fled to Iran (66%)



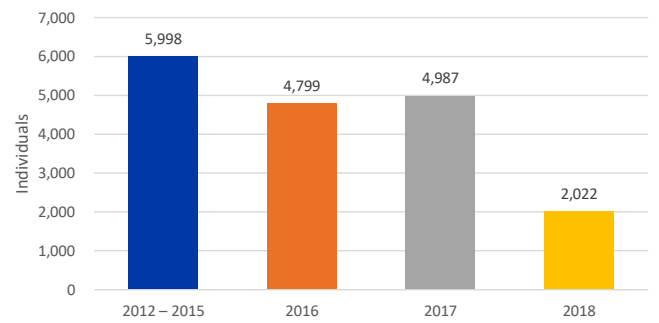
16,082
fled to Pakistan (16%)



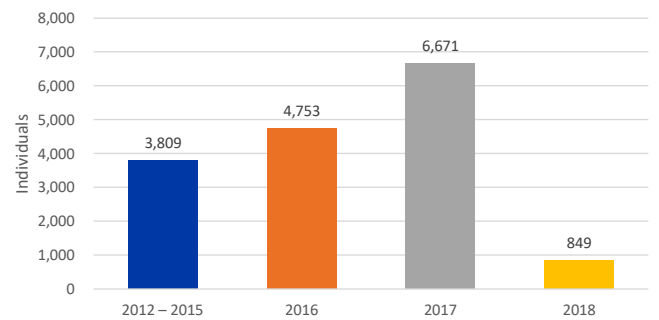
Out-Migrants by District | Baghlan



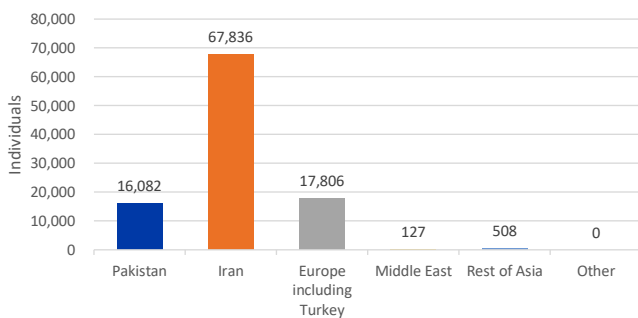
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Baghlan



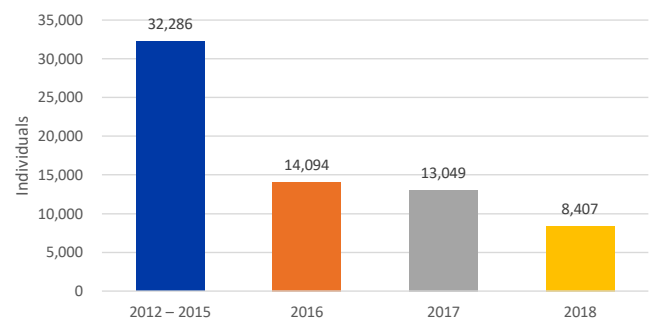
Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Baghlan



Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Baghlan



Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Baghlan



SECTORAL NEEDS

TOP 5 DISTRICTS

Evidence-based prioritization is essential to the delivery of better targeted assistance and basic services. DTM provides partners with lists of priority areas in most need of assistance, based on a variety of sectoral indicators, at Province, District and Settlement levels.

(NOTE: The number of individuals reported below is based on the Total Inflow: IDPs + Returnees)

TOP 5 Districts with the most Returnees and IDPs (Returnees + IDPs)

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Baghlan-e-Jadid	62,171
2	Pul-e- khumri	45,483
3	Doshi	20,666
4	Nahrin	15,809
5	Burka	12,926
Grand Total		157,055

TOP 5 in need of Shelter (IDPs + Returnees living in Tents or in the Open Air)

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Khwajahejran	76
2	Khenjan	56
3	N/A	N/A
4	N/A	N/A
5	N/A	N/A
Grand Total		132

TOP 5 in need of Water (potable water > 3 km away)

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Baghlan-e-Jadid	19,165
2	Nahrin	5,088
3	Dahana-e-Ghori	2,654
4	Burka	1,147
5	Pul-e- khumri	1,045
Grand Total		29,099

TOP 5 in need of Clinics (nearest clinic > 5 km away)

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Pul-e- khumri	26,925
2	Baghlan-e-Jadid	18,021
3	Doshi	14,725
4	Dahana-e-Ghori	9,157
5	Nahrin	5,393
Grand Total		74,221

TOP 5 in need of Schools (nearest school > 3 km away)

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Baghlan-e-Jadid	22,816
2	Doshi	10,197
3	Pul-e- khumri	8,354
4	Dahana-e-Ghori	1,873
5	Burka	1,324
Grand Total		44,564

TOP 5 in need of Markets (nearest market > 10 km away)

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Baghlan-e-Jadid	33,356
2	Pul-e- khumri	23,851
3	Doshi	17,833
4	Dahana-e-Ghori	6,466
5	Nahrin	4,281
Grand Total		85,787

STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

On the Run from the Insurgents

On September 15, 2016, insurgents killed Abdul Hamid's 24-year-old son, Mohammad Musa, after accusing him of cooperating with the Afghan Government. Mohammad Musa had just been engaged. Three days later, Abdul Hamid and his family left their village, Kunj-e-Shoor, for Qool-e-Ahandara village in Pul-e-Khumri — as they had begun receiving death threats from a local insurgent group.

The family had been in Pul-e-Khumri for four months, but Abdul Hamid had still found no job opportunities. The family of ten was living in a rented house, which was expensive for the family. Therefore, despite fearing being executed, Abdul Hamid and his family returned to their village. Six months later, the insurgents again threatened him and his family in Baghlan and they were forced to move back to Pul-e-Khumri. They were among the 85,601 return IDPs to move back to Pul-e-khumri. However, the family had no proper shelter, or food in Pul-e-Khumri, and as a result became destitute.

His children are busy working and cannot afford to attend school.

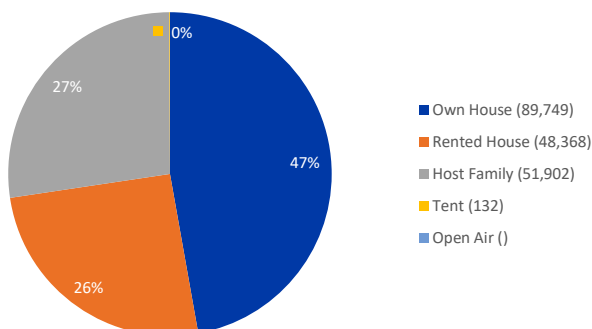
"If they go to school, we will die from hunger. I haven't received any assistance from the government or any organization yet. My biggest concern right now is the education of my sons as they are currently being held back from school due to the family's poor economic situation."

**Please note that the names have changed and village locations have been kept anonymous to protect the identity of the interviewee.*



Like many IDPs, Abdul Hamid is desperately waiting for assistance to send his children back to school. © IOM 2018

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | Baghlan





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.

© 2018 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

DTM in Afghanistan is generously supported by:



Co-funded by the
European Union



in
coordination
with

