

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

DAYKUNDI SUMMARY RESULTS ROUND 7 • OCT - DEC 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:

Returnees from Abroad

Afghans who had fled abroad for at least 6 months and have now returned to Afghanistan

Out-Migrants

Afghans who moved or fled abroad

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), subdivided into the following three categories:

Fled IDPs

Afghans from an assessed village who fled as IDPs to reside elsewhere in Afghanistan

Arrival IDPs

IDPs from other locations currently residing in an assessed village

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



9 districts assessed

192 settlements assessed



1,278

key informants interviewed



41,719

returnees from abroad [2012-2018]



12,170

IDPs [2012–2018] currently in host communities



former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2018]



73.060

out-migrants fled abroad [2012-2018]



out-migrants fled to Europe (7% of out-migrants)



returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air - Miramor District is the most affected with 11,20 individuals in need of shelter



25% of all returnees and IDPs reside in Khadir district



1 in 5

17% of families in Khadir District have no access to schools



11,739

individuals (86%) in Khadir District have no access to markets



9,878

individuals (72%) in Khadir District have no access to health services



2.099

individuals (15%) in Khadir District have no access to potable water









Displaced Individuals in all 5 Target Populations | Summary Overview by Province

District		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.
Ashtarlay	59,082	1,066	2%	1,047	2%	2,403	4%	19	0%	174	0%	1,086	2%
Gizab	38,399	777	2%	729	2%	809	2%	48	0%	74	0%	1,189	3%
Kajran	35,795	1,749	5%	1,217	3%	5,598	16%	532	1%	532	1%	6,494	18%
Khadir	51,607	13,682	21%	11,289	17%	10,969	21%	2,393	4%	5,886	11%	14,412	28%
kiti	54,506	4,280	7%	3,690	6%	3,721	7%	590	1%	2,167	4%	11,832	22%
Miramor	83,081	10,608	11%	7,253	8%	10,042	12%	3,355	4%	5,326	6%	12,017	14%
Nili	41,367	10,959	21%	6,936	13%	10,701	26%	4,023	8%	4,517	11%	12,148	29%
Sang-e-Takht	57,023	2,675	4%	2,552	4%	2,296	4%	123	0%	324	1%	2,775	5%
Shahrestan	77,980	8,093	9%	7,006	8%	7,836	10%	1,087	1%	4,467	6%	11,107	14%
Grand Total	498,840	53,889	10%	41,719	8%	54,375	11%	12,170	2%	23,467	5%	73,060	15%

^{* *} Base Population source: OCHA, CSO Population Estimates for 2016 to 2017, 15-AUG-2016 Symbology:> 25% of population



Lack of water sources in Daykundi has made many IDP families travel long distances in order to fetch water from the nearest water points. Like the children shown in the picture, IDPs are carrying water for long distances due to the unfavourable locations of their new residences. © IOM 2018

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:

- 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.
- 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 settlementlevel assessments will be conducted in the future. Pending continued funding, DTM aims to conduct baseline mobility assessments, nationwide, twice per year.



>> KEY INFORMANT

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 11% of the key informants, this is significant compared to the national average of 4%.



1,278 key informants (KIs)

interviewed



14 key informants are IDPs or returnees (1%)



138 female key informants (11%)



443 KIs from host



1,140 male key informants (89%)



communities (35%) 240 KIs from multi-sectoral

and social services (19%)



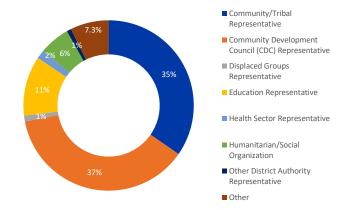
6.7 average number of KIs per focus group



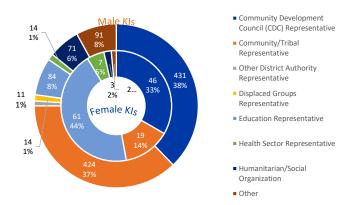
488 KIs from local

authorities (38%)

Key Informants by Type | Daykundi



Key Informants by Type and Sex | Daykundi





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 Daykundi slightly decreased by 13% in 2016 compared to the period between 2012 and 2015. In 2017, there was a very slight increase of 6% followed by a decrease of 14% in 2018.



41,719 returnees from abroad



undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (83%)



6,875 documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (17%)



3,478 returned from Pakistan (8%)

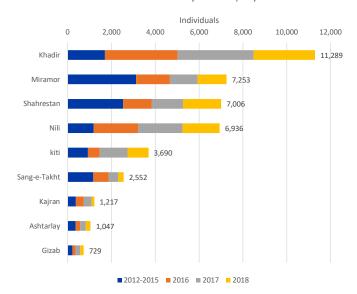


36,225 returned from Iran (87%)



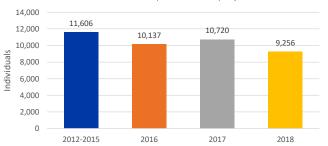
2,016 returnees from non-neighbouring countries (4%)

Returnees from Abroad by District | Daykundi



Returnees from Abroad | Daykundi 87% 40.000 36.225 35,000 30,000 25.000 20.000 15,000 10,000 8% 4% 3,478 5.000 1.817 151 Pakistar Iran Middle East Rest of Asia Other including Turkey

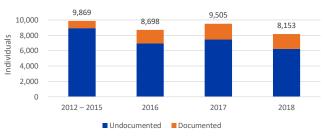
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Daykundi



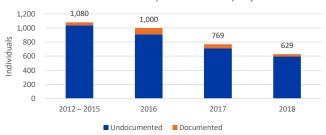
Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Daykundi



Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Daykundi









→ ► 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.



12,170

IDPs currently reside in host communities



18%

displaced due to conflict



4,023

IDPs in Nili district, which hosts the most IDPs



82%

displaced by natural disaster



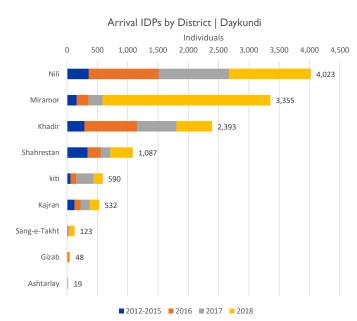
10

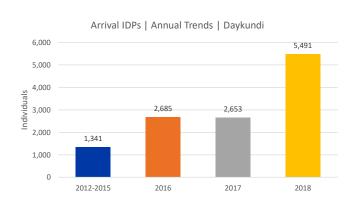
IDPs reside in informal settlements (0.08%)

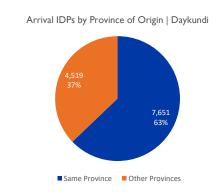


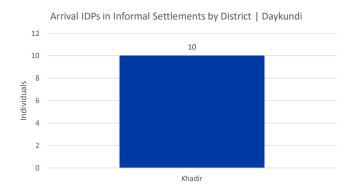
63%

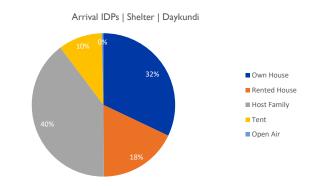
IDPs displaced within their home province



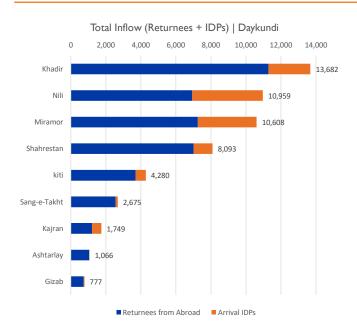








→ + → ► TOTAL INFLOW [RETURNEES + ARRIVAL IDPS]



Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

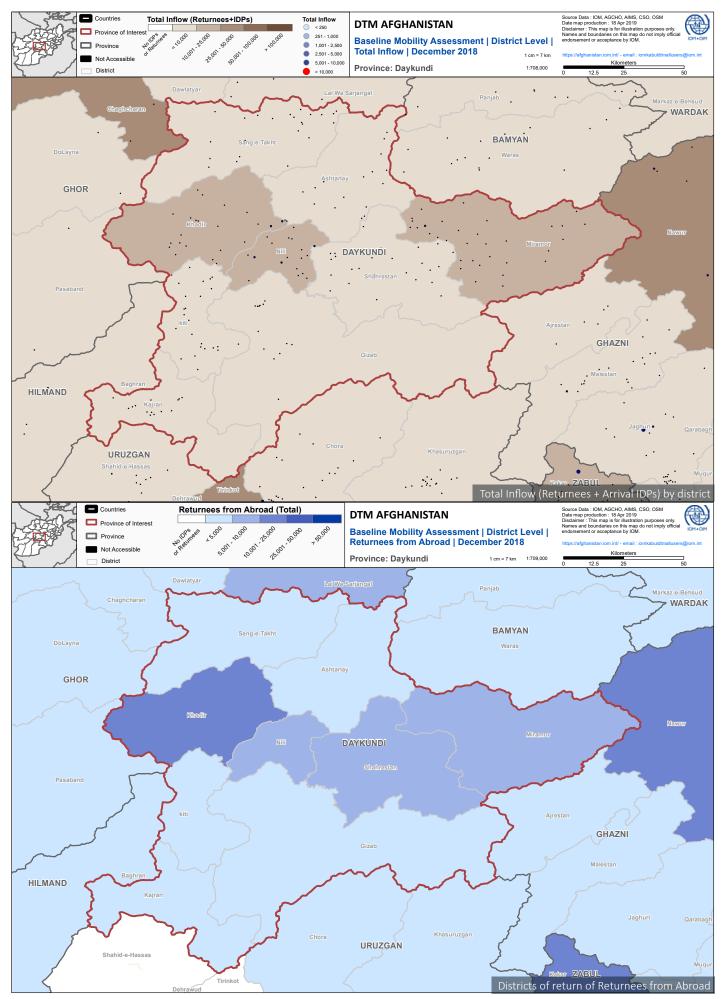
District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Khadir	11,289	2,393	13,682
Nili	6,936	4,023	10,959
Miramor	7,253	3,355	10,608
Shahrestan	7,006	1,087	8,093
kiti	3,690	590	4,280
Sang-e-Takht	2,552	123	2,675
Kajran	1,217	532	1,749
Ashtarlay	1,047	19	1,066
Gizab	729	48	777
Grand Total	41,719	12,170	53,889

Overall, Daykundi province hosts a total inflow of 53,889 returnees and IDPs, of which 77% (41,719) are returnees and 23% (12,170) are IDPs. The table below shows the 20 settlements in Daykundi that are most affected by this influx. These 20 settlements (10% of the 192 settlements assessed in Daykundi) host 36% 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 Khadir district, which have 44% (8,557) of the returnees and IDPs from this group.

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Qala-i-wayran	Khadir	1,814
2	Charkh	Miramor	1,555
3	Mish Hulya	Nili	1,335
4	Sirak	Nili	1,219
5	Lazir	Nili	1,115
6	Pami (1)	Khadir	1,070
7	Patang	Khadir	947
8	Ahangaran	Miramor	941
9	Nili	Nili	906
10	Khawalak	Nili	902
11	Pushte Rug (rugh)	Khadir	867
12	Qala Qadi	Nili	864
13	Daktur	Khadir	838
14	Sare Korga	Khadir	831
15	Pish Gudi	Shahrestan	814
16	Dasht	Nili	773
17	Pashni	Khadir	747
18	Waima	Khadir	742
19	Siya Jowi Dahan Dulana	Khadir	701
20	Karaiz Pay	Miramor	680
		Total	19,661



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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.

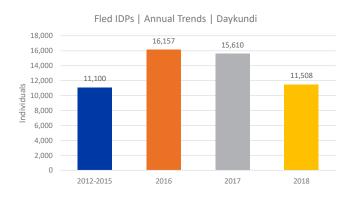


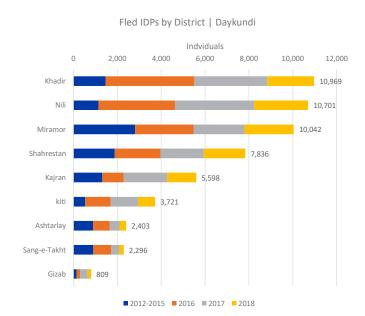
fled IDPs displaced within Daykundi

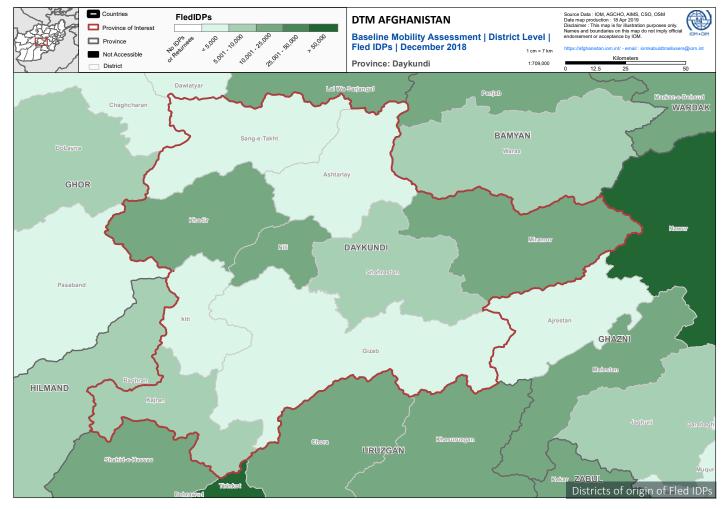




displaced by natural disaster









>>> RETURNED II

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.





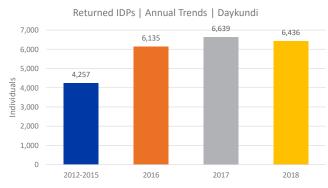
41% returned from other locations within Daykundi

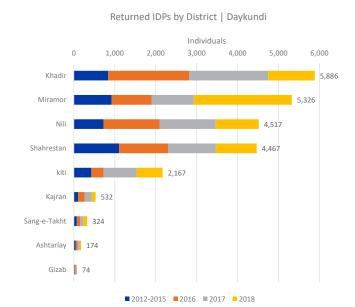
I in 2

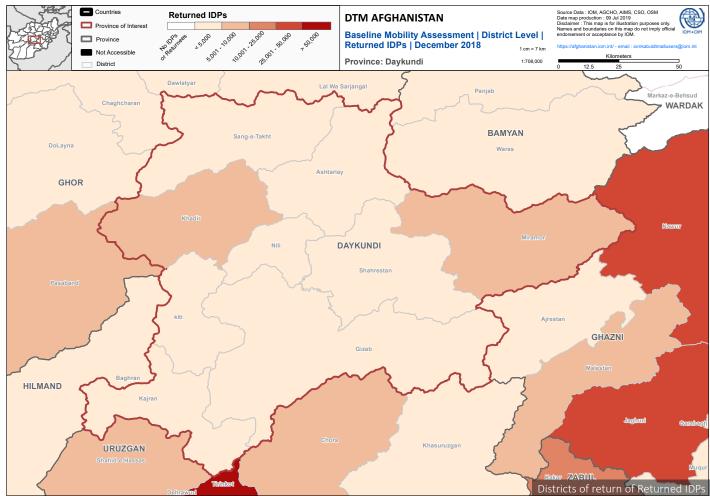
former IDPs returned to just 2 districts: Khadir and Miramor (48%)

I in 4

25% of all returned IDPs in Daykundi returned to Khadir district







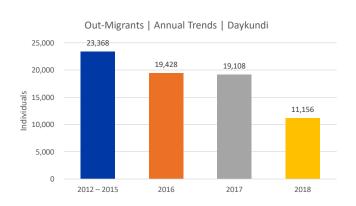


Out-Migrants are Afghans who have moved or fled abroad from the assessed location, whatever the cause, reason or duration of expatriation. This category includes refugees, displaced and uprooted people, and economic migrants who have left Afghanistan.

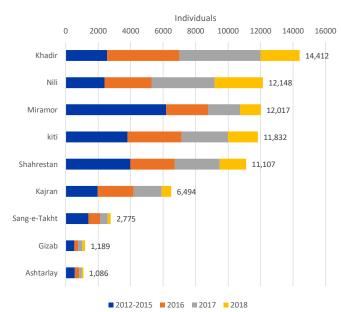


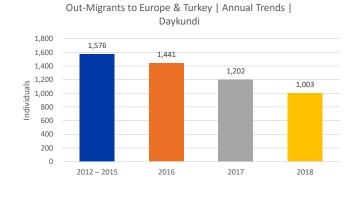


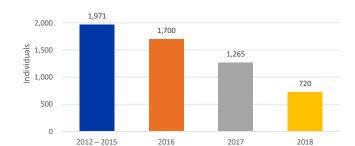




Out-Migrants by District | Daykundi

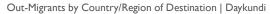


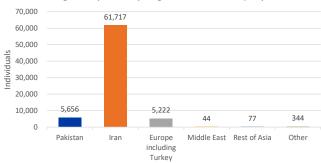




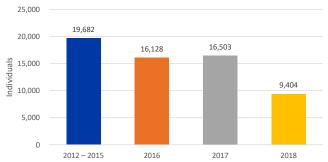
Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Daykundi

2.500













SECTORAL NEED

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	Khadir	13,682
2	Nili	10,959
3	Miramor	10,608
4	Shahrestan	8,093
5	kiti	4,280
	Grand Total	47.622

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Miramor	1,120
2	kiti	184
3	Nili	94
4	Kajran	36
5	NA	NA
	Grand Total	1,433

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Khadir	2,099
2	Shahrestan	1,406
3	Nili	906
4	kiti	608
5	Miramor	280
	Grand Total	5,299

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

	Grand Total	31,820
5	Sang-e-Takht	2,323
4	Nili	5,061
3	Shahrestan	6,886
2	Miramor	7,672
1	Khadir	9,878
Kank	DISTRICT	individuais

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

J	Grand Total	7,431
5	kiti	991
4	Shahrestan	1,033
3	Miramor	1,448
2	Sang-e-Takht	1,630
1	Khadir	2,329
Rank	District	Individuals

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Khadir	11,739
2	Nili	6,370
3	Shahrestan	3,178
4	Miramor	2,699
5	Sang-e-Takht	1,718
	Grand Total	25,704

STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

The First Woman to Work in her Village

Atifa, a 28-year-old woman from Ashtarlay district is part of a family of eight. Her family used to struggle and faced a lot of financial issues. She always wanted to assist her family but could not due to societal restrictions as only the men in her community could work. Some of her family is among the 2,403 fled IDPs from Ashtarlay. Most of the women accompanying their men are illiterate.

However, Atifa's luck turned around when she was selected for a training in a beekeeping project implemented by a national NGO. Her family allowed her to attend the training workshops.

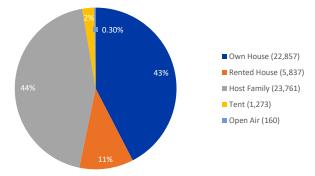
Now, Atifa can financially contribute to the household income because of her skills as a beekeeper. With the necessary tools she received from the NGO, she has, thus far, constructed four honey bee boxes, selling each for 12,000 Afghanis. She has also produced 20 kilos of honey, selling per kilo for 600 Afghanis on average.

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



Beekeeping and production of honey provide incomes and livelihoods to impoverished Afghans in Daykundi, like Atifa. © IOM 2018

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | Daykundi



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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.

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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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