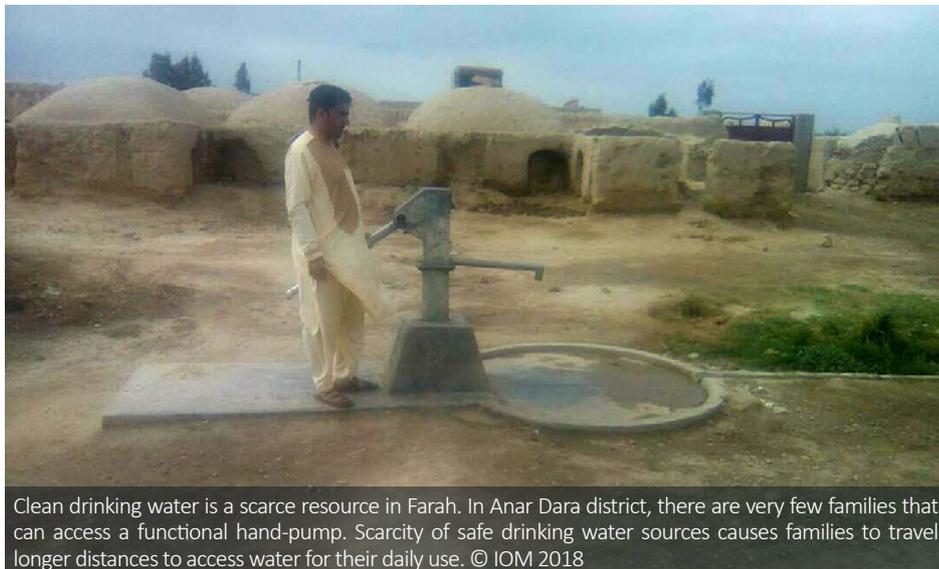


# BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

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



Clean drinking water is a scarce resource in Farah. In Anar Dara district, there are very few families that can access a functional hand-pump. Scarcity of safe drinking water sources causes families to travel longer distances to access water for their daily use. © 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](http://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

-  **11** districts assessed
-  **375** settlements assessed
-  **2,114** key informants interviewed
-  **71,104** returnees from abroad [2012-2018]
-  **100,133** IDPs [2012–2018] currently in host communities
-  **114,374** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2018]
-  **85,119** out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2018]
-  **1,891** out-migrants fled to Europe (2% of out-migrants)
-  **4,715** returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air
-  **1 in 3** 33% of families have no access to schools – Farah has the 4th highest need of schools nationwide
-  **1 in 4** persons in Farah is either an IDP or Returnee (24%)
-  **1 in 2** persons in Khak Safed District is either an IDP or Returnee
-  **18,269** individuals in Balabuluk District have no access to health services
-  **16,840** individuals in Khak Safed District have no access to markets
-  **7,335** individuals in Balabuluk district have no access to potable 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.
Anardara	30,412	3,140	9%	1,182	4%	5,850	19%	1,958	6%	1,376	5%	1,948	6%
Bakwa	38,751	16,411	30%	9,738	18%	14,599	38%	6,673	12%	9,939	26%	7,260	19%
Balabuluk	78,014	29,880	28%	14,253	13%	83,595	107%	15,627	14%	22,096	28%	13,228	17%
Farah	123,135	55,714	31%	13,445	8%	33,111	27%	42,269	24%	34,735	28%	17,280	14%
Gulestan	47,347	10,259	18%	7,165	12%	30,063	63%	3,094	5%	19,981	42%	7,856	17%
Khak-e-Safed	33,106	38,929	54%	15,035	21%	20,206	61%	23,894	33%	16,651	50%	8,874	27%
Lash-e-Juwayn	30,539	2,876	9%	1,954	6%	4,896	16%	922	3%	1,418	5%	4,455	15%
Purchaman	58,382	1,682	3%	1,190	2%	4,955	8%	492	1%	2,585	4%	1,555	3%
PushTROD	44,398	3,130	7%	717	2%	15,029	34%	2,413	5%	3,069	7%	6,265	14%
Qala-e-Kah	33,618	7,792	19%	5,369	13%	7,724	23%	2,423	6%	2,327	7%	9,331	28%
Shibkoh	25,535	1,424	5%	1,056	4%	4,435	17%	368	1%	197	1%	7,067	28%
<b>Total</b>	<b>543,237</b>	<b>171,237</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>71,104</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>224,463</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>100,133</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>114,374</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>85,119</b>	<b>16%</b>

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



Farah is one of the most affected provinces by natural disasters in Afghanistan. Flash flooding in the province has caused the destruction of houses and agricultural land, in turn leading to 41% of the population becoming displaced. © 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.

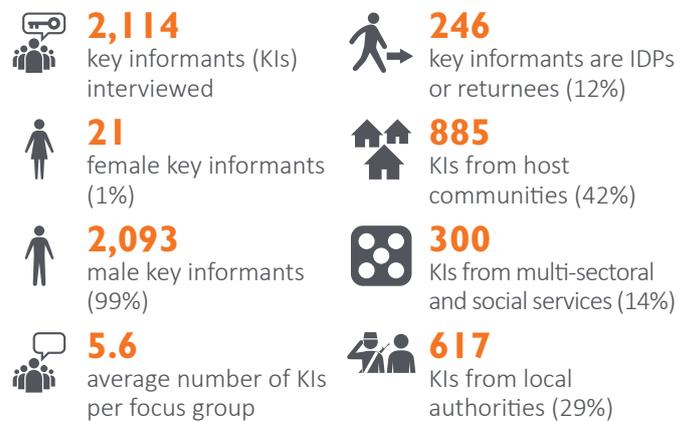
Since DTM has now assessed all 34 provinces, only settlement-level assessments will be conducted in the future. Pending continued funding, DTM aims to conduct baseline mobility assessments, nationwide, twice per year.



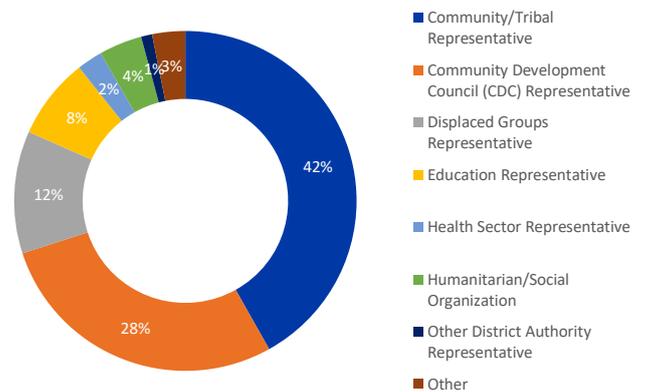
## KEY INFORMANTS

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.

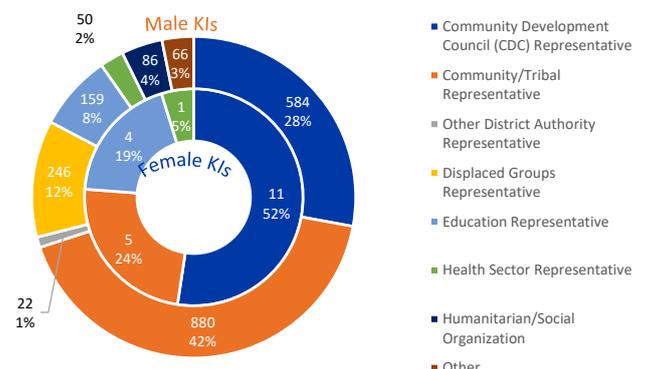
By actively recruiting more female enumerators, though challenging, DTM has made significant strides to improve gender inclusion in focus group discussions, although there is much room for improvement. In Farah, however, females represent 1% of the key informants.



Key Informants by Type | Farah



Key Informants by Type and Sex | Farah



# 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 Farah has steadily decreased from 2012 to 2018. There was a 45% decrease in 2016 when compared to the time period from 2012 to 2015. In 2017, there was a further decrease by 29% and another 61% in 2018.



**71,104** returnees from abroad



**18,859** returned from Pakistan (27%)



**58,014** undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (82%)



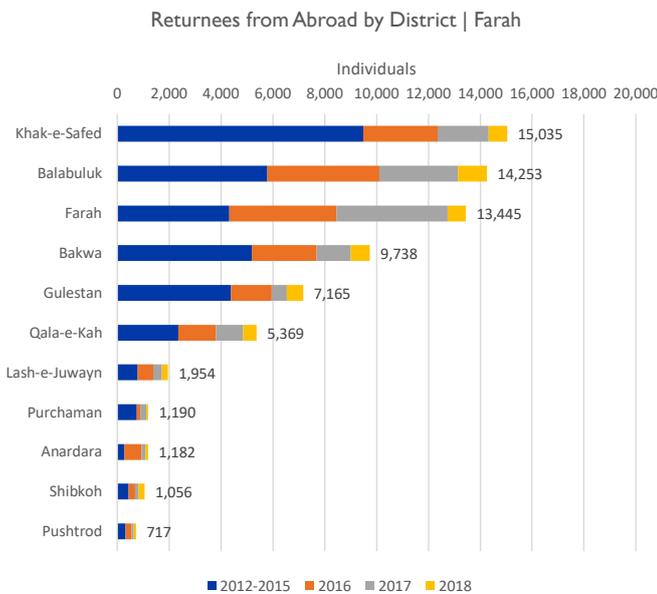
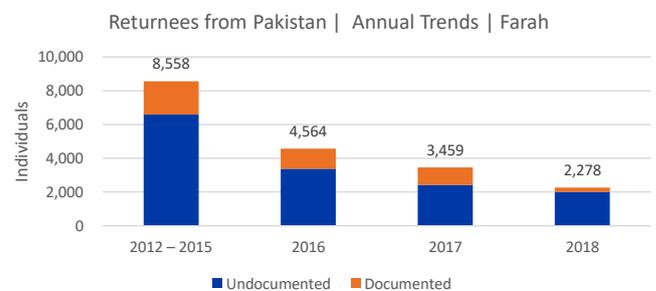
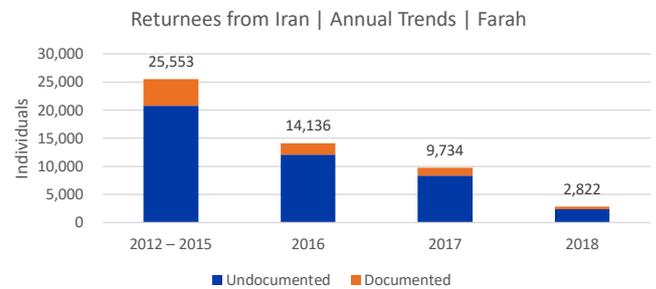
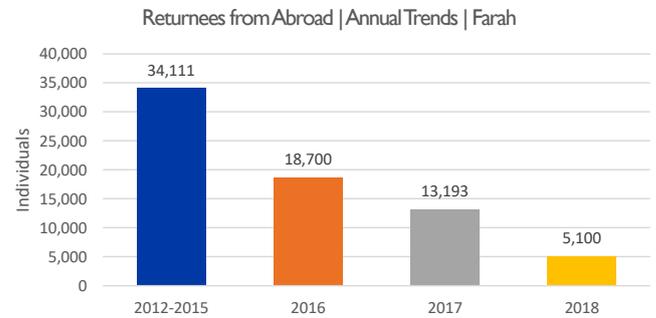
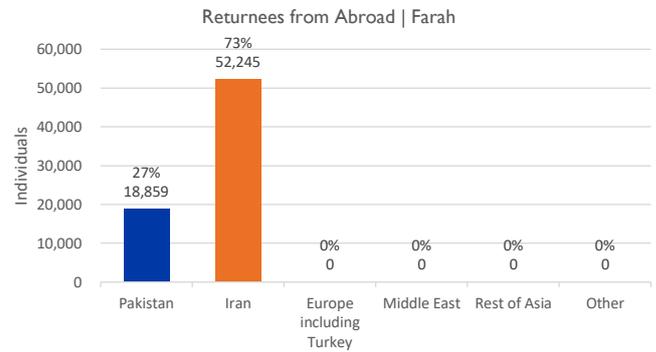
**52,245** returned from Iran (73%)



**13,090** documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (18%)



**0** returnees from non-neighbouring countries



## 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.



**100,133**

IDPs currently reside in host communities



**81%**

displaced due to conflict



**42,269**

IDPs in Farah district, which hosts the most IDPs



**19%**

displaced by natural disaster



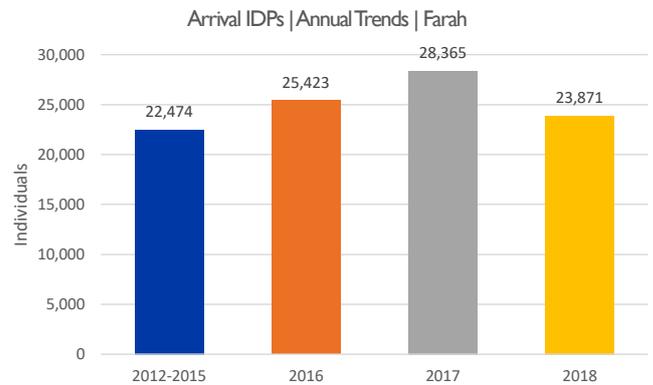
**30,164**

IDPs reside in informal settlements (30%)

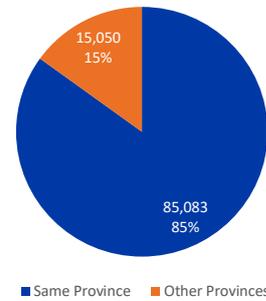


**85%**

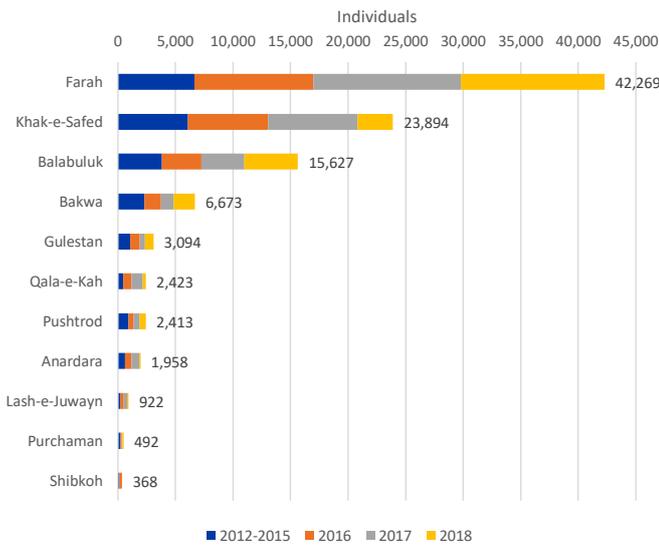
IDPs displaced within their home province



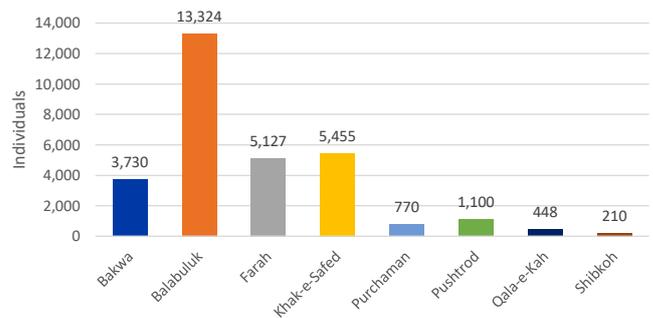
Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Farah



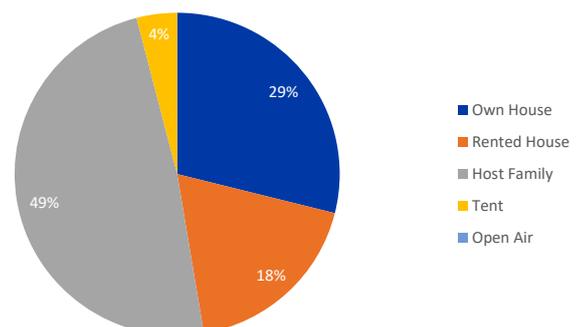
Arrival IDPs by District | Farah



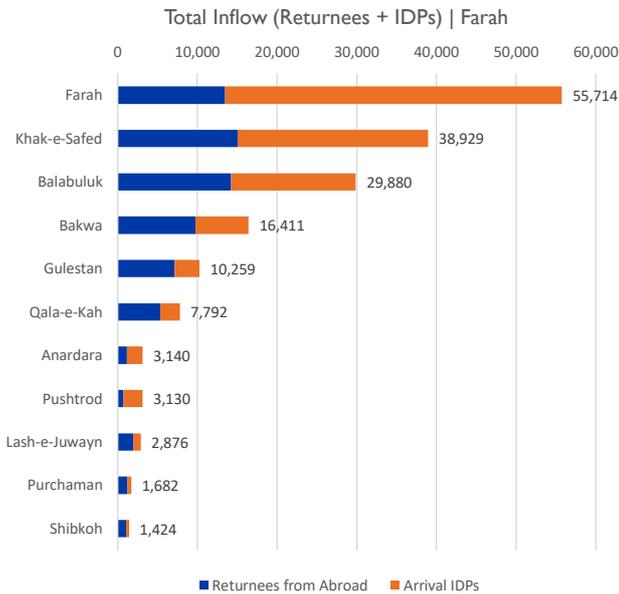
Arrival IDPs in Informal Settlements by District | Farah



Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Farah



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



Overall, Farah province hosts a total inflow of 171,237 returnees and IDPs, of which 42% (71,104) are returnees and 58% (100,133) are IDPs. The table below shows the 20 settlements in Farah that are most affected by this influx. These 20 settlements (5% of the 375 settlements assessed in Farah host 21% 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. 8 of the 20 most affected settlements are in Khak-e-Safed district, which have 41% (22,925) of the returnees and IDPs from this group.

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Farah	Farah	6,882
2	Deewar Surkh	Khak-e-Safed	4,680
3	Jeeja Bala	Khak-e-Safed	3,899
4	Peyyow	Balabuluk	3,551
5	Raigi Payen	Farah	3,488
6	Kor Ghonundi	Khak-e-Safed	3,041
7	Watar Pamp Deewar Surkh	Khak-e-Safed	3,011
8	Sharaik Mahajerin	Farah	2,975
9	Esahaq Zai	Farah	2,470
10	Dar Abad Sufia	Farah	2,387
11	Jijah-i-pa'in	Khak-e-Safed	2,368
12	Shekh Lala (shaykh Lala)	Balabuluk	2,304
13	Ranij	Khak-e-Safed	2,254
14	Gurji Tahsildar	Farah	2,157
15	Pas Ab	Balabuluk	2,101
16	Dahi Now	Khak-e-Safed	1,888
17	Sang Zor Payen	Farah	1,794
18	Nang Abad	Khak-e-Safed	1,784
19	Dowllat Abad	Balabuluk	1,575
20	Warya	Balabuluk	1,505
		<b>Total</b>	<b>56,114</b>

**Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District**

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Farah	13,445	42,269	55,714
Khak-e-Safed	15,035	23,894	38,929
Balabuluk	14,253	15,627	29,880
Bakwa	9,738	6,673	16,411
Gulestan	7,165	3,094	10,259
Qala-e-Kah	5,369	2,423	7,792
Anardara	1,182	1,958	3,140
PushTROD	717	2,413	3,130
Lash-e-Juwayn	1,954	922	2,876
Purchaman	1,190	492	1,682
Shibkoh	1,056	368	1,424
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>71,104</b>	<b>100,133</b>	<b>171,237</b>







# 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.



**114,374**  
Returned IDPs



**59%**  
Returned IDPs returned from other locations within Farah

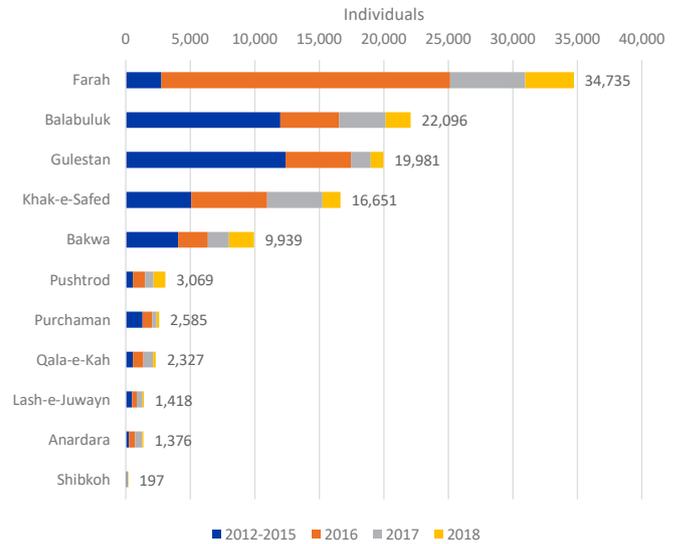


**4 in 5**  
former IDPs returned to just 4 districts: Farah, Balabuluk, Gulestan and Khak-e-Safed (82%)

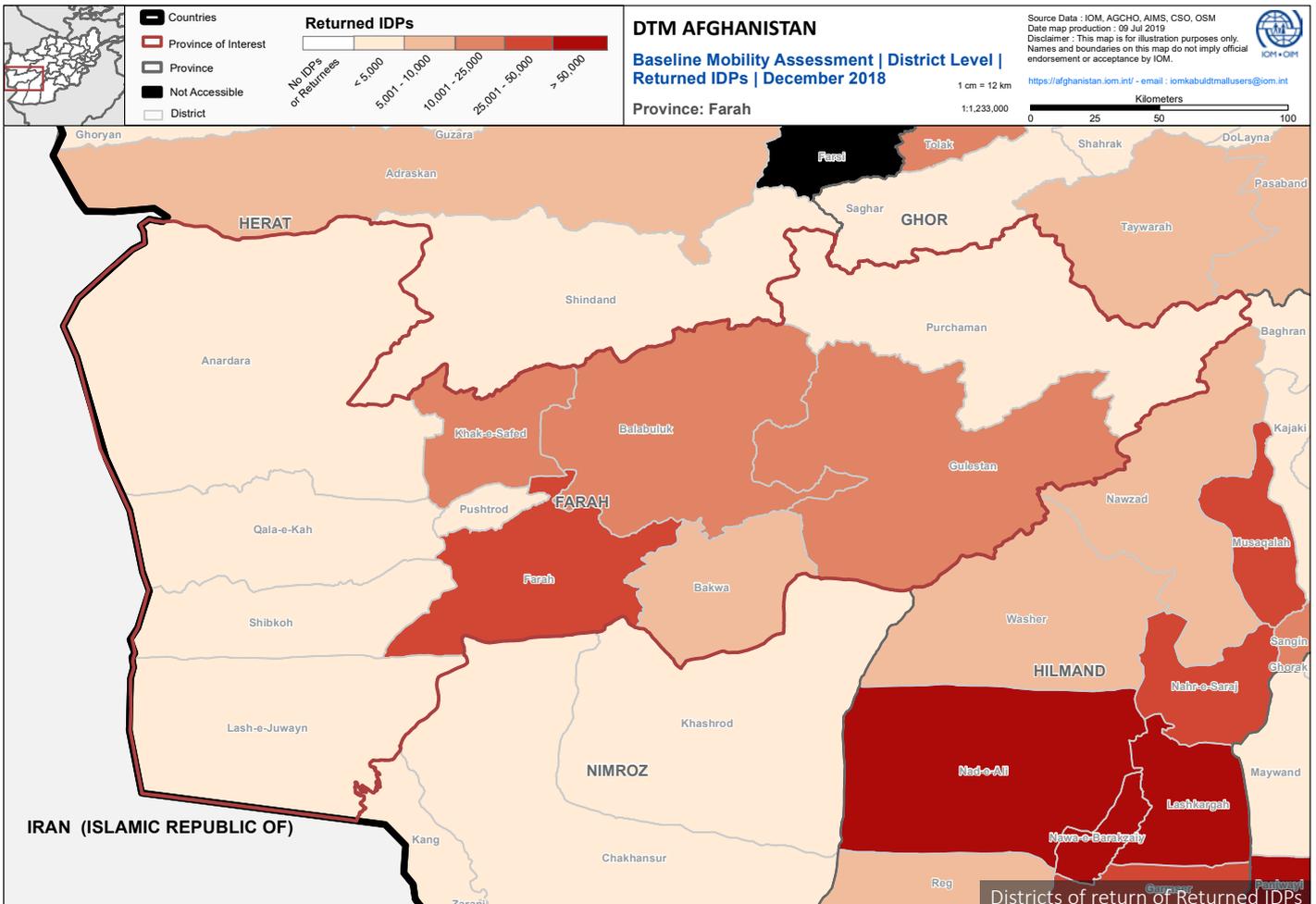
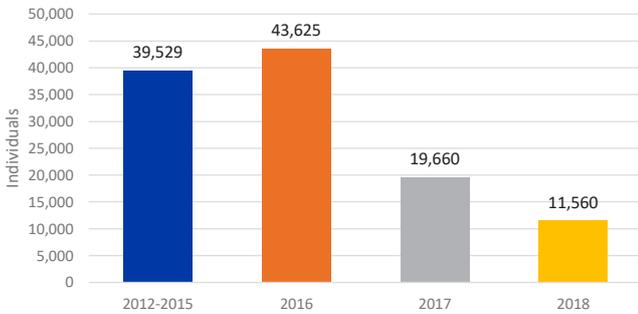


**1 in 3**  
30% of all returned IDPs in Farah returned to Farah district

Returned IDPs by District | Farah



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Farah



## 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.



**85,119**  
fled abroad



**1,891**  
fled to Europe (2%)

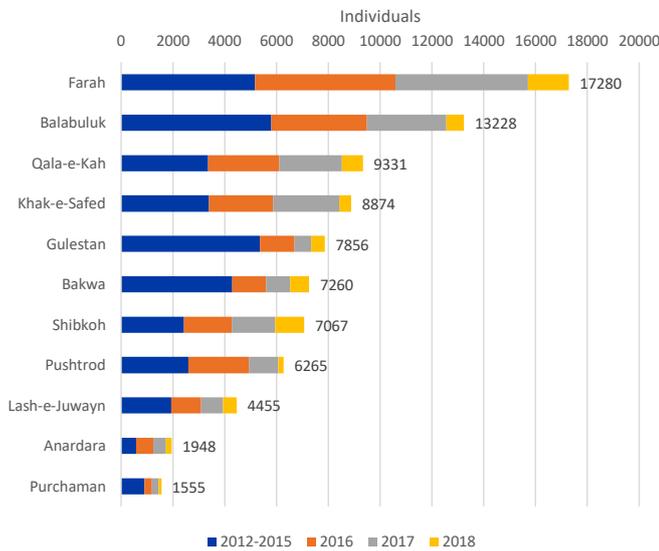


**70,062**  
fled to Iran (82%)

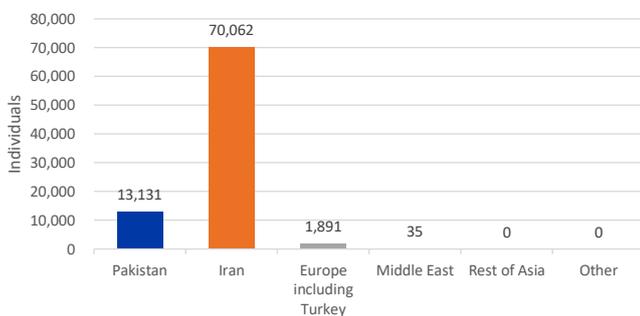


**13,131**  
fled to Pakistan (15%)

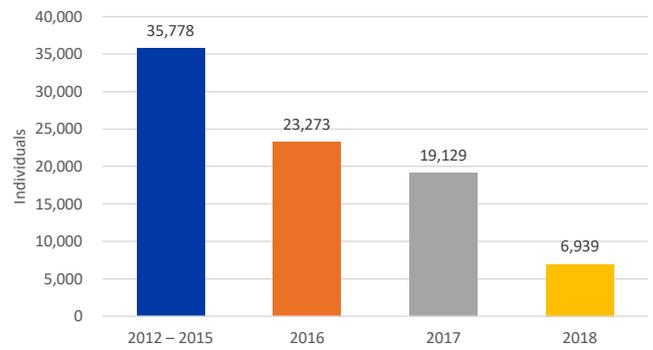
Out-Migrants by District | Farah



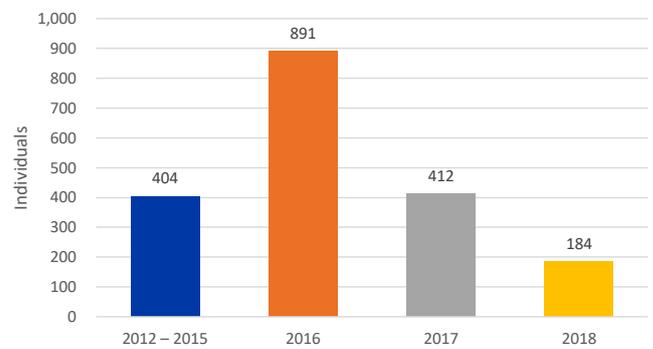
Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Farah



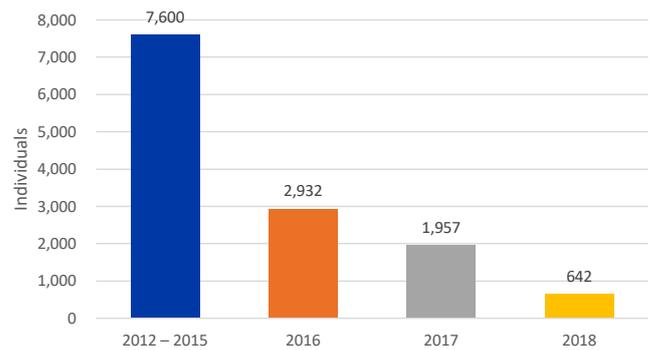
Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Farah



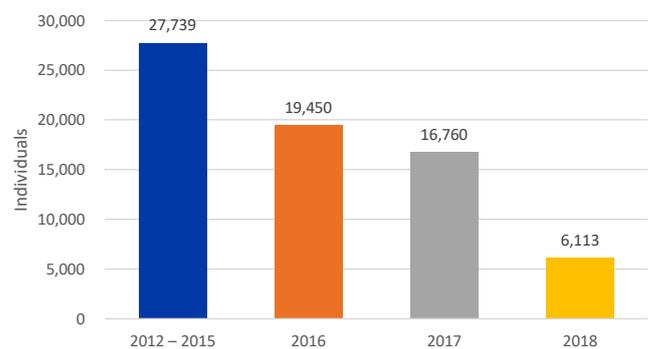
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Farah



Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Farah



Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Farah



## 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	Farah	55,714
2	Khak-e-Safed	38,929
3	Balabuluk	29,880
4	Bakwa	16,411
5	Gulestan	10,259
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>151,193</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Bakwa	1,473
2	Farah	1,259
3	Khak-e-Safed	1,113
4	Balabuluk	722
5	Purchaman	67
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>4,633</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Balabuluk	7,335
2	Khak-e-Safed	6,154
3	Farah	1,828
4	Pushrod	1,082
5	Gulestan	1,063
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>17,462</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Balabuluk	18,269
2	Farah	11,418
3	Khak-e-Safed	11,352
4	Bakwa	10,567
5	Gulestan	8,514
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>60,120</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Balabuluk	19,109
2	Khak-e-Safed	16,841
3	Gulestan	7,376
4	Bakwa	6,554
5	Farah	2,895
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>52,775</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Khak-e-Safed	16,840
2	Balabuluk	15,828
3	Farah	12,187
4	Gulestan	4,849
5	Qala-e-Kah	3,079
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>52,783</b>

## STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

### Internally Displaced and Desperately Seeking Work

Jamal Mohammad is 57 years old and a father of seven children — four daughters and three sons. Originally, he is from a village in Western Farah, but left for Farah city following the outbreak of conflict in his district in 2016. Jamal and his family members are among the 100,133 IDPs that are currently situated in Farah.

After a shaky six-month period of seeking employment in Farah city, where he and his family lived in a tent and survived from handouts from neighbours, he secured a job in a husbandry farm. His employer (the farm owner) allowed the family of eight to stay in a spare mud-built room on the farm.

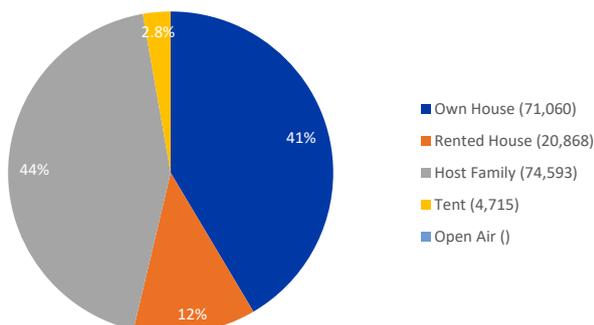
Currently, Jamal tells us that his living conditions are very poor. His family is severely cramped in a small insecure room. Furthermore, the money that he received from his work is not sufficient for the needs of his family. They can often only afford to eat small pieces of bread with tea for breakfast, lunch, and dinner. Given that Jamal is the only working-age adult in the household, he feels a strong responsibility to improve the life of his family.

*\*Please note that the names have changed to protect the identity of the interviewee.*



Jamal Mohammad is living in a mud-built room on an animal farm. Jamal can hardly afford food items to feed his family. © IOM 2018

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | Farah





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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](http://www.displacement.iom.int/afghanistan)

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