

# BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

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



Many IDP and returnee families in Ghor are forced to drink surface water, like from this pond in Chaghcharan district © 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

-  **10** districts assessed
-  **242** settlements assessed
-  **1,553** key informants interviewed
-  **36,333** returnees from abroad [2012-2018]
-  **52,950** IDPs [2012–2018] currently in host communities
-  **39,698** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2018]
-  **41,285** out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2018]
-  **587** out-migrants fled to Europe (1.4% of out-migrants)
-  **66** returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air – all of them reside in Saghar District
-  **2 in 5** 39% of all returnees and IDPs in Ghor reside in Chaghcharan district
-  **2 in 5** 41% of families in Chaghcharan District have no access to schools
-  **15,614** individuals (93%) in Tolak District have no access to health services
-  **15,433** individuals (92%) in Tolak District have no access to markets
-  **5,828** individuals (35%) in Tolak District have no access to drinking water

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

Province	*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.
Chaghcharan	148,234	34,509	19%	3,993	2%	2,952	2%	30,516	17%	4,916	3%	3,848	3%
Charsadra	29,898	3,822	11%	3,507	10%	9,945	33%	315	1%	0	0%	7,604	25%
Dawlatyar	35,672	817	2%	314	1%	1,952	5%	503	1%	554	2%	315	1%
DoLayna	39,392	1,389	3%	897	2%	6,998	18%	492	1%	2,161	5%	829	2%
Lal Wa Sarjanganl	122,285	7,908	6%	7,013	5%	10,687	9%	895	1%	4,794	4%	8,171	7%
Pasaband	103,550	7,433	7%	2,684	2%	4,455	4%	4,749	4%	5,798	6%	2,635	3%
Saghar	37,852	4,601	11%	2,871	7%	5,715	15%	1,730	4%	1,743	5%	2,751	7%
Shahrak	65,311	3,015	4%	768	1%	2,502	4%	2,247	3%	1,694	3%	640	1%
Taywarah	99,828	9,071	8%	7,843	7%	13,453	13%	1,228	1%	7,957	8%	9,504	10%
Tolak	56,202	16,718	23%	6,443	9%	9,529	17%	10,275	14%	10,081	18%	4,988	9%
Total	738,224	89,283	11%	36,333	4%	68,188	9%	52,950	6%	39,698	5%	41,285	6%

\* Base Population source: OCHA, CSO Population Estimates for 2016 to 2017, 15-AUG-2016

Symbology: > 25% of population



Although most of the IDP and returnee families in Ghor do not have access to safe drinking water, many families are used to drink water from protected sources. Many safe water sources are destroyed, such as the one depicted above in Khowja Ha village of Tolak district. © 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. While women only represent 5% of the female key informants, this is almost equal compared to the national average of 4%.



**1,553**  
key informants (KIs) interviewed



**76**  
female key informants (5%)



**1,477**  
male key informants (95%)



**6.4**  
average number of KIs per focus group



**130**  
key informants are IDPs or returnees (9%)



**448**  
KIs from host communities (29%)

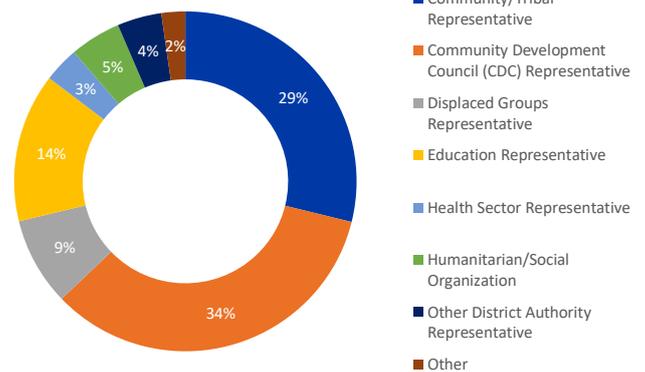


**347**  
KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (22%)

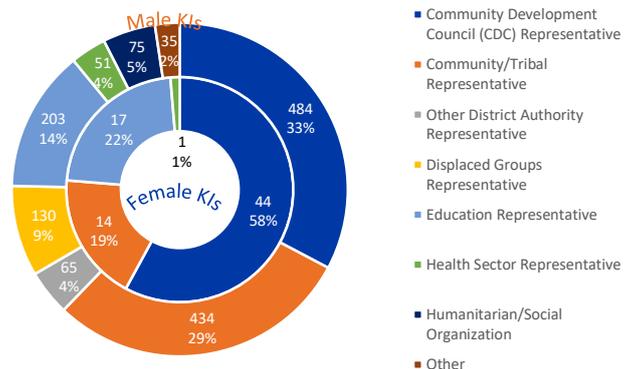


**593**  
KIs from local authorities (38%)

Key Informants by Type | Ghor



Key Informants by Type and Sex | Ghor



## 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).

From 2012 to 2018, there has been a gradual increase in the number of returnees from abroad to Ghor. In 2016, there was 32% increase compared to the period between 2012 to 2015. In 2017, there was an increase of 27% and another increase of 28% in 2018.



**36,333**  
returnees from abroad



**171**  
returned from Pakistan (0.5%)



**36,127**  
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (99.8%)



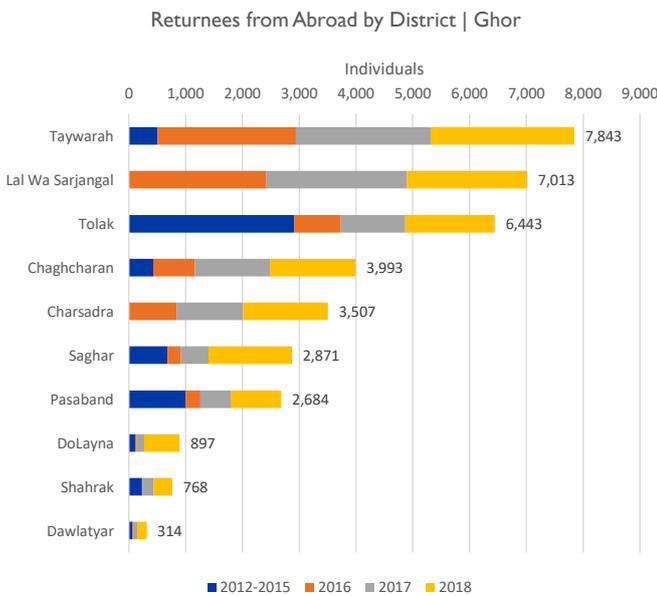
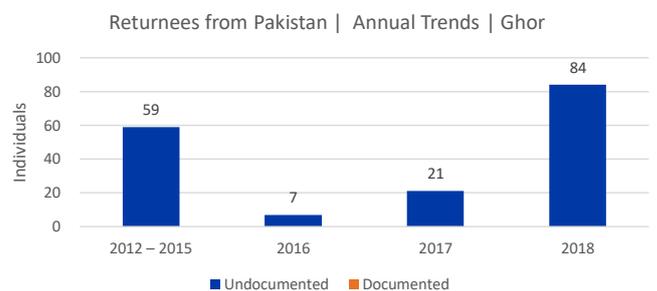
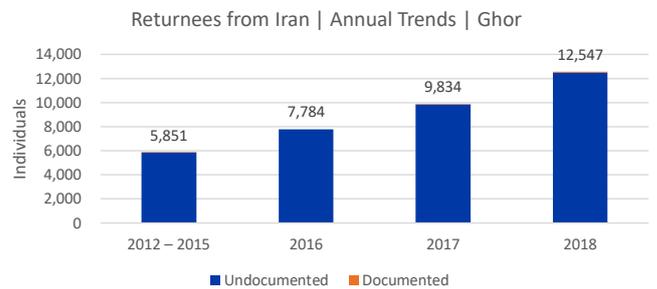
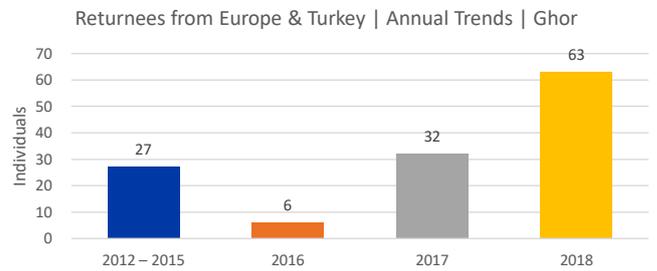
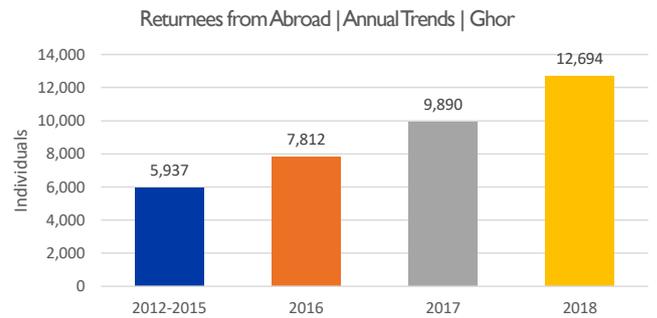
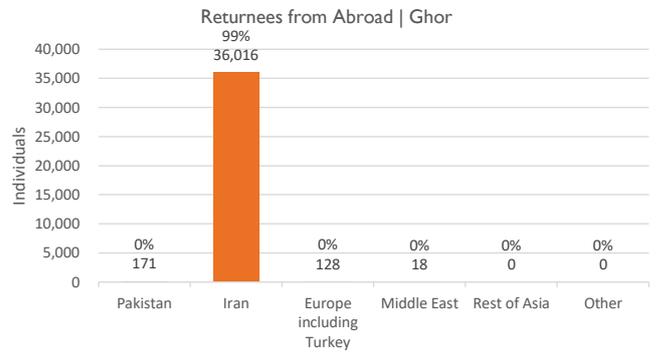
**36,016**  
returned from Iran (99.1%)



**60**  
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (0.2%)



**146**  
returnees from non-neighbouring countries (0.4%)



## 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.



**52,950**  
IDPs currently reside in host communities



**62%**  
displaced due to conflict



**30,516**  
IDPs in Chaghcharan, which hosts the most IDPs



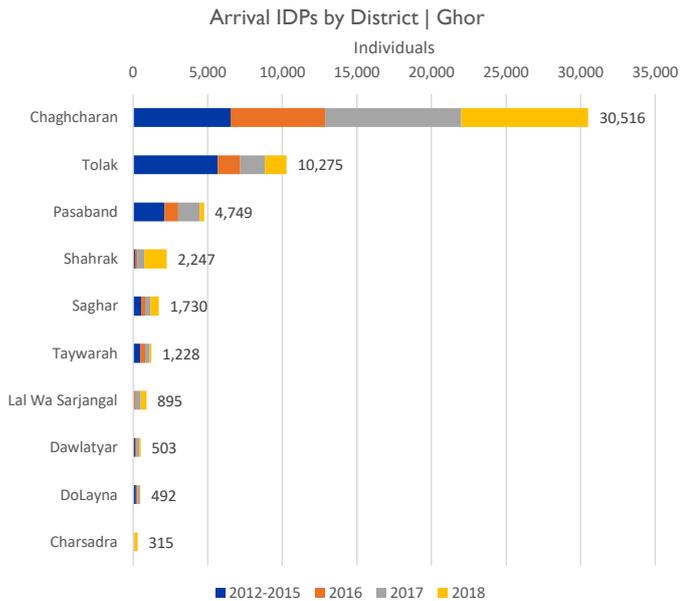
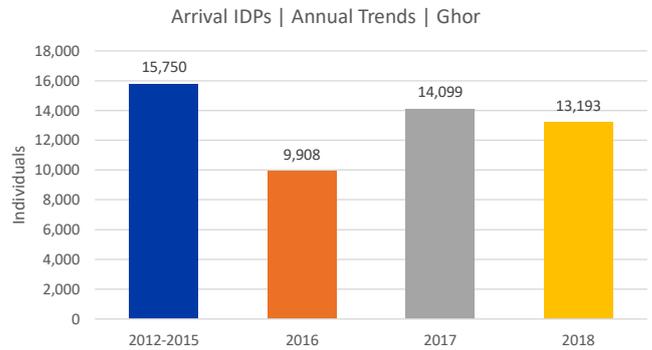
**38%**  
displaced by natural disaster



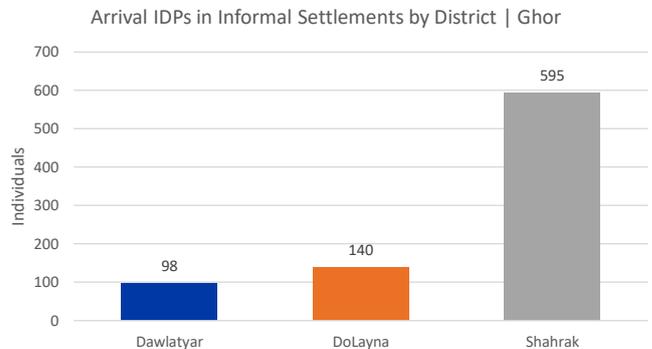
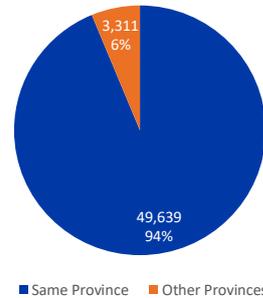
**833**  
IDPs reside in informal settlements (2%)



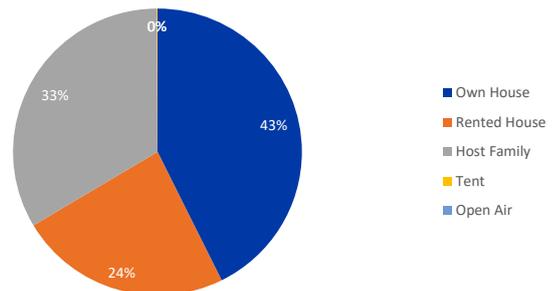
**94%**  
IDPs displaced within their home province



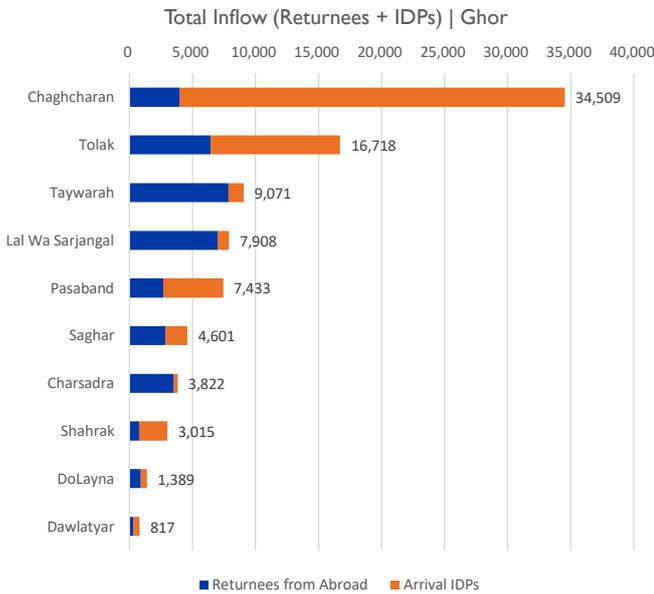
Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Ghor



Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Ghor



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

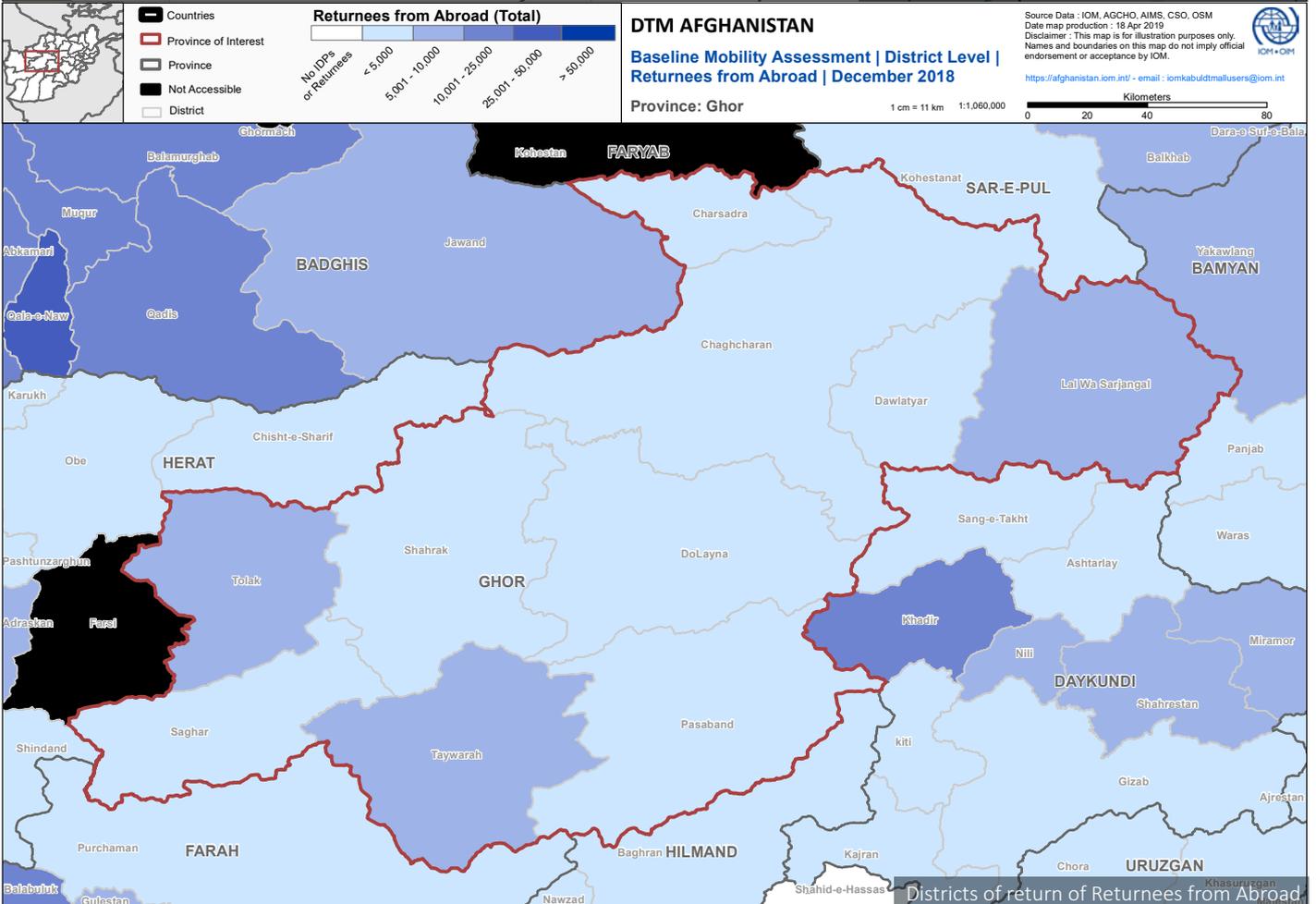
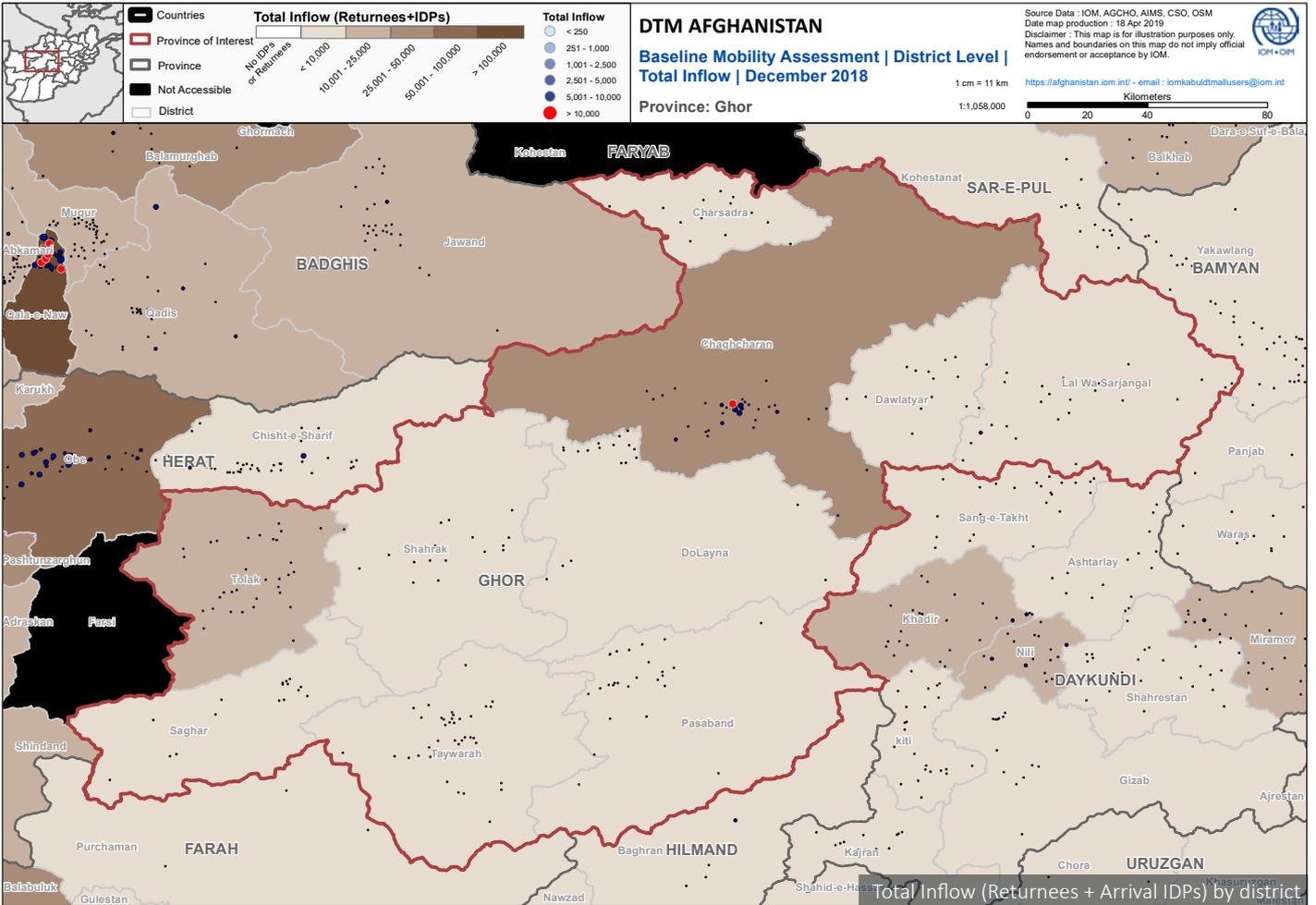


Overall, Ghor province hosts a total inflow of 89,283 returnees and IDPs, of which 41% (36,333) are returnees and 59% (52,950) are IDPs. The table below shows the 20 settlements in Ghor that are most affected by this influx. These 20 settlements (8% of the 242 settlements assessed in Ghor) host 40% of 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. 11 of the 20 most affected settlements are in Chaghcharan district, which have 80% (28,812) of the returnees and IDPs from this group.

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

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Chaghcharan	3,993	30,516	34,509
Tolak	6,443	10,275	16,718
Taywarah	7,843	1,228	9,071
Lal Wa Sarjangal	7,013	895	7,908
Pasaband	2,684	4,749	7,433
Saghar	2,871	1,730	4,601
Charsadra	3,507	315	3,822
Shahrak	768	2,247	3,015
DoLayna	897	492	1,389
Dawlatyar	314	503	817
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>36,333</b>	<b>52,950</b>	<b>89,283</b>

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Shahrak Mahajiren	Chaghcharan	10,820
2	Dara Qazi	Chaghcharan	3,135
3	Dara Shaikha	Chaghcharan	3,095
4	Khair Abad	Chaghcharan	2,965
5	Tapa Eidgah	Chaghcharan	1,653
6	Jar Zard	Chaghcharan	1,581
7	Jahre Saifoor	Chaghcharan	1,369
8	Dahan Tala	Chaghcharan	1,292
9	Garm Ab Sufla	Lal Wa Sarjangal	1,120
10	Tapa Shohada	Chaghcharan	1,035
11	Jare Nadim	Chaghcharan	1,015
12	Tahab	Tolak	858
13	Dahan Kandiwal	Chaghcharan	852
14	Khowja Saman	Tolak	838
15	Khowja Ha	Tolak	732
16	Gazak (1)	Tolak	731
17	Dahi-tajudain	Saghar	703
18	Chashma Daraz	Tolak	697
19	Oghab Khan	Tolak	673
20	Sang Khalq	Tolak	659
	<b>Total</b>		<b>35,823</b>



**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.

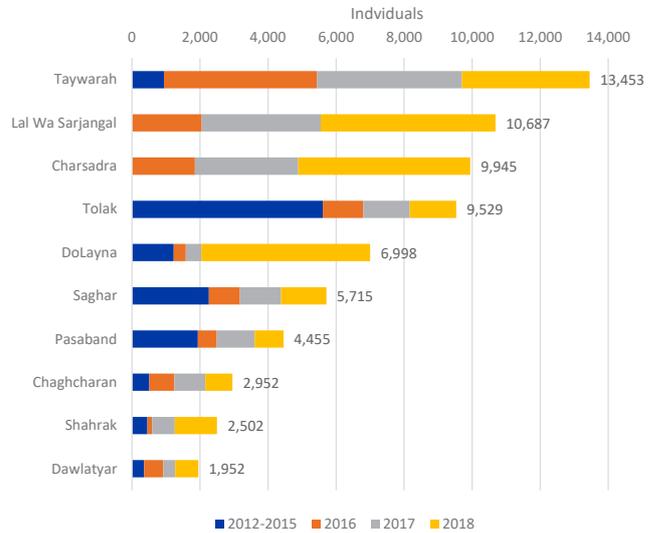
**68,188**  
Fled IDPs

**54%**  
fled IDPs displaced within Ghor

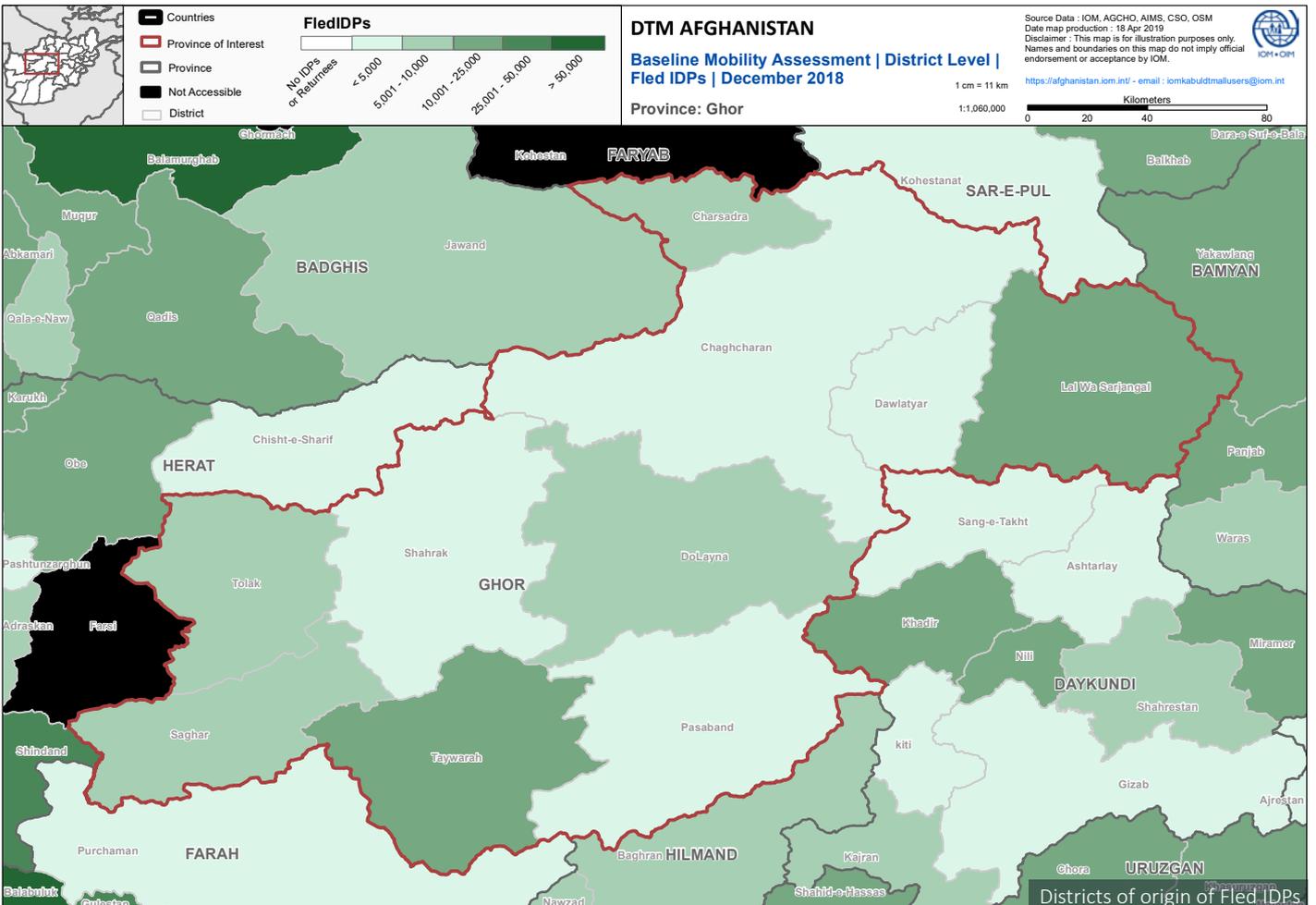
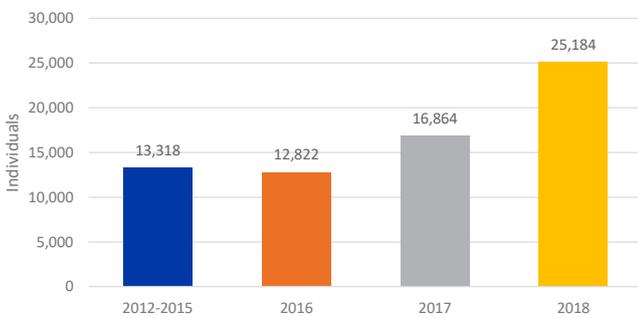
**39%**  
displaced due to conflict

**61%**  
displaced by natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Ghor



Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Ghor





# 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.



**39,698**  
Returned IDPs



**65%**  
Returned IDPs returned from other locations in Ghor

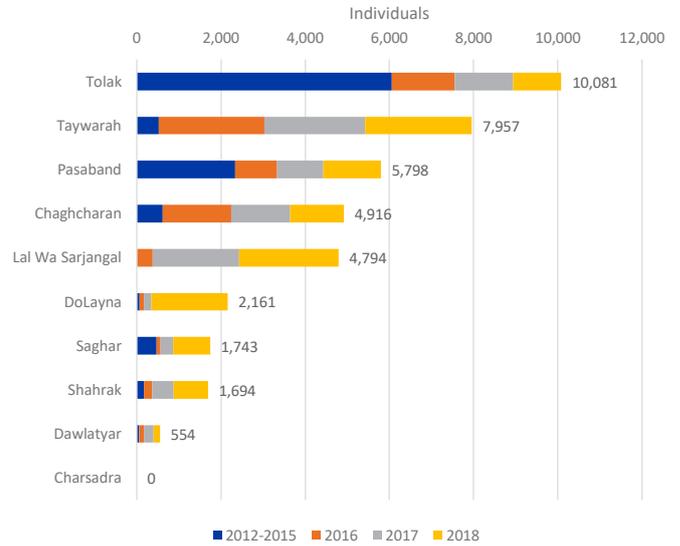


**3 in 5**  
former IDPs returned to just 3 districts: Tolak, Taywarah and Pasaband (60%)

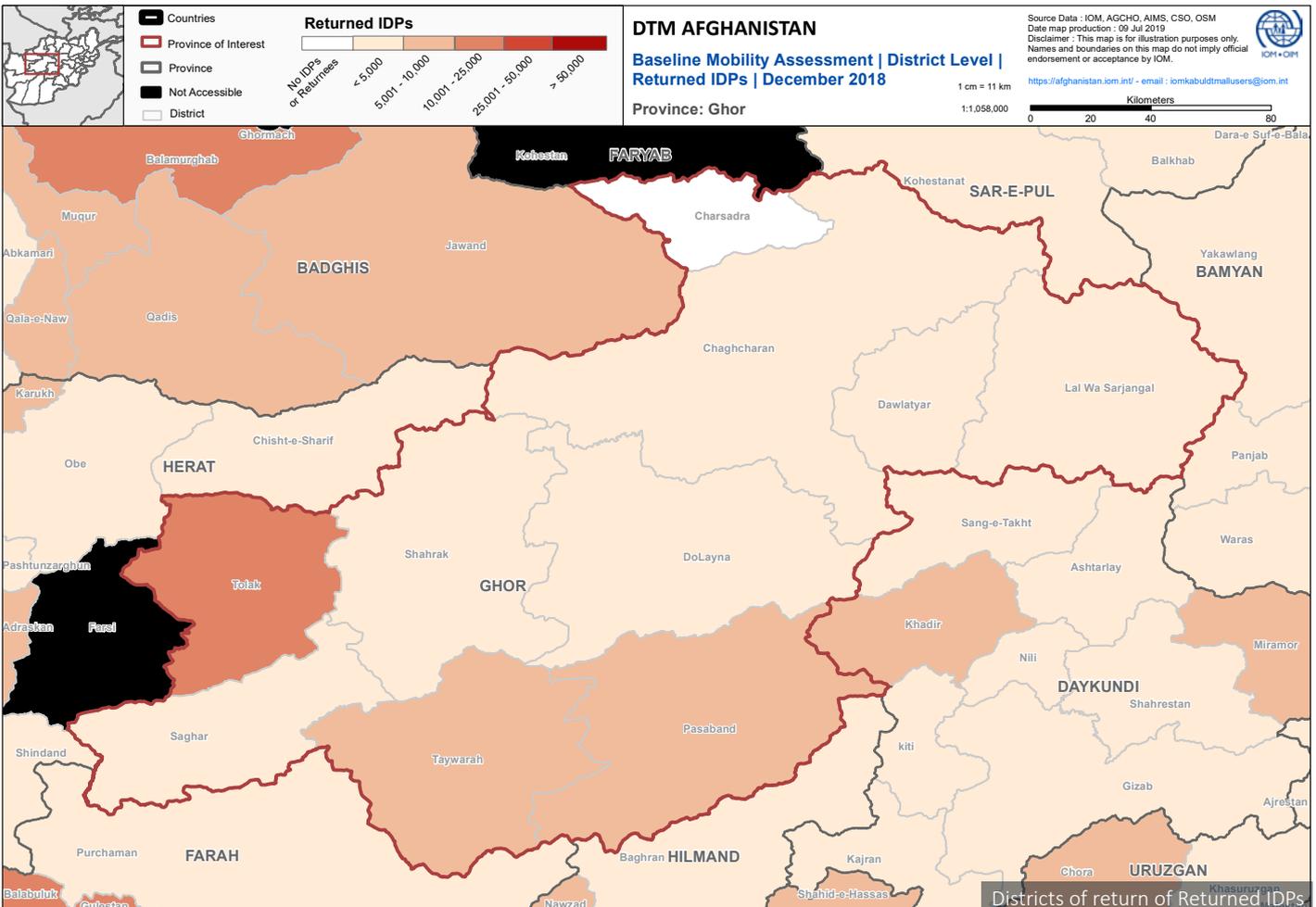
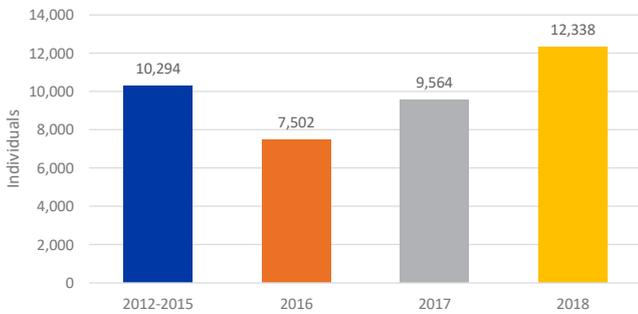


**1 in 4**  
25% returned IDPs reside in Tolak district

Returned IDPs by District | Ghor



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Ghor



## 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.



**41,285**  
fled abroad



**587**  
fled to Europe (1.4%)

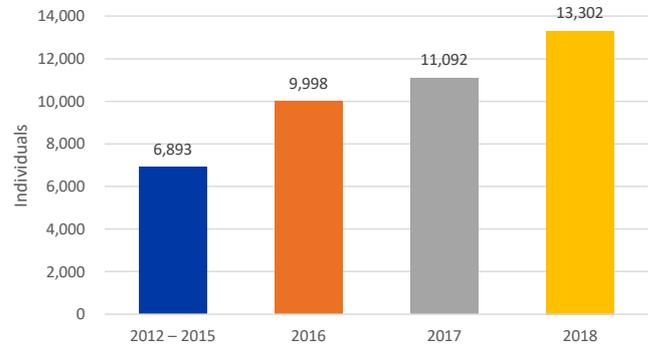


**40,645**  
fled to Iran (98.4%)

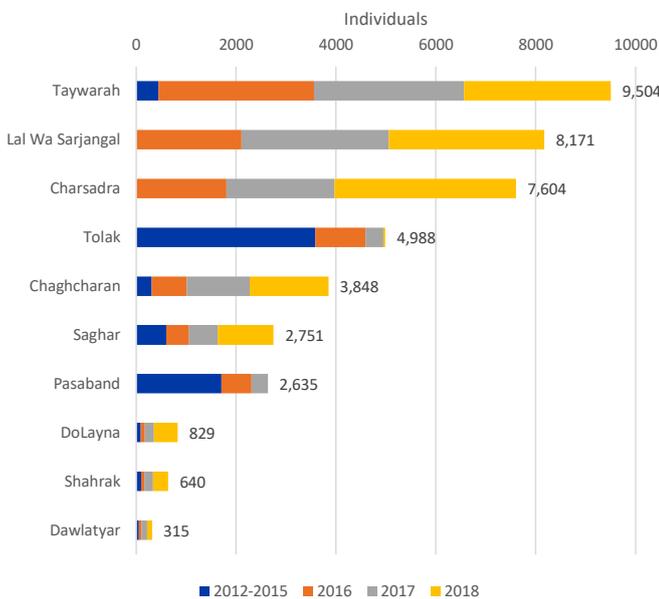


**44**  
fled to Pakistan (0.2%)

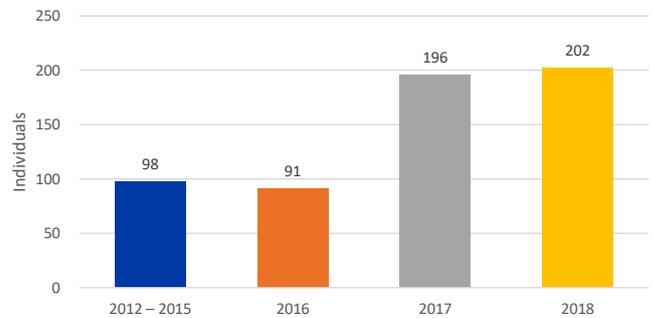
Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Ghor



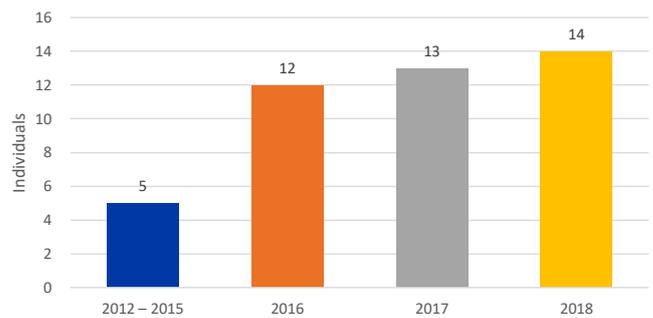
Out-Migrants by District | Ghor



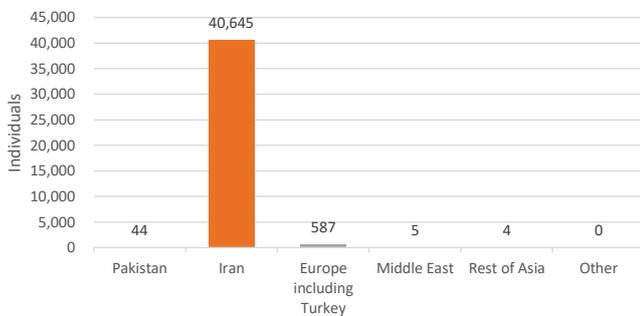
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Ghor



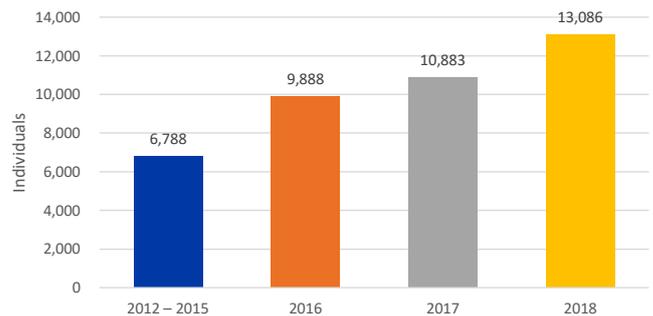
Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Ghor



Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Ghor



Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Ghor



## 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	Chaghcharan	34,509
2	Tolak	16,718
3	Taywarah	9,071
4	Lal Wa Sarjangal	7,908
5	Pasaband	7,433
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>75,639</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Saghar	66
2	NA	NA
3	NA	NA
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>66</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Tolak	5,828
2	Taywarah	1,148
3	Chaghcharan	488
4	Lal Wa Sarjangal	378
5	Saghar	311
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>8,153</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Tolak	15,614
2	Chaghcharan	10,908
3	Taywarah	7,212
4	Pasaband	6,253
5	Lal Wa Sarjangal	3,828
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>43,815</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Chaghcharan	14,291
2	Pasaband	3,779
3	Tolak	1,924
4	Saghar	1,312
5	Shahrak	1,126
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>22,432</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Tolak	15,433
2	Lal Wa Sarjangal	4,717
3	Taywarah	4,124
4	Charsadra	3,297
5	Pasaband	3,204
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>30,775</b>

## STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

### A Family Desperately in Need of Assistance

Ghanimat is the head of household of a family of seventeen. They were displaced from Chaharsada to Chaghcharan district, both located in Ghor province, due to the ongoing conflict. They are among the 30,516 arrival IDPs in Chaghcharan. They were unable to carry their belongings with them from Charsada.

*"Chaharsada is one of the greenest districts in Ghor, but unfortunately, internal fighting has affected our district. The fighting has had a strong negative impact on my family — financially. Currently, I cannot even provide the basic needs of my family. Here, we have only one source of clean water; however, it is not for free. We cannot afford to pay for clean water, which is why we drink the river water".*

He says that the government and NGOs have provided them with very little assistance. His family needs food and winterization assistance as the winter is usually very cold in Chaghcharan district.

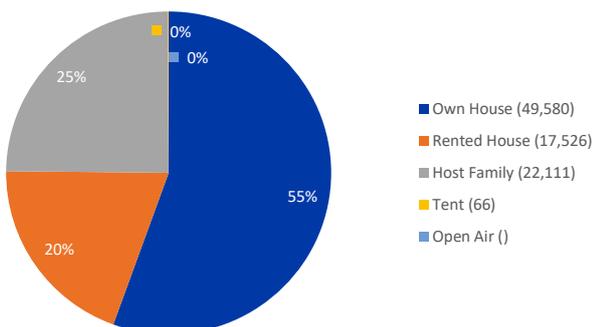
He also laments about not being able to afford proper food for the children. He also does not have money to buy medicine for them, as they suffer from anaemia and diarrhoea.

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



Ghanimat, living with 17 members of his family in a makeshift tent, desperately waits for winterization and food assistance. © IOM 2018

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | Ghor





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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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