

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

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



Like 39% of the total population of Jawzjan, this family is leaving their home as IDPs to find better opportunities and resources elsewhere. © 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
- 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
-  **327** settlements assessed
-  **1,799** key informants interviewed
-  **186,945** returnees from abroad [2012-2018]
-  **238,004** IDPs [2012–2018] currently in host communities
-  **208,492** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2018]
-  **159,407** out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2018]
-  **38,751** out-migrants fled to Europe (24% of out-migrants)
-  **1,150** returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air
-  **2 in 5** persons in Jawzjan is either an IDP or Returnee – Jawzjan has the 4th highest number of IDPs and Returnees nationwide
-  **3 in 5** 64% of all returnees and IDPs live in Shibergan District
-  **114,363** individuals have no access to potable water – Jawzjan has the 2nd greatest need of water nationwide
-  **217,000** individuals have no access to health services – Jawzjan has the 3rd greatest need of health facilities nationwide
-  **114,644** individuals have no access to markets – Jawzjan has the 2nd greatest need of markets

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.
Aqcha	83,930	29,024	26%	11,825	10%	29,442	35%	17,199	15%	46,739	56%	20,837	25%
Darzab	53,703	12,755	19%	8,800	13%	51,131	95%	3,955	6%	32,025	60%	15,677	29%
Fayzabad	45,424	25,706	36%	20,119	28%	14,274	31%	5,587	8%	10,068	22%	10,451	23%
Khamyab	15,269	817	5%	747	5%	735	5%	70	0%	35	0%	708	5%
Khanaqa	25,406	25,352	50%	11,408	22%	21,534	85%	13,944	27%	55,216	217%	9,121	36%
Khwajadukoh	29,385	7,443	20%	5,333	14%	4,366	15%	2,110	6%	3,874	13%	10,886	37%
Mardyan	42,088	8,480	17%	7,815	15%	10,489	25%	665	1%	3,894	9%	12,413	29%
Mingajik	46,835	11,491	20%	5,472	9%	14,783	32%	6,019	10%	5,261	11%	7,324	16%
Qarqin	27,168	2,171	7%	1,387	5%	1,020	4%	784	3%	107	0%	1,368	5%
Qushtepa	25,661	28,805	53%	11,445	21%	42,144	164%	17,360	32%	17,647	69%	12,042	47%
Shiberghan	184,964	272,905	60%	102,594	22%	38,189	21%	170,311	37%	33,626	18%	58,580	32%
Total	579,833	424,949	42%	186,945	19%	228,107	39%	238,004	24%	208,492	36%	159,407	27%

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

Symbology: > 25% of population



IDP families often resort to negative coping mechanisms to make ends meet. Such as these IDP children in Jawzjan, who, instead of going to school, perform hard labour working at a brick-making facility. © 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.

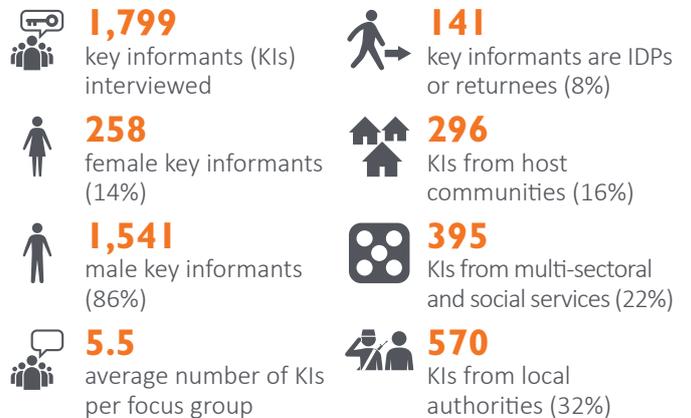
Since DTM has now assessed all 34 provinces, only settlement-level assessments will be conducted in the future. Pending continued funding, DTM aims to conduct baseline mobility assessments, nationwide, twice per year.



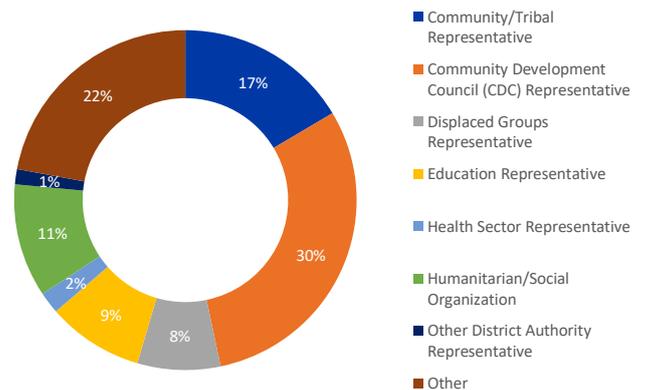
KEY INFORMANTS

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.

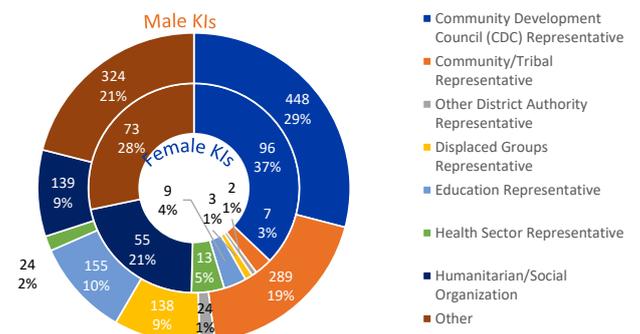
By actively recruiting more female enumerators, though challenging, DTM has made significant strides to improve gender inclusion in focus group discussions, although there is much room for improvement. While women only represent 14% of the female key informants, this is significant compared to the national average of 4%.



Key Informants by Type | Jawzjan



Key Informants by Type and Sex | Jawzjan



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 Jawzjan decreased by 11% in 2016 compared to the period between 2012 and 2015. There was a negligible decrease in 2017 and a very slight decrease of 4% in 2018.



186,945
returnees from abroad



77,920
returned from Pakistan (42%)



95,545
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (58%)



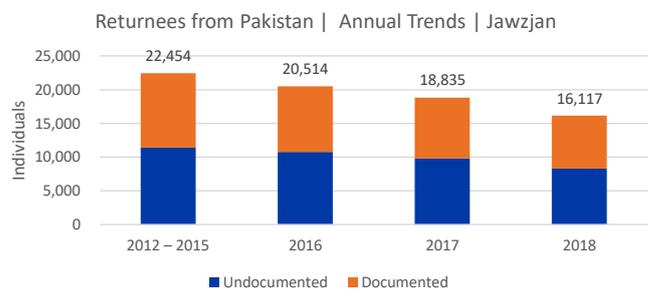
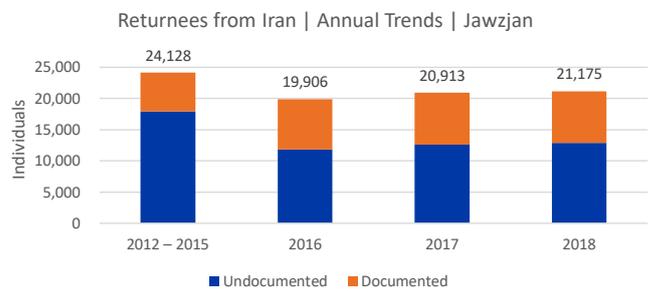
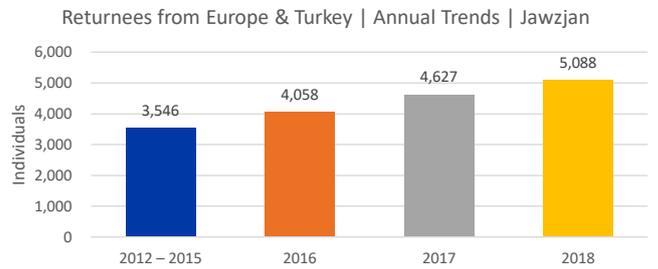
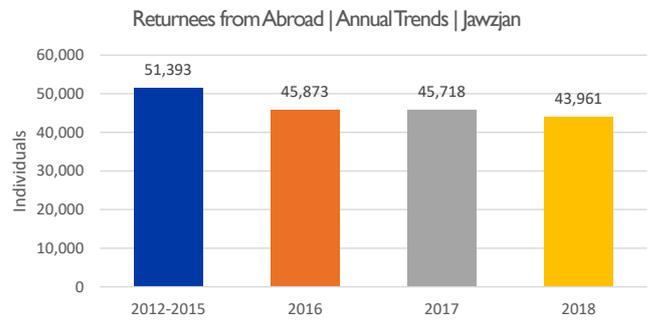
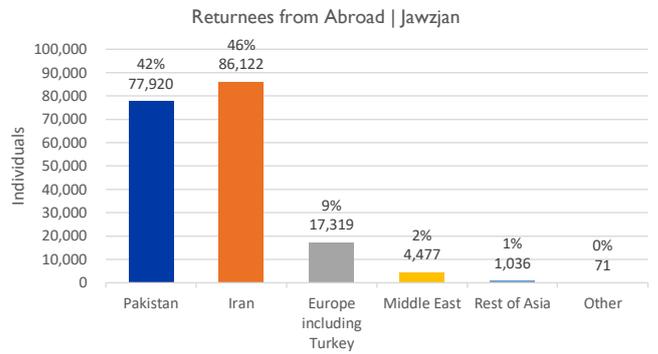
86,122
returned from Iran (46%)



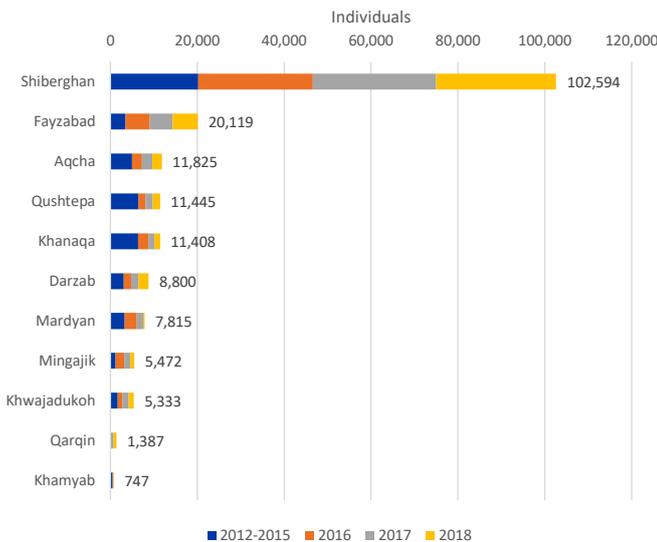
68,497
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (42%)



22,903
returnees from non-neighbouring countries (12%)



Returnees from Abroad by District | Jawzjan



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.



238,004
IDPs currently reside in host communities



81%
displaced due to conflict



170,311
IDPs in Shiberghan, which hosts the most IDPs



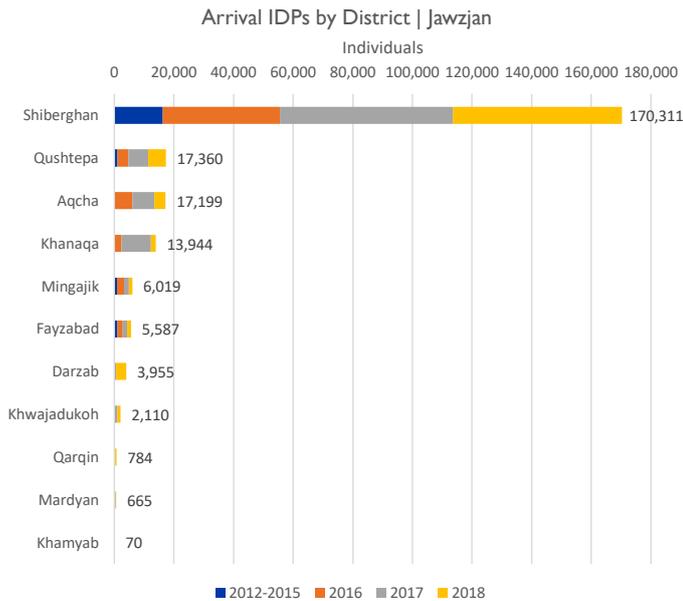
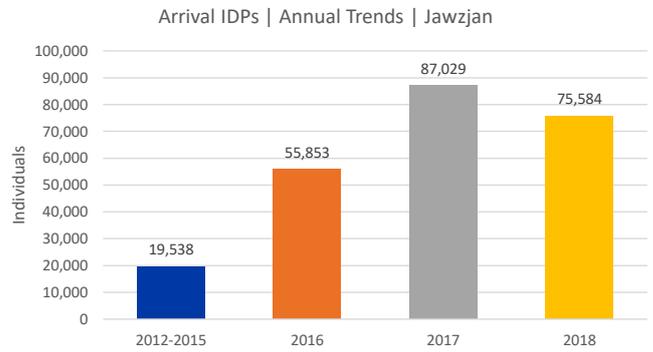
19%
displaced by natural disaster



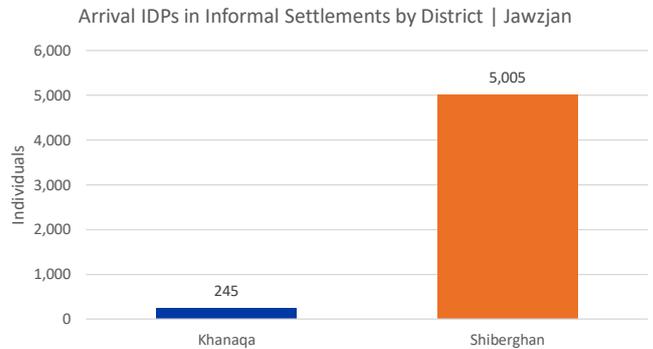
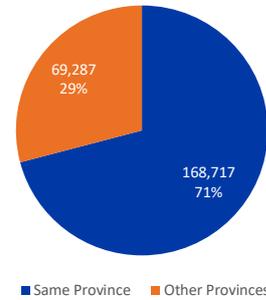
5,250
IDPs reside in informal settlements (2%)



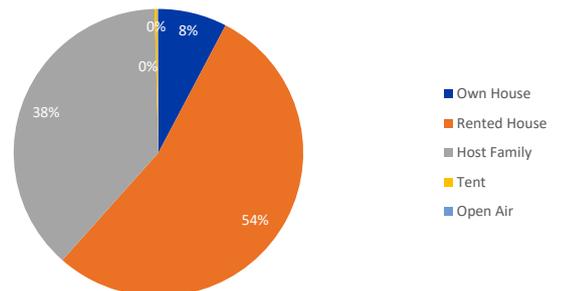
71%
IDPs displaced within their home province



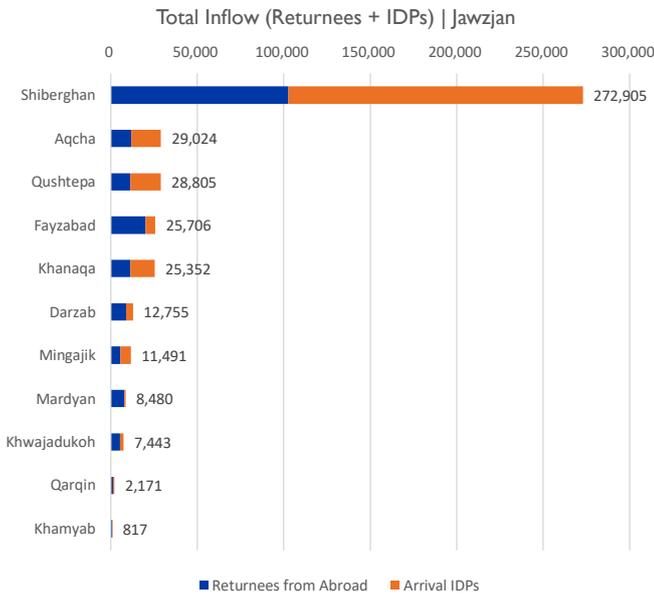
Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Jawzjan



Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Jawzjan



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

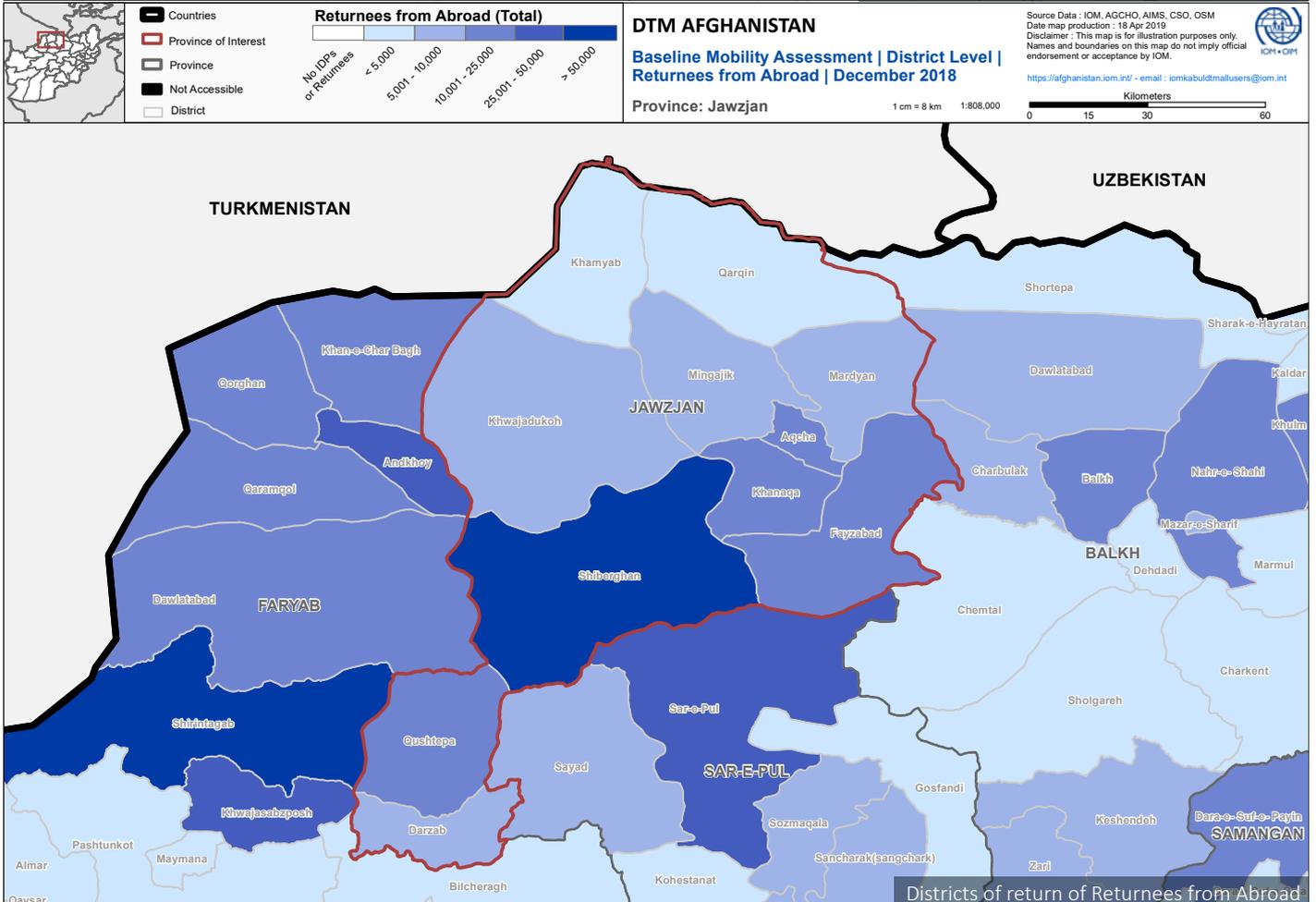
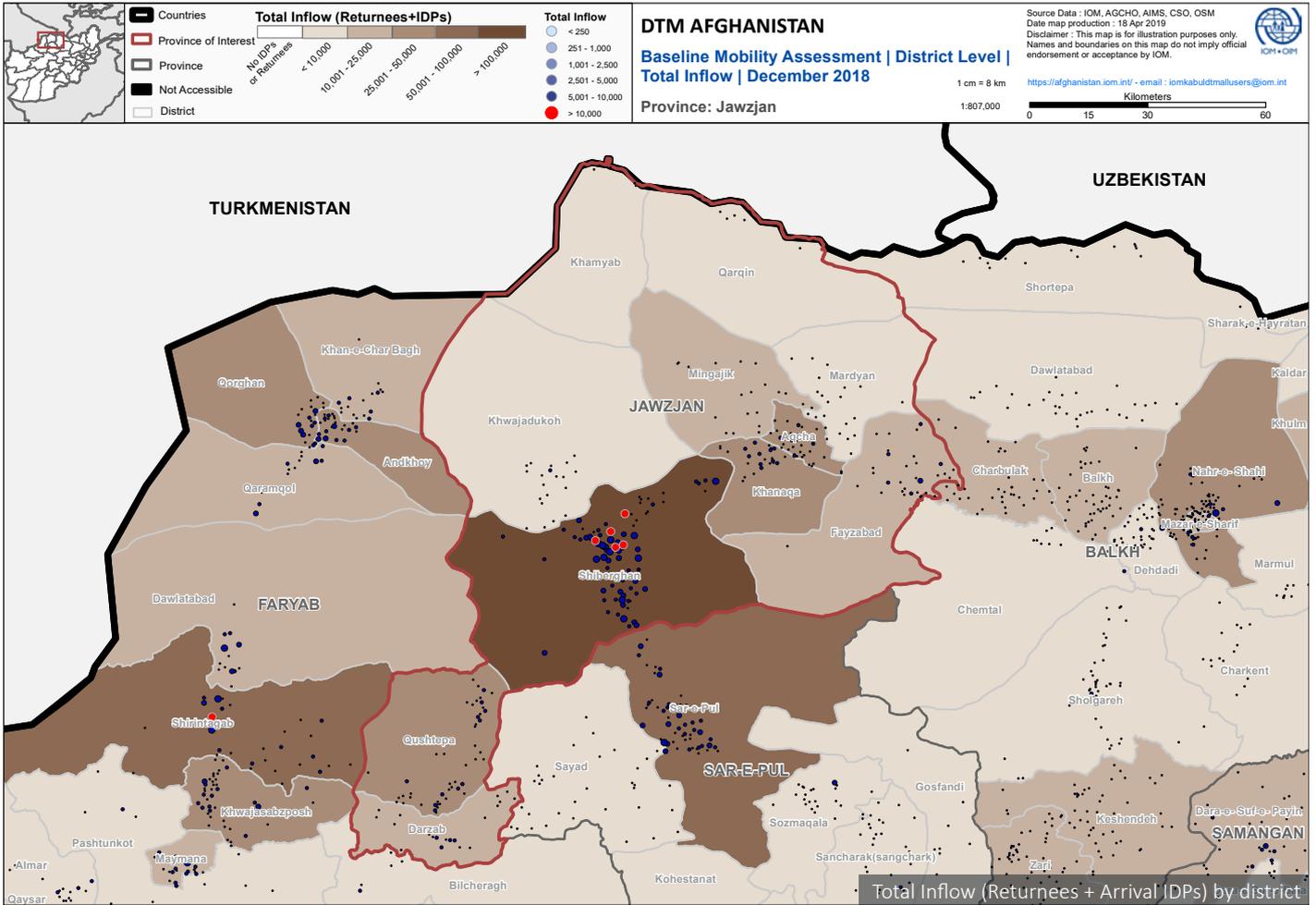


Overall, Jawzjan province hosts a total inflow of 424,949 returnees and IDPs, of which 44% (186,945) are returnees and 56% (230,004) are IDPs. The table below shows the 20 settlements in Jawzjan that are most affected by this influx. These 20 settlements (6% of the 327 settlements assessed in Jawzjan) 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. 19 of the 20 most affected settlements are in Shiberghan district, which have 93% (145,036) of the returnees and IDPs from this group.

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Baqia Mesgari	Shiberghan	15,961
2	Yaka Bagh	Shiberghan	12,618
3	Sakhi Abad	Shiberghan	12,432
4	Eed Mahala	Shiberghan	11,424
5	Yangi Aregh	Shiberghan	11,045
6	Aqcha	Aqcha	9,971
7	Tarnow Uzbekya Wa Shabiya Afghaniya	Shiberghan	8,713
8	Qara Boyen	Shiberghan	8,291
9	Arab Khana	Shiberghan	6,721
10	Qeranchi	Shiberghan	6,632
11	Marghab	Shiberghan	6,451
12	Sea Shanba Afghaniya	Shiberghan	6,443
13	Sofi Qala	Shiberghan	5,786
14	Afghan Tapa Arabya	Shiberghan	5,462
15	Shor Aregh	Shiberghan	5,219
16	Chitgar Khana	Shiberghan	5,218
17	Hassan Taben Ghazgi	Shiberghan	4,487
18	Shobai	Shiberghan	4,190
19	Chehl Mard	Shiberghan	4,075
20	Alti Khwaja (2)	Shiberghan	3,868
	Total		155,007

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Shiberghan	102,594	170,311	272,905
Aqcha	11,825	17,199	29,024
Qushtepa	11,445	17,360	28,805
Fayzabad	20,119	5,587	25,706
Khanaqa	11,408	13,944	25,352
Darzab	8,800	3,955	12,755
Mingajik	5,472	6,019	11,491
Mardyan	7,815	665	8,480
Khwajadukoh	5,333	2,110	7,443
Qarqin	1,387	784	2,171
Khamyab	747	70	817
Grand Total	186,945	238,004	424,949



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.



228,107
Fled IDPs



63%
fled IDPs displaced within Jawzjan

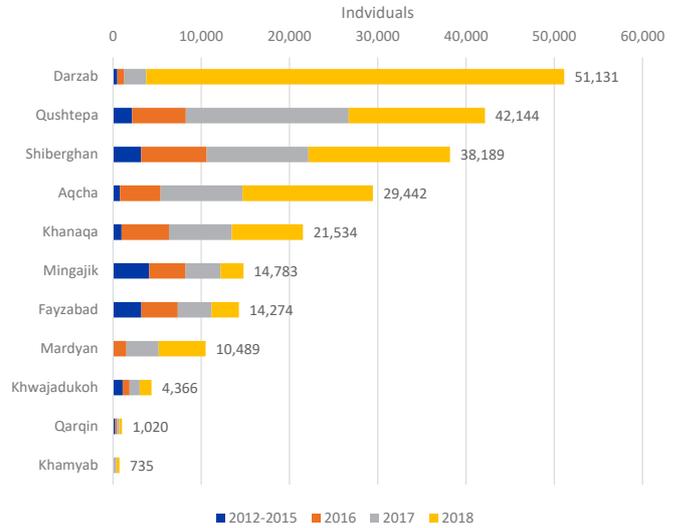


68%
displaced due to conflict

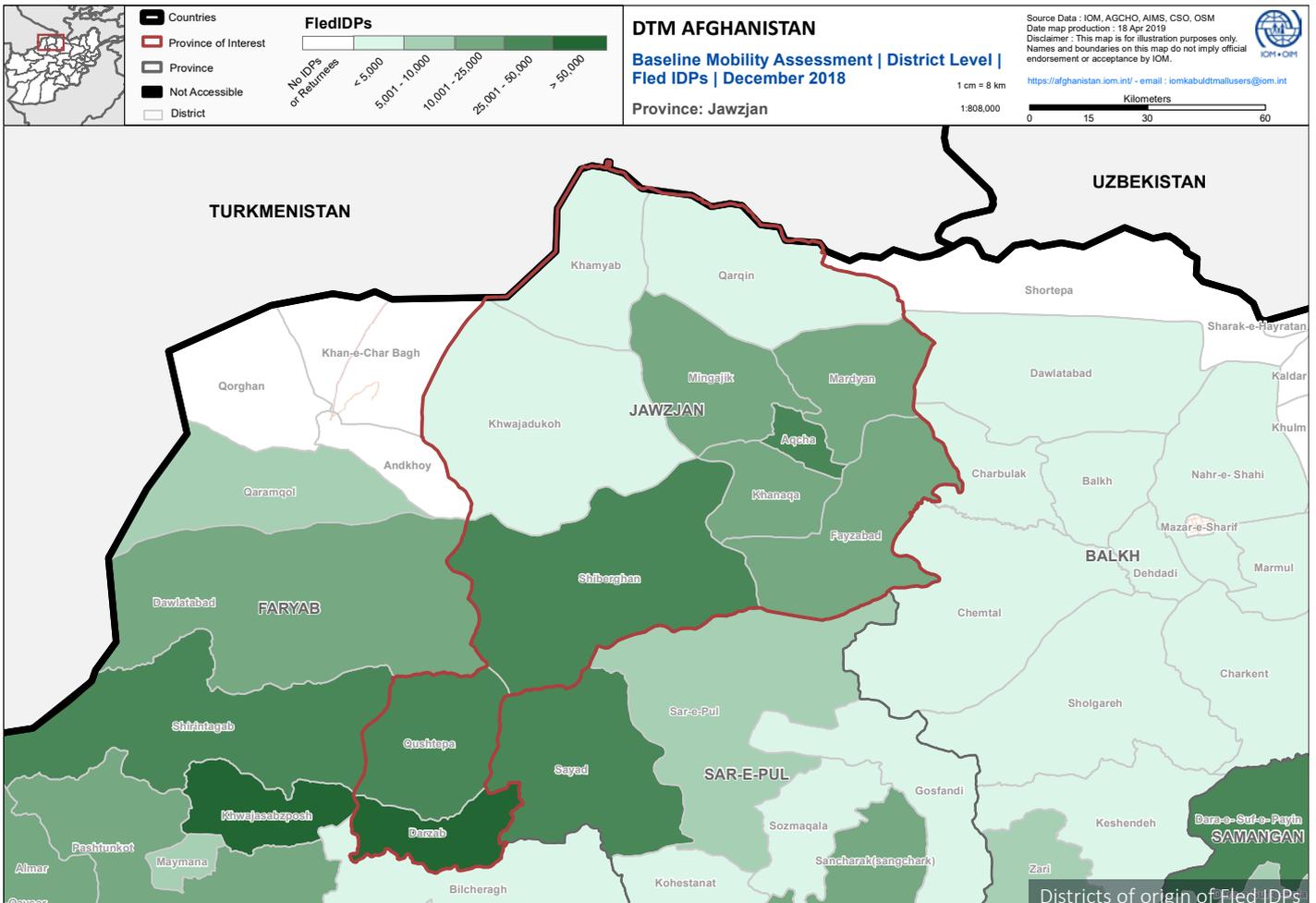
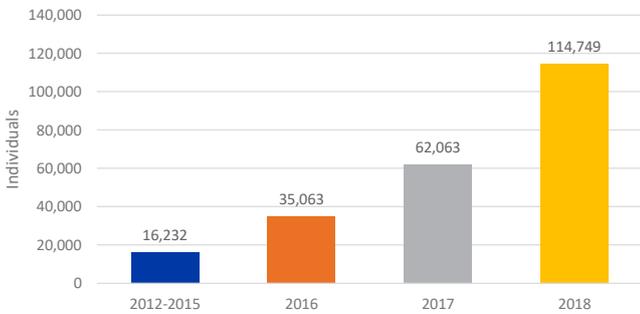


32%
displaced by natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Jawzjan



Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Jawzjan





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.



208,492
Returned IDPs



72%
Returned IDPs returned from other locations within Jawzjan

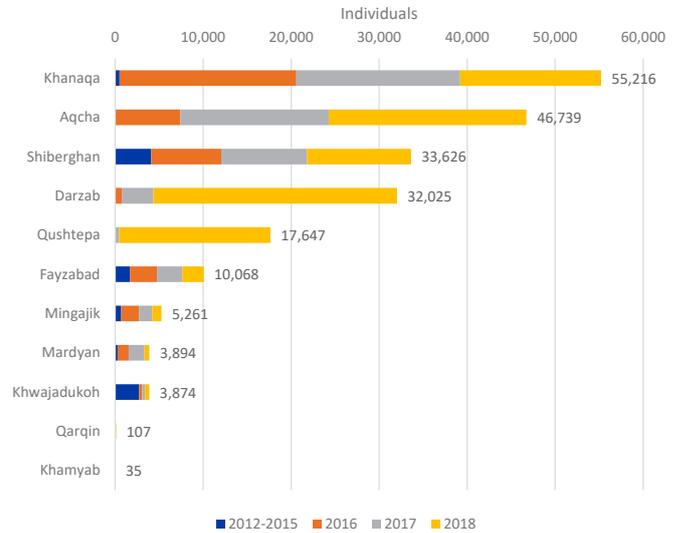


1 in 2
former IDPs returned to just 2 districts: Khanaqa and Aqcha (49%)

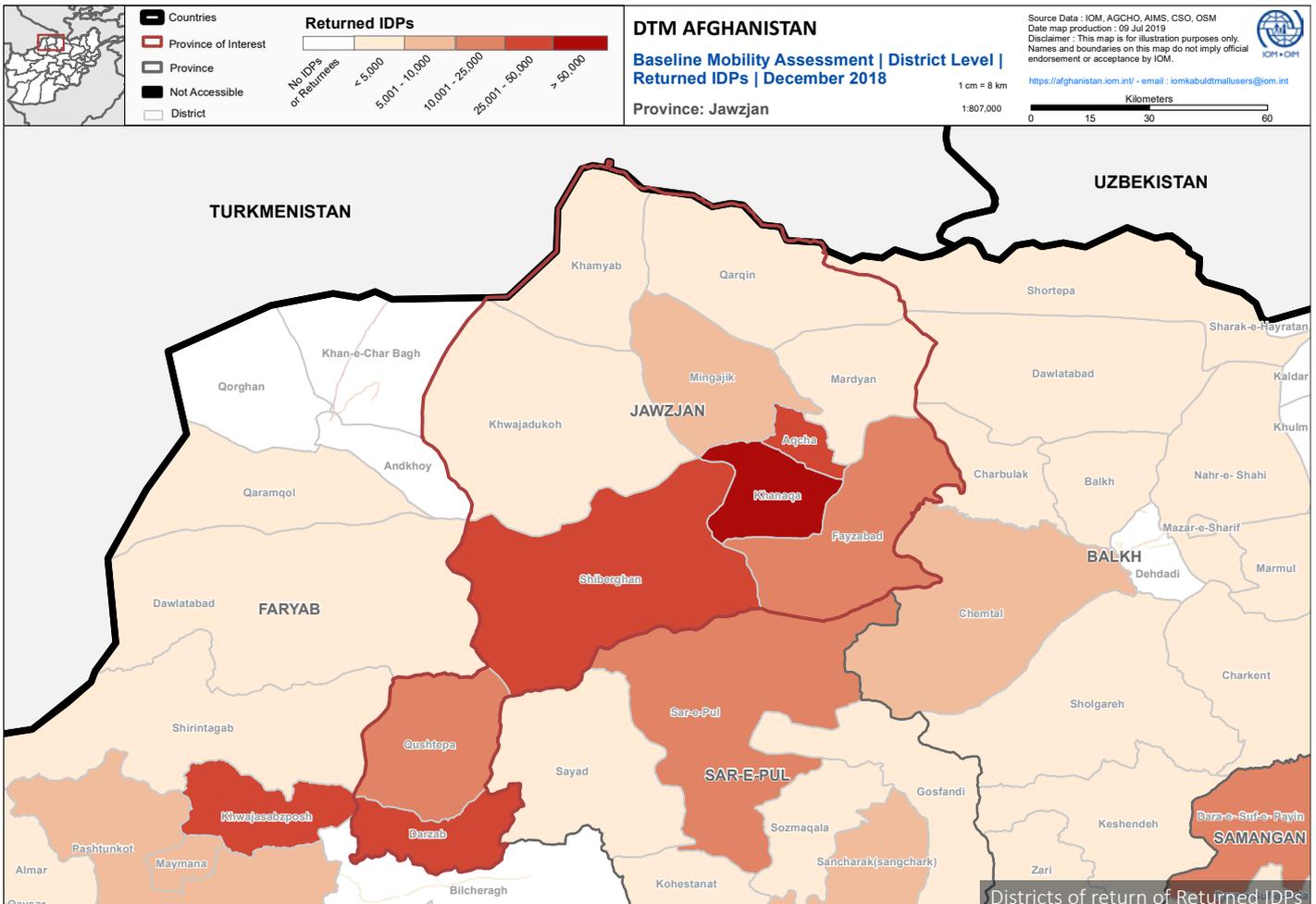
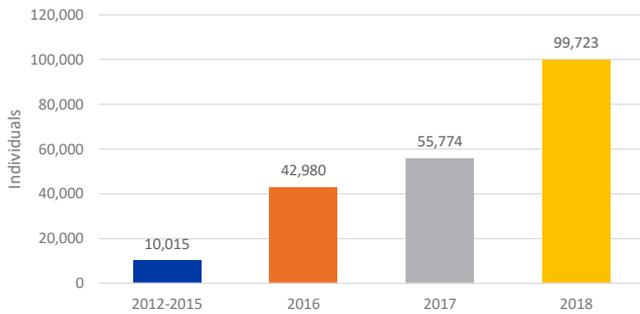


1 in 4
26% of all returned IDPs in Jawzjan returned to Khanaqa district

Returned IDPs by District | Jawzjan



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Jawzjan



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.



159,407
fled abroad



38,751
fled to Europe (24%)

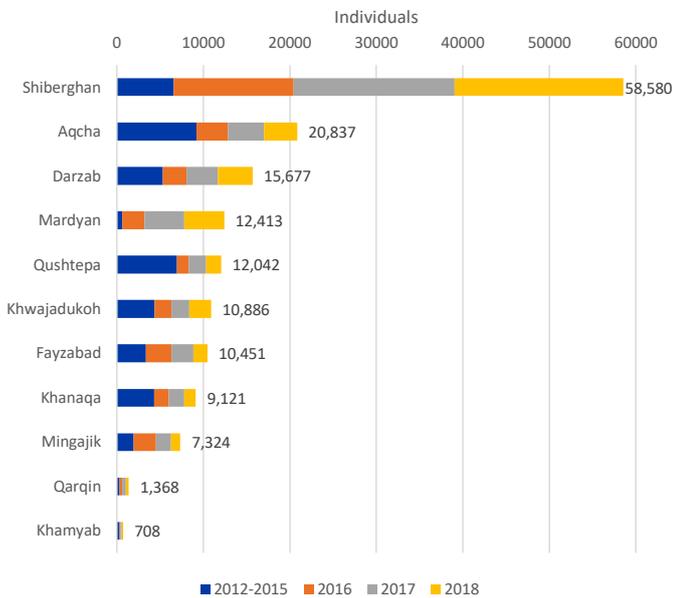


80,935
fled to Iran (51%)

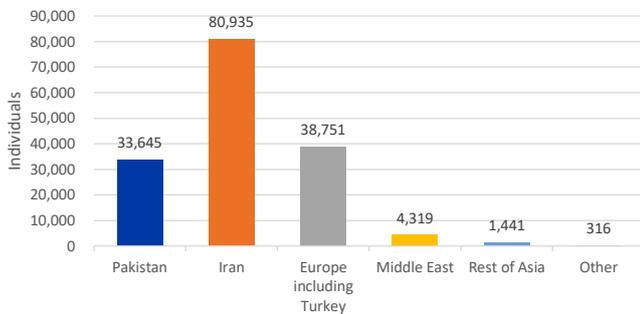


33,645
fled to Pakistan (22%)

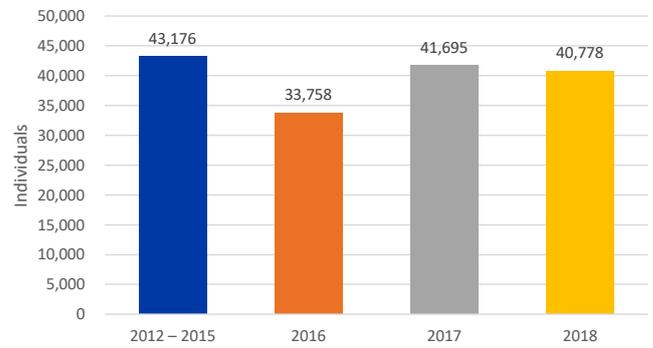
Out-Migrants by District | Jawzjan



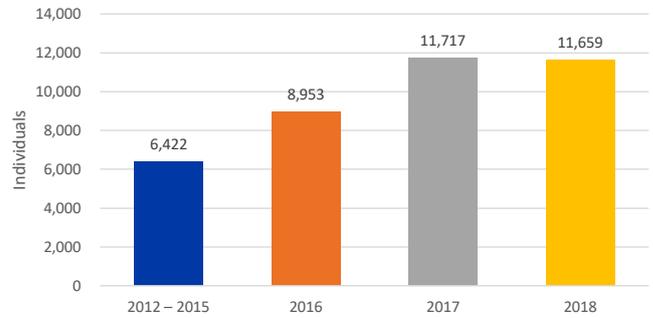
Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Jawzjan



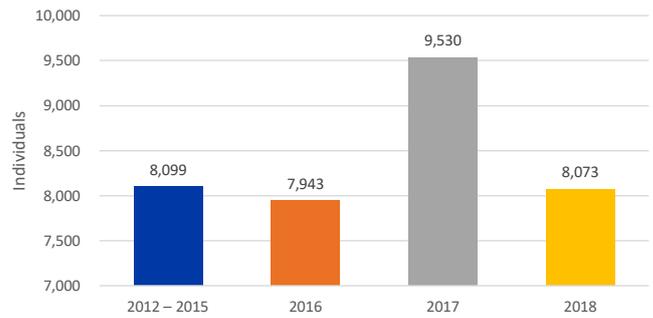
Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Jawzjan



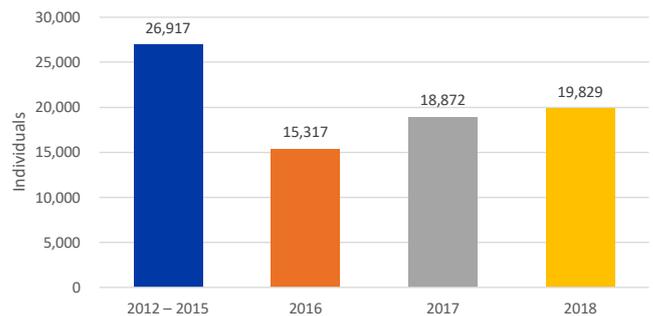
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Jawzjan



Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Jawzjan



Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Jawzjan



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	Shiberghan	272,905
2	Aqcha	29,024
3	Qushtepa	28,805
4	Fayzabad	25,706
5	Khanaqa	25,352
Grand Total		381,792

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Aqcha	728
2	Shiberghan	224
3	Fayzabad	198
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
Grand Total		1,150

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Shiberghan	62,185
2	Khanaqa	12,971
3	Qushtepa	11,590
4	Fayzabad	5,350
5	Khawajadukoh	4,395
Grand Total		96,491

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Shiberghan	91,407
2	Khanaqa	16,123
3	Qushtepa	15,157
4	Mingajik	8,224
5	Aqcha	7,575
Grand Total		138,486

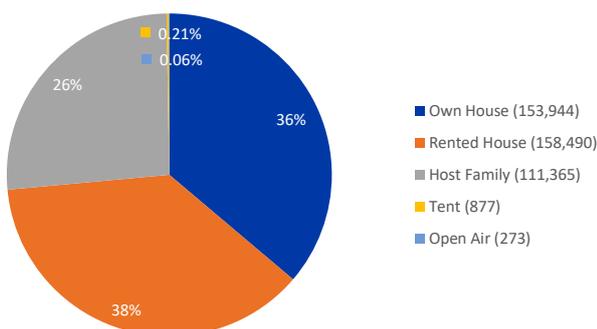
TOP 5 in need of Schools (nearest school > 3 km away)

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Shiberghan	33,647
2	Qushtepa	6,518
3	Khanaqa	4,891
4	Aqcha	1,069
5	Khawajadukoh	629
Grand Total		46,754

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Shiberghan	96,721
2	Qushtepa	16,823
3	Khanaqa	14,504
4	Mardyan	7,619
5	Aqcha	3,863
Grand Total		139,530

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | Jawzjan



STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

A Single Mother in Need of Assistance

Gulnar, 45 years old, lives in Kokaldash village in the Fayzabad district of Jawzjan – with her five sons and four daughters. She is currently the head of the household because her husband passed away due to an unknown illness.

Due to clashes between the insurgents and government forces near her village, she decided to move to Iran with her family. She was also encouraged by her relatives already living in Iran. She sold her belongings and embarked on her journey to Iran in 2017, joining the 80,935 out-migrants that travelled from Jawzjan to Iran between 2012 to 2018.

"I had a much better life in Iran. I could work as a tailor and my oldest son worked as a daily labourer."

However, after four months of being there, the family was arrested and deported back to Afghanistan. Since they had nothing in Afghanistan, they tried again to go to Iran. Unfortunately, they fell into the hands of human traffickers, who held them hostage for ransom. Finally, her relatives sent her some money to help her return to Jawzjan.

Since arriving back to Fayzabad district, they have been living in a dilapidated house. When they arrived, they were in need of carpets, blankets, and kitchen supplies. Luckily, their neighbours came to their rescue and donated some appliances.

"We are in trouble because of a lack of food and drinking water due to the drought and ongoing conflict in Jawzjan. It is difficult to find work and provide food for my family." She adds: "I don't want my children to grow up like this. I hope humanitarian organizations provide assistance to help us get out of this situation."

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



Like many other returnees, Gulnar does not have access to livelihood opportunities in Afghanistan and hopes other organizations can facilitate a better life for her children. © IOM 2018



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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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