

# BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

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



Having access to adequate shelter is a prevailing need for 823 IDPs and returnees living in tents and open air, like these families living in an IDP settlement in Kapisa. © 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

-  **7** districts assessed
-  **148** settlements assessed
-  **866** key informants interviewed
-  **23,266** returnees from abroad [2012-2018]
-  **17,162** IDPs [2012–2018] currently in host communities
-  **15,247** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2018]
-  **34,470** out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2018]
-  **4,134** out-migrants fled to Europe (12% of out-migrants)
-  **823** returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air
-  **3 in 5** 58% of all returnees and IDPs in Kapisa reside in Mahmud-e-Raqi and Tagab districts
-  **1 in 5** 18% of families in Muhmod-e-Raqi District have no access to schools
-  **7,689** individuals (68%) in Tagab District have no access to health services
-  **4,635** individuals (40%) in Tagab District have no access to markets
-  **830** individuals (38%) in Kohband District have no access to potable water

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

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.
Alasay	41,317	837	2%	676	2%	3,288	8%	161	0%	917	2%	1,223	3%
Hisa-e- Awal-e- Kohestan	74,294	3,706	5%	2,112	3%	3,409	5%	1,594	2%	1,473	2%	4,766	6%
Hisa-e- Duwum-e- Kohestan	49,144	4,356	8%	2,690	5%	1,303	3%	1,666	3%	2,594	5%	2,790	6%
Kohband	25,662	2,165	8%	709	3%	3,845	15%	1,456	5%	749	3%	2,177	8%
Mahmud-e- Raqi	70,206	11,749	14%	5,526	7%	2,311	3%	6,223	8%	2,309	3%	7,907	11%
Nejrab	122,669	6,090	5%	3,206	2%	9,587	8%	2,884	2%	623	1%	7,241	6%
Tagab	88,282	11,525	12%	8,347	8%	9,364	11%	3,178	3%	6,582	7%	8,366	9%
Grand Total	471,574	40,428	8%	23,266	5%	33,107	7%	17,162	3%	15,247	3%	34,470	7%

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



Despite having access to electricity, families in Nejrab district are suffering from poor living conditions. The shelter shown in this picture is not only old but also unreliable. © 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.

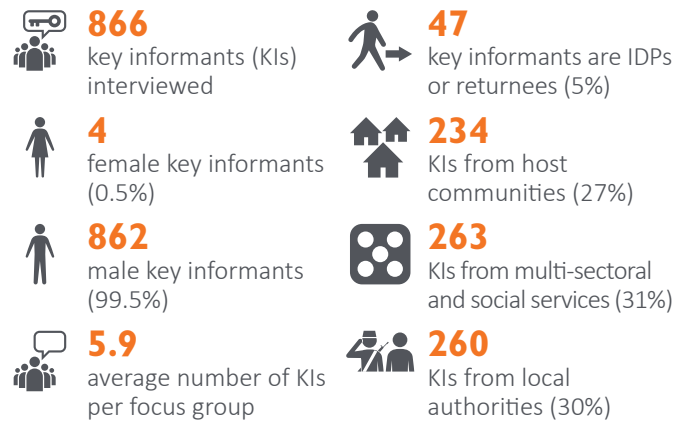
Since DTM has now assessed all 34 provinces, only settlement-level assessments will be conducted in the future. Pending continued funding, DTM aims to conduct baseline mobility assessments, nationwide, twice per year.



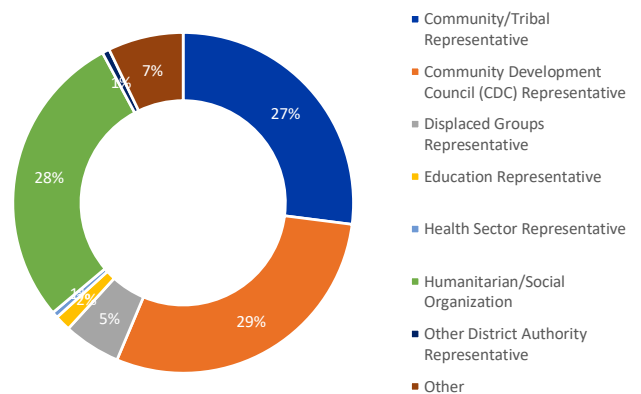
## KEY INFORMANTS

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.

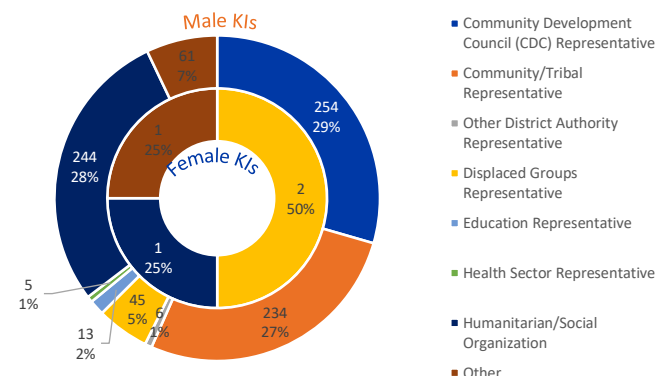
By actively recruiting more female enumerators, though challenging, DTM has made significant strides to improve gender inclusion in focus group discussions, although there is much room for improvement. While women only represent 0.5% of key enumerators in Kapisa province, this is an improvement from DTM's first round in March 2017 when they represented 0.1% nationally.



Key Informants by Type | Kapisa



Key Informants by Type and Sex | Kapisa



## 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 Kapisa decreased by 57% in 2016 compared to the period between 2012 and 2015. In 2017, on the other hand, there was a 8% decrease in returns compared to 2016. In 2018, there was also a decrease of 14% compared to 2017.



**23,266**  
returnees from abroad



**3,689**  
returned from Pakistan (16%)



**21,755**  
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (98%)



**18,517**  
returned from Iran (80%)

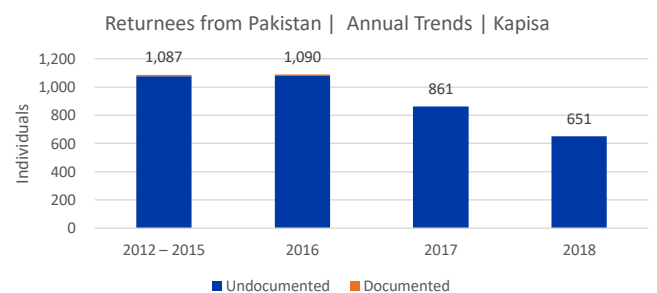
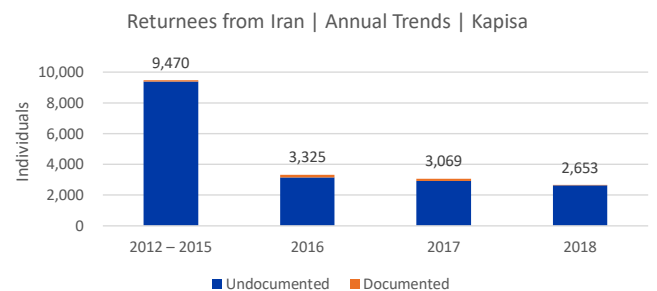
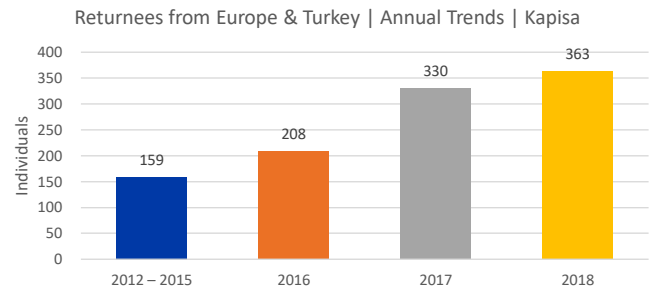
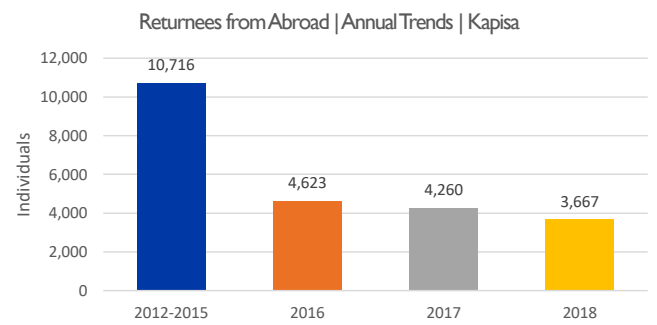
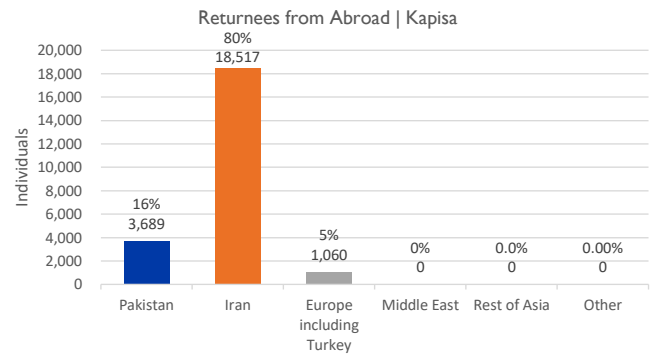
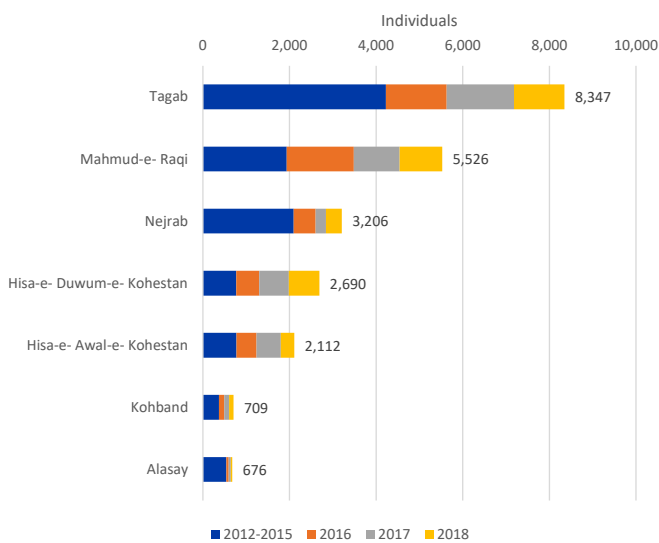


**451**  
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (2%)



**1,060**  
returnees from non-neighbouring countries (4%)

Returnees from Abroad by District | Kapisa



## 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.



**17,162**

IDPs currently reside in host communities



**85%**

displaced due to conflict



**6,223**

IDPs in Mahmud-e-Raqi, which hosts the most IDPs



**15%**

displaced by natural disaster



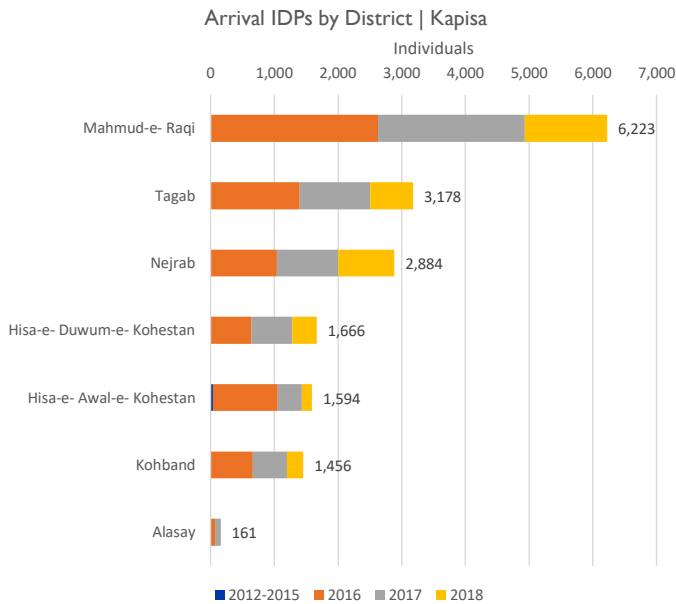
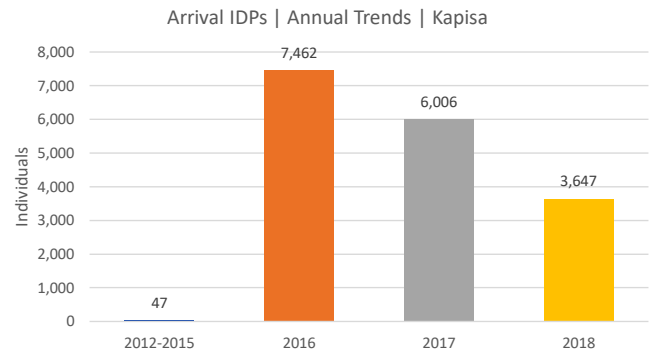
**35**

IDPs reside in informal settlements (0.2%)

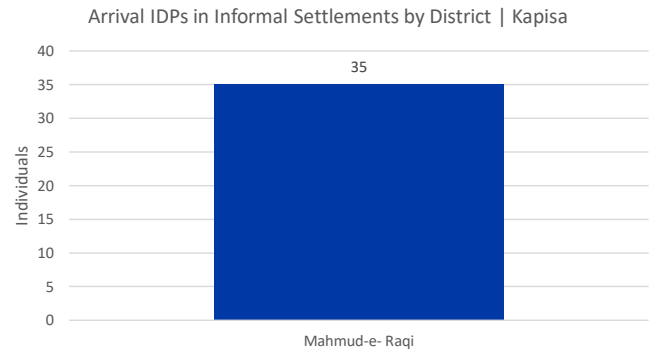
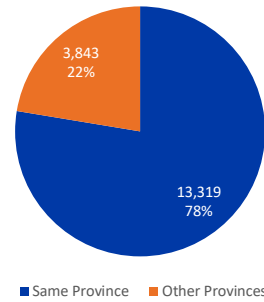


**78%**

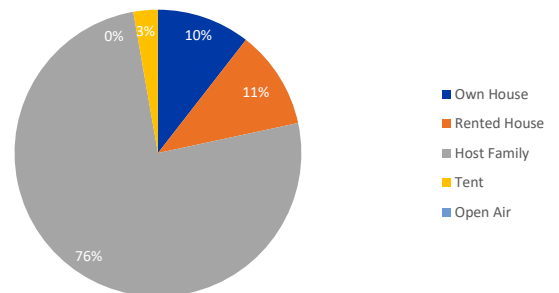
IDPs displaced within their home province



Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Kapisa

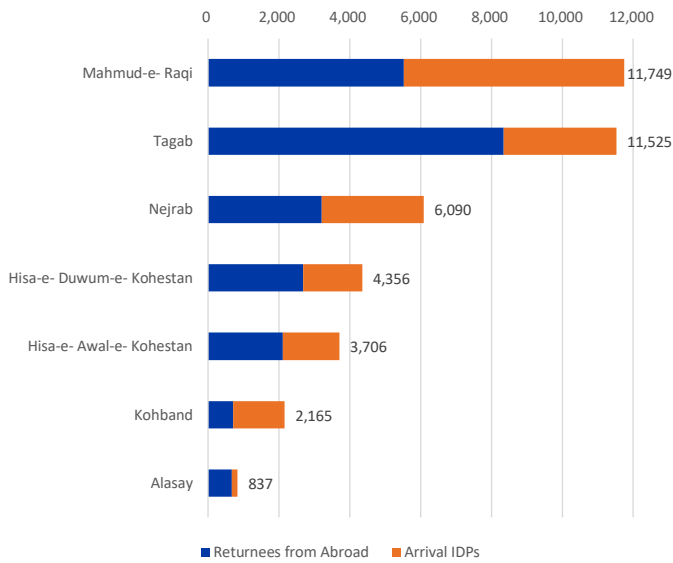


Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Kapisa



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

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Kapisa

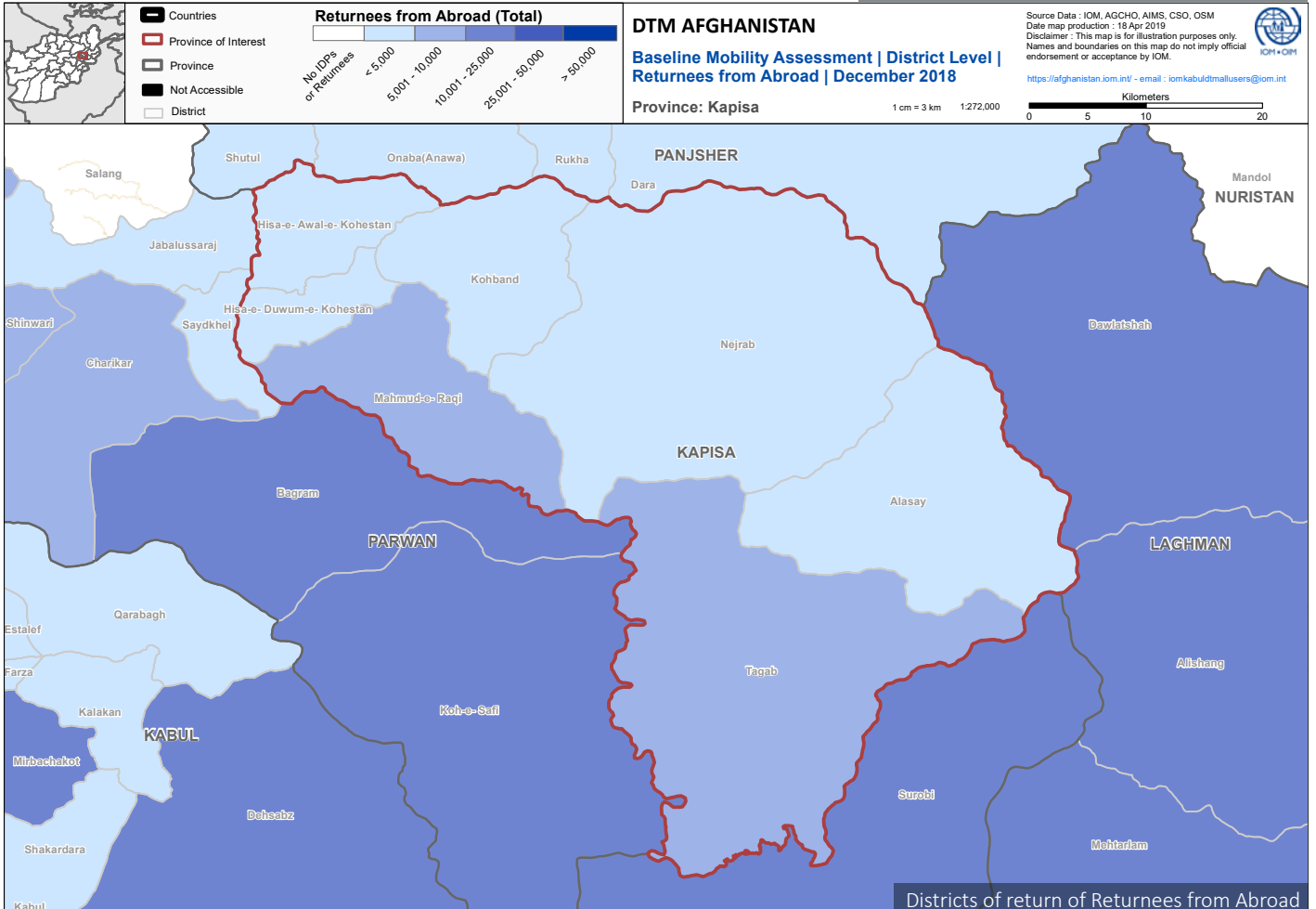
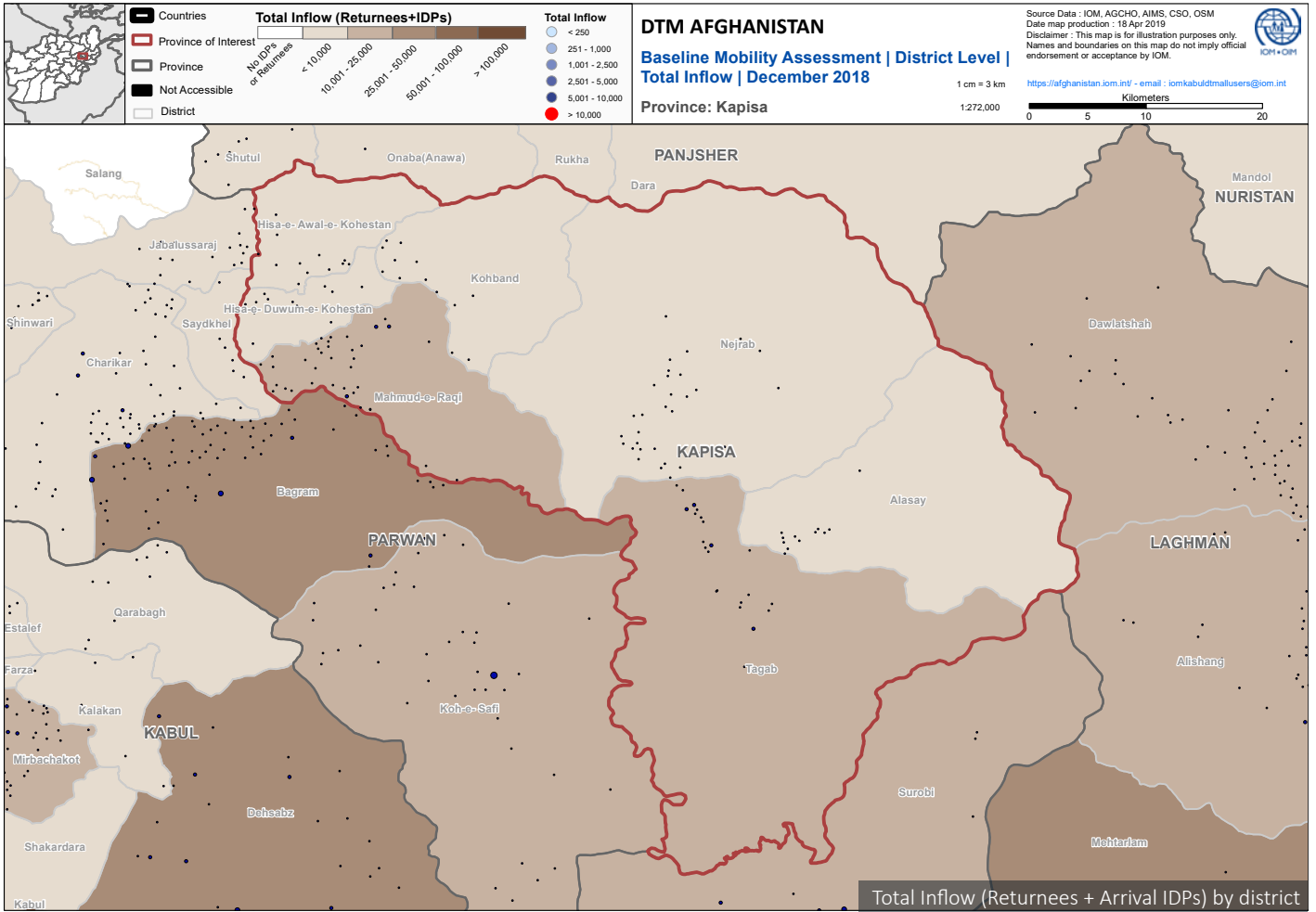


**Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District**

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Mahmud-e- Raqi	5,526	6,223	11,749
Tagab	8,347	3,178	11,525
Nejrab	3,206	2,884	6,090
Hisa-e- 2-e- Kohestan	2,690	1,666	4,356
Hisa-e- 1- Kohestan	2,112	1,594	3,706
Kohband	709	1,456	2,165
Alasay	676	161	837
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>23,266</b>	<b>17,162</b>	<b>40,428</b>

Overall, Kapisa province hosts a total inflow of 40,428 returnees and IDPs, of which 58% (23,266) are returnees and 42% (17,162) are IDPs. The table below shows the 20 settlements in Kapisa that are most affected by this influx. These 20 settlements (14% of the 148 settlements assessed in Kapisa) host 44% 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 Tagab district, which have 45% (8,145) of the returnees and IDPs from this group.

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Rigak Naw Abad	Mahmud-e- Raqi	1,754
2	Tajek	Tagab	1,457
3	Atahullah Khail	Mahmud-e- Raqi	1,339
4	Pacha Khail Ya Padshah Khail	Mahmud-e- Raqi	1,197
5	Balo Khail	Tagab	1,101
6	Landa Khail Awal	Tagab	1,087
7	Azadkhankhel	Tagab	1,056
8	Landa Khail Duwum	Tagab	927
9	Jamal Agha Bala	Hisa-e-Duwum-e-Kohestan	922
10	Tagab	Tagab	861
11	Jamal Agha Hulya Qourban Khail	Hisa-e-Duwum-e-Kohestan	817
12	Feroz Zai	Nejrab	797
13	Wasi Khail	Hisa-e-Awal-e-Kohestan	705
14	Shash Sad Kote	Hisa-e-Awal-e-Kohestan	646
15	Markaz Wolluswaly Tagab	Tagab	640
16	Qorotak Markazi	Mahmud-e- Raqi	603
17	Dayengak	Mahmud-e- Raqi	525
18	Ali Khail	Tagab	522
19	Sarejoi Gul Noor Khail	Kohband	502
20	Alima Khail	Tagab	494
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>17,952</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.

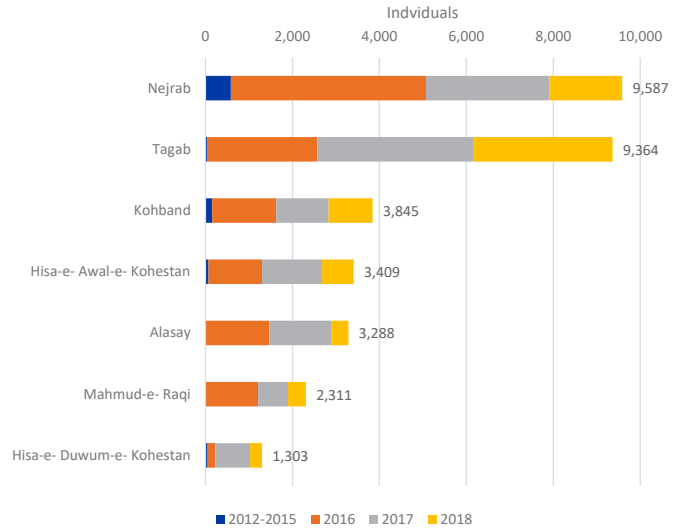
**33,107**  
Fled IDPs

**26%**  
fled IDPs displaced within Kapisa

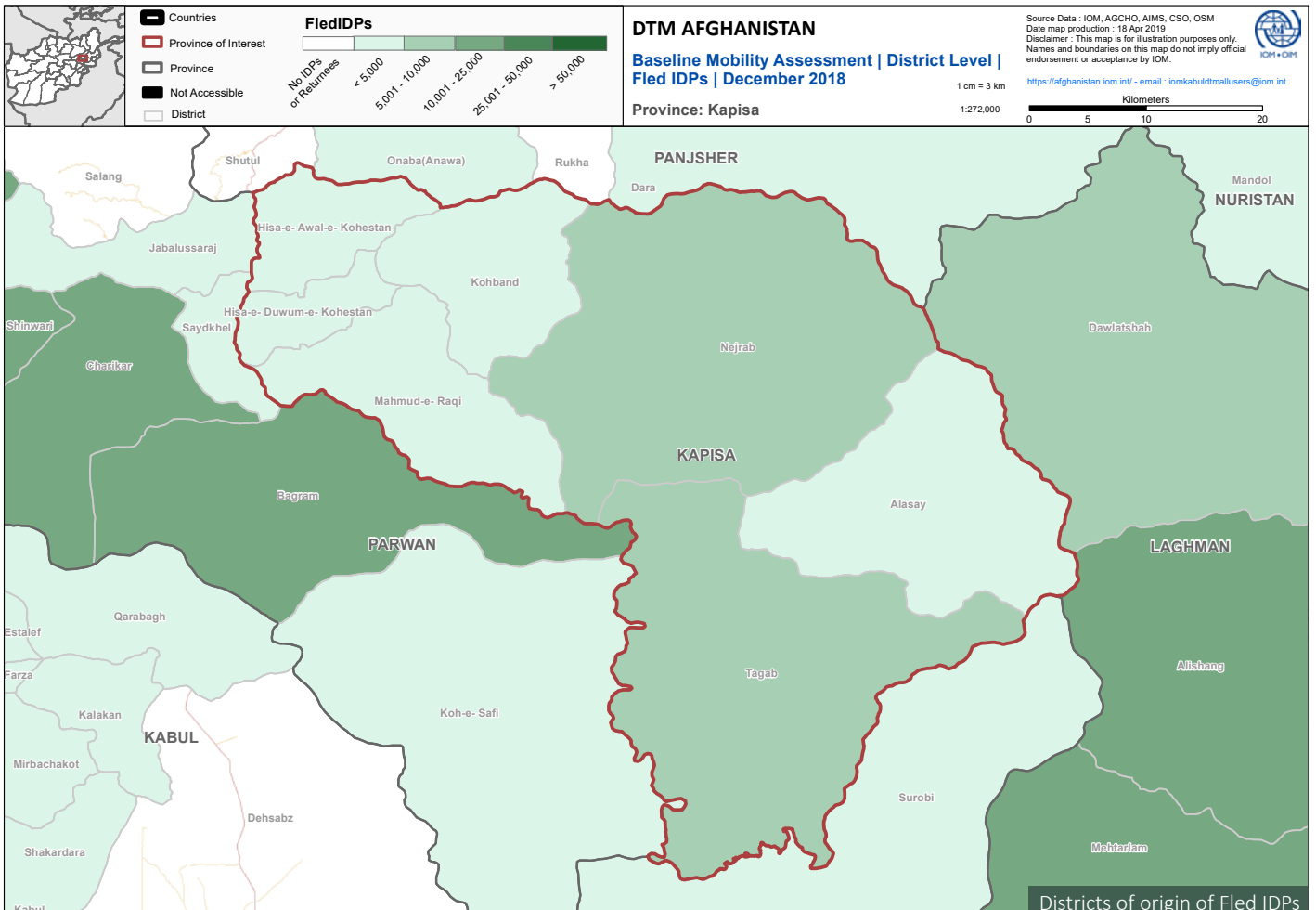
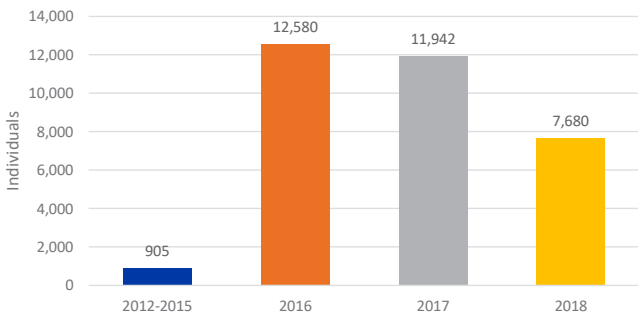
**67%**  
displaced due to conflict

**33%**  
displaced by natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Kapisa



Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Kapisa







# 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.



**15,247**  
Returned IDPs



**47%**  
returned from other locations within Kapisa

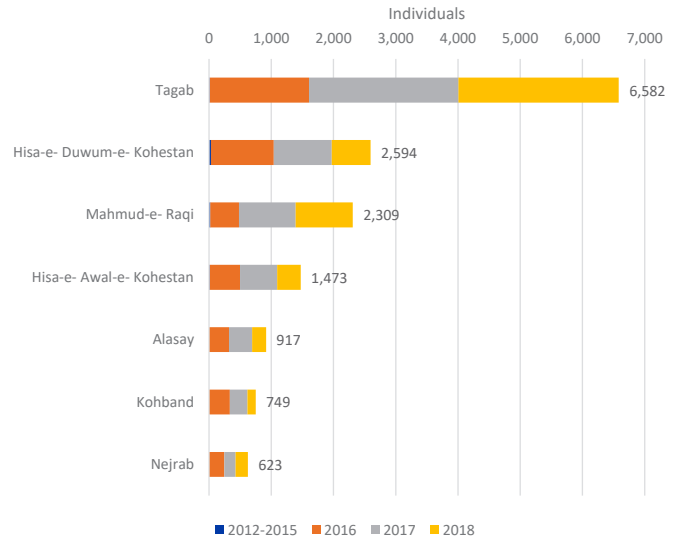


**3 in 4**  
former IDPs returned to just 3 districts: Tagab, Hise-2-Kohestan and Nejrab (75%)

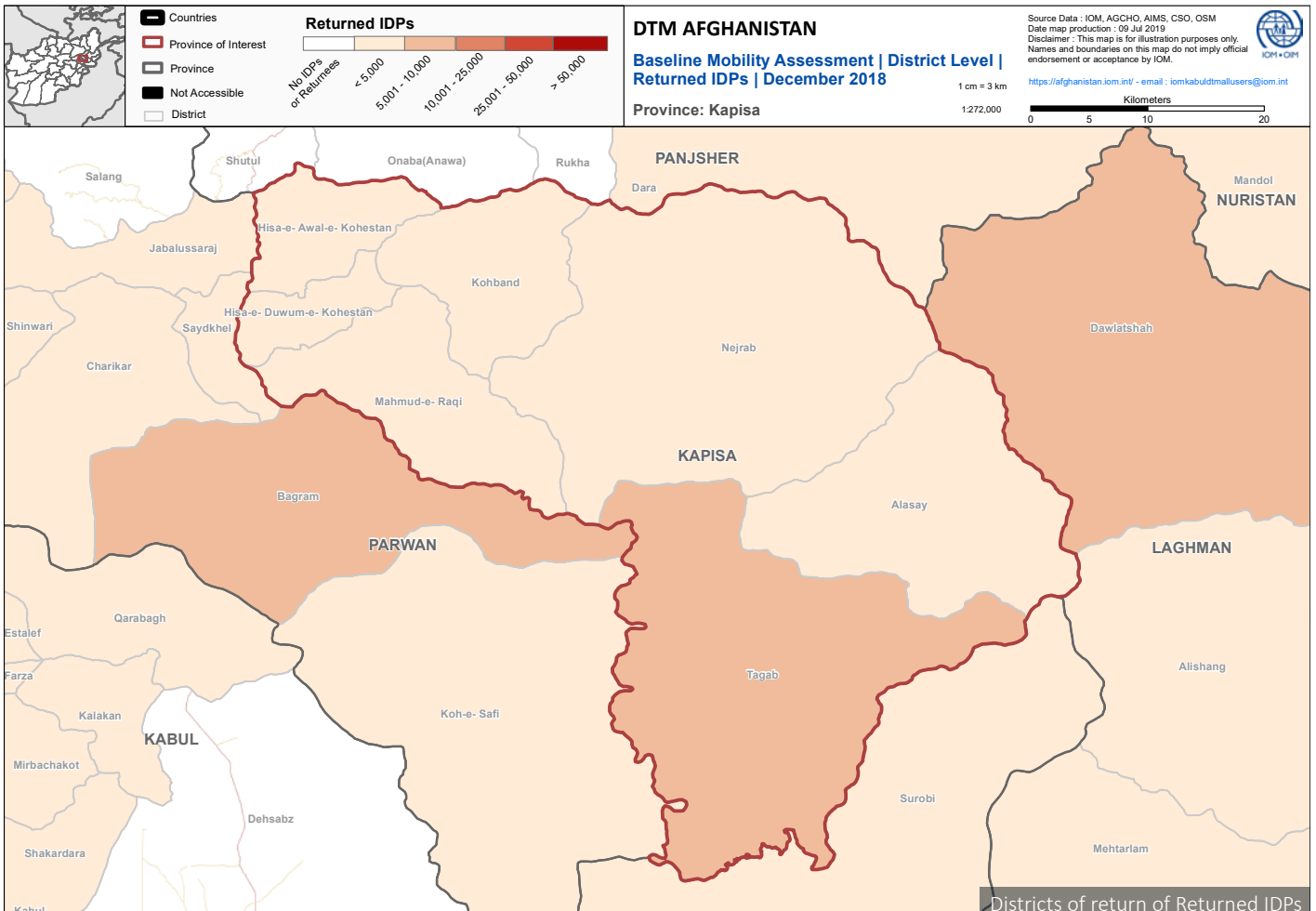
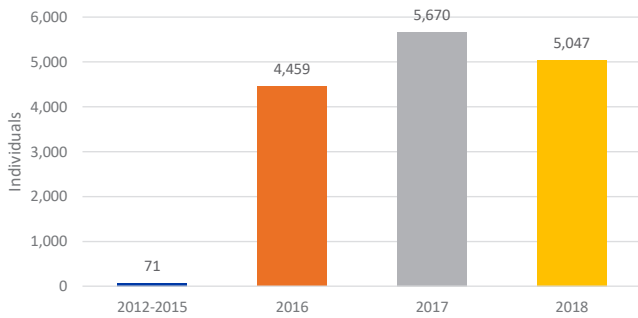


**2 in 5**  
43% of all Returned IDPs in Kapisa returned to Tagab district

Returned IDPs by District | Kapisa



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Kapisa



## 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.



**34,470**  
fled abroad



**4,134**  
fled to Europe (12%)

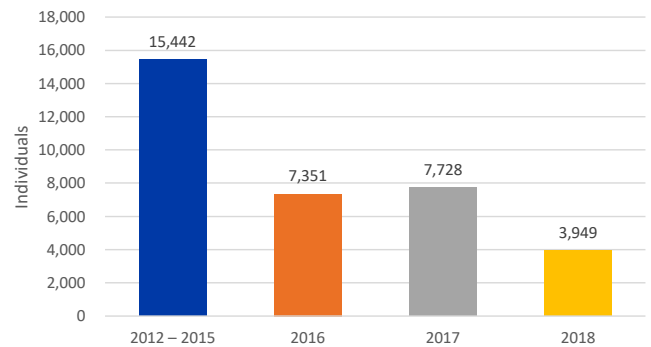


**27,701**  
fled to Iran (80%)

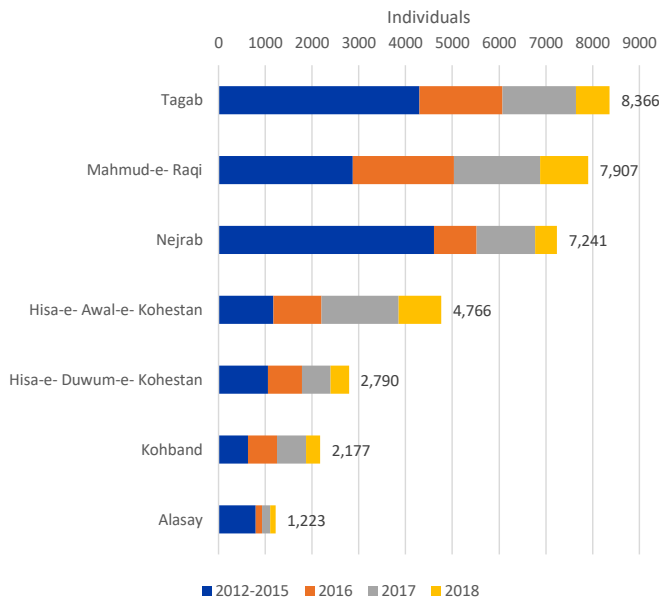


**2,608**  
fled to Pakistan (8%)

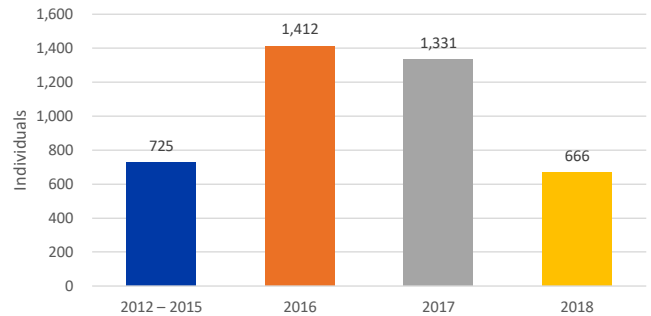
Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Kapisa



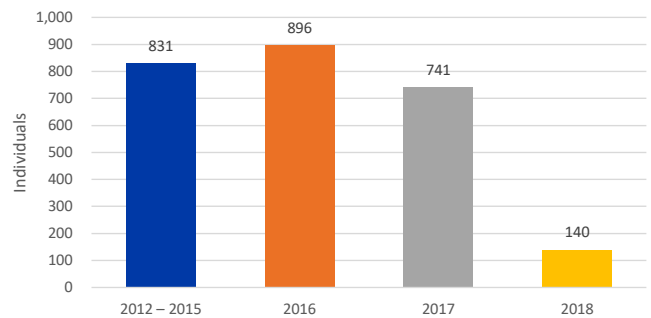
Out-Migrants by District | Kapisa



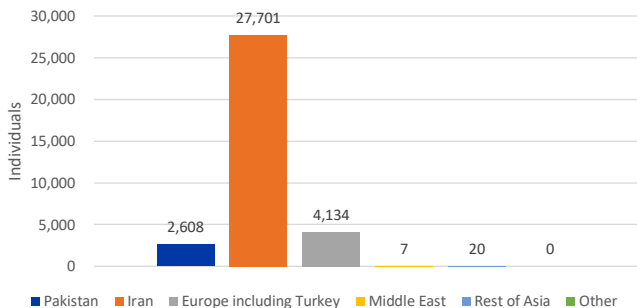
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Kapisa



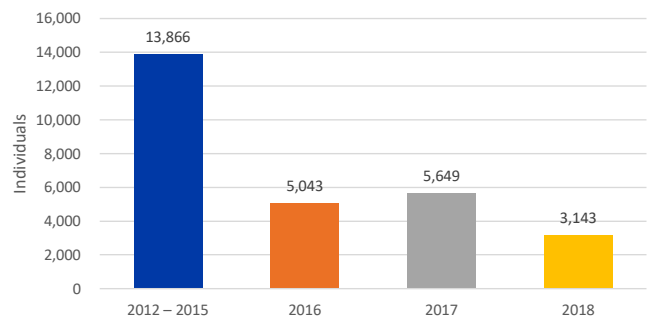
Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Kapisa



Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Kapisa



Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Kapisa



## 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	Mahmud-e-Raqi	11,749
2	Tagab	11,525
3	Nejrab	6,090
4	Hisa 2 Kohestani	4,356
5	Hisa 1 Kohestani	3,706
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>37,426</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Mahmud-e-Raqi	442
2	Tagab	323
3	Hisa 1 Kohestani	58
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>823</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Kohband	830
2	Hisa 2 Kohestani	460
3	Tagab	225
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,515</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Tagab	7,789
2	Mahmud-e-Raqi	4,141
3	Nejrab	2,082
4	Kohband	705
5	Hisa 2 Kohestani	252
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>14,969</b>

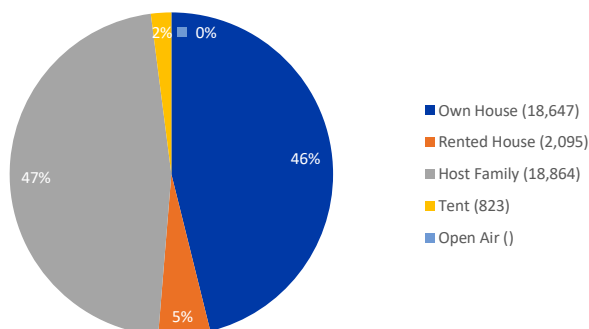
#### TOP 5 in need of Schools (nearest school > 3 km away)

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Mahmud-e-Raqi	2,173
2	Nejrab	1,367
3	Kohband	538
4	Tagab	225
5	Hisa 2 Kohestani	124
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>4,427</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Tagab	4,635
2	Mahmud-e-Raqi	4,421
3	Kohband	1,326
4	Hisa 2 Kohestani	458
5	Nejrab	205
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>11,045</b>

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | Kapisa



## STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

### A Choice He Could Not Make

Mohammad Ebrahim is a 75 year old man from Pachaghan Valley in Nejrab district, Kapisa province. Two years ago, the insurgents came to him asking him about why he was cooperating with the government. The insurgent group imprisoned him for 25 days. As he shared with the IOM:

*"Although I never worked with the government, my only crime was being the village leader."*

After 25 days, the insurgents told him that he would be freed under one condition: he would have to pay 600,000 Afghanis as penalty for cooperating with the government.

Mohammad Ebrahim said he could not pay because he did not have the money. The insurgent group responded by saying that he had to give them one of his daughters. He asked them why he had to give them his beloved daughter.

*He recalled them saying, "this is your choice: either your daughter or the money. We will sell your daughter in return for money."*

Instead of doing either, Mohammad Ebrahim left everything behind and fled with his family members. Currently, he lives in Kohestan district and works as a farmer.

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



To survive the insurgents' threats, Mohammad Ebrahim left his life behind and fled with the rest of his family to Kohestan district. © IOM 2018



International Organization for Migration  
17 Route des Morillons  
P.O. box 17  
1211 Geneva 19  
Switzerland

International Organization for Migration  
House #27  
4th Street  
Ansari Square  
Shahr-e Naw  
Kabul, Afghanistan

The data used in this report was collected under a collaborative effort by the IOM Afghanistan Mission and the Global DTM support team. The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the work do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

© 2018 International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Please visit the DTM Afghanistan web page for more information, including downloadable maps and datasets, as well as interactive maps and dashboards:

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

## CONTACT US

For further information, please contact the DTM Team:

✉ [DTMAfghanistan@iom.int](mailto:DTMAfghanistan@iom.int)

📘 [facebook.com/iomafghanistan](https://facebook.com/iomafghanistan)

🐦 [twitter.com/iomafghanistan](https://twitter.com/iomafghanistan)

📷 [instagram.com/iomafghanistan](https://instagram.com/iomafghanistan)

DTM in Afghanistan is generously supported by:



Co-funded by the  
European Union



in  
coordination  
with

