

# BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

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



IDPs living in Shalai village in Khas Kunar district are among the 1,356 individuals living in tents and the open air in Kunar. © 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

-  **15** districts assessed
-  **359** settlements assessed
-  **2,041** key informants interviewed
-  **103,112** returnees from abroad [2012-2018]
-  **75,819** IDPs [2012–2018] currently in host communities
-  **35,383** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2018]
-  **11,250** out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2018]
-  **3,546** out-migrants fled to Europe (31.5% of out-migrants)
-  **1,356** returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air
-  **1 in 4** persons in Kunar is either an IDP or returnee (27%)
-  **1 in 4** 26% of families in Chapadara District have no access to schools
-  **10,335** individuals (58%) in Shigal Wa Sheltan District have no access to health services
-  **3,409** individuals in Chawkay District have no access to markets
-  **985** individuals in Bar Kunar District have no access to drinking 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.
Asadabad	36,864	27,338	43%	13,667	21%	3,542	10%	13,671	21%	2,632	7%	778	2%
Barkunar	23,994	20,799	46%	11,046	25%	3,297	14%	9,753	22%	1,111	5%	556	2%
Chapadara	33,875	6,099	15%	4,104	10%	5,579	16%	1,995	5%	413	1%	30	0%
Chawkay	39,006	20,691	35%	12,707	21%	11,239	29%	7,984	13%	2,110	5%	1,275	3%
Dangam	18,478	5,356	22%	1,177	5%	5,449	29%	4,179	18%	14,959	81%	237	1%
Dara-e-Pech	59,666	13,237	18%	7,882	11%	5,572	9%	5,355	7%	2,555	4%	334	1%
Ghaziabad	20,402	2,568	11%	1,205	5%	2,051	10%	1,363	6%	168	1%	53	0%
Khaskunar	38,238	14,017	27%	8,928	17%	4,377	11%	5,089	10%	2,065	5%	3,628	9%
Marawara	22,327	5,844	21%	2,813	10%	539	2%	3,031	11%	532	2%	228	1%
Narang	32,977	7,923	19%	4,602	11%	805	2%	3,321	8%	532	2%	387	1%
Nari	30,154	4,050	12%	1,355	4%	3,031	10%	2,695	8%	56	0%	15	0%
Nurgal	34,516	12,349	26%	9,610	21%	3,484	10%	2,739	6%	1,425	4%	2,168	6%
Sarkani	29,769	13,244	31%	7,945	18%	2,639	9%	5,299	12%	2,142	7%	426	1%
Shigal Wa sheltan	31,951	17,726	36%	10,243	21%	8,670	27%	7,483	15%	3,990	12%	834	3%
Watapur	29,898	7,690	20%	5,828	16%	4,417	15%	1,862	5%	693	2%	301	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>482,115</b>	<b>178,931</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>103,112</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>64,691</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>75,819</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>35,383</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>11,250</b>	<b>2%</b>

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

Symbology: > 25% of population



Due to lack of safe drinking water sources, some IDP and returnee families buy water from tankers. Most families cannot afford to buy clean water and resort to drinking unclean, surface water instead. © 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.

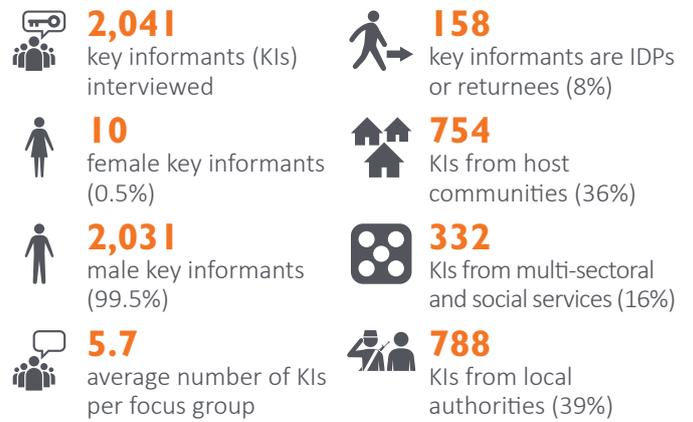
Since DTM has now assessed all 34 provinces, only settlement-level assessments will be conducted in the future. Pending continued funding, DTM aims to conduct baseline mobility assessments, nationwide, twice per year.



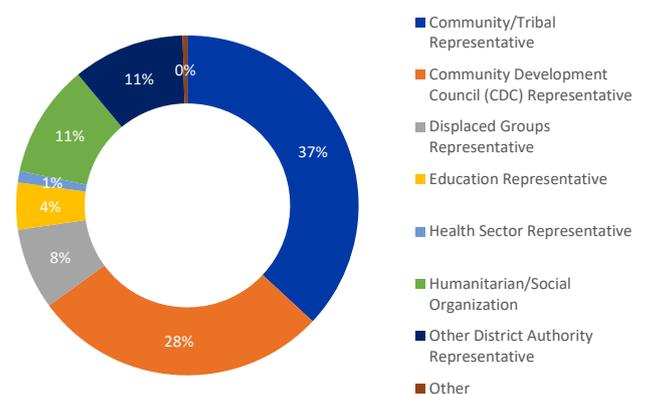
## KEY INFORMANTS

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.

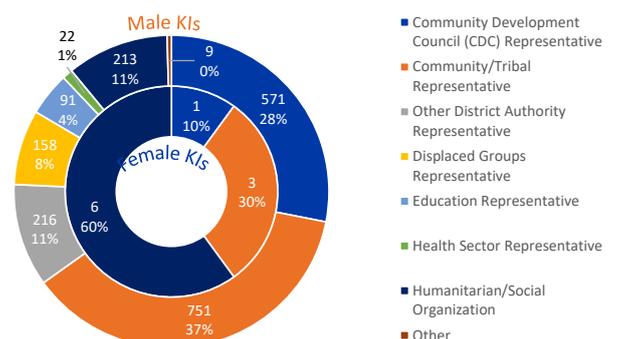
By actively recruiting more female enumerators, though challenging, DTM has made significant strides to improve gender inclusion in focus group discussions, although there is much room for improvement. While women only represent 0.5% of the female key informants in Kunar.



Key Informants by Type | Kunar



Key Informants by Type and Sex | Kunar



## 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 Kabul increased slightly by 7% in 2016 compared to the period between 2012 and 2015. In 2017, there was a more major decrease of 50% in returnees compared to the previous. The following year, in 2018, there was a further decrease significant decrease of 86%.



**103,112**  
returnees from abroad



**102,232**  
returned from Pakistan (99%)



**55,363**  
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (54%)



**0**  
returned from Iran

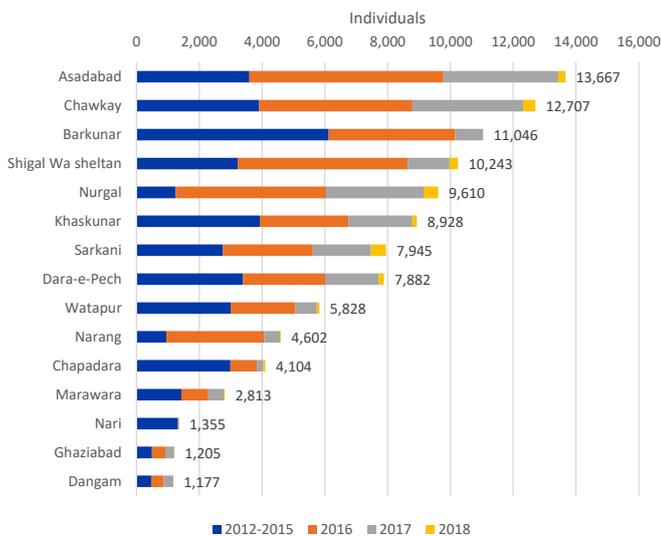


**46,869**  
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (46%)

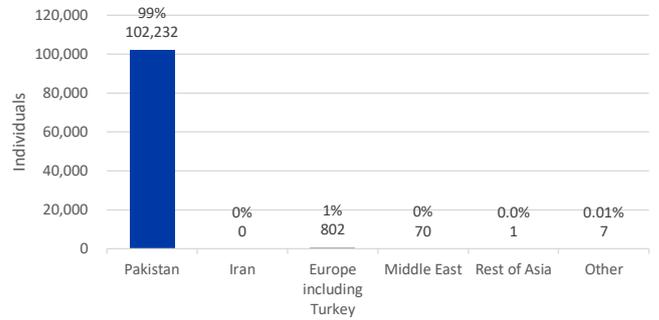


**880**  
returnees from non-neighbouring countries (1%)

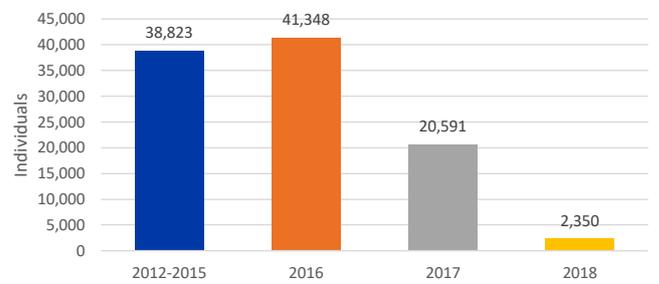
Returnees from Abroad by District | Kunar



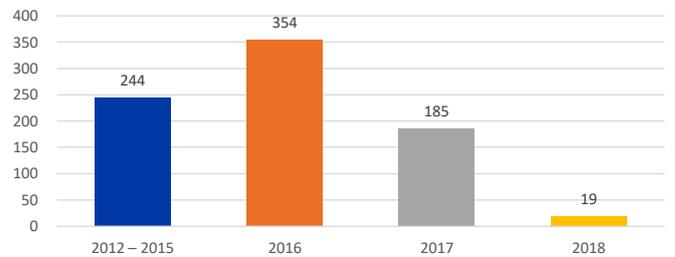
Returnees from Abroad | Kunar



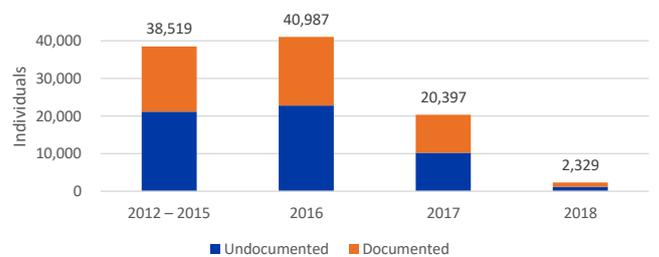
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Kunar



Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Kunar



Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Kunar



## 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.



**75,819**  
IDPs currently reside in host communities



**62%**  
displaced due to conflict



**13,671**  
IDPs in Asadabad which hosts the most IDPs



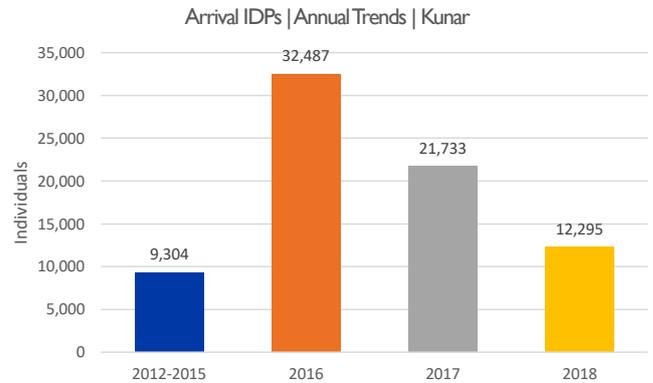
**38%**  
displaced by natural disaster



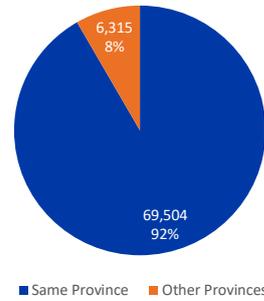
**0**  
IDPs reside in informal settlements



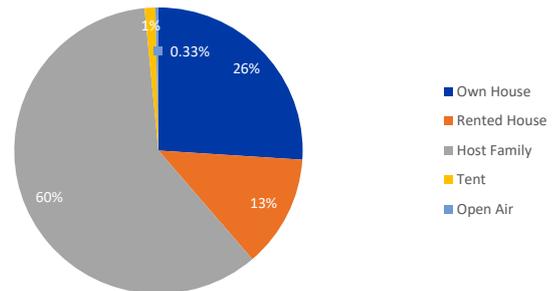
**92%**  
IDPs displaced within their home province



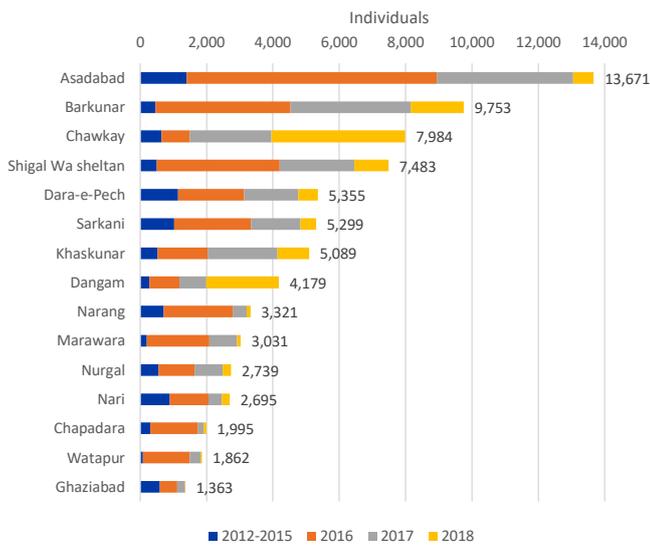
Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Kunar



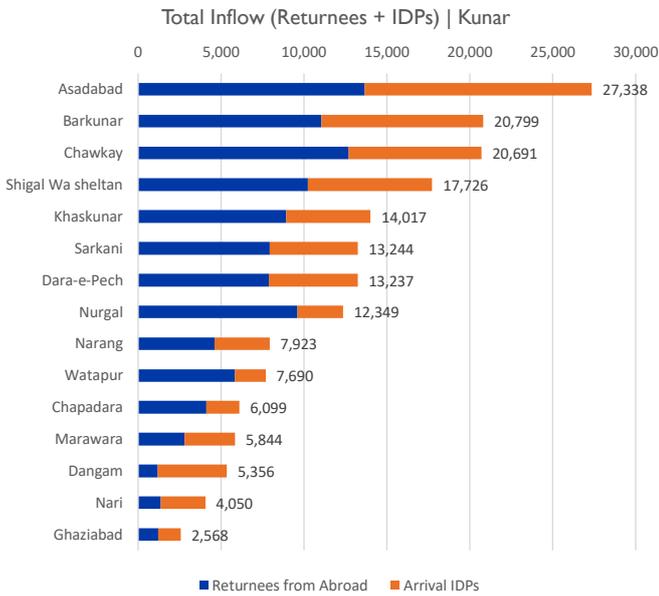
Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Kunar



Arrival IDPs by District | Kunar



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

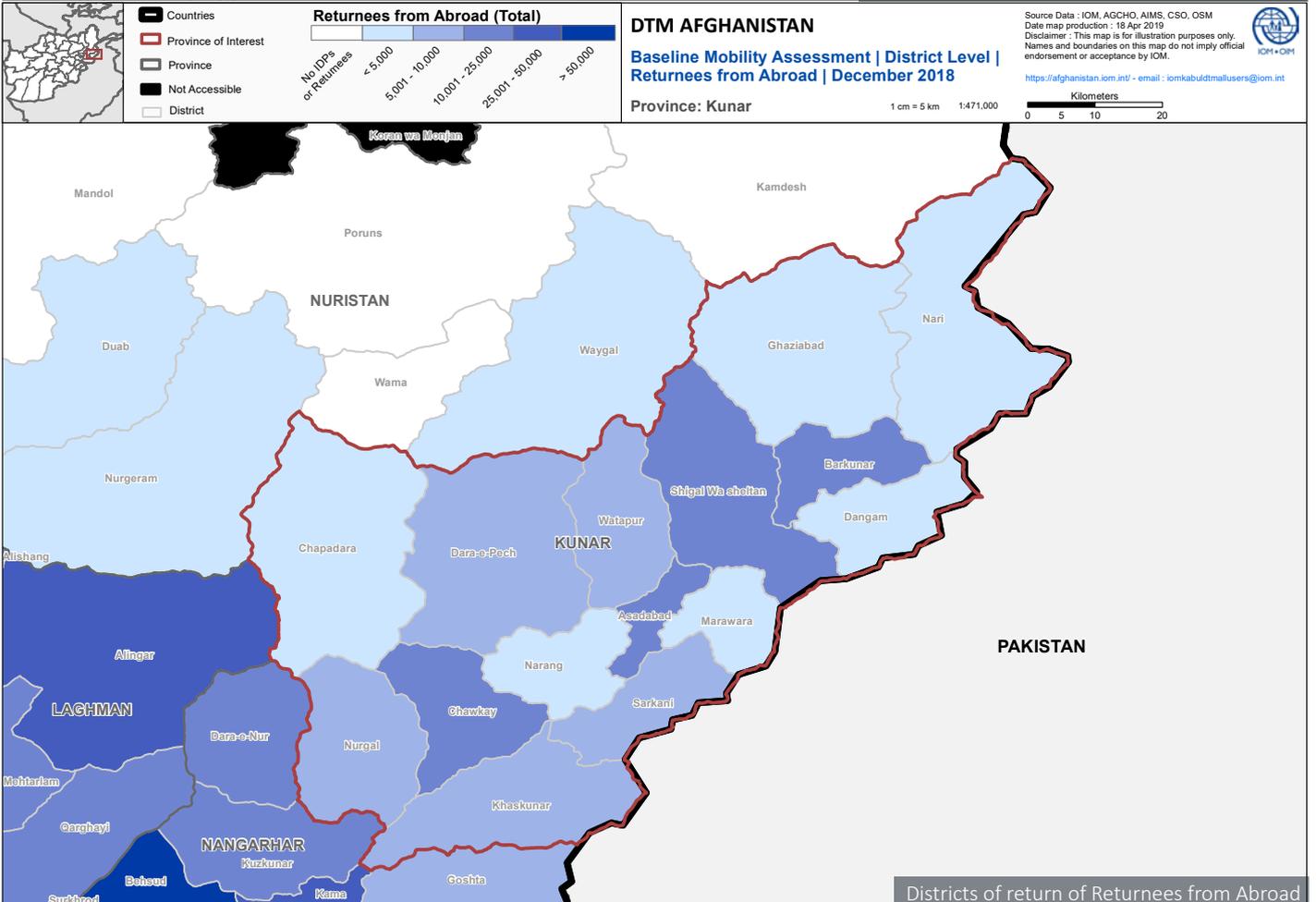
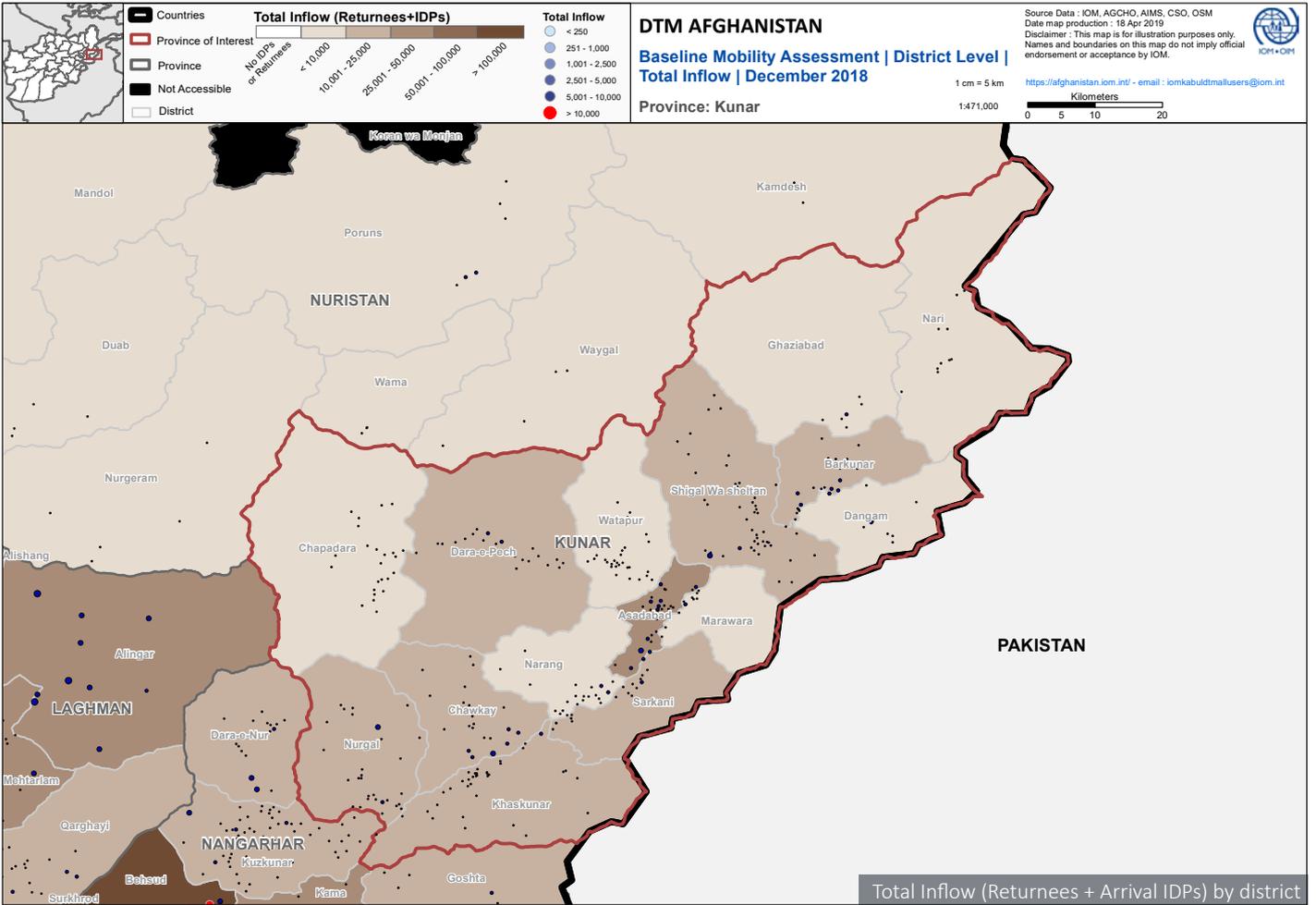


Overall, Kunar province hosts a total inflow of 178,931 returnees and IDPs, of which 58% (103,112) are returnees and 42% (75,819) are IDPs. The table below shows the 20 settlements in Kunar that are most affected by this influx. These 20 settlements (6% of the 359 settlements assessed in Kunar) host 25% 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 Asadabad district, which have 35% (15,985) of the returnees and IDPs from this group.

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Sage Tawhed Baba	Shigal Wa sheltan	4,964
2	Ghazi Abad	Nurgal	3,930
3	Now Abad	Asadabad	3,772
4	Kalmani	Chawkay	2,674
5	Rawogi	Chawkay	2,488
6	Osee	Barkunar	2,450
7	Now Abad Sangoly	Chawkay	2,376
8	Syore Kalay	Barkunar	2,226
9	Barteasha	Asadabad	1,891
10	Bardandona	Asadabad	1,880
11	Bahr Abad	Khaskunar	1,827
12	Sagi	Asadabad	1,781
13	Hijrat Kali	Asadabad	1,734
14	Kerala	Asadabad	1,729
15	Shagi	Asadabad	1,712
16	Gato Qala	Chawkay	1,673
17	Jaji Kali	Barkunar	1,652
18	Khaky Qala	Chawkay	1,652
19	Balosa Kalay	Barkunar	1,579
20	Karmar	Asadabad	1,486
		<b>Total</b>	<b>45,476</b>

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

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Asadabad	13,667	13,671	27,338
Barkunar	11,046	9,753	20,799
Chawkay	12,707	7,984	20,691
Shigal Wa sheltan	10,243	7,483	17,726
Khaskunar	8,928	5,089	14,017
Sarkani	7,945	5,299	13,244
Dara-e-Pech	7,882	5,355	13,237
Nurgal	9,610	2,739	12,349
Narang	4,602	3,321	7,923
Watapur	5,828	1,862	7,690
Chapadara	4,104	1,995	6,099
Marawara	2,813	3,031	5,844
Dangam	1,177	4,179	5,356
Nari	1,355	2,695	4,050
Ghaziabad	1,205	1,363	2,568
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>103,112</b>	<b>75,819</b>	<b>178,931</b>



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.

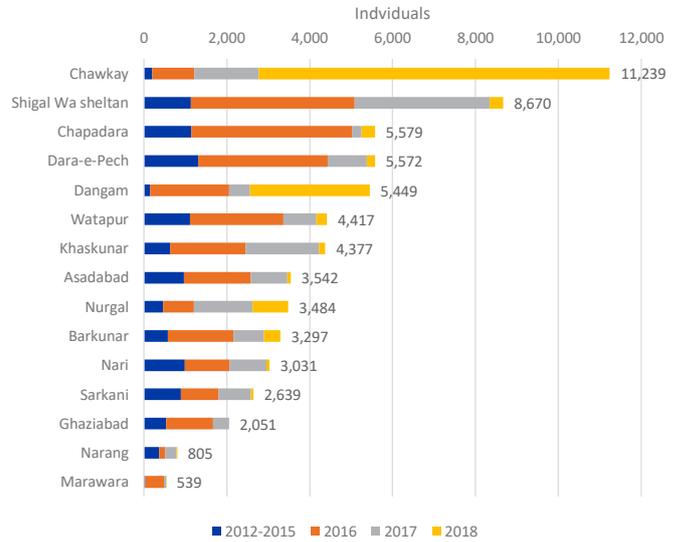
**64,691**  
Fled IDPs

**60%**  
fled IDPs displaced within Kunar

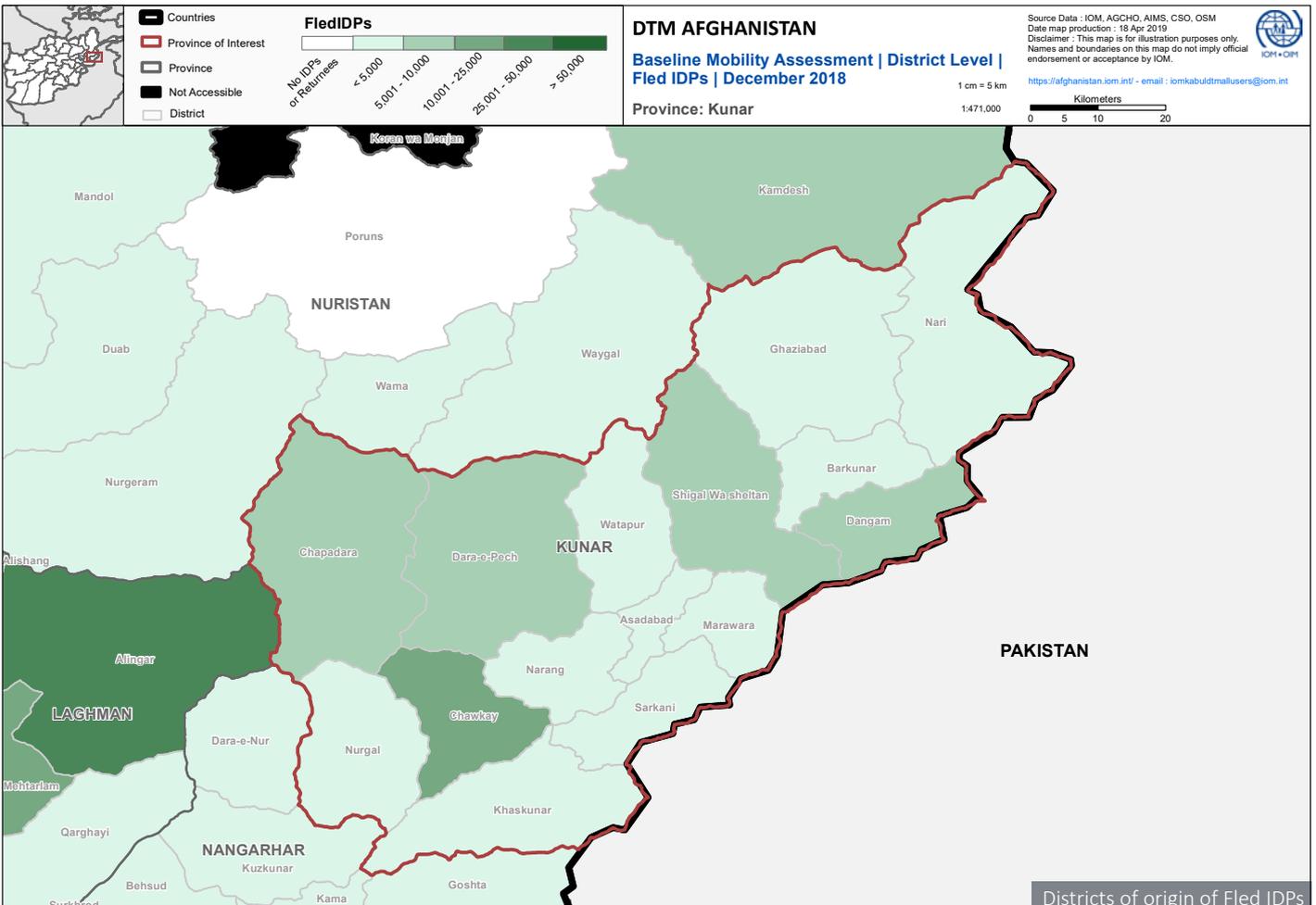
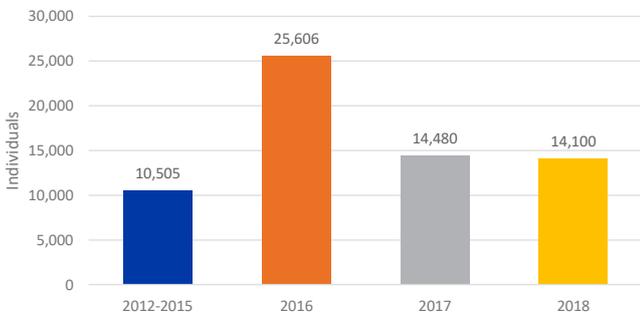
**100%**  
displaced due to conflict

**0%**  
displaced by natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Kunar



Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Kunar





# 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.



**35,383**  
Returned IDPs



**85%**  
returned from other locations in Kunar

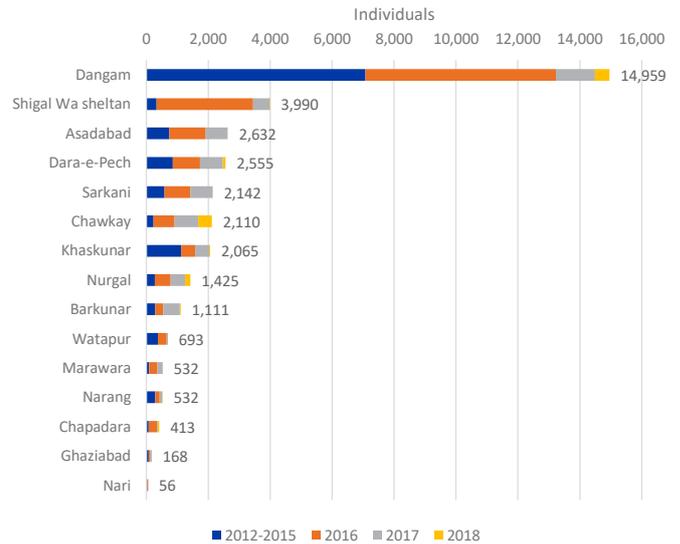


**4 in 5**  
persons in Dangam district are returned IDPs (81%)

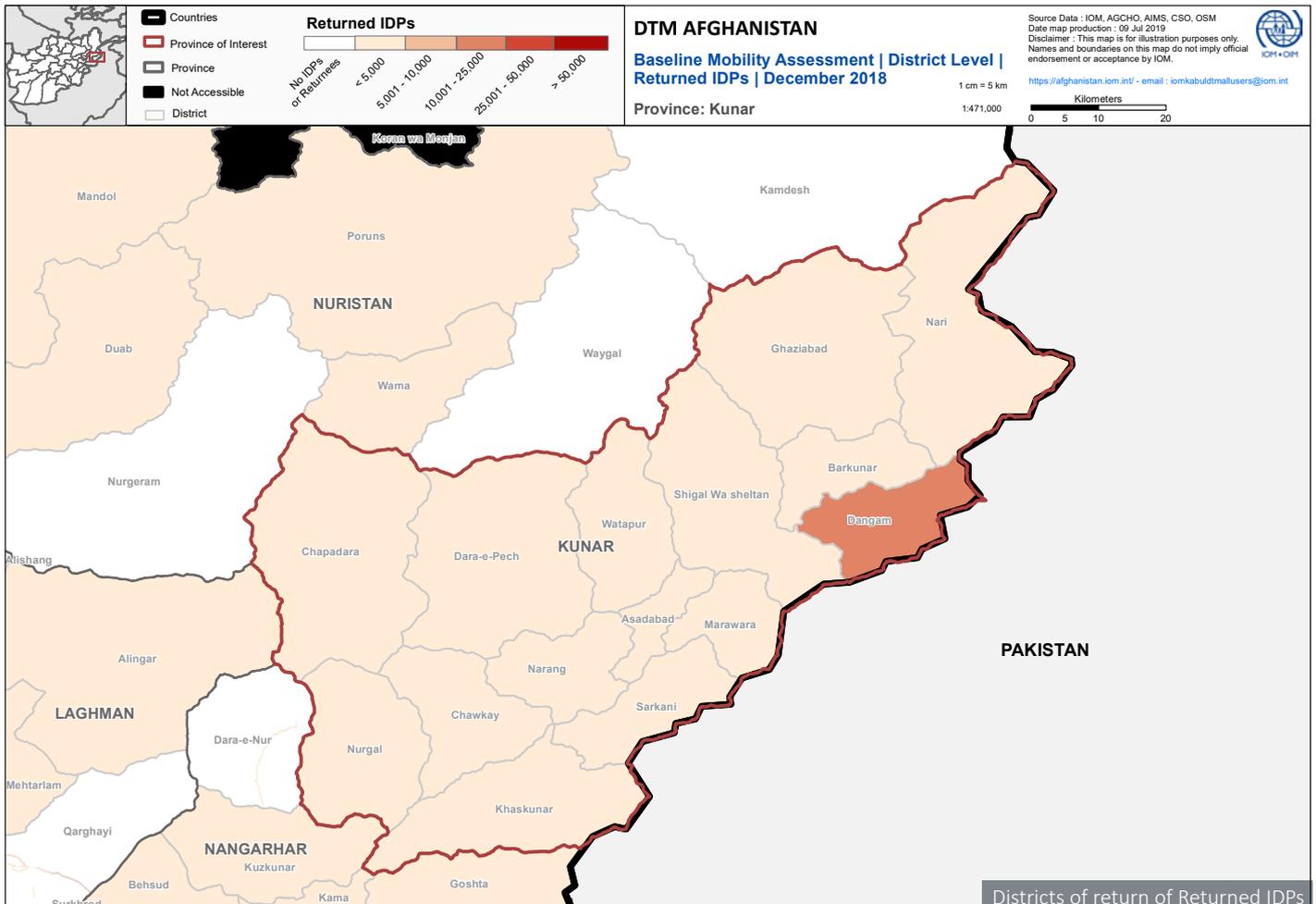
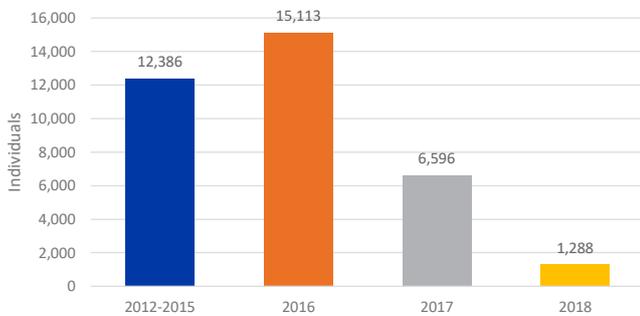


**2 in 5**  
42% of all returned IDPs in Kunar returned to Dangam district

Returned IDPs by District | Kunar



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Kunar



## 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.



**11,250**  
fled abroad



**3,546**  
fled to Europe (31.5%)

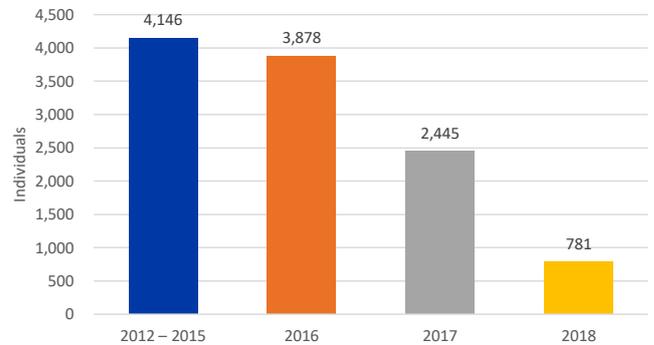


**16,439**  
fled to Iran (0.1%)

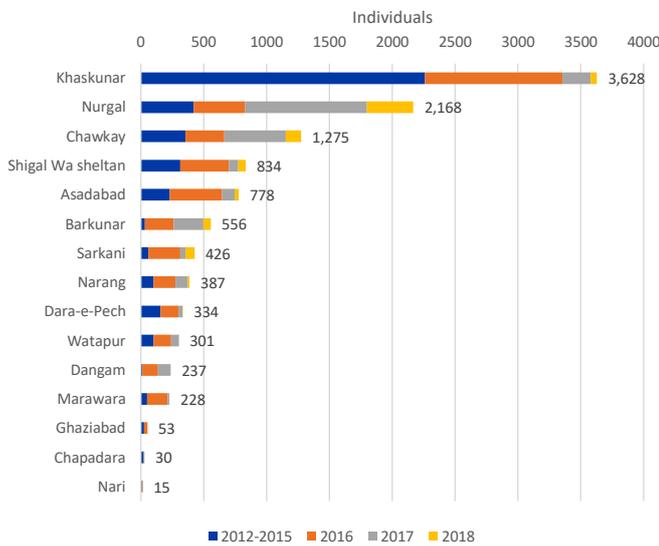


**7,293**  
fled to Pakistan (65%)

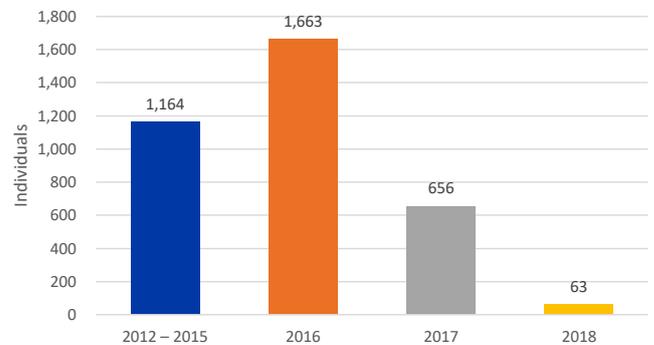
Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Kunar



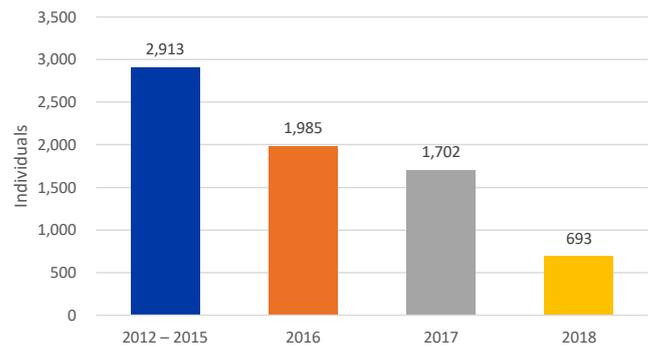
Out-Migrants by District | Kunar



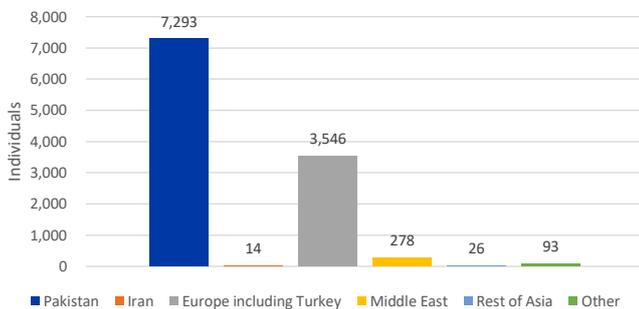
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Kunar



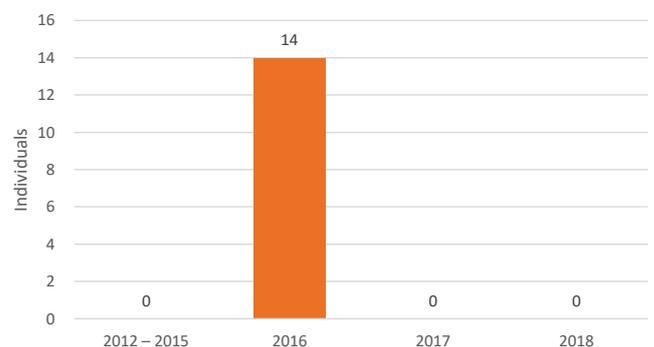
Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Kunar



Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Kunar



Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Kunar



## 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	Asadabad	27,338
2	Barkunar	20,799
3	Chawkay	20,691
4	Shigal Washeltan	17,726
5	Khaskunar	14,017
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>100,571</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Chawkay	504
2	Dangam	427
3	Asadabad	168
4	Narang	97
5	Barkunar	66
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,262</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Barkunar	985
2	Dara-e-Pech	965
3	Khaskunar	962
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>2,912</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Shigal Washeltan	10,335
2	Asadabad	7,047
3	Sarkani	4,562
4	Khaskunar	2,655
5	Dara-e-Pech	2,604
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>27,203</b>

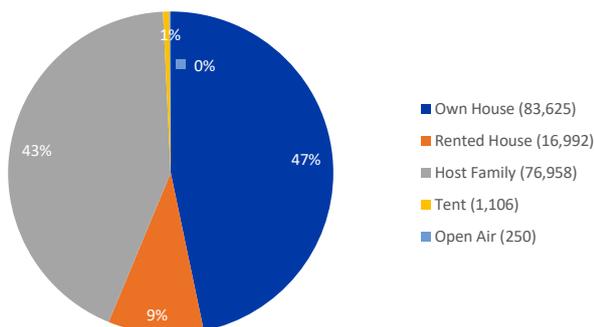
#### TOP 5 in need of Schools (nearest school > 3 km away)

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Barkunar	2,566
2	Chapadara	1,608
3	Khaskunar	1,350
4	Nurgal	444
5	Shigal Washeltan	385
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>6,353</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Chawkay	3,409
2	Asadabad	2,890
3	Khaskunar	2,274
4	Shigal Washeltan	2,211
5	Sarkani	1,990
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>12,774</b>

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | Kunar



## STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

### A Family Asking for Security and Stability

Sahib Zareen is a 55-year-old man from Dangam district in Kunar province. He has eight daughters, three of whom are married, while five of them are living with him and his wife. He had one son, who was killed at age of 22 by the insurgents while serving as a soldier in Helmand province. His family is still grieving the loss of their son.

Sahib Zareen works as a farmer on his father's farm to provide food for his family. He is the sole economic provider in his family. He lived in a three- bedroom house with his seven family members.

Border shelling has persisted for the past few years in Sahib's district, which has adversely affected the livelihoods and income of the villagers. This has impacted Zareen, who cannot rear animals anymore because of the shelling in the area due to the dangers of being shelled himself.

On March 23rd, 2018, he decided to flee his village with his family because of increased mortar shelling. The family was among the 5,449 fled IDPs from Dangam district. They left many of their belongings behind. Currently, the family is living with his wife's relatives. He explains the harsh situation they are living in. Seven family members are living in a single room without a bathroom and they do not have enough food to eat — but are getting food assistance from their neighbours.

*"I am asking for emergency assistance from government and humanitarian organizations. I also call on the government to provide security and stability in our area — so that we can return to our villages."*

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



Saheb Zareen, like many other IDPs, cannot afford to provide for the basic needs for his family and is waiting for emergency response from the government and humanitarian organizations. © 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:

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