DTM AFGHANISTAN

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

LAGHMAN SUMMARY RESULTS
ROUND 7 ▪ OCT – DEC 2018

2,374 IDPs in Laghman are living in tents, most living without access to grid electricity. Some IDP families have instead acccess to solar energy, like this family in Aziz Khan Kalay, Qarghayi 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.

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

5 districts assessed

205 settlements assessed

1,125 key informants interviewed

94,886 returnees from abroad [2012-2018]

41,152 IDPs [2012–2018] currently in host communities

13,564 former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2018]

24,924 out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2018]

3,202 out-migrants fled to Europe (13% of out-migrants)

6,156 returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air

1 in 5 persons in Laghman is either an IDP or Returnee

2 in 3 64% of arrival IDPs reside in Mehtarlam district

1 in 4 persons in Alingar and Dawlatshah is either an IDP or Returnee

3 in 5 59% of arrival IDPs reside in informal settlements of Mehtarlam District

25,918 individuals (44%) in Alingar District have no access to markets

1 in 6 15% of families in Qarghayi District have no access to schools

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.
Alingar	105,603	42,951	29%	37,942	26%	48,124	46%	5,009	3%	586	1%	5,352	5%
Alishang	77,887	15,078	16%	12,188	13%	11,641	15%	2,890	3%	4,690	6%	6,756	9%
Dawlatshah	36,312	13,224	27%	10,248	21%	8,680	24%	2,976	6%	6,748	19%	6,933	19%
Mehtarlam	149,720	41,468	22%	14,944	8%	21,754	15%	26,524	14%	1,540	1%	5,092	3%
Qarghayi	107,015	23,317	18%	19,564	15%	476	0%	3,753	3%	0	0%	791	1%
Total	476,537	136,038	22%	94,886	15%	90,675	19%	41,152	7%	13,564	3%	24,924	5%

Base Population source: OCHA, CSO Population Estimates for 2016 to 2017, 15-AUG-2016   Symbology: > 25% of population

There is a severe lack of school buildings in Laghman, where many schools instead teach children outdoors, sometimes under difficult conditions. This picture shows girls studying outside in open air during a hot summer day in Kachor village, Mehtarlam 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.
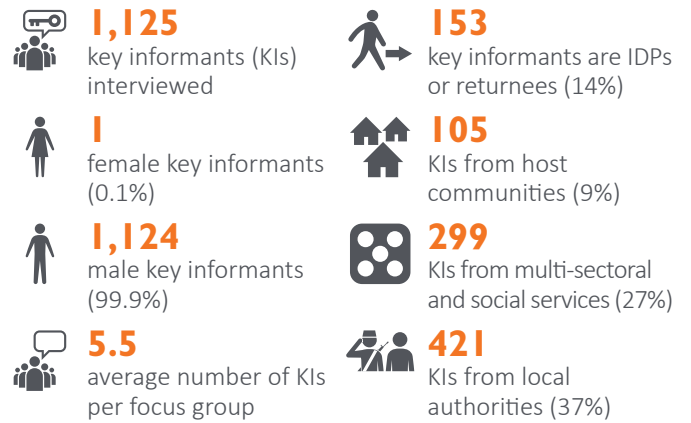
Since DTM has now assessed all 34 provinces, only settlement-level assessments will be conducted in the future. Pending continued funding, DTM aims to conduct baseline mobility assessments, nationwide, twice per year.

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. However, Laghman is one of the provinces, where DTM struggled to get female key informants due to cultural sensitivities and it being a conservative province.

1,125 key informants (KIs) interviewed

153 key informants are IDPs or returnees (14%)

1 female key informants (0.1%)

105 KIs from host communities (9%)

1,124 male key informants (99.9%)

299 KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (27%)

5.5 average number of KIs per focus group

421 KIs from local authorities (37%)

Key Informants by Type | Laghman

- Community/Tribal Representative
- Community Development Council (CDC) Representative
- Displaced Groups Representative
- Education Representative
- Health Sector Representative
- Humanitarian/Social Organization
- Other District Authority Representative
- Other
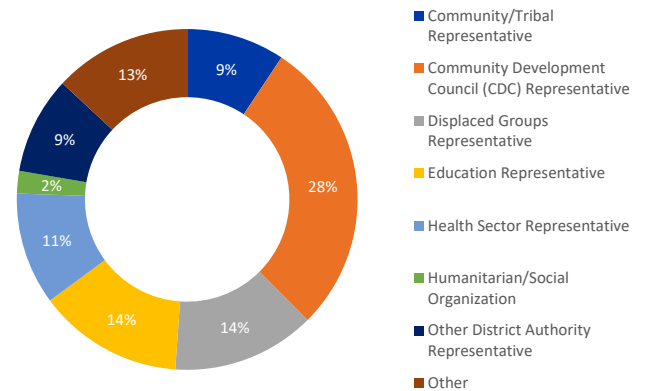
Key Informants by Type and Sex | Laghman

- Community Development Council (CDC) Representative
- Community/Tribal Representative
- Other District Authority Representative
- Displaced Groups Representative
- Education Representative
- Health Sector Representative
- Humanitarian/Social Organization
- Other
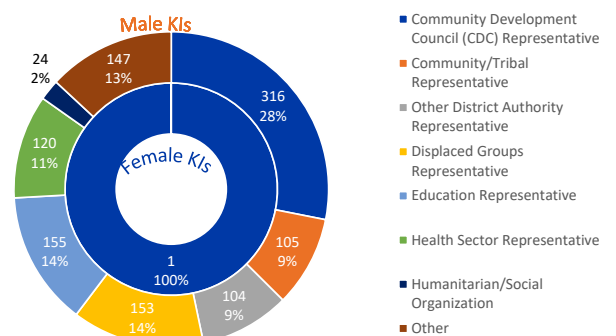
RETURNEES

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 Laghman increased by 63% in 2016 compared to the period between 2012 and 2015. Conversely, in 2017, there was an 83% decrease in returnees. There was a further decrease of 81% in 2018.

94,886 returnees from abroad

78,781 returned from Pakistan (83%)

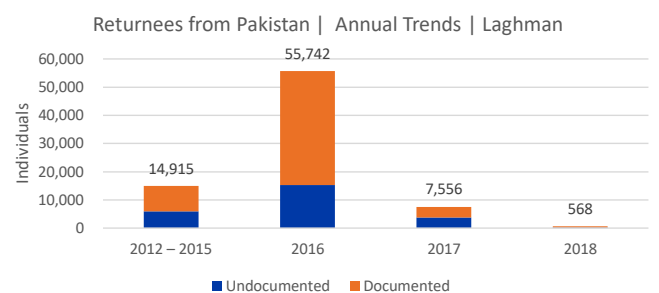**38,098** undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (41%)

14,659 returned from Iran (15.5%)

55,342 documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (59%)

1,446 returnees from non-neighbouring countries (1.5%)

Returnees from Abroad | Laghman

Pakistan	83% / 78,781
Iran	15% / 14,659
Europe including Turkey	1% / 1,355
Middle East	0% / 65
Rest of Asia	0.0% / 24
Other	0.00% / 2

Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Laghman

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	22,398
2016	60,070
2017	10,476
2018	1,942
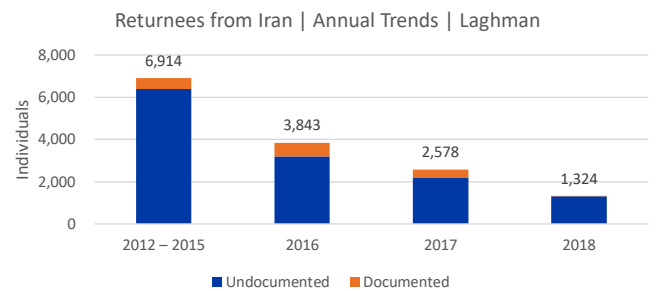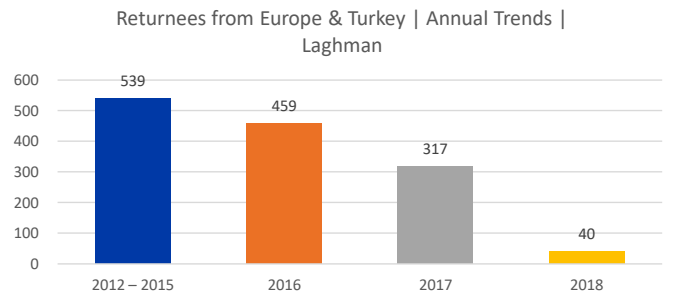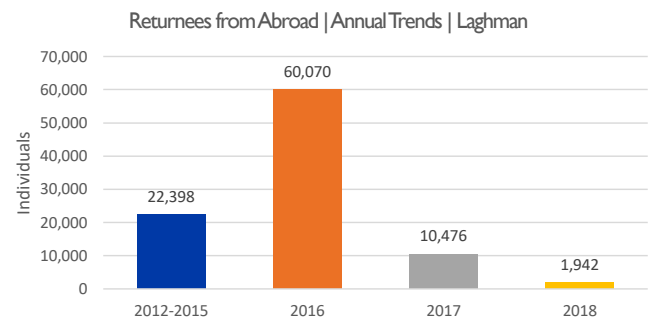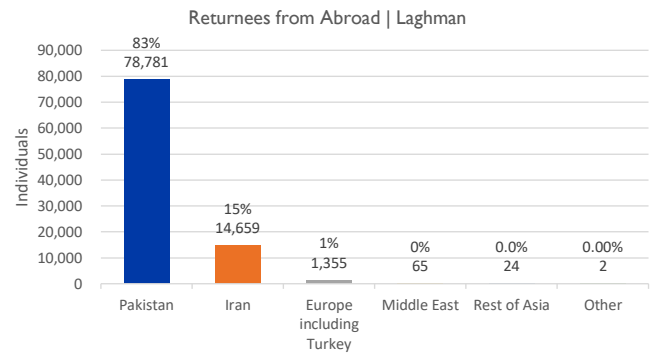
Returnees from Abroad by District | Laghman

District	Individuals
Alingar	37,942
Qarghayi	19,564
Mehtarlam	14,944
Alishang	12,188
Dawlatshah	10,248

Legend: 2012-2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Laghman

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	539
2016	459
2017	317
2018	40

Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Laghman

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	6,914
2016	3,843
2017	2,578
2018	1,324

Legend: Undocumented, Documented

Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Laghman

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	14,915
2016	55,742
2017	7,556
2018	568

Legend: Undocumented, Documented

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.

41,152 IDPs currently reside in host communities

100% displaced due to conflict

26,524 IDPs in Mehtarlam, which hosts the most IDPs

0% displaced by natural disaster

24,480 IDPs reside in informal settlements (59%)

91% IDPs displaced within their home province

Arrival IDPs | Annual Trends | Laghman

- 2012-2015: 6,509
- 2016: 21,030
- 2017: 10,437
- 2018: 3,176

Arrival IDPs by District | Laghman

Individuals

- Mehtarlam: 26,524
- Alingar: 5,009
- Qarghayi: 3,753
- Dawlatshah: 2,976
- Alishang: 2,890

Legend: ■ 2012-2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018
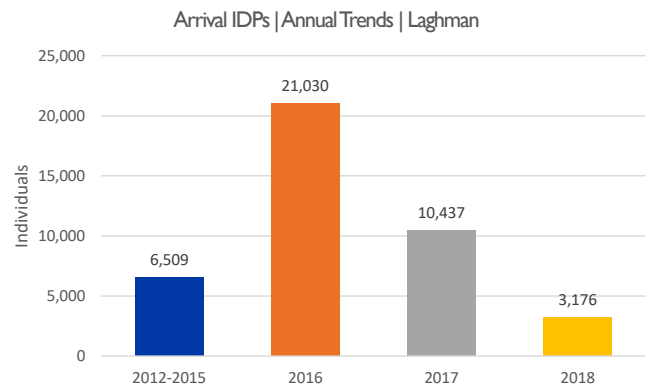
Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Laghman

- 37,454 — 91% Same Province
- 3,698 — 9% Other Provinces
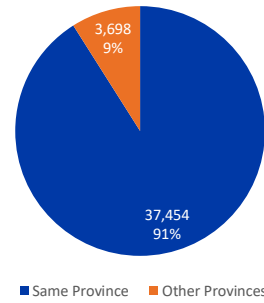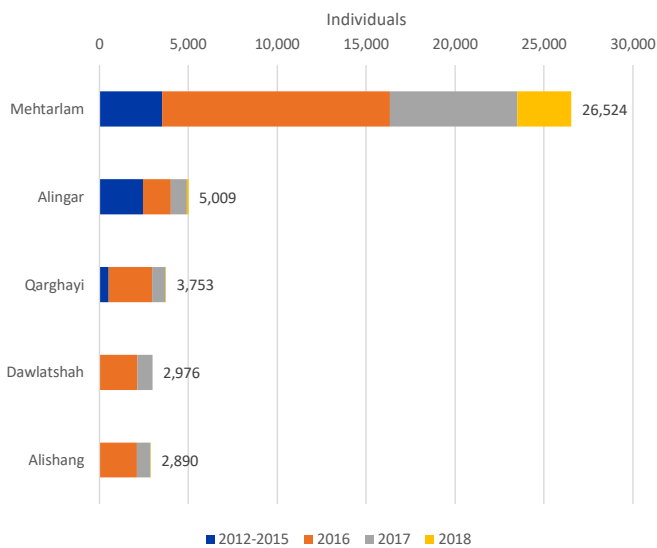
Arrival IDPs in Informal Settlements by District | Laghman

- Mehtarlam: 24,480
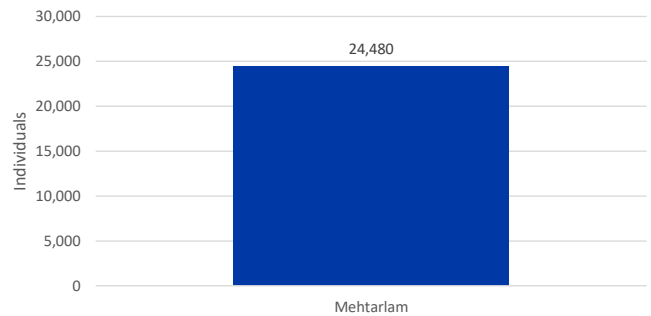
Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Laghman

- Own House: 26%
- Rented House: 31%
- Host Family: 36%
- Tent: 6%
- Open Air: 1%

TOTAL INFLOW [RETURNEES + ARRIVAL IDPs]

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Laghman

Alingar	42,951
Mehtarlam	41,468
Qarghayi	23,317
Alishang	15,078
Dawlatshah	13,224

■ Returnees from Abroad ■ Arrival IDPs

Overall, Laghman province hosts a total inflow of 136,038 returnees and IDPs, of which 70% (94,886) are returnees and 30% (41,152) are IDPs. The table below shows the 20 settlements in Laghman that are most affected by this influx. These 20 settlements (10% of the 205 settlements assessed in Laghman) host 54% 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. 10 of the 20 most affected settlements are in Alingar district, which have 59% (42,951) of the returnees and IDPs from this group.

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Tangor Shor Abad	Alingar	8,141
2	Tag	Alingar	7,900
3	Yunus Chok- 2 Nahya	Mehtarlam	6,233
4	Meya Khail Sufla	Alingar	5,096
5	Alo Khail	Alingar	4,199
6	Dahi Baghalak	Mehtarlam	4,056
7	Parwa'i	Alingar	3,706
8	Muhammad Zai	Mehtarlam	3,599
9	Shahraki Mahajeren	Qarghayi	3,584
10	Chopan	Alingar	3,408
11	Alinigar Makazi Wolluswaly	Alingar	3,302
12	Kaho	Alingar	2,983
13	Nooralam	Alingar	2,695
14	Panj Pai Mir Ali Khail	Mehtarlam	2,503
15	Zerani Hulya	Qarghayi	2,493
16	Mehtarlam	Mehtarlam	2,312
17	Wara Gala	Qarghayi	2,240
18	Aziz Khan Kalay	Qarghayi	1,763
19	Baylam	Alingar	1,521
20	Shergar	Mehtarlam	1,503
		Total	73,237

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Alingar	37,942	5,009	42,951
Mehtarlam	14,944	26,524	41,468
Qarghayi	19,564	3,753	23,317
Alishang	12,188	2,890	15,078
Dawlatshah	10,248	2,976	13,224
Grand Total	94,886	41,152	136,038

Map 1

Legend:
Countries
Province of Interest
Province
Not Accessible
District

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs)
No IDPs or Returnees
< 10,000
10,001 - 25,000
25,001 - 50,000
50,001 - 100,000
> 100,000

Total Inflow
< 250
251 - 1,000
1,001 - 2,500
2,501 - 5,000
5,001 - 10,000
> 10,000

DTM AFGHANISTAN

Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level | Total Inflow | December 2018

Province: Laghman

1 cm = 4 km
1:395,000

Source Data : IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM
Date map production : 18 Apr 2019
Disclaimer : This map is for illustration purposes only.
Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

https://afghanistan.iom.int/ - email : iomkabuldtmallusers@iom.int

Kilometers
0   5   10   20

Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs) by district

Map 2

Legend:
Countries
Province of Interest
Province
Not Accessible
District

Returnees from Abroad (Total)
No IDPs or Returnees
< 5,000
5,001 - 10,000
10,001 - 25,000
25,001 - 50,000
> 50,000

DTM AFGHANISTAN

Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level | Returnees from Abroad | December 2018

Province: Laghman

1 cm = 4 km   1:396,000

Source Data : IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM
Date map production : 18 Apr 2019
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https://afghanistan.iom.int/ - email : iomkabuldtmallusers@iom.int

Kilometers
0   5   10   20

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.
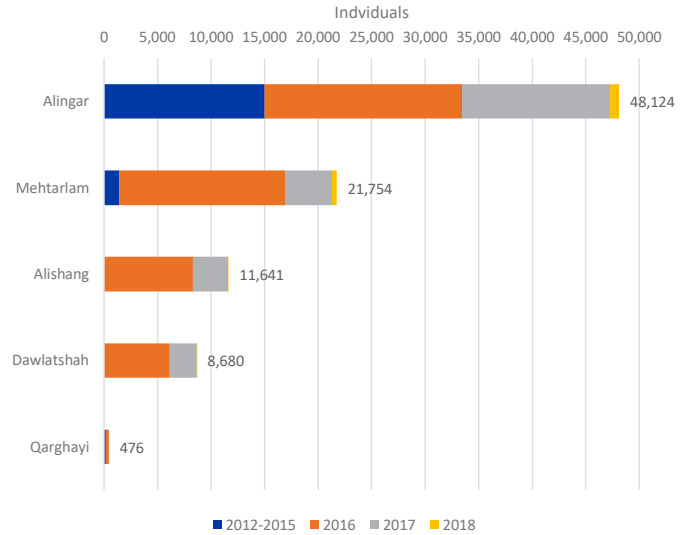
90,675
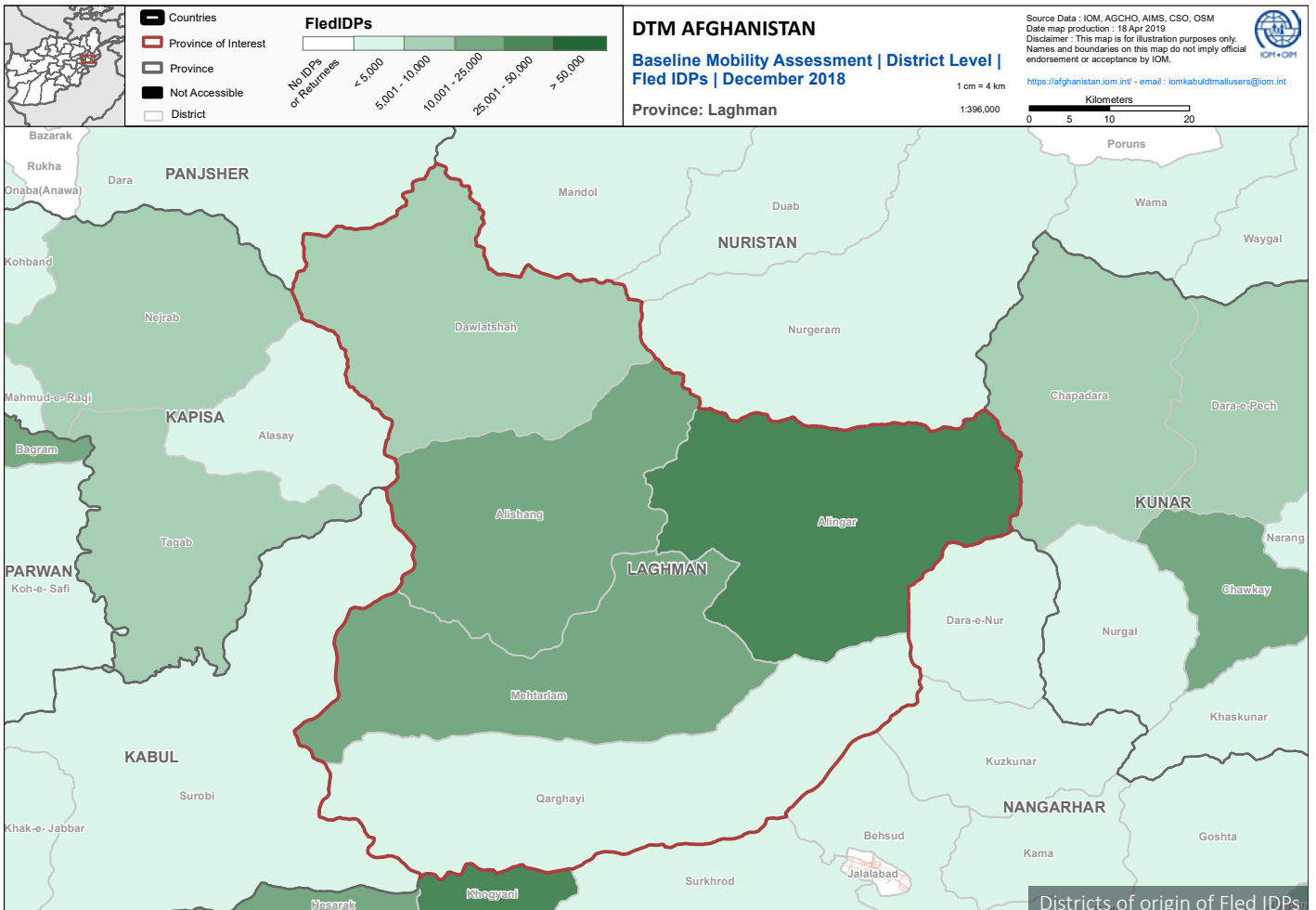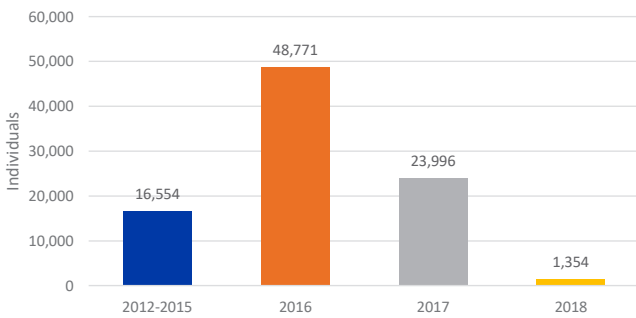Fled IDPs

87%
fled IDPs displaced within Laghman

100%
displaced due to conflict

0%
displaced by natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Annual Trends | Laghman

Individuals

District	Value
Alingar	48,124
Mehtarlam	21,754
Alishang	11,641
Dawlatshah	8,680
Qarghayi	476

■ 2012-2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018

Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Laghman

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	16,554
2016	48,771
2017	23,996
2018	1,354

Legend

Countries
Province of Interest
Province
Not Accessible
District

FledIDPs

No IDPs or Returnees
< 5,000
5,001 - 10,000
10,001 - 25,000
25,001 - 50,000
> 50,000

DTM AFGHANISTAN

Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level | Fled IDPs | December 2018

Province: Laghman

1 cm = 4 km

1:396,000

Kilometers
0   5   10   20

Districts of origin of Fled IDPs

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.

13,564
Returned IDPs

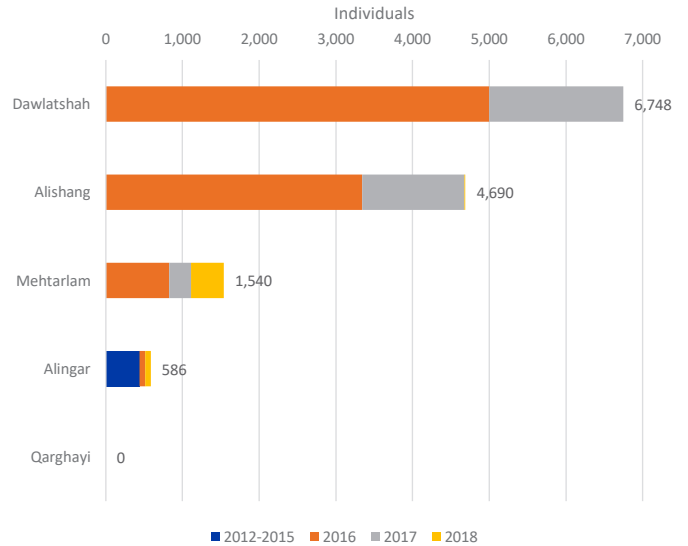**75%**
Returned IDPs returned from other locations in Laghman

5 in 6
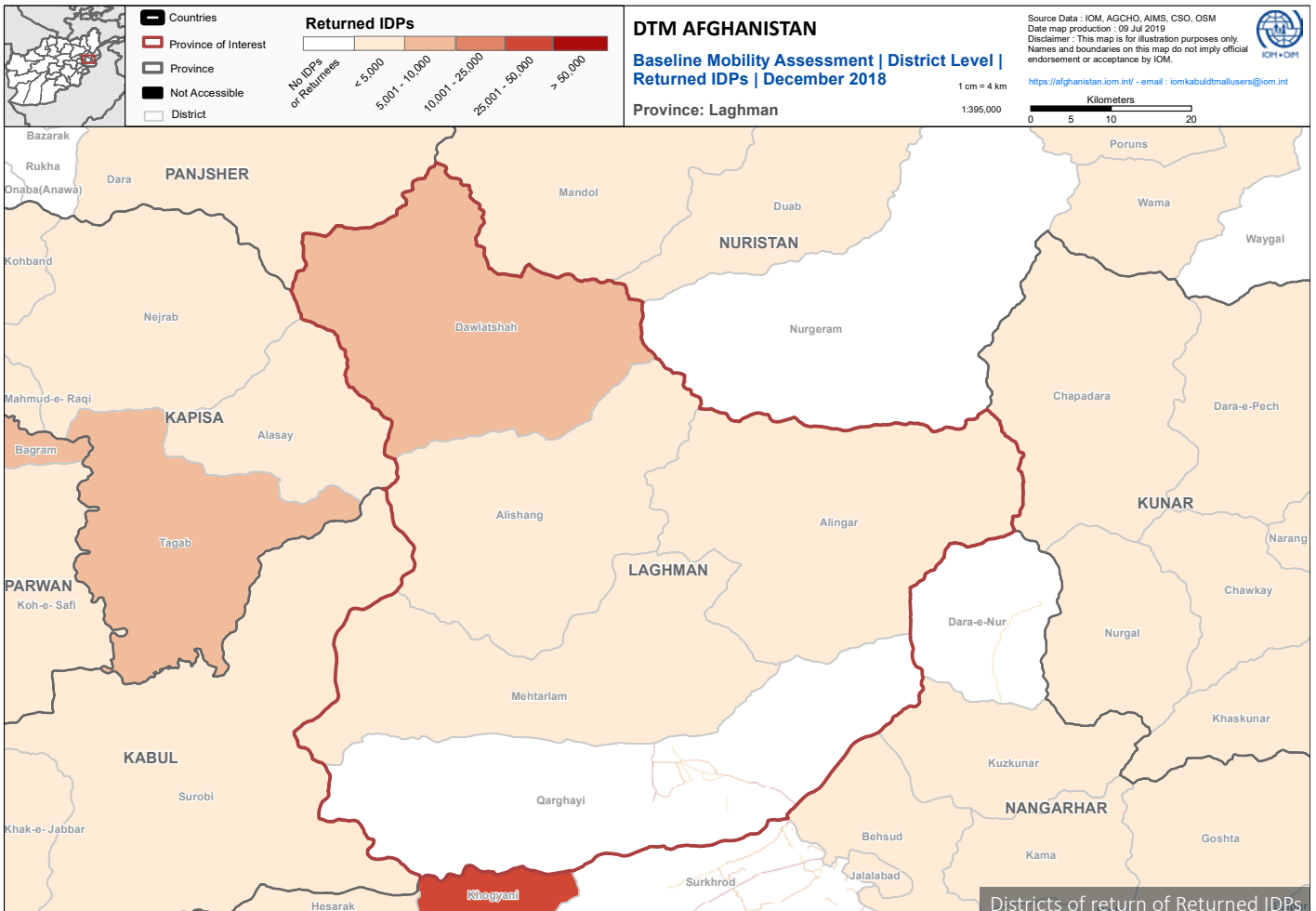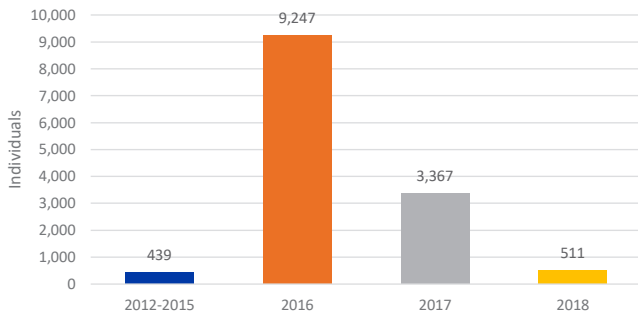former IDPs returned to just 2 districts: Dawlatshah and Alishang (84%)

1 in 2
50% of all returned IDPs in Laghman returned to Dawlatshah district

Returned IDPs by District | Laghman

Individuals

District	Value
Dawlatshah	6,748
Alishang	4,690
Mehtarlam	1,540
Alingar	586
Qarghayi	0

■ 2012-2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018

Rerturned IDPs | Annual Trends | Laghman

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	439
2016	9,247
2017	3,367
2018	511

Countries
Province of Interest
Province
Not Accessible
District

Returned IDPs
No IDPs or Returnees | < 5,000 | 5,001 - 10,000 | 10,001 - 25,000 | 25,001 - 50,000 | > 50,000

DTM AFGHANISTAN

Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level | Returned IDPs | December 2018

Province: Laghman

1 cm = 4 km

1:395,000

Kilometers
0   5   10   20

Districts of return of Returned IDPs

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.

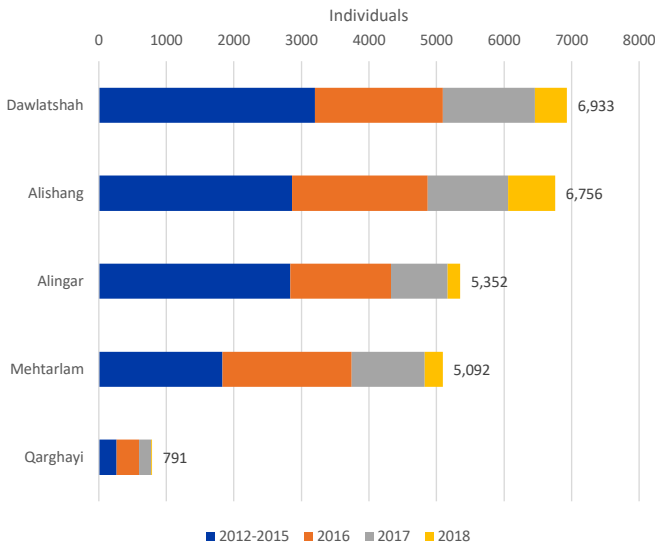**24,924** fled abroad

3,202 fled to Europe (13%)
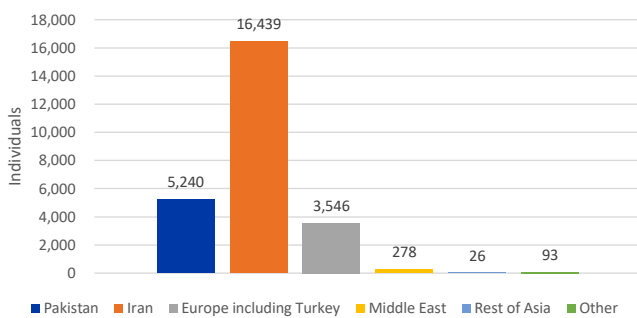
16,439 fled to Iran (66%)
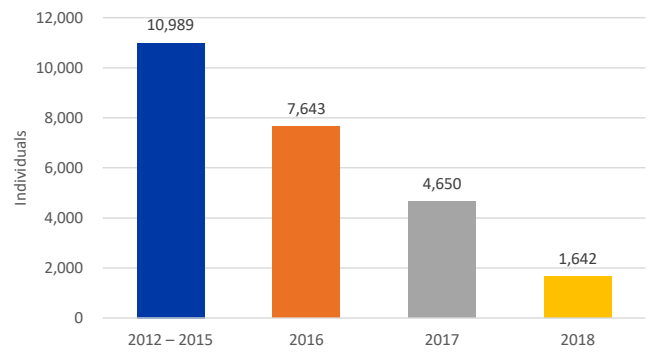
5,240 fled to Pakistan (21%)

Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Laghman

Out-Migrants by District | Laghman

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

Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Laghman
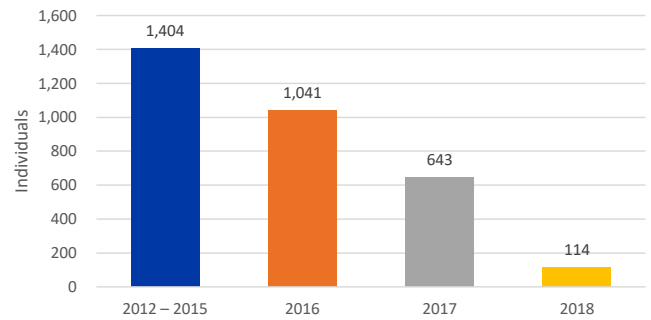
Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Laghman
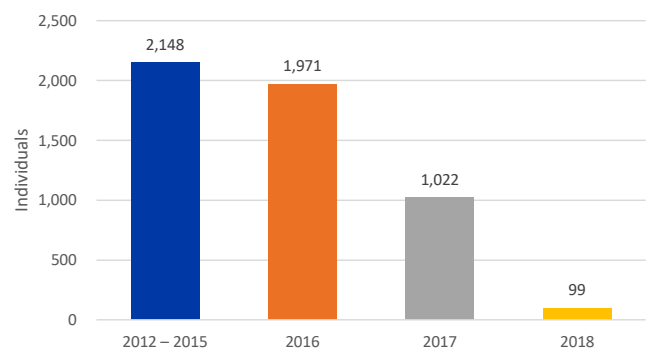
Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Laghman
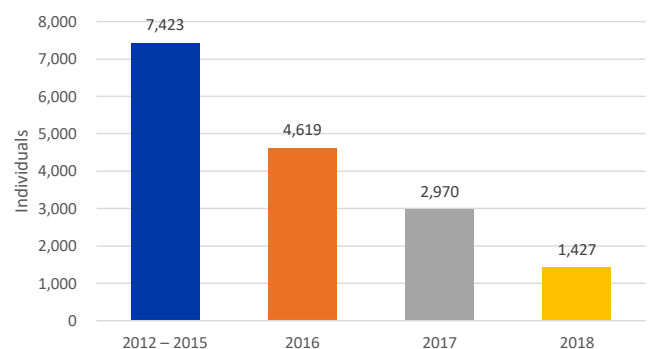
◄►► SECTORAL NEEDS

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	Alingar	42,951
2	Mehtarlam	41,468
3	Qarghayi	23,317
4	Alishang	15,078
5	Dawlatshah	13,224
	Grand Total	**136,038**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Mehtarlam	3,019
2	Alingar	2,228
3	Qarghayi	910
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
	Grand Total	**6,156**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Mehtarlam	3,599
2	Dawlatshah	648
3	NA	NA
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
	Grand Total	**4,247**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Mehtarlam	2,709
2	Alingar	2,695
3	Dawlatshah	1,084
4	Alishang	550
5	Qarghayi	544
	Grand Total	**7,582**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Qarghayi	3,513
2	Mehtarlam	160
3	NA	NA
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
	Grand Total	**3,673**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Alingar	25,918
2	Alishang	14,844
3	Dawlatshah	13,224
4	Qarghayi	4,095
5	Mehtarlam	446
	Grand Total	**58,527**

STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

A Man Desperately Trying to Support his Family

Taj Muhammad is the head of a family of nine, originally from Mehtarlam district in Laghman. He has migrated to Alishang district due to clashes between insurgent groups and government forces in his home district. His family is part of the 21,754 fled IDPs from Mehtarlam district. He speaks of the psychological impact the clashes have on him and his family members. He is afraid that his and his family's lives would be threatened by the fighting if they returned.

Currently, Taj Muhammad does not have a proper job to support his family. He operates a food cart to try to feed his family. On an average day, he earns around 50 Afs ($0.65).
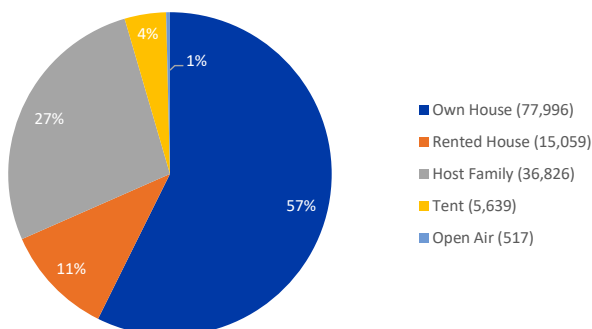
In order to have some shelter for him and his family, he built a room on government land in Mehtarlam — which was subsequently demolished by the municipality. They are currently living in a poorly built shelter because they cannot afford rent for a proper home. He says he misses his hometown, where he was able to farm and had a proper home to live in.

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

Taj Muhammad, like many other conflict affected IDPs, suffers from displacement and hopes to one day be able to return home — where he hopes to have access to better living conditions. © IOM 2018

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | Laghman

- Own House (77,996) — 57%
- Rented House (15,059) — 11%
- Host Family (36,826) — 27%
- Tent (5,639) — 4%
- Open Air (517) — 1%

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P.O. box 17
1211 Geneva 19
Switzerland

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

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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