

# BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

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



Khoshi district in Logar received the highest influx of IDPs and returnees in the province. Many IDP families in Khoshi are living in makeshift shelters — like this family in Qala-e-Nazar village. © 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*
- 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

Due to funding limitations and comparatively less presence of IDPs and returnees, Logar was not assessed in 2018. Therefore, there is no 2018 data to report and, consequently, all of the charts in this report show a value of zero for 2018.

-  **6** districts assessed
-  **307** settlements assessed
-  **901** key informants interviewed
-  **105,502** returnees from abroad [2012-2018]
-  **41,042** IDPs [2012-2018] currently in host communities
-  **13,433** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012-2018]
-  **43,037** out-migrants fled abroad [2012-2018]
-  **6,076** out-migrants fled to Europe (14% of out-migrants)
-  **680** returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air
-  **1 in 2** 53% of all arrival IDP in Logar reside in Pul-e-Alam district
-  **1 in 4** persons in Logar is either an IDP or Returnee (27%)
-  **1 in 5** families in Khushi District have no access to schools
-  **6,523** individuals in Pul-e-Alam District have no access to health services
-  **5,769** individuals in Pul-e-Alam District have no access to 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.
Azra	22,198	4,355	16%	4,355	16%	22,795	103%	0	0%	0	0%	234	1%
Barakibarak	95,755	14,934	13%	11,281	10%	18,029	19%	3,653	3%	490	1%	8,030	8%
Charkh	48,502	13,236	21%	9,547	15%	14,134	29%	3,689	6%	4,071	8%	6,584	14%
Khoshi	26,304	27,639	51%	22,254	41%	16,825	64%	5,385	10%	5,586	21%	20,199	77%
Mohammadagha	82,378	20,183	20%	13,615	13%	13,562	16%	6,568	6%	1,069	1%	1,888	2%
Pul-e- Alam	115,626	66,197	36%	44,450	24%	26,940	23%	21,747	12%	2,217	2%	6,102	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>419,377</b>	<b>146,544</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>105,502</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>112,285</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>41,042</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>13,433</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>43,037</b>	<b>10%</b>

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

\*\* Of the 7 districts in Logar, only 6 were accessible and assessed, therefore the sum population of the 6 listed districts does not equal the total population of Logar reflected in the above table.



Shelter needs are high in Logar, where approximately 680 returnees and IDPs live in tents. This family is living in Pul-e-Alam district, where they have a lack of access to basic services such as clinics, markets, schools and other facilities. © 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.

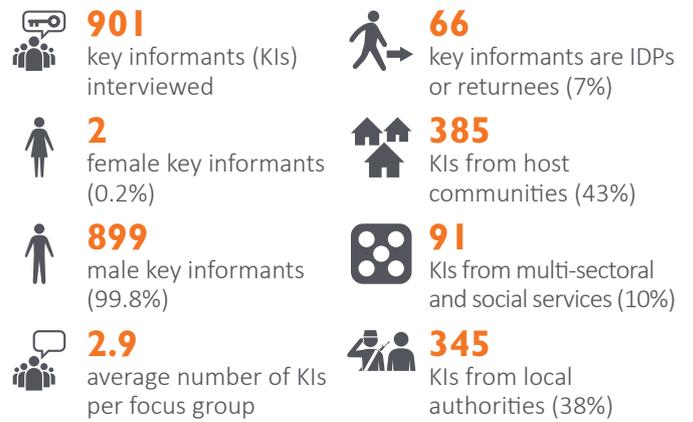
Since DTM has now assessed all 34 provinces, only settlement-level assessments will be conducted in the future. Pending continued funding, DTM aims to conduct baseline mobility assessments, nationwide, twice per year.



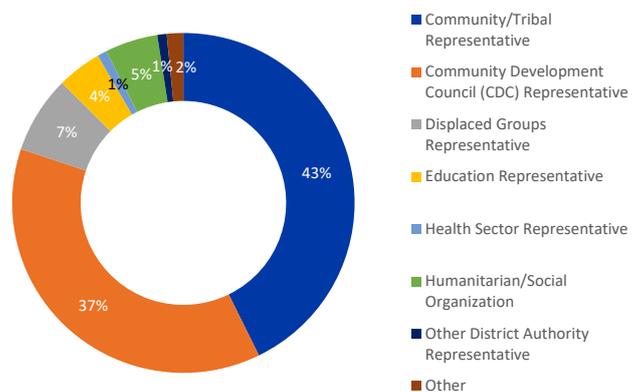
## KEY INFORMANTS

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.

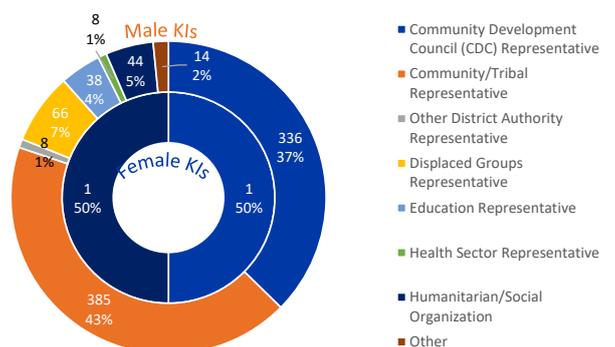
By actively recruiting more female enumerators, though challenging, DTM has made significant strides to improve gender inclusion in focus group discussions, although there is much room for improvement. While women only represent 0.2% of the female key informants in Logar.



Key Informants by Type | Logar



Key Informants by Type and Sex | Logar



## 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 Logar increased by 17% in 2016 compared to the period between 2012 and 2015. There was a significant decrease of 49% in 2017. Logar was not assessed in 2018; therefore, there is no returnee data to report (all 2018 values on the charts are 0).



**105,502**  
returnees from abroad



**94,378**  
returned from Pakistan (89%)



**49,417**  
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (48%)



**8,671**  
returned from Iran (8%)

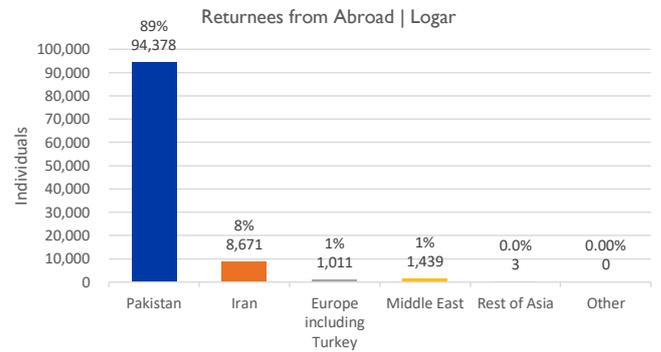
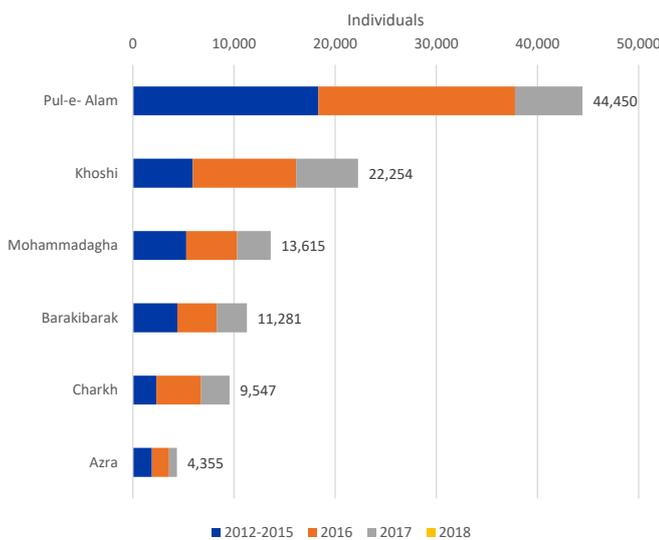


**53,632**  
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (52%)

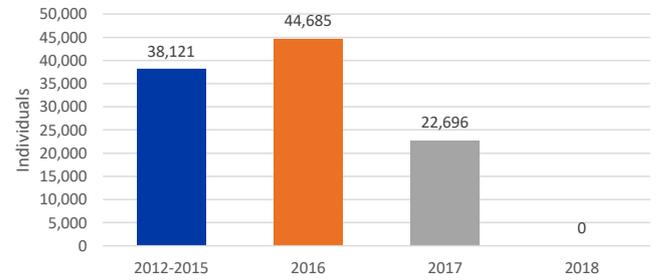


**2,453**  
returnees from non-neighbouring countries (2%)

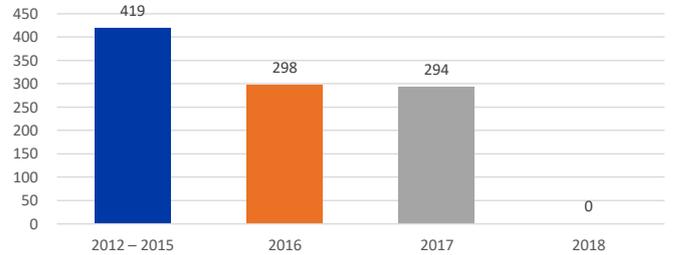
Returnees from Abroad by District | Logar



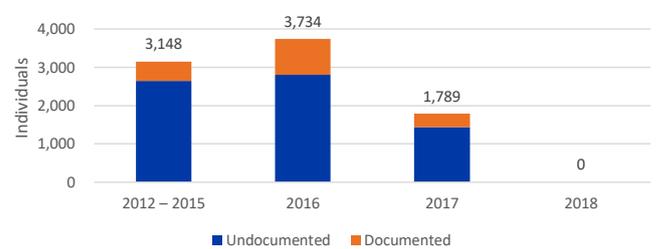
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Logar



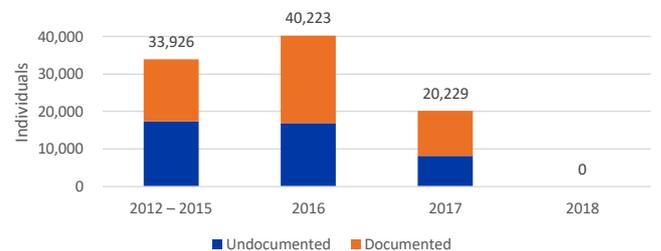
Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Logar



Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Logar



Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Logar



## 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. Logar was not assessed in 2018; therefore, there is no IDP data to report (all 2018 values on the charts are 0).



**41,042**

IDPs currently reside in host communities



**99%**

displaced due to conflict



**21,747**

IDPs in Pul-e-Alam, which hosts the most IDPs



**1%**

displaced by natural disaster



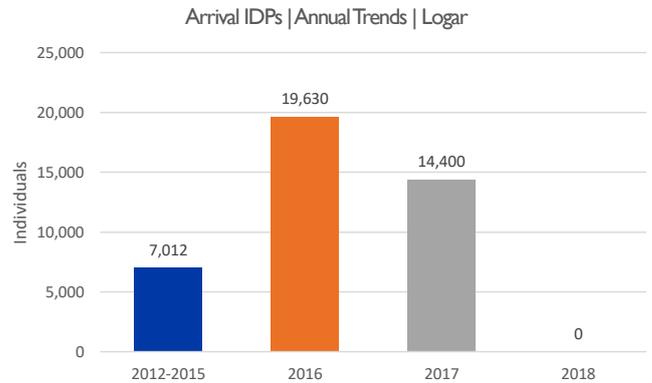
**0**

IDPs reside in informal settlements

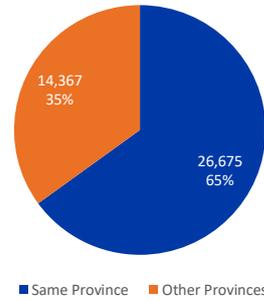


**65%**

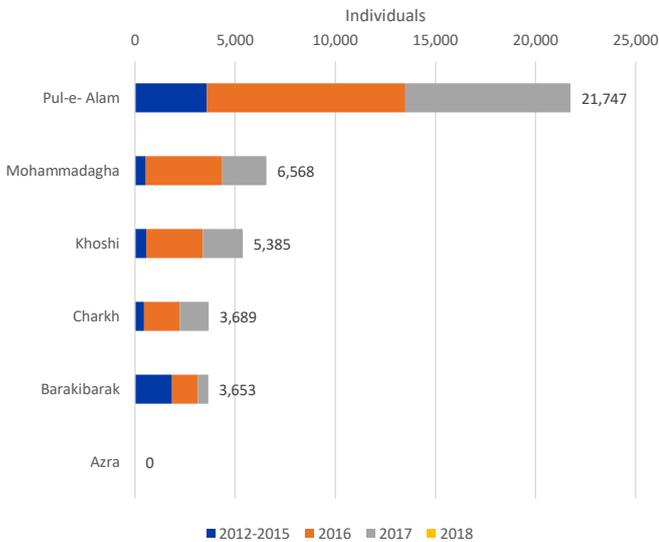
IDPs displaced within their home province



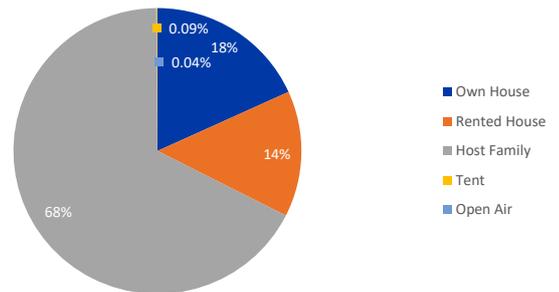
Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Logar



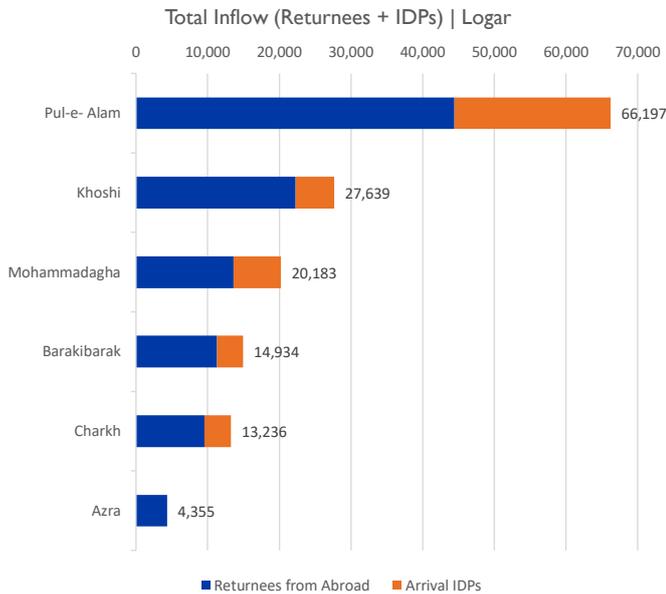
Arrival IDPs by District | Logar



Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Logar



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



Overall, Logar province hosts a total inflow of 146,544 returnees and IDPs, of which 72% (105,502) are returnees and 28% (41,042) are IDPs. The table below shows the 20 settlements in Logar that are most affected by this influx. These 20 settlements (7% of the 307 settlements assessed in Logar) host 42% 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 Pul-e-Alam district, which have 74% (45,682) of the returnees and IDPs from this group.

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

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Pul-e- Alam	44,450	21,747	66,197
Khoshi	22,254	5,385	27,639
Mohammadagha	13,615	6,568	20,183
Barakibarak	11,281	3,653	14,934
Charkh	9,547	3,689	13,236
Azra	4,355	0	4,355
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>105,502</b>	<b>41,042</b>	<b>146,544</b>

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Shairak	Pul-e- Alam	18,002
2	Woni Sufla	Pul-e- Alam	10,850
3	Allah Ddin Khail	Pul-e- Alam	2,747
4	Tator-o Paykhel	Pul-e- Alam	2,369
5	Qala Momen	Pul-e- Alam	2,274
6	Akbar Khail	Pul-e- Alam	2,274
7	Neyazi	Pul-e- Alam	2,121
8	Hassan Khail	Pul-e- Alam	1,998
9	Safid Sang	Mohammadagha	1,949
10	Karaiz Aziz Suliman Khail Kalay	Khoshi	1,832
11	Kandow Toura Chayna	Khoshi	1,706
12	Gul Mohammad Khail	Khoshi	1,682
13	Khani Khel	Khoshi	1,662
14	Awtak	Khoshi	1,595
15	Mullah Abdullah	Pul-e- Alam	1,540
16	Koz Noor Khail	Pul-e- Alam	1,507
17	Sangar Khail	Mohammadagha	1,480
18	Darya Khan Kalay	Khoshi	1,357
19	Bala Dahi Bagh Park	Khoshi	1,311
20	Rustam Khail	Barakibarak	1,296
	<b>Total</b>		<b>61,552</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. Logar was not assessed in 2018; therefore, there is no IDP data to report (all 2018 values on the charts are 0).



**112,285**  
Fled IDPs



**29%**  
fled IDPs displaced within Logar

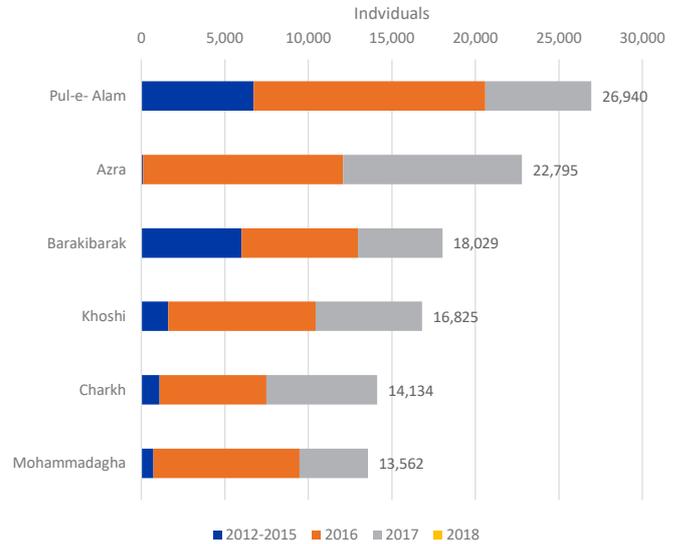


**99%**  
displaced due to conflict

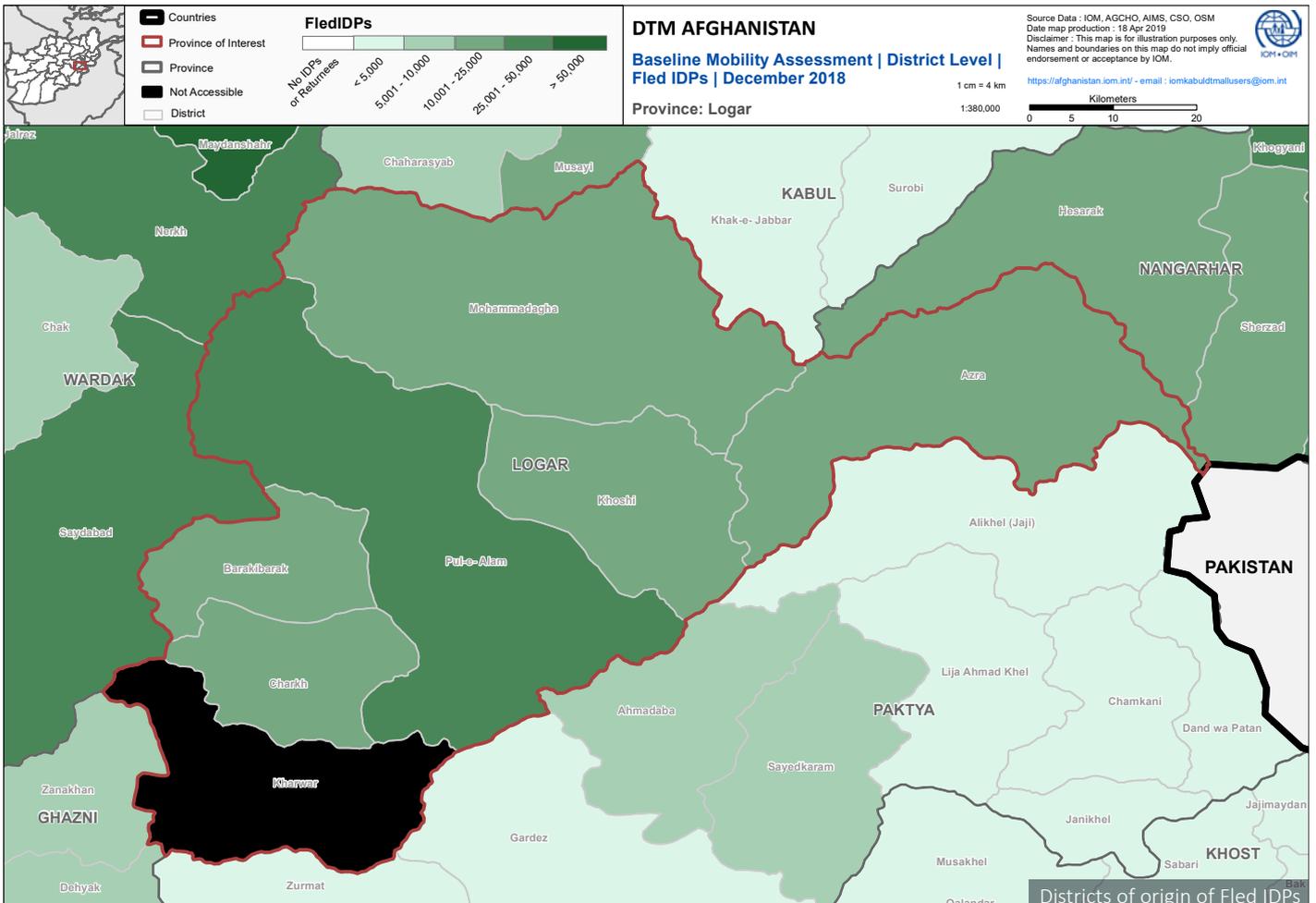
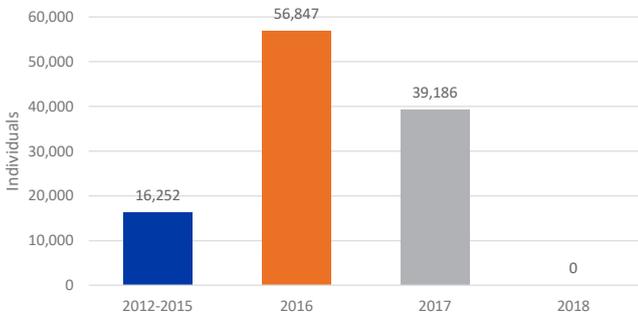


**1%**  
displaced by natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Logar



Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Logar





# 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. Logar was not assessed in 2018; therefore, there is no returned IDP data to report (all 2018 values on the charts are 0).



**13,433**  
Returned IDPs



**58%**  
returned from other locations in Logar

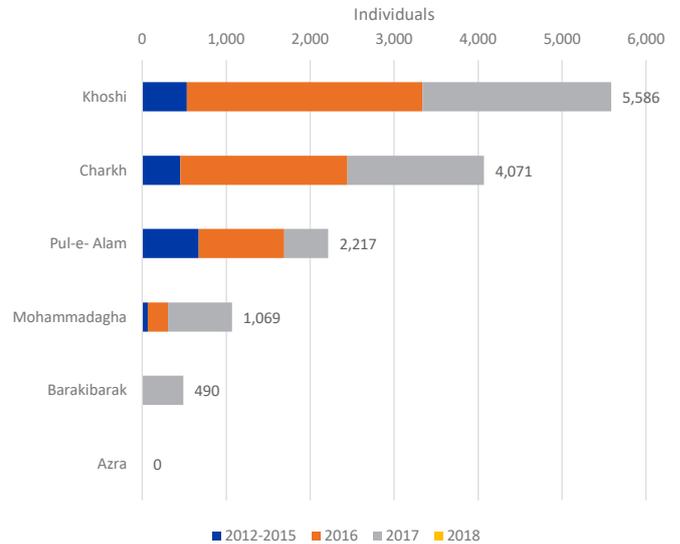


**3 in 4**  
former IDPs returned to just 2 districts: Khoshi and Charkh (72%)

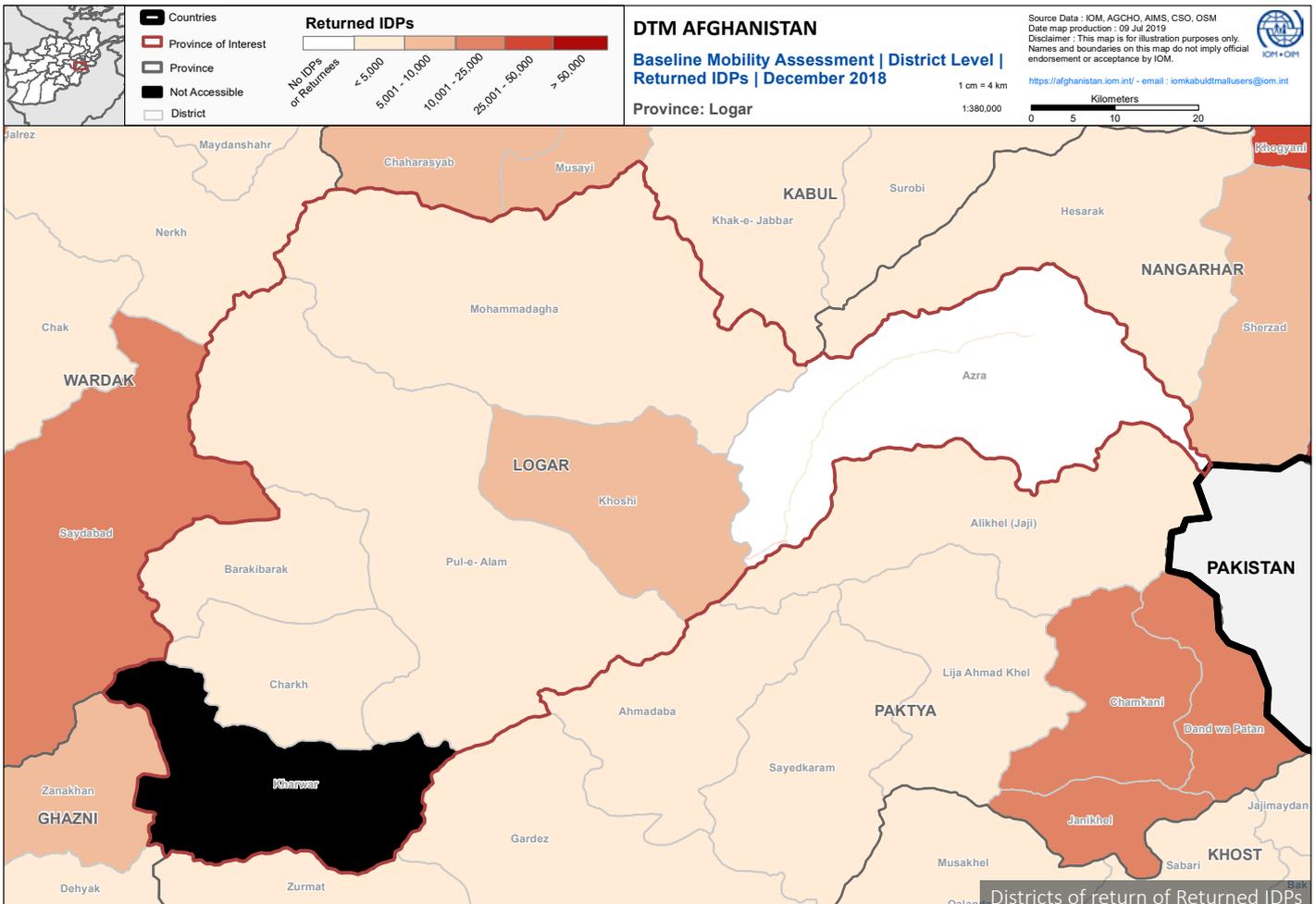
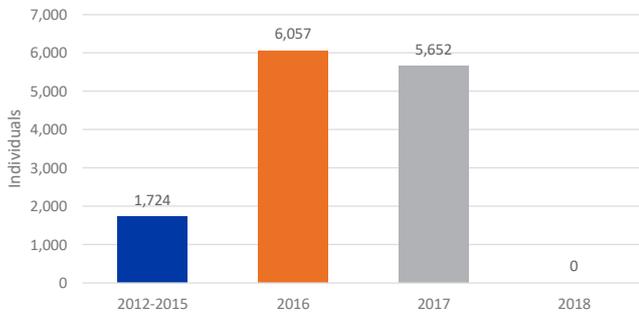


**2 in 5**  
42% of all returned IDPs in Logar returned to Khoshi district

Returned IDPs by District | Logar



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Logar



## 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. Logar was not assessed in 2018; therefore, there is no out-migrant data to report (all 2018 values on the charts are 0).



**43,037**  
fled abroad



**6,076**  
fled to Europe (14%)

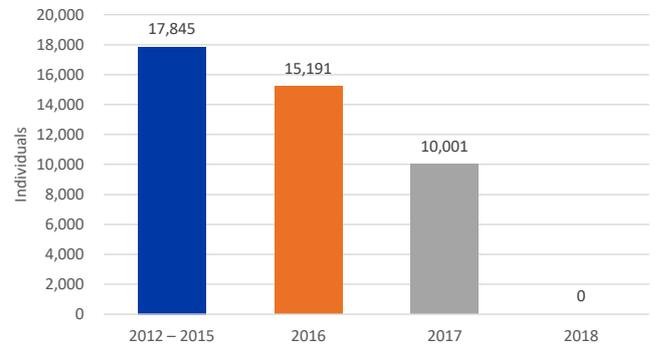


**16,599**  
fled to Iran (39%)

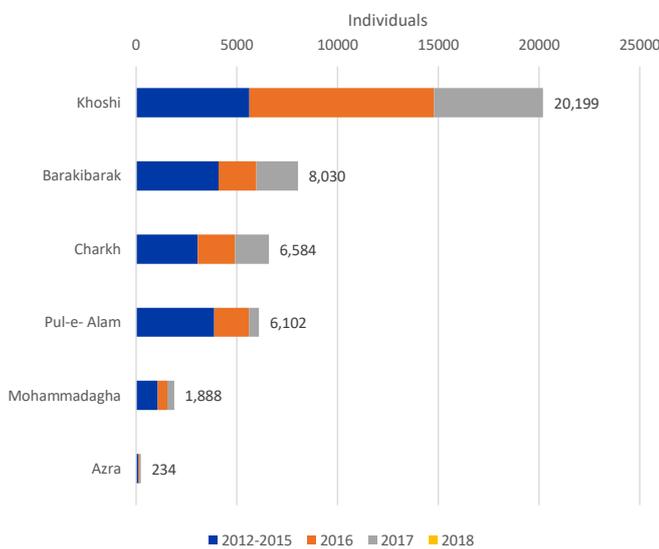


**16,359**  
fled to Pakistan (38%)

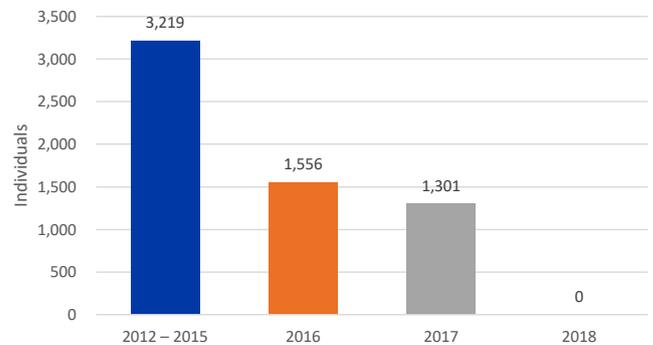
Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Logar



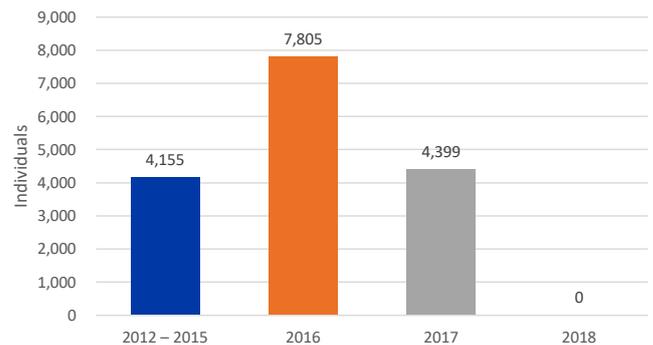
Out-Migrants by District | Logar



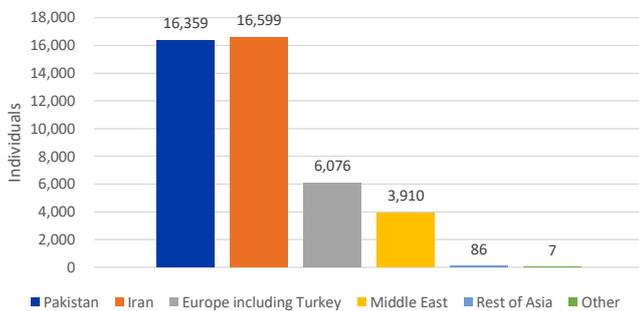
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Logar



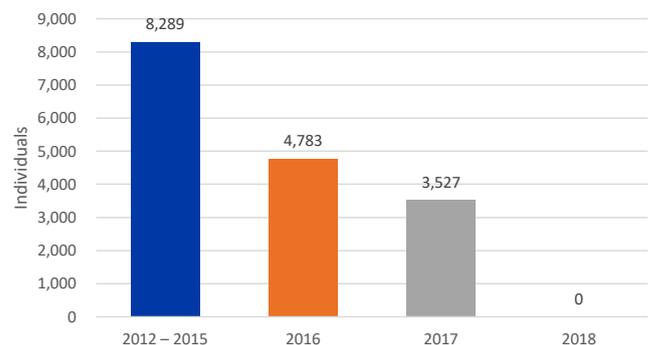
Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Logar



Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Logar



Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Logar



## 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	Pul-e- Alam	66,197
2	Khoshi	27,639
3	Mohammadagha	20,183
4	Barakibarak	14,934
5	Charkh	13,236
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>142,189</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Pul-e- Alam	477
2	Khoshi	187
3	Mohammadagha	15
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>680</b>

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

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

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Pul-e- Alam	6,523
2	Mohammadagha	4,772
3	Khoshi	2,513
4	Barakibarak	462
5	Charkh	119
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>14,389</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Khoshi	5,431
2	Charkh	5,059
3	Pul-e- Alam	3,488
4	Mohammadagha	2,830
5	Azra	253
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>17,061</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Pul-e- Alam	5,769
2	Khoshi	5,677
3	Mohammadagha	3,995
4	Azra	476
5	NA	NA
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>15,917</b>

### STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

#### A Returnee Family in Logar Waiting for the Fighting to End

Mohammad Wali is a returnee from a refugee camp in Peshawar, Pakistan, who is originally from the Pul-e-Alam district in Logar province. In 2008, when he was struggling to find a job in Logar, due to fighting between insurgents and police forces, he and the members of his household decided to join his family in Pakistan. He and his family stayed with his sister.

Mohammad would find work as a day labourer around the camp. His daily income would not be enough to support his family. However, his family also received humanitarian assistance and free medical services in the camp.

He finally found a job at the bus station that provided a steady income stream. His job was to collect fares from passengers — as well as to clean buses. In 2017, the Pakistani military and police started becoming increasingly hostile towards refugees, including Mohammad and his family. Mohammad Wali said they were afraid of police checkpoints because they did not have proper identification. As a result of police harassment, they decided to return to Logar. They were among the 20,229 returnees from Pakistan to Logar in 2017.

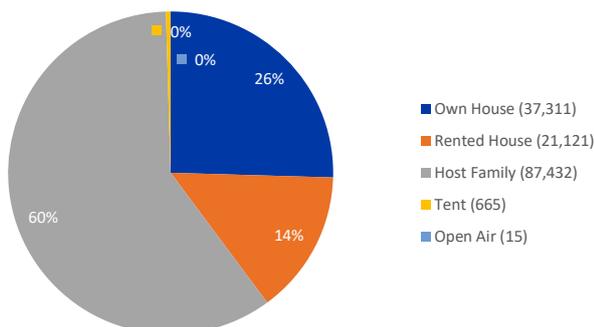
Mohammad Wali says that since returning to his village he realized active fighting was still ongoing. He has also been struggling to find a job and they have not been receiving humanitarian assistance, including winterization packages.

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



Some returnee families return to find their houses destroyed, like Mohammad Wali's house which was destroyed in Logar. © IOM 2018

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | Logar





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

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

## CONTACT US

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