

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

PAKTYA
SUMMARY RESULTS
ROUND 7 • OCT – DEC 2018



Many returnees in Paktya living in mud-brick homes are in need of improved shelter to better protect them from the elements, like this returnee family in eastern Gardez 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

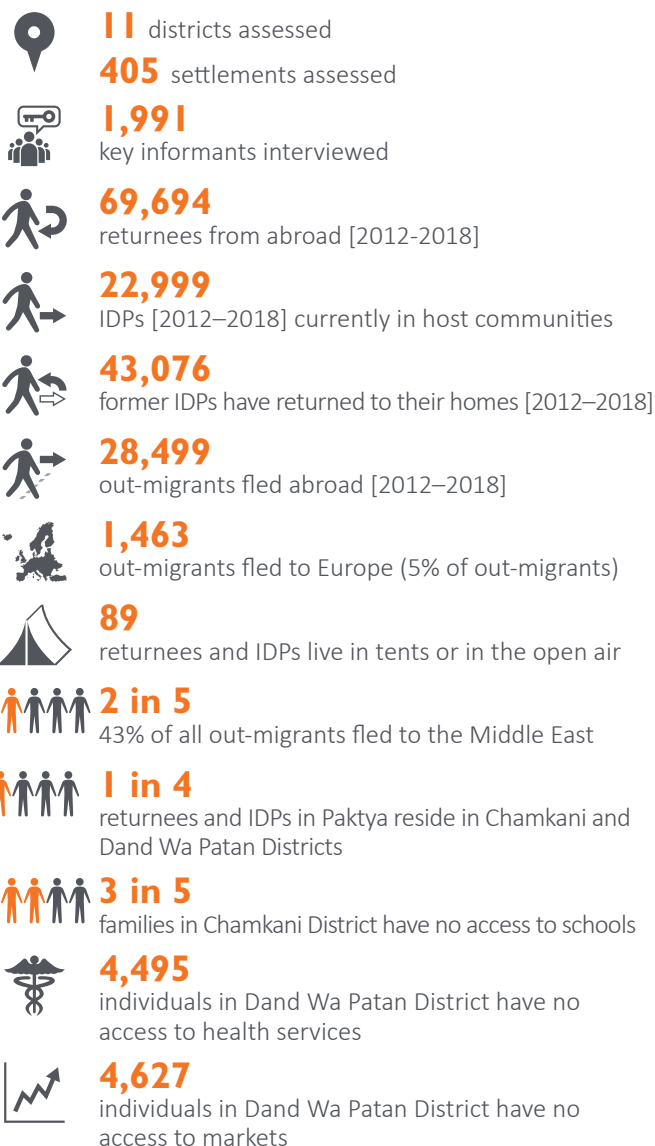
Through the Baseline Mobility Assessments, DTM tracks the locations, population sizes, and cross-sectoral needs of five core target population categories:

- 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
- 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 lesser presence of IDPs and returnees, Balkh 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.



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.
Ahmadaba	30,411	6,309	17%	5,378	15%	6,870	23%	931	3%	190	1%	6,245	21%
Alikhel (Jaji)	68,777	7,704	10%	7,482	10%	2,010	3%	222	0%	792	1%	13	0%
Chamkani	54,535	20,167	27%	9,570	13%	3,827	7%	10,597	14%	13,208	24%	2,494	5%
Dand wa Patan	28,999	12,045	29%	7,285	18%	4,092	14%	4,760	12%	14,073	49%	3,997	14%
Gardez	92,038	15,631	15%	12,911	12%	3,292	4%	2,720	3%	1,372	1%	2,621	3%
Janikhel	38,108	2,909	7%	2,625	6%	3,749	10%	284	1%	11,525	30%	590	2%
Lija Ahmad Khel	45,423	5,635	11%	5,331	10%	4,488	10%	304	1%	32	0%	4,346	10%
Sayedkaram	70,188	7,933	10%	6,984	9%	6,957	10%	949	1%	185	0%	5,109	7%
Shawak	6,032	397	6%	369	6%	28	0%	28	0%	21	0%	8	0%
Zadran	38,750	6,477	14%	6,075	13%	5,258	14%	402	1%	1,197	3%	313	1%
Zurmat	117,407	7,486	6%	5,684	5%	1,946	2%	1,802	1%	481	0%	2,763	2%
Total	590,668	92,693	14%	69,694	10%	42,517	7%	22,999	3%	43,076	7%	28,499	5%

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

Symbology: > 25% of population



Afghans with disabilities and their families are in dire need of support and assistance, especially those forced into displacement by conflict and natural disasters, like this disabled IDP, who escaped conflict and drought in Paktya, and now lives in squalid conditions in Kabul. © 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.

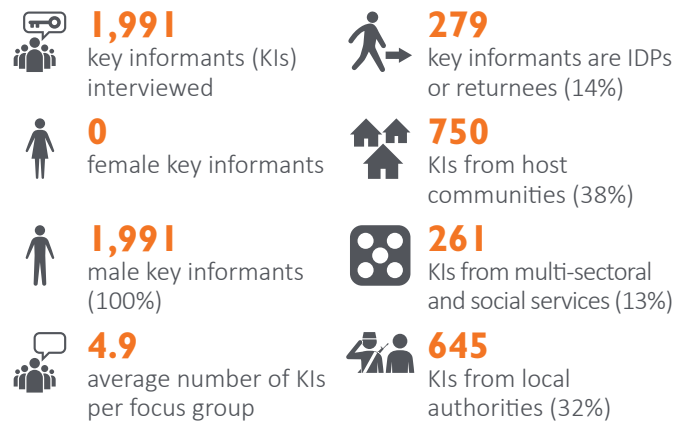
Since DTM has now assessed all 34 provinces, only settlement-level assessments will be conducted in the future. Pending continued funding, DTM aims to conduct baseline mobility assessments, nationwide, twice per year.



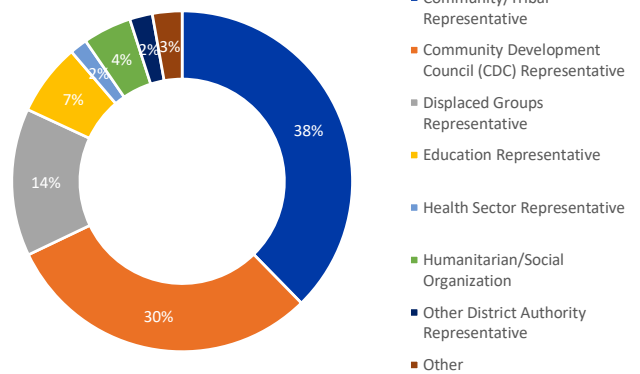
KEY INFORMANTS

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.

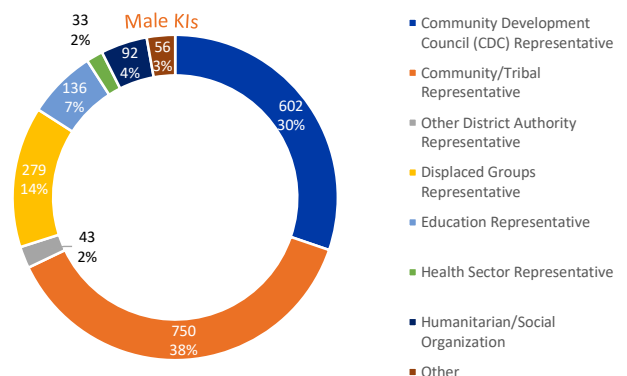
By actively recruiting more female enumerators, though challenging, DTM has made significant strides to improve gender inclusion in focus group discussions, although there is much room for improvement. In Paktya, however, there were no female key enumerators due to cultural sensitivities.



Key Informants by Type | Paktya



Key Informants by Type and Sex | Paktya



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).

There was a very minor increase of 1% in number of returnees from abroad to Paktya in 2016 compared to the period between 2012 and 2015. There was a much more significant decrease of 41% in 2017 compared to the previous year. Paktya was not assessed in 2018; therefore, there is no returnees data to report (all 2018 values on the charts are 0).



69,694
returnees from abroad



63,241
returned from Pakistan (91%)



22,986
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (36%)



620
returned from Iran (1%)

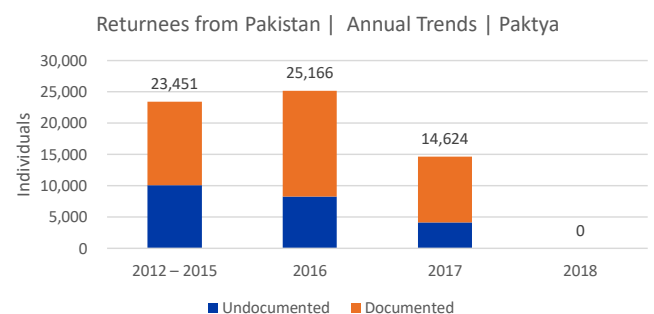
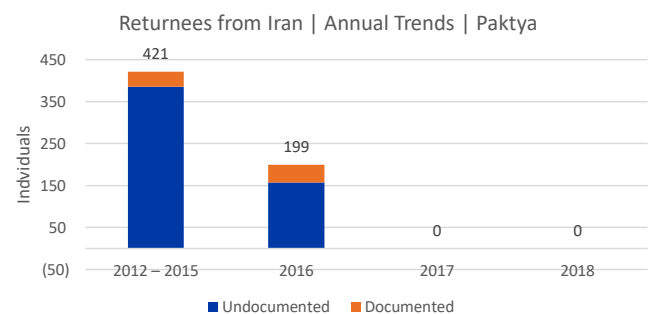
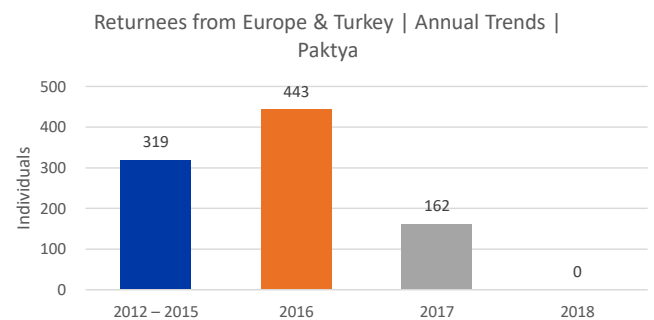
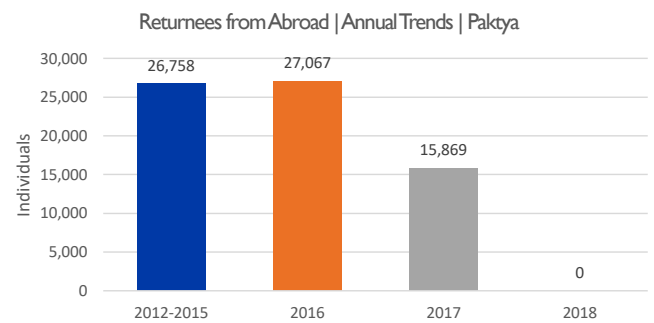
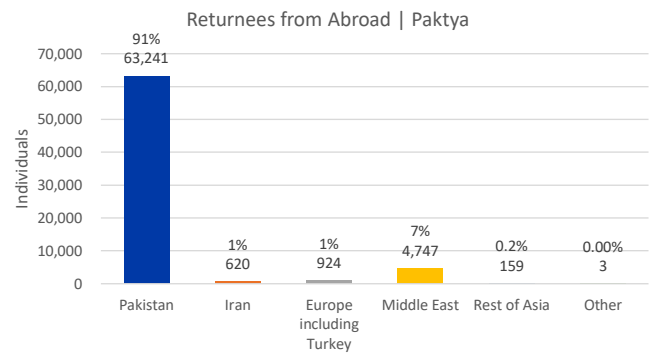
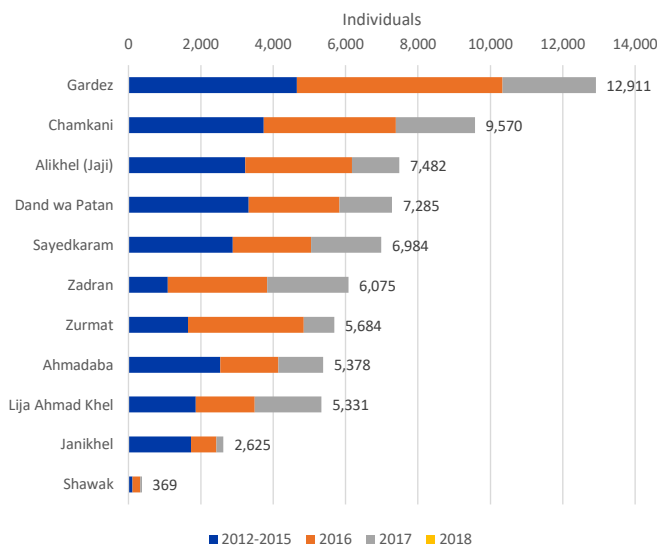


40,875
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (64%)



5,833
returnees from non-neighbouring countries (8%)

Returnees from Abroad by District | Paktya



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



22,999

IDPs currently reside in host communities



65%

displaced due to conflict



10,597

IDPs in Chamkani, which hosts the most IDPs



35%

displaced by natural disaster



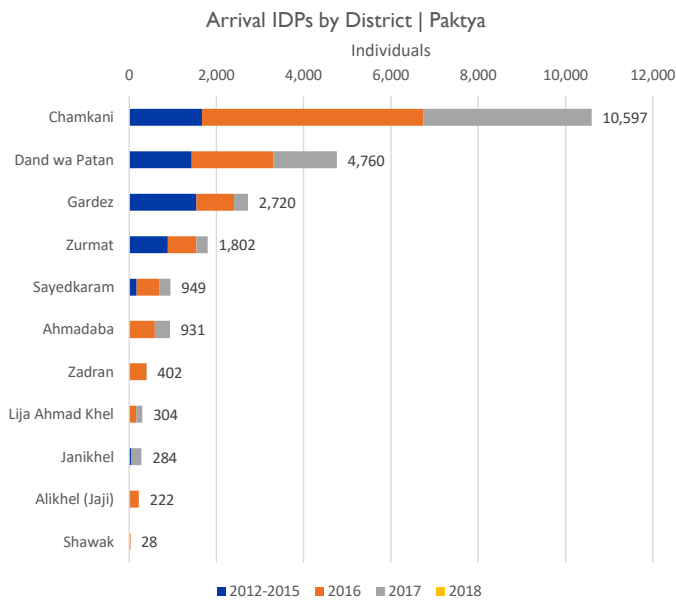
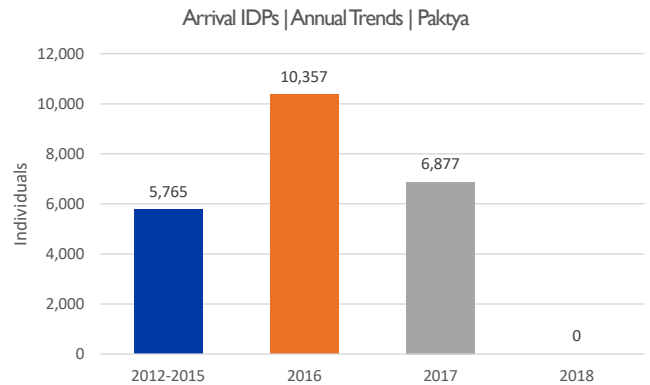
91

IDPs reside in informal settlements (0.4%)

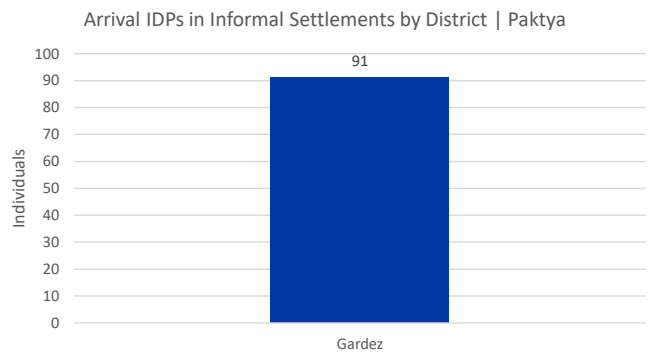
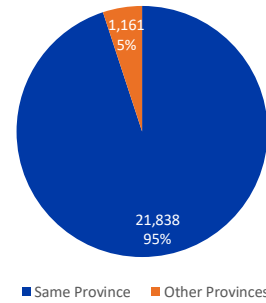


95%

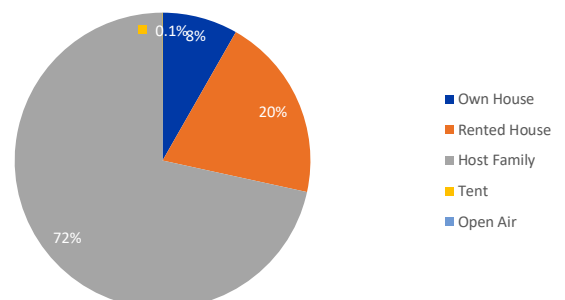
IDPs displaced within their home province



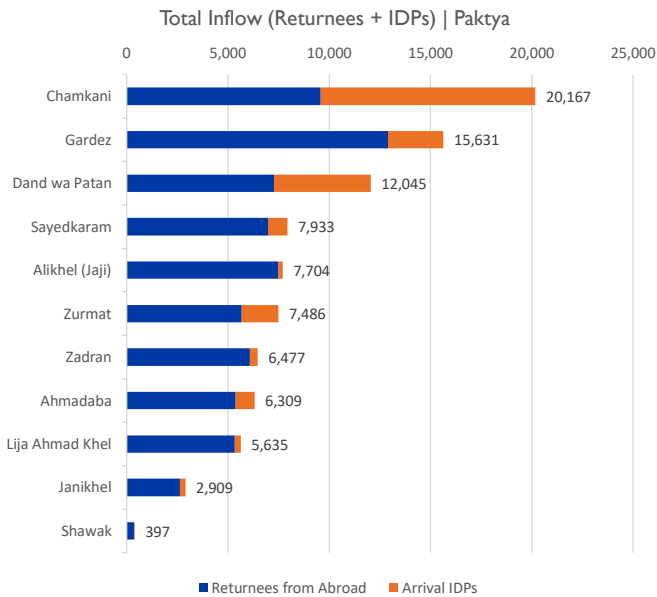
Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Paktya



Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Paktya



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

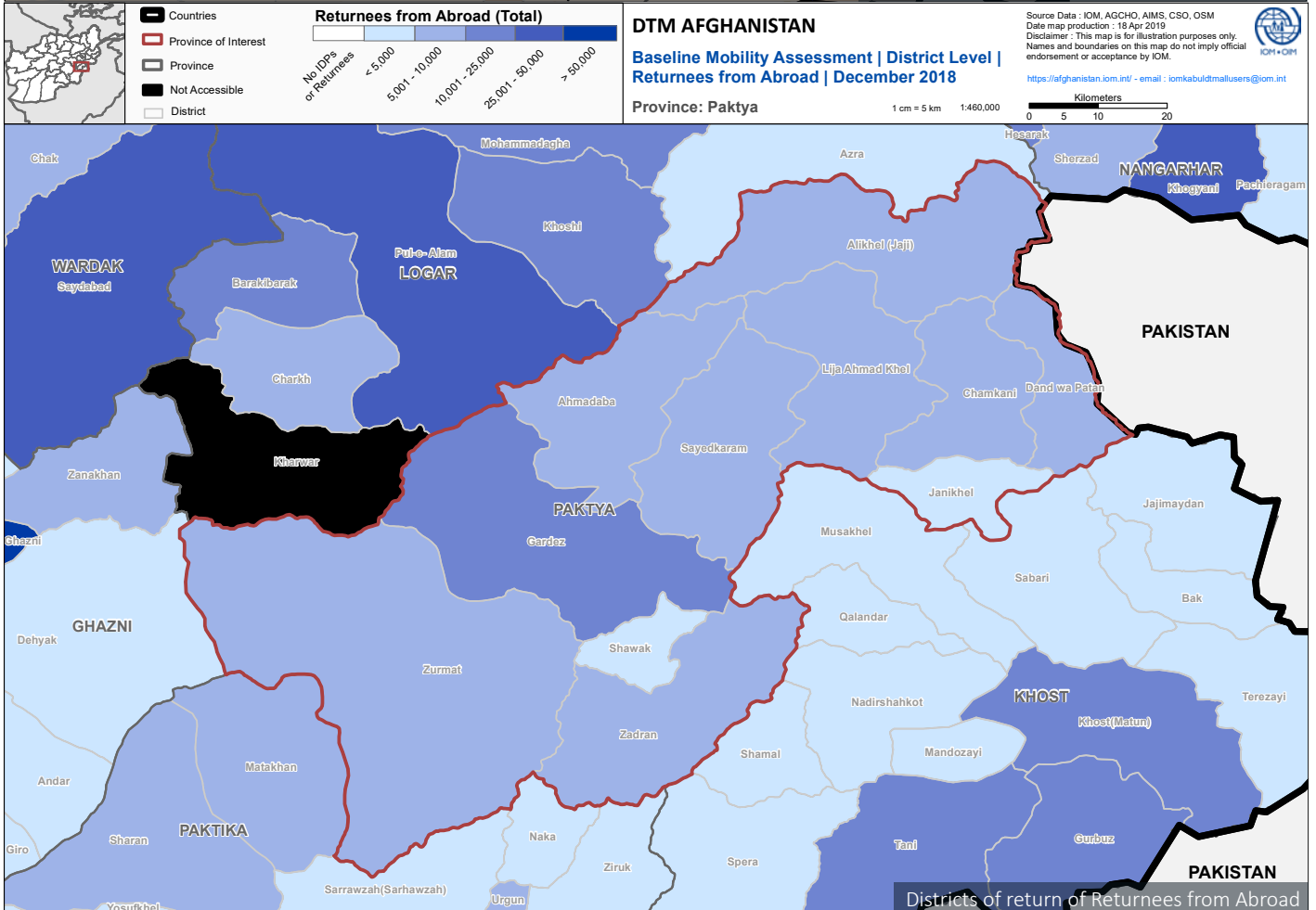
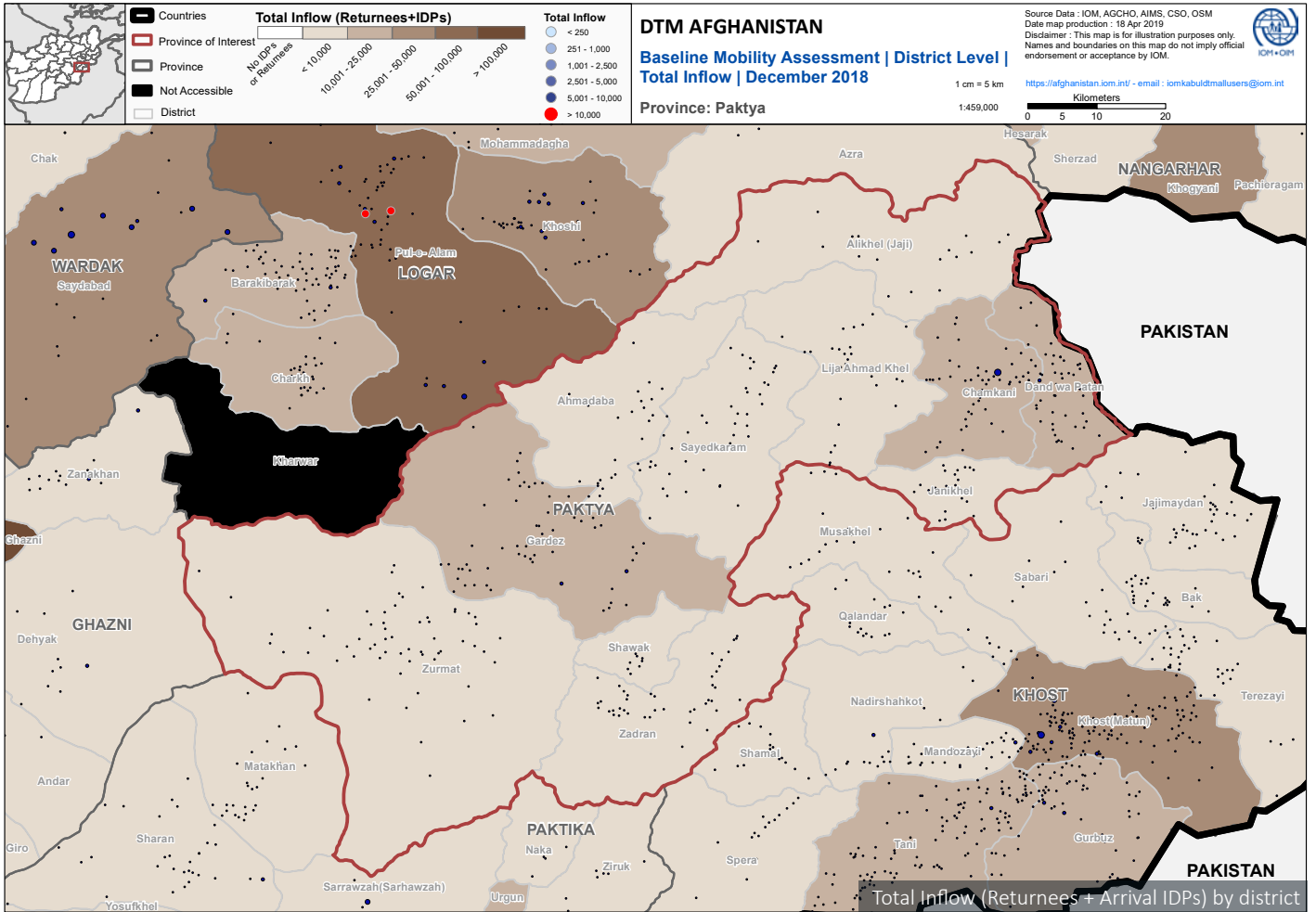


Overall, Paktya province hosts a total inflow of 92,693 returnees and IDPs, of which 75% (69,694) are returnees and 25% (22,999) are IDPs. The table below shows the 20 settlements in Paktya that are most affected by this influx. These 20 settlements (5% of the 405 settlements assessed in Paktya) host 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.

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Ragha Kalay	Chamkani	7,974
2	Mutawarakh	Dand wa Patan	1,823
3	Bano Zai	Gardez	1,415
4	Zawa	Gardez	1,408
5	Sorkay	Zurmat	856
6	Toshe Kalay	Chamkani	762
7	Shah Karaiz	Zurmat	750
8	Roqeyan	Alikhel (Jaji)	732
9	Cheno	Sayedkaram	647
10	Malik Khail	Gardez	644
11	Markaz Wolluswaly	Sayedkaram	640
12	Mana	Alikhel (Jaji)	605
13	Mahram Kalay	Alikhel (Jaji)	603
14	Spen Kote	Chamkani	599
15	Miri Khail	Alikhel (Jaji)	593
16	Shepola	Dand wa Patan	591
17	Panjpays	Zurmat	567
18	Paitla	Alikhel (Jaji)	564
19	Kundar Khail	Sayedkaram	558
20	Baba Khail	Chamkani	557
Total			22,888

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

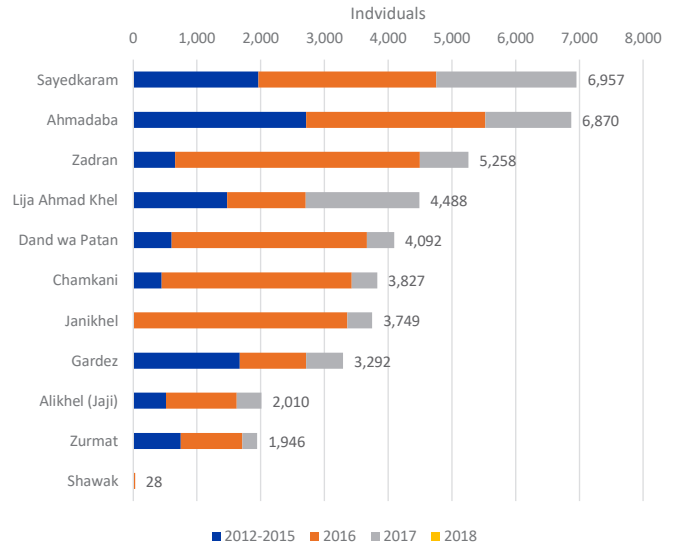
District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Chamkani	9,570	10,597	20,167
Gardez	12,911	2,720	15,631
Dand wa Patan	7,285	4,760	12,045
Sayedkaram	6,984	949	7,933
Alikhel (Jaji)	7,482	222	7,704
Zurmat	5,684	1,802	7,486
Zadran	6,075	402	6,477
Ahmadaba	5,378	931	6,309
Lija Ahmad Khel	5,331	304	5,635
Janikhel	2,625	284	2,909
Shawak	369	28	397
Grand Total	69,694	22,999	92,693



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

Fled IDPs by District | Paktya



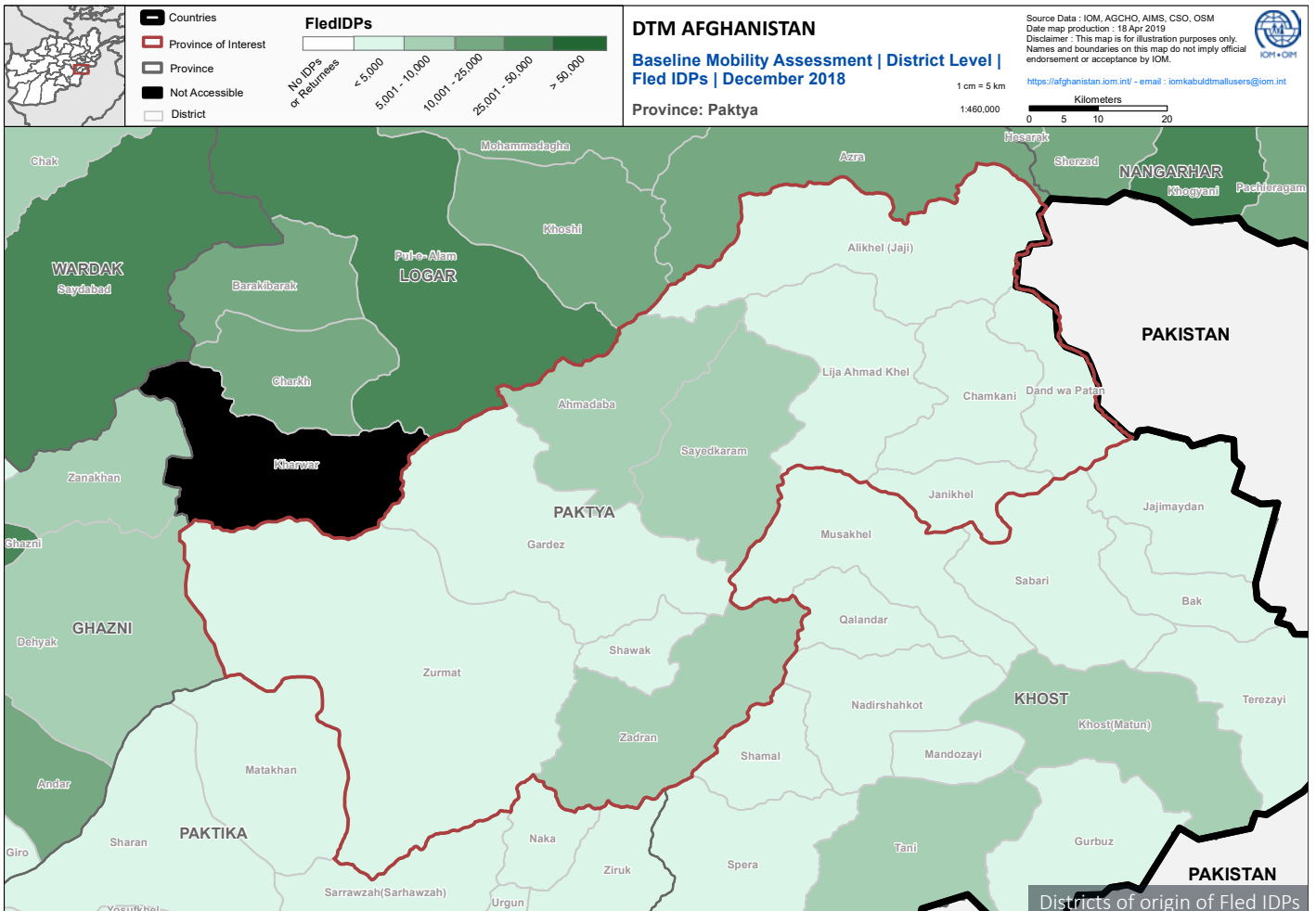
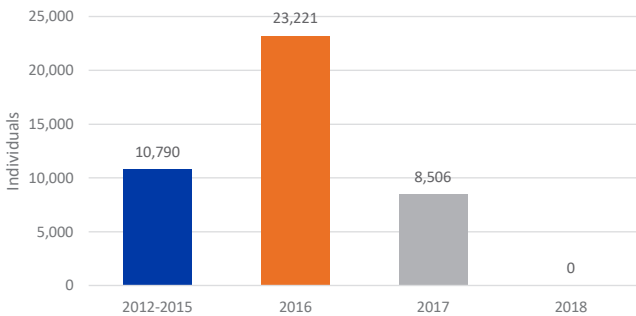
42,517
Fled IDPs

48%
fled IDPs displaced within Paktya

71%
displaced due to conflict

29%
displaced by natural disaster

Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Paktya





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. Paktya was not assessed in 2018; therefore, there is no IDP data to report.



43,076
Returned IDPs



94%
IDPs returned from other locations in Paktya

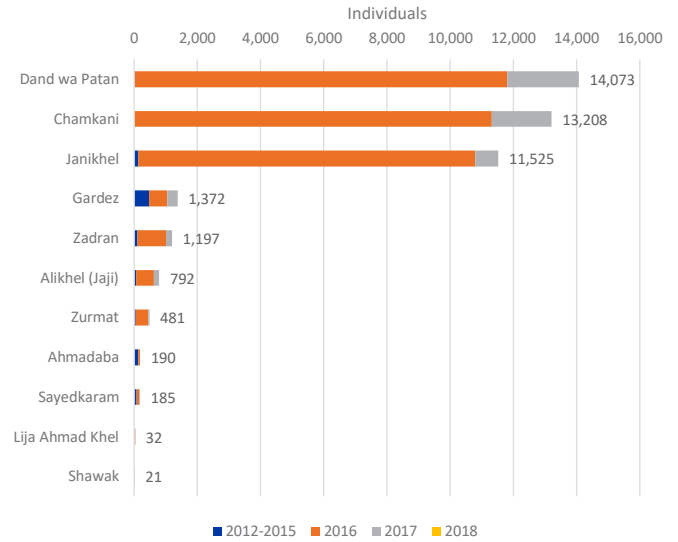


5 in 6
former IDPs returned to just 3 districts: Dand Wa Patan, Chamkani and Janikhel (90%)

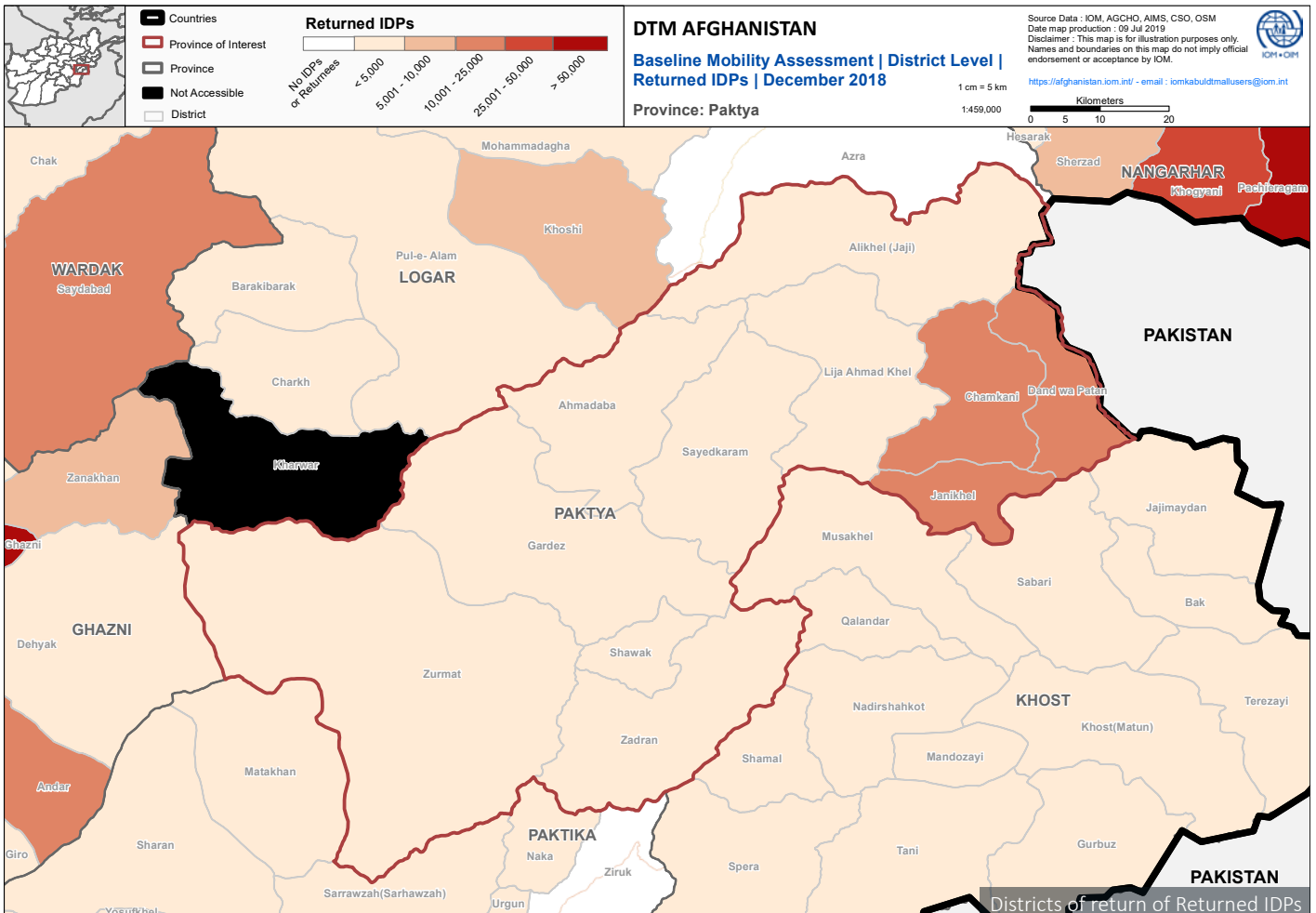
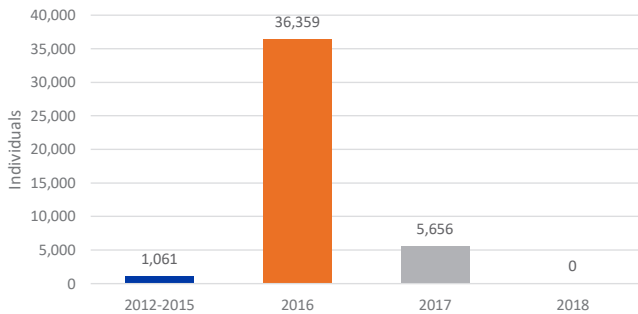


1 in 3
33% of all returned IDPs returned to Dand Wa Patan district

Returned IDPs by District | Paktya



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Paktya



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



28,499
fled abroad



1,463
fled to Europe (5%)

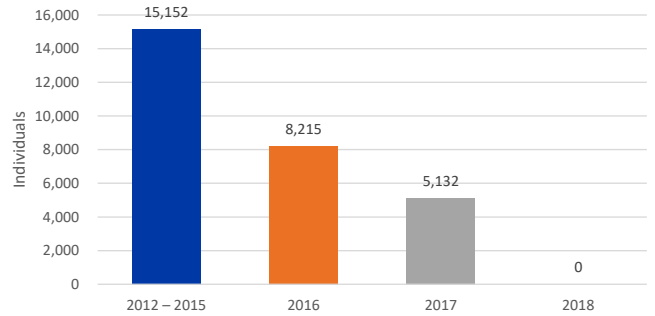


889
fled to Iran (3%)

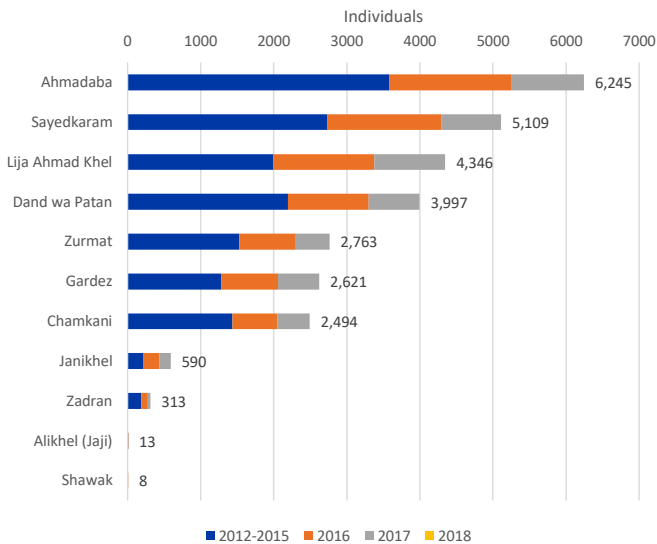


13,171
fled to Pakistan (46%)

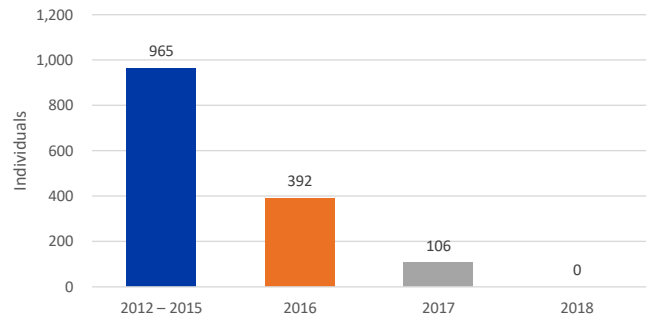
Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Paktya



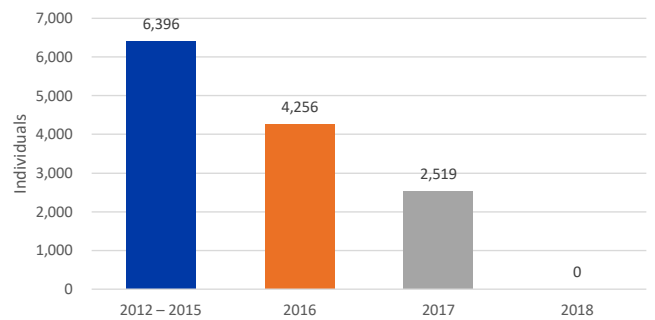
Out-Migrants by District | Paktya



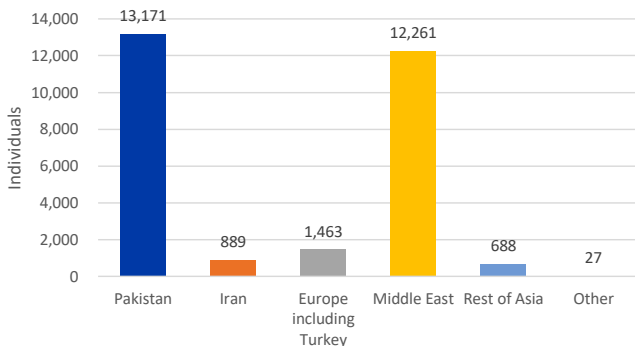
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Paktya



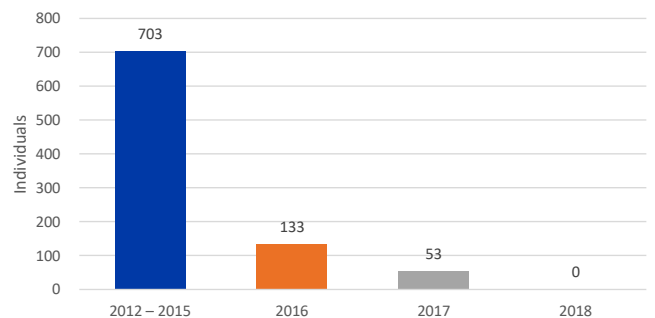
Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Paktya



Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Paktya



Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Paktya



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	Chamkani	20,167
2	Gardez	15,631
3	Dand wa Patan	12,045
4	Sayedkaram	7,933
5	Alikhel (Jaji)	7,704
Grand Total		63,480

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Gardez	76
2	Zadran	13
3	NA	NA
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
Grand Total		89

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Sayedkaram	603
2	Gardez	371
3	Ahmadaba	127
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
Grand Total		1,101

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Dand wa Patan	4,495
2	Chamkani	4,408
3	Gardez	4,131
4	Zurmat	2,416
5	Alikhel (Jaji)	2,146
Grand Total		17,596

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Chamkani	13,396
2	Dand wa Patan	6,150
3	Janikhel	1,767
4	Zurmat	1,242
5	Sayedkaram	764
Grand Total		23,319

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Dand wa Patan	4,627
2	Gardez	4,148
3	Janikhel	2,909
4	Zadran	2,329
5	Zurmat	1,973
Grand Total		15,986

STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

A Young Man Who Helped Lift His Family Out of Poverty

Mohammad Juma immigrated from Paktya to Pakistan with his family during the Soviet occupation. He was very young when his father died and he became financially responsible for his family.

He began working in hotels with his young brother in Pakistan upon arrival. He worked there for four years before deciding to instead start collecting shrap metal from the roadside to sell. Eventually, he decided to start a career as a cook, preparing rice and selling it at a stall. He started saving money for their return home. It was hard work at the stall, particularly during hot summer days.

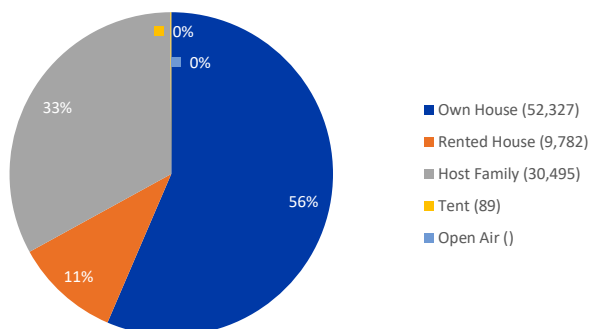
In 2016, he and his family were among the 63,241 returnees from Pakistan to Paktya. After returning to Afghanistan, the entire family started working together to re-start Mohammad's food stall. Two years later, the family has been very successful with their business endeavour — they live a happy and fulfilling life.

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



After working hard doing various jobs in Pakistan, Mohammad is successful in starting up his own business upon return to Afghanistan. © IOM 2018

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | Paktya





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

 www.displacement.iom.int/afghanistan

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