

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

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



IDPs in Khenj (Hes-e-Awal) district live in an organized enclave of tents. © 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

-  **7** districts assessed
-  **84** settlements assessed
-  **640** key informants interviewed
-  **1,372** returnees from abroad [2012-2018]
-  **3,454** IDPs [2012–2018] currently in host communities
-  **8,165** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2018]
-  **1,249** out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2018]
-  **335** out-migrants fled to Europe (27% of out-migrants)
-  **217** returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air – all of them live in Khenj (Hesa-e-Awal) District.
-  **1 in 2** 52% of all fled IDPs in Panjsher are from Paryan district
-  **1 in 3** 34% of all returnees and IDPs reside in Khenj (Hes-e- Awal) district
-  **1 in 4** persons in Paryan District are returned IDPs
-  **252** individuals (20%) in Rukha District have no access to potable water
-  **143** individuals in Bazarak District have no access to health services

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.
Bazarak	20,531	1,012	5%	63	0%	0	0%	949	4%	0	0%	570	3%
Dara	27,202	244	1%	20	0%	448	2%	224	1%	1,237	5%	266	1%
Khenj (Hes-e- Awal)	43,627	1,638	4%	994	2%	1,183	3%	644	1%	2,674	6%	35	0%
Onaba(Anawa)	19,633	541	3%	114	1%	245	1%	427	2%	0	0%	164	1%
Paryan	16,168	28	0%	0	0%	2,039	13%	28	0%	4,254	26%	0	0%
Rukha	25,021	1,252	5%	70	0%	0	0%	1,182	4%	0	0%	7	0%
Shutul	11,933	111	1%	111	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	207	2%
Total	164,115	4,826	3%	1,372	1%	3,915	2%	3,454	2%	8,165	5%	1,249	1%

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

Symbology: > 25% of population



Rukha district has the highest needs in terms of access to safe drinking water in Panjsher province. Many IDPs and returnees in Rukha resort to drinking unsafe water, like this man fetching water from an unprotected source. © 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.

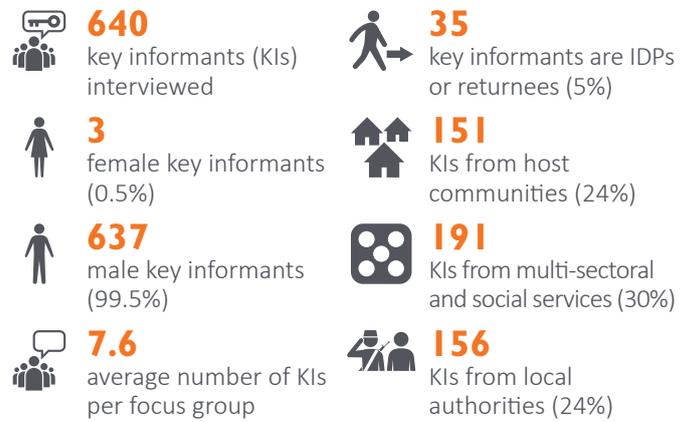
Since DTM has now assessed all 34 provinces, only settlement-level assessments will be conducted in the future. Pending continued funding, DTM aims to conduct baseline mobility assessments, nationwide, twice per year.



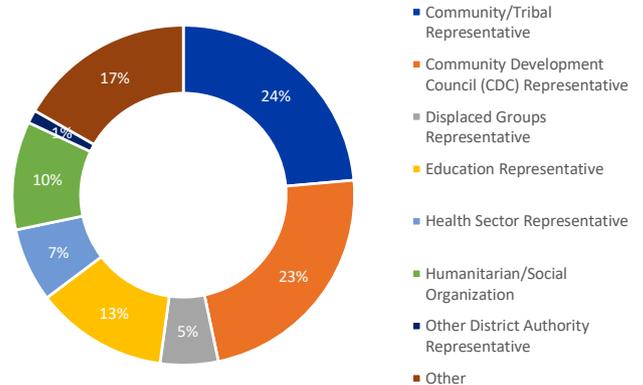
KEY INFORMANTS

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.

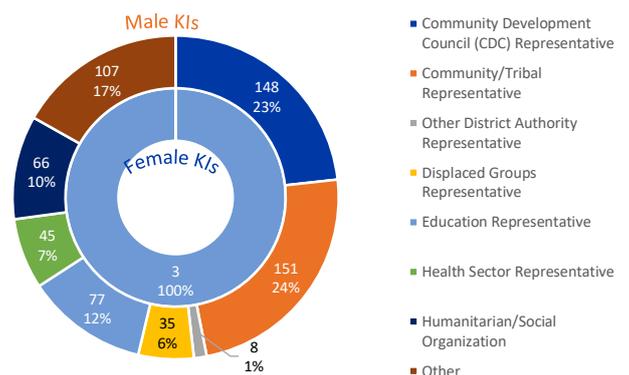
By actively recruiting more female enumerators, though challenging, DTM has made significant strides to improve gender inclusion in focus group discussions, although there is much room for improvement. In Panjsher, female key informants made up 0.5% of the total key informants.



Key Informants by Type | Panjsher



Key Informants by Type and Sex | Panjsher



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 Panjsher decreased by 72 % in 2016 compared to the period between 2012 and 2015. There was a further decrease of 48% in 2017. In 2018, however, there was an increase of 73% compared in the previous year.



1,372
returnees from abroad



534
returned from Pakistan (39%)



214
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (18%)



651
returned from Iran (47%)

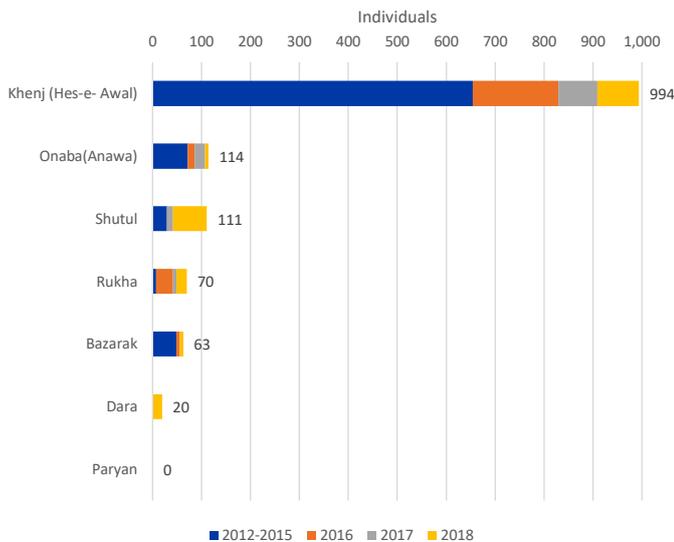


971
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (82%)

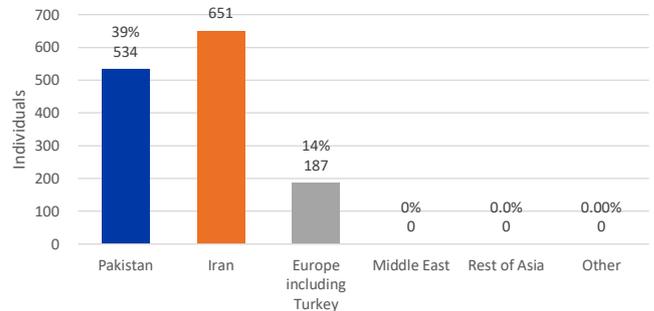


187
returnees from non-neighbouring countries (14%)

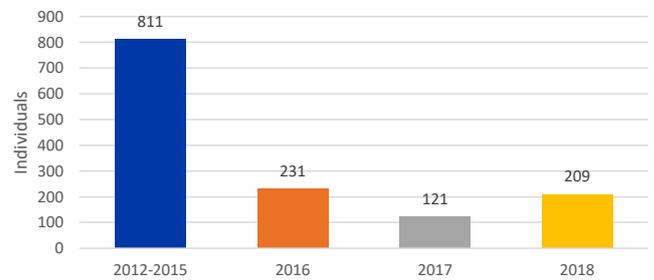
Returnees from Abroad by District | Panjsher



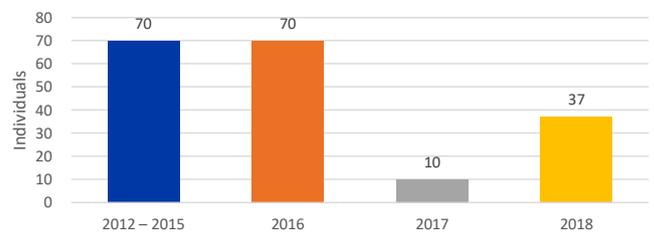
Returnees from Abroad | Panjsher



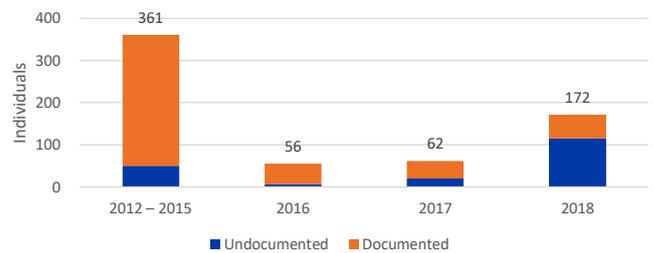
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Panjsher



Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Panjsher



Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Panjsher



Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Panjsher



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.



3,454
IDPs currently reside in host communities



93%
displaced due to conflict



1,182
IDPs in Rukha, which hosts the most IDPs



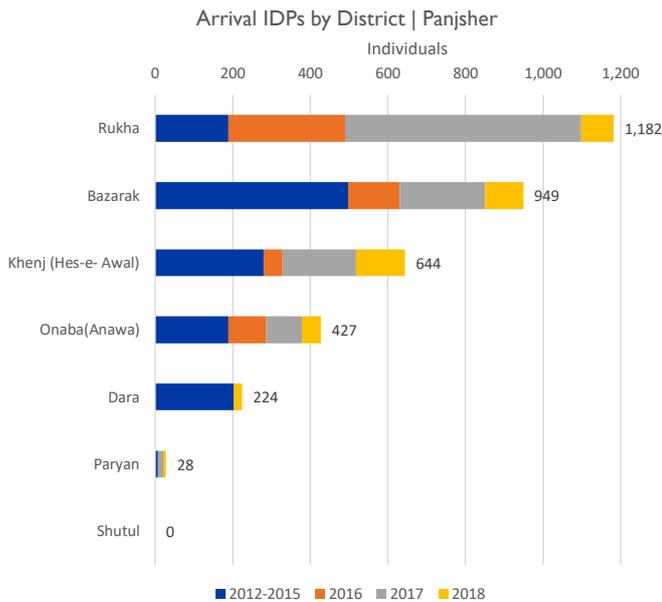
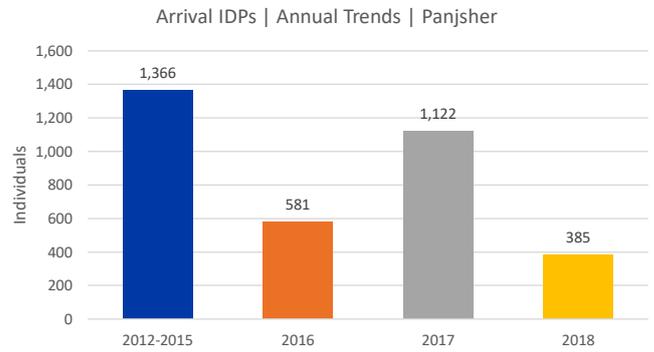
7%
displaced by natural disaster



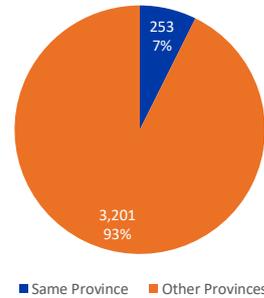
0
IDPs reside in informal settlements



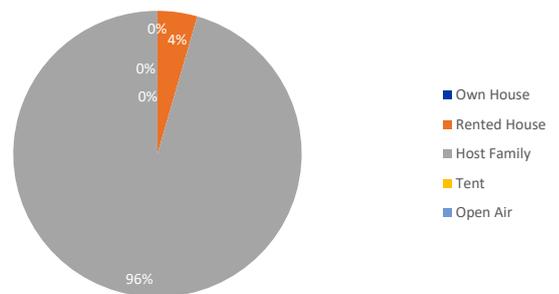
7%
IDPs displaced within their home province



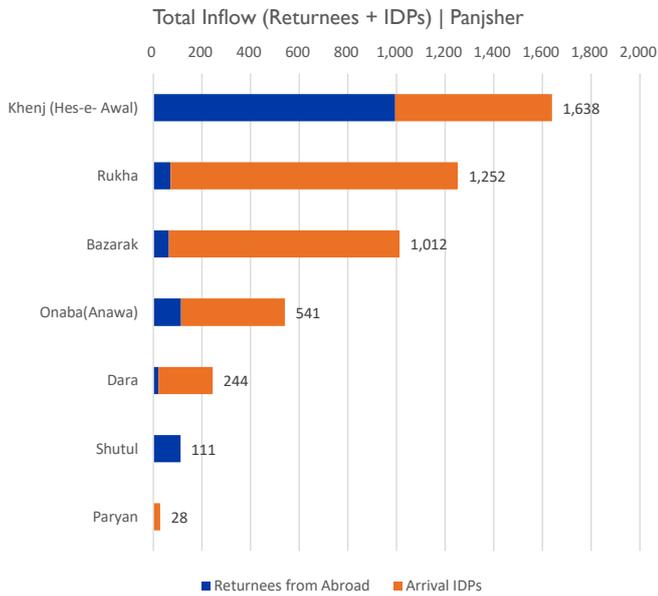
Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Panjsher



Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Panjsher



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



Overall, Panjsher province hosts a total inflow of 4,826 returnees and IDPs, of which 28% (1,372) are returnees and 72% (3,454) are IDPs. The table below shows the 20 settlements in Panjsher that are most affected by this influx. These 20 settlements (24% of the 84 settlements assessed in Panjsher) host 78% 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	Peshghor (1)	Khenj (Hes-e- Awal)	770
2	Qabqan	Rukha	615
3	Safid Chahir	Khenj (Hes-e- Awal)	371
4	Onaba(anawa)	Onaba (Anawa)	254
5	Bakhshi Khail Payen	Rukha	224
6	Khenj (hes-e- Awal)	Khenj (Hes-e- Awal)	210
7	Mata	Khenj (Hes-e- Awal)	147
8	Qarya Shast	Rukha	112
9	Nawoligh	Bazarak	105
10	Awaro Bad Qoul	Bazarak	98
11	Estaycha	Onaba (Anawa)	98
12	Sangana Payen	Bazarak	91
13	Dahi Najor	Bazarak	91
14	Sheshkan	Rukha	91
15	Rahman Khail	Bazarak	84
16	Bakhshi Khail Bala	Rukha	84
17	Jangalak	Bazarak	78
18	Khanez (1)	Bazarak	77
19	Jaar Ali Karimdad	Dara	77
20	Bazarak	Bazarak	70
	Total		3,747

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Khenj (Hes-e- Awal)	994	644	1,638
Rukha	70	1,182	1,252
Bazarak	63	949	1,012
Onaba (Anawa)	114	427	541
Dara	20	224	244
Shutul	111	NA	111
Paryan	NA	28	28
Grand Total	1,372	3,454	4,826

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

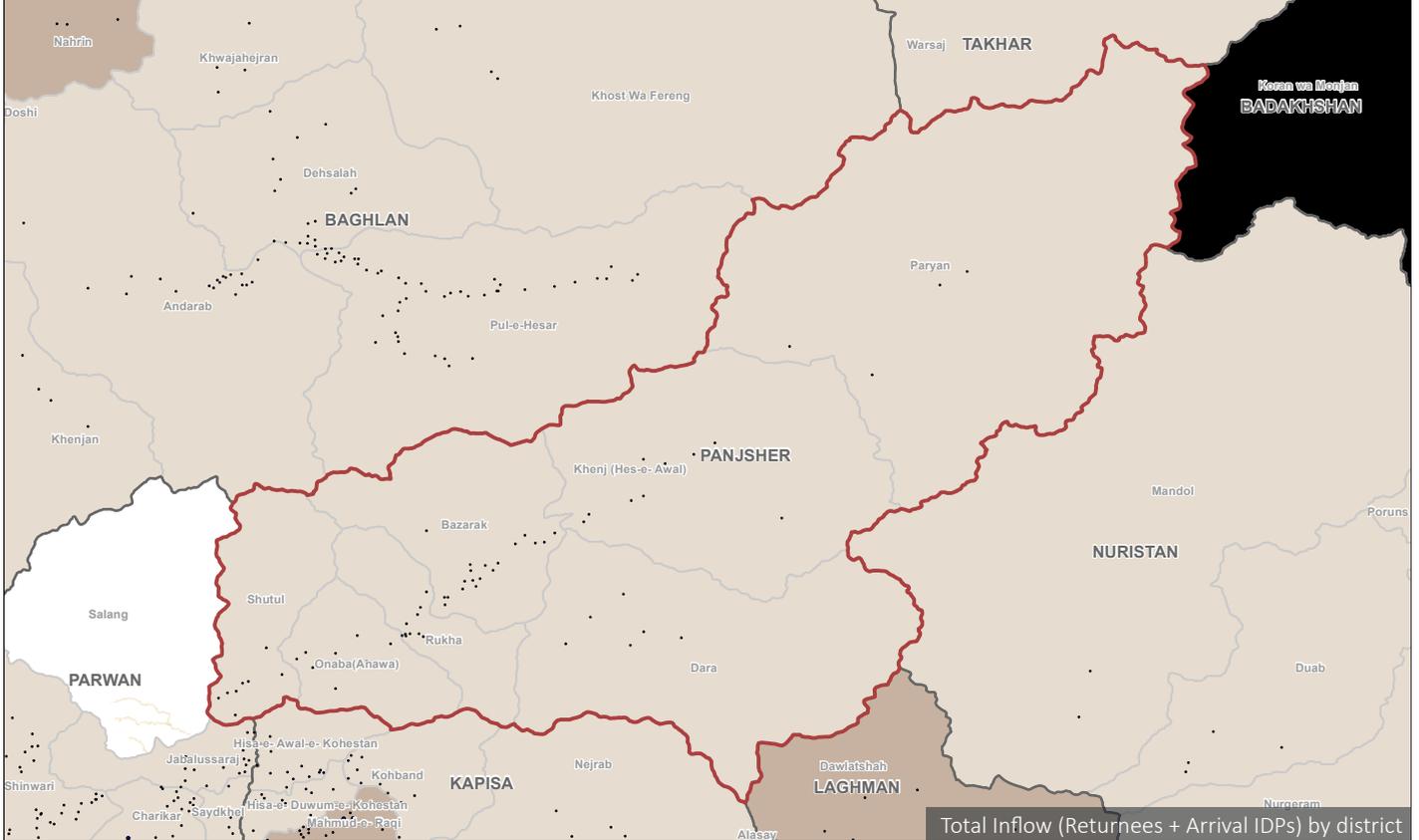
DTM AFGHANISTAN
Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level |
Total Inflow | December 2018

Province: Panjsher

1 cm = 4 km
1:400,000

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.

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Returns from Abroad (Total)

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

Returns from Abroad

< 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 |
Returns from Abroad | December 2018

Province: Panjsher

1 cm = 4 km
1:401,000

Source Data : IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM
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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.

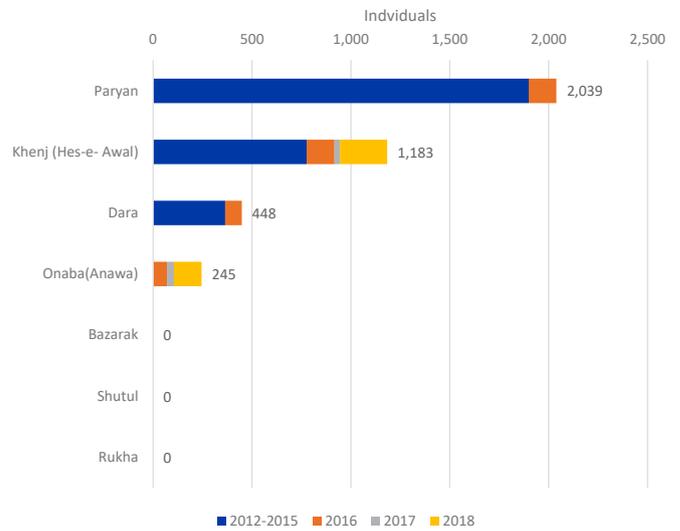
3,915
Fled IDPs

10%
fled IDPs displaced within Panjsher

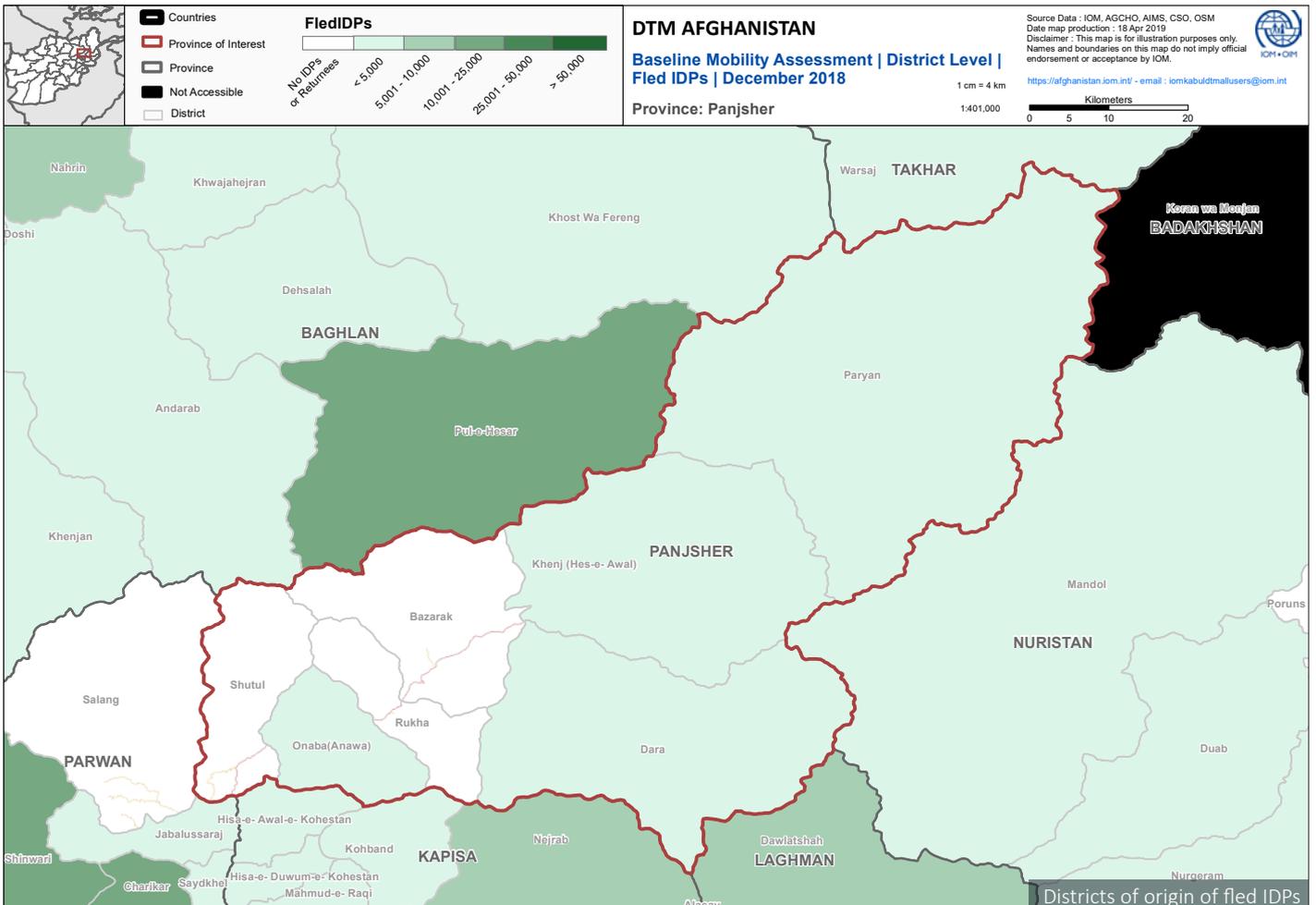
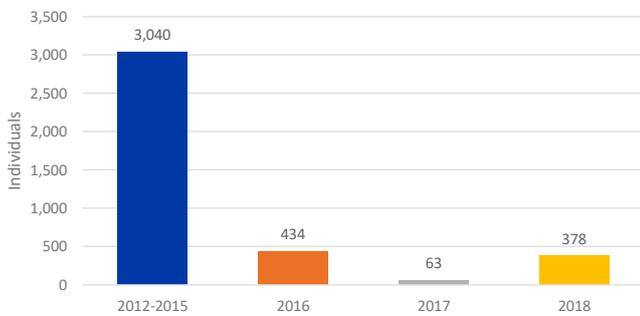
0%
displaced due to conflict

100%
displaced by natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Panjsher



Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Panjsher





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.



8,165
Returned IDPs



24%
returned IDPs returned from other locations within Panjsher

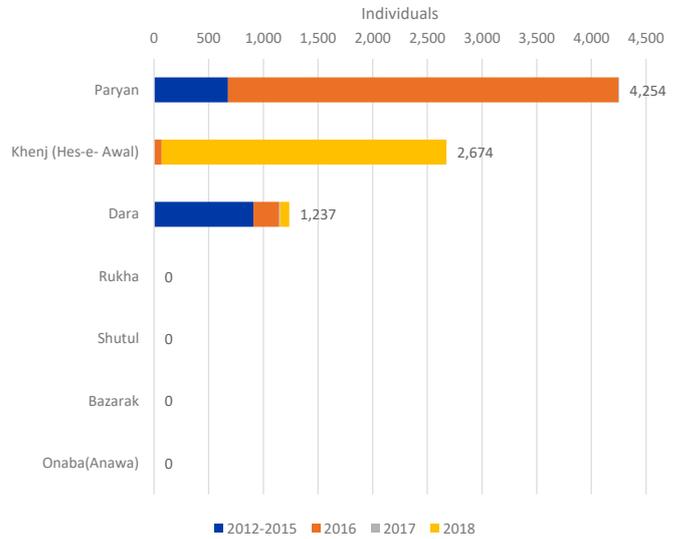


3
all IDPs in Panjsher returned to just 3 districts: Paryan, Khenj and Dara

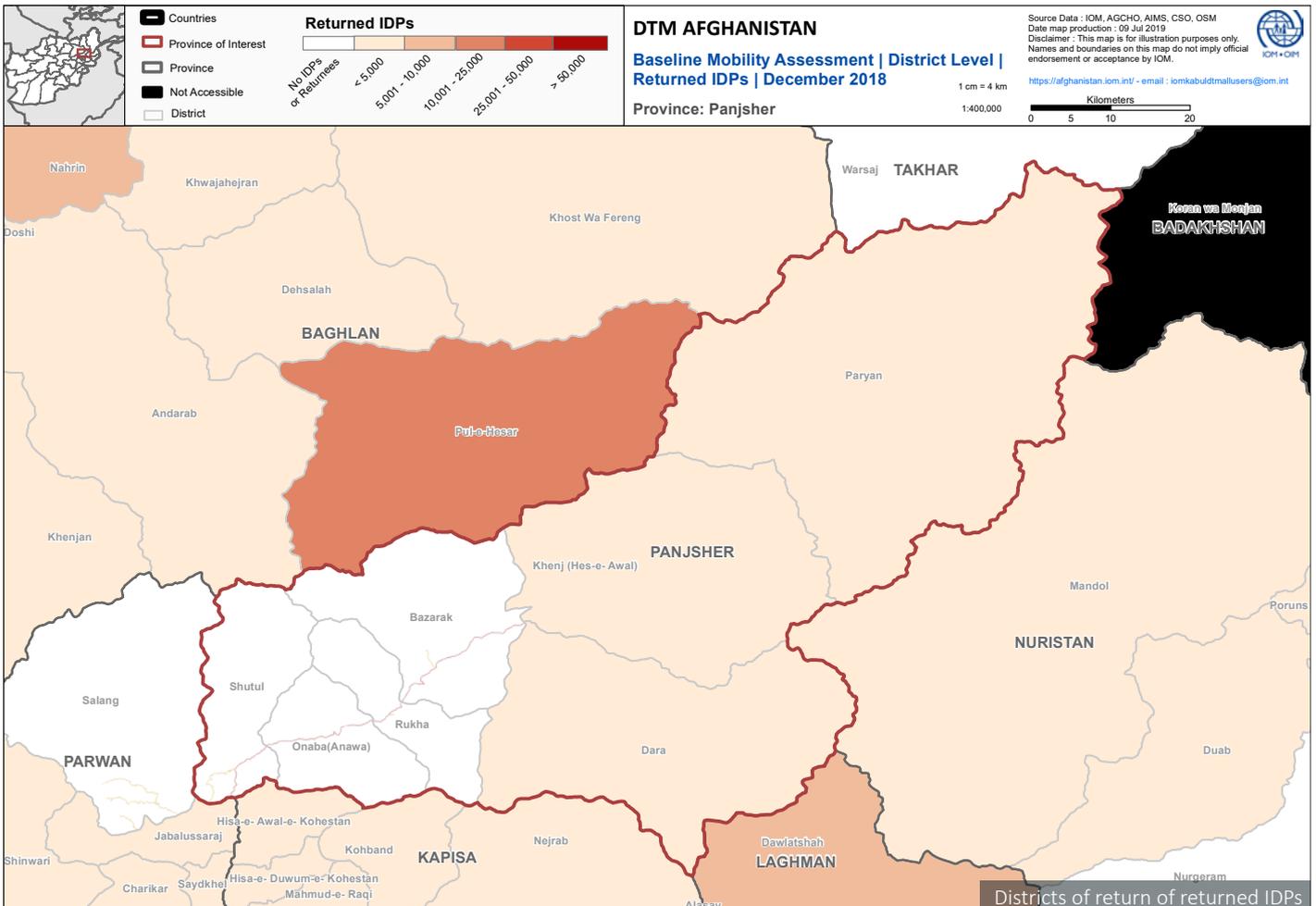
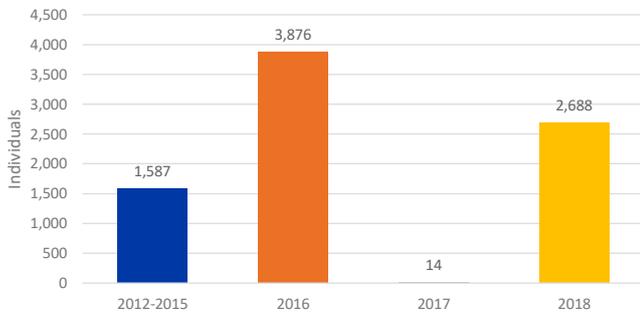


1 in 2
52% of all returned IDPs in Panjsher returned to Paryan district

Returned IDPs by District | Panjsher



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Panjsher



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.



1,249
fled abroad



335
fled to Europe (27%)

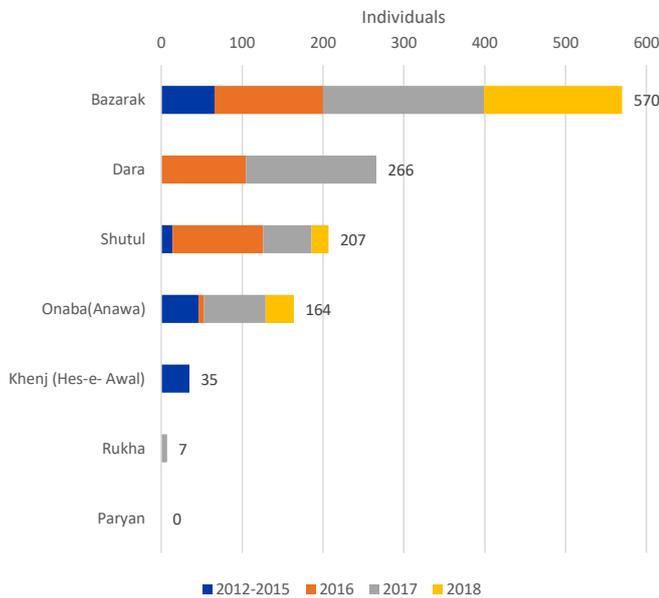


371
fled to Iran (30%)

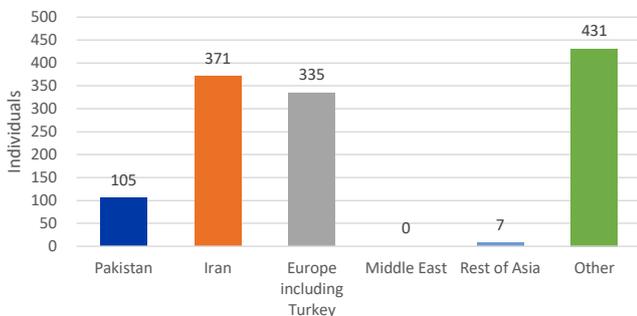


105
fled to Pakistan (8%)

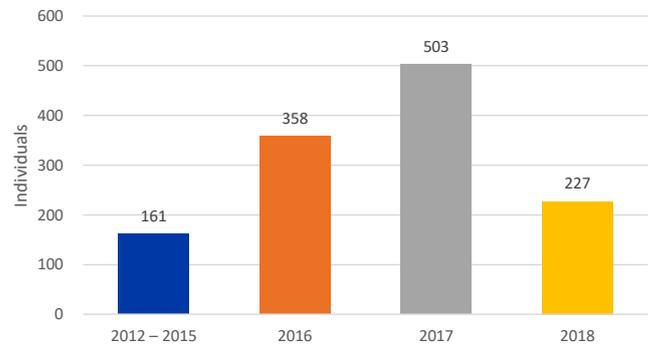
Out-Migrants by District | Panjsher



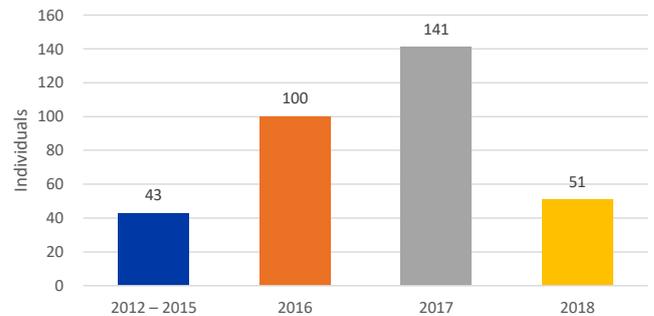
Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Panjsher



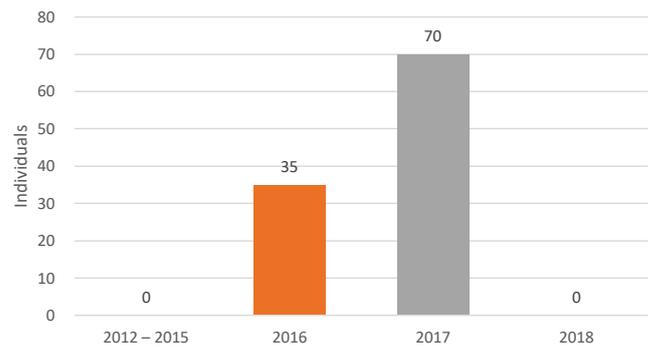
Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Panjsher



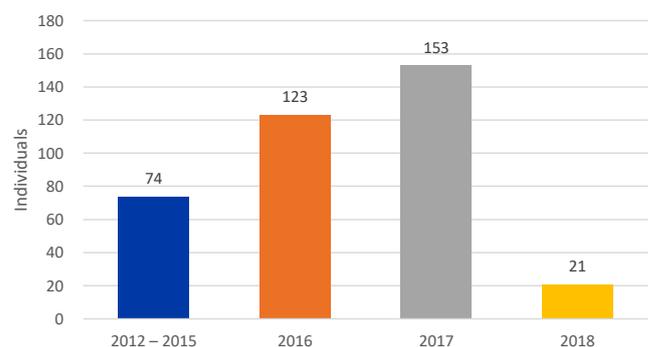
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Panjsher



Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Panjsher



Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Panjsher



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	Khenj(Hese-Awal)	1,638
2	Rukha	1,252
3	Bazarak	1,012
4	Onaba(Anawa)	541
5	Dara	244
Grand Total		4,687

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Khenj(Hese-Awal)	217
2	NA	NA
3	NA	NA
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
Grand Total		217

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Rukha	252
2	Khenj(Hese-Awal)	63
3	Shutul	55
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
Grand Total		370

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Bazarak	143
2	Dara	97
3	Khenj(Hese-Awal)	49
4	Shutul	45
5	Rukha	21
Grand Total		355

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Bazarak	109
2	Shutul	31
3	Onaba(Anawa)	21
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
Grand Total		161

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Shutul	73
2	Bazarak	31
3	NA	NA
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
Grand Total		104

STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

A Family Who Was Welcomed By Their New Community

Ramazan is originally from Farang Wa Gharu district in Baghlan province. He lives with his five children — a son and four daughters — and his wife.

"when I was in my home town in Baghlan, people in my district started fighting one another. I had to leave with my family and ultimately came to Panjshir province."

He arrived in the Keraman Valley, part of Dara district, in Panjshir province. From 2012 to 2018, Panjshir has hosted 3,454 arrival IDPs. He says the Kerman Community Development Council (CDC) provided them with a house, where they could live rent free. This was a major help for Ramazan and his family.

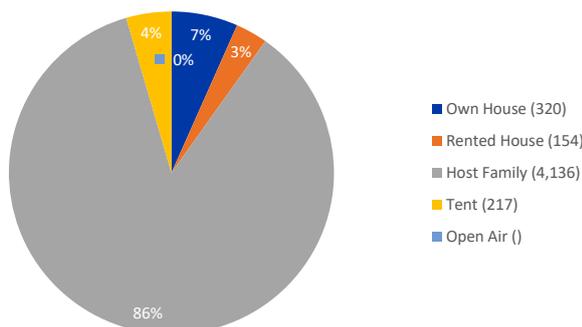
"Now I feel very safe here [in Panjsher] with my family. I am working as a labourer, my children have access to school, and my family has access to all the facilities provided by the government — such as a health clinic and safe drinking water."

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



Ramazan is living a happy life with his children in Dara district, where the local CDC has provided them with a house and all his children have access to schools and other facilities. © IOM 2018

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | Panjsher





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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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