DTM AFGHANISTAN

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

SAMANGAN SUMMARY RESULTS

ROUND 7 ▪ OCT – DEC 2018

These IDPs in Samangan province are part of 20,458 individuals who do not have access to safe drinking water. As a result, they are forced to drink unsafe water from a nearby pond. © 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

209 settlements assessed

1,069
key informants interviewed

25,470
returnees from abroad [2012-2018]

20,326
IDPs [2012–2018] currently in host communities

22,602
former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2018]

21,826
out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2018]

6,829
out-migrants fled to Europe (31% of out-migrants)

105
returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air – Dara-e-Suf-e-Paying district is the most affected with 85 individuals in need of shelter

1 in 2
47% of returnees from abroad returned from Iran

2 in 5
42% of all out-migrants have fled from Dara-e-Suf-e-Payin District

2 in 5
43% of all returnees and IDPs reside in Dara-e-Suf-e-Payin district

21,502
Individuals (47%) have no access to markets

20,458
individuals (45%) have no access to potable water

18,190
individuals (40%) have no access to health services

For more information, please contact: DTMAfghanistan@iom.int www.displacement.iom.int/afghanistan

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.
Aybak	114,061	9,808	8%	3,914	3%	7,459	7%	5,894	5%	3,290	3%	2,608	2%
Dara-e- Suf-e- Payin	70,573	19,495	22%	11,626	13%	43,143	61%	7,869	9%	12,643	18%	9,273	13%
Dara-e Suf-e-Bala	78,014	6,643	8%	2,705	3%	6,401	8%	3,938	5%	3,071	4%	3,947	5%
Feroznakhchir	14,243	652	4%	351	2%	861	6%	301	2%	287	2%	577	4%
Hazrat-e- Sultan	45,167	6,092	12%	5,252	10%	3,589	8%	840	2%	966	2%	1,733	4%
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	43,499	765	2%	513	1%	6,281	14%	252	1%	329	1%	1,717	4%
Ruy-e-Duab	49,786	2,341	4%	1,109	2%	7,035	14%	1,232	2%	2,016	4%	1,971	4%
Total	415,343	45,796	10%	25,470	6%	74,769	18%	20,326	4%	22,602	5%	21,826	5%

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

Symbology: > 25% of population

Due to a lack of access to clean water sources, many IDP and returnee families resort to drinking unsafe surface water like from this river in Ruy-e-Duab district — which both humans and animals use.© 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 Samangan, women make up 4% of the key informants, which is equivalent to the national average.

1,069 key informants (KIs) interviewed

7 key informants are IDPs or returnees (1%)

48 female key informants (4)%

141 KIs from host communities (13%)

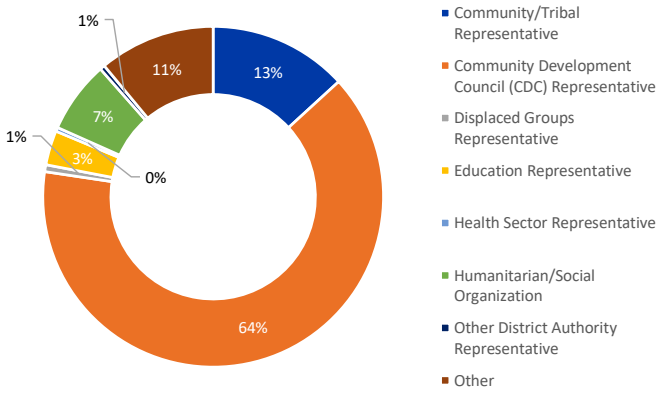
1,423 male key informants (96%)

112 KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (10%)

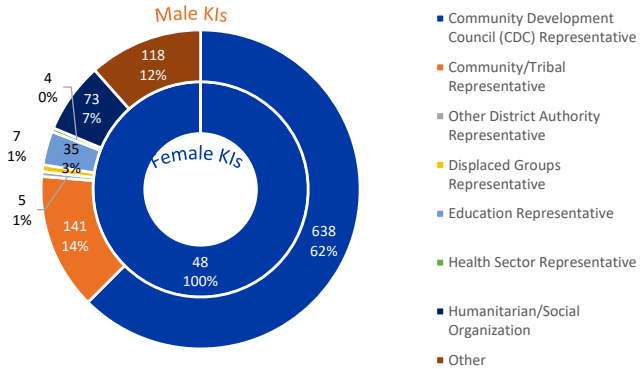
5.1 average number of KIs per focus group

691 KIs from local authorities (65%)

Key Informants by Type | Samangan



Key Informants by Type and Sex | Samangan



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 Samangan decreased by 32% in 2016 compared to the period between 2012 and 2015. There was a further decrease of 15% in 2017. Inversely, there was an increase of 15% in 2018 compared to the year before.

25,470 returnees from abroad

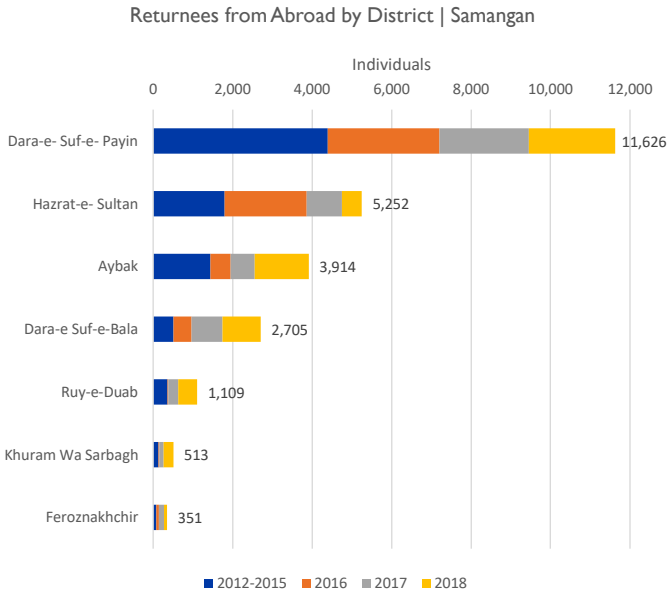
8,531 returned from Pakistan (33%)

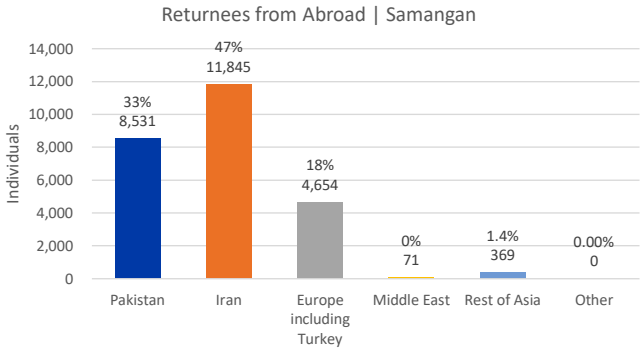
11,445 undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (56%)

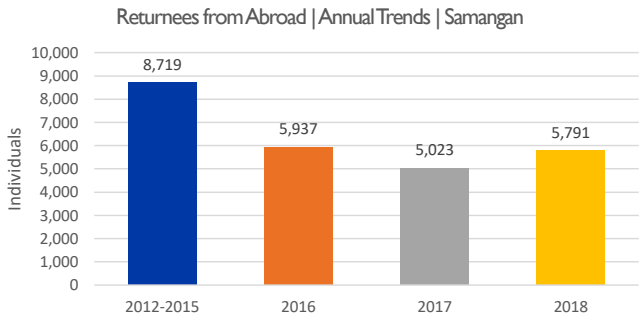
11,845 returned from Iran (47%)

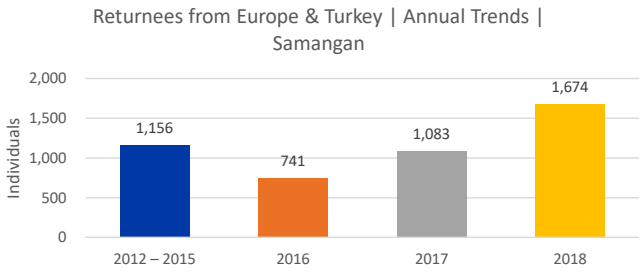
8,931 documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (44%)

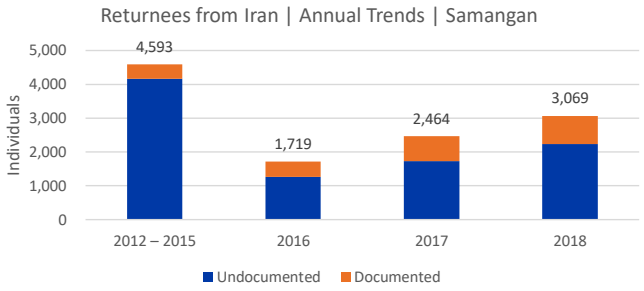
5,094 returnees from non-neighbouring countries (20%)

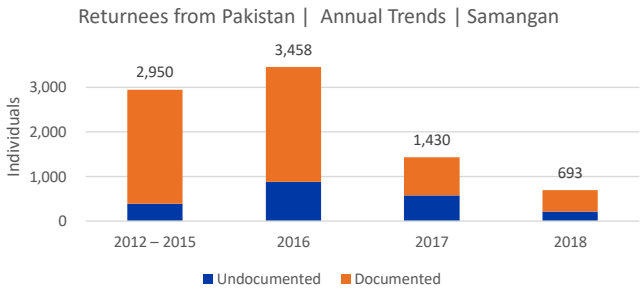












ARRIVAL IDPs

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.

20,326
IDPs currently reside in host communities

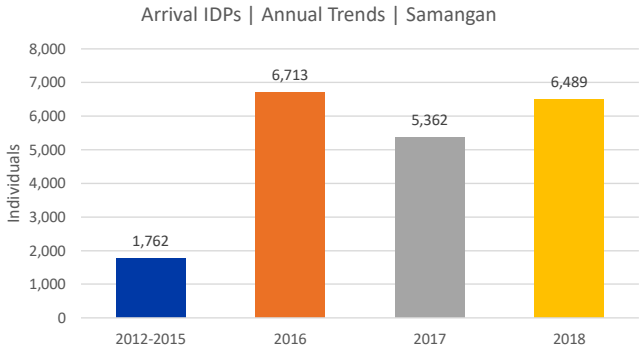
63%
displaced due to conflict

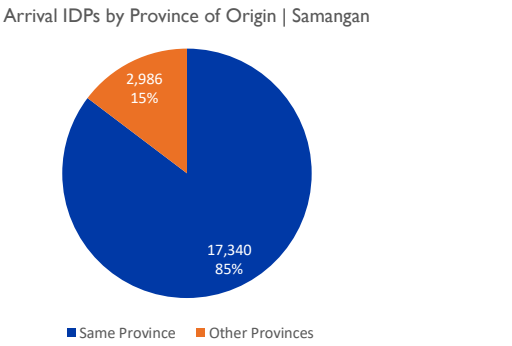
7,869
IDPs in Dara-e-Suf-e-Payin, which hosts the most IDPs

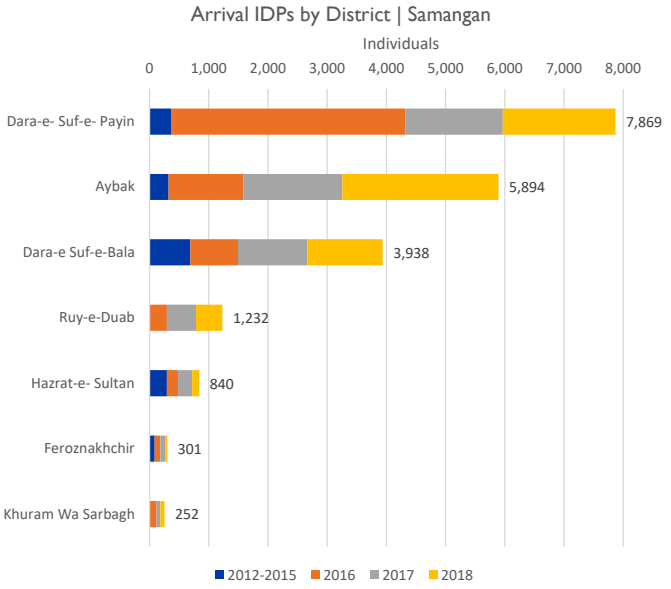
37%
displaced by natural disaster

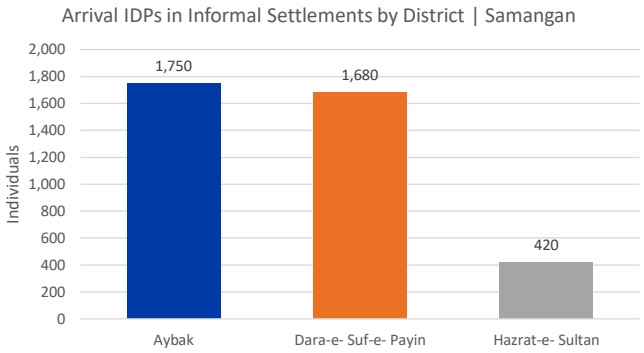
3,850
IDPs reside in informal settlements (19%)

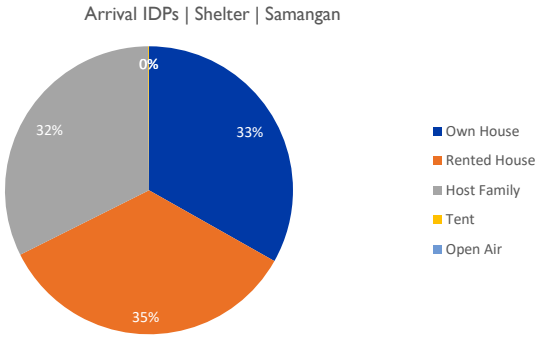
85%
IDPs displaced within their home province



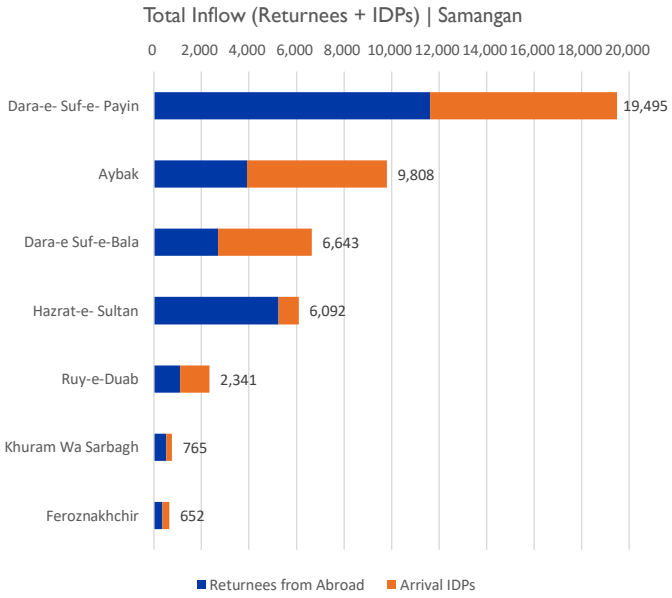








TOTAL INFLOW [RETURNEES + ARRIVAL IDPs]

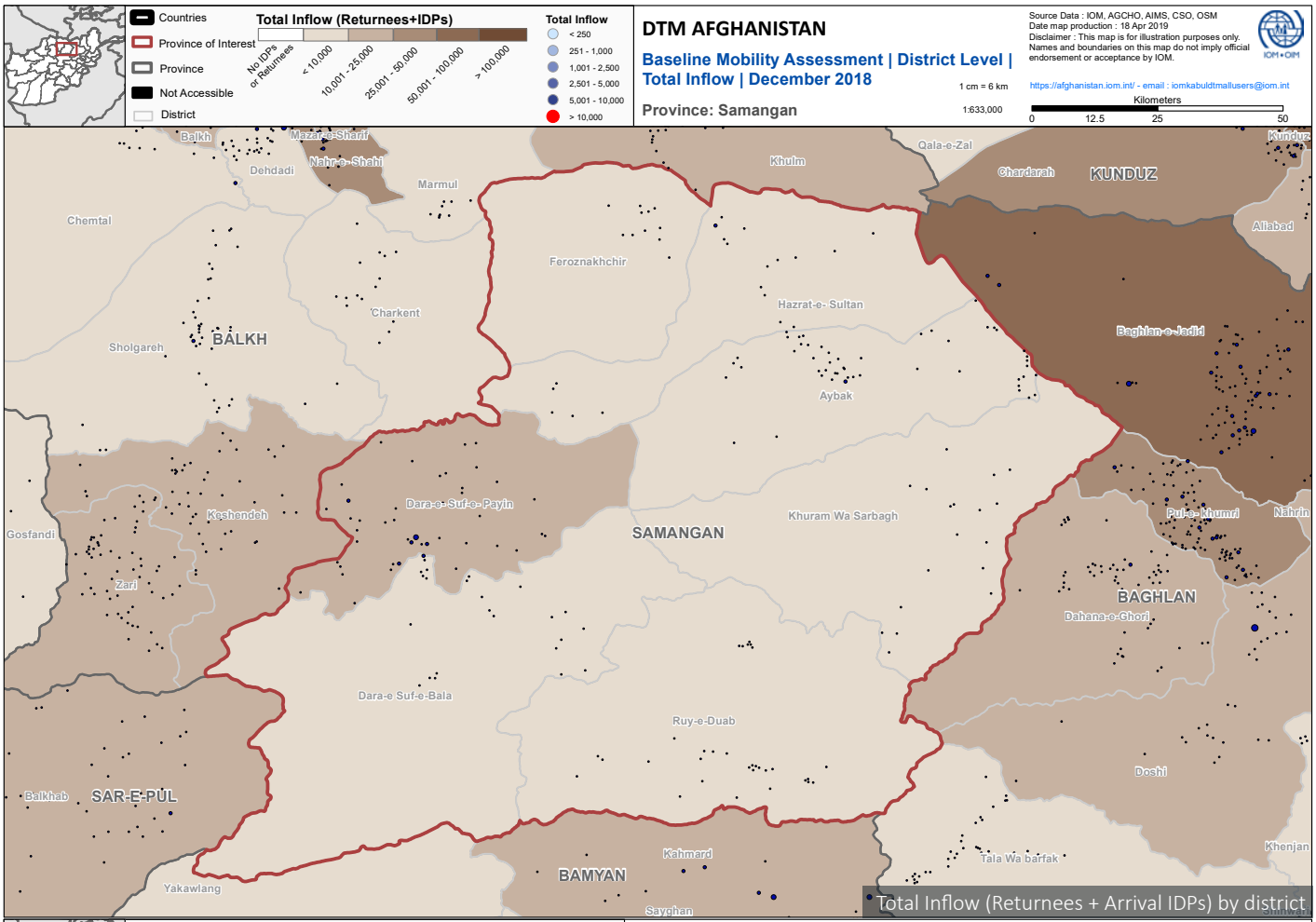


Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Dara-e- Suf-e- Payin	11,626	7,869	19,495
Aybak	3,914	5,894	9,808
Dara-e Suf-e-Bala	2,705	3,938	6,643
Hazrat-e- Sultan	5,252	840	6,092
Ruy-e-Duab	1,109	1,232	2,341
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	513	252	765
Feroznakhchir	351	301	652
Grand Total	25,470	20,326	45,796

Overall, Samangan province hosts a total inflow of 45,796 returnees and IDPs, of which 56% (25,470) are returnees and 44% (20,326) are IDPs. The table below shows the 20 settlements in Samangan that are most affected by this influx. These 20 settlements (10% of the 209 settlements assessed in Samangan) host 48% of the province's returnees and IDPs. These communities are especially fragile and susceptible to social instability induced by this large influx and the subsequent competition for limited, already overstretched resources and job opportunities. 8 of the 20 most affected settlements are in Dara-e- Suf-e- Payin district, which have 54% (11,769) of the returnees and IDPs from this group.

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Sadat Kotal Aibak Markaz Dahi	Dara-e- Suf-e- Payin	2,576
2	Faizabad	Dara-e- Suf-e- Payin	2,334
3	Chelamazar	Dara-e- Suf-e- Payin	1,982
4	Bazarak	Dara-e- Suf-e- Payin	1,463
5	Irakli	Aybak	1,342
6	Khowja Puraishan	Hazrat-e- Sultan	1,230
7	Chari Toot	Dara-e Suf-e-Bala	1,134
8	Baloch	Dara-e- Suf-e- Payin	1,087
9	Ali Khail	Dara-e- Suf-e- Payin	916
10	Tajik Dehi	Dara-e- Suf-e- Payin	829
11	Tangai Yaqoub	Dara-e Suf-e-Bala	825
12	Markaz Wolluswali Hazrat Sultan	Hazrat-e- Sultan	818
13	Sarqad	Aybak	761
14	Ghazni Gak	Hazrat-e- Sultan	758
15	Laili Say	Aybak	690
16	Dahan Tour	Dara-e Suf-e-Bala	659
17	Larghan	Aybak	649
18	Qoudhqak	Dara-e Suf-e-Bala	615
19	Nowabad Sholoktu	Hazrat-e- Sultan	595
20	Nowai Zagh	Dara-e- Suf-e- Payin	582
		Total	21,845


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: Samangan
1 cm = 6 km
1:633,000
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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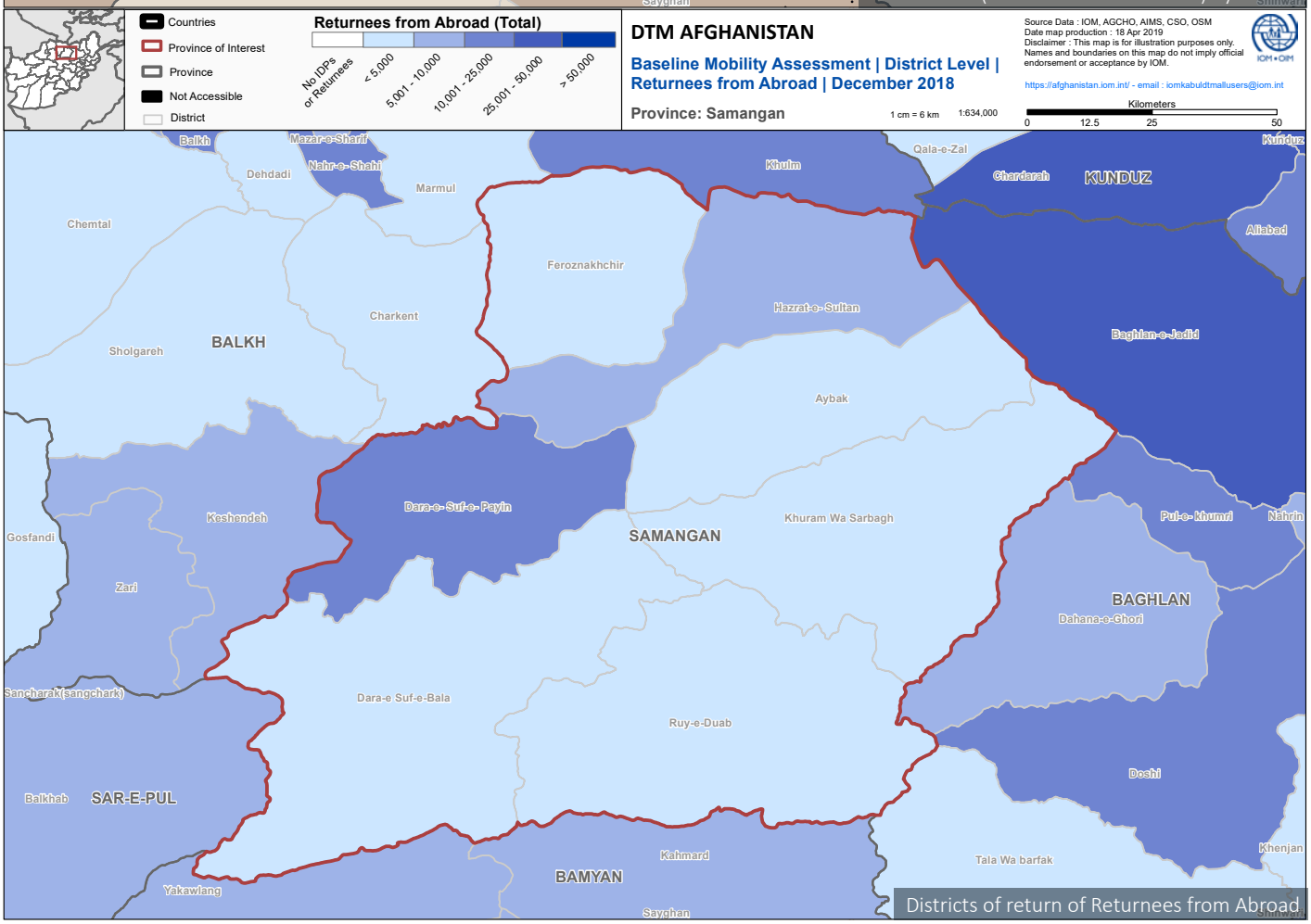
Kilometers
0 12.5 25 50
Balkh
Mazar-e-Sharif
Nahr-e- Shahi
Dehdadi
Marmul
Khulm
Qala-e-Zal
Chardarah
KUNDUZ
Kunduz
Aliabad
Chemtal
Feroznakhchir
Charkent
Hazrat-e- Sultan
Sholgareh
BALKH
Baghlan-e-Jadid
Aybak
Keshendeh
Dara-e- Suf-e- Payin
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
SAMANGAN
Pul-e- khumri
Nahrin
Gosfandi
Zari
BAGHLAN
Dahana-e-Ghori
Dara-e Suf-e-Bala
Ruy-e-Duab
Doshi
Balkhab
SAR-E-PUL
Kahmard
Tala Wa barfak
Khenjan
BAMYAN
Yakawlang
Sayghan
Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs) by district


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: Samangan
1 cm = 6 km
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Source Data : IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM
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Kilometers
0 12.5 25 50
Balkh
Mazar-e-Sharif
Nahr-e- Shahi
Dehdadi
Marmul
Khulm
Qala-e-Zal
Chardarah
KUNDUZ
Kunduz
Aliabad
Chemtal
Feroznakhchir
Charkent
Hazrat-e- Sultan
Sholgareh
BALKH
Baghlan-e-Jadid
Aybak
Keshendeh
Dara-e- Suf-e- Payin
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
SAMANGAN
Pul-e- khumri
Nahrin
Gosfandi
Zari
BAGHLAN
Dahana-e-Ghori
Sancharak(sangcharak)
Dara-e Suf-e-Bala
Ruy-e-Duab
Doshi
Balkhab
SAR-E-PUL
Kahmard
Tala Wa barfak
Khenjan
BAMYAN
Yakawlang
Sayghan
Districts of return of Returnees from Abroad

FLED IDPS

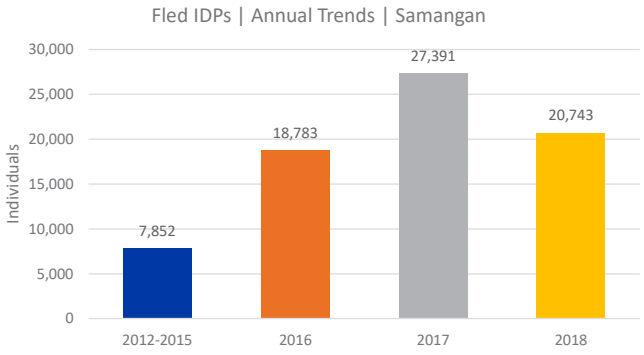
Fled IDPs are Afghans who have fled from an assessed location or settlement within which they previously resided and now currently reside in a different settlement in Afghanistan, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection concerns, or natural and human-made disasters.

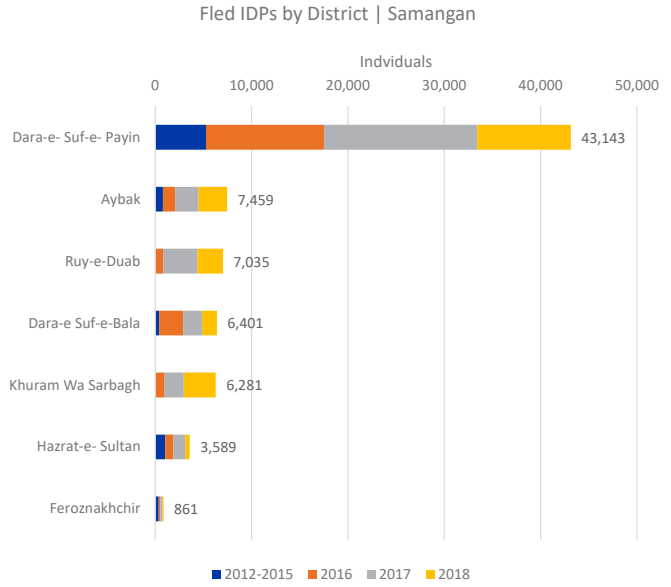
74,769
Fled IDPs

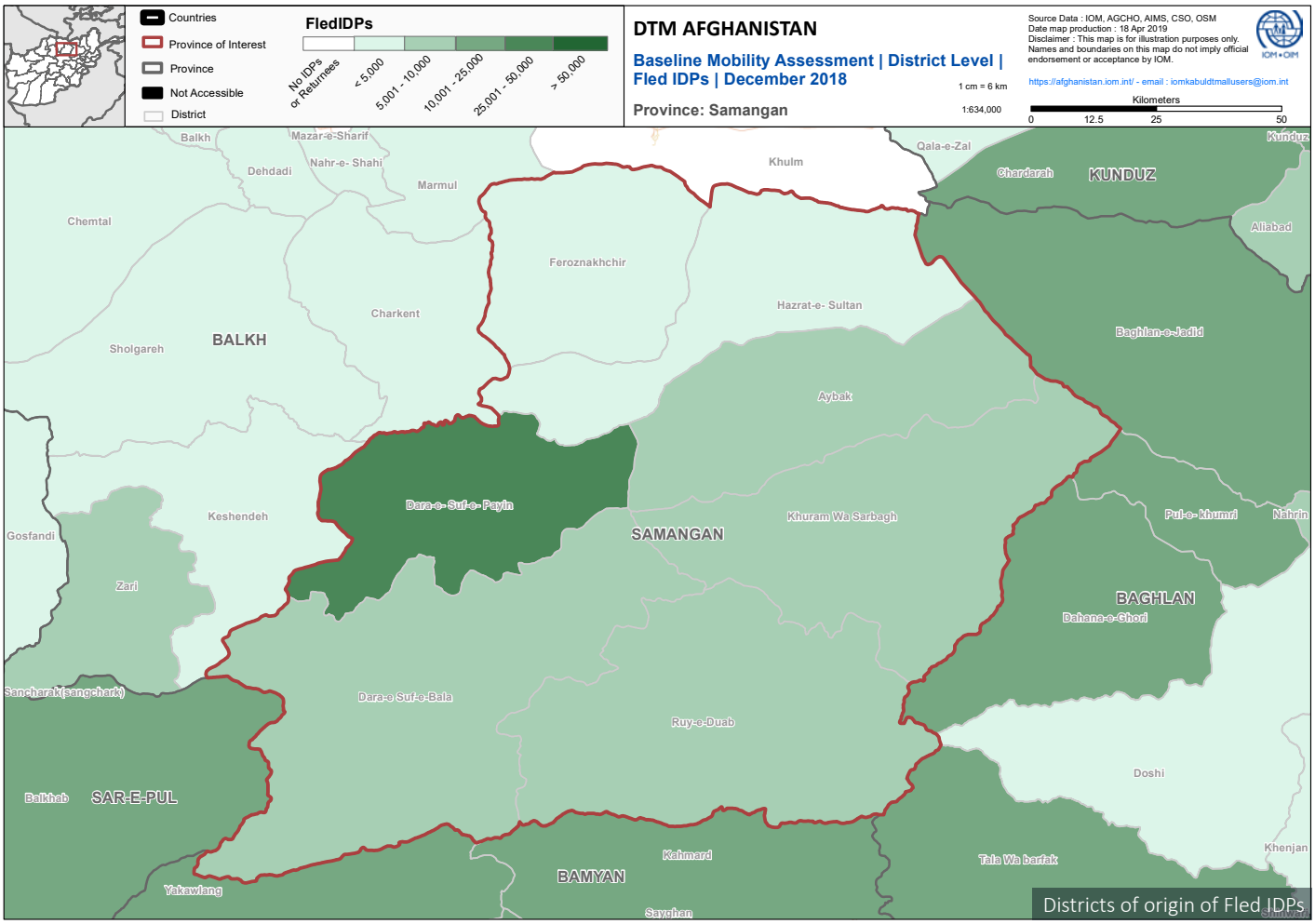
62%
fled IDPs displaced within Samangan

41%
displaced due to conflict

59%
displaced by natural disaster







RETURNED IDPS

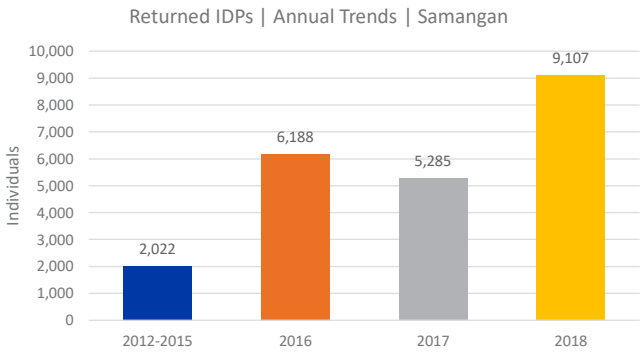
Returned IDPs are Afghans who have returned to their home place of origin in the assessed location or settlement from which they had fled as IDPs in the past, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection concerns, or natural and human-made disasters.

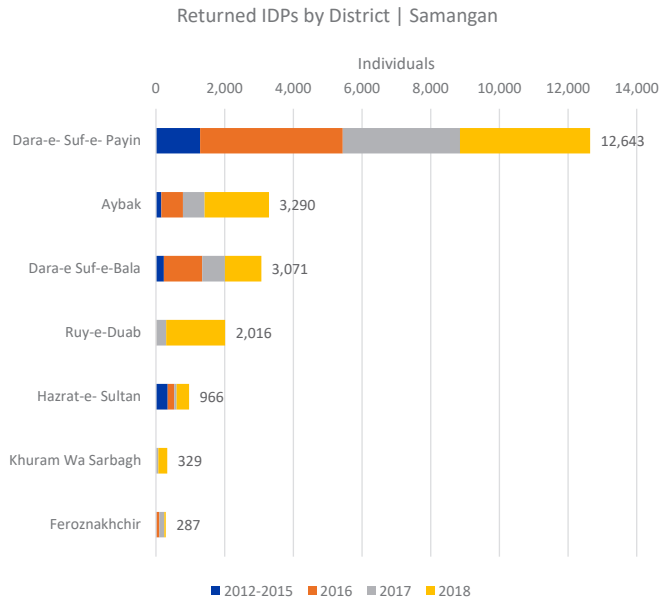
22,602
Returned IDPs

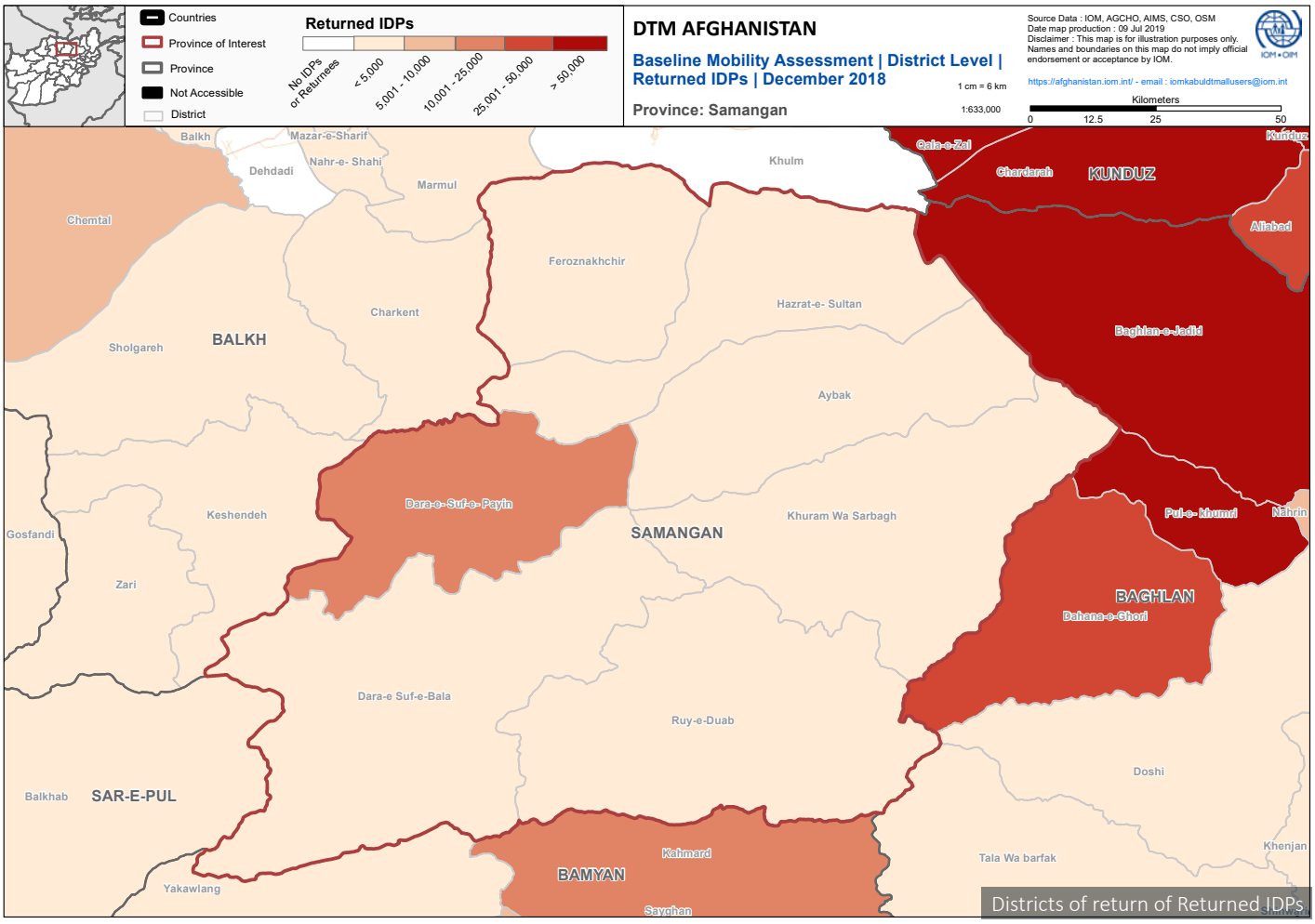
53%
returned from other locations in Samangan

4 in 5
former IDPs returned to just 3 districts: Dara Suf-e Payn, Aybak and Dara Suf Bala (84%)

3 in 5
56% of returned IDPs to Samangan has returned to Dara-e-Suf-e-Payin district







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.

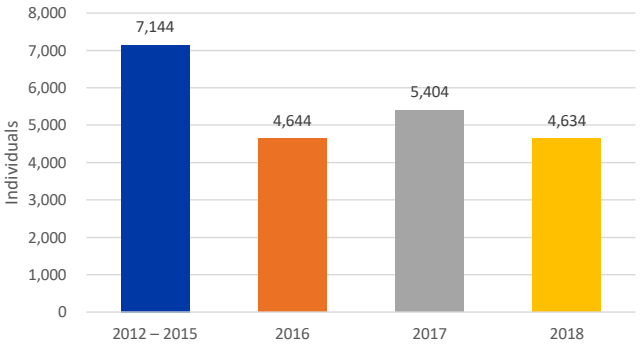
21,826 fled abroad

6,829 fled to Europe (31%)

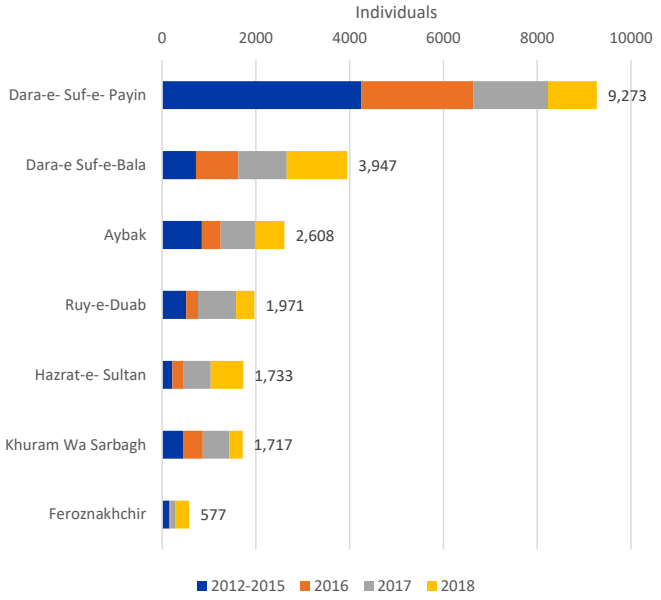
13,280 fled to Iran (61%)

998 fled to Pakistan (5%)

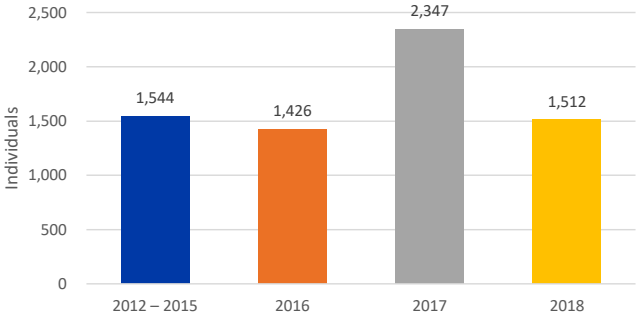
Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Samangan



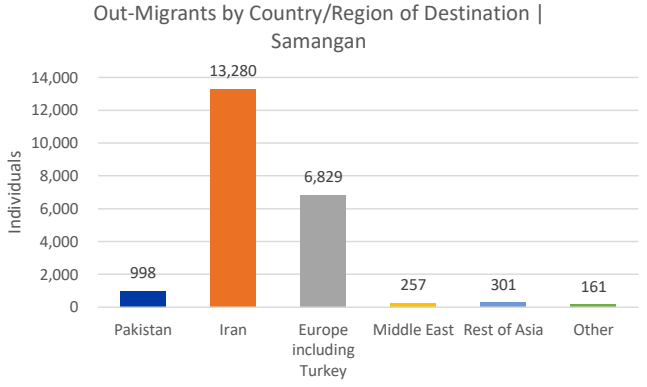
Out-Migrants by District | Samangan



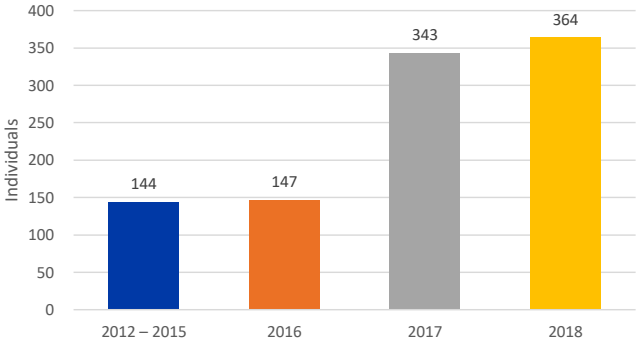
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Samangan



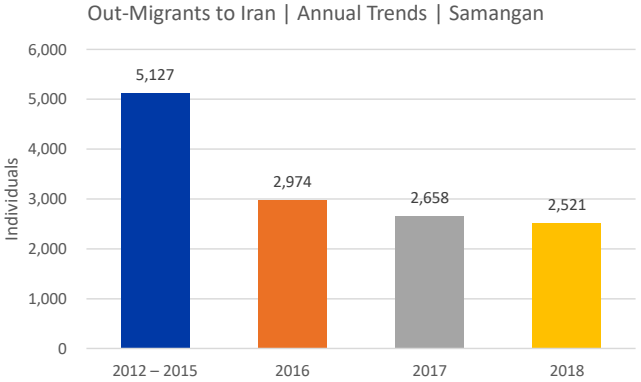
Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Samangan



Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Samangan



Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Samangan



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	Dara-e-Suf-e-Payin	19,495
2	Aybak	9,808
3	Dara-e Suf-e-Bala	6,643
4	Hazrat-e- Sultan	6,092
5	Ruy-e-Duab	2,341
	Grand Total	**44,379**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Dara-e-Suf-e-Payin	85
2	Ruy-e-Duab	20
3	NA	NA
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
	Grand Total	**105**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Dara-e-Suf-e-Payin	11,855
2	Aybak	5,754
3	Dara-e Suf-e-Bala	2,427
4	Ruy-e-Duab	223
5	Feroznakhchir	84
	Grand Total	**20,343**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Dara-e-Suf-e-Payin	8,076
2	Aybak	4,010
3	Hazrat-e- Sultan	3,046
4	Dara-e Suf-e-Bala	1,612
5	Ruy-e-Duab	1,333
	Grand Total	**18,077**

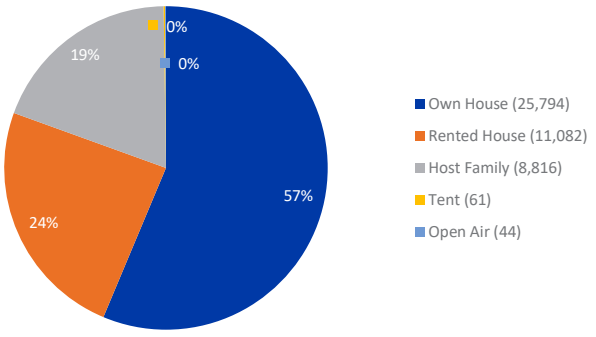
TOP 5 in need of Schools
(nearest school > 3 km away)

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Dara-e-Suf-e-Payin	1,341
2	Aybak	1,286
3	Ruy-e-Duab	1,039
4	Dara-e Suf-e-Bala	293
5	KhuramWaSarbagh	106
	Grand Total	**4,065**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Dara-e-Suf-e-Payin	8,547
2	Hazrat-e- Sultan	6,092
3	Aybak	3,352
4	Ruy-e-Duab	1,264
5	Dara Suf-e-Bala	1,225
	Grand Total	**20,480**

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | Samangan



STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

Returnee Family Struggling to Make Ends Meet

Khudaidad is a 35-year-old father of four boys and two girls from Hazrat-e-Sultan district in Samangan. He and his family returned from Pakistan in 2014, where he worked as a daily labourer. He and his family are part of the 2,950 people having returned from Pakistan to Samangan between 2012 and 2015.

He owns 0.4 hectare of land in Samangan, the produce of which is his only source of income. His small plot of land is currently heavily affected by drought. His eldest son, who is 13, is currently the only one working and contributing to family income. None of his children can go to school because the closest school is about 2 kilometres away, located across the highway. The villagers are afraid to let their kids cross the busy road to attend school due to the many road traffic accidents occuring there.

Khudaidad says he had a better life in Pakistan and could find work there. Post return, he says life has been challenging for his family. They have spent all of their life savings and currently owe 60,000 Afghanis to community members. They also do not have access to safe drinking water, electricity, health facilities, or job opportunities.

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

Like 2,950 other returned IDPs from Pakistan to Samangan, Khudaidad and his family cannot find any livelihood opportunities and depend on loans to sustain their families. © IOM 2018

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

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