

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

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



Due to a lack of safe drinking water sources in Takhar, IDP families resort to drink water from unsafe, open water sources — like this pond in Khwajaghar 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

-  **16** districts assessed
-  **485** settlements assessed
-  **3,704** key informants interviewed
-  **99,611** returnees from abroad [2012-2018]
-  **65,864** IDPs [2012-2018] currently in host communities
-  **161,135** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012-2018]
-  **109,924** out-migrants fled abroad [2012-2018]
-  **13,340** out-migrants fled to Europe (12% of out-migrants)
-  **483** returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air – Baharak is the most affected, having 87% of the total returnees and IDPs living in tents and open air
-  **2 in 5** 43% of all arrival IDPs in Takhar reside in Khwajaghar district
-  **1 in 6** persons in Takhar is either an IDP or Returnee (14%)
-  **11,659** individuals in Khwajaghar District have no access to potable water
-  **24,151** individuals in Khwajaghar District have no access to markets
-  **17,778** individuals in Khwajaghar 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.
Baharak	33,746	11,603	26%	5,402	12%	1,850	5%	6,201	14%	2,236	7%	3,922	12%
Bangi	38,367	14,847	28%	11,187	21%	2,076	5%	3,660	7%	1,551	4%	14,607	38%
Chahab	86,587	3,226	4%	3,156	4%	700	1%	70	0%	245	0%	4,765	6%
Darqad	29,384	14,923	34%	3,163	7%	8,260	28%	11,760	27%	46,253	157%	2,270	8%
Dasht-e- Qala	34,902	4,666	12%	3,840	10%	1,016	3%	826	2%	1,664	5%	3,614	10%
Eshkamesh	64,415	19,045	23%	13,516	16%	8,874	14%	5,529	7%	18,200	28%	19,407	30%
Farkhar	51,198	2,564	5%	2,564	5%	260	1%	0	0%	0	0%	3,915	8%
Hazarsumuch	15,013	1,393	8%	1,348	8%	45	0%	45	0%	10	0%	2,267	15%
Kalafgan	38,494	895	2%	777	2%	130	0%	118	0%	80	0%	1,155	3%
Khwajabahawuddin	25,406	3,385	12%	2,144	7%	1,215	5%	1,241	4%	1,035	4%	2,075	8%
Khwajaghar	73,426	50,441	41%	22,396	18%	13,744	19%	28,045	23%	84,276	115%	12,042	16%
Namakab	13,344	3,948	23%	2,460	14%	4,062	30%	1,488	9%	3,868	29%	2,566	19%
Rostaq	179,591	8,224	4%	6,657	4%	485	0%	1,567	1%	224	0%	9,736	5%
Taloqan	248,830	18,281	7%	13,664	5%	922	0%	4,617	2%	0	0%	18,813	8%
Warsaj	41,446	3,293	7%	3,293	7%	144	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4,743	11%
Yangi Qala	48,907	4,741	9%	4,044	8%	1,023	2%	697	1%	1,493	3%	4,027	8%
Total	1,053,852	165,475	14%	99,611	8%	44,806	4%	65,864	5%	161,135	15%	109,924	10%

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

Symbology: > 25% of population

** Of the 17 districts in Takhar, only 16 were accessible and assessed, therefore the sum population of the 16 listed districts does not equal the total population of Takhar reflected in the above table.



Besides the high cost of education — lack of school infrastructure is an important barriers to education. These boys and girls are studying together in the open air without access to essential educational facilities and school materials. © 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.

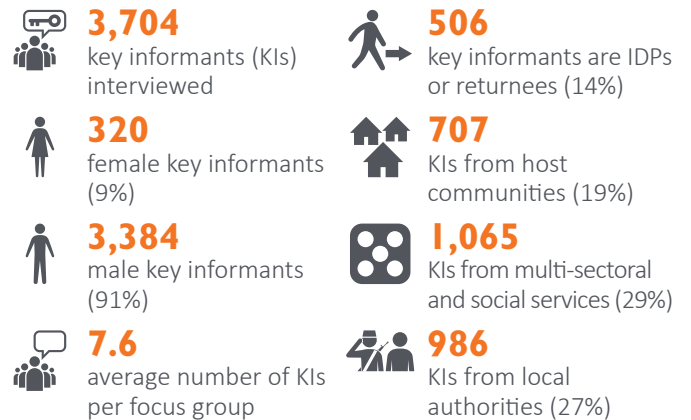
Since DTM has now assessed all 34 provinces, only settlement-level assessments will be conducted in the future. Pending continued funding, DTM aims to conduct baseline mobility assessments, nationwide, twice per year.



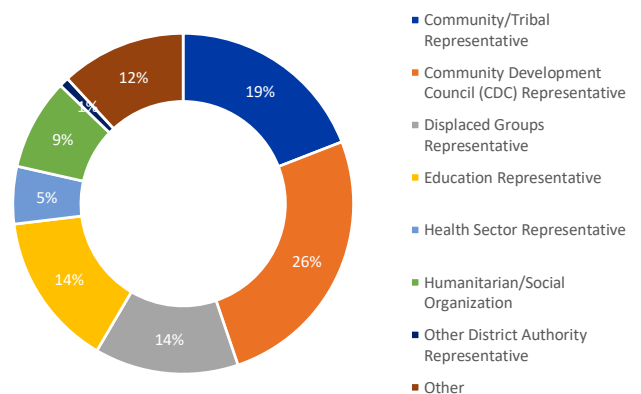
KEY INFORMANTS

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.

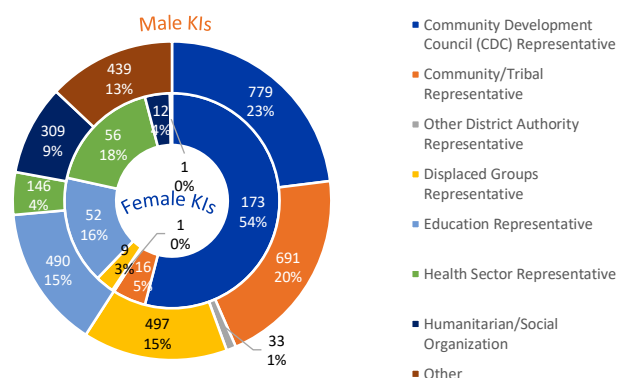
By actively recruiting more female enumerators, though challenging, DTM has made significant strides to improve gender inclusion in focus group discussions, although there is much room for improvement. In Takhar, women make up 9% of key informants, which is an improvement when compared to the national average of 4%.



Key Informants by Type | Takhar



Key Informants by Type and Sex | Takhar



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 Takhar decreased by 55% in 2016 compared to the period between 2012 and 2015. In 2017, there was an increase of 23% but the following year, there was a decrease of 36%.



99,611
returnees from abroad



31,779
returned from Pakistan (32%)



69,214
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (74%)



61,202
returned from Iran (61%)

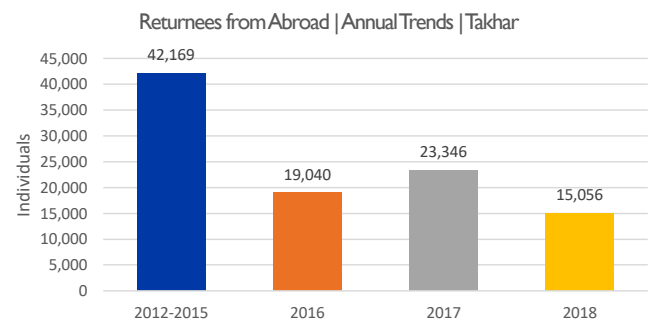
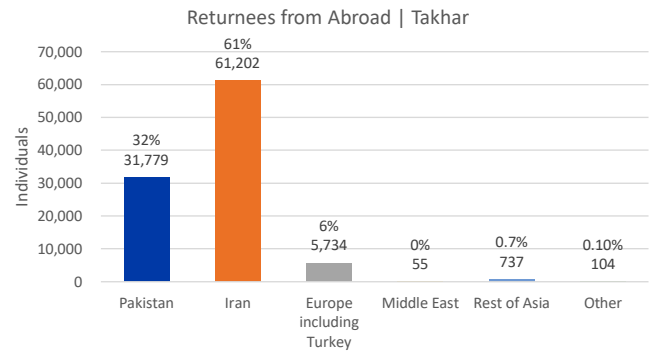
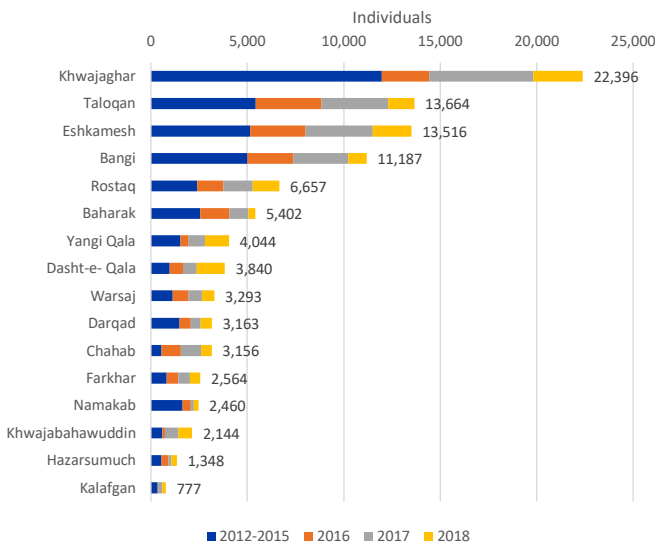


23,767
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (26%)

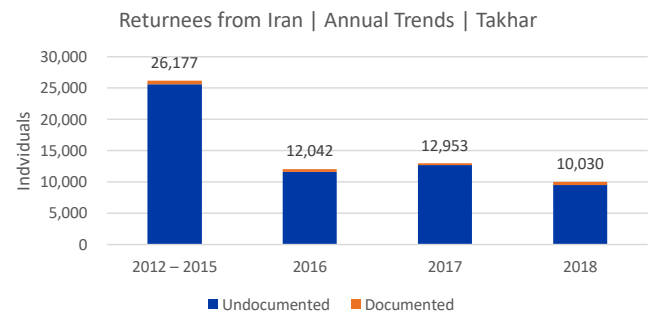
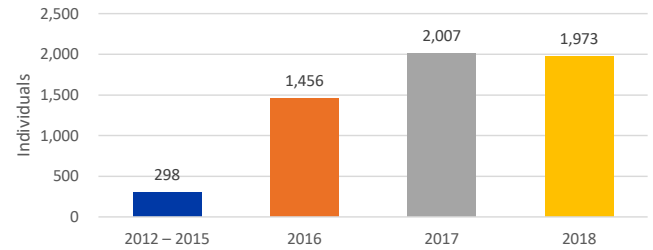


6,630
returnees from non-neighbouring countries (7%)

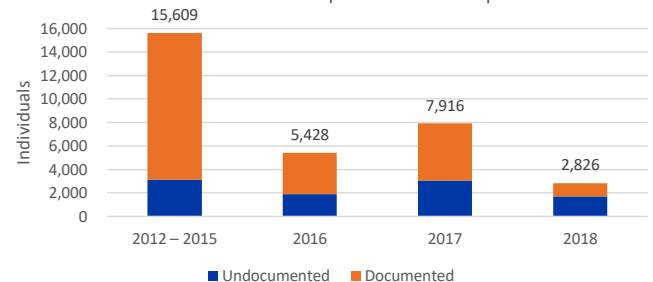
Returnees from Abroad by District | Takhar



Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Takhar



Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Takhar



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.



65,864
IDPs currently reside in host communities



93%
displaced due to conflict



28,045
IDPs in Khwajaghar, which hosts the most IDPs



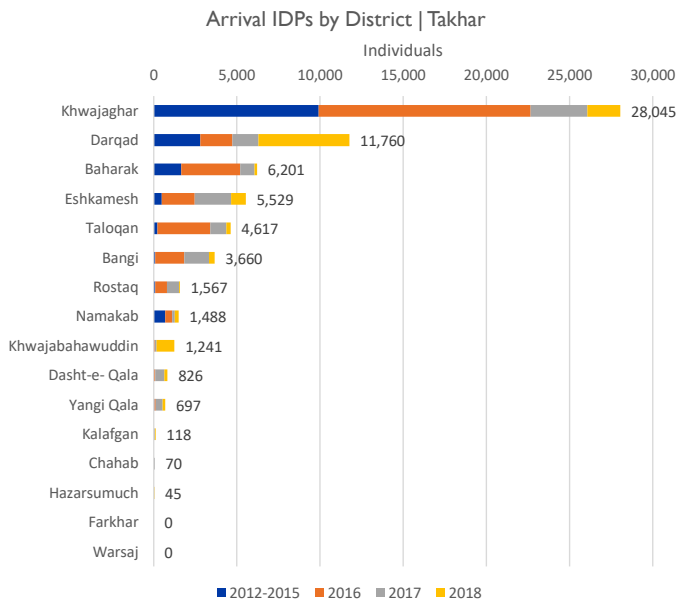
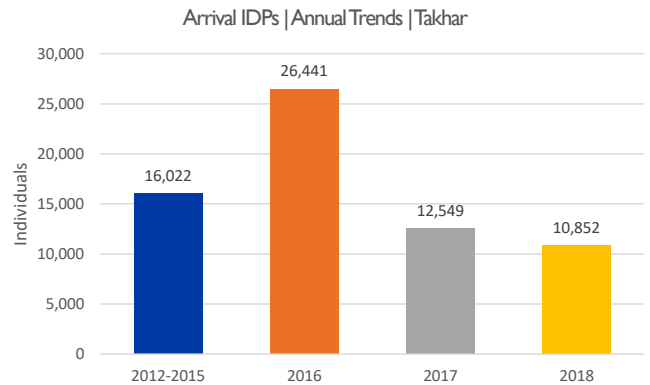
7%
displaced by natural disaster



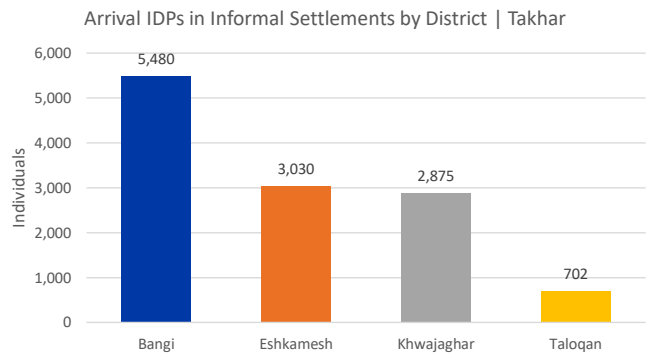
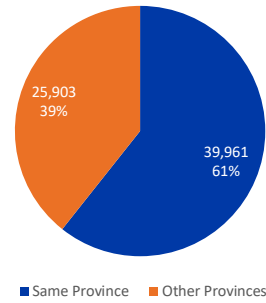
12,087
IDPs reside in informal settlements (18%)



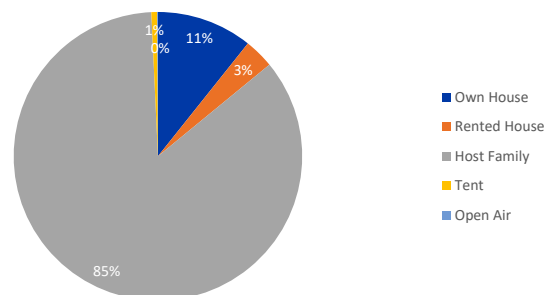
61%
IDPs displaced within their home province



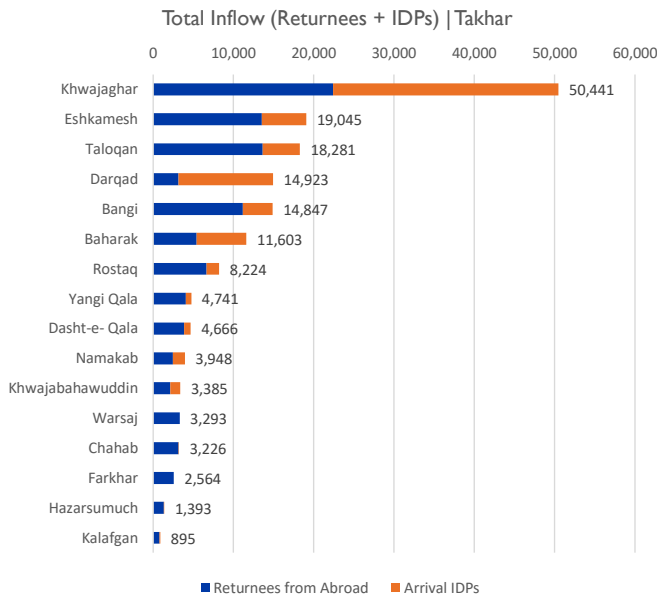
Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Takhar



Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Takhar



TOTAL INFLOW [RETURNEES + ARRIVAL IDPs]

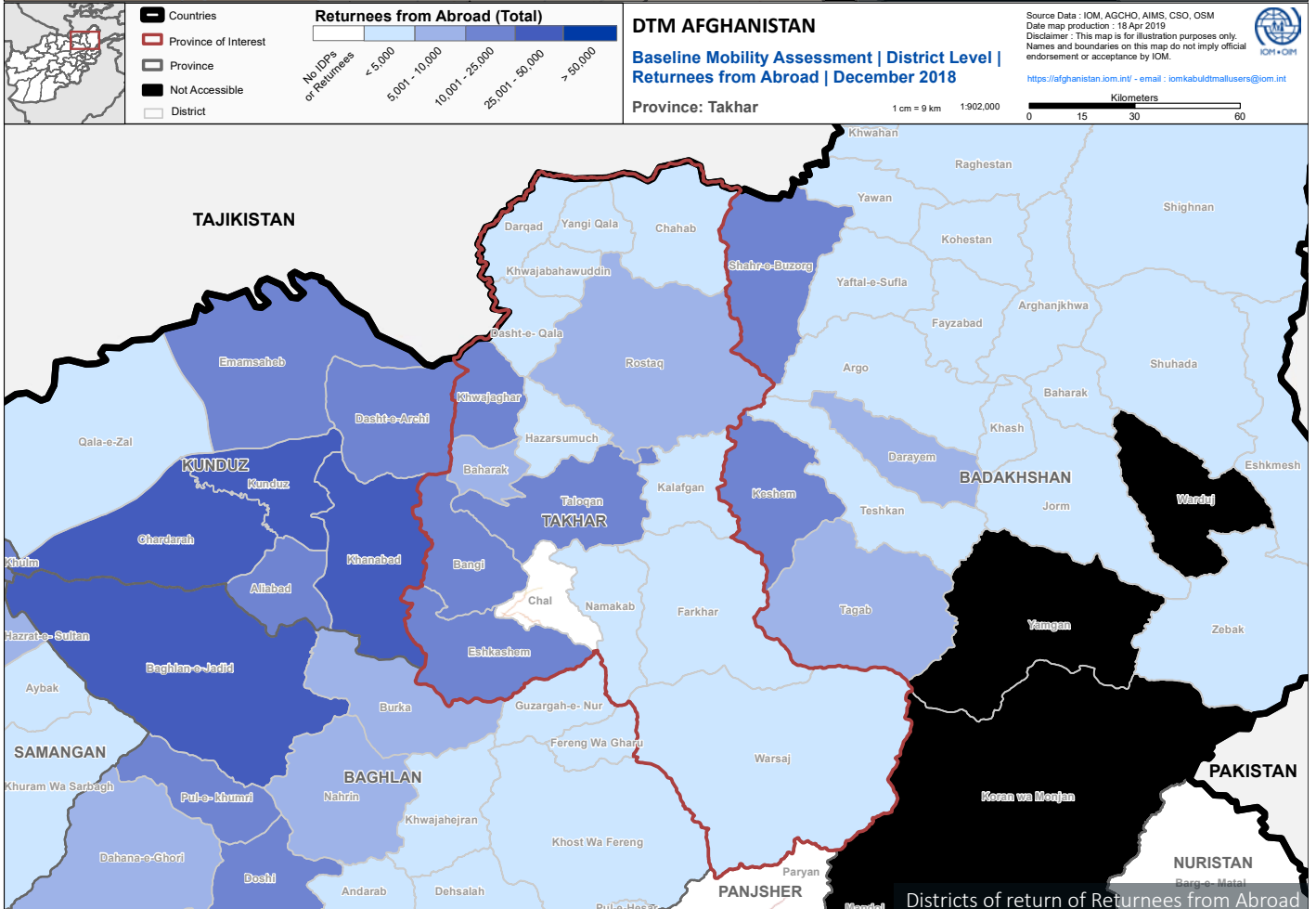
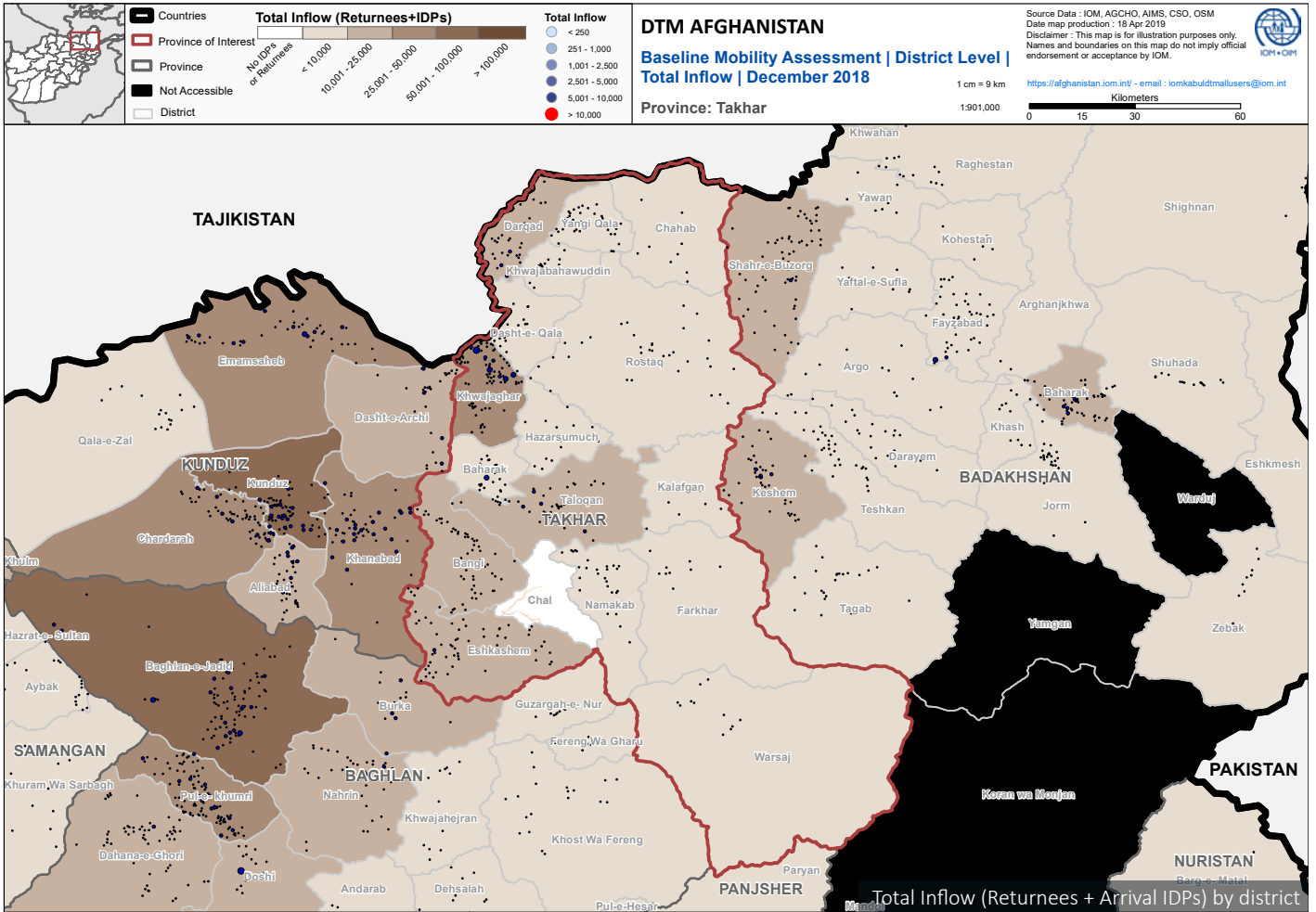


Overall, Takhar province hosts a total inflow of 165,475 returnees and IDPs, of which 60% (99,611) are returnees and 40% (65,864) are IDPs. The table below shows the 20 settlements in Takhar that are most affected by this influx. These 20 settlements (4% of the 485 settlements assessed in Takhar) host 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. 9 of the 20 most affected settlements are in Khwajaghar district, which have 57% (23,348) of the returnees and IDPs from this group.

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Zard Kamar	Khwajaghar	6,474
2	Lab Koukcha	Khwajaghar	4,483
3	Markaz-e- Baharak	Baharak	3,146
4	Warz Bacha	Khwajaghar	3,084
5	Spain adasht Haji Juma Khan	Khwajaghar	2,809
6	Maida Pata	Darqad	2,189
7	Post Khor (1)	Taloqan	2,113
8	Jaw Kado Bala	Khwajaghar	1,650
9	Darqad	Darqad	1,645
10	Haji Abdul Salam	Khwajaghar	1,595
11	Taloqan	Taloqan	1,516
12	Shahr Kohnna Taluqan	Taloqan	1,345
13	Kalafghany	Darqad	1,329
14	Saray Sang	Taloqan	1,261
15	Arpali	Darqad	1,221
16	Jaghtahi	Khwajaghar	1,200
17	Aq masjid	Baharak	1,097
18	Qazllaton	Khwajaghar	1,078
19	Haji Mangenyar	Eshkamesh	1,009
20	Haji Khalil	Khwajaghar	975
Total			41,219

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Khwajaghar	22,396	28,045	50,441
Eshkamesh	13,516	5,529	19,045
Taloqan	13,664	4,617	18,281
Darqad	3,163	11,760	14,923
Bangi	11,187	3,660	14,847
Baharak	5,402	6,201	11,603
Rostaq	6,657	1,567	8,224
Yangi Qala	4,044	697	4,741
Dasht-e- Qala	3,840	826	4,666
Namakab	2,460	1,488	3,948
Khwajabahawuddin	2,144	1,241	3,385
Warsaj	3,293	0	3,293
Chahab	3,156	70	3,226
Farkhar	2,564	0	2,564
Hazarsumuch	1,348	45	1,393
Kalafgan	777	118	895
Grand Total	99,611	65,864	165,475



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.

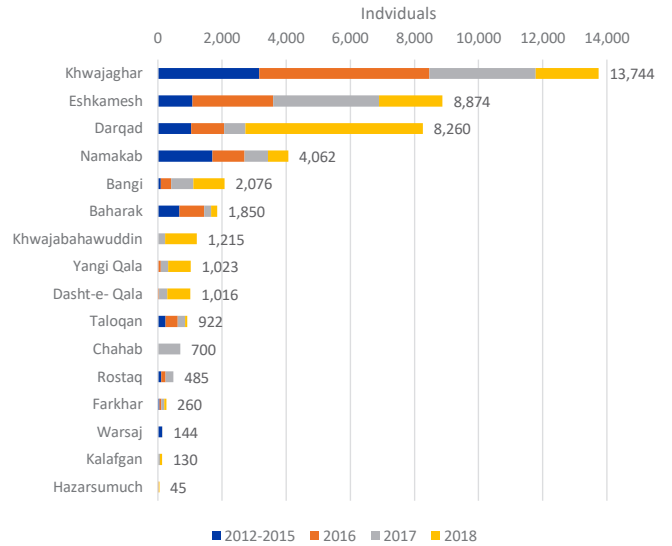
44,806
Fled IDPs

77%
fled IDPs displaced within Takhar

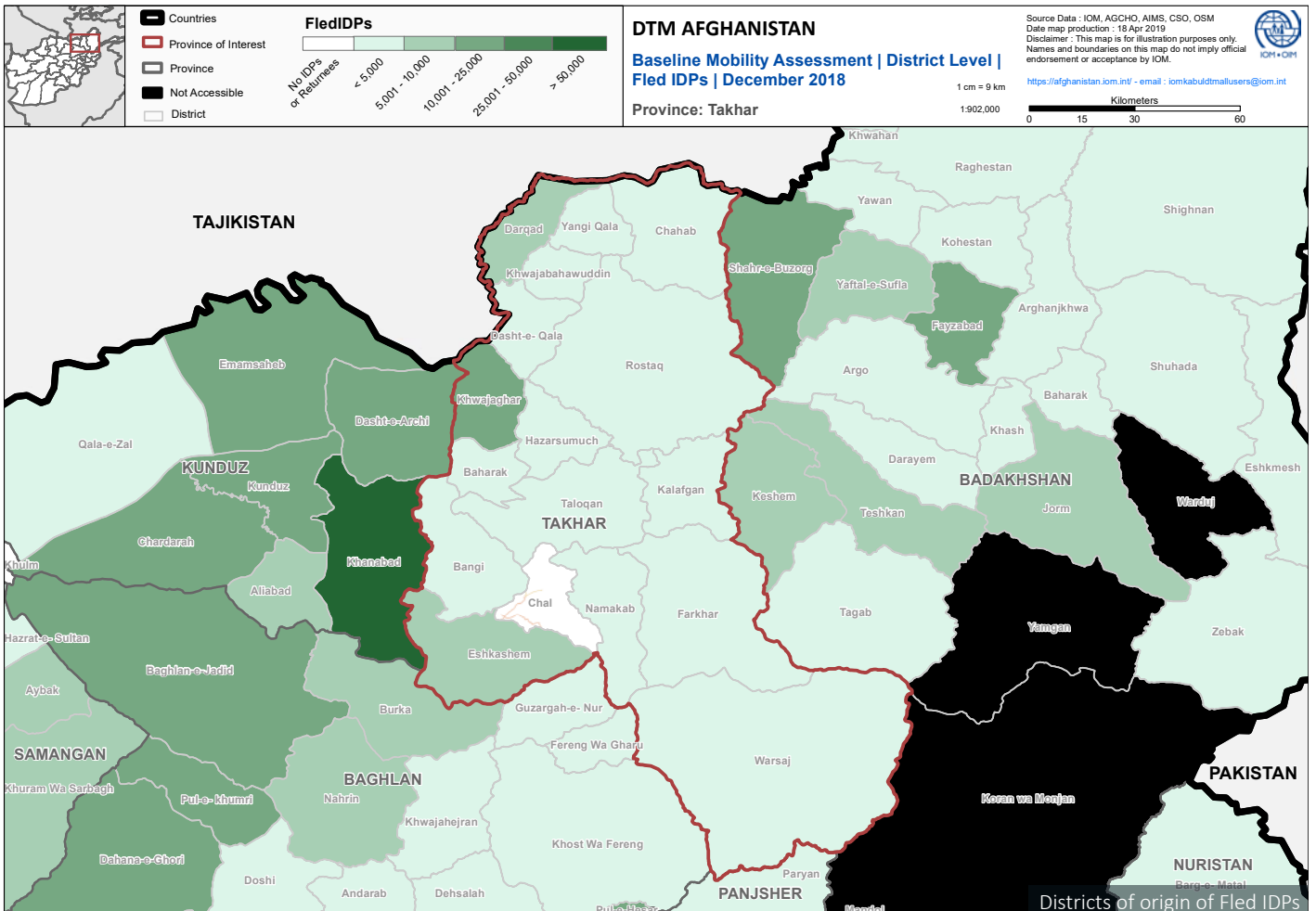
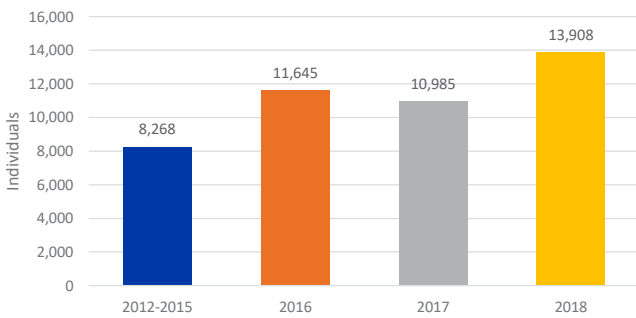
82%
displaced due to conflict

18%
displaced by natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Annual Trends | Takhar



Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Takhar



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.



161,135
Returned IDPs



92%
returned from other locations in Takhar

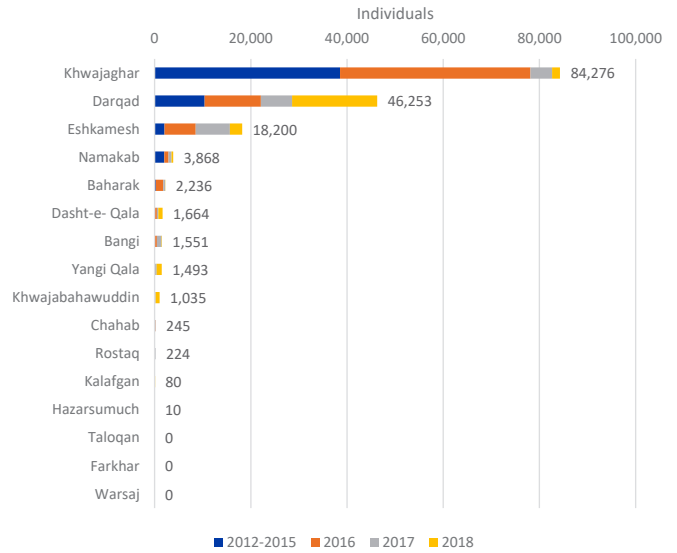


92%
former IDPs returned to just 3 districts: Khwajaghar, Darqad, and Eshkamesh

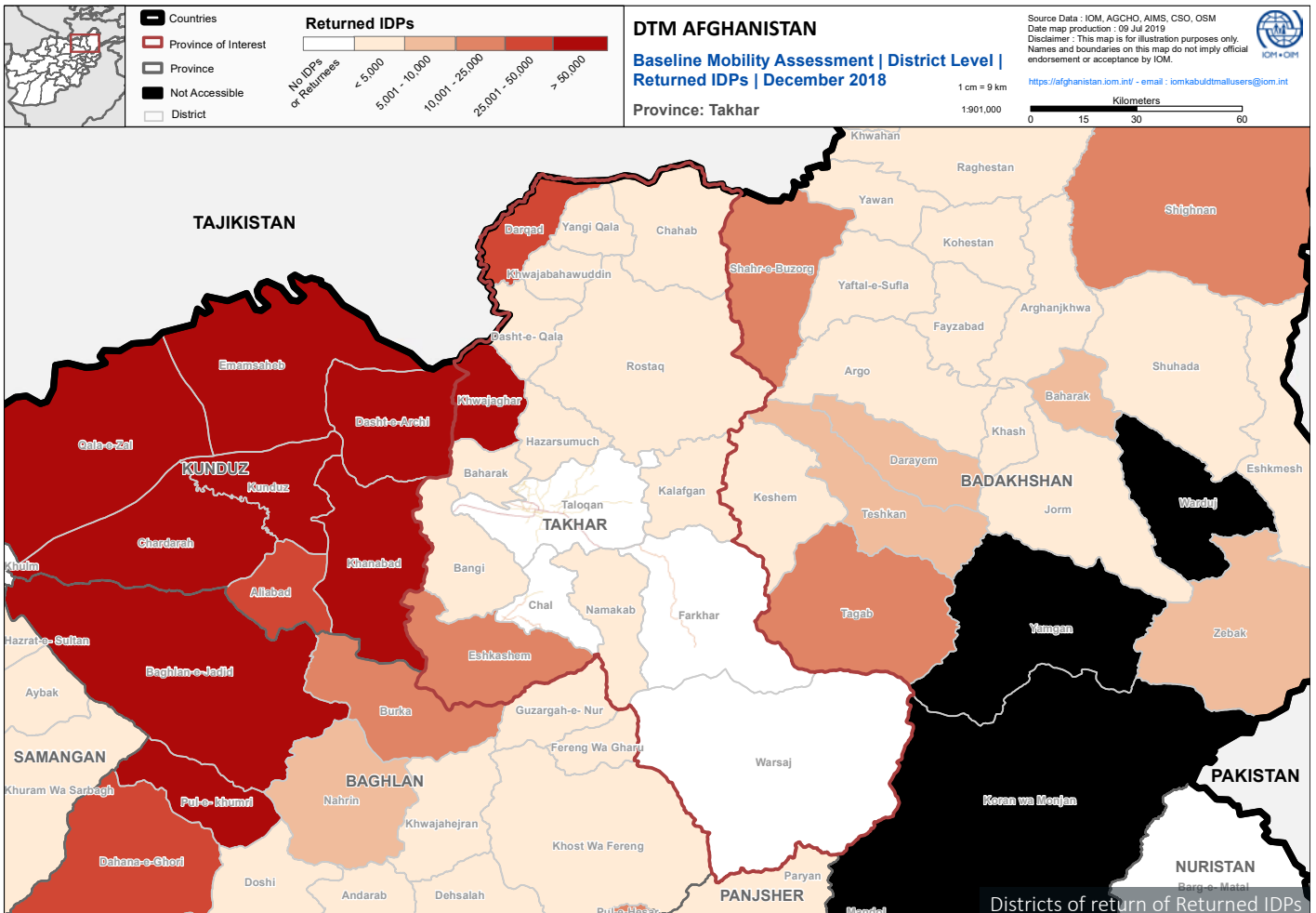
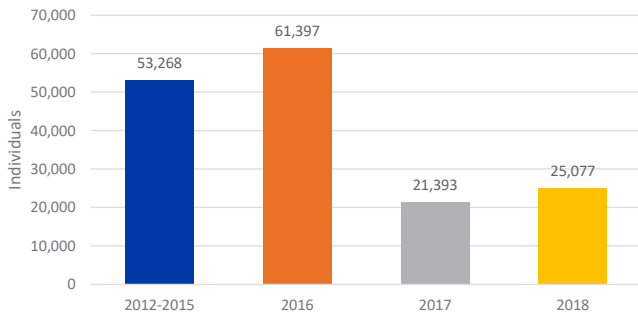


2 in 4
52% of all returned IDPs in Takhar returned to Khwajaghar District

Returned IDPs by District | Takhar



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Takhar



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.



109,924
fled abroad



13,340
fled to Europe (12%)

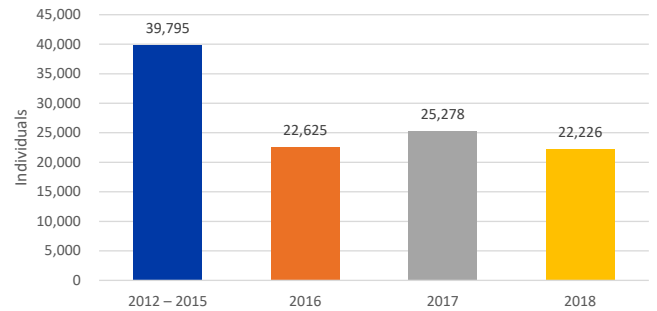


83,347
fled to Iran (76%)

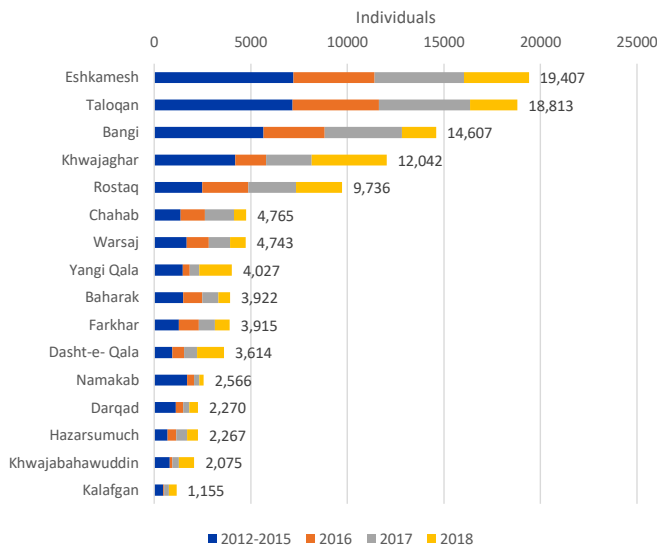


12,985
fled to Pakistan (12%)

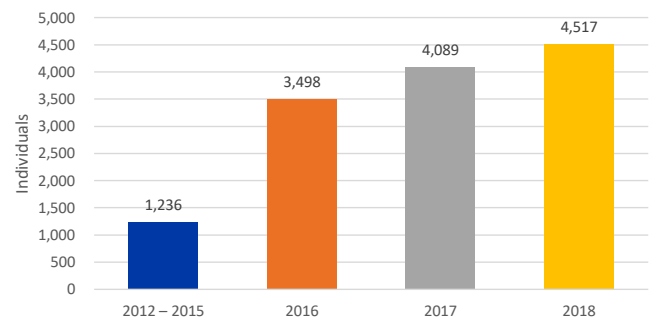
Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Takhar



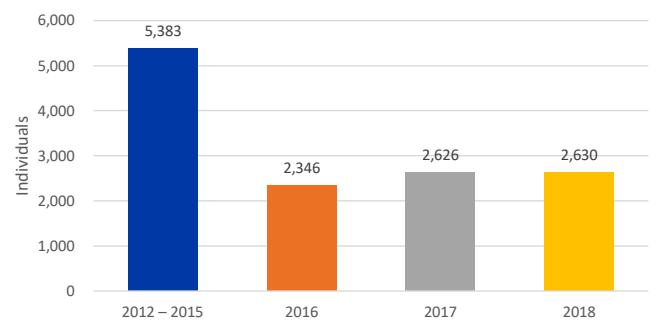
Out-Migrants by District | Takhar



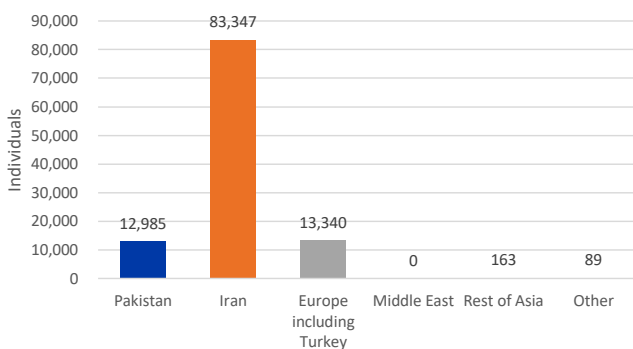
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Takhar



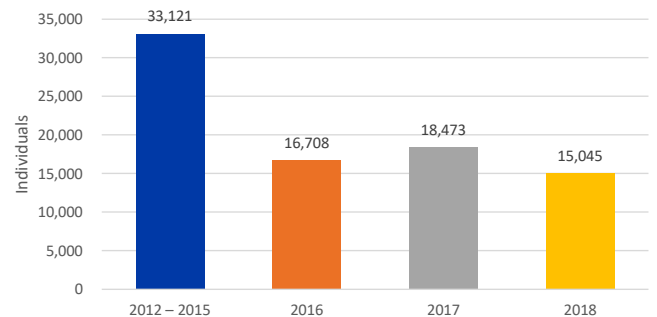
Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Takhar



Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Takhar



Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Takhar



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	Khwajaghar	50,441
2	Eshkamesh	19,045
3	Taloqan	18,281
4	Darqad	14,923
5	Bangi	14,847
Grand Total		117,537

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Baharak	420
2	Eshkamesh	63
3	NA	NA
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
Grand Total		483

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Khwajaghar	11,659
2	Eshkamesh	5,243
3	Darqad	4,634
4	Bangi	3,296
5	Baharak	1,441
Grand Total		26,273

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Khwajaghar	17,778
2	Eshkamesh	13,461
3	Darqad	9,227
4	Bangi	6,448
5	Baharak	4,224
Grand Total		51,138

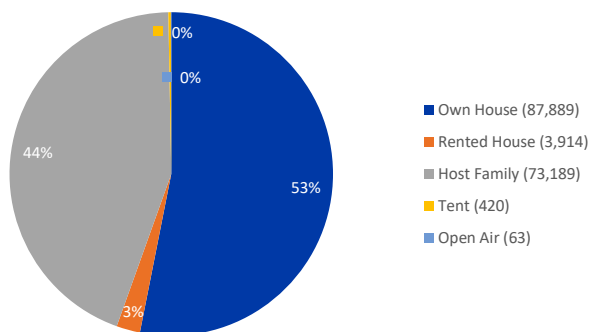
TOP 5 in need of Schools (nearest school > 3 km away)

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Khwajaghar	6,840
2	Darqad	5,136
3	Bangi	3,098
4	Eshkamesh	1,659
5	Baharak	1,092
Grand Total		17,825

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Khwajaghar	24,151
2	Eshkamesh	12,374
3	Darqad	6,797
4	Rostaq	5,105
5	Bangi	5,066
Grand Total		53,493

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | Takhar



STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

An IDP family Asking for Assistance

Abeda is a mother of seven — three boys and four girls — from Dasht-e-Archi in Kunduz province. Her eldest son is eleven years old and her youngest child is two. Her husband was killed by insurgents whilst serving in the local police. After the death of her husband and due to the worsening security situation in Kunduz, she moved with her children to an IDP settlement in Dasht-e-Qala, Takhar province. Since 2012, Takhar has hosted 65,864 arrival IDPs.

Abeda laments,

"We had a private house in Dasht-e-Archi. I was a housewife and my husband was a farmer and member of the Afghan Local Police (ALP). During the day he was farming and at night he would work as an officer. I was busy with my children, baking bread, milking the cow, preparing fodder for our cattle, and cooking meals for the family. I was happy and we had a good life."

She moved into IDP housing in Takhar with her family. She says the houses do not have proper doors or bathrooms. The house is still from the Soviet era and was recently re-allocated to IDPs by the government. They have also been receiving food and other assistance from different organizations working in the area — but the assistance is not enough for a decent life.

Abeda complains about living in the room with so many of her children. With the weather getting warmer — insects, snakes, and mice are making their way into their house. The nearest school is about five kilometres away. Furthermore, she has had to work hard to support her family. She makes Balochi embroidery suits, from which she earns between 600 to 800 Afghanis per month. However, it is not enough to cover their expenses, so she gets help from her brother-in-law.

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



After losing of her husband, Abeda is now the only one taking care of her family of seven children. She does not earn enough money to feed them and hopes to receive assistance from humanitarian organisations. © 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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