

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

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



Both conflict and natural disaster have severely damaged livelihoods and local housing in Uruzgan — leading to the displacement of 40% of the population in the province. © 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

-  **5** districts assessed
-  **98** settlements assessed
-  **601** key informants interviewed
-  **899** returnees from abroad [2012-2018]
-  **81,316** IDPs [2012–2018] currently in host communities
-  **113,736** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2018]
-  **2,952** out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2018]
-  **0** out-migrants fled to Europe
-  **79** returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air
-  **2 in 5** persons in Uruzgan have fled their homes as IDP – Trinkot is the most affected with 61% of the Fled IDPs in province level
-  **1 in 4** persons in Uruzgan has returned home – Trinkot is the most affected, hosting 67% of the returned IDPs in province level
-  **1 in 3** persons in Trinkot District is either an IDP or Returnee (34%)
-  **18,080** individuals in Trinkot district have no access to markets (32%)
-  **14,214** individuals 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.
Chora	69,804	5,523	7%	539	1%	18,517	27%	4,984	7%	7,169	10%	932	1%
Dehrawud	66,797	13,074	16%	0	0%	18,985	28%	13,074	16%	21,181	32%	0	0%
Khasuruzgan	107,667	2,946	3%	360	0%	12,546	12%	2,586	2%	2,303	2%	2,020	2%
Shahid-e-Hassas	64,413	3,890	6%	0	0%	15,313	24%	3,890	6%	8,181	13%	0	0%
Tirinkot	112,283	56,782	34%	0	0%	101,724	91%	56,782	34%	74,902	67%	0	0%
Total	420,964	82,215	16%	899	0%	167,085	40%	81,316	16%	113,736	27%	2,952	1%

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

Symbology: > 25% of population



A lack of public awareness and an increase in the number of out-of-school children has led to growing child protection concerns in the province — such as IDP children fetching and drinking unsafe water from a river in Chinarto district. © 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 Uruzgan, however, women only account for 0.2% of key informants.



601
key informants (KIs) interviewed



1
female key informants (0.2%)



600
male key informants (99.98%)



6.1
average number of KIs per focus group



121
key informants are IDPs or returnees (20%)



122
KIs from host communities (20%)

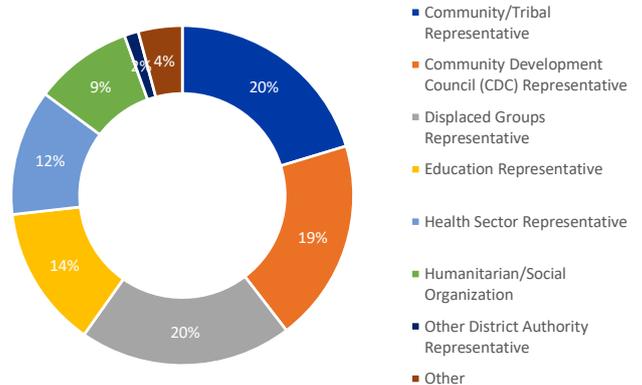


209
KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (35%)

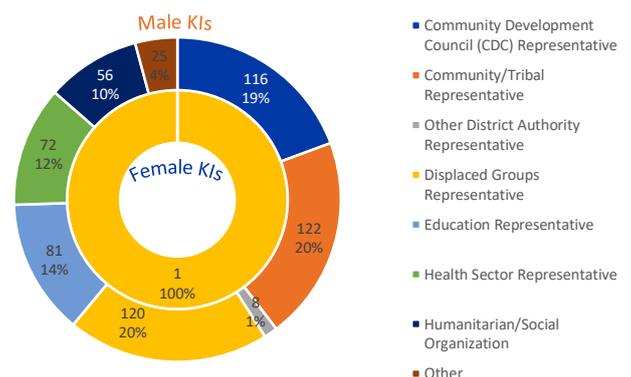


124
KIs from local authorities (21%)

Key Informants by Type | Uruzgan



Key Informants by Type and Sex | Uruzgan



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 Uruzgan increased by 92% in 2016 compared to the period between 2012 and 2015. In 2017, however, there was a 68% decrease in the number of returnees followed by another decrease of 94% in 2018.



899
returnees from abroad



857
returned from Pakistan (95%)



607
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (67.5%)



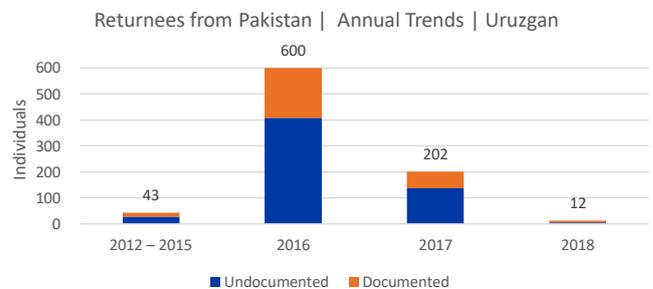
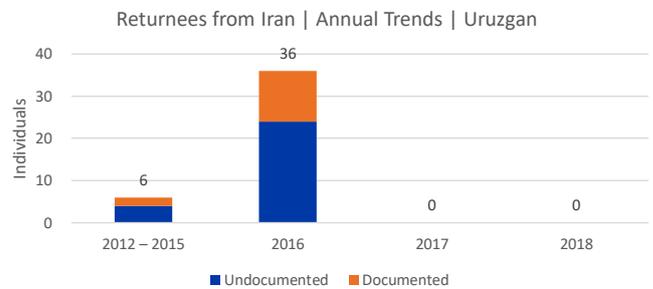
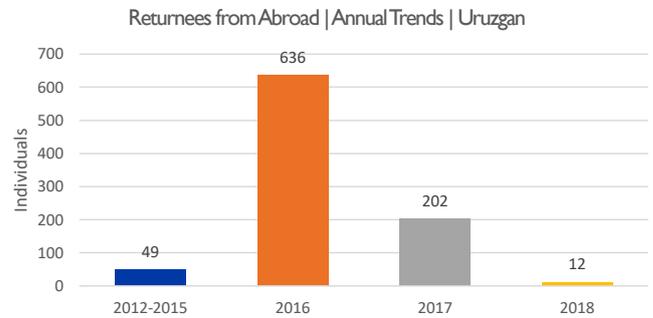
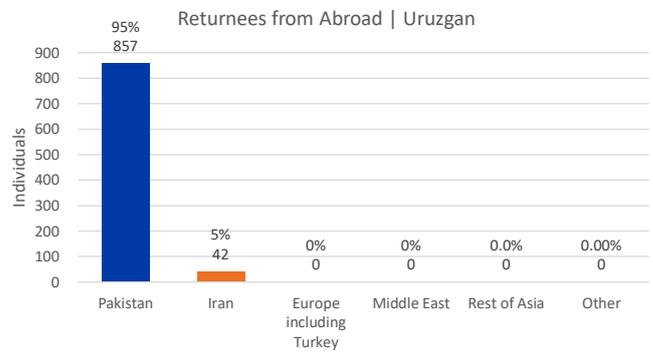
42
returned from Iran (5%)



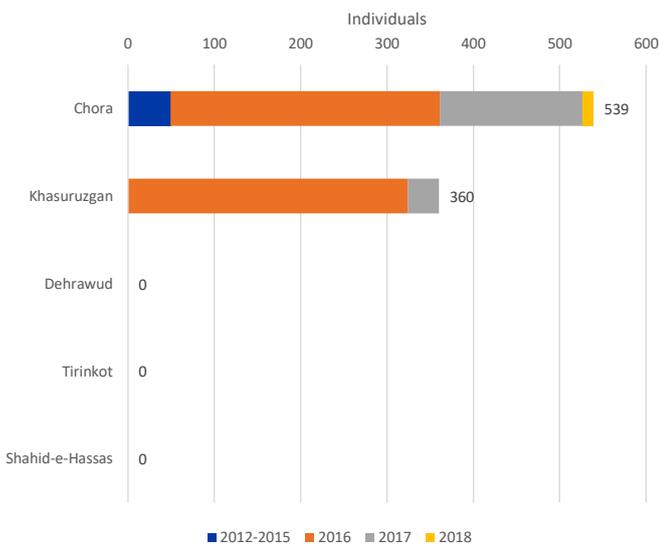
292
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (32.5%)



0
returnees from non-neighbouring countries



Returnees from Abroad by District | Uruzgan



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.



81,316

IDPs currently reside in host communities



78%

displaced due to conflict



56,782

IDPs in Tirinkot which hosts the most IDPs



22%

displaced by natural disaster



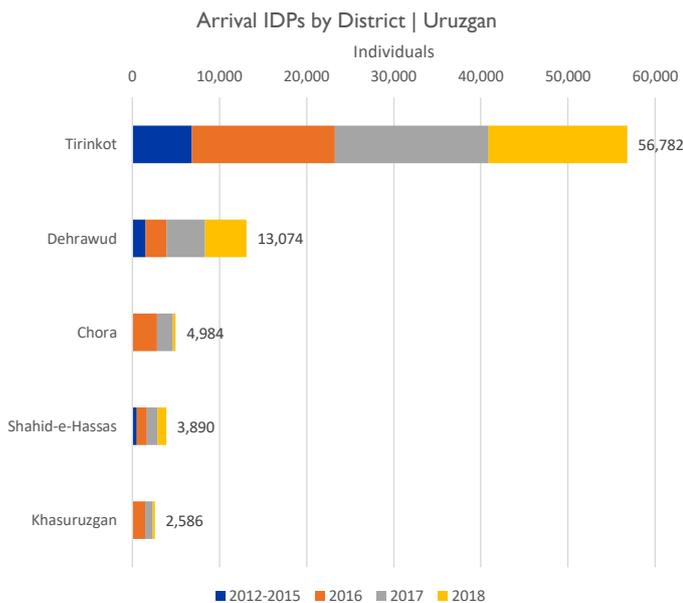
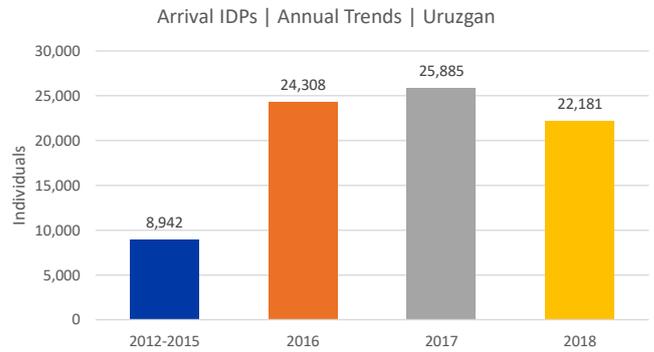
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IDPs reside in informal settlements

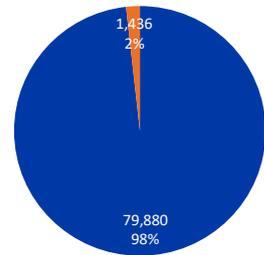


98%

IDPs displaced within their home province

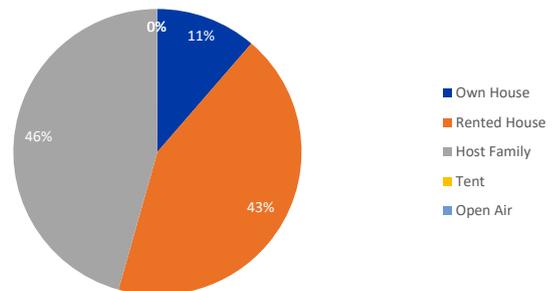


Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Uruzgan

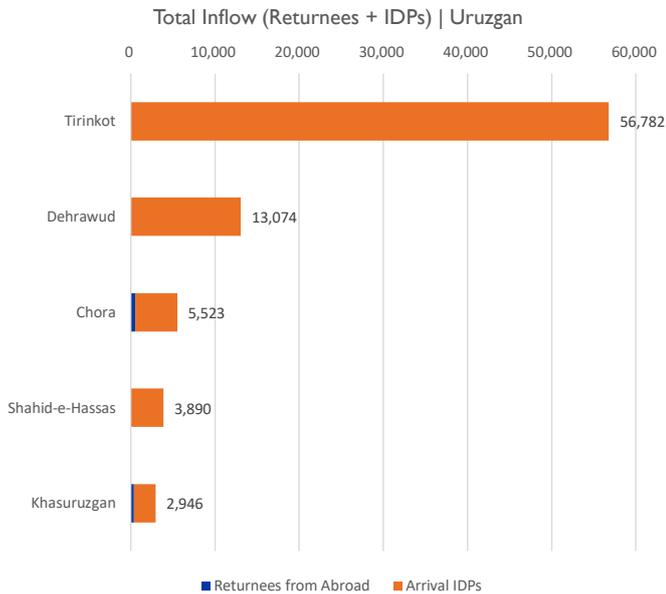


Same Province Other Provinces

Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Uruzgan



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



Overall, Uruzgan province hosts a total inflow of 82,215 returnees and IDPs, of which 1% (899) are returnees and 99% (81,316) are IDPs. The table below shows the 20 settlements in Uruzgan that are most affected by this influx. These 20 settlements (20% of the 98 settlements assessed in Uruzgan) host 76% 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. 14 of the 20 most affected settlements are in Tirinkot district, which have 81% (50,879) of the returnees and IDPs from this group.

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Tirinkot	0	56,782	56,782
Dehrawud	0	13,074	13,074
Chora	539	4,984	5,523
Shahid-e-Hassas	0	3,890	3,890
Khasuruzgan	360	2,586	2,946
Grand Total	899	81,316	82,215

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Tirin Kot	Tirinkot	17,200
2	Kareze Khayro	Tirinkot	5,900
3	Dehrawud	Dehrawud	5,200
4	Surkh-murghab	Tirinkot	3,600
5	Sola Jonobi	Tirinkot	3,390
6	Neyazi	Tirinkot	2,900
7	Talan	Tirinkot	2,639
8	Lablan	Dehrawud	2,510
9	Garmab (1)	Tirinkot	2,430
10	Ab Borda	Tirinkot	2,340
11	Dehjwze Hasanzi	Tirinkot	2,285
12	Sar Shikhali	Tirinkot	2,100
13	Dehyak	Tirinkot	1,920
14	Mussa Zai	Tirinkot	1,875
15	Sar Kham Hulya Jonobi	Tirinkot	1,290
16	Lundyana	Dehrawud	1,274
17	Zar Tala	Dehrawud	1,010
18	Zab	Tirinkot	1,010
19	Keshay	Shahid-e-Hassas	887
20	Mani Ghar	Chora	840
	Total		62,600

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.



167,085
Fled IDPs



84%
fled IDPs displaced within Uruzgan

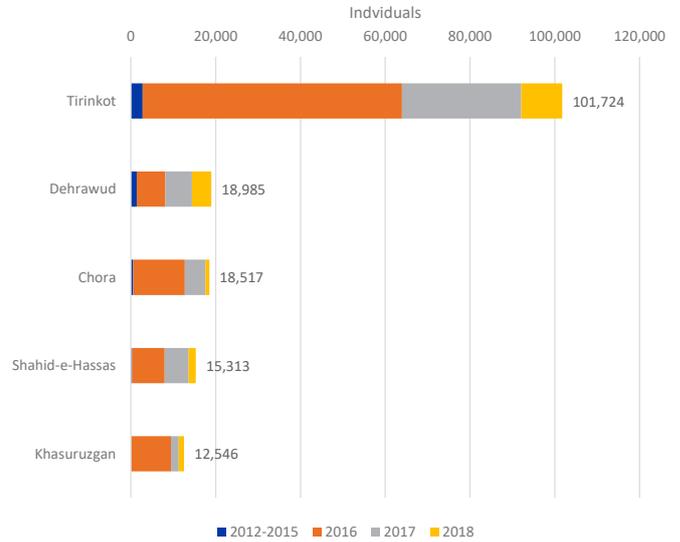


79%
displaced due to conflict

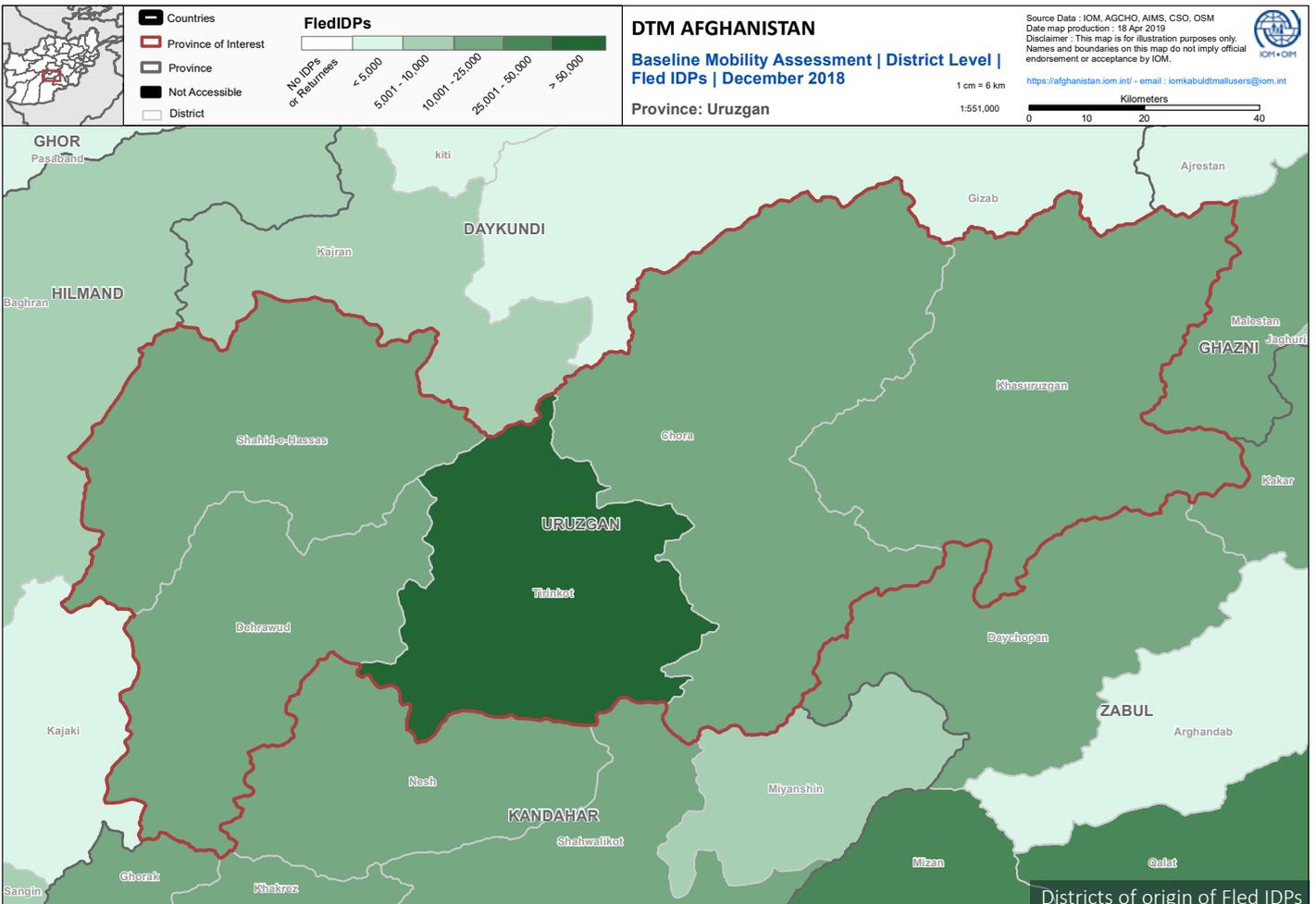
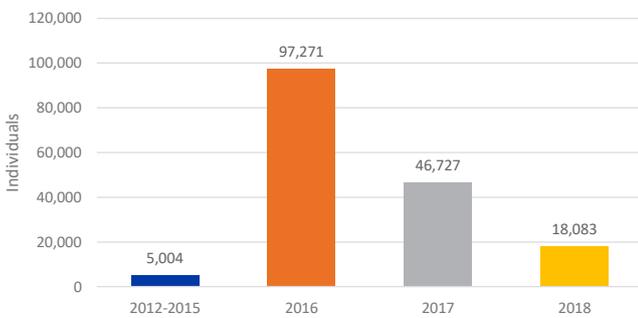


21%
displaced by natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Uruzgan



Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Uruzgan





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.



113,736
Returned IDPs



89%
returned from other locations in Uruzgan

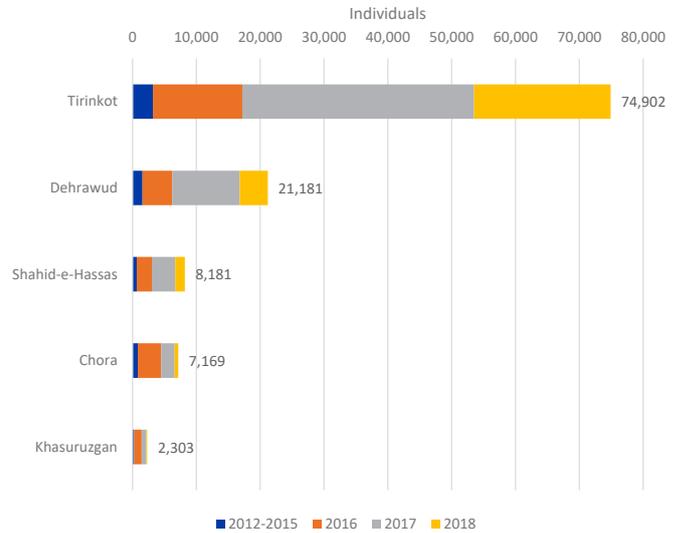


4 in 5
former IDPs returned to just 2 districts: Tirinkot and Dehrawud (84%)

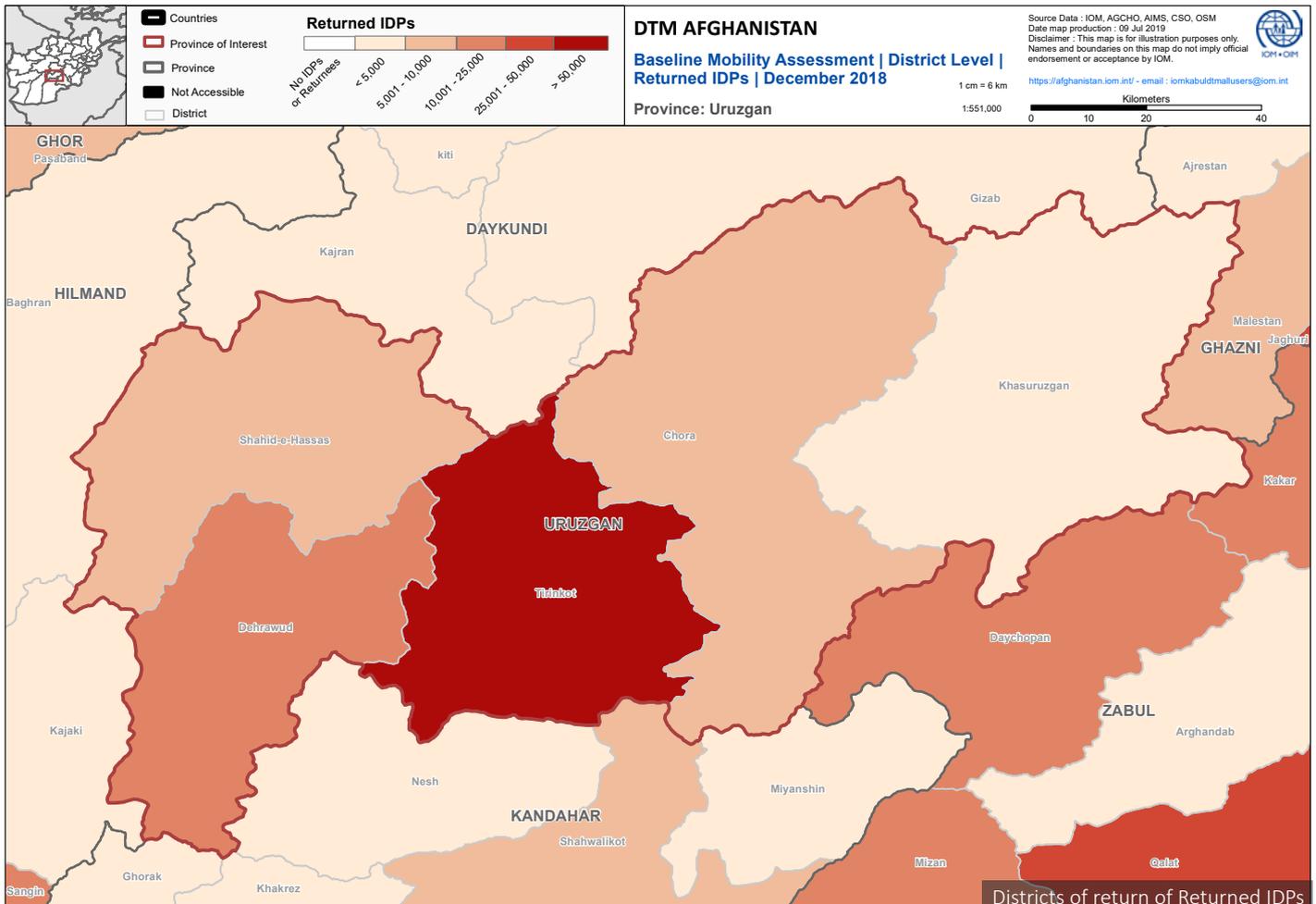
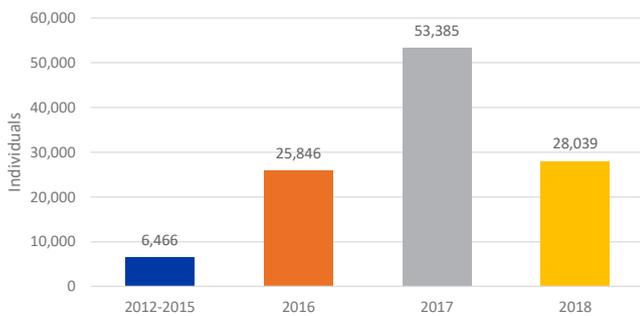


3 in 5
66% of all returned IDPs in Uruzgan returned to Tirinkot district

Returned IDPs by District | Uruzgan



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Uruzgan



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.



2,952
fled abroad



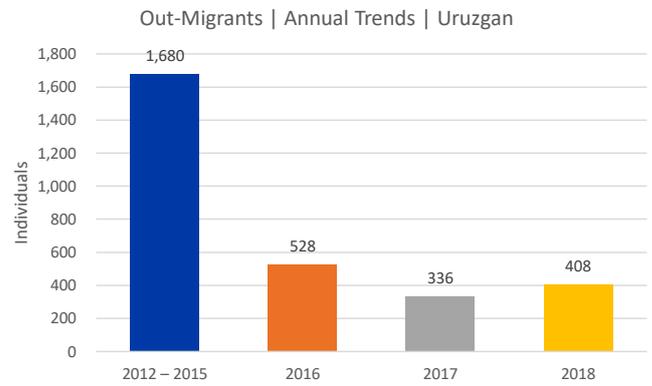
0
fled to Europe



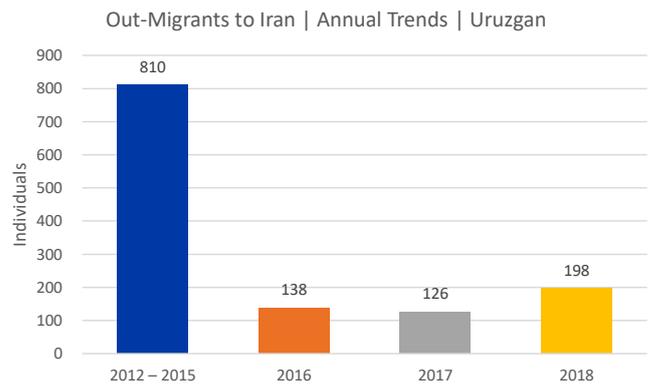
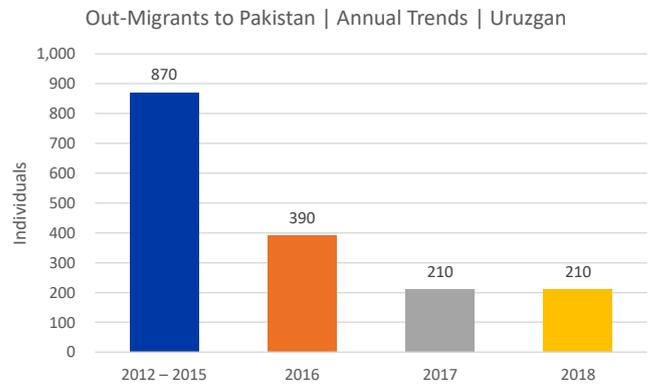
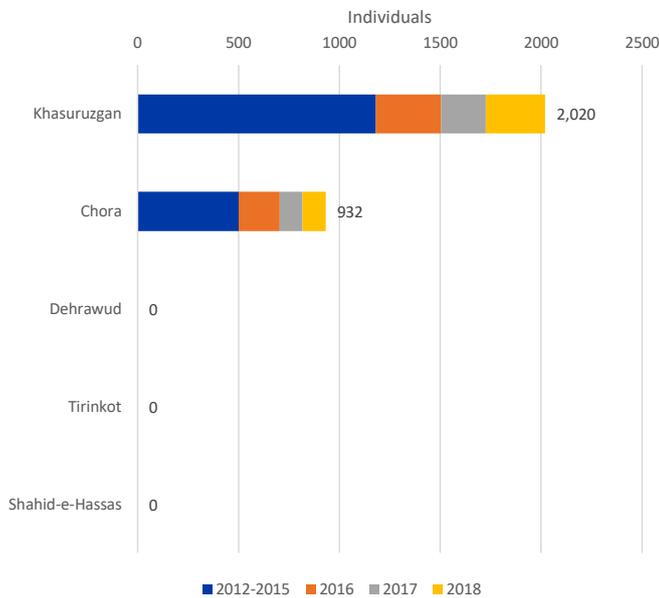
1,272
fled to Iran (43%)



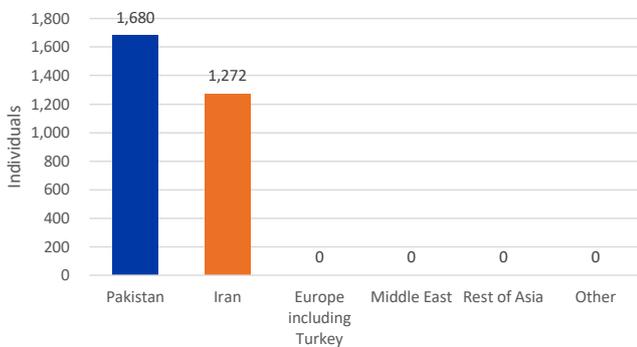
1,680
fled to Pakistan (57%)



Out-Migrants by District | Uruzgan



Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Uruzgan



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	Tirinkot	56,782
2	Dehrawud	13,074
3	Chora	5,523
4	Shahid-e-Hassas	3,890
5	Khasuruzgan	2,946
Grand Total		82,215

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Chora	43
2	Khasuruzgan	36
3	NA	NA
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
Grand Total		79

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	NA	NA
2	NA	NA
3	NA	NA
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
Grand Total		NA

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Tirinkot	9,834
2	Dehrawud	3,685
3	Shahid-e-Hassas	695
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
Grand Total		14,214

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Tirinkot	2,750
2	Shahid-e-Hassas	2,022
3	Dehrawud	45
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
Grand Total		4,817

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Tirinkot	18,080
2	Dehrawud	5,190
3	Chora	4,060
4	Khasuruzgan	2,790
5	Shahid-e-Hassas	458
Grand Total		30,578

STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

A Man Struggling to Support his Family

Dil Agha is from the Shahid-e-Hassas district in Uruzgan province — part of a family of ten. His family includes his father, mother, three brothers, two nephews, two nieces, and a sister-in-law.

In 2012, there was heavy fighting between insurgents and government forces in his village. Many of the villagers moved away, including Dil Agha and his family. They moved from Shahid-e-Hassas to Tirinkot district. Since 2012, Tirinkot district has hosted 56,782 arrival IDPs.

Dil Agha and his family currently live in the centre of Tirinkot in a rented house; paying AFN 5,000 per month in rent. One of his brothers was an officer in the Afghanistan National Police (ANP) and was the only breadwinner of the family. However, he was recently killed in a insurgent attack.

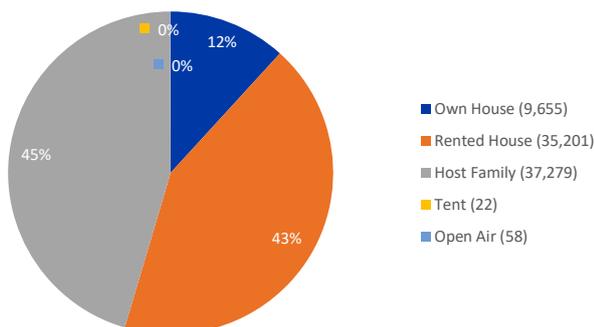
Dil Agha has to financially support his and his brother's family. He says that due to a lack of job opportunities, he cannot properly feed his family. He is therefore forced to borrow money from relatives and friends.

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



Dil Agha is one of the 140,657 fled IDPs displaced within Uruzgan, where he and his family depend on loans for survival. © IOM 2018

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | Uruzgan





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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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