

# BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

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



While all returnee and IDP families in Wardak living in tents and open air are settled in Maydanshahr district — there are IDP families in other districts that are also living in bad shelter conditions. An example is the family above, living in a single room without even a door © 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](http://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

-  **9** districts assessed
-  **212** settlements assessed
-  **1,116** key informants interviewed
-  **99,183** returnees from abroad [2012-2018]
-  **41,784** IDPs [2012–2018] currently in host communities
-  **41,597** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2018]
-  **86,993** out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2018]
-  **11,122** out-migrants fled to Europe (13% of out-migrants)
-  **1,131** returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air – Maydanshahr District hosts all the returnees and IDPs living in tents and open air
-  **1 in 3** 36% of all returnees and IDPs in Wardak reside in Maydanshahr district
-  **2 in 5** persons (43%) in Wardak have fled their homes as IDPs – Wardak has the 2nd highest number of fled IDPs nationwide
-  **1 in 2** individuals (53%) in Maydanshahr District are either IDPs or Returnees.
-  **6,460** individuals (82%) in Jaghatu District have no access to health services
-  **5,983** individuals in Jaghatu District have no access to markets

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.
Chak	92,130	7,078	7%	6,973	7%	9,556	10%	105	0%	42	0%	2,811	3%
Daymirdad	33,876	5,797	15%	5,797	15%	35,815	106%	0	0%	700	2%	14,122	42%
Hesa-e- Awal-e-Behsud	40,419	10,400	20%	10,400	20%	33,402	83%	0	0%	0	0%	9,500	24%
Jaghathu	49,914	7,919	14%	7,613	13%	11,664	23%	306	1%	459	1%	1,537	3%
Jalrez	57,870	7,520	12%	5,798	9%	34,592	60%	1,722	3%	21,381	37%	8,913	15%
Markaz-e-Behsud	130,239	4,025	3%	4,025	3%	18,150	14%	0	0%	0	0%	3,853	3%
Maydanschahr	44,180	50,730	53%	15,619	16%	61,468	139%	35,111	37%	443	1%	11,876	27%
Nerkh	62,232	10,604	15%	9,241	13%	39,229	63%	1,363	2%	21	0%	16,488	26%
Saydabad	126,774	36,894	23%	33,717	21%	29,835	24%	3,177	2%	18,551	15%	17,893	14%
Total	637,634	140,967	18%	99,183	13%	273,711	43%	41,784	5%	41,597	7%	86,993	14%

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

Symbology: > 25% of population



Due to limited supplies available in local markets in remote villages, like at this shop in Wardak, delivery of cash-based assistance can be quite challenging – in-kind assistance can be a more viable solution. © 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.

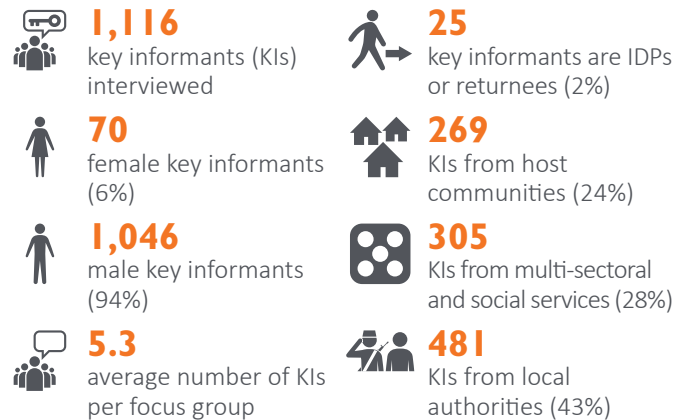
Since DTM has now assessed all 34 provinces, only settlement-level assessments will be conducted in the future. Pending continued funding, DTM aims to conduct baseline mobility assessments, nationwide, twice per year.



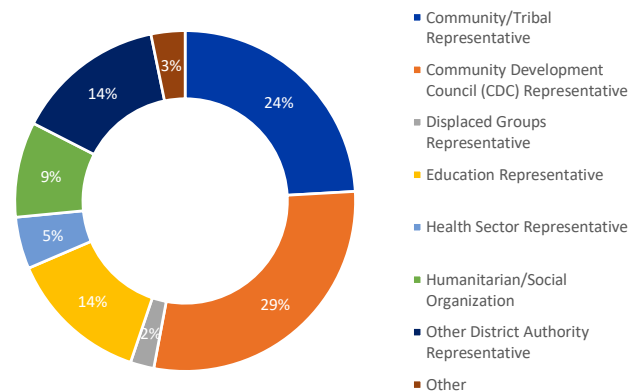
## KEY INFORMANTS

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.

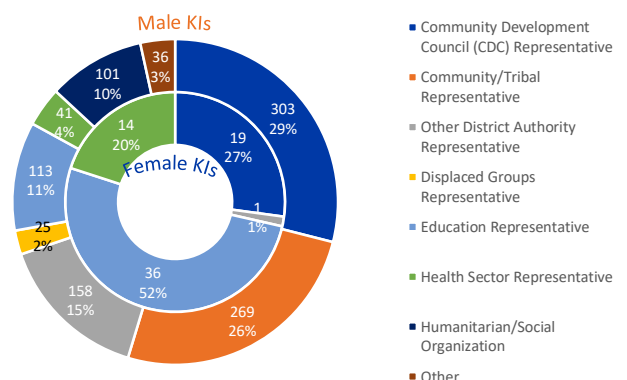
By actively recruiting more female enumerators, though challenging, DTM has made significant strides to improve gender inclusion in focus group discussions, although there is much room for improvement. In Wardak, women make up 6% of the key informants, which is a vast improvement from March 2017, when women made up 0.1% of key informants nationally.



Key Informants by Type | Wardak



Key Informants by Type and Sex | Wardak



## RETURNNEES

Returnees are Afghan nationals who have returned to Afghanistan in the assessed location after having spent at least six months abroad. This group includes both documented returnees (Afghans who were registered refugees in host countries and then requested voluntary return with UNHCR and relevant national authorities) and undocumented returnees (Afghans who did not request voluntary return with UNHCR, but rather returned spontaneously from host countries, irrespective of whether or not they were registered refugees with UNHCR and relevant national authorities).

There was a decrease of 35% in number of returnees from abroad to Wardak in 2016 compared to the period between 2012 and 2015. This was followed by another 10% decrease in 2017 and a further decrease of 43% in 2018.



**99,183**  
returnees from abroad



**61,012**  
returned from Pakistan (62%)



**49,501**  
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (53%)



**33,126**  
returned from Iran (33%)

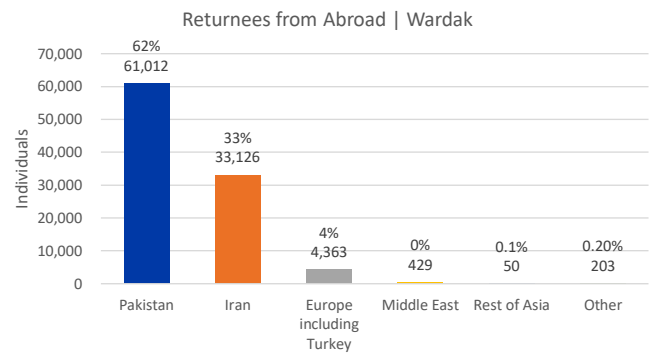
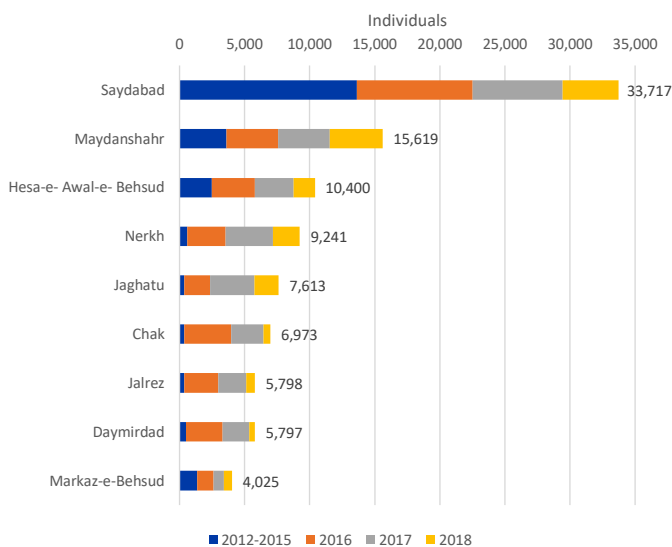


**44,637**  
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (47%)

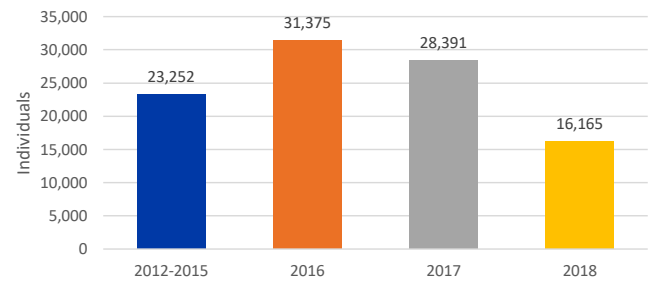


**5,045**  
returnees from non-neighbouring countries (5%)

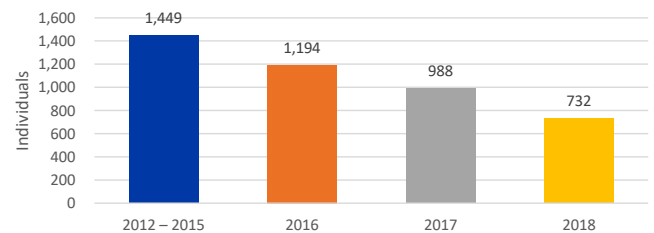
Returnees from Abroad by District | Wardak



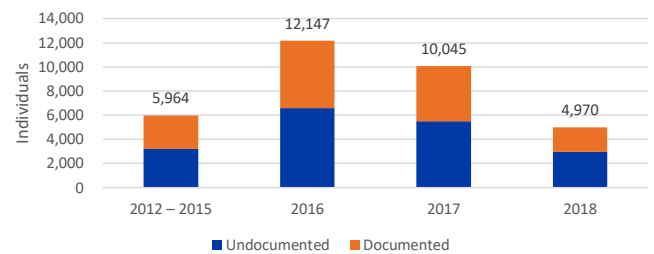
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Wardak



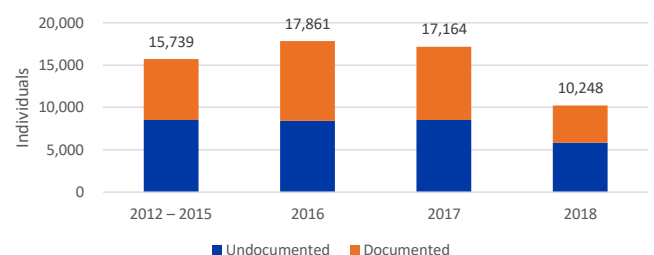
Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Wardak



Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Wardak



Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Wardak



## 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.



**41,784**  
IDPs currently reside in host communities



**69%**  
displaced due to conflict



**35,111**  
IDPs in Maydanshahr district, which hosts the most IDPs



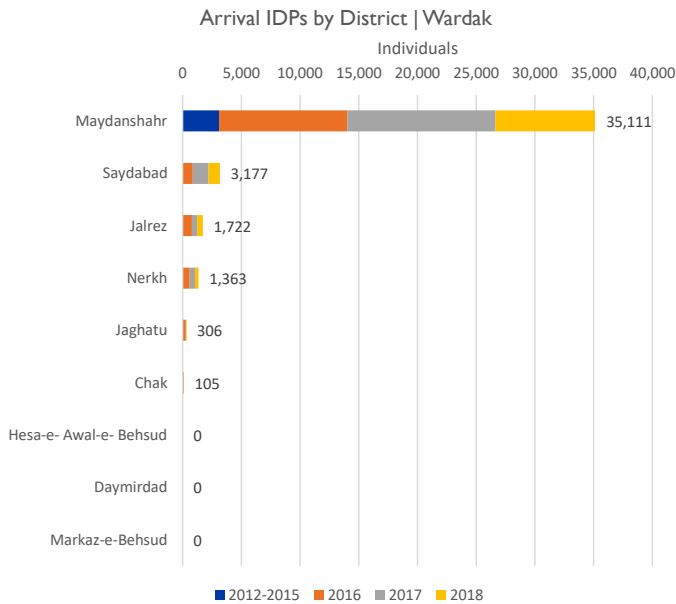
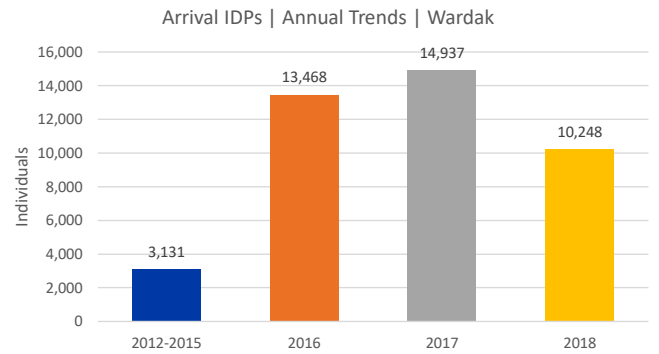
**31%**  
displaced by natural disaster



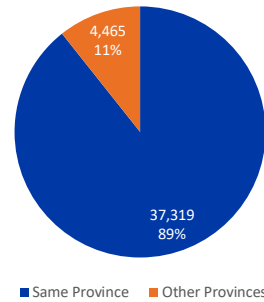
**0**  
IDPs reside in informal settlements



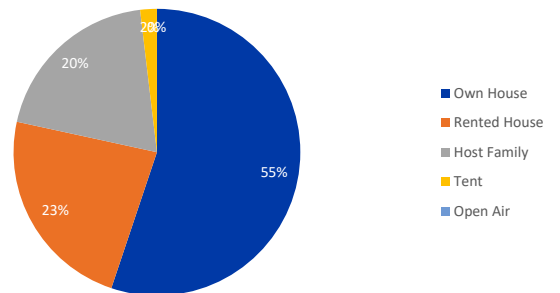
**89%**  
IDPs displaced within their home province



Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Wardak

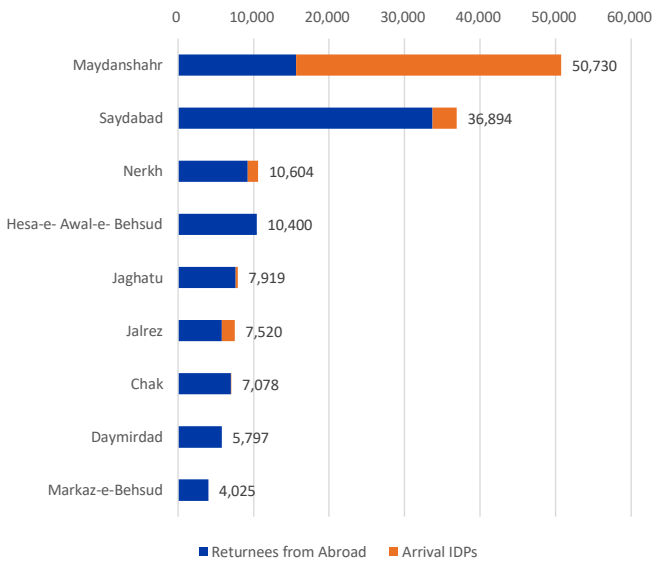


Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Wardak



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

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Wardak

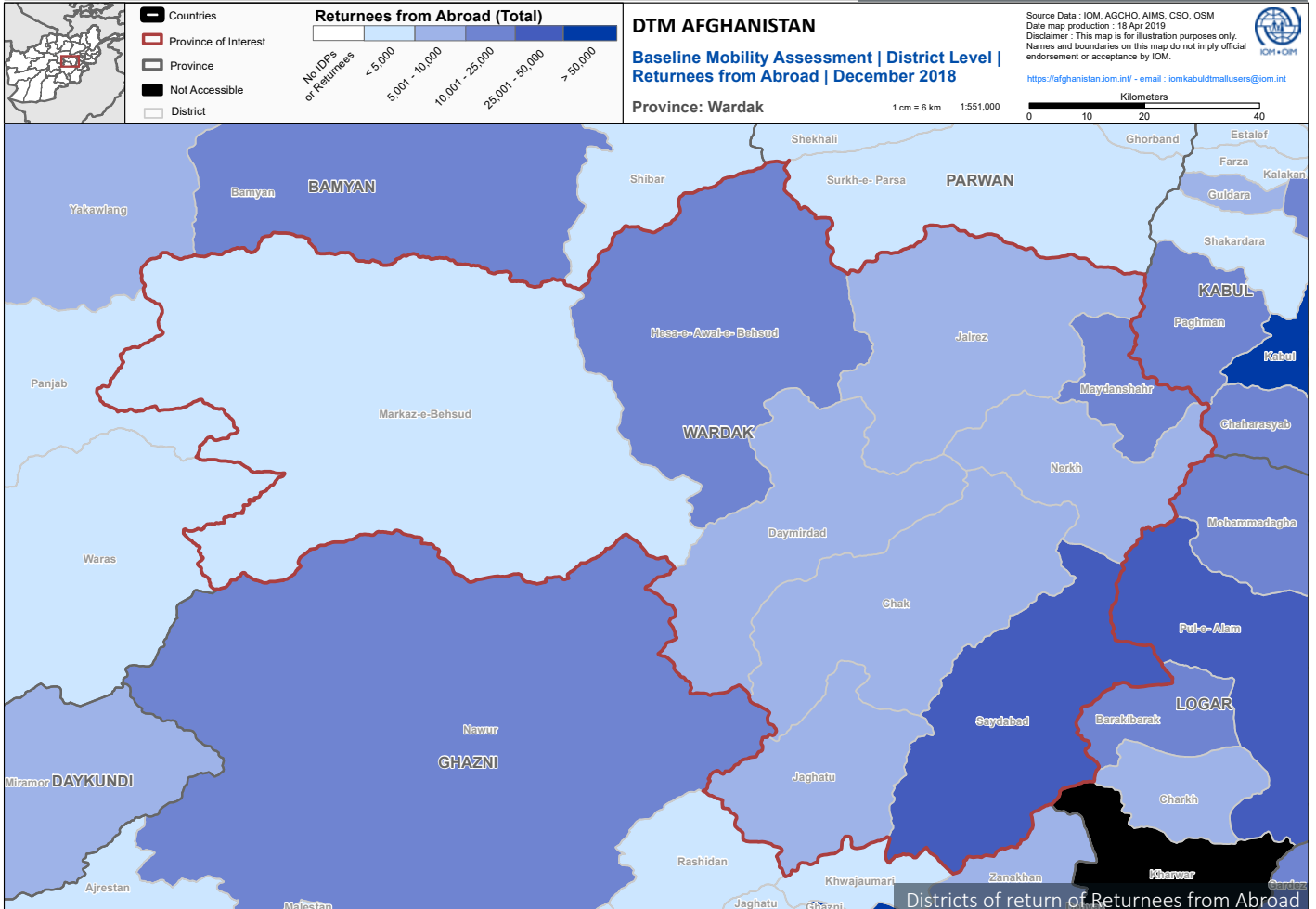
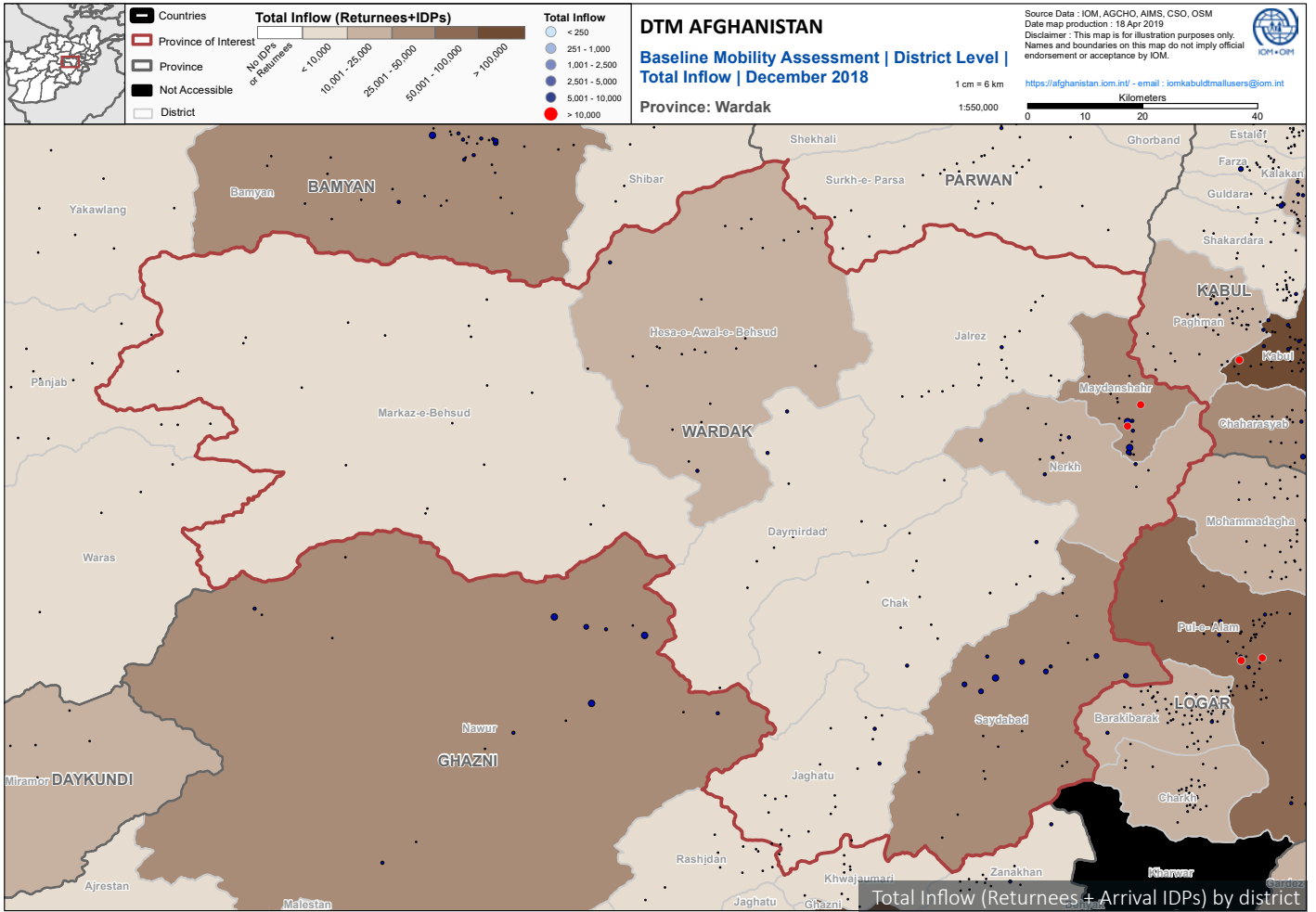


Overall, Wardak province hosts a total inflow of 235,098 returnees and IDPs, of which 46% (107,222) are returnees and 54% (127,876) are IDPs. The table below shows the 20 settlements in Wardak that are most affected by this influx. These 20 settlements (9% of the 212 settlements assessed in Wardak) host 37% 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. 7 of the 20 settlements are in Maydانشahr district, which host 53% (45,954) of this group.

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Shahrak Amer Kheal	Maydانشahr	12,541
2	Shahrak Mohammad Dawood Khan	Maydانشahr	10,635
3	Mossa Khail	Saydabad	8,440
4	Hewad Meena	Maydانشahr	6,136
5	Shahr-e-Naw	Maydانشahr	5,340
6	Naser Abad	Maydانشahr	4,547
7	Wahdat Mena	Maydانشahr	4,367
8	Hakim Khail (2)	Saydabad	3,885
9	Char Maghz	Saydabad	3,800
10	Jowi Zarin	Saydabad	3,501
11	Qala Amir	Saydabad	3,476
12	Aman Khail	Saydabad	2,635
13	Hossay Khail	Saydabad	2,565
14	Aryab Kalan	Jaghatu	2,480
15	Zaman Khail	Maydانشahr	2,388
16	Salgari	Chak	2,249
17	Qole Beda	Hesa-e-Awale-Behsud	1,965
18	Hassan Baig	Saydabad	1,846
19	Sad Murda	Nerkh	1,694
20	Sarferazkhel	Nerkh	1,599
Total			86,089

**Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District**

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Maydانشahr	15,619	35,111	50,730
Saydabad	33,717	3,177	36,894
Nerkh	9,241	1,363	10,604
Hesa-e- Awal-e- Behsud	10,400	0	10,400
Jaghatu	7,613	306	7,919
Jalrez	5,798	1,722	7,520
Chak	6,973	105	7,078
Daymirdad	5,797	0	5,797
Markaz-e-Behsud	4,025	0	4,025
Grand Total	99,183	41,784	140,967



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.



**273,711**  
Fled IDPs



**6%**  
fled IDPs displaced within Wardak

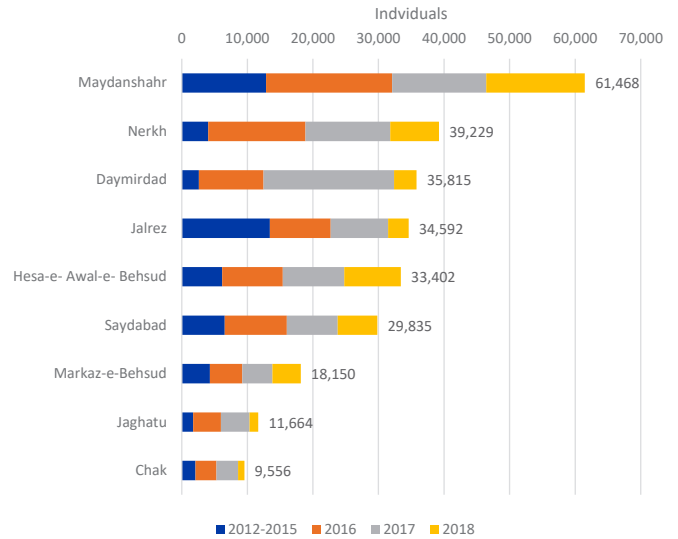


**65%**  
displaced due to conflict

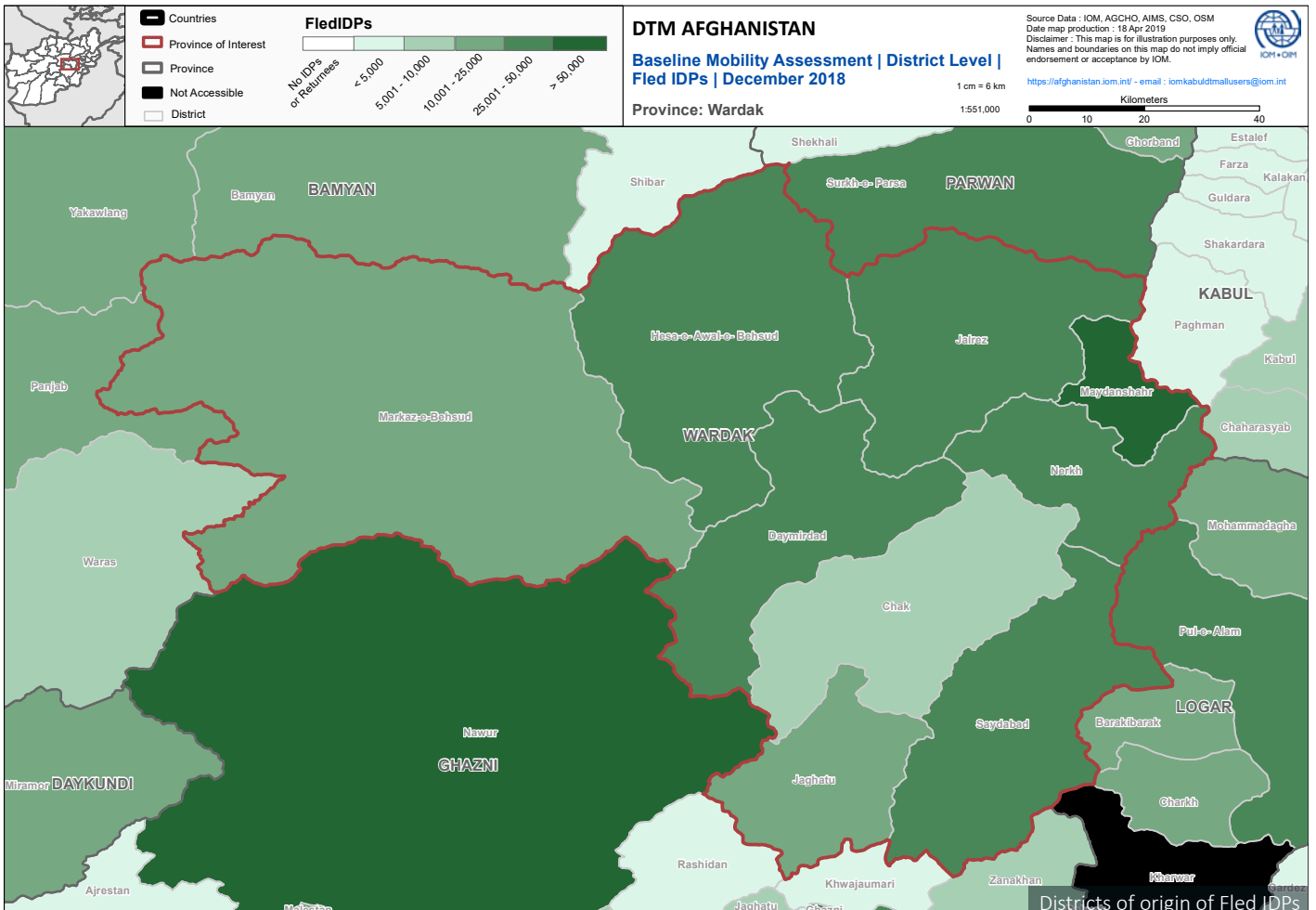
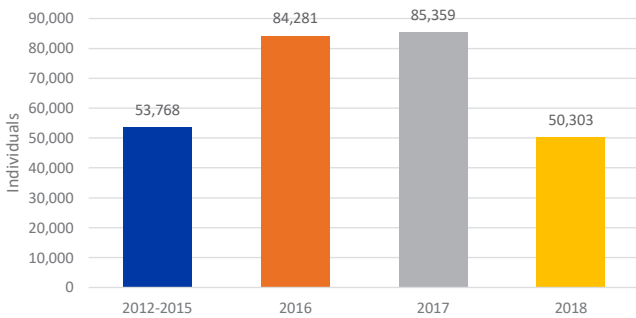


**35%**  
displaced by natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Wardak



Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Wardak





# 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.



**41,597**  
Returned IDPs



**49%**  
returned IDPs returned from other locations in Wardak

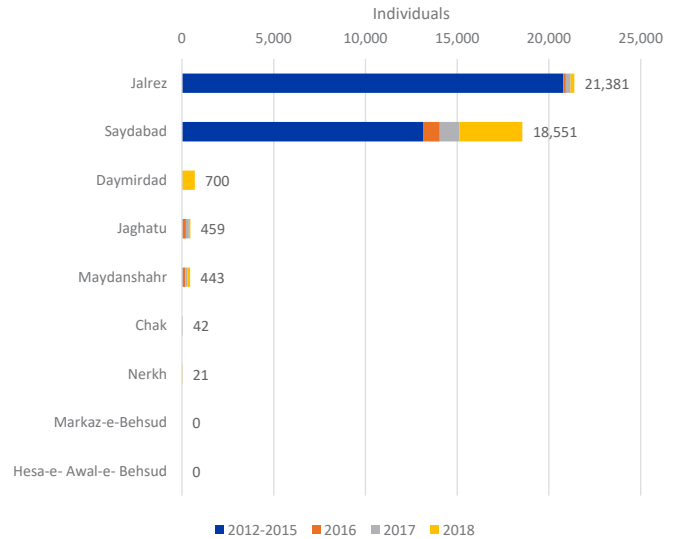


**3 in 5**  
former IDPs returned to just 2 districts: Jalrez and Saydabad (57%)

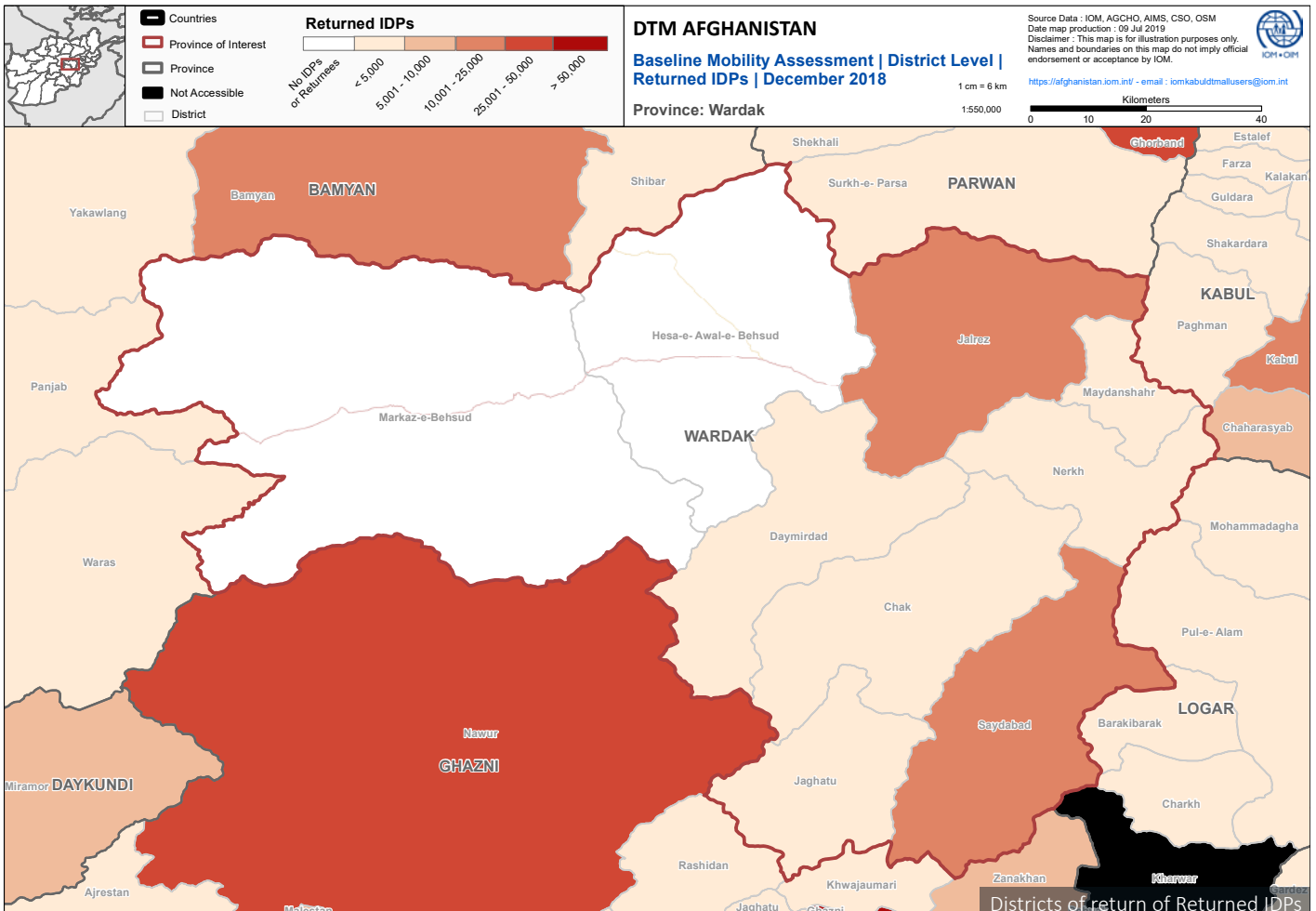
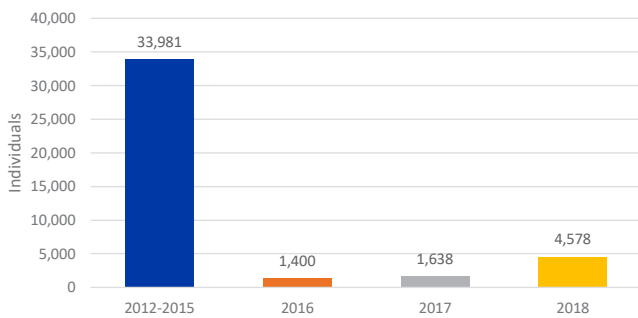


**1 in 2**  
51% of returned IDPs to Wardak has returned to Jalrez district

Returned IDPs by District | Wardak



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Wardak



## 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.



**86,993**  
fled abroad



**11,122**  
fled to Europe (13%)

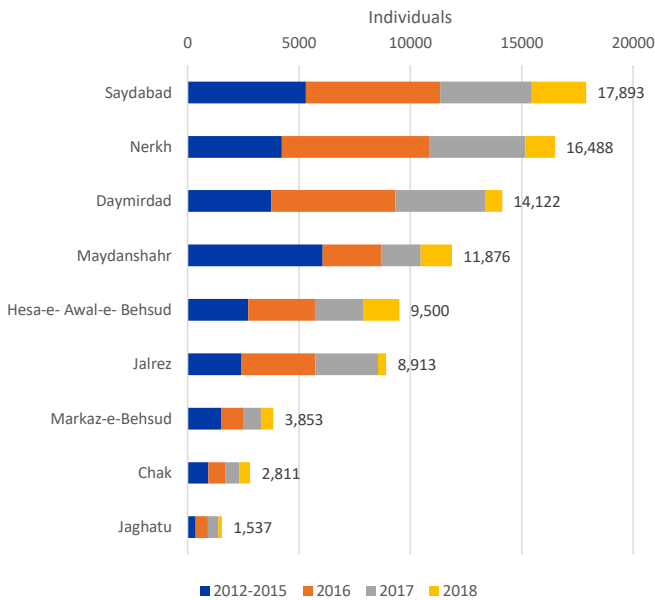


**61,048**  
fled to Iran (70%)

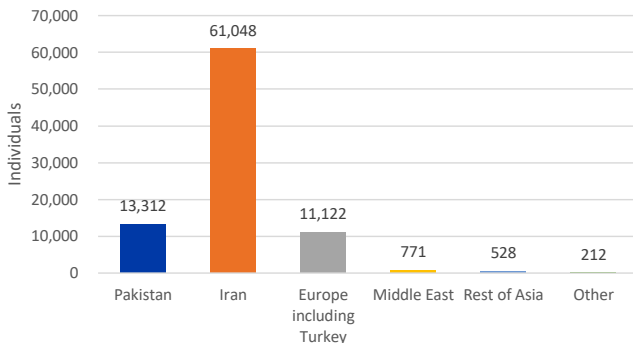


**13,312**  
fled to Pakistan (15%)

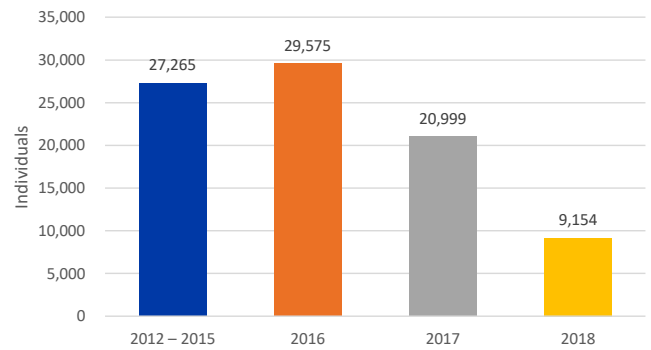
Out-Migrants by District | Wardak



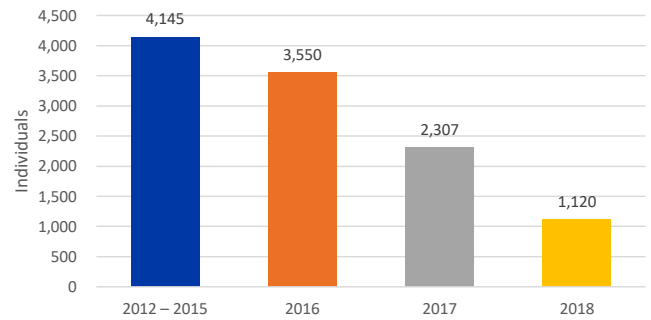
Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Wardak



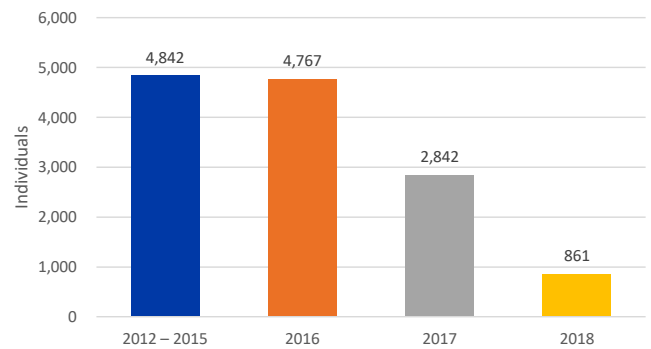
Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Wardak



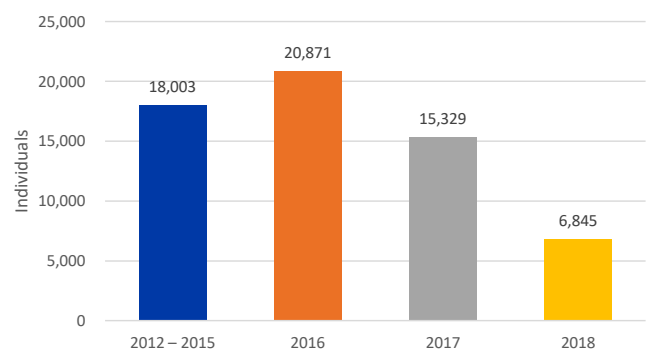
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Wardak



Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Wardak



Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Wardak



## 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	Maydanschahr	50,730
2	Saydabad	36,894
3	Nerkh	10,604
4	Hesa 1 Behsud	10,400
5	Jaghathu	7,919
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>116,547</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Maydanschahr	1,131
2	NA	NA
3	NA	NA
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,131</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Chak	1,053
2	Daymirdad	115
3	Markaz Behsud	98
4	Jaghathu	42
5	NA	NA
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,308</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Jaghathu	6,460
2	Maydanschahr	2,756
3	Saydabad	2,213
4	Daymirdad	2,190
5	Nerkh	1,960
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>15,579</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Maydanschahr	2,388
2	Jalrez	343
3	Daymirdad	314
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>3,045</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Jaghathu	5,983
2	Daymirdad	2,660
3	Saydabad	2,213
4	Markaz Behsud	1,253
5	Hesa 1 Behsud	464
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>12,573</b>

## STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

### A Widow Trying to Support Her Family

Sabira is mother of six from Maydanschahr, Wardak province. Her husband was a soldier in the Afghan National Army (ANA) and she was working as a teacher at a girls' school. She lived a happy life and her family's situation was financially stable.

All of that changed when her husband was shot and killed during an insurgents' attack on a police checkpoint. Life became very difficult for Sabira after the death of her husband. The school where she taught was also shut down due to threats from the insurgents.

Sabira decided to flee to Iran with her children. However, the journey was very difficult and she faced a lot of harassment from the Iranian authorities. Due to a lack of proper documentation, she and her family were arrested and deported back to Afghanistan nine months after they moved to Iran in 2012. Since 2012, 33,126 people have returned from Iran to Wardak.

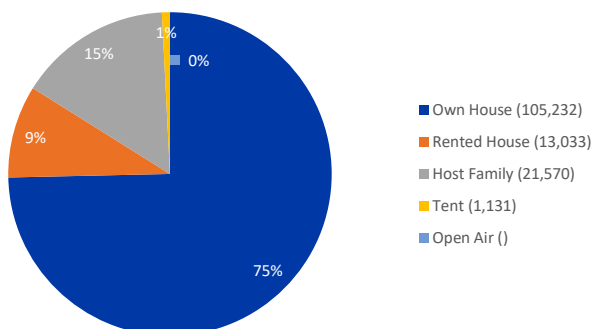
Since returning home, Sabira's biggest challenge has been the lack of a proper shelter for her family. She and her son have also struggled to find employment. When asked what her biggest concern was, she said she was worried her sons might join the insurgency due to a lack of other options. She was also concerned they might get involved in the drug trade.

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



Concerned about her children's future, Sabira, like many other IDPs in Wardak, considers not having access to proper shelter and livelihoods as one of her family's biggest challenges. © IOM 2018

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | Wardak





International Organization for Migration  
17 Route des Morillons  
P.O. box 17  
1211 Geneva 19  
Switzerland

International Organization for Migration  
House #27  
4th Street  
Ansari Square  
Shahr-e Naw  
Kabul, Afghanistan

The data used in this report was collected under a collaborative effort by the IOM Afghanistan Mission and the Global DTM support team. The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the work do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

© 2018 International Organization for Migration (IOM)

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](http://www.displacement.iom.int/afghanistan)

## CONTACT US

For further information, please contact the DTM Team:

✉ [DTMAfghanistan@iom.int](mailto:DTMAfghanistan@iom.int)

📘 [facebook.com/iomafghanistan](https://facebook.com/iomafghanistan)

🐦 [twitter.com/iomafghanistan](https://twitter.com/iomafghanistan)

📷 [instagram.com/iomafghanistan](https://instagram.com/iomafghanistan)

DTM in Afghanistan is generously supported by:



Co-funded by the  
European Union



in  
coordination  
with

