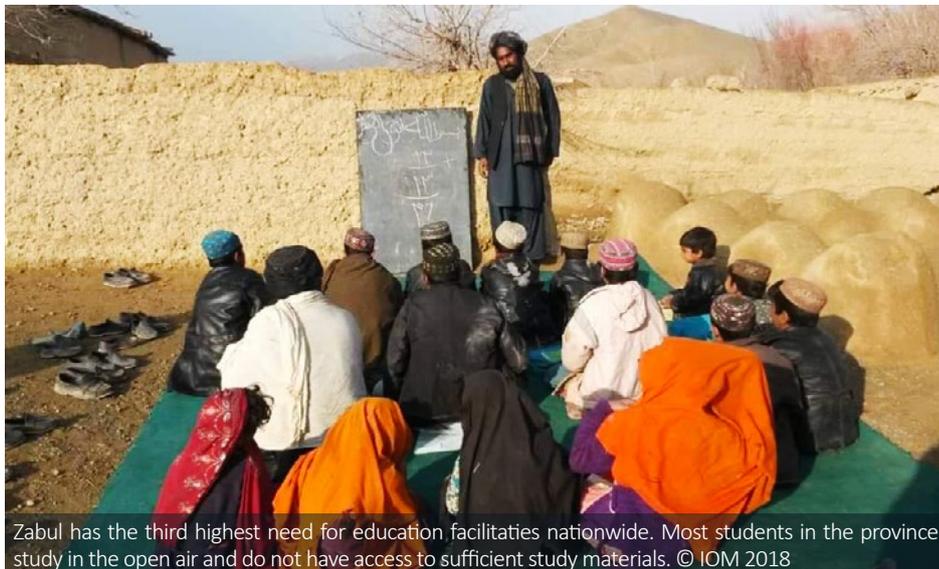


# BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

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



Zabul has the third highest need for education facilities nationwide. Most students in the province study in the open air and do not have access to sufficient study materials. © 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*
- 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

-  **11** districts assessed
-  **371** settlements assessed
-  **2,686** key informants interviewed
-  **107,222** returnees from abroad [2012-2018]
-  **127,876** IDPs [2012–2018] currently in host communities
-  **133,507** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2018]
-  **104,723** out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2018]
-  **398** out-migrants fled to Europe (0.4% of out-migrants)
-  **9,898** returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air – Zabul has the 5th highest need of shelter nationwide
-  **2 in 5** persons (39%) in Zabul are either IDPs or Returnees
-  **3 in 5** persons in Qalat and Kakar District are returned IDPs (75%)
-  **1 in 4** 26% of all returned IDPs in Zabul returned to Qalat district
-  **12,355** individuals in Daychopan District have no access to potable water
-  **117,333** individuals have no access to health services
-  **1 in 4** 27% of families have no access to schools – Zabul has the 3rd highest need of schools nationwide

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.
Arghandab	35,671	2,445	6%	1,999	5%	2,320	7%	446	1%	4,734	13%	1,878	5%
Atghar	13,578	8,177	38%	7,653	35%	2,972	22%	524	2%	5,109	38%	3,004	22%
Daychopan	42,986	15,709	27%	8,314	14%	11,804	27%	7,395	13%	11,074	26%	10,914	25%
Kakar	26,303	19,090	42%	16,231	36%	17,390	66%	2,859	6%	19,774	75%	14,008	53%
Mizan	20,883	16,033	43%	8,347	23%	25,982	124%	7,686	21%	12,227	59%	9,227	44%
Nawbahar	23,694	2,548	10%	2,044	8%	2,226	9%	504	2%	5,703	24%	2,800	12%
Qalat	43,230	116,081	73%	28,757	18%	28,455	66%	87,324	55%	34,215	79%	20,499	47%
Shahjoy	77,157	12,504	14%	3,913	4%	6,109	8%	8,591	10%	5,996	8%	4,319	6%
Shinkay	30,821	15,087	33%	13,973	30%	18,733	61%	1,114	2%	14,698	48%	18,755	61%
Shomulzay	35,266	15,049	30%	9,480	19%	15,208	43%	5,569	11%	7,948	23%	14,028	40%
Tarnak Wa Jaldak	21,454	12,375	37%	6,511	19%	12,455	58%	5,864	17%	12,029	56%	5,291	25%
<b>Total</b>	<b>371,043</b>	<b>235,098</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>107,222</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>143,654</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>127,876</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>133,507</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>104,723</b>	<b>28%</b>

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

Symbology: > 25% of population



Not being able to afford better housing, many IDP families in Zabul live in destroyed houses. © 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 Zabul, however, there were no female key informants.



**2,686**  
key informants (KIs) interviewed



**0**  
female key informants



**2,686**  
male key informants (100%)



**7.2**  
average number of KIs per focus group



**806**  
key informants are IDPs or returnees (30%)



**930**  
KIs from host communities (35%)

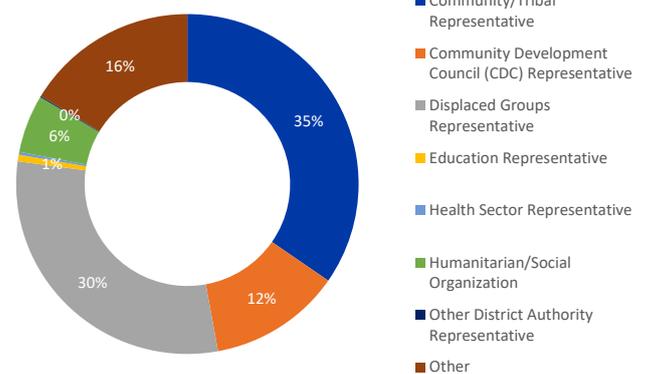


**172**  
KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (6%)

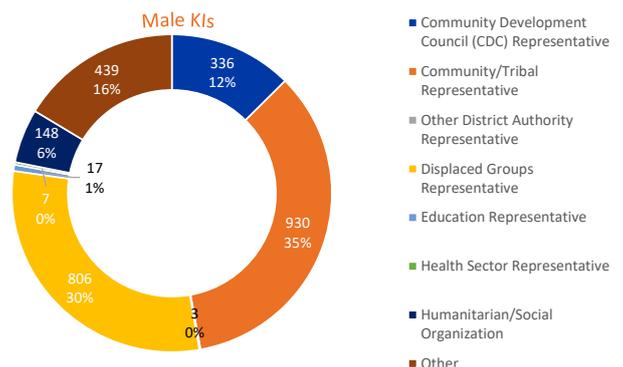


**339**  
KIs from local authorities (13%)

Key Informants by Type | Zabul



Key Informants by Type and Sex | Zabul



## 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 Zabul decreased by 48% in 2016 compared to the period between 2012 and 2015. In 2017, there was a minor increase of 7% but the following year, there was a minor decrease of 3%.



**107,222**  
returnees from abroad



**81,589**  
returned from Pakistan (76%)



**91,902**  
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (87%)



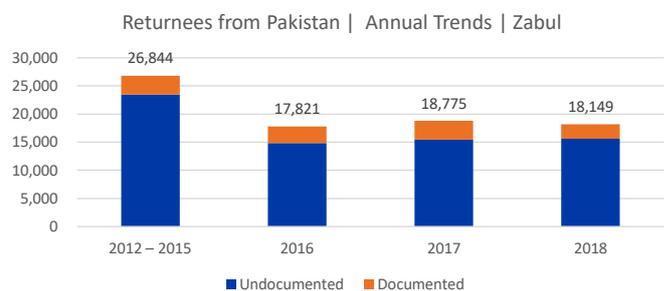
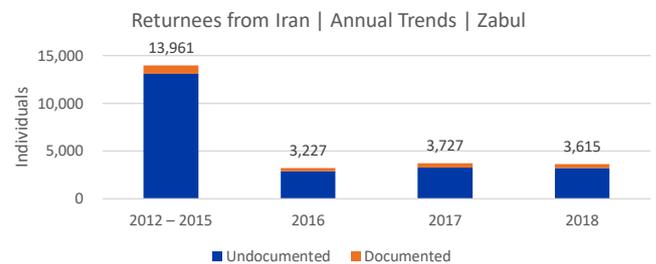
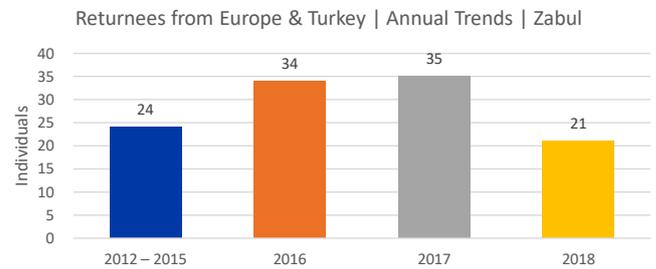
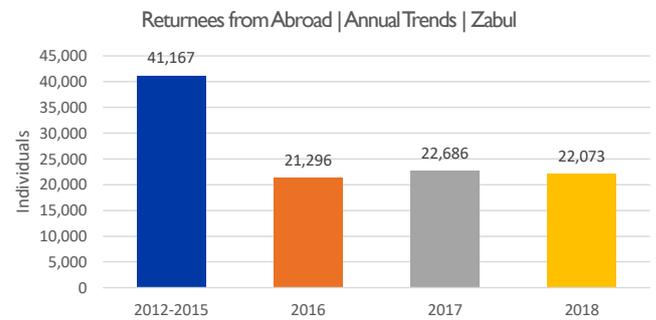
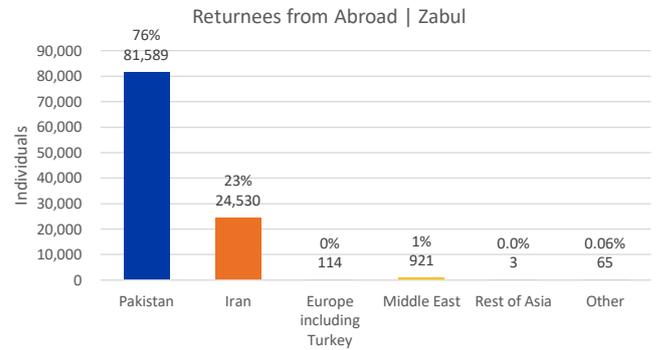
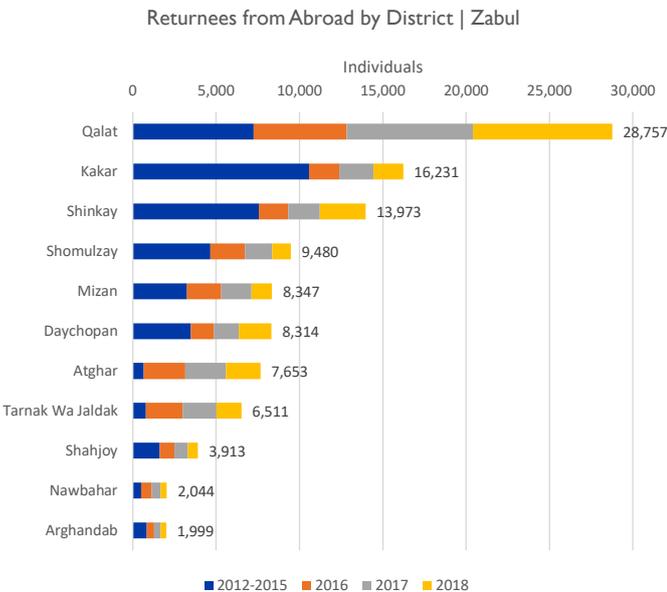
**24,530**  
returned from Iran (23%)



**14,217**  
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (13%)



**1,103**  
returnees from non-neighbouring countries (1%)



## 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.



**127,876**

IDPs currently reside in host communities



**55%**

displaced due to conflict



**87,324**

IDPs in Qalat, which hosts the most IDPs



**45%**

displaced by natural disaster



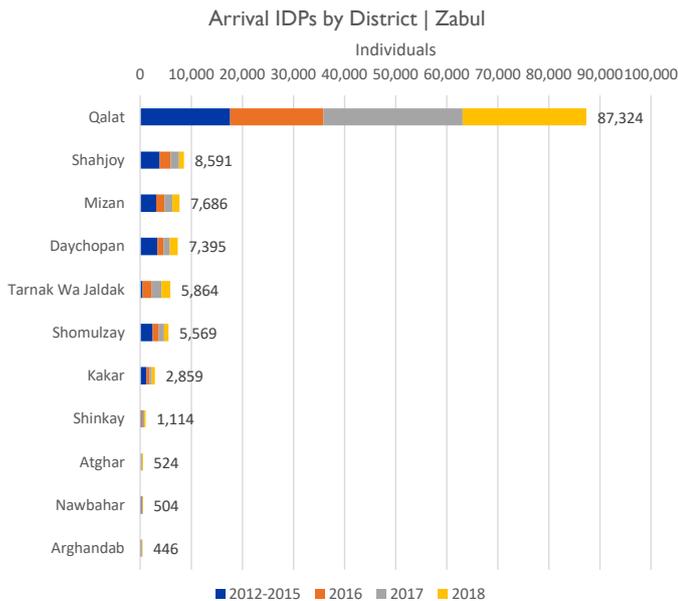
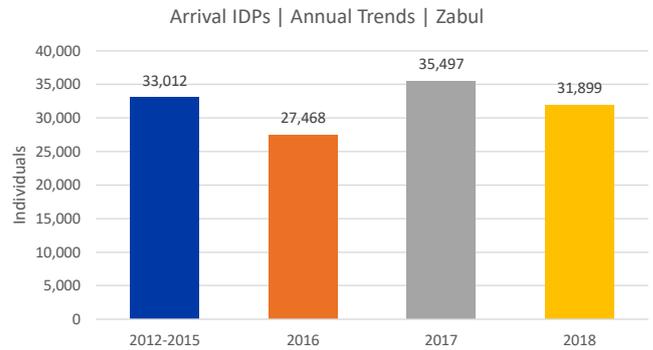
**546**

IDPs reside in informal settlements (0.4%)

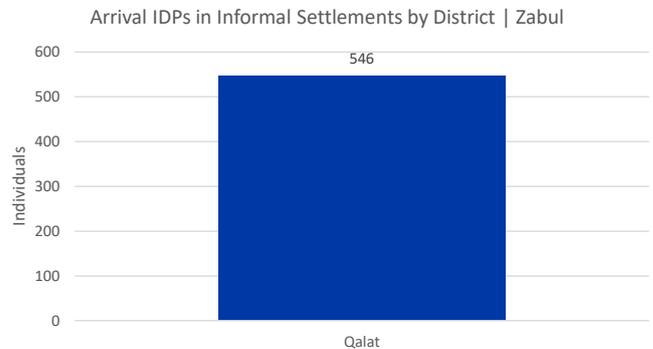
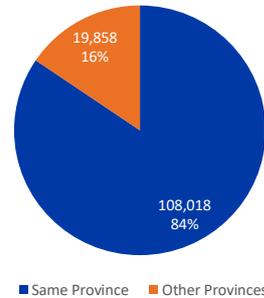


**84%**

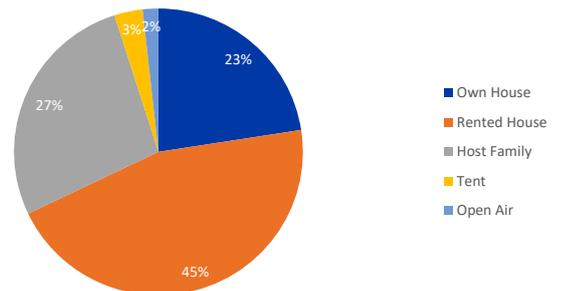
IDPs displaced within their home province



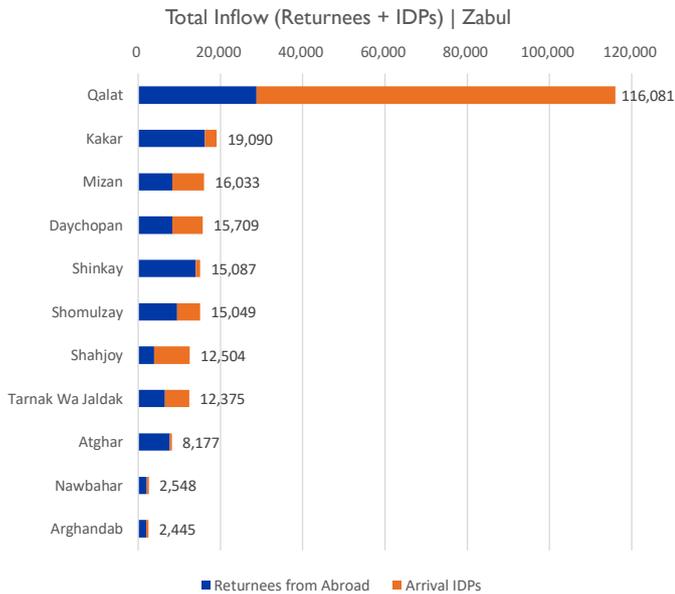
Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Zabul



Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Zabul



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

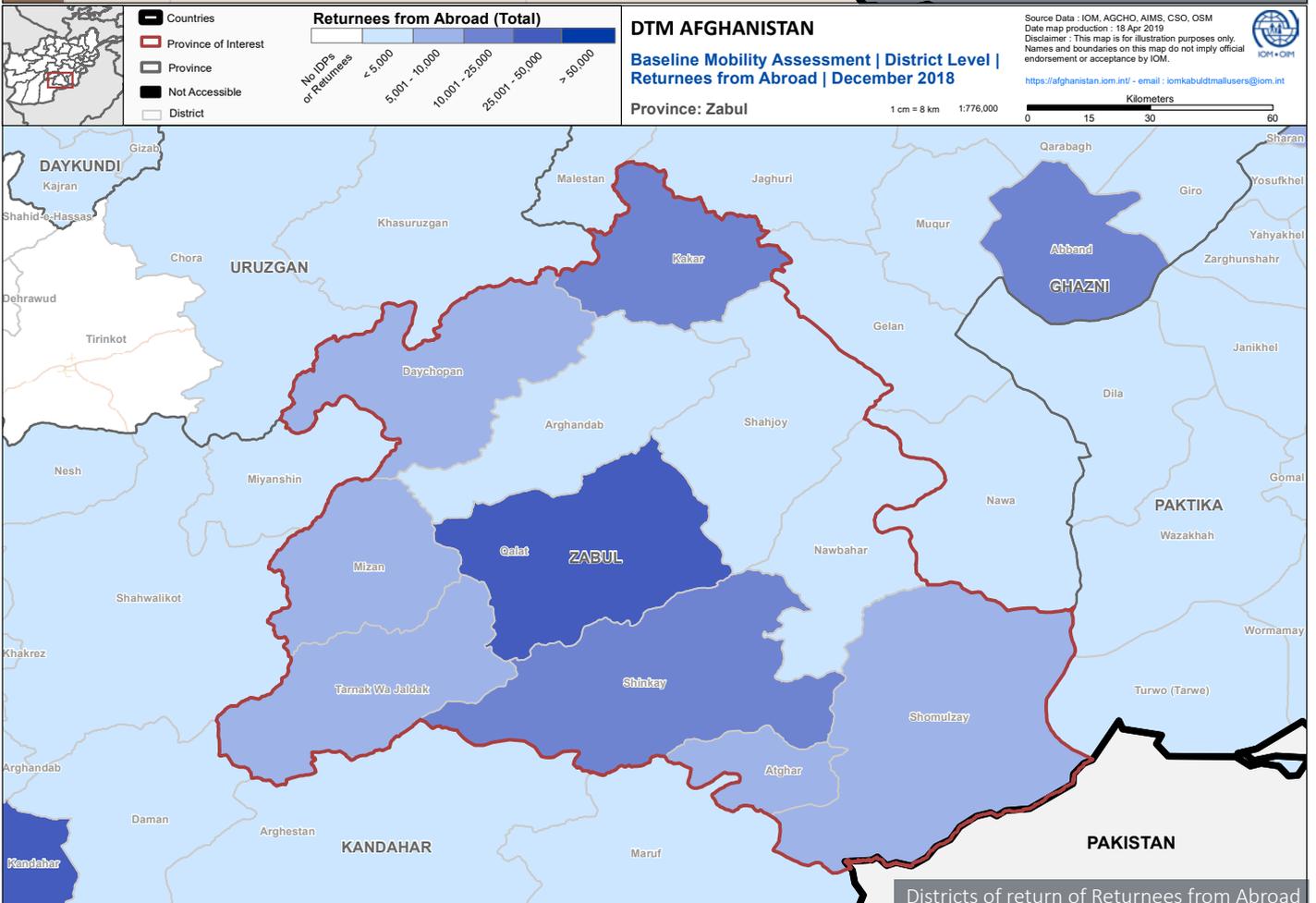
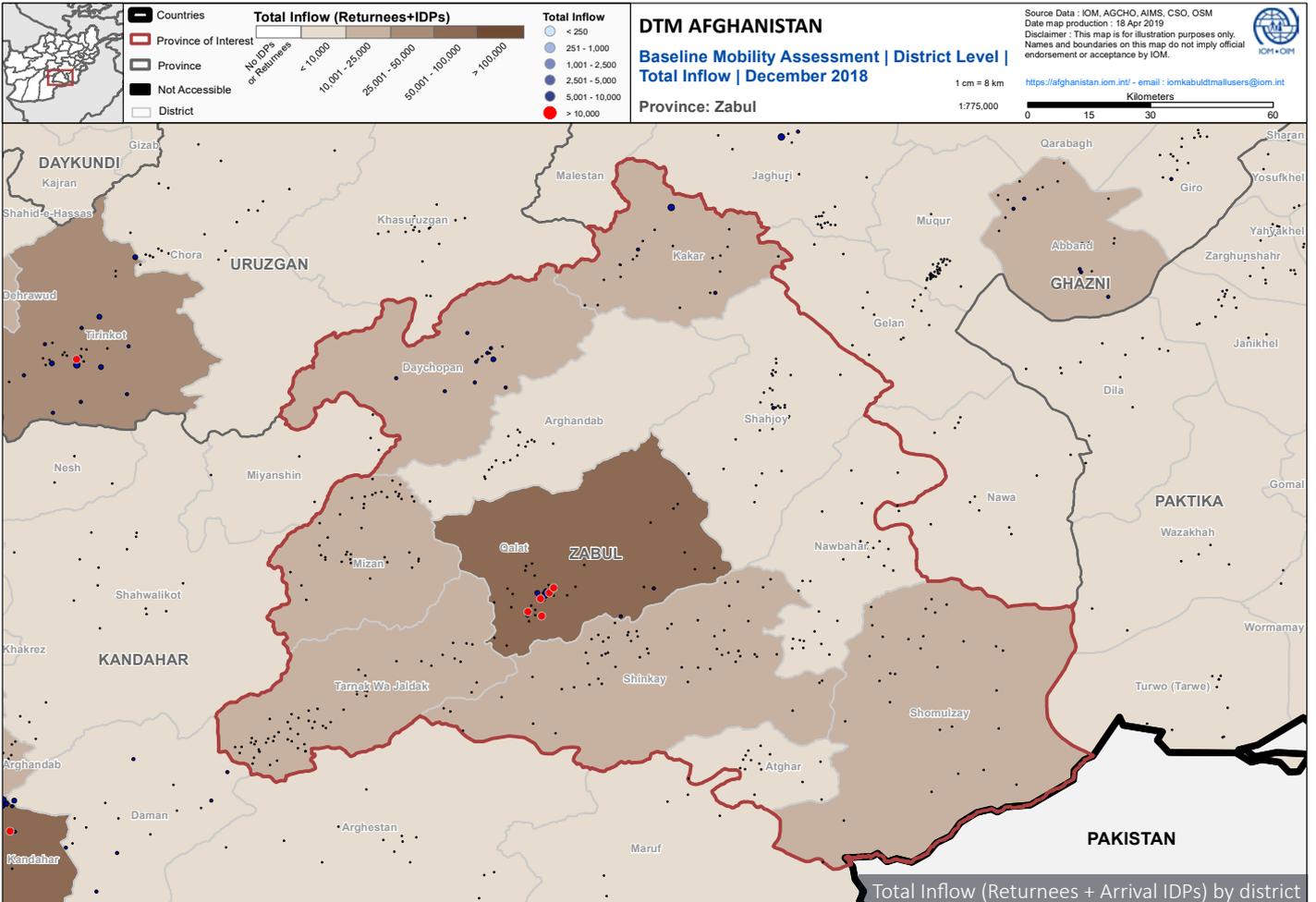


Overall, Zabul province hosts a total inflow of 235,098 returnees and IDPs, of which 46% (107,222) are returnees and 54% (127,876) are IDPs. The table below shows the 20 settlements in Zabul that are most affected by this influx. These 20 settlements (5% of the 371 settlements assessed in Zabul) host 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. 12 of the 20 most affected settlements are in Qalat district, which have 84% (101,216) of the returnees and IDPs from this group.

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Sinak	Qalat	21,814
2	Numrey	Qalat	19,146
3	Sarak-e- Luwa	Qalat	14,533
4	Babagak	Qalat	13,875
5	Kharwar Yan	Qalat	13,626
6	Jangali	Kakar	8,721
7	Hazari	Qalat	4,823
8	Mirwais Mina Kalay	Qalat	2,853
9	Resala-e-Junubi	Qalat	2,783
10	Keshata Sinak	Qalat	2,763
11	Baylogh	Daychopan	2,616
12	Hawali	Qalat	1,878
13	Rasala-e-Shamali	Qalat	1,820
14	Tanachoy	Daychopan	1,557
15	Hajii Khwajeh Kalay	Daychopan	1,423
16	Lamal	Daychopan	1,324
17	Markaz Shah Joy	Shahjoy	1,317
18	Sheleh	Qalat	1,302
19	Mullakhel	Daychopan	1,229
20	Ludin (1)	Daychopan	1,228
Total			120,631

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

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Qalat	28,757	87,324	116,081
Kakar	16,231	2,859	19,090
Mizan	8,347	7,686	16,033
Daychopan	8,314	7,395	15,709
Shinkay	13,973	1,114	15,087
Shomulzay	9,480	5,569	15,049
Shahjoy	3,913	8,591	12,504
Tarnak Wa Jaldak	6,511	5,864	12,375
Atghar	7,653	524	8,177
Nawbahar	2,044	504	2,548
Arghandab	1,999	446	2,445
Grand Total	107,222	127,876	235,098



**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.



**143,654**  
Fled IDPs



**60%**  
fled IDPs displaced within Zabul

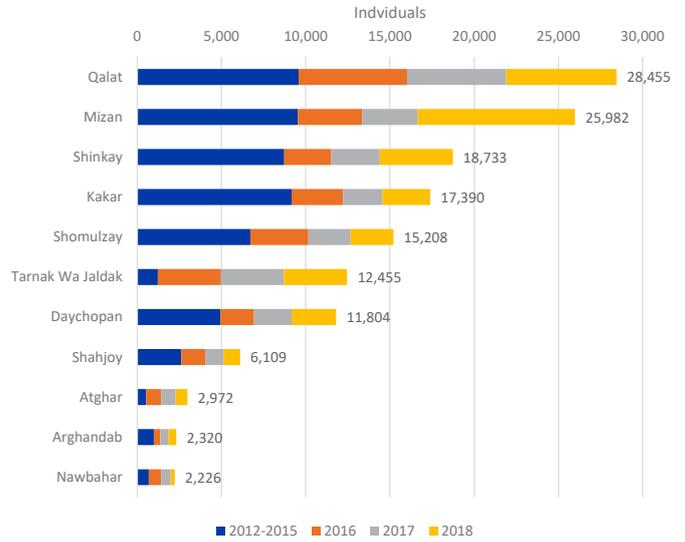


**51%**  
displaced due to conflict

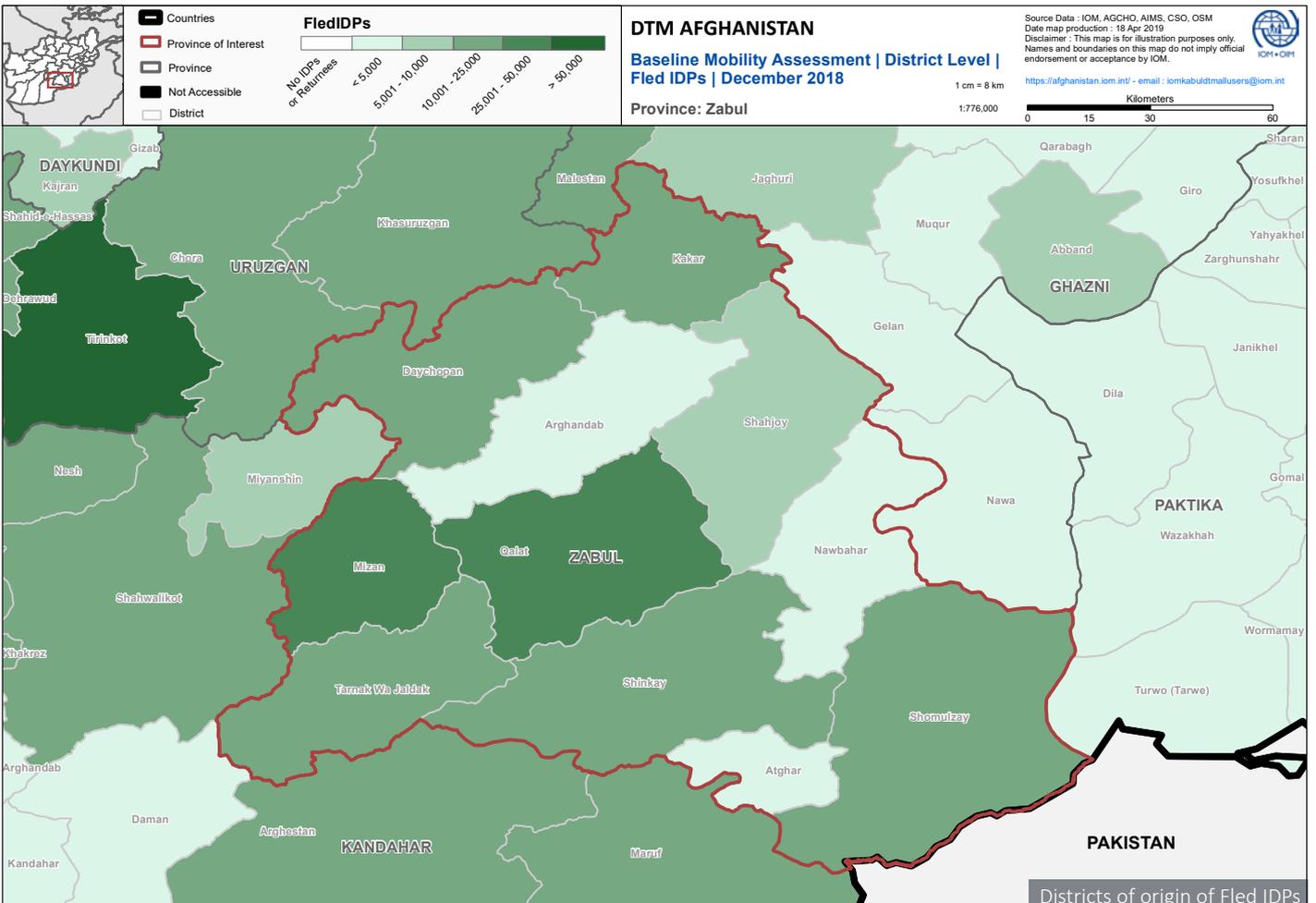
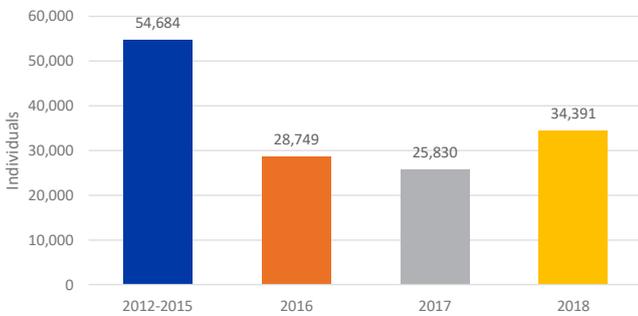


**49%**  
displaced by natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Zabul



Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Zabul





# 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.



**133,507**  
Returned IDPs



**73%**  
Returned IDPs returned from other locations within Zabul

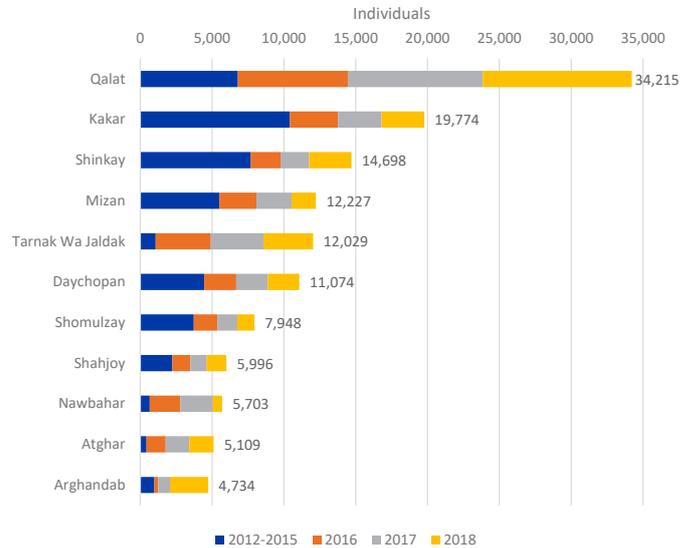


**3 in 5**  
former IDPs returned to just 4 districts: Qalat, Kakar, Shinkay and Mizan (61%)

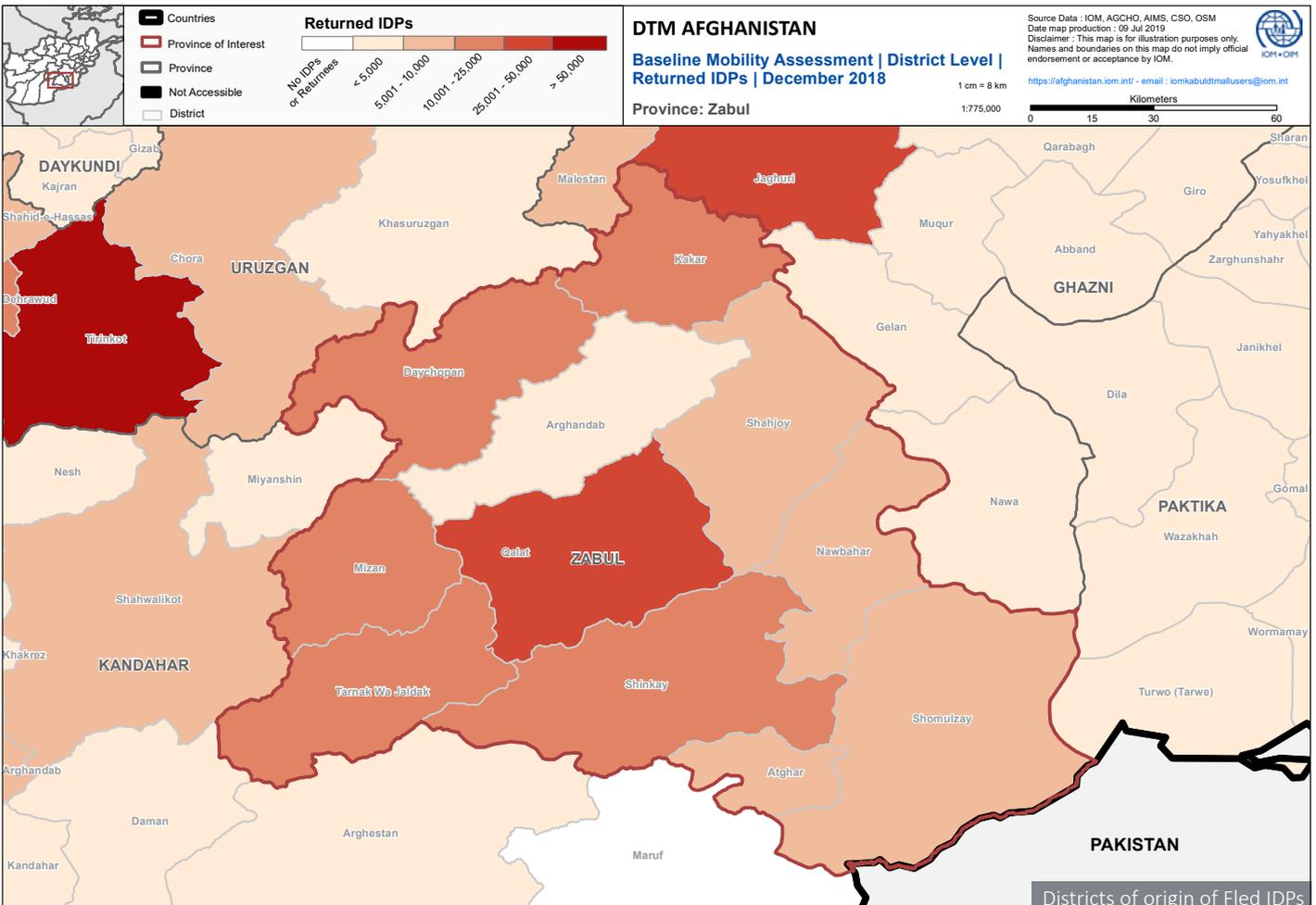
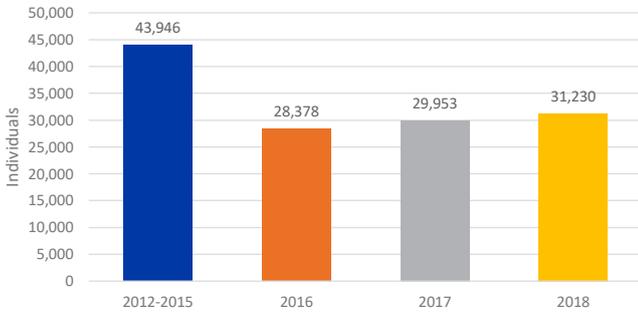


**1 in 4**  
26% of all returned IDPs in Zabul returned to Qalat district

Returned IDPs by District | Zabul



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Zabul



## 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.



**104,723**  
fled abroad



**398**  
fled to Europe (0.4%)

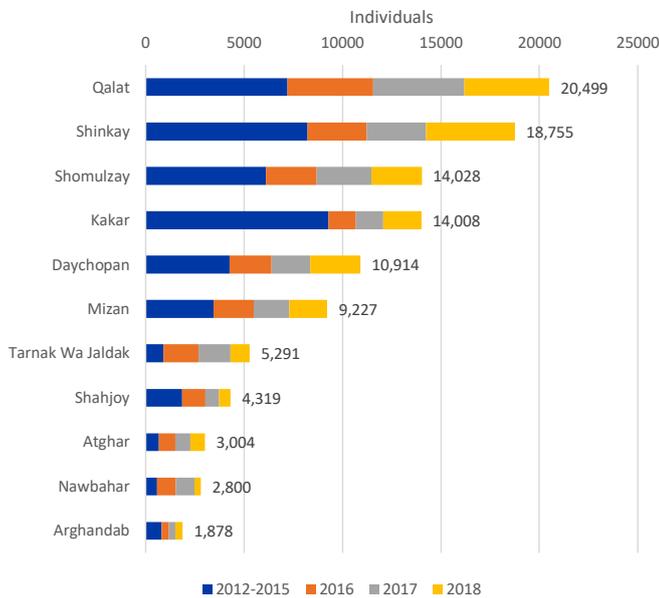


**26,563**  
fled to Iran (25%)

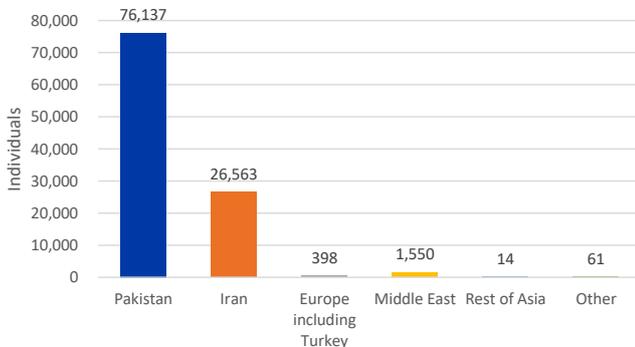


**76,137**  
fled to Pakistan (73%)

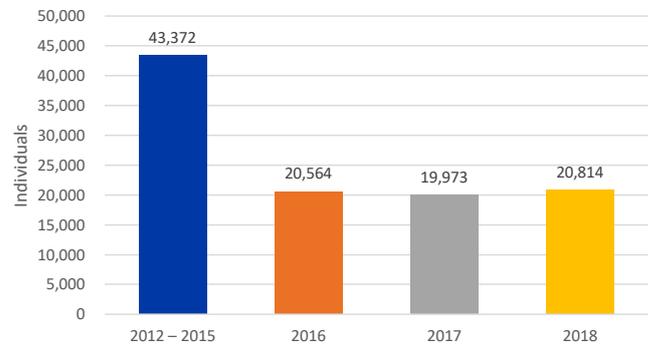
Out-Migrants by District | Zabul



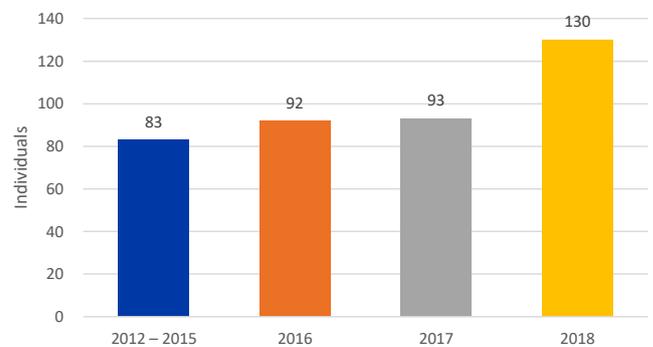
Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Zabul



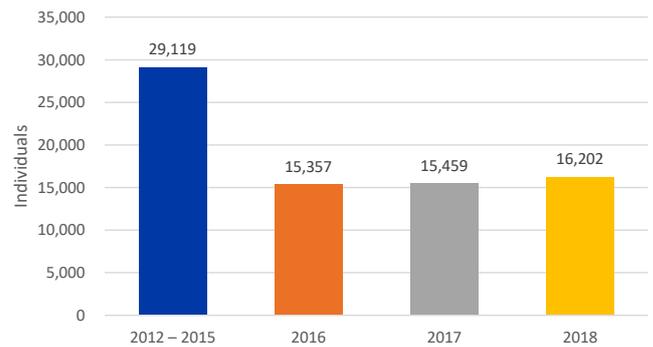
Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Zabul



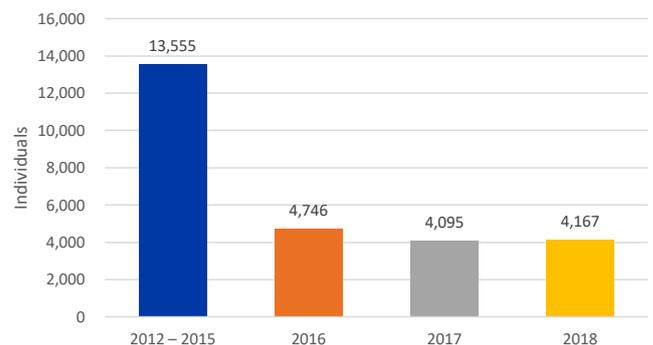
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Zabul



Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Zabul



Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Zabul



## 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	Qalat	116,081
2	Kakar	19,090
3	Mizan	16,033
4	Daychopan	15,709
5	Shinkay	15,087
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>182,000</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Qalat	4,157
2	Daychopan	2,455
3	Mizan	1,383
4	Shomulzay	967
5	Tarnak Wa Jaldak	472
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>9,434</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Daychopan	12,355
2	Mizan	10,839
3	Shahjoy	2,196
4	Qalat	980
5	Nawbahar	882
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>27,252</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Qalat	40,501
2	Shomulzay	12,640
3	Daychopan	11,946
4	Shinkay	10,412
5	Mizan	9,992
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>85,491</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Shomulzay	14,095
2	Mizan	11,037
3	Shinkay	9,077
4	Qalat	8,582
5	Daychopan	6,334
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>49,125</b>

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Mizan	12,738
2	Daychopan	11,946
3	Shomulzay	9,988
4	Qalat	4,218
5	Tarnak Wa Jaldak	3,336
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>42,226</b>

## STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

### A Family of 30 Struggling to Survive

Haji Pir Ahmad is from Mizan district, Zabul province. He has a family of 30, including three wives. He says he lived a good life before being displaced to Qalat from Mizan district. In November 2018, clashes between insurgents and Afghan military forces near his village forced him and his family to flee Mizan District.

During their escape, one of Pir Ahmadi's daughters, the 18 year old Bibi Maryam, suffered a serious hand injury. His son, Allahdad, also got injured a month later when he returned to their hometown to retrieve some of their belongings.

While Pir Ahmad and his family managed to escape, unharmed for the most part, they left all of their belongings behind in Mizan district and were destitute living in their new surroundings in Qalat. He and his family are currently facing a lot of hardships, including hunger, deteriorating health conditions and a lack of proper shelter.

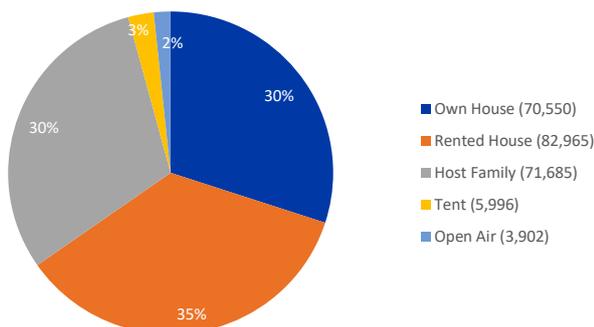
They currently live in a destroyed home in Qalat city. Since 2012, Qalat has hosted 85,324 arrival IDPs. Pir Ahmad says he does not have enough funds to feed and clothe his children. His neighbours help feeding his family and also pay for the house rent. He says that he is trying to find an income source to support his family, but this has proven challenging for him.

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



Haji Pir Ahmad, dependent on his neighbours' charity, is trying to find an income source to feed his 30 family members. © IOM 2018

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | Zabul





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Switzerland

International Organization for Migration  
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Shahr-e Naw  
Kabul, Afghanistan

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