

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

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



In Bamyan, due to limited access to safe water sources, many IDP families resort to drinking surface water, like these women fetching water from a stream in Sorkhi Village in Yakawlang 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.

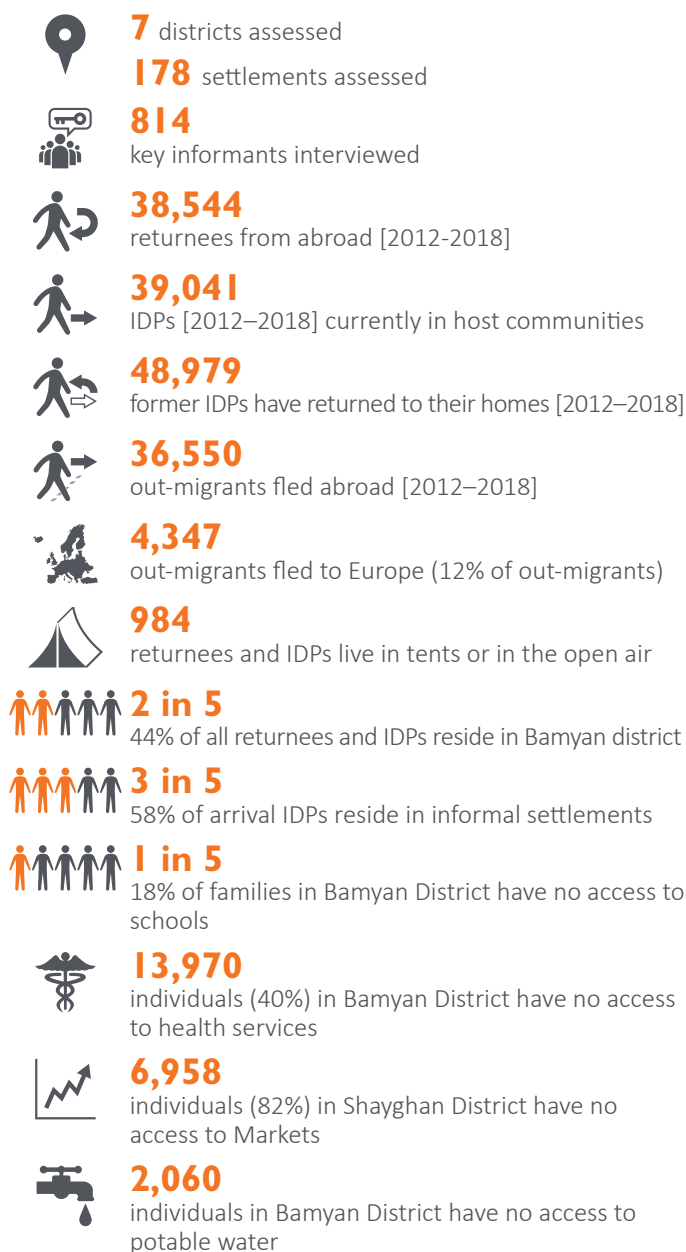
5 TARGET POPULATIONS

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



Displaced Individuals in all 5 Target Populations | Summary Overview by Province

District	*Base Population	Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs)	% of Pop.	Returnees	% of Pop.	Fled IDPs	% of Pop.	Arrival IDPs	% of Pop.	Returnee IDPs	% of Pop.	Out Migrants	% of Pop.
Bamyan	91,428	34,358	27%	14,112	11%	23,691	26%	20,246	16%	20,076	22%	10,081	11%
Kahmard	39,648	19,864	33%	6,381	11%	19,129	48%	13,483	23%	12,420	31%	7,551	19%
Panjab	74,423	4,477	6%	2,997	4%	10,050	14%	1,480	2%	1,794	2%	3,353	5%
Sayghan	26,176	8,455	24%	6,318	18%	11,061	42%	2,137	6%	9,129	35%	6,387	24%
Shibar	32,207	1,169	4%	935	3%	3,819	12%	234	1%	1,430	4%	1,638	5%
Waras	119,075	2,957	2%	2,584	2%	6,399	5%	373	0%	1,255	1%	4,229	4%
Yakawlang	95,467	6,305	6%	5,217	5%	11,090	12%	1,088	1%	2,875	3%	3,311	3%
Grand Total	478,424	77,585	14%	38,544	7%	85,239	18%	39,041	7%	48,979	10%	36,550	8%

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

Symbology: > 25% of population



Due to a lack of irrigation water and drought management resources, many farmers in Bamyan must harvest crops prematurely before their ideal harvesting season — like these boys harvesting alfalafa in Waras Distict, Bamyan. © 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.

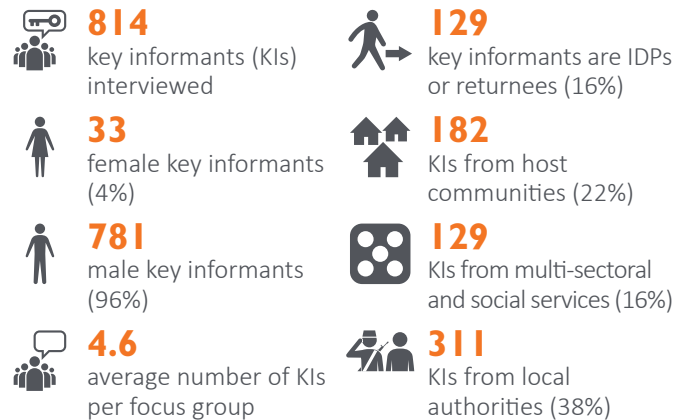
Since DTM has now assessed all 34 provinces, only settlement-level assessments will be conducted in the future. Pending continued funding, DTM aims to conduct baseline mobility assessments, nationwide, twice per year.



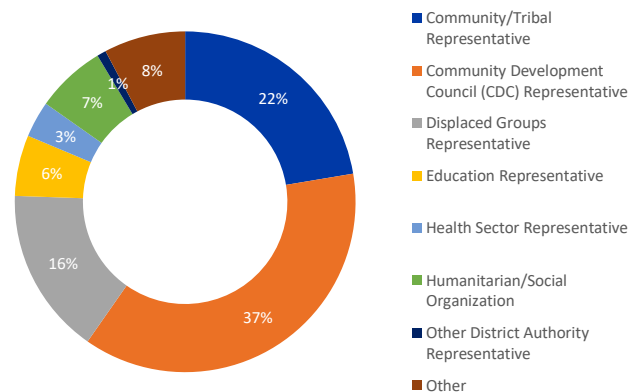
KEY INFORMANTS

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.

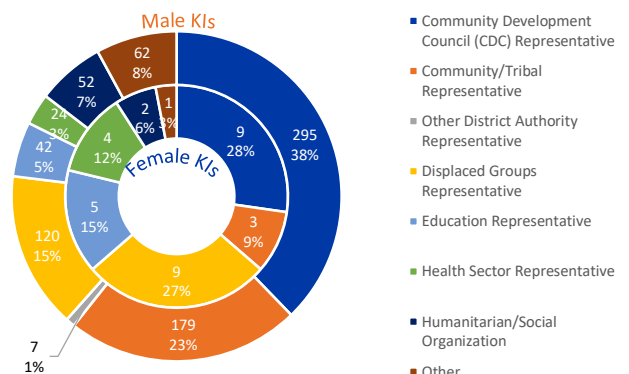
By actively recruiting more female enumerators, though challenging, DTM has made significant strides to improve gender inclusion in focus group discussions, although there is much room for improvement. While women only represent 4% of the key informants in Bamyan, this is an improvement from the national average of 0.1% female representation in DTM's first round, completed in March 2017.



Key Informants by Type | Bamyan



Key Informants by Type and Sex | Bamyan



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 Bamyan decreased by 74 % in 2016 compared to the period between 2012 and 2015. In 2017, there was another decrease of 40% followed by a slight decrease of 19%. From 2012-2018, 37% of returnees from abroad came to Bamyan district.



38,544
returnees from abroad



2,932
returned from Pakistan (8%)



32,602
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (86%)



34,935
returned from Iran (90%)

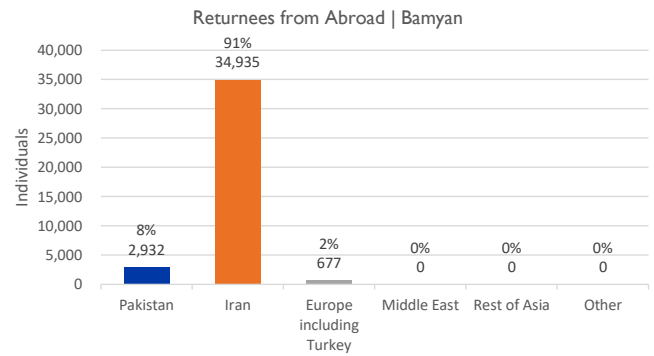
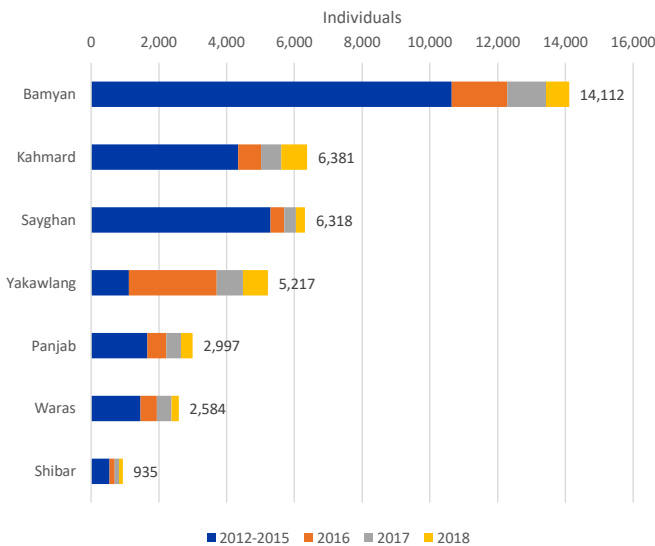


5,265
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (14%)

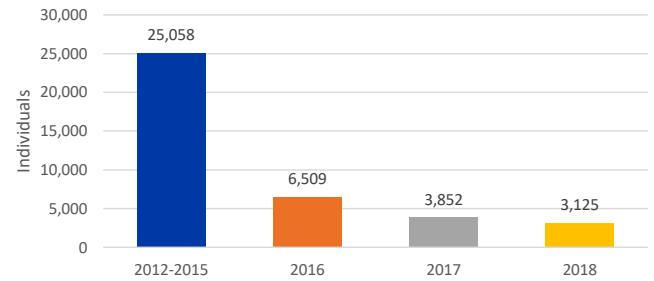


677
returnees from non-neighbouring countries (2%)

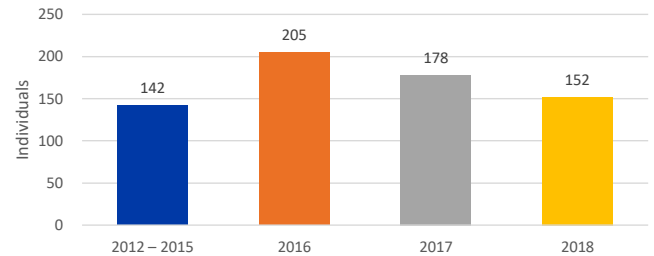
Returnees from Abroad by District | Bamyan



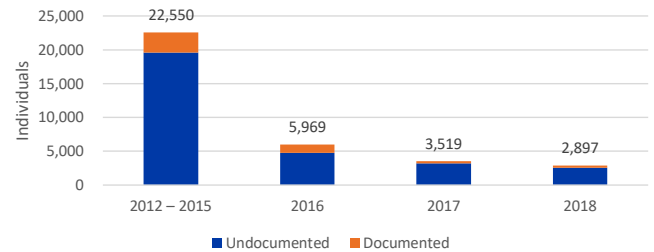
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Bamyan



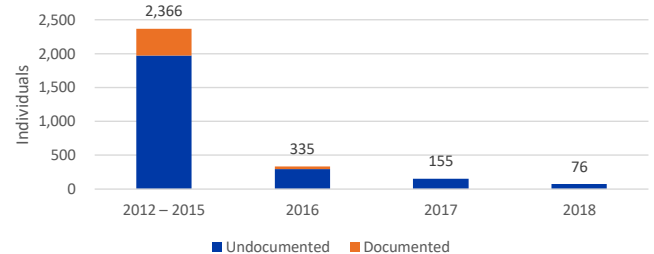
Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Bamyan



Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Bamyan



Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Bamyan



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.



39,041
IDPs currently reside in host communities



27%
displaced due to conflict



20,246
IDPs in Bamyan district, which hosts the most IDPs



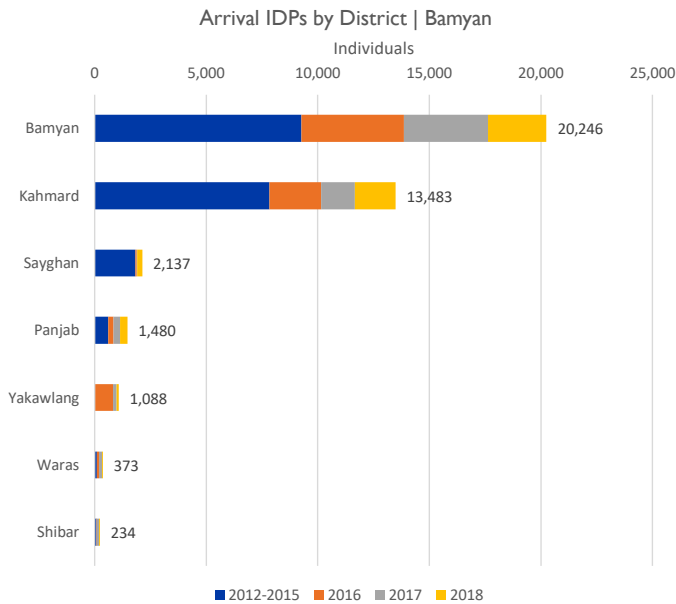
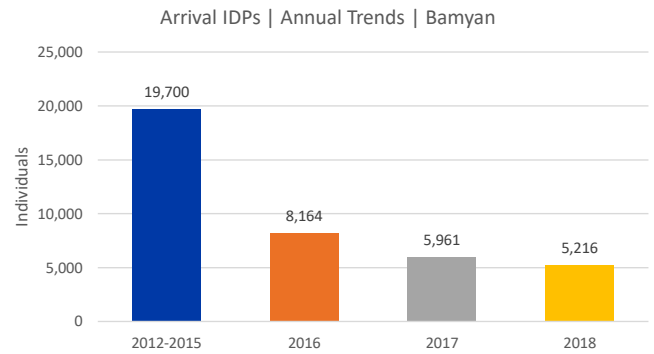
73%
displaced by natural disaster



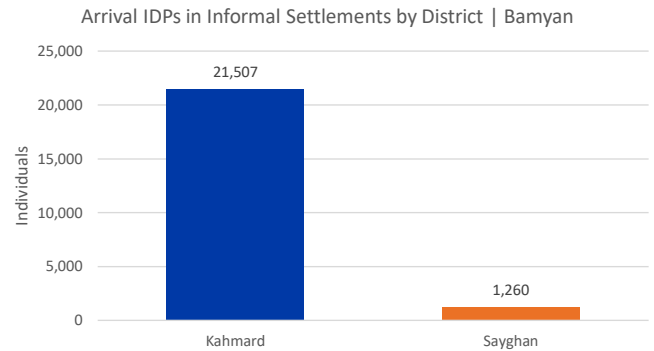
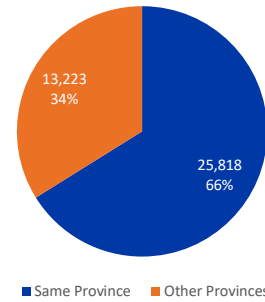
22,767
IDPs reside in informal settlements (58%)



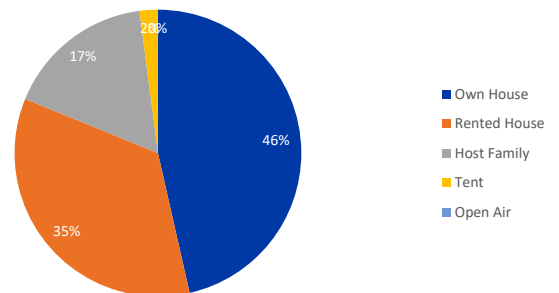
66%
IDPs displaced within their home province



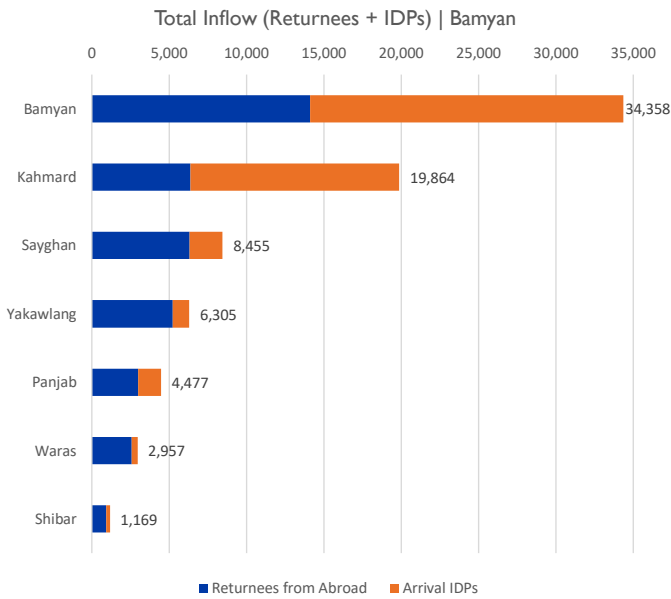
Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Bamyan



Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Bamyan



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

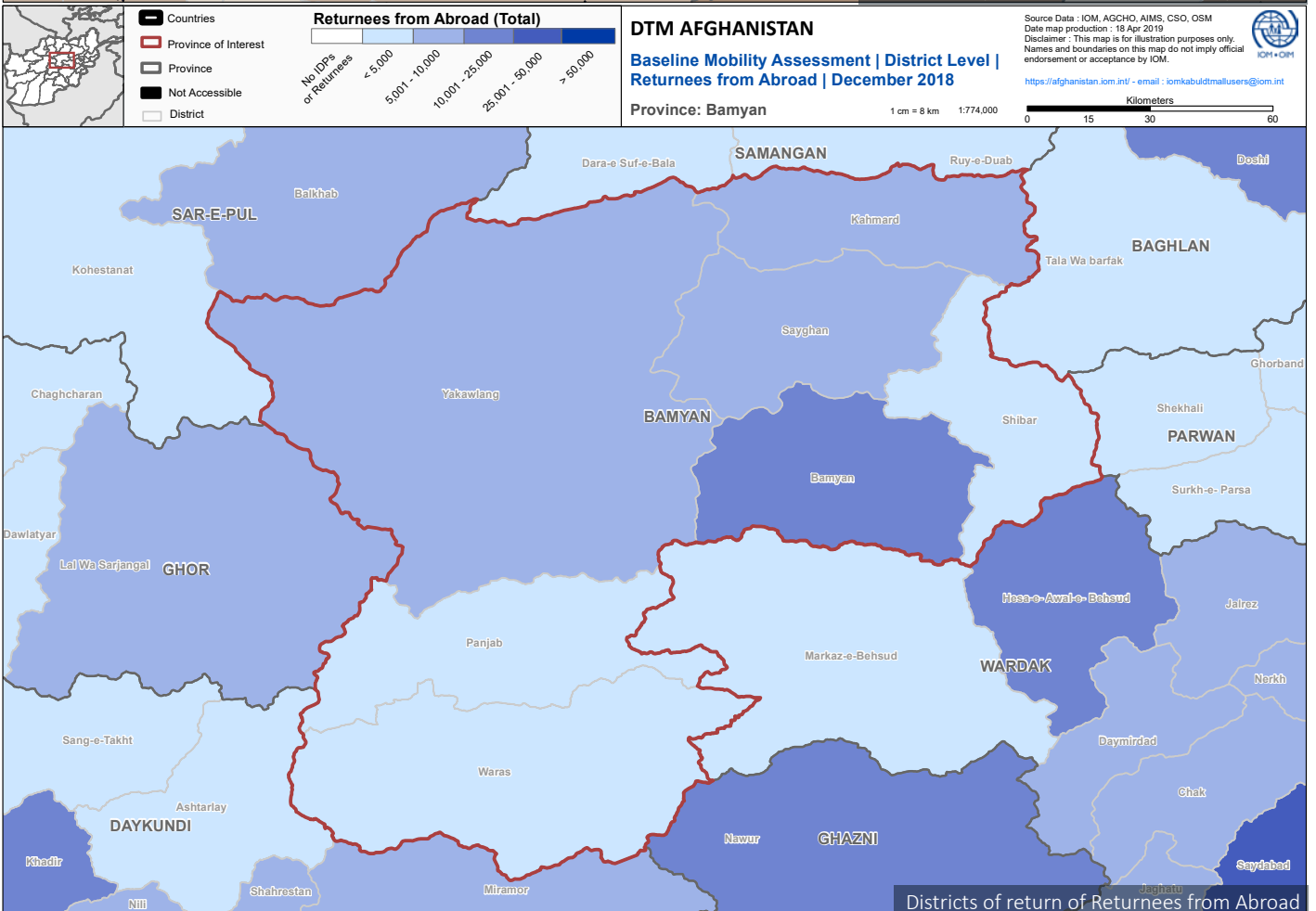
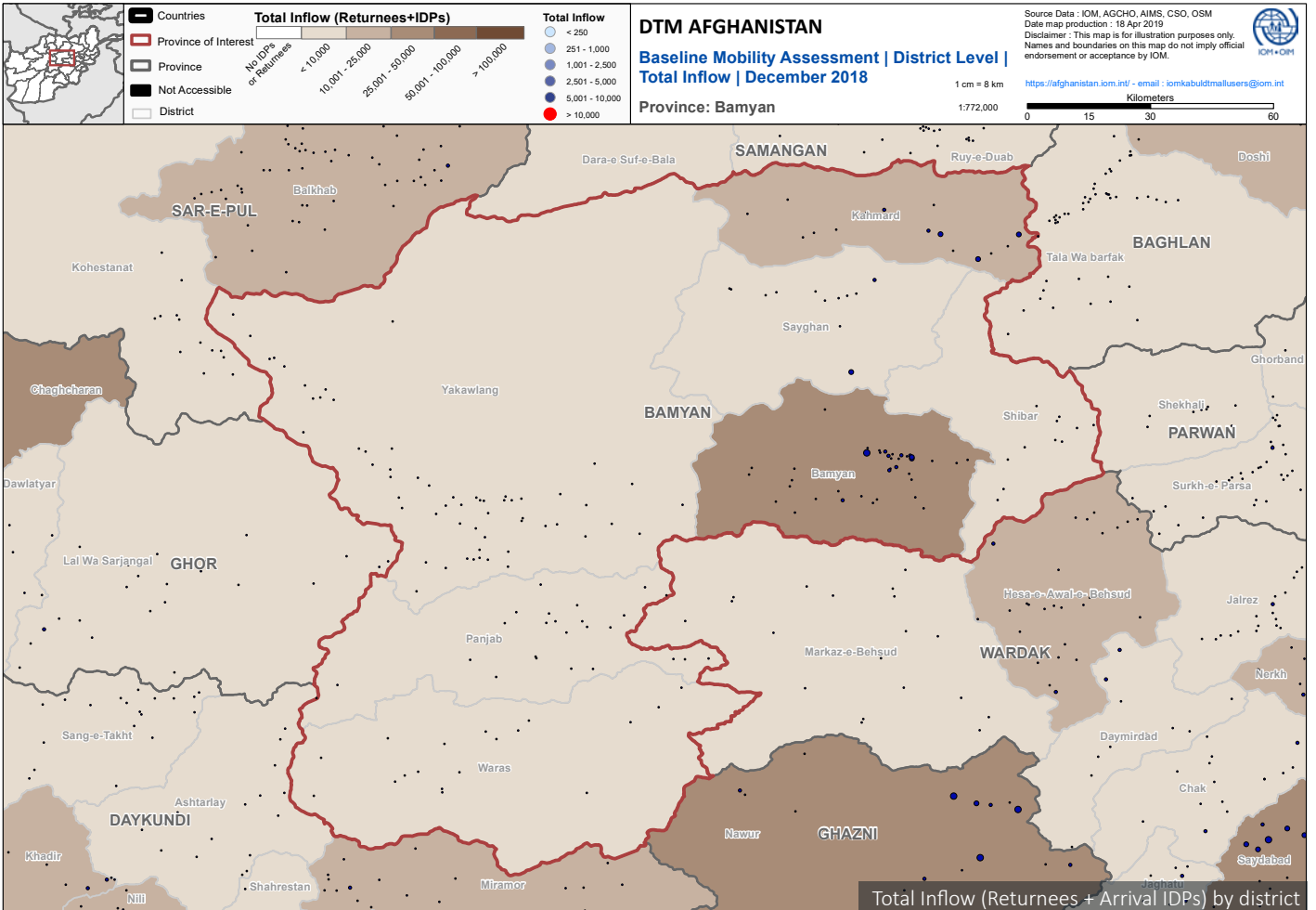


Overall, Bamyan province hosts a total inflow of 77,585 returnees and IDPs, of which 50% (38,544) are returnees and 50% (39,041) are IDPs. The table below shows the 20 settlements in Bamyan that are most affected by this influx. These 20 settlements (11% of the 178 settlements assessed in Bamyan) host 60% 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 Bamyan district, which have 54% (25,355) of the returnees and IDPs from this group.

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Bamyan	14,112	20,246	34,358
Kahmard	6,381	13,483	19,864
Sayghan	6,318	2,137	8,455
Yakawlang	5,217	1,088	6,305
Panjab	2,997	1,480	4,477
Waras	2,584	373	2,957
Shibar	935	234	1,169
Grand Total	38,544	39,041	77,585

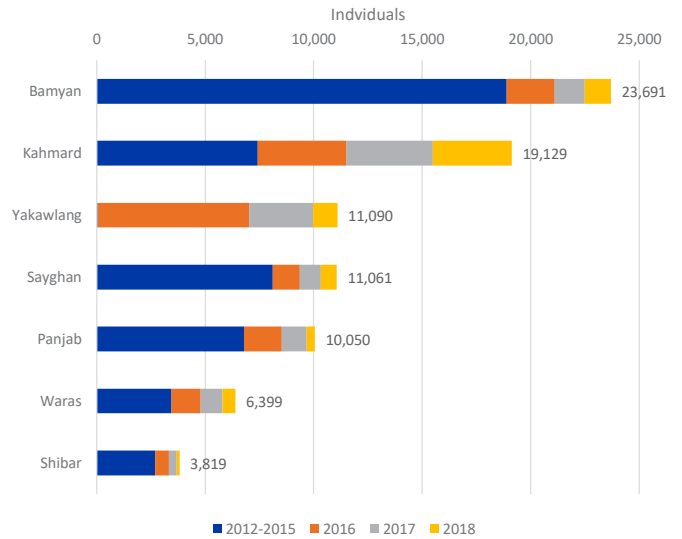
Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Dare Azhdar	Bamyan	5,390
2	Gharow	Sayghan	4,845
3	Do Ab Yakh Zaren	Kahmard	4,669
4	Dasht Safid	Kahmard	3,705
5	Jagra Khail	Bamyan	3,608
6	Petab Laghman	Bamyan	3,283
7	Ashposhta	Kahmard	2,646
8	Zargaranha	Bamyan	2,460
9	Andaw (Andab) (1)	Kahmard	2,307
10	Surkh Qulaha	Bamyan	1,998
11	Dasht-i-eissa Khan	Bamyan	1,716
12	Shin Tapa	Bamyan	1,533
13	Mola Ghulam	Bamyan	1,254
14	Dasht Shairi	Bamyan	1,190
15	Dowro Hulya	Kahmard	1,093
16	Do Shakh	Kahmard	1,074
17	Eashanha	Sayghan	1,032
18	Nawa	Bamyan	1,030
19	Hanbar Sumuch	Bamyan	970
20	Regshad Ha	Bamyan	923
	Grand Total		46,726



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.

Fled IDPs by District | Bamyan



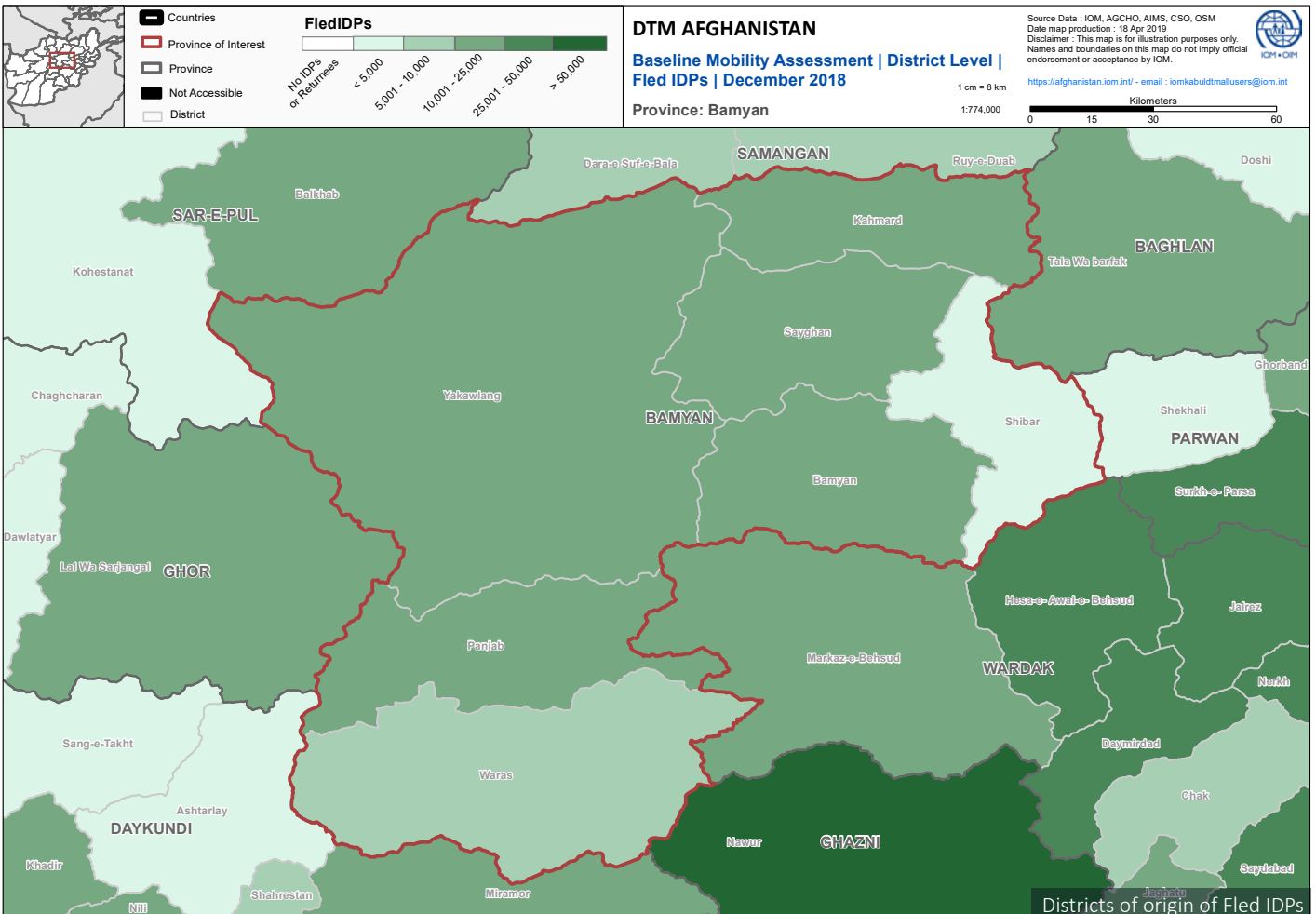
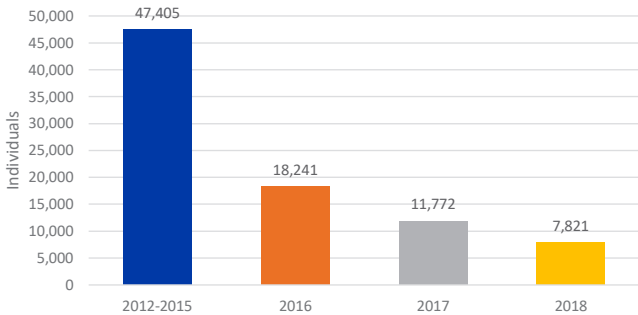
85,239
Fled IDPs

17%
fled IDPs displaced within Bamyan

5%
displaced due to conflict

95%
displaced by natural disaster

Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Bamyan



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.



48,979
Returned IDPs



27%
returned from other locations within Bamyan

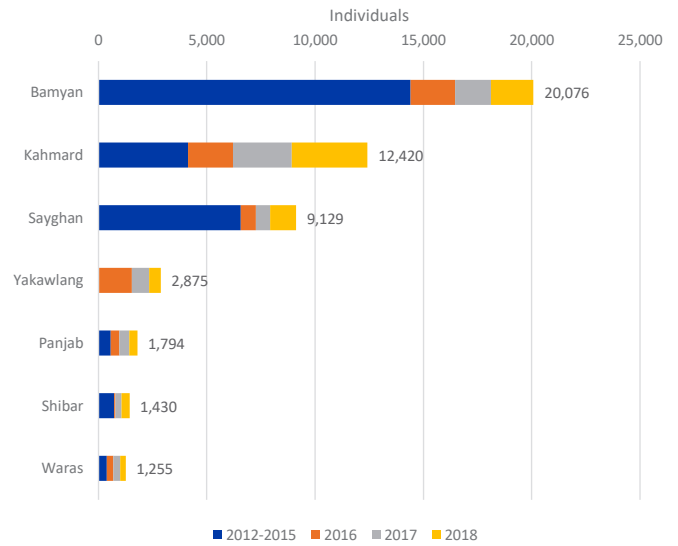


4 in 5
former IDPs returned to just 3 districts: Bamyan, Kahmard and Sayghan (85%)

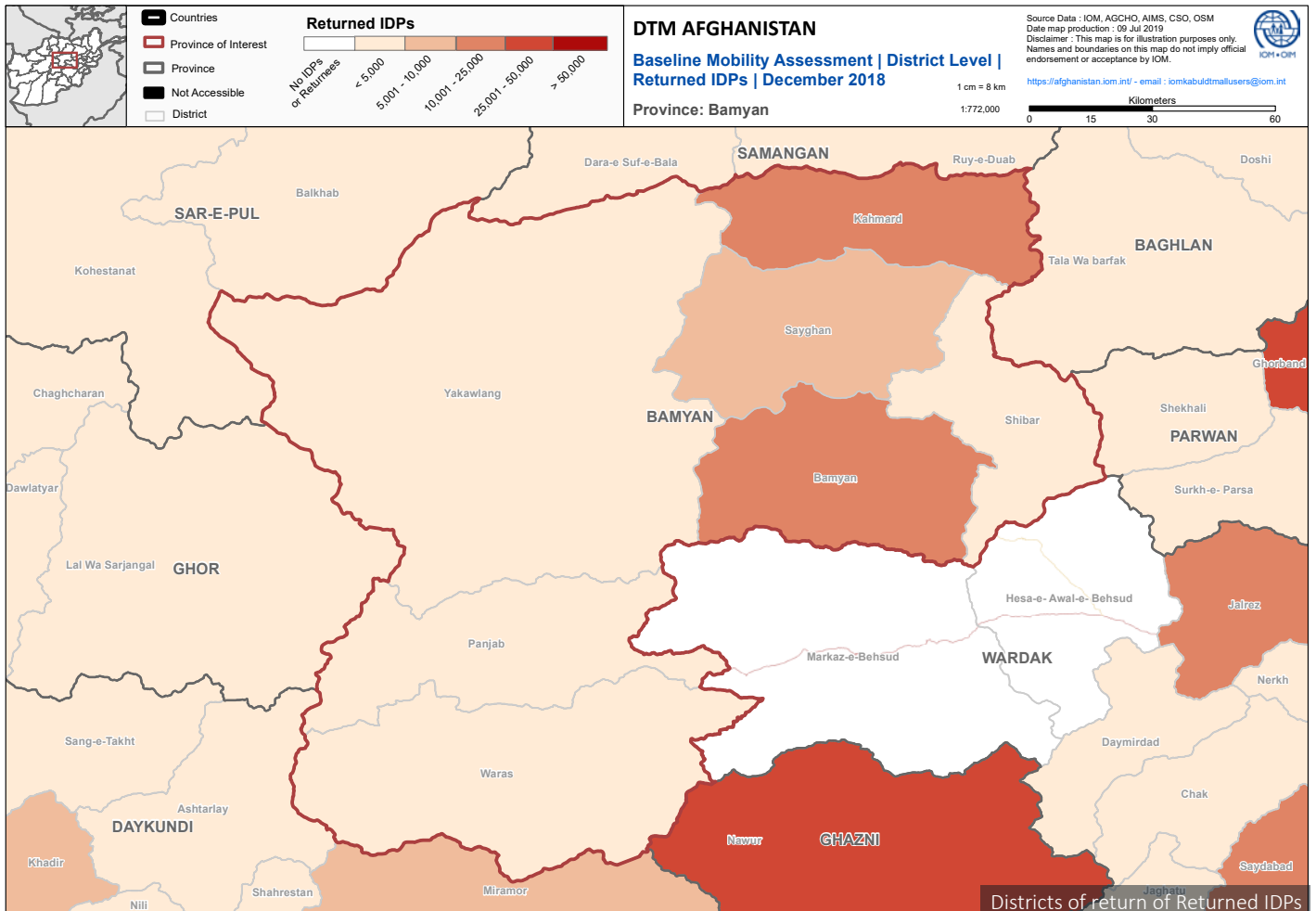
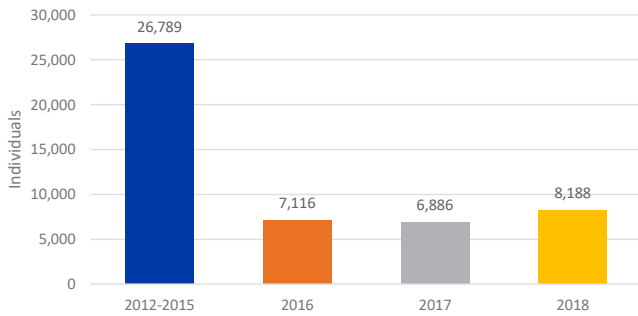


2 in 5
41% of all returned IDPs in Bamyan returned to Bamyan district

Returned IDPs by District | Bamyan



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Bamyan



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.



36,550
fled abroad



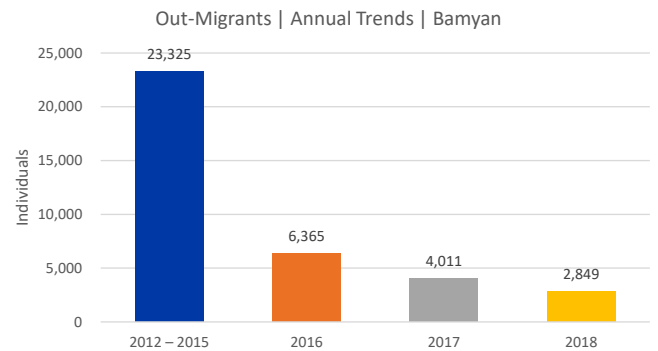
4,347
fled to Europe (12%)



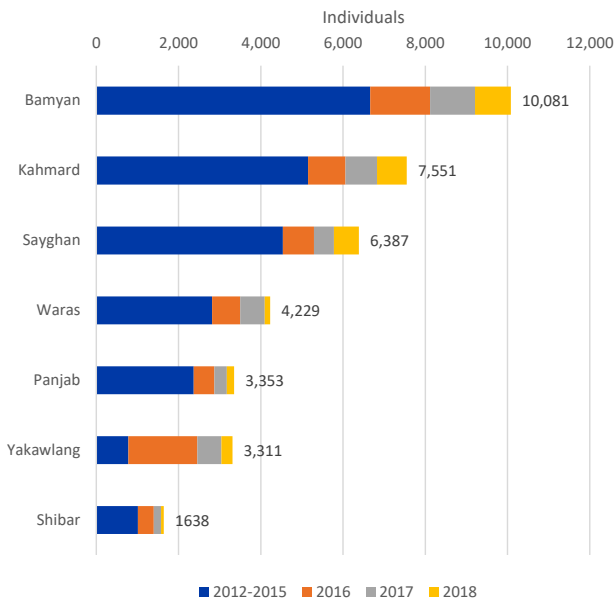
30,862
fled to Iran (84%)



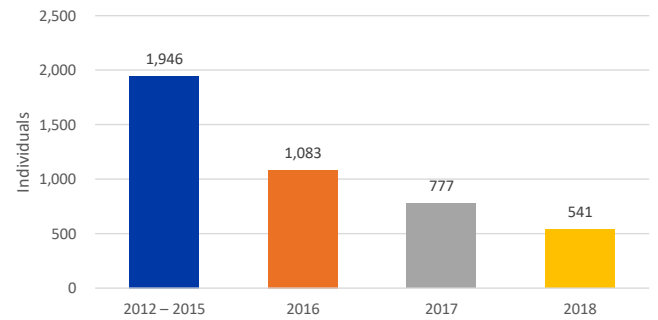
1,174
fled to Pakistan (3%)



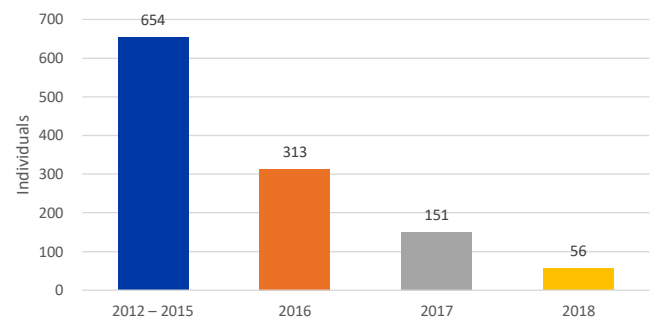
Out-Migrants by District | Bamyan



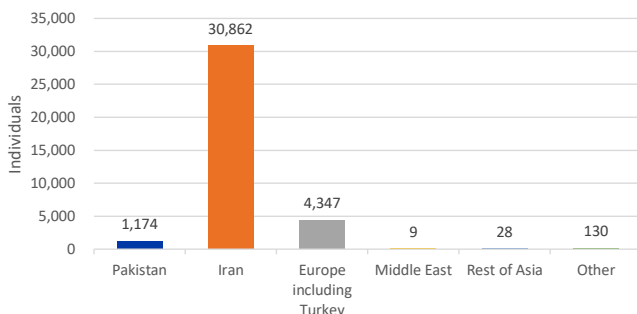
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Bamyan



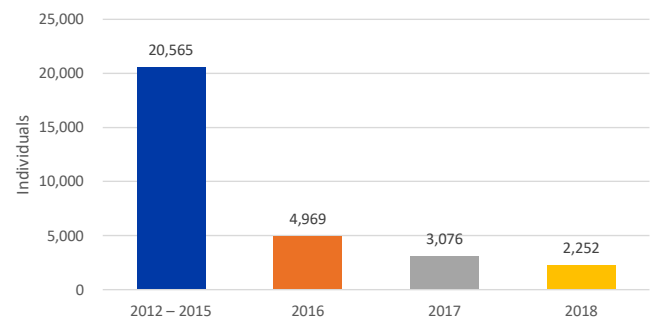
Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Bamyan



Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Bamyan



Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Bamyan



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	Bamyan	34,358
2	Kahmard	19,864
3	Sayghan	8,455
4	Yakawlang	6,305
5	Panjab	4,477
Grand Total		73,459

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Sayghan	787
2	Kahmard	196
3	NA	NA
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
Grand Total		984

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Bamyan	2,060
2	Panjab	1,033
3	Yakawlang	858
4	Shibar	673
5	Waras	232
Grand Total		4,856

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Bamyan	13,970
2	Kahmard	3,430
3	Panjab	3,054
4	Yakawlang	2,455
5	Waras	2,073
Grand Total		24,982

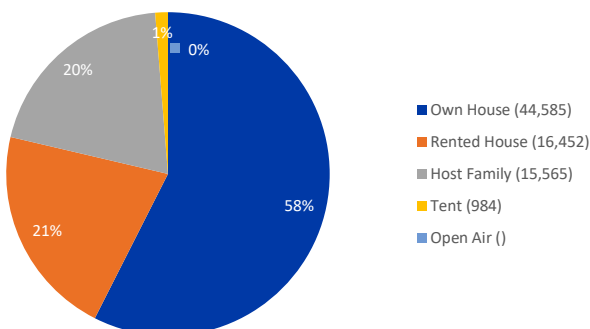
TOP 5 in need of Schools (nearest school > 3 km away)

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Bamyan	6,270
2	Yakawlang	1,562
3	Panjab	826
4	Shibar	688
5	Sayghan	609
Grand Total		9,955

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Sayghan	6,958
2	Bamyan	5,924
3	Kahmard	3,788
4	Yakawlang	2,693
5	Panjab	1,890
Grand Total		21,253

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | Bamyan



STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

A Second Homecoming

Mr. Hussainy migrated to Iran with his eight family members, two sons and five daughters, fifteen years ago. He worked in Iran at a carpet cleaning company, washing carpets for a living. He tried to become a resident of Iran, but failed, and was arrested by the Iranian police in 2016 and subsequently deported back to Afghanistan.

Mr. Hussainy was deported back without his family. He returned with only the clothes he was wearing at the time. However, with the help of his family and friends, he was able to get enough money to purchase a passport and get a visa for Iran.

He went back Iran but decided that it was time to return with the rest of his family. They are among the 34,935 returnees from Iran. He returned to his place of birth where the rest of his family resides, in Yakawlang district. He spoke to some community leaders and the heads of the Community Development Councils (CDCs) about getting their support to open a veterinary clinic.

They accepted his request and Mr. Hussainy received six months of training from an NGO as well as the necessary equipment to open his own veterinary clinic two years ago. Currently, he makes 20,000 Afghanis per month, which is enough to support his family.

"I am happy that I came back from Iran. Now, I live stress and worry free with my family in my homeland."

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



After returning from Iran Mr. Hussainy was able to open a veterinary clinic with the support of an NGO. With his medical services he is not only able to support his family, but also delivers a valuable service to his community in Yakawlang district. © 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:

 www.displacement.iom.int/afghanistan

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