DTM AFGHANISTAN

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

PARWAN SUMMARY RESULTS
ROUND 7 ▪ OCT – DEC 2018

Like many IDPs and returnees in Afghanistan, these returnees in Charikar district, Parwan province, live in makeshift tents in informal settlements. © 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

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
385 settlements assessed

2,010
key informants interviewed

60,492
returnees from abroad [2012-2018]

17,312
IDPs [2012–2018] currently in host communities

53,571
former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2018]

58,372
out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2018]

4,424
out-migrants fled to Europe (8% of out-migrants)

2,973
returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air

2 in 5
39% of all returnees and IDPs reside in Bagram district

1 in 3
persons (31%) in Koh-e-Safi District is a returnee

3 in 5
persons in Surkh-e-Parsa District has fled their home as an IDP (63%)

14,515
individuals in Koh-e-Safi District have no access to markets

2 in 5
42% of families in Shinwari District have no access to schools

8,442
individuals (54%) in Koh-e-Safi District have no access to potable water

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.
Bagram	113,173	30,159	21%	23,327	16%	17,590	16%	6,832	5%	9,113	8%	14,672	13%
Charikar	194,471	11,596	6%	7,409	4%	12,012	6%	4,187	2%	2,173	1%	5,820	3%
Ghorband	105,603	3,286	3%	2,362	2%	15,756	15%	924	1%	39,070	37%	2,051	2%
Jabalussaraj	69,845	1,377	2%	620	1%	2,989	4%	757	1%	602	1%	843	1%
Koh-e- Safi	33,875	15,705	32%	15,376	31%	1,141	3%	329	1%	175	1%	407	1%
Saydkhel	49,787	388	1%	143	0%	1,722	3%	245	0%	476	1%	537	1%
Shekhali	26,946	1,634	6%	1,025	4%	637	2%	609	2%	294	1%	2,107	8%
Shinwari	44,910	8,469	16%	8,127	15%	13,197	29%	342	1%	42	0%	12,211	27%
Surkh-e- Parsa	44,654	5,190	10%	2,103	4%	27,909	63%	3,087	6%	1,626	4%	19,724	44%
Total	375,620	77,804	17%	60,492	13%	92,953	25%	17,312	4%	53,571	14%	58,372	16%

* Base Population source: OCHA, CSO Population Estimates for 2016 to 2017, 15-AUG-2016   *Symbology: > 25% of population*

** Of the 10 districts in Parwan, only 9 were accessible and assessed, therefore the sum population of the 9 listed districts does not equal the total population of Parwan reflected in the above table.

2,724 IDPs and returnees in Parwan do not have access to any form of shelter, including tents, like this IDP family living in the open air. © 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 Parwan, however, female informants only make up 0.2% of the total.

2,010 key informants (KIs) interviewed

166 key informants are IDPs or returnees (8%)

3 female key informants (0.2%)

724 KIs from host communities (36%)

2,007 male key informants (99.8%)

420 KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (21%)

5.2 average number of KIs per focus group

609 KIs from local authorities (30%)
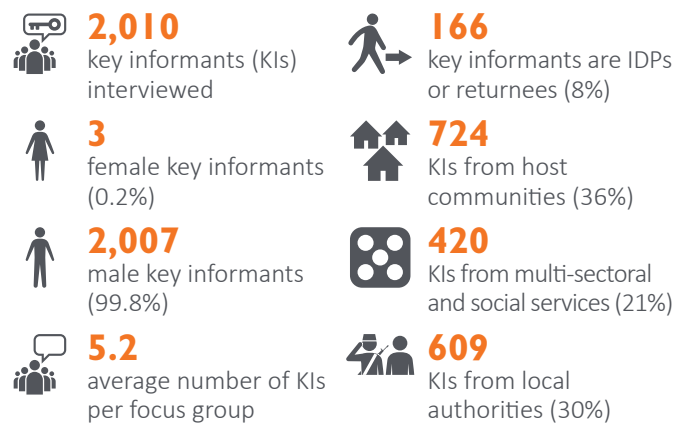
Key Informants by Type | Parwan

- Community/Tribal Representative
- Community Development Council (CDC) Representative
- Displaced Groups Representative
- Education Representative
- Health Sector Representative
- Humanitarian/Social Organization
- Other District Authority Representative
- Other
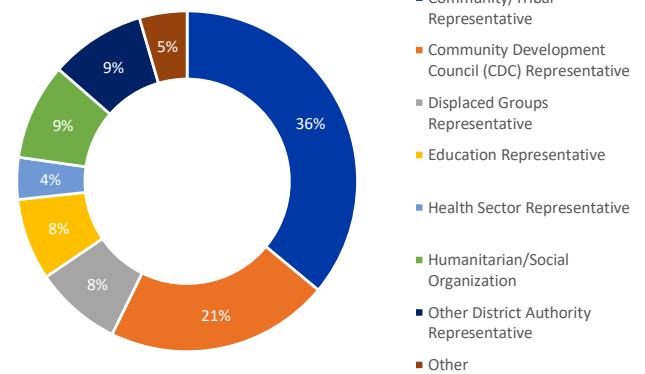
Key Informants by Type and Sex | Parwan

- Community Development Council (CDC) Representative
- Community/Tribal Representative
- Other District Authority Representative
- Displaced Groups Representative
- Education Representative
- Health Sector Representative
- Humanitarian/Social Organization
- Other
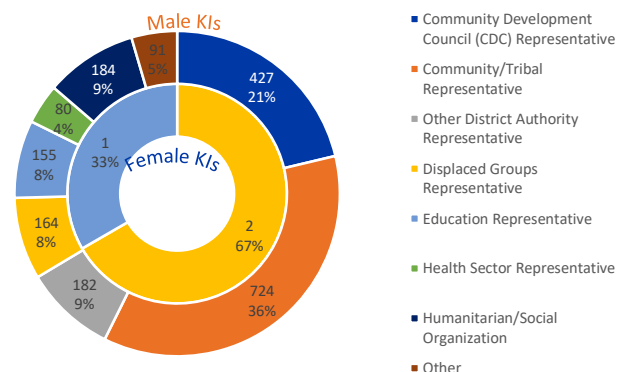
RETURNEES

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 negligible change in the number of returnees from abroad to Parwan in 2016 compared to the period from 2012 to 2015. In 2017, however, there was a more significant decrease of 30% and another decrease of 30% in 2018 compared to the previous years.

60,492 returnees from abroad

34,932 returned from Pakistan (58%)

31,740 undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (53.5%)

24,348 returned from Iran (40%)

27,540 documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (46.5%)

1,212 returnees from non-neighbouring countries (2%)

Returnees from Abroad | Parwan

Returnees from Abroad by District | Parwan

Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Parwan

Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Parwan

Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Parwan

Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Parwan
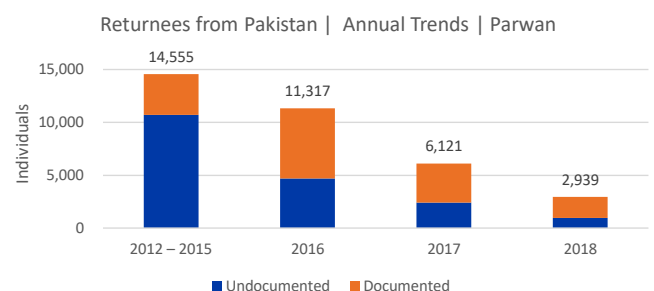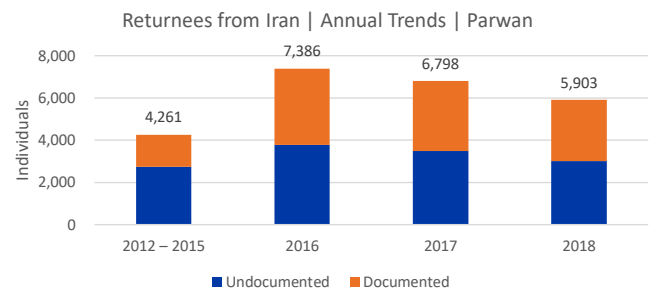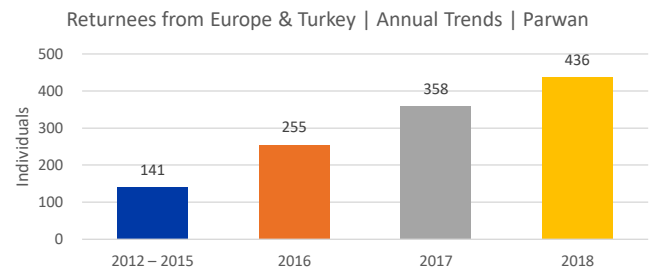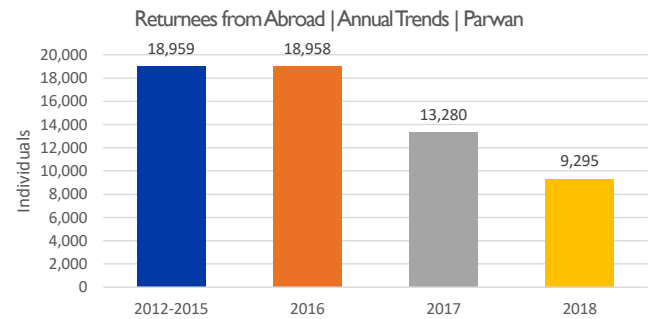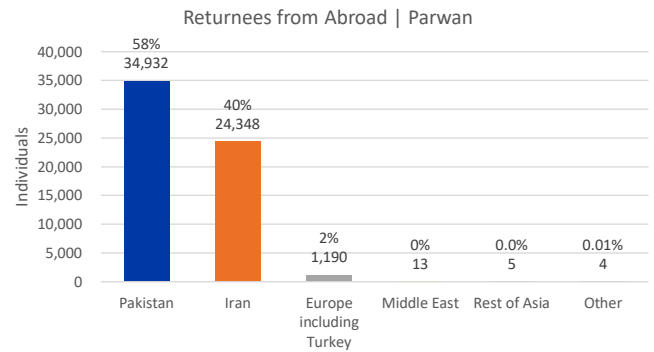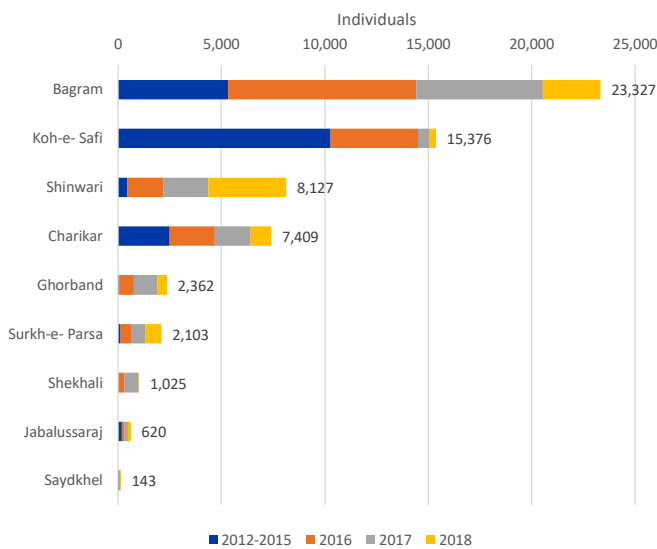
ARRIVAL IDPs

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.

17,312
IDPs currently reside in host communities

74%
displaced due to conflict

6,832
IDPs in Bagram, which hosts the most IDPs

26%
displaced by natural disaster

1,260
IDPs reside in informal settlements (7%)

26%
IDPs displaced within their home province

Arrival IDPs | Annual Trends | Parwan

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	3,502
2016	6,580
2017	4,801
2018	2,429
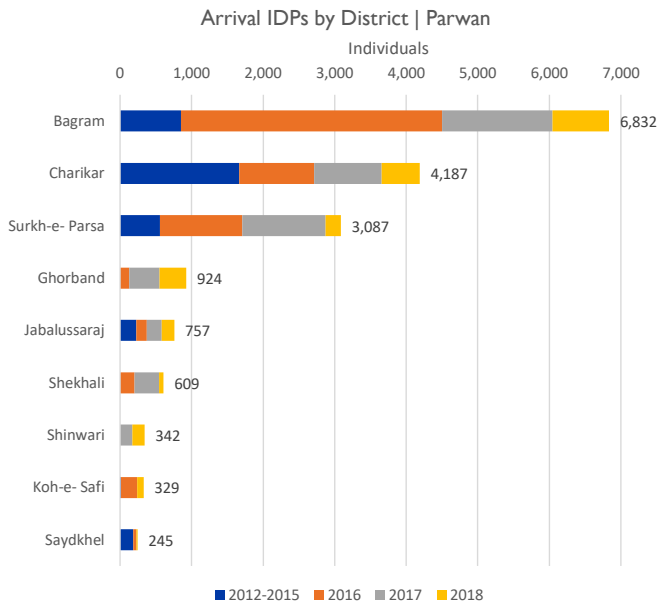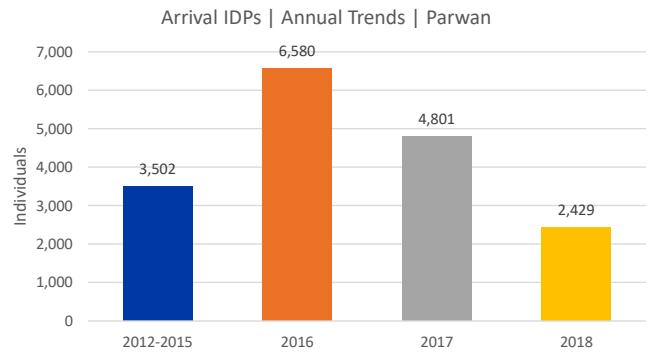
Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Parwan

- Same Province: 4,475 — 26%
- Other Provinces: 12,837 — 74%

Arrival IDPs by District | Parwan

Individuals

District	Total
Bagram	6,832
Charikar	4,187
Surkh-e- Parsa	3,087
Ghorband	924
Jabalussaraj	757
Shekhali	609
Shinwari	342
Koh-e- Safi	329
Saydkhel	245

■ 2012-2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018

Arrival IDPs in Informal Settlements by District | Parwan

District	Individuals
Charikar	1,260
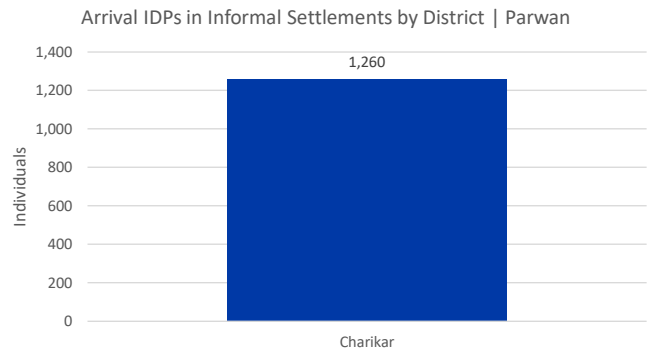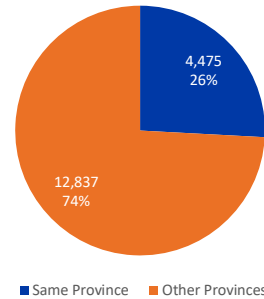
Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Parwan

- Own House: 21%
- Rented House: 24%
- Host Family: 54%
- Tent: 1%
- Open Air: 0%

TOTAL INFLOW [RETURNEES + ARRIVAL IDPs]

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Parwan

District	Total Inflow
Bagram	30,159
Koh-e- Safi	15,705
Charikar	11,596
Shinwari	8,469
Surkh-e- Parsa	5,190
Ghorband	3,286
Shekhali	1,634
Jabalussaraj	1,377
Saydkhel	388
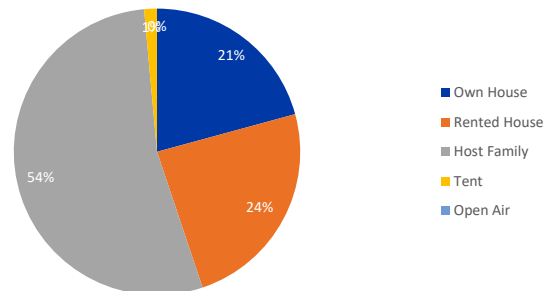
■ Returnees from Abroad   ■ Arrival IDPs
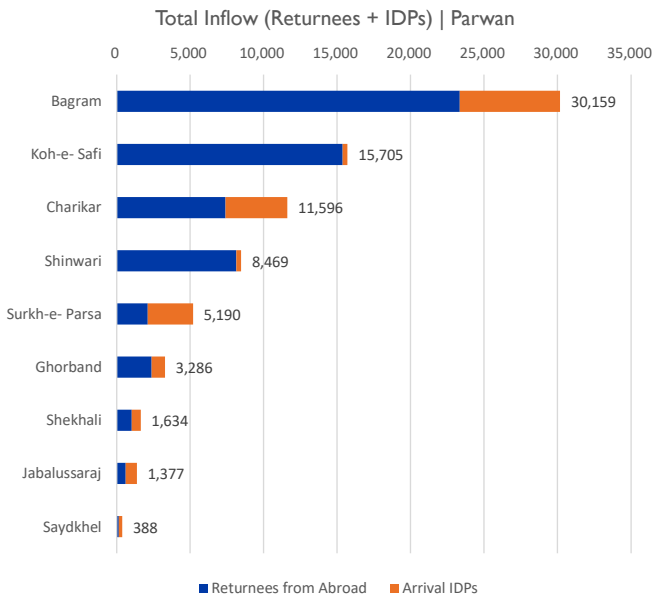
Overall, Parwan province hosts a total inflow of 77,804 returnees and IDPs, of which 78% (60,492) are returnees and 22% (17,312) are IDPs. The table below shows the 20 settlements in Parwan that are most affected by this influx. These 20 settlements (5% of the 385 settlements assessed in Parwan) host 44% of the province's returnees and IDPs. These communities are especially fragile and susceptible to social instability induced by this large influx and the subsequent competition for limited, already overstretched resources and job opportunities. 9 of the 20 most affected settlements are in Bagram district, which have 51% (17,528) of the returnees and IDPs from this group.

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Danda Payen	Koh-e- Safi	7,266
2	Dawlatshahi	Bagram	3,933
3	Chaikal	Bagram	3,581
4	Yaz Bashi	Bagram	2,871
5	Shahrak Mahajerin Barekaw	Bagram	1,705
6	Saighani	Bagram	1,595
7	Dahi Moosken	Bagram	1,369
8	Dashte Opyan	Charikar	1,278
9	Ab Khana Ashtor Shahr	Shinwari	1,254
10	Dahane Nayak	Surkh-e- Parsa	1,240
11	Hofiyan	Charikar	1,192
12	Gulghundi	Charikar	1,012
13	Ghafor Khail	Koh-e- Safi	882
14	Qoul Asyab	Bagram	875
15	Dasht Rabat	Bagram	859
16	Bolandi	Shinwari	762
17	Dahan Maidan	Bagram	740
18	Khoja Khail	Charikar	740
19	Ismail Khail	Koh-e- Safi	637
20	Balaghel	Charikar	616
		Total	34,407

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Bagram	23,327	6,832	30,159
Koh-e- Safi	15,376	329	15,705
Charikar	7,409	4,187	11,596
Shinwari	8,127	342	8,469
Surkh-e- Parsa	2,103	3,087	5,190
Ghorband	2,362	924	3,286
Shekhali	1,025	609	1,634
Jabalussaraj	620	757	1,377
Saydkhel	143	245	388
Grand Total	60,492	17,312	77,804

Legend (top map):
- Countries
- Province of Interest
- Province
- Not Accessible
- District

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs)
- No IDPs or Returnees
- < 10,000
- 10,001 - 25,000
- 25,001 - 50,000
- 50,001 - 100,000
- > 100,000

Total Inflow
- < 250
- 251 - 1,000
- 1,001 - 2,500
- 2,501 - 5,000
- 5,001 - 10,000
- > 10,000

DTM AFGHANISTAN

Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level | Total Inflow | December 2018

Province: Parwan

1 cm = 4 km

1:426,000

Source Data : IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM
Date map production : 18 Apr 2019
Disclaimer : This map is for illustration purposes only.
Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
https://afghanistan.iom.int/ - email : iomkabuldtmallusers@iom.int

Kilometers
0   5   10   20

Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs) by district

Legend (bottom map):
- Countries
- Province of Interest
- Province
- Not Accessible
- District

Returnees from Abroad (Total)
- No IDPs or Returnees
- < 5,000
- 5,001 - 10,000
- 10,001 - 25,000
- 25,001 - 50,000
- > 50,000

DTM AFGHANISTAN

Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level | Returnees from Abroad | December 2018

Province: Parwan

1 cm = 4 km   1:426,000

Source Data : IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM
Date map production : 18 Apr 2019
Disclaimer : This map is for illustration purposes only.
Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
https://afghanistan.iom.int/ - email : iomkabuldtmallusers@iom.int

Kilometers
0   5   10   20

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.

92,953 Fled IDPs

20% fled IDPs displaced within Parwan

84% displaced due to conflict

16% displaced by natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Parwan

Indviduals

District	Individuals
Surkh-e- Parsa	27,909
Bagram	17,590
Ghorband	15,756
Shinwari	13,197
Charikar	12,012
Jabalussaraj	2,989
Saydkhel	1,722
Koh-e- Safi	1,141
Shekhali	637

■ 2012-2015   ■ 2016   ■ 2017   ■ 2018

Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Parwan

Individuals

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	9,181
2016	50,521
2017	17,582
2018	15,669

DTM AFGHANISTAN

Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level | Fled IDPs | December 2018

Province: Parwan

Source Data : IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM
Date map production : 18 Apr 2019
Disclaimer : This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
https://afghanistan.iom.int/ – email : iomkabuldtmallusers@iom.int

1 cm = 4 km
1:426,000

Kilometers
0   5   10   20

Legend
- Countries
- Province of Interest
- Province
- Not Accessible
- District

FledIDPs
- No IDPs or Returnees
- < 5,000
- 5,001 - 10,000
- 10,001 - 25,000
- 25,001 - 50,000
- > 50,000

Districts of origin of Fled IDPs

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.
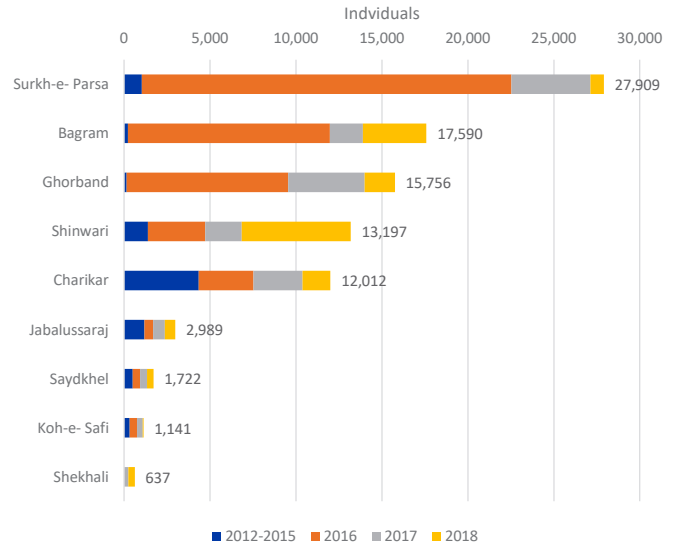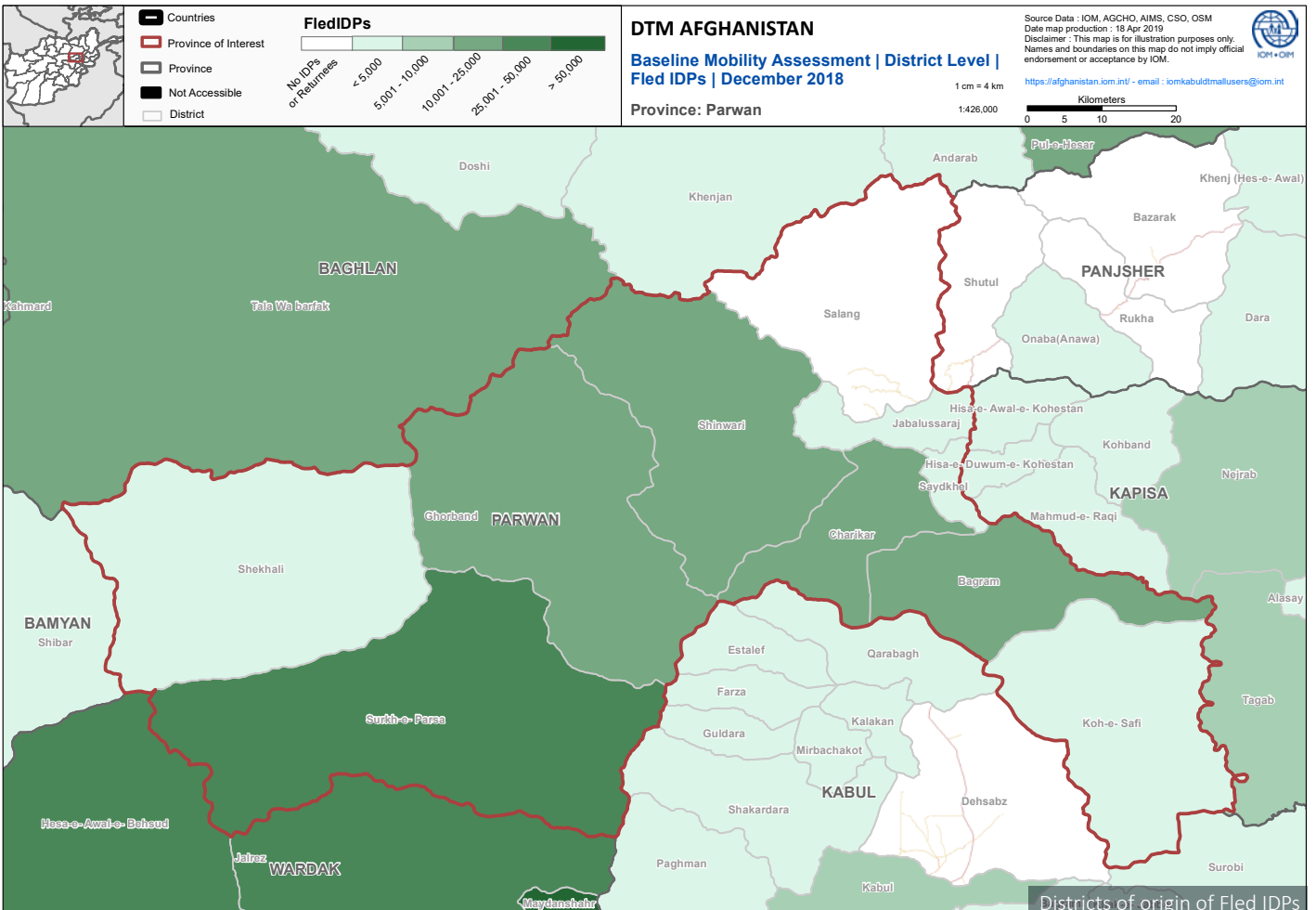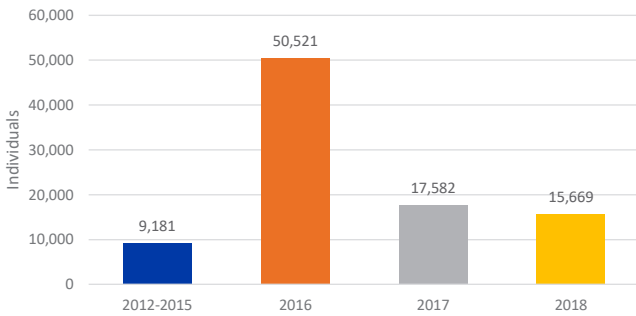
53,571
Returned IDPs

55%
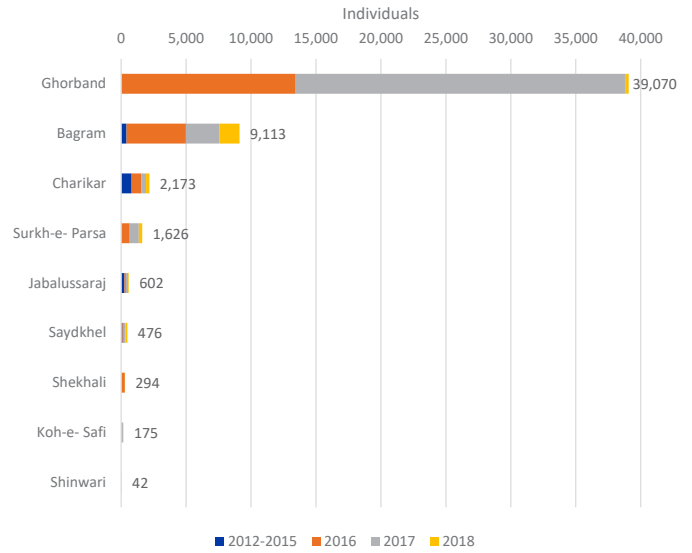Returned IDPs returned from other locations within Parwan

5 in 6
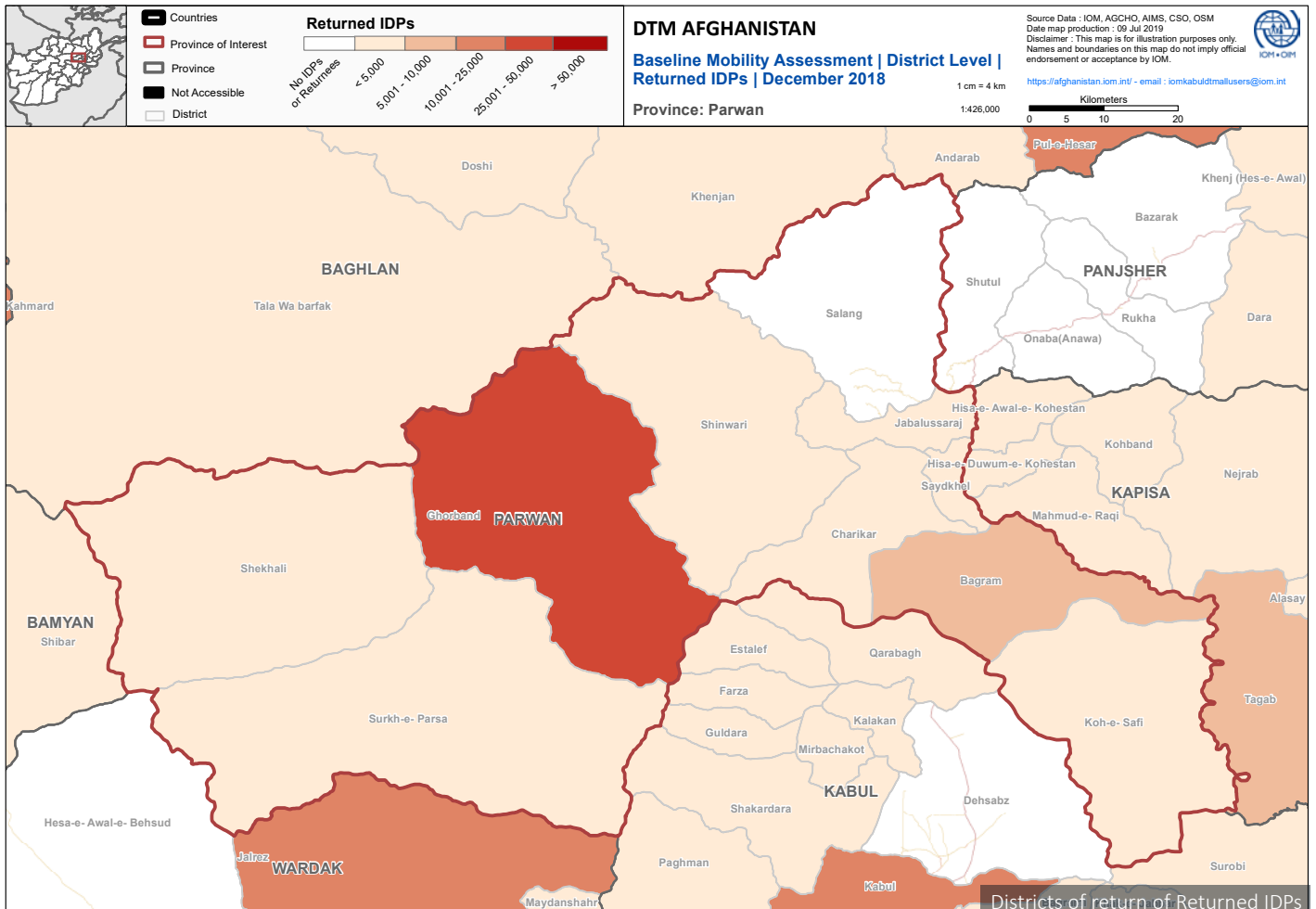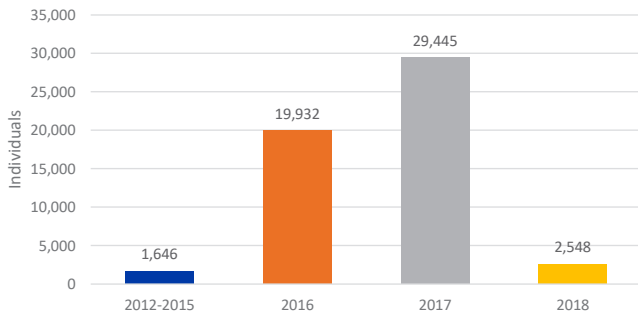former IDPs returned to just 2 districts: Ghorband and Bagram (90%)

3 in 4
73% of all returned IDPs in Parwan returned to Ghorband district

Returned IDPs by District | Parwan

Individuals

District	Individuals
Ghorband	39,070
Bagram	9,113
Charikar	2,173
Surkh-e- Parsa	1,626
Jabalussaraj	602
Saydkhel	476
Shekhali	294
Koh-e- Safi	175
Shinwari	42

■ 2012-2015   ■ 2016   ■ 2017   ■ 2018

Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Parwan

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	1,646
2016	19,932
2017	29,445
2018	2,548

Returned IDPs

■ Countries	
▭ Province of Interest	
▭ Province	No IDPs or Returnees
■ Not Accessible	< 5,000
▭ District	5,001 - 10,000
	10,001 - 25,000
	25,001 - 50,000
	> 50,000

DTM AFGHANISTAN

Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level | Returned IDPs | December 2018

Province: Parwan

1 cm = 4 km

1:426,000

IOM • OIM

Kilometers
0   5   10   20

Districts of return of Returned IDPs

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.

58,372 fled abroad
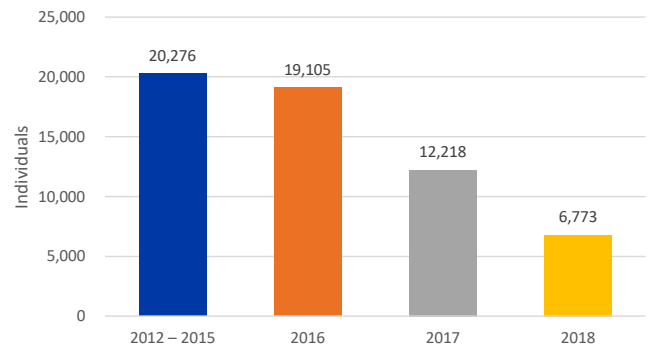
4,424 fled to Europe (8%)
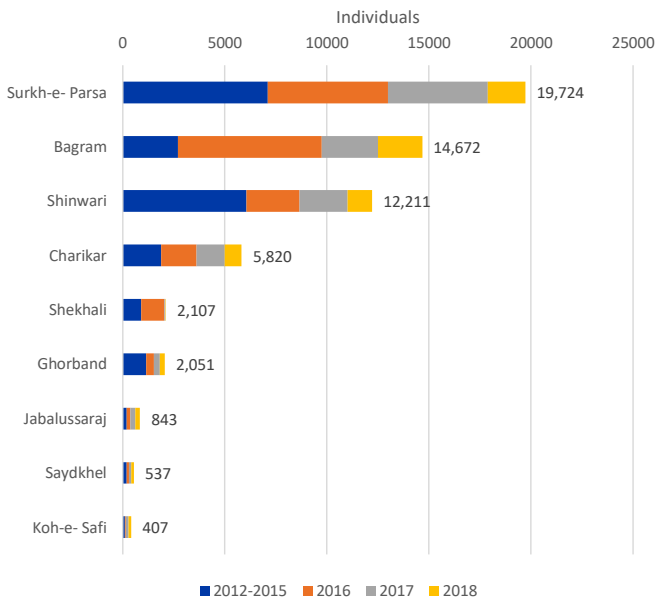
42,778 fled to Iran (73%)
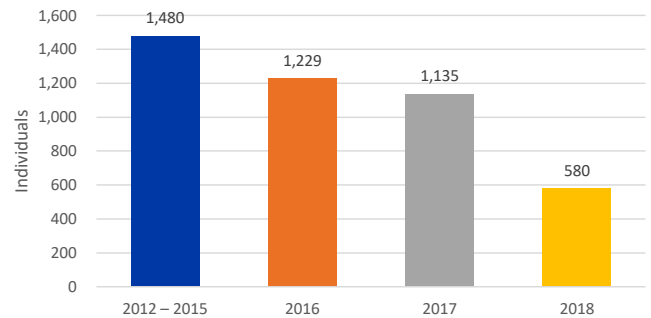
10,365 fled to Pakistan (18%)

Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Parwan

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	20,276
2016	19,105
2017	12,218
2018	6,773

Out-Migrants by District | Parwan

Individuals

District	Total
Surkh-e- Parsa	19,724
Bagram	14,672
Shinwari	12,211
Charikar	5,820
Shekhali	2,107
Ghorband	2,051
Jabalussaraj	843
Saydkhel	537
Koh-e- Safi	407

■ 2012-2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018

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

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	1,480
2016	1,229
2017	1,135
2018	580

Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Parwan

Country/Region	Individuals
Pakistan	10,365
Iran	42,778
Europe including Turkey	4,424
Middle East	247
Rest of Asia	191
Other	367

Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Parwan

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	5,250
2016	2,581
2017	1,295
2018	1,239
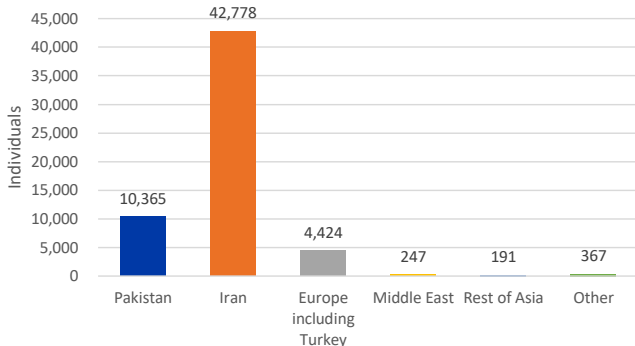
Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Parwan

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	13,320
2016	15,133
2017	9,566
2018	4,759
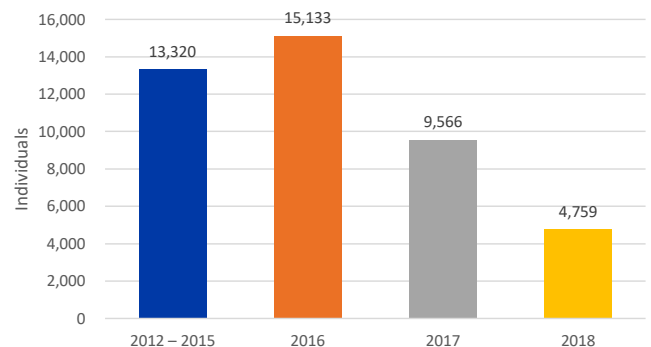
⚡ ►► SECTORAL NEEDS

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	Bagram	30,159
2	Koh-e- Safi	15,705
3	Charikar	11,596
4	Shinwari	8,469
5	Surkh-e- Parsa	5,190
	Grand Total	**71,119**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Bagram	2,724
2	Charikar	233
3	Koh-e- Safi	17
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
	Grand Total	**2,973**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Koh-e- Safi	8,442
2	Ghorband	1,465
3	Bagram	1,173
4	Charikar	1,150
5	Jabalussaraj	883
	Grand Total	**13,113**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Bagram	6,330
2	Koh-e- Safi	4,298
3	Shinwari	3,244
4	Surkh-e- Parsa	2,363
5	Ghorband	1,469
	Grand Total	**17,704**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Shinwari	3,539
2	Bagram	3,039
3	Koh-e- Safi	1,536
4	Surkh-e- Parsa	991
5	Jabalussaraj	298
	Grand Total	**9,403**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Koh-e- Safi	14,515
2	Bagram	7,504
3	Shinwari	4,366
4	Charikar	2,373
5	Ghorband	918
	Grand Total	**29,676**

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | Parwan

- Own House (33,029) — 42%
- Rented House (13,114) — 17%
- Host Family (28,688) — 37%
- Tent (250) — 0%
- Open Air (2,724) — 4%
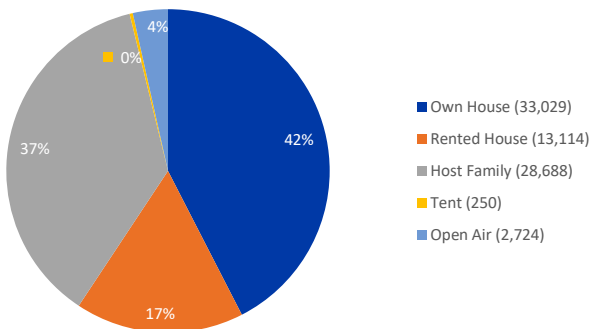
STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

A Family Fleeing the Insurgents' Grip

45-year-old Mohammad Noor is originally from Nuristan province, where he lived with his wife and two children, one of whom has a disability.

In 2017, insurgent groups started threatening him multiple times asking for money, his daughter, and property. He rejected their demands, however, over and over. One day, the insurgents attacked his home, forcing Mohammad Noor and his family to flee with nothing but the clothes they were wearing.

On their way to Parwan province by car, they faced another unit belonging to the same insurgent group that had forced them to flee their village. The insurgents recognized him and his family, thus Mohammad asked their driver to accelerate and speed past the checkpoint. The insurgents fired at the car, injuring him and his daughter.

They are now displaced, living in Sayedkhel district in Parwan province. Since 2012, Parwan province has hosted 17,312 arrival IDPs, including Mohammad Noor and his family. The people in the village gave them a place to live, a house which belonged to someone who is currently living abroad. He lives with disabilities as a result of the attack, and the family has no other choice but to rely on their neighbours for food.

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

Following the checkpoint incident, Mohammad Noor was left disabled and unable to support his family. Now, the family relies on their neighbours' charity for survival. © IOM 2018

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

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

CONTACT US

For further information, please contact the DTM Team:

✉ DTMAfghanistan@iom.int

f facebook.com/iomafghanistan

🐦 twitter.com/iomafghanistan

📷 instagram.com/iomafghanistan

DTM in Afghanistan is generously supported by:

Canada · MOFAT · NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS · ITALIAN AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION · Co-funded by the European Union · in coordination with