



DTM enumerators contribute to the COVID-19 response by disseminating COVID-19 RCCE information/materials in communities during assessments, like this enumerator in Laghman. © IOM 2020

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

LAGHMAN
SUMMARY RESULTS
ROUND 10 • JAN – JUN 2020

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 • 2019 • 2020

HIGHLIGHTS

-  **5** districts assessed
-  **213** settlements assessed
-  **1,125** key informants interviewed
-  **115,595** returnees from abroad [2012-2020]
-  **59,007** IDPs [2012–2020] currently in host communities
-  **15,066** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2020]
-  **32,477** out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2020]
-  **3,626** out-migrants fled to Europe (11%)
-  **12,207** returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air
-  **1 in 4** persons (27%) in Laghman is either an IDP or returnee
-  **1 in 3** 35% of all returnees and IDPs reside in Mehtarlam district
-  **1 in 3** 35% of all returnees reside in Alingar district
-  **1 in 4** persons in Alingar and Dawlatshah and more than 17% in Qarghayi and Alishang are returnees
-  **2 in 3** 70% of all IDPs reside in Mehtarlam district
-  **1 in 5** 20% of former IDPs from Dawlatshah district have returned home

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.
Mehtarlam	149,720	60,273	29%	18,790	9%	23,059	15%	41,483	20%	2,478	2%	7,062	5%
Qarghayi	107,015	33,928	24%	27,921	20%	819	1%	6,007	4%	140	0%	1,675	2%
Alishang	77,887	19,571	20%	16,483	17%	19,358	25%	3,088	3%	4,746	6%	9,900	13%
Alingar	105,603	45,358	30%	39,962	26%	51,386	49%	5,396	4%	586	1%	5,664	5%
Dawlatshah	36,312	15,472	30%	12,439	24%	12,441	34%	3,033	6%	7,116	20%	8,176	23%
Total	476,537	174,602	27%	115,595	18%	107,063	22%	59,007	9%	15,066	3%	32,477	7%

* Base Population source: NSIA Population Estimates for 1397 (2018 to 2019) Symbology: *target population ≥ 200,000* *% of base population ≥ 25%*



Depicted above is the wheat harvest in Laghman, where 35% of overall income is obtained through agriculture. © IOM 2020

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.











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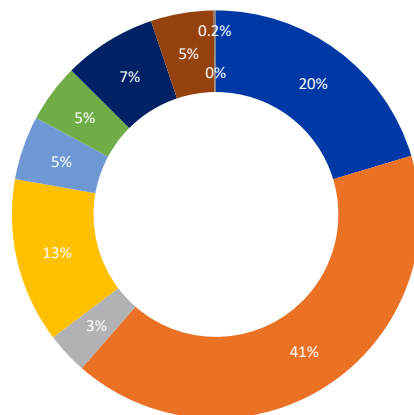
KEY INFORMANTS

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.

	1,125 key informants (KIs) interviewed		37 key informants are IDPs or returnees (3%)
	0 female key informants		229 KIs from host communities (20%)
	1,125 male key informants (100%)		314 KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (28%)
	5.3 average number of KIs per focus group		545 KIs from local authorities (48%)

Key Informants by Type | Laghman



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

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).



115,595
returnees from abroad



91,636
returned from Pakistan (79%)



49,515
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (43%)



22,151
returned from Iran (19%)

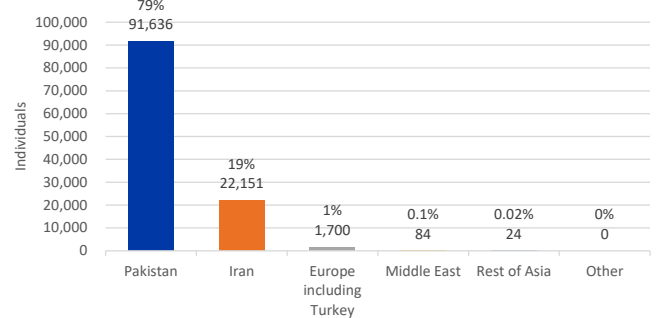


64,272
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (56%)

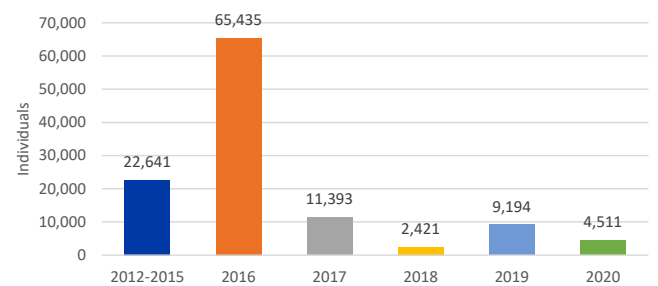


1,808
returnees from non-neighbouring countries (2%)

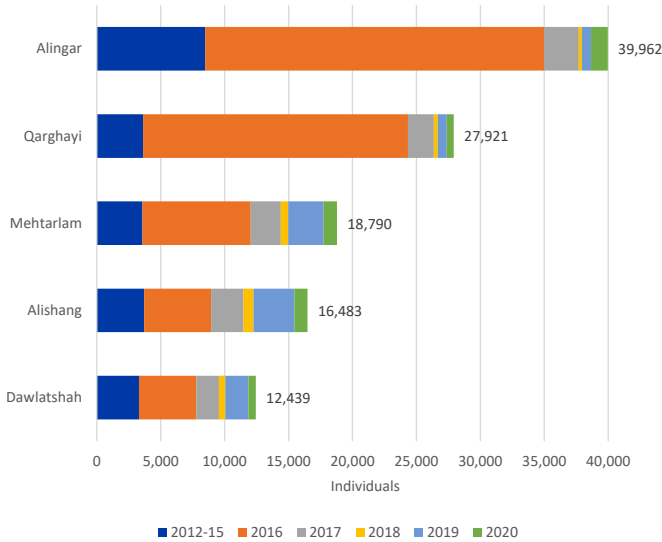
Returnees from Abroad | Country/Region of Origin | Laghman



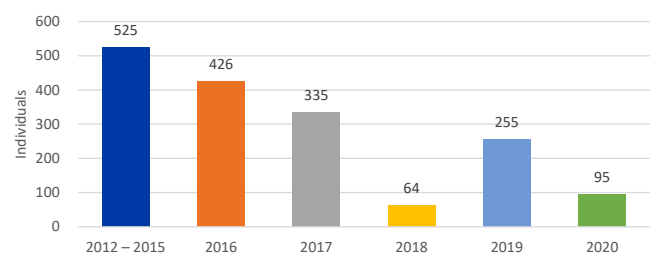
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Laghman



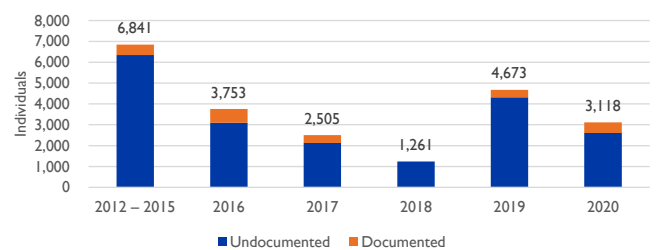
Returnees from Abroad by District | Laghman



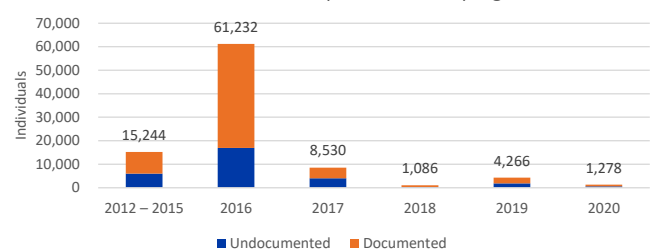
Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Laghman



Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Laghman



Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Laghman



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.



59,007
IDPs currently reside in host communities



100%
displaced due to conflict



41,483
IDPs in Mehtarlam, which hosts the most IDPs (70)



0%
displaced due to natural disaster

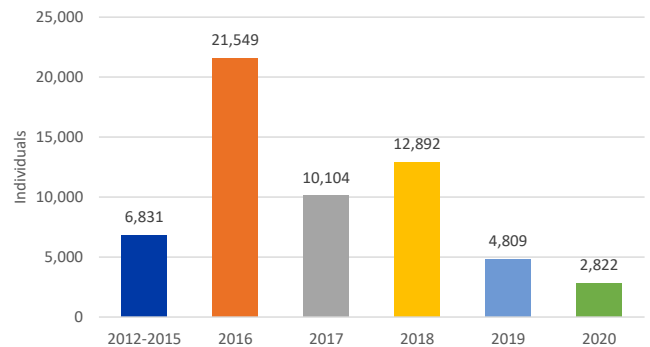


4,375
IDPs reside in informal settlements (7%)

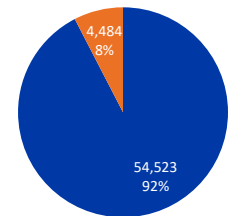


92%
displaced within their home province

Arrival IDPs | Annual Trends | Laghman

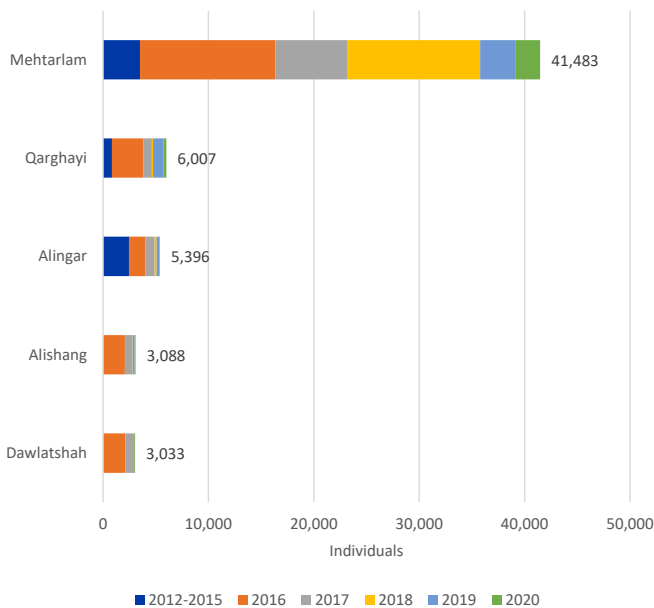


Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Laghman

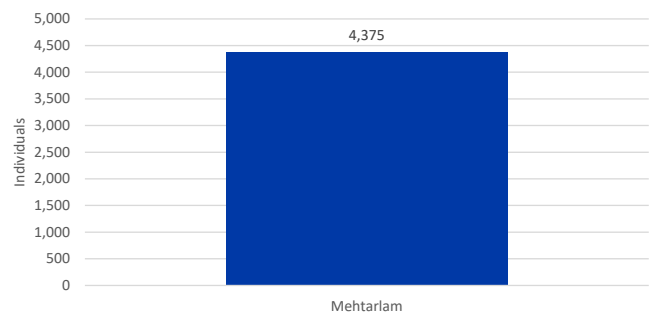


Same Province Other Provinces

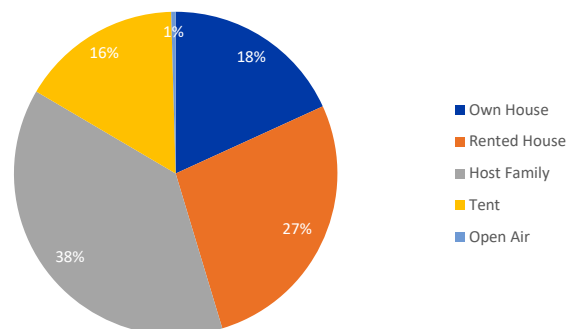
Arrival IDPs by District | Laghman



Arrival IDPs in Informal Settlements by District | Laghman

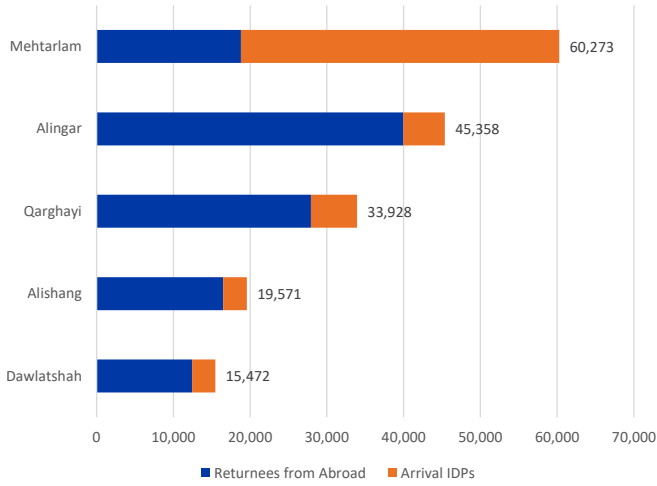


Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Laghman



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

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Laghman



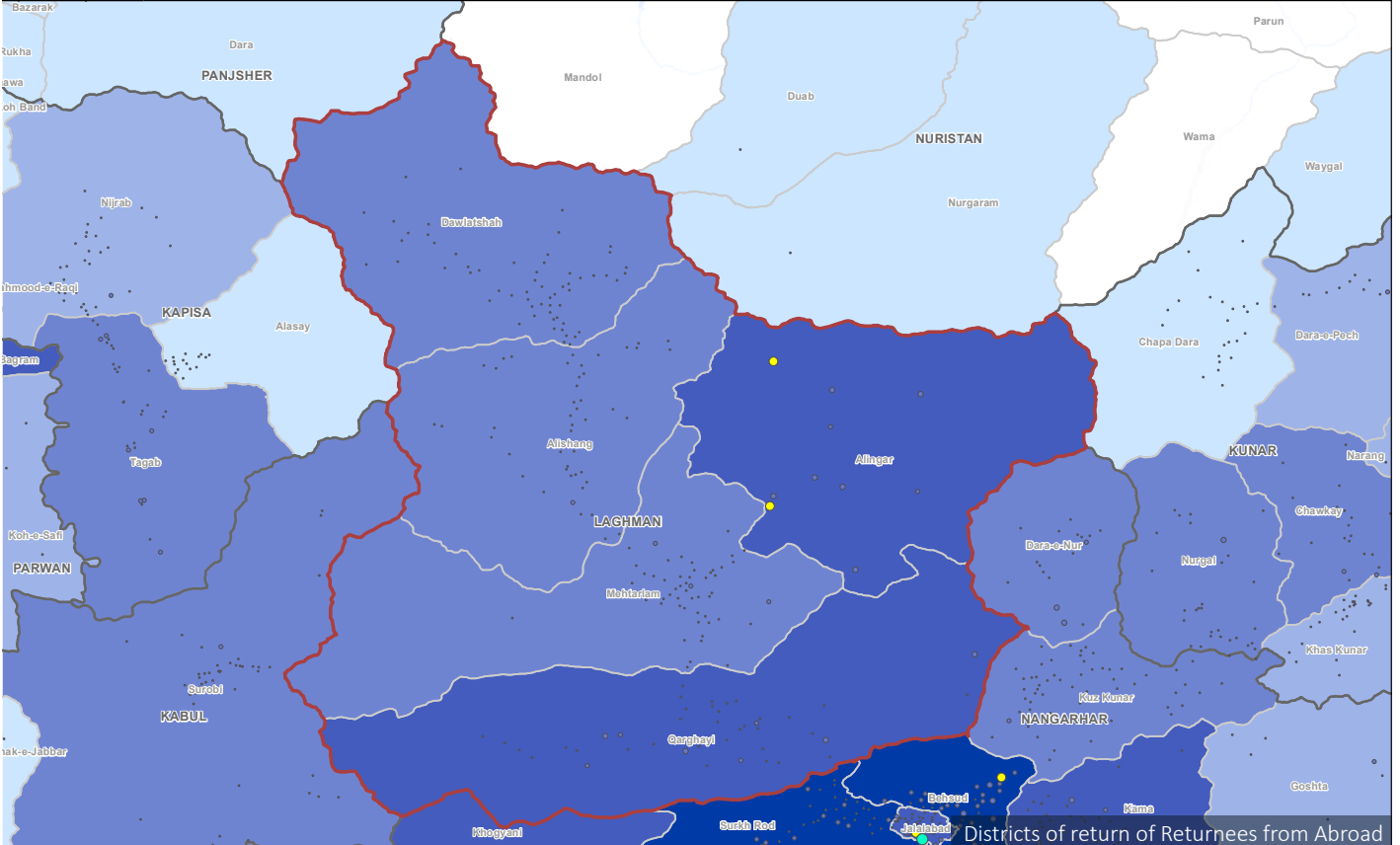
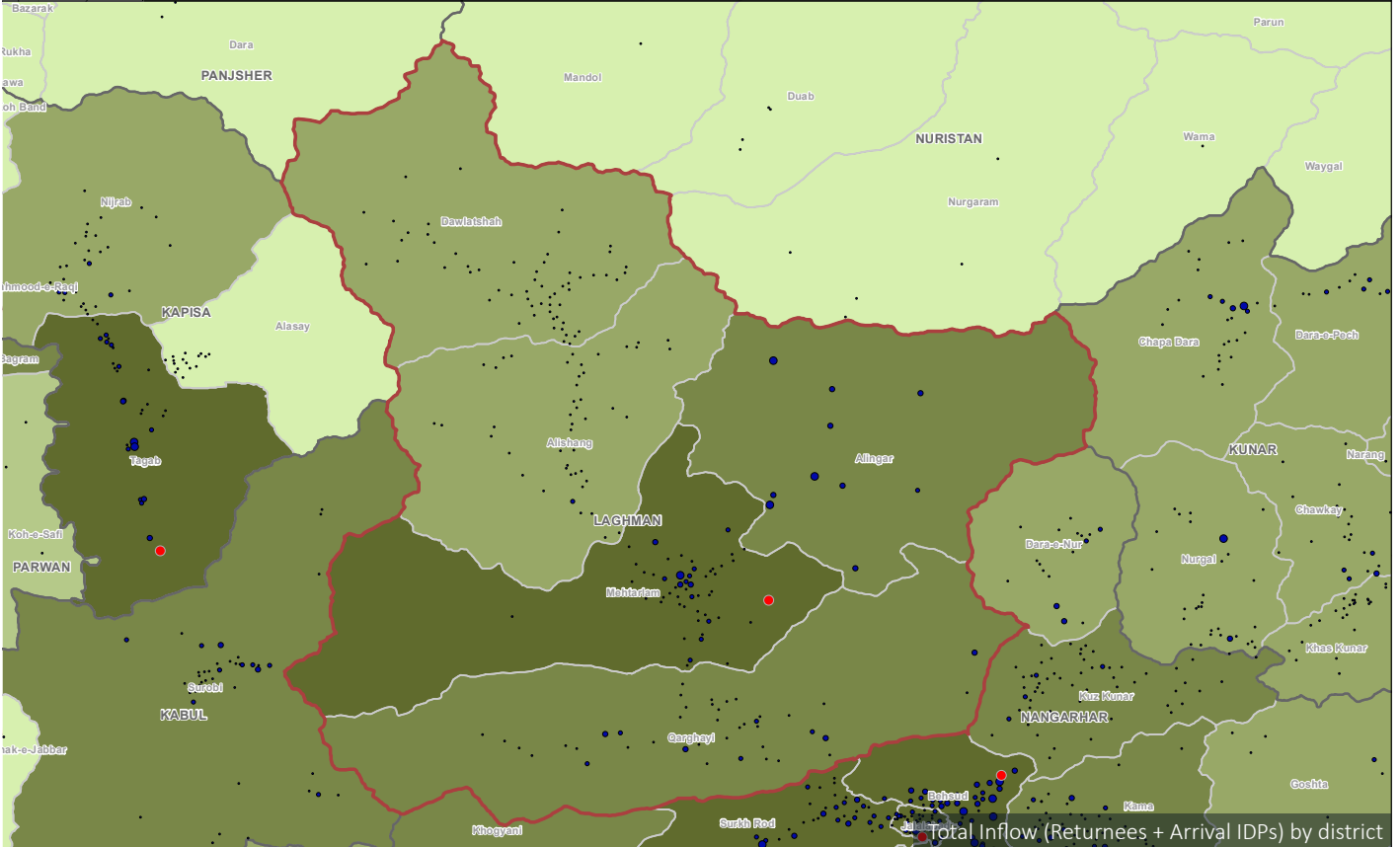
Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Mehtarlam	18,790	41,483	60,273
Alingar	39,962	5,396	45,358
Qarghayi	27,921	6,007	33,928
Alishang	16,483	3,088	19,571
Dawlatshah	12,439	3,033	15,472
Grand Total	115,595	59,007	174,602

Overall, Laghman province hosts a total inflow of 174,602 returnees and IDPs, of which 66% (115,595) are returnees and 34% (59,007) are IDPs. The table below shows the 40 settlements in Laghman that are most affected by this influx. These 40 settlements (19% of the 213 settlements assessed in Laghman) host 67% 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.

Top 40 settlements hosting the most Returnees + IDPs

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Panj Pai Mir Ali Khail	Mehtarlam	12,091
2	Tangor Shor Abad	Alingar	8,400
3	Tag	Alingar	8,120
4	Yunus Chok- 2 Nahya	Mehtarlam	7,316
5	Meya Khail Sufla	Alingar	5,311
6	Dahi Baghalak	Mehtarlam	4,817
7	Alo Khail	Alingar	4,441
8	Muhammad Zai	Mehtarlam	4,114
9	Parwa'i	Alingar	3,931
10	Shahraki Mahajeren	Qarghayi	3,708
11	Gambirai	Qarghayi	3,633
12	Chopan	Alingar	3,571
13	Alinigar Makazi Wolluswaly	Alingar	3,453
14	Kaho	Alingar	3,352
15	Mehtarlam	Mehtarlam	2,857
16	Nooralam	Alingar	2,820
17	Aziz Khan Kalay	Qarghayi	2,642
18	Zerani Hulya	Qarghayi	2,560
19	Wara Gala	Qarghayi	2,275
20	Baylam	Alingar	1,959
21	Ali Khail	Mehtarlam	1,916
22	Char Dahi	Mehtarlam	1,747
23	Gumayn	Mehtarlam	1,718
24	Chehelmati	Mehtarlam	1,687
25	Shergar	Mehtarlam	1,662
26	Char Bagh	Qarghayi	1,589
27	Qala Daman	Mehtarlam	1,487
28	Seh Sada	Mehtarlam	1,468
29	Haidar Khani Payen	Mehtarlam	1,431
30	Balo Kalay	Qarghayi	1,393
31	Zerani Sufla	Qarghayi	1,342
32	Islam Abad	Alishang	1,337
33	Shah Mangal	Mehtarlam	1,194
34	Gambiri	Qarghayi	1,188
35	Now Abad	Mehtarlam	1,011
36	Surkh Abi	Qarghayi	967
37	Maskura	Mehtarlam	840
38	Kota Tour	Mehtarlam	792
39	Tarakhel	Mehtarlam	777
40	Peroz Abad	Qarghayi	768
	Total		117,685



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.



107,063
Fled IDPs



88%
fled IDPs displaced in
Laghman

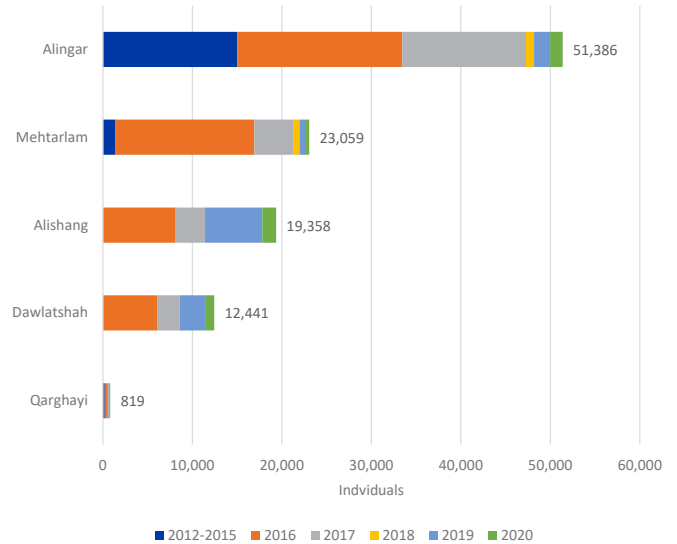


100%
displaced due to
conflict

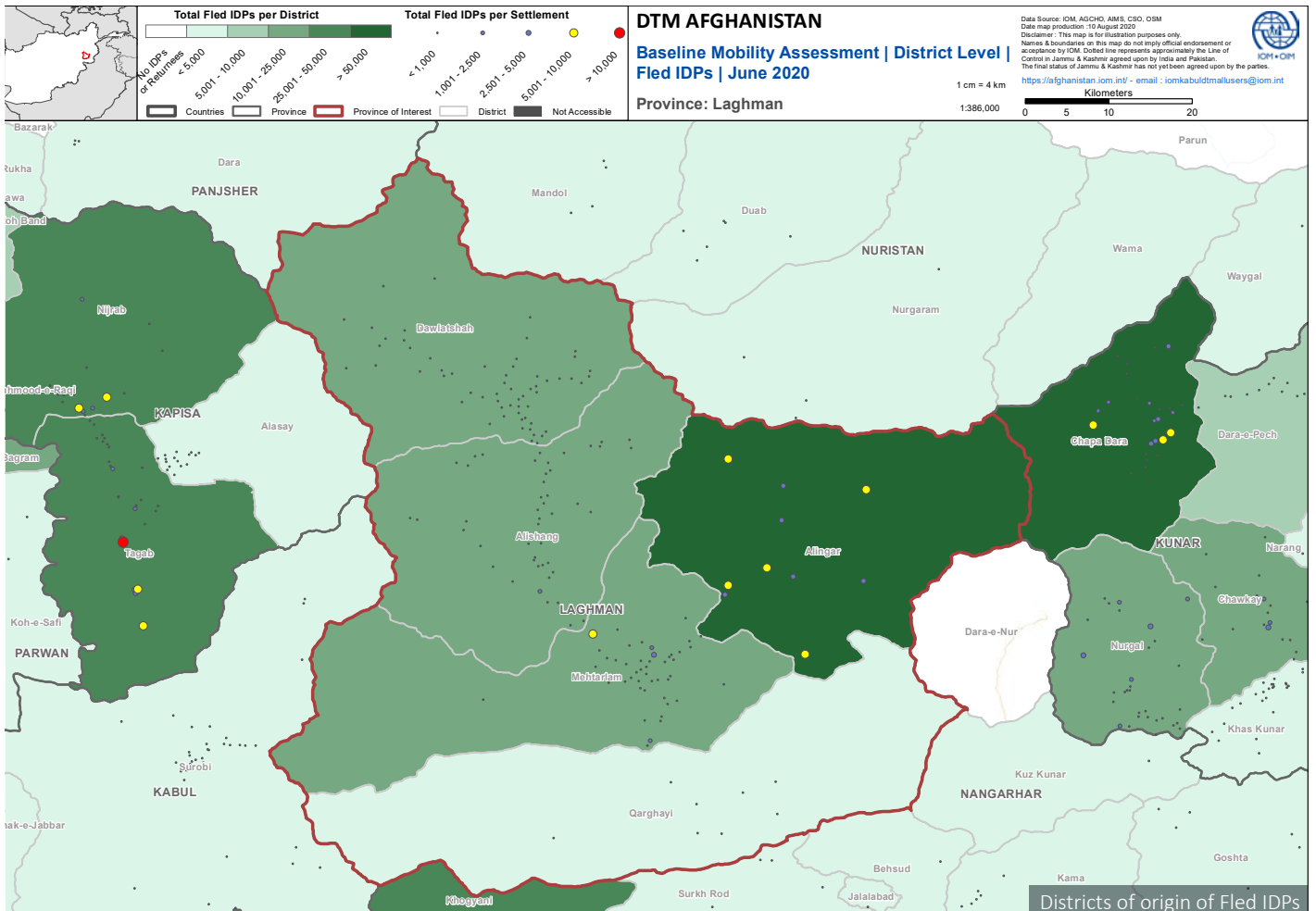
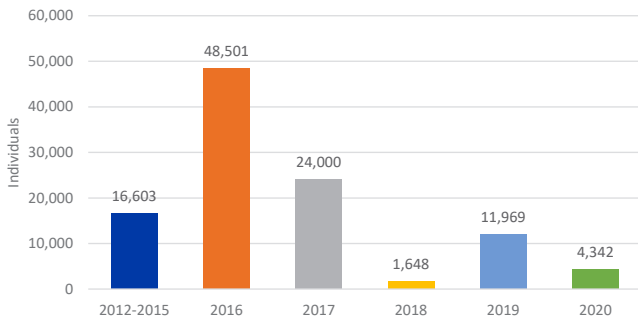


0%
displaced due to
natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Annual Trends | Laghman



Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Laghman



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.



32,477
fled abroad



3,966
fled to Europe (12%)

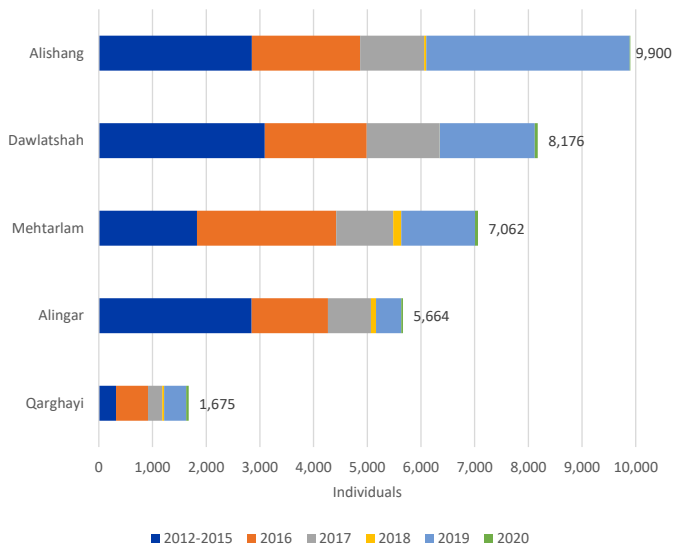


20,413
fled to Iran (63%)

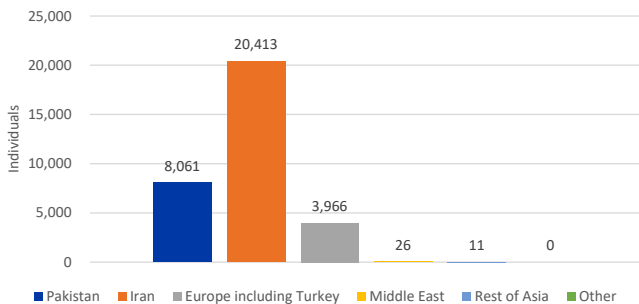


8,061
fled to Pakistan (25%)

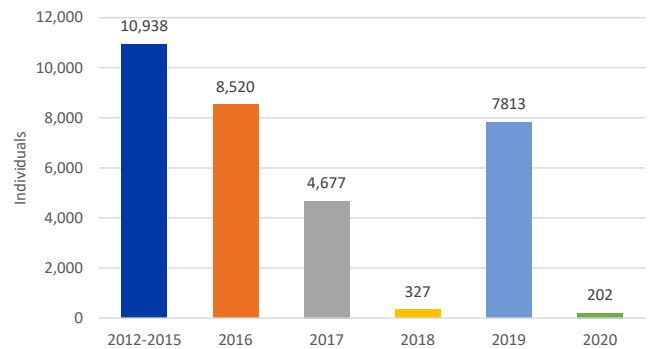
Out-Migrants by District | Laghman



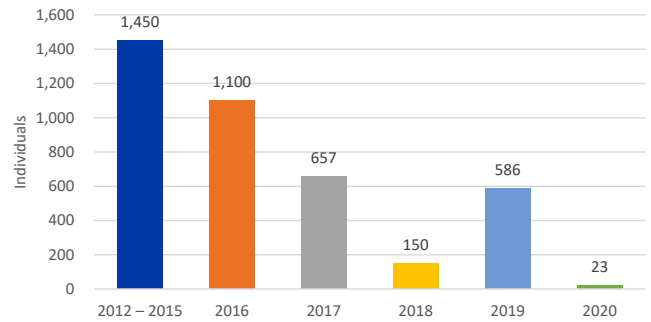
Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Laghman



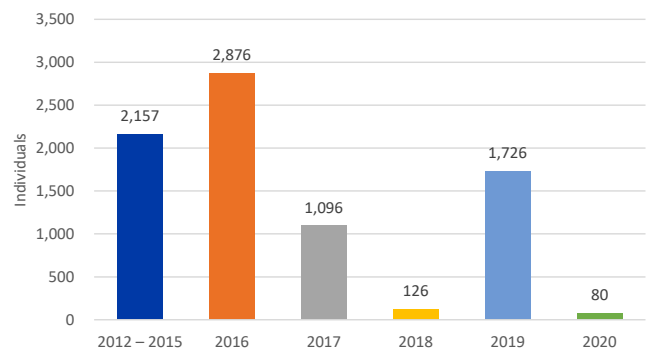
Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Laghman



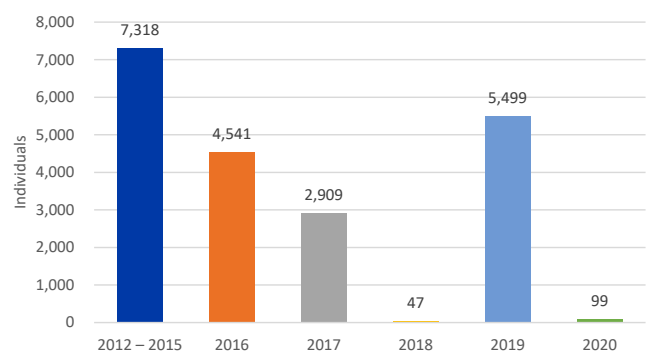
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Laghman



Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Laghman



Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Laghman



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 www.displacement.iom.int-afghanistan

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