DTM AFGHANISTAN

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

LOGAR SUMMARY RESULTS

ROUND 10 • JAN – JUNE 2020

Many IDP and returnee families in Logar are forced to drink unprotected surface water, like water from this pond. © IOM 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

7 districts assessed

369 settlements assessed

1,332
key informants interviewed

166,660
returnees from abroad [2012-2020]

25,343
IDPs [2012–2020] currently in host communities

14,548
former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2020]

72,774
out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2020]

9,753
out-migrants fled to Europe (13%)

649
returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air

1 in 3
persons (31%) in Logar is either an IDP or returnee

1 in 4
persons (27%) in Logar is a returnee

1 in 3
35% of all returnees and IDPs reside in Pul-e-Alam district

1 in 4
persons (29%) from Logar has fled thier homes as IDPs

1 in 2
persons (45%) in Khoshi and Kharwar districts is a returnee

For more information, please contact: DTMAfghanistan@iom.int www.displacement.iom.int/afghanistan

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.
Pul-e-Alam	115,626	66,860	37%	56,306	31%	22,712	20%	10,554	6%	2,704	2%	9,311	8%
Baraki Barak	95,755	35,307	27%	28,386	22%	28,991	30%	6,921	5%	3,409	4%	25,135	26%
Charkh	48,502	13,098	21%	10,725	17%	13,797	28%	2,373	4%	2,489	5%	7,827	16%
Khoshi	26,304	26,754	50%	23,788	45%	14,107	54%	2,966	6%	3,586	14%	20,554	78%
Mohammad Agha	82,378	20,968	20%	18,482	18%	16,585	20%	2,486	2%	1,526	2%	3,922	5%
Kharwar	28,614	23,132	45%	23,132	45%	10,003	35%	0	0%	259	1%	4,450	16%
Azra	22,198	5,884	21%	5,841	21%	14,960	67%	43	0%	575	3%	1,575	7%
Total	419,377	192,003	31%	166,660	27%	121,155	29%	25,343	4%	14,548	3%	72,774	17%

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

Shelter needs are high in Logar, where 649 IDPs and returnees live in tents or open air and 16% of all houses are either severely damaged or completely destroyed, like these houses in Khoshi district. © 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.

Since the outbreak of COVID-19 in March 2020, DTM enumerators have been striving to conduct FGDs outdoors, besides disseminating COVID-19 RCCE information materials in communities. © IOM 2020

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 1% of the key informants in Logar, this is an improvement from the national average of 0.1% female representation in DTM 's first round, completed in March 2017.

1,332 key informants (KIs) interviewed

10 key informants are IDPs or returnees (1%)

18 female key informants (1%)

336 KIs from host communities (25%)

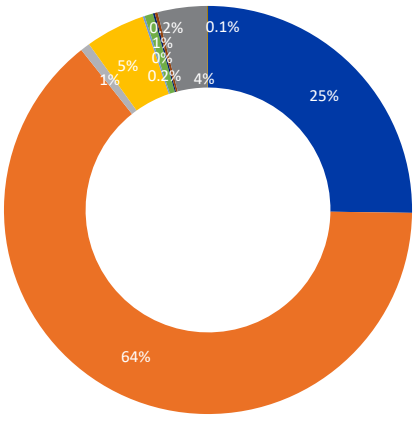
1,314 male key informants (99%)

129 KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (10%)

3.6 average number of KIs per focus group

856 KIs from local authorities (64%)

Key Informants by Type | Logar



- 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

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).

166,660 returnees from abroad

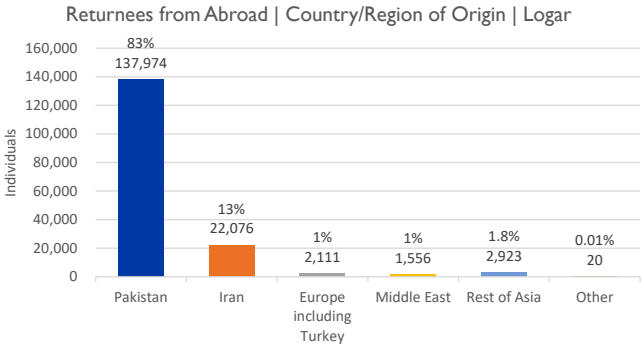
137,974 returned from Pakistan (83%)

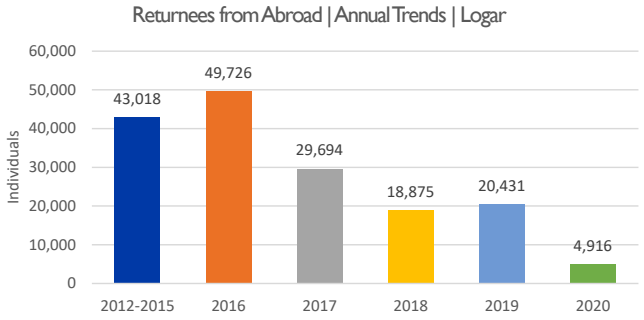
84,024 undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (50%)

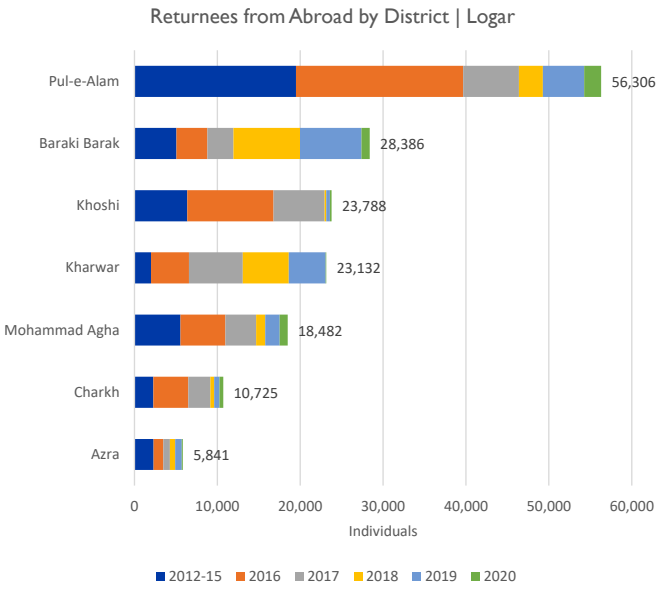
22,076 returned from Iran (13%)

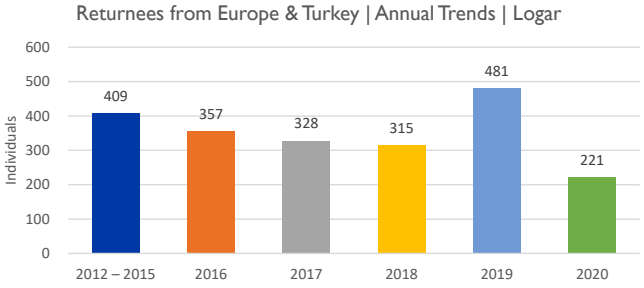
76,026 documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (46%)

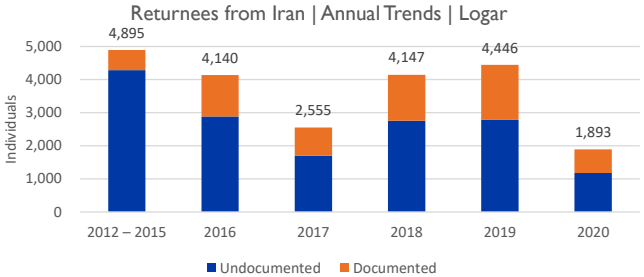
6,610 returnees from non-neighbouring countries (4%)

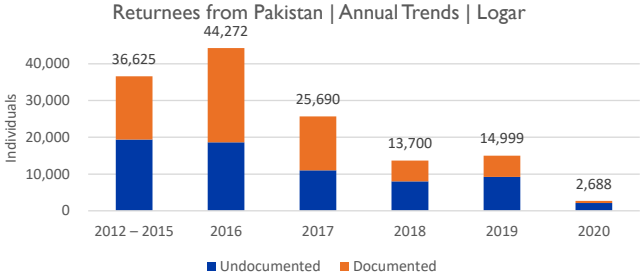












ARRIVAL IDPs

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.

25,343
IDPs currently reside in host communities

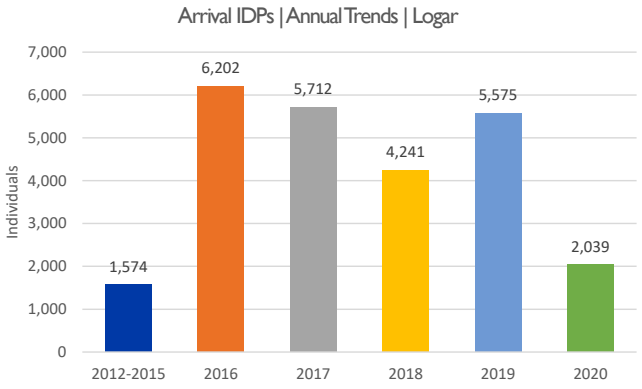
97%
displaced due to conflict

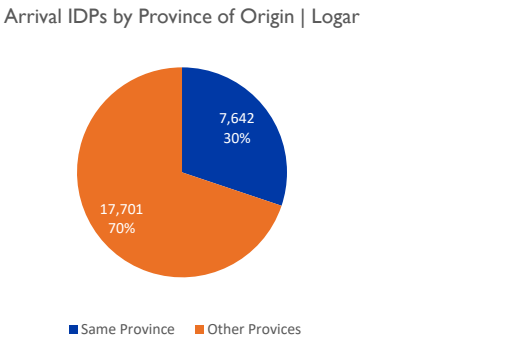
10,554
IDPs in Pul-e-Alam district, which hosts the most IDPs (42%)

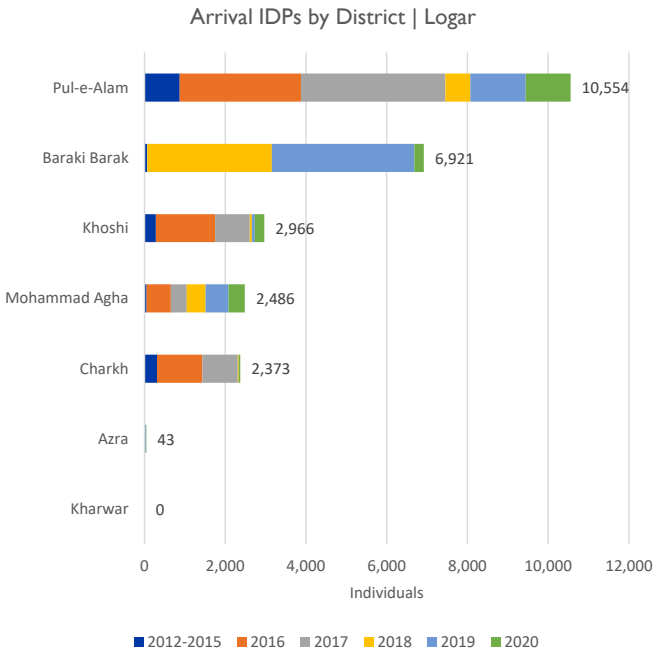
3%
displaced due to natural disaster

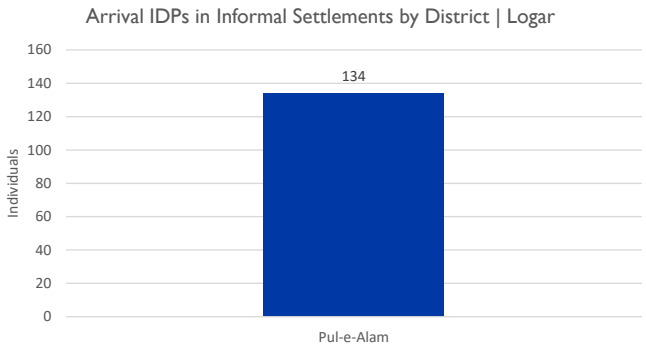
134
IDPs reside in informal settlements (1%)

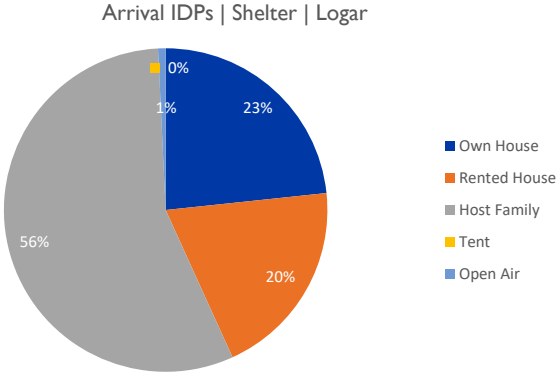
30%
displaced within their home province



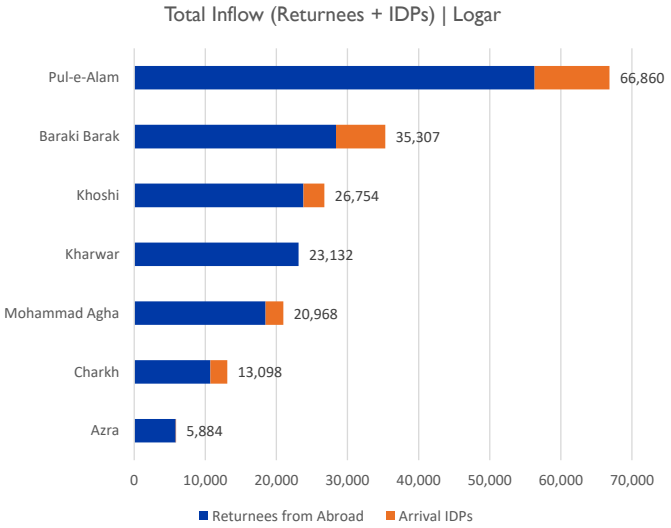








TOTAL INFLOW [RETURNEES + ARRIVAL IDPs]



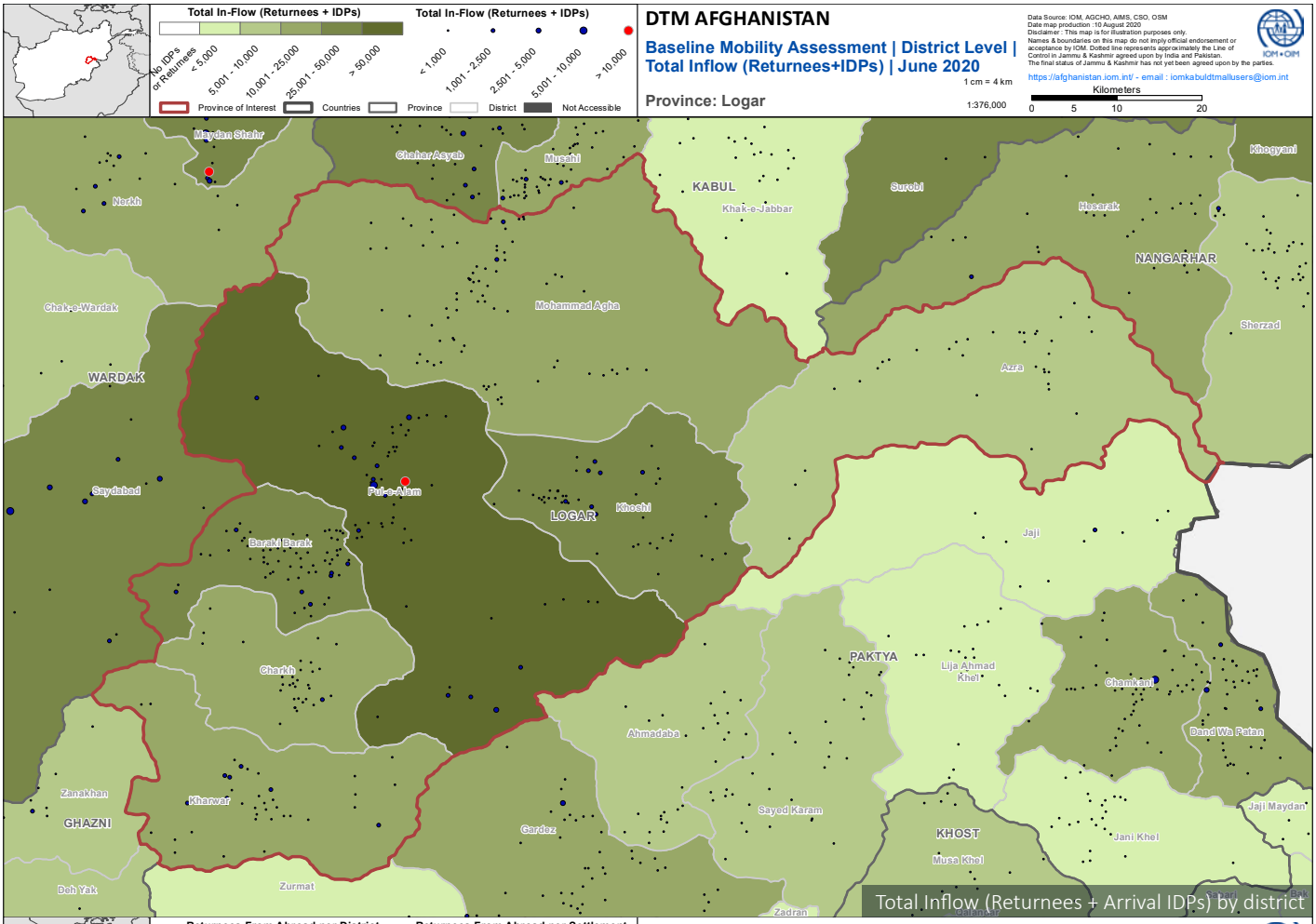
Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

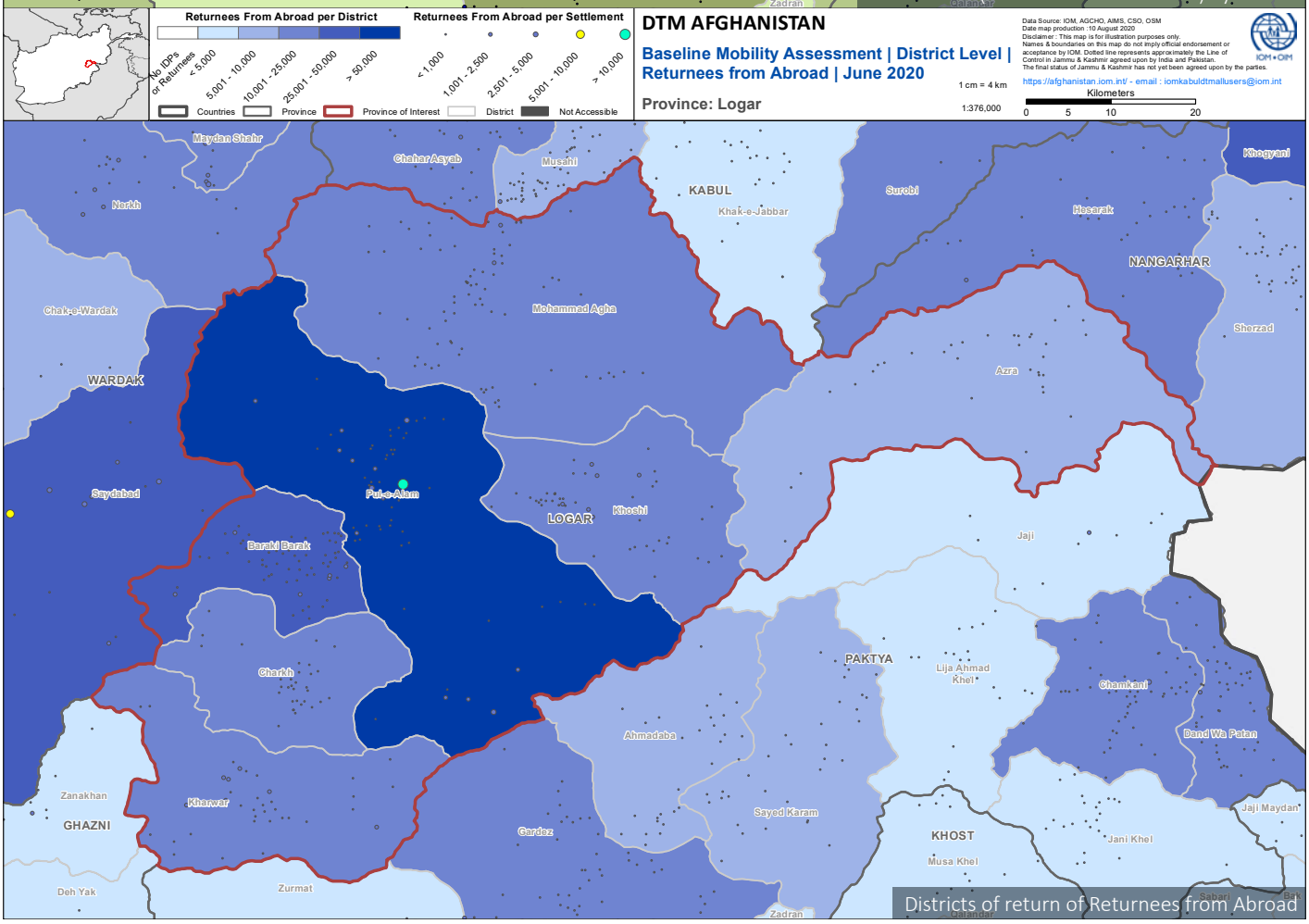
District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Pul-e-Alam	56,306	10,554	66,860
Baraki Barak	28,386	6,921	35,307
Khoshi	23,788	2,966	26,754
Kharwar	23,132	0	23,132
Mohammad Agha	18,482	2,486	20,968
Charkh	10,725	2,373	13,098
Azra	5,841	43	5,884
Grand Total	166,660	25,343	192,003

Overall, Logar province hosts a total inflow of 192,003 returnees and IDPs, of which 87% (166,660) are returnees and 13% (25,343) are IDPs. The table below shows the 40 settlements in Logar that are most affected by this influx. These 40 settlements (11% of the 369 settlements assessed in Logar) host 45% 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	Shairak	Pul-e-Alam	16,779
2	Woni Sufla	Pul-e-Alam	7,707
3	Neyazi	Pul-e-Alam	3,162
4	Babus (1)	Pul-e-Alam	2,891
5	Allah Ddin Khail	Pul-e-Alam	2,786
6	Shah Qadam	Kharwar	2,160
7	Akbar Khail	Pul-e-Alam	2,143
8	Safid Sang	Mohammad Agha	2,142
9	Qarya Kulangar	Pul-e-Alam	2,141
10	Qala Abadullah	Baraki Barak	2,035
11	Sar Sang (1)	Pul-e-Alam	1,914
12	Hassan Khail	Pul-e-Alam	1,769
13	Lowi Kalay Chalozai	Baraki Barak	1,760
14	Tator-o Paykhel	Pul-e-Alam	1,699
15	Karaiz Aziz Suliman Khail Kalay	Khoshi	1,677
16	Khani Khel	Khoshi	1,663
17	Kandow Toura Chayna	Khoshi	1,647
18	Mullah Abdullah	Pul-e-Alam	1,634
19	Sejawand	Baraki Barak	1,631
20	Rustam Khail	Baraki Barak	1,587
21	Gul Mohammad Khail	Khoshi	1,583
22	Baigom	Kharwar	1,500
23	Jabar	Baraki Barak	1,494
24	Char Khai	Kharwar	1,480
25	Awtak	Khoshi	1,474
26	Shelak	Pul-e-Alam	1,435
27	Qala Momen	Pul-e-Alam	1,433
28	Kundar Khail	Kharwar	1,424
29	Koz Noor Khail	Pul-e-Alam	1,420
30	Shaikh Khail	Baraki Barak	1,402
31	Caga	Kharwar	1,320
32	Qala Ghafar	Pul-e-Alam	1,316
33	Darya Khan Kalay	Khoshi	1,286
34	Sangar Khail	Mohammad Agha	1,259
35	Khumari Kala	Kharwar	1,180
36	Gadel Kalay	Kharwar	1,165
37	Bala Dahi Bagh Park	Khoshi	1,161
38	Shah Mazar Mowlana Sahib Abdulwahid	Baraki Barak	1,021
39	Qala-e-khwaja	Charkh	1,020
40	Kaj Kala Kaj Qala	Kharwar	1,010
		Total	87,310


Total In-Flow (Returnees + IDPs)
No IDPs or Returnees
< 5,000
5,001 - 10,000
10,001 - 25,000
25,001 - 50,000
> 50,000
Total In-Flow (Returnees + IDPs)
< 1,000
1,001 - 2,500
2,501 - 5,000
5,001 - 10,000
> 10,000
Province of Interest
Countries
Province
District
Not Accessible
DTM AFGHANISTAN
Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level | Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | June 2020
Province: Logar
1 cm = 4 km
1:376,000
Kilometers
0 5 10 20
Maydan Shahr
Chahar Asyab
Musahi
Nerkh
KABUL
Khak-e-Jabbar
Surobi
Hesarak
Khogyani
NANGARHAR
Chak-e-Wardak
Mohammad Agha
Sherzad
WARDAK
Azra
Saydabad
Pul-e-Alam
LOGAR
Khoshi
Baraki Barak
Jaji
PAKTYA
Lija Ahmad Khel
Chamkani
Charkh
Ahmadaba
Dand Wa Patan
Zanakhan
Kharwar
Sayed Karam
Jaji Maydan
GHAZNI
Gardez
KHOST
Jani Khel
Musa Khel
Deh Yak
Zurmat
Zadran
Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs) by district


Returnees From Abroad per District
No IDPs or Returnees
< 5,000
5,001 - 10,000
10,001 - 25,000
25,001 - 50,000
> 50,000
Returnees From Abroad per Settlement
< 1,000
1,001 - 2,500
2,501 - 5,000
5,001 - 10,000
> 10,000
Countries
Province
Province of Interest
District
Not Accessible
DTM AFGHANISTAN
Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level | Returnees from Abroad | June 2020
Province: Logar
1 cm = 4 km
1:376,000
Kilometers
0 5 10 20
Maydan Shahr
Chahar Asyab
Musahi
Nerkh
KABUL
Khak-e-Jabbar
Surobi
Hesarak
Khogyani
NANGARHAR
Chak-e-Wardak
Mohammad Agha
Sherzad
WARDAK
Azra
Saydabad
Pul-e-Alam
LOGAR
Khoshi
Baraki Barak
Jaji
PAKTYA
Lija Ahmad Khel
Chamkani
Charkh
Ahmadaba
Dand Wa Patan
Zanakhan
Kharwar
Sayed Karam
Jaji Maydan
GHAZNI
Gardez
KHOST
Jani Khel
Musa Khel
Deh Yak
Zurmat
Zadran
Districts of return of Returnees from Abroad

FLED IDPS

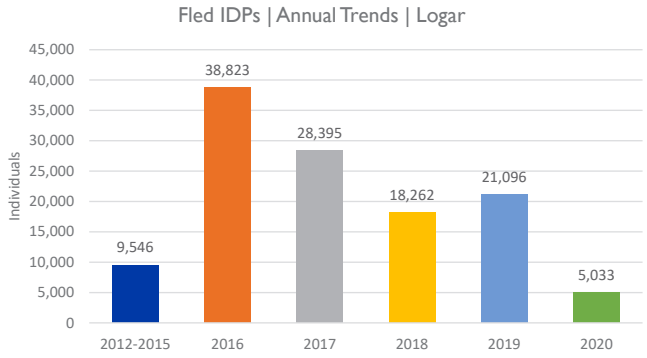
Fled IDPs are Afghans who have fled from an assessed location or settlement within which they previously resided and now currently reside in a different settlement in Afghanistan, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection concerns, or natural and human-made disasters.

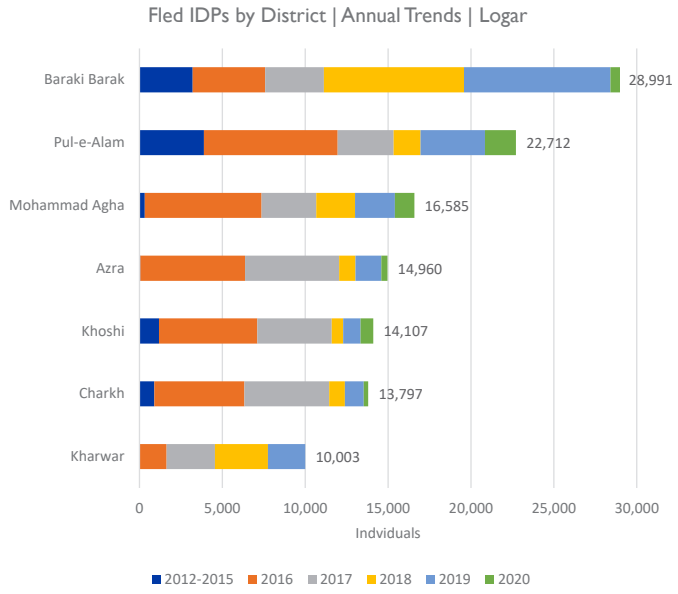
121,155
Fled IDPs

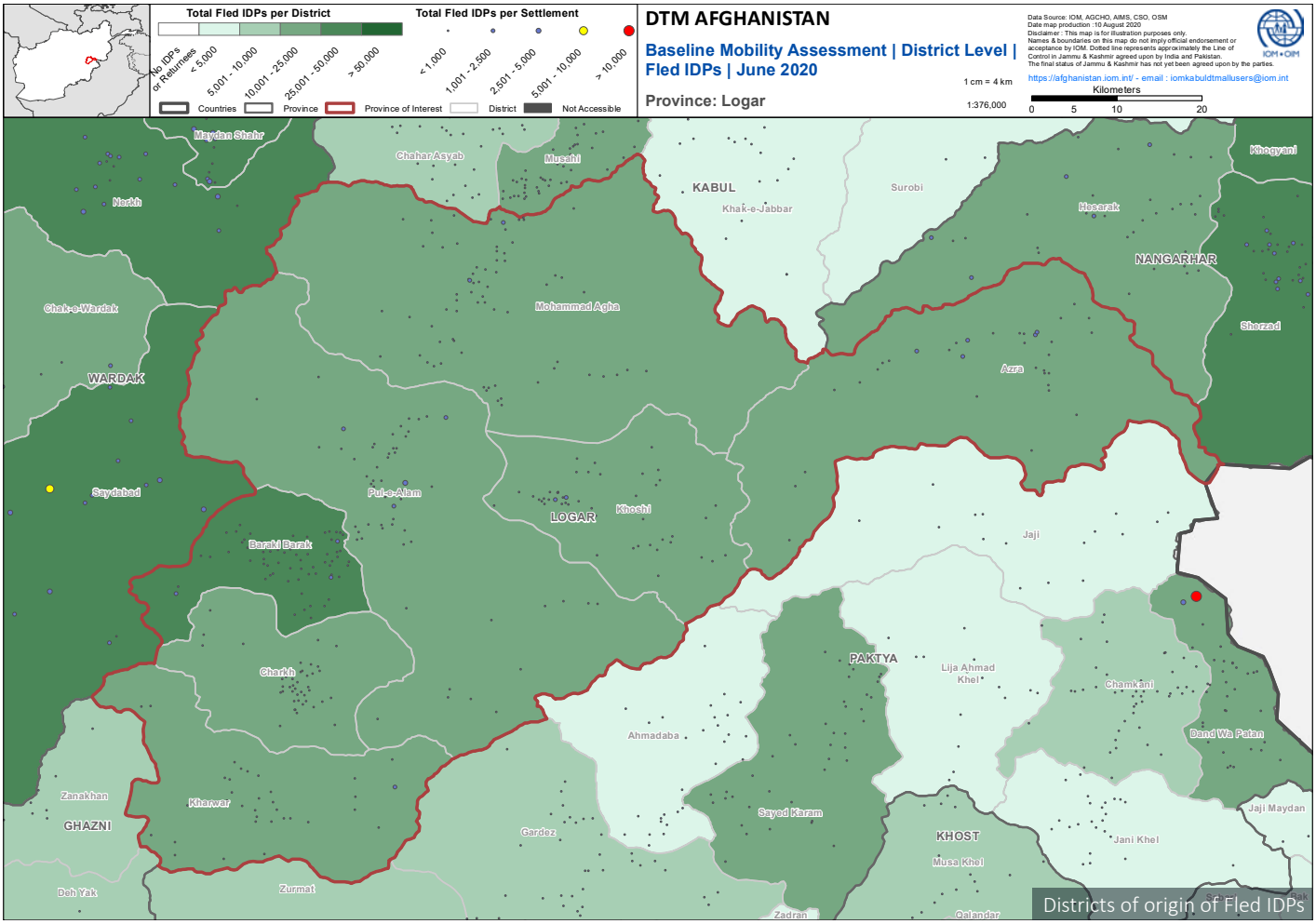
11%
fled IDPs displaced in Logar

98%
displaced due to conflict

2%
displaced due to natural disaster







RETURNED IDPS

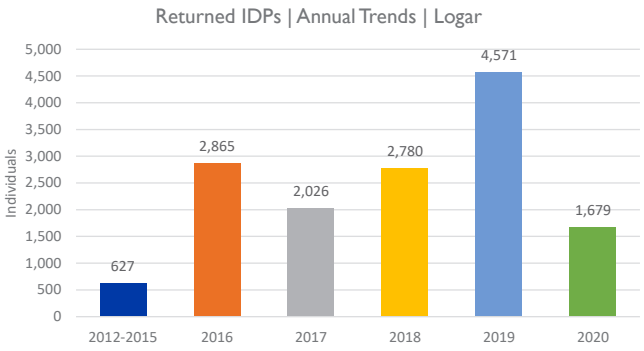
Returned IDPs are Afghans who have returned to their home place of origin in the assessed location or settlement from which they had fled as IDPs in the past, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection concerns, or natural and human-made disasters.

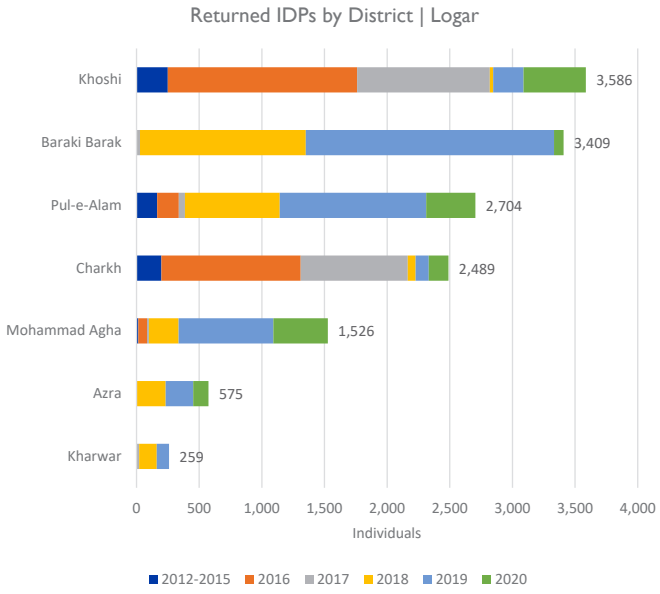
14,548
Returned IDPs

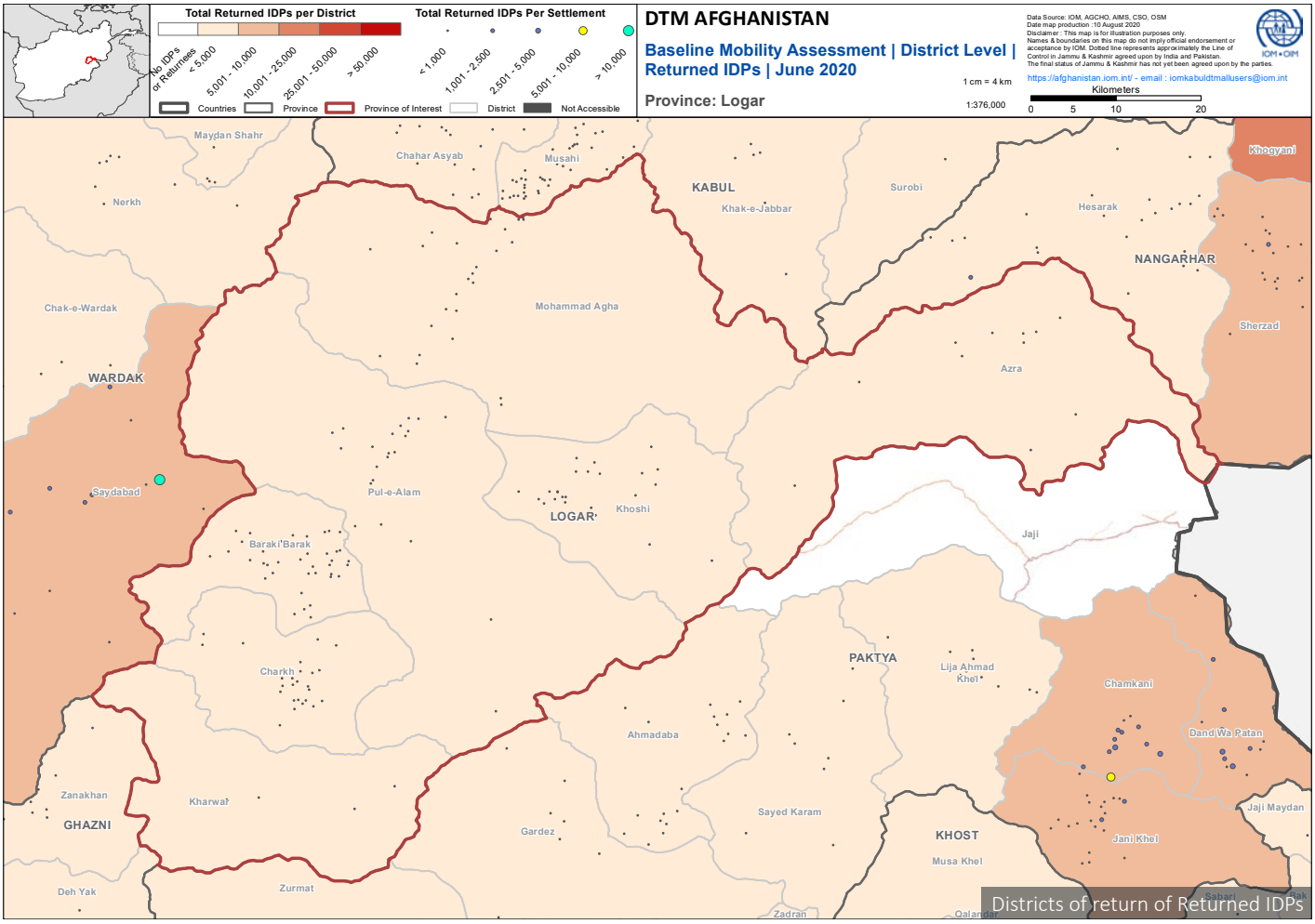
50%
returned from other locations in Logar

2 in 3
former IDPs returned to only 3 districts: Khoshi, Baraki Barak and Pul-e-Alam (67%)

1 in 4
of all returned IDPs in Logar returned to Khoshi district (25%)







OUT-MIGRANTS

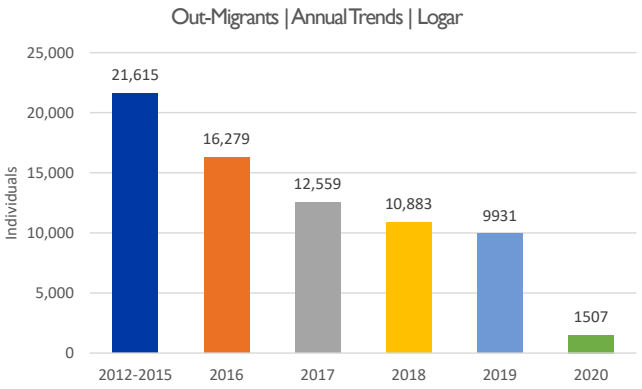
Out-Migrants are Afghans who have moved or fled abroad from the assessed location, whatever the cause, reason or duration of expatriation. This category includes refugees, displaced and uprooted people, and economic migrants who have left Afghanistan.

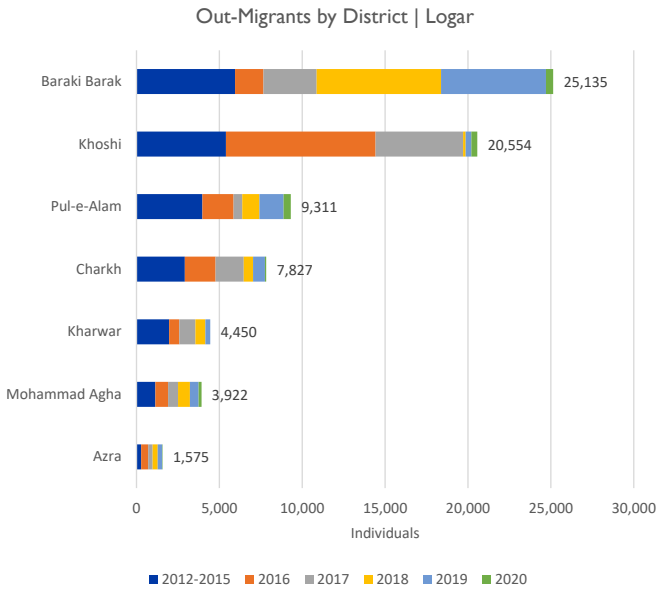
72,774 fled abroad

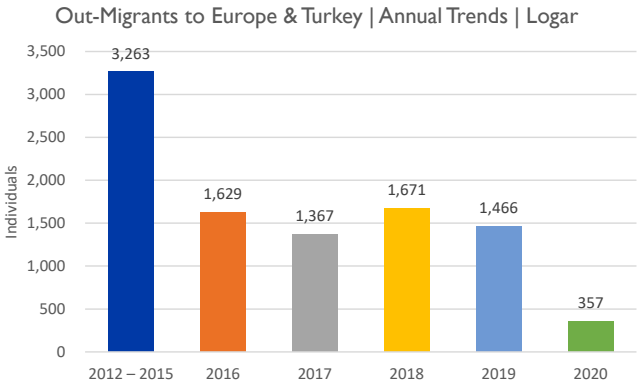
9,753 fled to Europe (13%)

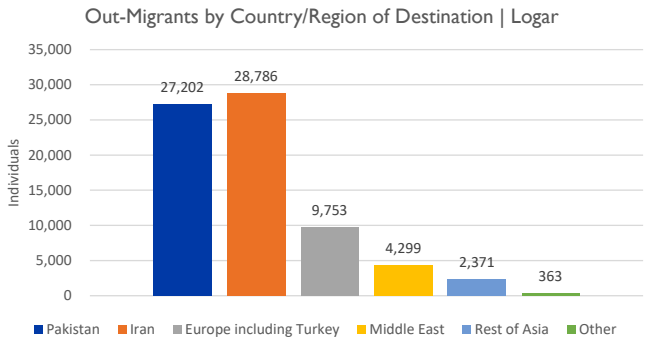
28,786 fled to Iran (40%)

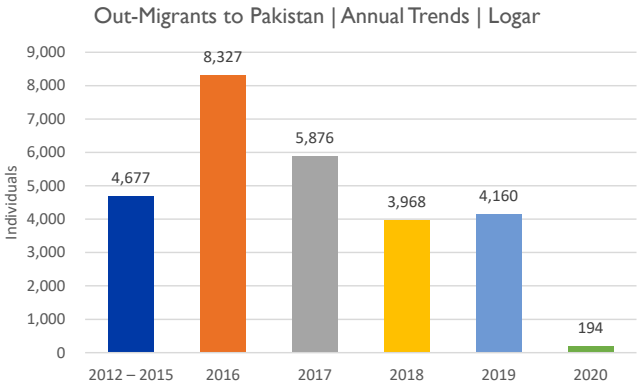
27,202 fled to Pakistan (37%)

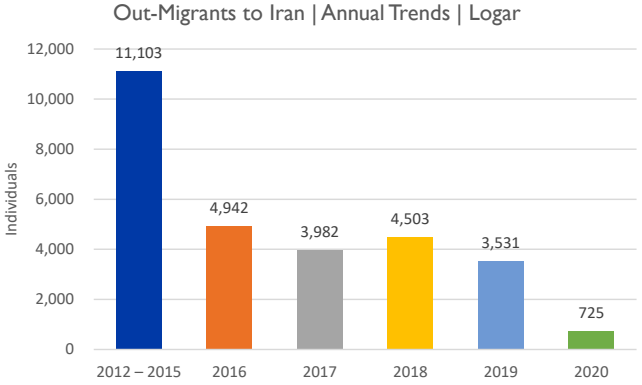












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