

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

**SAR-E-PUL
SUMMARY RESULTS
ROUND 7 • OCT – DEC 2018**



Lack of educational and economic opportunities in Sar-e-Pul have resulted in many IDP children having to do hard labour. These children are forced to work in a mud brick factory in Balkhab district to sustain their families, instead of having the opportunity to go to school. © 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

-  **7** districts assessed
-  **234** settlements assessed
-  **1,791** key informants interviewed
-  **62,994** returnees from abroad [2012-2018]
-  **62,947** IDPs [2012–2018] currently in host communities
-  **38,205** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2018]
-  **66,128** out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2018]
-  **6,353** out-migrants fled to Europe (10% of out-migrants)
-  **9,795** returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air – of which 8,866 reside only in Sar-e-Pul District
-  **1 in 5** persons in Sar-e-Pul is either an IDP or Returnee
-  **2 in 3** 67% of all returnees and IDPs reside in Sar-e-Pul district
-  **24,246** individuals in Sar-e-Pul District have no access to health services
-  **1 in 5** 18% of families in Sar-e-Pul District have no access to schools
-  **17,202** individuals in Sar-e-Pul District have no access to potable water
-  **16,930** individuals in Sar-e-Pul District have no access to markets

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.
Balkhab	54,919	12,053	18%	9,620	14%	13,177	24%	2,433	4%	3,490	6%	14,646	27%
Gosfandi	61,847	1,495	2%	927	1%	2,152	3%	568	1%	280	0%	771	1%
Kohestanat	87,382	2,518	3%	1,510	2%	1,178	1%	1,008	1%	609	1%	1,193	1%
Sangcharak	110,932	8,253	7%	5,334	4%	12,625	11%	2,919	2%	7,679	7%	6,541	6%
Sar-e-Pul	170,499	84,898	33%	34,799	14%	8,574	5%	50,099	20%	17,399	10%	29,506	17%
Sayad	59,538	8,207	12%	5,162	8%	28,899	49%	3,045	4%	4,585	8%	7,248	12%
Sozmaqala	54,020	8,517	14%	5,642	9%	4,933	9%	2,875	5%	4,163	8%	6,223	12%
Total	599,137	125,941	17%	62,994	9%	71,538	12%	62,947	9%	38,205	6%	66,128	11%

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

Symbology: > 25% of population



Natural disaster has significantly affected livelihood opportunities and shelter in Sar-e-Pul — resulting in the displacement of 32,547 individuals. This house, located in Balkhab District, was destroyed by flood. © 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.



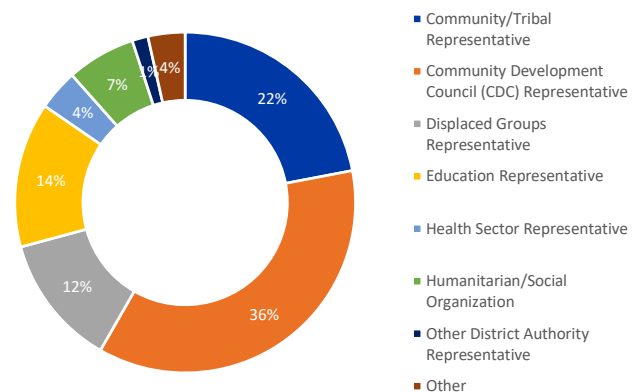
KEY INFORMANTS

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.

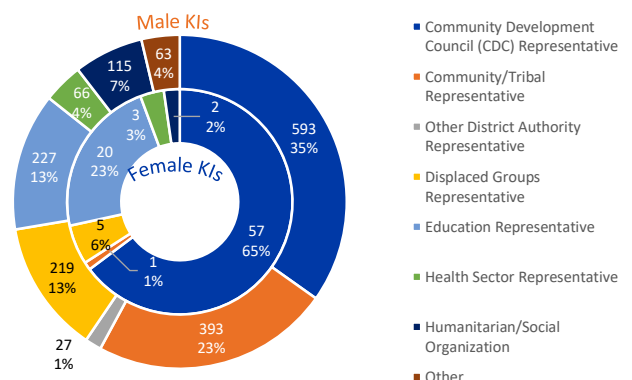
By actively recruiting more female enumerators, though challenging, DTM has made significant strides to improve gender inclusion in focus group discussions, although there is much room for improvement. In Sar-e-Pul, women make up 5% of the key informants, which is a vast improvement from March 2017, when women made up 0.1% of key informants nationally.

	1,791 key informants (KIs) interviewed		224 key informants are IDPs or returnees (12%)
	88 female key informants (5%)		394 KIs from host communities (22%)
	1,703 male key informants (95%)		433 KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (25%)
	7.7 average number of KIs per focus group		677 KIs from local authorities (37%)

Key Informants by Type | Sar-e-Pul



Key Informants by Type and Sex | Sar-e-Pul



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).

There was a decrease of 19% in number of returnees from abroad to Sar-e-Pul in 2016 compared to the period between 2012 and 2015. This was followed by a 15% increase in 2017 and a further increase of 9% in 2018.



62,994
returnees from abroad



10,861
returned from Pakistan (17%)



42,307
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (80%)



42,039
returned from Iran (67%)

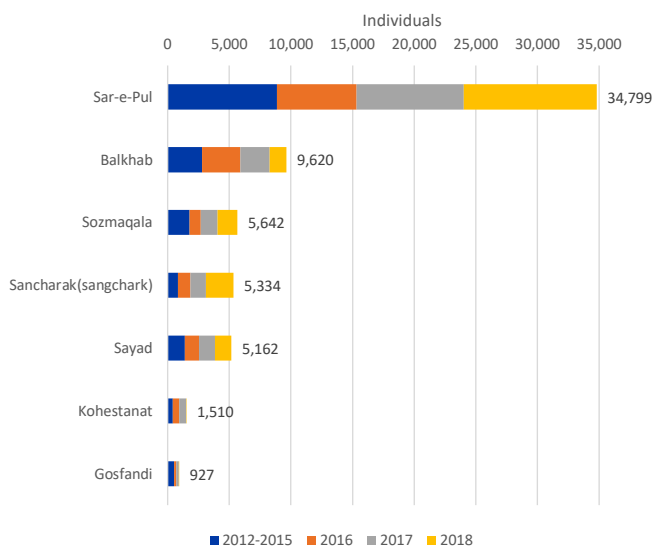


10,593
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (20%)

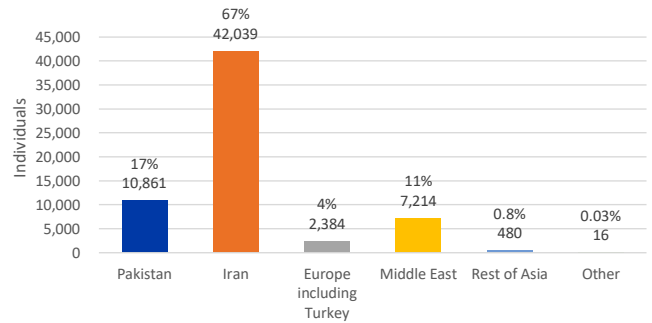


10,094
returnees from non-neighbouring countries (16%)

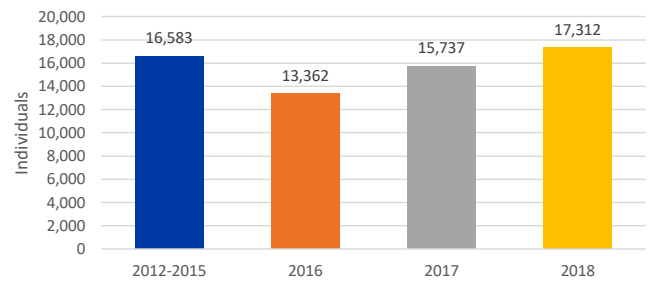
Returnees from Abroad by District | Sar-e-Pul



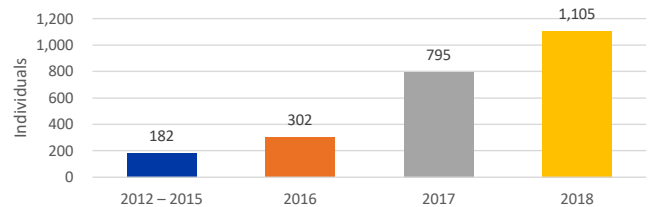
Returnees from Abroad | Sar-e-Pul



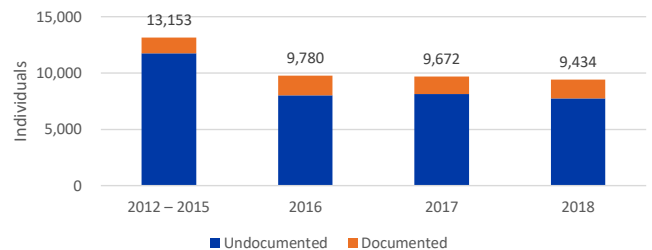
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Sar-e-Pul



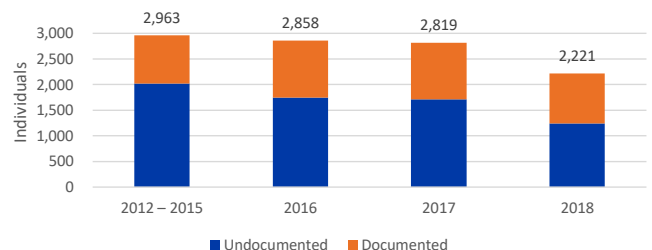
Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Sar-e-Pul



Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Sar-e-Pul



Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Sar-e-Pul



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.



62,947
IDPs currently reside in host communities



67%
displaced due to conflict



50,099
IDPs in Sar-e-Pul district, which hosts the most IDPs



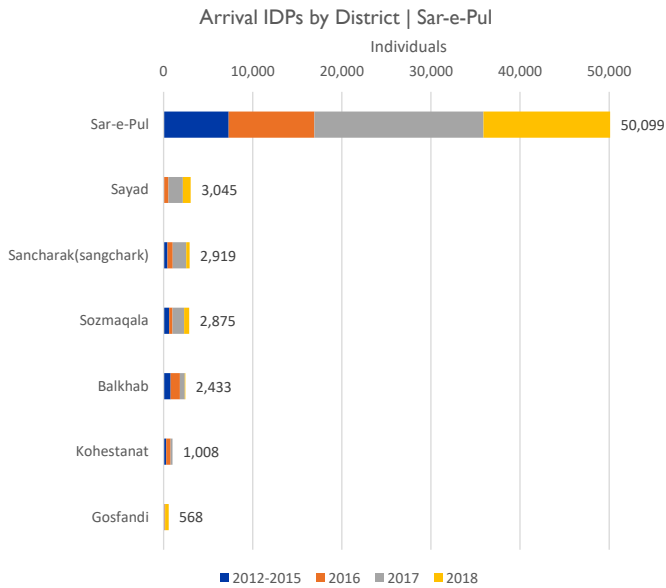
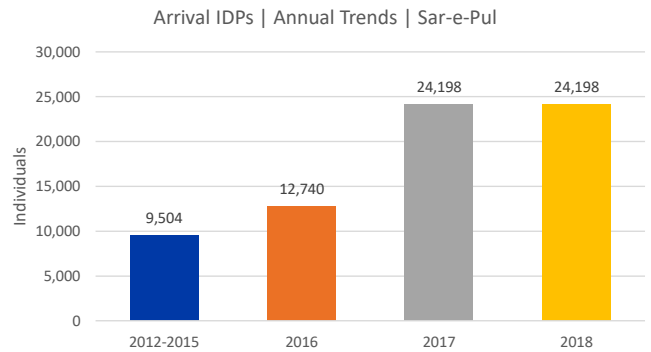
33%
displaced by natural disaster



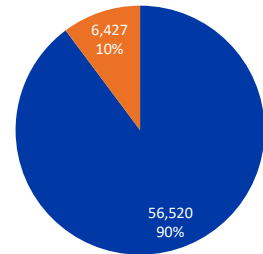
1,050
IDPs reside in informal settlements (2%)



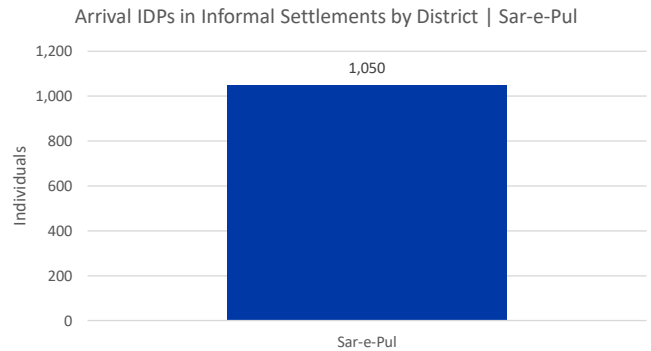
90%
IDPs displaced within their home province



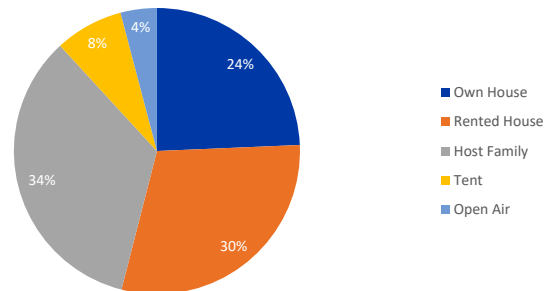
Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Sar-e-Pul



■ Same Province ■ Other Provinces

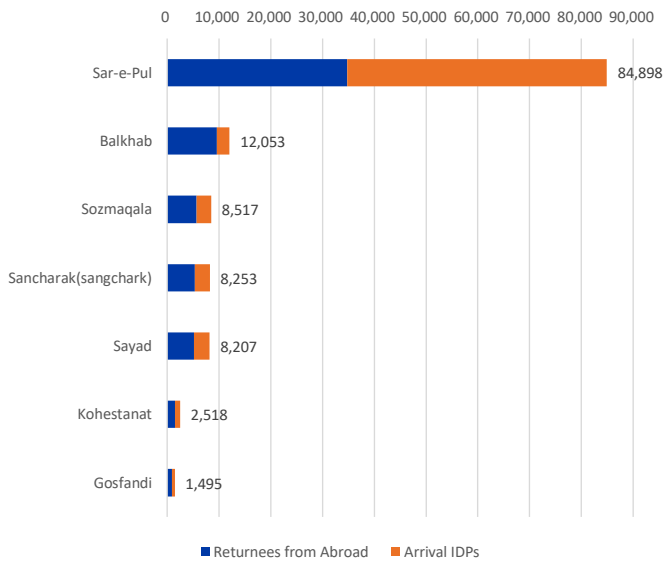


Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Sar-e-Pul



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

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Sar-e-Pul

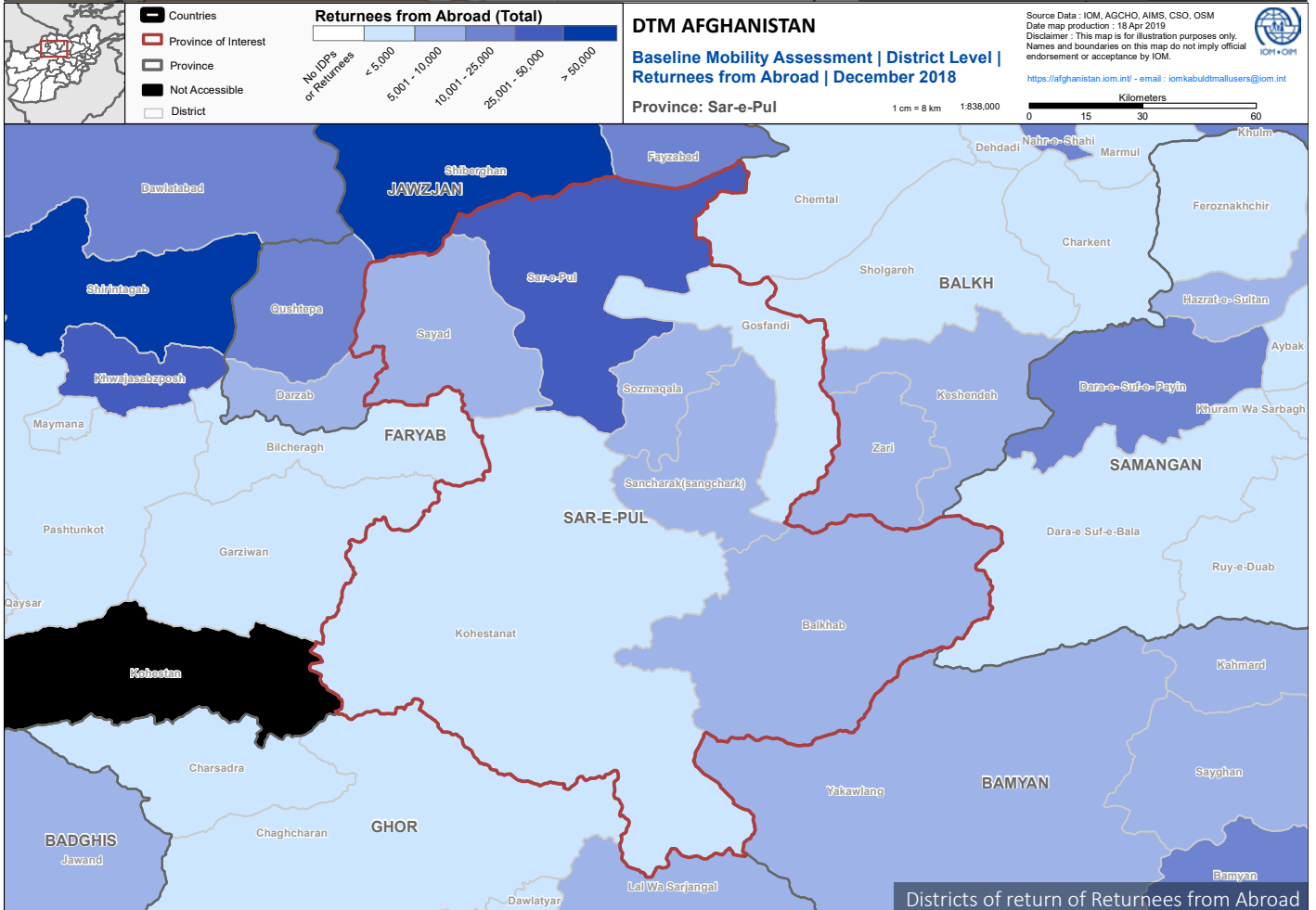
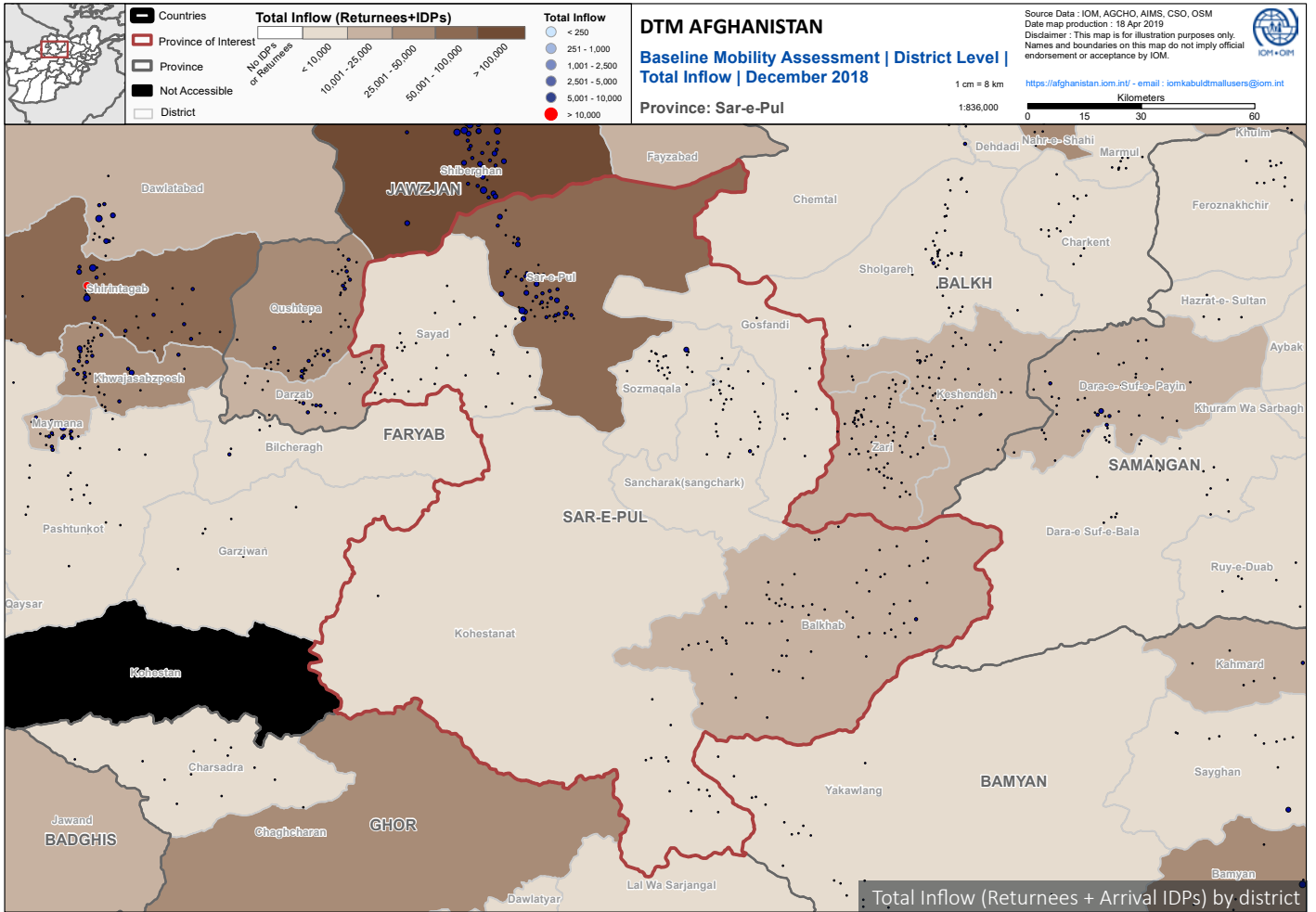


Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Sar-e-Pul	34,799	50,099	84,898
Balkhab	9,620	2,433	12,053
Sozmaqala	5,642	2,875	8,517
Sancharak	5,334	2,919	8,253
Sayad	5,162	3,045	8,207
Kohestanat	1,510	1,008	2,518
Gosfandi	927	568	1,495
Grand Total	62,994	62,947	125,941

Overall, Sar-e-Pul province hosts a total inflow of 125,941 returnees and IDPs, of which 50% (62,994) are returnees and 50% (62,947) are IDPs. The table below shows the 20 settlements in Sar-e-Pul that are most affected by this influx. These 20 settlements (8% of the 234 settlements assessed in Sar-e-Pul) host 49% 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. 18 of the 20 settlements are in Sar-e-Pul district, which host 92% (56,184) of this group.

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Khair Abad	Sar-e-Pul	5,683
2	Ulqayee Kalan	Sar-e-Pul	4,703
3	Toghani Hazara	Sar-e-Pul	4,449
4	Kohna Bazar	Sar-e-Pul	4,238
5	Now Abad Toghani Hazara	Sar-e-Pul	3,879
6	Nawroz Tapa	Sar-e-Pul	3,598
7	Baloch Khana	Sar-e-Pul	3,527
8	Imam Kalan	Sar-e-Pul	3,496
9	Sabz Kalan	Sozmaqala	2,952
10	Imam Jaffar	Sar-e-Pul	2,769
11	Sorkhak	Sar-e-Pul	2,583
12	Now Abad Baikhana	Sar-e-Pul	2,485
13	Afredi	Sar-e-Pul	2,321
14	Imam Khord	Sar-e-Pul	2,307
15	Tukzar	Sancharak	2,254
16	Asiab Bad	Sar-e-Pul	2,080
17	Qazi Kante	Sar-e-Pul	2,079
18	Toghni Uzbekia	Sar-e-Pul	2,061
19	Zar Tapa	Sar-e-Pul	2,029
20	Now Abad Imam Jaffar	Sar-e-Pul	1,897
	Total		61,390



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.

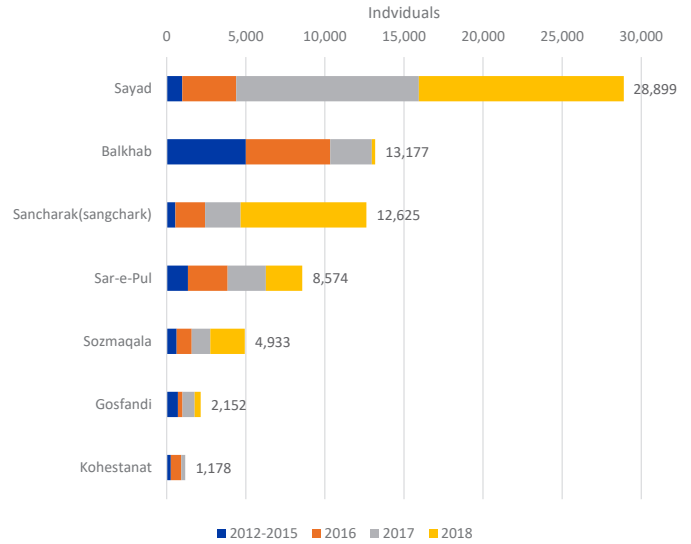
71,538
Fled IDPs

48%
fled IDPs displaced within Sar-e-Pul

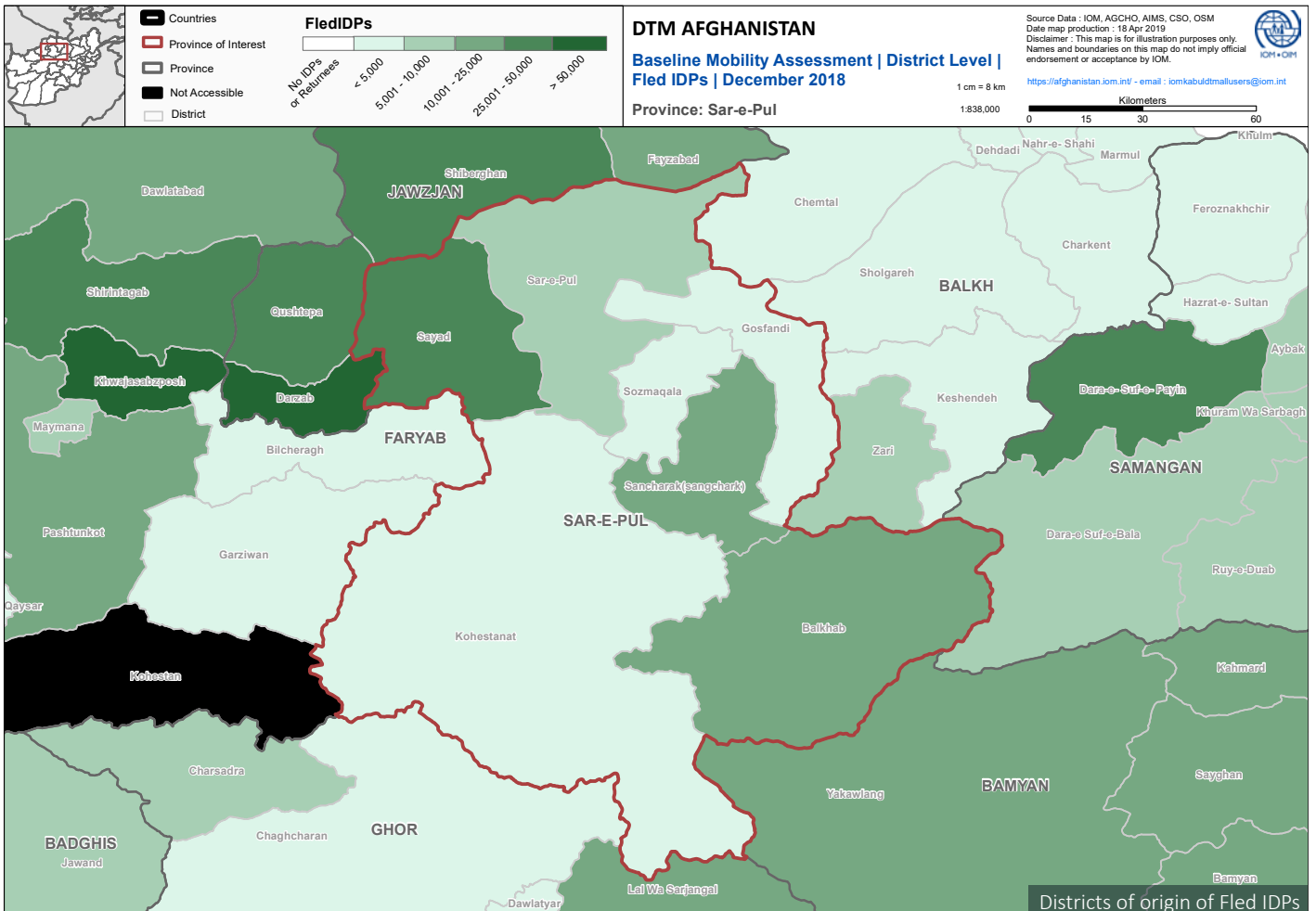
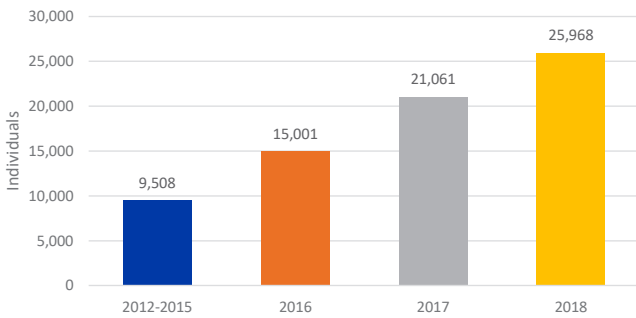
55%
displaced due to conflict

45%
displaced by natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Sar-e-Pul



Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Sar-e-Pul





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.



38,205
Returned IDPs



45%
returned from other locations in Sar-e-Pul

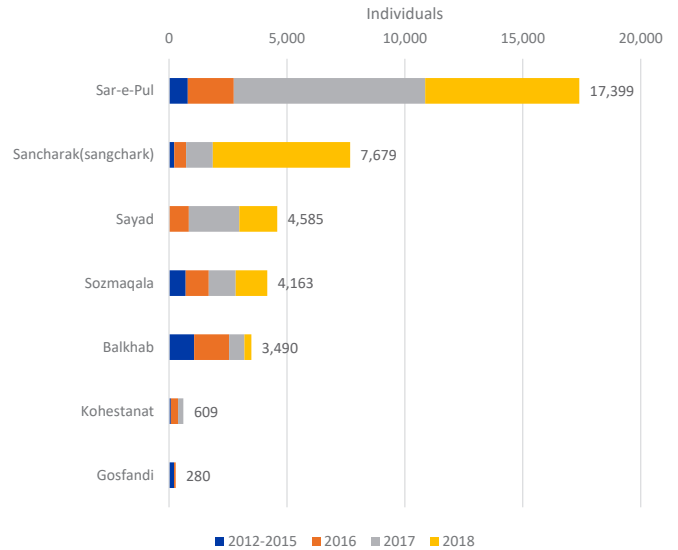


1 in 3
former IDPs returned to just 2 districts: Sar-e-Pul and Sancharak (66%)

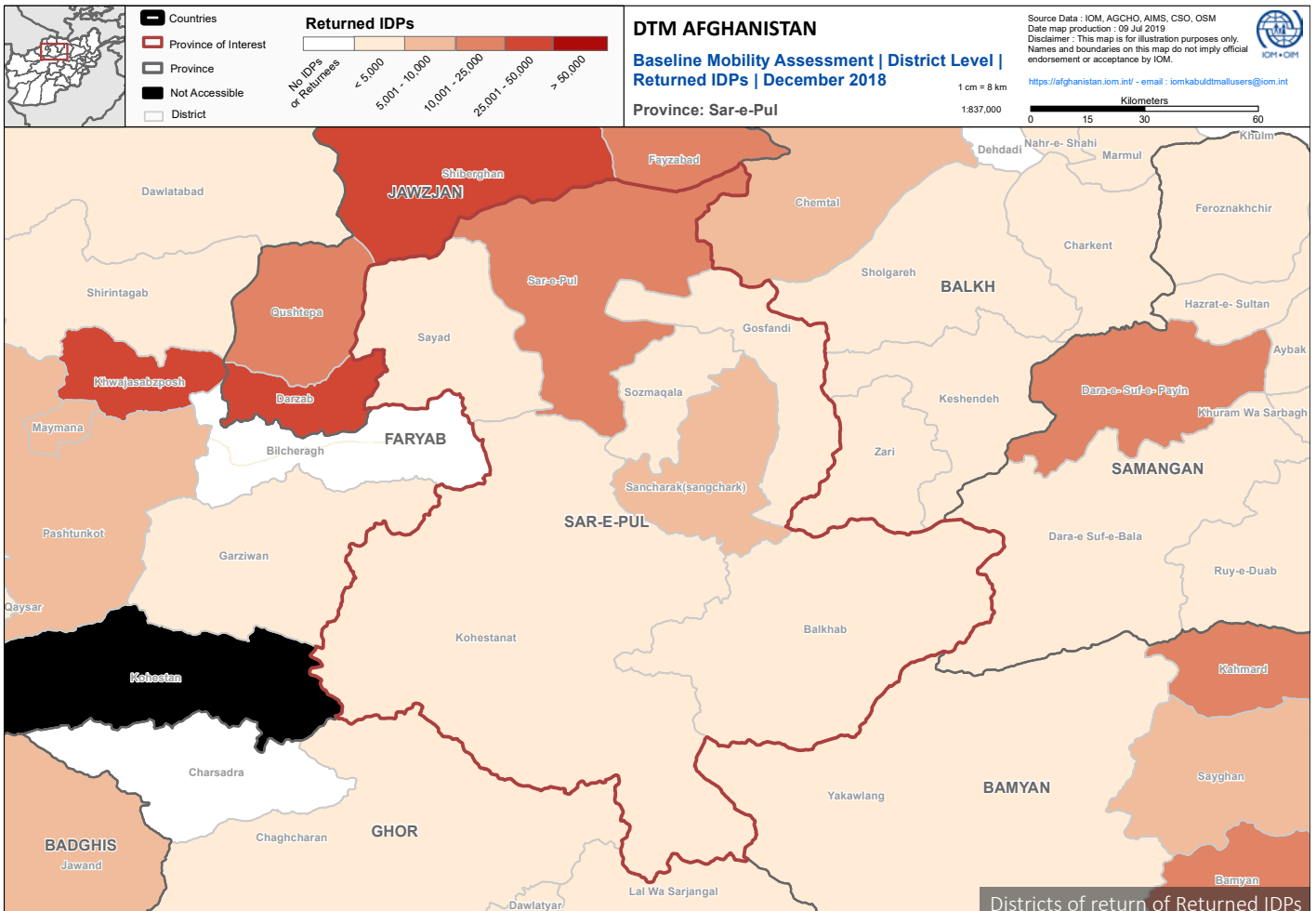
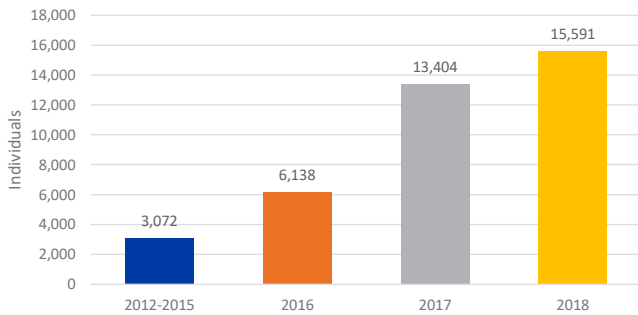


1 in 2
46% of all returned IDPs in Sar-e-Pul returned to Sar-e-Pul district

Returned IDPs by District | Sar-e-Pul



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Sar-e-Pul



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.



66,128
fled abroad



6,353
fled to Europe (10%)

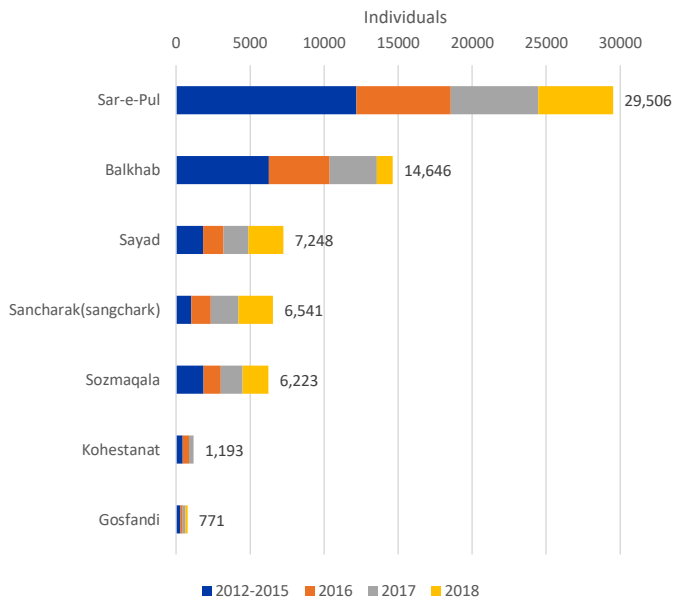


49,902
fled to Iran (76%)

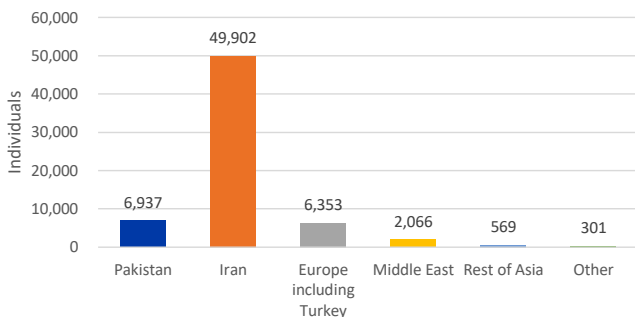


6,937
fled to Pakistan (10%)

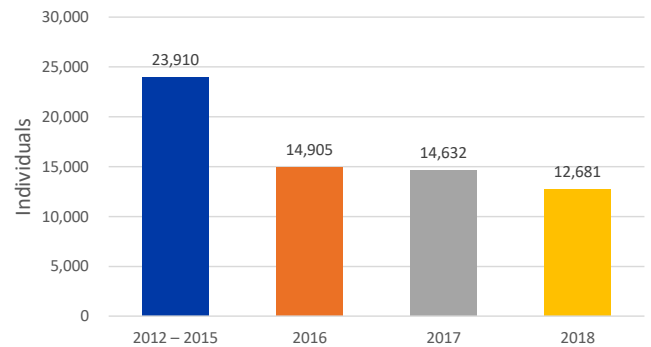
Out-Migrants by District | Sar-e-Pul



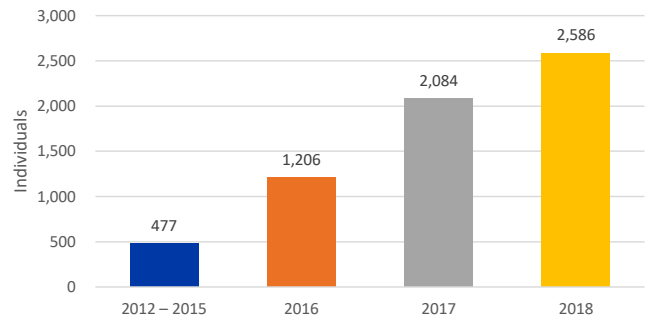
Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Sar-e-Pul



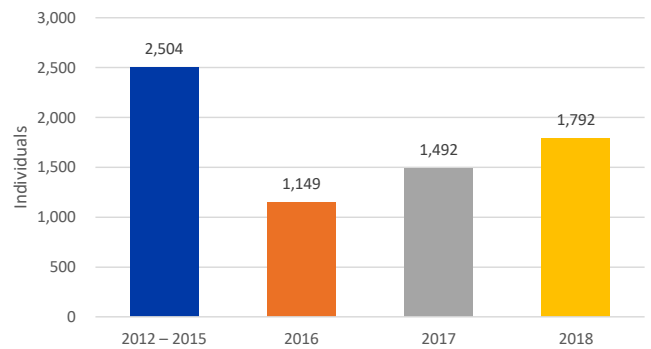
Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Sar-e-Pul



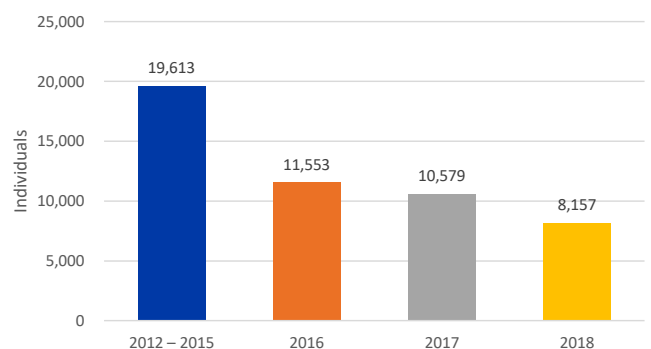
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Sar-e-Pul



Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Sar-e-Pul



Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Sar-e-Pul



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	Sar-e-Pul	84,898
2	Balkhab	12,053
3	Sozmaqala	8,517
4	Sancharak	8,253
5	Sayad	8,207
Grand Total		121,928

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Sar-e-Pul	8,866
2	Sozmaqala	858
3	Sancharak	36
4	Balkhab	35
5	NA	NA
Grand Total		9,795

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Sar-e-Pul	17,202
2	Balkhab	6,702
3	Sozmaqala	3,812
4	Kohestanat	1,218
5	Sayad	1,002
Grand Total		29,936

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Sar-e-Pul	24,246
2	Balkhab	7,883
3	Sayad	4,715
4	Sozmaqala	4,455
5	Kohestanat	2,231
Grand Total		43,530

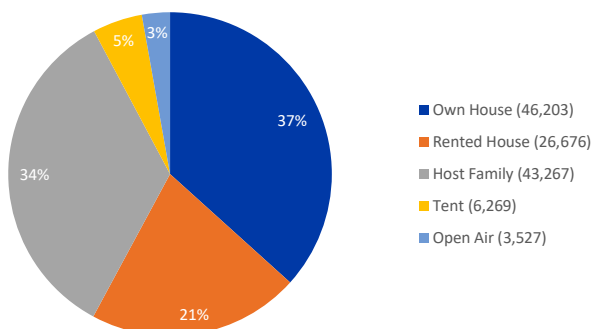
TOP 5 in need of Schools (nearest school > 3 km away)

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Sar-e-Pul	15,389
2	Balkhab	2,342
3	Sozmaqala	1,070
4	Kohestanat	461
5	Sayad	368
Grand Total		19,630

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Sar-e-Pul	16,930
2	Balkhab	7,931
3	Sayad	5,654
4	Kohestanat	2,231
5	Gosfandi	759
Grand Total		33,505

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | Sar-e-Pul



STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

A Family's Fight Against The Insurgents

Muhammad Shah is a 34-year old ex-army officer, who served in Khost province, and is a permanent resident of Sar-e-Pul province. He has 4 children, 3 daughters and a son.

His brother, Ahmad Shah Ansar, used to be a member of an insurgent group, but surrendered to the government and joined local army forces. As a result of this perceived betrayal, local insurgent groups were planning to kill him. After hearing about the insurgents' plans, Mohammad Shah fled with his family to Sar-e-Pul. On the road fleeing their home province, they were attacked by the insurgent group and in the ensuing firefight, his niece was injured. She is currently disabled as a result of a stray bullet.

The insurgents also tried kidnapping Muhammad Shah's father and tried to kill him by firing seven bullets at him whilst he was fleeing. He is still alive but severely disabled. The family managed to reach Sar-e-Pul district, but with nothing but the clothes they were wearing. Sar-e-Pul has hosted 50,099 arrival IDPs since 2012 — including Muhammad Shah's family. They settled in a nearby village and live in a rented house, which they acquired with the help of relatives.

Muhammad Shah and his brother, Ansar, took charge of a local base with the help of National Directorate of Security (NDS) personnel. The base was attacked by insurgents in 2016, killing his brother and another soldier as a result.

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



Muhammad Shah is one of 50,099 IDPs displaced in Sar-e-Pul province. He has survived several insurgents' attacks both at their place of origin and their current location. © 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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