

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

GHAZNI
SUMMARY RESULTS
 ROUND 10 • JAN – JUN 2020



While Ghazni is heavily conflict affected, with 220,336 IDPs and returnees (14% of the population), Ghazni is amongst the least affected provinces by water shortages. © 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.

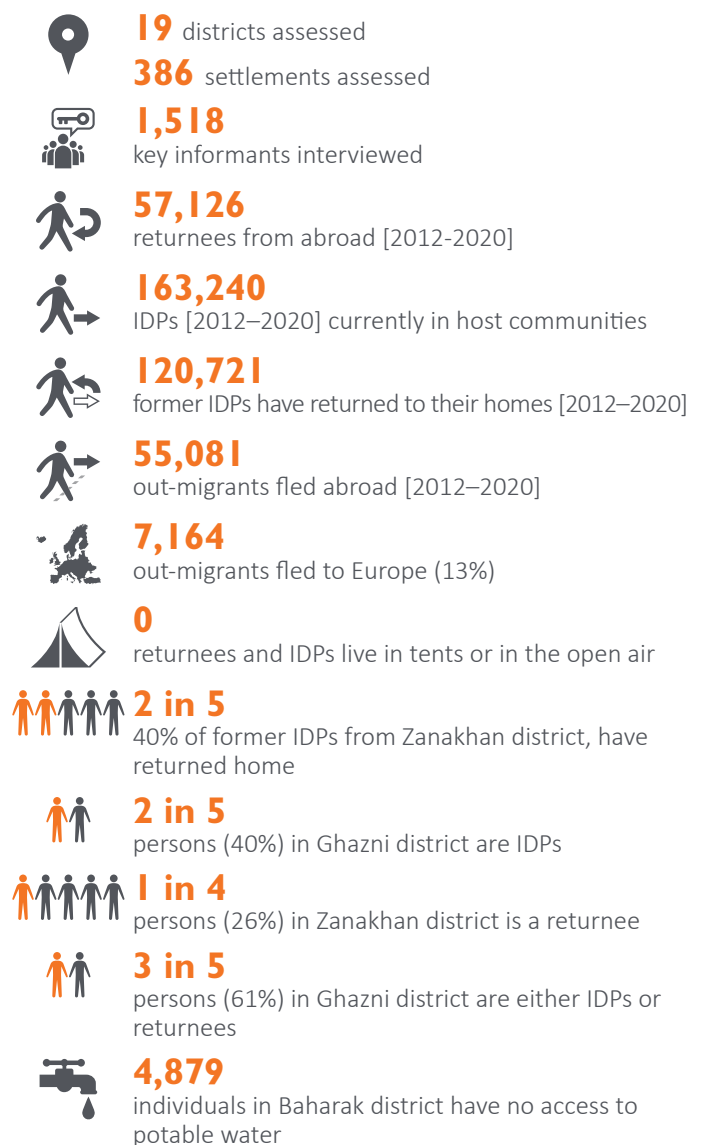
5 TARGET POPULATIONS

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



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. |
|-------------------------|------------------|---|------------|---------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------|------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| Ghazni | 179,459 | 134,385 | 43% | 10,278 | 3% | 9,830 | 5% | 124,107 | 40% | 23,133 | 13% | 6,390 | 4% |
| Wal-e-Muhammad-e-Shahid | 21,942 | 2,569 | 10 | 2,087 | 9% | 1,705 | 8% | 482 | 2% | 1,470 | 7% | 1,376 | 6% |
| Khwaja Umari | 20,659 | 2,435 | 11% | 1,430 | 6% | 2,620 | 13% | 1,005 | 4% | 1,539 | 7% | 1,110 | 5% |
| Waghaz | 42,087 | 4,775 | 10% | 3,599 | 8% | 6,011 | 14% | 1,176 | 3% | 1,020 | 2% | 2,862 | 7% |
| Deh Yak | 53,380 | 7,584 | 12% | 4,041 | 7% | 5,968 | 11% | 3,543 | 6% | 7,129 | 13% | 2,655 | 5% |
| Jaghatau | 34,645 | 2,897 | 8% | 1,219 | 3% | 7,067 | 20% | 1,678 | 4% | 639 | 2% | 4,043 | 12% |
| Andar | 136,141 | 8,325 | 6% | 2,583 | 2% | 15,555 | 11% | 5,742 | 4% | 22,134 | 16% | 1,887 | 1% |
| Zanakhan | 13,729 | 5,548 | 29% | 4,993 | 26% | 5,173 | 38% | 555 | 3% | 5,505 | 40% | 3,492 | 25% |
| Rashidan | 19,632 | 660 | 3% | 562 | 3% | 685 | 3% | 98 | 0% | 140 | 1% | 528 | 3% |
| Nawur | 103,293 | 2,882 | 3% | 1,440 | 1% | 21,183 | 21% | 1,442 | 1% | 1,077 | 1% | 4,934 | 5% |
| Qarabagh | 155,902 | 3,726 | 2% | 1,122 | 1% | 2,585 | 2% | 2,604 | 2% | 3,854 | 2% | 803 | 1% |
| Giro | 39,905 | 5,345 | 12% | 4,316 | 10% | 1,754 | 4% | 1,029 | 2% | 7,689 | 19% | 2,322 | 6% |
| Ab Band | 30,026 | 9,672 | 24% | 7,930 | 20% | 4,545 | 15% | 1,742 | 4% | 2,581 | 9% | 6,767 | 23% |
| Jaghuri | 192,728 | 8,782 | 4% | 1,608 | 1% | 6,658 | 3% | 7,174 | 4% | 31,389 | 16% | 6,336 | 3% |
| Muqur | 54,919 | 7,514 | 12% | 2,246 | 4% | 1,626 | 3% | 5,268 | 8% | 2,334 | 4% | 849 | 2% |
| Malistan | 89,564 | 2,338 | 3% | 930 | 1% | 11,492 | 13% | 1,408 | 2% | 5,268 | 6% | 5,269 | 6% |
| Gelan | 63,128 | 7,251 | 10% | 4,499 | 6% | 2,524 | 4% | 2,752 | 4% | 2,016 | 3% | 2,063 | 3% |
| Ajristan | 31,438 | 965 | 3% | 356 | 1% | 3,295 | 10% | 609 | 2% | 1,020 | 3% | 415 | 1% |
| Nawa | 32,464 | 2,713 | 8% | 1,887 | 5% | 3,550 | 11% | 826 | 2% | 784 | 2% | 980 | 3% |
| Total | 1,315,041 | 220,366 | 14% | 57,126 | 4% | 113,826 | 9% | 163,240 | 11% | 120,721 | 9% | 55,081 | 4% |

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



Responding to acute educational needs in the province, this school was newly constructed in Malistan district, Ghazni province. © 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.

DTM enumerators contribute to the COVID-19 response by disseminating COVID-19 RCCE information/materials in communities during assessments. © 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 Ghazni, this is an improvement from the national average of 0.1% female representation in DTM's first round, completed in March 2017.



1,518
key informants (KIs)
interviewed



19
key informants are IDPs
or returnees (1%)



14
female key informants
(1%)



697
KIs from host
communities (46%)



1,504
male key informants
(99%)



220
KIs from multi-sectoral
and social services (14%)

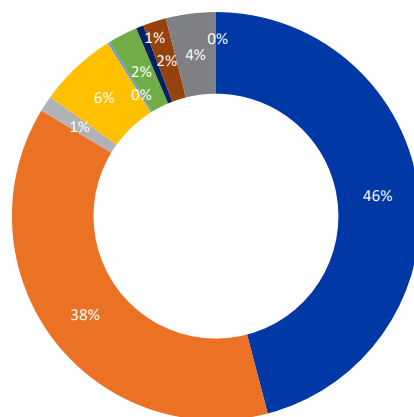


3.9
average number of KIs
per focus group



582
KIs from local
authorities (38%)

Key Informants by Type | Ghazni



- 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).



57,126
returnees from abroad



24,742
returned from Pakistan (43%)



45,066
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (79%)



28,799
returned from Iran (50%)

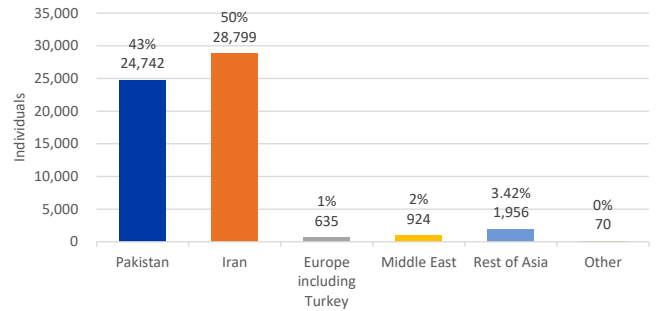


8,475
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (15%)

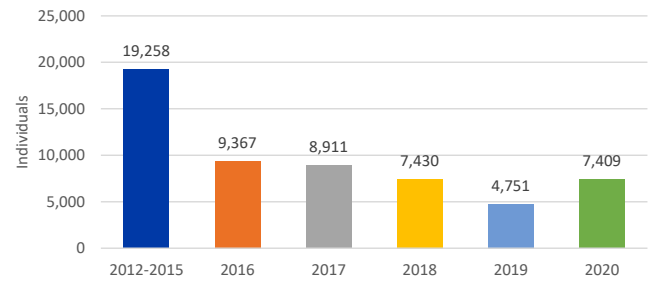


3,585
returnees from non-neighbouring countries (6%)

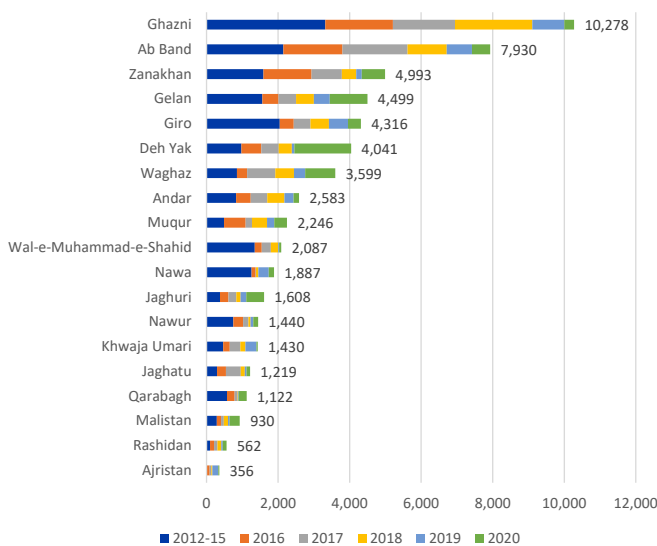
Returnees from Abroad | Country/Region of Origin | Ghazni



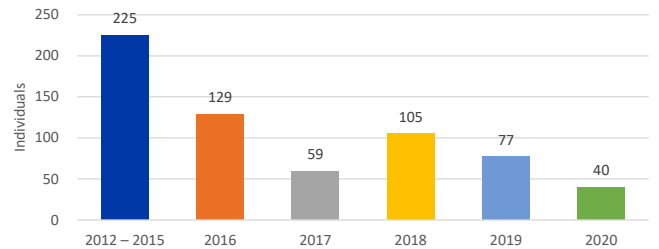
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Ghazni



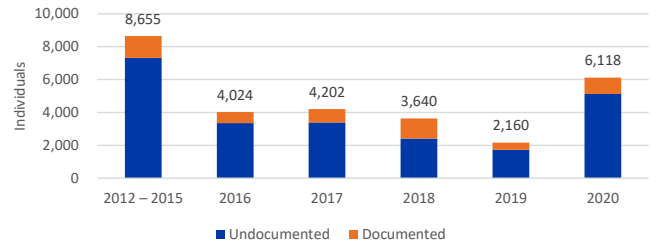
Returnees from Abroad by District | Ghazni



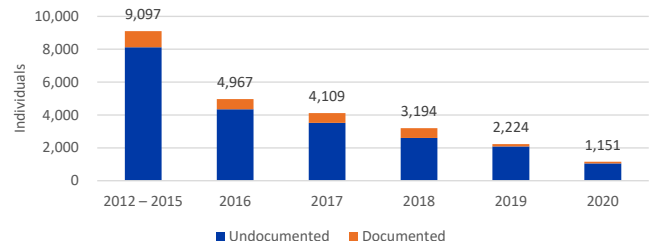
Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Ghazni



Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Ghazni



Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Ghazni



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.



163,240

IDPs currently reside in host communities



54%

displaced due to conflict



124,107

IDPs in Ghazni, which hosts the most IDPs (76%)



46%

displaced due to natural disaster



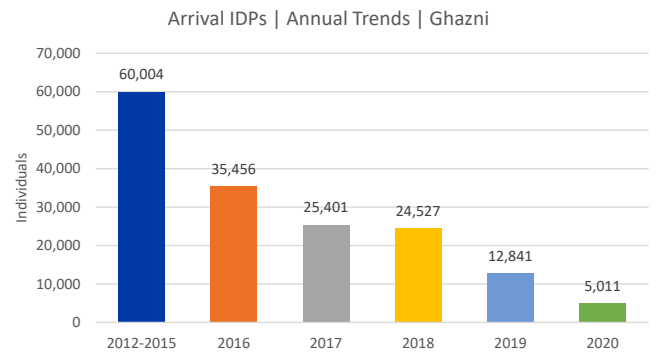
10,751

IDPs reside in informal settlements (7%)

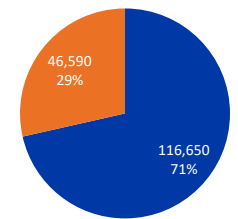


71%

displaced within their home province

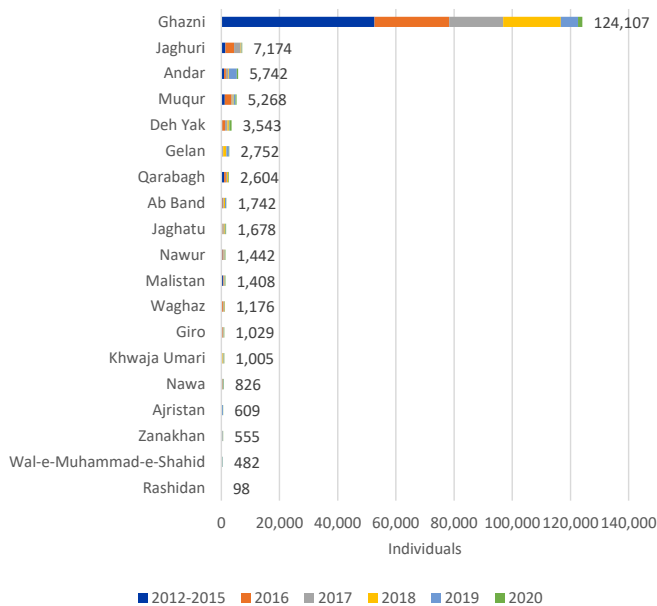


Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Ghazni

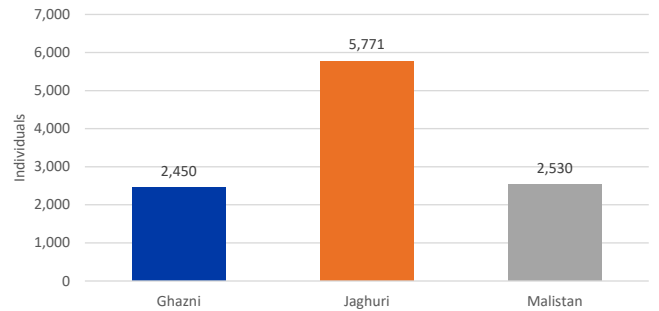


Same Province Other Provinces

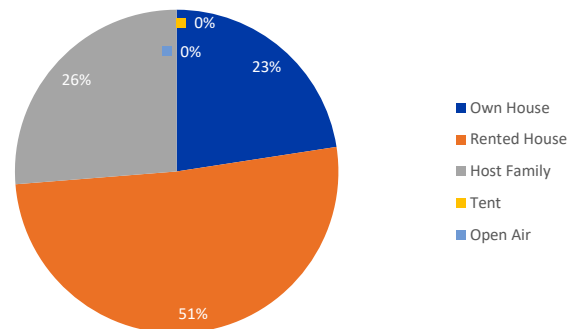
Arrival IDPs by District | Ghazni



Arrival IDPs in Informal Settlements by District | Ghazni

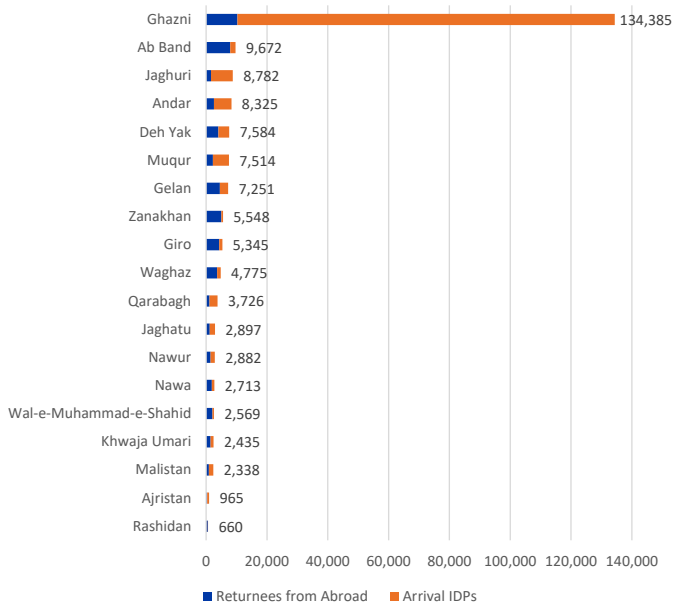


Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Ghazni



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

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Ghazni



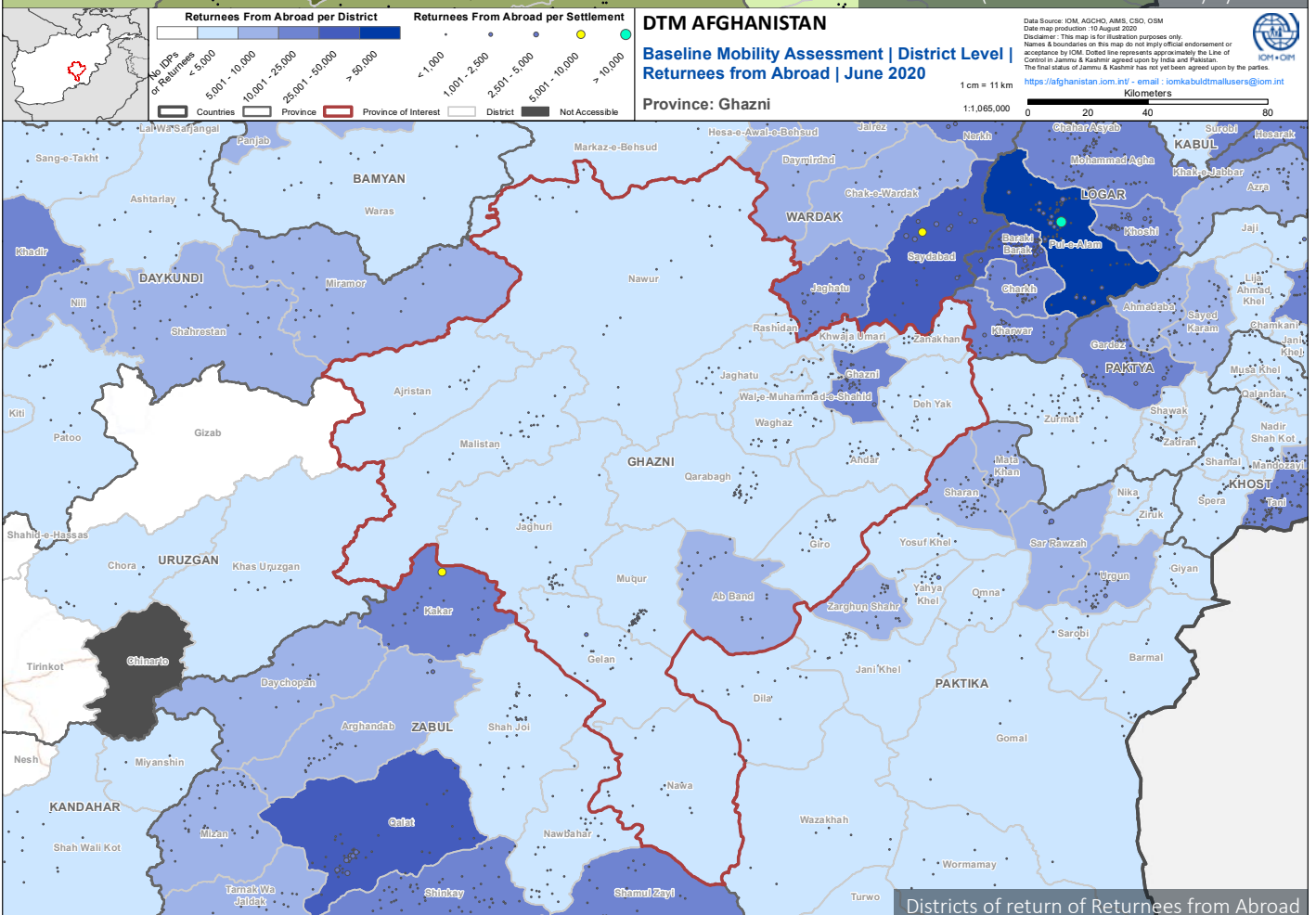
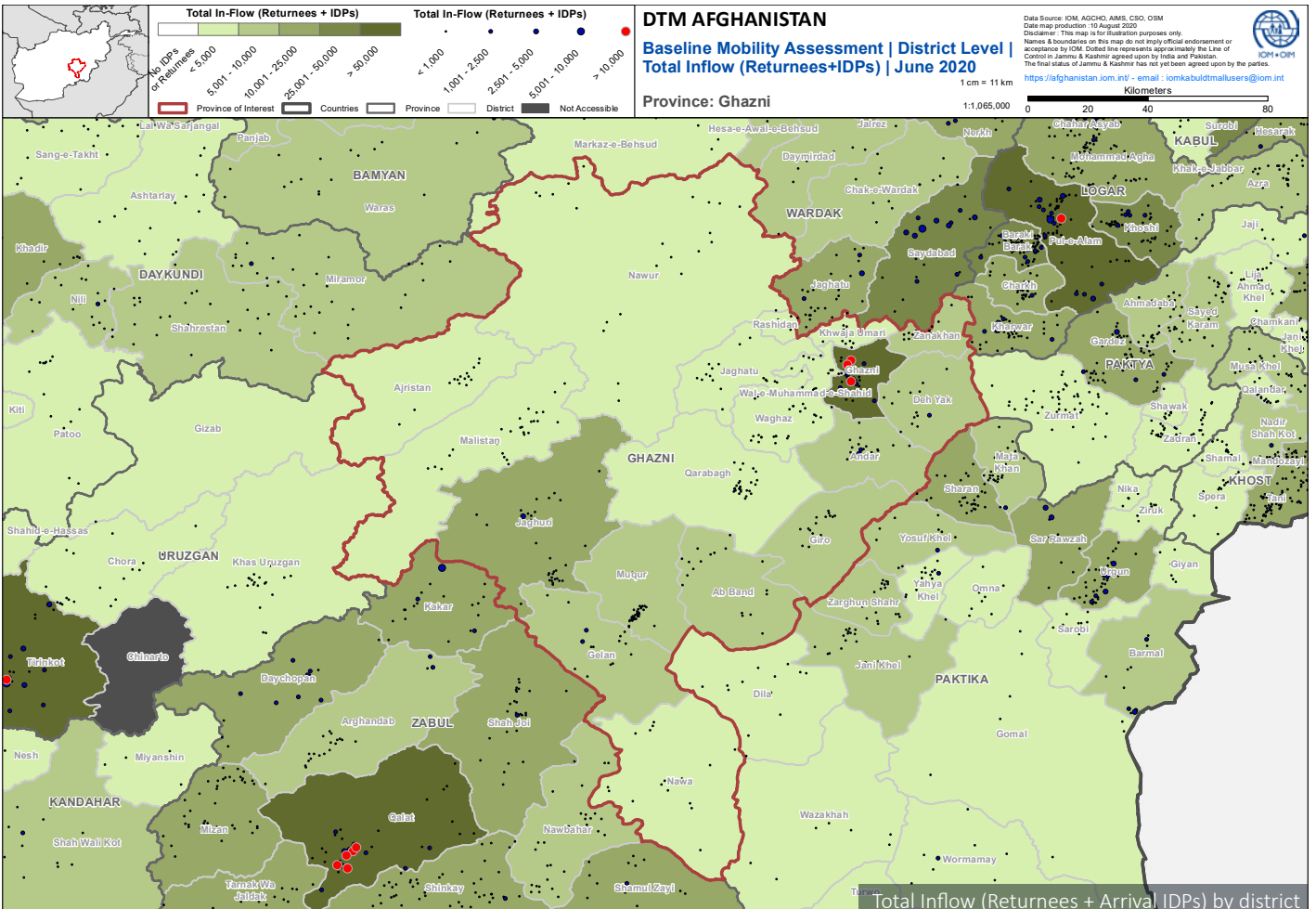
Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

| District | Returnees | Arrival IDPs | Total Inflow |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Ghazni | 10,278 | 124,107 | 134,385 |
| Ab Band | 7,930 | 1,742 | 9,672 |
| Jaghuri | 1,608 | 7,174 | 8,782 |
| Andar | 2,583 | 5,742 | 8,325 |
| Deh Yak | 4,041 | 3,543 | 7,584 |
| Muqur | 2,246 | 5,268 | 7,514 |
| Gelan | 4,499 | 2,752 | 7,251 |
| Zanakhan | 4,993 | 555 | 5,548 |
| Giro | 4,316 | 1,029 | 5,345 |
| Waghaz | 3,599 | 1,176 | 4,775 |
| Qarabagh | 1,122 | 2,604 | 3,726 |
| Jaghatu | 1,219 | 1,678 | 2,897 |
| Nawur | 1,440 | 1,442 | 2,882 |
| Nawa | 1,887 | 826 | 2,713 |
| Wali Muhammad-e-Shahid | 2,087 | 482 | 2,569 |
| Khwaja Umari | 1,430 | 1,005 | 2,435 |
| Malistan | 930 | 1,408 | 2,338 |
| Ajristan | 356 | 609 | 965 |
| Rashidan | 562 | 98 | 660 |
| Grand Total | 57,126 | 163,240 | 220,366 |

Overall, Ghazni province hosts a total inflow of 220,366 returnees and IDPs, of which 26% (57,126) are returnees and 74% (163,240) are IDPs. The table below shows the 40 settlements in Ghazni that are most affected by this influx. These 40 settlements (10% of the 386 settlements assessed in Ghazni) host 72% 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 | Qala Shadah | Ghazni | 47,461 |
| 2 | Pashton Abad | Ghazni | 32,403 |
| 3 | Now Abad | Ghazni | 32,385 |
| 4 | Seya Bota | Jaghuri | 3,764 |
| 5 | Atal | Andar | 3,158 |
| 6 | Arezo | Ghazni | 2,457 |
| 7 | Rahat Khail | Zanakhan | 2,307 |
| 8 | Qalate Bala | Ghazni | 2,203 |
| 9 | Shenky | Gelan | 1,808 |
| 10 | Qala Now Sar Raig (1) | Ghazni | 1,710 |
| 11 | Agho Jan | Gelan | 1,687 |
| 12 | Miray | Andar | 1,595 |
| 13 | Karte Awal Tawhid Abad | Ghazni | 1,532 |
| 14 | Balaye Qala | Deh Yak | 1,425 |
| 15 | Buzy | Ab Band | 1,352 |
| 16 | Qala Now Khowja Roshnai | Ghazni | 1,183 |
| 17 | Khashak | Ghazni | 1,155 |
| 18 | Rowza Sultan Mahmud | Ghazni | 1,077 |
| 19 | Musakhel | Giro | 976 |
| 20 | Bahlol Sahib | Ghazni | 931 |
| 21 | Adrais Khail | Giro | 927 |
| 22 | Haidar Aabad Sufla | Ghazni | 922 |
| 23 | Tasan | Deh Yak | 912 |
| 24 | Atak | Ab Band | 861 |
| 25 | Tochi | Qarabagh | 851 |
| 26 | Rustam Qala | Deh Yak | 837 |
| 27 | Qala Arbab Ha | Ghazni | 797 |
| 28 | Awolangar | Deh Yak | 788 |
| 29 | Qul Sabzi | Zanakhan | 760 |
| 30 | Jan Gul | Ab Band | 759 |
| 31 | Raigak | Jaghuri | 756 |
| 32 | Kushk Sufla | Ghazni | 739 |
| 33 | Shahrak Mahajirin | Ghazni | 724 |
| 34 | Landa Khail | Ab Band | 690 |
| 35 | Ramak (1) | Deh Yak | 690 |
| 36 | Qala Now Bala | Khwaja Umari | 674 |
| 37 | Malekdin | Nawa | 662 |
| 38 | Haft Asiyab Bala | Waghaz | 649 |
| 39 | Pirzada Ha | Ghazni | 634 |
| 40 | Saqi Khail | Ab Band | 615 |
| | Total | | 157,816 |



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.



113,826
Fled IDPs



51%
fled IDPs displaced in Ghazni

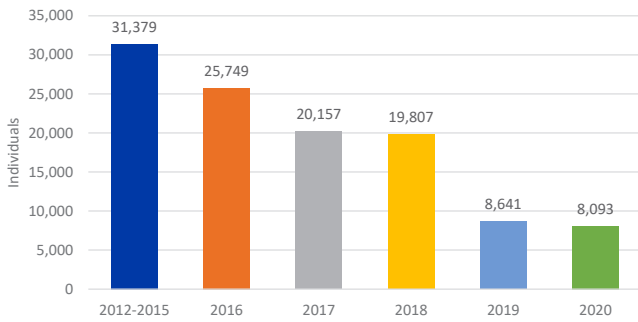


53%
displaced due to conflict

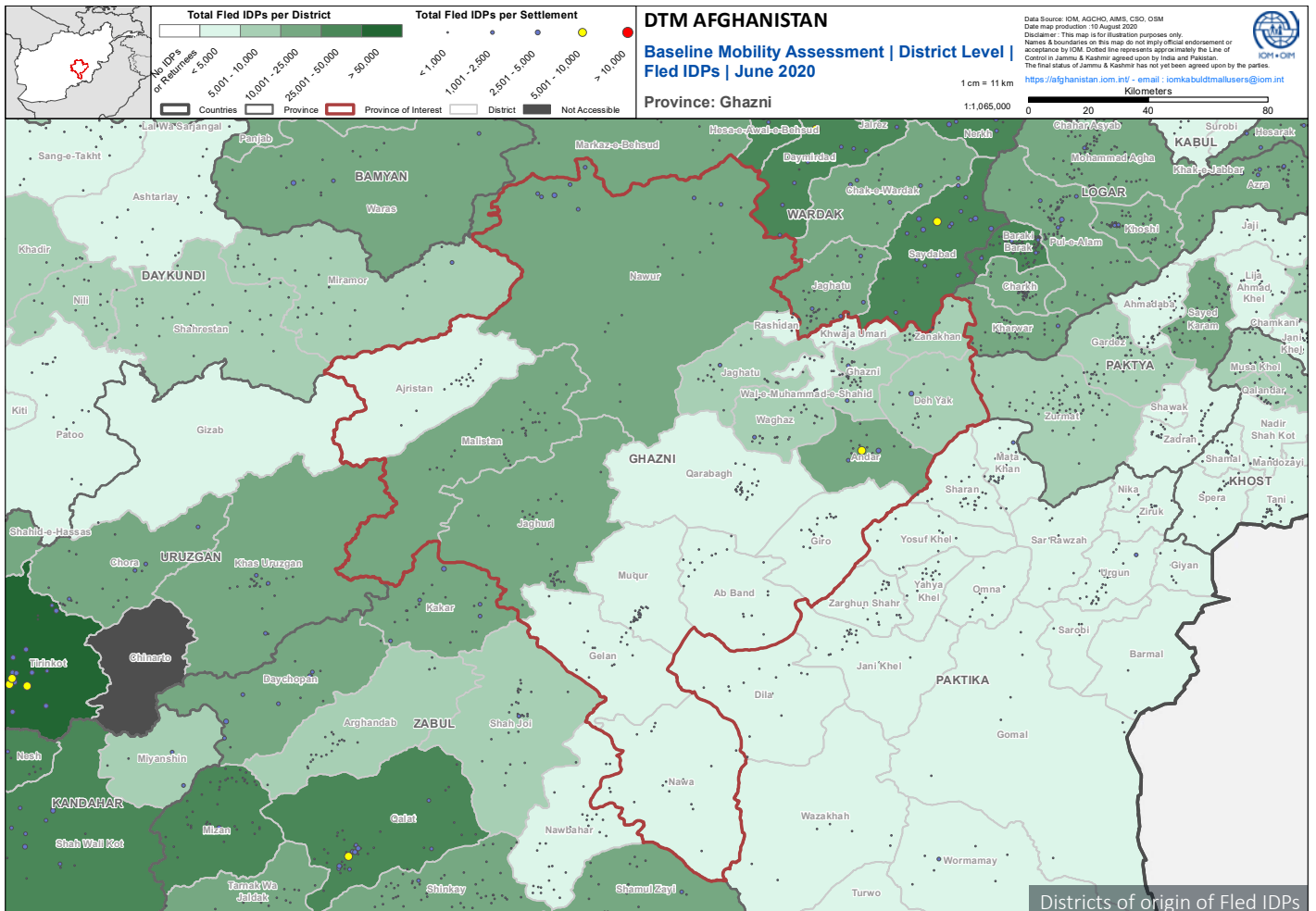
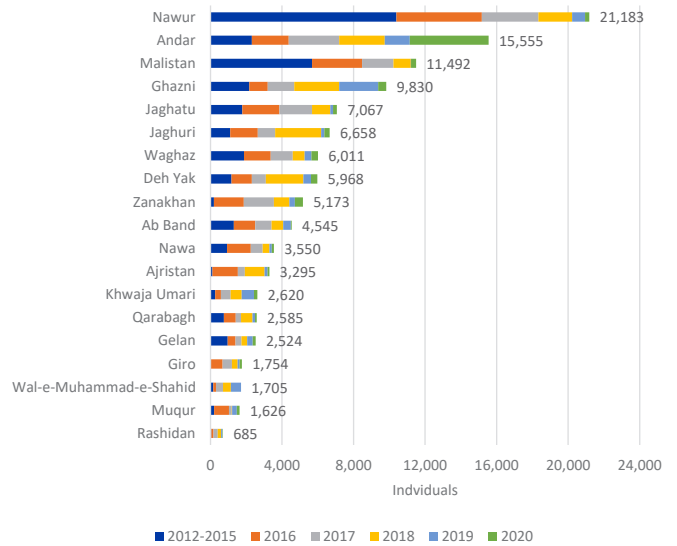


47%
displaced due to natural disaster

Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Ghazni



Fled IDPs by District | Ghazni





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.



120,721
Returned IDPs



67%
returned from other locations in Ghazni

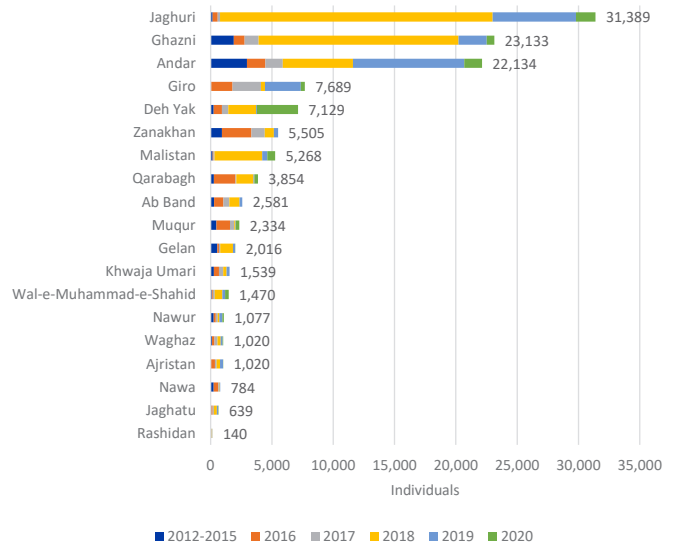


3 in 5
former IDPs returned to only 3 districts: Jaghuri, Ghazni and Andar (63%)

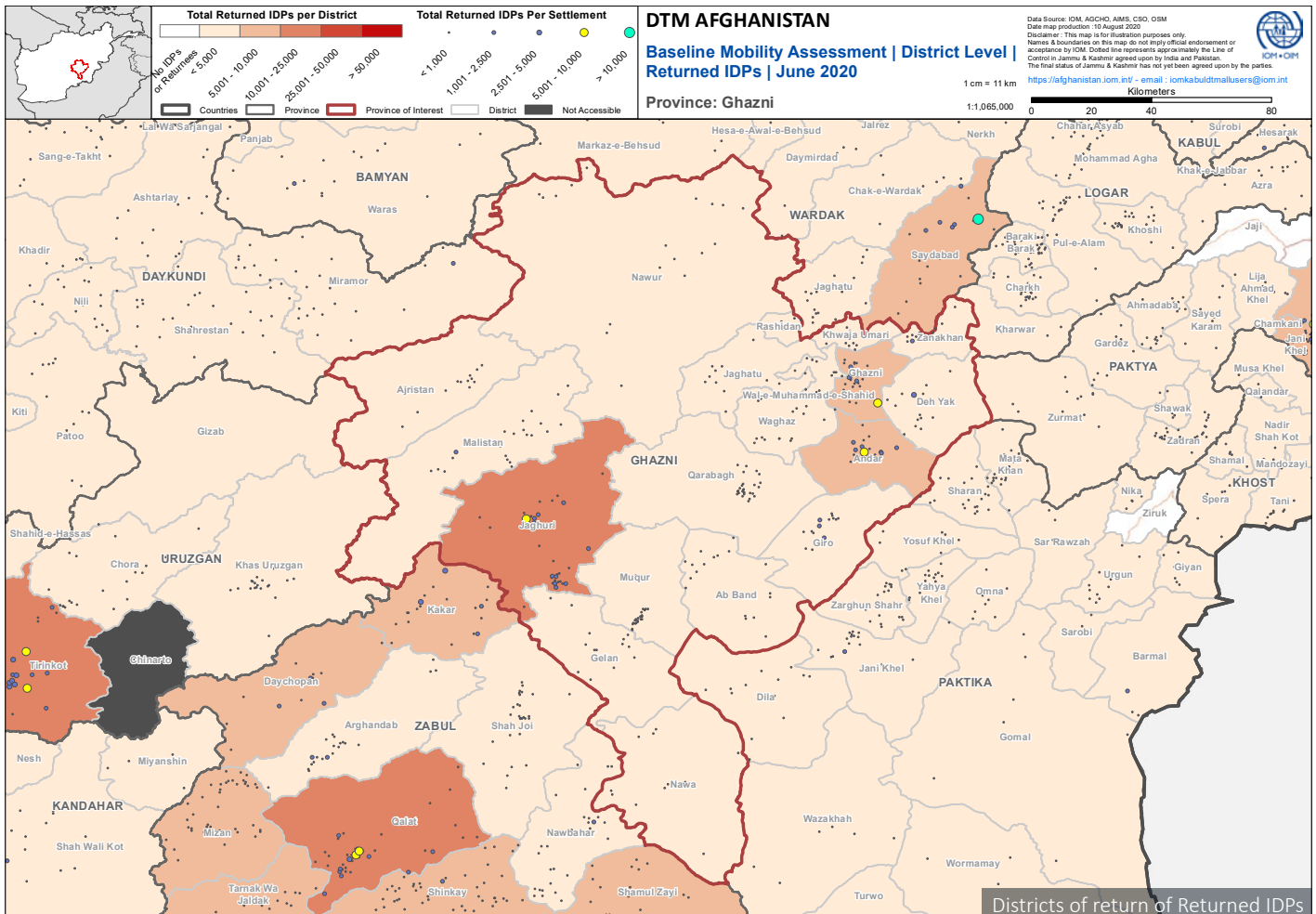
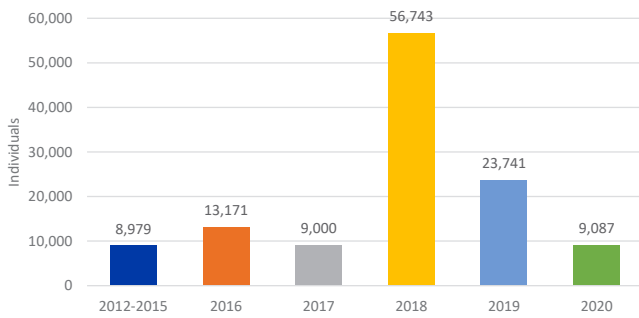


1 in 4
of all returned IDPs in Ghazni returned to Jaghuri district (26%)

Returned IDPs by District | Ghazni



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Ghazni



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.



55,081
fled abroad



7,164
fled to Europe (13%)

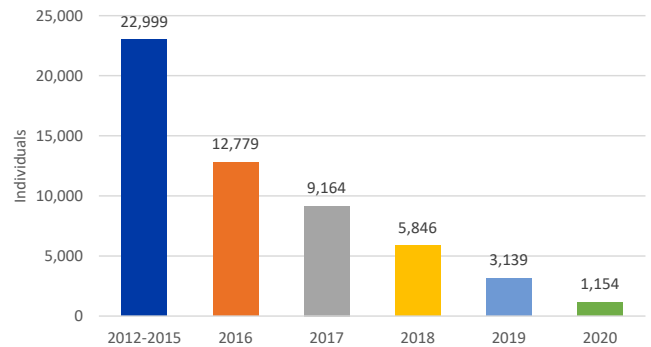


25,906
fled to Iran (47%)

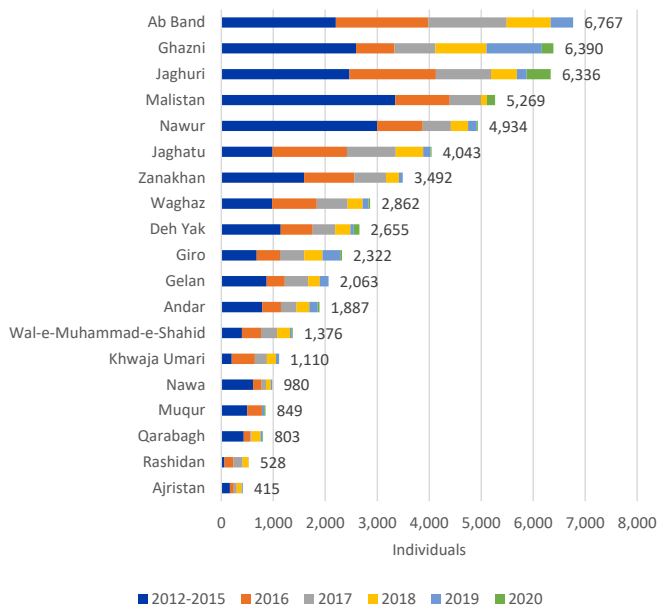


18,366
fled to Pakistan (33%)

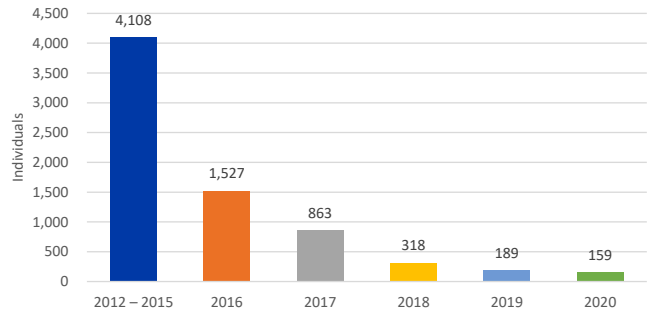
Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Ghazni



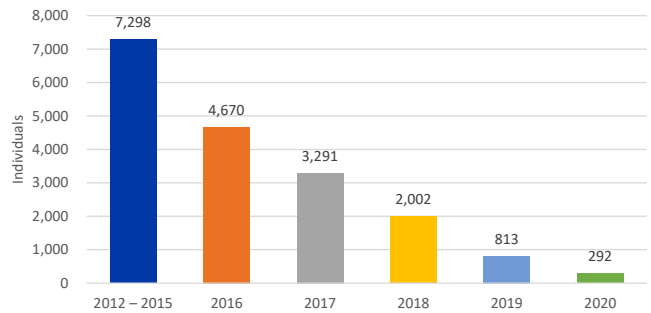
Out-Migrants by District | Ghazni



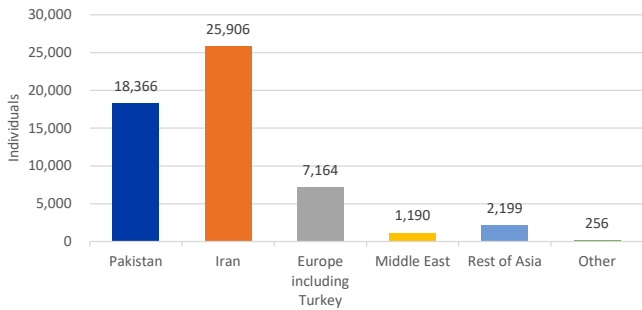
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Ghazni



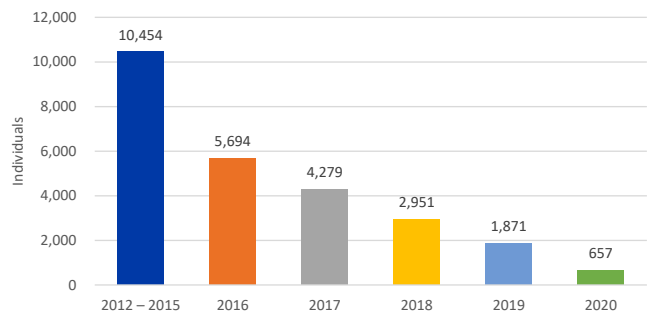
Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Ghazni



Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Ghazni



Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Ghazni



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

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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

CONTACT US

For further information, please contact the DTM Team:

 DTMAfghanistan@iom.int

 facebook.com-iomafghanistan

 twitter.com-iomafghanistan

 instagram.com-iomafghanistan

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