BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

KUNAR SUMMARY RESULTS

ROUND 10 • JAN – JUN 2020

While flood walls can effectively protect houses from damage, their timely maintenance is vital. This flood wall in Kunar, where 25% of houses are moderately damged, is destroyed by flooding. © 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

15 districts assessed

363 settlements assessed

2,086
key informants interviewed

113,790
returnees from abroad [2012-2020]

130,913
IDPs [2012–2020] currently in host communities

52,926
former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2020]

14,782
out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2020]

3,626
out-migrants fled to Europe (25%)

1,140
returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air

1 in 3
persons (34%) in Kunar is either an IDP or returnee

1 in 5
persons (18%) in Kunar is an IDP

1 in 3
34% of all returnees and IDPs reside in only 3 districts: Asad Abad, Shigal and Bar Kunar

1 in 3
persons in Asad Abad and Chapa Dara districts are IDPs

4 in 5
86% of former IDPs from Dangam district, and 44% from Chapa Dara district, have returned home

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.
Asad Abad	36,864	38,329	51%	14,825	20%	4,250	12%	23,504	31%	2,674	7%	1,194	3%
Marawara	22,327	8,143	27%	3,055	10%	889	4%	5,088	17%	595	3%	330	1%
Watapur	29,898	9,895	25%	5,624	14%	11,089	37%	4,271	11%	749	3%	489	2%
Narang	32,977	10,890	25%	5,432	12%	613	2%	5,458	12%	511	2%	630	2%
Sar Kani	29,769	16,982	36%	9,476	20%	3,654	12%	7,506	16%	2,618	9%	1,320	4%
Shigal	31,951	22,634	41%	11,133	20%	9,646	30%	11,501	21%	4,998	16%	1,052	3%
Dara-e-Pech	59,666	20,447	26%	8,604	11%	9,953	17%	11,843	15%	2,758	5%	406	1%
Bar Kunar	23,994	23,214	49%	12,317	26%	4,639	19%	10,897	23%	1,174	5%	930	4%
Chawkay	39,006	21,031	35%	13,545	23%	13,730	35%	7,486	12%	2,002	5%	1,057	3%
Khas Kunar	38,238	16,138	30%	8,513	16%	4,415	12%	7,625	14%	2,308	6%	3,074	8%
Ghazi Abad	20,402	3,091	13%	1,271	5%	2,724	13%	1,820	8%	150	1%	93	0%
Dangam	18,478	6,617	26%	1,304	5%	4,746	26%	5,313	21%	15,918	86%	241	1%
Chapa Dara	33,875	20,449	38%	4,573	8%	50,567	149%	15,876	29%	14,798	44%	189	1%
Nurgal	34,516	19,202	36%	12,343	23%	21,046	61%	6,859	13%	1,617	5%	3,743	11%
Nari	30,154	7,641	20%	1,775	5%	4,874	16%	5,866	16%	56	0%	34	0%
Total	482,115	244,703	34%	113,790	16%	146,835	30%	130,913	18%	52,926	11%	14,782	3%

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

Like these children in Chapa Dara district in Kunar, children often travel long distances to fetch water for their families, which poses protection risks. © 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, like this enumerator in Kunar. © 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.

2,086 key informants (KIs) interviewed

58 key informants are IDPs or returnees (3%)

0 female key informants

1,000 KIs from host communities (48%)

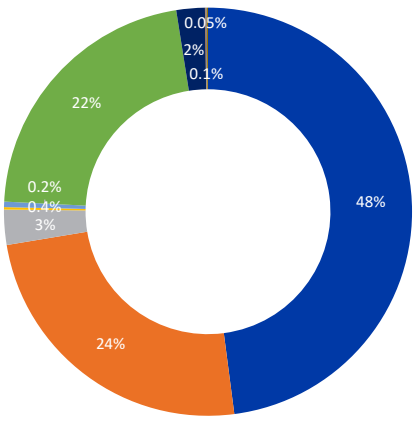
2,086 male key informants (100%)

469 KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (22%)

5.7 average number of KIs per focus group

557 KIs from local authorities (27%)

Key Informants by Type | Kunar



- 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).

113,790 returnees from abroad

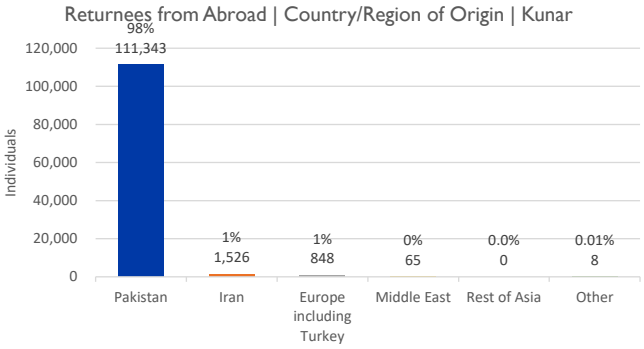
111,343 returned from Pakistan (98%)

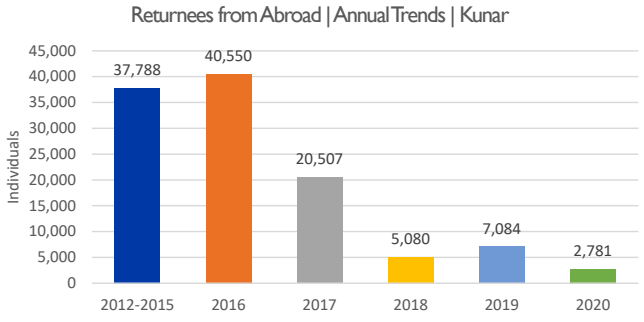
58,132 undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (51%)

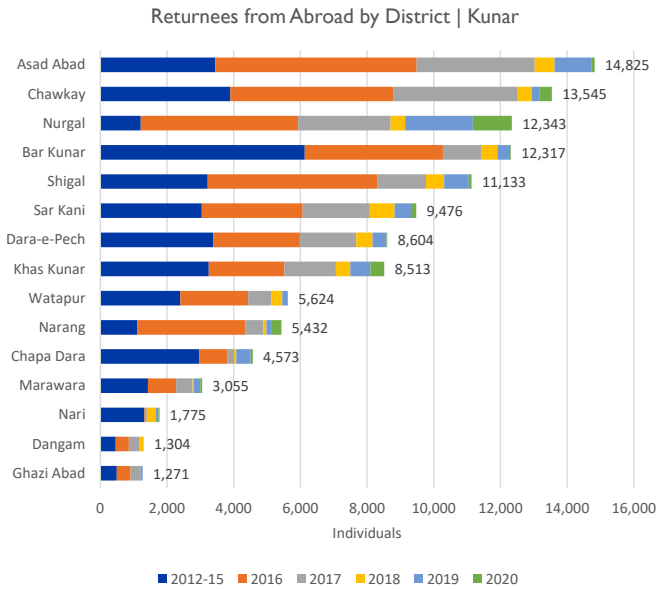
1,526 returned from Iran (1%)

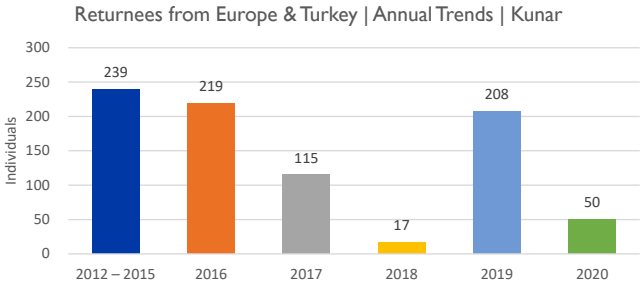
54,737 documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (48%)

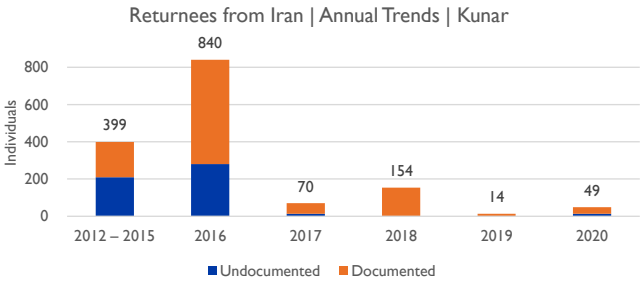
921 returnees from non-neighbouring countries (1%)











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.

130,913
IDPs currently reside in host communities

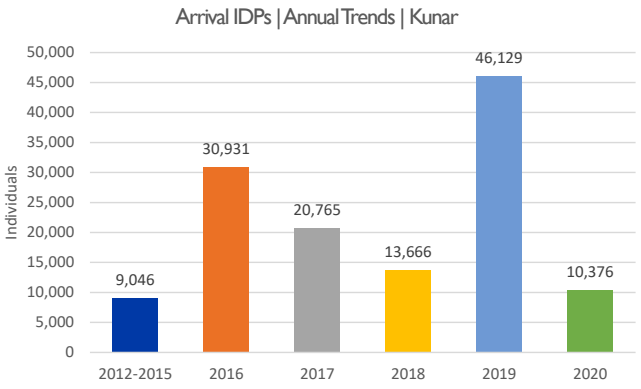
100%
displaced due to conflict

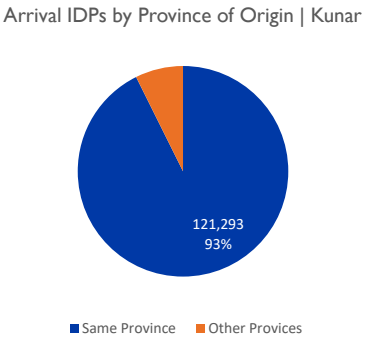
23,504
IDPs in Asad Abad, which hosts the most IDPs (18%)

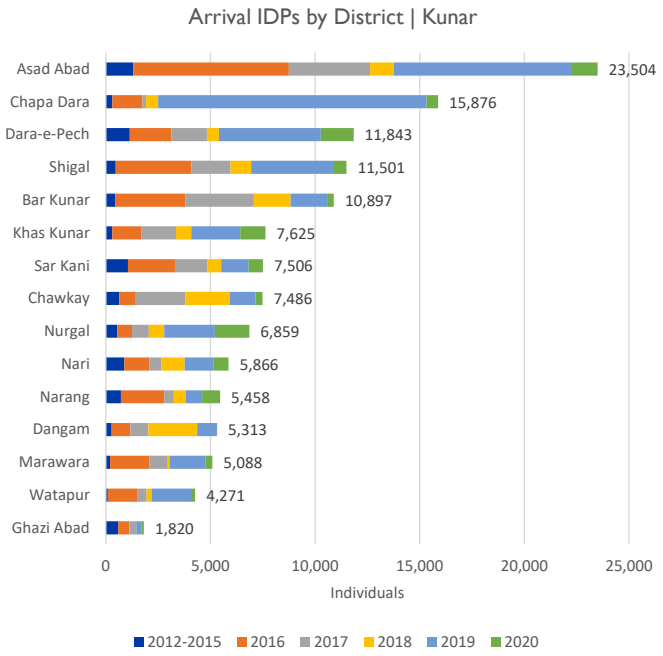
0%
displaced due to natural disaster

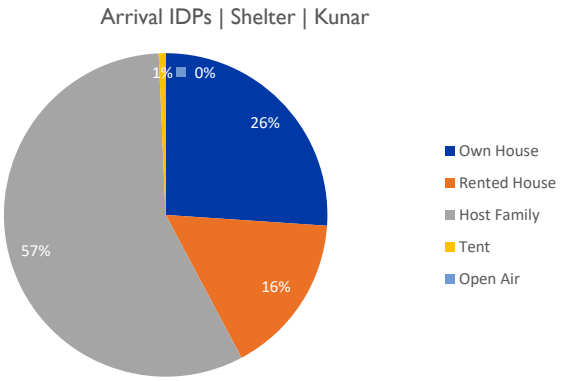
0
IDPs reside in informal settlements

93%
displaced within their home province

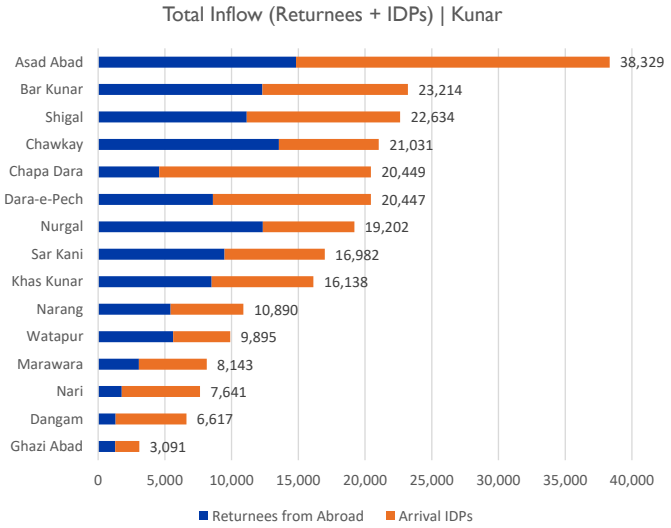








TOTAL INFLOW [RETURNEES + ARRIVAL IDPs]



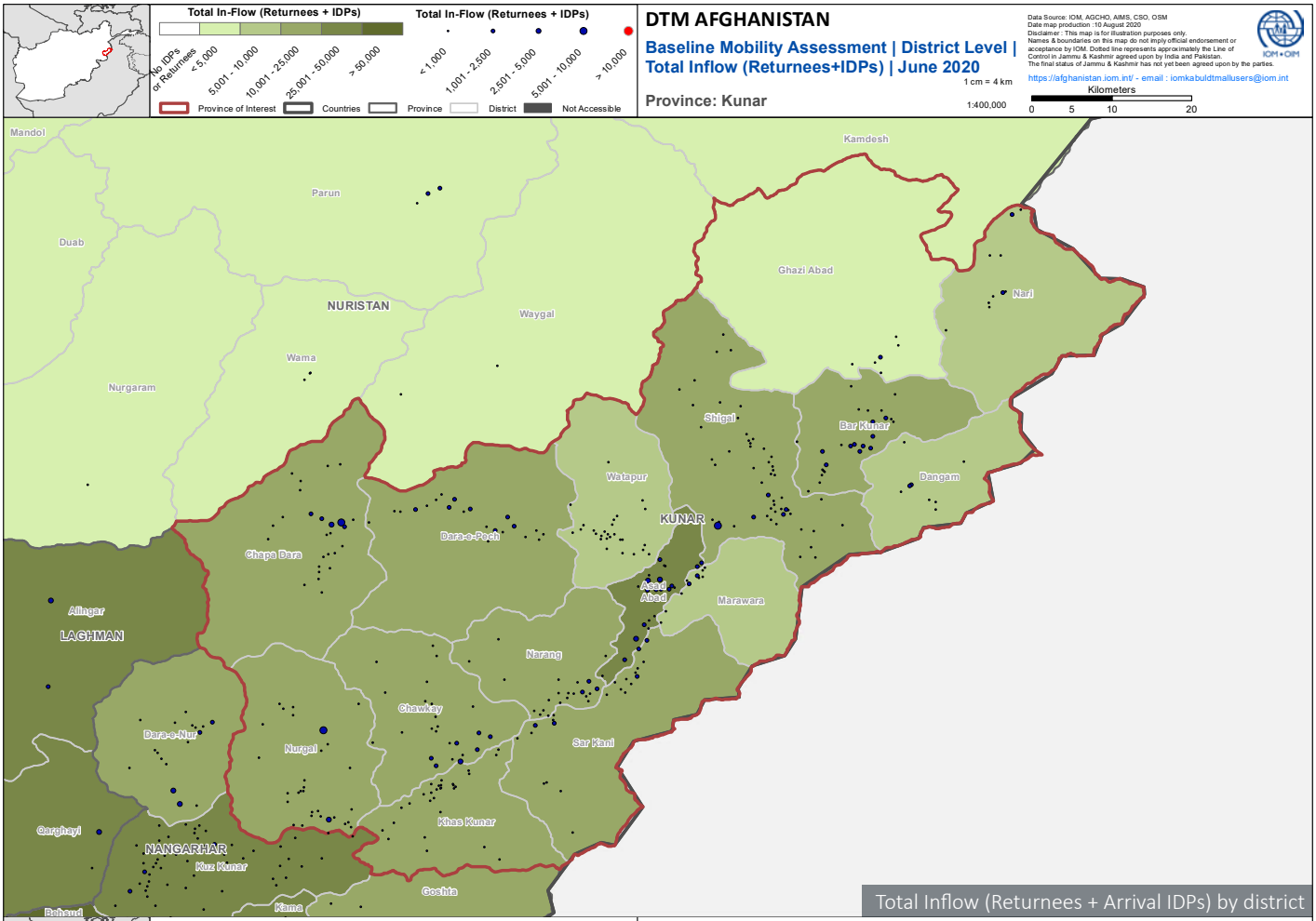
Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Asad Abad	14,825	23,504	38,329
Bar Kunar	12,317	10,897	23,214
Shigal	11,133	11,501	22,634
Chawkay	13,545	7,486	21,031
Chapa Dara	4,573	15,876	20,449
Dara-e-Pech	8,604	11,843	20,447
Nurgal	12,343	6,859	19,202
Sar Kani	9,476	7,506	16,982
Khas Kunar	8,513	7,625	16,138
Narang	5,432	5,458	10,890
Watapur	5,624	4,271	9,895
Marawara	3,055	5,088	8,143
Nari	1,775	5,866	7,641
Dangam	1,304	5,313	6,617
Ghazi Abad	1,271	1,820	3,091
Grand Total	113,790	130,913	244,703

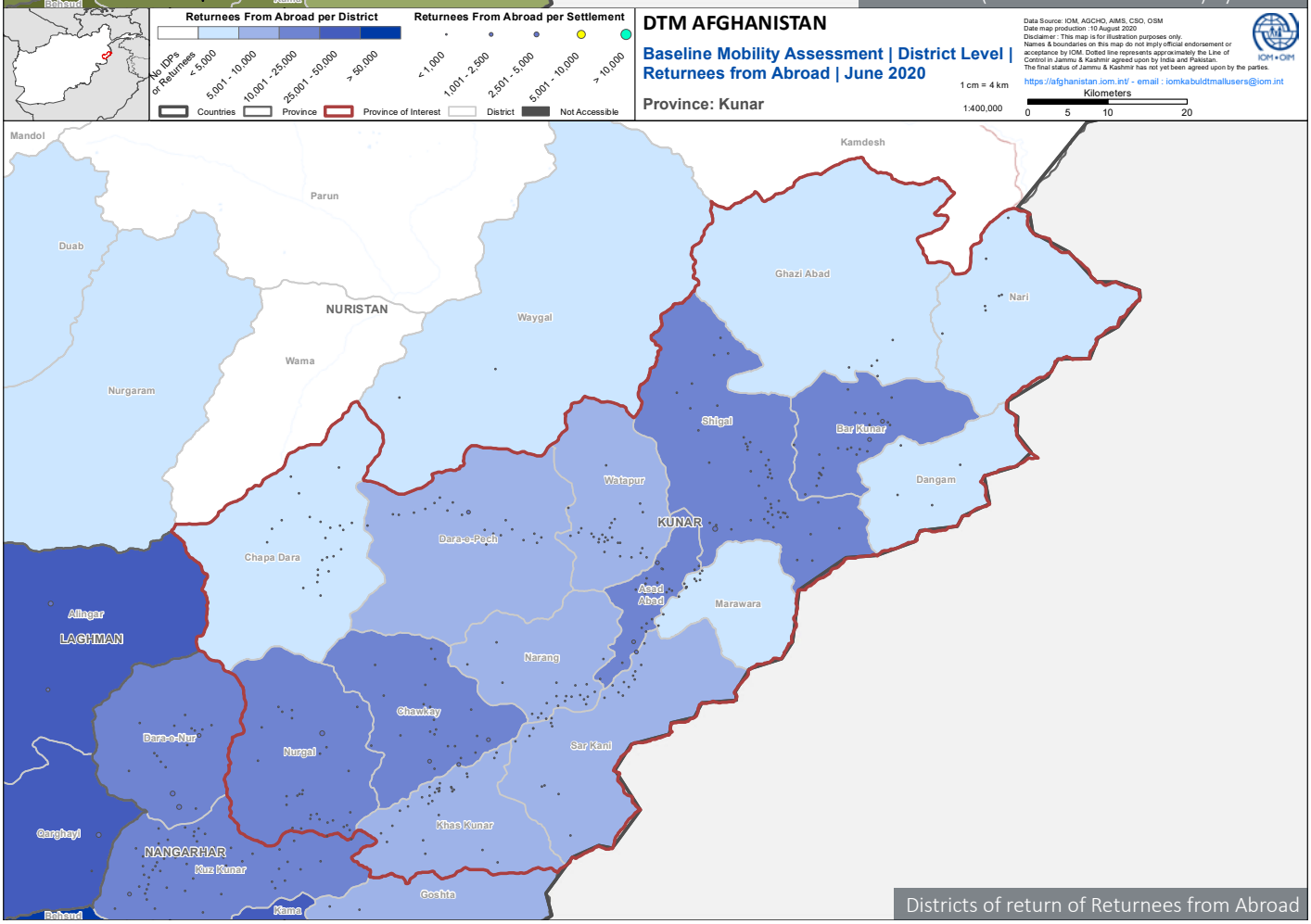
Overall, Kunar province hosts a total inflow of 244,703 returnees and IDPs, of which 47% (113,790) are returnees and 53% (130,913) are IDPs. The table below shows the 40 settlements in Kunar that are most affected by this influx. These 40 settlements (11% of the 363 settlements assessed in Kunar) host 38% 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	Sage Tawhed Baba	Shigal	5,538
2	Kanday	Chapa Dara	5,180
3	Ghazi Abad	Nurgal	5,053
4	Now Abad	Asad Abad	4,363
5	Mashwara	Chapa Dara	3,871
6	Kalmani	Chawkay	2,699
7	Nurgal	Nurgal	2,611
8	Kerala	Asad Abad	2,542
9	Gorgam	Asad Abad	2,528
10	Rawogi	Chawkay	2,484
11	Syore Kalay	Bar Kunar	2,443
12	Sagi	Asad Abad	2,373
13	Shagi	Asad Abad	2,336
14	Barteasha	Asad Abad	2,323
15	Hijrat Kali	Asad Abad	2,283
16	Gato Qala	Chawkay	2,255
17	Kunda Gul	Dara-e-Pech	2,229
18	Bardandona	Asad Abad	2,160
19	Karmar	Asad Abad	2,157
20	Mony	Shigal	2,020
21	Sanzaye	Chapa Dara	1,981
22	Khaky Qala	Chawkay	1,929
23	Mano Kali	Asad Abad	1,899
24	Dangam (2)	Dangam	1,862
25	Bar Kanday	Dara-e-Pech	1,804
26	Jaji Kali	Bar Kunar	1,742
27	Osee	Bar Kunar	1,716
28	Balosa Kalay	Bar Kunar	1,684
29	Sondari	Dara-e-Pech	1,631
30	Bar Narang	Narang	1,618
31	Qala Kalay	Chapa Dara	1,604
32	Koza Qala	Marawara	1,598
33	Khanay Baba	Sar Kani	1,568
34	Zarbat	Bar Kunar	1,562
35	Dam Kali Khorghara	Asad Abad	1,537
36	Nangulam	Dara-e-Pech	1,526
37	Shalote	Chawkay	1,525
38	Taba Kot	Asad Abad	1,509
39	Sarkani	Sar Kani	1,505
40	Manogay	Dara-e-Pech	1,493
		Total	92,741



Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs) by district



Districts of return of Returnees from Abroad

FLED IDPS

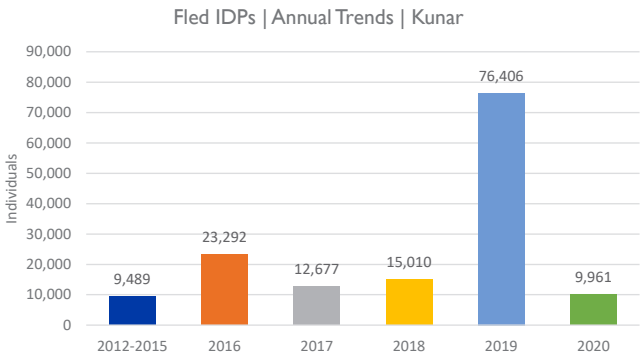
Fled IDPs are Afghans who have fled from an assessed location or settlement within which they previously resided and now currently reside in a different settlement in Afghanistan, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection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

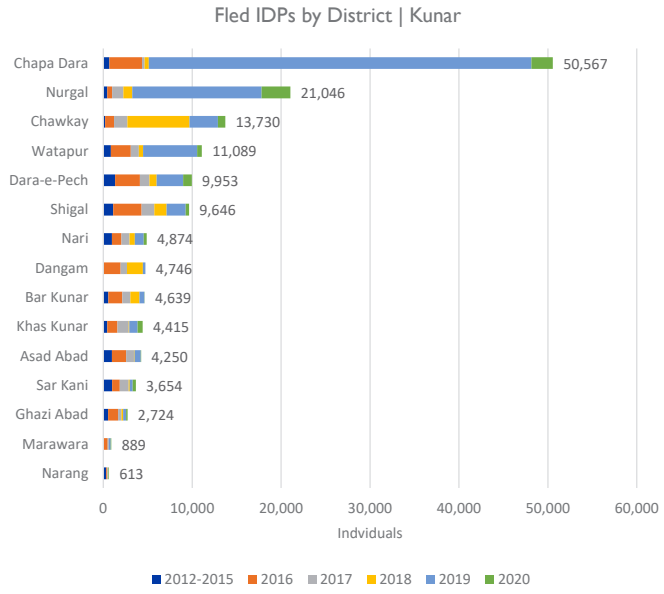
146,835
Fled IDPs

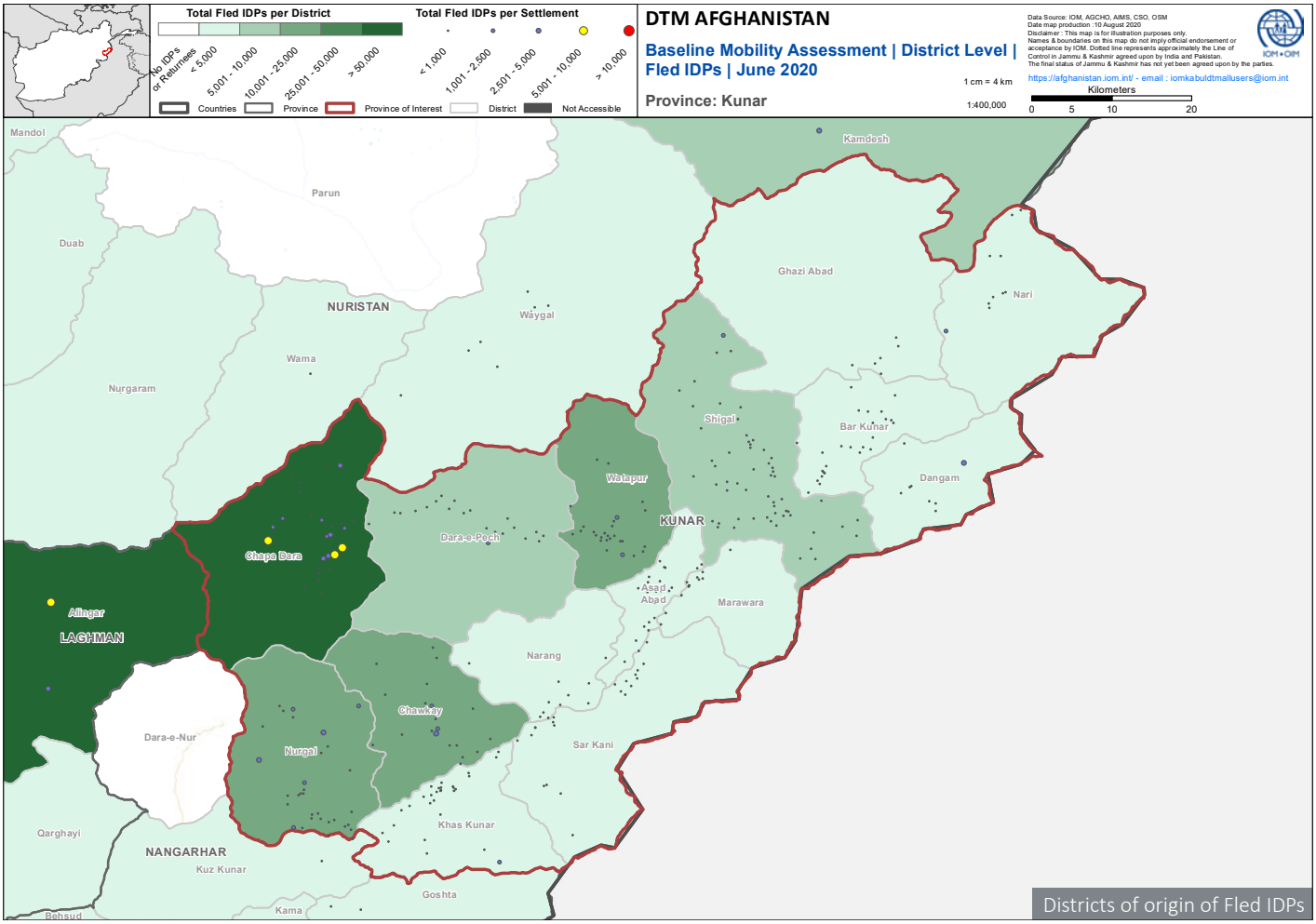
73%
fled IDPs displaced in Kunar

100%
displaced due to conflict

0%
displaced due to natural disaster







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.

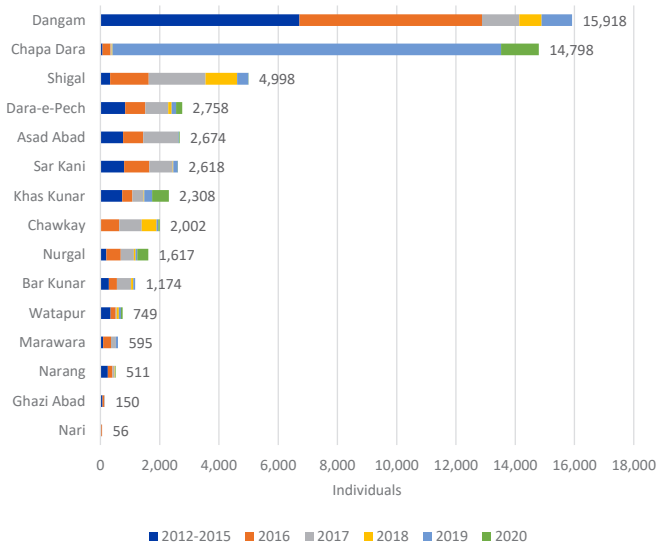
52,926
Returned IDPs

89%
returned from other locations in Kunar

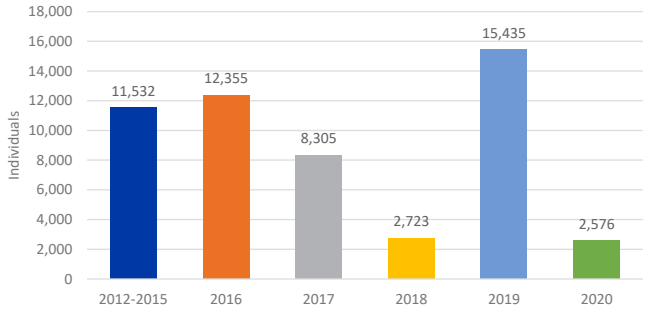
3 in 5
former IDPs returned to only 2 districts: Dangam and Chapa Dara (58%)

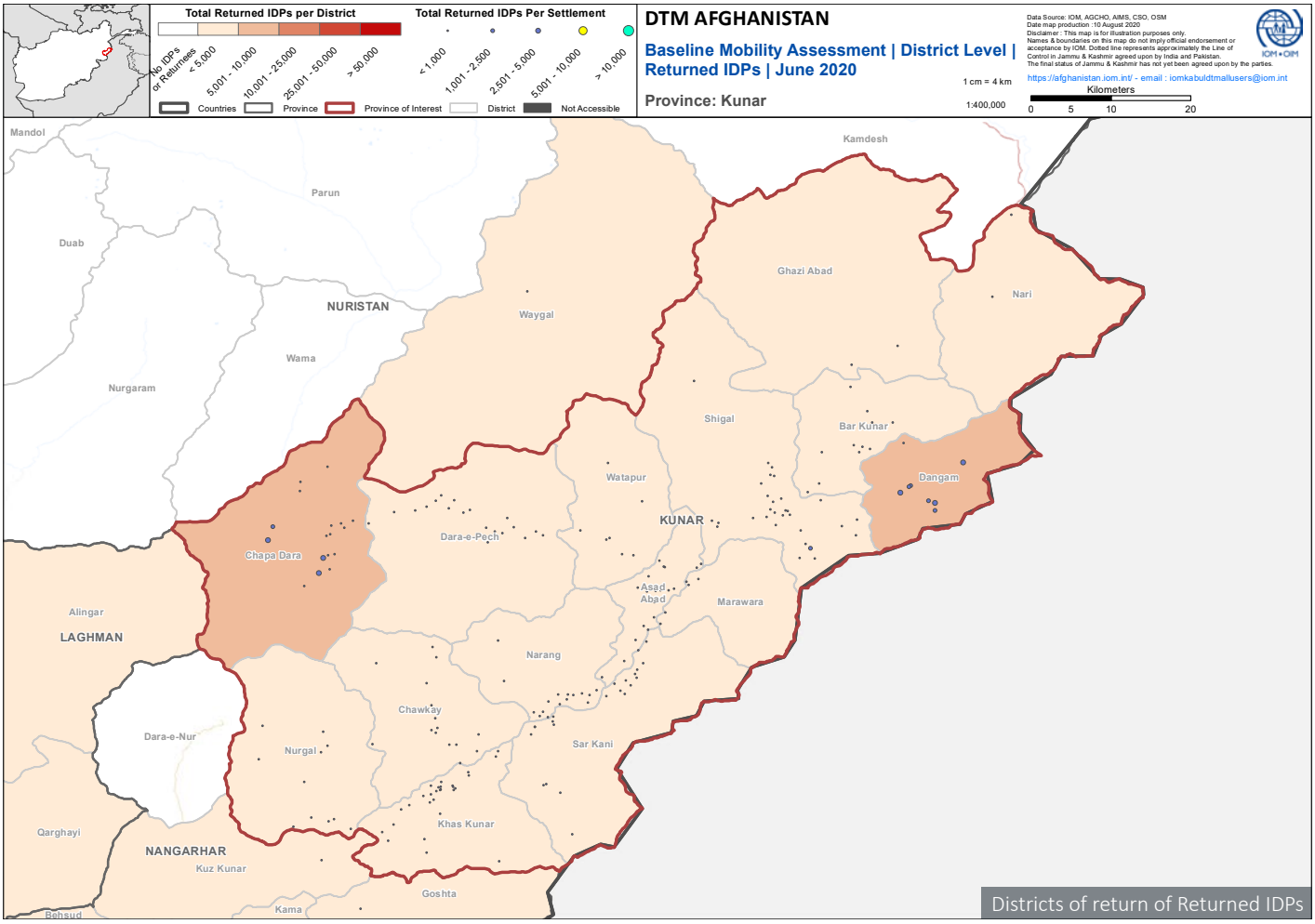
1 in 3
of all returned IDPs in Kunar returned to Dangam district (30)

Returned IDPs by District | Kunar



Rerturned IDPs | Annual Trends | Kunar





Districts of return of Returned IDPs

OUT-MIGRANTS

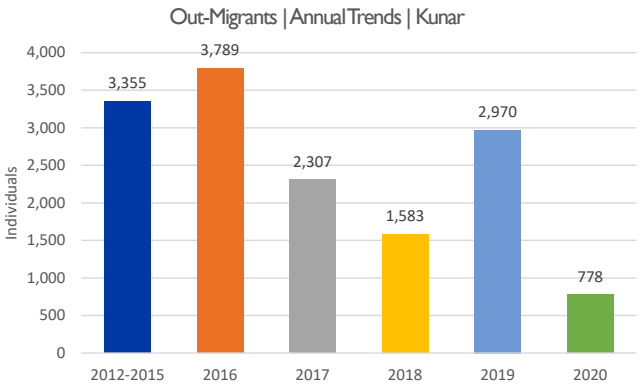
Out-Migrants are Afghans who have moved or fled abroad from the assessed location, whatever the cause, reason or duration of expatriation. This category includes refugees, displaced and uprooted people, and economic migrants who have left Afghanistan.

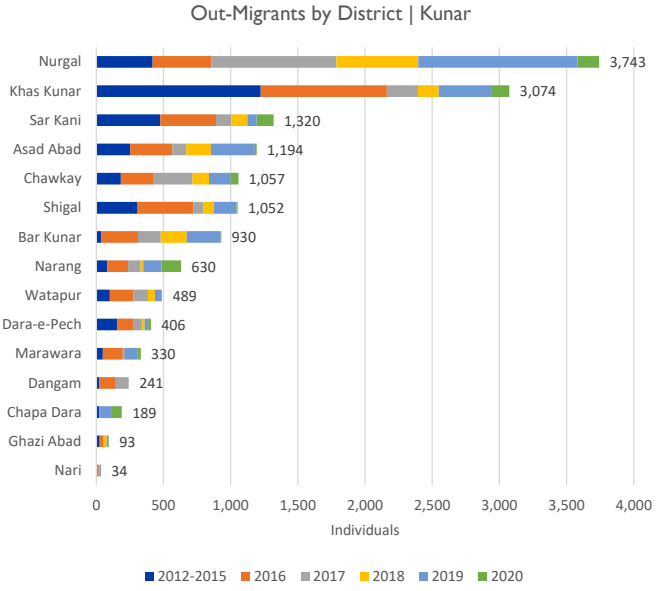
14,782 fled abroad

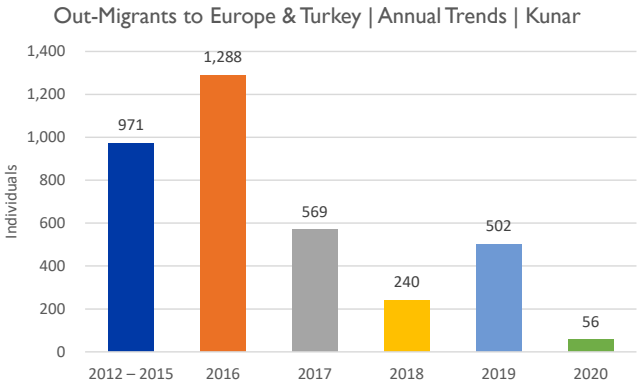
3,626 fled to Europe (25%)

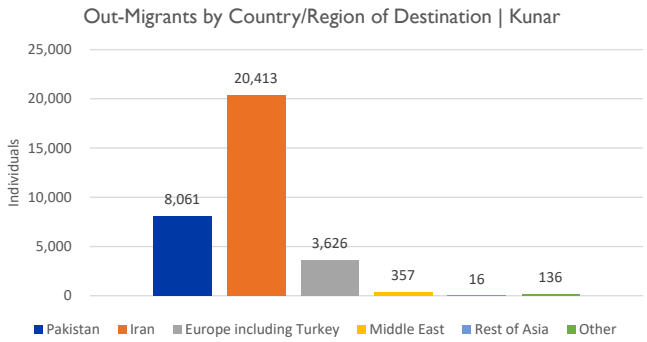
14 fled to Iran (0.1%)

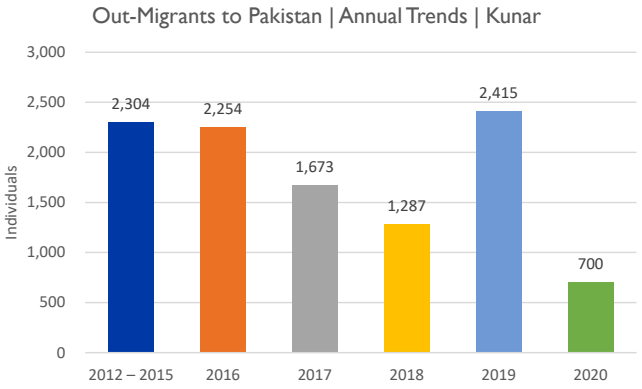
10,633 fled to Pakistan (72%)

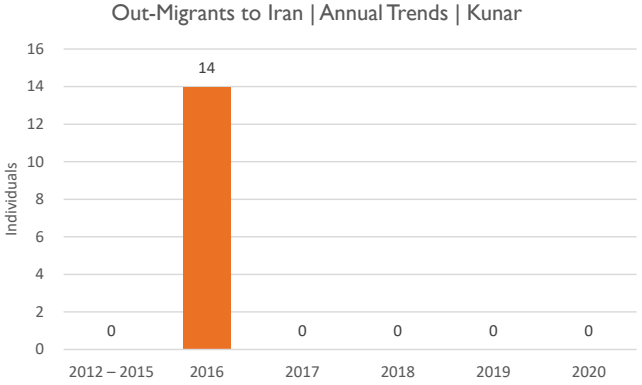












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