

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

**URUZGAN
SUMMARY RESULTS
ROUND 10 • JAN – JUNE 2020**



According to DTM's Round 10 Community-Based Needs Assessment (CBNA), 76% of the population in Uruzgan depends on unprotected sources of water for their drinking water needs, like this community in Tirinkot district. © 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

-  **6** districts assessed (1 district was inaccessible)
-  **98** settlements assessed
-  **473** key informants interviewed
-  **940** returnees from abroad [2012-2020]
-  **79,124** IDPs [2012–2020] currently in host communities
-  **110,783** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2020]
-  **1,706** out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2020]
-  **0** out-migrants fled to Europe
-  **52** returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air
-  **2 in 5** 40% from Uruzgan have fled their homes as IDPs
-  **3 in 4** 71% of all IDPs reside in Trinkot district
-  **1 in 3** persons (33%) in Trinkot district is an IDP
-  **2 in 3** 66% of all former IDPs from Trinkot and 31% from Dehrawud district have returned home
-  **1 in 4** 27% of all former IDPs from Uruzgan province have returned home

Displaced Individuals in all 5 Target Populations | Summary Overview by District

District	*Base Population	Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs)	% of Pop.	Returnees	% of Pop.	Fled IDPs	% of Pop.	Arrival IDPs	% of Pop.	Returned IDPs	% of Pop.	Out Migrants	% of Pop.
Tirinkot	112,283	56,060	33%	0	0%	105,137	94%	56,060	33%	73,990	66%	0	0%
Dehrawud	66,797	13,174	16%	0	0%	16,961	25%	13,174	16%	20,541	31%	0	0%
Chora	55,818	4,478	7%	544	1%	14,874	27%	3,934	7%	5,525	10%	866	2%
Shahid-e-Hassas	64,413	3,154	5%	0	0%	12,497	19%	3,154	5%	7,108	11%	0	0%
Khas Uruzgan	61,719	3,012	5%	396	1%	13,356	22%	2,616	4%	3,467	6%	840	1%
Gizab	45,948	186	0%	0	0%	372	1%	186	0%	152	0%	0	0%
Total	406,978	80,064	16%	940	0%	163,197	40%	79,124	16%	110,783	27%	1,706	0%

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

** Of the 7 districts in Uruzgan, only 6 were accessible and assessed, therefore the sum population of the 6 listed districts does not equal the total population of Uruzgan reflected in the above table.



According to DTM’s Round 10 CBNA, settlements in Uruzgan depend on 63% for their income on agriculture or livestock herding. This settlement in Tirinkot district has access to a greenhouse. © 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.



Results from DTM's round 10 CBNA report show that 75% of all housing in Uruzgan is either damaged or destroyed. © 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.



473
key informants (KIs) interviewed



23
key informants are IDPs or returnees (5%)



0
female key informants



165
KIs from host communities (35%)



473
male key informants (100%)



126
KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (27%)

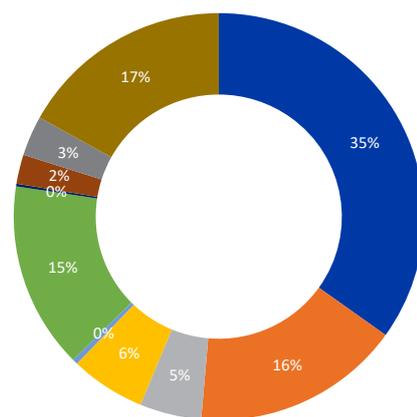


4.8
average number of KIs per focus group



79
KIs from local authorities (17%)

Key Informants by Type | Uruzgan



- 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).

2020 saw a modest increase in the number of returnees returning to Uruzgan, as compared to 2018 and 2019. However, these numbers are still substantially lower than the number of those returning in 2016. All recent returnee movement to Uruzgan originate from Pakistan.



940 returnees from abroad



898 returned from Pakistan (96%)



570 undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (61%)



42 returned from Iran (4%)

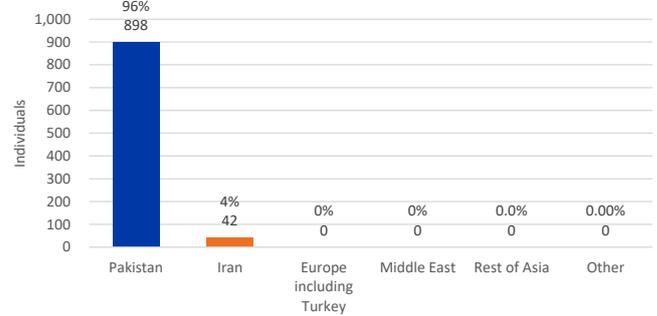


370 documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (39%)

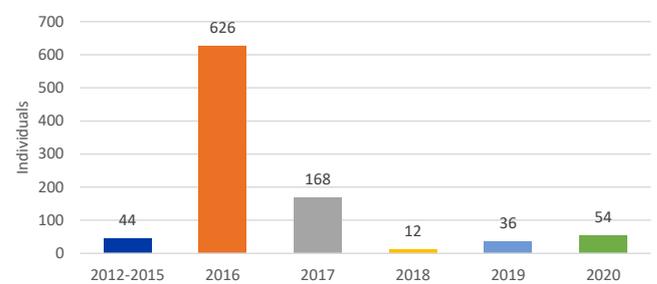


0 returnees from non-neighbouring countries

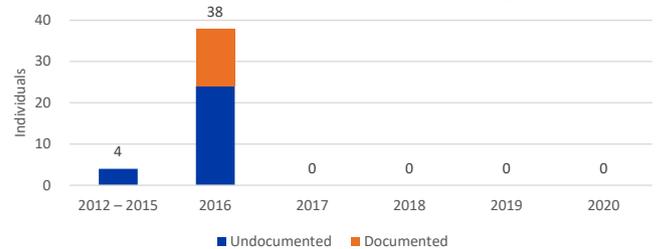
Returnees from Abroad | Country/Region of Origin | Uruzgan



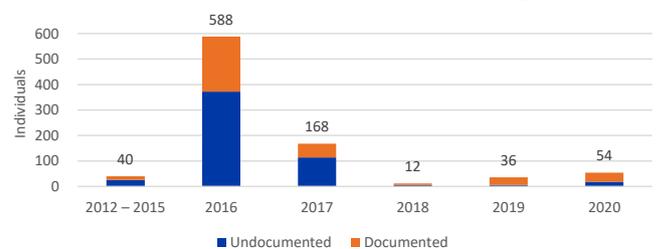
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Uruzgan



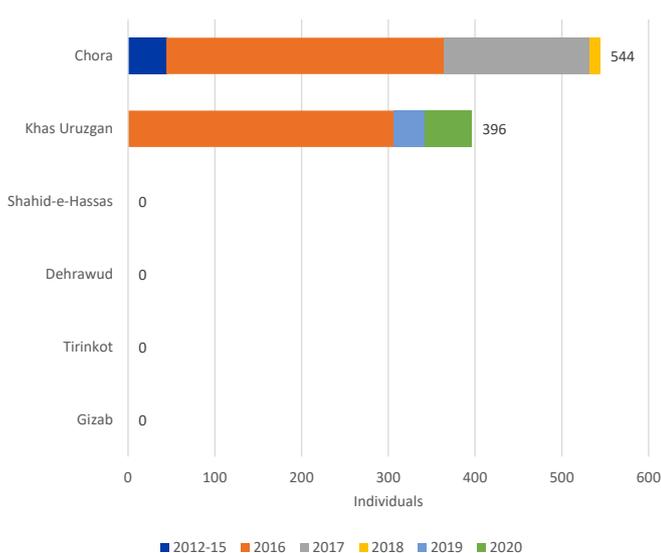
Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Uruzgan



Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Uruzgan



Returnees from Abroad by District | Uruzgan



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.



79,124
IDPs currently reside in host communities



78%
displaced due to conflict



56,060
IDPs in Trinkot, which hosts the most IDPs (71%)



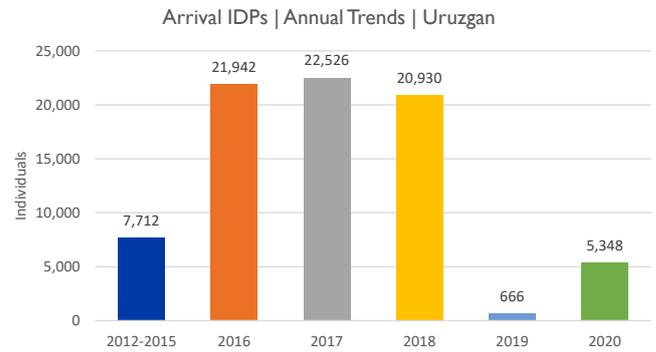
22%
displaced by natural disaster



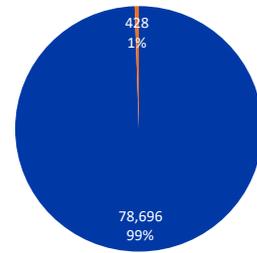
0
IDPs reside in informal settlements



99%
displaced within their home province

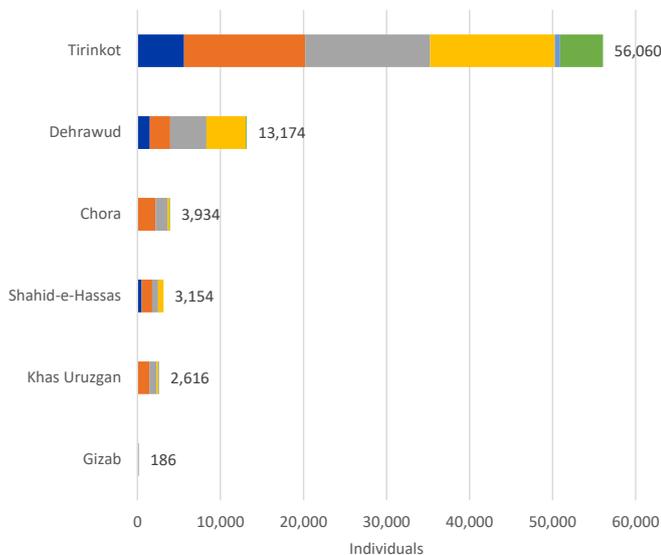


Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Uruzgan



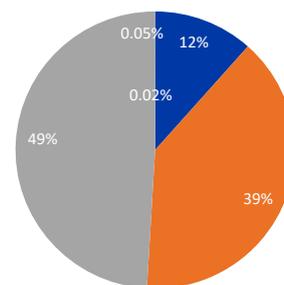
■ Same Province ■ Other Provinces

Arrival IDPs by District | Uruzgan



■ 2012-2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018 ■ 2019 ■ 2020

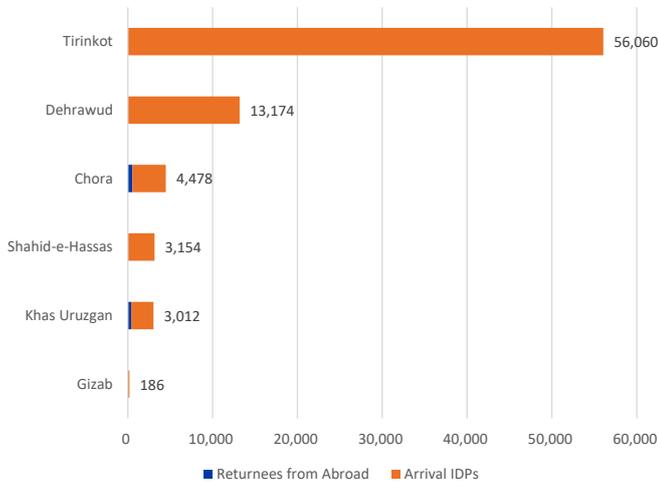
Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Uruzgan



■ Own House
■ Rented House
■ Host Family
■ Tent
■ Open Air

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

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Uruzgan



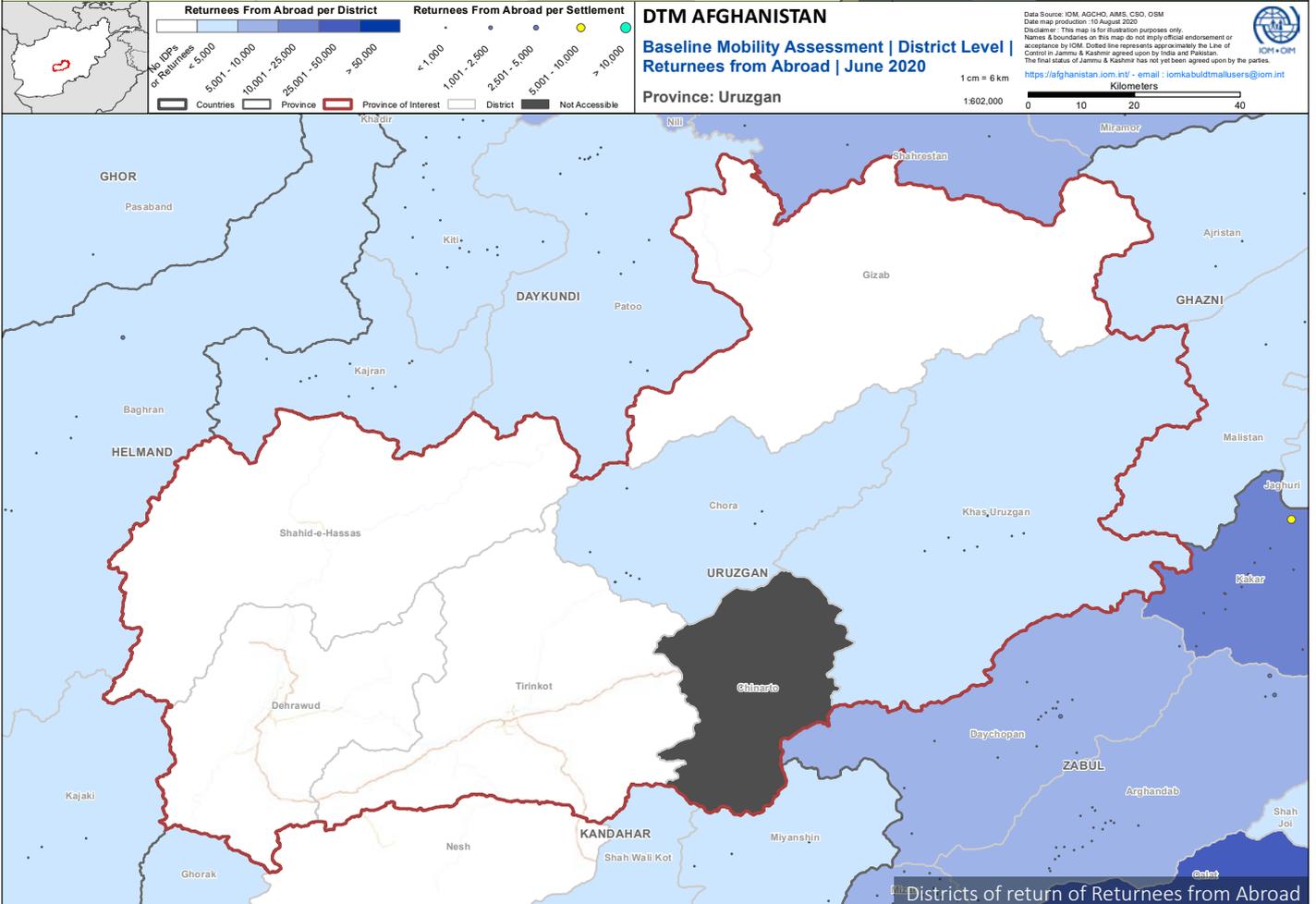
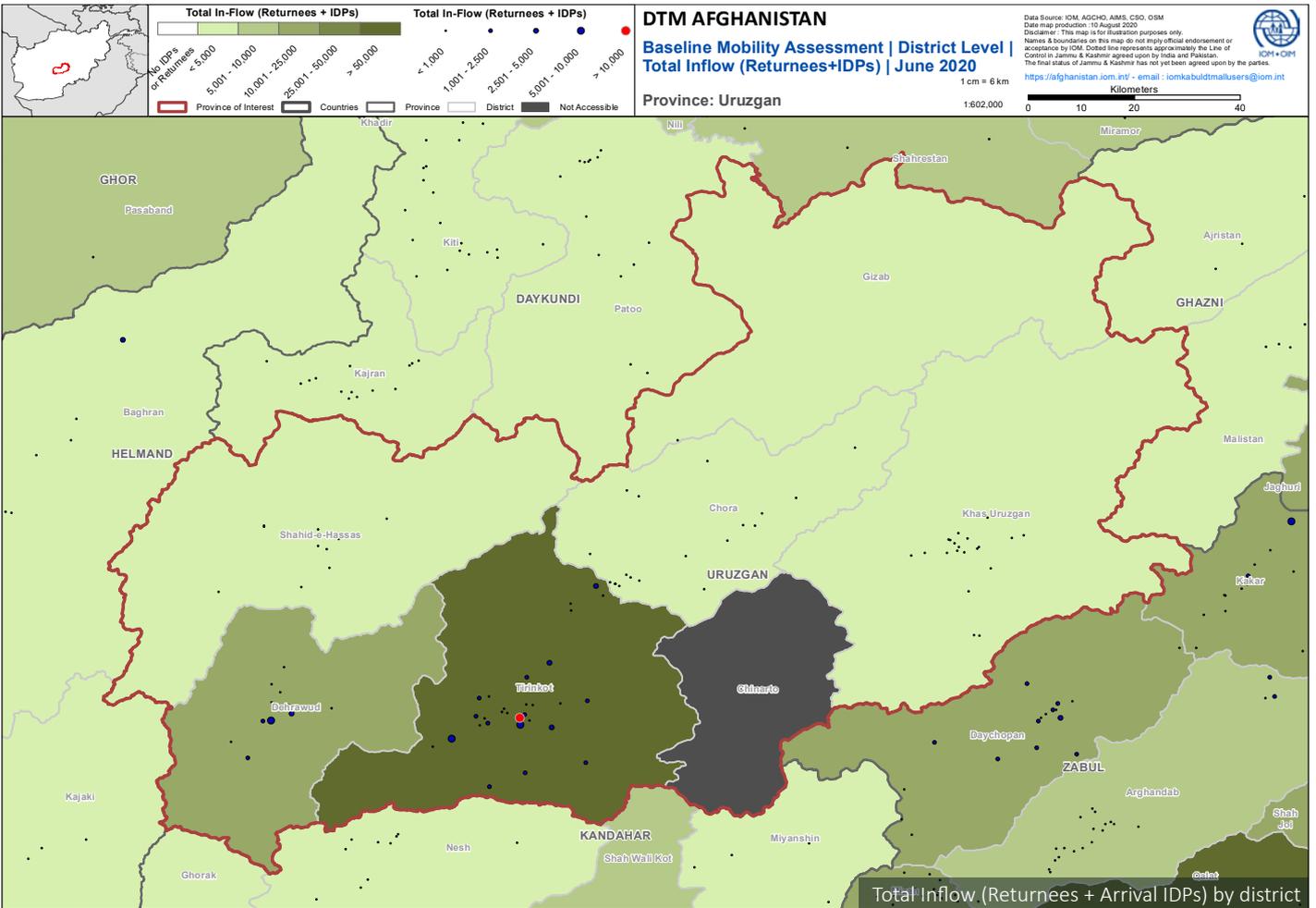
Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Tirinkot	0	56,060	56,060
Dehrawud	0	13,174	13,174
Chora	544	3,934	4,478
Shahid-e-Hassas	0	3,154	3,154
Khas Uruzgan	396	2,616	3,012
Gizab	0	186	186
Grand Total	940	79,124	80,064

Overall, Uruzgan province hosts a total inflow of 80,064 returnees and IDPs, of which 1% (940) are returnees and 99% (79,124) are IDPs. The table below shows the 40 settlements in Uruzgan that are most affected by this influx. These 40 settlements (41% of the 98 settlements assessed in Uruzgan) host 89% 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	Tirin Kot	Tirinkot	12,060
2	Kareze Khayro	Tirinkot	6,550
3	Ab Borda	Tirinkot	5,800
4	Dehrawud	Dehrawud	5,310
5	Surkh-murghab	Tirinkot	3,600
6	Sola Jonobi	Tirinkot	3,540
7	Neyazi	Tirinkot	2,870
8	Lablan	Dehrawud	2,510
9	Talan	Tirinkot	2,450
10	Garmab (1)	Tirinkot	2,430
11	Dehjazeera Hasanzi	Tirinkot	2,180
12	Dehyak	Tirinkot	2,000
13	Mussa Zai	Tirinkot	1,875
14	Sar Shikhali	Tirinkot	1,715
15	Sar Kham Hulya Jonobi	Tirinkot	1,290
16	Lundyana	Dehrawud	1,274
17	Hendo Gag	Tirinkot	1,191
18	Zab	Tirinkot	1,110
19	Zar Tala	Dehrawud	1,010
20	Anar Jowi	Dehrawud	800
21	Keshay	Shahid-e-Hassas	786
22	Meyando	Dehrawud	730
23	Ghaznigak	Tirinkot	700
24	Mani Ghar	Chora	690
25	Dizak	Dehrawud	620
26	Seya Sang	Shahid-e-Hassas	570
27	Garm Ab	Shahid-e-Hassas	510
28	Qal'a-i-ragh	Tirinkot	494
29	Sari Kalay	Chora	478
30	Khushko Kharab	Tirinkot	475
31	Gawmargyan	Tirinkot	470
32	Charmgar	Tirinkot	445
33	Abas 'ali	Tirinkot	430
34	Sad Murda	Tirinkot	405
35	Sayedano Kalay	Khas Uruzgan	390
36	Kotwal (1)	Tirinkot	350
37	Safar Karaiz	Tirinkot	335
38	Qala Now	Tirinkot	330
39	Sakhar	Shahid-e-Hassas	310
40	Nowi Waiyala	Chora	304
	Total		71,387



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.



163,197
Fled IDPs



90%
fled IDPs displaced in Uruzgan

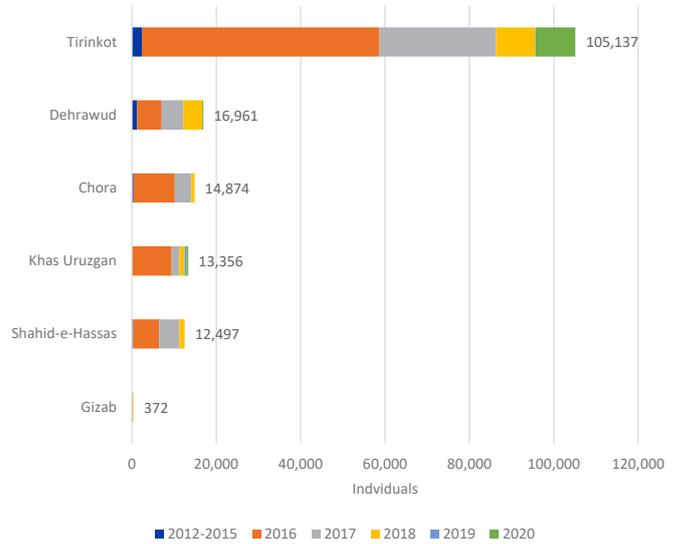


77%
displaced due to conflict

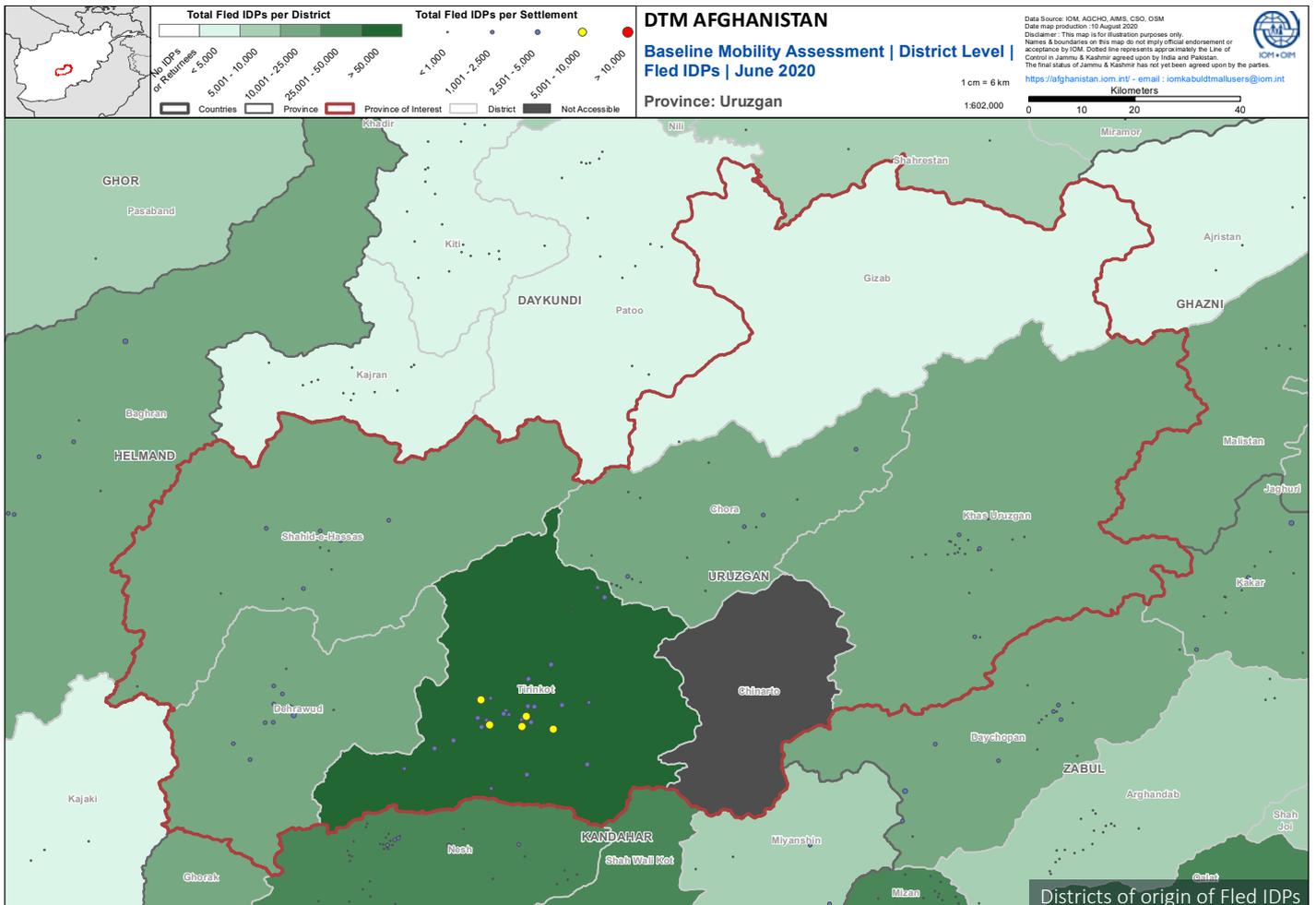
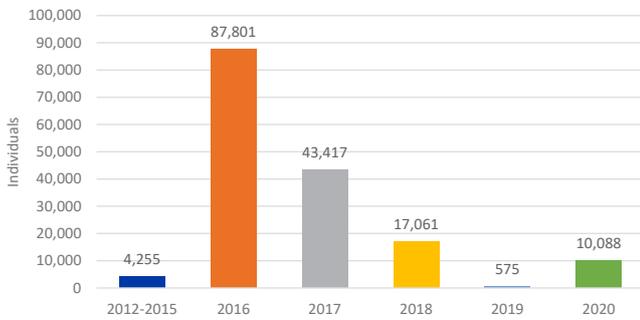


23%
displaced by natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Uruzgan



Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Uruzgan





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.



110,783
Returned IDPs



93%
returned from other locations in Uruzgan

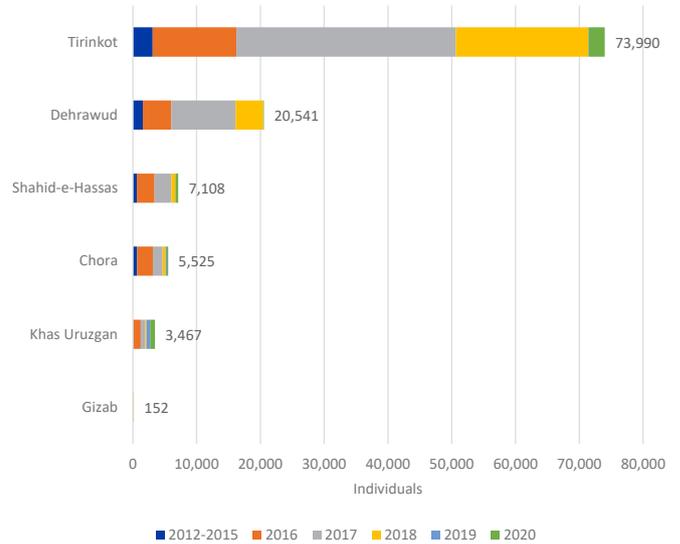


4 in 5
former IDPs returned to only 2 districts: Trinkot and Dehrawud (85%)

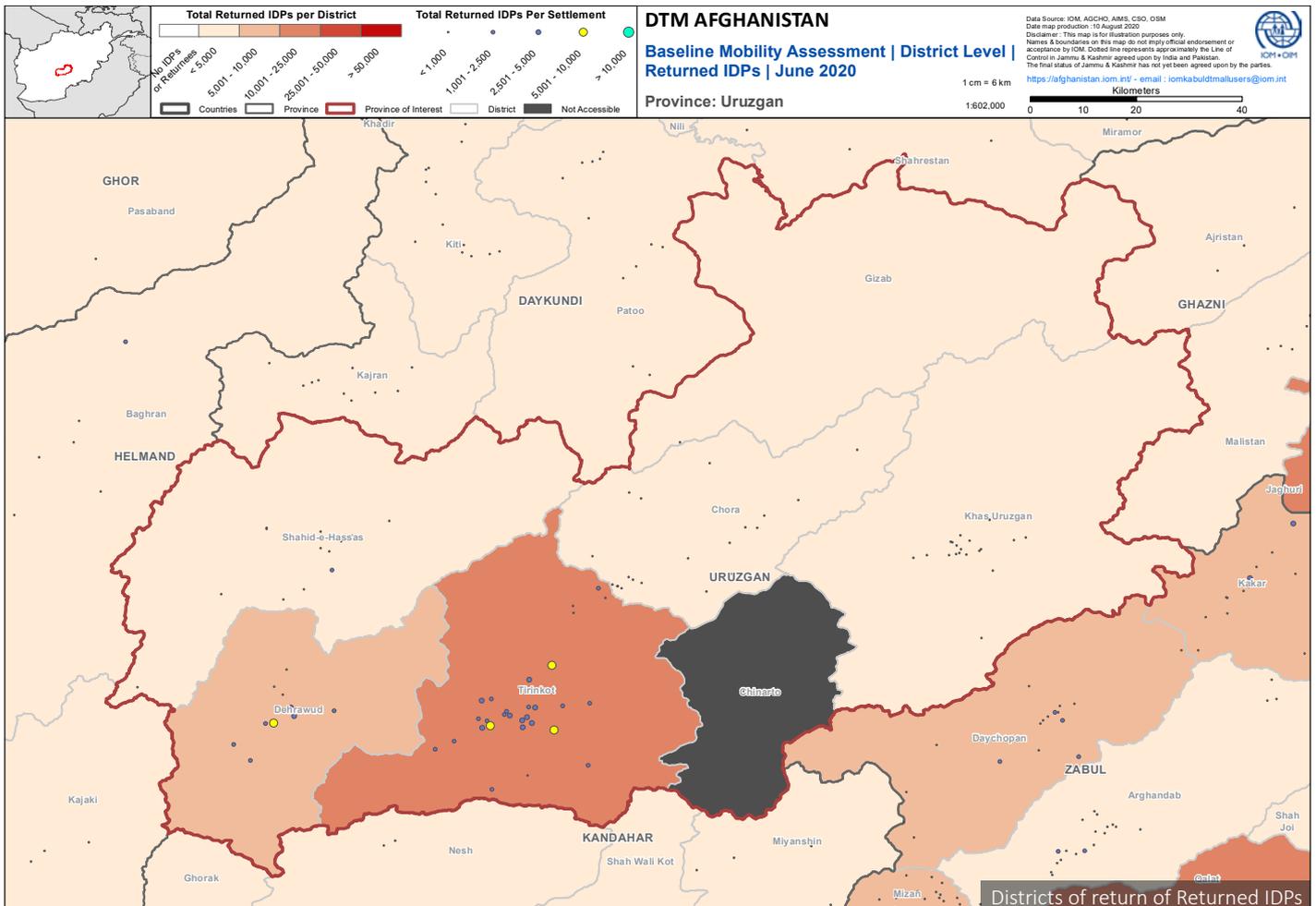
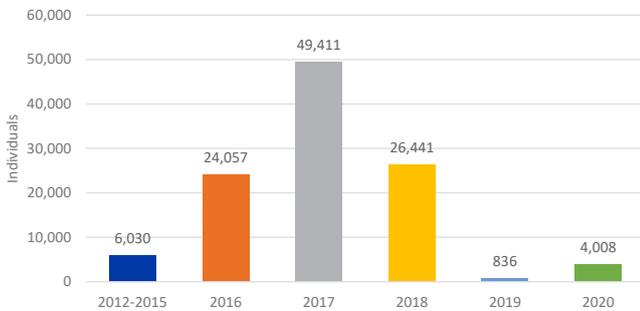


2 in 3
of all returned IDPs in Uruzgan returned to Trinkot district (67%)

Returned IDPs by District | Uruzgan



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Uruzgan



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.



1,706
fled abroad



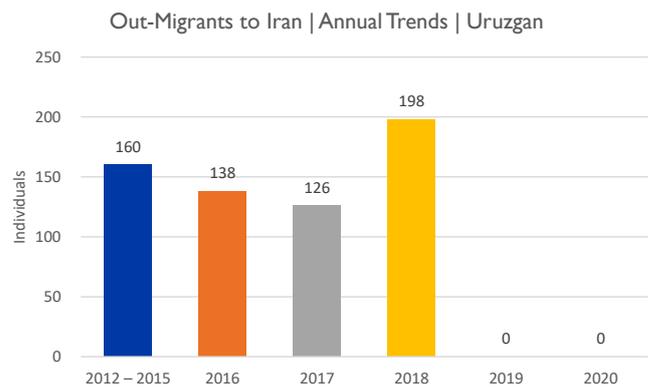
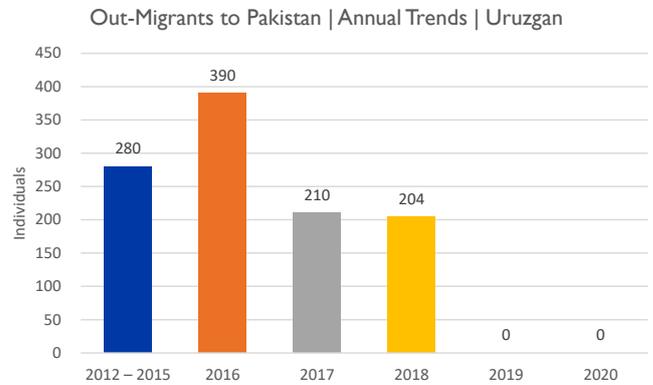
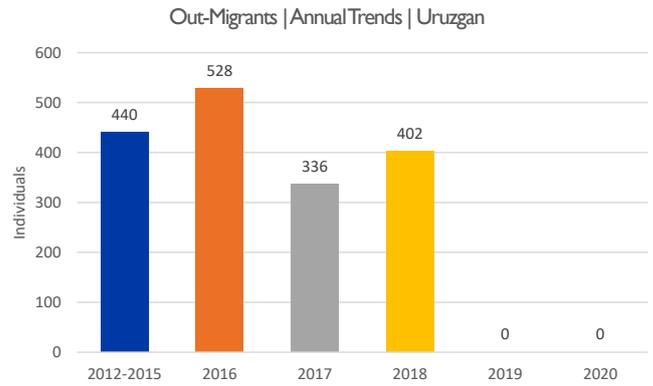
0
fled to Europe



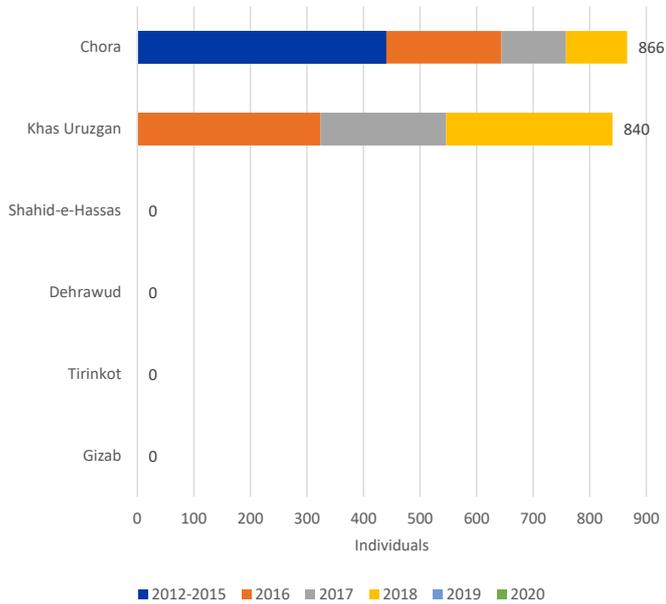
622
fled to Iran (36%)



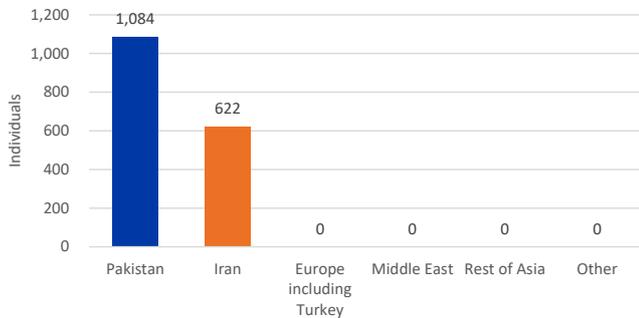
1,084
fled to Pakistan (64%)



Out-Migrants by District | Uruzgan



Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Uruzgan



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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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