BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

FARYAB SUMMARY RESULTS

ROUND 7 ▪ OCT – DEC 2018

Although many IDPs in Faryab live in tents or open air, many other IDP families live in shared, mud-brick houses in densely-populated host communities — like this IDP family in Andkhoy district © 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

13 districts assessed

273 settlements assessed

1,699
key informants interviewed

215,344
returnees from abroad [2012-2018]

56,506
IDPs [2012–2018] currently in host communities

59,783
former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2018]

325,621
out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2018]

51,208
out-migrants fled to Europe (16% of out-migrants)

1,976
returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air

95,441
individuals have no access to potable water – Faryab has the 3rd highest need of potable water nationwide

325,621
individuals have fled their homes as out-migrants – Faryab has the most out-migrants nationwide

1 in 5
persons in Faryab is either an IDP or Returnee (20%)

1 in 4
23% of all returnees and IDPs reside in Shirintagab district

34,033
IDPs and returnees (56%) in Khwaja Sabz Posh and Qaramqol districts have no access to health services

8,238
IDP and returnee families in Khwaja Sabz Posh, Shirintagab and Qaramqol districts have no access to schools

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

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

District	*Base Population	Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs)	% of Pop.	Returnees	% of Pop.	Fled IDPs	% of Pop.	Arrival IDPs	% of Pop.	Returnee IDPs	% of Pop.	Out Migrants	% of Pop.
Almar	76,733	8,852	10%	3,968	5%	14,644	19%	4,884	6%	4,512	6%	3,148	4%
Andkhoy	44,715	33,424	43%	26,675	34%	0	0%	6,749	9%	0	0%	22,717	51%
Bilcheragh	56,972	1,993	3%	1,878	3%	2,935	5%	115	0%	0	0%	1,825	3%
Dawlatabad	53,226	21,933	29%	21,688	29%	10,269	19%	245	0%	1,638	3%	36,230	68%
Garziwan	82,762	477	1%	379	0%	1,155	1%	98	0%	99	0%	735	1%
Khan-e-Char Bagh	25,278	15,554	38%	12,362	30%	0	0%	3,192	8%	0	0%	7,579	30%
Khwajasabzposh	55,432	38,082	41%	34,099	36%	76,564	138%	3,983	4%	34,345	62%	54,664	99%
Maymana	91,490	24,585	21%	3,876	3%	6,571	7%	20,709	18%	6,366	7%	4,644	5%
Pashtunkot	206,072	7,508	4%	2,930	1%	17,269	8%	4,578	2%	8,464	4%	7,818	4%
Qaramqol	21,428	22,365	51%	20,895	48%	8,339	39%	1,470	3%	315	1%	68,115	318%
Qaysar	155,517	5,506	3%	2,275	1%	2,591	2%	3,231	2%	2,420	2%	1,499	1%
Qorghan	51,455	28,035	35%	21,280	27%	0	0%	6,755	8%	0	0%	14,279	28%
Shirintagab	88,922	63,536	42%	63,039	41%	26,833	30%	497	0%	1,624	2%	102,368	115%
Total	1,069,540	271,850	20%	215,344	16%	167,170	16%	56,506	4%	59,783	6%	325,621	30%

** Base Population source: OCHA, CSO Population Estimates for 2016 to 2017, 15-AUG-2016 Symbology: > 25% of population*

*** Of the 14 districts in Faryab, only 13 were accessible and assessed, therefore the sum population of the 13 listed districts does not equal the total population of Faryab reflected in the above table.*

Taken in mid-September 2018, these photos show the devastating effects of the drought in Qaysar district in Faryab, which had dire, cascading consequences, including crop failures, losses of incomes, increased debt and displacement. © 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. While women represent only 4% of key informants in Faryab, this is significant compared to the first round of DTM conducted on March 2017, when women only represented 0.1% of the key informants nationally.

1,699 key informants (KIs) interviewed

215 key informants are IDPs or returnees (13%)

69 female key informants (4%)

387 KIs from host communities (23%)

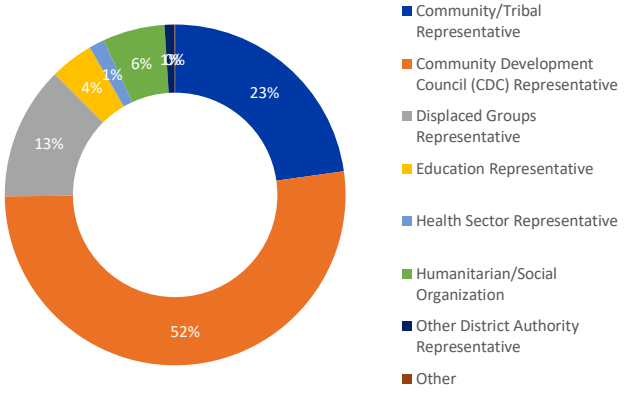
1,630 male key informants (96%)

195 KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (11%)

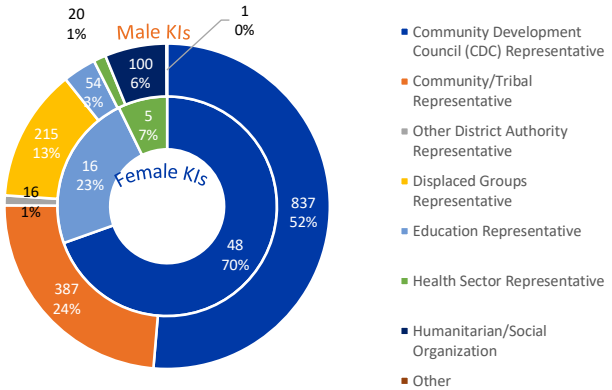
6.2 average number of KIs per focus group

17 KIs from local authorities (1%)

Key Informants by Type | Faryab



Key Informants by Type and Sex | Faryab



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).

The number of returnees from abroad to Faryab decreased by 44% in 2016 compared to the period between 2012 and 2015. There was a further decrease of 22% in 2017 and a very slight decrease of 4% in 2018.

215,344 returnees from abroad

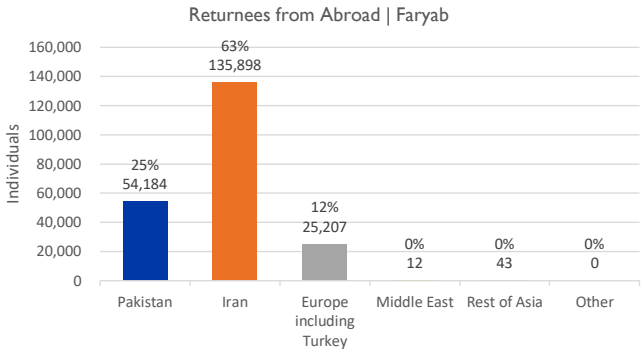
54,184 returned from Pakistan (28.5%)

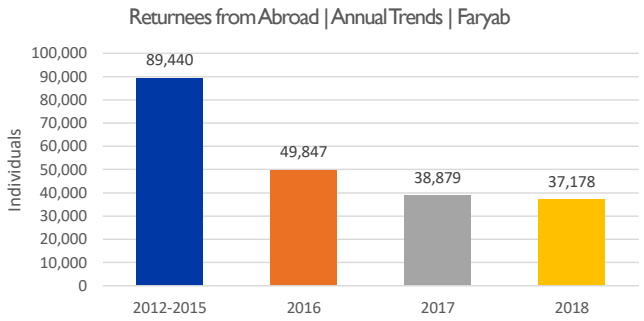
178,143 undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (94%)

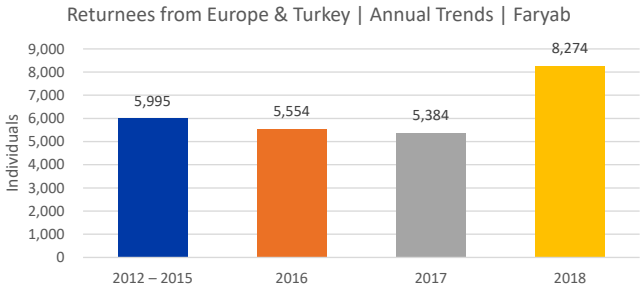
135,898 returned from Iran (71.5%)

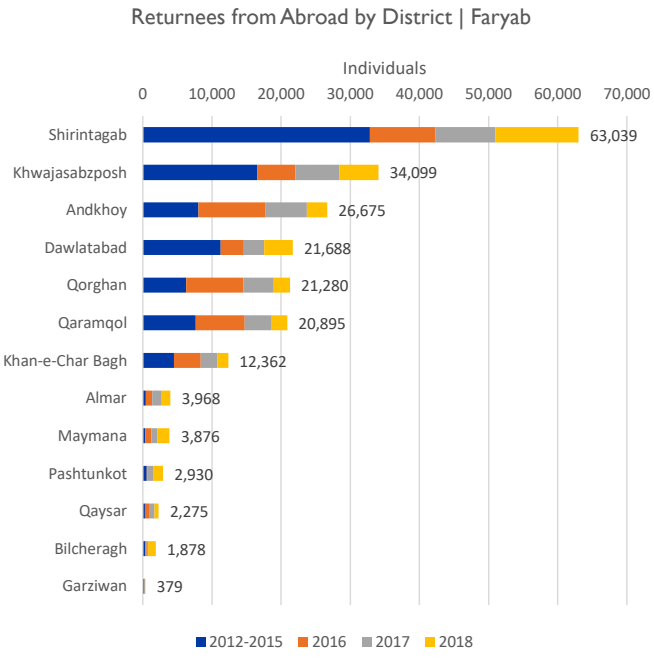
11,939 documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (6%)

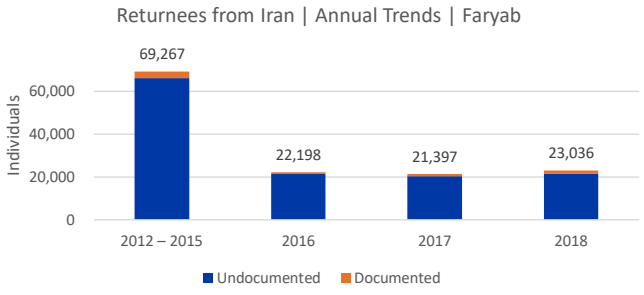
25,262 returnees from non-neighbouring countries (12%)

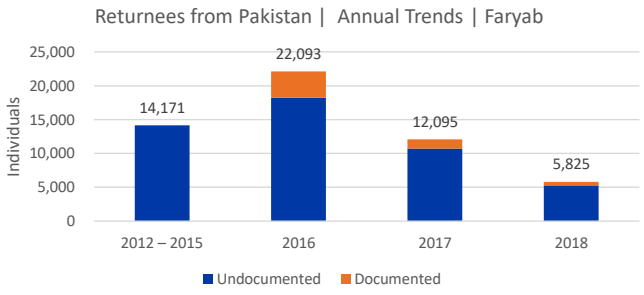












ARRIVAL IDPs

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.

56,506
IDPs currently reside in host communities

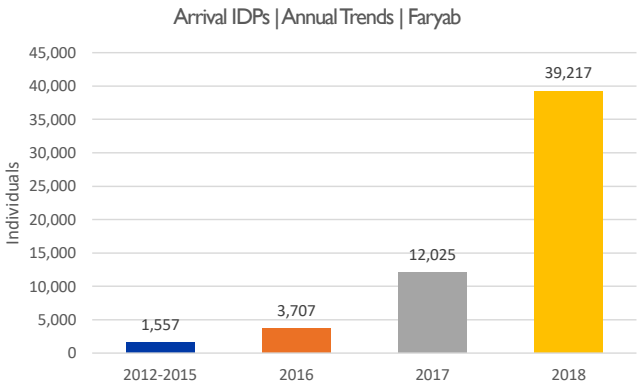
90%
displaced due to conflict

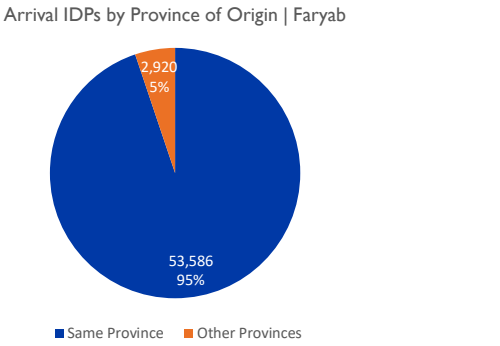
20,709
IDPs in Maymana district, which hosts the most IDPs

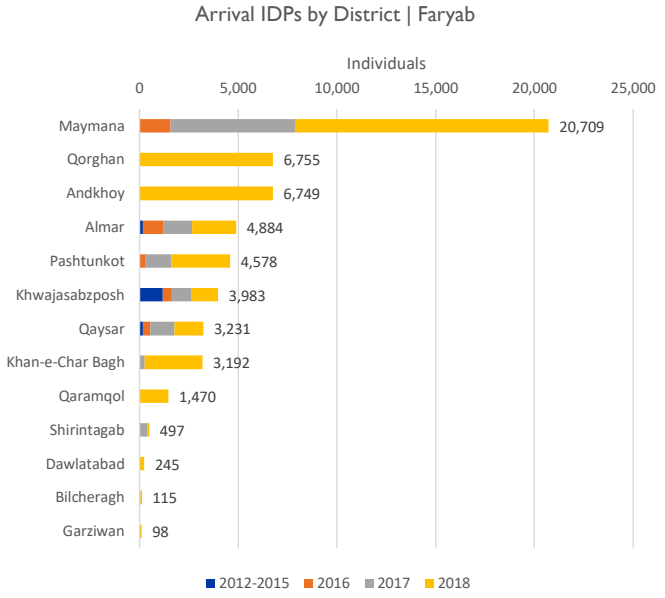
10%
displaced by natural disaster

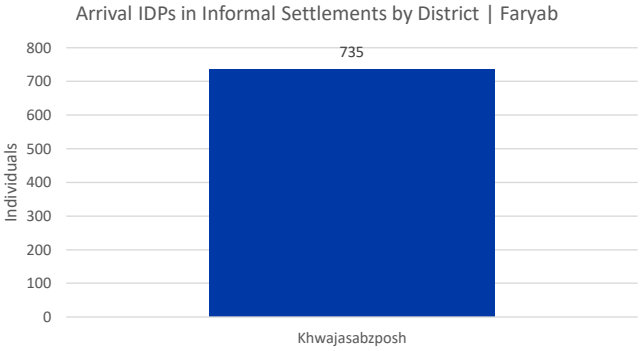
735
IDPs reside in informal settlements (1.3%)

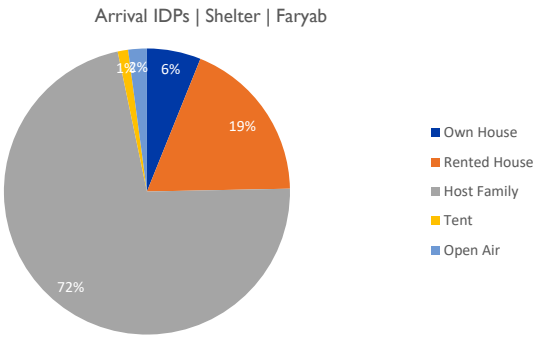
95%
IDPs displaced within their home province



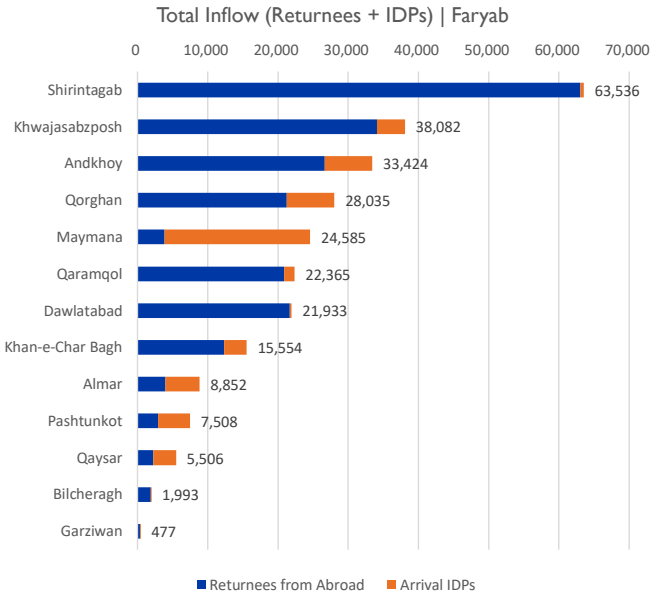








TOTAL INFLOW [RETURNEES + ARRIVAL IDPs]

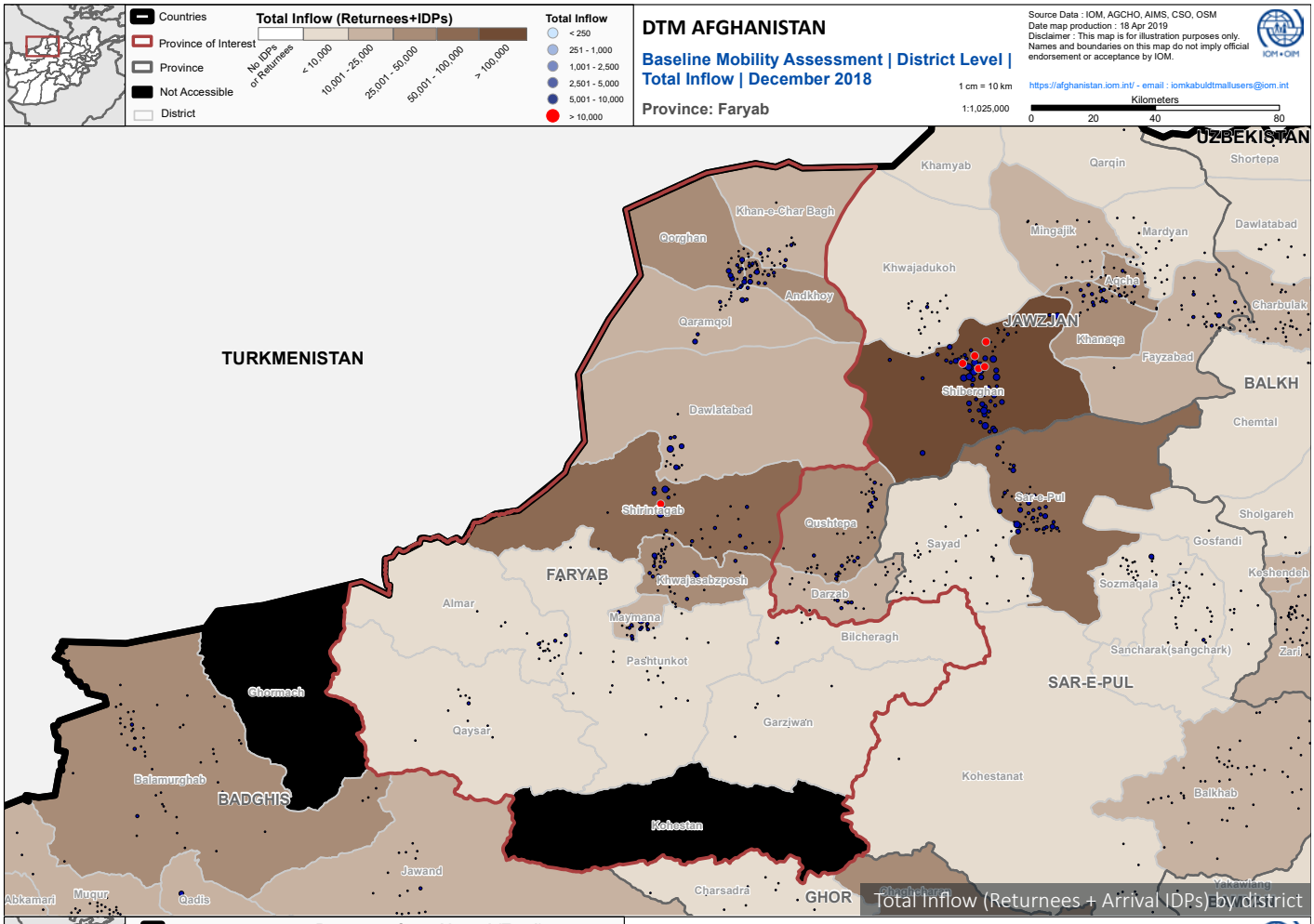


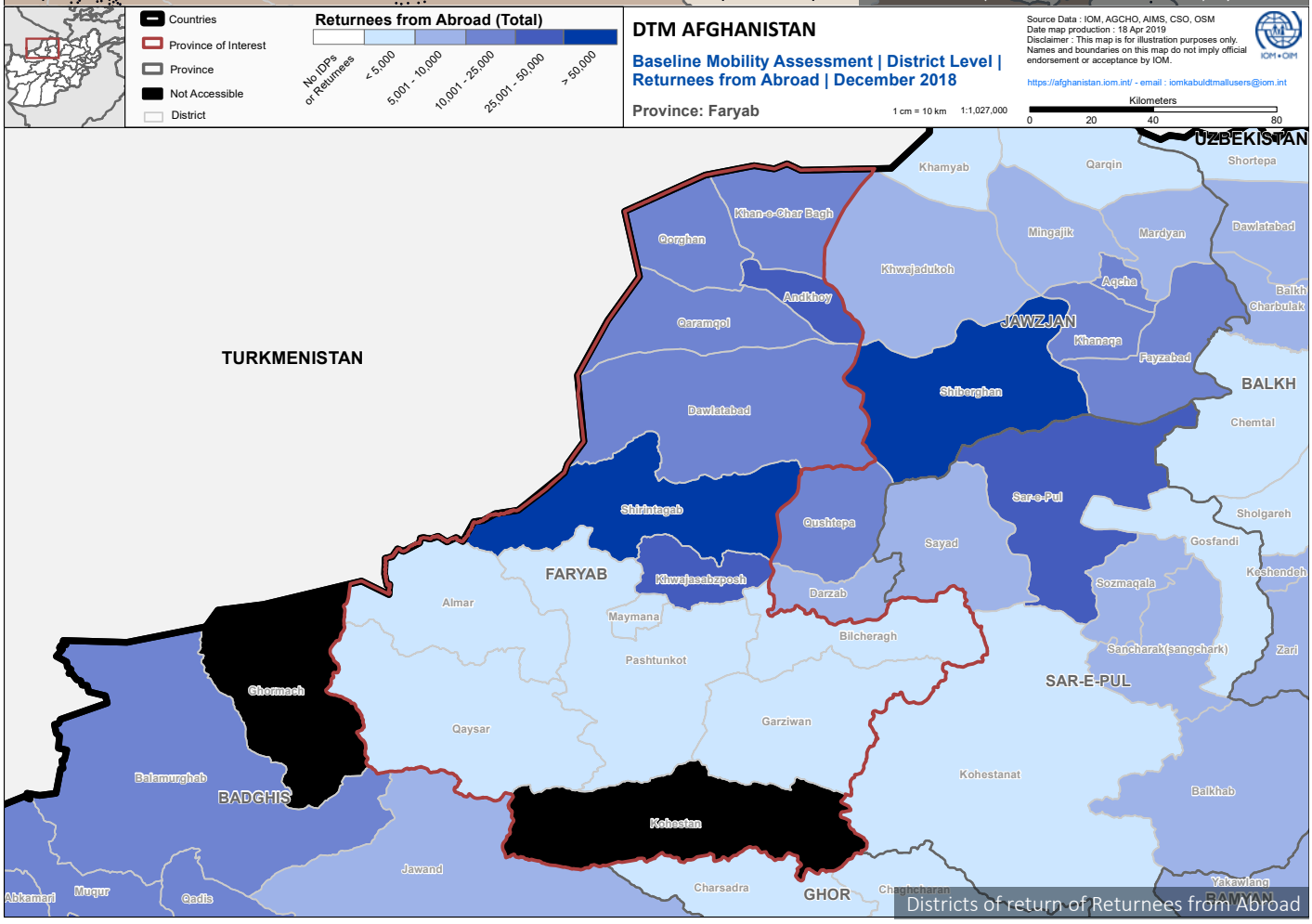
Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Shirintagab	63,039	497	63,536
Khwajasabzposh	34,099	3,983	38,082
Andkhoy	26,675	6,749	33,424
Qorghan	21,280	6,755	28,035
Maymana	3,876	20,709	24,585
Qaramqol	20,895	1,470	22,365
Dawlatabad	21,688	245	21,933
Khan-e-Char Bagh	12,362	3,192	15,554
Almar	3,968	4,884	8,852
Pashtunkot	2,930	4,578	7,508
Qaysar	2,275	3,231	5,506
Bilcheragh	1,878	115	1,993
Garziwan	379	98	477
Grand Total	215,344	56,506	271,850

Overall, Faryab province hosts a total inflow of 271,850 returnees and IDPs, of which 79% (215,344) are returnees and 21% (56,506) are IDPs. The table below shows the 20 settlements in Faryab that are most affected by this influx. These 20 settlements (7% of the 273 settlements assessed in Faryab) host 37% 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.

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Koh Sayyad	Shirintagab	18,955
2	Islam Qala	Shirintagab	9,434
3	Faiz Abad	Shirintagab	8,033
4	Quzibay Qala	Dawlatabad	6,051
5	Qarya-i-kohi	Maymana	5,625
6	Tawachi Kalan	Andkhoy	4,959
7	Alte Bolak Qazi Kent	Qaramqol	4,752
8	Yangi Tagarman	Andkhoy	4,630
9	Taza Qurghan	Qorghan	4,312
10	Mirza Qawum Afghaniya Bala	Qaramqol	3,729
11	Bazar Qala	Dawlatabad	3,545
12	Luqman Barate	Khwajasabzposh	3,455
13	Chaw Qa	Qorghan	3,413
14	Haq Guzar	Qaramqol	3,012
15	Jar Tagarman	Andkhoy	2,836
16	Qurghan	Qorghan	2,771
17	Bolak Qeshlaq	Shirintagab	2,690
18	Sarai Qala	Khwajasabzposh	2,583
19	Kamangar Payen	Qorghan	2,530
20	Qouraish	Dawlatabad	2,525
		Total	99,840


Countries
Province of Interest
Province
Not Accessible
District
Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs)
No IDPs or Returnees
< 10,000
10,001 - 25,000
25,001 - 50,000
50,001 - 100,000
> 100,000
Total Inflow
< 250
251 - 1,000
1,001 - 2,500
2,501 - 5,000
5,001 - 10,000
> 10,000
DTM AFGHANISTAN
Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level | Total Inflow | December 2018
Province: Faryab
1 cm = 10 km
1:1,025,000
Source Data : IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM
Date map production : 18 Apr 2019
Disclaimer : This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
https://afghanistan.iom.int/ - email : iomkabuldtmallusers@iom.int
Kilometers
0 20 40 80
UZBEKISTAN
TURKMENISTAN
Khamyab
Qarqin
Shortepa
Khan-e-Char Bagh
Qorghan
Mingajik
Mardyan
Dawlatabad
Khwajadukoh
Andkhoy
Aqcha
Charbulak
Qaramqol
JAWZJAN
Khanaqa
Fayzabad
Shiberghan
BALKH
Chemtal
Dawlatabad
Sar-e-Pul
Shirintagab
Qushtepa
Sholgareh
Sayad
Gosfandi
FARYAB
Khwajasabzposh
Sozmaqala
Keshendeh
Almar
Darzab
Maymana
Bilcheragh
Sancharak(sangcharak)
Zari
Pashtunkot
SAR-E-PUL
Ghormach
Qaysar
Garziwan
Balamurghab
Kohestanat
BADGHIS
Balkhab
Kohestan
Jawand
Abkamari
Muqur
Qadis
Charsadra
GHOR
Chaghcharan
Yakawlang
Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs) by district


Countries
Province of Interest
Province
Not Accessible
District
Returnees from Abroad (Total)
No IDPs or Returnees
< 5,000
5,001 - 10,000
10,001 - 25,000
25,001 - 50,000
> 50,000
DTM AFGHANISTAN
Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level | Returnees from Abroad | December 2018
Province: Faryab
1 cm = 10 km
1:1,027,000
Source Data : IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM
Date map production : 18 Apr 2019
Disclaimer : This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
https://afghanistan.iom.int/ - email : iomkabuldtmallusers@iom.int
Kilometers
0 20 40 80
UZBEKISTAN
TURKMENISTAN
Khamyab
Qarqin
Shortepa
Khan-e-Char Bagh
Qorghan
Mingajik
Mardyan
Dawlatabad
Khwajadukoh
Andkhoy
Aqcha
Balkh
Charbulak
Qaramqol
JAWZJAN
Khanaqa
Fayzabad
Shiberghan
BALKH
Chemtal
Dawlatabad
Sar-e-Pul
Shirintagab
Qushtepa
Sholgareh
Sayad
Gosfandi
FARYAB
Khwajasabzposh
Sozmaqala
Keshendeh
Almar
Darzab
Maymana
Bilcheragh
Sancharak(sangcharak)
Zari
Pashtunkot
SAR-E-PUL
Ghormach
Qaysar
Garziwan
Balamurghab
Kohestanat
BADGHIS
Balkhab
Kohestan
Jawand
Abkamari
Muqur
Qadis
Charsadra
GHOR
Chaghcharan
Yakawlang
Districts of return of Returnees from Abroad

FLED IDPS

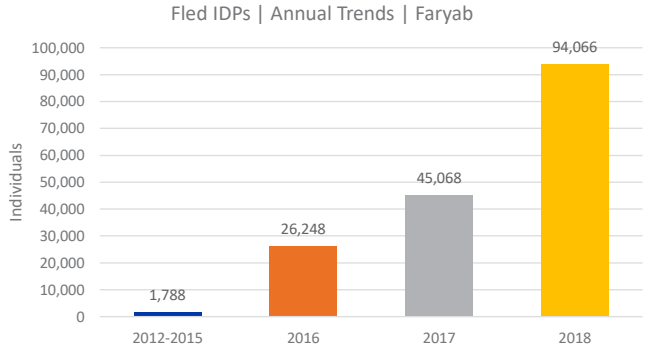
Fled IDPs are Afghans who have fled from an assessed location or settlement within which they previously resided and now currently reside in a different settlement in Afghanistan, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection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

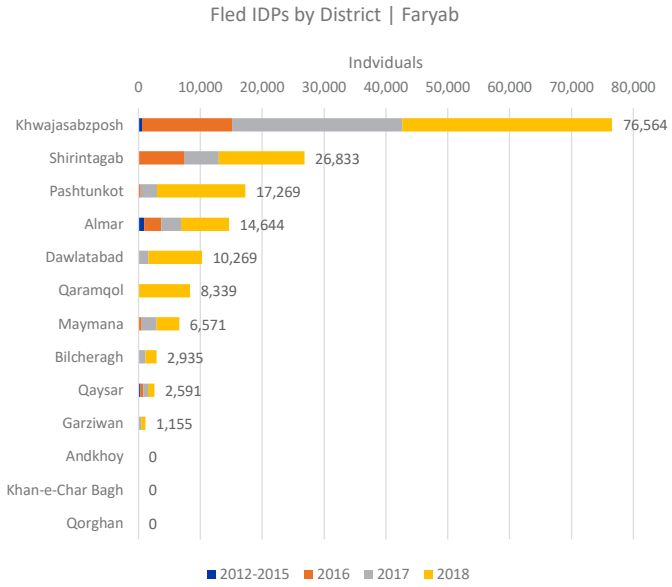
167,170
Fled IDPs

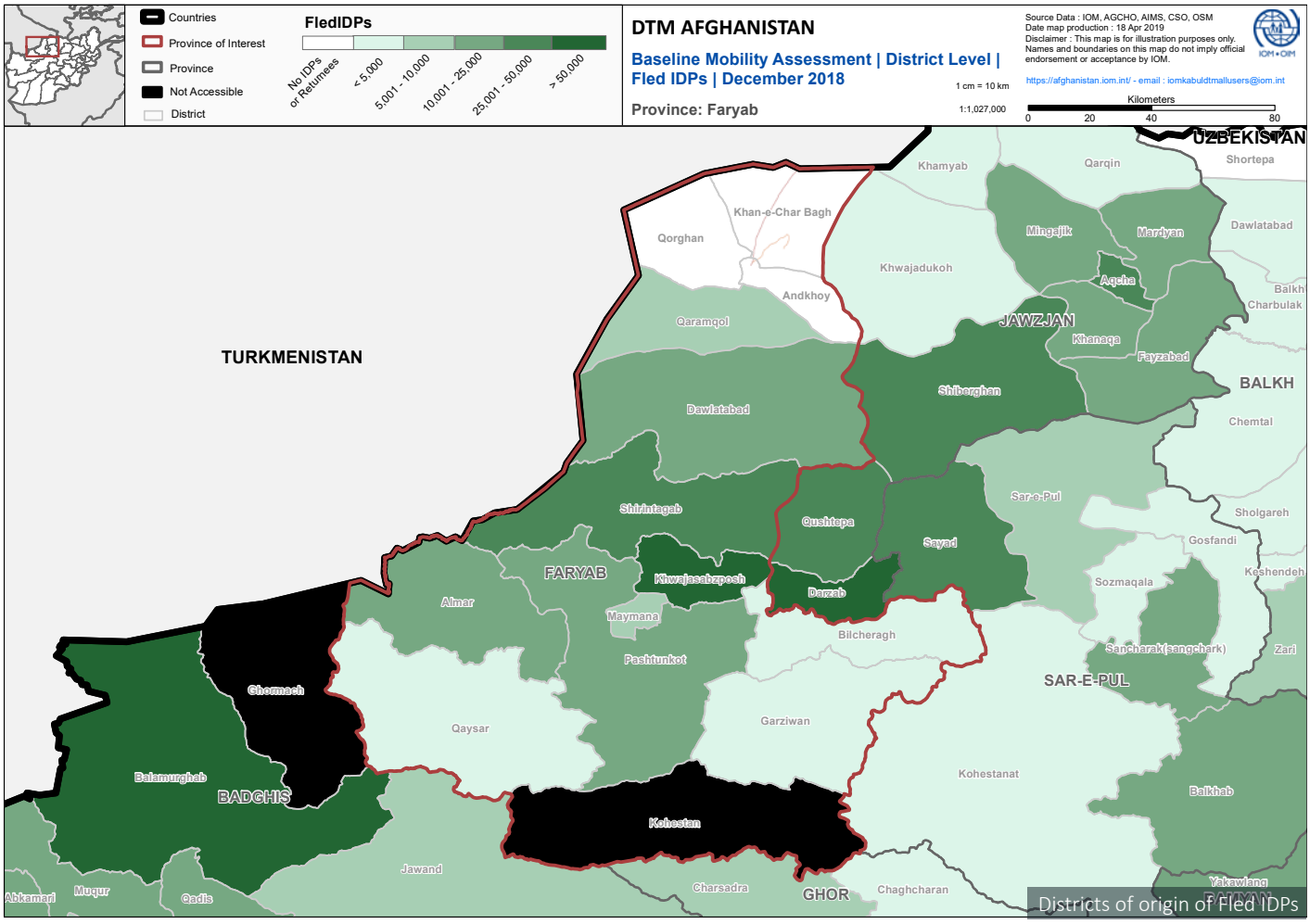
65%
fled IDPs displaced within Faryab

85%
displaced due to conflict

15%
displaced by natural disaster







RETURNED IDPS

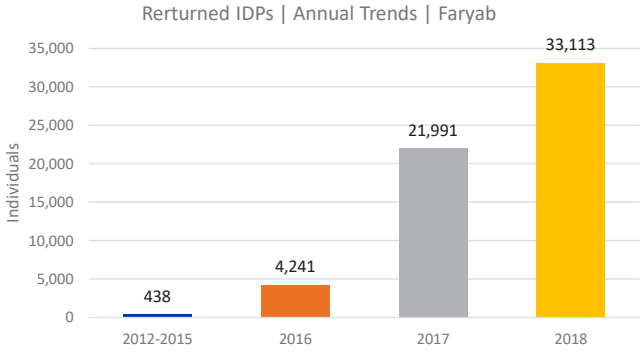
Returned IDPs are Afghans who have returned to their home place of origin in the assessed location or settlement from which they had fled as IDPs in the past, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection concerns, or natural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

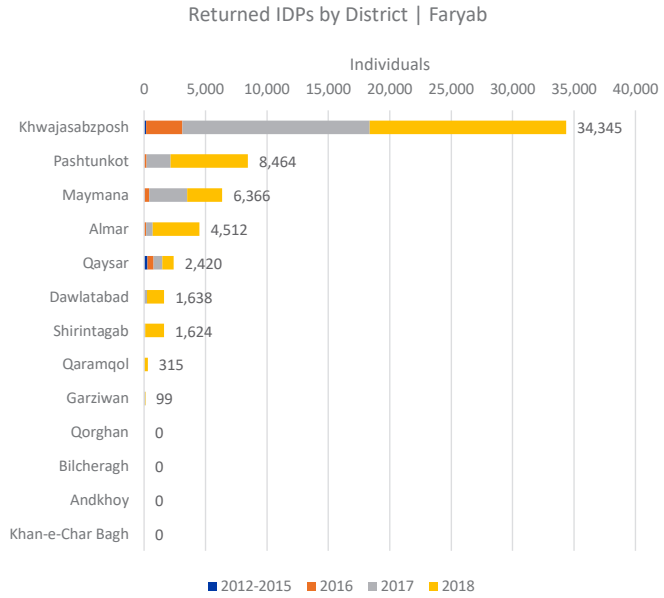
59,783
Returned IDPs

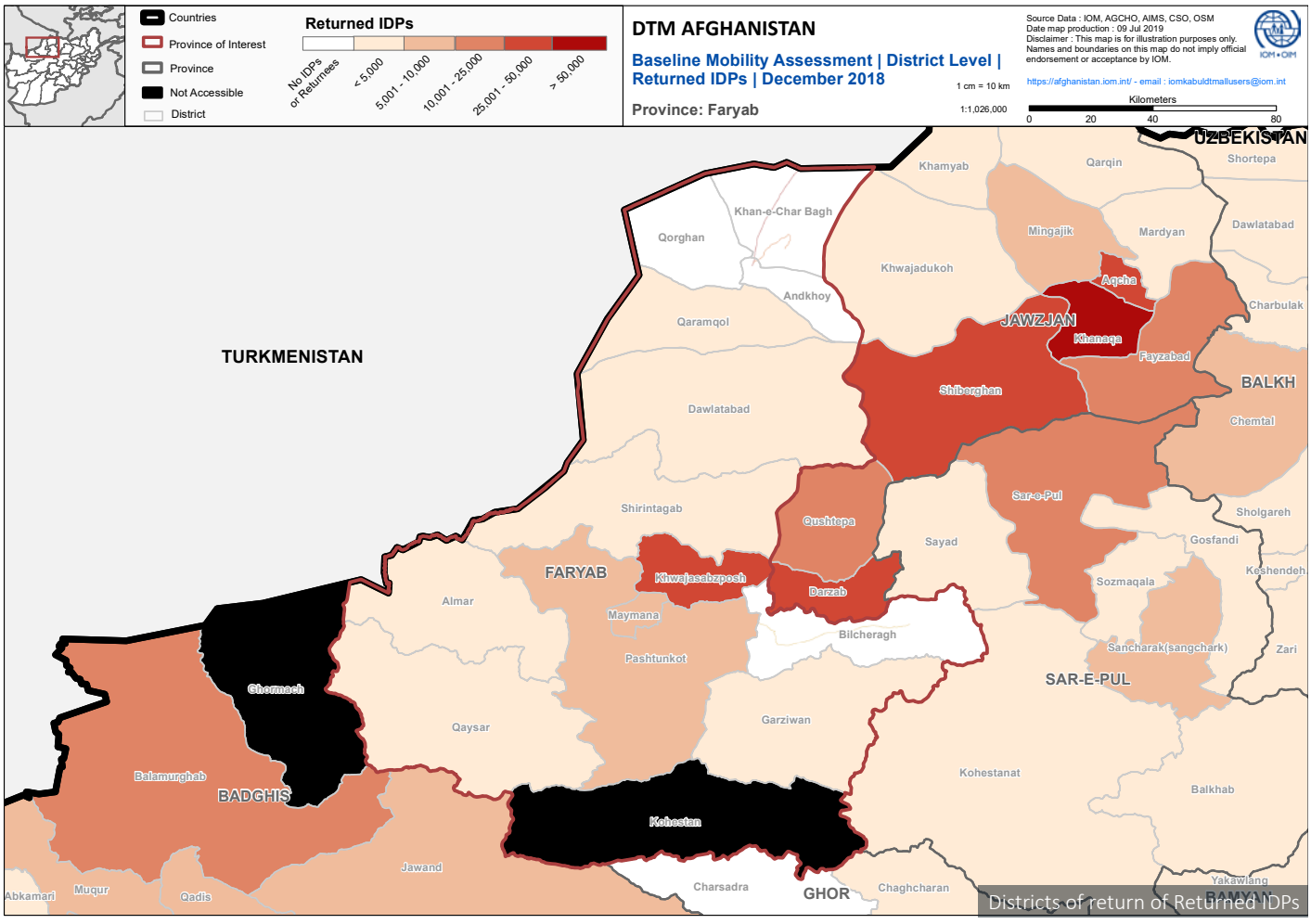
76%
returned from other locations within Faryab

3 in 4
former IDPs returned to just 2 Districts Khwajasabzposh and Pashtunkot (72%)

1 in 2
57% of all returned IDPs in Faryab returned to Khwajasabzposh district







OUT-MIGRANTS

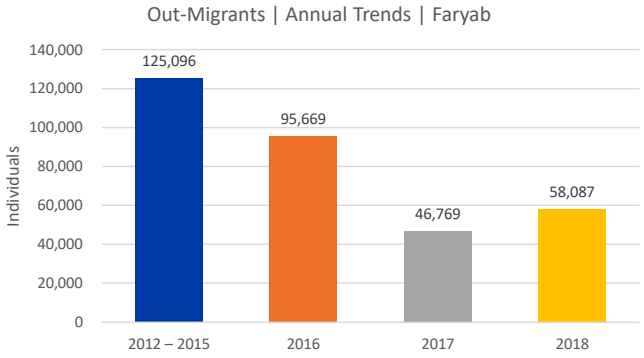
Out-Migrants are Afghans who have moved or fled abroad from the assessed location, whatever the cause, reason or duration of expatriation. This category includes refugees, displaced and uprooted people, and economic migrants who have left Afghanistan.

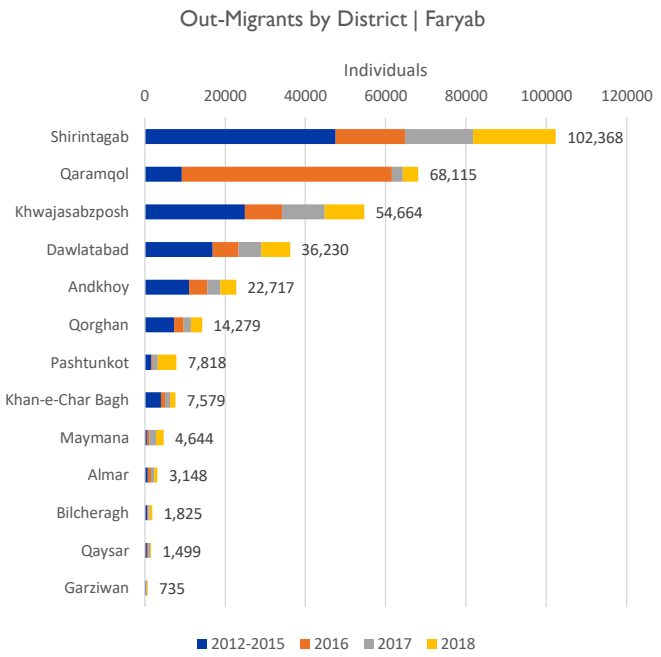
325,621 fled abroad

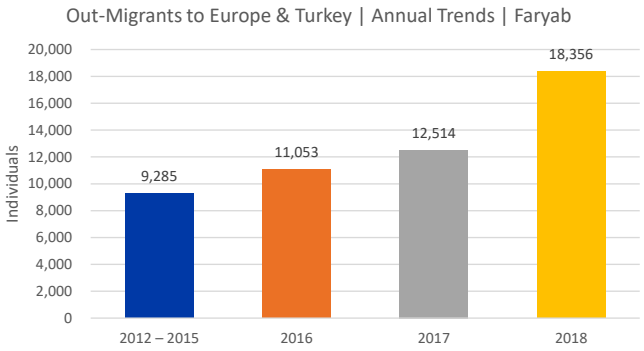
51,208 fled to Europe (16%)

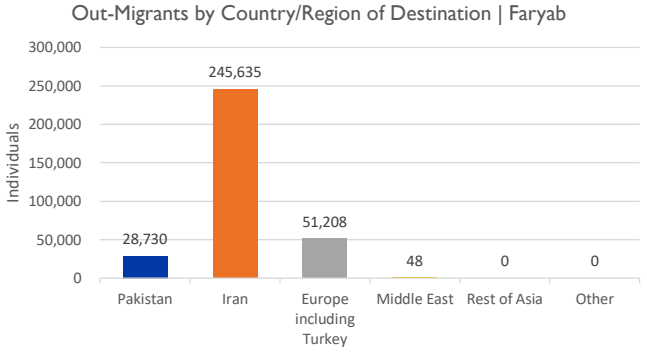
245,635 fled to Iran (75%)

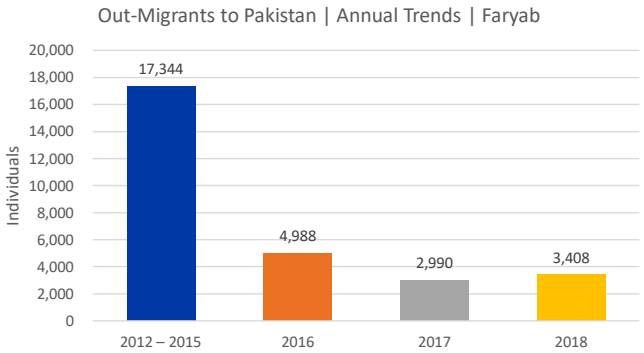
28,730 fled to Pakistan (9%)

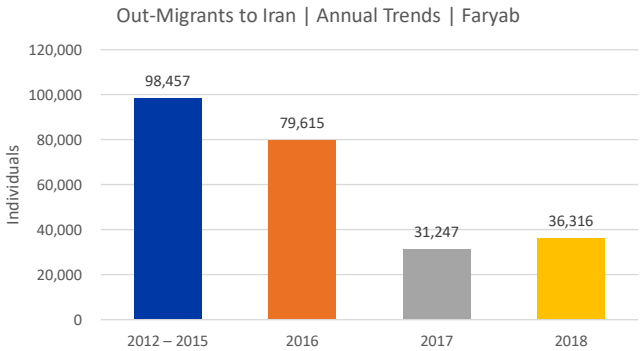












SECTORAL NEEDS

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	Shirintagab	63,536
2	Khwajasabzposh	38,082
3	Andkhoy	33,424
4	Qorghan	28,035
5	Maymana	24,585
	Grand Total	**187,662**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Qaysar	1,213
2	Almar	453
3	Khwajasabzposh	270
4	Maymana	24
5	Shirintagab	17
	Grand Total	**1,976**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Andkhoy	26,331
2	Qorghan	24,197
3	Qaramqol	15,084
4	Khan-e-Char Bagh	13,651
5	Shirintagab	9,675
	Grand Total	**88,938**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Khwajasabzposh	21,278
2	Qaramqol	12,755
3	Shirintagab	9,223
4	Qorghan	7,749
5	Khan-e-Char Bagh	7,539
	Grand Total	**58,544**

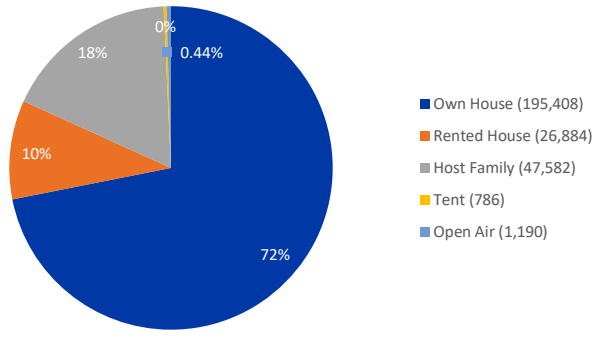
TOP 5 in need of Schools
(nearest school > 3 km away)

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Khwajasabzposh	5,722
2	Shirintagab	5,270
3	Qaramqol	4,849
4	Dawlatabad	1,487
5	Qaysar	1,427
	Grand Total	**18,755**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Qaramqol	19,931
2	Qorghan	14,763
3	Shirintagab	6,726
4	Khan-e-Char Bagh	6,057
5	Maymana	412
	Grand Total	**47,889**

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | Faryab



STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

The Harrowing Tale of a Single Mother

Zahra says she was sixteen years old when her father married her off to a man in her village in Pashtunkot district. After a few months of marriage, her husband's family started becaming aggressive and started threatening her. Meanwhile, her husband, Payanda Mohammad, like 70,062 other out-migrants from Faryab, decided to migrate to Iran to seek employment to pay off his accumulated debts, leaving her behind with the rest of his family.

After six months, Payanda was deported from Iran and returned home. He started working as a farmer and joined the Afghan Local Police. When insurgents overran their village, they had to flee for the provincial capital Maymana.

Life in Maymana was difficult for Zahra and her family, which also included her children at this point. Payanda again joined the local police in Maymana in order to make a living. Sadly, only a month later, he was killed during fighting in Chahartoot area.

Zahra, now 25 years old, is left widowed and helpless with her four children, two boys and two girls.

> *"I don't know how to raise them. When I can't even feed them, how will I enrol them into school?"*

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

Zahra lives in a temporary shelter in Maymana with her 4 children, whom she cannot afford to feed or send to school. © IOM 2018

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

The data used in this report was collected under a collaborative effort by the IOM Afghanistan Mission and the Global DTM support team. The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the work do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

© 2018 International Organization for Migration (IOM)

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

DTM in Afghanistan is generously supported by:

Canada MOFAT NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS ITALIAN AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION Co-funded by the European Union in coordination with