

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

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



In Nangarhar, due to limited access to safe water sources, many IDP families resort to drinking unprotected surface water, like this woman fetching water from a local river. © 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.

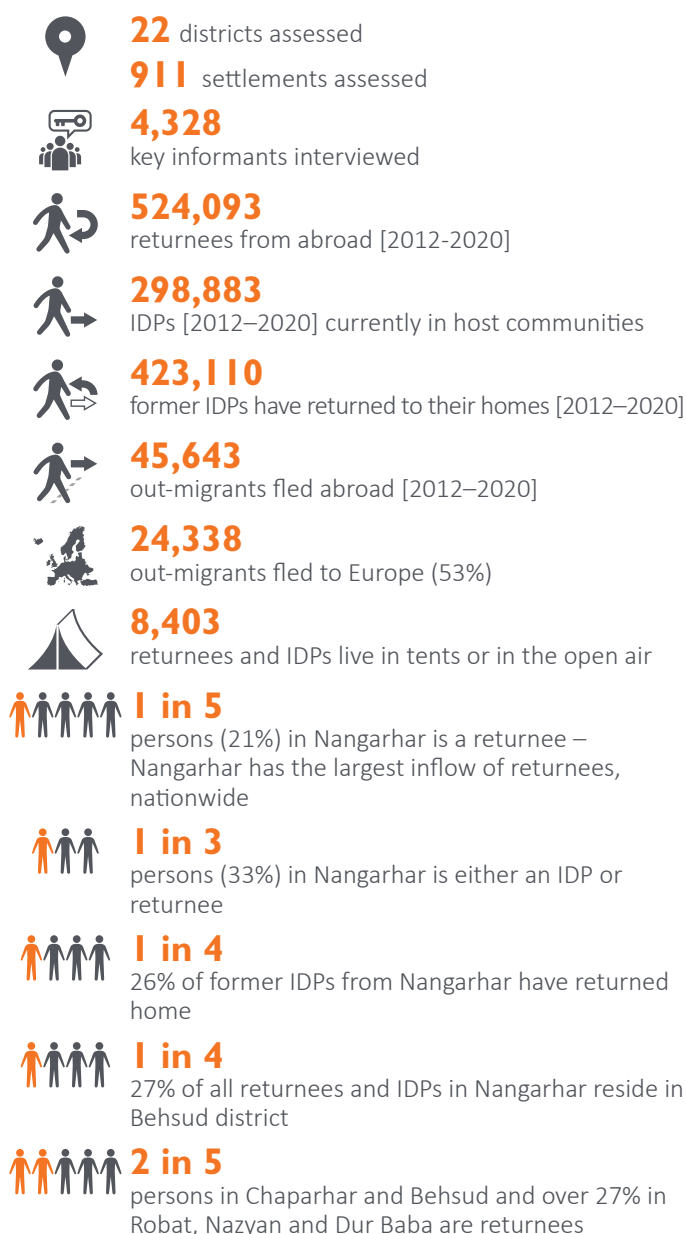
5 TARGET POPULATIONS

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.
Jalalabad	255,012	74,693	23%	48,040	15%	735	0%	26,653	8%	0	0%	5,873	2%
Behsud	124,081	219,885	64%	127,923	37%	924	1%	91,962	27%	1,736	1%	4,528	4%
Surkh Rod	131,522	91,892	41%	50,550	23%	2,989	2%	41,342	19%	1,435	1%	3,675	3%
Chaparhar	65,826	71,407	52%	53,067	39%	48,732	74%	18,340	13%	78,638	119%	3,200	5%
Kama	83,918	44,937	35%	28,141	22%	490	1%	16,796	13%	1,120	1%	794	1%
Kuz Kunar	60,051	25,917	30%	13,310	15%	854	1%	12,607	15%	63	0%	3,551	6%
Rodat	75,448	51,370	41%	34,158	27%	7,462	10%	17,212	14%	6,078	8%	3,582	5%
Khogyani	142,625	39,140	22%	32,686	18%	33,144	23%	6,454	4%	45,703	32%	2,220	2%
Bati Kot	82,634	16,983	17%	15,338	15%	9,275	11%	1,645	2%	9,961	12%	1,821	2%
Deh Bala	44,012	6,743	13%	842	2%	32,528	74%	5,901	12%	4,865	11%	494	1%
Pachir Wa Agam	46,449	8,505	15%	3,759	7%	21,805	47%	4,746	9%	62,880	135%	1,327	3%
Dara-e-Nur	44,012	14,732	25%	11,106	19%	0	0%	3,626	6%	0	0%	1,581	4%
Kot	56,843	18,860	25%	12,756	17%	24,332	43%	6,104	8%	100,665	177%	1,056	2%
Goshta	29,769	12,367	29%	9,593	23%	2,107	7%	2,774	7%	2,597	9%	641	2%
Achin	109,452	8,702	7%	6,189	5%	15,310	14%	2,513	2%	36,207	33%	803	1%
Shinwar	65,441	25,763	28%	17,675	19%	10,808	17%	8,088	9%	9,919	15%	1,132	2%
Muhmand Dara	49,016	30,107	38%	16,443	21%	5,040	10%	13,664	17%	9,142	19%	1,456	3%
Lalpur	22,327	16,490	42%	5,651	15%	4,502	20%	10,839	28%	5,369	24%	335	2%
Sherzad	72,369	8,691	11%	7,291	9%	47,642	66%	1,400	2%	14,462	20%	2,478	3%
Nazyan	16,040	10,753	40%	7,974	30%	8,467	53%	2,779	10%	4,592	29%	2,502	16%
Hesarak	33,619	11,363	25%	10,844	24%	20,980	62%	519	1%	3,885	12%	1,744	5%
Dur Baba	25,406	13,676	35%	10,757	28%	21,499	85%	2,919	7%	23,793	94%	850	3%
Total	1,635,872	822,976	33%	524,093	21%	319,625	20%	298,883	12%	423,110	26%	45,643	3%

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



DTM enumerators contribute to the COVID-19 response by disseminating COVID-19 RCCE information/materials in communities during assessments, like this enumerator in Nangarhar. © 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.

Since the outbreak of COVID-19 in March 2020, DTM enumerators have been striving to practice COVID-19 RCCE guidelines and disseminate information/materials in communities, like this enumerator in Nangarhar. © 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 2% of the key informants in Nangarhar, this is an improvement from the national average of 0.1% female representation in DTM 's first round, completed in March 2017.



4,328
key informants (KIs)
interviewed



74
female key informants
(2%)



4,254
male key informants
(98%)



4.8
average number of KIs
per focus group



301
key informants are IDPs
or returnees (7%)



1,407
KIs from host
communities (33%)

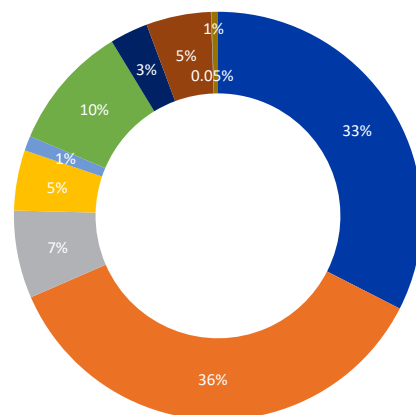


911
KIs from multi-sectoral
and social services (21%)



1,687
KIs from local
authorities (39%)

Key Informants by Type | Nangarhar



- 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).



524,093 returnees from abroad



511,797 returned from Pakistan (98%)



284,959 undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (54%)



1,551 returned from Iran (0.3%)

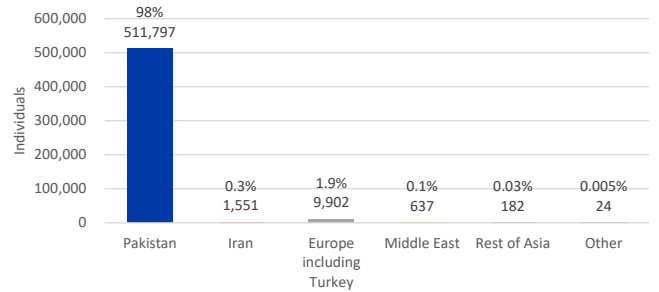


228,389 documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (44%)

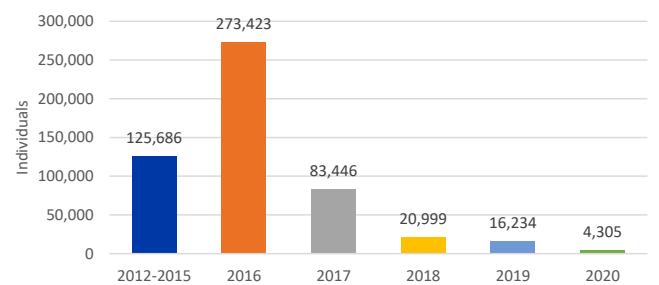


10,745 returnees from non-neighbouring countries (2%)

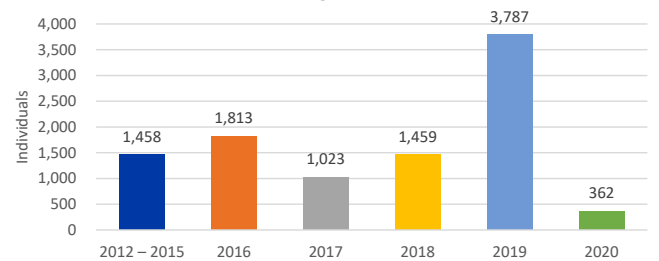
Returnees from Abroad | Country/Region of Origin | Nangarhar



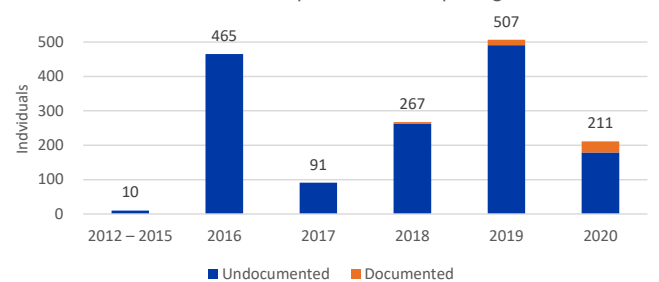
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Nangarhar



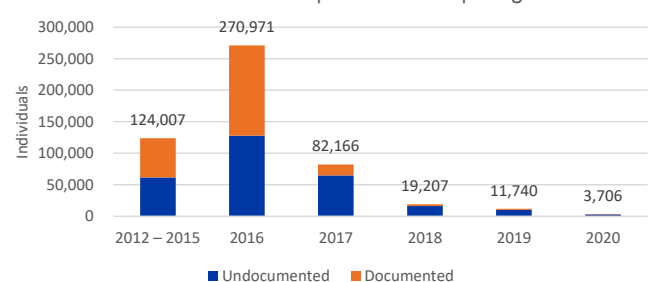
Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Nangarhar



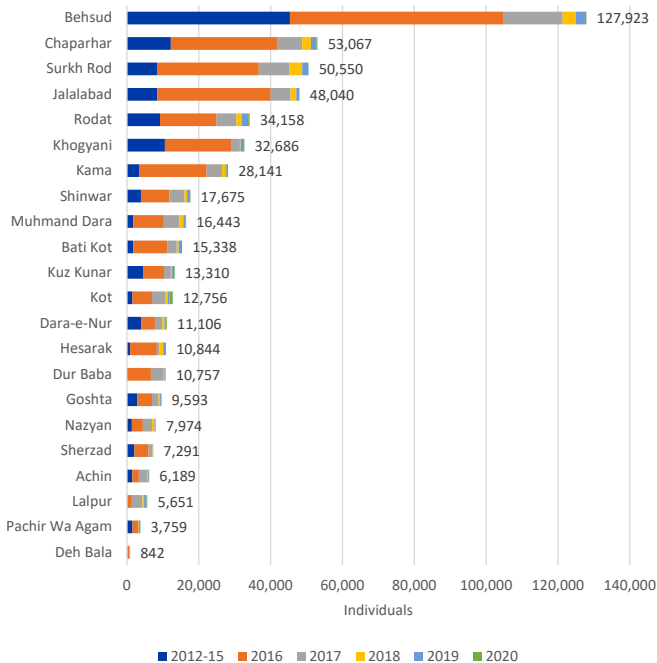
Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Nangarhar



Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Nangarhar



Returnees from Abroad by District | Nangarhar



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.



298,883

IDPs currently reside in host communities



100%

displaced due to conflict



91,962

IDPs in Behsud district, which hosts the most IDPs (31)



0%

displaced due to natural disaster



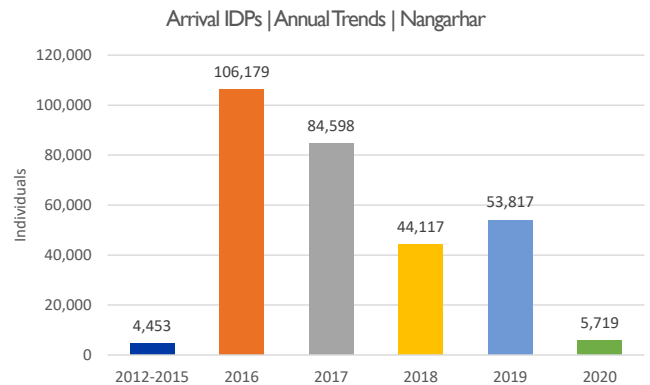
0

IDPs reside in informal settlements

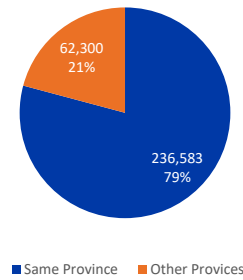


79%

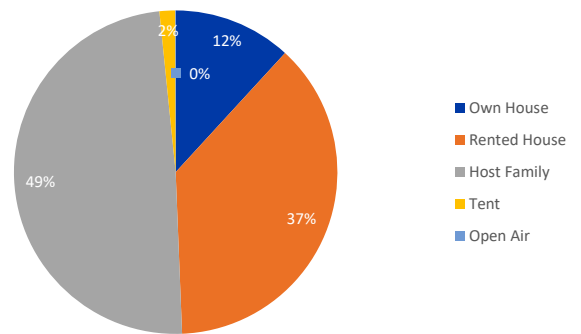
displaced within their home province



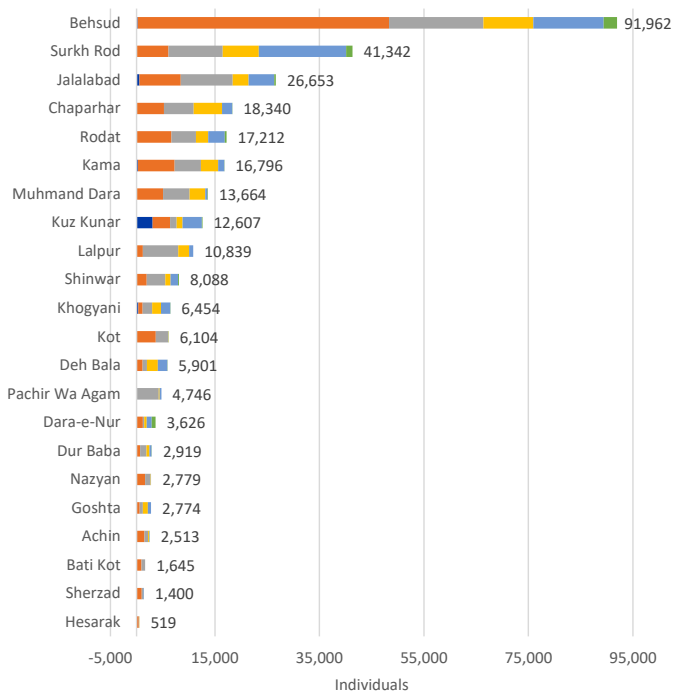
Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Nangarhar



Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Nangarhar



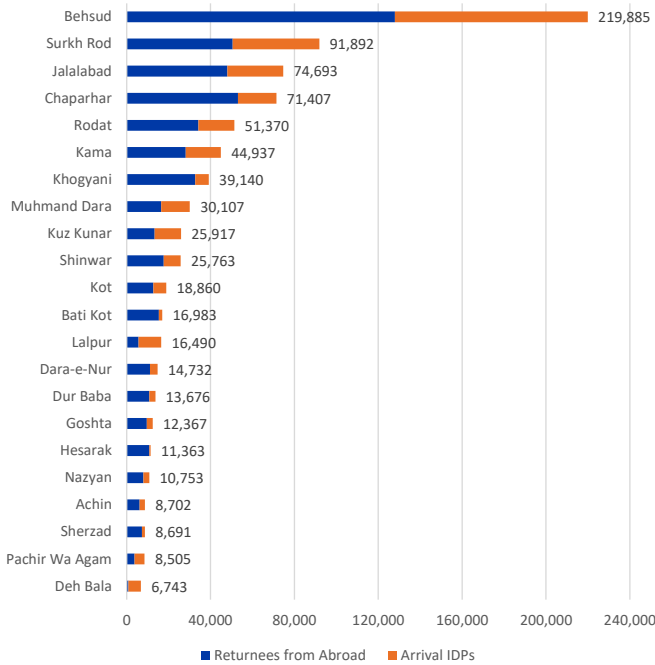
Arrival IDPs by District | Nangarhar



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

TOTAL INFLOW [RETURNEES + ARRIVAL IDPs]

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Nangarhar



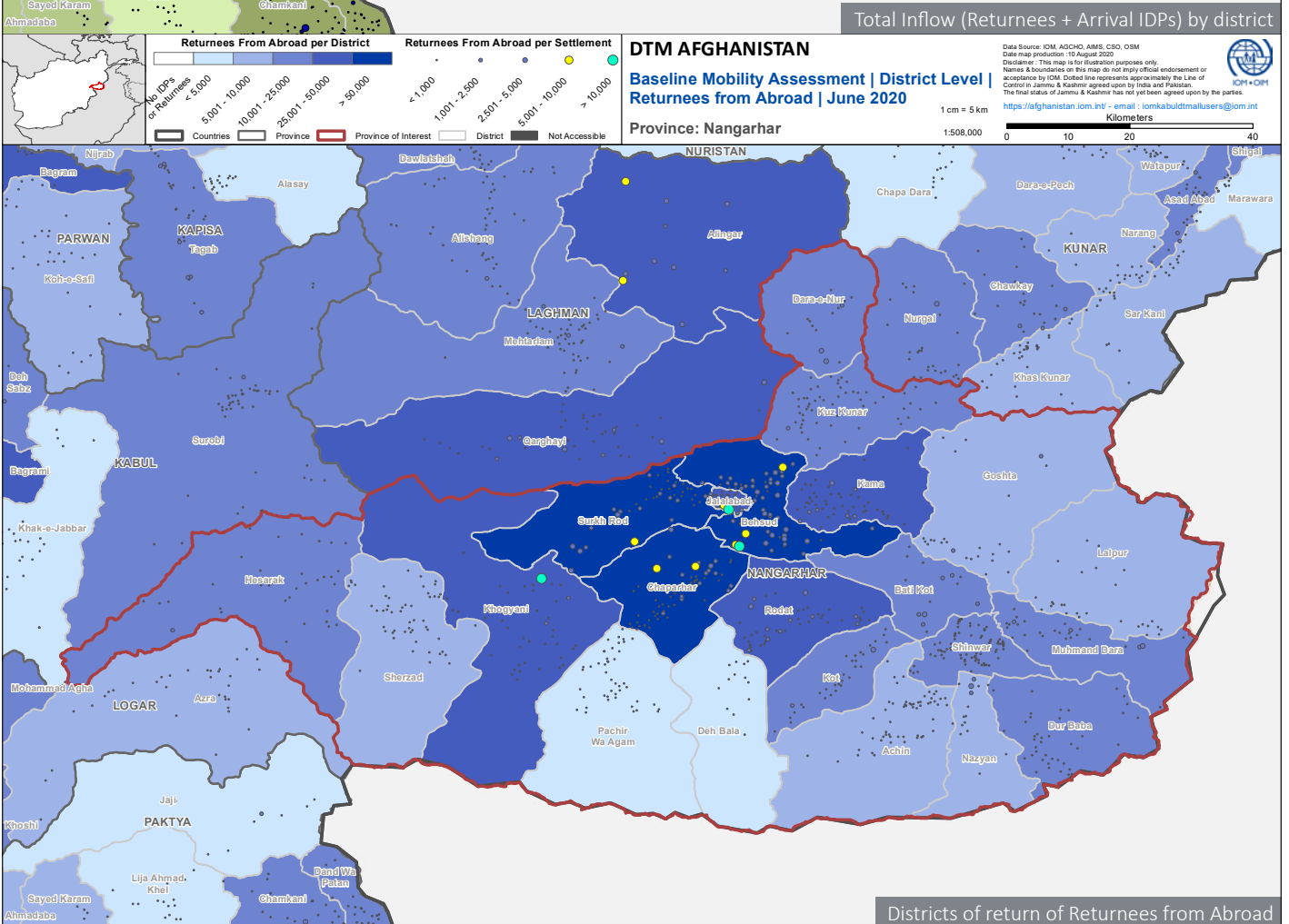
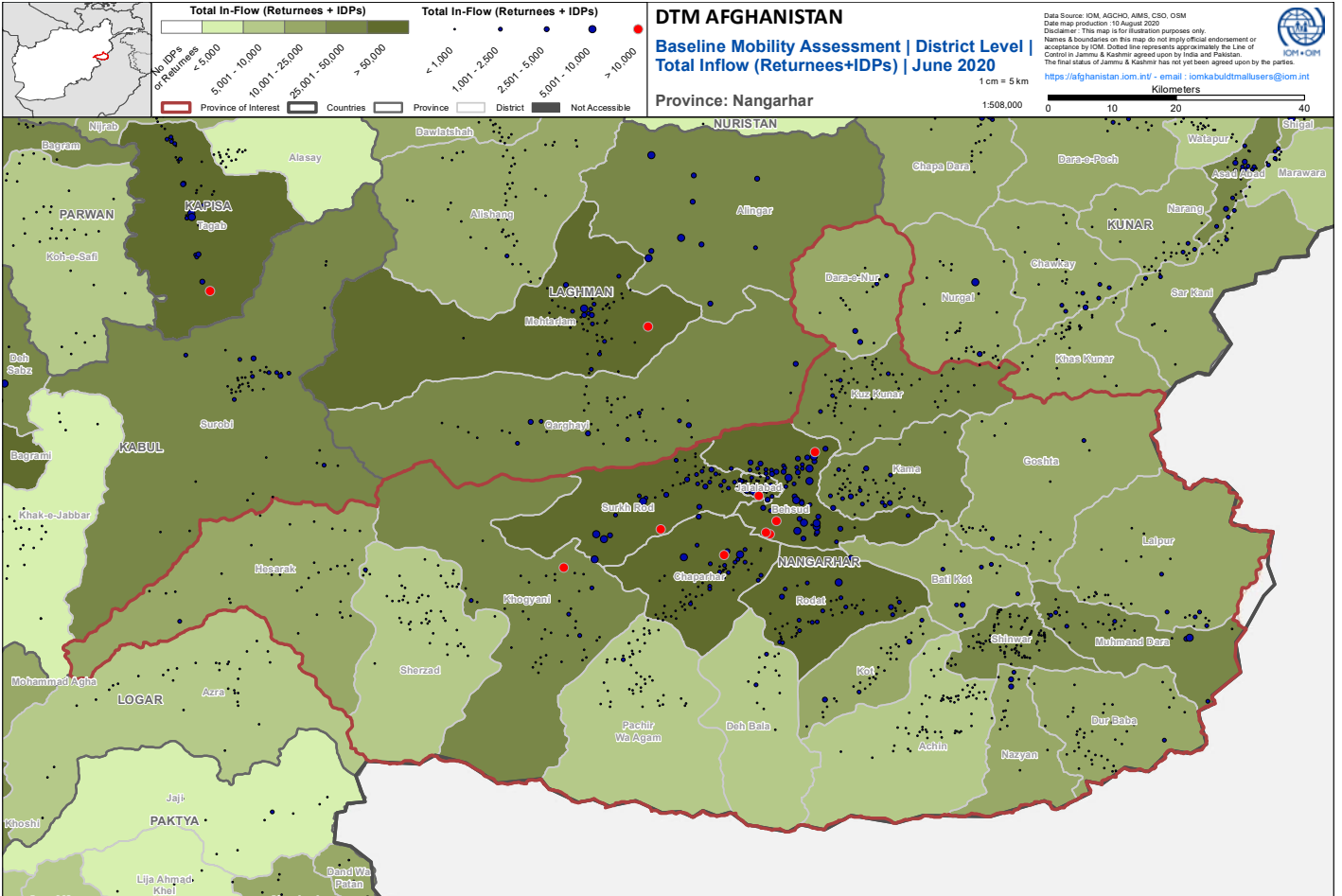
Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Behsud	127,923	91,962	219,885
Surkh Rod	50,550	41,342	91,892
Jalalabad	48,040	26,653	74,693
Chaparhar	53,067	18,340	71,407
Rodat	34,158	17,212	51,370
Kama	28,141	16,796	44,937
Khogyani	32,686	6,454	39,140
Muhmand Dara	16,443	13,664	30,107
Kuz Kunar	13,310	12,607	25,917
Shinwar	17,675	8,088	25,763
Kot	12,756	6,104	18,860
Bati Kot	15,338	1,645	16,983
Lalpur	5,651	10,839	16,490
Dara-e-Nur	11,106	3,626	14,732
Dur Baba	10,757	2,919	13,676
Goshta	9,593	2,774	12,367
Hesarak	10,844	519	11,363
Nazyan	7,974	2,779	10,753
Achin	6,189	2,513	8,702
Sherzad	7,291	1,400	8,691
Pachir Wa Agam	3,759	4,746	8,505
Deh Bala	842	5,901	6,743
Grand Total	524,093	298,883	822,976

Overall, Nangarhar province hosts a total inflow of 822,976 returnees and IDPs, of which 64% (524,093) are returnees and 36% (298,883) are IDPs. The table below shows the 40 settlements in Nangarhar that are most affected by this influx. These 40 settlements (4% of the 911 settlements assessed in Nangarhar) 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	Khalis Family	Jalalabad	29,900
2	Chamtala	Khogyani	24,162
3	Ada	Behsud	21,348
4	Jowi Dahi Sharqe	Behsud	14,889
5	Dawlat Abad	Chaparhar	14,210
6	Shaikh Mesri	Surkh Rod	13,263
7	Daman	Behsud	12,763
8	Tarkho Oba	Behsud	11,723
9	Jowi Yazdah	Behsud	8,614
10	Chamtala	Surkh Rod	8,371
11	Pass Daka	Muhmand Dara	8,183
12	Marghondai	Surkh Rod	7,771
13	Angur Bagh	Jalalabad	6,933
14	Gul Abad	Behsud	6,176
15	Karaiz Kabir	Behsud	6,135
16	Saracha Arabeya	Behsud	5,860
17	Beni Ga	Behsud	5,773
18	Perawar	Behsud	5,593
19	Jalozai	Chaparhar	5,573
20	Wollayte	Behsud	5,523
21	Fateh Abad	Surkh Rod	5,445
22	Kunar Safayan	Chaparhar	5,371
23	Saracha	Behsud	5,346
24	Kamp Tagaab	Behsud	5,295
25	Kamp Mahjeren Sar Shahi	Rodat	5,128
26	Koshkak	Surkh Rod	5,055
27	Nahr Shahi	Behsud	5,036
28	Narinj Bagh	Jalalabad	4,914
29	Sheikh Mesri Wahdat Mena	Chaparhar	4,704
30	Samar Khail	Behsud	4,681
31	Seya Sang	Surkh Rod	4,446
32	Sabawoon Family	Chaparhar	4,408
33	Naghlo Jowi 15	Behsud	4,387
34	Moqam Khan	Behsud	4,315
35	Amla	Dara-e-Nur	4,288
36	Shairgar	Kama	3,985
37	Poul Saracha	Behsud	3,909
38	Karaiz Kabir Ya Naqelin	Behsud	3,891
39	Souz Abad	Surkh Rod	3,822
40	Joyi Haft	Jalalabad	3,735
	Total		314,924



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.



319,625
Fled IDPs



94%
fled IDPs displaced in Nangarhar

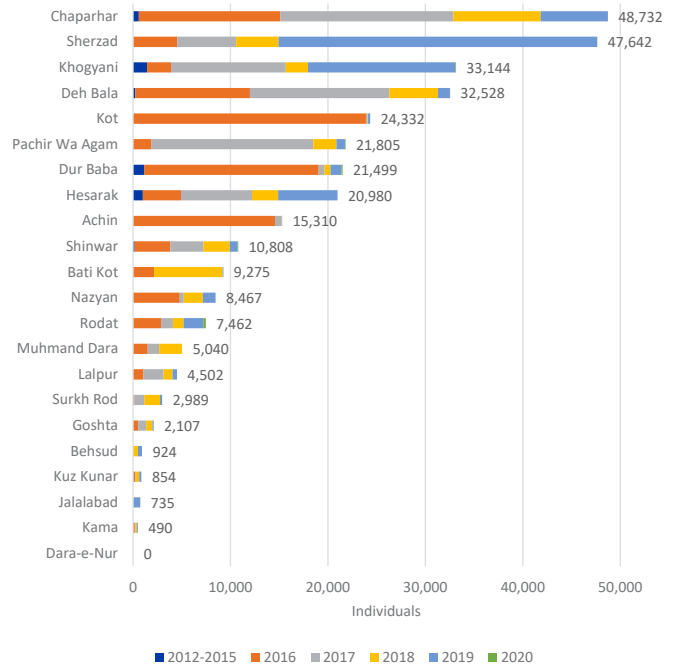


100%
displaced due to conflict

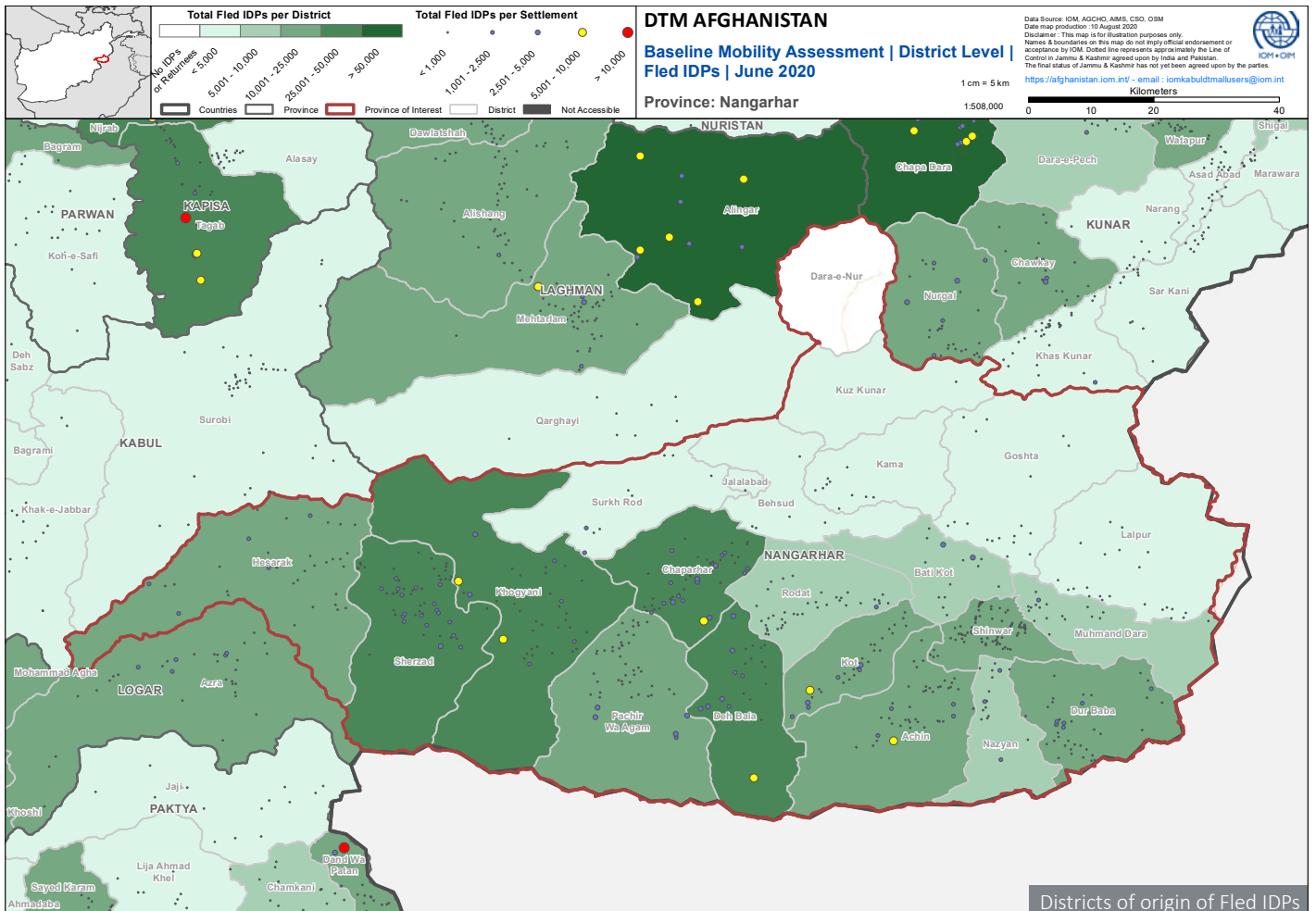
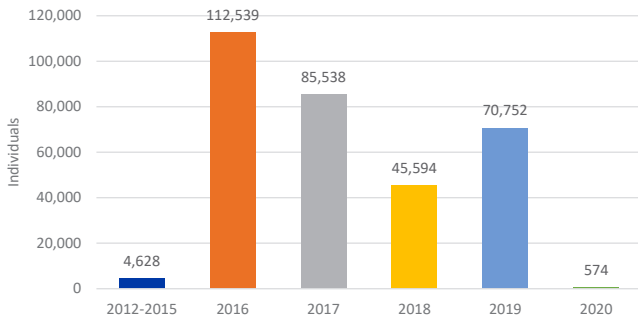


0%
displaced due to natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Nangarhar



Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Nangarhar





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.



423,110
Returned IDPs



95%
returned from other locations in Nangarhar

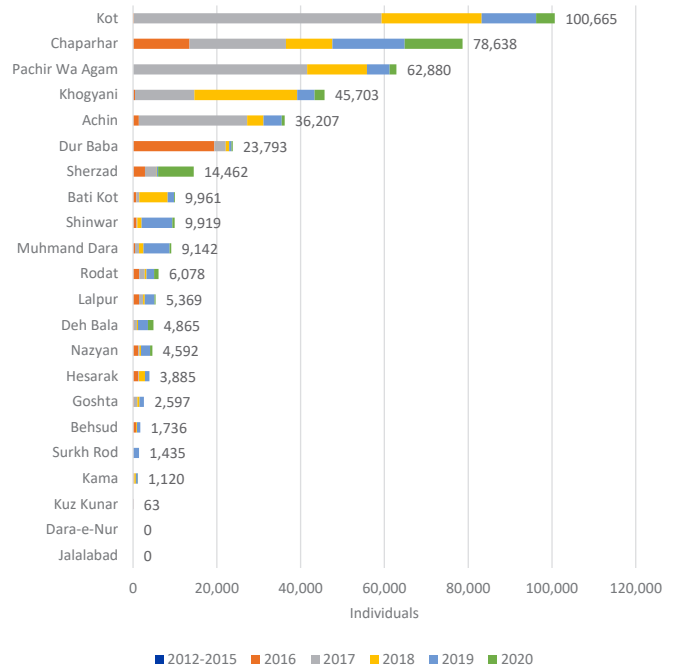


2 in 3
former IDPs returned to only 4 districts: Kot, Chaparhar, Pachir Wa Agam and Khogyani (68%)

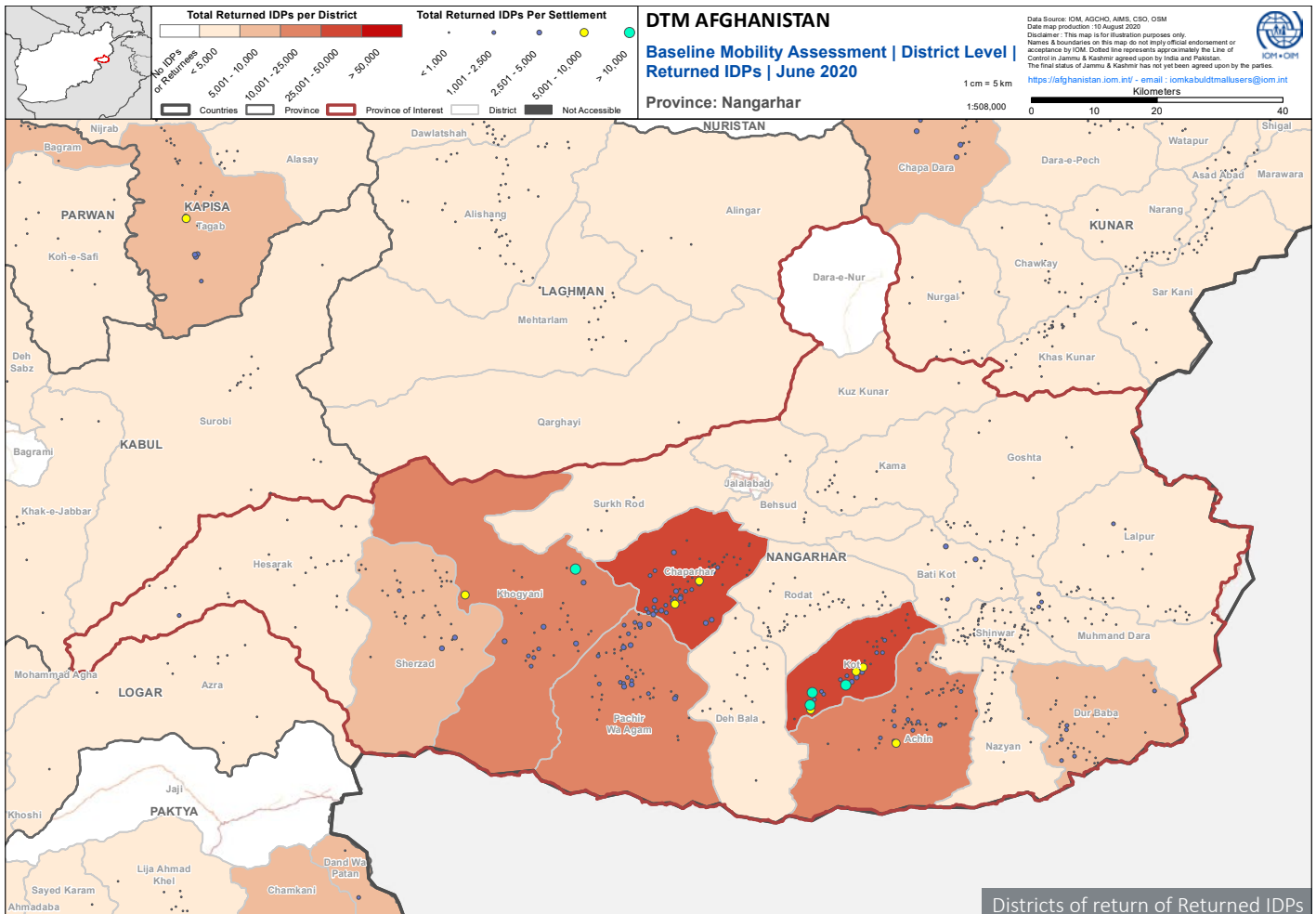
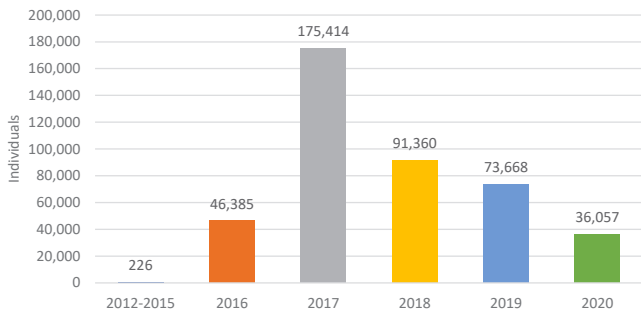


1 in 4
of all returned IDPs in Nangarhar returned to Kot district (24%)

Returned IDPs by District | Nangarhar



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Nangarhar



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.



45,643
fled abroad



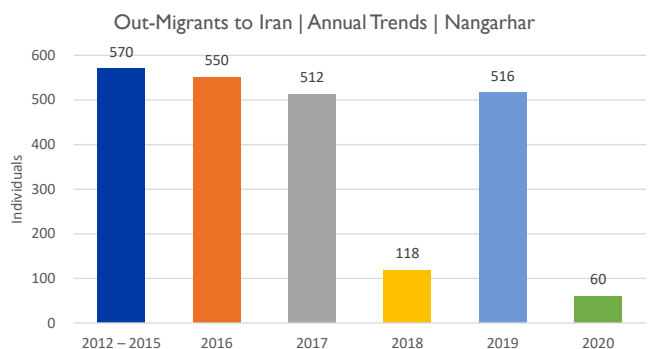
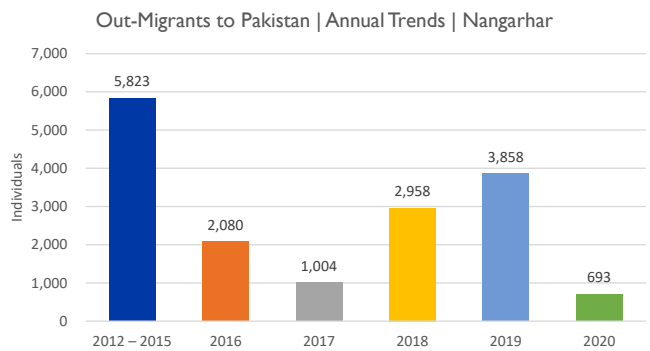
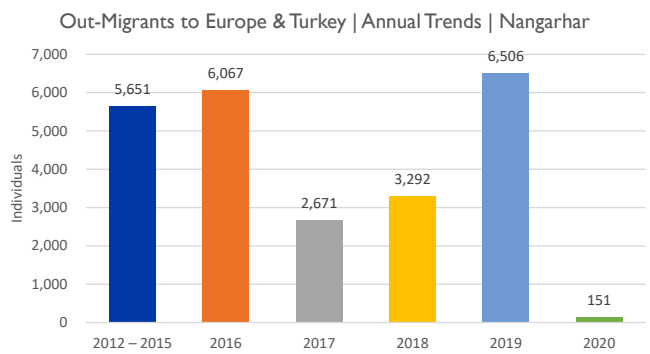
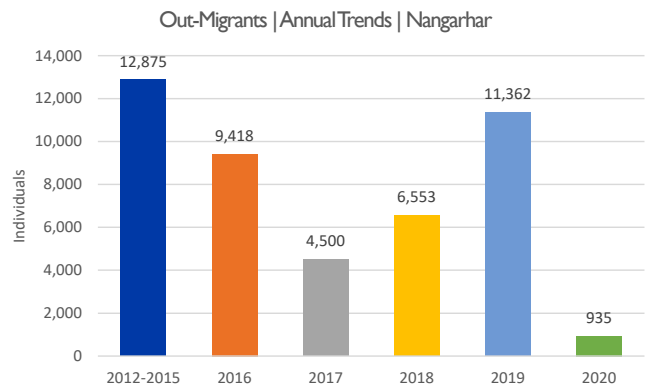
24,338
fled to Europe (53%)



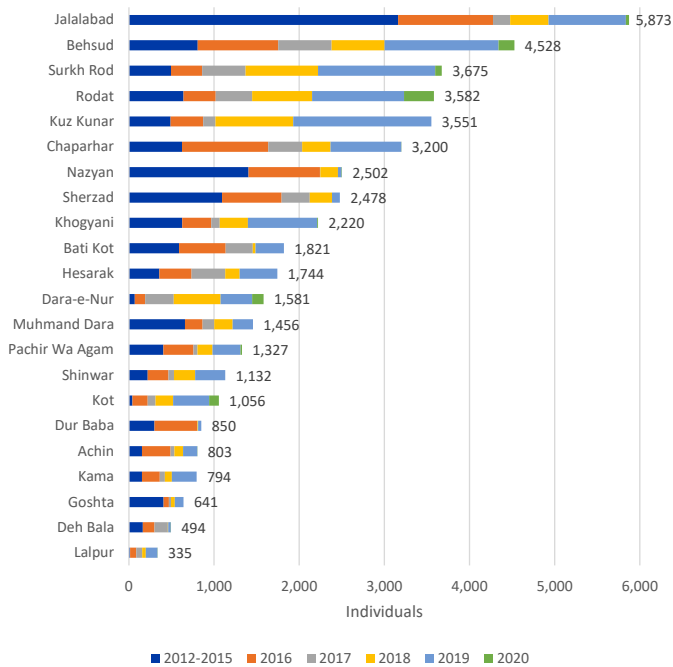
2,326
fled to Iran (5%)



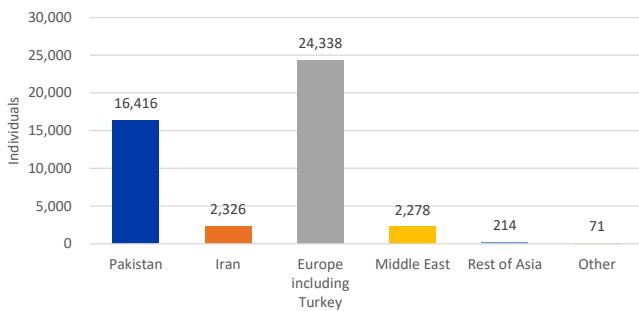
16,416
fled to Pakistan (36%)



Out-Migrants by District | Nangarhar



Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Nangarhar



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.

© 2020 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

in coordination with   

DTM in Afghanistan is generously supported by:

