DTM AFGHANISTAN

# BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

## HELMAND SUMMARY RESULTS

ROUND 10 • JAN – JUN 2020

A lack of eduational opportunities have led children engage with hard labour, like these children fetching water from an unprotected water source, which poses protection risks. © 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

**13** districts assessed

**291** settlements assessed

**1,300**
key informants interviewed

**110,991**
returnees from abroad [2012-2020]

**444,803**
IDPs [2012–2020] currently in host communities

**628,797**
former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2020]

**60,732**
out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2020]

**380**
out-migrants fled to Europe (0.6%)

**5,899**
returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air

**1 in 4**
persons (23%) in Helmand is an IDP – Helmand is the top 2nd province with the highest inflow of IDPs, nationwide

**1 in 2**
51% of all returnees and IDPs in Helmand reside in Lashkargah district – Lashkargah is the top 2nd district with the highest inflow of IDPs and Returnees nationwide

**1 in 2**
45% of former IDPs from Helmand, have returned home

**3 in 5**
persons (60%) in Lashkargah and more than 25% in Nahr-e-Saraj, Garmser and Rig-i-Khan Nishin are either IDPs or returnees

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. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lashkargah | 186,708 | 282,857 | 60% | 24,446 | 5% | 115,002 | 62% | 258,411 | 55% | 263,974 | 141% | 17,687 | 9% |
| Nad-e-Ali | 209,919 | 53,280 | 20% | 8,524 | 3% | 87,022 | 41% | 44,756 | 17% | 106,657 | 51% | 2,560 | 1% |
| Nawa-e-Barakzaiy | 107,455 | 34,167 | 24% | 13,590 | 10% | 19,474 | 18% | 20,577 | 15% | 78,911 | 73% | 4,659 | 4% |
| Nahr-e-Saraj | 168,702 | 64,770 | 28% | 24,476 | 10% | 21,508 | 13% | 40,294 | 17% | 46,134 | 27% | 14,229 | 8% |
| Washer | 27,955 | 4,021 | 13% | 1,547 | 5% | 8,778 | 31% | 2,474 | 8% | 5,698 | 20% | 2,783 | 10% |
| Garmser | 115,158 | 52,959 | 32% | 24,690 | 15% | 32,468 | 28% | 28,269 | 17% | 52,973 | 46% | 8,788 | 8% |
| Nawzad | 94,477 | 4,348 | 4% | 898 | 1% | 12,615 | 13% | 3,450 | 3% | 8,038 | 9% | 1,115 | 1% |
| Sangin | 74,708 | 5,673 | 7% | 1,157 | 1% | 7,116 | 10% | 4,516 | 6% | 9,029 | 12% | 588 | 1% |
| Musa Qala | 117,585 | 35,053 | 23% | 1,760 | 1% | 49,602 | 42% | 33,293 | 22% | 40,390 | 34% | 1,762 | 1% |
| Kajaki | 112,831 | 1,722 | 2% | 436 | 0% | 2,504 | 2% | 1,286 | 1% | 1,347 | 1% | 375 | 0% |
| Reg-i-Khan Nishin | 25,447 | 9,720 | 28% | 5,619 | 16% | 7,854 | 31% | 4,101 | 12% | 11,720 | 46% | 3,054 | 12% |
| Baghran | 125,308 | 4,878 | 4% | 2,410 | 2% | 10,469 | 8% | 2,468 | 2% | 2,669 | 2% | 1,728 | 1% |
| Deh-e-Shu | 29,261 | 2,346 | 7% | 1,438 | 5% | 3,674 | 13% | 908 | 3% | 1,257 | 4% | 1,404 | 5% |
| Total | 1,395,514 | 555,794 | 28% | 110,991 | 6% | 378,086 | 27% | 444,803 | 23% | 628,797 | 45% | 60,732 | 4% |

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

This community in Helmand installed a solar-powered pump to supply water for irrigation. © 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 Helmand. © 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.

**1,300** key informants (KIs) interviewed

**182** key informants are IDPs or returnees (14%)

**0** female key informants

**836** KIs from host communities (64%)

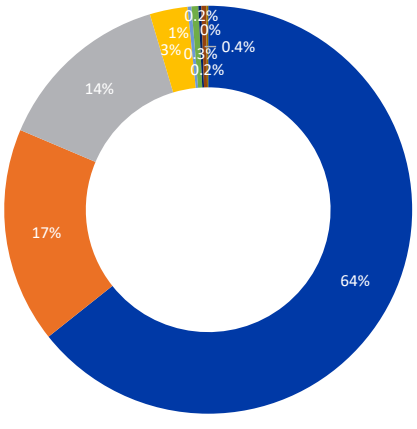
**1,300** male key informants (100%)

**55** KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (4%)

**4.5** average number of KIs per focus group

**225** KIs from local authorities (17%)

Key Informants by Type | Helmand




- 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).

**110,991** returnees from abroad

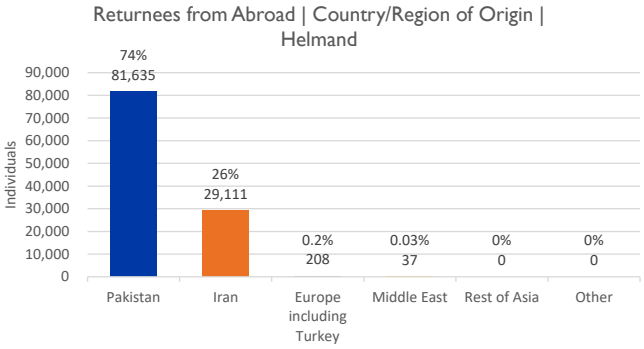
**81,635** returned from Pakistan (74%)

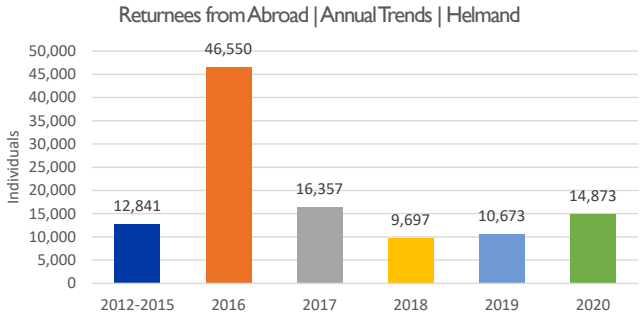
**81,495** undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (73%)

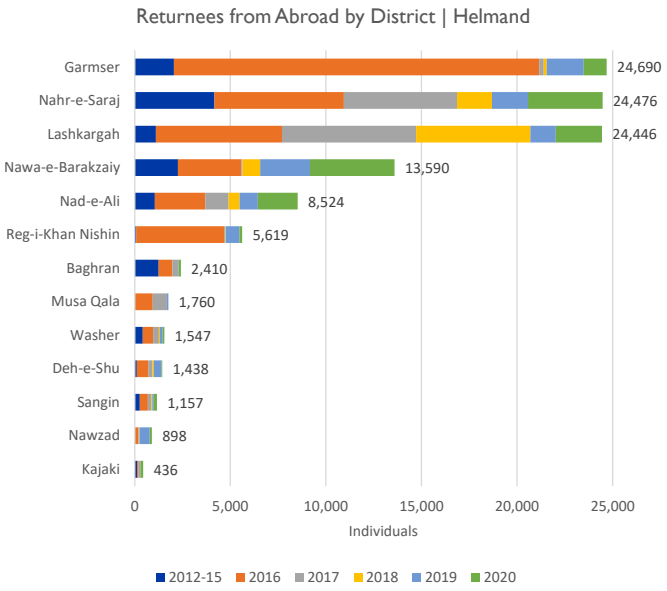
**29,111** returned from Iran (26%)

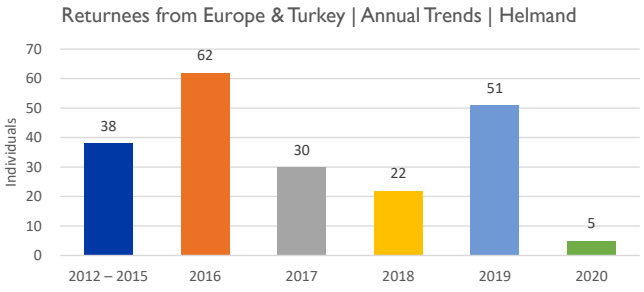
**29,251** documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (26%)

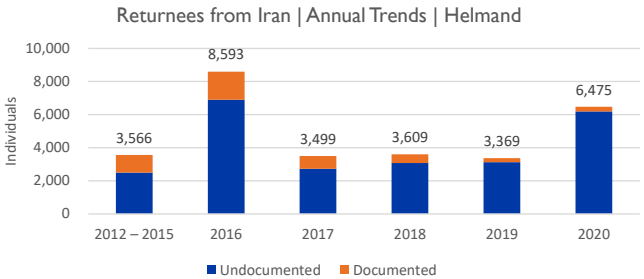
**245** returnees from non-neighbouring countries (0.2%)

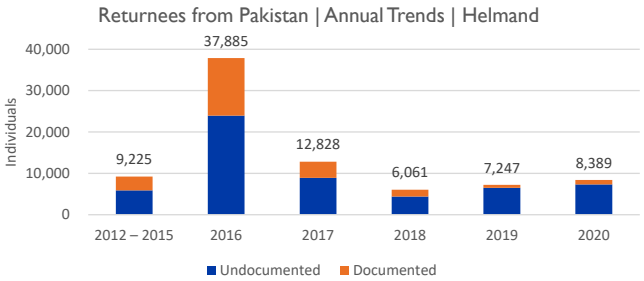


# ARRIVAL IDPs

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.

**444,803**
IDPs currently reside in host communities

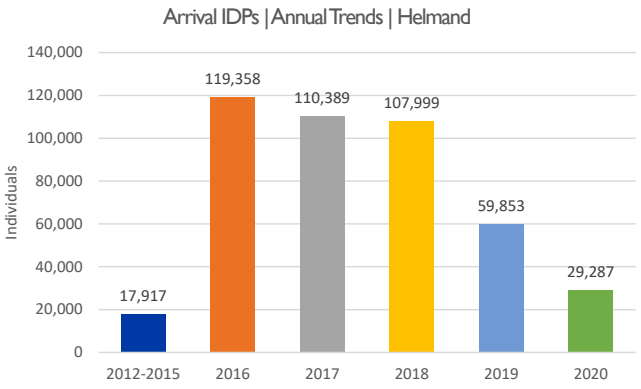
**62%**
displaced due to conflict

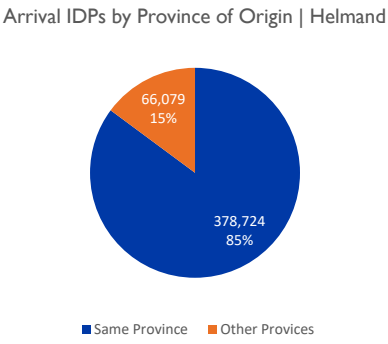
**258,411**
IDPs in Lashkargah, which hosts the most IDPs (58%)

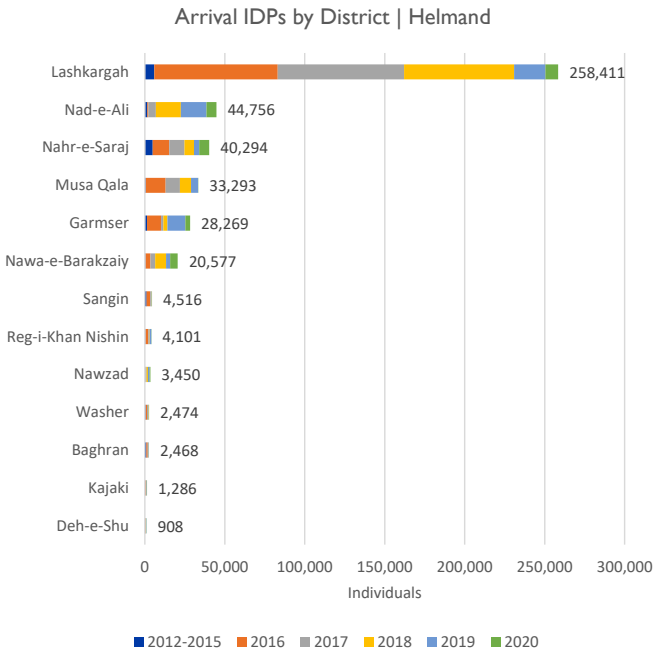
**38%**
displaced due to natural disaster

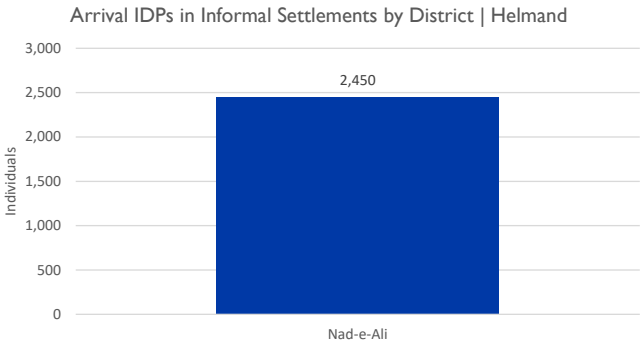
**2,450**
IDPs reside in informal settlements (1%)

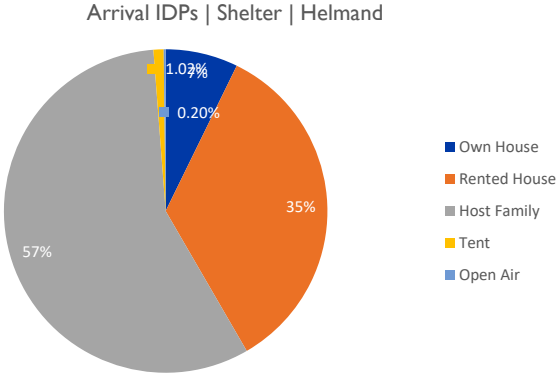
**85%**
displaced within their home province



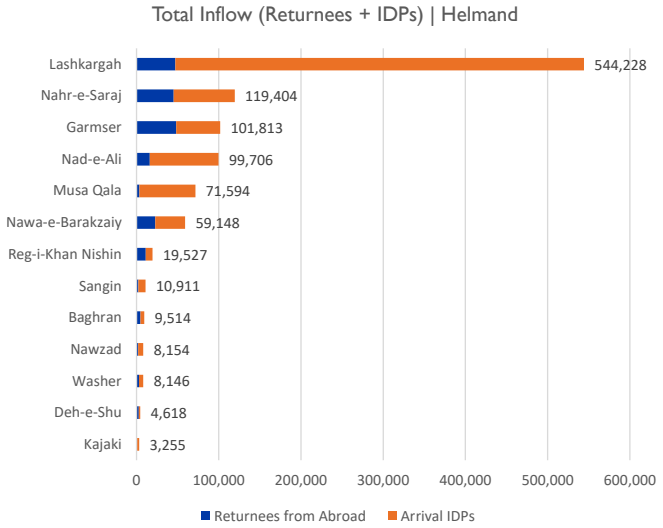



# TOTAL INFLOW [RETURNEES + ARRIVAL IDPs]



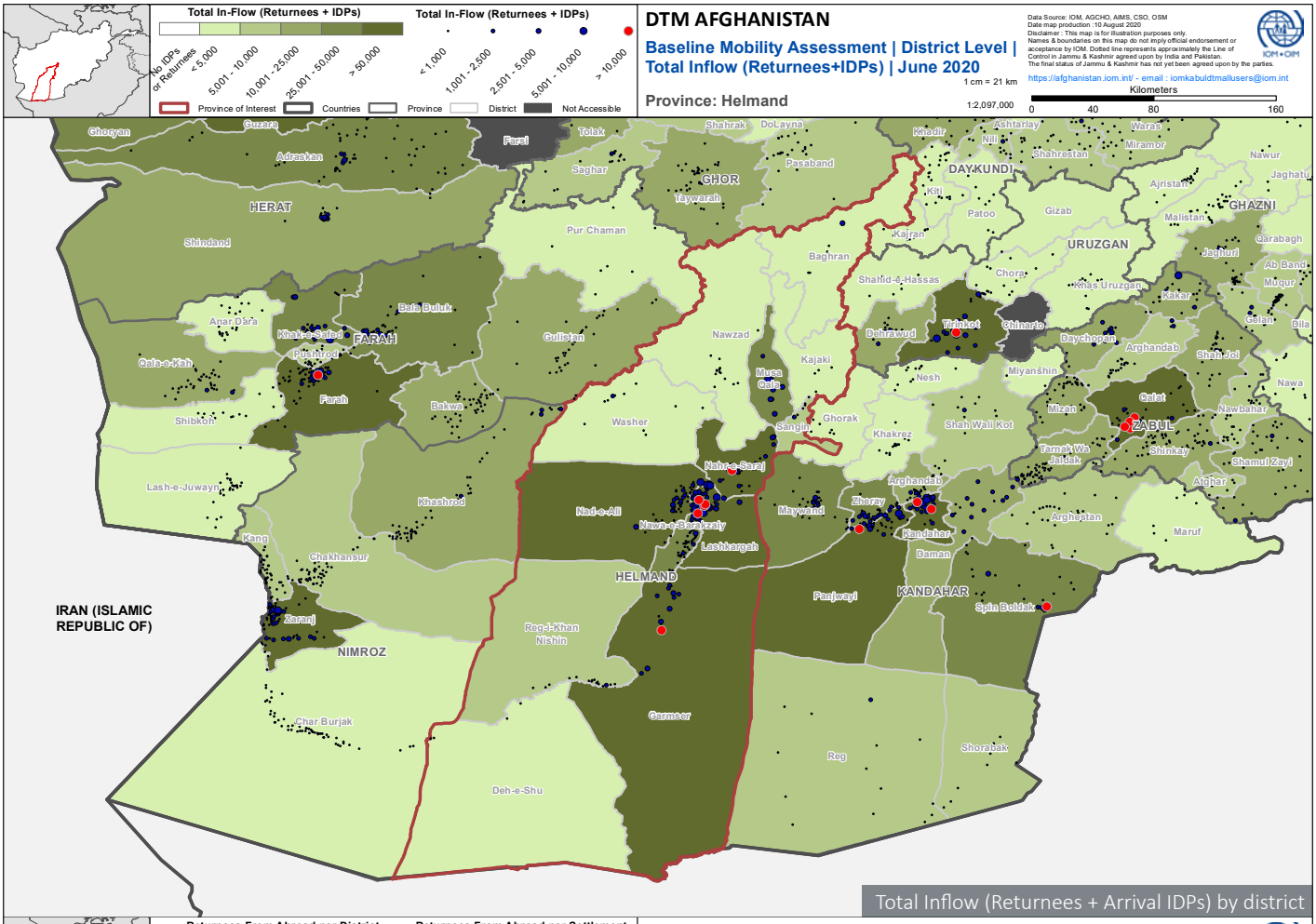

## Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

| District | Returnees | Arrival IDPs | Total Inflow |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lashkargah | 24,446 | 258,411 | 282,857 |
| Nahr-e-Saraj | 24,476 | 40,294 | 64,770 |
| Nad-e-Ali | 8,524 | 44,756 | 53,280 |
| Garmser | 24,690 | 28,269 | 52,959 |
| Musa Qala | 1,760 | 33,293 | 35,053 |
| Nawa-e-Barakzaiy | 13,590 | 20,577 | 34,167 |
| Reg-i-Khan Nishin | 5,619 | 4,101 | 9,720 |
| Sangin | 1,157 | 4,516 | 5,673 |
| Baghran | 2,410 | 2,468 | 4,878 |
| Nawzad | 898 | 3,450 | 4,348 |
| Washer | 1,547 | 2,474 | 4,021 |
| Deh-e-Shu | 1,438 | 908 | 2,346 |
| Kajaki | 436 | 1,286 | 1,722 |
| Grand Total | 110,991 | 444,803 | 555,794 |

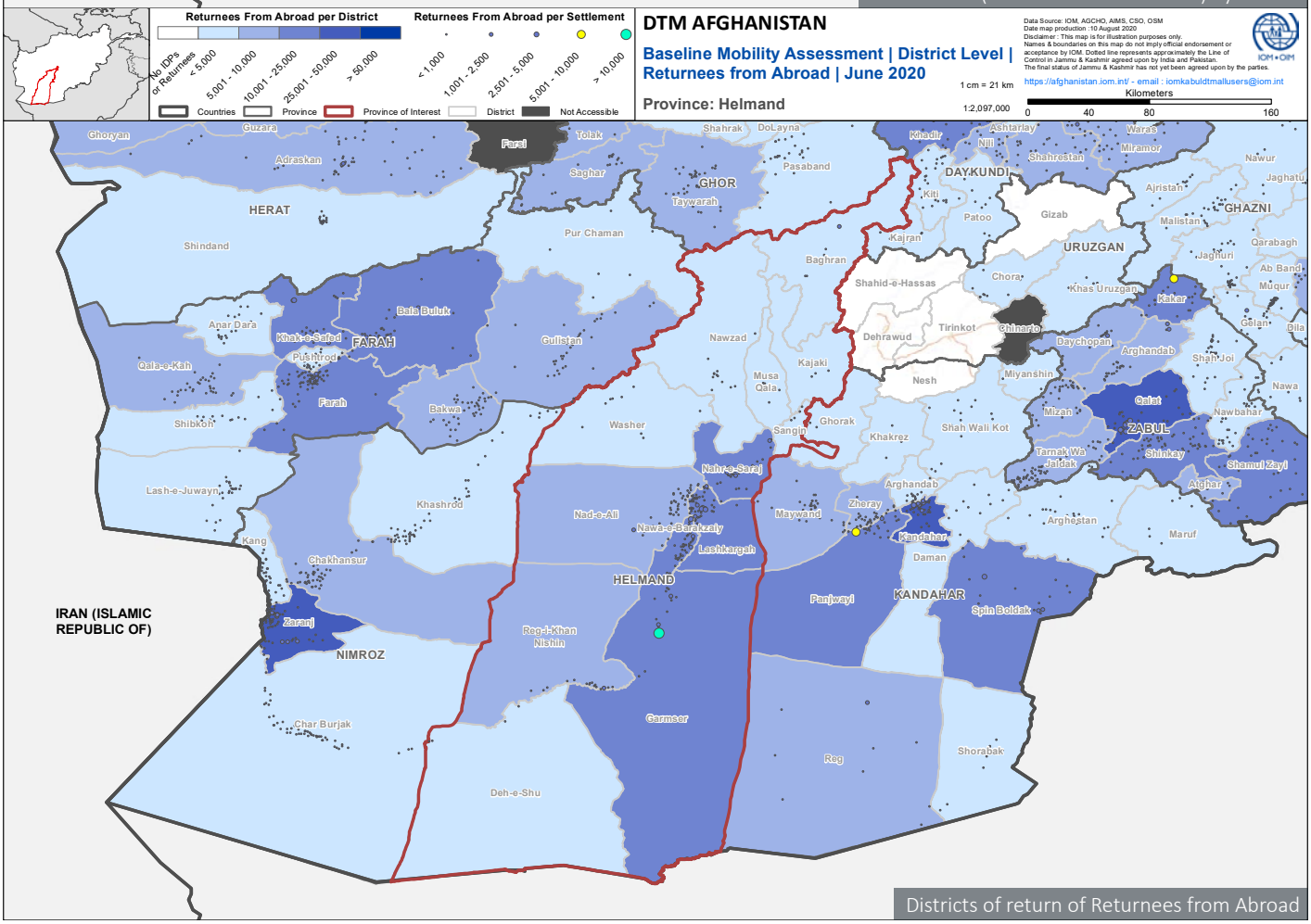
Overall, Helmand province hosts a total inflow of 555,794 returnees and IDPs, of which 20% (110,991) are returnees and 80% (444,803) are IDPs. The table below shows the 40 settlements in Helmand that are most affected by this influx. These 40 settlements (14% of the 291 settlements assessed in Helmand) host 57% 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 | Karta-e- Lagan | Lashkargah | 74,377 |
| 2 | Lakari (2) | Garmser | 21,709 |
| 3 | Ahmad Shahi Mena | Lashkargah | 14,646 |
| 4 | Kamp Mukhtar Malik Nasullah | Lashkargah | 11,872 |
| 5 | Deh Mazang | Nahr-e-Saraj | 10,525 |
| 6 | Karez | Lashkargah | 10,520 |
| 7 | Kamp Mahajerin Haji Khan Wali | Lashkargah | 8,911 |
| 8 | Lashkari Bazari Sharqi | Lashkargah | 8,776 |
| 9 | Safian | Lashkargah | 8,764 |
| 10 | Mahajerin | Lashkargah | 7,686 |
| 11 | Lakhshak Kalay (parchaw Kalay) | Nad-e-Ali | 7,574 |
| 12 | Lashkar Bazar | Lashkargah | 7,469 |
| 13 | Gul Ikhtiyar | Lashkargah | 6,057 |
| 14 | Dihmazangi Gharbi | Nahr-e-Saraj | 5,745 |
| 15 | Abdul Wodod | Lashkargah | 5,740 |
| 16 | Lashkar Gah | Lashkargah | 5,646 |
| 17 | Kocheni Karaiz | Lashkargah | 5,507 |
| 18 | Chena Sufla | Musa Qala | 5,162 |
| 19 | Be Nader | Garmser | 4,986 |
| 20 | Dahi Zakirya Wakil M.omer Khan | Garmser | 4,856 |
| 21 | Negarey | Nawa-e-Barakzaiy | 4,854 |
| 22 | Tak Makhtar | Nahr-e-Saraj | 4,747 |
| 23 | Bashiran | Lashkargah | 4,588 |
| 24 | Haynak | Nawa-e-Barakzaiy | 4,583 |
| 25 | Bolan | Lashkargah | 4,577 |
| 26 | Qala Bist Manda Kalay | Lashkargah | 4,494 |
| 27 | Karaiz Loyi Kalay | Lashkargah | 4,347 |
| 28 | Abdul Aziz | Lashkargah | 4,203 |
| 29 | Yatemcha Wa Chah Karaiz | Musa Qala | 4,193 |
| 30 | Mazar Abad | Musa Qala | 4,039 |
| 31 | Ghundi kalay | Musa Qala | 4,026 |
| 32 | Wali Karam | Lashkargah | 4,004 |
| 33 | Landi | Musa Qala | 3,990 |
| 34 | Haji Sheer Aka Kalay | Lashkargah | 3,841 |
| 35 | Musakhan Kalay | Lashkargah | 3,802 |
| 36 | Baghranian | Lashkargah | 3,754 |
| 37 | Kochnai Darwishan Shahi | Garmser | 3,573 |
| 38 | Kaca | Lashkargah | 3,500 |
| 39 | Lakrai (1) | Garmser | 3,497 |
| 40 | Kurondih Lashkar Bazari Sharqi Wa Gharbi | Lashkargah | 3,265 |
| | | Total | 318,405 |




Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs) by district




Districts of return of Returnees from Abroad

# FLED IDPS

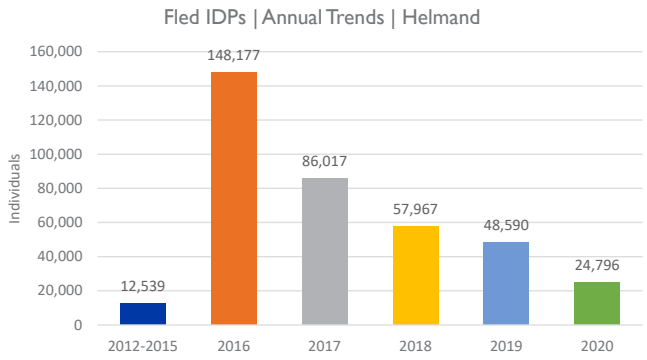
Fled IDPs are Afghans who have fled from an assessed location or settlement within which they previously resided and now currently reside in a different settlement in Afghanistan, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection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

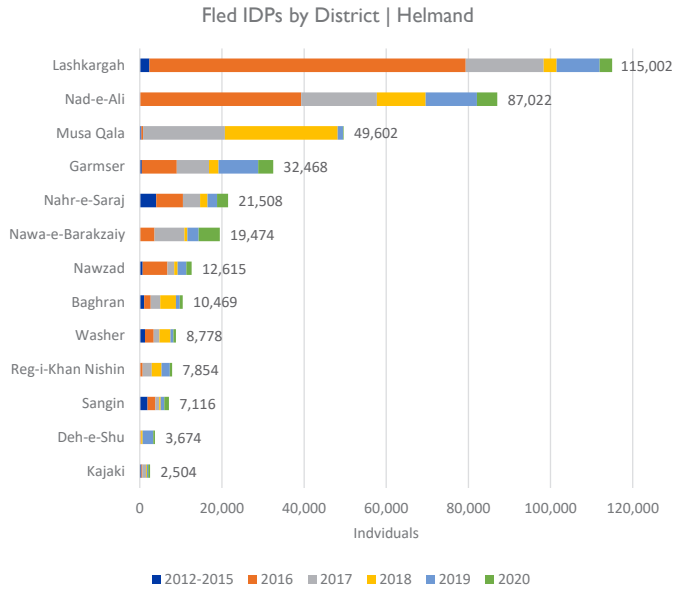
**378,086**
Fled IDPs

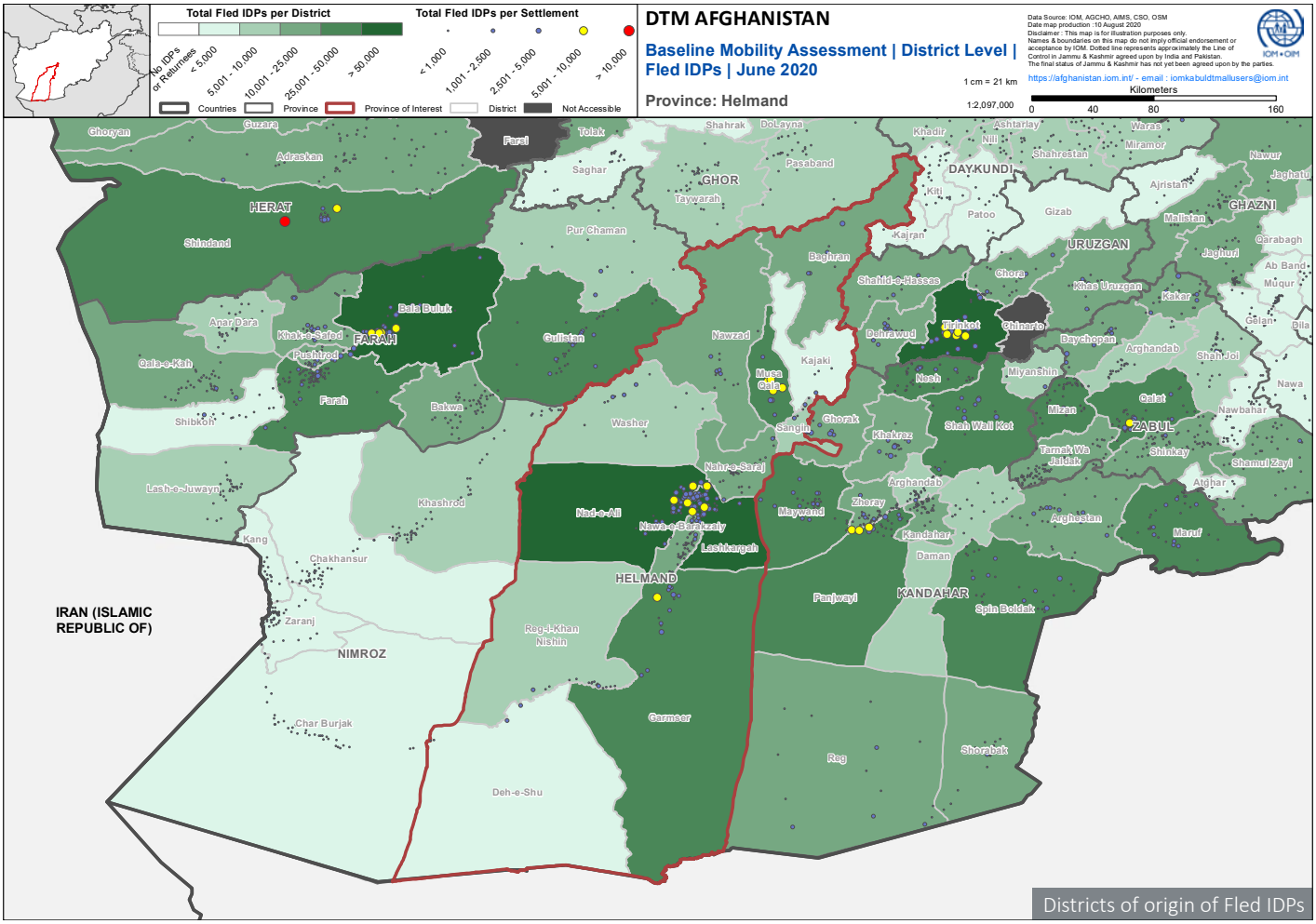
**87%**
fled IDPs displaced in Helmand

**68%**
displaced due to conflict

**32%**
displaced due to natural disaster



# RETURNED IDPS

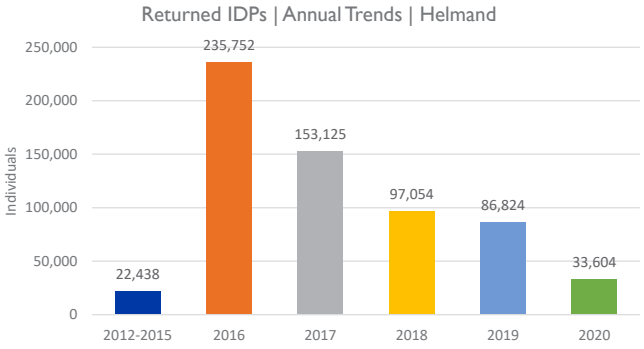
Returned IDPs are Afghans who have returned to their home place of origin in the assessed location or settlement from which they had fled as IDPs in the past, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection concerns, or natural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

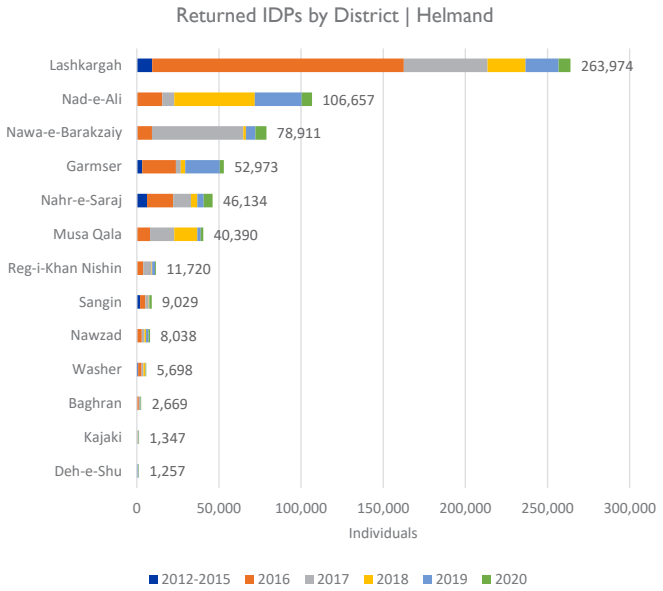
**628,797**
Returned IDPs

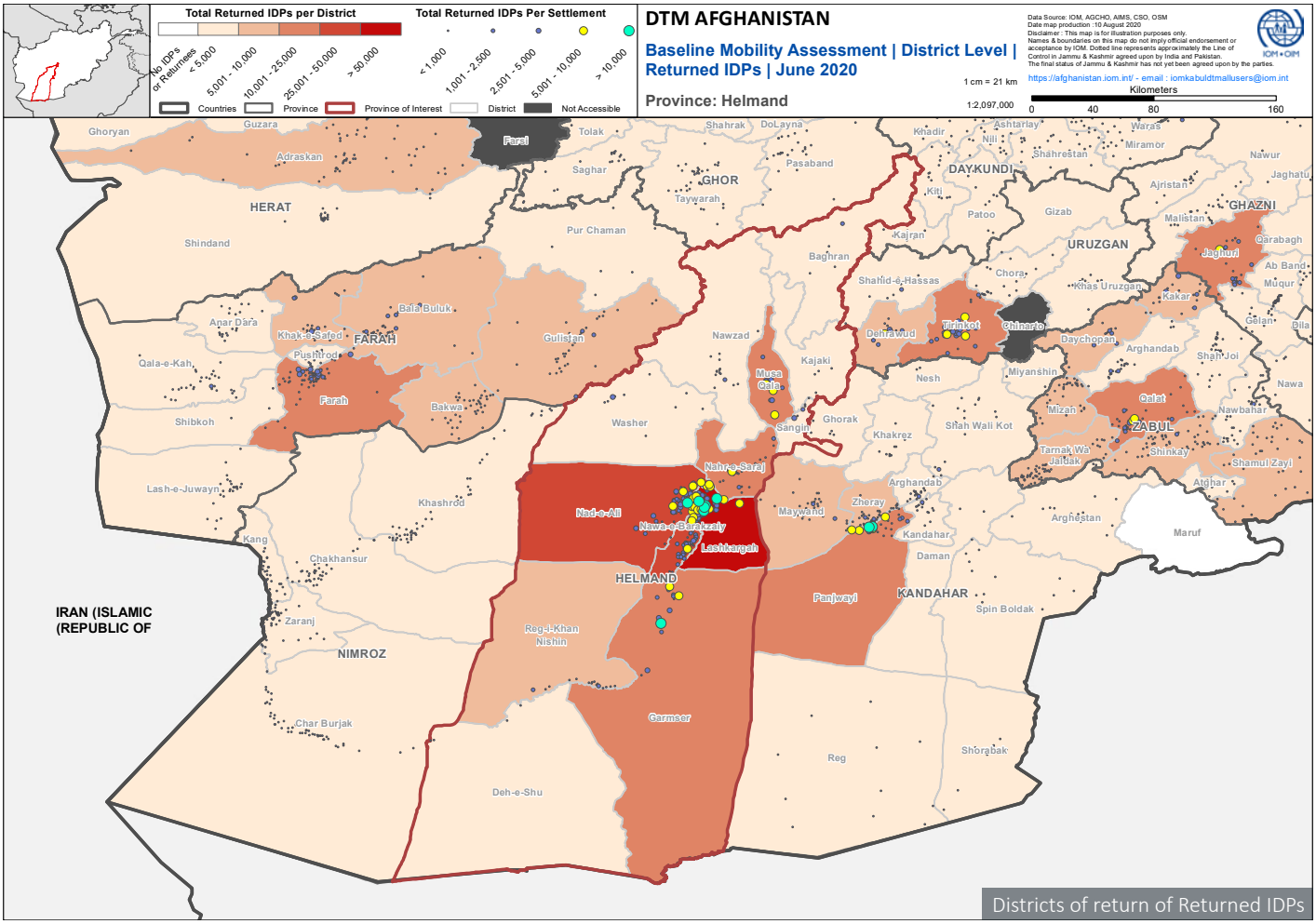
**87%**
returned from other locations in Helmand

**3 in 4**
former IDPs returned to only 3 districts: Lashkargah, Nad Ali and Nawa-e-Barakzai (71%)

**2 in 5**
of all returned IDPs in Helmand returned to Lashkargah district (42%)



# OUT-MIGRANTS

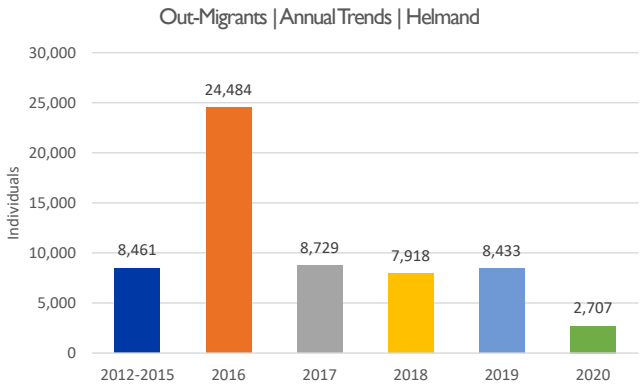
Out-Migrants are Afghans who have moved or fled abroad from the assessed location, whatever the cause, reason or duration of expatriation. This category includes refugees, displaced and uprooted people, and economic migrants who have left Afghanistan.

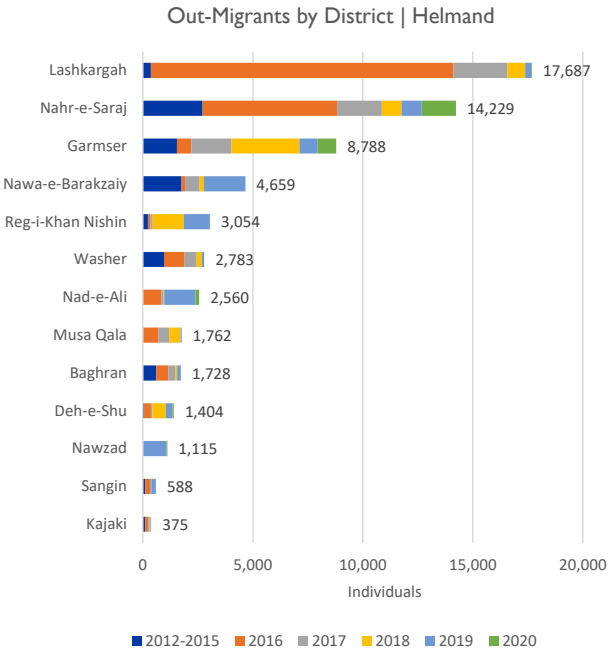
**60,732** fled abroad

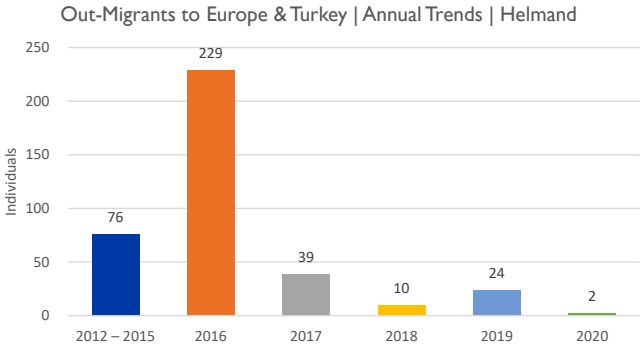
**380** fled to Europe (0.6%)

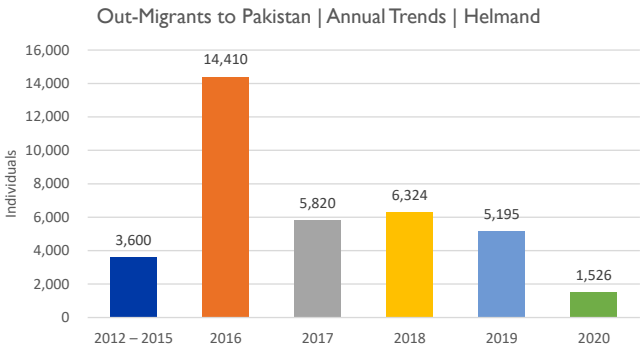
**23,422** fled to Iran (39%)

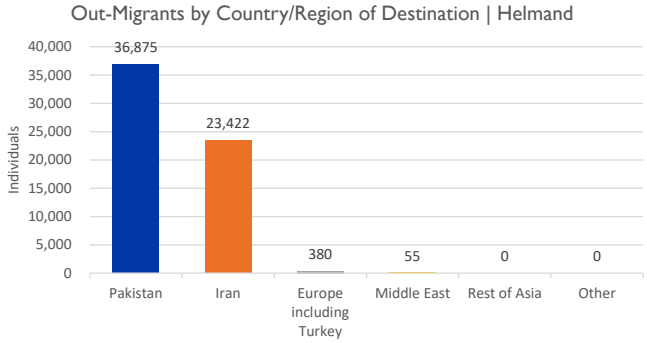
**36,875** fled to Pakistan (61%)

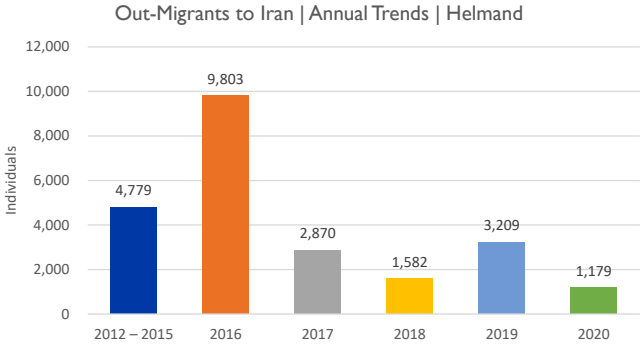


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