DTM AFGHANISTAN

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

NIMROZ SUMMARY RESULTS
ROUND 10 ▪ JAN – JUNE 2020

34,754 IDPs and returnees in Nimroz do not have access to safe drinking water and many IDP families resort to drinking surface water, like these children using unprotected water sources to wash their clothes and fetch drinking water, posing significant health concerns. © 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

5 districts assessed
287 settlements assessed

1,515 key informants interviewed

45,727 returnees from abroad [2012-2020]

77,740 IDPs [2012–2020] currently in host communities

21,303 former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2020]

29,903 out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2020]

7 out-migrants fled to Europe

1,693 returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air

34,754 returnees and IDPs do not have access to safe drinking water sources – Nimroz has the 3rd greatest need for water, nationwide

2 in 5 persons (41%) in Nimroz are either IDPs or returnees

3 in 5 persons (57%) in Zaranj and 38% in Khashrod district are either IDPs or returnees

2 in 3 68% of all returnees and IDPs reside in Zaranj district

1 in 5 former IDPs (18%) from Chakhansur district have returned home

1 in 4 persons (26%) in Nimroz is an IDP

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.
Zaranj	62,698	83,866	57%	29,517	20%	2,916	5%	54,349	37%	7,442	12%	14,381	23%
Kang	24,507	7,002	22%	4,004	13%	1,589	6%	2,998	10%	2,725	11%	3,945	16%
Chakhansur	25,919	7,015	21%	5,529	17%	2,666	10%	1,486	5%	4,773	18%	3,584	14%
Char Burjak	28,872	3,894	12%	2,191	7%	496	2%	1,703	5%	2,075	7%	3,315	11%
Khashrod	34,902	21,690	38%	4,486	8%	8,319	24%	17,204	30%	4,288	12%	4,678	13%
Total	176,898	123,467	41%	45,727	15%	15,986	9%	77,740	26%	21,303	12%	29,903	17%

* 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 Zaranj district, Nimroz. © 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 10% of the key informants in Nimroz, this is an improvement from the national average of 0.1% female representation in DTM 's first round, completed in March 2017.

1,515 key informants (KIs) interviewed

37 key informants are IDPs or returnees (2%)

151 female key informants (10%)

840 KIs from host communities (55%)

1,364 male key informants (90%)

80 KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (5%)

5.3 average number of KIs per focus group

558 KIs from local authorities (37%)

Key Informants by Type | Nimroz

1%
0%
0.3%
1%
1%
2%
2%
0%

36%

55%
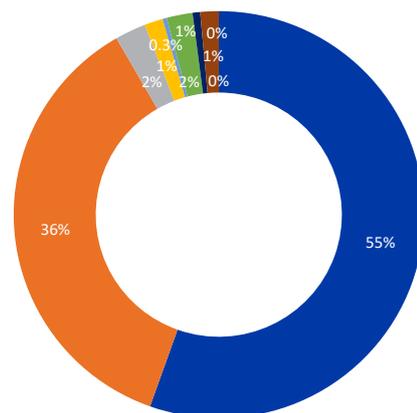
- Community/Tribal Representative
- Community Development Council (CDC) Representative
- Displaced Groups Representative
- Education Representative
- Health Sector Representative
- Humanitarian/Social Organization
- Other District Authority Representative
- Small/Medium Enterprise Representative
- Agriculture 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).

45,727
returnees from abroad

4,891
returned from Pakistan (11%)

36,416
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (80%)

40,836
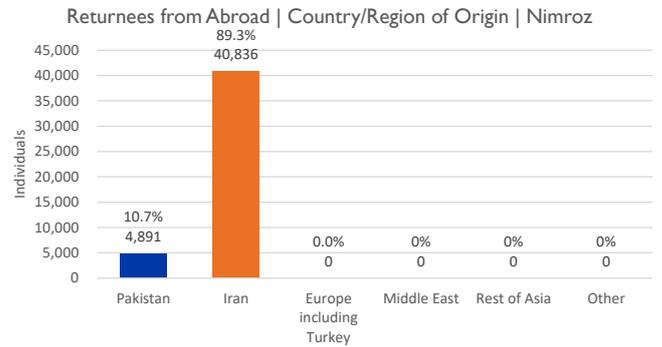returned from Iran (89%)

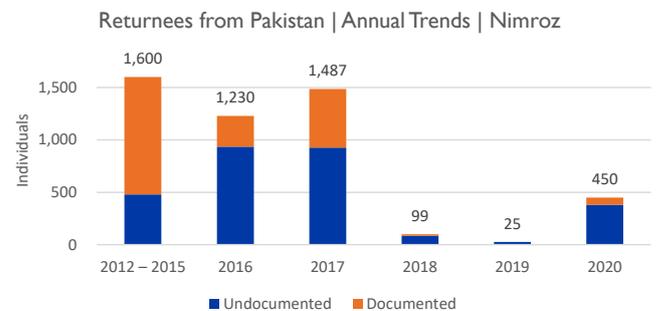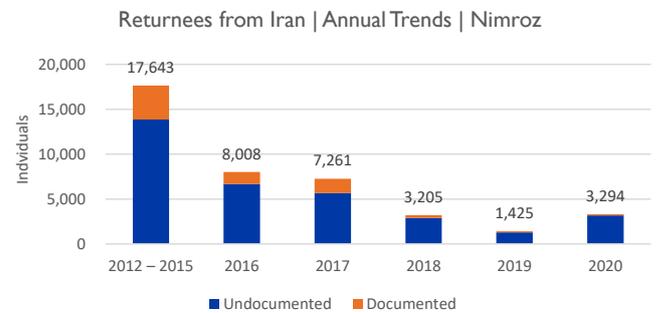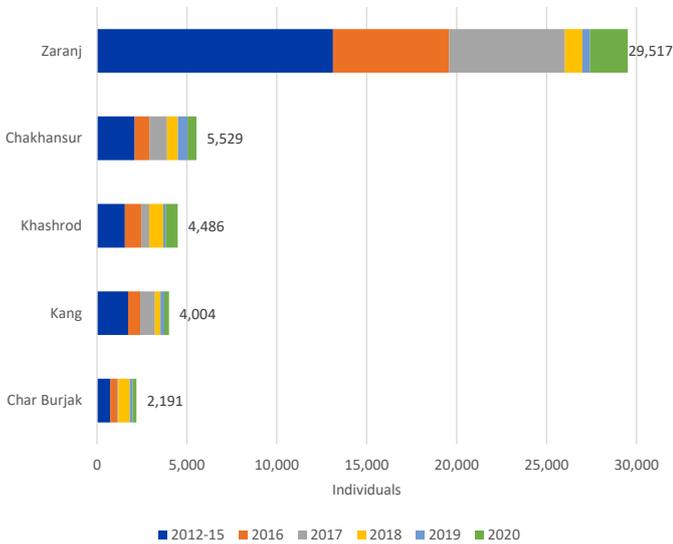**9,311**
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (20%)

0
returnees from non-neighbouring countries

Returnees from Abroad | Country/Region of Origin | Nimroz

Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Nimroz
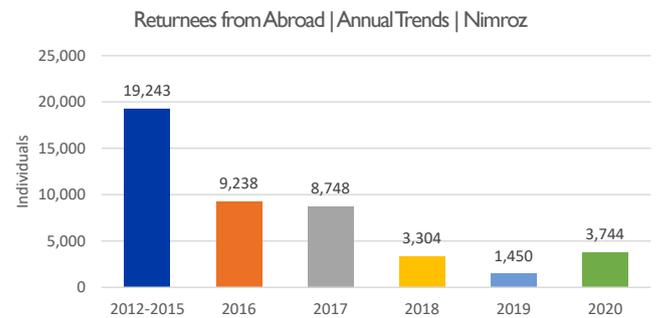
Returnees from Abroad by District | Nimroz

Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Nimroz

Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Nimroz

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.

77,740
IDPs currently reside in host communities

54,349
IDPs in Zaranj, which hosts the most IDPs (70)

0
IDPs reside in informal settlements

85%
displaced due to conflict

15%
displaced due to natural disaster

15%
displaced within their home province

Arrival IDPs | Annual Trends | Nimroz

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	24,233
2016	22,189
2017	17,948
2018	6,687
2019	2,809
2020	3,874

Arrival IDPs by District | Nimroz

District	Individuals
Zaranj	54,349
Khashrod	17,204
Kang	2,998
Char Burjak	1,703
Chakhansur	1,486

Legend: 2012-2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020
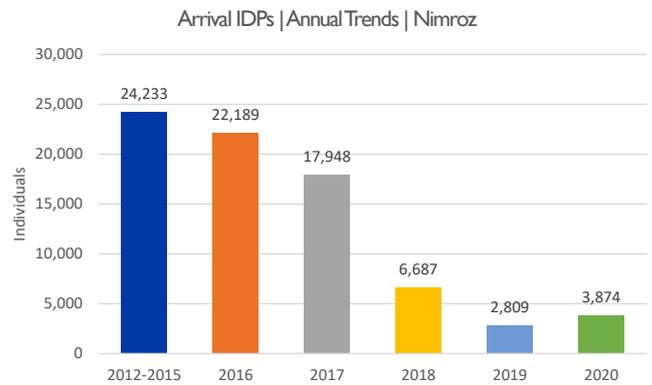
Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Nimroz

	Value	%
Same Province	11,458	15%
Other Provices	66,282	85%
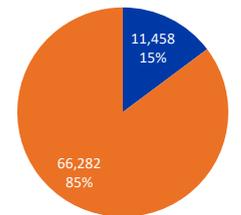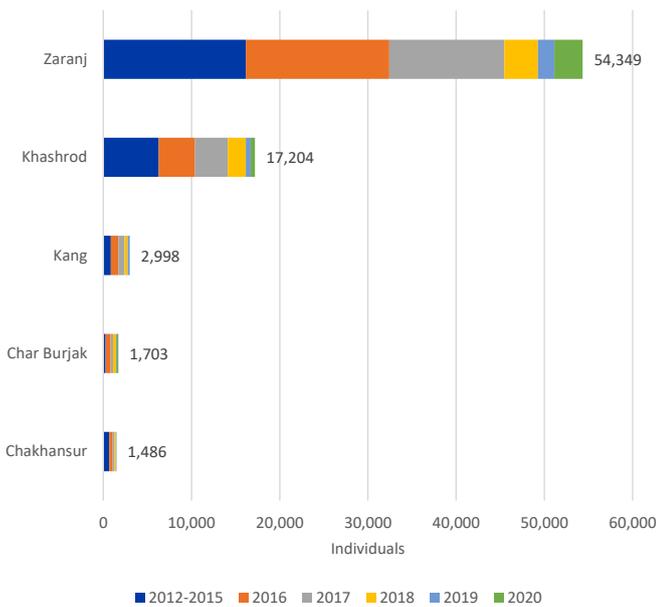
Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Nimroz

Shelter	%
Own House	13%
Rented House	56%
Host Family	30%
Tent	1%
Open Air	0.09%

TOTAL INFLOW [RETURNEES + ARRIVAL IDPs]

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Nimroz

Zaranj	83,866
Khashrod	21,690
Chakhansur	7,015
Kang	7,002
Char Burjak	3,894

■ Returnees from Abroad ■ Arrival IDPs

Overall, Nimroz province hosts a total inflow of 123,467 returnees and IDPs, of which 37% (45,727) are returnees and 63% (77,740) are IDPs. The table below shows the 40 settlements in Nimroz that are most affected by this influx. These 40 settlements (14% of the 287 settlements assessed in Nimroz) host 58% 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.

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Zaranj	29,517	54,349	83,866
Khashrod	4,486	17,204	21,690
Chakhansur	5,529	1,486	7,015
Kang	4,004	2,998	7,002
Char Burjak	2,191	1,703	3,894
Grand Total	45,727	77,740	123,467

Top 40 settlements hosting the most Returnees + IDPs

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Noorani	Zaranj	8,416
2	Haider Abad	Zaranj	4,298
3	Haji Ghafor Narvi	Zaranj	3,416
4	Haji Momin	Zaranj	3,011
5	Sultan Wais	Zaranj	2,703
6	Gulistan	Zaranj	2,553
7	Dorayee	Khashrod	2,499
8	Spin Kalay	Khashrod	2,311
9	Shagi	Khashrod	2,076
10	Masom Abad	Zaranj	1,955
11	Khowja Sultan Mohammad	Zaranj	1,954
12	Sistan	Zaranj	1,949
13	Haji Kamran	Zaranj	1,892
14	Haji Amanullah Ubaidi	Zaranj	1,889
15	Akhter Mohammad Rukhshni	Zaranj	1,834
16	Nizamudin	Zaranj	1,755
17	Kalakhak	Zaranj	1,597
18	Haji Mola Baz Mohammad	Zaranj	1,532
19	Gero	Khashrod	1,529
20	Ali Abad	Zaranj	1,523
21	Haji Habibullah Uzbakzai	Zaranj	1,459
22	Haji Abdul Rahim	Zaranj	1,246
23	Haji Amanullah Rodini	Zaranj	1,242
24	Ghulam Haidar Khan	Zaranj	1,198
25	Haji Akhtar Mohammad Bianzihi	Zaranj	1,133
26	Najib Makaki	Zaranj	1,126
27	Seya Chashma	Zaranj	1,117
28	Mohd Hosayn	Zaranj	1,093
29	Haji Mohd-anwar	Zaranj	1,091
30	Haji Agha	Zaranj	1,080
31	Haji Zahir Yosafzai	Zaranj	1,068
32	Etefaq Abad	Zaranj	1,053
33	Mawlawi Faiz Mohammad	Zaranj	1,024
34	Abdul Rahim Zori	Zaranj	993
35	Mahjer Abad	Zaranj	982
36	Haji Mohammad Omar Akhund Zada	Zaranj	948
37	Haji Mohammad Ghaws	Zaranj	931
38	Naw Abad	Zaranj	921
39	Ghulam Hassan Dahi Murda	Zaranj	917
40	Kast	Khashrod	900
	Total		72,214

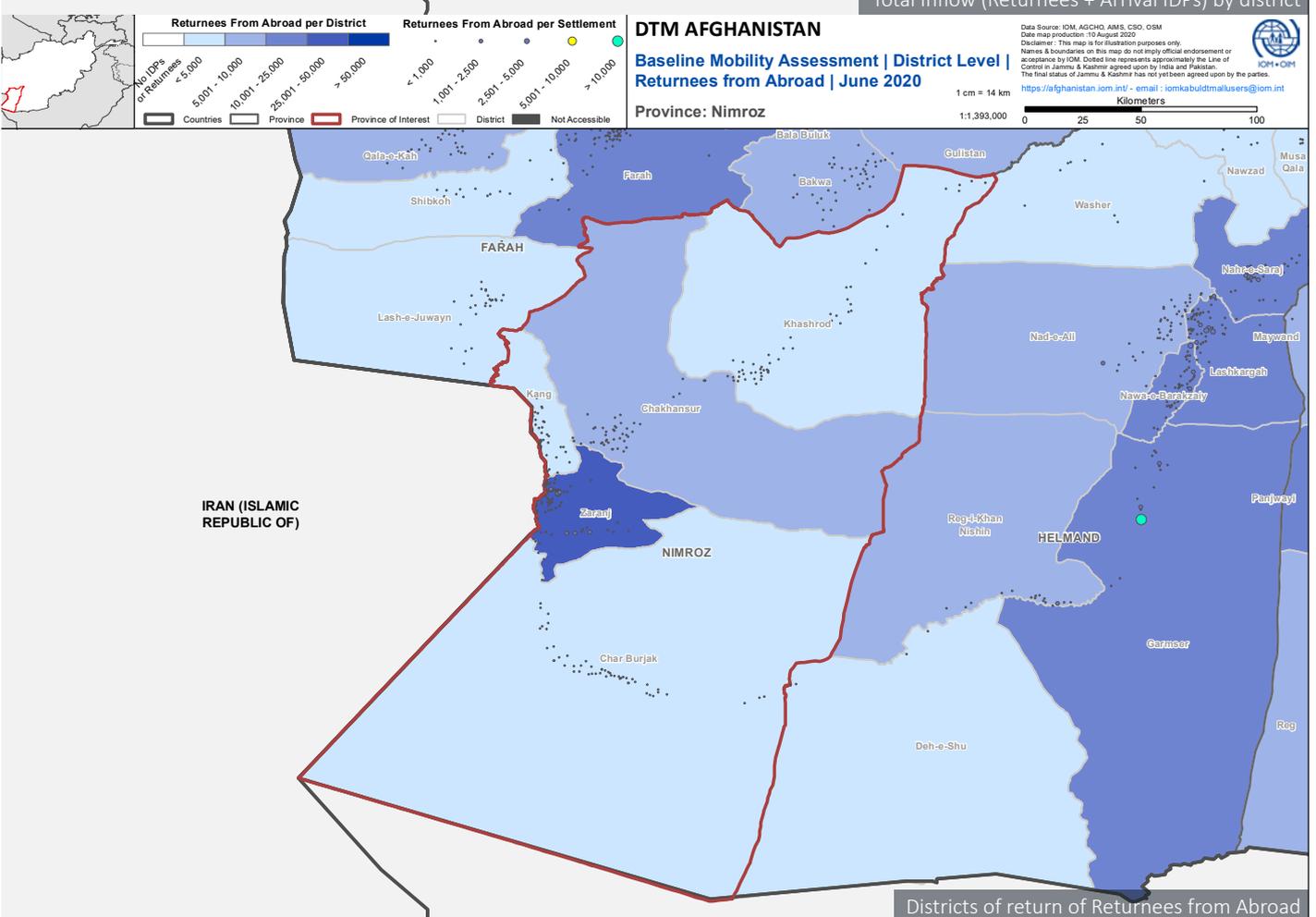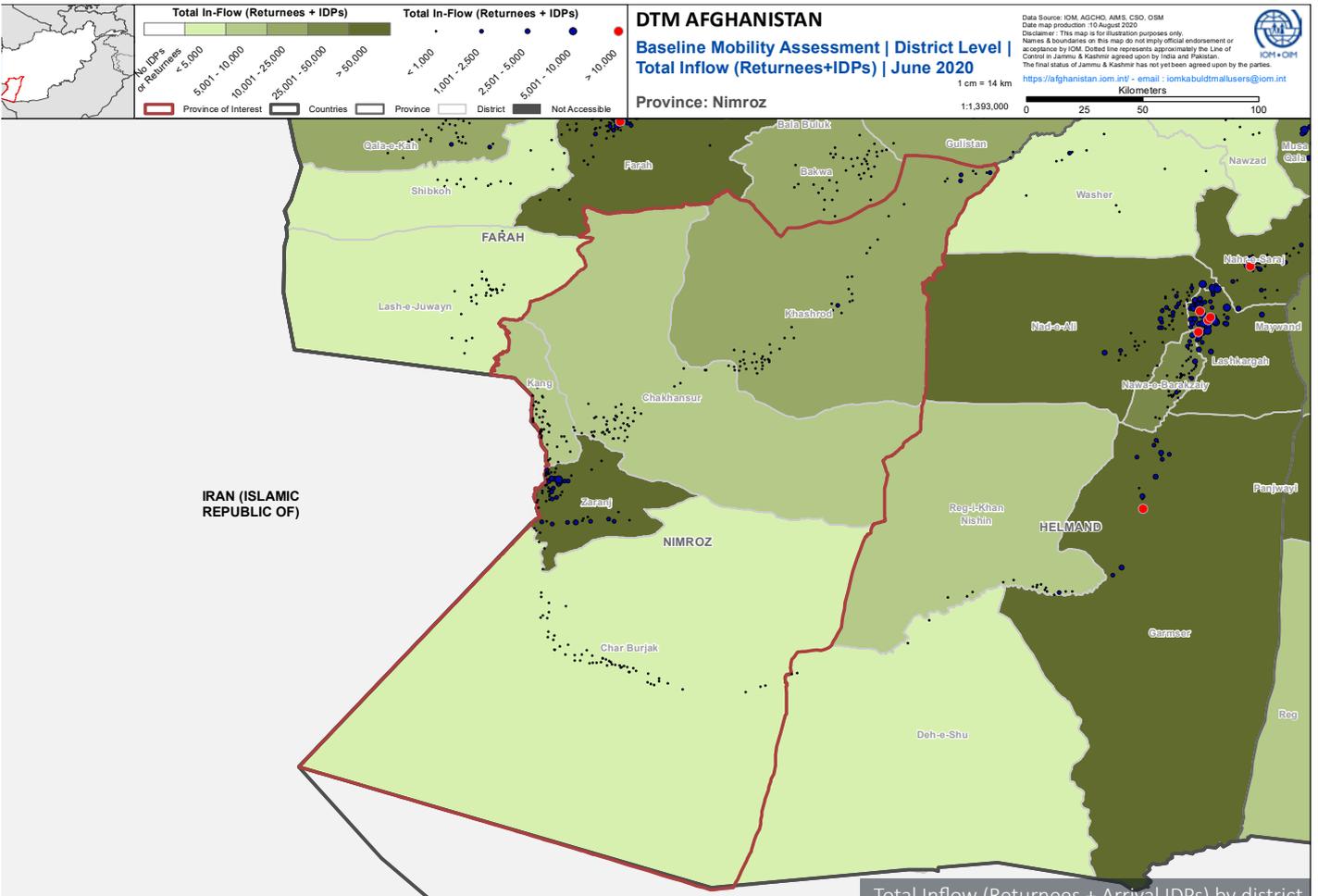## Total In-Flow (Returnees + IDPs)

Total In-Flow (Returnees + IDPs)

No IDPs or Returnees
< 5,000
5,001 - 10,000
10,001 - 25,000
25,001 - 50,000
> 50,000

< 1,000
1,001 - 2,500
2,501 - 5,000
5,001 - 10,000
> 10,000

Province of Interest
Countries
Province
District
Not Accessible

DTM AFGHANISTAN

**Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level |
Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | June 2020**

Province: Nimroz

1 cm = 14 km
1:1,393,000

Data Source: IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM
Date map production :10 August 2020
Disclaimer : This map is for illustration purposes only.
Names & boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or
acceptance by IOM. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of
Control in Jammu & Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan.
The final status of Jammu & Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.
https://afghanistan.iom.int/ - email : iomkabuldtmallusers@iom.int
Kilometers
0   25   50   100

Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs) by district

Returnees From Abroad per District

Returnees From Abroad per Settlement

No IDPs or Returnees
< 5,000
5,001 - 10,000
10,001 - 25,000
25,001 - 50,000
> 50,000

< 1,000
1,001 - 2,500
2,501 - 5,000
5,001 - 10,000
> 10,000

Countries
Province
Province of Interest
District
Not Accessible

DTM AFGHANISTAN

**Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level |
Returnees from Abroad | June 2020**

Province: Nimroz

1 cm = 14 km
1:1,393,000

Data Source: IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM
Date map production :10 August 2020
Disclaimer : This map is for illustration purposes only.
Names & boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or
acceptance by IOM. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of
Control in Jammu & Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan.
The final status of Jammu & Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.
https://afghanistan.iom.int/ - email : iomkabuldtmallusers@iom.int
Kilometers
0   25   50   100

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.
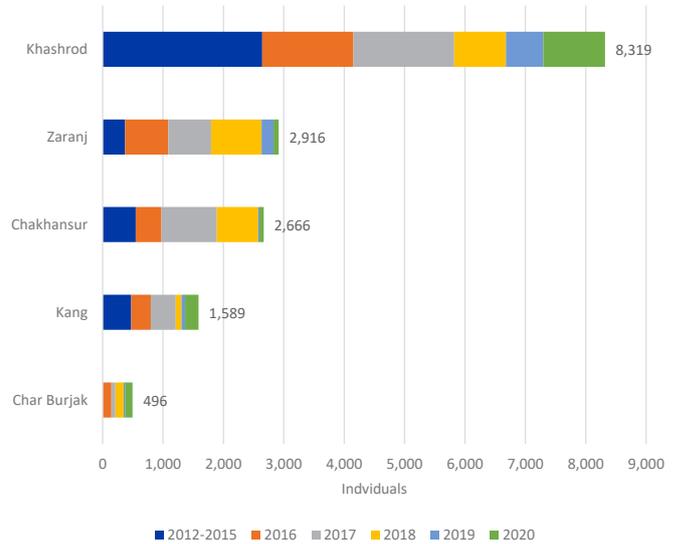
15,986
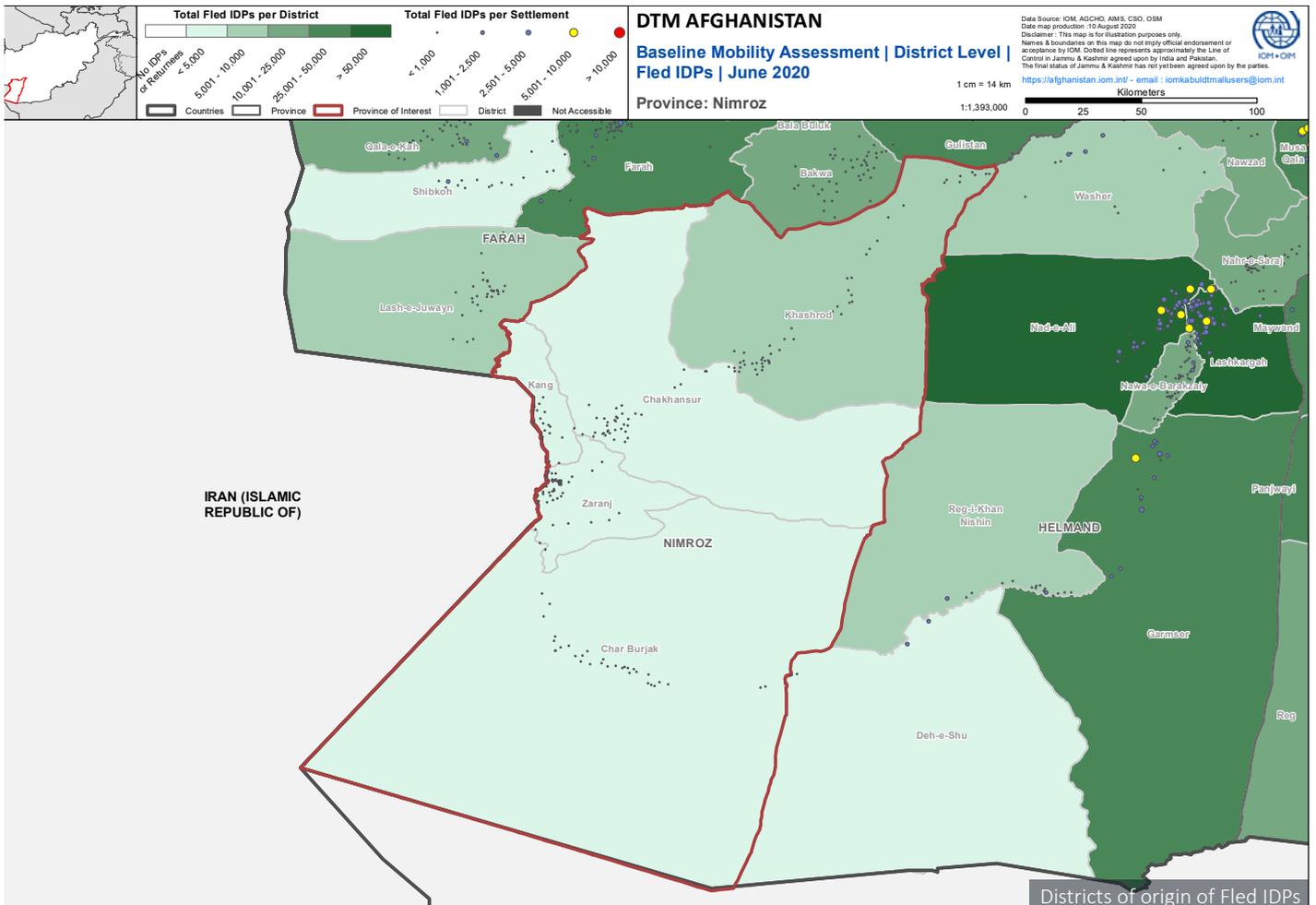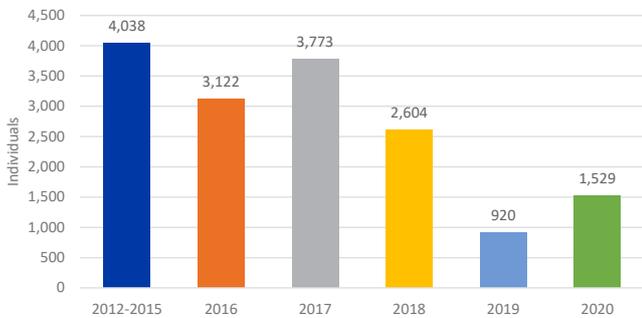Fled IDPs

86%
fled IDPs displaced in Nimroz

49%
displaced due to conflict

51%
displaced due to natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Nimroz

District	Individuals
Khashrod	8,319
Zaranj	2,916
Chakhansur	2,666
Kang	1,589
Char Burjak	496

Legend: 2012-2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020

Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Nimroz

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	4,038
2016	3,122
2017	3,773
2018	2,604
2019	920
2020	1,529

DTM AFGHANISTAN

Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level | Fled IDPs | June 2020

Province: Nimroz

Total Fled IDPs per District
No IDPs or Returnees, < 5,000, 5,001 - 10,000, 10,001 - 25,000, 25,001 - 50,000, > 50,000

Total Fled IDPs per Settlement
< 1,000, 1,001 - 2,500, 2,501 - 5,000, 5,001 - 10,000, > 10,000

Countries, Province, Province of Interest, District, Not Accessible

Data Source: IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM
Date map production :10 August 2020
Disclaimer : This map is for illustration purposes only.
Names & boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu & Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu & Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

https://afghanistan.iom.int/ - email : iomkabuldtmallusers@iom.int

1 cm = 14 km
1:1,393,000

Kilometers
0 25 50 100

Districts of origin of Fled IDPs

RETURNED IDPS

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

21,303
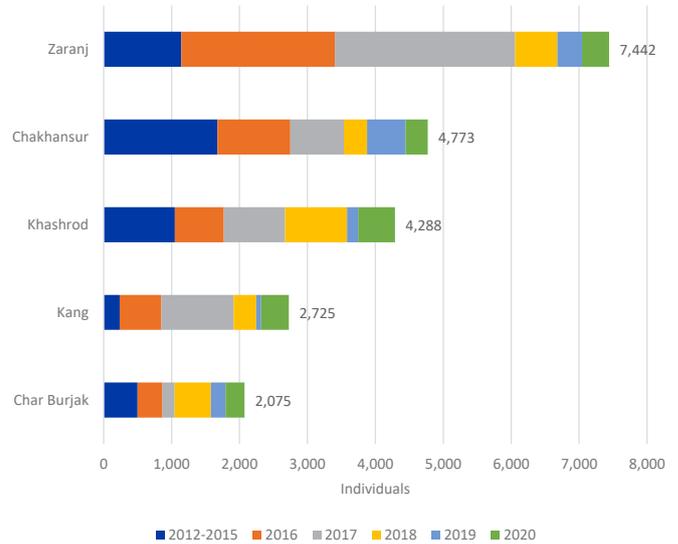Returned IDPs

78%
returned from other locations in Nimroz

3 in 4
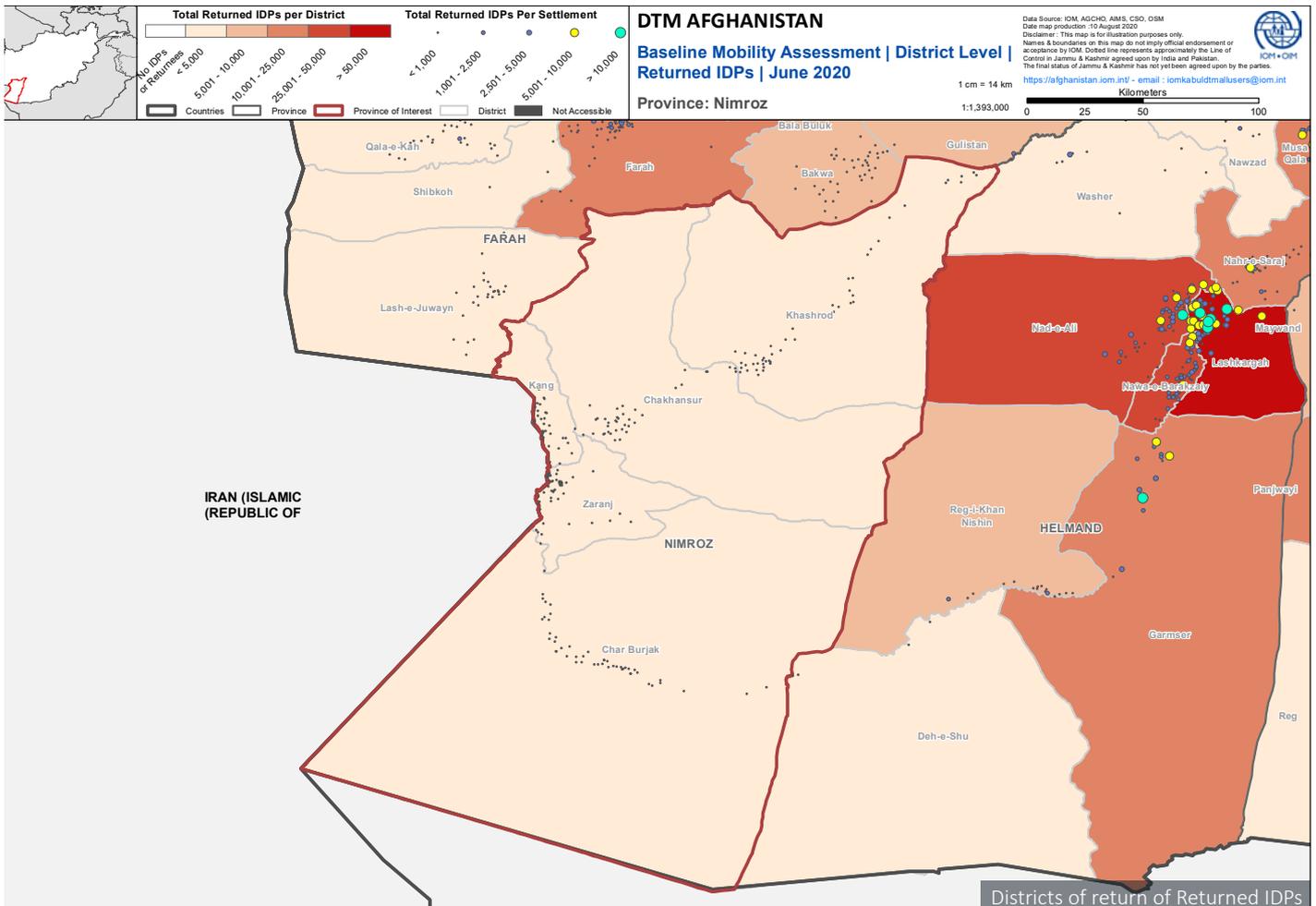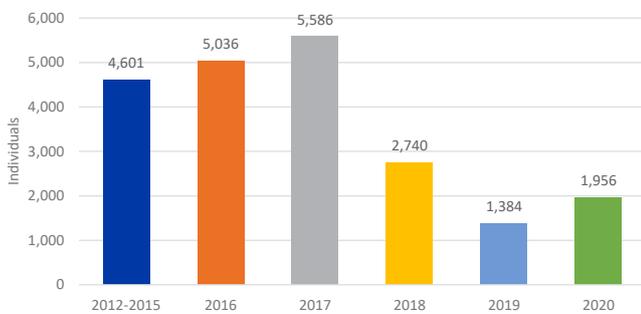former IDPs returned to only 3 districts: Zaranj, Chakhansur and Khashrod (77%)

2 in 5
of all returned IDPs in Nimroz returned to Zaranj district (35%)

Returned IDPs by District | Nimroz

District	Individuals
Zaranj	7,442
Chakhansur	4,773
Khashrod	4,288
Kang	2,725
Char Burjak	2,075

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

Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Nimroz

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	4,601
2016	5,036
2017	5,586
2018	2,740
2019	1,384
2020	1,956

Total Returned IDPs per District
No IDPs or Returnees · < 5,000 · 5,001 - 10,000 · 10,001 - 25,000 · 25,001 - 50,000 · > 50,000

Total Returned IDPs Per Settlement
< 1,000 · 1,001 - 2,500 · 2,501 - 5,000 · 5,001 - 10,000 · > 10,000

Countries · Province · Province of Interest · District · Not Accessible

DTM AFGHANISTAN

Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level | Returned IDPs | June 2020

Province: Nimroz

Districts of return of Returned IDPs

OUT-MIGRANTS

Out-Migrants are Afghans who have moved or fled abroad from the assessed location, whatever the cause, reason or duration of expatriation. This category includes refugees, displaced and uprooted people, and economic migrants who have left Afghanistan.
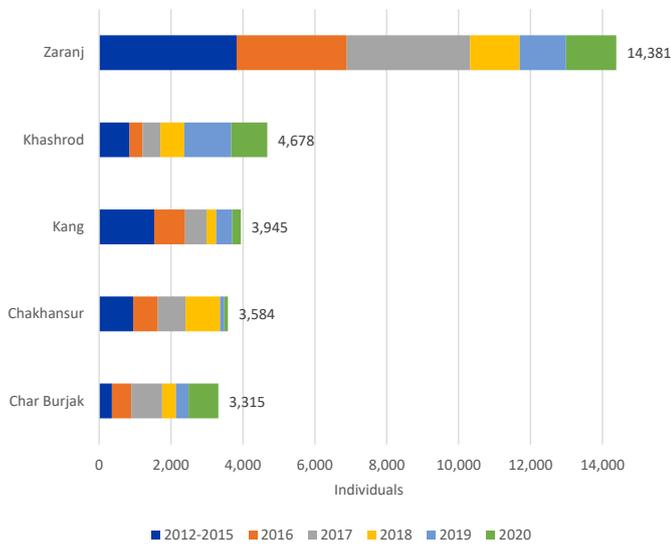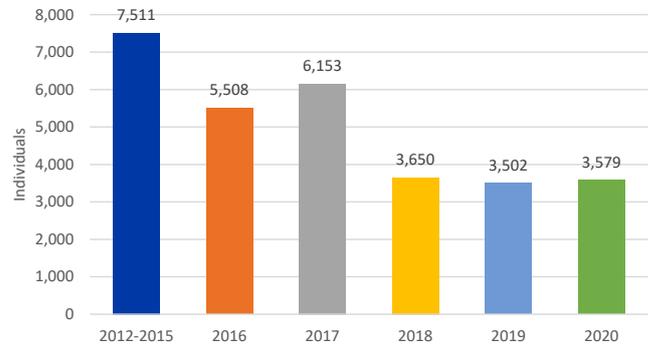
29,903 fled abroad

28,510 fled to Iran (95%)

7 fled to Europe

1,337 fled to Pakistan (4%)

Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Nimroz

Out-Migrants by District | Nimroz

Legend: 2012-2015 ▪ 2016 ▪ 2017 ▪ 2018 ▪ 2019 ▪ 2020

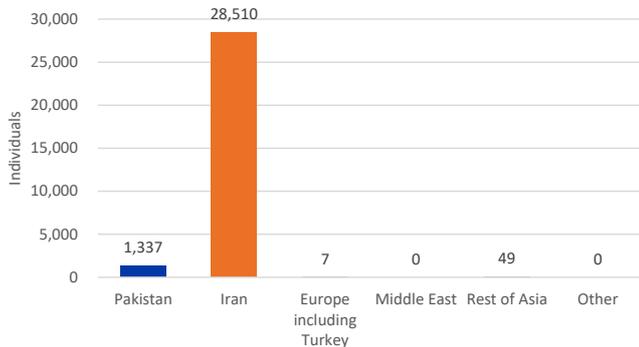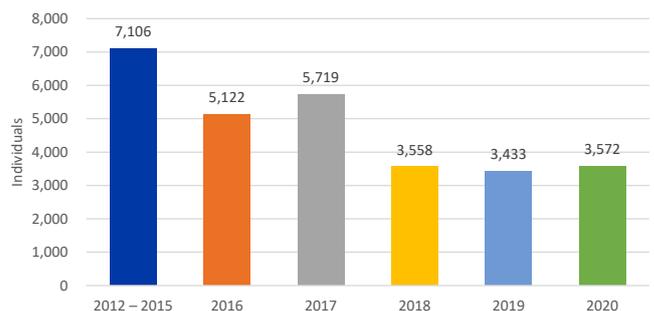## Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Nimroz
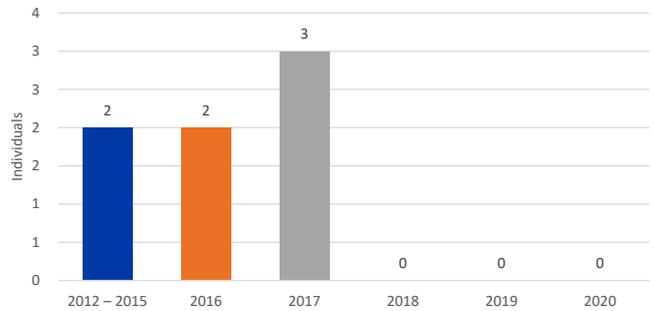
Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Nimroz
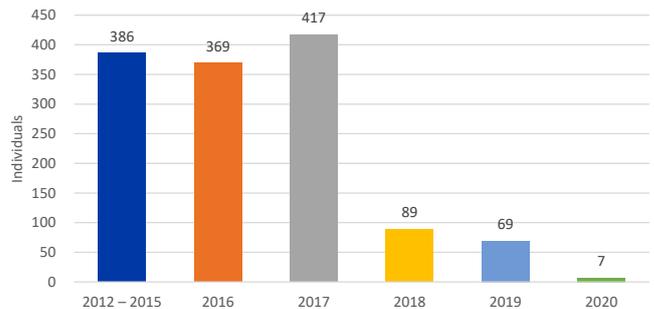
Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Nimroz

Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Nimroz

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

ƒ facebook.com-iomafghanistan

🐦 twitter.com-iomafghanistan

📷 instagram.com-iomafghanistan

in coordination with

داحصايي او معلوماتو ملي اداره
ادارة ملی احصائیه و معلومات
NSIA

DTM in Afghanistan is generously supported by:

UKaid
from the British people

From the People of Japan

german humanitarian assistance
DEUTSCHE HUMANITÄRE HILFE

Supported by:
AHF | Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund

United Nations | Central Emergency Response Fund
CERF

Co-funded by the European Union