

# BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

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



21% of all housing in Nuristan is made of wood, which is prone to be destroyed by natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes. © 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](http://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*
- 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

-  **8** districts assessed
-  **47** settlements assessed
-  **208** key informants interviewed
-  **114** returnees from abroad [2012-2020]
-  **4,949** IDPs [2012-2020] currently in host communities
-  **77** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012-2020]
-  **88** out-migrants fled abroad [2012-2020]
-  **17** out-migrants fled to Europe (19%)
-  **0** returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air
-  **4 in 5** 82% of all IDPs reside in Parun district
-  **1 in 5** persons (22%) in Parun district is an IDP
-  **1 in 4** persons from Kamdesh and Bar-e-Matal districts have fled their homes as IDPs
-  **0** IDPs from Wama, Nurgaram, Duab, Kamdesh and Mandol districts have returned home

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

District	*Base Population	Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs)	% of Pop.	Returnees	% of Pop.	Fled IDPs	% of Pop.	Arrival IDPs	% of Pop.	Returned IDPs	% of Pop.	Out Migrants	% of Pop.
Parun	14,755	4,067	22%	0	0%	0	0%	4,067	22%	0	0%	8	0.1%
Waygal	21,429	77	0.4%	77	0.1%	2,748	13%	0	0%	7	0%	16	0.1%
Wama	12,061	315	3%	0	0%	35	0.3%	315	3%	0	0%	21	0.2%
Nurgaram	35,286	196	1%	35	0.1%	1,740	5%	161	0%	0	0%	19	0.1%
Duab	8,598	114	1%	2	0%	777	9%	112	1%	0	0%	24	0.3%
Kamdesh	27,588	49	0.2%	0	0%	7,574	27%	49	0.2%	0	0%	0	0%
Mandol	21,557	28	0.1%	0	0%	833	4%	28	0.1%	0	0%	0	0%
Barg-e-Matal	16,937	217	1%	0	0%	4,130	24%	217	1%	70	0%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>158,211</b>	<b>5,063</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>17,837</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>4,949</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>0.1%</b>

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



A lack of economic opportunities and an inability to construct housing in Nuristan have led many IDP families, like this family above, to resort to living in a single-room mud or wooden houses, often under very poor living conditions and without access to essential services. © 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.

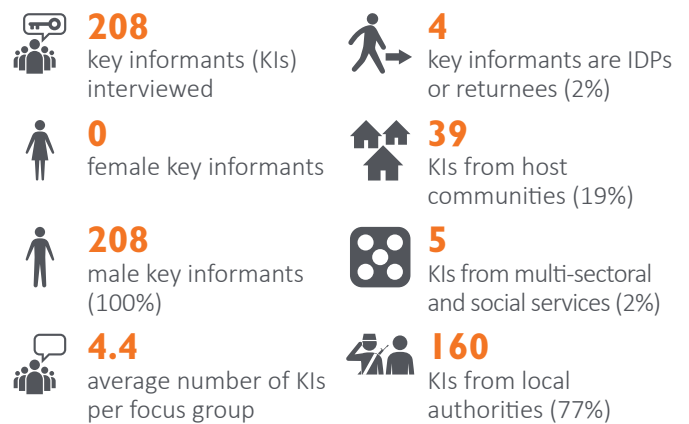
Since the outbreak of COVID-19 in March 2020, DTM enumerators have been striving to practice COVID-19 RCCE guidelines and disseminate information/materials in communities, like this enumerator in Nuristan. © IOM 2020



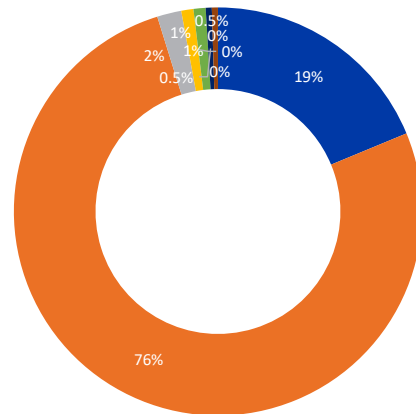
## KEY INFORMANTS

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.



Key Informants by Type | Nuristan



- 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

## RETURNEEES

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).



**114** returnees from abroad



**77** returned from Pakistan (68%)



**72** undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (63%)



**37** returned from Iran (32%)

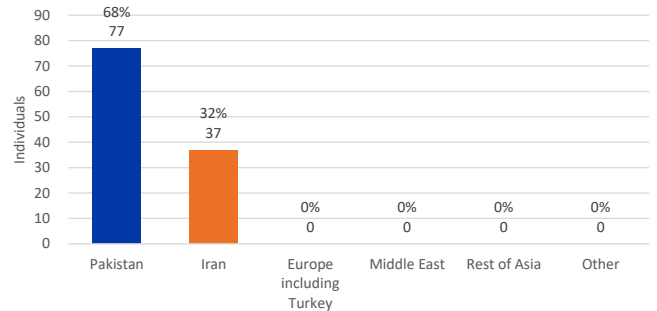


**42** documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (37%)

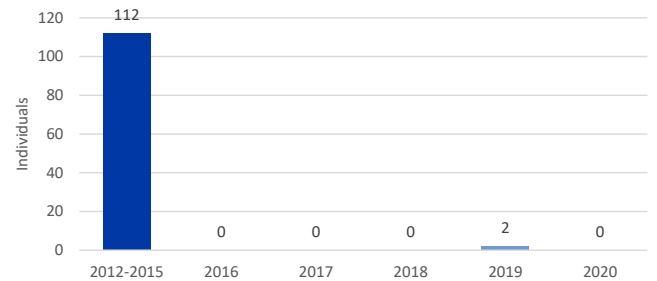


**0** returnees from non-neighbouring countries

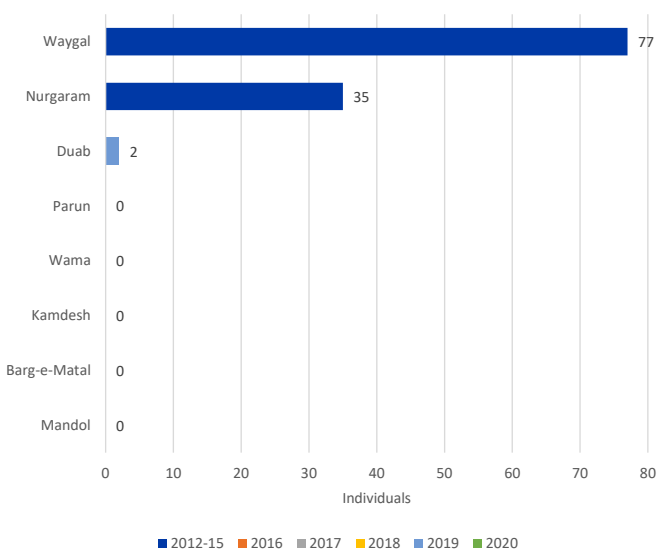
Returnees from Abroad | Country/Region of Origin | Nuristan



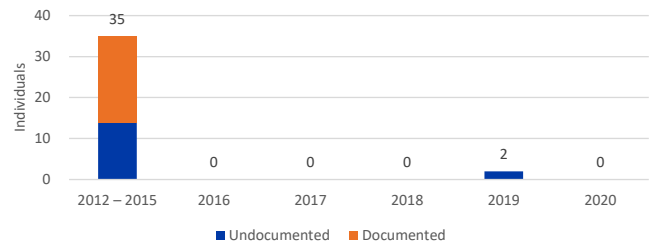
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Nuristan



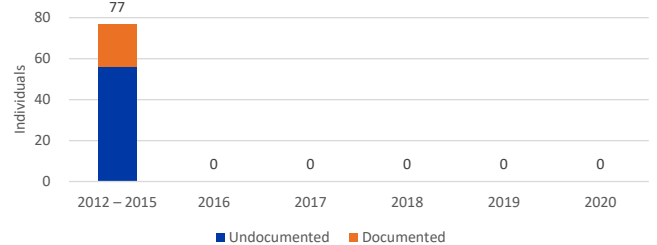
Returnees from Abroad by District | Nuristan



Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Nuristan



Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Nuristan



## 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.



**4,949**  
IDPs currently reside in host communities



**100%**  
displaced due to conflict



**4,067**  
IDPs in Parun district, which hosts the most IDPs (82%)



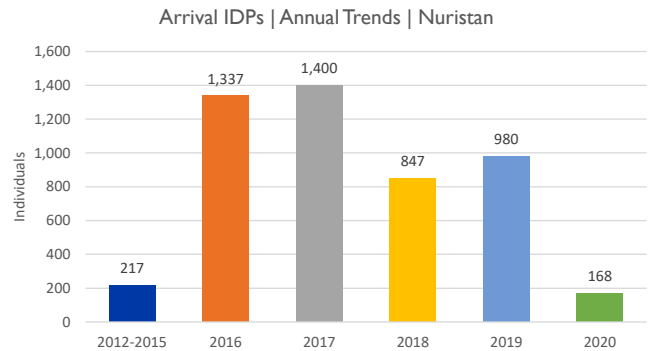
**0%**  
displaced due to natural disaster



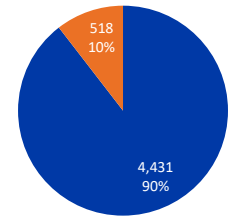
**0**  
IDPs reside in informal settlements



**90%**  
displaced within their home province

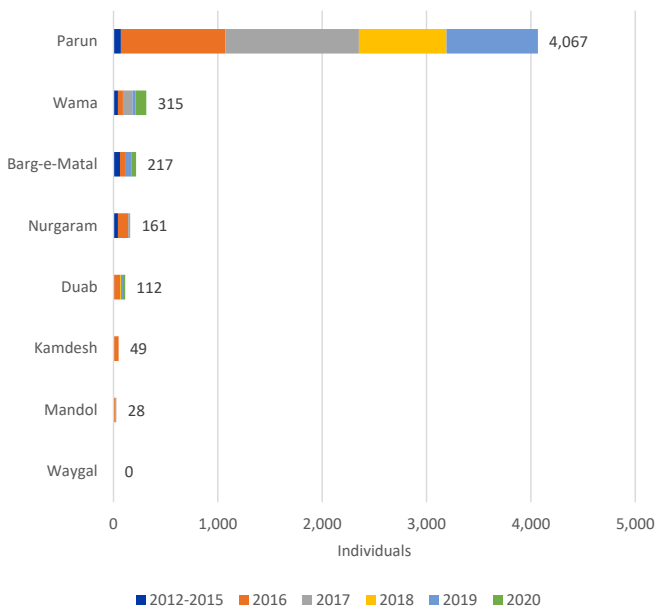


Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Nuristan

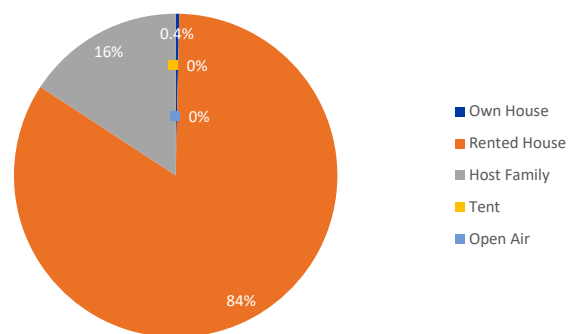


■ Same Province ■ Other Provinces

Arrival IDPs by District | Nuristan



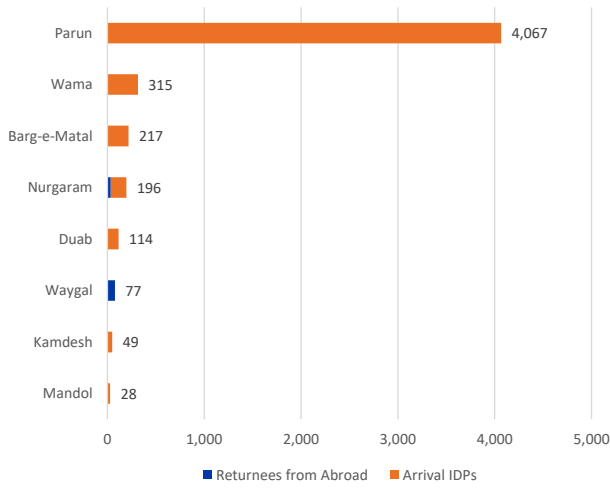
Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Nuristan



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

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

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Nuristan



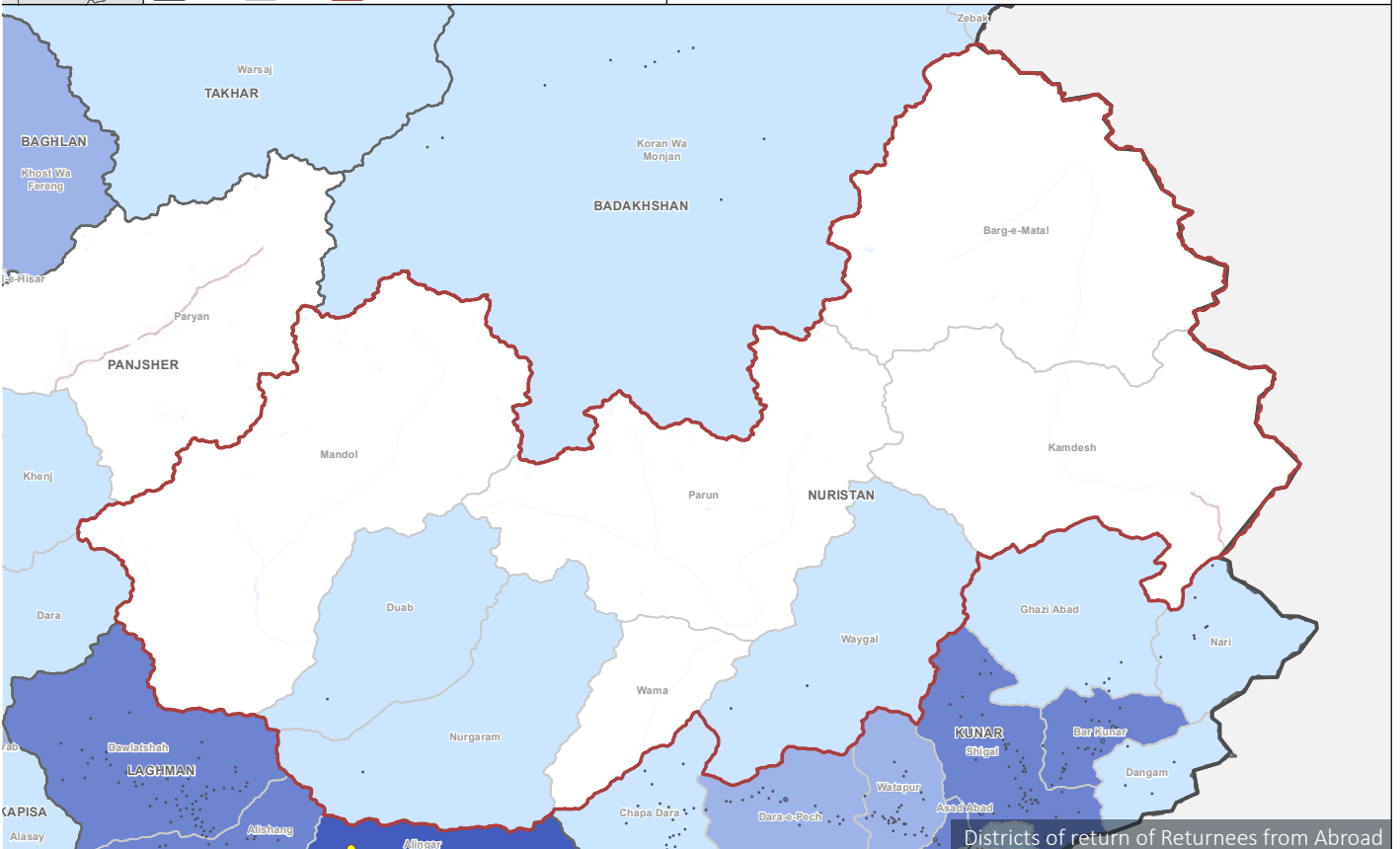
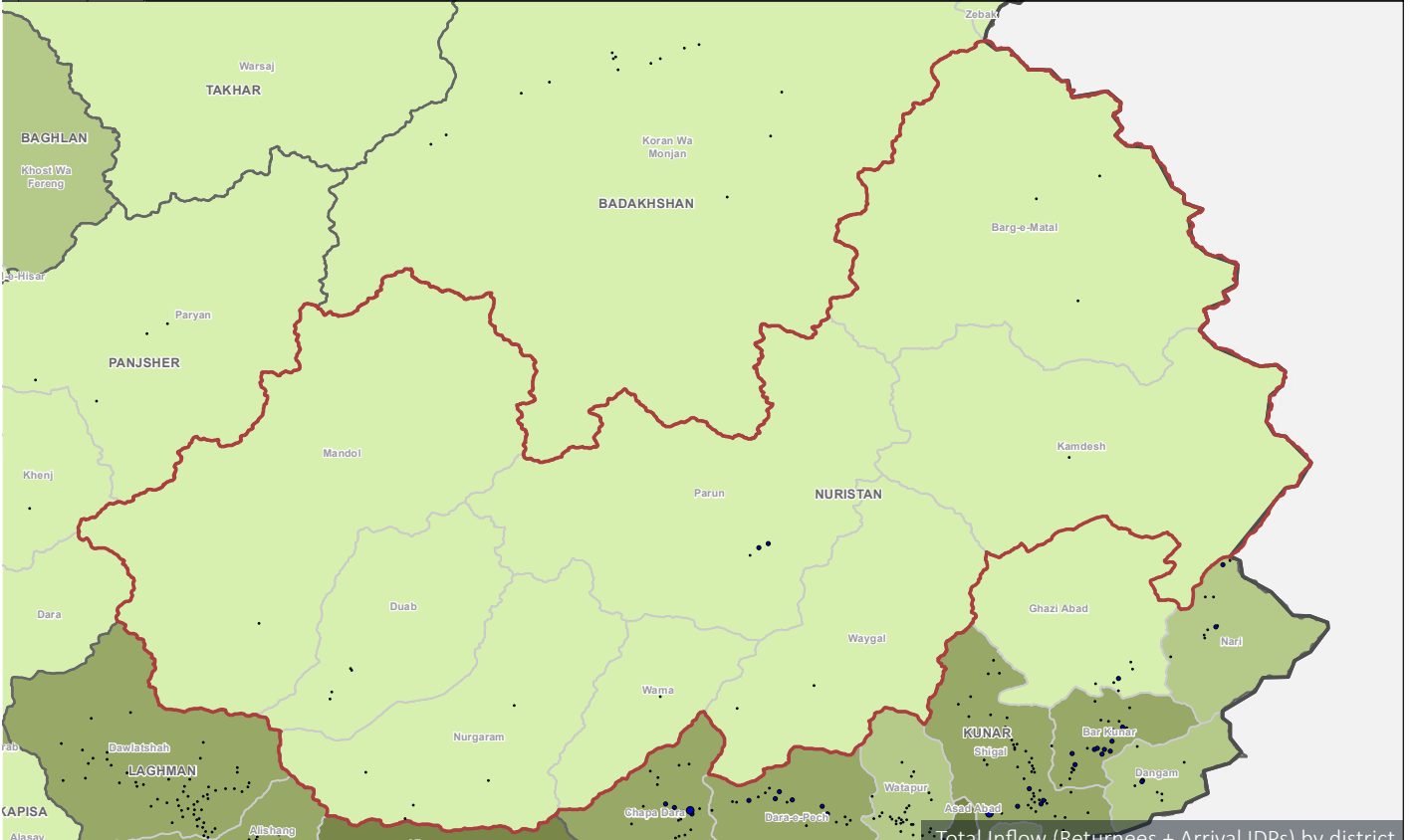
**Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District**

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Parun	0	4,067	4,067
Wama	0	315	315
Barg-e-Matal	0	217	217
Nurgaram	35	161	196
Duab	2	112	114
Waygal	77	0	77
Kamdesh	0	49	49
Mandol	0	28	28
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>4,949</b>	<b>5,063</b>

Overall, Nuristan province hosts a total inflow of 5,063 returnees and IDPs, of which 2% (114) are returnees and 98% (4,949) are IDPs. The table below shows the 40 settlements in Nuristan that are most affected by this influx. These 40 settlements (43% of the 47 settlements assessed in Nuristan) host almost all (99.6%) 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	Man Dahi	Parun	2,079
2	Pash Ke	Parun	1,960
3	Sar Pul	Wama	147
4	Wama	Wama	98
5	Pashawer	Barg-e-Matal	91
6	Barge Matal Sharqi	Barg-e-Matal	91
7	Islam Abad	Wama	70
8	Du Ab	Duab	63
9	Buzorg Khail	Nurgaram	56
10	Gul Tan	Nurgaram	56
11	Aranch	Waygal	56
12	Mandagal Sufla	Kamdesh	49
13	Afzok	Barg-e-Matal	35
14	Dosti	Nurgaram	35
15	Nangraj	Nurgaram	35
16	Doni	Mandol	28
17	Paroon Markaz	Parun	28
18	Chandaildari	Duab	23
19	Lala Kandu	Duab	21
20	Nesha'i	Waygal	21
	<b>Total</b>		<b>5,042</b>



**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.

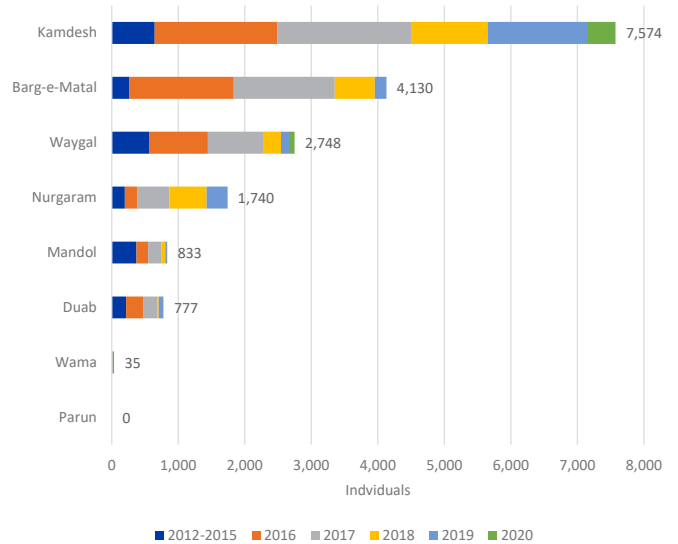
**17,837**  
Fled IDPs

**42%**  
fled IDPs displaced in Nuristan

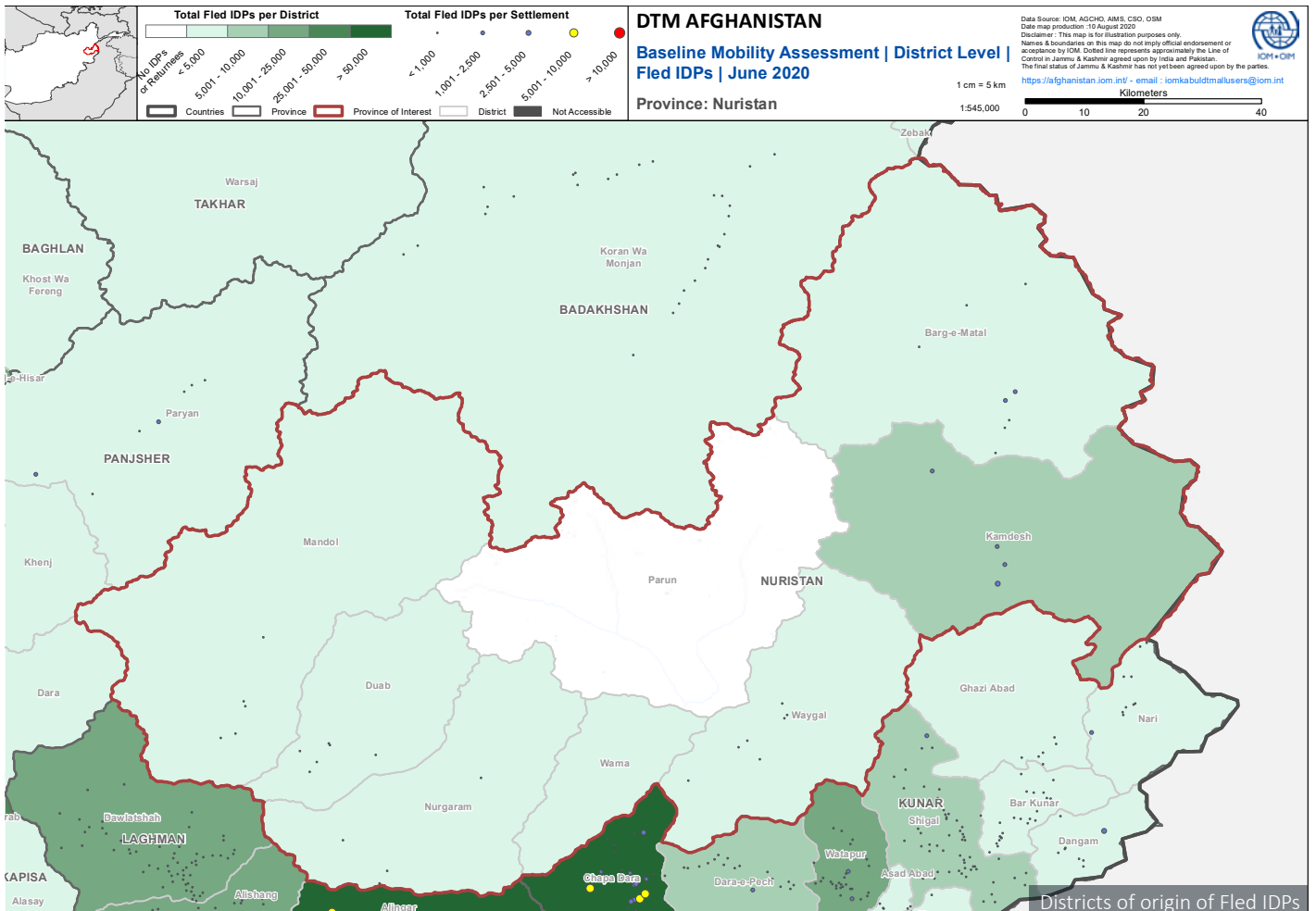
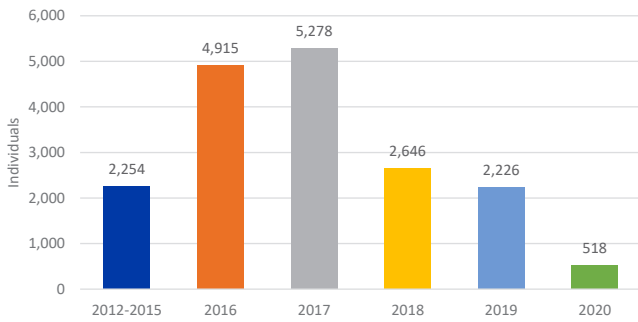
**100%**  
displaced due to conflict

**0%**  
displaced due to natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Nuristan



Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Nuristan







# 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.



**77**  
Returned IDPs



**9%**  
returned from other locations in Nuristan

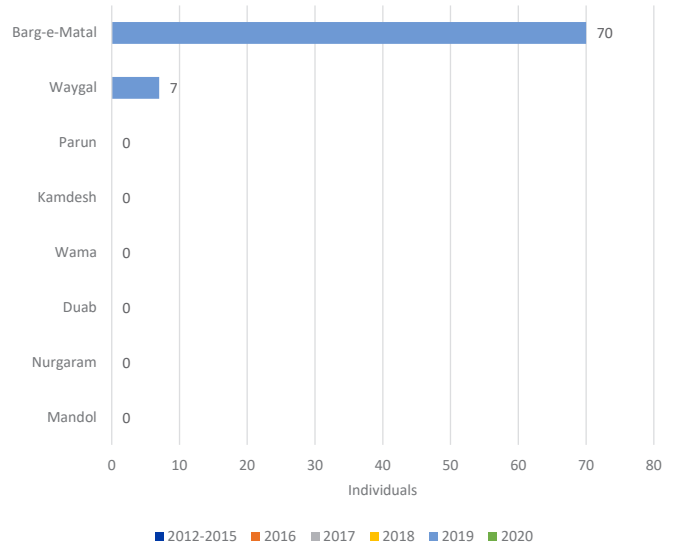


**100%**  
former IDPs returned to only 2 districts: Barg-e-Matal and Waygal

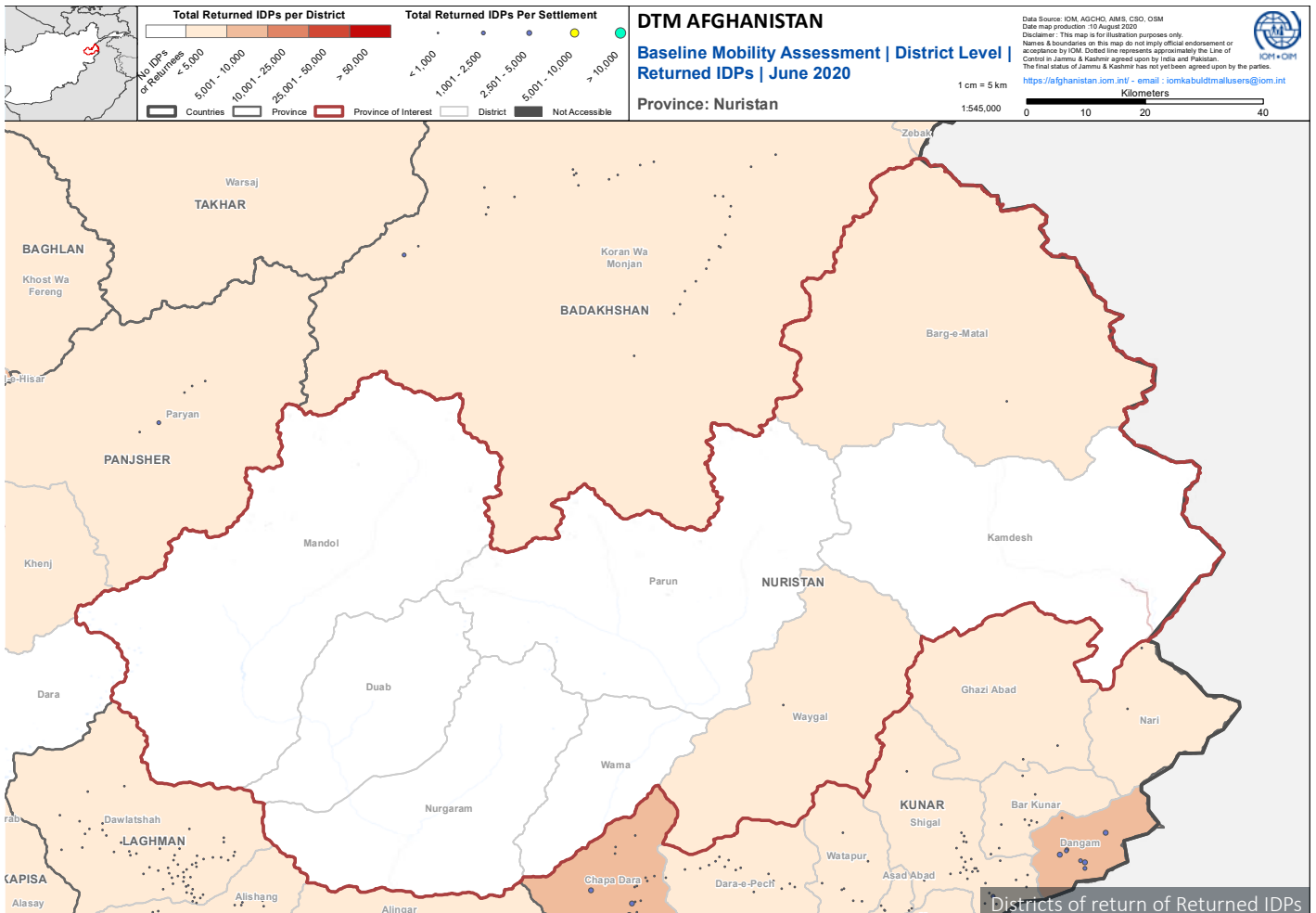
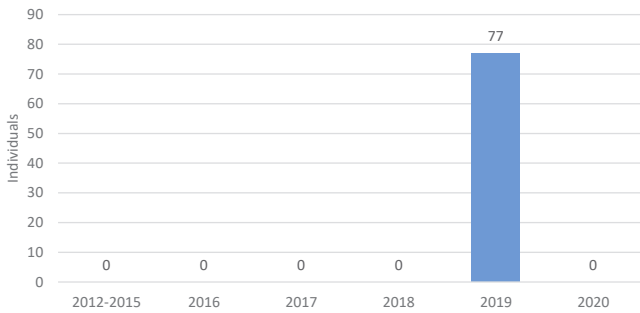


**91%**  
of all returned IDPs in Nuristan returned to Barg-e-Matal district

Returned IDPs by District | Nuristan



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Nuristan



## 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.



**88**  
fled abroad



**17**  
fled to Europe (22%)

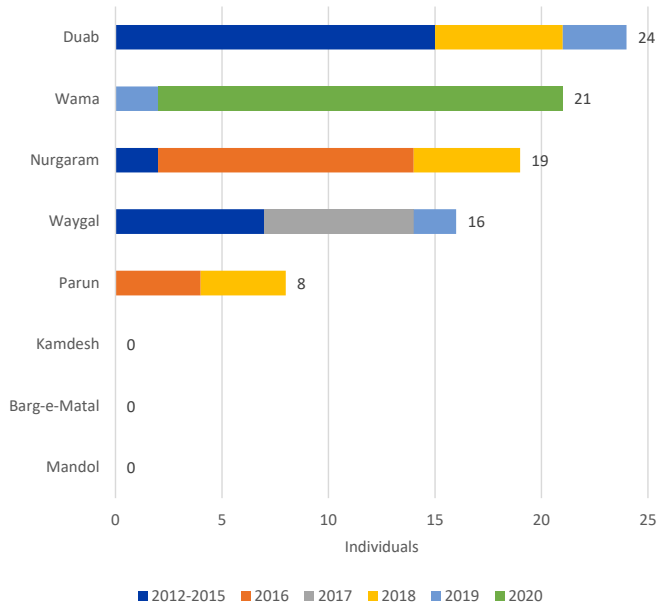


**25**  
fled to Iran

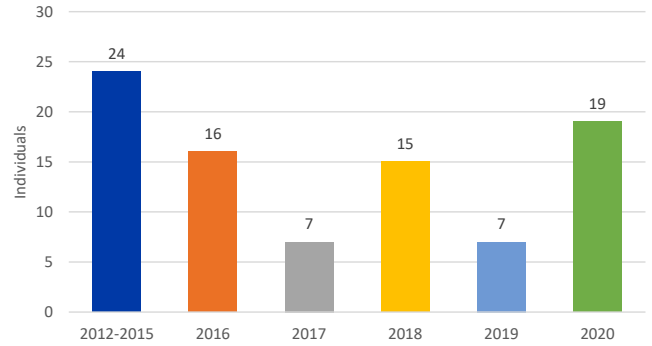


**7**  
fled to Pakistan

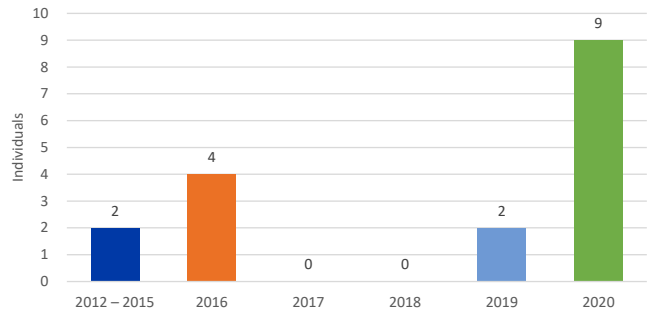
Out-Migrants by District | Nuristan



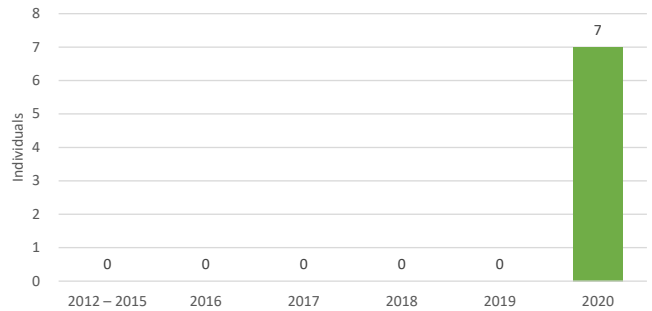
Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Nuristan



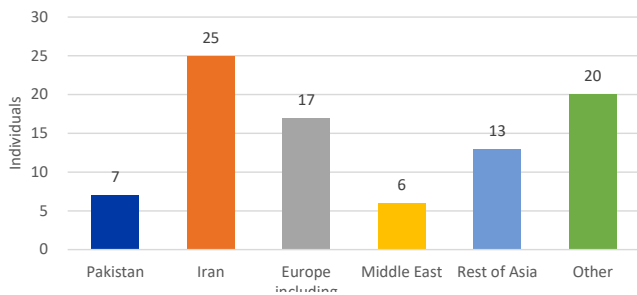
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Nuristan



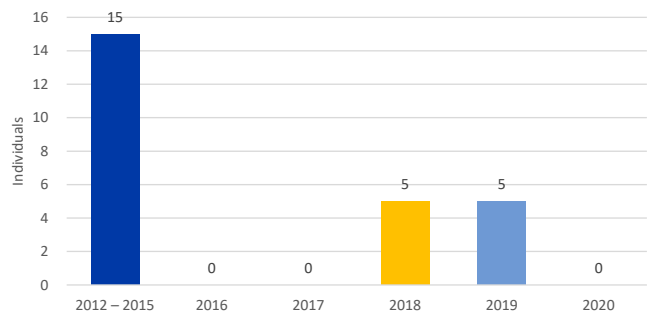
Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Nuristan



Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Nuristan



Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Nuristan



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Please visit the DTM Afghanistan web page for more information, including downloadable maps and datasets, as well as interactive maps and dashboards:


 [www.displacement.iom.int-afghanistan](http://www.displacement.iom.int-afghanistan)

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