BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

HELMAND SUMMARY RESULTS

ROUND 7 ▪ OCT – DEC 2018

A lack of educational and economic opportunities have led children to engage in hard labour, like these children carrying water from an unprotected water source. © IOM 2018

ABOUT DTM

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system that tracks and monitors displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route. For more information about DTM in Afghanistan, please visit www.displacement.iom.int/afghanistan.

In Afghanistan, DTM employs the Baseline Mobility Assessment tool, designed to track mobility, determine the population sizes and locations of forcibly displaced people, reasons for displacement, places of origin, displacement locations and times of displacement, including basic demographics, as well as vulnerabilities and priority needs. Data is collected at the settlement level, through key informant interviews, focus group discussions, and direct observations.

DTM enables IOM and its partners to deliver evidence-based, better targeted, mobility-sensitive and sustainable humanitarian assistance, reintegration, community stabilization and development programming.

5 TARGET POPULATIONS

Through the Baseline Mobility Assessments, DTM tracks the locations, population sizes, and cross-sectoral needs of five core target population categories:

1. Returnees from Abroad
   Afghans who had fled abroad for at least 6 months and have now returned to Afghanistan
2. Out-Migrants
   Afghans who moved or fled abroad

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), subdivided into the following three categories:

3. Fled IDPs
   Afghans from an assessed village who fled as IDPs to reside elsewhere in Afghanistan
4. Arrival IDPs
   IDPs from other locations currently residing in an assessed village
5. Returned IDPs
   Afghans from an assessed village who had fled as IDPs in the past and have now returned home

Data on population sizes for the 5 target population categories is collected by time of displacement, using each of the following time frames: 2012-2015 • 2016 • 2017 • 2018.

HIGHLIGHTS

13 districts assessed

291 settlements assessed

2,122
key informants interviewed

89,724
returnees from abroad [2012-2018]

344,449
IDPs [2012–2018] currently in host communities

511,057
former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2018]

51,891
out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2018]

1,125
out-migrants fled to Europe (2% of out-migrants)

7,677
returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air

1 in 5
19% of families have no access to schools – Helmand has the greatest need of schools nationwide

1 in 4
persons in Helmand is either an IDP or Returnee – Helmand has the 3rd highest inflow of IDPs and Returnees nationwide

107,503
individuals have no access to markets

171,429
individuals have no access to health services

3 in 5
58% of all returnees and IDPs reside in Lashkargah district

205,251
arrival IDPs reside in informal settlements – Helmand has the most IDPs living in Informal settlement nationwide

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

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

District	*Base Population	Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs)	% of Pop.	Returnees	% of Pop.	Fled IDPs	% of Pop.	Arrival IDPs	% of Pop.	Returned IDPs	% of Pop.	Out Migrants	% of Pop.
Baghran	125,308	4,482	3%	2,280	2%	8,782	7%	2,202	2%	2,167	2%	1,686	1%
Deh-e-shu	29,261	1,213	4%	808	3%	825	3%	405	1%	215	1%	993	3%
Garmser	115,158	34,170	23%	21,546	14%	19,175	17%	12,624	8%	27,231	24%	7,146	6%
Kajaki	112,831	1,232	1%	289	0%	1,741	2%	943	1%	815	1%	340	0%
Lashkargah	186,708	252,852	58%	23,515	5%	97,667	52%	229,337	52%	243,200	130%	20,054	11%
Musaqalah	117,585	31,800	21%	1,720	1%	49,758	42%	30,080	20%	37,065	32%	1,798	2%
Nad-e-Ali	209,919	21,737	9%	6,357	3%	58,878	28%	15,380	7%	71,331	34%	604	0%
Nahr-e-Saraj	168,702	45,782	21%	18,738	9%	15,401	9%	27,044	13%	31,040	18%	11,069	7%
Nawa-e-Barakzaiy	107,455	20,021	16%	6,689	5%	11,613	11%	13,332	10%	66,423	62%	2,993	3%
Nawzad	94,477	2,309	2%	392	0%	9,214	10%	1,917	2%	5,595	6%	0	0%
Reg	25,447	8,260	25%	4,775	14%	5,565	22%	3,485	10%	9,711	38%	2,070	8%
Sangin	74,708	6,222	8%	1,199	1%	6,469	9%	5,023	6%	10,669	14%	430	1%
Washer	27,955	4,093	13%	1,416	4%	7,468	27%	2,677	8%	5,595	20%	2,708	10%
Grand Total	1,395,514	434,173	24%	89,724	5%	292,556	21%	344,449	19%	511,057	37%	51,891	4%

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

One of the main barriers to education in Helmand is the lack of school infrastructure. Most children in Helmand do not have access to proper buildings, like these children studying in open air. © IOM 2018

METHODOLOGY

The overall objective of DTM's Baseline Mobility Assessment in Afghanistan is to track mobility and displacement, provide population estimates, locations and geographic distribution of displaced, return and migrant populations, as well as refugees, nomads, cross-border tribal groups, and both domestic and international labour migrants. DTM captures additional mobility information, including reasons for displacement and return, places of origin and destination, times of displacement and return, secondary displacements, and population demographics, vulnerabilities and multi-sectoral needs.

DTM predominantly employs enumerators who originate from the areas of assessment. Enumerators collect quantitative data at the settlement level, through focus group discussions with key informants (KIs). Through direct observations, enumerators also collect qualitative data on living conditions, basic services, and security and socio-economic situation.

Due to security risks, enumerators cannot carry smart-phones or tablets in the field, therefore they collect data, daily, using a paper-based form, which is pre-filled with data from the previous round for verification of existing data and to expedite the assessment process. Completed forms are submitted weekly to the provincial DTM office and verified for accuracy by the team leader and data entry clerk. Once verified, the data is entered electronically via mobile devices, using KoBo forms, and submitted directly into DTM's central SQL server in Kabul, where it is systematically cleaned and verified daily, through automated and manual systems. This stringent review process ensures that DTM data is of the highest quality, accuracy and integrity.

When DTM assesses a province for the first time, enumerators collect data through two rounds of two-layered assessments:

1. District-level assessment (B1): this assessment aims to identify settlements with high inflows and outflows of Afghan nationals and provide estimated numbers of each target population category.
2. Settlement-level assessment (B2): based on the results of B1, this assessment collects information on inflows and outflows of each target population category at each settlement (village), identified through B1. Additional villages are also identified and assessed, based on referrals from KIs.

Since DTM has now assessed all 34 provinces, only settlement-level assessments will be conducted in the future. Pending continued funding, DTM aims to conduct baseline mobility assessments, nationwide, twice per year.

KEY INFORMANTS

DTM's field enumerators collect data at the settlement level, predominantly through focus group discussions with key informants. While assessing communities, enumerators also observe the living conditions and availability of multi-sectoral services. In the rare case that DTM's District Focal Points cannot physically reach a community, due to insecurity, conflict, or risk of retaliation, DFPs meet the focus groups at safe locations outside their communities or conduct the assessments by phone.

By actively recruiting more female enumerators, though challenging, DTM has made significant strides to improve gender inclusion in focus group discussions, although there is much room for improvement. There were no female key informants interviewed in Helmand province due to the highly sensitive issue of women's interaction with men in the province.

2,122 key informants (KIs) interviewed

659 key informants are IDPs or returnees (31%)

0 female key informants

752 KIs from host communities (35%)

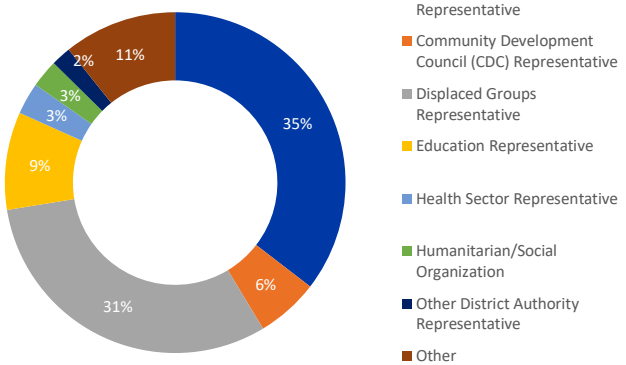
2,122 male key informants (100%)

317 KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (15%)

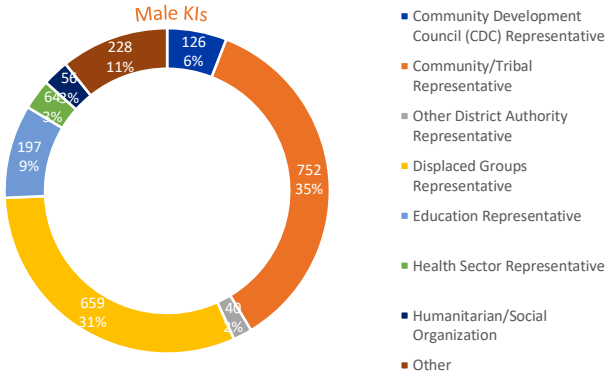
7.3 average number of KIs per focus group

166 KIs from local authorities (8%)

Key Informants by Type | Helmand



Key Informants by Type and Sex | Helmand



RETURNEES

Returnees are Afghan nationals who have returned to Afghanistan in the assessed location after having spent at least six months abroad. This group includes both documented returnees (Afghans who were registered refugees in host countries and then requested voluntary return with UNHCR and relevant national authorities) and undocumented returnees (Afghans who did not request voluntary return with UNHCR, but rather returned spontaneously from host countries, irrespective of whether or not they were registered refugees with UNHCR and relevant national authorities).

The number of returnees from abroad to Helmand increased by 72% in 2016 compared to the time period from 2012 to 2015. In 2017, however, there was 65% decrease compared to previous year. This trend continue in 2018 with a 35% decrease.

89,724 returnees from abroad

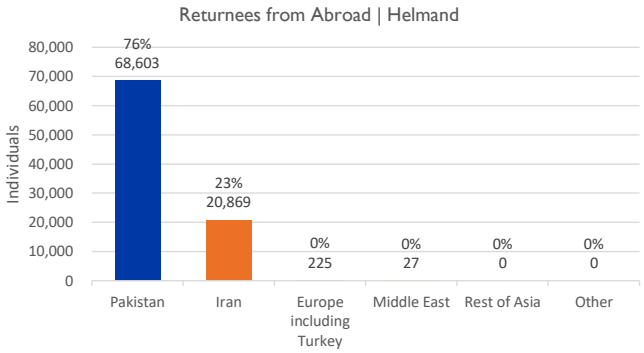
68,603 returned from Pakistan (76%)

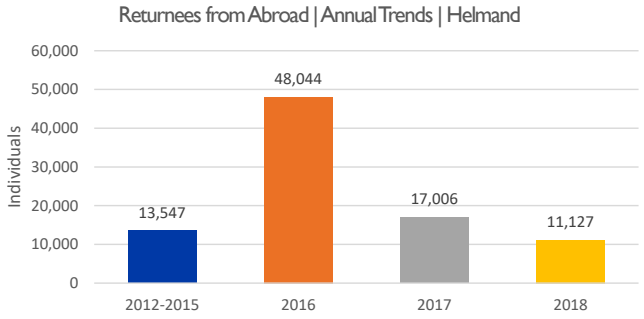
60,708 undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (68%)

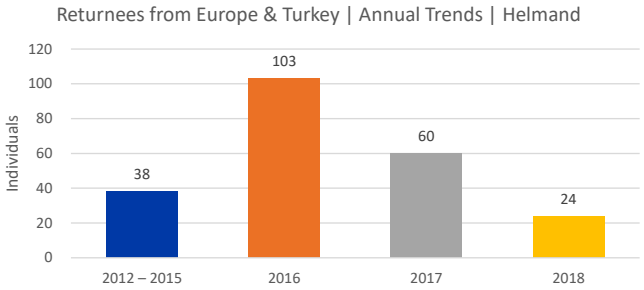
20,869 returned from Iran (23%)

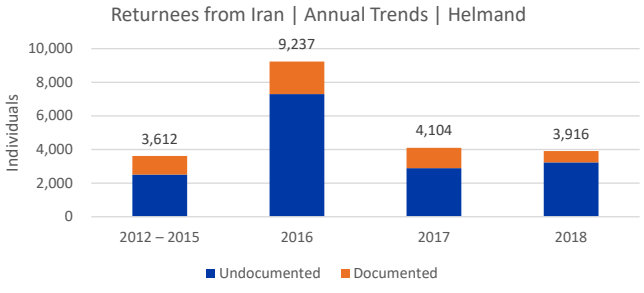
28,764 documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (32%)

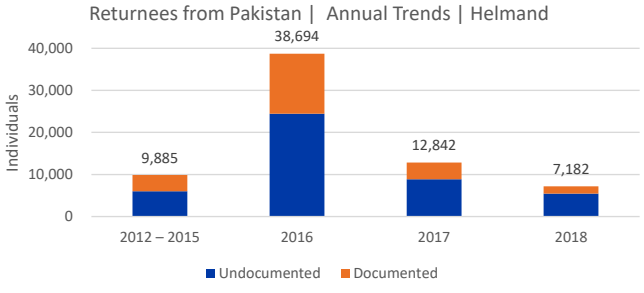
252 returnees from non-neighbouring countries (0.3%)

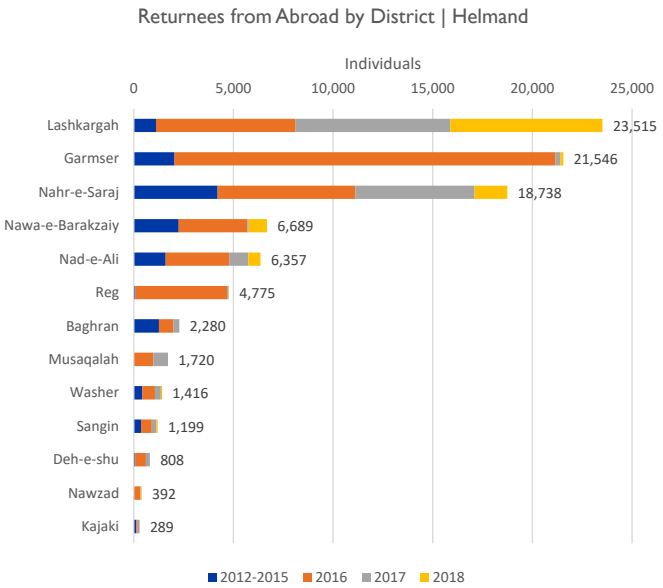












ARRIVAL IDPs

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.

344,449
IDPs currently reside in host communities

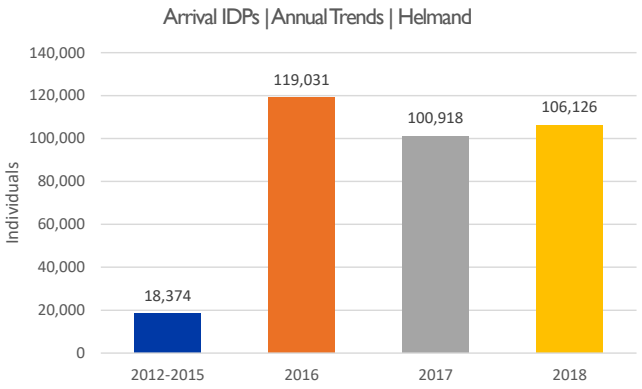
60%
displaced due to conflict

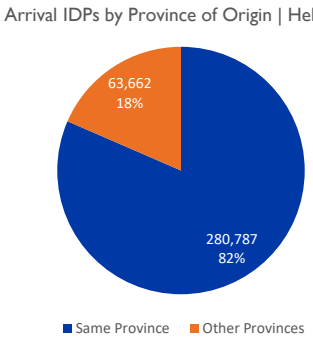
229,337
IDPs in Lashkargah, which hosts the most IDPs

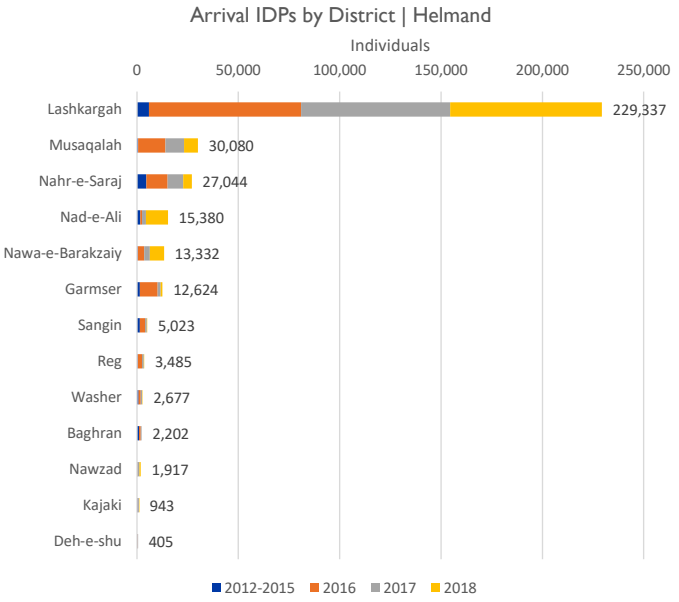
40%
displaced by natural disaster

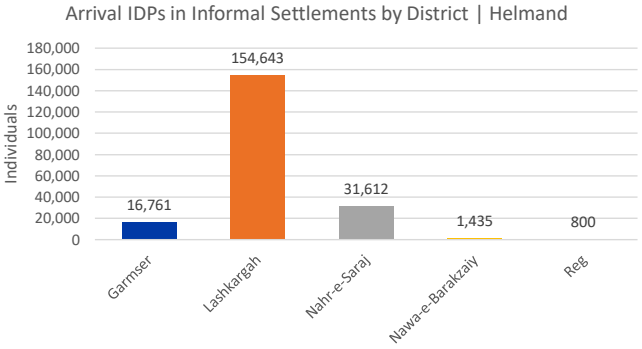
60%
of all arrival IDPs reside in informal settlements

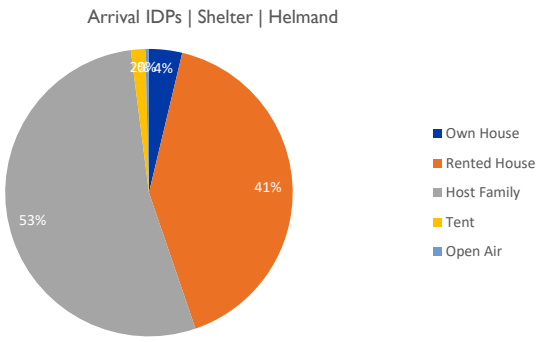
82%
IDPs displaced within their home province



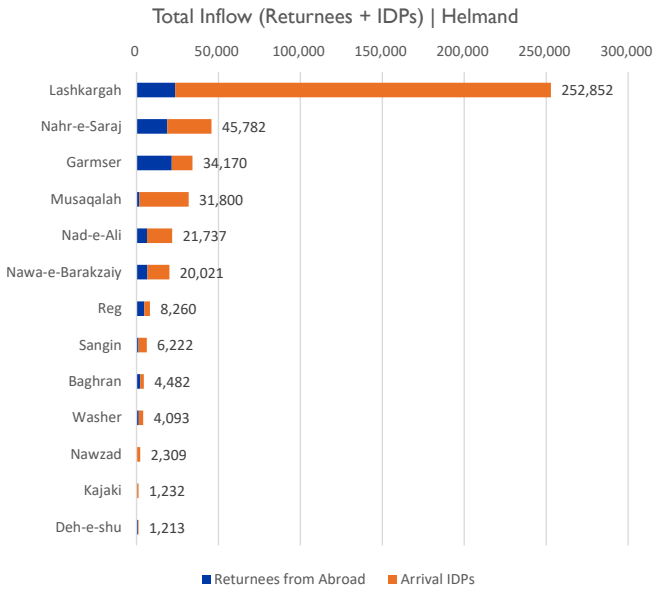








TOTAL INFLOW [RETURNEES + ARRIVAL IDPs]

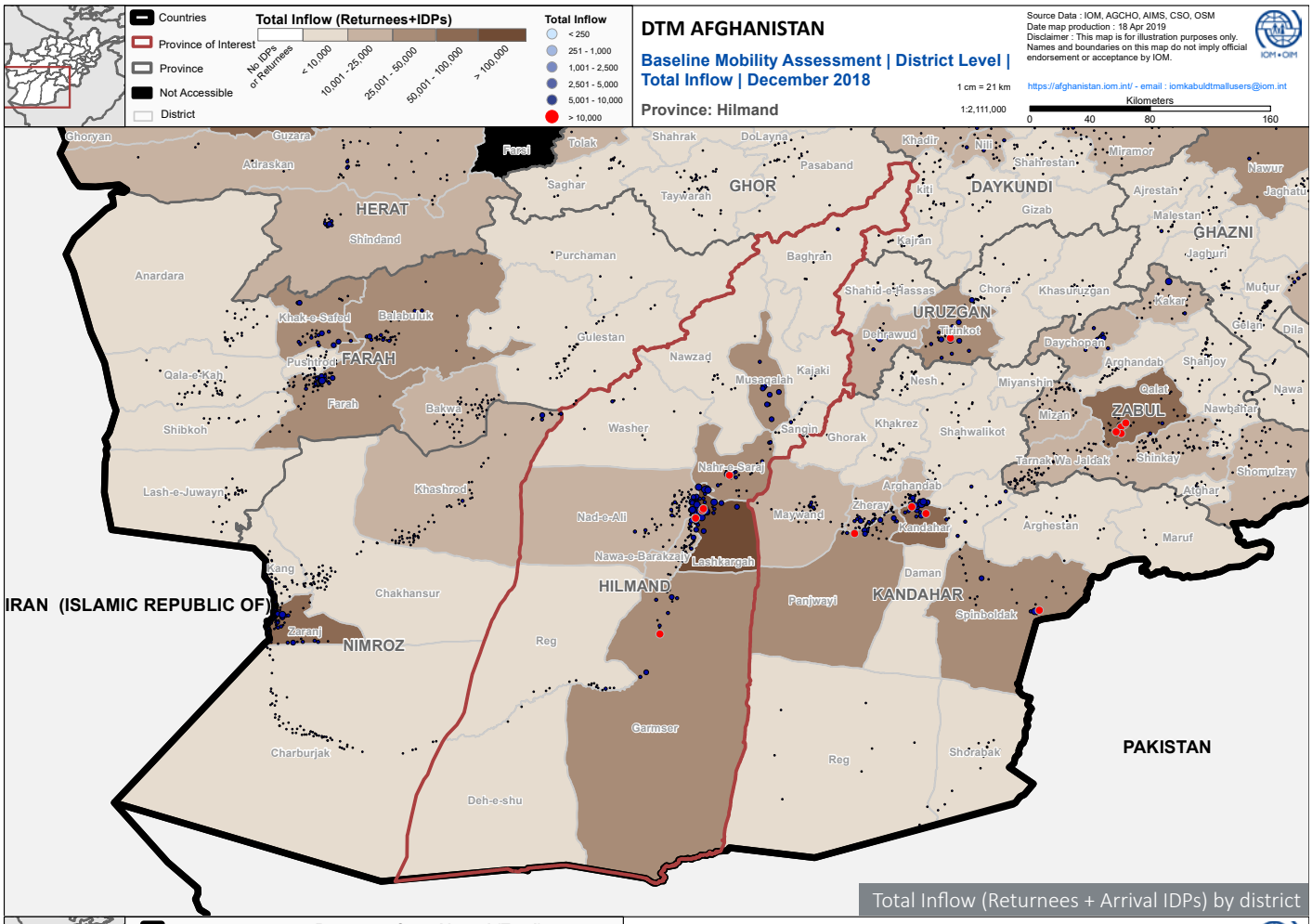


Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

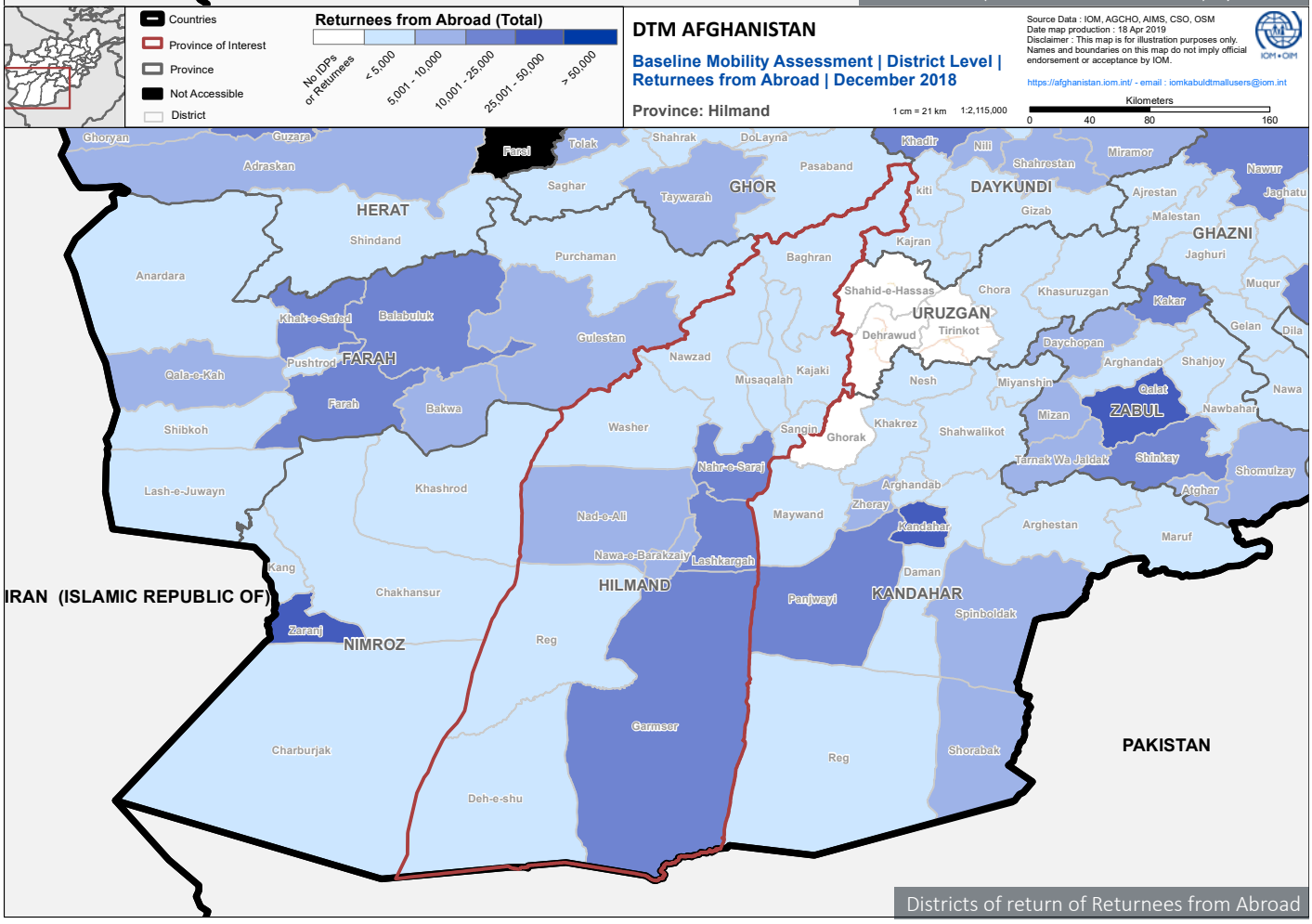
District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Lashkargah	23,515	229,337	252,852
Nahr-e-Saraj	18,738	27,044	45,782
Garmser	21,546	12,624	34,170
Musaqalah	1,720	30,080	31,800
Nad-e-Ali	6,357	15,380	21,737
Nawa-e-Barakzaiy	6,689	13,332	20,021
Reg	4,775	3,485	8,260
Sangin	1,199	5,023	6,222
Baghran	2,280	2,202	4,482
Washer	1,416	2,677	4,093
Nawzad	392	1,917	2,309
Kajaki	289	943	1,232
Deh-e-shu	808	405	1,213
Grand Total	89,724	344,449	434,173

Overall, Helmand province hosts a total inflow of 434,173 returnees and IDPs, of which 21% (89,724) are returnees and 79% (344,449) are IDPs. The table below shows the 20 settlements in Helmand that are most affected by this influx. These 20 settlements (6% of the 291 settlements assessed in Helmand) host 47% 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. 16 of the 20 most affected settlements are in Lashkargah district, which have 82% (168,778) of the returnees and IDPs from this group.

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Karta-e- Lagan	Lashkargah	65,743
2	Lakari (2)	Garmser	16,639
3	Ahmad Shahi Mena	Lashkargah	13,445
4	Deh Mazang	Nahr-e-Saraj	10,035
5	Karez	Lashkargah	10,016
6	Kamp Mahajerin Haji Khan Wali	Lashkargah	7,685
7	Safian	Lashkargah	7,406
8	Lakhshak Kalay (parchaw Kalay)	Lashkargah	7,350
9	Lashkari Bazari Sharqi	Lashkargah	7,317
10	Lashkar Bazar	Lashkargah	7,110
11	Mahajerin	Lashkargah	6,932
12	Gul Ikhtiyar	Lashkargah	5,927
13	Kamp Mukhtar Malik Nasullah	Lashkargah	5,749
14	Abdul Wodod	Lashkargah	5,383
15	Kocheni Karaiz	Lashkargah	5,199
16	Dihmazangi Gharbi	Nahr-e-Saraj	5,157
17	Bolan	Lashkargah	5,040
18	Chena Sufla	Musaqalah	4,999
19	Bashiran	Lashkargah	4,322
20	Karaiz Loyi Kalay	Lashkargah	4,154
		Total	205,608



Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs) by district



Districts of return of Returnees from Abroad

FLED IDPS

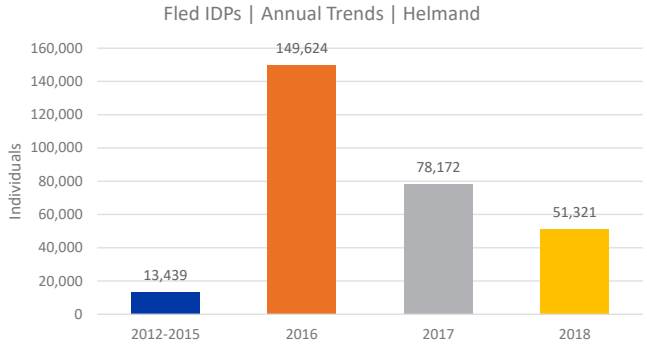
Fled IDPs are Afghans who have fled from an assessed location or settlement within which they previously resided and now currently reside in a different settlement in Afghanistan, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection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

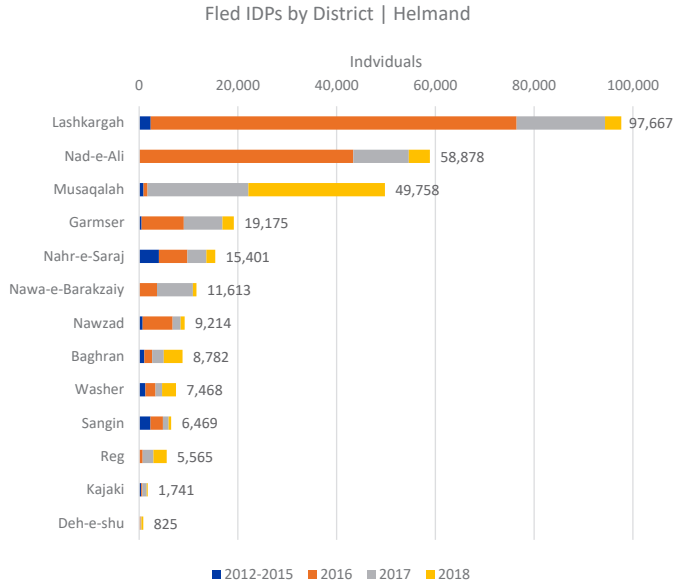
292,556
Fled IDPs

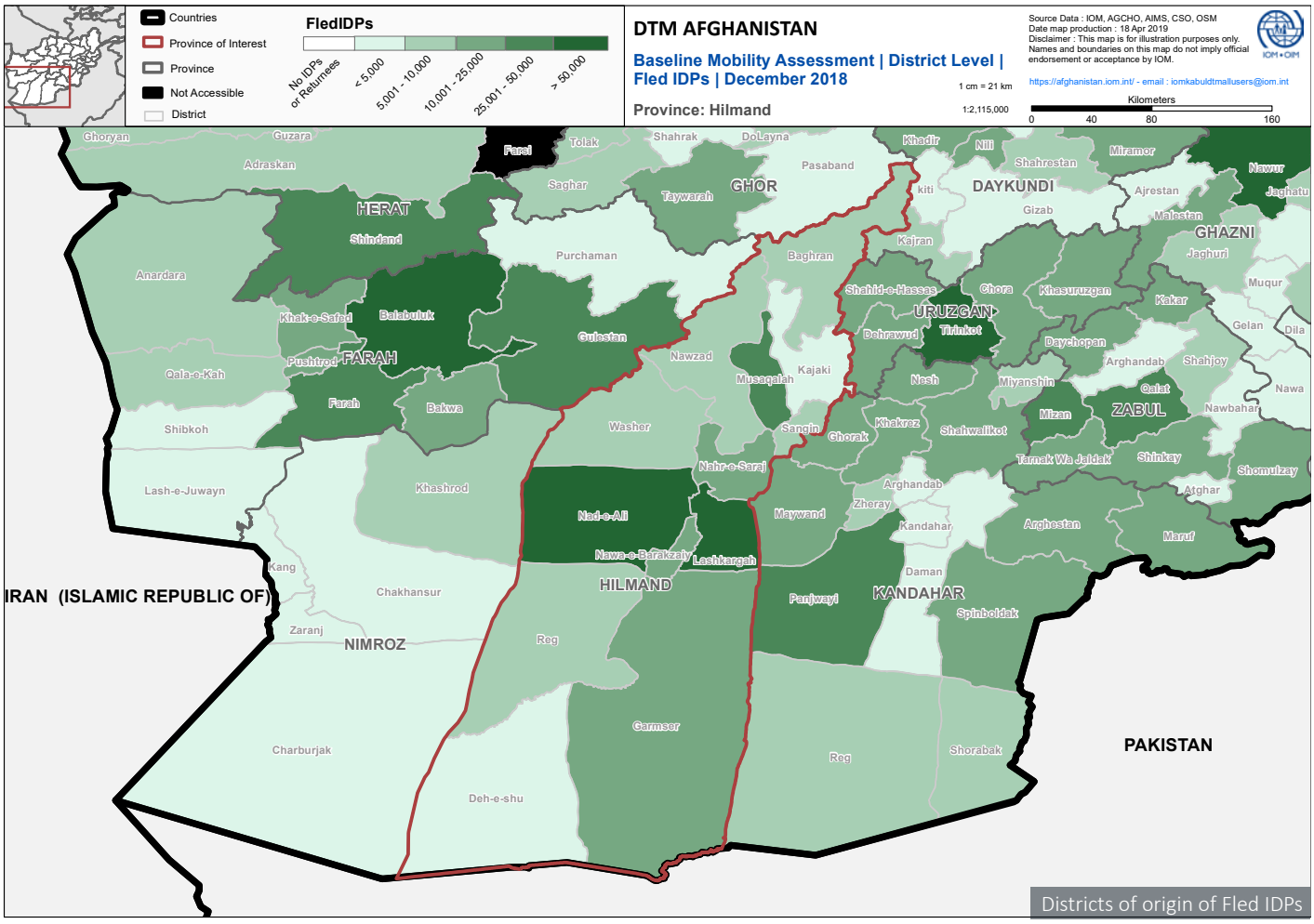
84%
fled IDPs displaced within Helmand

59%
displaced due to conflict

41%
displaced by natural disaster







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.

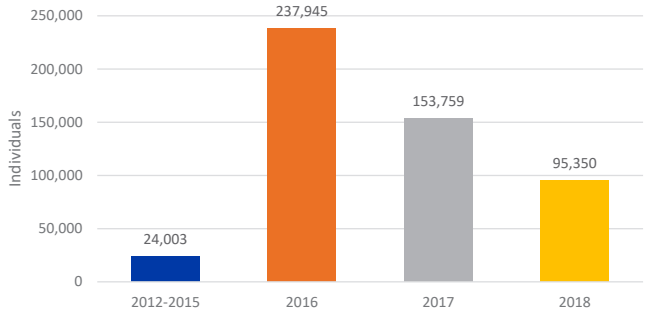
511,057
Returned IDPs

84%
returned from other locations in Helmand

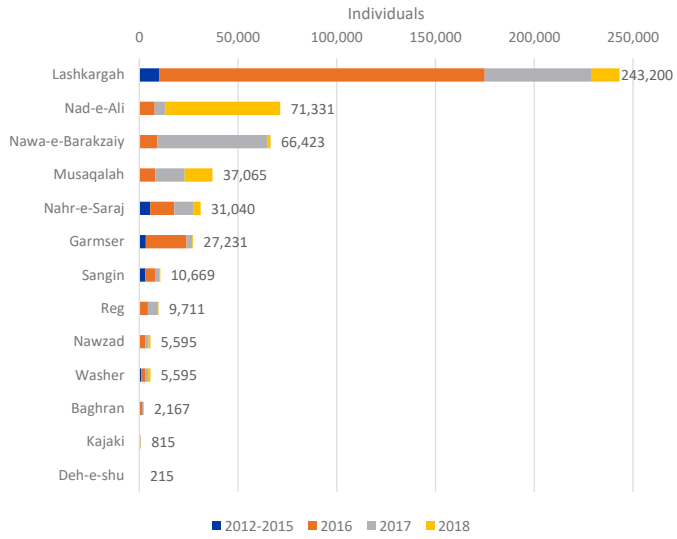
3 in 4
former IDPs returned to just 3 districts: Lashkargah, Nad Ali and Nawa Barakzaiy (75%)

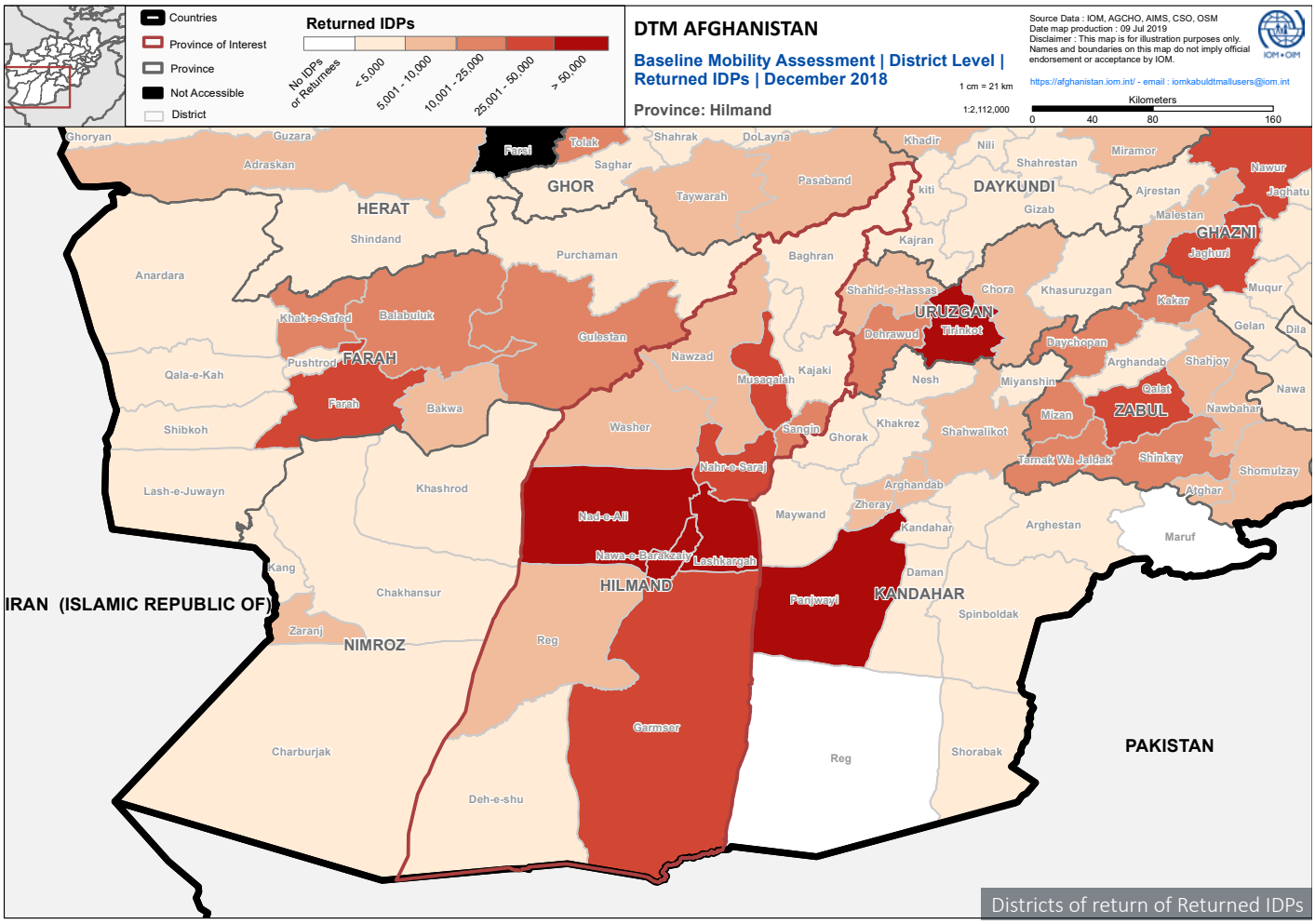
1 in 2
48% of all returned IDPs in Helmand returned to Lashkargah district

Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Helmand



Returned IDPs by District | Helmand





Districts of return of Returned IDPs

OUT-MIGRANTS

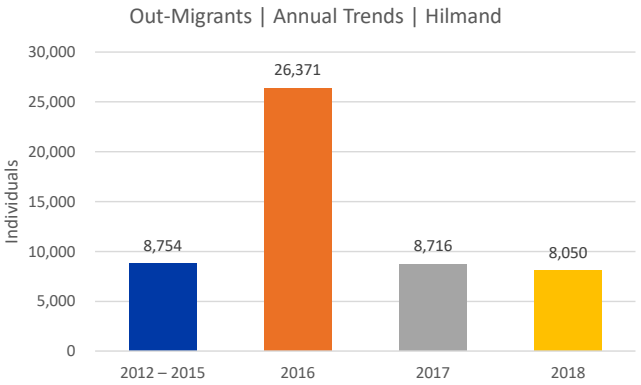
Out-Migrants are Afghans who have moved or fled abroad from the assessed location, whatever the cause, reason or duration of expatriation. This category includes refugees, displaced and uprooted people, and economic migrants who have left Afghanistan.

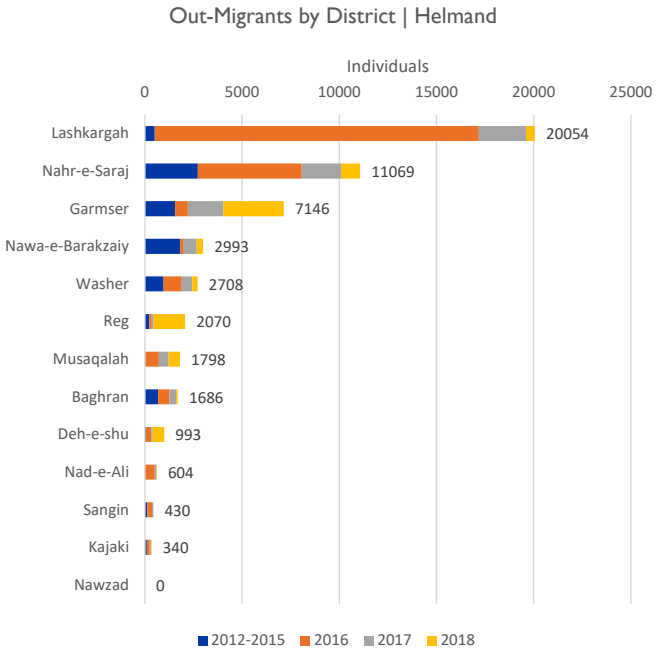
51,891 fled abroad

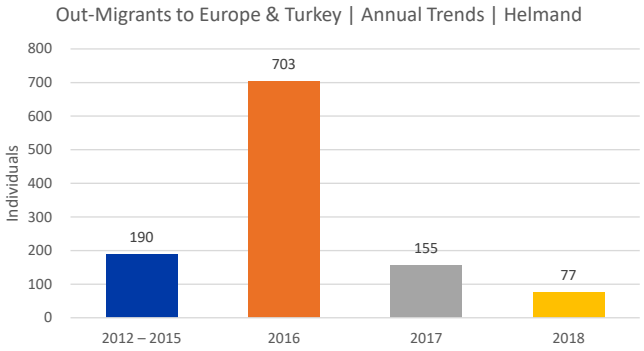
1,125 fled to Europe (2%)

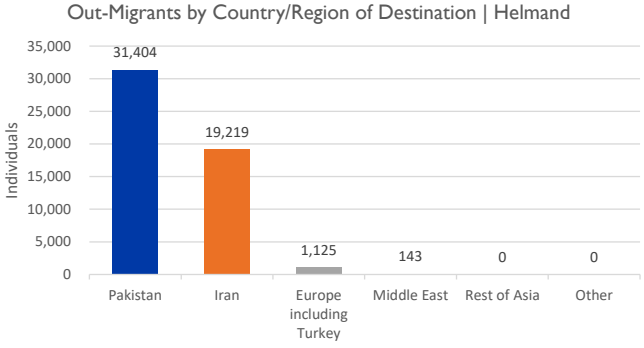
19,219 fled to Iran (37%)

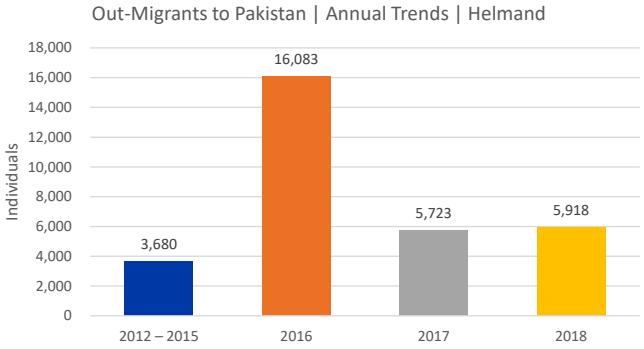
31,404 fled to Pakistan (61%)

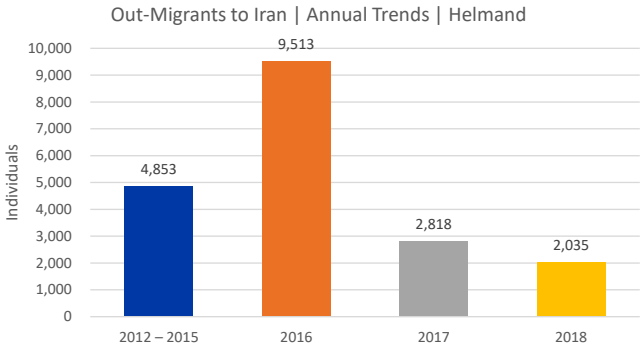












SECTORAL NEEDS

TOP 5 DISTRICTS

Evidence-based prioritization is essential to the delivery of better targeted assistance and basic services. DTM provides partners with lists of priority areas in most need of assistance, based on a variety of sectoral indicators, at Province, District and Settlement levels.

(NOTE: The number of individuals reported below is based on the Total Inflow: IDPs + Returnees)

TOP 5 Districts with the most Returnees and IDPs
(Returnees + IDPs)

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Lashkargah	252,852
2	Nahr-e-Saraj	45,782
3	Garmser	34,170
4	Musaqalah	31,800
5	Nad-e-Ali	21,737
	Grand Total	**386,341**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Lashkargah	5,198
2	Musaqalah	624
3	Garmser	538
4	Baghran	526
5	Nad-e-Ali	498
	Grand Total	**7,384**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Deh-e-shu	1,213
2	Nahr-e-Saraj	547
3	Nawzad	190
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
	Grand Total	**1,950**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Lashkargah	60,170
2	Musaqalah	18,031
3	Garmser	14,381
4	Nad-e-Ali	11,260
5	Nawa-e-Barakzaiy	9,761
	Grand Total	**113,603**

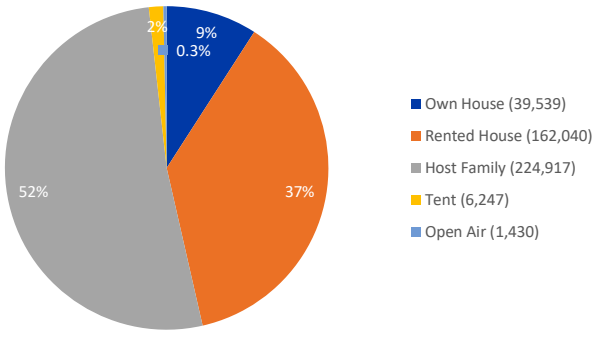
TOP 5 in need of Schools
(nearest school > 3 km away)

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Lashkargah	23,117
2	Nahr-e-Saraj	17,097
3	Musaqalah	14,621
4	Nad-e-Ali	9,966
5	Reg	6,408
	Grand Total	**71,209**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Lashkargah	47,753
2	Musaqalah	18,016
3	Garmser	12,401
4	Nawa-e-Barakzaiy	11,647
5	Nahr-e-Saraj	4,697
	Grand Total	**94,514**

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Shelter | Helmand



STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

The Accident that Costs Him His Family

Sayed Matin Agha is from Dashti Bolan in Lashkargah district. For a year and half, there was heavy fighting between government forces and insurgents in his district. He and his thirteen family members fled along with the other villagers to a safer location within the province. Searching for a safe place, they found that there no room left in the government-run camp and renting a house proved too costly for Sayed Matin.

After a long period of struggling to find housing, he moved with his family to Nimroz province to be closer to other relatives who live there. They are among the 292,556 fled IDPs from Helmand province. However, sayed could not find any work in Nimroz and they were forced to borrow money from relatives.

After the conflict in his village ended, Sayed Matin wanted to move his family back to the village. When he returned home, he saw that his village was severely damaged and that homes were riddled with bullets from the fighting. Regardless, he called his son to bring the family back to Dashti Bolan.

On November 14th, 2017, whilst his family was returning to their place of origin from Nimroz province — their vehicle was involved in a very serious car crash. Eleven of his family members were killed instantly. The only survivor was his grandson, who still suffers from accident-related medical conditions.

80-year old Sayed Matin now lives with his wife, who was with him at the time of the accident, and his grandson in Dashti Bolan. He is yet to receive any assistance or reparations for the accident.

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

Sayed Matin Agha, who has lost 11 members of his family whilst they were returning to their village, is awaiting assistance to pay for medical assistance for his only surviving grandson . © IOM 2018

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