

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

**NANGARHAR
SUMMARY RESULTS
ROUND 7 • OCT – DEC 2018**



Due to a lack of education facilities many IDP and returnee children in Nangarhar, like these boys and girls, attend schools in the open air and do not have access to adequate study materials. © 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

-  **22** districts assessed
-  **908** settlements assessed
-  **4,167** key informants interviewed
-  **495,833** returnees from abroad [2012-2018]
-  **302,730** IDPs [2012–2018] currently in host communities
-  **321,034** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2018]
-  **30,946** out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2018]
-  **16,320** out-migrants fled to Europe (53% of out-migrants)
-  **15,386** returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air
-  **#1** Nangarhar hosts the largest number of returnees and IDPs in Afghanistan
-  **1 in 3** persons in Nangarhar is either an IDP or Returnee (34%)
-  **1 in 4** 25% of all returnees+IDPs in Nangarhar reside in Behsud district
-  **1 in 4** 28% of all returned IDPs in Nangarhar returned to Kot district (2012-2018)
-  **99%** of returnees from abroad returned from Pakistan
-  **1 in 2** returnees from Pakistan and Iran (54%) were undocumented (not registered refugees in the host countries)

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.	Returnee IDPs	% of Pop.	Out Migrants	% of Pop.
Achin	109,452	8,594	7%	5,766	5%	15,632	14%	2,828	2%	30,747	28%	631	1%
Batiktot	82,634	16,783	17%	14,375	14%	9,170	11%	2,408	2%	8,295	10%	1,510	2%
Behsud	124,081	200,503	62%	122,551	38%	1,932	2%	77,952	24%	910	1%	2,256	2%
Chaparhar	65,826	75,223	53%	50,585	36%	33,998	52%	24,638	17%	45,206	69%	2,002	3%
Dara-e-Nur	44,012	12,404	22%	10,311	18%	196	0%	2,093	4%	0	0%	984	2%
Dehbala	44,012	5,078	10%	815	2%	33,614	76%	4,263	9%	1,323	3%	458	1%
Durbaba	25,406	12,788	33%	9,771	26%	24,264	96%	3,017	8%	22,820	90%	740	3%
Goshta	29,769	10,869	27%	8,867	22%	2,149	7%	2,002	5%	1,414	5%	529	2%
Hesarak	33,619	12,695	27%	10,094	22%	13,752	41%	2,601	6%	2,870	9%	1,179	4%
Jalalabad	255,012	72,400	22%	46,507	14%	0	0%	25,893	8%	28	0%	5,113	2%
Kama	83,918	42,842	34%	27,369	22%	1,162	1%	15,473	12%	664	1%	1,218	1%
Khogyani	142,625	34,541	19%	31,391	18%	36,794	26%	3,150	2%	44,109	31%	978	1%
Kot	56,843	21,490	27%	11,445	15%	24,444	43%	10,045	13%	90,531	159%	556	1%
Kuzkunar	60,051	25,890	30%	17,179	20%	462	1%	8,711	10%	49	0%	1,505	3%
Lalpur	22,327	14,841	40%	4,709	13%	5,236	23%	10,132	27%	2,611	12%	202	1%
Muhmand Dara	49,016	22,964	32%	12,239	17%	4,445	9%	10,725	15%	2,492	5%	576	1%
Nazyan	16,040	13,922	46%	8,259	28%	8,015	50%	5,663	19%	1,967	12%	2,563	16%
Pachieragam	46,449	7,313	14%	3,253	6%	16,982	37%	4,060	8%	54,243	117%	819	2%
Rodat	75,448	43,933	37%	30,696	26%	4,634	6%	13,237	11%	2,789	4%	1,691	2%
Sherzad	72,369	9,535	12%	7,211	9%	13,279	18%	2,324	3%	5,719	8%	2,397	3%
Shinwar	65,441	51,714	44%	16,585	14%	10,363	16%	35,129	30%	2,247	3%	882	1%
Surkhrod	131,522	82,241	38%	45,855	21%	931	1%	36,386	17%	0	0%	2,157	2%
Total	1,635,872	798,563	33%	495,833	20%	261,454	16%	302,730	12%	321,034	20%	30,946	2%

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



Clinics and health workers can become targets, leaving communities without essential healthcare services. An example is this clinic in Achin District, Nangahar, which was used as a jail by insurgents and was subsequently bombed by coalition forces. © 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.

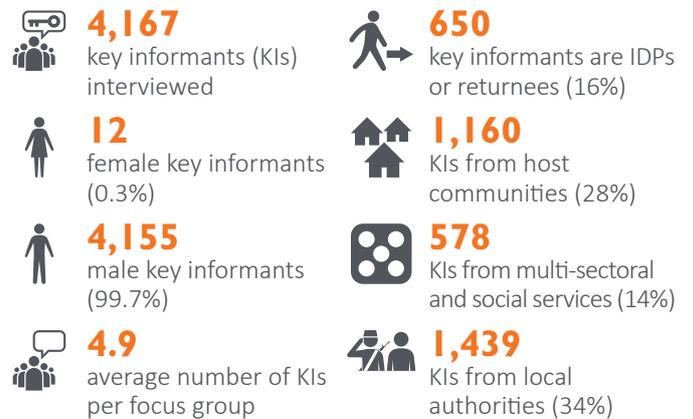
Since DTM has now assessed all 34 provinces, only settlement-level assessments will be conducted in the future. Pending continued funding, DTM aims to conduct baseline mobility assessments, nationwide, twice per year.



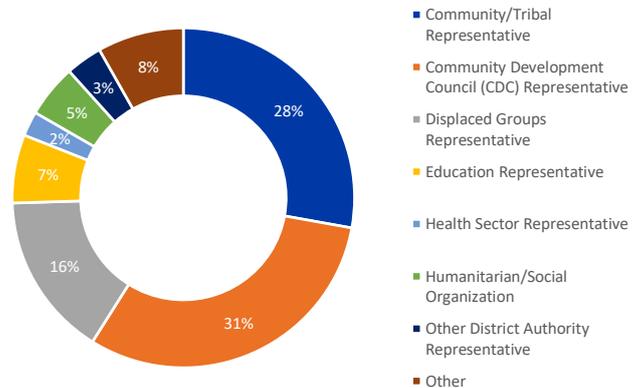
KEY INFORMANTS

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.

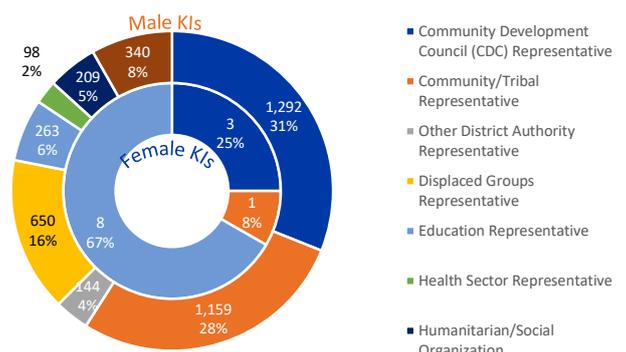
By actively recruiting more female enumerators, though challenging, DTM has made significant strides to improve gender inclusion in focus group discussions, although there is much room for improvement. Women represent only 0.3% of the key informants in Nangarhar.



Key Informants by Type | Nangarhar



Key Informants by Type and Sex | Nangarhar



RETURNNEES

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

The number of returnees from abroad to Nangarhar more than doubled in 2016 compared to the period between 2012 and 2015. In 2017, on the other hand, there was a 71% decrease in returns compared to 2016. In 2018, there was again a significant decrease of 80% compared to 2017.



495,833
returnees from abroad



489,807
returned from Pakistan (98.7%)



264,969
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (54%)



718
returned from Iran (0.14%)

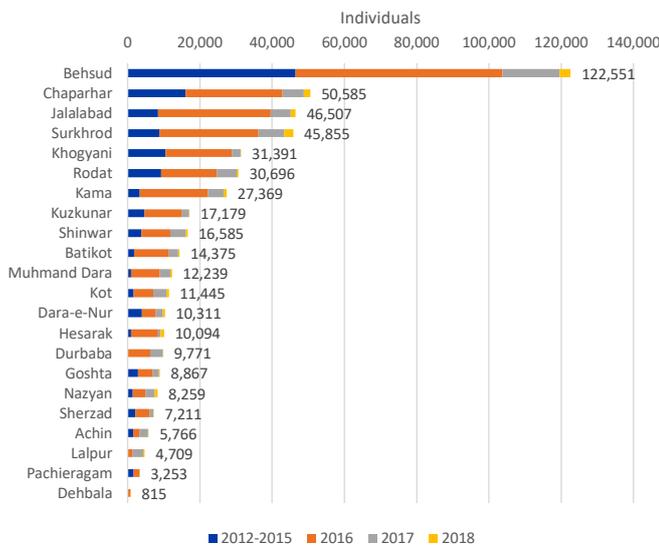


225,556
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (46%)

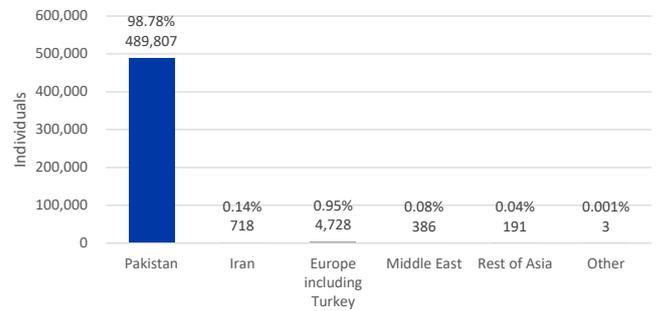


5,308
returnees from non-neighbouring countries (1.07%)

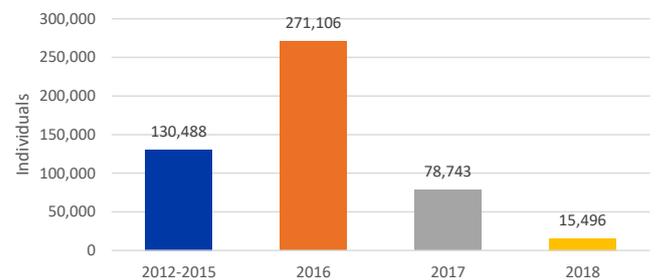
Returnees from Abroad by District | Nangarhar



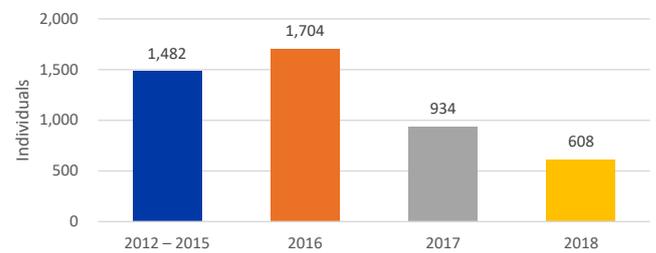
Returnees from Abroad | Nangarhar



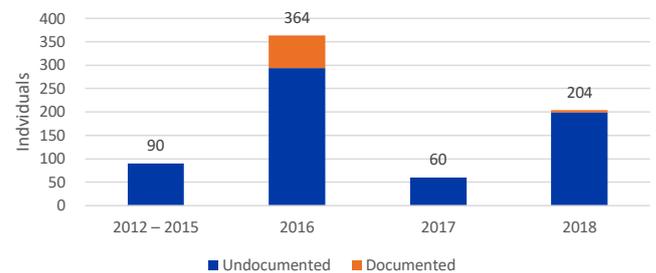
Returnees from Abroad | Nangarhar | Annual Trends



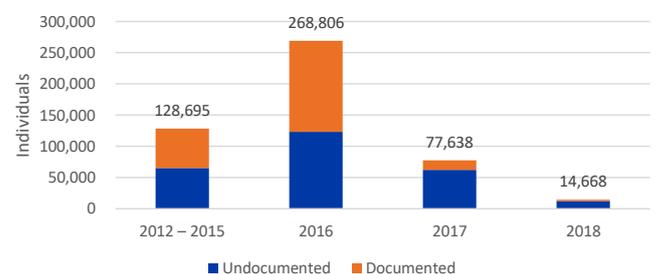
Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Nangarhar



Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Nangarhar



Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Nangarhar



ARRIVAL IDPs

Arrival IDPs (IDPs) are Afghans who fled from other settlements in Afghanistan and have arrived and presently reside at the assessed location / host community, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection concerns, or natural and human-made disasters.



302,730

IDPs currently reside in host communities



100%

displaced due to conflict



77,592

IDPs in Behsud, which hosts the most IDPs



0%

displaced by natural disaster



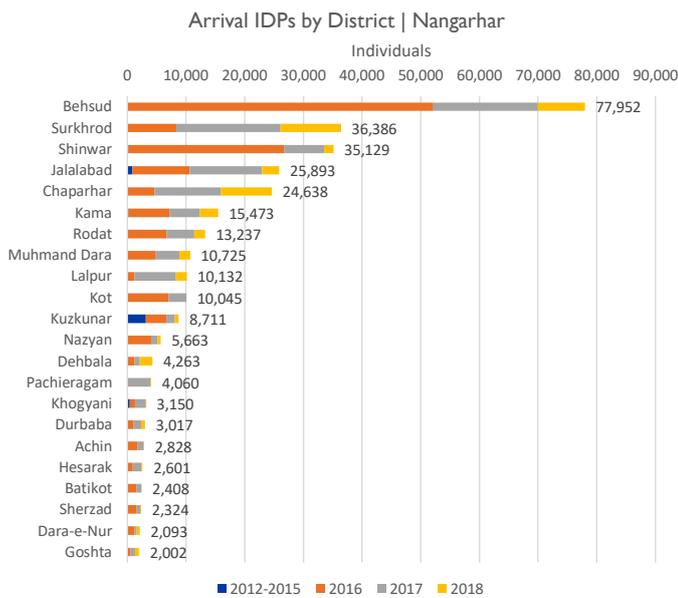
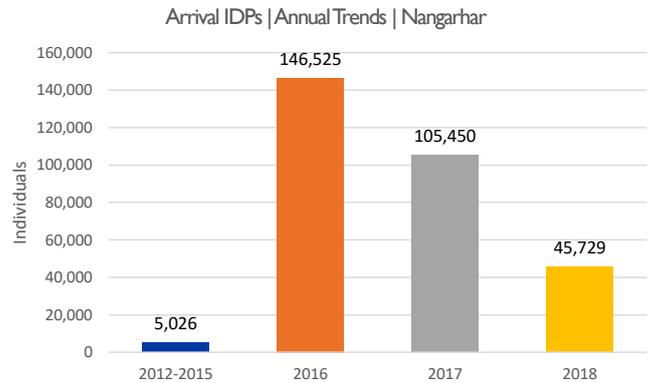
980

IDPs reside in informal settlements (0.3%)

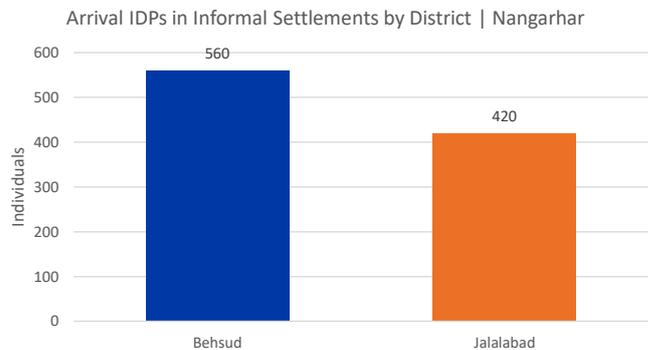
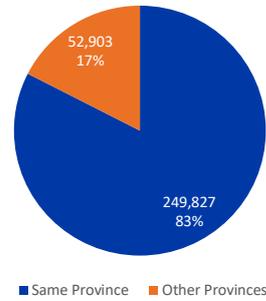


83%

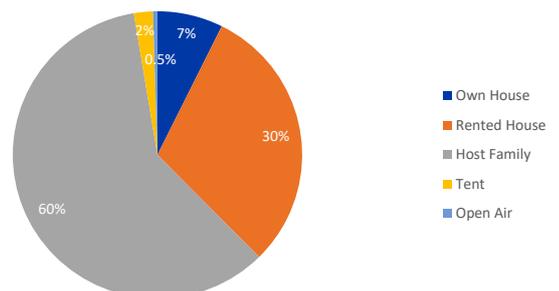
IDPs displaced within their home province



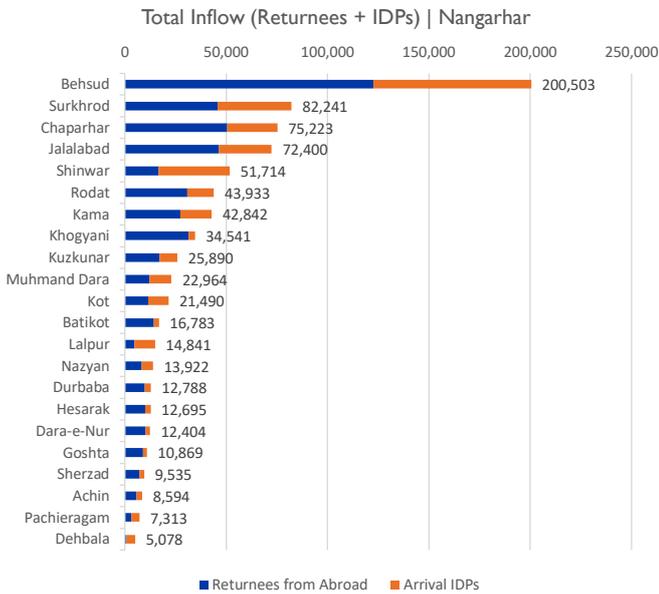
Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Nangarhar



Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Nangarhar



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

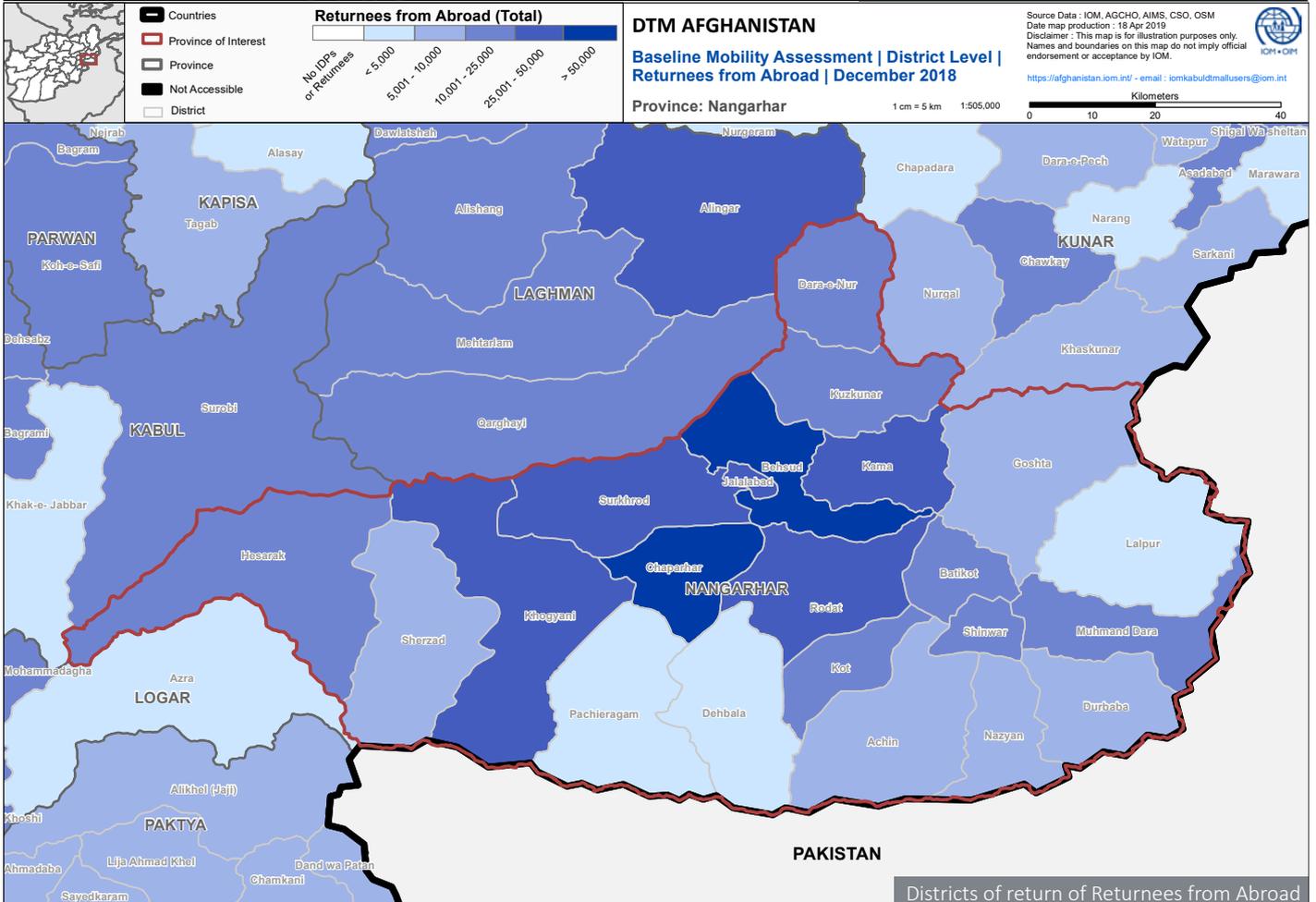
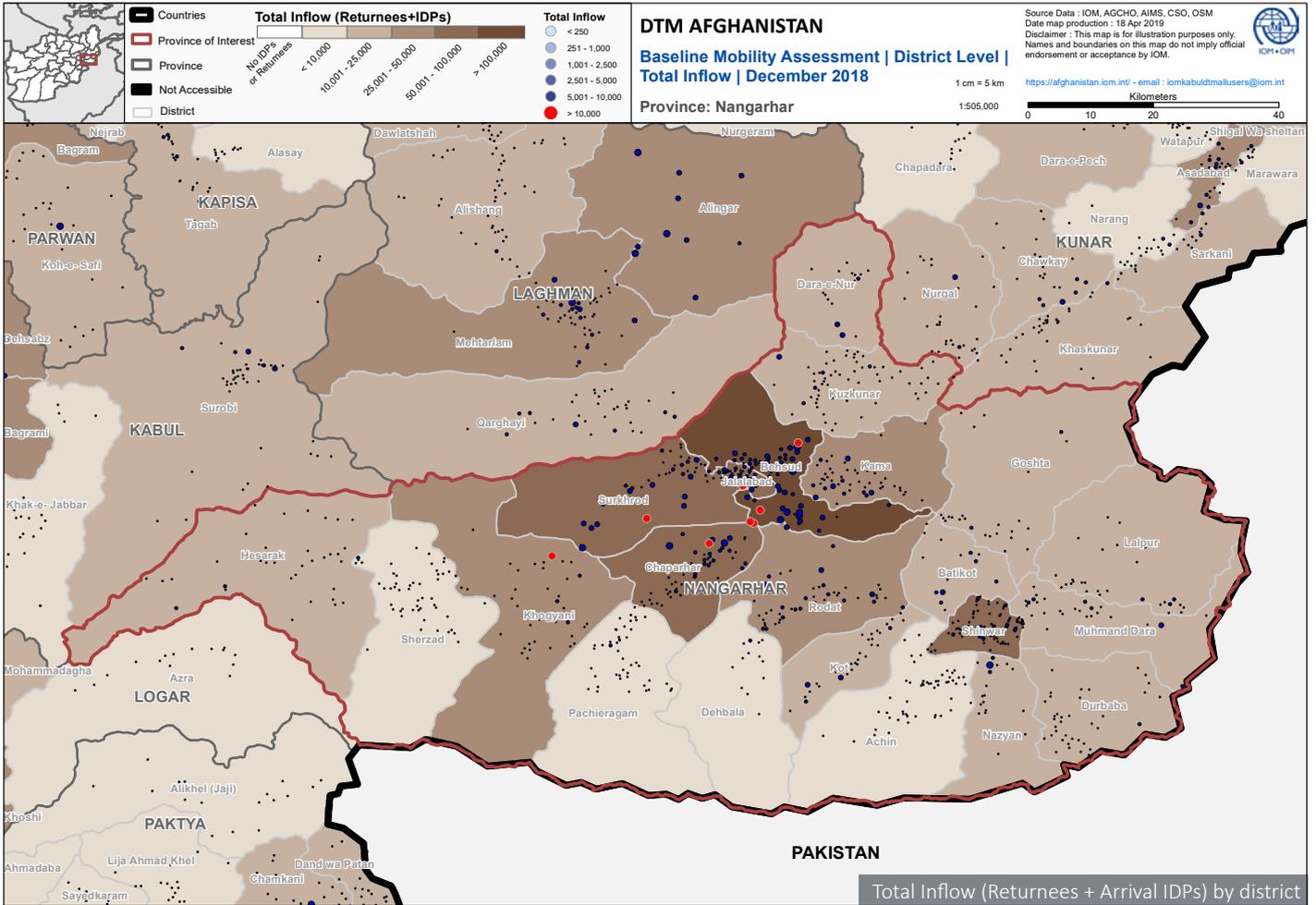


Overall, Nangarhar province hosts a total inflow of 798,563 returnees and IDPs, of which 62% (495,833) are returnees and 38% (302,730) are IDPs. The table below shows the 20 settlements in Kabul that are most affected by this influx. These 20 settlements (2% of the 908 settlements assessed in Kabul) host 27% 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. 11 of the 20 most affected settlements are in Behsud district, which have 45% (97,050) of the returnees and IDPs from this group.

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Khalis Family	Jalalabad	27,745
2	Chamtala	Khogyani	23,709
3	Dawlat Abad	Chaparhar	19,018
4	Ada	Behsud	18,381
5	Jowi Dahi Sharqe	Behsud	14,173
6	Shaikh Mesri	Surkhrod	12,214
7	Tarkho Oba	Behsud	11,312
8	Daman	Behsud	10,854
9	Kunar Safayan	Chaparhar	9,325
10	Jowi Yazdah	Behsud	9,160
11	Chamtala	Surkhrod	7,546
12	Angur Bagh	Jalalabad	7,343
13	Karaiz Kabir	Behsud	6,043
14	Saracha Arabeya	Behsud	5,694
15	Beni Ga	Behsud	5,566
16	Jalozai	Chaparhar	5,554
17	Gul Abad	Behsud	5,380
18	Wollayte	Behsud	5,354
19	Saracha	Behsud	5,133
20	Landi	Nazyan	5,059
		Total	214,563

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Behsud	122,551	77,952	200,503
Surkhrod	45,855	36,386	82,241
Chaparhar	50,585	24,638	75,223
Jalalabad	46,507	25,893	72,400
Shinwar	16,585	35,129	51,714
Rodat	30,696	13,237	43,933
Kama	27,369	15,473	42,842
Khogyani	31,391	3,150	34,541
Kuzkunar	17,179	8,711	25,890
Muhmand Dara	12,239	10,725	22,964
Kot	11,445	10,045	21,490
Batikot	14,375	2,408	16,783
Lalpur	4,709	10,132	14,841
Nazyan	8,259	5,663	13,922
Durbaba	9,771	3,017	12,788
Hesarak	10,094	2,601	12,695
Dara-e-Nur	10,311	2,093	12,404
Goshta	8,867	2,002	10,869
Sherzad	7,211	2,324	9,535
Achin	5,766	2,828	8,594
Pachieragam	3,253	4,060	7,313
Dehbala	815	4,263	5,078
Grand Total	495,833	302,730	798,563



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.



261,454
Fled IDPs



95%
fled IDPs displaced within Nangarhar

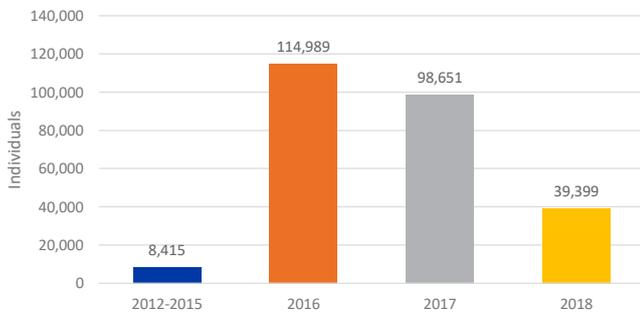


99.8%
displaced due to conflict

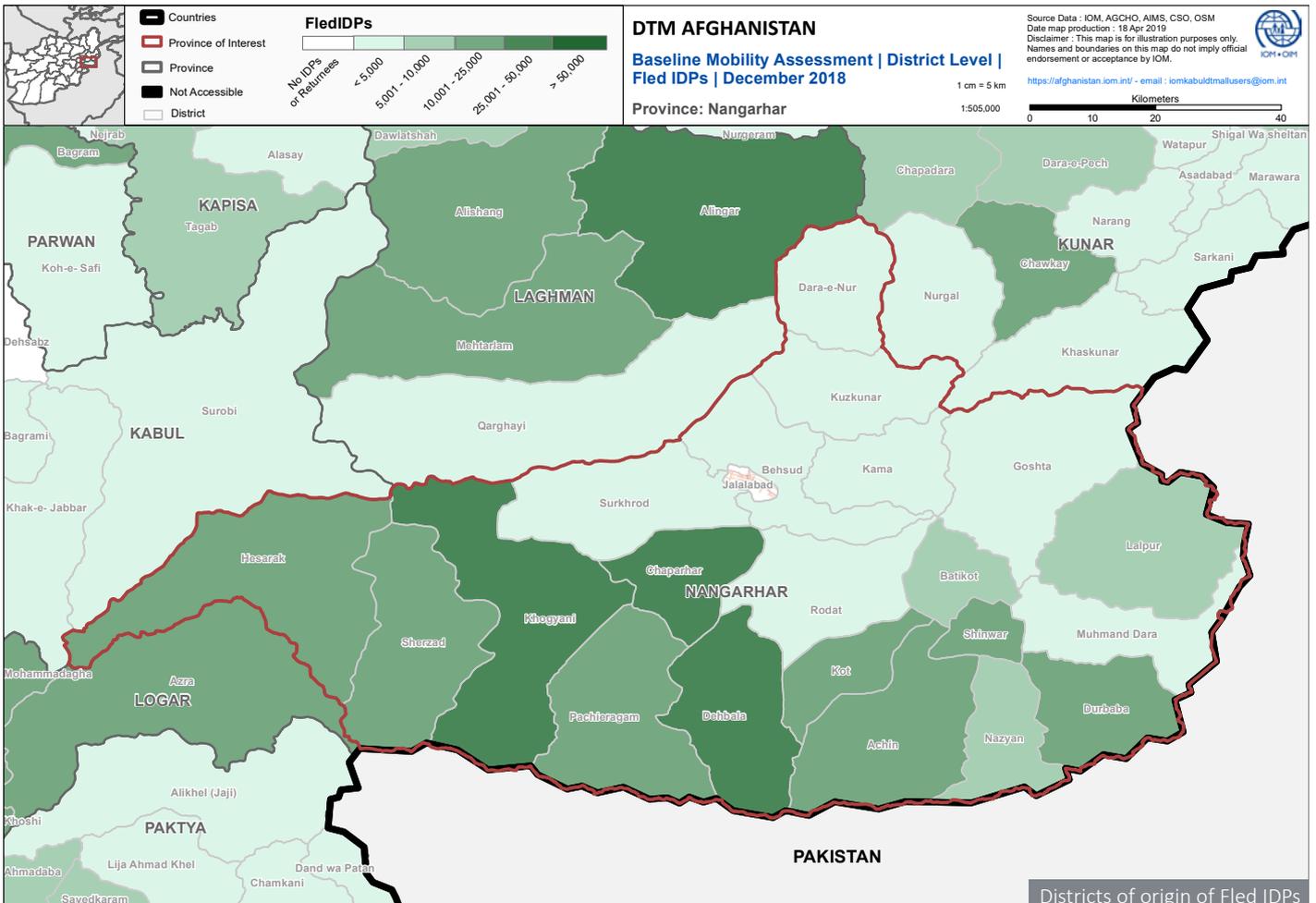
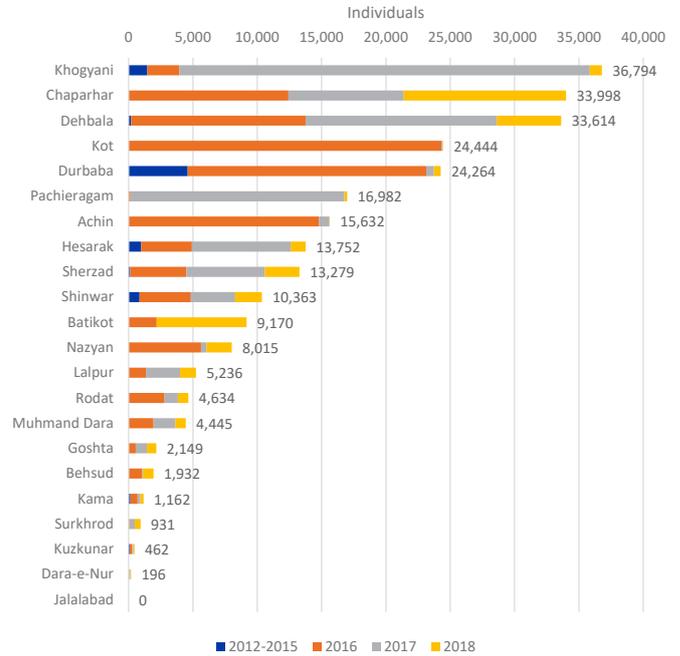


0.2%
displaced by natural disaster

Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Nangarhar



Fled IDPs by District | Nangarhar

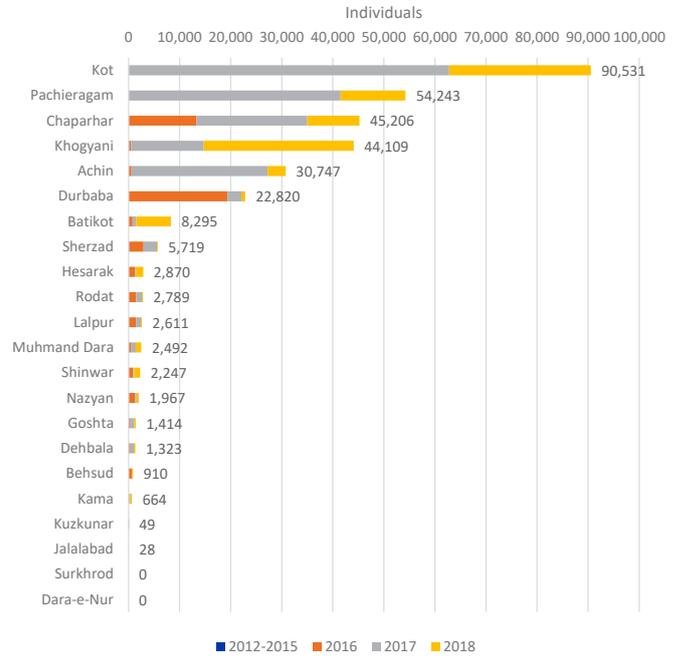




RETURNED IDPS

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

Returned IDPs by District | Nangarhar



321,034 returned IDPs



98% returned from other locations within Nangarhar

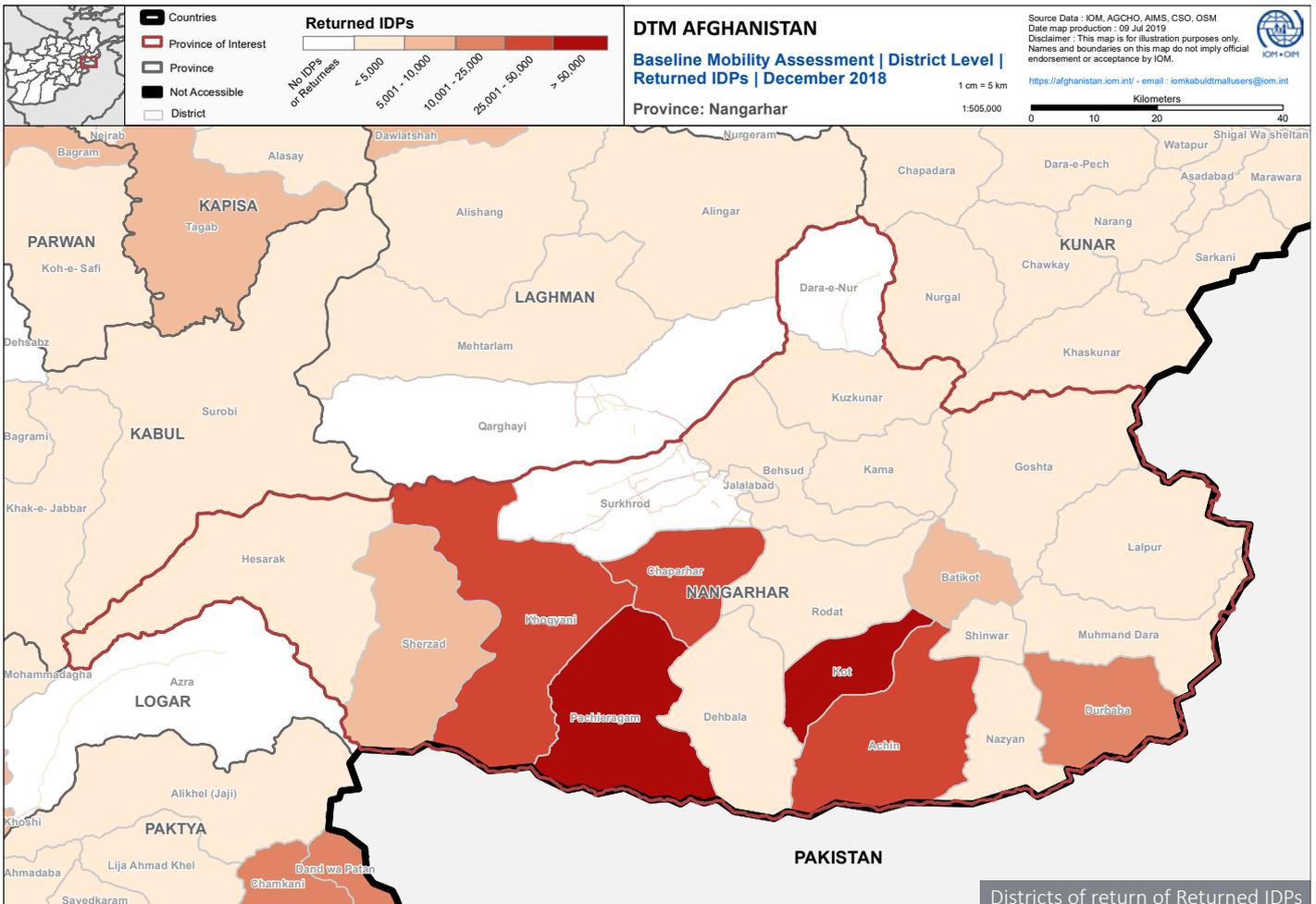
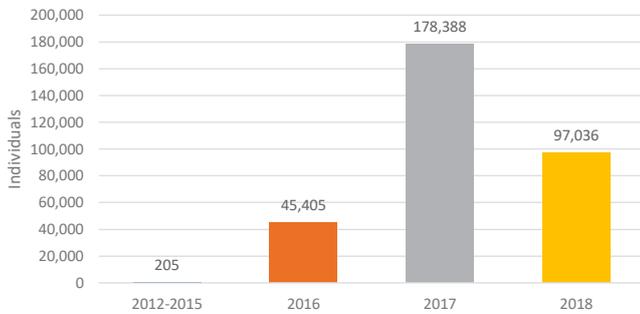


3 in 4 former IDPs returned to just 4 districts: Kot, Pachieragam, Chaparhar and Khogyani (73%)



1 in 4 28% of all returned IDPs in Nangarhar returned to Kot district

Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Nangarhar



OUT-MIGRANTS

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



30,946
fled abroad



16,320
fled to Europe (53%)

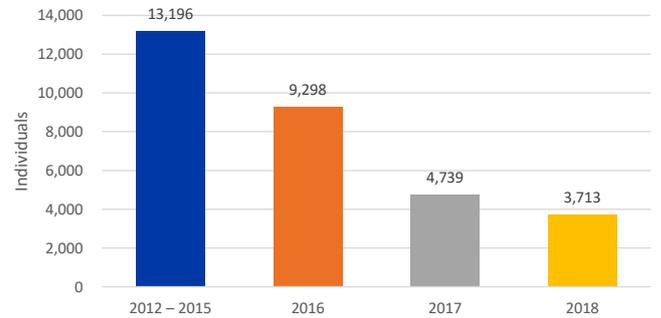


1,702
fled to Iran (6%)

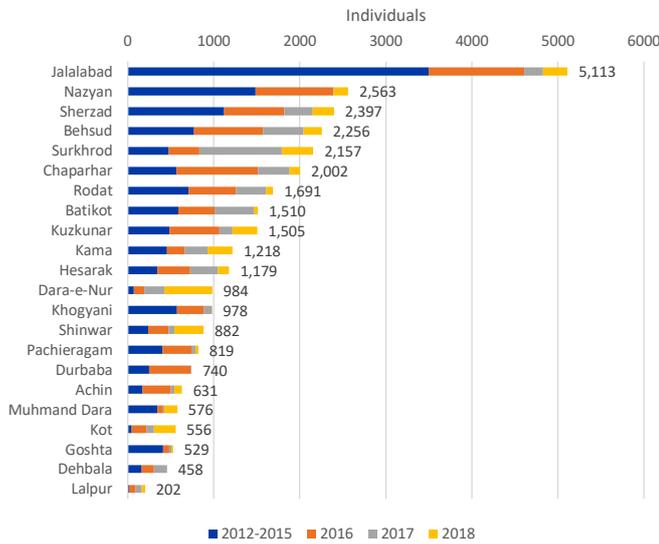


11,202
fled to Pakistan (36%)

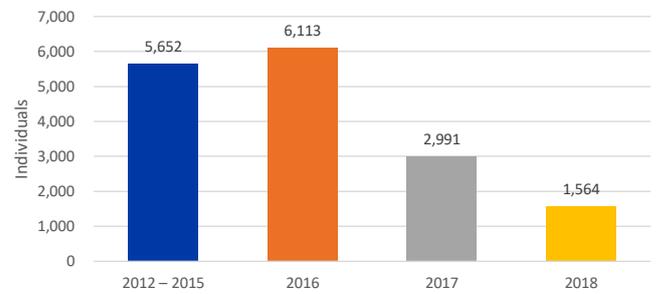
Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Nangarhar



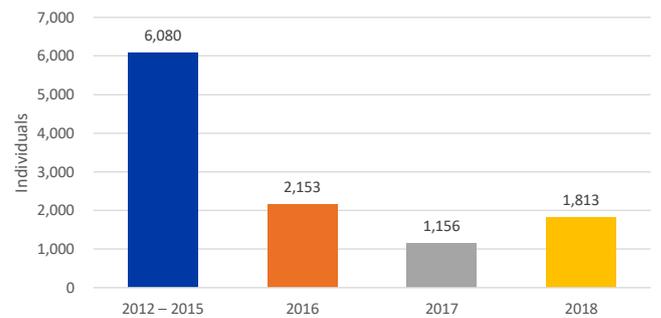
Out-Migrants by District | Nangarhar



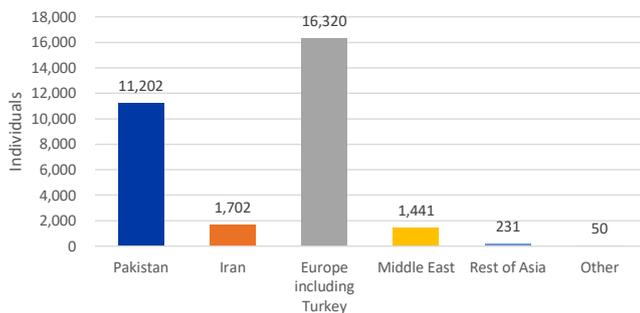
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Nangarhar



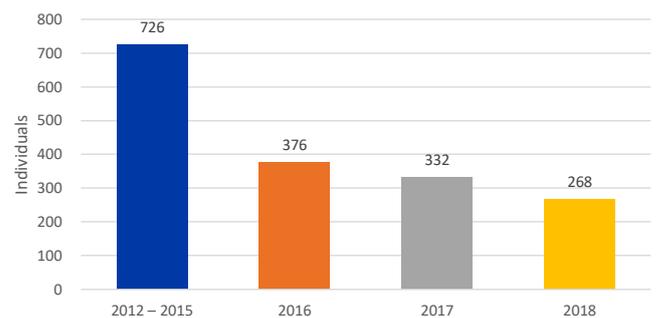
Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Nangarhar



Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Nangarhar



Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Nangarhar



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	Behsud	200,503
2	Surkhrod	82,241
3	Chaparhar	75,223
4	Jalalabad	72,400
5	Shinwar	51,714
Grand Total		482,081

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Chaparhar	5,414
2	Surkhrod	3,693
3	Behsud	1,846
4	Muhmand Dara	1,687
5	Khogyani	1,101
Grand Total		13,740

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Nazyan	2,723
2	Pachieragam	1,400
3	Achin	313
4	Durbaba	294
5	Shinwar	259
Grand Total		4,989

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Jalalabad	28,242
2	Chaparhar	19,804
3	Behsud	17,193
4	Shinwar	12,634
5	Rodat	11,417
Grand Total		89,290

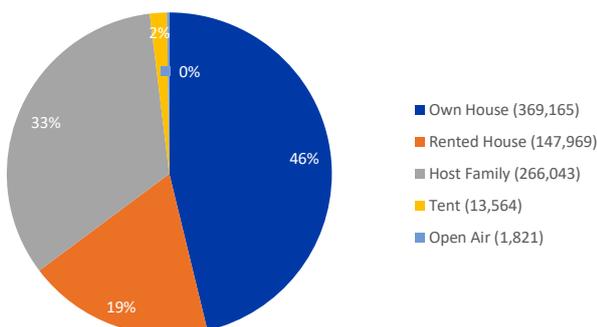
TOP 5 in need of Schools (nearest school > 3 km away)

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Shinwar	9,481
2	Kama	3,390
3	Kot	2,737
4	Surkhrod	2,318
5	Durbaba	1,882
Grand Total		19,808

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Durbaba	11,968
2	Kot	8,543
3	Hesarak	6,145
4	Batikot	5,749
5	Kuzkunar	4,189
Grand Total		36,594

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | Nangarhar



STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

The Unfortunate Life of Islamuddin

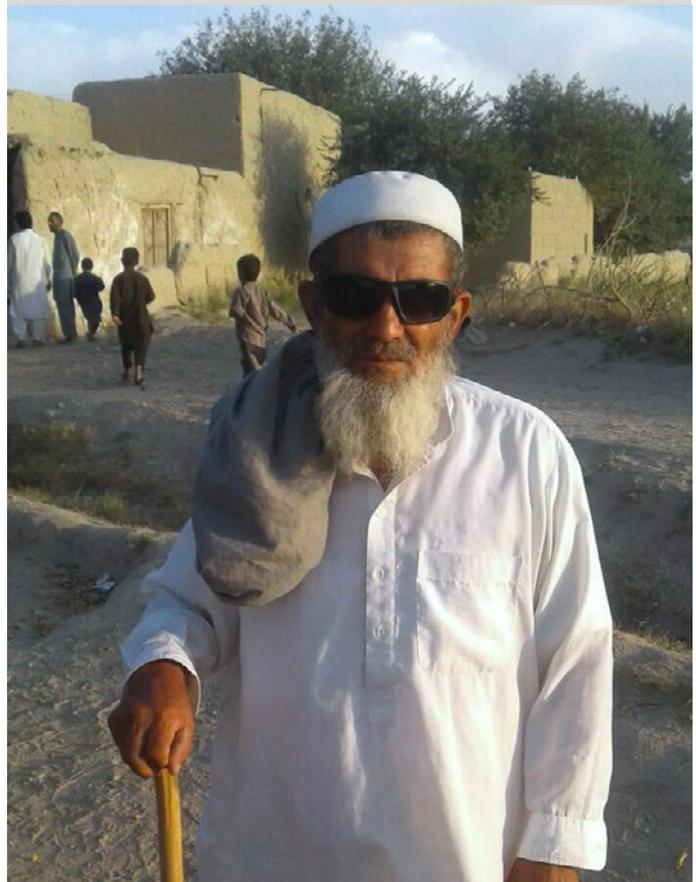
A Charparhar native, Islamuddin tells his life story with a heavy heart. He explains how he lives in a poorly constructed house, with cramped rooms that do not provide adequate space and with a badly constructed roof. Islamuddin speaks of the people around him:

"Others have everything. They have land, money, wealth, everything in life."

Islamuddin is saddened by the fact that he does not have a mature son on whom he can rely. His only son is very young. He does, however, have five daughters that he cannot afford to support. He laments that he cannot even clothe them properly.

A few years ago, he moved his entire family to Pakistan in search of a better life. He started growing vegetables on a plot of land near his home in Pakistan so that he could sell them to earn a living. Unfortunately, because he did not have any proper identification or documentation, he was constantly harassed by local authorities. Like 489,807 other Afghans who returned from Pakistan to settle in Nangarhar between 2012 and 2018, Islamuddin ultimately decided to return to Afghanistan with his family. Islamuddin continues to struggle financially.

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



Elderly and without sons to help support his family, Islamuddin struggles to reintegrate to life in Charparhar © IOM 2018



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