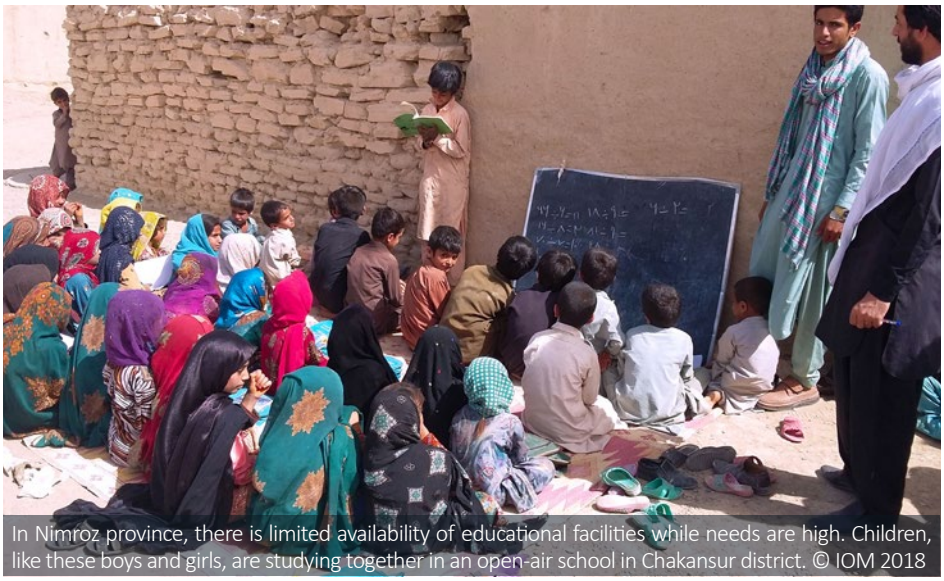
BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

NIMROZ SUMMARY RESULTS

ROUND 7 ▪ OCT – DEC 2018



In Nimroz province, there is limited availability of educational facilities while needs are high. Children, like these boys and girls, are studying together in an open-air school in Chakansur district. © 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

5 districts assessed

287 settlements assessed

2,033
key informants interviewed

39,643
returnees from abroad [2012-2018]

72,808
IDPs [2012–2018] currently in host communities

17,344
former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2018]

21,462
out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2018]

28
out-migrants fled to Europe (0.1% of out-migrants)

97
returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air

1 in 5
23% of all key informants were females – Nimroz had the largest number of female key informants nationwide

2 in 5
persons in Nimroz are either IDPs or Returnees (39%)

2 in 3
66% of all returnees and IDPs reside in Zaranj district

1 in 4
families in Zaranj District have no access to schools.

43,295
individuals have no access to water

11,872
individuals in Khashrod District have no access to health services

11,893
individuals in Zaranj District have no access to markets

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.
Chakhansur	25,919	5,978	19%	4,004	13%	1,500	6%	1,974	6%	3,569	14%	1,958	8%
Charburjak	28,872	4,192	13%	2,263	7%	488	2%	1,929	6%	1,876	6%	2,504	9%
Kang	24,507	6,229	20%	3,584	12%	1,315	5%	2,645	9%	1,955	8%	3,710	15%
Khashrod	34,902	22,175	39%	3,794	7%	7,286	21%	18,381	32%	3,755	11%	2,334	7%
Zaranj	62,698	73,877	54%	25,998	19%	2,504	4%	47,879	35%	6,189	10%	10,956	17%
Total	176,898	112,451	39%	39,643	14%	13,093	7%	72,808	25%	17,344	10%	21,462	12%

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

The DTM team analysed that Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and livelihood support are the main priority needs in Zaranj district. As shown in the picture above, crops are fed by the irrigation channel water but the same unsafe water is also absorbed by the nearby well — which is used by people as drinking water. © IOM 2018

KEY INFORMANTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

DTM'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. In Nimroz, DTM was able to have women represent 23% of the female key informants, which is major achievement given that the national average is 4%.

2,033 key informants (KIs) interviewed

170 key informants are IDPs or returnees (8%)

461 female key informants (23%)

1,013 KIs from host communities (50%)

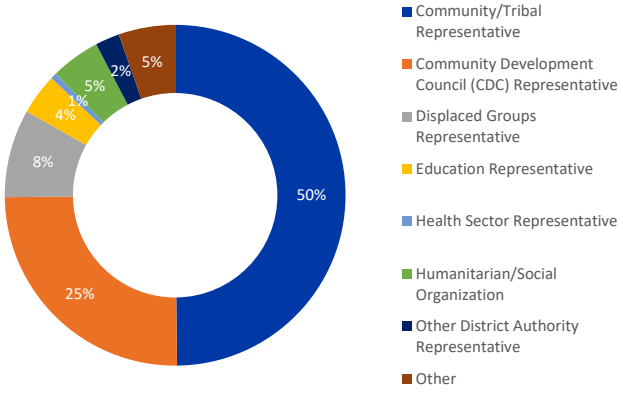
1,572 male key informants (77%)

186 KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (9%)

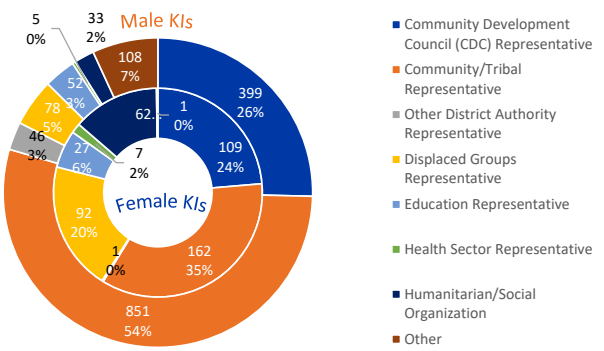
7.1 average number of KIs per focus group

555 KIs from local authorities (27%)

Key Informants by Type | Nimroz



Key Informants by Type and Sex | Nimroz



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 Nimroz decreased by 52% in 2016 compared to the period between 2012 and 2015. In 2017, this trend continued with a minor decrease of 5% and a more significant decrease of 70% in 2018.

39,643 returnees from abroad

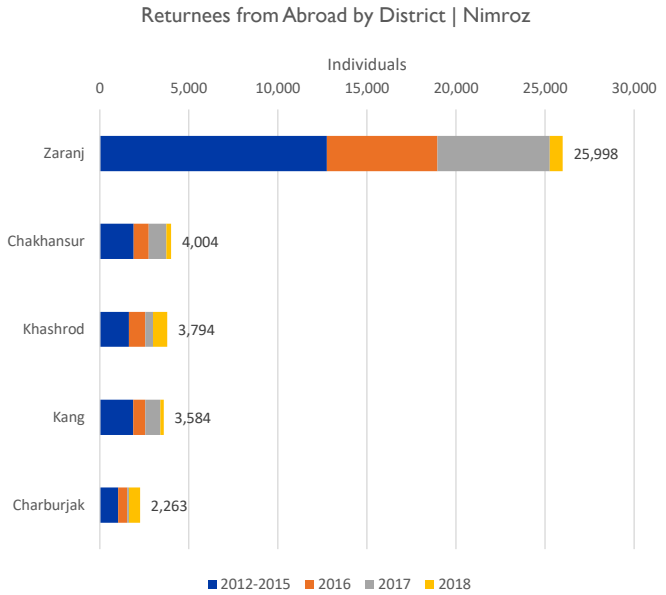
3,094 returned from Pakistan (7.8%)

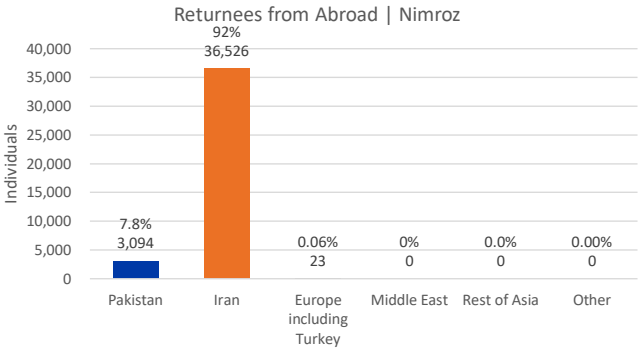
30,325 undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (77%)

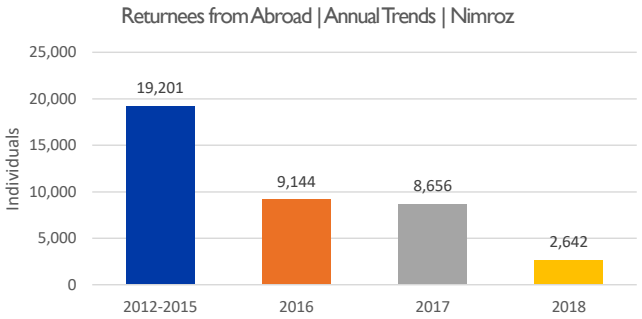
36,526 returned from Iran (92.1%)

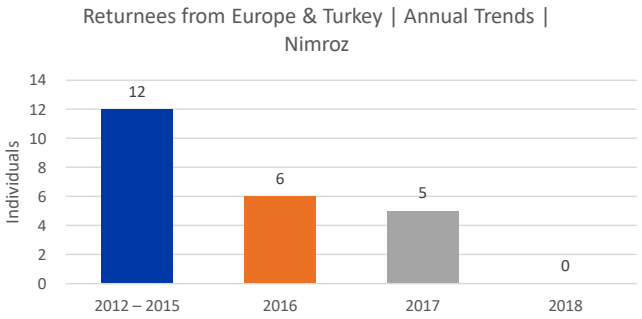
9,295 documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (23%)

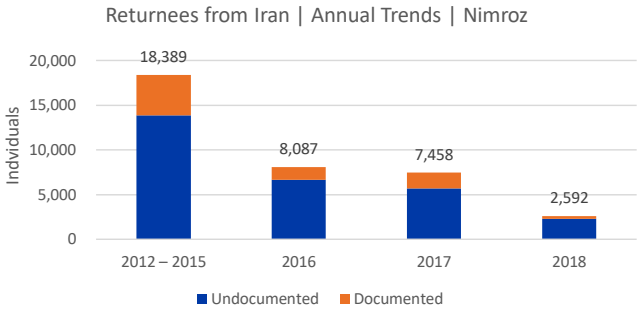
23 returnees from non-neighbouring countries (0.1%)

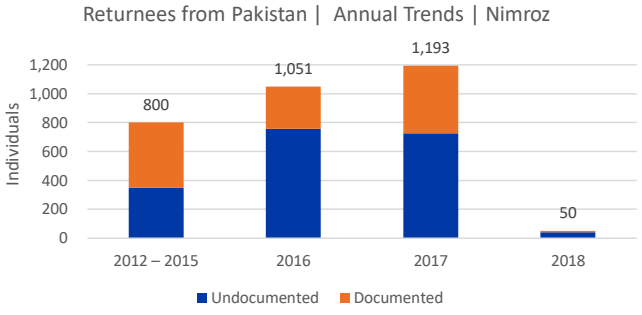












ARRIVAL IDPs

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.

72,808
IDPs currently reside in host communities

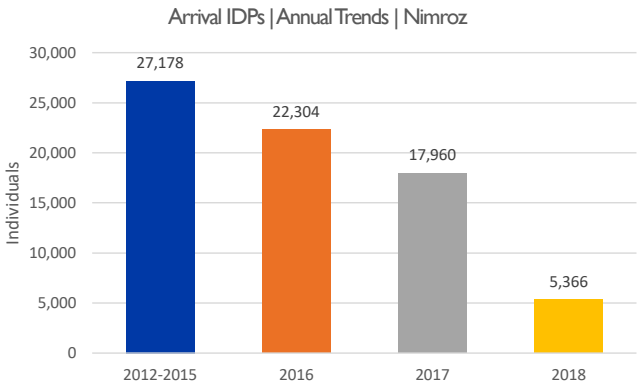
90%
displaced due to conflict

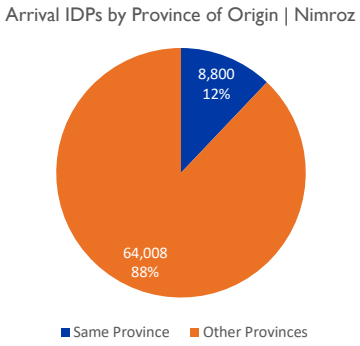
47,879
Arrival IDPs are hosted in Zaranj, which has the most IDPs

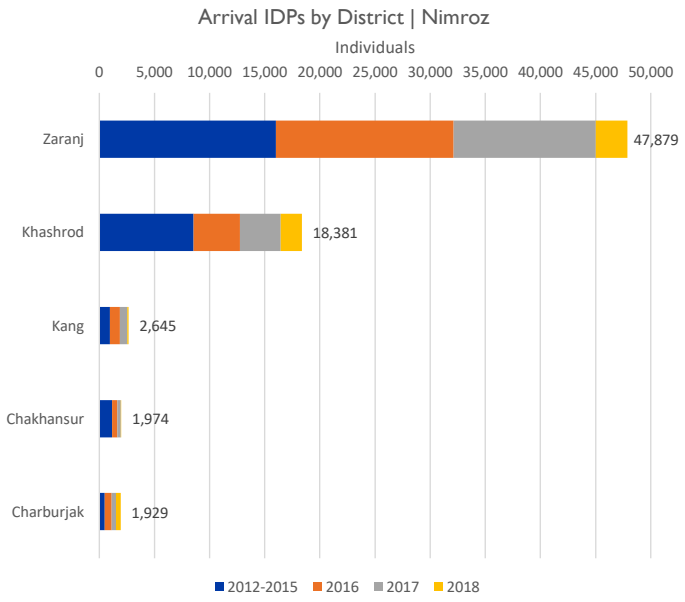
10%
displaced by natural disaster

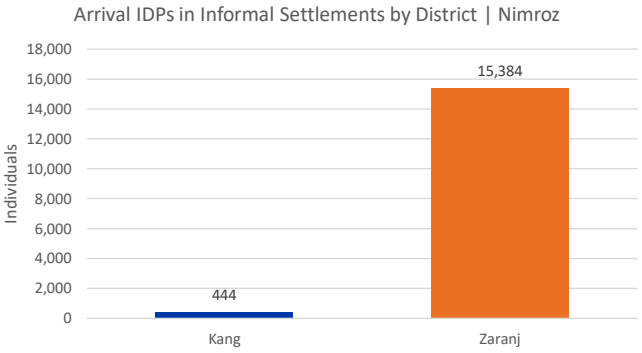
15,828
IDPs reside in informal settlements (22%)

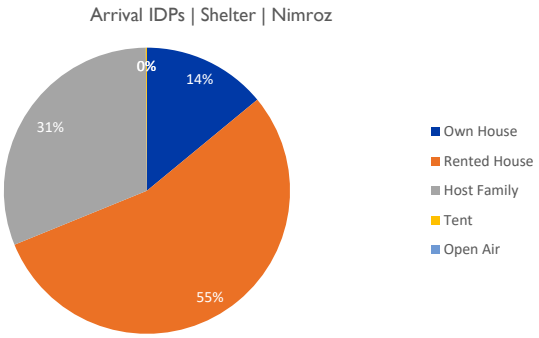
12%
IDPs displaced within their home province



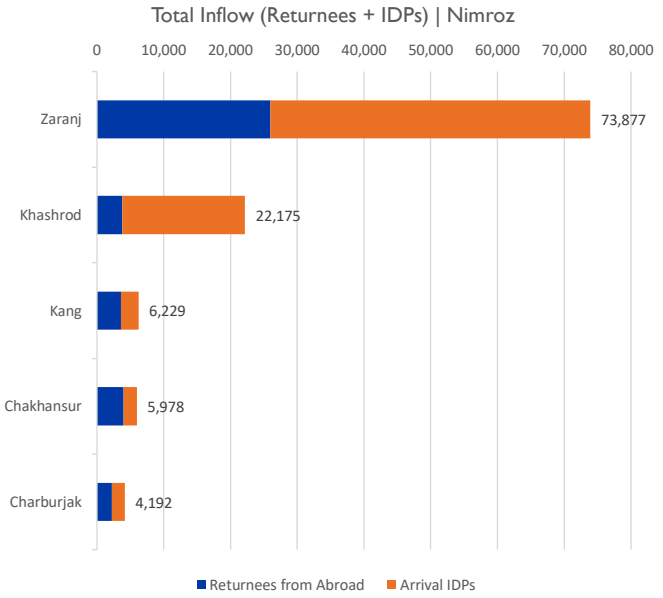








TOTAL INFLOW [RETURNEES + ARRIVAL IDPs]

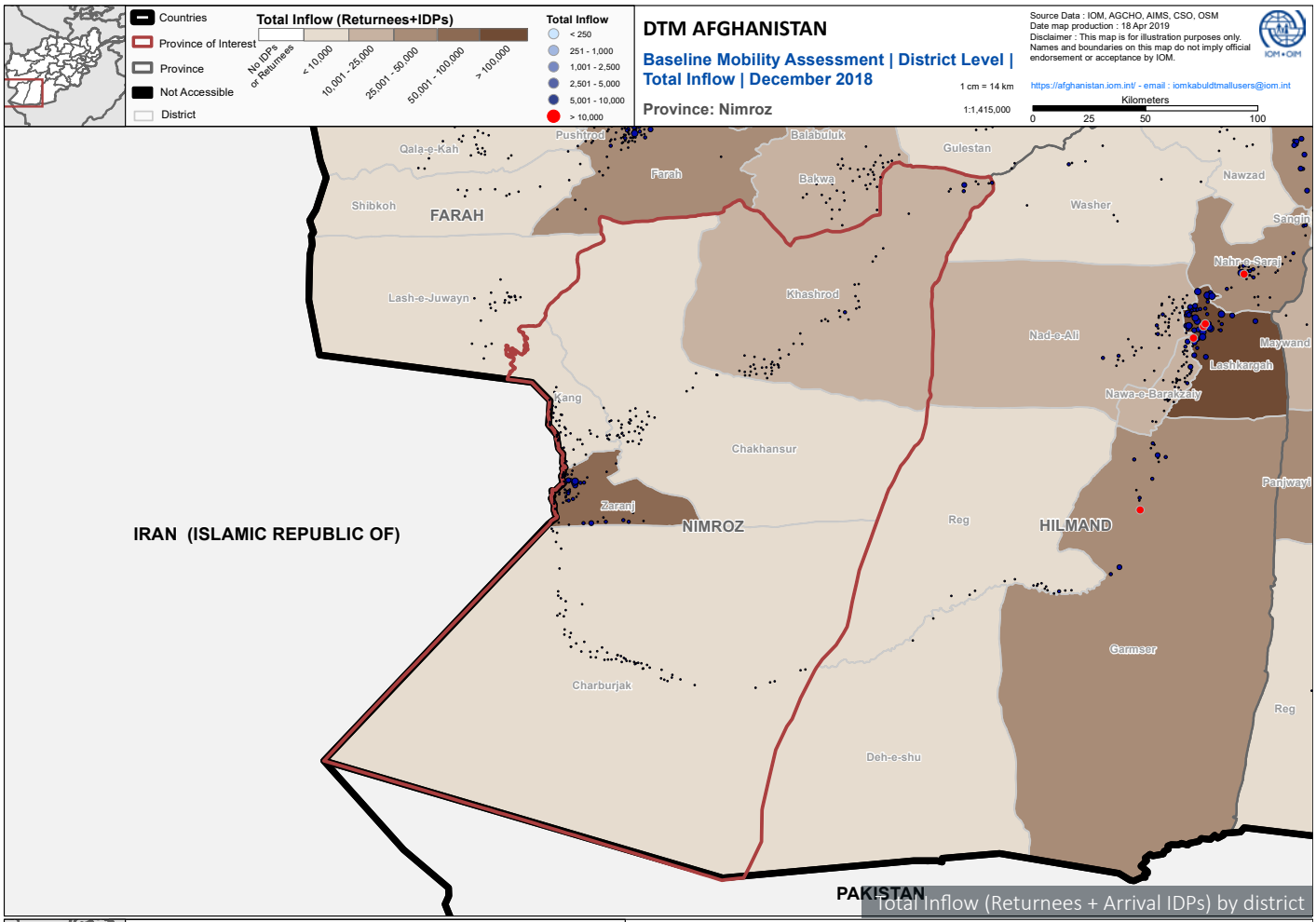


Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

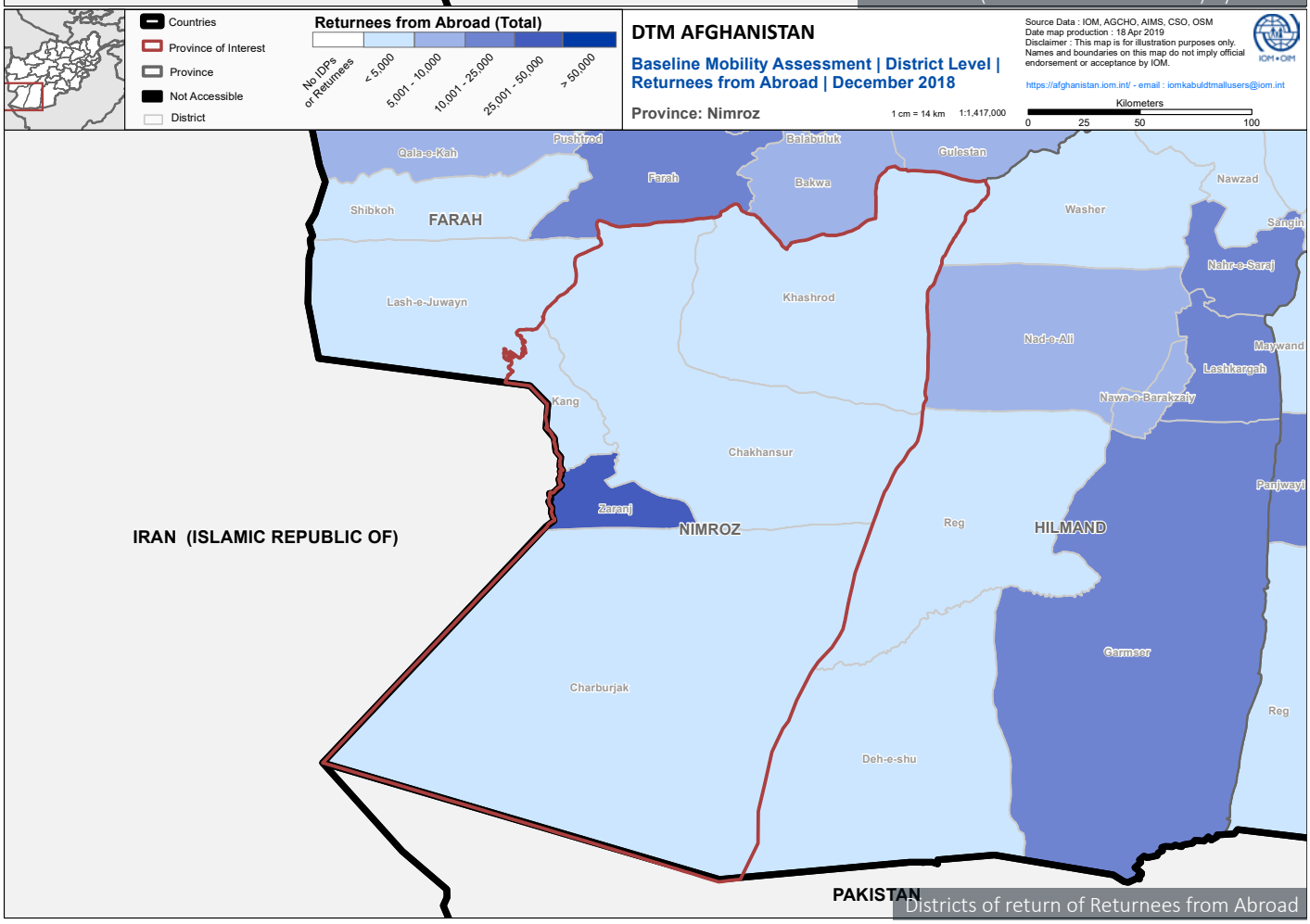
District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Zaranj	25,998	47,879	73,877
Khashrod	3,794	18,381	22,175
Kang	3,584	2,645	6,229
Chakhansur	4,004	1,974	5,978
Charburjak	2,263	1,929	4,192
Grand Total	39,643	72,808	112,451

Overall, Nimroz province hosts a total inflow of 112,451 returnees and IDPs, of which 35% (39,643) are returnees and 65% (72,808) are IDPs. The table below shows the 20 settlements in Nimroz that are most affected by this influx. These 20 settlements (7% of the 287 settlements assessed in Nimroz) host 45% 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 Zaranj district, which have 80% (39,949) of the returnees and IDPs from this group.

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Noorani	Zaranj	8,175
2	Spin Kalay	Khashrod	4,300
3	Haider Abad	Zaranj	4,140
4	Haji Ghafor Narvi	Zaranj	3,035
5	Haji Momin	Zaranj	2,974
6	Sultan Wais	Zaranj	2,551
7	Dorayee	Khashrod	2,469
8	Gulistan	Zaranj	2,304
9	Shagi	Khashrod	1,987
10	Khowja Sultan Mohammad	Zaranj	1,906
11	Sistan	Zaranj	1,887
12	Haji Mola Baz Mohammad	Zaranj	1,797
13	Akhter Mohammad Rukhshni	Zaranj	1,796
14	Nizamudin	Zaranj	1,749
15	Masom Abad	Zaranj	1,698
16	Kalakhak	Zaranj	1,564
17	Haji Kamran	Zaranj	1,552
18	Haji Amanullah Ubaidi	Zaranj	1,506
19	Gero	Khashrod	1,445
20	Haji Habibullah Uzbakzai	Zaranj	1,315
		Total	50,150



Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs) by district



Districts of return of Returnees from Abroad

FLED IDPS

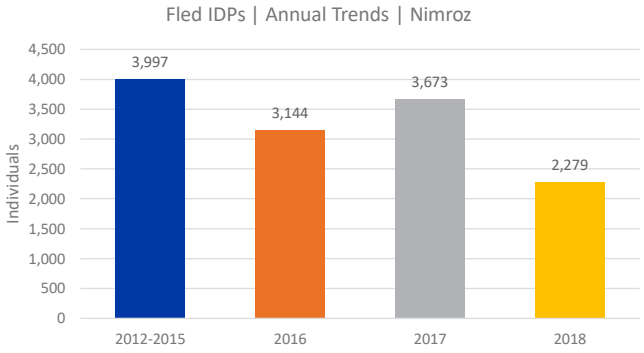
Fled IDPs are Afghans who have fled from an assessed location or settlement within which they previously resided and now currently reside in a different settlement in Afghanistan, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection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

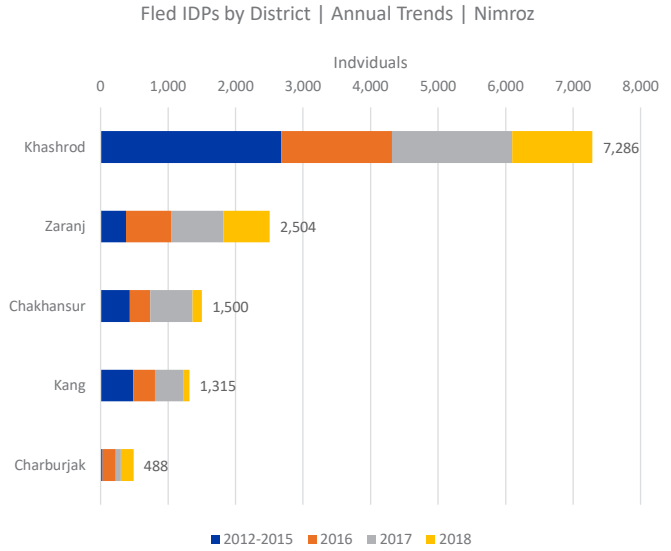
13,093
Fled IDPs

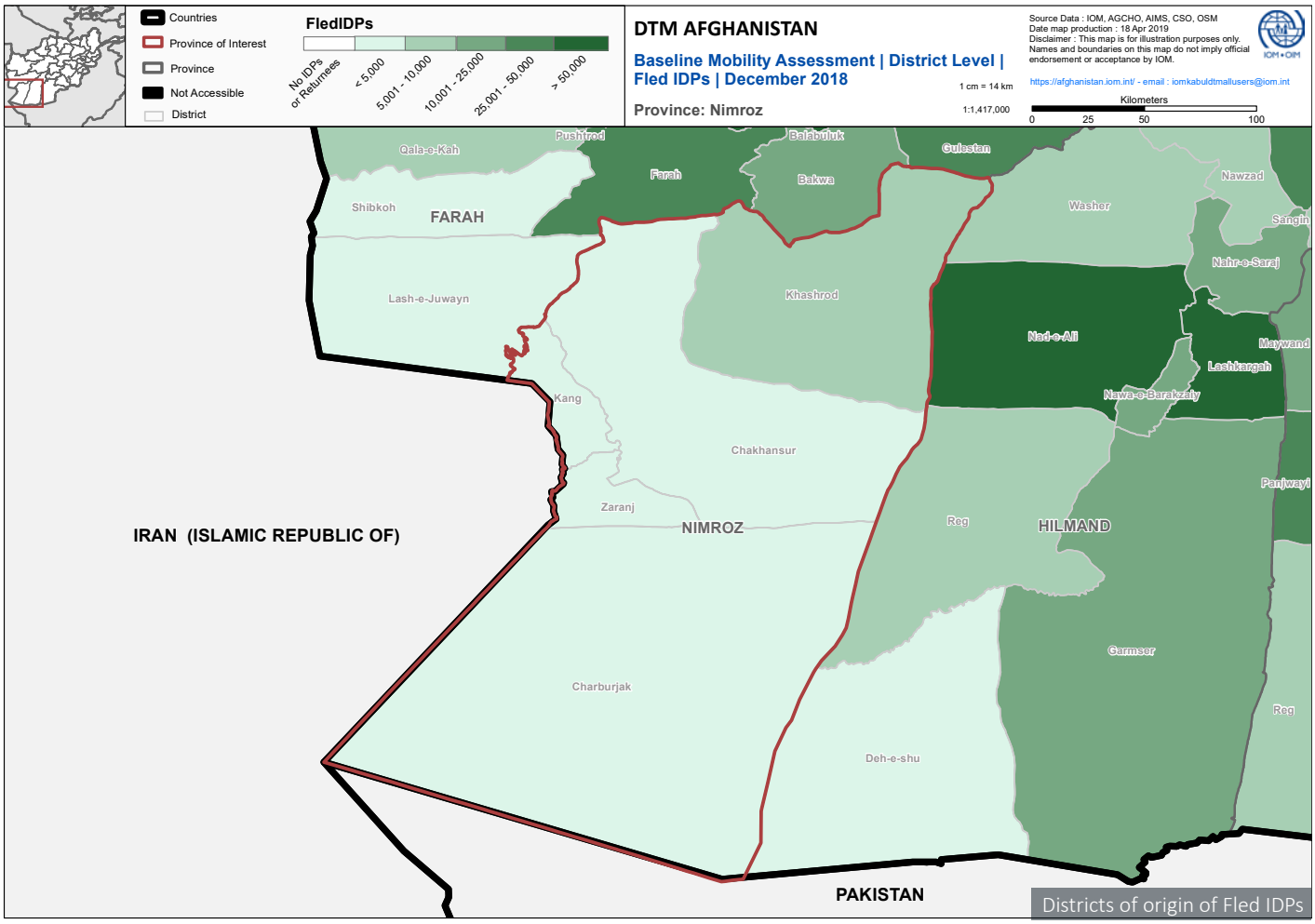
82%
fled IDPs displaced within Nimroz

34%
displaced due to conflict

66%
displaced by natural disaster







Districts of origin of Fled IDPs

RETURNED IDPS

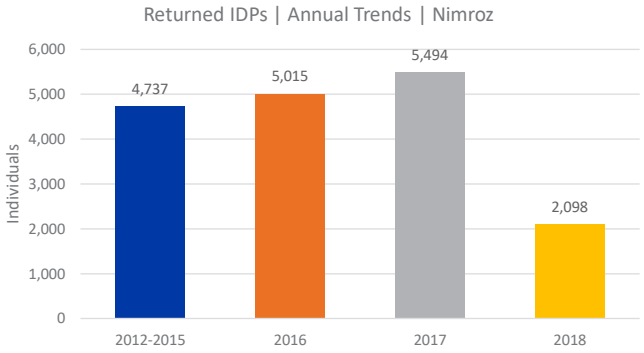
Returned IDPs are Afghans who have returned to their home place of origin in the assessed location or settlement from which they had fled as IDPs in the past, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection concerns, or natural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

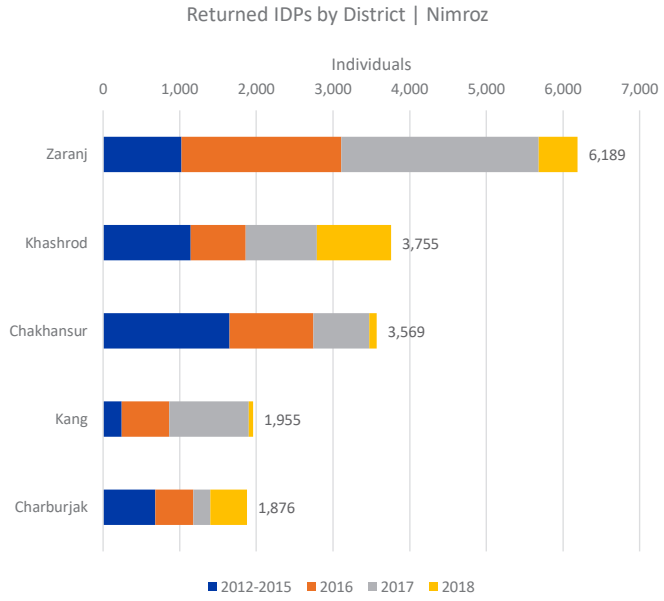
17,344
Returned IDPs

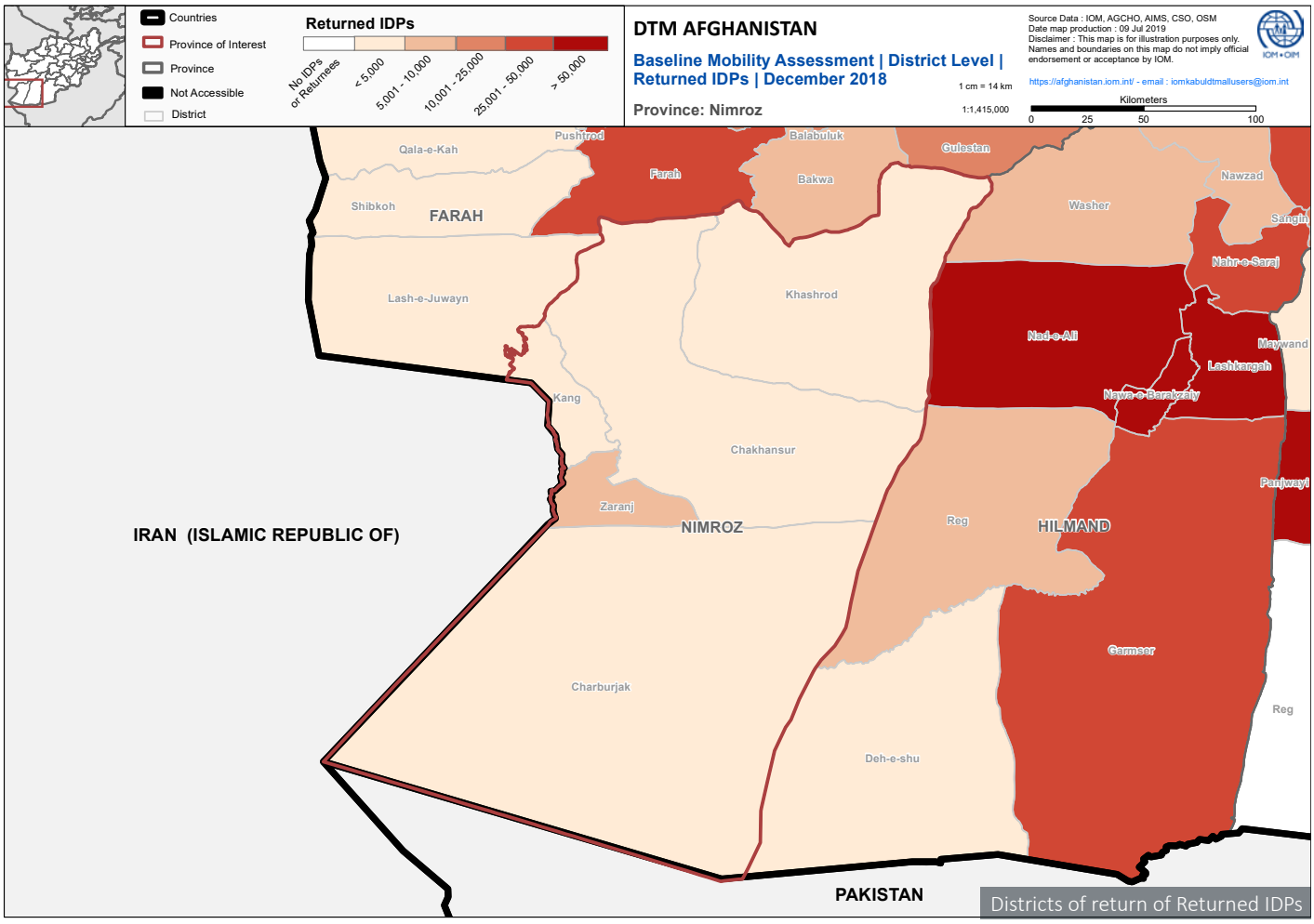
78%
returned from other locations within Nimroz

3 in 5
former IDPs returned to just 2 districts: Zaranj and Khashrod (57%)

1 in 3
returned IDPs in Nimroz returned to Zaranj district







Districts of return of Returned IDPs

OUT-MIGRANTS

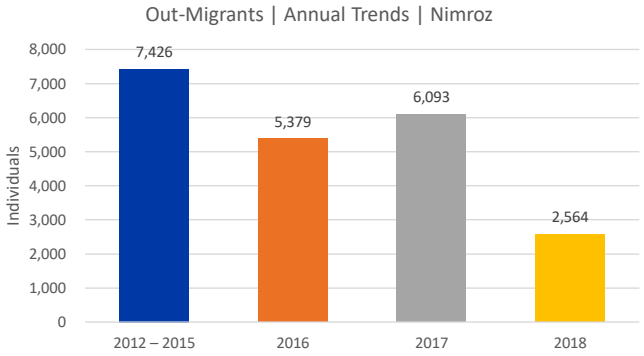
Out-Migrants are Afghans who have moved or fled abroad from the assessed location, whatever the cause, reason or duration of expatriation. This category includes refugees, displaced and uprooted people, and economic migrants who have left Afghanistan.

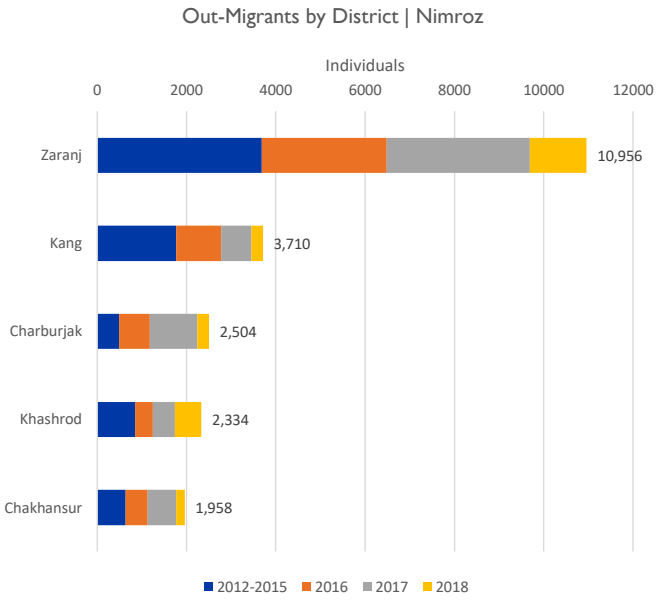
21,462 fled abroad

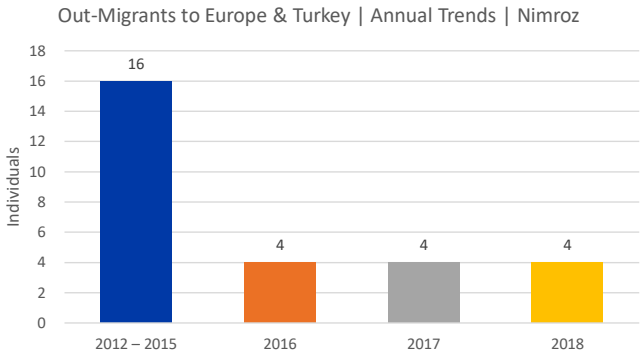
28 fled to Europe (0.1%)

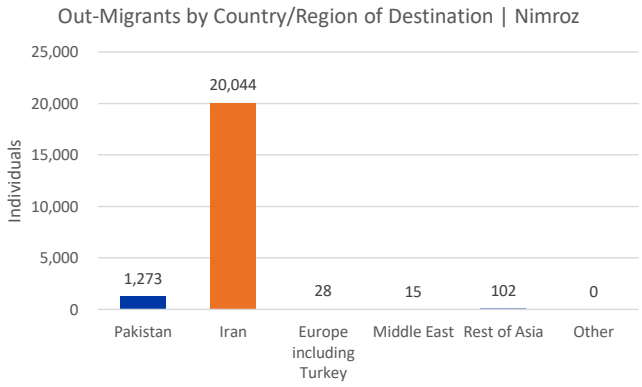
20,044 fled to Iran (93%)

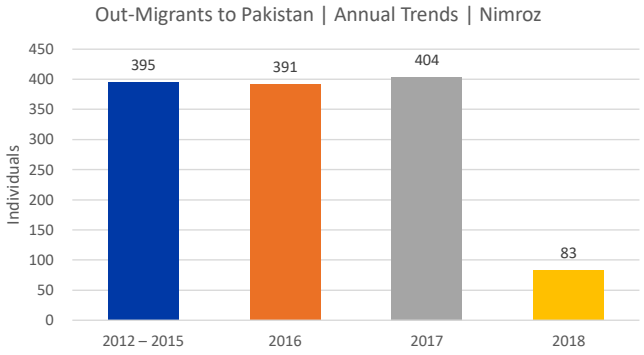
1,273 fled to Pakistan (6%)

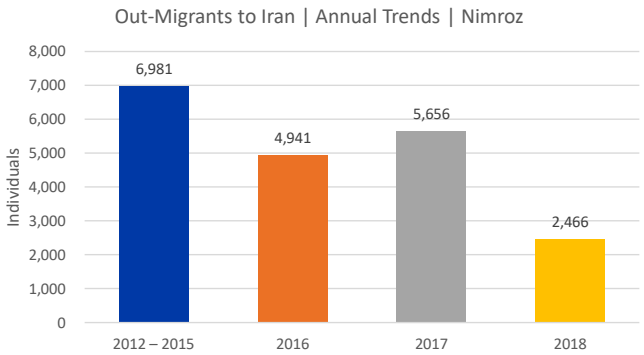












SECTORAL NEEDS

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	Zaranj	73,877
2	Khashrod	22,175
3	Kang	6,229
4	Chakhansur	5,978
5	Charburjak	4,192
	Grand Total	**112,451**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Khashrod	75
2	Charburjak	14
3	Zaranj	9
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
	Grand Total	**97**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Zaranj	40,239
2	Chakhansur	1,931
3	Kang	938
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
	Grand Total	**43,108**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Khashrod	11,872
2	Zaranj	11,776
3	Chakhansur	5,041
4	Charburjak	3,392
5	Kang	1,691
	Grand Total	**33,772**

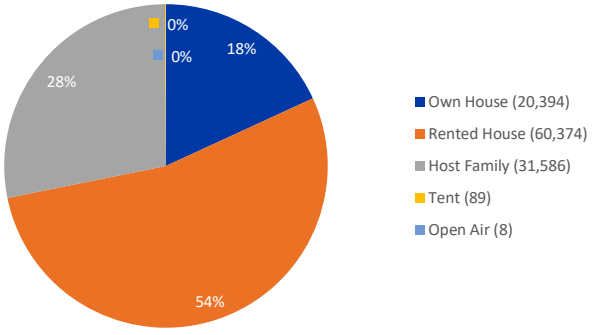
TOP 5 in need of Schools
(nearest school > 3 km away)

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Zaranj	18,226
2	Khashrod	4,455
3	Chakhansur	2,535
4	Charburjak	1,967
5	Kang	1,094
	Grand Total	**28,277**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Zaranj	11,893
2	Khashrod	7,743
3	Kang	6,079
4	Charburjak	3,386
5	Chakhansur	3,084
	Grand Total	**32,185**

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | Nimroz



STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

A Single Mother of Two in Need of Help

Maryam is the mother of two, a boy and a girl, and is from Nimroz province. In 2010, she moved to Iran with her children and husband in search of a better life. Tragically, two years later, her husband died in a tragic car accident in Iran.

After she lost her husband, Maryam's life in Iran became very difficult. She therefore decided to move back to her home village in Chakansur district, Nimroz province.

She sold her house and belongings to have enough money to make the trip back home. She and her family were among the 4,004 returnees from abroad to return to Chakansur district. When she first returned to her village, she was receiving assistance from her brother. However, over time, her brother's financial troubles prevented him from further assisting Maryam.

She had to turn to her neighbours, who gave her money in order to purchase basic items such as food and clothing. However, this year, due a to lack of water for farming as a result of the drought, her neighbours cannot support themselves let alone support Maryam. Currently, she is living in very poor conditions and is asking for assistance to help her and her children survive.

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

With no source of income, Maryam, like many other returnees and IDPs, is desperately waiting for assistance to support her children. © IOM 2018

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DTM in Afghanistan is generously supported by:

Canada MOFAT NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS ITALIAN AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION Co-funded by the European Union in coordination with