



In addition to sustaining the water needs of local communities, a hydroelectric dam has been established in Porun River to generate electricity for local inhabitants. © IOM 2018

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

**NURISTAN
SUMMARY RESULTS
ROUND 7 • OCT – DEC 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

-  **8** districts assessed
-  **47** settlements assessed
-  **277** key informants interviewed
-  **574** returnees from abroad [2012-2018]
-  **5,915** IDPs [2012–2018] currently in host communities
-  **231** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2018]
-  **53** out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2018]
-  **11** out-migrants fled to Europe (20% of out-migrants)
-  **0** returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air
-  **4 in 5** 83% of all arrival IDPs in Nuristan reside in Poruns district
-  **0** returnees and IDPs are in need of shelter, water, market and health services
-  **11,022** persons has fled their homes as an IDP – Nuristan has the second least number of fled IDPs nationwide
-  **1 in 2** 47% of all fled IDPs in Nuristan are from Kamdesh district
-  **0** returnees in 2017 and 2018

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.
Barg-e- Matal	16,937	238	1%	0	0%	1,260	7%	238	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Duab	8,598	133	2%	42	0%	546	6%	91	1%	21	0%	0	0%
Kamdes	27,588	140	1%	0	0%	5,208	19%	140	1%	0	0%	7	0%
Mandol	21,557	56	0%	0	0%	826	4%	56	0%	77	0%	0	0%
Nurgeram	35,286	567	2%	329	1%	777	2%	238	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Poruns	14,755	4,907	25%	0	0%	0	0%	4,907	25%	14	0%	7	0%
Wama	12,061	217	2%	0	0%	35	0%	217	2%	119	1%	4	0%
Waygal	21,429	231	1%	203	1%	2,370	11%	28	0%	0	0%	35	0%
Total	158,211	6,489	4%	574	0%	11,022	7%	5,915	4%	231	0%	53	0%

* Base Population source: OCHA, CSO Population Estimates for 2016 to 2017, 15-AUG-2016

Symbology: > 25% of population



Return IDPs often return to find their homes and possessions damaged, destroyed or stolen — such as this house in Nuristan — which was destroyed during clashes between government forces and anti-government elements. Destroyed homes pose an immense challenge to reintegration, as income levels drop and significant debt is accrued during displacement, limiting IDP's opportunities to find alternative housing. © 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.

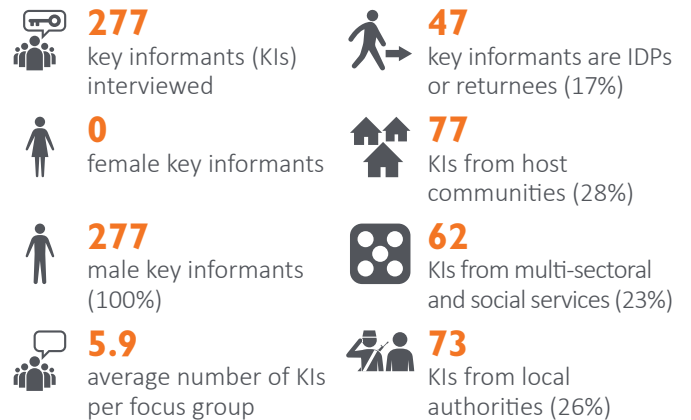
Since DTM has now assessed all 34 provinces, only settlement-level assessments will be conducted in the future. Pending continued funding, DTM aims to conduct baseline mobility assessments, nationwide, twice per year.



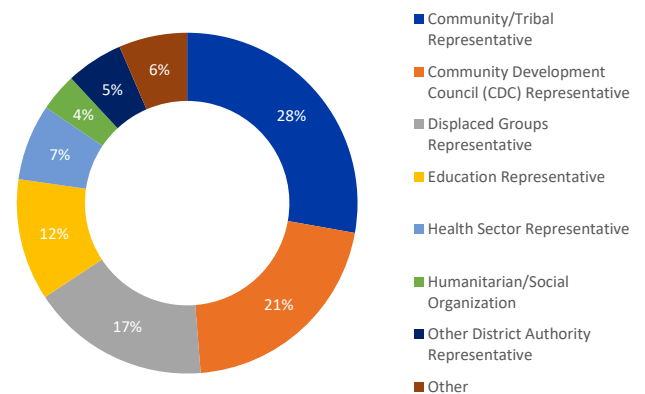
KEY INFORMANTS

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.

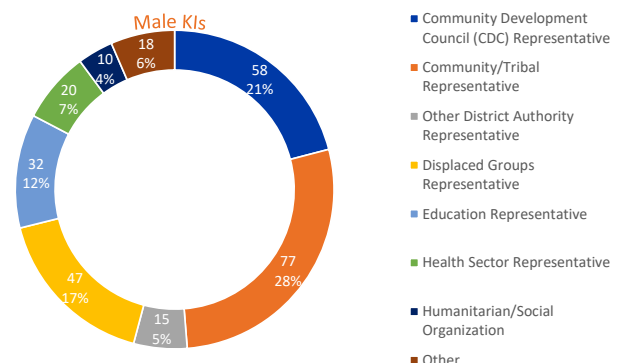
By actively recruiting more female enumerators, though challenging, DTM has made significant strides to improve gender inclusion in focus group discussions, although there is much room for improvement. However, Nuristan is one of the provinces, where DTM struggled to get female key informants due to cultural sensitivities and conservatism of the province.



Key Informants by Type | Nuristan



Key Informants by Type and Sex | Nuristan



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 Nuristan decreased by 86 % in 2016 compared to the period between 2012 and 2015. The following two years, there were no returnees from abroad to Nuristan.



574
returnees from abroad



441
returned from Pakistan (77%)



385
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (67%)



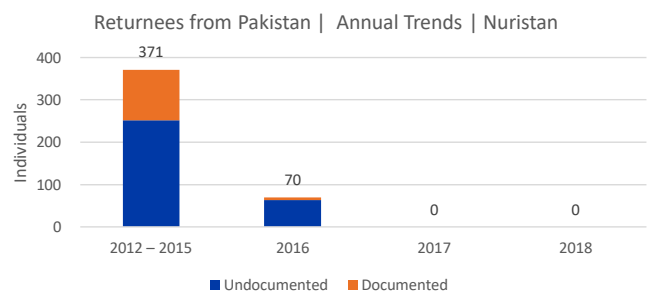
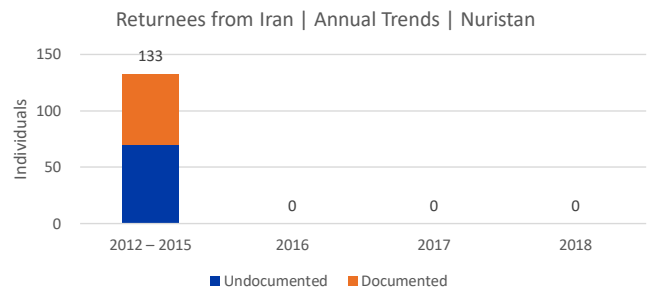
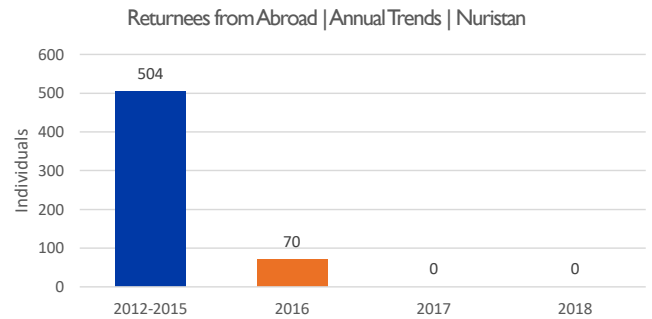
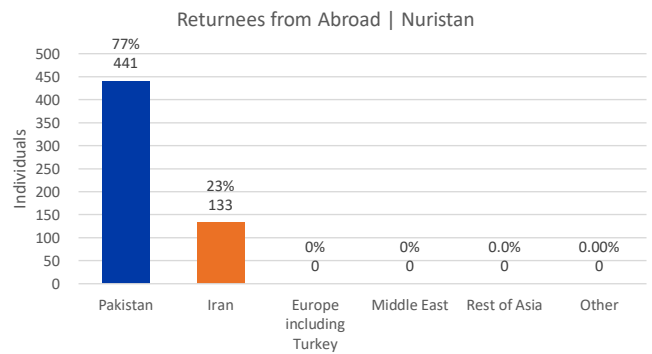
133
returned from Iran (23%)



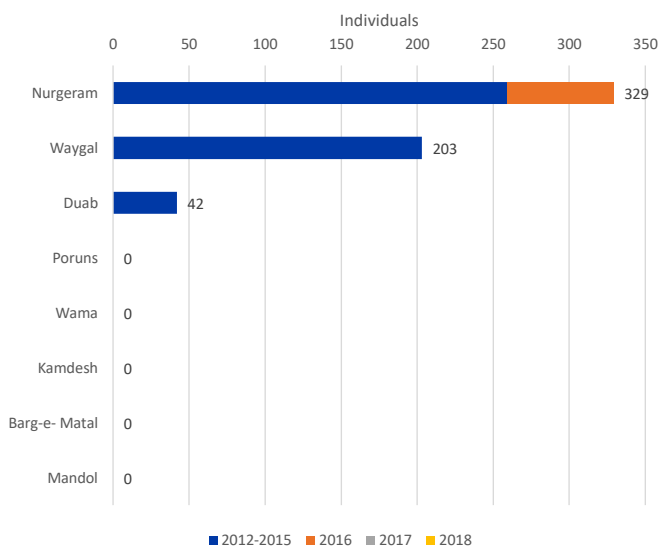
189
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (33%)



0
returnees from non-neighbouring countries



Returnees from Abroad by District | 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.



5,915
IDPs currently reside in host communities



100%
displaced due to conflict



4,907
IDPs in Poruns, which hosts the most IDPs



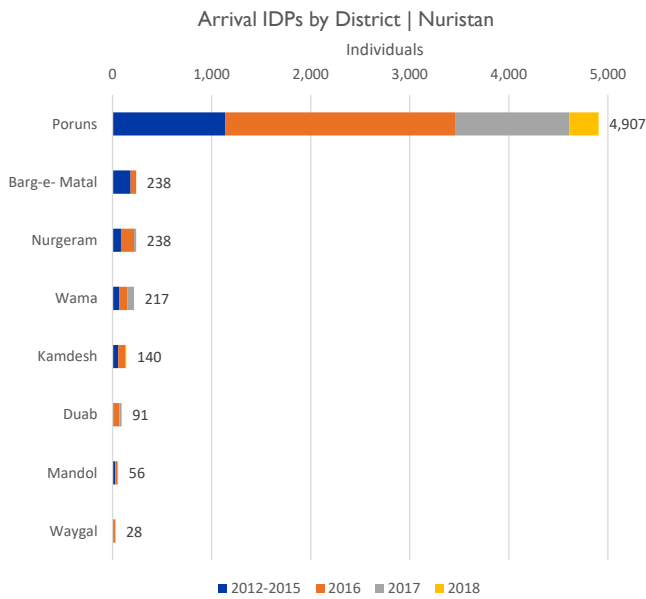
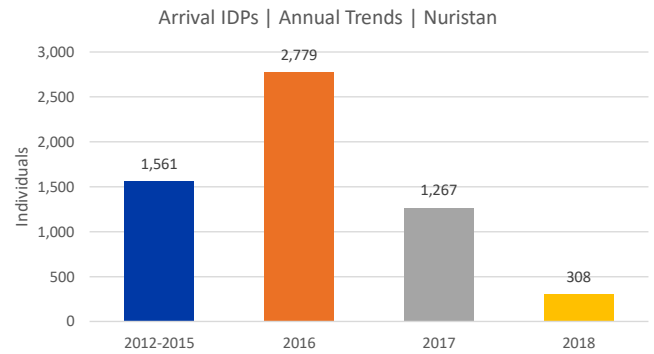
0%
displaced by natural disaster



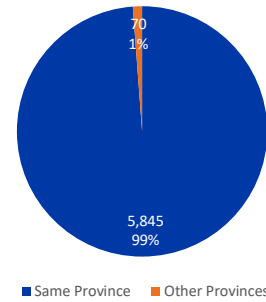
0
IDPs reside in informal settlements



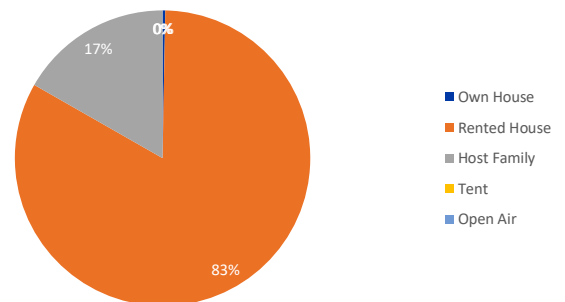
99%
IDPs displaced within their home province



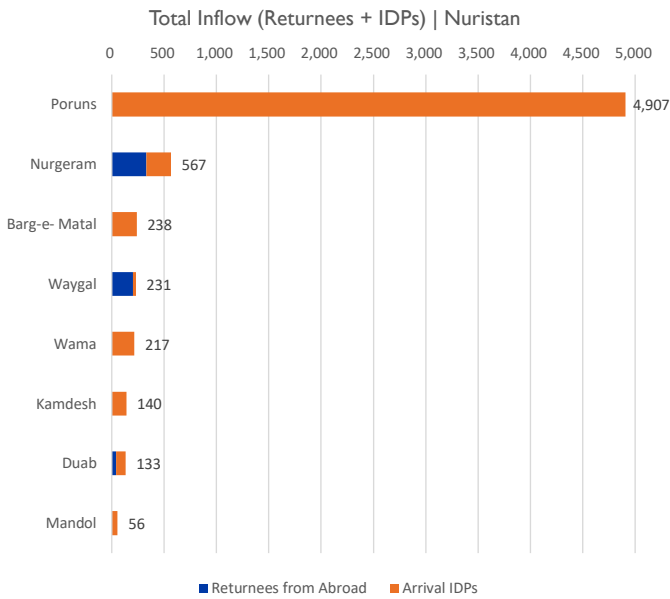
Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Nuristan



Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Nuristan



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

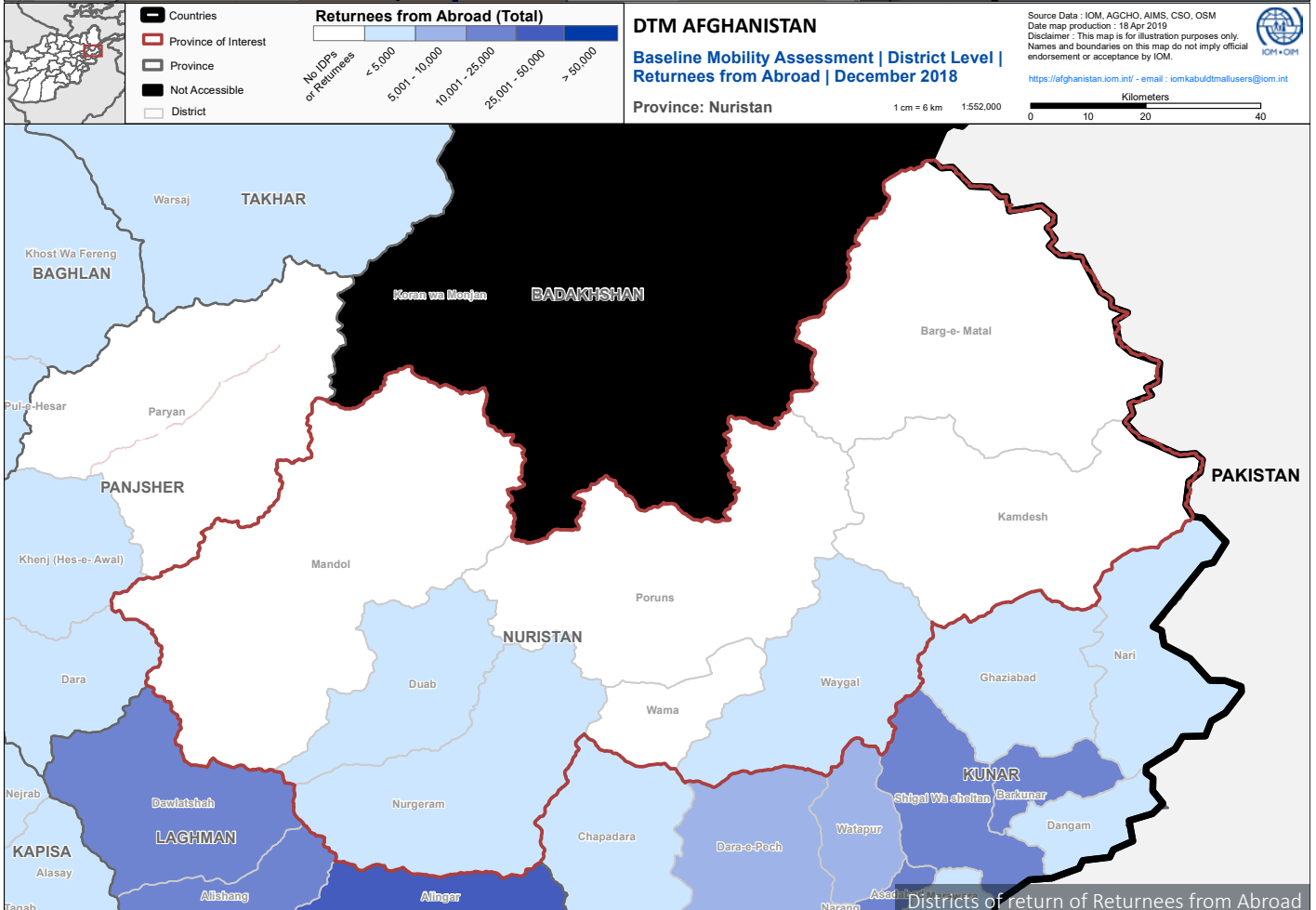
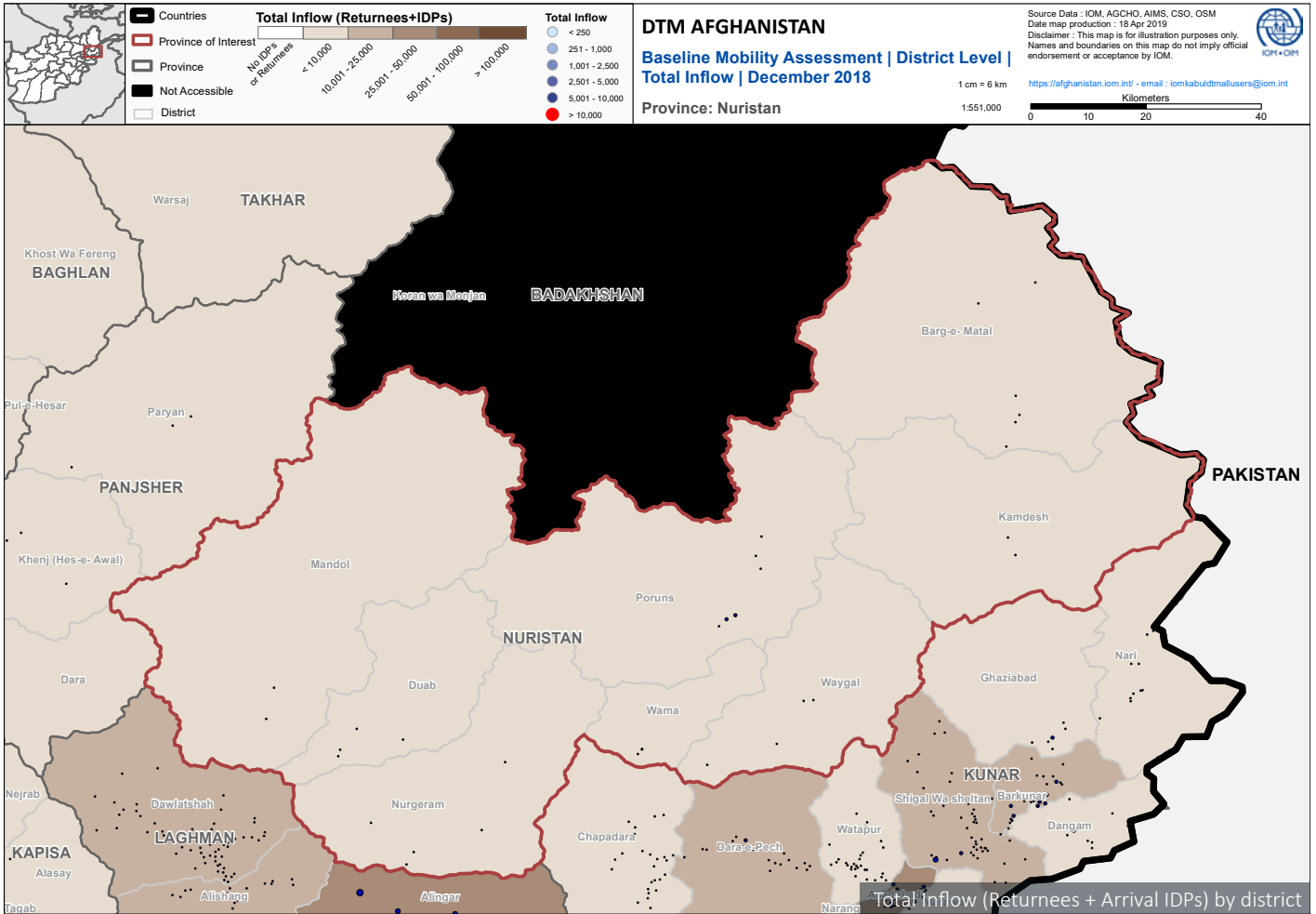


Overall, Nuristan province hosts a total inflow of 6,489 returnees and IDPs, of which 9% (574) are returnees and 91% (5,915) are IDPs. The table below shows the 20 settlements in Nuristan that are most affected by this influx. These 20 settlements (46% of the 47 settlements assessed in Nuristan) host 95% 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.

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Pash Ke	Poruns	2,037
2	Man Dahi	Poruns	1,295
3	Poruns	Poruns	812
4	Paroon Markaz	Poruns	714
5	Nurgeram	Nurgeram	315
6	Sar Pul	Wama	119
7	Waigal Hulya	Waygal	98
8	Buzorg Khail	Nurgeram	84
9	Mandagal Sufla	Kamdesh	77
10	Nangraj	Nurgeram	77
11	Du Ab	Duab	63
12	Kamdesh Woluswali	Kamdesh	63
13	Gul Tan	Nurgeram	56
14	Mowosh	Waygal	56
15	Aranch	Waygal	56
16	Pashawer	Barg-e- Matal	49
17	Badin Shah	Barg-e- Matal	49
18	Wama	Wama	49
19	Islam Abad	Wama	49
20	Chapo	Barg-e- Matal	42
		Total	6,160

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Poruns	0	4,907	4,907
Nurgeram	329	238	567
Barg-e- Matal	0	238	238
Waygal	203	28	231
Wama	0	217	217
Kamdesh	0	140	140
Duab	42	91	133
Mandol	0	56	56
Grand Total	574	5,915	6,489



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.

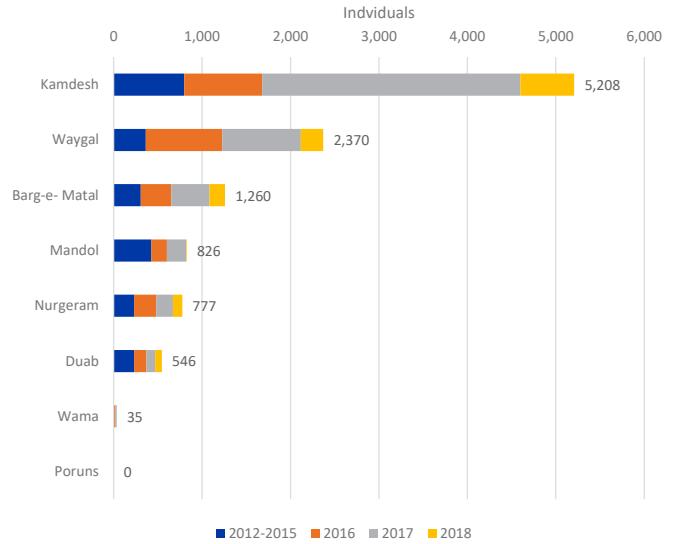
11,022
Fled IDPs

63%
fled IDPs displaced within Nuristan

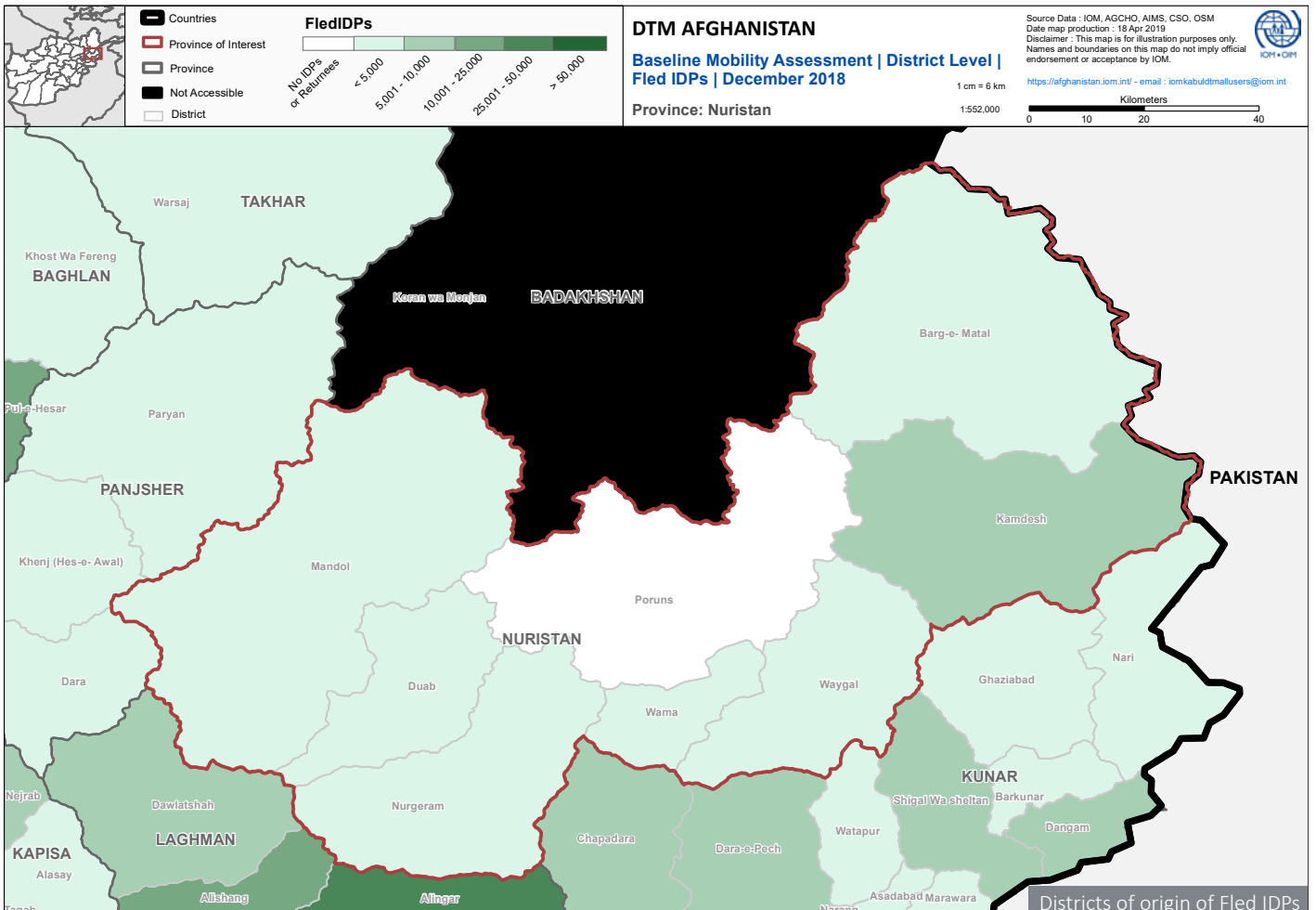
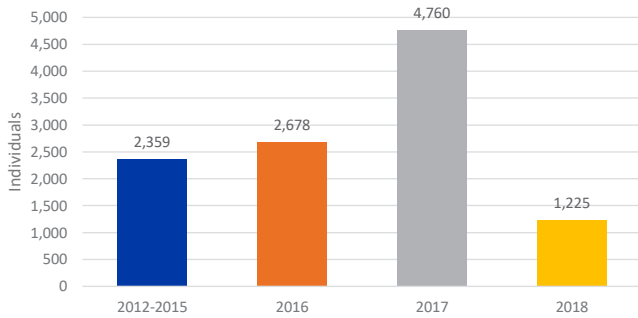
100%
displaced due to conflict

0%
displaced by 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.



231
Returned IDPs



58%
Returned IDPs returned from other locations within Nuristan

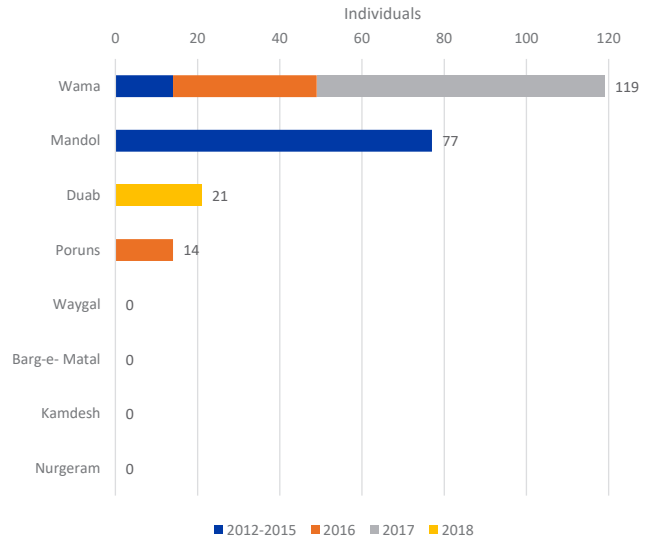


100%
all IDPs in Nuristan returned to 4 districts: Wama, Mandol, Duab and Paruns

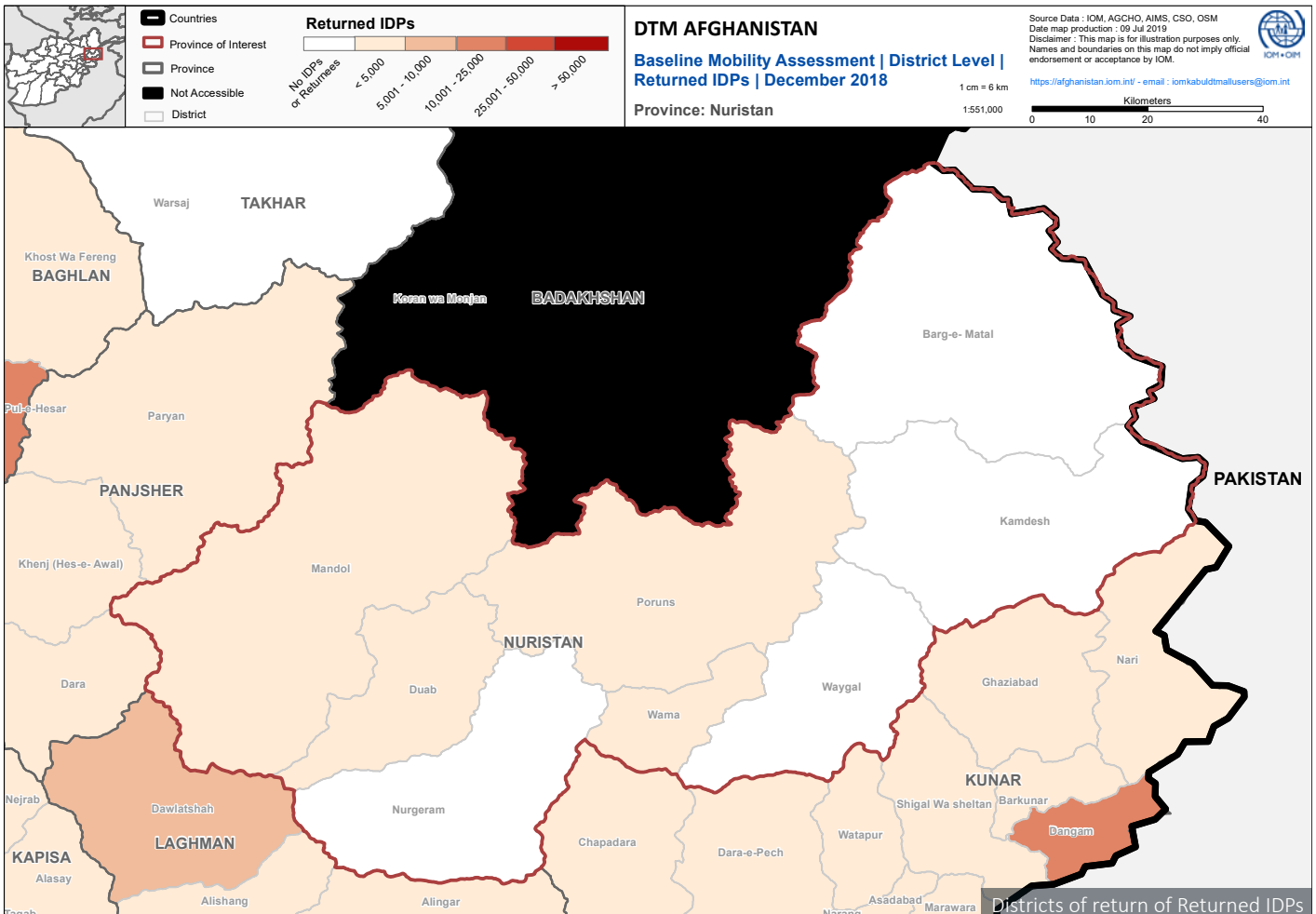
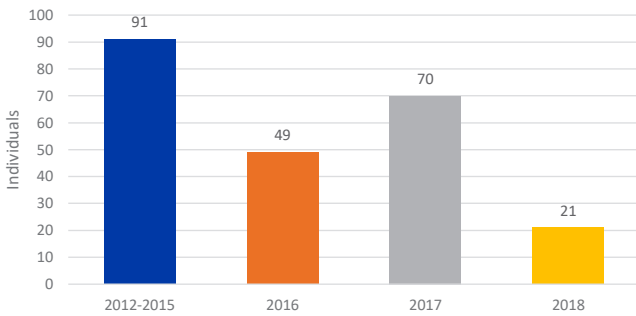


1 in 2
Returned IDPs are from Wama district

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.



53
fled abroad



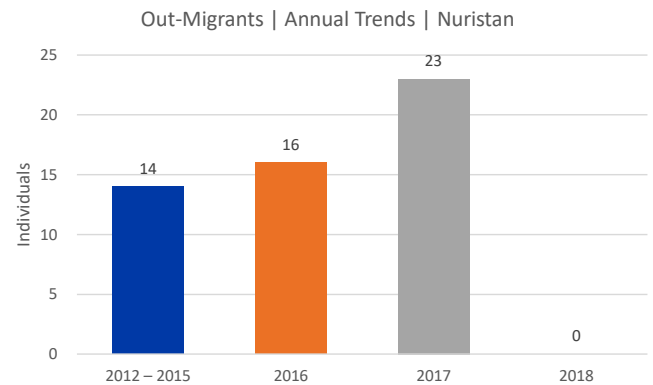
11
fled to Europe (20%)



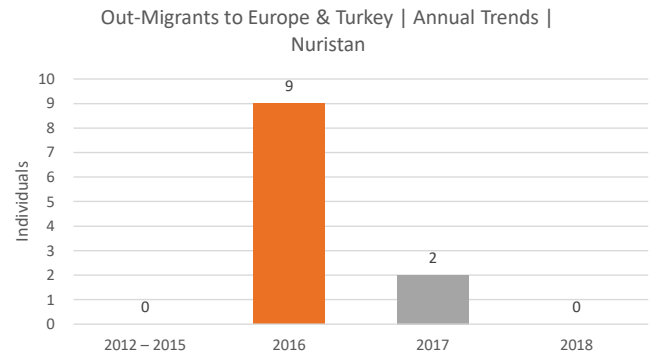
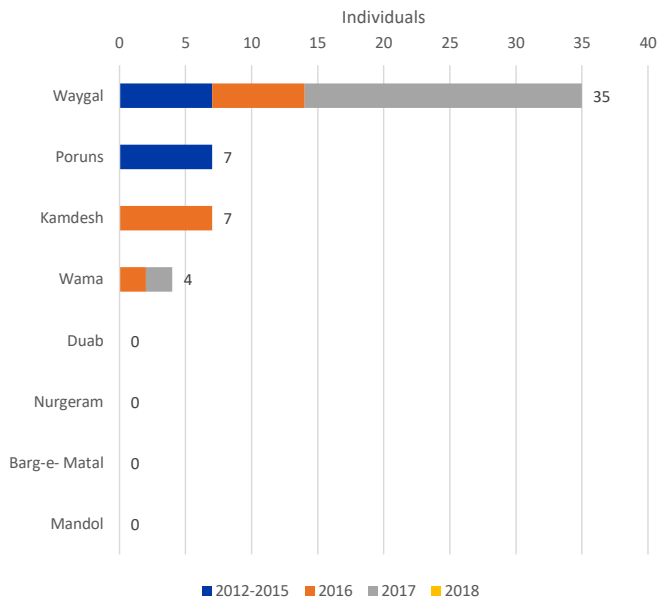
0
fled to Iran



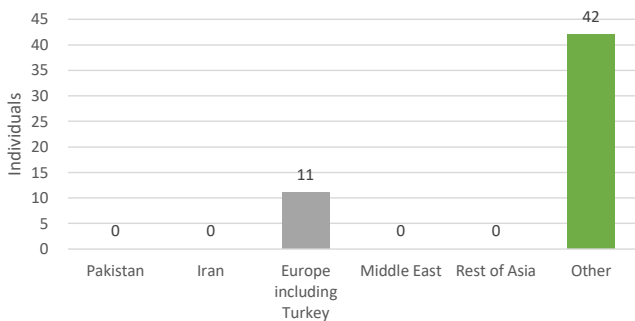
0
fled to Pakistan



Out-Migrants by District | Nuristan



Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Nuristan



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	Poruns	4,907
2	Nurgeram	567
3	Barg-e- Matal	238
4	Waygal	231
5	Wama	217
Grand Total		6,160

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	NA	NA
2	NA	NA
3	NA	NA
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
Grand Total		NA

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	NA	NA
2	NA	NA
3	NA	NA
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
Grand Total		NA

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Barg-e- Matal	77
2	Kamdesh	77
3	Duab	70
4	Waygal	56
5	Nurgeram	35
Grand Total		315

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Waygal	56
2	Mandol	28
3	NA	NA
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
Grand Total		84

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	NA	NA
2	NA	NA
3	NA	NA
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
Grand Total		NA

STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

A Village at the Insurgent's Mercy

Abdul Latif comes from a small village in Nurgeram district, where he lived with his children and other relatives until 2011. He notes he lived a good life in his village, and had access to everything he needed to live a dignified life such as crop fields, livestock, a primary school for his children, a medical clinic and a local mosque.

One fateful day back in 2011, insurgents attacked Abdul Latifs' village and abducted all male adults — including Abdul Latif. The insurgents blocked off all roads leading to the village and Abdul Latif was sent to a prison. He spent about a month imprisoned by the insurgent group. All the villagers, including the family of Abdul Latif, were badly impacted by the occupation. They lacked access to food, markets and medical clinics as roads were closed off. Even those who were injured were not allowed to leave the village for treatment.

Every day, the insurgents would punish the civilians and demand the wealthier inhabitants give them their money, clothes, shoes, food and medicine. Life became unbearable and everyone was trying to flee the village.

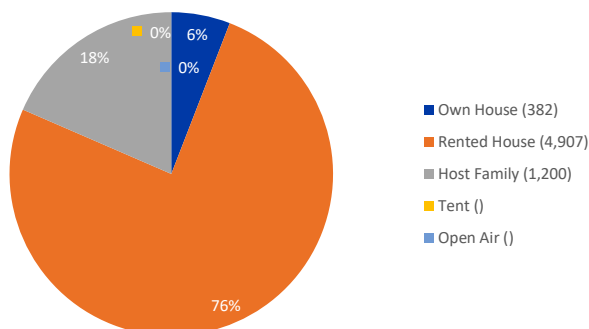
After a month, Abdul Latif was released from the insurgents' prison, but he returned to a completely different village where life had become very difficult. He then left the village with his family and migrated to Laghman province, where he became a temporary resident. He was one of the 777 fled IDPs from Nurgeram district in Nuristan. Their current house in Laghman has no well or water source, meaning his wife and daughter must travel a kilometre daily to bring water.

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



Following insurgents' attack on their village in Nuristan, Abdul Latif's family does not have access to basic needs in Laghman province where they are currently residing. © IOM 2018

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | 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

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