

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

**KHOST
SUMMARY RESULTS
ROUND 10 • JAN – JUN 2020**



DTM reporting on CBNA results, as well as other needs assessments, have resulted in the construction of this water storage tower in Khost province. © IOM 2020

ABOUT DTM

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

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.

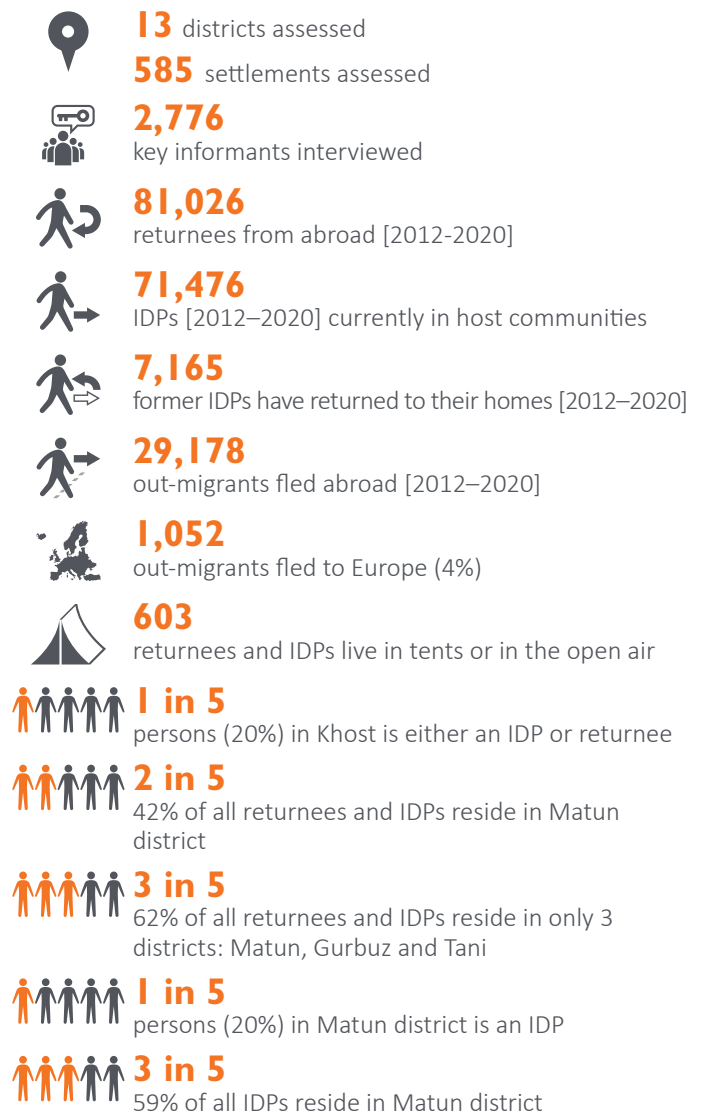
5 TARGET POPULATIONS

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. • 2019 • 2020

HIGHLIGHTS



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.
Matun	150,599	63,709	30%	21,273	10%	4,038	3%	42,436	20%	552	0%	7,584	5%
Mandozayi	61,591	14,780	19%	5,654	7%	872	1%	9,126	12%	420	1%	2,037	3%
Gurbuz	28,615	20,565	42%	15,515	32%	1,071	4%	5,050	10%	623	2%	3,057	11%
Tani	65,056	16,058	20%	13,667	17%	2,574	4%	2,391	3%	773	1%	4,695	7%
Musa Khel	44,781	5,103	10%	4,422	9%	7,399	17%	681	1%	124	0%	800	2%
Nadir Shah Kot	34,773	5,532	14%	4,378	11%	1,406	4%	1,154	3%	567	2%	1,195	3%
Sabari	77,374	4,415	5%	2,013	2%	2,438	3%	2,402	3%	572	1%	1,490	2%
Terezayi	48,760	7,132	13%	4,785	9%	2,923	6%	2,347	4%	1,273	3%	2,761	6%
Bak	24,123	4,410	15%	2,292	8%	1,646	7%	2,118	7%	56	0%	2,113	9%
Qalandar	11,163	1,121	9%	1,072	9%	6,878	62%	49	0%	178	2%	673	6%
Spera	26,561	1,612	6%	1,179	4%	2,807	11%	433	2%	887	3%	349	1%
Shamal	14,884	3,209	18%	2,611	14%	2,439	16%	598	3%	787	5%	487	3%
Jaji Maydan	26,304	4,856	16%	2,165	7%	2,038	8%	2,691	9%	353	1%	1,937	7%
Total	614,584	152,502	20%	81,026	11%	38,529	6%	71,476	9%	7,165	1%	29,178	5%

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



DTM enumerators contribute to the COVID-19 response by disseminating COVID-19 RCCE information/materials in communities during assessments, like this enumerator in Khost. © IOM 2020



METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

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

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

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

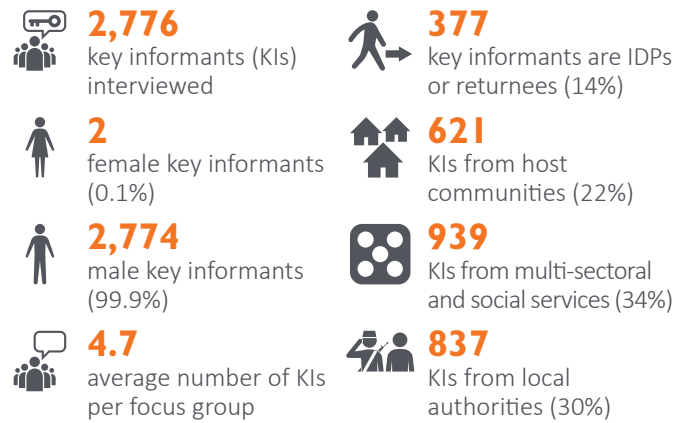
Since the outbreak of COVID-19, DTM enumerators have been striving to conduct FGDs outdoors, like during this FGD in Khost. © IOM 2020



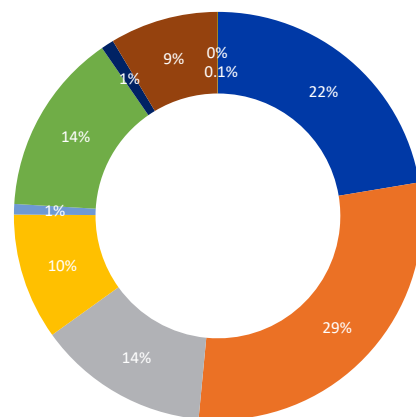
KEY INFORMANTS

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

By actively recruiting more female enumerators, though challenging, DTM has made significant strides to improve gender inclusion in focus group discussions, although there is much room for improvement. While women only represent 0.1% of the key informants in Khost, this is equal to the national average of 0.1% female representation in DTM 's first round, completed in March 2017.



Key Informants by Type | Khost



- Community/Tribal Representative
- Community Development Council (CDC) Representative
- Displaced Groups Representative
- Education Representative
- Health Sector Representative
- Humanitarian/Social Organization
- Other District Authority Representative
- Small/Medium Enterprise Representative
- Agriculture Representative
- Other

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).



81,026
returnees from abroad



55,766
returned from Pakistan (69%)



44,199
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (55%)



12
returned from Iran (0.01%)

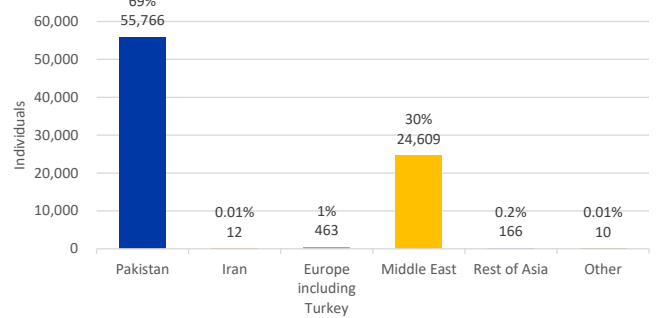


11,579
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (14%)

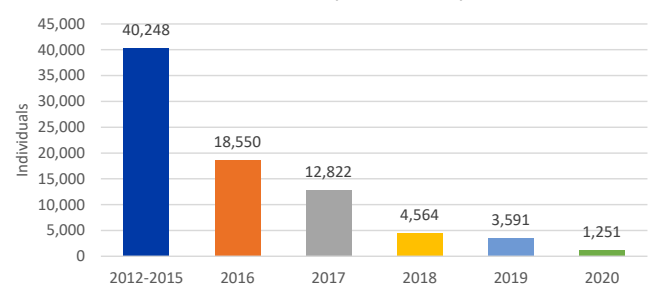


25,248
returnees from non-neighbouring countries (31%)

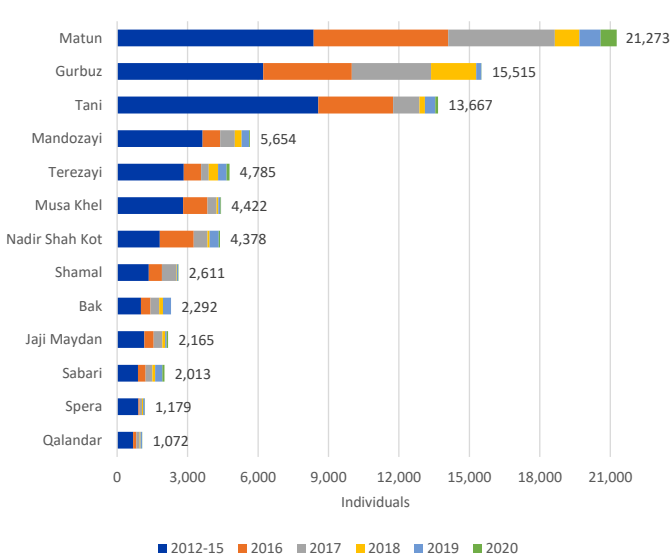
Returnees from Abroad | Country/Region of Origin | Khost



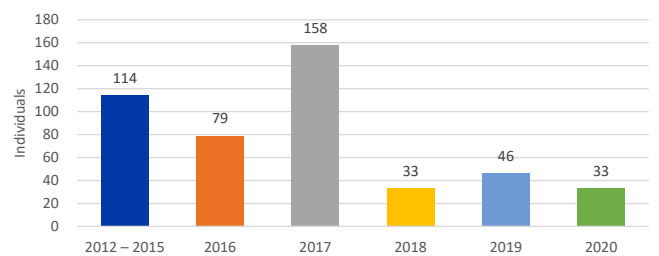
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Khost



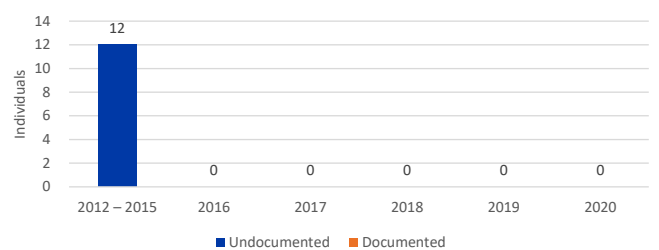
Returnees from Abroad by District | Khost



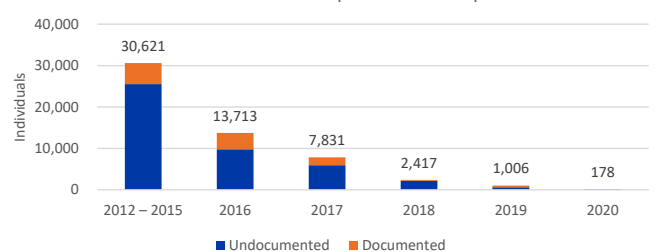
Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Khost



Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Khost



Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Khost



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.



71,476
IDPs currently reside in host communities



98%
displaced due to conflict



42,436
IDPs in Matun district, which hosts the most IDPs (59)



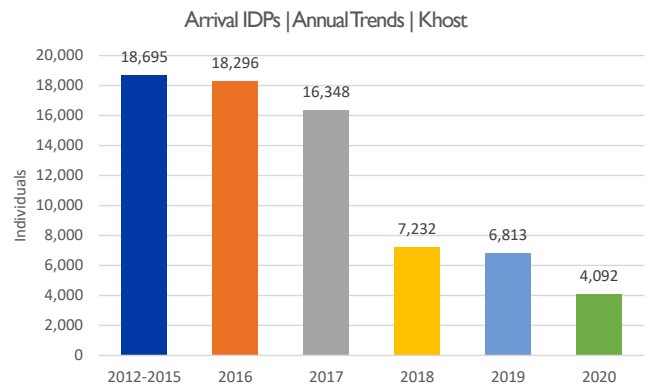
2%
displaced due to natural disaster



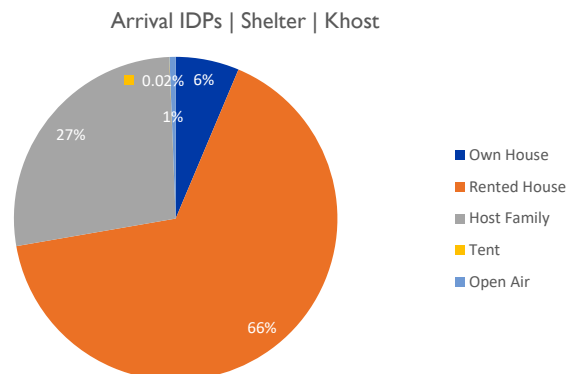
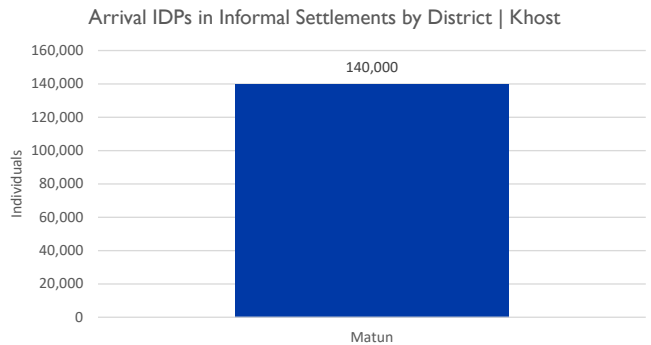
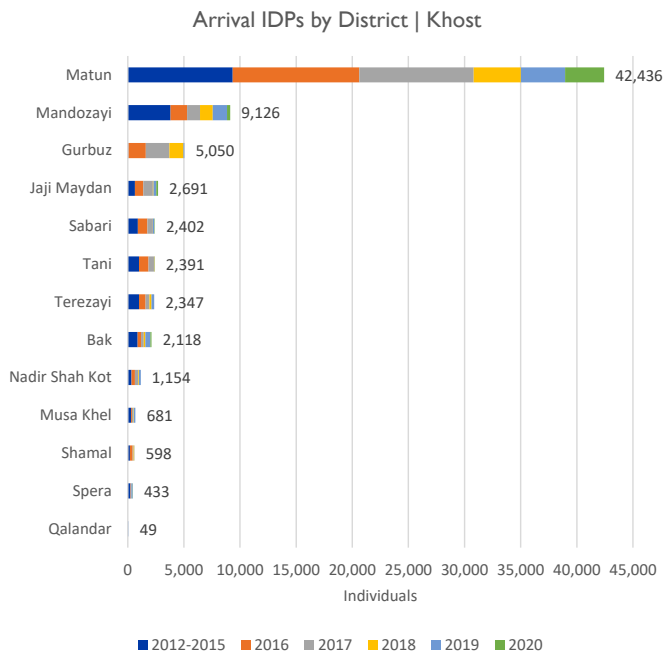
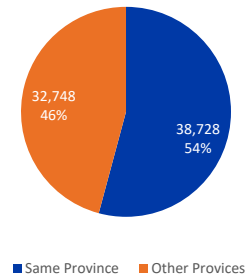
140,000
IDPs reside in informal settlements



54%
displaced within their home province

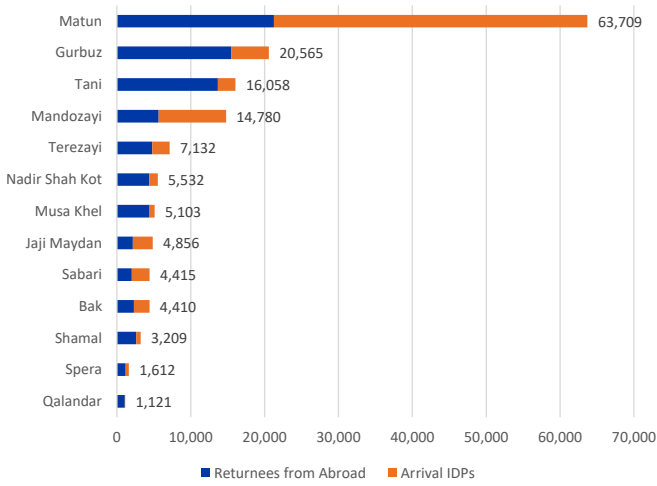


Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Khost



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

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Khost



Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Matun	21,273	42,436	63,709
Gurbuz	15,515	5,050	20,565
Tani	13,667	2,391	16,058
Mandozayi	5,654	9,126	14,780
Terezayi	4,785	2,347	7,132
Nadir Shah Kot	4,378	1,154	5,532
Musa Khel	4,422	681	5,103
Jaji Maydan	2,165	2,691	4,856
Sabari	2,013	2,402	4,415
Bak	2,292	2,118	4,410
Shamal	2,611	598	3,209
Spera	1,179	433	1,612
Qalandar	1,072	49	1,121
Grand Total	81,026	71,476	152,502

Overall, Khost province hosts a total inflow of 152,502 returnees and IDPs, of which 53% (81,026) are returnees and 47% (71,476) are IDPs. The table below shows the 40 settlements in Khost that are most affected by this influx. These 40 settlements (7% of the 585 settlements assessed in Khost) host 33% of the province’s returnees and IDPs. These communities are especially fragile and susceptible to social instability induced by this large influx and the subsequent competition for limited, already overstretched resources and job opportunities.

Top 40 settlements hosting the most Returnees + IDPs

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Wacha khowra	Matun	6,486
2	Qalamwal mena	Matun	4,260
3	Monda Kalay	Matun	1,988
4	Mushken	Nadir Shah Kot	1,778
5	Khoni Khor	Matun	1,763
6	1200 Family	Matun	1,638
7	Bash Khail	Matun	1,504
8	Dab Kalay	Matun	1,463
9	Saran kott	Matun	1,428
10	Bori Kalay	Gurbuz	1,350
11	Mata Chena	Matun	1,299
12	Pirano Kalay (1)	Matun	1,296
13	Chara Ga	Mandozayi	1,168
14	Rasoolkhan kalay	Matun	1,154
15	Penza	Matun	1,128
16	Mashi Kalay	Gurbuz	1,088
17	Tapa	Matun	1,070
18	Dosaraka Melan	Mandozayi	986
19	Mani Kalay	Matun	949
20	Melani	Mandozayi	919
21	Goda Khara	Matun	910
22	Dar Kotte	Matun	906
23	Dailpuri	Mandozayi	890
24	Cheni Kala	Matun	887
25	Anar Bagh	Shamal	886
26	Khalisa	Matun	879
27	Ster Kalay Yaqubi	Sabari	846
28	Saro Kalay (1)	Mandozayi	826
29	Gangena	Matun	813
30	Bazar Kalay	Matun	800
31	Segai	Tani	778
32	Kotoly Kalay	Matun	766
33	Takhtabeg	Matun	760
34	Kulab	Matun	743
35	Elmarah	Nadir Shah Kot	719
36	Shaikh Amir Kalay	Gurbuz	713
37	Ali Wat	Mandozayi	710
38	Lalmi Mangal	Mandozayi	709
39	Peshi Kala	Matun	684
40	Sarkay Taizha	Matun	683
	Total		50,623

Total In-Flow (Returnees + IDPs)

Total In-Flow (Returnees + IDPs)

■ No IDPs or Returnees < 2,000
■ 5,001 - 10,000
■ 10,001 - 25,000
■ 25,001 - 50,000
■ > 50,000

● < 1,000
● 1,001 - 2,500
● 2,501 - 5,000
● 5,001 - 10,000
● > 10,000

DTM AFGHANISTAN

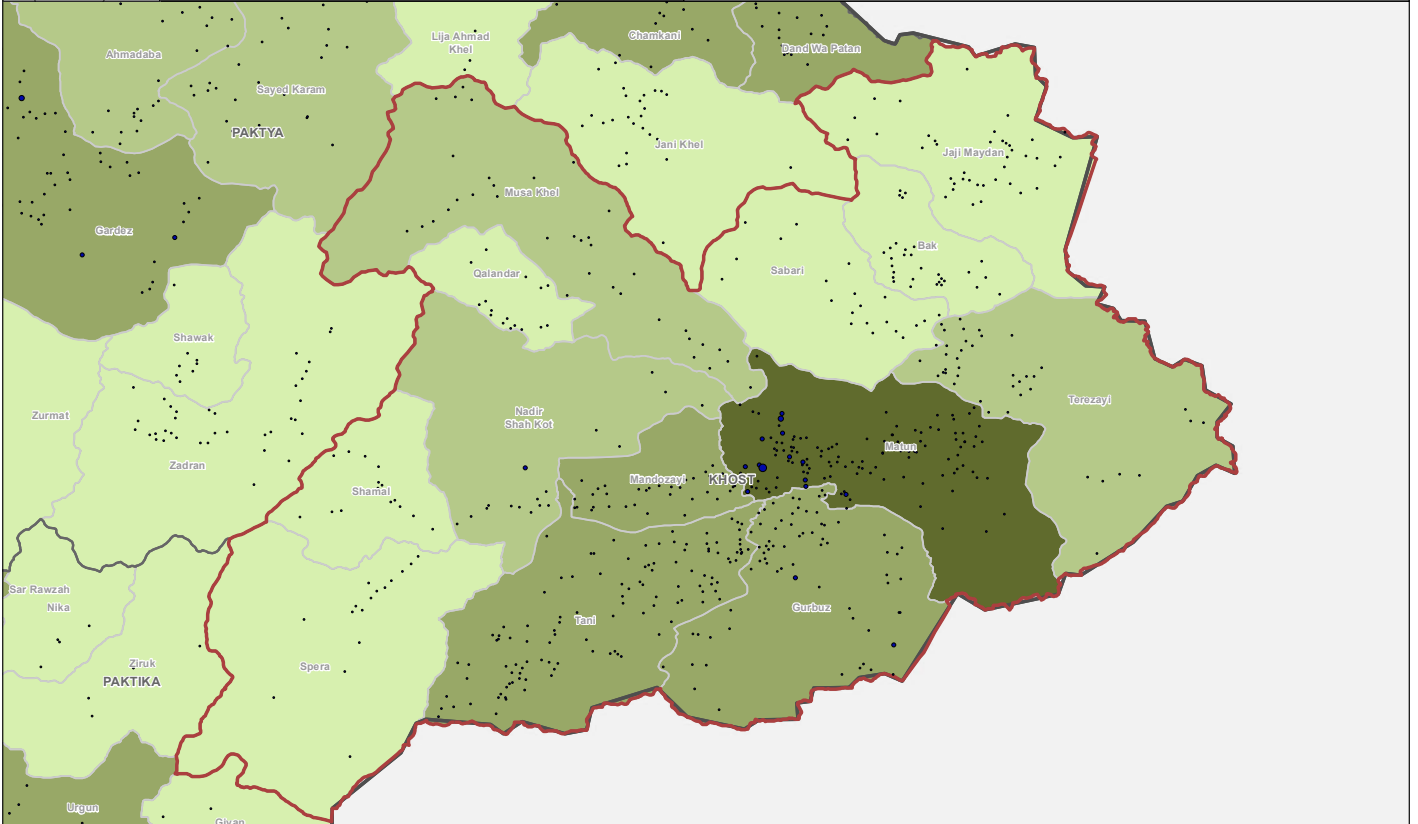
Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level | Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | June 2020

Province: Khost

1 cm = 4 km
1:352,000

0 5 10 20 Kilometers

Data Source: IOM, AGCHO, AMS, CSO, OSM
Date map production: 10 August 2020
Disclaimer: This map is for distribution purposes only. Names & boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu & Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu & Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.
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Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs) by district

Returns From Abroad per District

Returns From Abroad per Settlement

■ No IDPs or Returnees < 2,000
■ 5,001 - 10,000
■ 10,001 - 25,000
■ 25,001 - 50,000
■ > 50,000

● < 1,000
● 1,001 - 2,500
● 2,501 - 5,000
● 5,001 - 10,000
● > 10,000

DTM AFGHANISTAN

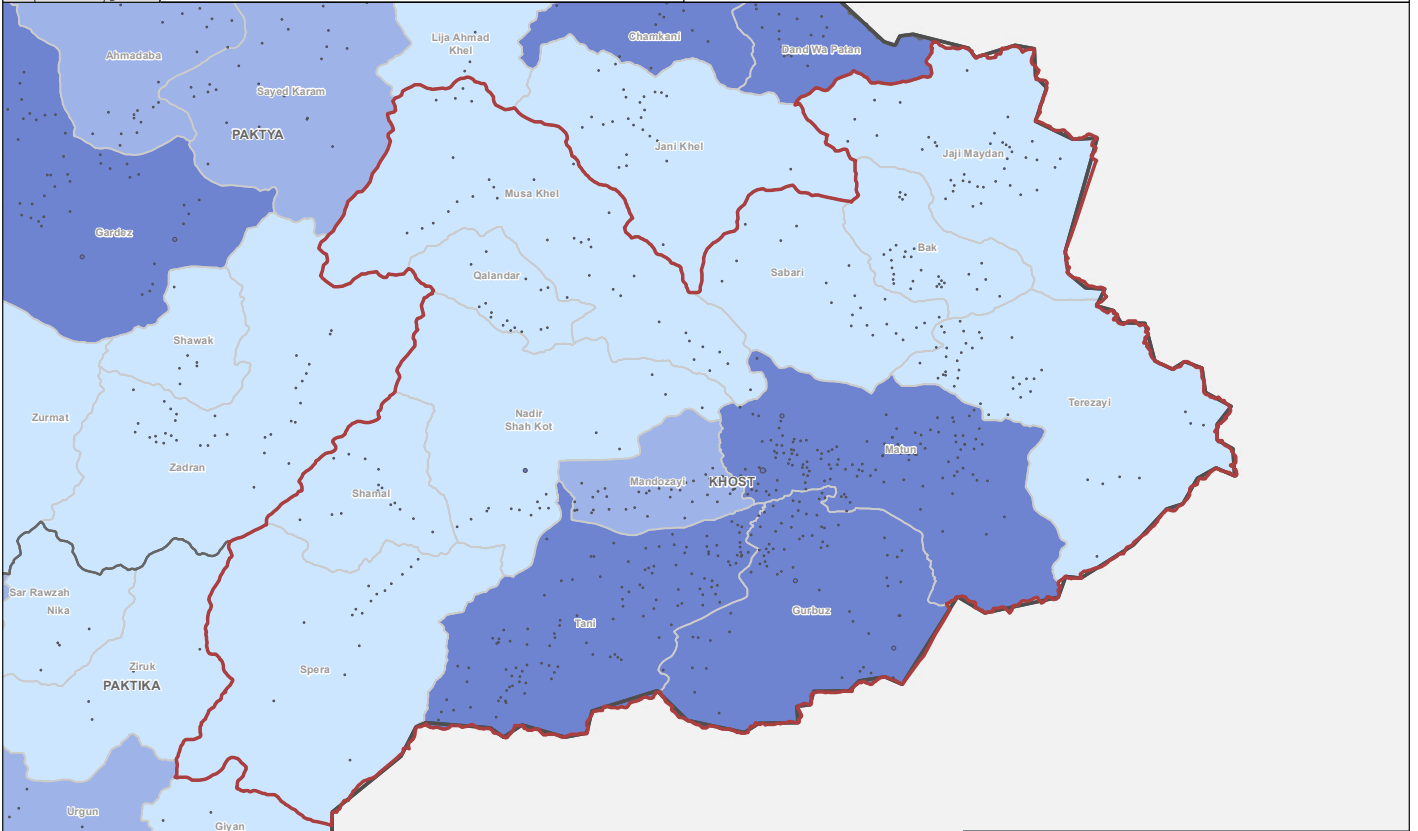
Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level | Returns from Abroad | June 2020

Province: Khost

1 cm = 4 km
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0 5 10 20 Kilometers

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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.

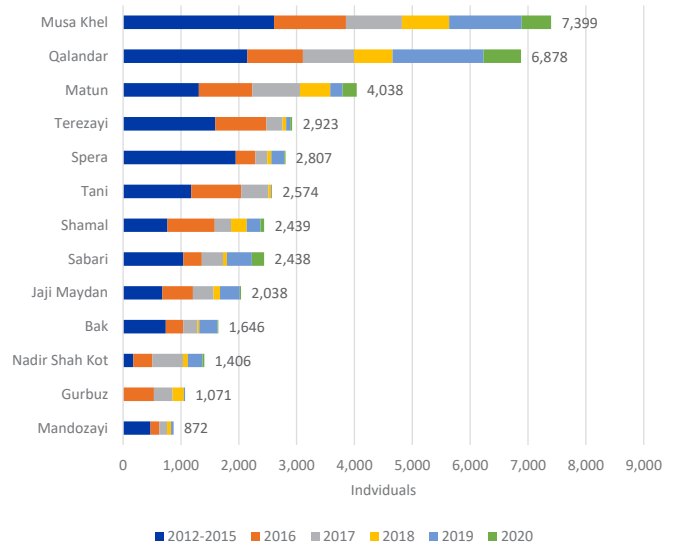
38,529
Fled IDPs

79%
fled IDPs displaced in Khost

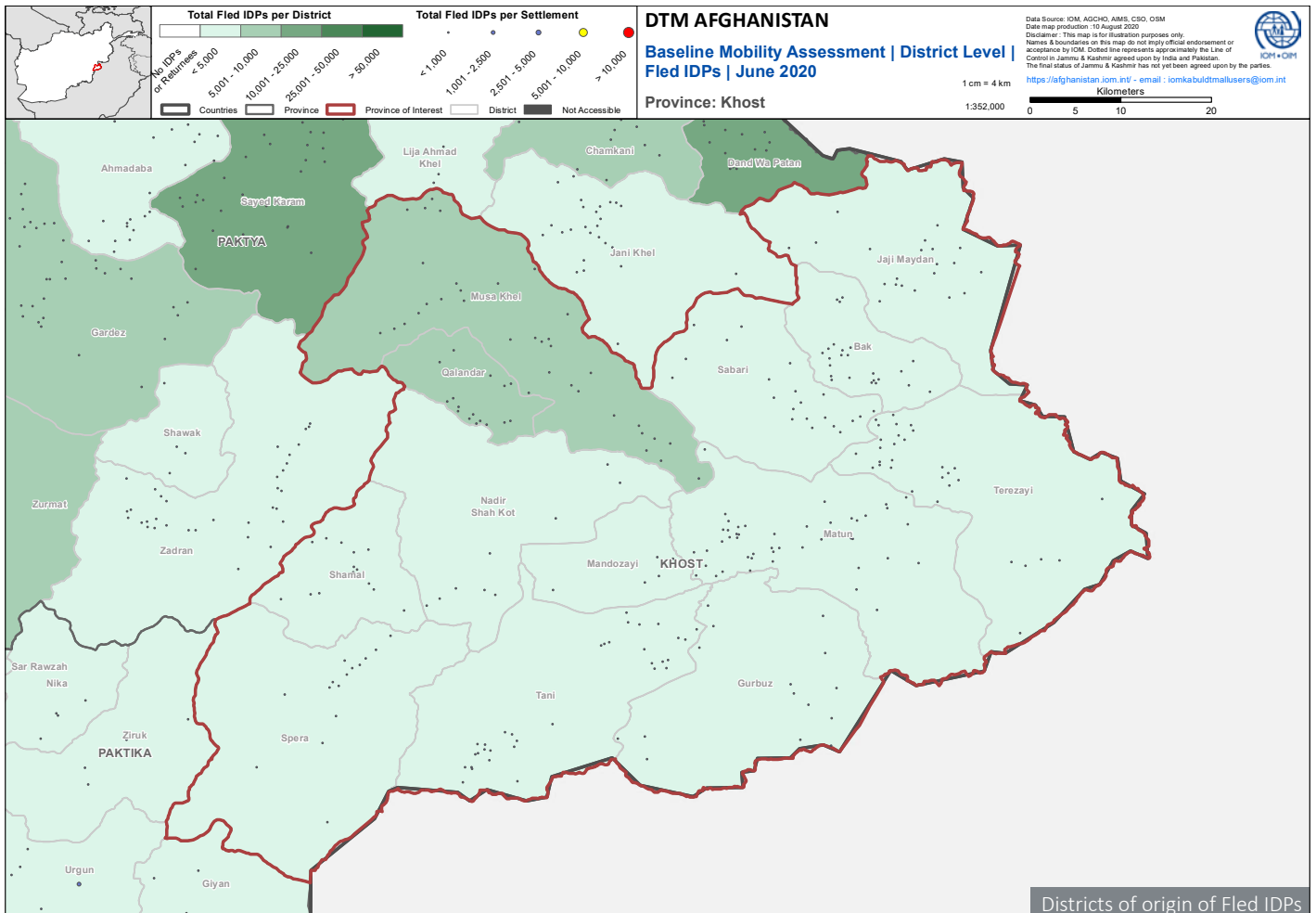
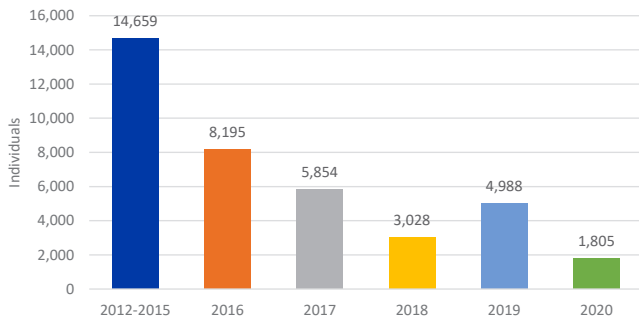
93%
displaced due to conflict

7%
displaced due to natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Annual Trends | Khost



Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Khost



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.



7,165
Returned IDPs



85%
returned from other locations in Khost

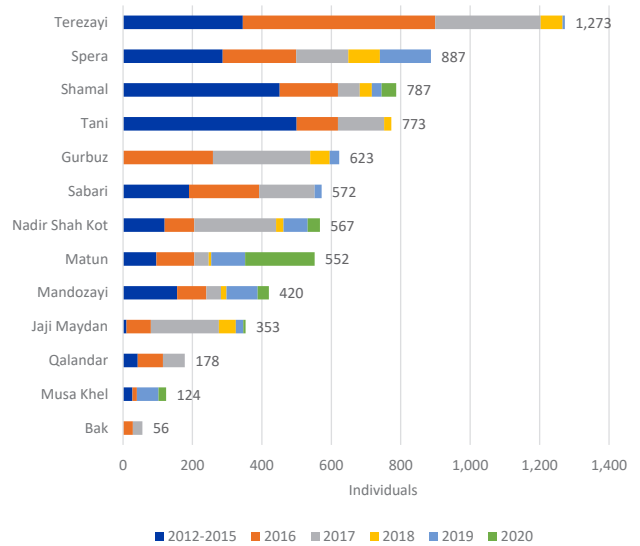


1 in 2
former IDPs returned to only 4 districts: Terezayi, Spera, Shamal and Tanai (52%)

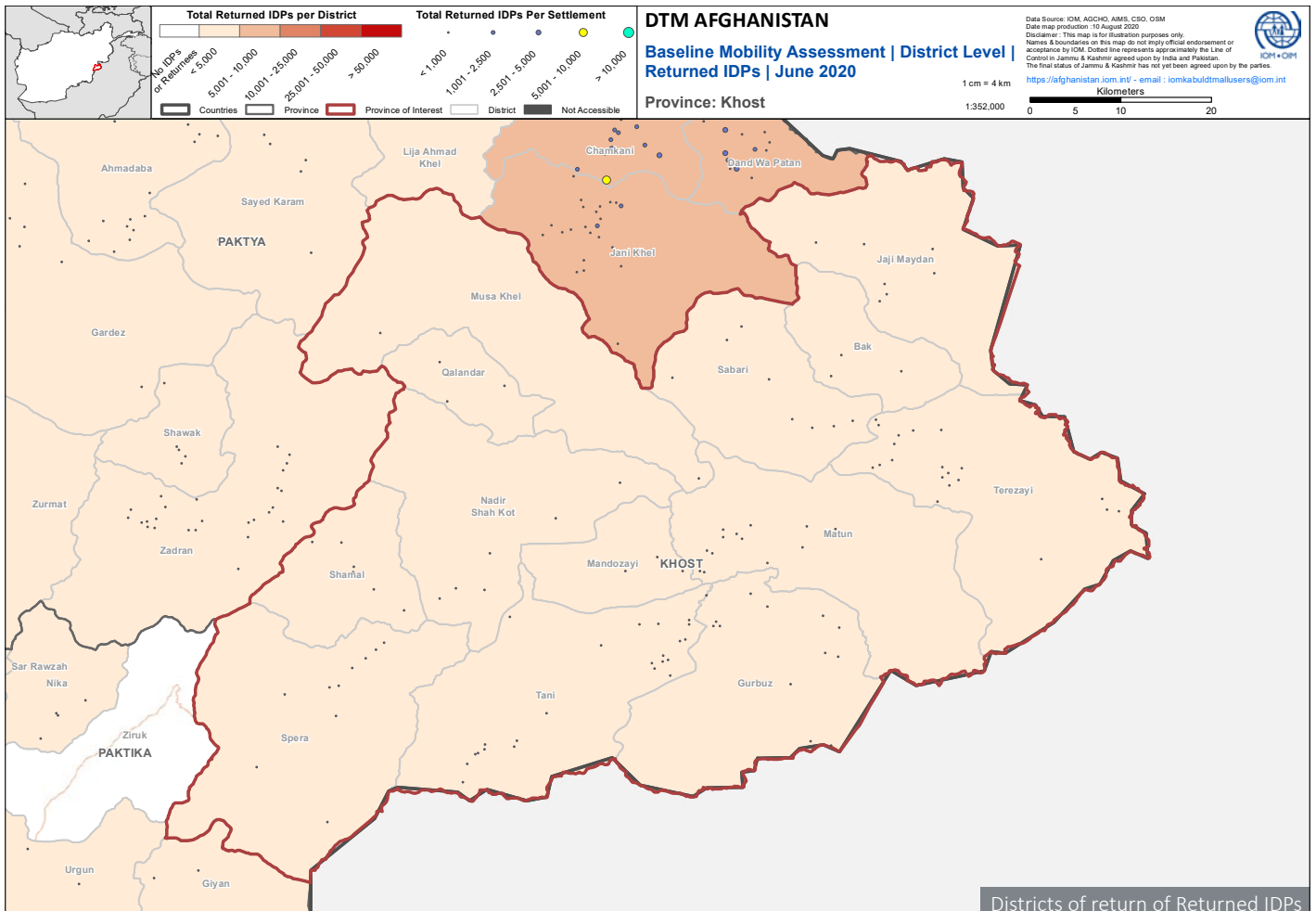
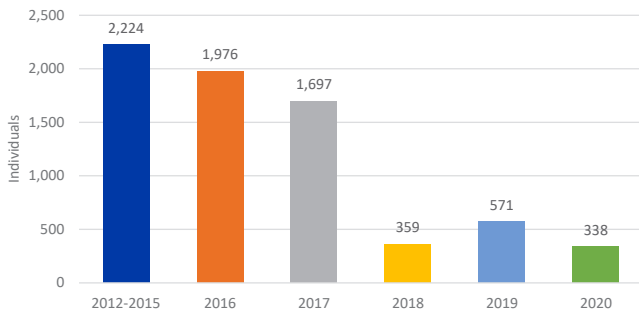


1 in 5
of all returned IDPs in Khost returned to Terezayi district (18%)

Returned IDPs by District | Khost



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Khost



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.



29,178
fled abroad



1,052
fled to Europe (4%)

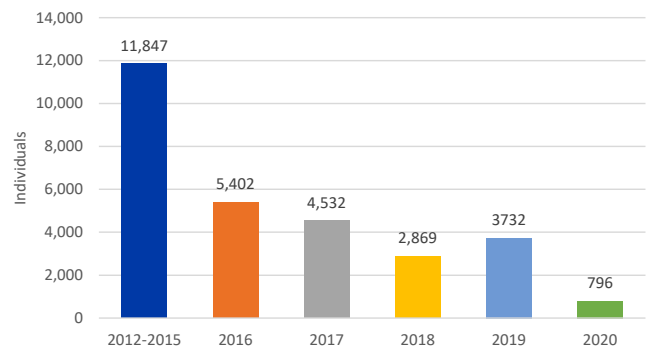


0
fled to Iran

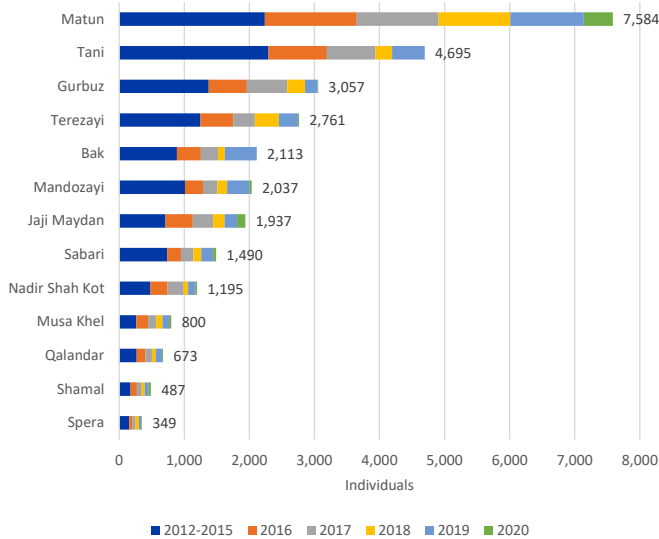


1,048
fled to Pakistan (4%)

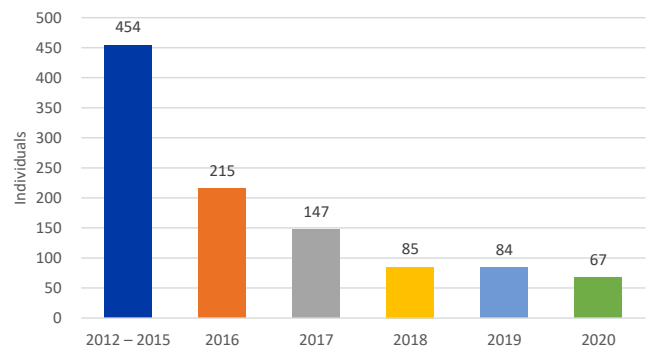
Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Khost



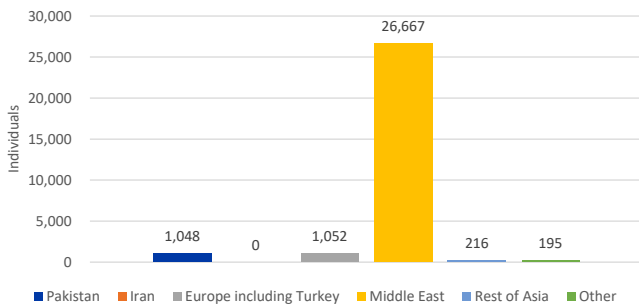
Out-Migrants by District | Khost



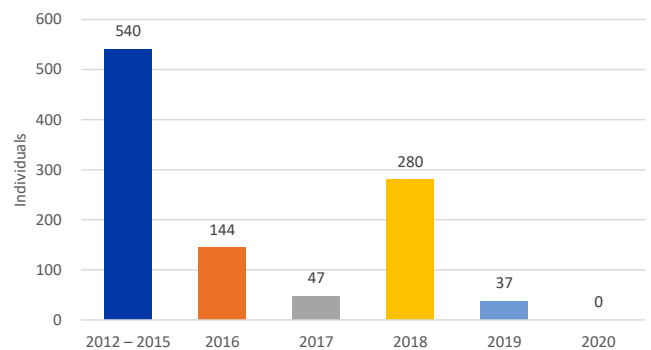
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Khost



Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Khost



Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Khost



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 www.displacement.iom.int-afghanistan

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