

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

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



Like the other 633 returnees and IDPs living in tents or open air, this IDP family in Madozay district does not have access to adequate shelter and lives in a make-shift tent. © IOM 2018

ABOUT DTM

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

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

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

5 TARGET POPULATIONS

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

- 1. Returnees from Abroad**
Afghans who had fled abroad for at least 6 months and have now returned to Afghanistan
 - 2. Out-Migrants**
Afghans who moved or fled abroad
- Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), subdivided into the following three categories:
- 3. Fled IDPs**
Afghans from an assessed village who fled as IDPs to reside elsewhere in Afghanistan
 - 4. Arrival IDPs**
IDPs from other locations currently residing in an assessed village
 - 5. Returned IDPs**
Afghans from an assessed village who had fled as IDPs in the past and have now returned home

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

HIGHLIGHTS

-  **13** districts assessed
-  **591** settlements assessed
-  **3,172** key informants interviewed
-  **76,542** returnees from abroad [2012-2018]
-  **67,704** IDPs [2012–2018] currently in host communities
-  **16,173** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2018]
-  **24,755** out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2018] in which 86% fled to Middle east
-  **998** out-migrants fled to Europe (4% of out-migrants)
-  **633** returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air
-  **1 in 5** persons in Khost is either an IDP or Returnee
-  **2 in 5** 43% of all returnees and IDPs in Khost reside in Khost (Matun) district
-  **3 in 4** 72% of all returnees from abroad returned from Pakistan
-  **1 in 5** 20% of families in Jajimaydan District have no access to schools.
-  **19,258** individuals in Khost (Matun) District have no access to health services
-  **942** individuals in Jajimaydan District have no access to water

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.
Bak	24,123	3,725	13%	2,108	8%	1,402	6%	1,617	6%	267	1%	1,787	7%
Gurbuz	28,615	15,026	34%	11,162	26%	2,051	7%	3,864	9%	2,684	9%	2,551	9%
Jajimaydan	26,304	4,406	14%	2,259	7%	1,714	7%	2,147	7%	277	1%	1,631	6%
Khost(Matun)	150,599	61,691	29%	21,088	10%	8,291	6%	40,603	19%	2,675	2%	5,791	4%
Mandozayi	61,591	12,520	17%	4,727	6%	2,899	5%	7,793	11%	1,144	2%	1,887	3%
Musakhel	44,781	4,018	8%	3,676	8%	4,830	11%	342	1%	200	0%	591	1%
Nadirshahkot	34,773	5,775	14%	4,055	10%	1,591	5%	1,720	4%	658	2%	1,051	3%
Qalandar	11,163	1,605	13%	1,469	12%	4,433	40%	136	1%	451	4%	727	7%
Sabari	77,374	4,996	6%	2,178	3%	2,519	3%	2,818	3%	703	1%	1,360	2%
Shamal	14,884	2,958	17%	2,429	14%	2,263	15%	529	3%	1,046	7%	388	3%
Spera	26,561	1,473	5%	1,187	4%	2,514	9%	286	1%	669	3%	271	1%
Tani	65,056	19,986	24%	15,962	19%	7,608	12%	4,024	5%	4,160	6%	4,435	7%
Terezayi	48,760	6,067	11%	4,242	8%	3,201	7%	1,825	3%	1,239	3%	2,285	5%
Total	614,584	144,246	19%	76,542	10%	45,316	7%	67,704	9%	16,173	3%	24,755	4%

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



These 6 children sitting on the ground are sharing a single textbook in a school in Gurbuz District. Besides school infrastructure, lack of access to textbooks and study materials is a major barrier to education. © 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.

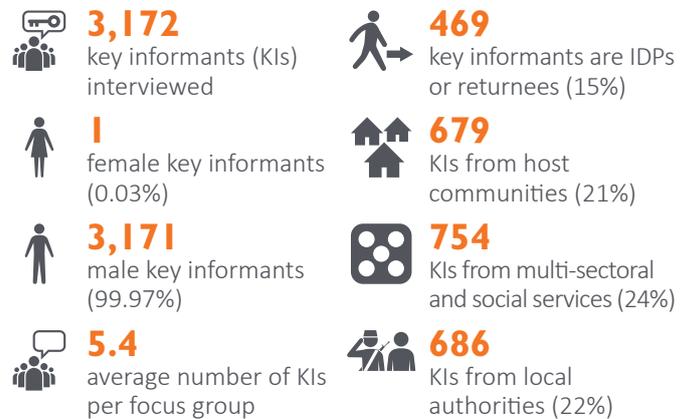
Since DTM has now assessed all 34 provinces, only settlement-level assessments will be conducted in the future. Pending continued funding, DTM aims to conduct baseline mobility assessments, nationwide, twice per year.



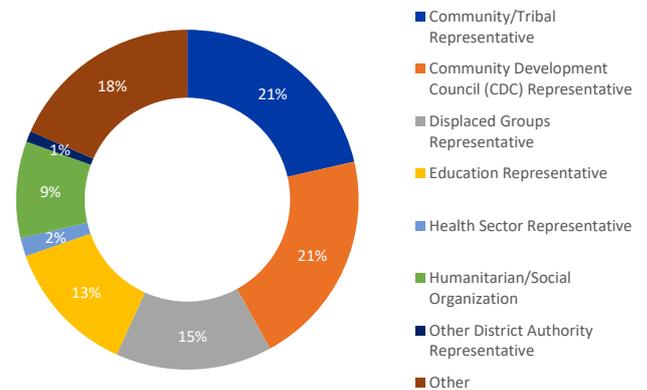
KEY INFORMANTS

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.

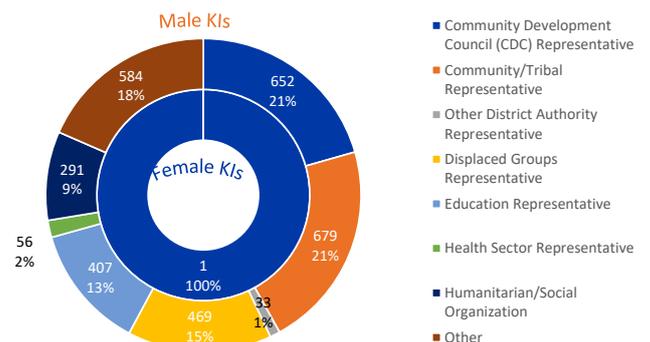
By actively recruiting more female enumerators, though challenging, DTM has made significant strides to improve gender inclusion in focus group discussions, although there is much room for improvement. In Khost, however, women only represent 0.03% of the key informants.



Key Informants by Type | Khost



Key Informants by Type and Sex | Khost



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 Khost decreased by 66% in 2016 compared to the period between 2012 and 2015. In 2017, there was a further decrease of 39% compared to 2016. In 2018, there was a major decrease of 85% compared to the previous year.



76,542
returnees from abroad



55,158
returned from Pakistan (72%)



43,294
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (78%)



64
returned from Iran (0.08%)

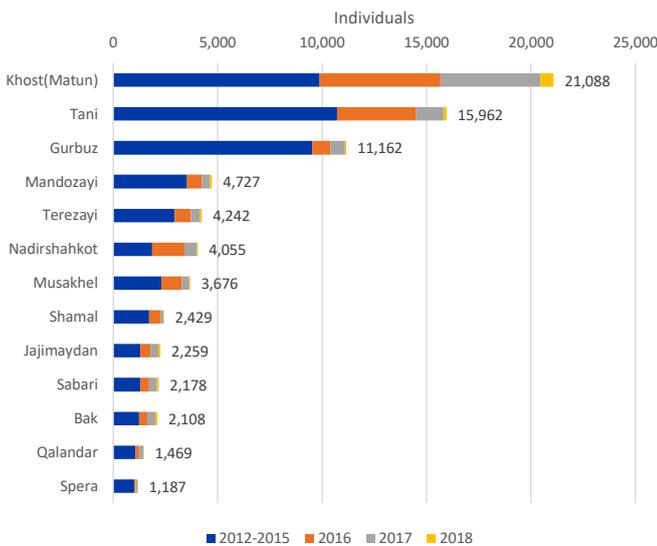


11,928
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (22%)

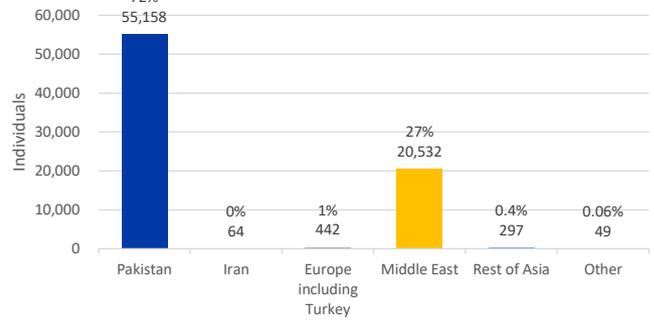


21,320
returnees from non-neighbouring countries (27.92%)

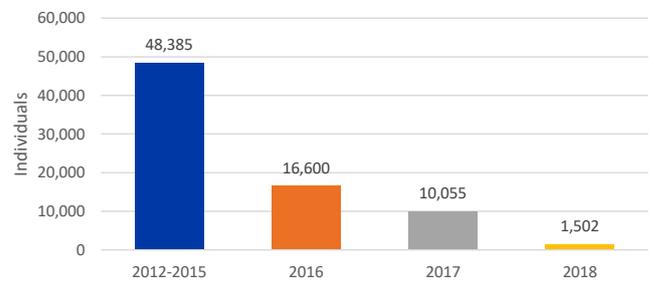
Returnees from Abroad by District | Khost



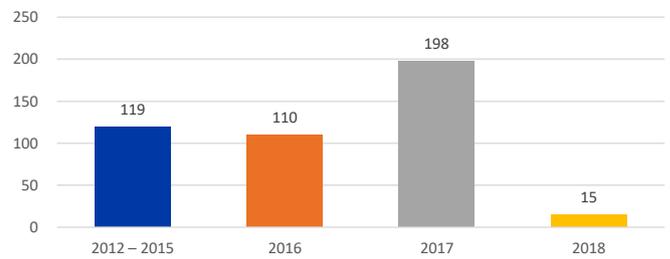
Returnees from Abroad | Khost



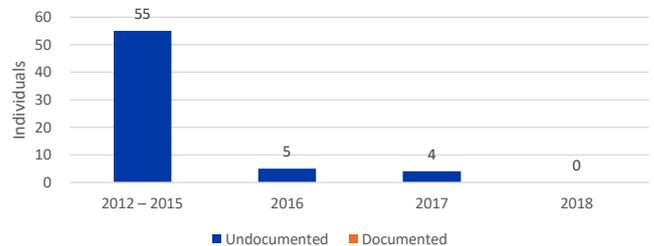
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Khost



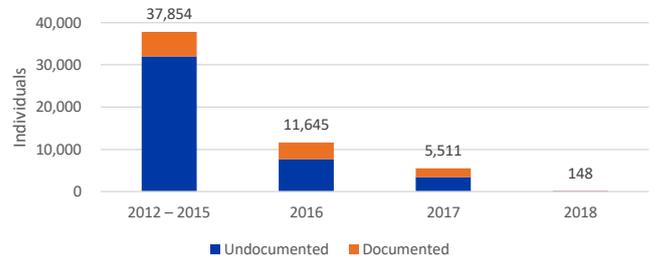
Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Khost



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.



67,704

IDPs currently reside in host communities



86%

displaced due to conflict



40,603

IDPs in Khost (Matun), which hosts the most IDPs



14%

displaced by natural disaster



104,295

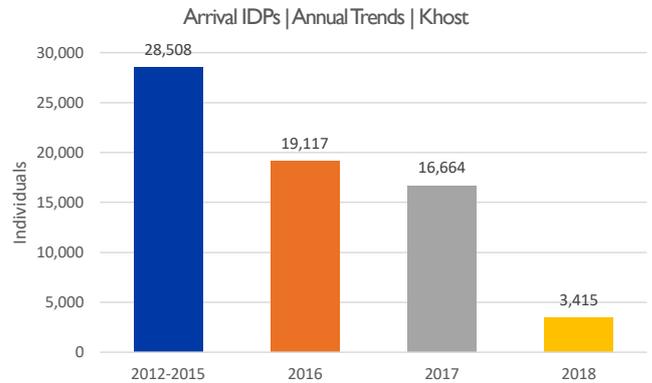
IDPs reside in informal settlements



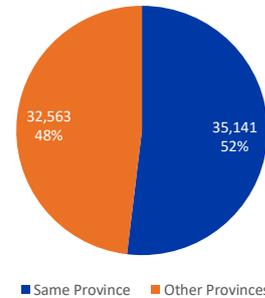
52%

IDPs displaced within their home province

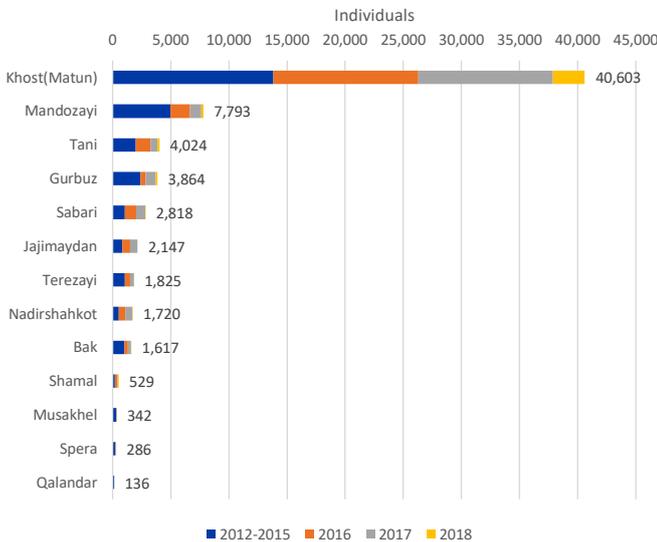
* the number of residents in informal settlements exceeds the total number of 67,704 IDPs, suggesting that long-term IDPs displaced prior to 2012, returnees and refugees from Pakistan may also reside in informal settlements.



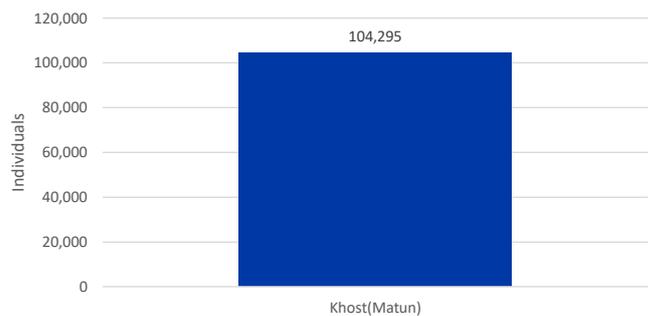
Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Khost



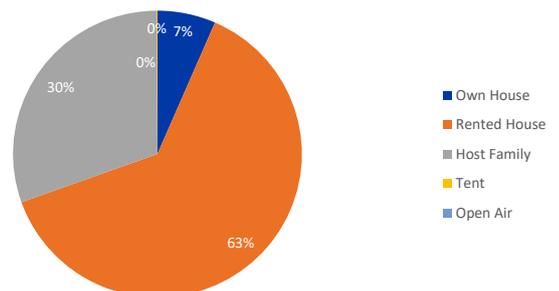
Arrival IDPs by District | Khost



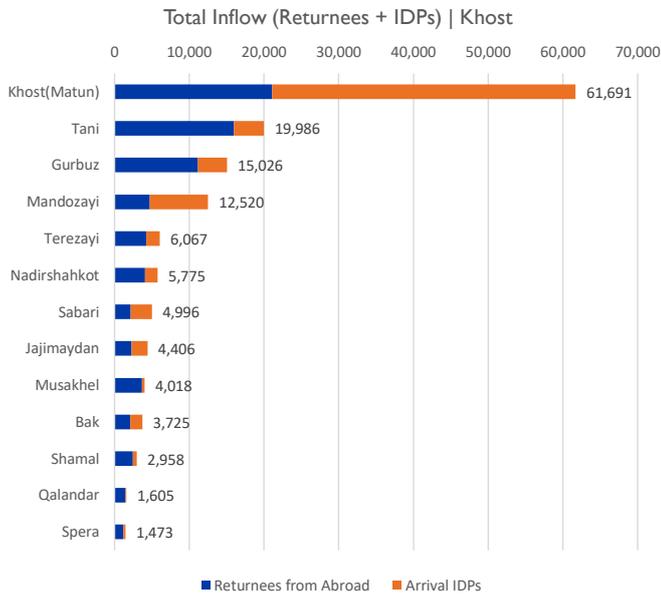
Arrival IDPs in Informal Settlements by District | Khost



Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Khost



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

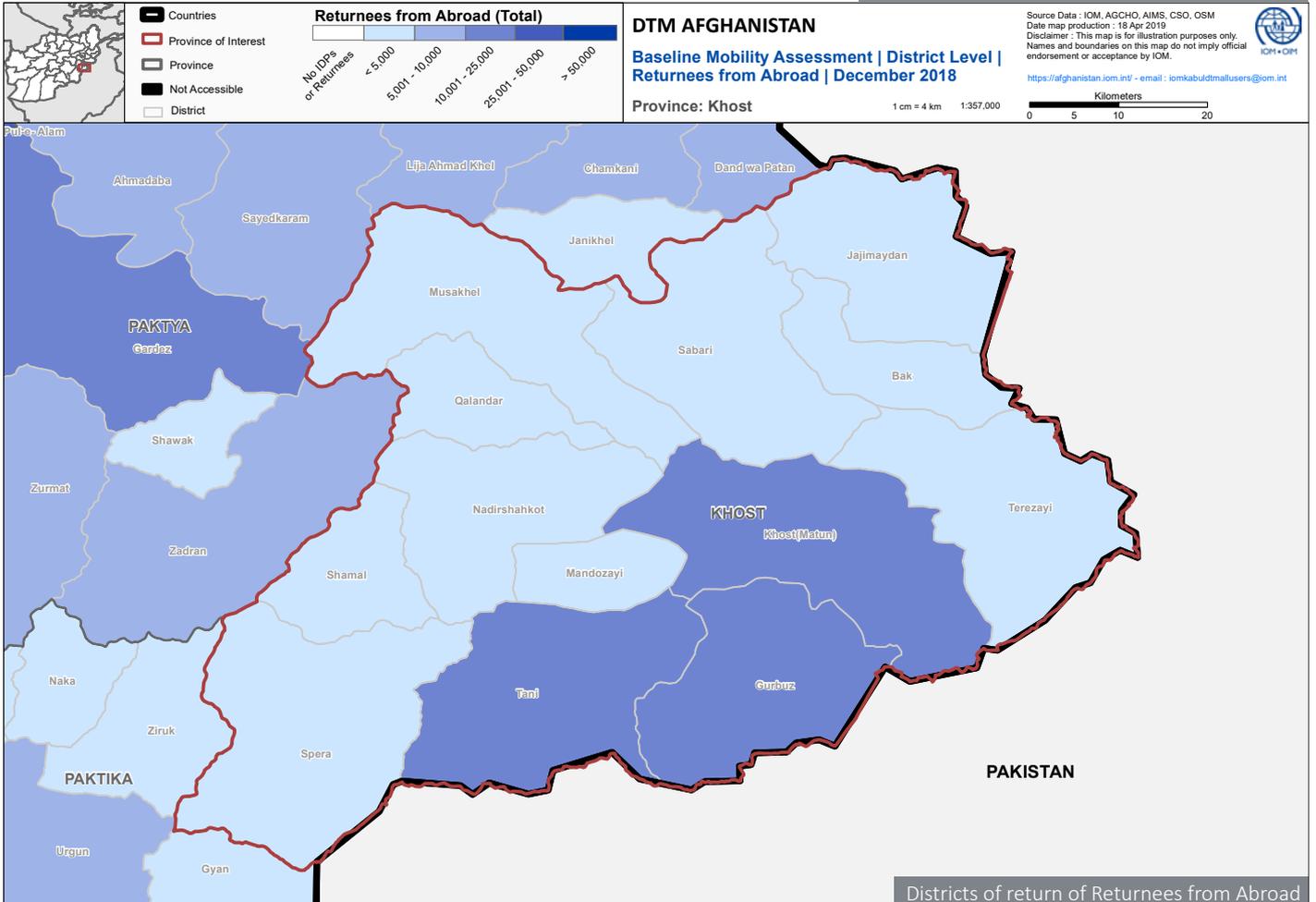
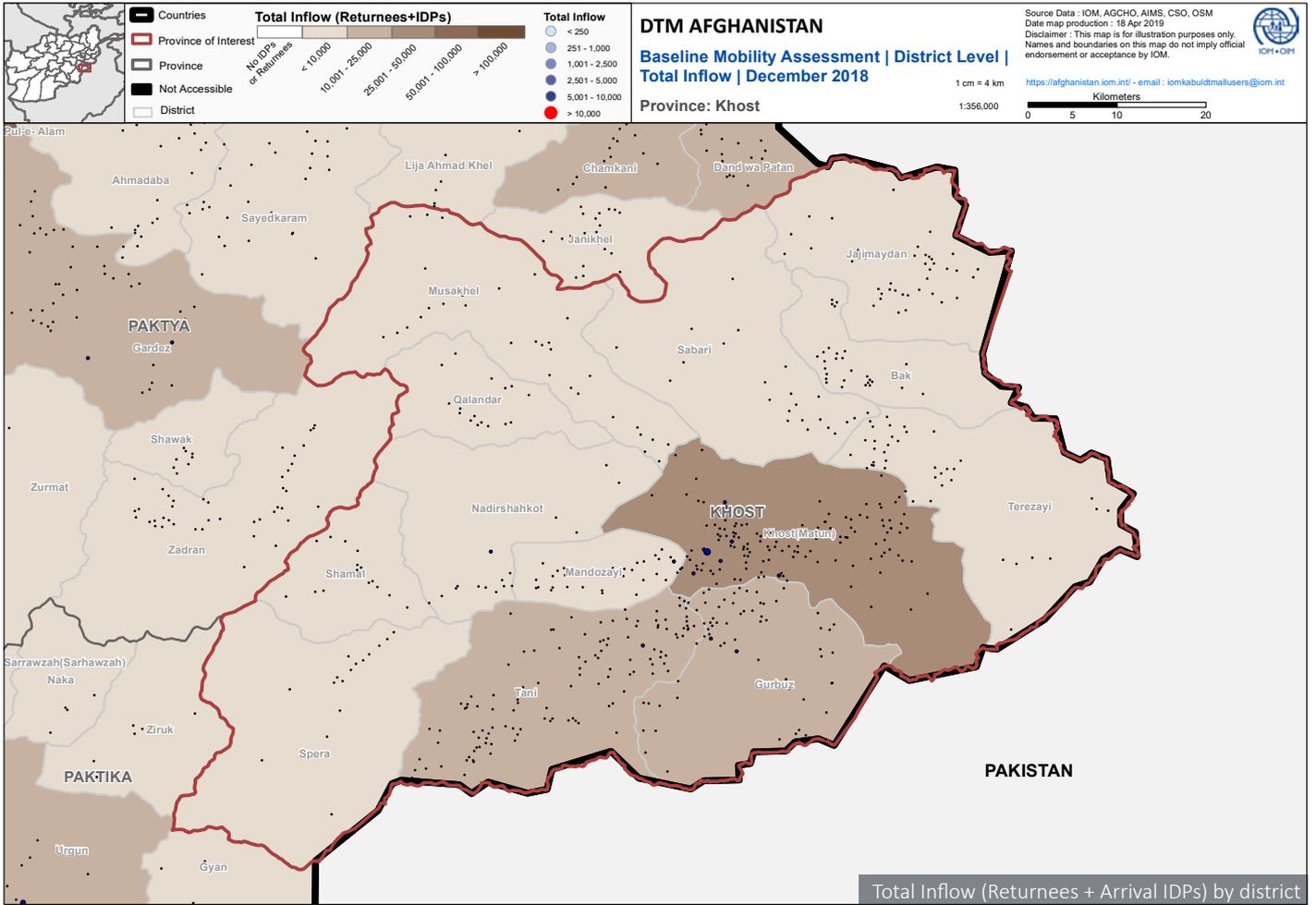


Overall, Khost province hosts a total inflow of 144,246 returnees and IDPs, of which 53% (75,542) are returnees and 47% (67,704) are IDPs. The table below shows the 20 settlements in Khost that are most affected by this influx. These 20 settlements (3% of the 591 settlements assessed in Khost) host 26% 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. 12 of the 20 most affected settlements are in Khost (Matun) district, which have 69% (22,368) of the returnees and IDPs from this group.

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Wacha khowra	Khost(Matun)	6,172
2	Qalamwal mena	Khost(Matun)	4,295
3	Markaz Wolluswaly Dorge	Tani	2,150
4	Mani Kalay	Khost(Matun)	1,764
5	Khoni Khor	Khost(Matun)	1,763
6	Mushken	Nadirshahkot	1,570
7	Kharge Kalay	Gurbuz	1,503
8	1200 Family	Khost(Matun)	1,401
9	Pairano Kalay (1)	Khost(Matun)	1,227
10	Chara Ga	Mandozayi	1,194
11	Bori Kalay	Gurbuz	1,063
12	Dab Kalay	Khost(Matun)	1,062
13	Monda Kalay	Khost(Matun)	1,035
14	Mata Chena	Khost(Matun)	953
15	Penza	Khost(Matun)	910
16	Goda Khara	Khost(Matun)	900
17	Dosaraka Melan	Mandozayi	891
18	Saro Kalay (1)	Mandozayi	886
19	Tapa	Khost(Matun)	876
20	Dailpuri	Mandozayi	855
Total			32,470

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Khost(Matun)	21,088	40,603	61,691
Tani	15,962	4,024	19,986
Gurbuz	11,162	3,864	15,026
Mandozayi	4,727	7,793	12,520
Terezayi	4,242	1,825	6,067
Nadirshahkot	4,055	1,720	5,775
Sabari	2,178	2,818	4,996
Jajimaydan	2,259	2,147	4,406
Musakhel	3,676	342	4,018
Bak	2,108	1,617	3,725
Shamal	2,429	529	2,958
Qalandar	1,469	136	1,605
Spera	1,187	286	1,473
Grand Total	75,542	67,704	144,246



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.

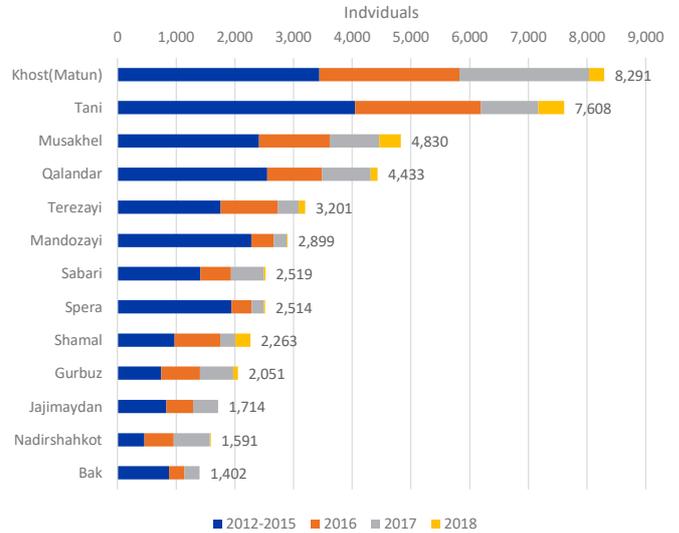
45,316
Fled IDPs

73%
fled IDPs displaced within Khost

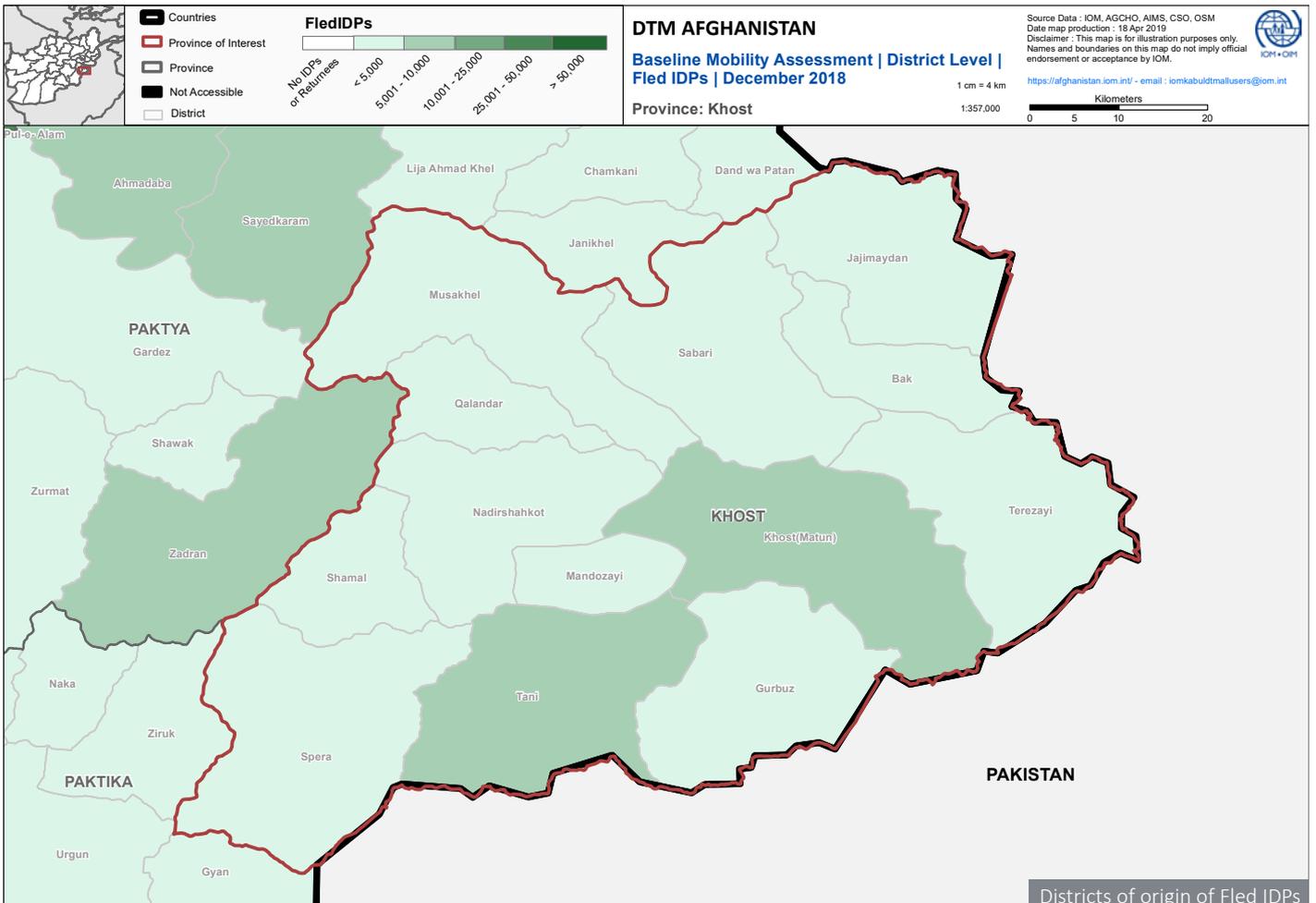
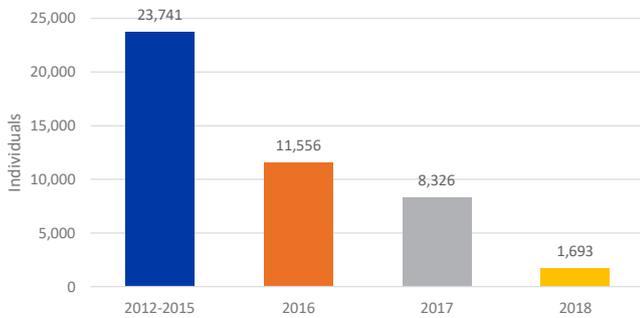
70%
displaced due to conflict

30%
displaced by natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Annual Trends | Khost



Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Khost





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.



16,173
Returned IDPs



76%
returned from other locations within Khost

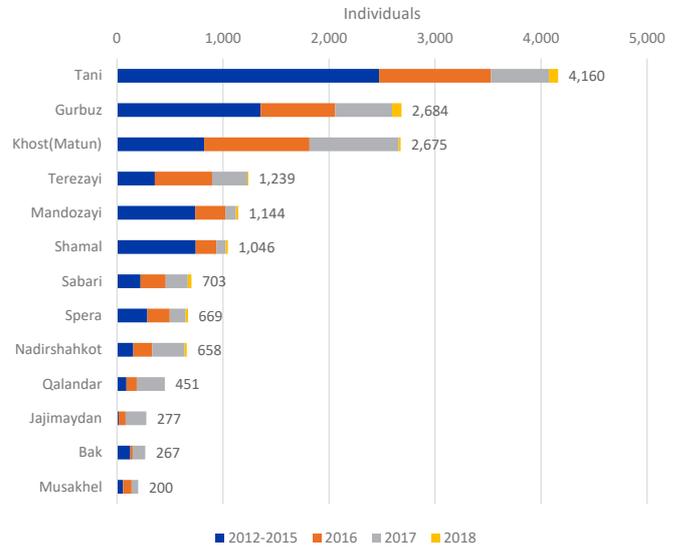


3 in 5
former IDPs returned to just 3 districts: Tani, Gurbuz and Khost Matun (59%)

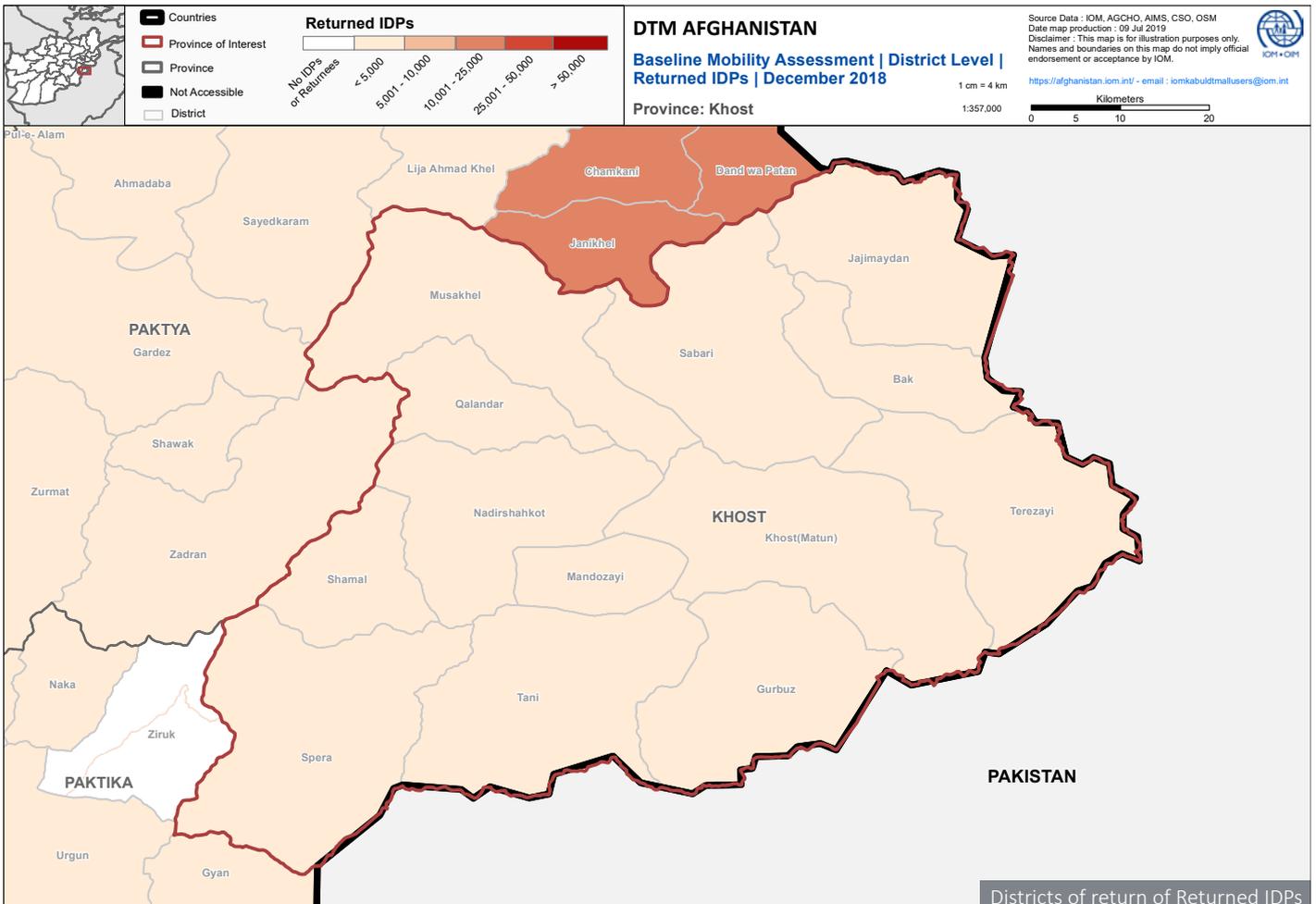
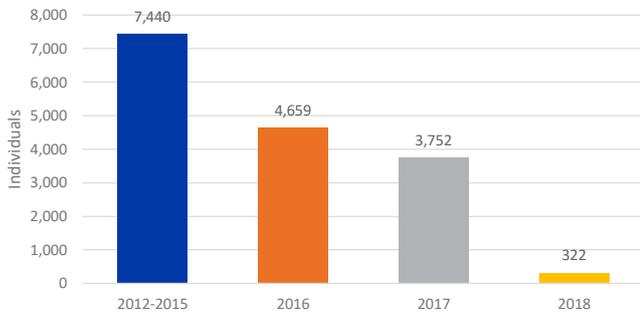


1 in 4
26% of all returned IDPs in Khost returned to Tani district

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.



24,755
fled abroad



998
fled to Europe (4%)

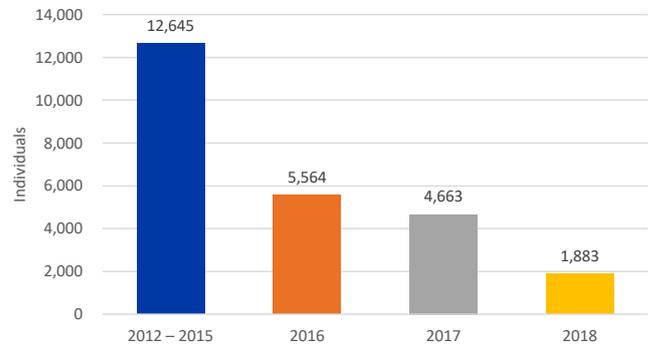


0
fled to Iran

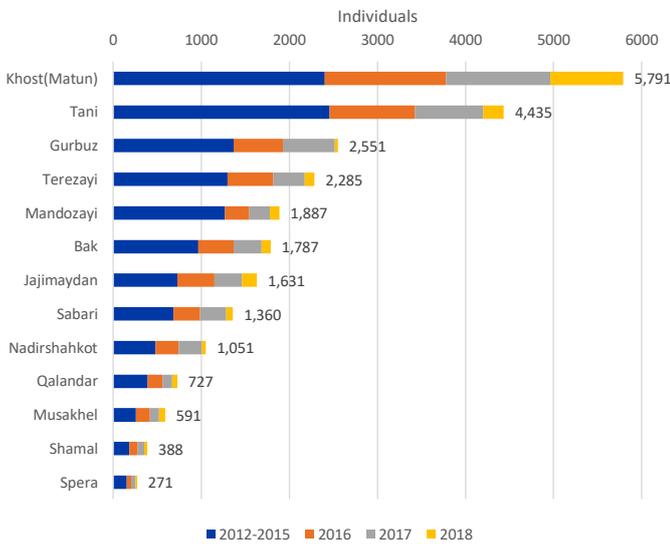


1,545
fled to Pakistan (6%)

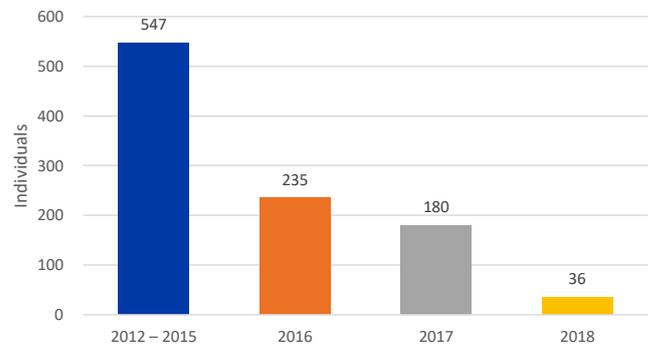
Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Khost



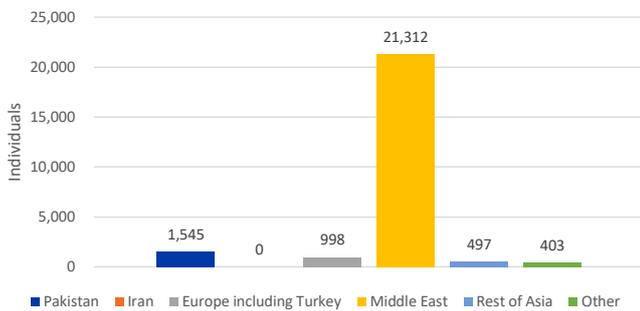
Out-Migrants by District | Khost



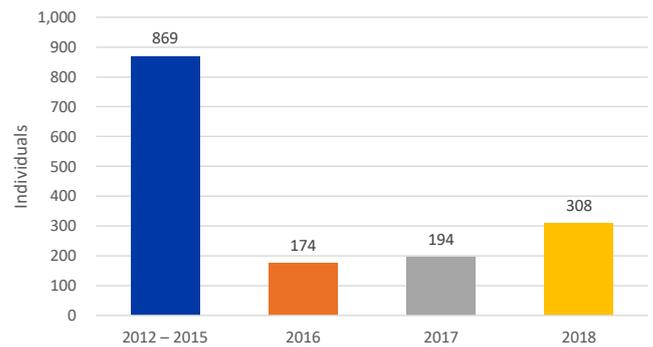
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Khost



Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Khost



Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Khost



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	Khost(Matun)	61,691
2	Tani	19,986
3	Gurbuz	15,026
4	Mandozayi	12,520
5	Terezayi	6,067
Grand Total		115,290

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Gurbuz	448
2	Nadirshahkot	152
3	Khost(Matun)	25
4	Mandozayi	7
5	NA	NA
Grand Total		633

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Jajimaydan	942
2	Khost(Matun)	781
3	NA	NA
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
Grand Total		1,723

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Khost(Matun)	19,258
2	Gurbuz	6,591
3	Tani	5,079
4	Sabari	3,621
5	Jajimaydan	2,607
Grand Total		37,156

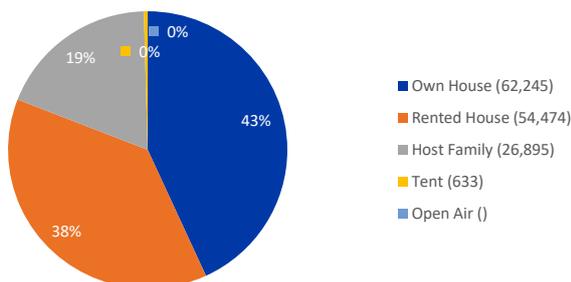
TOP 5 in need of Schools (nearest school > 3 km away)

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Khost(Matun)	1,016
2	Gurbuz	922
3	Jajimaydan	861
4	Spera	504
5	Sabari	271
Grand Total		3,574

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Qalandar	81
2	NA	NA
3	NA	NA
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
Grand Total		81

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | Khost



STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

From Feeling Helpless to Helping Others

Bibi Hakima, a 43-year-old mother of nine, is a returnee from Pakistan and is currently residing in Khost Province. During the civil war, she fled her home with her husband, Mohammad Sarwar, and headed for Pakistan, where she ended up living in a refugee camp.

A few years later, her husband died from Hepatitis B due to a lack of proper medical treatment. Hakima was left with her nine children in the refugee camp. The financial aid package she received was not enough to cover her family's expenses — so she worked as a maid, washing clothes and cleaned other people's homes. In turn, they would offer her food or cash.

"when living and working in Pakistan, we suffered a lot and we were mistreated by (the) Pakistani authorities. My older children were finally admitted into a refugee school. I want my children to be educated, so that they can be more successful in life"

The community they lived in was very conservative and people were threatening her to stop sending her daughter Hameeda to school. However, Hakima never listened to them and made sure her daughter finished her studies. In 2015, they returned to Khost and Hameeda had the opportunity to work as a community-based teacher and part-time English instructor. From 2012-2015, 37,854 returnees came from Pakistan to Khost and her family was part of this returnee flow.

"we live a happy family after returning from a life in exile in the refugee camp. We were surprised at the warm welcome and the support we received once we returned back home."

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



Receiving a lot of threats from her conservative community in Pakistan, Hakima succeeded in supporting her daughter to finish school and finding a job as a teacher after returning to Afghanistan. © IOM 2018



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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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DTM in Afghanistan is generously supported by:



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