



Since 2016, natural disasters have destroyed the lives, homes and livelihoods of 1,468,127 Afghans, who had to flee their homes as IDPs, like this family in Kandahar who recently lost their home, belongings and livestock in a flood. © IOM 2019

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.

DTM implements the Baseline Mobility Assessment in Afghanistan to track mobility, provide information on population estimates, locations and geographic distribution of displaced, return and migrant populations, reasons for displacement, places of origin, and times of displacement, including demographics, vulnerabilities and multi-sectoral needs. Data is collected at the settlement level, through community focus group discussions with key informants and direct observations.

DTM enables IOM and its partners to maximize resources, set priorities, and deliver better-targeted, evidence-based, mobility-sensitive and sustainable humanitarian assistance and development programming. For more information about DTM in Afghanistan, please visit www.displacement.iom.int-afghanistan.
















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

HIGHLIGHTS

-  **34** provinces covered
-  **392** districts assessed (7 districts were inaccessible & 2 districts had no presence of IDPs or returnees)
-  **11,671** settlements assessed
-  **62,214** key informants interviewed
-  **3,451,510** returnees from abroad [2012-2019]
-  **4,350,900** IDPs [2012-2019] currently in host communities
-  **4,753,717** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012-2019]
-  **2,531,011** out-migrants fled abroad [2012-2019]
-  **332,253** out-migrants fled to Europe (13% of out-migrants)
-  **460,733** returnees and IDPs (6%) live in tents or in the open air
-  **1 in 3** persons in Herat, Jawzjan, Kunar & Nangarhar and over 40% in Badghis, Nimroz & Zabul are either an IDP or returnee
-  **2 in 5** persons in Farah, Jawzjan, Uruzgan, Wardak & Zabul have fled their home as an IDP
-  **1 in 3** former IDPs from Jawzjan, Takhar and over 40% from Baghlan, Helmand, Kunduz & Zabul have returned home
-  **2 in 3** 66% of IDPs reside in 8 provinces: Badghis, Balkh, Helmand, Herat, Jawzjan, Kabul, Kandahar & Nangarhar
-  **1 in 2** 52% of returnees reside in 8 provinces: Baghlan, Balkh, Faryab, Herat, Jawzjan, Kabul, Kunduz & Nangarhar

Displaced Individuals in all 5 Target Populations | Summary Overview by Province

Province	Date Last Assessed	*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.
Badakhshan	30/Sep/18	1,017,499	101,084	9%	56,544	5%	95,420	9%	44,540	4%	140,385	14%	65,314	6%
Badghis	30/Jun/19	530,574	388,213	42%	98,326	11%	186,656	35%	289,887	32%	54,406	10%	114,163	22%
Baghlan	31/Dec/19	977,297	190,577	16%	144,771	12%	158,005	16%	45,806	4%	397,417	41%	124,243	13%
Balkh	31/Dec/19	1,442,847	424,613	23%	156,634	8%	154,985	11%	267,979	14%	35,588	2%	175,097	12%
Bamyan	30/Sep/18	478,424	77,585	14%	38,544	7%	85,239	18%	39,041	7%	48,979	10%	36,550	8%
Daykundi	30/Sep/18	498,840	53,889	10%	41,719	8%	54,375	11%	12,170	2%	23,467	5%	73,060	15%
Farah	30/Jun/19	543,237	190,562	26%	72,245	10%	246,667	45%	118,317	16%	124,798	23%	90,473	17%
Faryab	30/Jun/19	1,069,540	291,427	21%	228,262	17%	233,921	22%	63,165	5%	88,893	8%	297,056	28%
Ghazni	30/Jun/19	1,315,041	203,279	13%	49,775	3%	103,319	8%	153,504	10%	110,342	8%	53,126	4%
Ghor	30/Sep/18	738,224	89,283	11%	36,333	4%	68,188	9%	52,950	6%	39,698	5%	41,285	6%
Helmand	30/Jun/19	1,395,514	504,224	27%	98,089	5%	356,025	26%	406,135	21%	596,140	43%	60,015	4%
Herat	31/Dec/19	2,050,514	1,065,488	34%	162,861	5%	227,664	11%	902,627	29%	98,302	5%	188,165	9%
Jawzjan	30/Jun/19	579,833	361,966	38%	162,430	17%	241,072	42%	199,536	21%	200,797	35%	166,131	29%
Kabul	31/Dec/19	4,860,880	487,072	9%	235,319	4%	74,833	2%	251,753	5%	59,141	1%	76,893	2%
Kandahar	31/Dec/19	1,337,183	330,283	20%	90,942	5%	292,106	22%	239,341	14%	116,049	9%	26,335	2%
Kapisa	30/Sep/18	471,574	40,561	8%	23,294	5%	33,364	7%	17,267	3%	15,268	3%	34,506	7%
Khost	30/Jun/18	614,584	143,805	19%	76,288	10%	44,769	7%	67,517	9%	16,029	3%	24,600	4%
Kunar	31/Dec/19	482,115	230,570	32%	110,120	15%	135,865	28%	120,450	17%	50,599	10%	13,935	3%
Kunduz	30/Jun/19	1,091,116	277,724	20%	189,319	14%	157,550	14%	88,405	6%	1,219,093	112%	150,498	14%
Laghman	31/Dec/19	476,537	158,237	25%	111,122	18%	103,210	22%	47,115	7%	15,134	3%	31,930	7%
Logar	31/Dec/17	419,377	146,544	26%	105,502	19%	112,285	27%	41,042	7%	13,433	3%	43,037	10%
Nangarhar	31/Dec/19	1,635,872	804,398	33%	513,436	21%	347,484	21%	290,962	12%	398,016	24%	44,187	3%
Nimroz	30/Jun/19	176,898	117,126	40%	41,531	14%	14,857	8%	75,595	26%	19,363	11%	26,463	15%
Nuristan	30/Sep/18	158,211	6,489	4%	574	0%	11,022	7%	5,915	4%	231	0%	53	0%
Paktika	31/Dec/18	748,910	83,538	10%	43,588	5%	32,125	4%	39,950	5%	17,158	2%	34,844	5%
Paktya	31/Dec/17	590,668	92,708	14%	69,565	10%	42,768	7%	23,143	3%	43,185	7%	28,293	5%
Panjsher	30/Sep/18	164,115	4,826	3%	1,372	1%	3,915	2%	3,454	2%	8,165	5%	1,249	1%
Parwan	30/Sep/18	711,621	77,671	10%	60,464	8%	92,696	13%	17,207	2%	53,550	8%	58,336	8%
Samangan	30/Sep/18	415,343	45,515	10%	25,189	5%	73,824	18%	20,326	4%	22,175	5%	21,736	5%
Sar-e-Pul	30/Sep/18	599,137	128,862	18%	64,240	9%	72,028	12%	64,622	9%	38,606	6%	66,576	11%
Takhar	30/Jun/19	1,053,852	204,129	16%	126,776	10%	101,741	10%	77,353	6%	383,576	36%	158,068	15%
Uruzgan	31/Dec/18	420,964	82,215	16%	899	0%	167,085	40%	81,316	16%	113,736	27%	2,952	1%
Wardak	31/Dec/18	637,634	139,222	18%	97,438	13%	269,613	42%	41,784	5%	41,597	7%	86,316	14%
Zabul	30/Jun/19	371,043	258,725	41%	117,999	19%	166,548	45%	140,726	22%	150,401	41%	115,526	31%
Total		30,075,018	7,802,410	21%	3,451,510	9%	4,561,224	15%	4,350,900	11%	4,753,717	16%	2,531,011	8%

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



While 1,006,541 children do not have access to education services in their communities, some can access education through Community-Based Education (CBE), like these students playing a game of rope pulling in Balkh province. © IOM 2019



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 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.











Female enumerators attain greater female participation in focus groups and a gender-balanced perspective on multisectoral needs. © IOM 2019



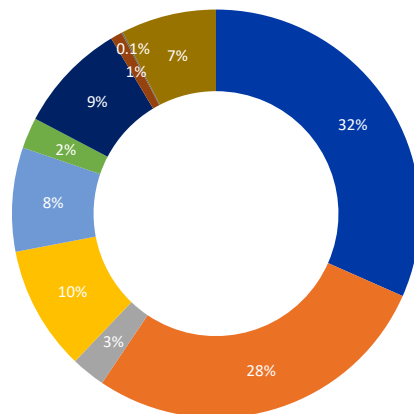
KEY INFORMANTS

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

By actively recruiting more female enumerators, though challenging, DTM has made significant strides to improve gender inclusion in focus group discussions, although there is much room for improvement. Women represent only 4% of the key informants, which, although marginal, is an improvement from the 0.1% female representation in DTM's first round, completed in March 2017.

	62,214 key informants (KIs) interviewed		6,137 key informants are IDPs or returnees (10%)
	2,624 female key informants (4%)		17,301 KIs from host communities (28%)
	59,590 male key informants (96%)		12,716 KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (20%)
	5.3 average number of KIs per focus group		21,356 KIs from local authorities (34%)

Key Informants by Type | Overall



- Community Development Council (CDC) Representative
- Community/Tribal Representative
- Other District Authority Representative
- Displaced Groups Representative
- Education Representative
- Health Sector Representative
- Humanitarian/Social Organization
- 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 includes both documented returnees (Afghans who were registered refugees in host countries and requested voluntary return with UNHCR and relevant national authorities) and undocumented returnees (Afghans who returned spontaneously or were deported from host countries, irrespective of whether or not they were registered refugees with UNHCR and relevant national authorities).

Since 2016, the number of returnees has significantly decreased each year, although returns from Europe marginally increased. Nangarhar province received 15% of all returnees, nationwide. Remarkably, DTM's key informants accurately estimated the number of returnees from Pakistan and Iran in the peak years of returns in 2016 and 2017, with a difference of only 2% and 4%, respectively, as compared to official figures recorded by UNHCR and the Ministry of Returns and Repatriation (MoRR). However, for 2018 and 2019, key informants underestimated the total returnees, who primarily spontaneously returned from Iran, following the economic downturn that resulted from re-imposed sanctions, because communities often perceive these returnees as migrant labourers and not as forced returnees.



3,451,510
returnees from abroad



1,974,379
returned from Pakistan (57%)



2,050,270
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (59%)



1,279,311
returned from Iran (37%)

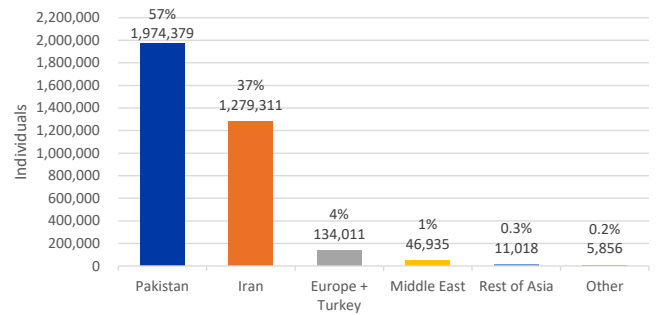


1,203,420
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (35%)

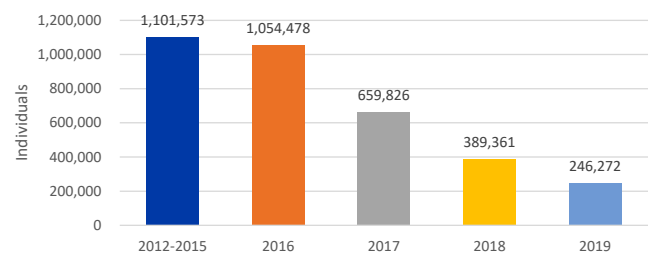


197,820
returnees from non-neighbouring countries (6%)

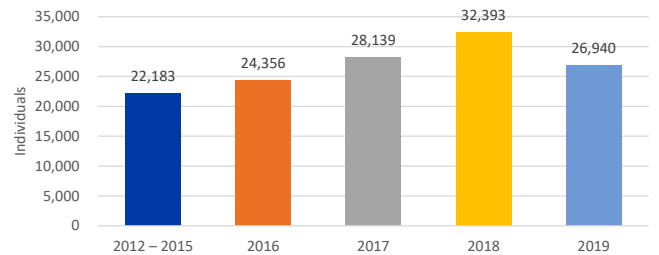
Returnees from Abroad | Overall | Country/Region of Origin



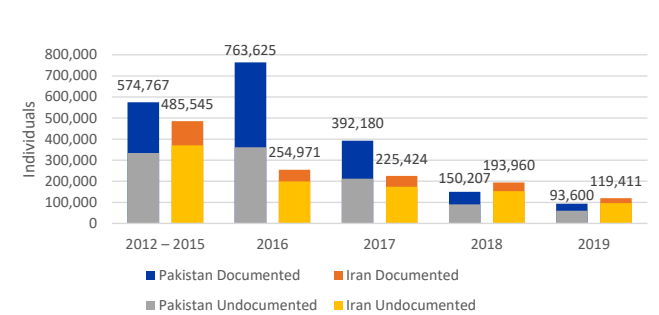
Returnees from Abroad | Overall | Annual Trends



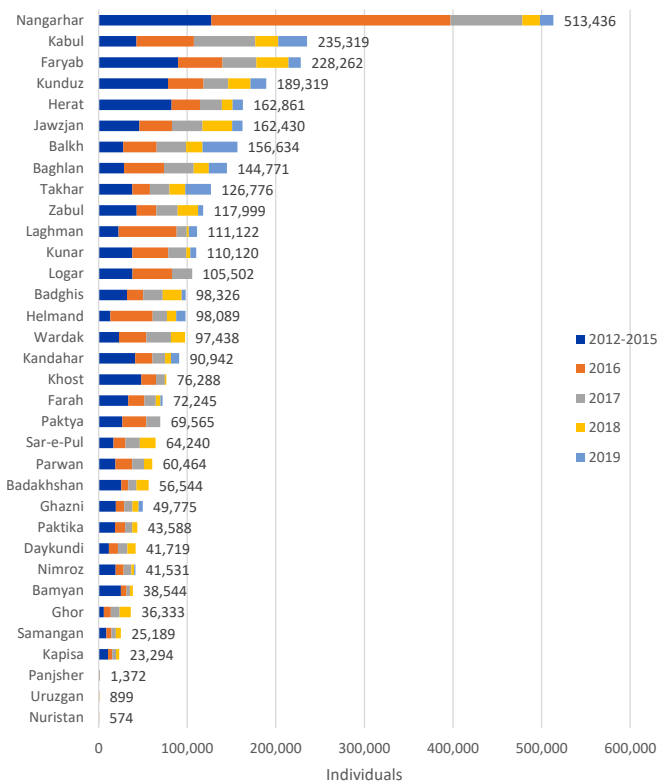
Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends



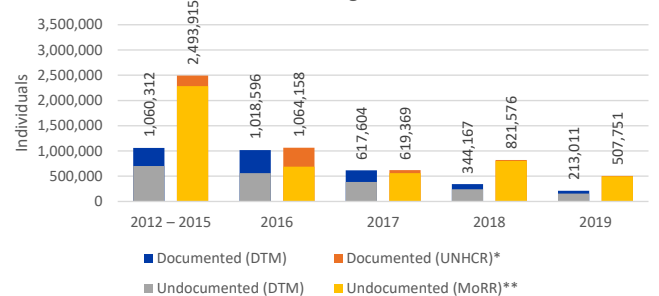
Returnees from Pakistan & Iran | Annual Trends



Returnees from Abroad by Province | Annual Trends



Returnees from Pakistan & Iran | DTM estimates vs. UNHCR & MoRR figures



* source: UNHCR, <https://data2.unhcr.org-en-country-afg>

** source: Ministry of Refugees & Repatriation (MoRR) Border Monitoring Team

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.

2016 through 2019 saw record numbers of Afghans displaced by conflict and natural disasters, with about 1 million displaced each year, based on our key informants' estimates. In comparison to 2017, the overall number of IDPs increased only slightly in 2018, but then decreased by 39% in 2019. Herat is the most critically affected province, hosting 21% of all IDPs, nationwide.



4,350,900

IDPs currently reside in host communities



3,173,725

displaced due to conflict (73%)



902,627

IDPs in Herat, which hosts the most IDPs



1,177,175

displaced by natural disaster (27%)



292,892

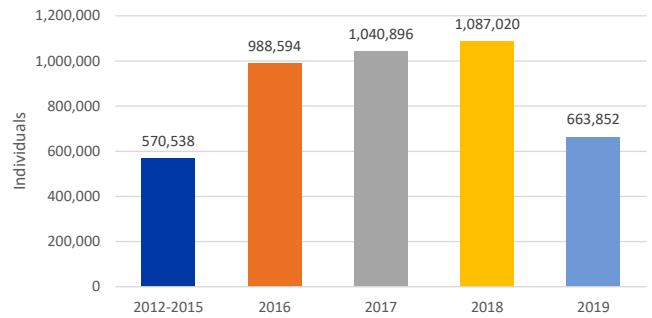
IDPs reside in informal settlements (7%)



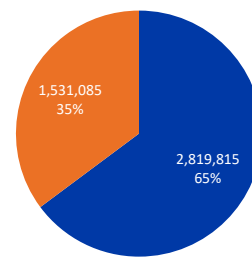
2 in 3

displaced within their home province (65%)

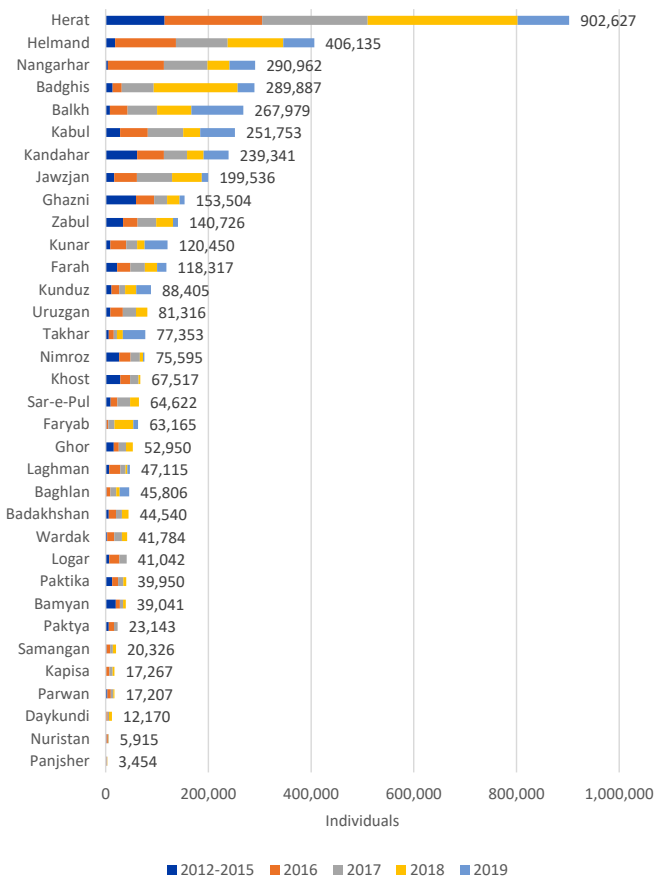
Arrival IDPs | Annual Trends



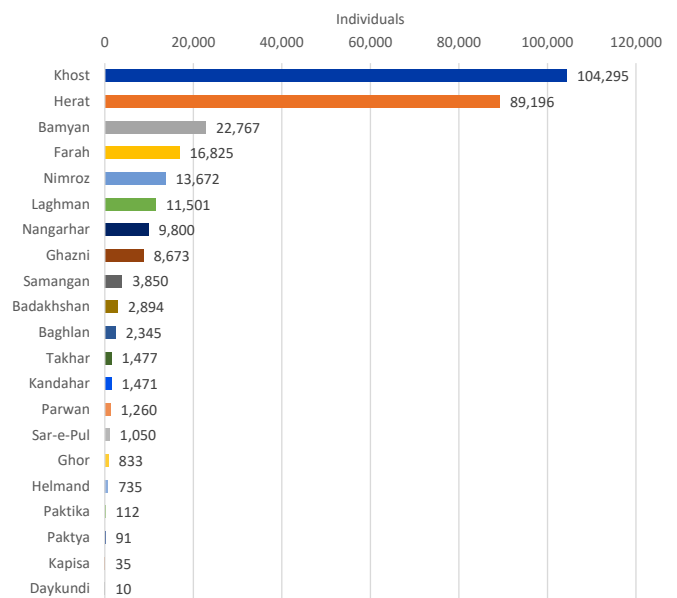
Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Overall



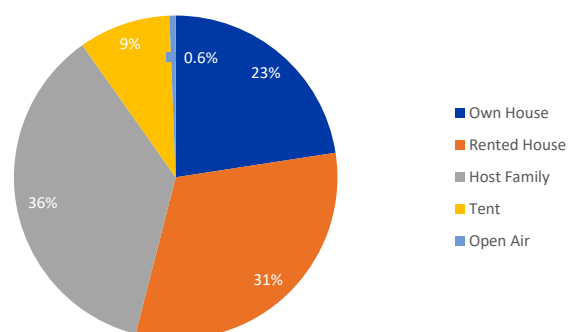
Arrival IDPs by Province | Annual Trends



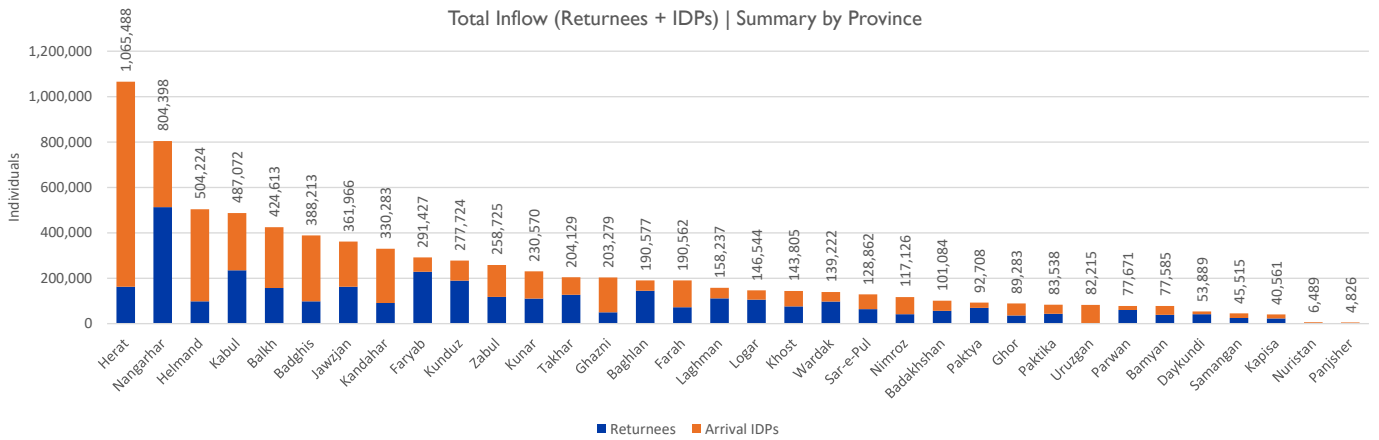
Arrival IDPs in Informal Settlements by Province



Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Overall



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



Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by Province

Province	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Herat	162,861	902,627	1,065,488
Nangarhar	513,436	290,962	804,398
Helmand	98,089	406,135	504,224
Kabul	235,319	251,753	487,072
Balkh	156,634	267,979	424,613
Badghis	98,326	289,887	388,213
Jawzjan	162,430	199,536	361,966
Kandahar	90,942	239,341	330,283
Faryab	228,262	63,165	291,427
Kunduz	189,319	88,405	277,724
Zabul	117,999	140,726	258,725
Kunar	110,120	120,450	230,570
Takhar	126,776	77,353	204,129
Ghazni	49,775	153,504	203,279
Baghlan	144,771	45,806	190,577
Farah	72,245	118,317	190,562
Laghman	111,122	47,115	158,237
Logar	105,502	41,042	146,544
Khost	76,288	67,517	143,805
Wardak	97,438	41,784	139,222
Sar-e-Pul	64,240	64,622	128,862
Nimroz	41,531	75,595	117,126
Badakhshan	56,544	44,540	101,084
Paktya	69,565	23,143	92,708
Ghor	36,333	52,950	89,283
Paktika	43,588	39,950	83,538
Uruzgan	899	81,316	82,215
Parwan	60,464	17,207	77,671
Bamyan	38,544	39,041	77,585
Daykundi	41,719	12,170	53,889
Samangan	25,189	20,326	45,515
Kapisa	23,294	17,267	40,561
Nuristan	574	5,915	6,489
Panjsher	1,372	3,454	4,826
Total	3,451,510	4,350,900	7,802,410

The top 25 districts hosting the greatest numbers of returnees and IDPs (total inflow) are listed below. These districts are potentially susceptible to social instability induced by large influxes of returnees and IDPs, who face limited access to basic services and livelihoods, jeopardizing reintegration prospects and fuelling secondary displacement. Nationwide, Herat province hosts the most conflict-displaced and natural disaster displaced IDPs (902,627), 61% of whom were displaced by conflict and 39% by natural disaster, with the majority of IDPs (297,988) residing in urban Herat district. Nangarhar hosts the most returnees (513,436), with the majority of returnees (125,234) residing in Behsud district.

Top 25 Districts hosting the most Returnees + IDPs

Rank	District	Province	Returnees	IDPs	Total Inflow
1	Herat	Herat	96,632	297,988	394,620
2	Lashkargah	Helmand	22,750	238,621	261,371
3	Qala-e-Naw	Badghis	26,072	228,235	254,307
4	Behsud	Nangarhar	125,234	87,570	212,804
5	Kabul	Kabul	82,378	125,604	207,982
6	Shiberghan	Jawzjan	69,195	135,896	205,091
7	Karukh	Herat	6,838	126,247	133,085
8	Qalat	Zabul	31,697	95,648	127,345
9	Ghazni	Ghazni	9,362	117,269	126,631
10	Kandahar	Kandahar	30,459	95,752	126,211
11	Guzara	Herat	5,934	101,832	107,766
12	Dehdadi	Balkh	7,217	96,660	103,877
13	Mazar-e-Sharif	Balkh	20,537	76,932	97,469
14	Surkh Rod	Nangarhar	50,376	37,947	88,323
15	Sar-e-Pul	Sar-e-Pul	36,045	51,837	87,882
16	Injil	Herat	5,779	72,029	77,808
17	Zaranj	Nimroz	26,760	50,807	77,567
18	Jalalabad	Nangarhar	47,874	26,678	74,552
19	Chaparhar	Nangarhar	52,872	19,654	72,526
20	Nahr-e-Shahi	Balkh	16,074	55,640	71,714
21	Shirin Tagab	Faryab	64,851	1,883	66,734
22	Pul-e-Alam	Logar	44,660	21,895	66,555
23	Farah	Farah	14,444	52,081	66,525
24	Kunduz	Kunduz	41,241	24,429	65,670
25	Pashtun Zarghun	Herat	665	62,182	62,847
Grand Total			935,946	2,301,316	3,237,262

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.

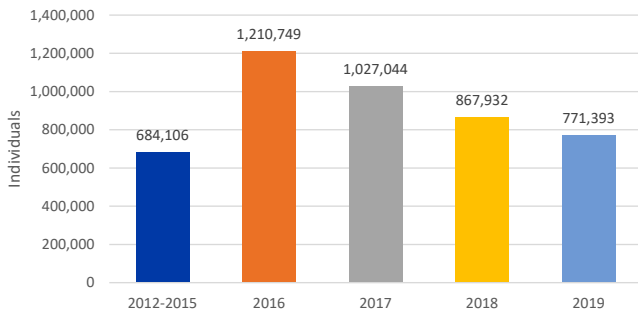
- 4,561,224** fled as IDPs and have not yet returned to their homes
- 2 in 3** fled to locations in their home province (67%)
- 3,093,097** displaced due to conflict (68%)
- 1,468,127** displaced by natural disaster (32%)

RETURNED IDPS

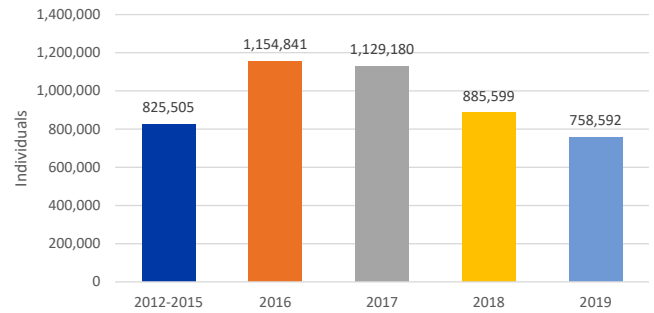
Returned IDPs are Afghans who have returned to their home or place of origin in the assessed location or settlement from which they had fled as IDPs in the past, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection concerns, or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

- 4,753,717** persons have been IDPs and returned home
- over 86%** of IDPs from Logar, Laghman & Wardak have not returned home
- 4 in 5** returned from other locations within their home province (83%)
- 1 in 4** 26% of all returned IDPs returned to Kunduz province

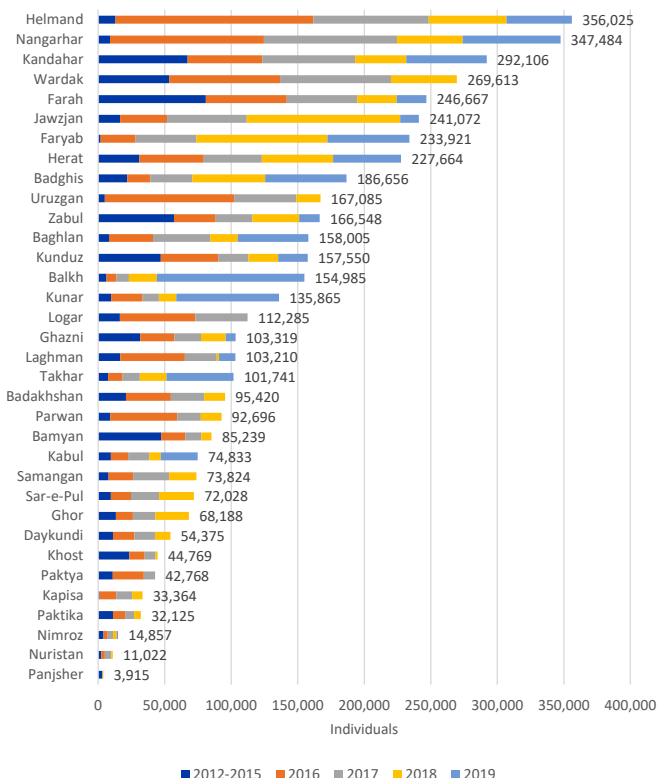
Fled IDPs | Annual Trends



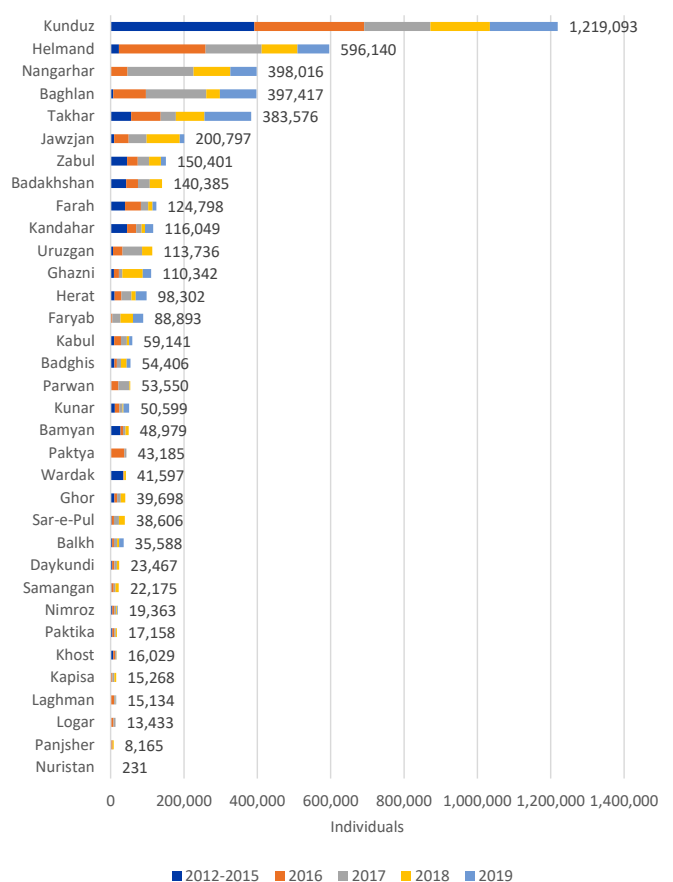
Returned IDPs | Annual Trends



Fled IDPs by Province | Annual Trends



Returned IDPs by Province | Annual Trends



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.

Since 2015, there has been a steady decline in outward migration, likely as a result of economic decline and diminishing protection space in Iran and Pakistan and increased returns from Europe. Key informants estimate that, since 2012, an astounding 297,056 Afghans moved abroad from Faryab, likely due to years of ongoing conflict and resultant underdevelopment, loss of livelihoods and ensuing poverty.



2,531,011
fled abroad



332,253
fled to Europe (13%)

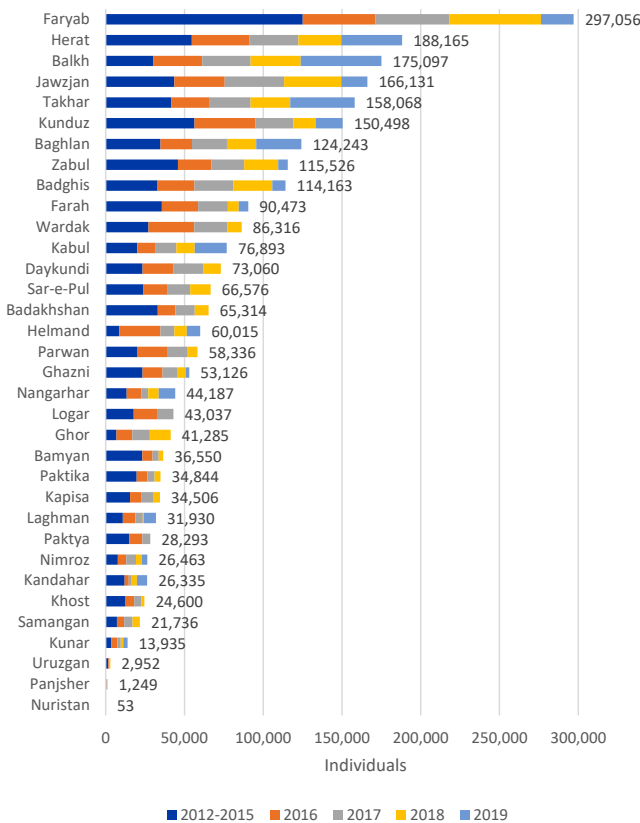


1,574,917
fled to Iran (62%)

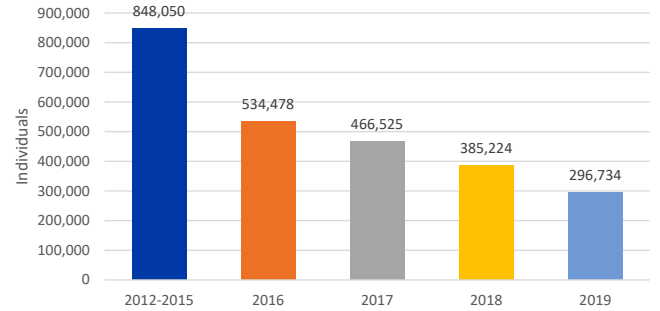


542,300
fled to Pakistan (21%)

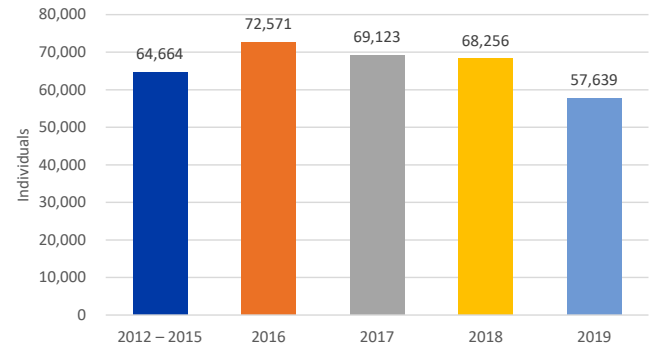
Out-Migrants by Province | Annual Trends



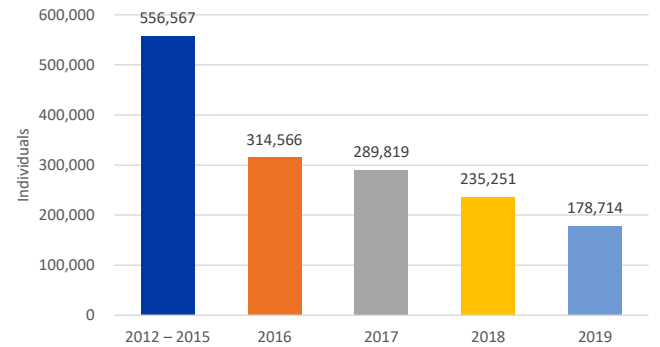
Out-Migrants Overall | Annual Trends



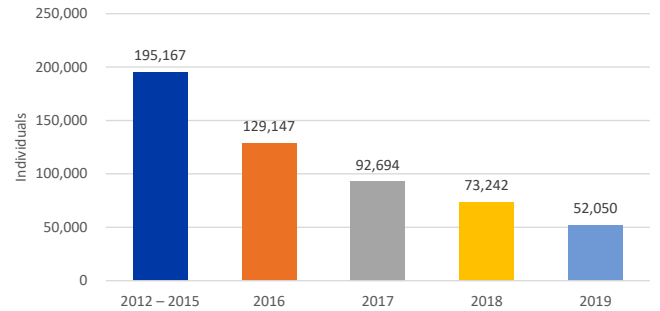
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends



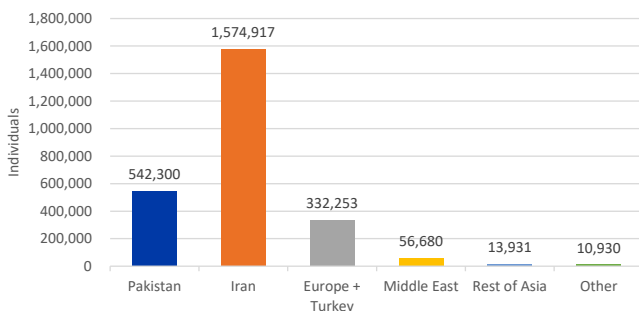
Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends



Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends



Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Overall



▶▶ MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS

TOP 5 PRIORITY PROVINCES

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: Returnees + IDPs)

TOP 5 Provinces with the most Returnees and IDPs (Returnees + IDPs)

Rank	Province	Individuals
1	Herat	1,065,488
2	Nangarhar	804,398
3	Helmand	504,224
4	Kabul	487,072
5	Balkh	424,613
Grand Total		3,285,795

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

Rank	Province	Individuals
1	Herat	197,480
2	Badghis	161,973
3	Kandahar	19,284
4	Nangarhar	13,355
5	Helmand	10,323
Grand Total		402,415

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

Rank	Province	Individuals
1	Badghis	159,861
2	Jawzjan	97,174
3	Faryab	96,764
4	Balkh	53,625
5	Nimroz	42,400
Grand Total		449,824

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

Rank	Province	Individuals
1	Herat	384,132
2	Balkh	224,167
3	Nangarhar	210,209
4	Helmand	206,346
5	Jawzjan	175,710
Grand Total		1,200,564

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

Rank	Province	Individuals
1	Herat	170,346
2	Helmand	97,110
3	Kandahar	95,882
4	Zabul	60,593
5	Farah	56,955
Grand Total		480,886

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

Rank	Province	Individuals
1	Herat	343,912
2	Balkh	195,384
3	Helmand	125,233
4	Kunduz	117,406
5	Jawzjan	110,999
Grand Total		892,934

Like 460,733 other IDPs and returnees in Afghanistan, these families live in tents, under very poor living conditions, in an informal settlement on the outskirts of Kabul. © IOM 2019



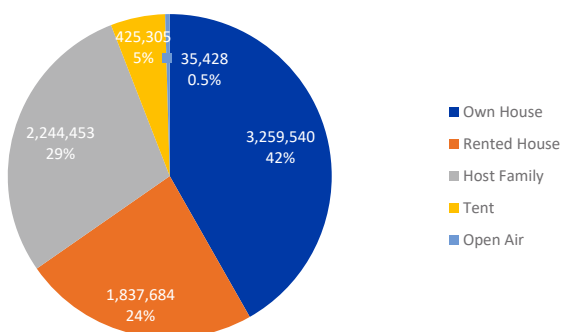
776,816 IDPs and returnees lack access to safe drinking water. Like these girls in Laghman, children often fetch water for their families from unprotected sources, which poses public health and protection risks. © IOM 2019



This community in Balkh installed a solar-powered pump to supply clean, safe drinking water for an informal IDP settlement. © IOM 2019



Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | Overall



Conflict and natural disasters often destroy schools, leaving communities without essential education services. This school in Khas Kunar carries on outside, after their school building was destroyed by flooding. © IOM 2019



STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

Vocational Training and Hard Work Pays Off

Amin is a returnee from Pakistan. After his father lost his job in Pakistan, his family went into debt and the family was forced to return to Afghanistan. Following an arduous journey, they finally decided to settle in Kandahar. Amin and his family are among 84,740 returnees who returned to Kandahar province between 2012 to 2019 from abroad.

Upon their arrival in Kandahar, Amin's father fell very ill and could not continue supporting his family. Although Amin was only in 8th grade, he had to leave school to take care of his family of seven and started looking for a job. Despite having left school, Amin still wanted to improve his education and looked for better ways to support his family. He found a non-governmental organization offering vocational training on machine repairs in Kandahar and enrolled into their programme.

After completing his 3-month vocational training, Amin had learned enough to open up his own waterpump repair shop. His business quickly became successful and now Amin earns enough to support his family and continue his education further.

Vocational training courses on technical repairs can improve the lives of many IDPs, returnees and members of host communities. Repaired water pumps provide access to safe drinking water, urgently needed by 21,578 IDPs and returnees in Kandahar who do not have access to safe drinking water.

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



Amin is repairing a water pump using mechanical tools, a vital skill to communities that lack access to sufficient safe drinking water.
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International Organization for Migration
17 Route des Morillons
P.O. box 17
1211 Geneva 19
Switzerland

International Organization for Migration
House #27
4th Street
Ansari Square
Shahr-e Naw
Kabul, Afghanistan

The data used in this report was collected under a collaborative effort by the IOM Afghanistan Mission and the Global DTM support team. The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the work do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

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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

CONTACT US

For further information, please contact the DTM Team:

✉ DTMAfghanistan@iom.int

 facebook.com-iomafghanistan

 twitter.com-iomafghanistan

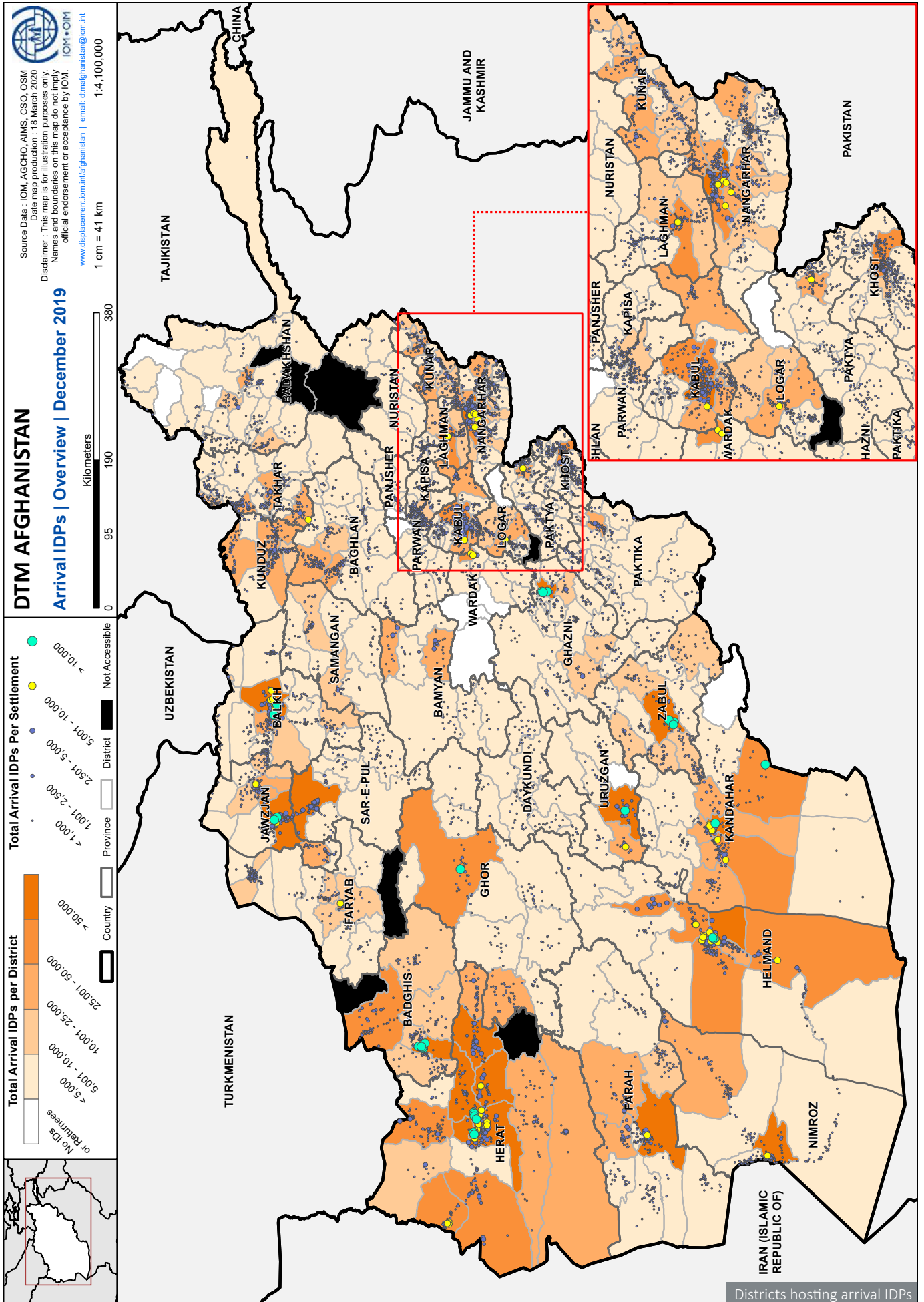
 instagram.com-iomafghanistan

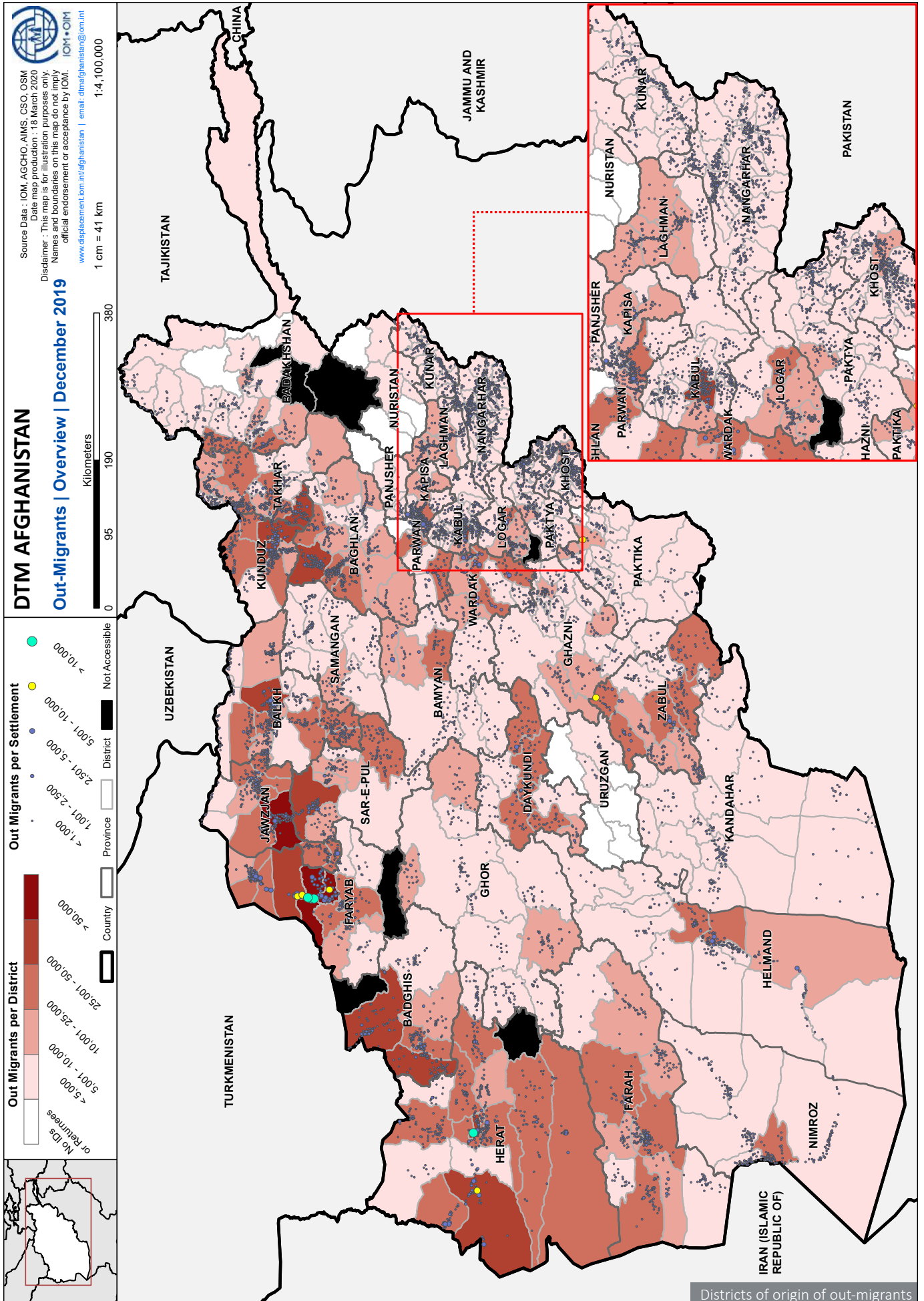
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Districts of origin of out-migrants

