



# DTM

## AFGHANISTAN

# BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

### SUMMARY RESULTS ROUND 7 • OCT – DEC 2018



Returnees in Parwan living in makeshift tents in an informal settlement, like many IDPs. © 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](http://www.displacement.iom.int/afghanistan).

In Afghanistan, DTM implements the Baseline Mobility Assessment tool to track mobility, provide 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 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, 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



**34** provinces covered

**390** districts assessed

**11,443** settlements assessed



**64,186**

key informants interviewed



**3,225,380**

returnees from abroad [2012-2018]



**3,529,971**

IDPs [2012–2018] currently in host communities



**3,957,614**

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



**2,291,584**

out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2018]



**271,248**

out-migrants fled to Europe (12% of out-migrants)



**266,943**

returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air



**2 in 5**

persons in Badghis, Jawzjan, Nimroz & Zabul are either an IDP or Returnee (40%)



**2 in 5**

persons in Farah, Jawzjan, Uruzgan, Wardak & Zabul has fled their home as an IDP (40%)



**1 in 3**

persons from Baghlan, Helmand, Jawzjan & Zabul and 90% from Kunduz have been IDPs and returned home



**1 in 2**

50% of returnees reside in 8 provinces: Baghlan, Balkh, Faryab, Ghazni, Jawzjan, Kabul, Kunduz & Nangarhar



**1 in 2**

48% of IDPs reside in 5 provinces: Badghis, Herat, Helmand, Jawzjan & 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.	Returnee 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	31-Dec-18	530,574	363,408	41%	93,126	10%	120,378	23%	270,282	30%	41,679	8%	101,359	19%
Baghlan	30-Jun-18	977,297	190,151	16%	123,368	11%	113,568	12%	66,783	6%	295,648	30%	102,359	10%
Balkh	31-Dec-17	1,442,847	181,507	11%	109,845	7%	13,548	1%	71,662	4%	19,329	1%	79,081	5%
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-18	543,237	171,237	24%	71,104	10%	224,463	41%	100,133	14%	114,374	21%	85,119	16%
Faryab	30-Sep-18	1,069,540	271,850	20%	215,344	16%	167,170	16%	56,506	4%	59,783	6%	325,621	30%
Ghazni	31-Dec-18	1,315,041	286,748	18%	128,037	8%	219,087	17%	158,711	10%	239,869	18%	123,414	9%
Ghor	30-Sep-18	738,224	89,283	11%	36,333	4%	68,188	9%	52,950	6%	39,698	5%	41,285	6%
Herat	30-Jun-18	2,050,514	636,306	24%	91,806	3%	136,284	7%	544,500	20%	52,473	3%	136,511	7%
Helmand	31-Dec-18	1,395,514	434,173	24%	89,724	5%	292,556	21%	344,449	19%	511,057	37%	51,891	4%
Jawzjan	30-Sep-18	579,833	424,949	42%	186,945	19%	228,107	39%	238,004	24%	208,492	36%	159,407	27%
Kabul	30-Sep-18	4,860,880	369,841	7%	192,278	4%	47,364	1%	177,563	3%	51,346	1%	57,007	1%
Kandahar	31-Dec-17	1,337,183	257,899	16%	76,388	5%	196,266	15%	181,511	11%	87,992	7%	16,559	1%
Kapisa	30-Sep-18	471,574	40,428	8%	23,266	5%	33,107	7%	17,162	3%	15,247	3%	34,470	7%
Khost	30-Jun-18	614,584	144,246	19%	76,542	10%	45,316	7%	67,704	9%	16,173	3%	24,755	4%
Kunar	30-Jun-18	482,115	178,931	27%	103,112	16%	64,691	13%	75,819	11%	35,383	7%	11,250	2%
Kunduz	30-Sep-18	1,091,116	227,049	17%	164,151	12%	137,379	13%	62,898	5%	957,751	88%	130,366	12%
Laghman	30-Jun-18	476,537	136,038	22%	94,886	15%	90,675	19%	41,152	7%	13,564	3%	24,924	5%
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	30-Sep-18	1,635,872	798,563	33%	495,833	20%	261,454	16%	302,730	12%	321,034	20%	30,946	2%
Nimroz	30-Jun-18	176,898	112,451	39%	39,643	14%	13,093	7%	72,808	25%	17,344	10%	21,462	12%
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	83,887	10%	43,829	5%	32,193	4%	40,058	5%	17,289	2%	35,118	5%
Paktya	31-Dec-17	590,668	92,693	14%	69,694	10%	42,517	7%	22,999	3%	43,076	7%	28,499	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	77,804	10%	60,492	8%	92,953	13%	17,312	2%	53,571	8%	58,372	8%
Samangan	30-Sep-18	415,343	45,796	10%	25,470	6%	74,769	18%	20,326	4%	22,602	5%	21,826	5%
Sar-e-Pul	30-Sep-18	599,137	125,941	17%	62,994	9%	71,538	12%	62,947	9%	38,205	6%	66,128	11%
Takhar	30-Jun-18	1,053,852	165,475	14%	99,611	8%	44,806	4%	65,864	5%	161,135	15%	109,924	10%
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	140,967	18%	99,183	13%	273,711	43%	41,784	5%	41,597	7%	86,993	14%
Zabul	31-Dec-18	371,043	235,098	39%	107,222	18%	143,654	39%	127,876	21%	133,507	36%	104,723	28%
Total		30,075,018	6,755,351	18%	3,225,380	9%	3,778,176	13%	3,529,971	10%	3,957,614	13%	2,291,584	8%

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



IDP families often resort to negative coping mechanisms to make ends meet, such as these IDP children in Jawzjan, who, instead of going to school, must perform hard labour, working at a brick-making facility, to contribute to their families' survival. © IOM 2018



## 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. 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.



**64,186**  
key informants (KIs) interviewed



**7,177**  
key informants are IDPs or returnees (11%)



**2,513**  
female key informants (4%)



**17,836**  
KIs from host communities (28%)



**61,549**  
male key informants (96%)



**12,142**  
KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (19%)

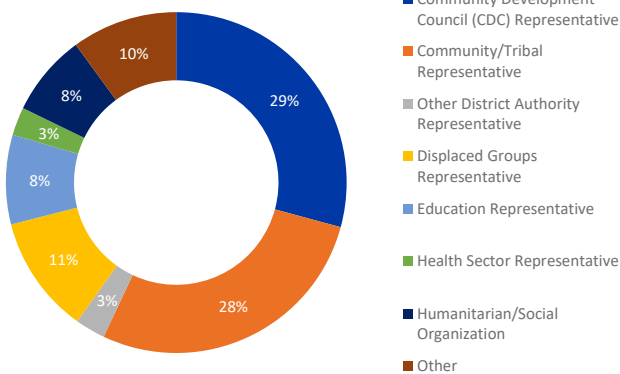


**5.5**  
average number of KIs per focus group

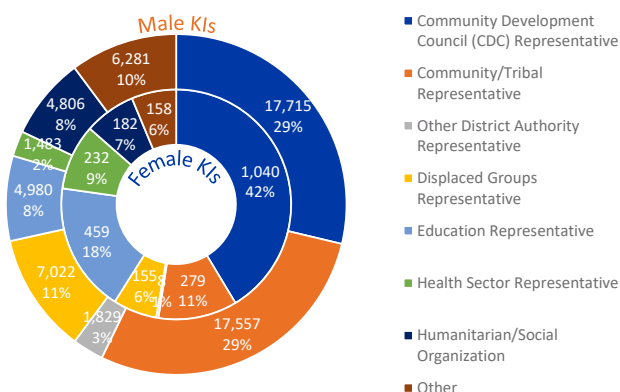


**20,592**  
KIs from local authorities (32%)

Key Informants by Type | Overall



Key Informants by Type and Sex



To assess remote, hard-to-reach communities, DTM's enumerators often endure difficult journeys, like this enumerator whose motorcycle had a flat tire en route in a desolate area in Badakhshan © IOM 2018



Shelter needs are high, especially among IDPs, such as in Khogyani, Nangarhar © IOM 2018



To meet the needs of the 806,049 returnees and IDPs who do not have adequate access to safe drinking water, publicly accessible water sources are installed, like this hand-pump in Kunduz. © IOM 2018



With 54% of Afghans living in poverty as a result of protracted conflict, lack of livelihoods is the primary driver of migration abroad © IOM 2018



# 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 Directorate of Returns and Repatriation (DoRR). However, for 2018, 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.



**3,225,380**  
returnees from abroad



**1,894,824**  
returned from Pakistan (59%)



**1,952,440**  
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (61%)



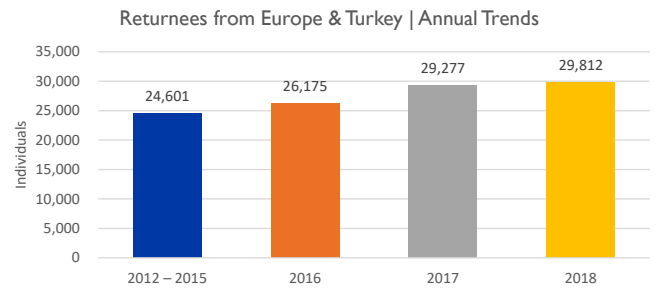
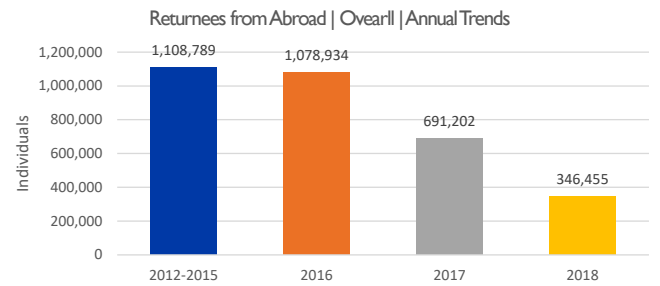
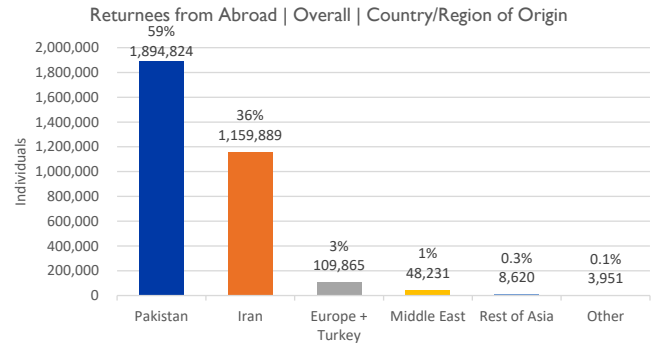
**1,159,889**  
returned from Iran (36%)



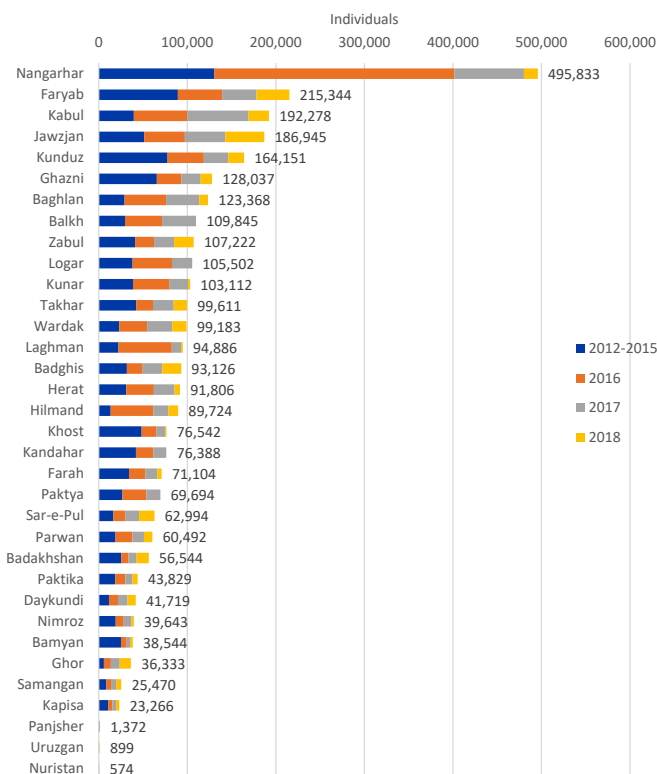
**1,102,273**  
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (34%)



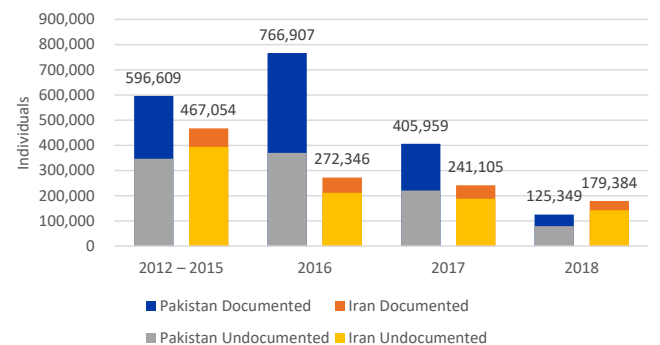
**170,667**  
returnees from non-neighbouring countries (5%)



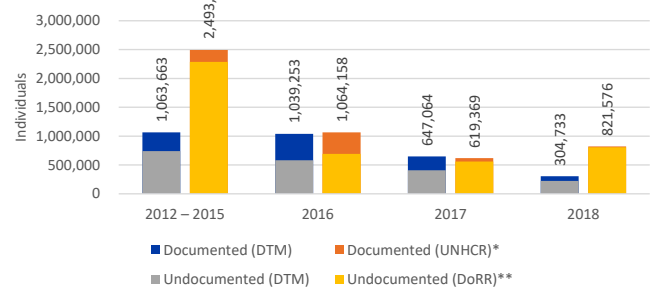
Returnees from Abroad by Province | Annual Trends



Returnees from Pakistan & Iran | Annual Trends



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



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

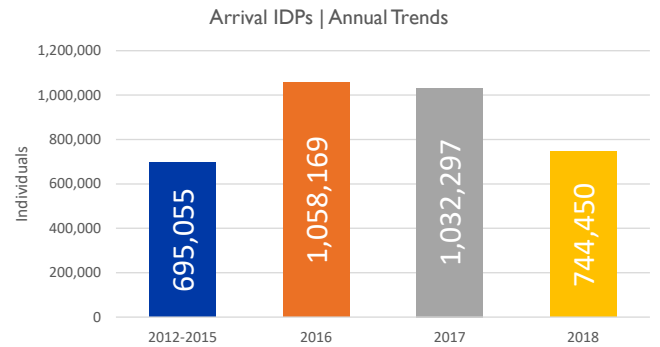
\*\* source: Department of Refugees & Repatriation (DoRR) Border Monitoring Team

## ARRIVAL IDPs

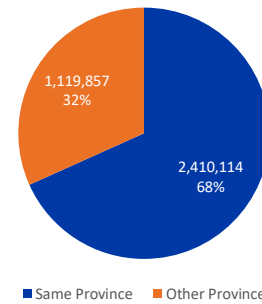
Arrival IDPs (IDPs) are Afghans who fled from other settlements in Afghanistan and have arrived and presently reside at the assessed location / host community, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection concerns, or natural and human-made disasters.

2016 and 2017 saw record numbers of Afghans displaced by conflict and natural disasters, with just over 1 million displaced each year, based on our key informants' estimates. However, despite a dramatic, 46% increase in civilian casualties in 2018, as a result of escalated conflict, the overall number of IDPs decreased by 28% in 2018, as compared to 2017. Herat province is most critically affected, hosting 15% of all IDPs, nationwide.

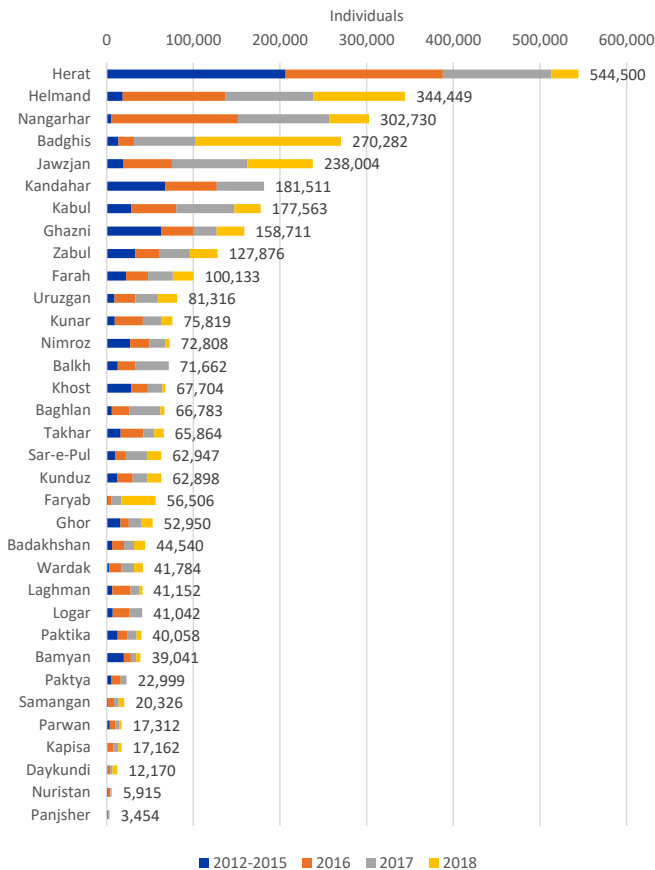
- 3,529,971** IDPs currently reside in host communities
- 73%** displaced due to conflict
- 544,500** IDPs in Herat, which hosts the most IDPs
- 27%** displaced by natural disaster
- 1 in 6** IDPs reside in informal settlements (16%)
- 2 in 3** displaced within their home province (68%)



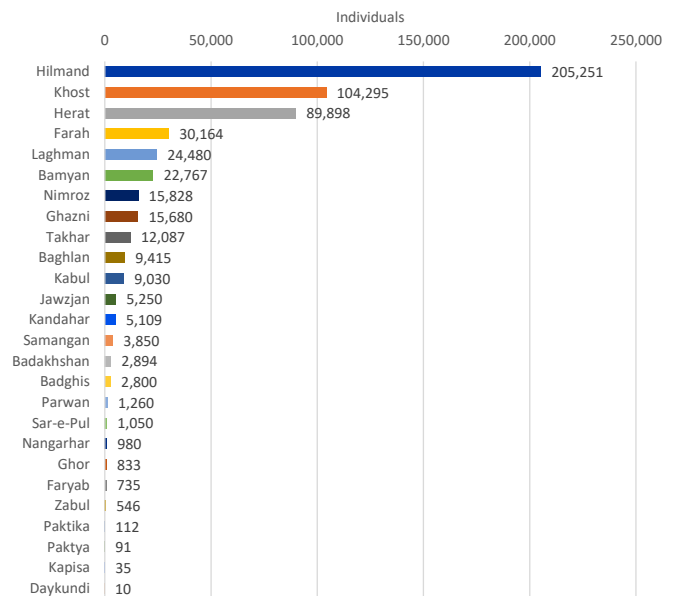
Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Overall



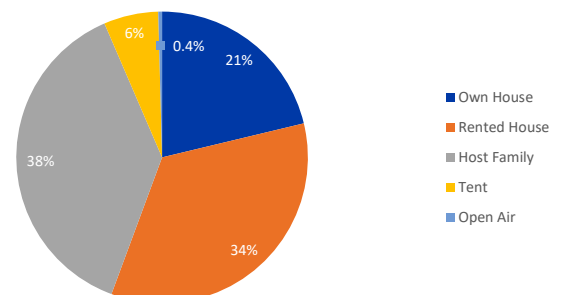
Arrival IDPs by Province | Annual Trends



Arrival IDPs in Informal Settlements by Province

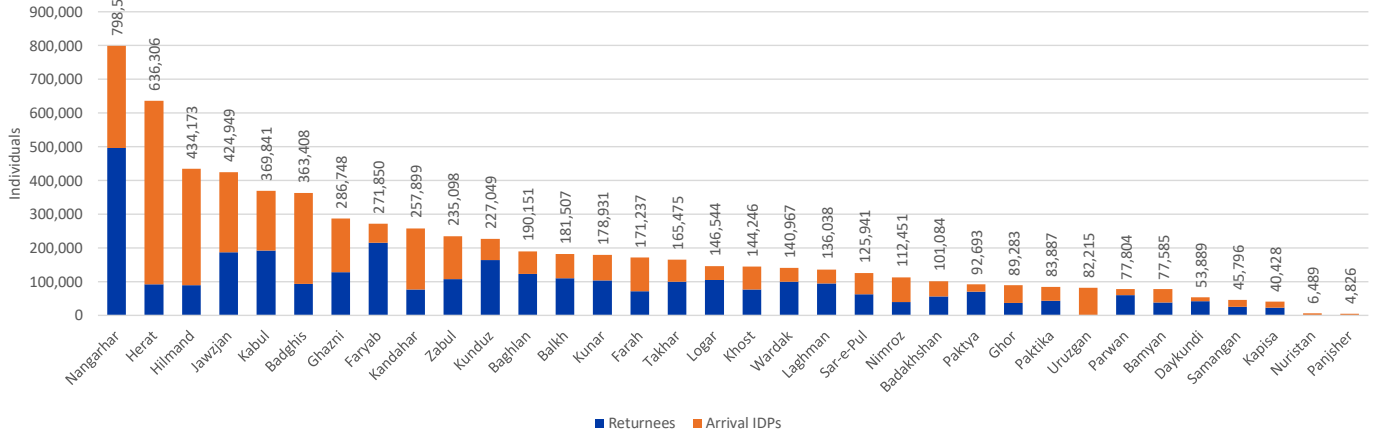


Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Overall



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

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by Province



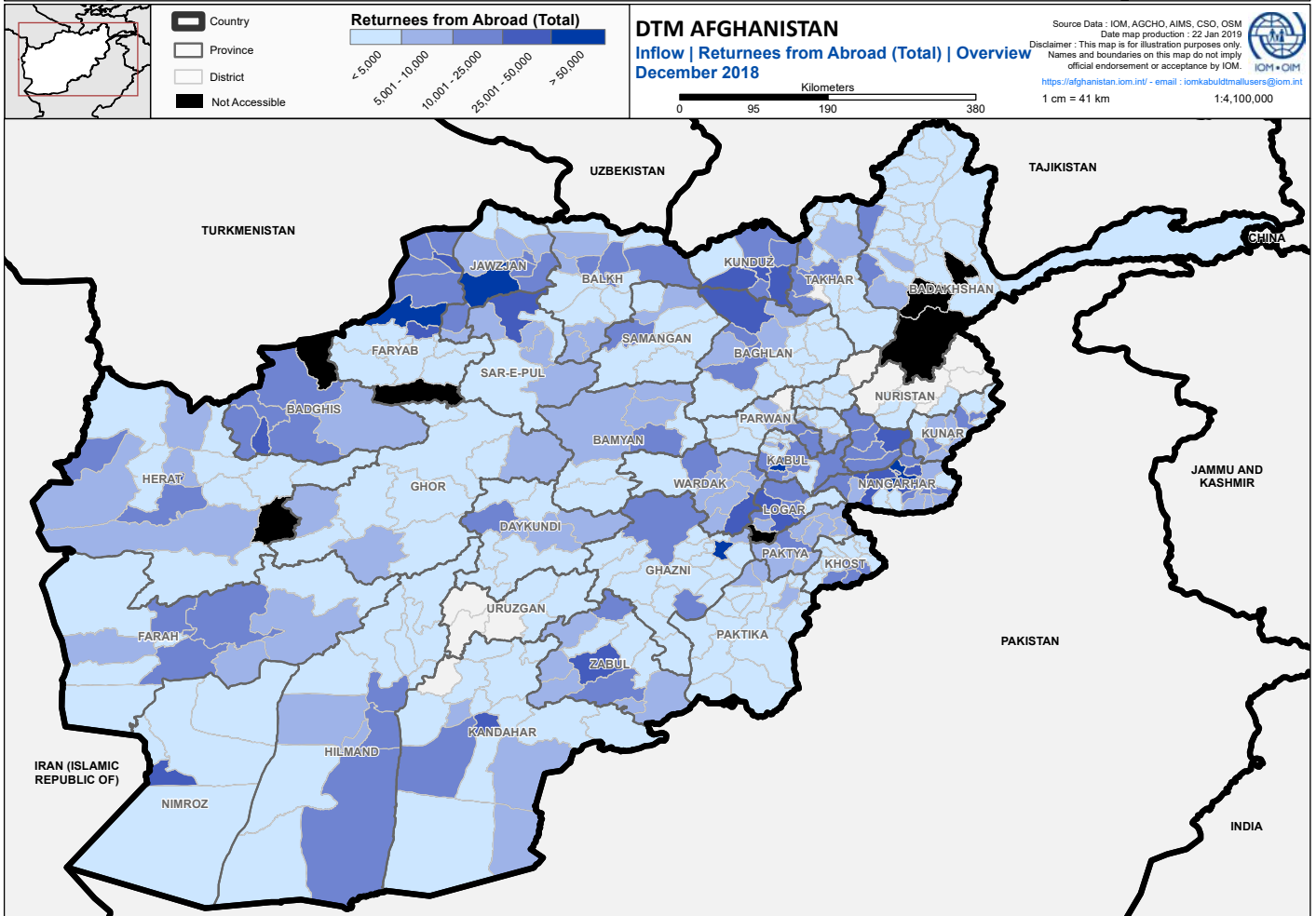
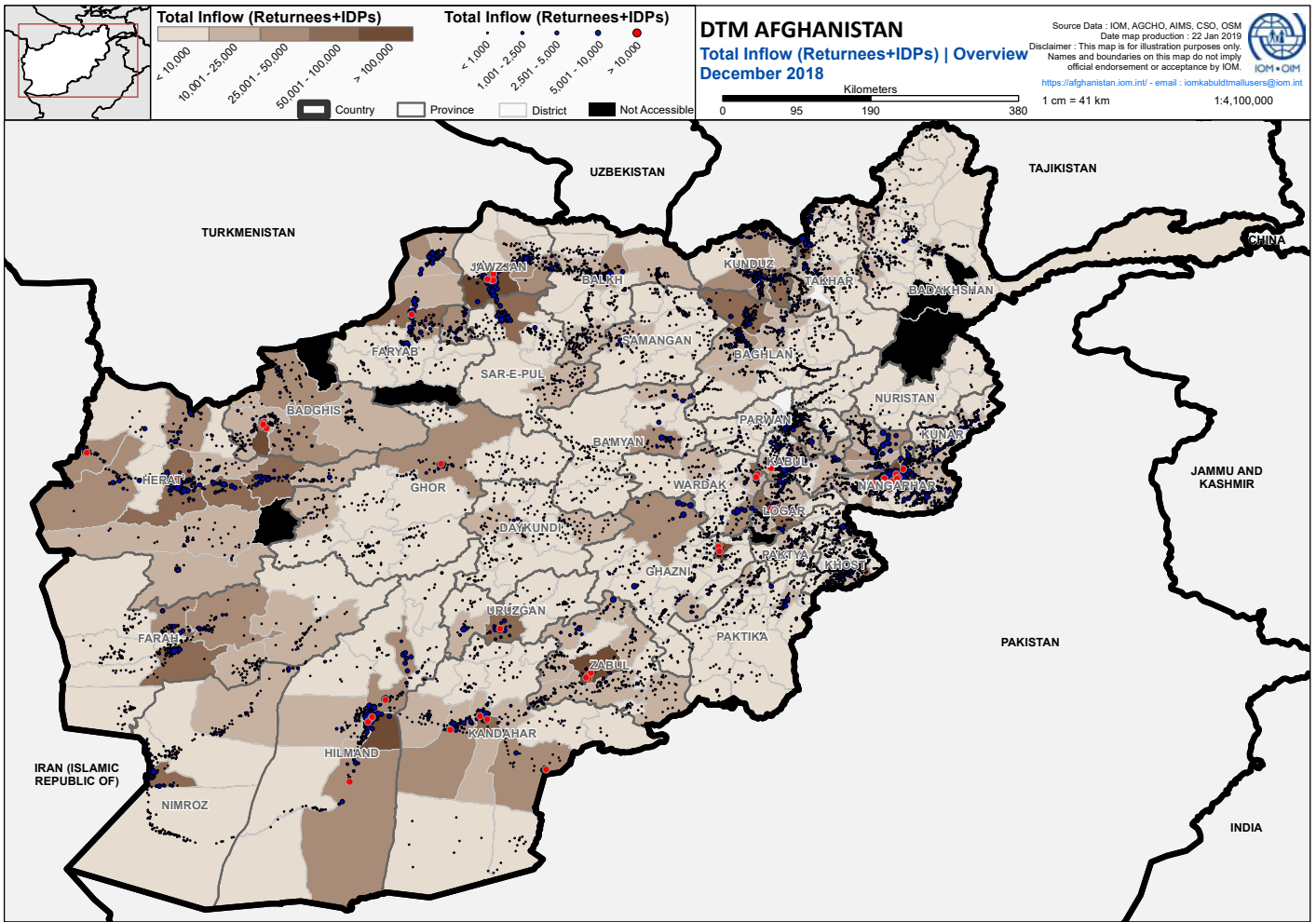
Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by Province

Province	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Nangarhar	495,833	302,730	798,563
Herat	91,806	544,500	636,306
Helmand	89,724	344,449	434,173
Jawzjan	186,945	238,004	424,949
Kabul	192,278	177,563	369,841
Badghis	93,126	270,282	363,408
Ghazni	128,037	158,711	286,748
Faryab	215,344	56,506	271,850
Kandahar	76,388	181,511	257,899
Zabul	107,222	127,876	235,098
Kunduz	164,151	62,898	227,049
Baghlan	123,368	66,783	190,151
Balkh	109,845	71,662	181,507
Kunar	103,112	75,819	178,931
Farah	71,104	100,133	171,237
Takhar	99,611	65,864	165,475
Logar	105,502	41,042	146,544
Khost	76,542	67,704	144,246
Wardak	99,183	41,784	140,967
Laghman	94,886	41,152	136,038
Sar-e-Pul	62,994	62,947	125,941
Nimroz	39,643	72,808	112,451
Badakhshan	56,544	44,540	101,084
Paktya	69,694	22,999	92,693
Ghor	36,333	52,950	89,283
Paktika	43,829	40,058	83,887
Uruzgan	899	81,316	82,215
Parwan	60,492	17,312	77,804
Bamyan	38,544	39,041	77,585
Daykundi	41,719	12,170	53,889
Samangan	25,470	20,326	45,796
Kapisa	23,266	17,162	40,428
Nuristan	574	5,915	6,489
Panjsher	1,372	3,454	4,826
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,225,380</b>	<b>3,529,971</b>	<b>6,755,351</b>

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. Herat province hosts the most IDPs, with 544,500 IDPs, 64% of whom were displaced by conflict and 36% by natural disaster. Meanwhile, Badghis hosts the highest number of IDPs displaced by natural disaster, with 196,735 IDPs primarily displaced by drought. Nangarhar hosts the most returnees, with 495,833 returnees recorded since 2012.

Top 25 Districts hosting the most Returnees + IDPs

Rank	District	Province	Returnees	IDPs	Total Inflow
1	Shiberghan	Jawzjan	102,594	170,311	272,905
2	Qala-e-Naw	Badghis	26,923	233,614	260,537
3	Lashkargah	Helmand	23,515	229,337	252,852
4	Herat	Herat	26,236	179,296	205,532
5	Behsud	Nangarhar	122,551	77,952	200,503
6	Ghazni	Ghazni	61,075	114,148	175,223
7	Kabul	Kabul	73,008	84,859	157,867
8	Qalat	Zabul	28,757	87,324	116,081
9	Kandahar	Kandahar	25,176	69,455	94,631
10	Sar-e-Pul	Sar-e-Pul	34,799	50,099	84,898
11	Surkhrod	Nangarhar	45,855	36,386	82,241
12	Chaparhar	Nangarhar	50,585	24,638	75,223
13	Zaranj	Nimroz	25,998	47,879	73,877
14	Jalalabad	Nangarhar	46,507	25,893	72,400
15	Guzara	Herat	12,777	56,489	69,266
16	Pul-e- Alam	Logar	44,450	21,747	66,197
17	Injil	Herat	8,164	55,550	63,714
18	Shirintagab	Faryab	63,039	497	63,536
19	Baghlan-e-Jadid	Baghlan	37,496	24,675	62,171
20	Khost(Matun)	Khost	21,088	40,603	61,691
21	Tirinkot	Uruzgan	0	56,782	56,782
22	Obe	Herat	932	55,635	56,567
23	Farah	Farah	13,445	42,269	55,714
24	Kunduz	Kunduz	33,605	21,607	55,212
25	Pashtunzarghun	Herat	653	53,226	53,879
	<b>Total</b>		<b>929,228</b>	<b>1,860,271</b>	<b>2,789,499</b>



# 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.

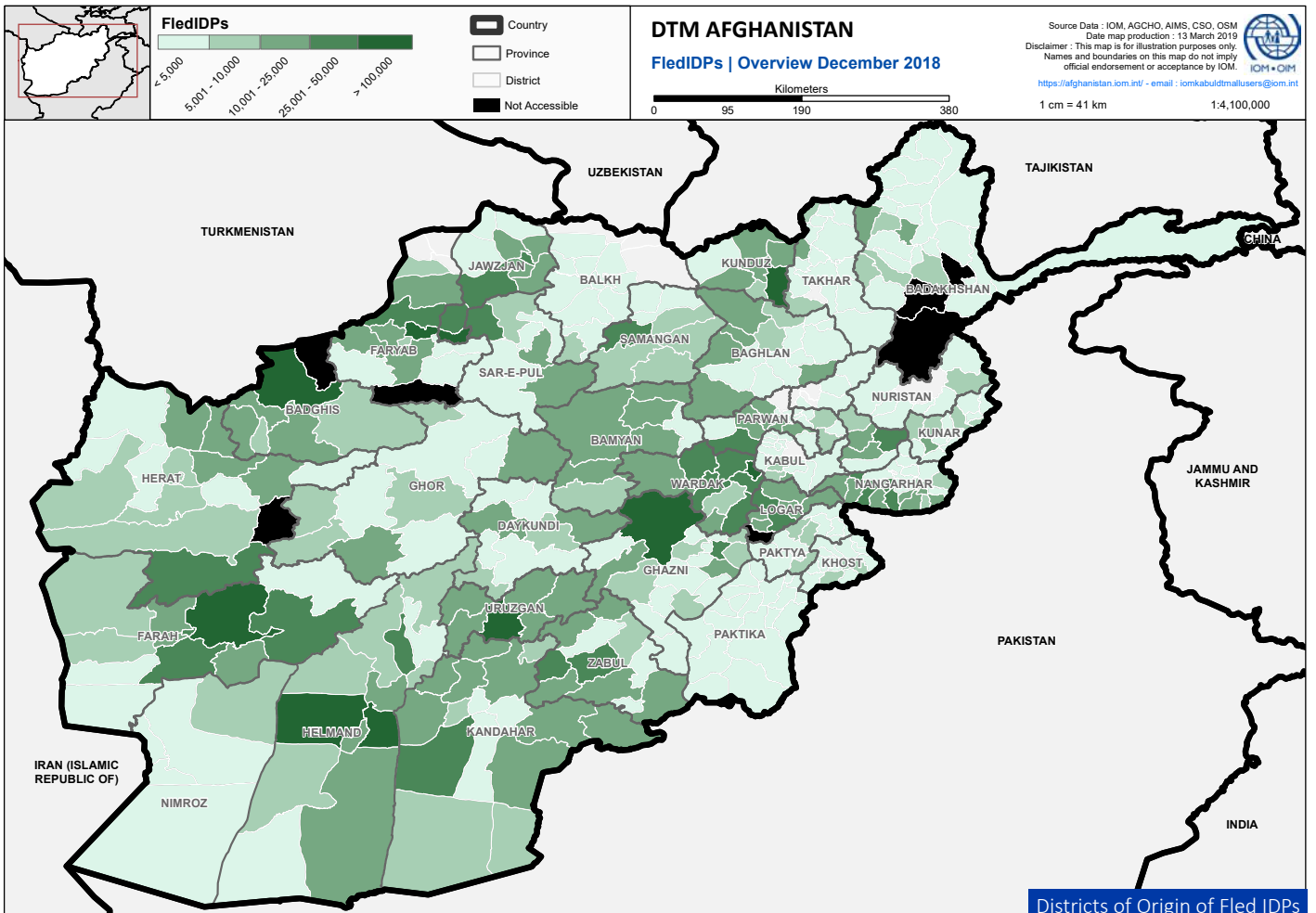
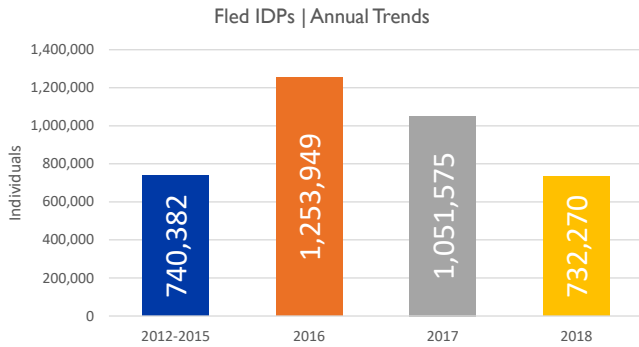
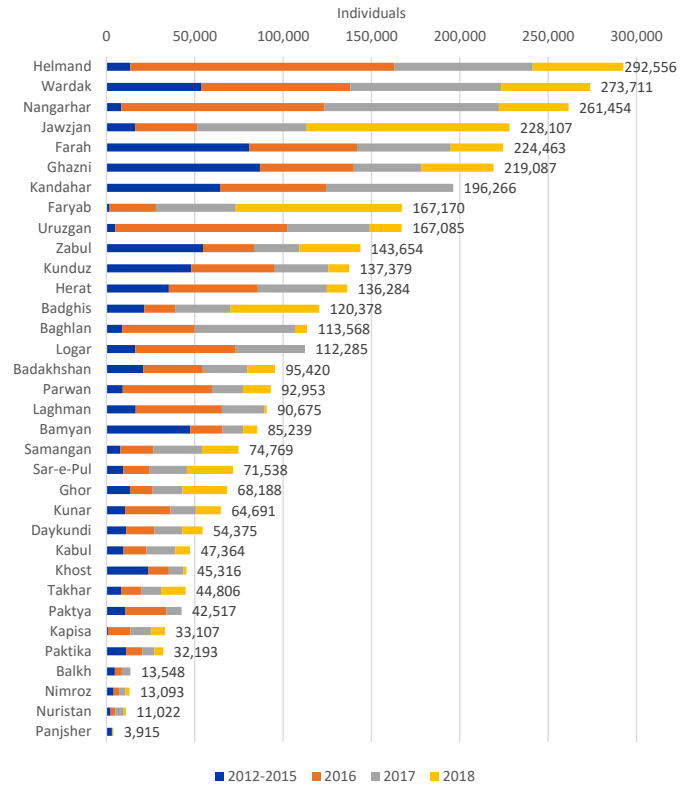
**3,778,176**  
Fled IDPs

**3 in 5**  
fled to locations in their home province (62%)

**67%**  
displaced due to conflict

**33%**  
displaced by natural disaster

Fled IDPs by Province | Annual Trends





## 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.

Similar to Arrival IDPs, there is a marked 30% decrease in the number of IDPs returning to their places of origin in 2018, as compared to 2017. Particularly, after multiple sieges of Kunduz by the Taliban in 2015 and 2016, key informants estimate that an astounding 87% of the population of Kunduz (nearly one million people) had fled as IDPs to safe-havens within Kunduz and in neighbouring provinces and remarkably returned to their homes.



**3,957,614**  
Returned IDPs



**87%**  
IDPs from Logar & Laghman  
have not returned home

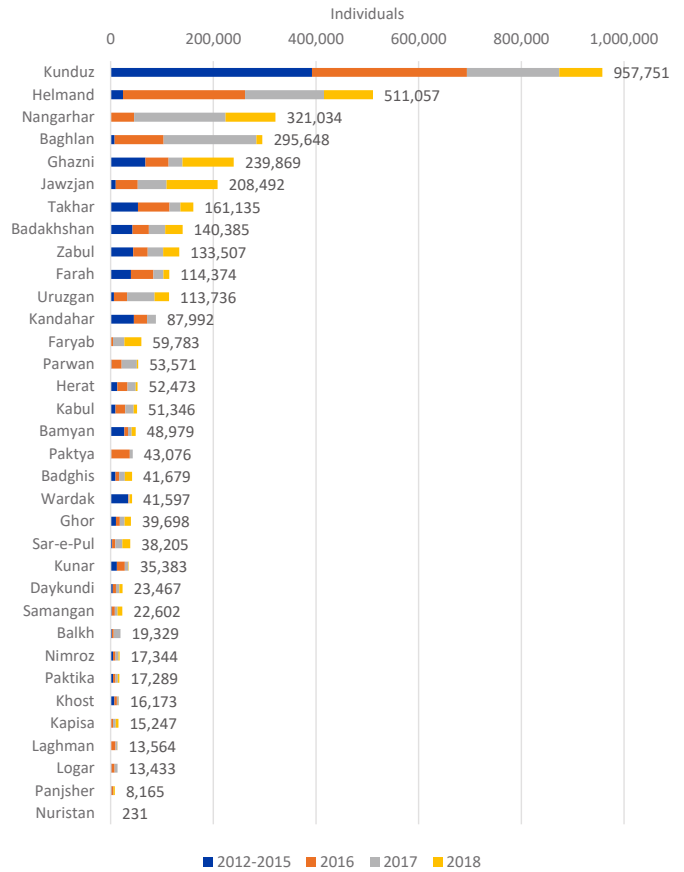


**4 in 5**  
returned from other  
locations within their  
home province (80%)

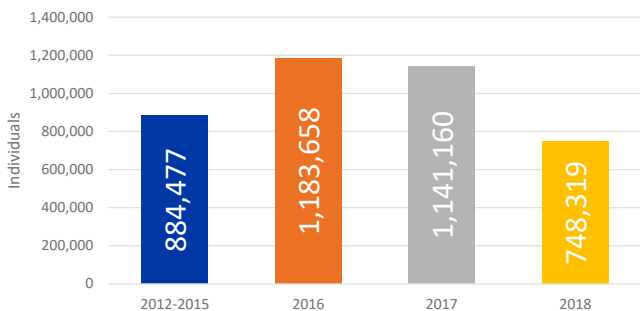


**1 in 4**  
of all returned IDPs  
returned to Kunduz  
province (24%)

Returned IDPs by Province | Annual Trends



Returned IDPs | Annual Trends



Some IDPs return to find their homes and possessions damaged, destroyed or stolen, such as this house in Nuristan, destroyed during clashes between government forces and anti-government elements. This poses immense challenges to their successful reintegration, given that they have so little income and so much debt accrued during displacement. © IOM 2018

# 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 an astounding 325,621 Afghans moved abroad from Faryab, likely due to years of ongoing conflict and resultant underdevelopment, loss of livelihoods and ensuing poverty.



**2,291,584**  
fled abroad



**271,248**  
fled to Europe (12%)

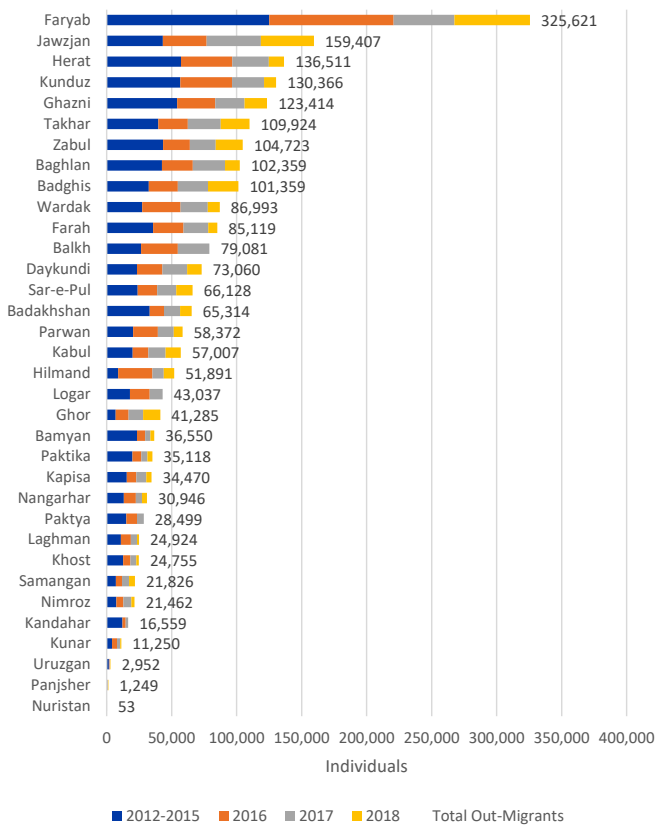


**1,444,450**  
fled to Iran (63%)

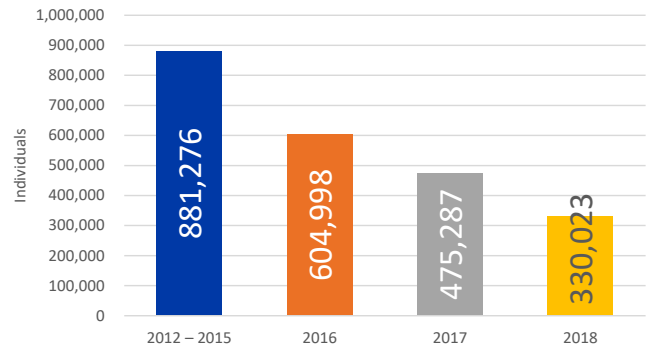


**498,983**  
fled to Pakistan (22%)

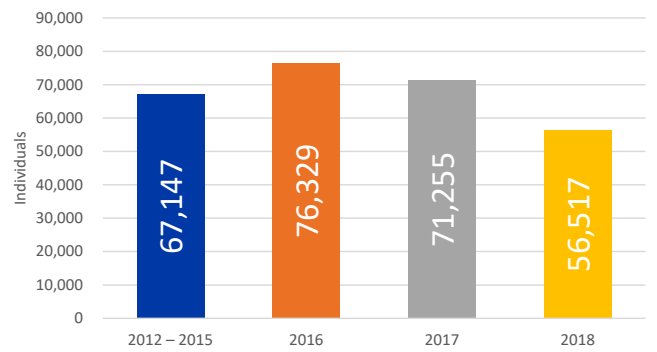
Out-Migrants by Province | Annual Trends



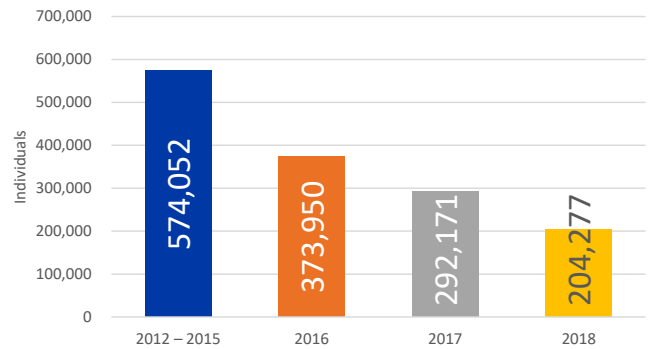
Out-Migrants Overall | Annual Trends



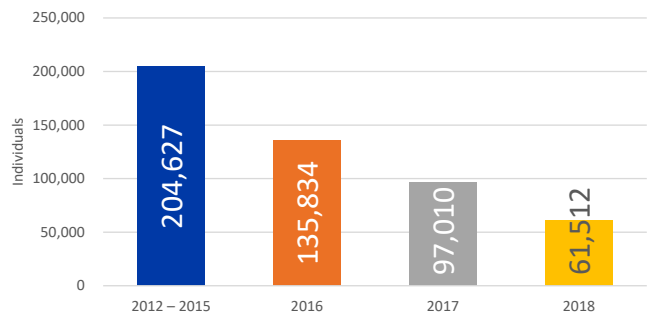
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends



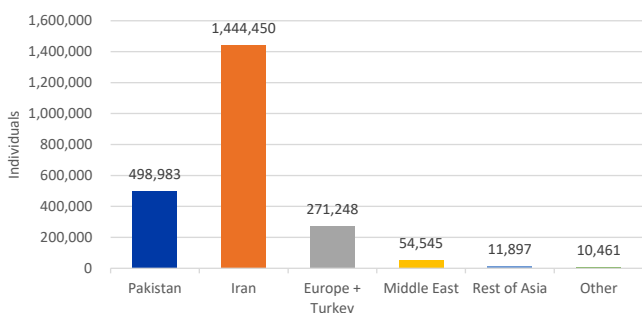
Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends



Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends



Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Overall



## 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	Nangarhar	798,563
2	Herat	636,306
3	Helmand	434,173
4	Jawzjan	424,949
5	Kabul	369,841
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>2,663,832</b>

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

Rank	Province	Individuals
1	Badghis	162,441
2	Nangarhar	15,386
3	Ghazni	13,505
4	Kandahar	11,946
5	Zabul	9,898
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>213,175</b>

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

Rank	Province	Individuals
1	Badghis	161,983
2	Jawzjan	114,363
3	Faryab	95,441
4	Nimroz	43,295
5	Herat	37,265
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>452,347</b>

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

Rank	Province	Individuals
1	Herat	261,449
2	Nangarhar	220,833
3	Jawzjan	217,000
4	Helmand	171,429
5	Zabul	117,333
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>988,044</b>

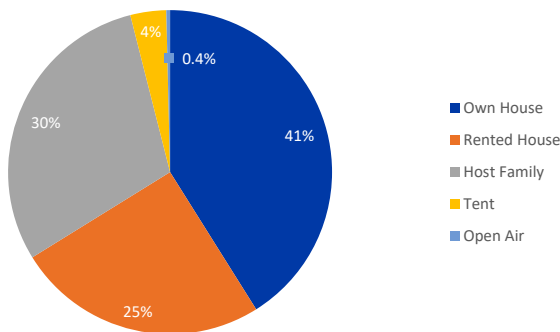
### TOP 5 in need of Schools (nearest school > 3 km away)

Rank	Province	Individuals
1	Helmand	81,699
2	Kandahar	62,655
3	Zabul	61,829
4	Farah	55,686
5	Baghlan	48,090
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>309,959</b>

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

Rank	Province	Individuals
1	Herat	161,658
2	Jawzjan	144,644
3	Helmand	107,503
4	Baghlan	105,038
5	Kandahar	97,080
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>615,923</b>

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | Overall



## STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

### CONFLICT AND LAND MINES CRIPPLE FAMILY IN HELMAND

Amir Mohammad is a father of four from a village in Helmand where he worked as a daily worker. When conflict broke out in his village, he lost all of his household possessions and was forced to flee to a neighbouring village. Thus, Amir became one of the 204,799 IDPs displaced in Helmand, due to ongoing conflict, which accounts for 60% of the IDP case-load in Helmand. Helmand province is ranked as the third-most affected by conflict-related displacement.

When Amir Mohammad arrived in the neighbouring village, life proved to be difficult, with limited access to food and other necessities. As a result, the family had to constantly rely on the generosity of relatives and neighbours. When the conflict subsided, the family returned to their village where Amir resumed work as a daily worker in the agricultural sector.

However, one day, while working and watering a field, Amir stepped on a land mine planted by the Taliban, which exploded and damaged his legs. The injury left him disabled and unable to support his family. To make end's meet, Amir's wife works at their neighbour's house and is the sole breadwinner for the family. Debts accrued during their previous displacement, coupled with Amir's inability to work, has placed the family in a financially challenging and vulnerable situation.

Amir's story is but one of the many displacement stories from Helmand, which hosts the third highest number of total inflows in Afghanistan with 434,173 returnees and IDPs. This is a sizeable figure, as it represents a quarter of the province's base population. Despite ongoing conflict, Amir's family, like the vast majority of IDPs from Helmand (430,975 or 84%), displaced and returned within the same province, never leaving Helmand. Only 16% of IDPs in Helmand arrived from and returned to other provinces.

*\*Please note that the name has changed and village location has been kept anonymous to protect the identity of the interviewee.*



Following a land mine accident, Amir was left disabled and unable to support himself and his family. His wife is now the sole breadwinner for the family of six. © 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](http://www.displacement.iom.int/afghanistan)

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