

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

**SUMMARY RESULTS
ROUND 8
MAR – JUN 2019**



IDPs endure many hardships, like this disabled, yet resilient IDP in Faryab who lost his leg during an attack on his village that forced him into displacement to Maymana, where he now ekes out a meagre living, running a small shop from a rent-free, repurposed trash dumpster. © 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.

In coordination with the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR), 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 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
- 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)
-  **11,636** settlements assessed
-  **61,748** key informants interviewed
-  **3,309,188** returnees from abroad [2012-2019]
-  **4,191,521** IDPs [2012-2019] currently in host communities
-  **4,549,566** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012-2019]
-  **2,438,998** out-migrants fled abroad [2012-2019]
-  **318,044** out-migrants fled to Europe (13% of out-migrants)
-  **451,742** returnees and IDPs 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** persons from Baghlan, Jawzjan & Takhar and over 40% from Helmand, Kunduz & Zabul had been IDPs and have returned home
-  **1 in 2** 51% of returnees reside in 8 provinces: Baghlan, Balkh, Faryab, Jawzjan, Kabul, Kunduz, Nangarhar & Takhar
-  **1 in 2** 50% of IDPs reside in 5 provinces: Badghis, Herat, Helmand, Kabul & 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	30-Jun-19	530,574	388,213	42%	98,326	11%	186,656	35%	289,887	32%	54,406	10%	114,163	22%
Baghlan	30-Jun-19	977,297	187,110	16%	136,520	12%	127,772	13%	50,590	4%	299,666	31%	107,851	11%
Balkh	30-Jun-19	1,442,847	294,618	17%	133,804	8%	79,499	6%	160,814	9%	30,009	2%	153,948	11%
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	30-Jun-19	2,050,514	988,539	33%	101,196	3%	211,468	10%	887,343	29%	71,009	3%	158,303	8%
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	30-Jun-19	4,860,880	443,238	8%	215,692	4%	58,106	1%	227,546	4%	57,506	1%	69,995	1%
Kandahar	30-Jun-19	1,337,183	308,572	19%	84,740	5%	279,796	21%	223,832	14%	101,829	8%	22,025	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	30-Jun-19	482,115	225,599	32%	109,481	15%	131,771	27%	116,118	16%	36,890	8%	12,706	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	30-Jun-18	476,537	139,888	23%	98,736	16%	90,675	19%	41,152	7%	13,564	3%	25,225	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-Jun-19	1,635,872	801,973	33%	502,714	21%	331,537	20%	299,259	12%	355,622	22%	38,719	2%
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	7,500,709	20%	3,309,188	9%	4,377,696	15%	4,191,521	11%	4,549,566	15%	2,438,998	8%

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



Returnees and IDPs often rely on part-time work in unskilled labour sectors to earn wages to support their families, like these IDPs who were fortunate to find this casual labour opportunity with a concrete block manufacturer in Qalat, Zabul. © 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 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.

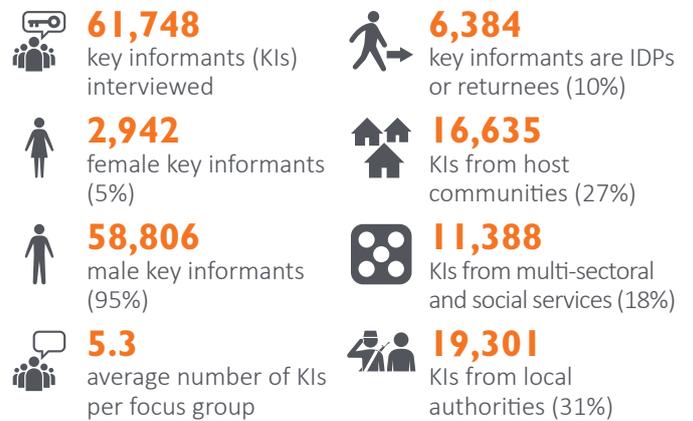
Female enumerators attain greater female participation in focus groups and a gender-balanced perspective on multisectoral needs. © IOM 2019



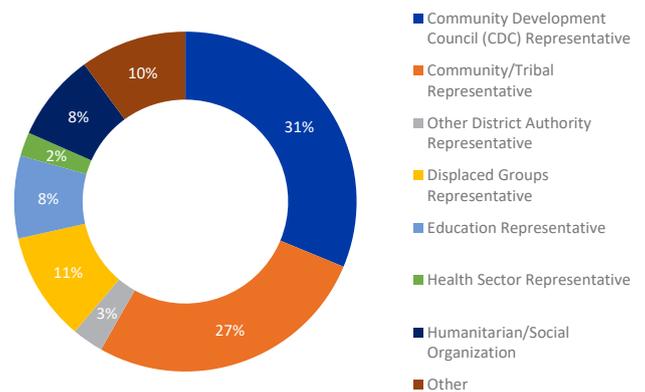
KEY INFORMANTS

DTM's field enumerators collect data at the settlement level, predominantly through 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.

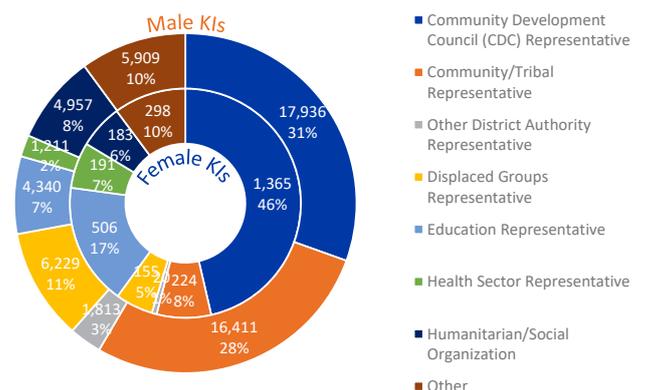
By actively recruiting more female enumerators, though challenging, DTM has made significant strides to improve gender inclusion in focus group discussions, although there is much room for improvement. Women represent only 5% of the key informants, which, although marginal, is an improvement from the 0.1% female representation in DTM's first round, completed in March 2017.



Key Informants by Type | Overall



Key Informants by Type and Sex



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, 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.



3,309,188
returnees from abroad



1,927,826
returned from Pakistan (58%)



2,007,945
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (64%)



1,192,530
returned from Iran (36%)

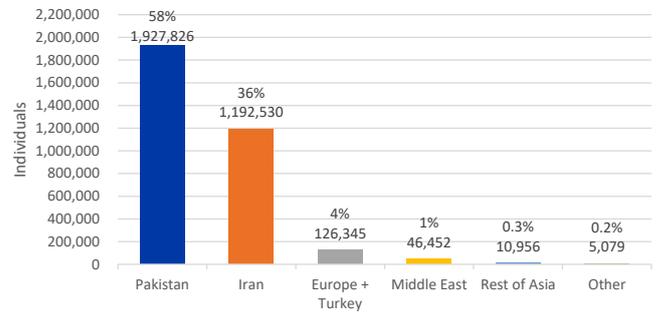


1,112,411
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (36%)

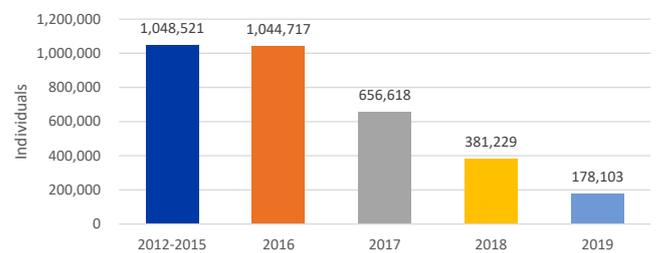


188,832
returnees from non-neighbouring countries (6%)

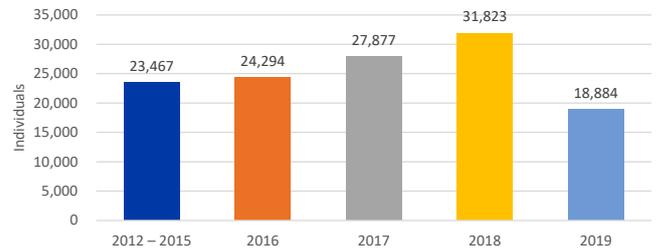
Returnees from Abroad | Overall | Country/Region of Origin



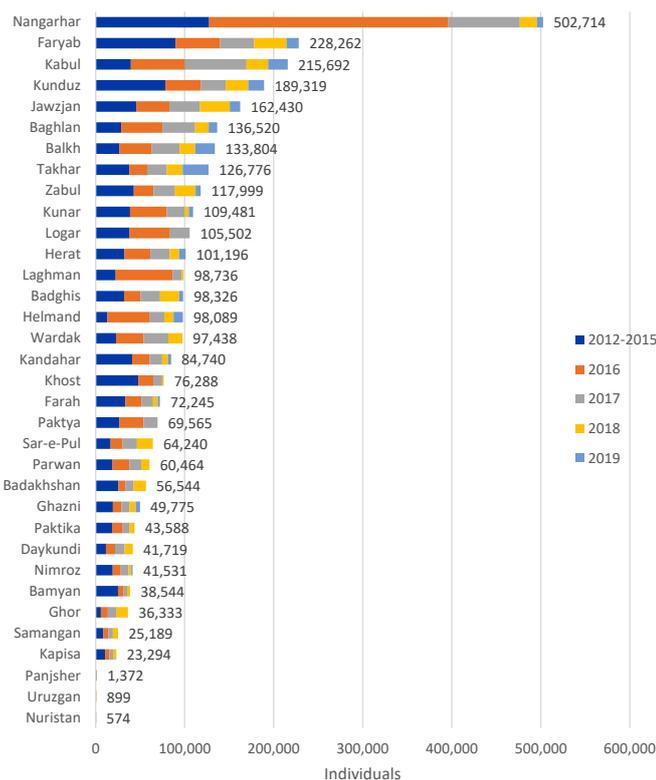
Returnees from Abroad | Overall | Annual Trends



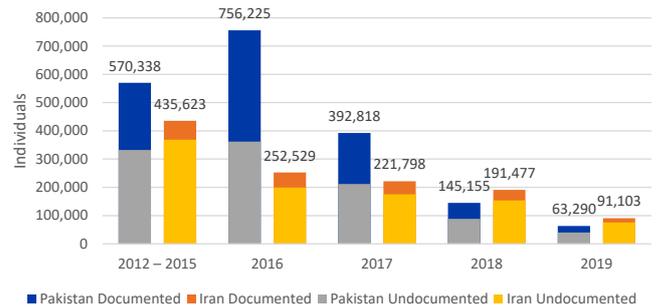
Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends



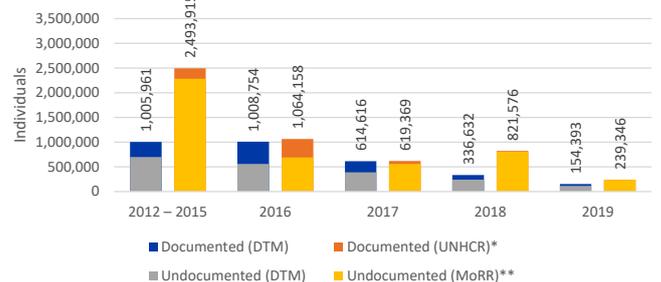
Returnees from Abroad by Province | Annual Trends



Returnees from Pakistan & Iran | 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 2018 saw record numbers of Afghans displaced by conflict and natural disasters, with about 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 increased by only 4% in 2018, as compared to 2017. Herat province is the most critically affected, hosting 21% of all IDPs, nationwide.



4,191,521
IDPs currently reside in host communities



2,993,384
displaced due to conflict (71%)



887,343
IDPs in Herat, which hosts the most IDPs



1,198,137
displaced by natural disaster (29%)

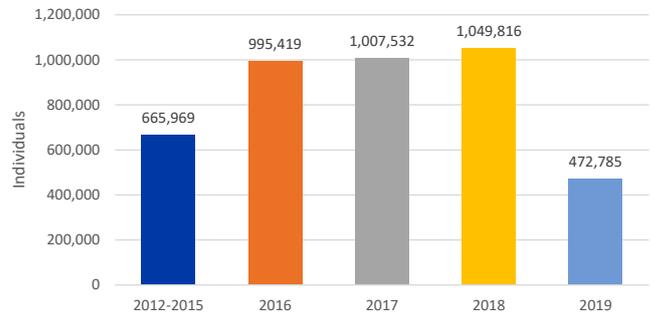


369,066
IDPs reside in informal settlements (9%)

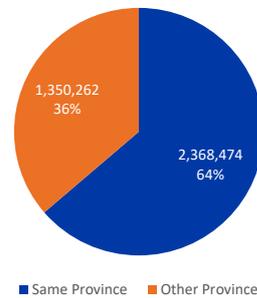


2 in 3
displaced within their home province (64%)

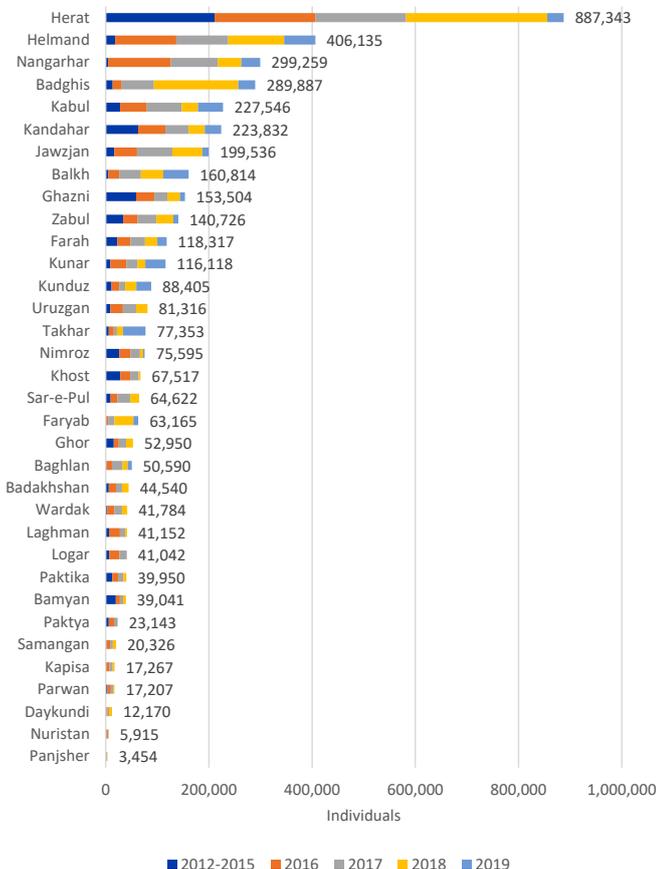
Arrival IDPs | Annual Trends



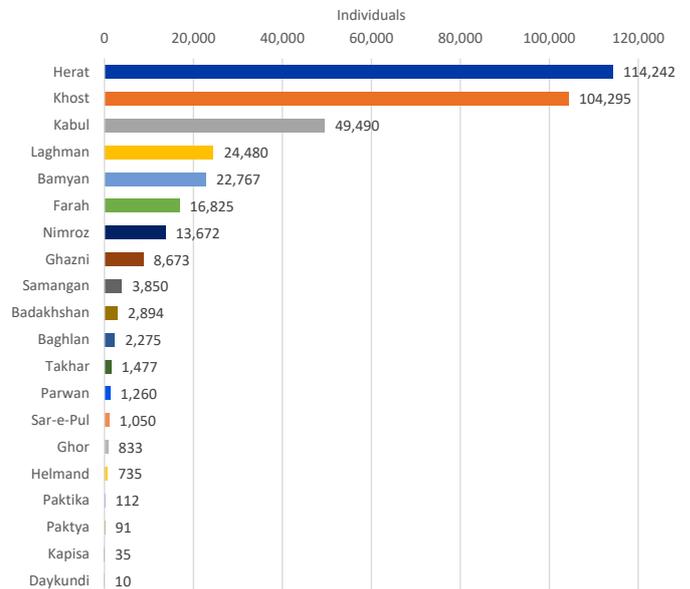
Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Overall



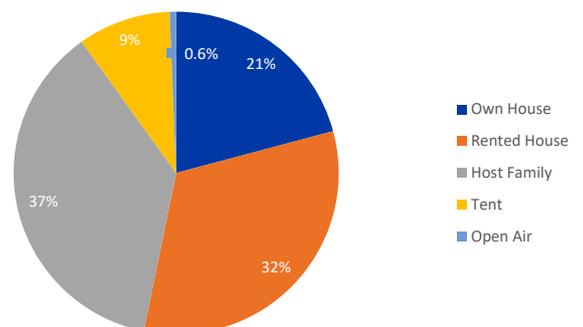
Arrival IDPs by Province | Annual Trends



Arrival IDPs in Informal Settlements by Province

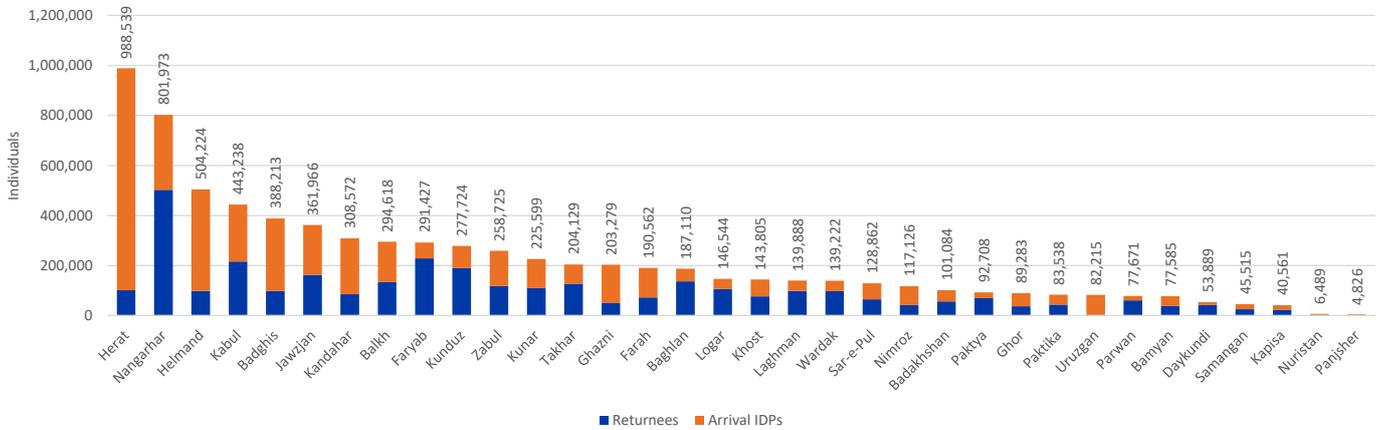


Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Overall



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

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by Province



Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by Province

Province	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Herat	101,196	887,343	988,539
Nangarhar	502,714	299,259	801,973
Helmand	98,089	406,135	504,224
Kabul	215,692	227,546	443,238
Badghis	98,326	289,887	388,213
Jawzjan	162,430	199,536	361,966
Kandahar	84,740	223,832	308,572
Balkh	133,804	160,814	294,618
Faryab	228,262	63,165	291,427
Kunduz	189,319	88,405	277,724
Zabul	117,999	140,726	258,725
Kunar	109,481	116,118	225,599
Takhar	126,776	77,353	204,129
Ghazni	49,775	153,504	203,279
Farah	72,245	118,317	190,562
Baghlan	136,520	50,590	187,110
Logar	105,502	41,042	146,544
Khost	76,288	67,517	143,805
Laghman	98,736	41,152	139,888
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	3,309,188	4,191,521	7,500,709

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 887,343 IDPs, 59% of whom were displaced by conflict and 41% 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 502,714 returnees recorded since 2012.

Top 25 Districts hosting the most Returnees + IDPs

Rank	District	Province	Returnees	IDPs	Total Inflow
1	Herat	Herat	36,987	332,020	369,007
2	Lashkargah	Helmand	22,750	238,621	261,371
3	Qala-e-Naw	Badghis	26,072	228,235	254,307
4	Behsud	Nangarhar	122,792	83,657	206,449
5	Shiberghan	Jawzjan	69,195	135,896	205,091
6	Kabul	Kabul	77,241	113,452	190,693
7	Qalat	Zabul	31,697	95,648	127,345
8	Ghazni	Ghazni	9,362	117,269	126,631
9	Karukh	Herat	5,745	109,359	115,104
10	Kandahar	Kandahar	28,564	84,512	113,076
11	Guzara	Herat	8,802	94,586	103,388
12	Surkh Rod	Nangarhar	46,900	45,003	91,903
13	Sar-e-Pul	Sar-e-Pul	36,045	51,837	87,882
14	Zaranj	Nimroz	26,760	50,807	77,567
15	Mazar-e-Sharif	Balkh	15,644	61,026	76,670
16	Jalalabad	Nangarhar	47,695	27,588	75,283
17	Chaparhar	Nangarhar	52,419	20,795	73,214
18	Injil	Herat	5,575	65,845	71,420
19	Shirin Tagab	Faryab	64,851	1,883	66,734
20	Pul-e-Alam	Logar	44,660	21,895	66,555
21	Farah	Farah	14,444	52,081	66,525
22	Kunduz	Kunduz	41,241	24,429	65,670
23	Obe	Herat	1,085	59,563	60,648
24	Khan Abad	Kunduz	42,342	17,999	60,341
25	Nahr-e-Shahi	Balkh	13,769	45,756	59,525
	Total		892,637	2,179,762	3,072,399

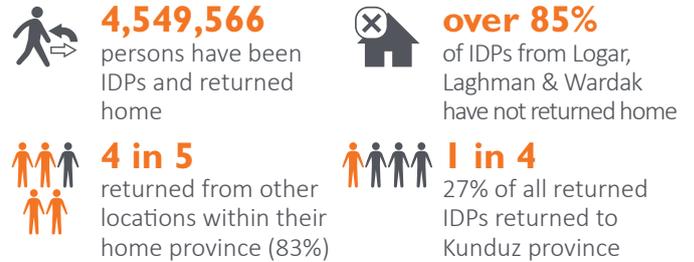
FLED IDPS

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.

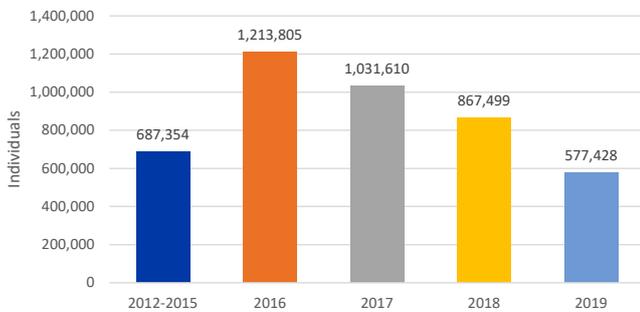


RETURNED IDPS

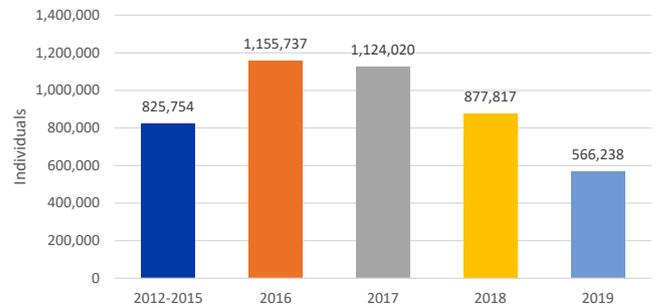
Returned IDPs are Afghans who have returned to their home place of origin in the assessed location or settlement from which they had fled as IDPs in the past, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection concerns, or natural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



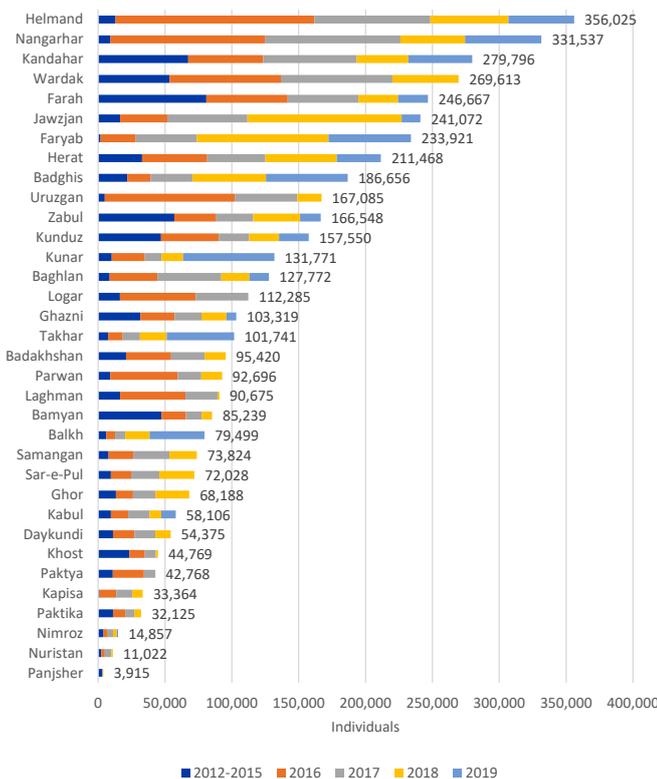
Fled IDPs | Annual Trends



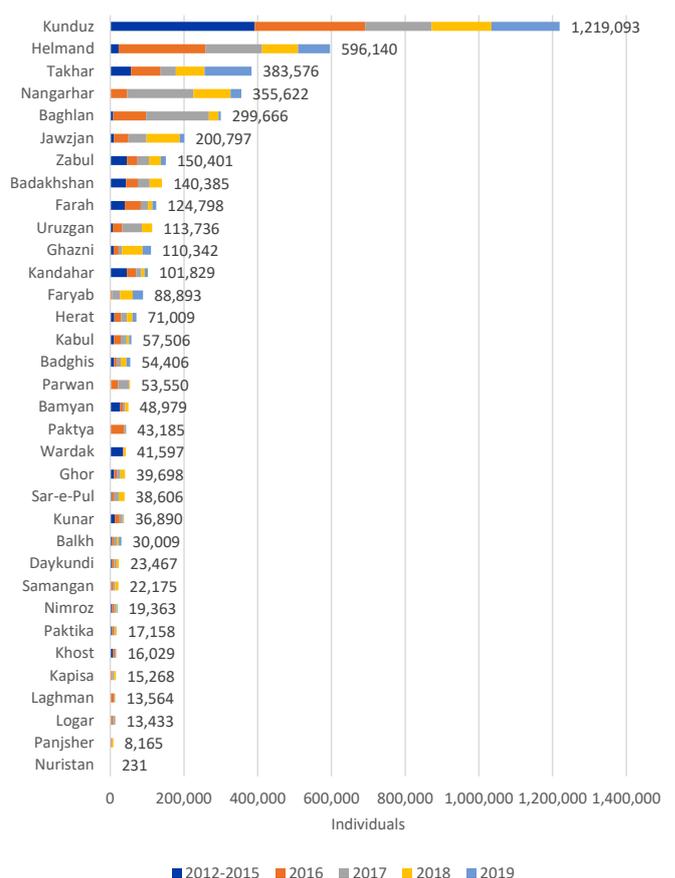
Returned IDPs | Annual Trends



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.



2,438,998
fled abroad



318,044
fled to Europe (13%)

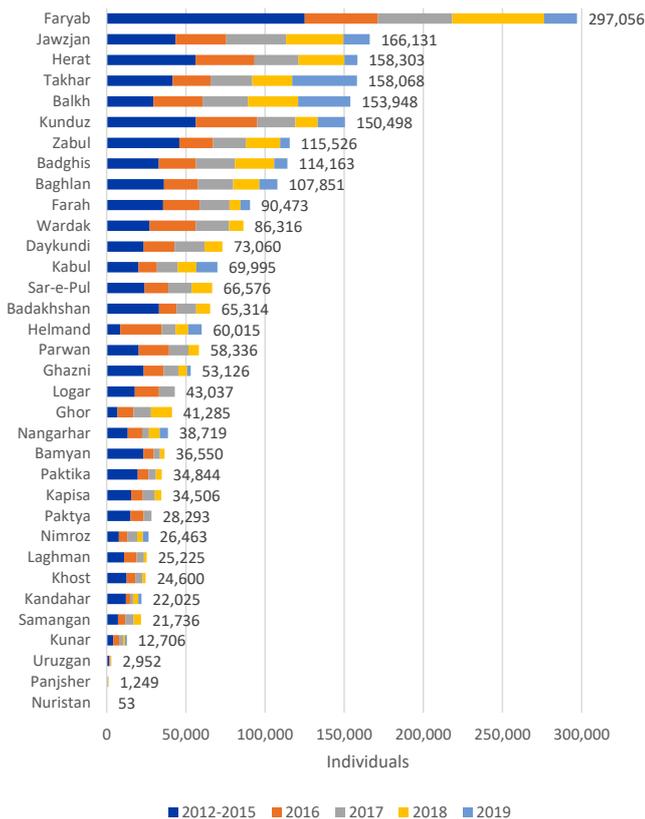


1,513,439
fled to Iran (62%)

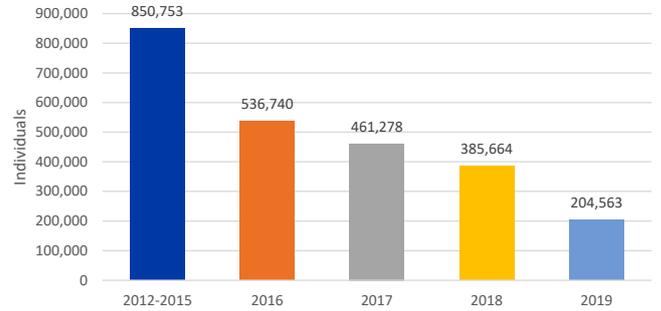


527,384
fled to Pakistan (22%)

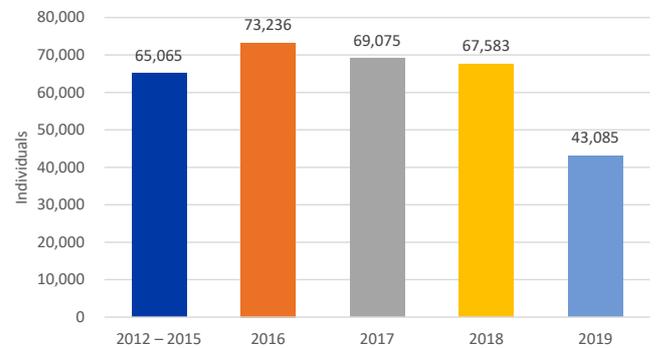
Out-Migrants by Province | Annual Trends



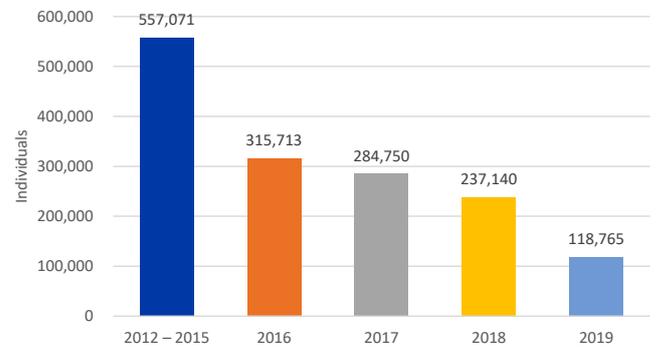
Out-Migrants Overall | Annual Trends



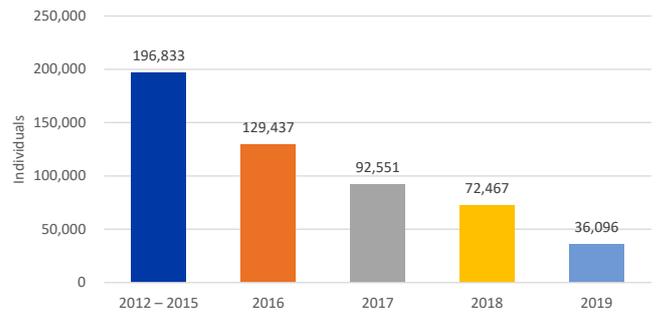
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends



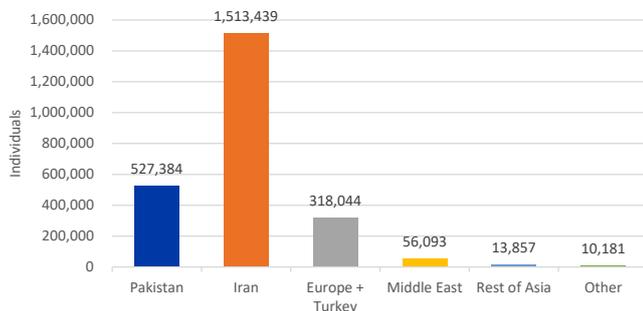
Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends



Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends



Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Overall



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	988,539
2	Nangarhar	801,973
3	Helmand	504,224
4	Kabul	443,238
5	Badghis	388,213
Grand Total		3,126,187

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

Rank	Province	Individuals
1	Herat	179,792
2	Badghis	161,973
3	Kandahar	25,379
4	Nangarhar	18,022
5	Helmand	10,323
Grand Total		395,489

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	Nimroz	42,400
5	Balkh	40,323
Grand Total		436,522

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

Rank	Province	Individuals
1	Herat	354,041
2	Nangarhar	215,426
3	Helmand	206,346
4	Jawzjan	175,710
5	Balkh	164,099
Grand Total		1,115,622

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

Rank	Province	Individuals
1	Helmand	97,110
2	Kandahar	82,573
3	Herat	71,616
4	Zabul	60,593
5	Farah	56,955
Grand Total		368,847

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

Rank	Province	Individuals
1	Herat	312,761
2	Helmand	125,233
3	Kunduz	117,406
4	Balkh	112,020
5	Jawzjan	110,999
Grand Total		778,419

Education facilities, like this girls' school in Farah, too often become targets for occupation and destruction in conflict-affected districts. © IOM 2018



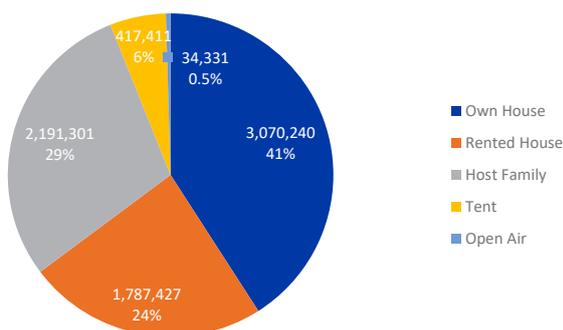
Like the 2,781,718 returnees and IDPs who must travel over 5 km to access health services, this family also has to cross a river on foot to reach their nearest health facility in Surkhrod, Nangarhar © IOM 2019



765,336 returnees and IDPs do not have access to safe drinking water, but communities, like this village in Khwaja Ghar, Takhar are making positive advances in solar-powered water purification. © IOM 2019



Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | Overall



Like the 414,330 IDPs living in tents or the open air under poor living conditions, these IDPs in Sheberghan, Jawzjan live in an informal settlement of makeshift tents, as a result of protracted conflict. © IOM 2019



STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

BREADWINNER DEPORTED, FAMILY LEFT STRANDED IN IRAN

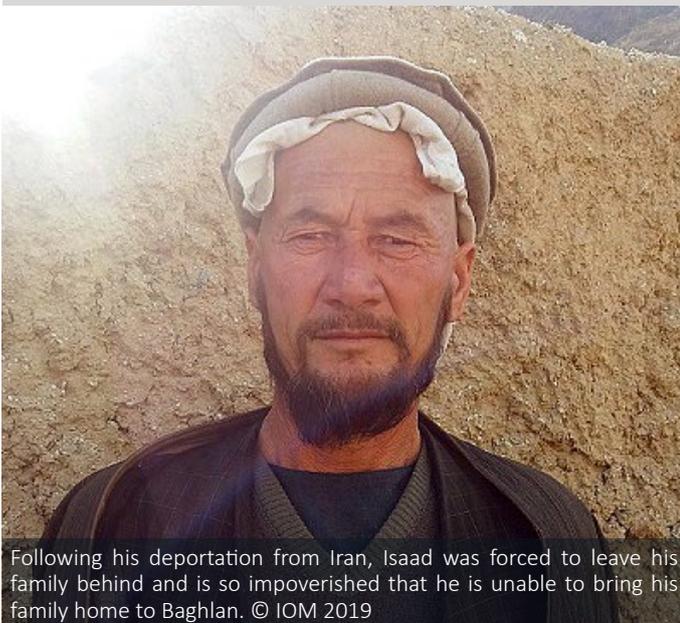
Like the 2,438,998 Afghans who migrated abroad since 2012, Isaad moved with his family from Baghlan province to Iran to escape persistent conflict, chronic underdevelopment, and lack of job opportunities. Regretfully, Isaad was arrested by police and deported from Iran in May 2019. Isaad recounted that, when the police had arrested him and threatened him with deportation, he begged the police to deport him with his family, because there would be no one in Iran to support them. His pleas fell upon deaf ears. The police took him straight to jail. Unable to contact his family, Isaad was forced to leave them behind in Iran, unaware of his arrest and with no income.

Isaad spent ten days in jail, where he claims to have been repeatedly beaten and physically abused without cause, after which he was deported and remanded to Afghan police custody at the border in Zaranj in Nimroz province. Isaad wanted to immediately return to Iran to rescue his family, but didn't have any money for the trip.

Twenty days after his arrest, Isaad finally returned to his home in Baghlan and was able to contact his family in Iran. They were in a very dire situation with no one to support them. Having no money or job, Isaad is unable to afford to bring his family home and they remain stranded and helpless in Iran. Exasperated with worry and distress, Isaad exclaimed,

“If there was work opportunity in our own country, there would be no need to go to other countries and face problems like this!”

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



Following his deportation from Iran, Isaad was forced to leave his family behind and is so impoverished that he is unable to bring his family home to Baghlan. © IOM 2019

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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

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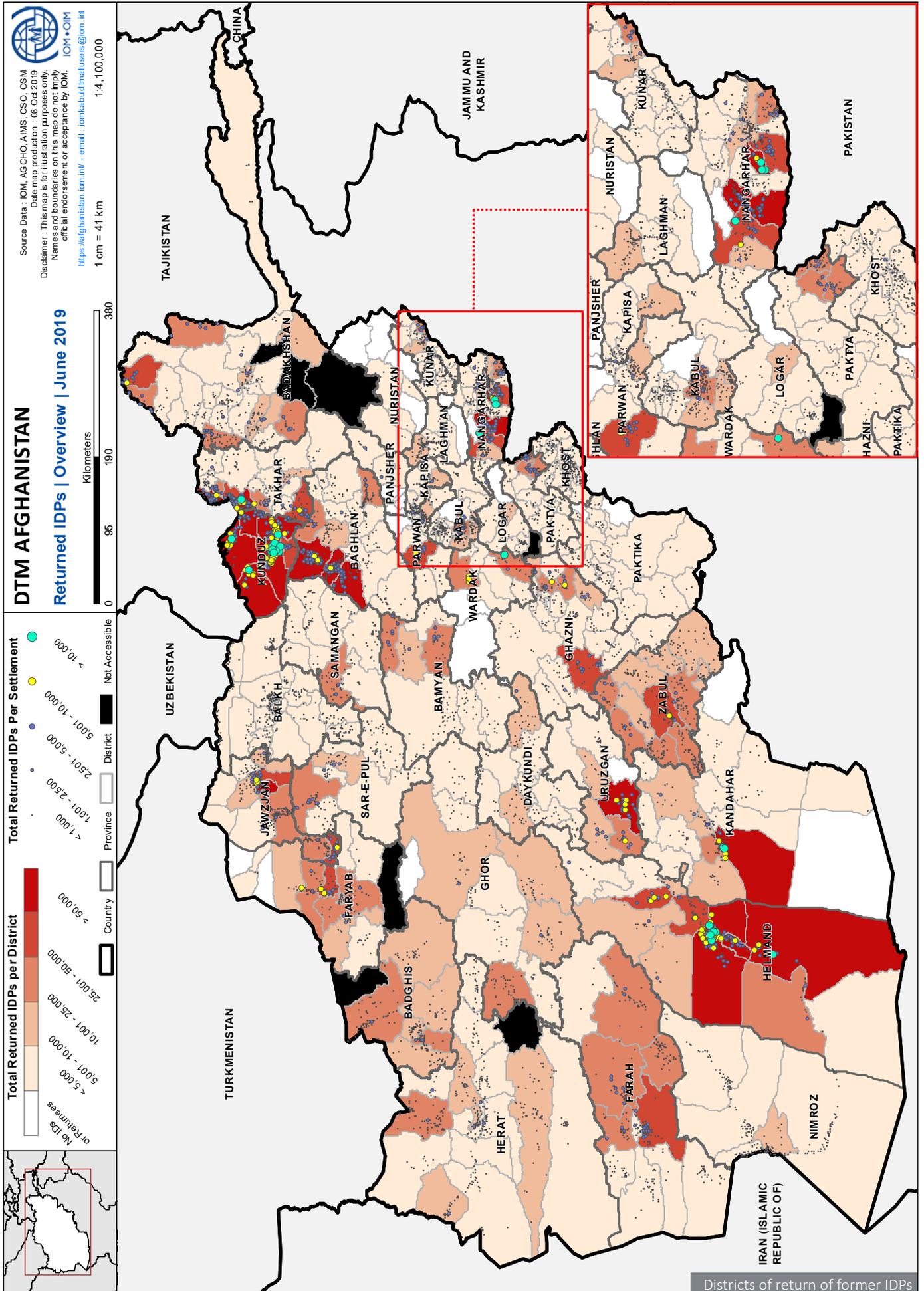
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Districts of return of former IDPs