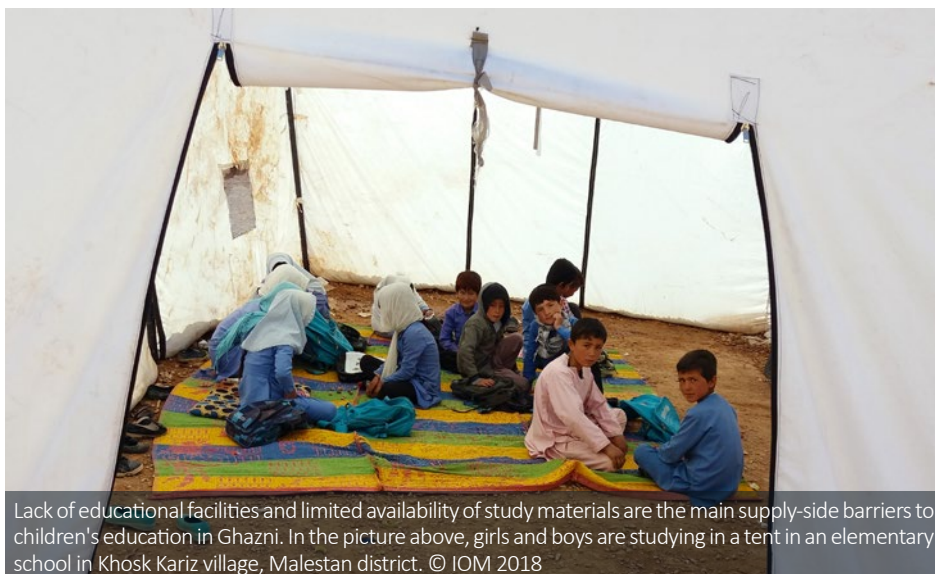# DTM AFGHANISTAN

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

GHAZNI SUMMARY RESULTS
ROUND 7 ▪ OCT – DEC 2018

Lack of educational facilities and limited availability of study materials are the main supply-side barriers to children's education in Ghazni. In the picture above, girls and boys are studying in a tent in an elementary school in Khosk Kariz village, Malestan district. © IOM 2018

ABOUT DTM

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

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

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

5 TARGET POPULATIONS

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

1. Returnees from Abroad
   Afghans who had fled abroad for at least 6 months and have now returned to Afghanistan

2. Out-Migrants
   Afghans who moved or fled abroad

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), subdivided into the following three categories:

3. Fled IDPs
   Afghans from an assessed village who fled as IDPs to reside elsewhere in Afghanistan

4. Arrival IDPs
   IDPs from other locations currently residing in an assessed village

5. Returned IDPs
   Afghans from an assessed village who had fled as IDPs in the past and have now returned home

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

HIGHLIGHTS

19 districts assessed

355 settlements assessed

1,430 key informants interviewed

128,037 returnees from abroad [2012-2018]

158,711 IDPs [2012–2018] currently in host communities

239,869 former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2018]

123,414 out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2018]

11,680 out-migrants fled to Europe (10% of out-migrants)

13,505 returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air – Ghazni has the 3rd highest need of shelter nationwide

1 in 5 persons in Ghazni is either an IDP or Returnee (18%)

3 in 5 returnees and IDPs (61%) reside in Ghazni district

32,091 individuals (99%) in Nawur District have no access to markets

22,164 individuals (68%) in Nawur District have no access to potable water

20,893 individuals (65%) in Nawur District have no access to health services

1 in 5 18% of families in Nawur District have no access to schools

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

District	*Base Population	Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs)	% of Pop.	Returnees	% of Pop.	Fled IDPs	% of Pop.	Arrival IDPs	% of Pop.	Returnee IDPs	% of Pop.	Out Migrants	% of Pop.
Abband	30,026	17,822	37%	16,528	35%	7,164	24%	1,294	3%	2,427	8%	17,747	59%
Ajrestan	31,438	339	1%	255	1%	3,378	11%	84	0%	970	3%	128	0%
Andar	136,141	5,523	4%	2,725	2%	16,476	12%	2,798	2%	12,242	9%	4,105	3%
Dehyak	53,380	4,841	8%	2,570	4%	5,934	11%	2,271	4%	4,015	8%	2,339	4%
Gelan	63,128	3,935	6%	3,385	5%	1,998	3%	550	1%	998	2%	1,446	2%
Ghazni	179,459	175,223	49%	61,075	17%	40,249	22%	114,148	32%	112,263	63%	29,237	16%
Giro	39,905	3,997	9%	3,043	7%	2,214	6%	954	2%	4,634	12%	1,660	4%
Jaghatu	34,645	1,345	4%	344	1%	8,689	25%	1,001	3%	161	0%	4,013	12%
Jaghuri	192,728	9,748	5%	749	0%	5,068	3%	8,999	4%	37,119	19%	6,631	3%
Khwajaumari	20,659	1,653	7%	1,130	5%	1,685	8%	523	2%	1,545	7%	663	3%
Malestan	89,564	5,405	6%	2,073	2%	11,360	13%	3,332	4%	6,197	7%	7,319	8%
Muqur	54,919	8,332	13%	2,239	4%	1,706	3%	6,093	10%	2,639	5%	773	1%
Nawa	32,464	1,935	6%	1,494	4%	3,430	11%	441	1%	784	2%	0	0%
Nawur	103,293	32,358	24%	20,155	15%	93,066	90%	12,203	9%	43,746	42%	38,672	37%
Qarabagh	155,902	3,189	2%	691	0%	1,758	1%	2,498	2%	3,727	2%	40	0%
Rashidan	19,632	1,525	7%	1,525	7%	1,615	8%	0	0%	422	2%	1,469	7%
Waghaz	42,087	1,692	4%	1,251	3%	4,450	11%	441	1%	168	0%	1,099	3%
Walimuhammad-e-Shahid	21,942	1,947	8%	1,568	7%	2,202	10%	379	2%	783	4%	2,258	10%
Zanakhan	13,729	5,939	30%	5,237	27%	6,645	48%	702	4%	5,029	37%	3,815	28%
Total	1,315,041	286,748	18%	128,037	8%	219,087	17%	158,711	10%	239,869	18%	123,414	9%

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

Both conflict and natural disaster have severely damaged houses in Ghazni, many houses are moderately — and some are completely — destroyed. This returnees' house was heavily damaged during heavy rains in Muqur district. © IOM 2018

METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

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

1. District-level assessment (B1): this assessment aims to identify settlements with high inflows and outflows of Afghan nationals and provide estimated numbers of each target population category.

2. Settlement-level assessment (B2): based on the results of B1, this assessment collects information on inflows and outflows of each target population category at each settlement (village), identified through B1. Additional villages are also identified and assessed, based on referrals from KIs.

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

KEY INFORMANTS

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

By actively recruiting more female enumerators, though challenging, DTM has made significant strides to improve gender inclusion in focus group discussions, although there is much room for improvement. However, female key informants still only made 1% of total key informants for Ghazni province.

1,430 key informants (KIs) interviewed

120 key informants are IDPs or returnees (8%)

18 female key informants (1%)

404 KIs from host communities (28%)

1,412 male key informants (99%)

236 KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (17%)

4 average number of KIs per focus group

561 KIs from local authorities (39%)

Key Informants by Type | Ghazni

- Community/Tribal Representative
- Community Development Council (CDC) Representative
- Displaced Groups Representative
- Education Representative
- Health Sector Representative
- Humanitarian/Social Organization
- Other District Authority Representative
- Other
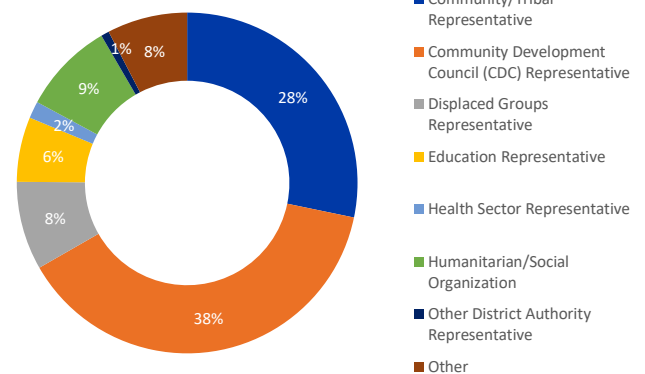
Key Informants by Type and Sex | Ghazni

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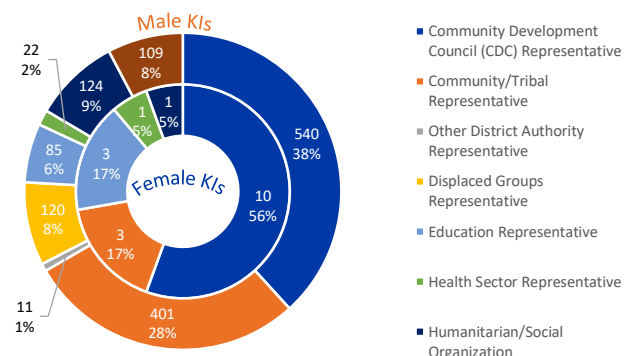
RETURNEES

Returnees are Afghan nationals who have returned to Afghanistan in the assessed location after having spent at least six months abroad. This group includes both documented returnees (Afghans who were registered refugees in host countries and then requested voluntary return with UNHCR and relevant national authorities) and undocumented returnees (Afghans who did not request voluntary return with UNHCR, but rather returned spontaneously from host countries, irrespective of whether or not they were registered refugees with UNHCR and relevant national authorities).

The number of returnees from abroad to Ghazni decreased by 57% in 2016 compared to the period between 2012 and 2015. In 2017, there was a further decrease of 22% followed by another decrease of 40% in 2018.

128,037 returnees from abroad

47,378 returned from Pakistan (37%)

94,843 undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (79%)

72,808 returned from Iran (57%)

25,343 documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (21%)

7,851 returnees from non-neighbouring countries (6%)

Returnees from Abroad | Ghazni

Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Ghazni
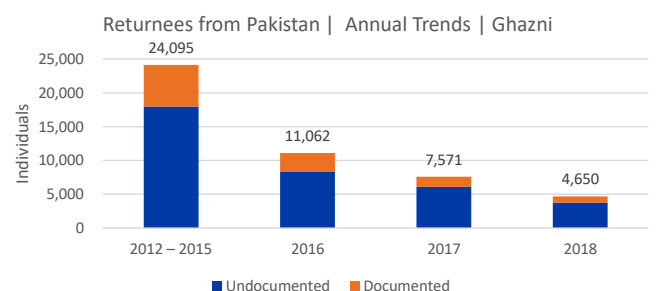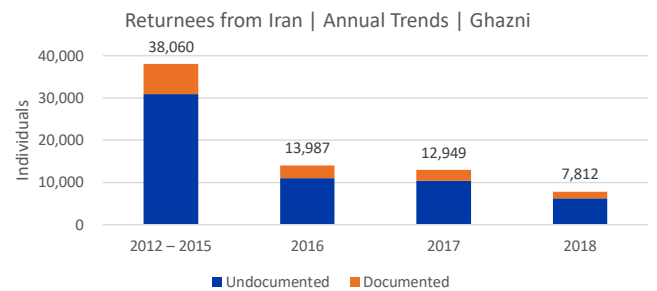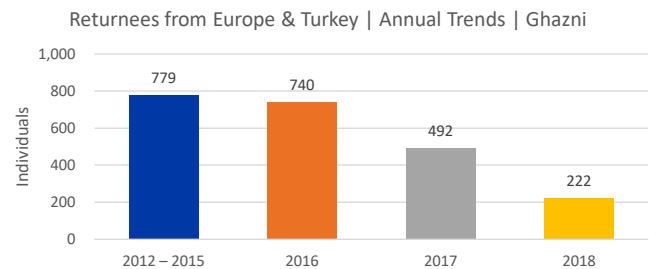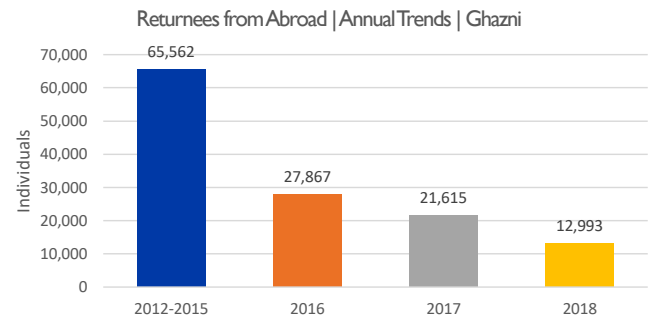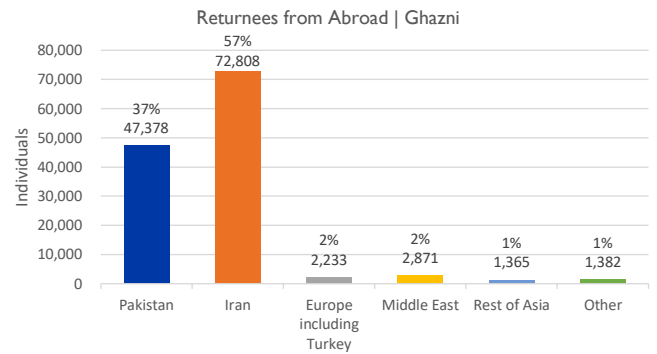
Returnees from Abroad by District | Ghazni

Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Ghazni

Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Ghazni

Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Ghazni
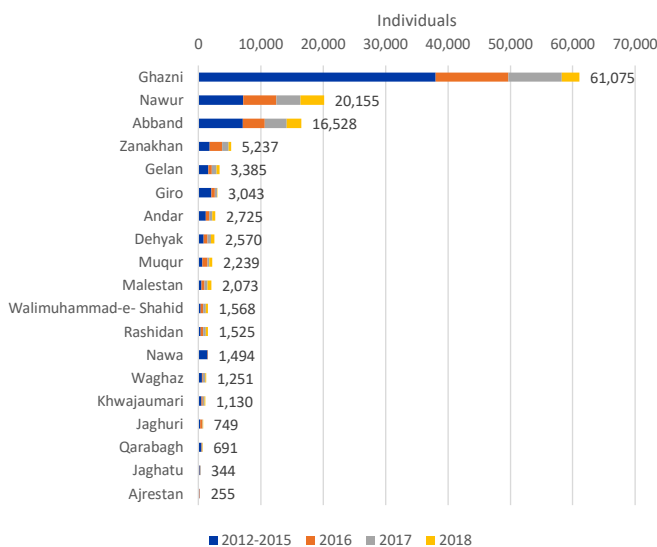
ARRIVAL IDPs

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.

158,711 IDPs currently reside in host communities

65% displaced due to conflict

114,148 IDPs in Ghazni district, which hosts the most IDPs

35% displaced by natural disaster

15,680 IDPs reside in informal settlements (10%)

68% IDPs displaced within their home province

Arrival IDPs | Annual Trends | Ghazni

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	62,764
2016	37,735
2017	26,474
2018	31,738

Arrival IDPs by District | Ghazni

District	Individuals
Ghazni	114,148
Nawur	12,203
Jaghuri	8,999
Muqur	6,093
Malestan	3,332
Andar	2,798
Qarabagh	2,498
Dehyak	2,271
Abband	1,294
Jaghatu	1,001
Giro	954
Zanakhan	702
Gelan	550
Khwajaumari	523
Nawa	441
Waghaz	441
Walimuhammad-e- Shahid	379
Ajrestan	84
Rashidan	0

■ 2012-2015　■ 2016　■ 2017　■ 2018

Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Ghazni

- Same Province: 107,642 — 68%
- Other Provinces: 51,069 — 32%

Arrival IDPs in Informal Settlements by District | Ghazni

District	Individuals
Ghazni	14,350
Khwajaumari	1,120
Muqur	210
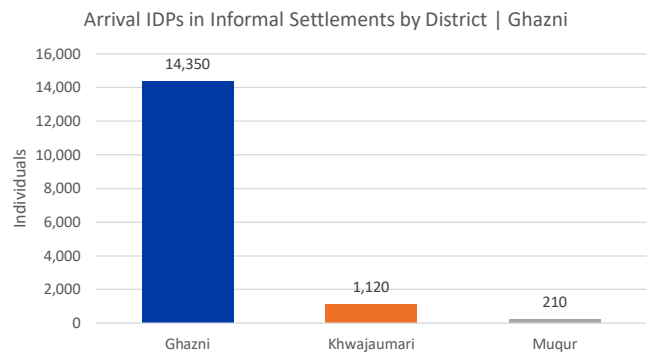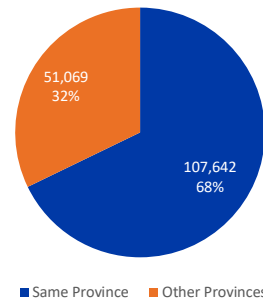
Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Ghazni

- Own House: 25%
- Rented House: 44%
- Host Family: 22%
- Tent: 6%
- Open Air: 3%
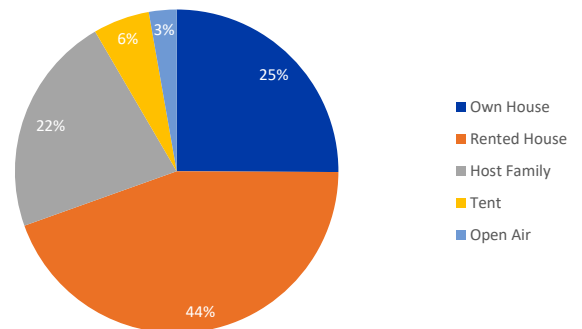
👣 + 🚶 ▶▶ TOTAL INFLOW [RETURNEES + ARRIVAL IDPs]

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Ghazni

District	Value
Ghazni	175,223
Nawur	32,358
Abband	17,822
Jaghuri	9,748
Muqur	8,332
Zanakhan	5,939
Andar	5,523
Malestan	5,405
Dehyak	4,841
Giro	3,997
Gelan	3,935
Qarabagh	3,189
Walimuhammad-e- Shahid	1,947
Nawa	1,935
Waghaz	1,692
Khwajaumari	1,653
Rashidan	1,525
Jaghatu	1,345
Ajrestan	339

■ Returnees from Abroad   ■ Arrival IDPs
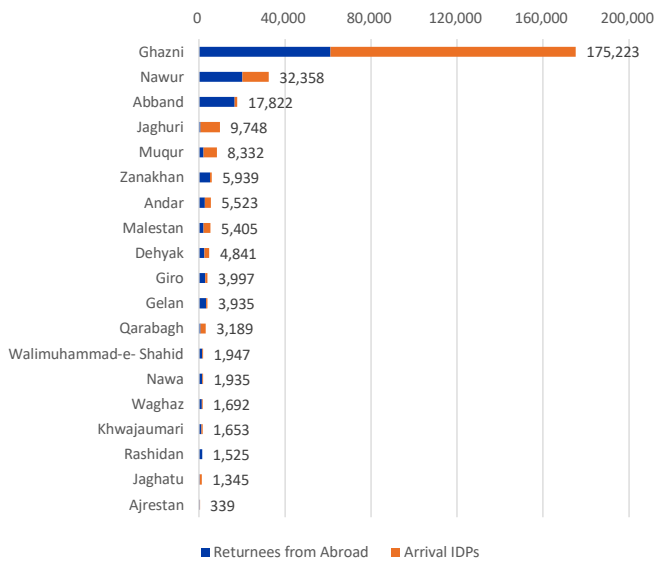
Overall, Ghazni province hosts a total inflow of 286,748 returnees and IDPs, of which 45% (128,837) are returnees and 55% (158,711) are IDPs. The table below shows the 20 settlements in Ghazni that are most affected by this influx. These 20 settlements (6% of the 355 settlements assessed in Ghazni) host 73% of the province's returnees and IDPs. These communities are especially fragile and susceptible to social instability induced by this large influx and the subsequent competition for limited, already overstretched resources and job opportunities. 6 of the 20 most affected settlements are in Ghazni district, which have 79% (164,931) of the returnees and IDPs from this group.

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Qala Shadah	Ghazni	84,910
2	Now Abad	Ghazni	42,405
3	Pashton Abad	Ghazni	32,200
4	Mir Bacha	Nawur	6,740
5	Garmak (1)	Nawur	6,282
6	Podena	Nawur	5,630
7	Seya Bota	Jaghuri	5,083
8	Shahr Bala Khowat	Nawur	3,360
9	Cha Asp	Nawur	2,406
10	Rahat Khail	Zanakhan	2,348
11	Do Kohi	Abband	2,302
12	Arezo	Ghazni	2,009
13	Qalate Bala	Ghazni	1,921
14	Balaye Qala	Dehyak	1,832
15	Ghat Kala	Abband	1,622
16	Doabi	Nawur	1,547
17	Bahaayi	Nawur	1,531
18	Manoor Kala	Abband	1,507
19	Qala Now Sar Raig (1)	Ghazni	1,486
20	Qargha	Nawur	1,456
		Total	208,577

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Ghazni	61,075	114,148	175,223
Nawur	20,155	12,203	32,358
Abband	16,528	1,294	17,822
Jaghuri	749	8,999	9,748
Muqur	2,239	6,093	8,332
Zanakhan	5,237	702	5,939
Andar	2,725	2,798	5,523
Malestan	2,073	3,332	5,405
Dehyak	2,570	2,271	4,841
Giro	3,043	954	3,997
Gelan	3,385	550	3,935
Qarabagh	691	2,498	3,189
Walimuhammad-e-Shahid	1,568	379	1,947
Nawa	1,494	441	1,935
Waghaz	1,251	441	1,692
Khwajaumari	1,130	523	1,653
Rashidan	1,525	-	1,525
Jaghatu	344	1,001	1,345
Ajrestan	255	84	339
Grand Total	128,037	158,711	286,748

DTM AFGHANISTAN

**Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level |
Total Inflow | December 2018**

Province: Ghazni

Source Data : IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM
Date map production : 18 Apr 2019
Disclaimer : This map is for illustration purposes only.
Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official
endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

https://afghanistan.iom.int/ - email : iomkabuldtmallusers@iom.int

1 cm = 11 km

1:1,053,000

Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs) by district

DTM AFGHANISTAN

**Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level |
Returnees from Abroad | December 2018**

Province: Ghazni

Source Data : IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM
Date map production : 18 Apr 2019
Disclaimer : This map is for illustration purposes only.
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endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

https://afghanistan.iom.int/ - email : iomkabuldtmallusers@iom.int

1 cm = 11 km   1:1,056,000

Districts of return of Returnees from Abroad

FLED IDPS

Fled IDPs are Afghans who have fled from an assessed location or settlement within which they previously resided and now currently reside in a different settlement in Afghanistan, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection concerns, or natural and human-made disasters.

219,087 Fled IDPs

52% fled IDPs displaced within Ghazni

47% displaced due to conflict

53% displaced by natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Ghazni

Indviduals

District	Individuals
Nawur	93,066
Ghazni	40,249
Andar	16,476
Malestan	11,360
Jaghatu	8,689
Abband	7,164
Zanakhan	6,645
Dehyak	5,934
Jaghuri	5,068
Waghaz	4,450
Nawa	3,430
Ajrestan	3,378
Giro	2,214
Walimuhammad-e- Shahid	2,202
Gelan	1,998
Qarabagh	1,758
Muqur	1,706
Khwajaumari	1,685
Rashidan	1,615

■ 2012-2015   ■ 2016   ■ 2017   ■ 2018

Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Ghazni

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	86,877
2016	53,117
2017	38,048
2018	41,045

Legend — FledIDPs

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

Countries
Province of Interest
Province
Not Accessible
District

DTM AFGHANISTAN

Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level | Fled IDPs | December 2018

Province: Ghazni

1 cm = 11 km
1:1,056,000

Source Data : IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM
Date map production : 18 Apr 2019
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Kilometers
0   20   40   80

Districts of origin of Fled IDPs

RETURNED IDPS

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

239,869
Returned IDPs

67%
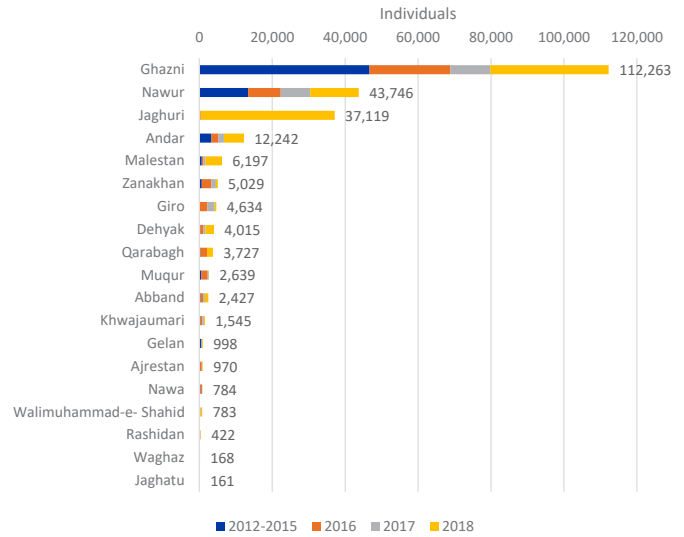returned from other locations within Ghazni

4 in 5
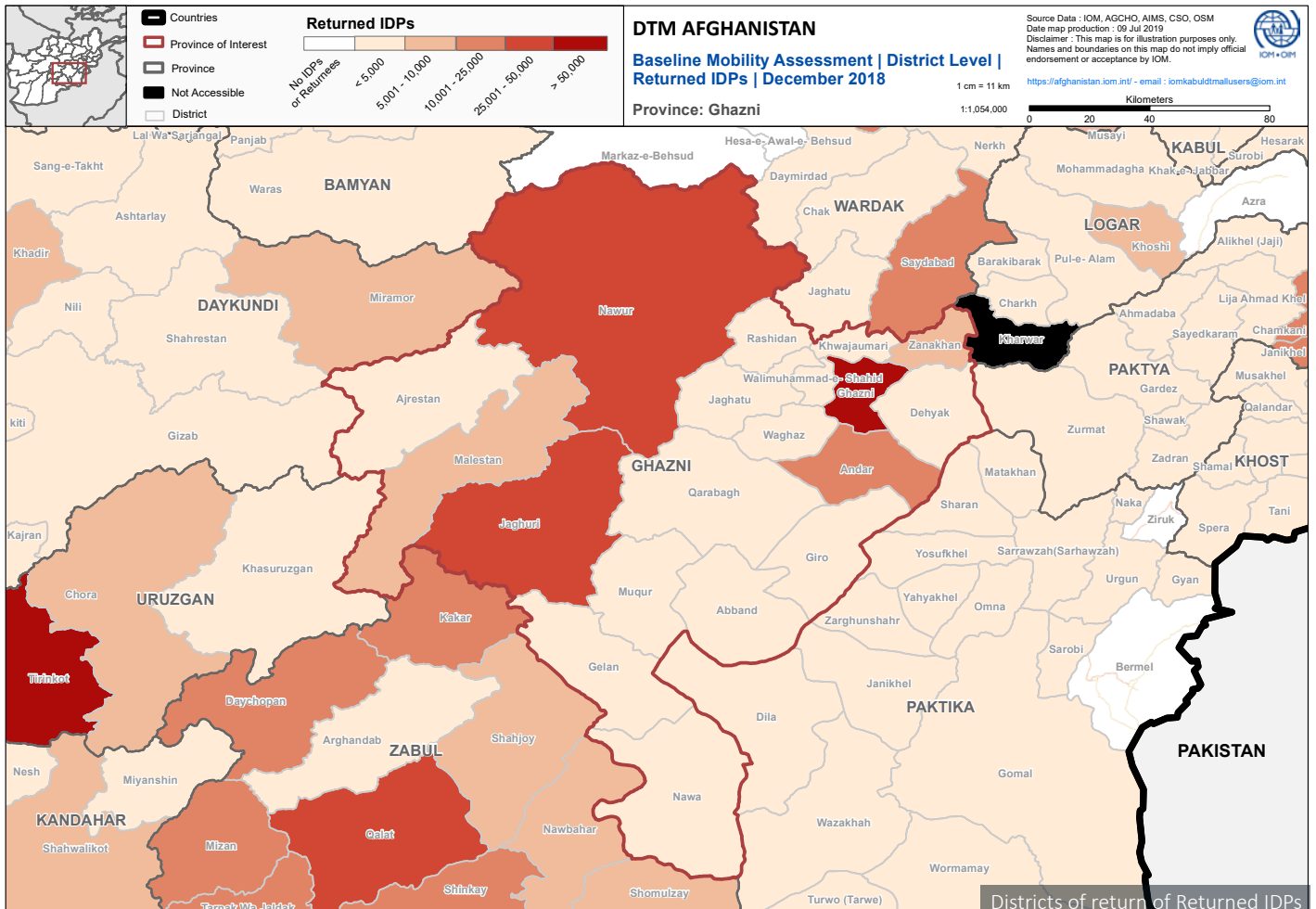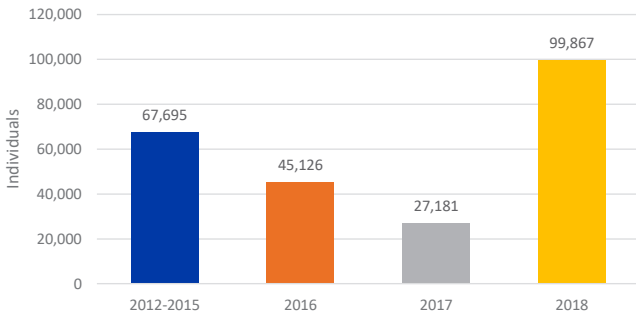former IDPs returned to just 3 districts: Ghazni, Nawur and Jaghuri (80%)

1 in 2
47% of all returned IDPs in Ghazni returned to Ghazni districut

Returned IDPs by District | Ghazni

Individuals

District	Individuals
Ghazni	112,263
Nawur	43,746
Jaghuri	37,119
Andar	12,242
Malestan	6,197
Zanakhan	5,029
Giro	4,634
Dehyak	4,015
Qarabagh	3,727
Muqur	2,639
Abband	2,427
Khwajaumari	1,545
Gelan	998
Ajrestan	970
Nawa	784
Walimuhammad-e- Shahid	783
Rashidan	422
Waghaz	168
Jaghatu	161

■ 2012-2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018

Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Ghazni

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	67,695
2016	45,126
2017	27,181
2018	99,867

Map Legend

Returned IDPs

- Countries
- Province of Interest
- Province
- Not Accessible
- District

Returned IDPs scale:
- No IDPs or Returnees
- < 5,000
- 5,001 - 10,000
- 10,001 - 25,000
- 25,001 - 50,000
- > 50,000

DTM AFGHANISTAN

Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level | Returned IDPs | December 2018

Province: Ghazni

1 cm = 11 km

1:1,054,000

Kilometers
0   20   40   80

Districts of return of Returned IDPs

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.
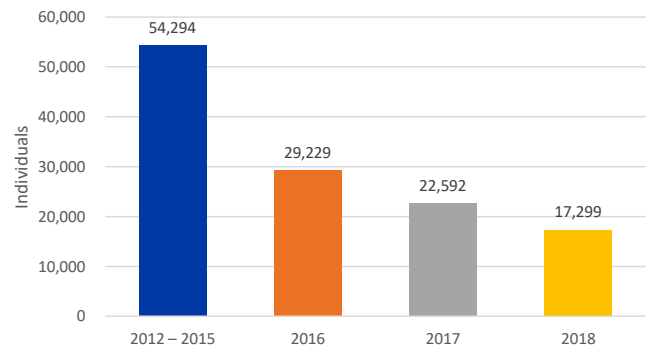
123,414
fled abroad
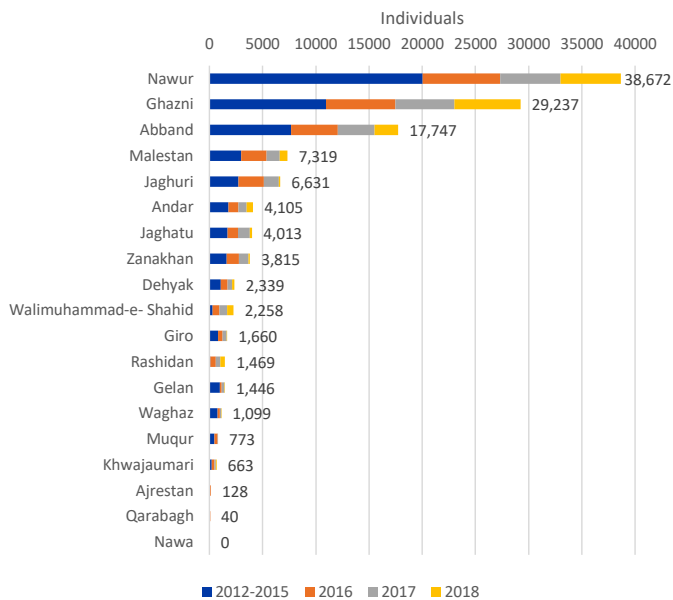
11,680
fled to Europe (10%)
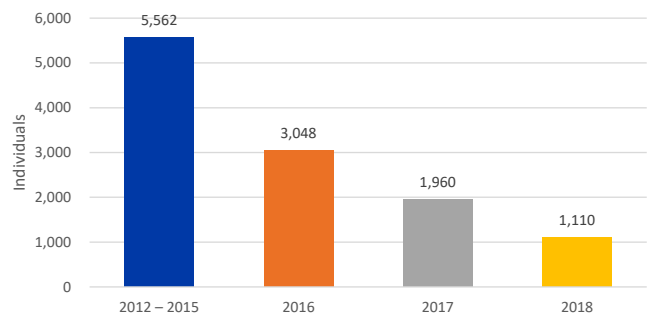
62,427
fled to Iran (51%)

39,968
fled to Pakistan (32%)

Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Ghazni

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	54,294
2016	29,229
2017	22,592
2018	17,299

Out-Migrants by District | Ghazni

District	Individuals
Nawur	38,672
Ghazni	29,237
Abband	17,747
Malestan	7,319
Jaghuri	6,631
Andar	4,105
Jaghatu	4,013
Zanakhan	3,815
Dehyak	2,339
Walimuhammad-e- Shahid	2,258
Giro	1,660
Rashidan	1,469
Gelan	1,446
Waghaz	1,099
Muqur	773
Khwajaumari	663
Ajrestan	128
Qarabagh	40
Nawa	0

Legend: 2012-2015 ▪ 2016 ▪ 2017 ▪ 2018

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

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	5,562
2016	3,048
2017	1,960
2018	1,110

Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Ghazni

Destination	Individuals
Pakistan	39,968
Iran	62,427
Europe including Turkey	11,680
Middle East	2,288
Rest of Asia	2,286
Other	4,765

Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Ghazni

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	17,194
2016	10,836
2017	7,504
2018	4,434
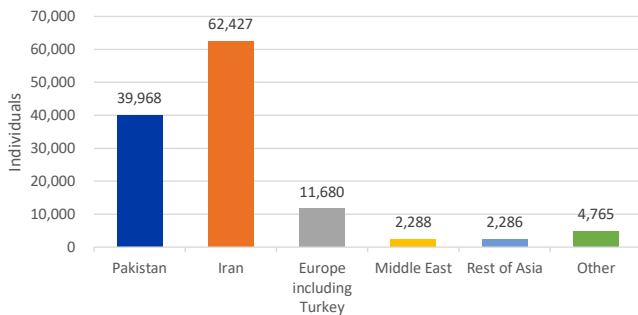
Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Ghazni

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	26,017
2016	13,564
2017	11,802
2018	11,044
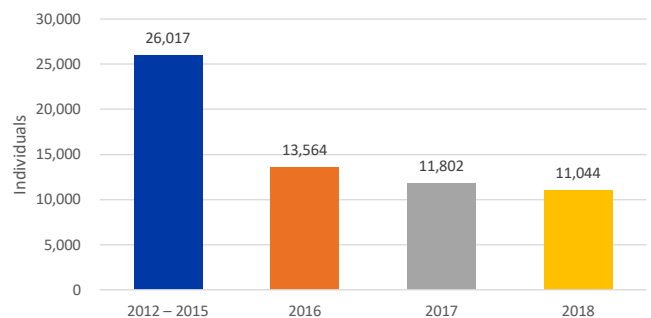
⤙ ▸▸ SECTORAL NEEDS

TOP 5 DISTRICTS

Evidence-based prioritization is essential to the delivery of better targeted assistance and basic services. DTM provides partners with lists of priority areas in most need of assistance, based on a variety of sectoral indicators, at Province, District and Settlement levels.

(NOTE: The number of individuals reported below is based on the Total Inflow: IDPs + Returnees)

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Ghazni	175,223
2	Nawur	32,358
3	Abband	17,822
4	Jaghuri	9,748
5	Muqur	8,332
	Grand Total	**243,483**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Ghazni	13,185
2	Andar	166
3	Abband	154
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
	Grand Total	**13,505**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Nawur	22,164
2	Zanakhan	5,385
3	Ghazni	2,624
4	Jaghuri	1,204
5	Andar	1,138
	Grand Total	**32,515**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Nawur	20,893
2	Abband	11,482
3	Zanakhan	3,964
4	Ghazni	3,895
5	Andar	3,082
	Grand Total	**43,316**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Nawur	5,762
2	Abband	4,666
3	Jaghuri	3,902
4	Malestan	2,930
5	Andar	2,713
	Grand Total	**19,973**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Nawur	32,091
2	Zanakhan	5,939
3	Abband	5,648
4	Andar	2,868
5	Malestan	2,132
	Grand Total	**48,678**

STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

A Fled IDP Family Hoping to Return

Sayed Ahmad, father of six children, was living a happy life with his family in Khas Uruzgan District, Uruzgan Province. He used to own one hectare of land, where he cultivated fruits and vegetables to support his family. He was earning enough to feed his family and send his children to school. This was the case until the security situation in his area deteriorated sharply. Ahmad decided to leave all his belongings, land and animals — and leave with his family for Jaghuri district, Ghazni province. Sayed Ahmad and his family are among 158,711 arrival IDPs displaced in Ghazni province.

Unfortunately, one week after their arrival, insurgents attacked Jaghuri district as well. Sayed Ahmad had to move again with his family, this time to nearby Zang Ab village. Now, he is living with his family in the house of someone named Ramazan and takes care of his animals.
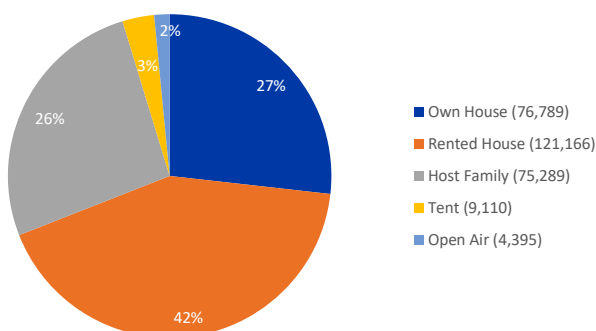
"my children cannot go to school because we are in an emergency situation. Once the security situation in my village improves, I hope to return home with my family. However, I have likely lost my property and animals due to the fighting in the area. It will be difficult for me to restart everything and support my family, while we have no support to re-start our own lives".

Please note that the names have changed to protect the identity of the interviewee.

Sayed Ahmad is living in displacement with his family and hoping to return home, but he is afraid of not being able to restart his life after returning home. © IOM 2018

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | Ghazni

- 27%
- 42%
- 26%
- 3%
- 2%

- Own House (76,789)
- Rented House (121,166)
- Host Family (75,289)
- Tent (9,110)
- Open Air (4,395)

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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.

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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