DTM AFGHANISTAN

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

KANDAHAR SUMMARY RESULTS
ROUND 7 ▪ OCT – DEC 2018

Shelter needs are high in Kandahar, especially among IDPs living in Maywand 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

Due to funding limitations and comparatively lesser presence of IDPs and returnees, Kandahar was not assessed in 2018. Therefore, there is no 2018 data to report and, consequently, all of the charts in this report show a value of zero for 2018.

16 districts assessed

384 settlements assessed

2,096 key informants interviewed

76,388 returnees from abroad [2012-2018]

181,511 IDPs [2012–2018] currently in host communities

87,992 former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2018]

16,559 out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2018]

156 out-migrants fled to Europe (1% of out-migrants)

11,946 returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air – Kandahar has the 4th highest need of shelter nationwide

1 in 4 24% of families have no access to schools – Kandahar has the 2nd greatest need of schools nationwide

97,080 individuals have no access to markets

2 in 5 37% of all returnees and IDPs in Kandahar reside in Kandahar district

23,571 individuals (63%) in Spinboldak District have no access to potable water

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

District	*Base Population	Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs)	% of Pop.	Returnees	% of Pop.	Fled IDPs	% of Pop.	Arrival IDPs	% of Pop.	Returned IDPs	% of Pop.	Out Migrants	% of Pop.
Arghandab	67,622	14,491	18%	2,129	3%	2,543	4%	12,362	15%	5,030	7%	442	1%
Arghestan	37,596	2,631	7%	1,994	5%	10,787	29%	637	2%	560	1%	224	1%
Daman	37,853	12,934	25%	3,069	6%	335	1%	9,865	19%	240	1%	0	0%
Ghorak	10,522	812	7%	0	0%	18,312	174%	812	7%	539	5%	70	1%
Kandahar	645,439	94,631	13%	25,176	3%	373	0%	69,455	9%	2,498	0%	1,635	0%
Khakrez	24,893	2,173	8%	25	0%	17,998	72%	2,148	8%	414	2%	48	0%
Maruf	36,056	595	2%	595	2%	12,426	34%	0	0%	0	0%	1,547	4%
Maywand	64,030	16,810	21%	4,140	5%	16,889	26%	12,670	16%	3,052	5%	537	1%
Miyanshin	16,424	65	0%	54	0%	9,901	60%	11	0%	183	1%	175	1%
Nesh	14,627	2,697	16%	45	0%	17,802	122%	2,652	15%	364	2%	205	1%
Panjwayi	95,082	38,596	29%	13,099	10%	39,007	41%	25,497	19%	57,714	61%	2,828	3%
Reg	9,752	5,285	35%	4,430	29%	9,245	95%	855	6%	0	0%	2,413	25%
Shahwalikot	47,349	4,468	9%	1,314	3%	16,679	35%	3,154	6%	5,550	12%	971	2%
Shorabak	12,575	6,365	34%	6,185	33%	7,002	56%	180	1%	150	1%	2,160	17%
Spinboldak	123,694	37,165	23%	8,758	5%	10,949	9%	28,407	18%	2,096	2%	2,403	2%
Zheray	93,669	18,181	16%	5,375	5%	6,018	6%	12,806	11%	9,602	10%	901	1%
Total	1,337,183	257,899	16%	76,388	5%	196,266	15%	181,511	11%	87,992	7%	16,559	1%

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

Kandahar has high shelter needs — many IDP and returnee families are currently living in open air without any shelter. Like this family in Maywand District, many do not even have a tent to live in. © 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.
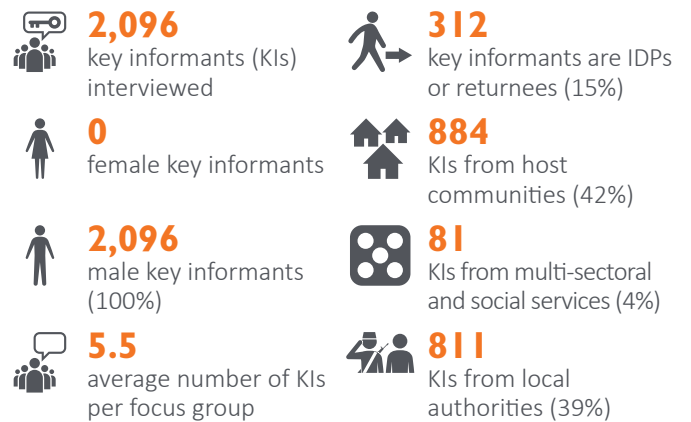
Since DTM has now assessed all 34 provinces, only settlement-level assessments will be conducted in the future. Pending continued funding, DTM aims to conduct baseline mobility assessments, nationwide, twice per year.
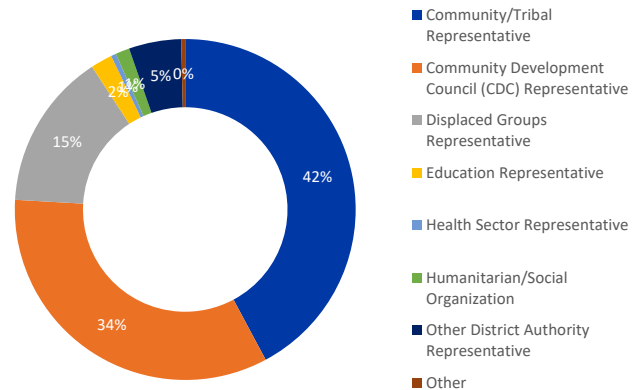
KEY INFORMANTS

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.
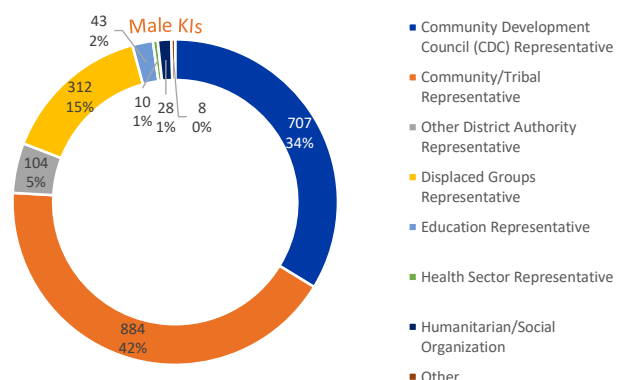
By actively recruiting more female enumerators in country level, though challenging, DTM has made significant strides to improve gender inclusion in focus group discussions, although there is much room for improvement. In addition, there were no female key informants in Kandahar, due to social norms and sensitivities.

2,096 key informants (KIs) interviewed

312 key informants are IDPs or returnees (15%)

0 female key informants

884 KIs from host communities (42%)

2,096 male key informants (100%)

81 KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (4%)

5.5 average number of KIs per focus group

811 KIs from local authorities (39%)

Key Informants by Type | Kandahar

- 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 | Kandahar

Male KIs

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

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 Kandahar decreased by 53% in 2016 compared to the period between 2012 and 2015. In 2017, there was a further decrease of 25%. Kandahar was not assessed in 2018; therefore, there is no returnee data to report (all 2018 values on the charts are 0).

76,388 returnees from abroad

69,954 returned from Pakistan (92%)

60,246 undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (79%)
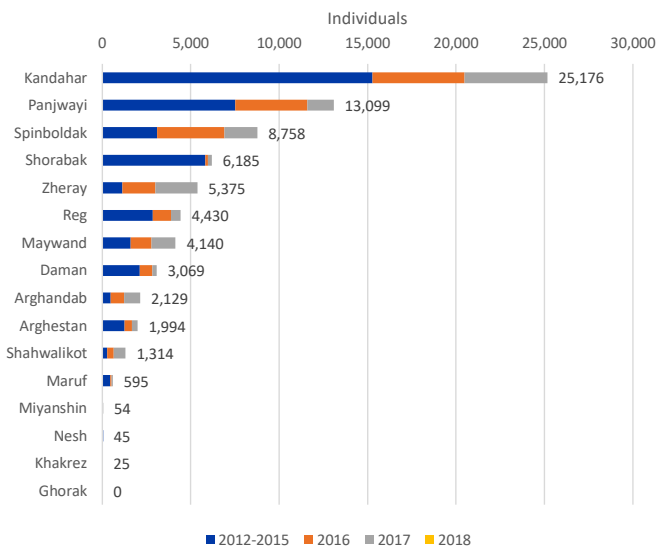
6,434 returned from Iran (8%)
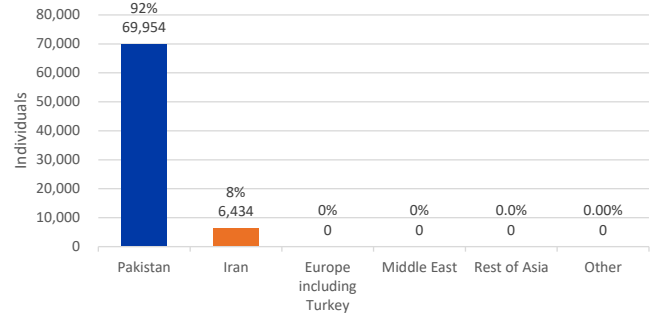
16,142 documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (21%)

0 returnees from non-neighbouring countries

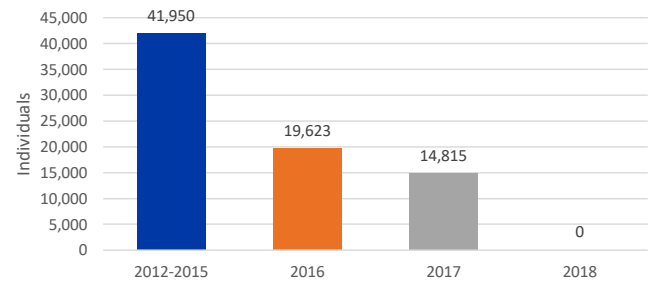### Returnees from Abroad | Kandahar

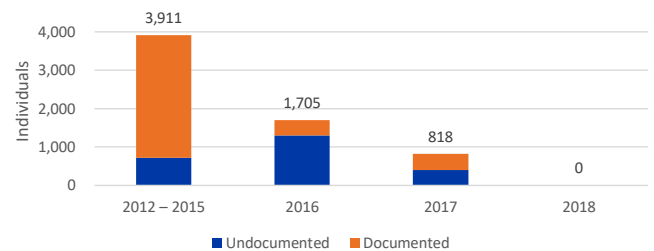### Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Kandahar
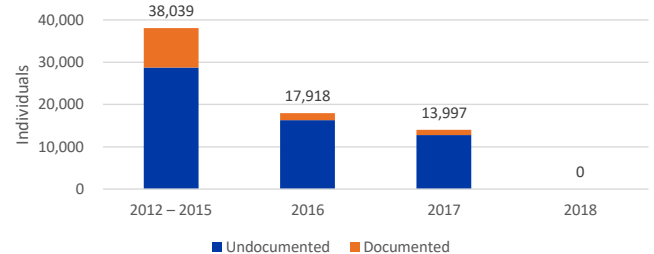

Returnees from Abroad by District | Kandahar

Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Kandahar

Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Kandahar

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. Kandahar was not assessed in 2018; therefore, there is no IDP data to report (all 2018 values on the charts are 0).

181,511 IDPs currently reside in host communities

83% displaced due to conflict

69,455 IDPs in Kandahar district, which hosts the most IDPs

17% displaced by natural disaster

5,109 IDPs reside in informal settlements (6%)

57% IDPs displaced within their home province

Arrival IDPs | Annual Trends | Kandahar

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	67,637
2016	59,524
2017	54,350
2018	0
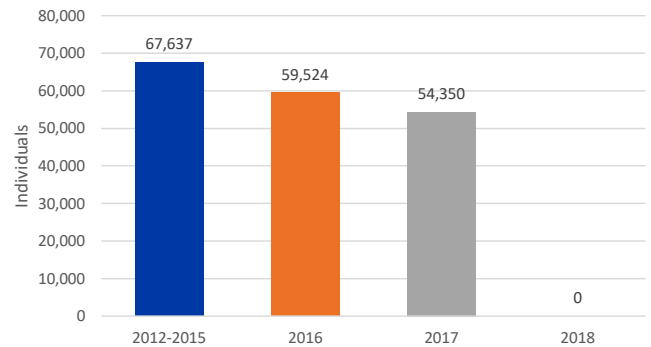
Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Kandahar

- Same Province: 103,074 — 57%
- Other Provinces: 78,437 — 43%

Arrival IDPs by District | Kandahar

Individuals

District	Total
Kandahar	69,455
Spinboldak	28,407
Panjwayi	25,497
Zheray	12,806
Maywand	12,670
Arghandab	12,362
Daman	9,865
Shahwalikot	3,154
Nesh	2,652
Khakrez	2,148
Reg	855
Ghorak	812
Arghestan	637
Shorabak	180
Miyanshin	11
Maruf	0

Legend: 2012-2015 ▪ 2016 ▪ 2017 ▪ 2018
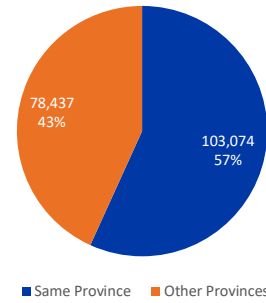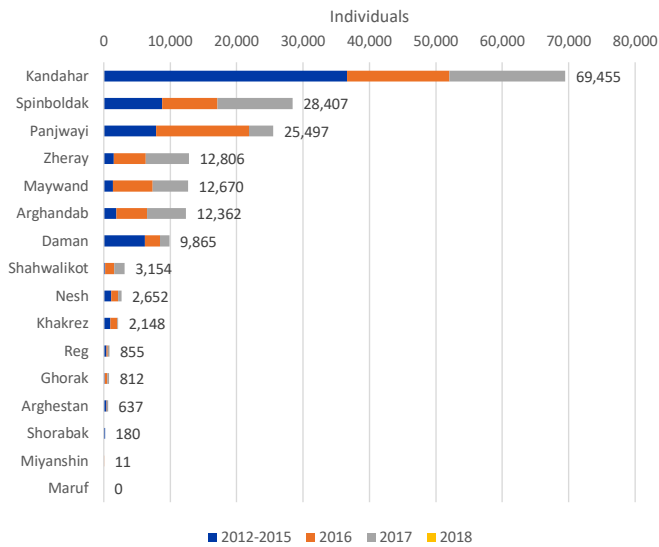
Arrival IDPs in Informal Settlements by District | Kandahar

District	Individuals
Arghandab	48
Panjwayi	5,061
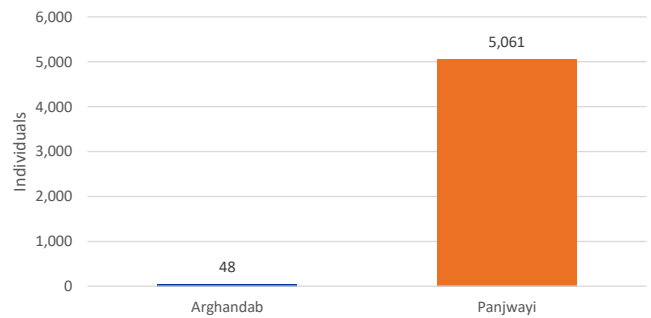
Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Kandahar

- Own House: 16%
- Rented House: 37%
- Host Family: 45%
- Tent: 2%
- Open Air: 0.07%
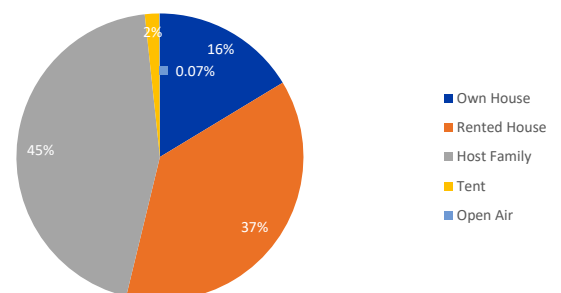
🚶‍♂️ + 🚶 ▶▶ TOTAL INFLOW [RETURNEES + ARRIVAL IDPs]

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Kandahar

District	Total Inflow
Kandahar	94,631
Panjwayi	38,596
Spinboldak	37,165
Zheray	18,181
Maywand	16,810
Arghandab	14,491
Daman	12,934
Shorabak	6,365
Reg	5,285
Shahwalikot	4,468
Nesh	2,697
Arghestan	2,631
Khakrez	2,173
Ghorak	812
Maruf	595
Miyanshin	65

■ Returnees from Abroad   ■ Arrival IDPs
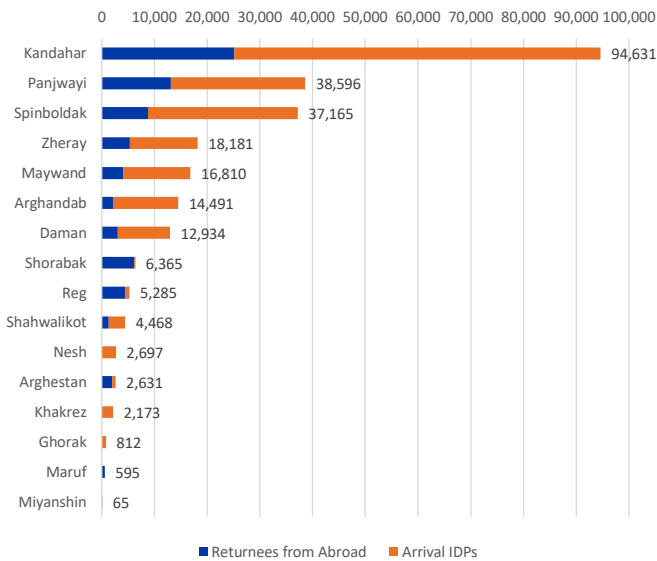
Overall, Kandahar province hosts a total inflow of 257,899 returnees and IDPs, of which 30% (76,388) are returnees and 70% (181,511) are IDPs. The table below shows the 20 settlements in Kandahar that are most affected by this influx. These 20 settlements (5% of the 384 settlements assessed in Kandahar host 50% 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.13 of the 20 most affected settlements are in Kandahar district, which have 56% (72,032) of the returnees and IDPs from this group.

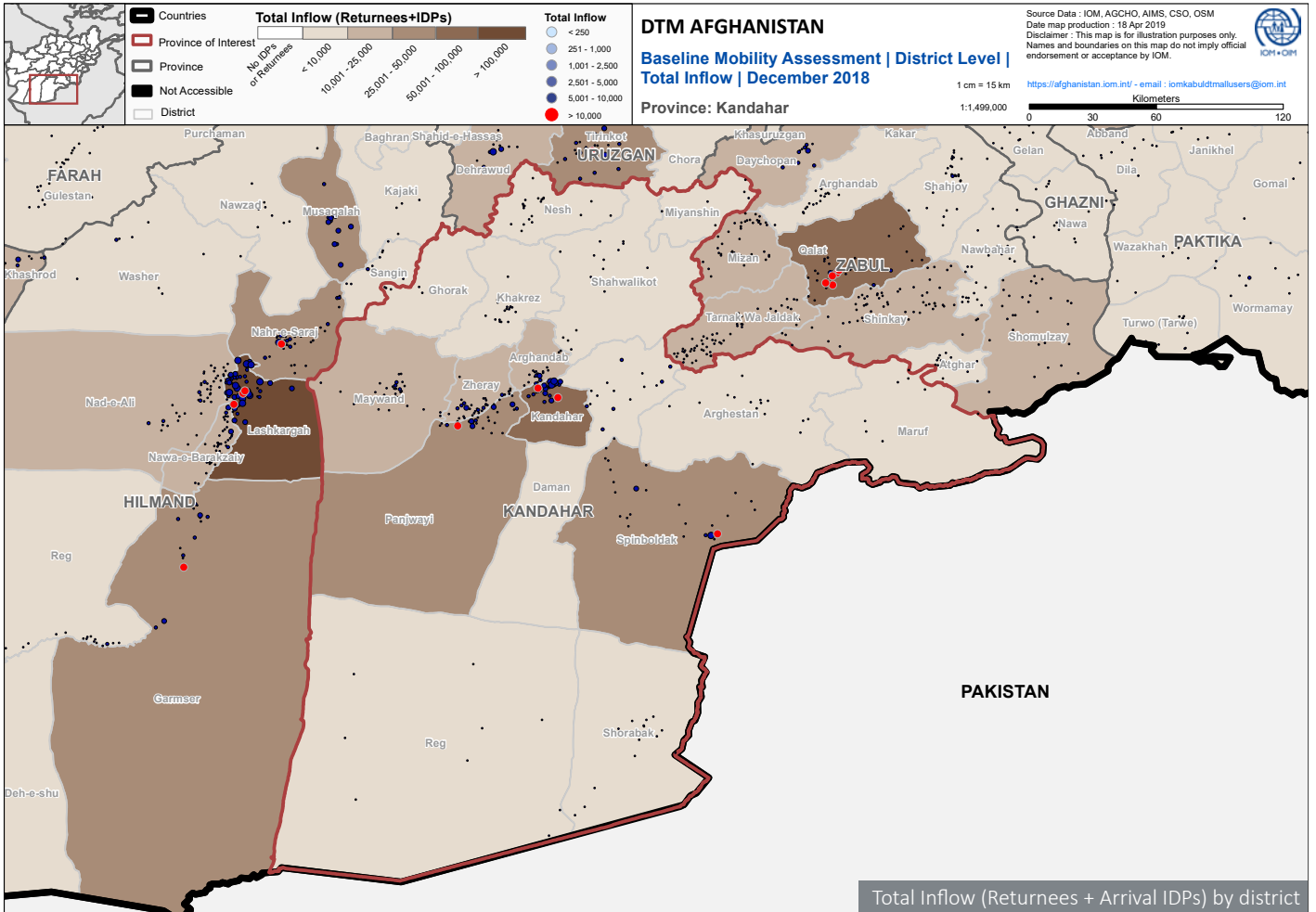| Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Marofian Kalay	Spinboldak	22,395
2	Tolokan	Panjwayi	14,910
3	Gundigan	Kandahar	13,550
4	Karz	Kandahar	13,540
5	Shah Wali Kot Pump	Kandahar	5,810
6	Alif Saha Loy Wala	Kandahar	5,520
7	Helal Chowk	Kandahar	5,350
8	Nawi Kalay	Spinboldak	5,075
9	Salihan	Panjwayi	4,615
10	Deh Masus	Kandahar	4,231
11	Shair Surkh Baba	Kandahar	3,695
12	Tera Ada	Kandahar	3,650
13	Regration	Kandahar	3,630
14	Shari Naw (Guzar 4)	Kandahar	3,626
15	Hakeem Sahib Ada (Guzar 6)	Kandahar	3,620
16	Zangabad (2)	Panjwayi	3,367
17	Ardozai	Zheray	3,115
18	Chehil Meetra Jada(Guzar 4)	Kandahar	2,970
19	Balambi	Panjwayi	2,905
20	Mirzamohammad Kalacha	Kandahar	2,840
		Total	128,414

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Kandahar	25,176	69,455	94,631
Panjwayi	13,099	25,497	38,596
Spinboldak	8,758	28,407	37,165
Zheray	5,375	12,806	18,181
Maywand	4,140	12,670	16,810
Arghandab	2,129	12,362	14,491
Daman	3,069	9,865	12,934
Shorabak	6,185	180	6,365
Reg	4,430	855	5,285
Shahwalikot	1,314	3,154	4,468
Nesh	45	2,652	2,697
Arghestan	1,994	637	2,631
Khakrez	25	2,148	2,173
Ghorak	0	812	812
Maruf	595	0	595
Miyanshin	54	11	65
Grand Total	76,388	181,511	257,899

Countries
Province of Interest
Province
Not Accessible
District

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs)

No IDPs or Returnees | < 10,000 | 10,001 - 25,000 | 25,001 - 50,000 | 50,001 - 100,000 | > 100,000

Total Inflow
- ○ < 250
- ○ 251 - 1,000
- ○ 1,001 - 2,500
- ● 2,501 - 5,000
- ● 5,001 - 10,000
- ● > 10,000

DTM AFGHANISTAN

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

Province: Kandahar

1 cm = 15 km

1:1,499,000

Kilometers
0 30 60 120

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

Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs) by district

Countries
Province of Interest
Province
Not Accessible
District

Returnees from Abroad (Total)

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 | Returnees from Abroad | December 2018

Province: Kandahar

1 cm = 15 km   1:1,502,000

Kilometers
0 30 60 120

Source Data : IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM
Date map production : 18 Apr 2019
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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. Kandahar was not assessed in 2018; therefore, there is no IDP data to report (all 2018 values on the charts are 0).

196,266
Fled IDPs
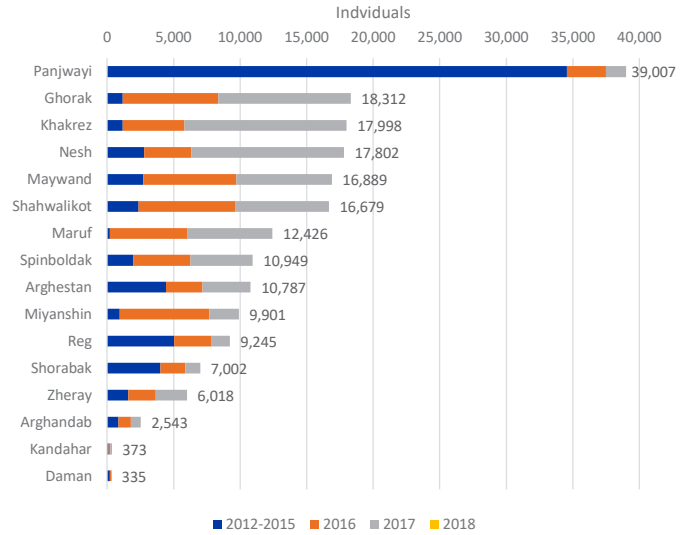
86%
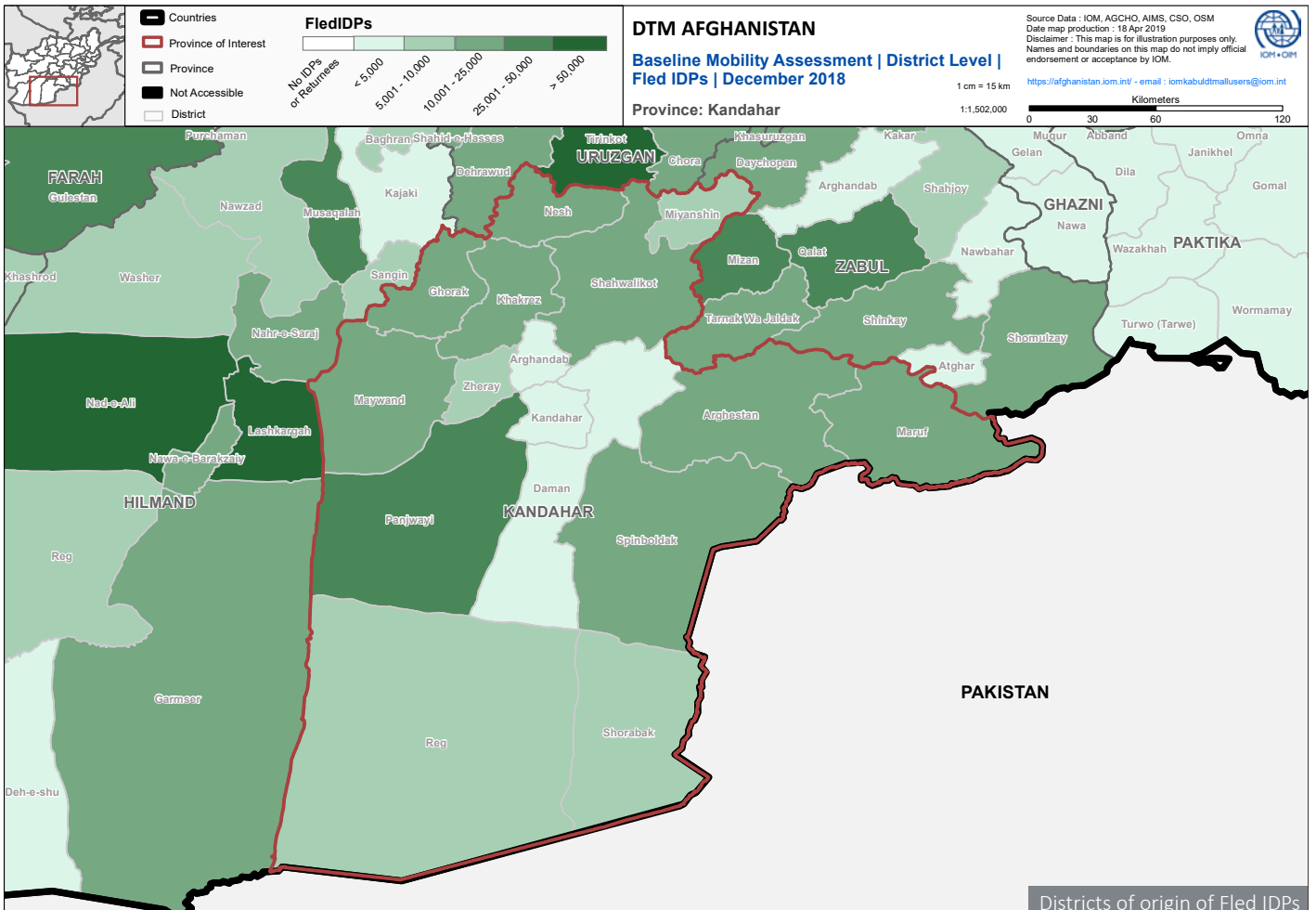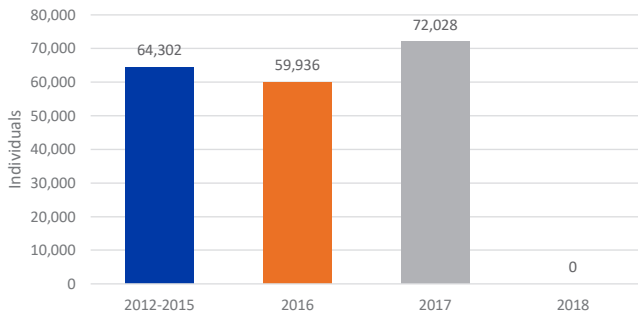fled IDPs displaced within Kandahar

68%
displaced due to conflict

32%
displaced by natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Kandahar

Individuals

District	Individuals
Panjwayi	39,007
Ghorak	18,312
Khakrez	17,998
Nesh	17,802
Maywand	16,889
Shahwalikot	16,679
Maruf	12,426
Spinboldak	10,949
Arghestan	10,787
Miyanshin	9,901
Reg	9,245
Shorabak	7,002
Zheray	6,018
Arghandab	2,543
Kandahar	373
Daman	335

■ 2012-2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018

Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Kandahar

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	64,302
2016	59,936
2017	72,028
2018	0

DTM AFGHANISTAN

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

Province: Kandahar

1 cm = 15 km
1:1,502,000

Kilometers
0   30   60   120

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
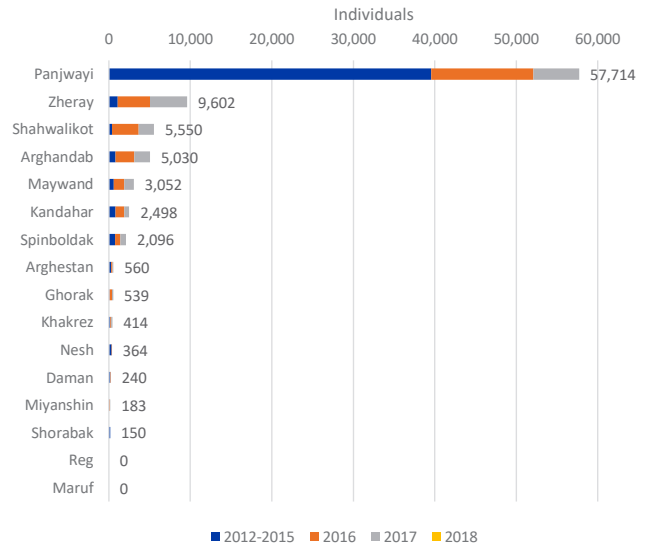

Districts of origin of Fled IDPs

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.Kandahar was not assessed in 2018; therefore, there is no IDP data to report (all 2018 values on the charts are 0).

87,992
Returned IDPs

66%
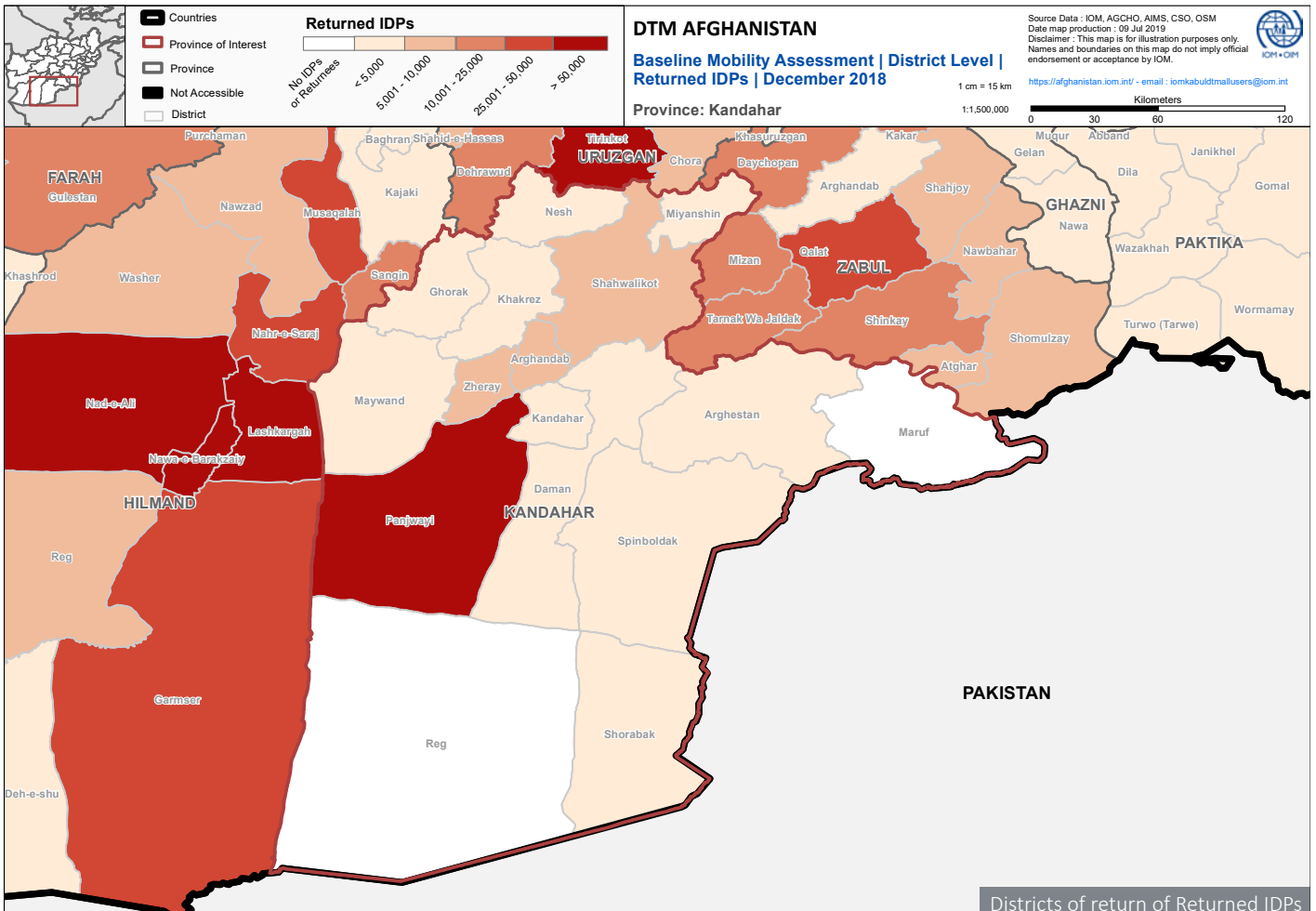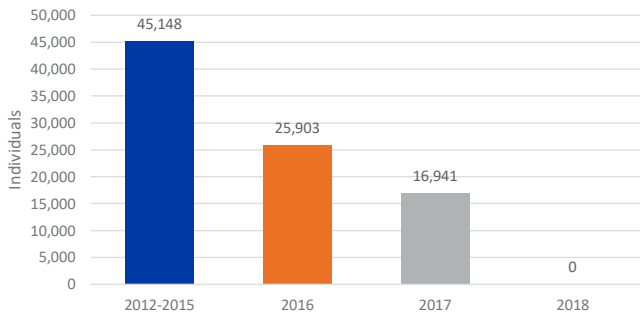Returned IDPs are from Panjwayi district

3 in 4
former IDPs returned to just 2 districts: Panjwayi, Zheray (77%)

3 in 5
66% of all returned IDPs returned to Panjwayi district

Returned IDPs by District | Kandahar

Individuals

District	Value
Panjwayi	57,714
Zheray	9,602
Shahwalikot	5,550
Arghandab	5,030
Maywand	3,052
Kandahar	2,498
Spinboldak	2,096
Arghestan	560
Ghorak	539
Khakrez	414
Nesh	364
Daman	240
Miyanshin	183
Shorabak	150
Reg	0
Maruf	0

■ 2012-2015   ■ 2016   ■ 2017   ■ 2018

Rerturned IDPs | Annual Trends | Kandahar

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	45,148
2016	25,903
2017	16,941
2018	0

DTM AFGHANISTAN

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

Province: Kandahar

Source Data : IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM
Date map production : 09 Jul 2019
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1 cm = 15 km
1:1,500,000

Kilometers
0   30   60   120

Returned IDPs

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

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

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. Kandahar was not assessed in 2018; therefore, there is no out-migrant data to report (all 2018 values on the charts are 0).
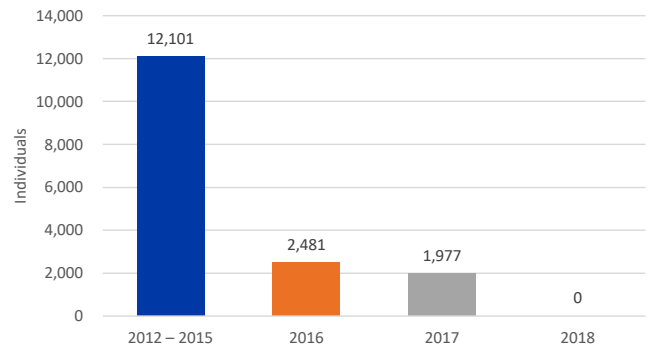
16,559 fled abroad
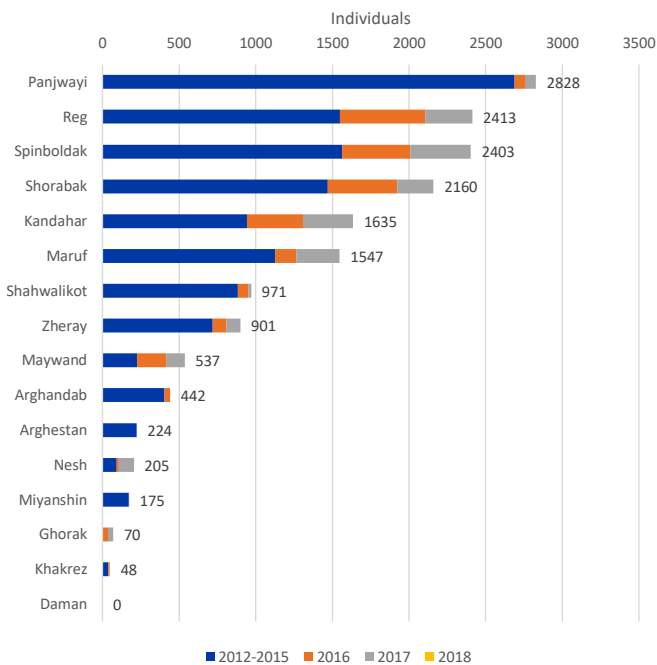
156 fled to Europe (1%)
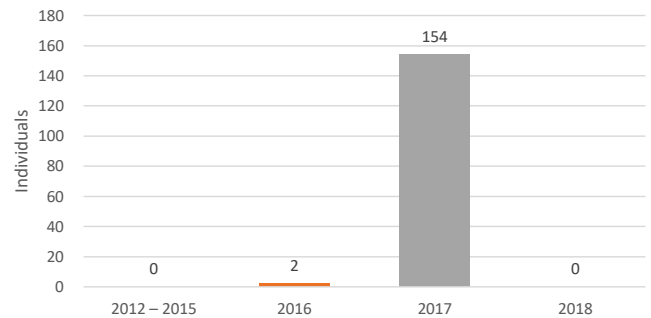
1,123 fled to Iran (7%)

15,272 fled to Pakistan (92%)

Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Kandahar

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	12,101
2016	2,481
2017	1,977
2018	0

Out-Migrants by District | Kandahar

District	Individuals
Panjwayi	2828
Reg	2413
Spinboldak	2403
Shorabak	2160
Kandahar	1635
Maruf	1547
Shahwalikot	971
Zheray	901
Maywand	537
Arghandab	442
Arghestan	224
Nesh	205
Miyanshin	175
Ghorak	70
Khakrez	48
Daman	0

Legend: ■ 2012-2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018

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

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	0
2016	2
2017	154
2018	0

Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Kandahar

Destination	Individuals
Pakistan	15,272
Iran	1,123
Europe including Turkey	156
Middle East	0
Rest of Asia	0
Other	8

Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Kandahar

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	11,463
2016	2,140
2017	1,669
2018	0
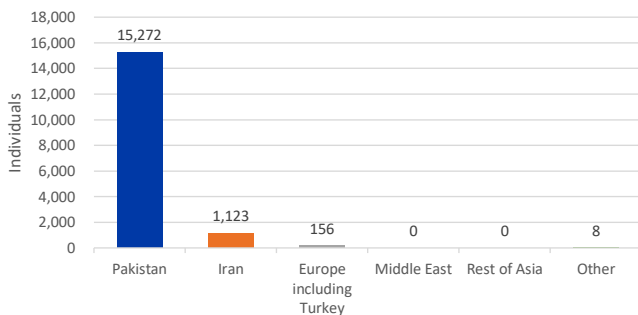
Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Kandahar

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	638
2016	331
2017	154
2018	0
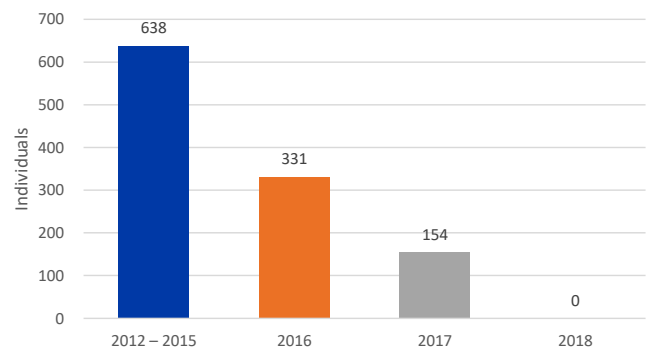
⤳ ►► SECTORAL NEEDS

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	Kandahar	94,631
2	Panjwayi	38,596
3	Spinboldak	37,165
4	Zheray	18,181
5	Maywand	16,810
	Grand Total	**205,383**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Reg	5,141
2	Shorabak	4,280
3	Spinboldak	1,019
4	Arghandab	589
5	Nesh	307
	Grand Total	**11,336**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Spinboldak	23,571
2	Arghestan	630
3	NA	NA
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
	Grand Total	**24,201**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Kandahar	24,466
2	Daman	12,934
3	Panjwayi	10,044
4	Spinboldak	7,054
5	Shorabak	6,365
	Grand Total	**60,863**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Kandahar	17,121
2	Panjwayi	6,584
3	Shorabak	6,365
4	Zheray	6,057
5	Reg	5,285
	Grand Total	**41,412**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Kandahar	38,241
2	Panjwayi	23,459
3	Daman	12,934
4	Shorabak	6,365
5	Reg	5,285
	Grand Total	**86,284**

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | Kandahar

- 0%
- 21%
- 5%
- 41%
- 33%

■ Own House (53,864)
■ Rented House (86,317)
■ Host Family (105,773)
■ Tent (11,806)
■ Open Air (140)
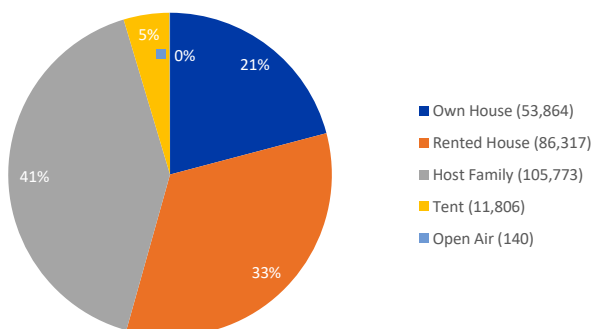
STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

Former Prisoner and Refugee Happy About Returning Home

Noorullah Durani lives in a small town in Kandahar province, close to the Pakistan border, in an area where there is a lot of cross-border transport and trade. The area is also a hotbed for insurgent activity, and in 2011 insurgents attacked his village, blocking off roads and capturing hundreds of civilians, including Noorullah.

Noorullah was consequently arrested and sent to prison for 24 days. In the meantime, his family was suffering the adverse impact of insurgents' occupation—lack of access to food and medical clinics and the temporary closure of shops and local businesses. After Noorullah was released from prison, he and his wife and children left Afghanistan for Quetta, Pakistan.

After being arrested by border officials in Pakistan, the family had to pay a bribe in order to avoid deportation. Noorullah started to work as a bricklayer, where he earned $3 per day — not enough for all family expenses. His family's expenses include food, rent and medicine for his younger daughter who had recently been diagnosed with pneumonia.

In 2016, they were arrested by Pakistani officials and deported back to Afghanistan. They were among the 17,918 returnees from Pakistan returning that year. They returned to their village that, to their great surprise and joy, had undergone a positive transformation. Roads, markets, and local services were open and could be accessed safely. Noorullah was able to start working on his former land and his children were re-admitted to school.

The Durani family consider themselves blessed and fortunate to be safe and comfortable back in their hometown.

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

Noorullah is happy that he returned with his family from Pakistan to Kandahar, because he can now work and send his children to school. © IOM 2018

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Please visit the DTM Afghanistan web page for more information, including downloadable maps and datasets, as well as interactive maps and dashboards:

🌐 www.displacement.iom.int/afghanistan

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