DTM AFGHANISTAN

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

PAKTIKA SUMMARY RESULTS
ROUND 7 ▪ OCT – DEC 2018

Shelter is still a prevailing need in Paktika, where 611 returnees and IDPs are living in tents and open air.
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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.
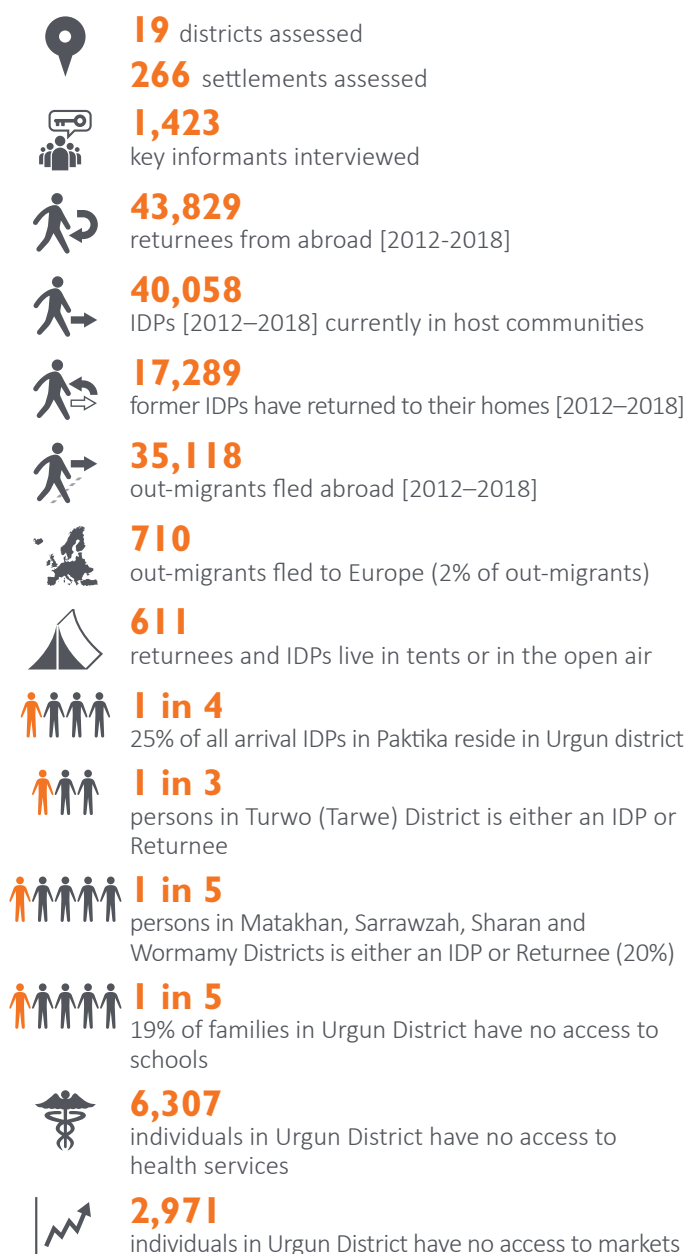
5 TARGET POPULATIONS

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
266 settlements assessed

1,423 key informants interviewed

43,829 returnees from abroad [2012-2018]

40,058 IDPs [2012–2018] currently in host communities

17,289 former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2018]

35,118 out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2018]

710 out-migrants fled to Europe (2% of out-migrants)

611 returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air

1 in 4 25% of all arrival IDPs in Paktika reside in Urgun district

1 in 3 persons in Turwo (Tarwe) District is either an IDP or Returnee

1 in 5 persons in Matakhan, Sarrawzah, Sharan and Wormamy Districts is either an IDP or Returnee (20%)

1 in 5 19% of families in Urgun District have no access to schools

6,307 individuals in Urgun District have no access to health services

2,971 individuals in Urgun District have no access to markets

For more information, please contact: ✉ DTMAfghanistan@iom.int   🌐 www.displacement.iom.int/afghanistan   f 𝕏 ⊙

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.	Returned IDPs	% of Pop.	Out Migrants	% of Pop.
Bermel	74,374	3,043	4%	381	0%	119	0%	2,662	3%	0	0%	175	0%
Dila	46,211	2,181	5%	1,513	3%	714	2%	668	1%	753	2%	1,036	2%
Gomal	46,165	1,289	3%	922	2%	2,273	5%	367	1%	1,149	2%	490	1%
Gyan	44,992	1,200	3%	756	2%	1,848	4%	444	1%	1,263	3%	497	1%
Janikhel	35,611	5,712	14%	3,324	8%	2,202	6%	2,388	6%	2,115	6%	2,297	6%
Matakhan	26,259	6,481	20%	5,516	17%	1,667	6%	965	3%	944	4%	4,992	19%
Naka	16,458	1,031	6%	619	4%	1,394	8%	412	2%	955	6%	463	3%
Omna	22,996	860	4%	326	1%	517	2%	534	2%	494	2%	497	2%
Sarobi	62,495	1,379	2%	343	1%	273	0%	1,036	2%	84	0%	123	0%
Sarrawzah (Sarhawza)	35,785	7,233	17%	4,871	11%	2,205	6%	2,362	5%	576	2%	6,959	19%
Sharan	37,525	11,081	23%	5,614	12%	2,721	7%	5,467	11%	1,260	3%	5,275	14%
Turwo (Tarwe)	10,881	4,592	30%	1,520	10%	1,478	14%	3,072	20%	506	5%	1,353	12%
Urgun	87,454	16,017	15%	5,893	6%	4,116	5%	10,124	10%	438	1%	859	1%
Wazakhah	45,051	2,311	5%	1,231	3%	1,175	3%	1,080	2%	1,027	2%	1,008	2%
Wormamay	21,032	4,446	17%	1,321	5%	3,199	15%	3,125	12%	374	2%	999	5%
Yahyakhel	28,753	3,156	10%	2,224	7%	1,001	3%	932	3%	837	3%	1,187	4%
Yosufkhel	28,195	5,112	15%	2,992	9%	2,933	10%	2,120	6%	1,817	6%	3,575	13%
Zarghunshahr	40,607	6,217	13%	4,029	9%	2,022	5%	2,188	5%	2,697	7%	3,333	8%
Ziruk	38,066	546	1%	434	1%	336	1%	112	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	748,910	83,887	10%	43,829	5%	32,193	4%	40,058	5%	17,289	2%	35,118	5%

*Base Population source: OCHA, CSO Population Estimates for 2016 to 2017, 15-AUG-2016   Symbology: > 25% of population

The need for school buildings in Paktika is high, where a lack of education infrastructure has resulted in many families sending their children to local madrassas instead. © 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. In Paktika, however, DTM was not able to interview female key informants during this round.

1,423 key informants (KIs) interviewed

128 key informants are IDPs or returnees (9%)

0 female key informants

381 KIs from host communities (27%)

1,423 male key informants (100%)

569 KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (40%)

5.3 average number of KIs per focus group

333 KIs from local authorities (23%)

Key Informants by Type | Paktika

- Community/Tribal Representative — 27%
- Community Development Council (CDC) Representative — 17%
- Displaced Groups Representative — 9%
- Education Representative — 16%
- Health Sector Representative — 6%
- Humanitarian/Social Organization — 18%
- Other District Authority Representative — 6%
- Other — 1%
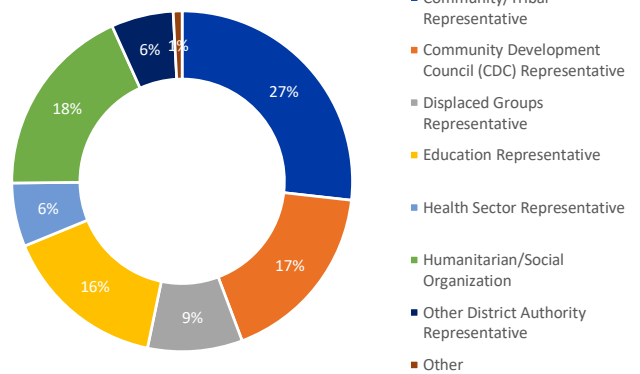
Key Informants by Type and Sex | Paktika

Male KIs

- Community Development Council (CDC) Representative — 249, 17%
- Community/Tribal Representative — 381, 27%
- Other District Authority Representative — 84, 6%
- Displaced Groups Representative — 128, 9%
- Education Representative — 221, 16%
- Health Sector Representative — 86, 6%
- Humanitarian/Social Organization — 262, 18%
- Other — 12, 1%
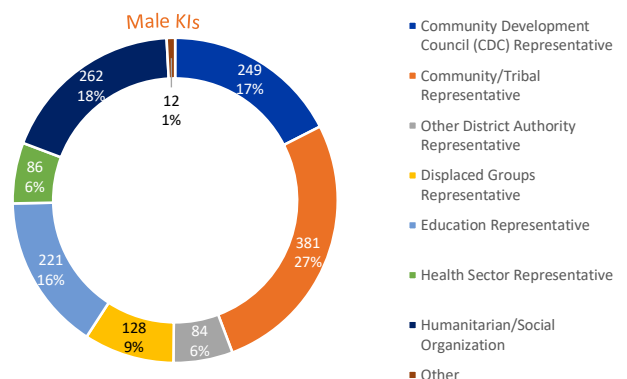
RETURNEES

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 Paktika decreased by 39% in 2016 compared to the period between 2012 and 2015. There was a further decrease of 29% in 2017 and a decrease of 28% in 2018.

43,829
returnees from abroad

40,769
returned from Pakistan (93%)

31,456
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (76.5%)
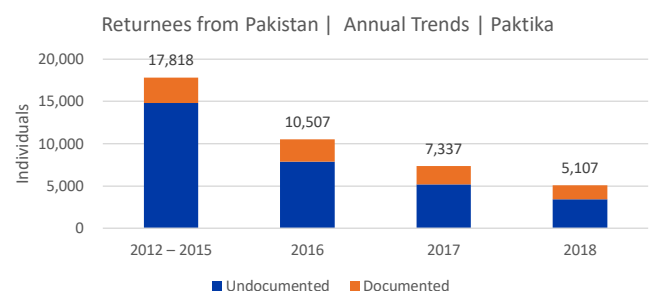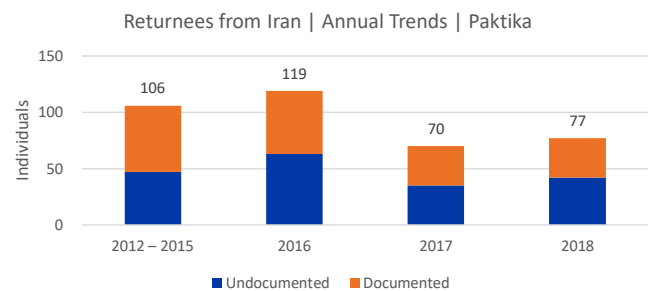
372
returned from Iran (1%)

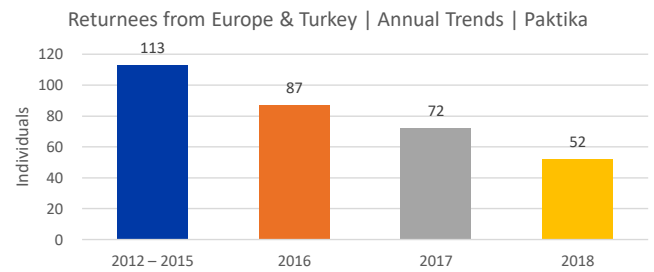**9,685**
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (23.5%)
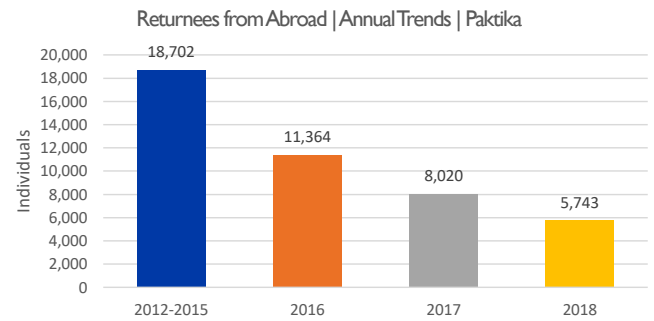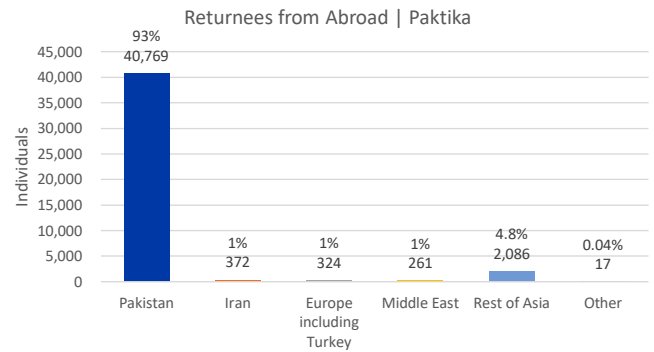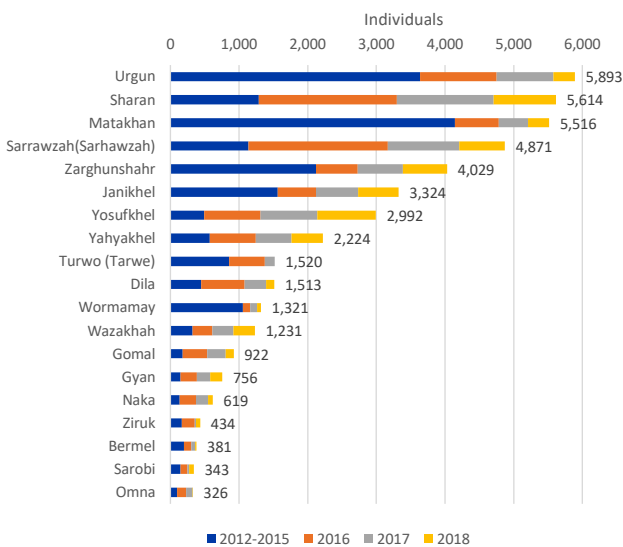
2,688
returnees from non-neighbouring countries (6%)

Returnees from Abroad by District | Paktika

Returnees from Abroad | Paktika

Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Paktika

Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Paktika

Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Paktika

Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Paktika

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.

40,058 IDPs currently reside in host communities

94% displaced due to conflict

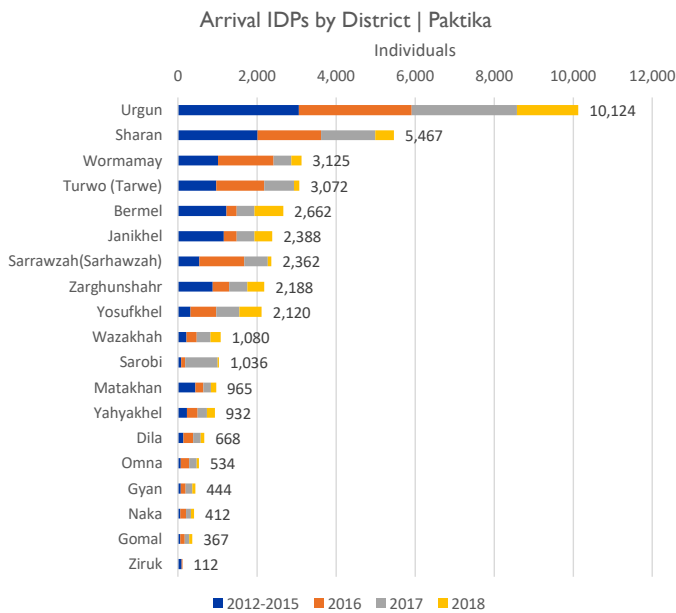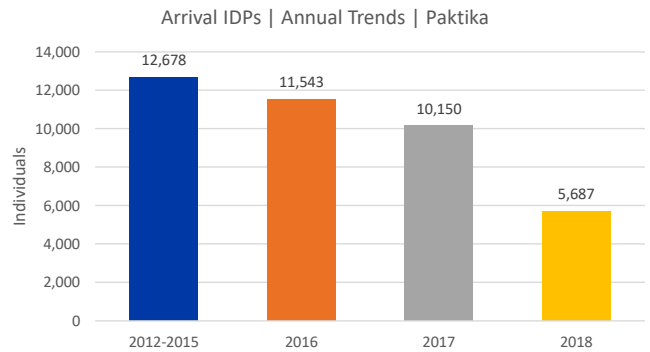**10,124** IDPs in Urgun, which hosts the most IDPs

6% displaced by natural disaster

112 IDPs reside in informal settlements (0.3%)

91% IDPs displaced within their home province

Arrival IDPs | Annual Trends | Paktika

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	12,678
2016	11,543
2017	10,150
2018	5,687

Arrival IDPs by District | Paktika

Individuals

District	Individuals
Urgun	10,124
Sharan	5,467
Wormamay	3,125
Turwo (Tarwe)	3,072
Bermel	2,662
Janikhel	2,388
Sarrawzah(Sarhawzah)	2,362
Zarghunshahr	2,188
Yosufkhel	2,120
Wazakhah	1,080
Sarobi	1,036
Matakhan	965
Yahyakhel	932
Dila	668
Omna	534
Gyan	444
Naka	412
Gomal	367
Ziruk	112

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

Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Paktika

- Same Province: 36,259 — 91%
- Other Provinces: 3,799 — 9%

Arrival IDPs in Informal Settlements by District | Paktika

District	Individuals
Urgun	112
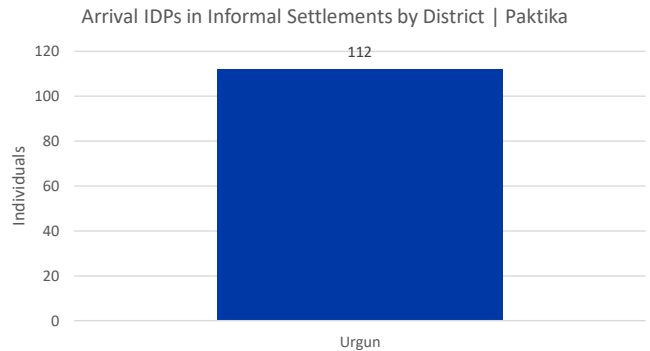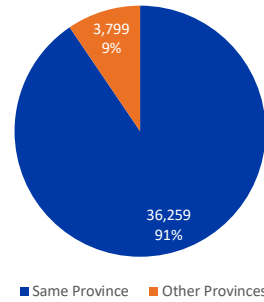
Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Paktika

- Own House: 30%
- Rented House: 22%
- Host Family: 47%
- Tent: 1%
- Open Air: 0%
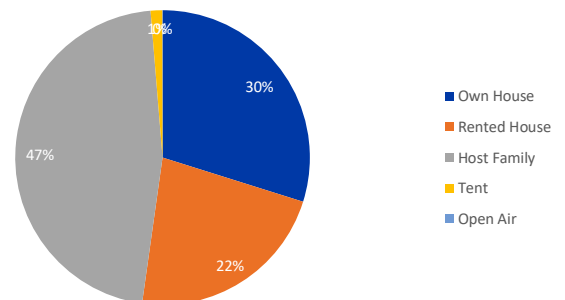
🚶‍♂️ + 🚶 ▶▶ TOTAL INFLOW [RETURNEES + ARRIVAL IDPs]

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Paktika

Settlement	Total Inflow
Urgun	16,017
Sharan	11,081
Sarrawzah(Sarhawzah)	7,233
Matakhan	6,481
Zarghunshahr	6,217
Janikhel	5,712
Yosufkhel	5,112
Turwo (Tarwe)	4,592
Wormamay	4,446
Yahyakhel	3,156
Bermel	3,043
Wazakhah	2,311
Dila	2,181
Sarobi	1,379
Gomal	1,289
Gyan	1,200
Naka	1,031
Omna	860
Ziruk	546

■ Returnees from Abroad   ■ Arrival IDPs
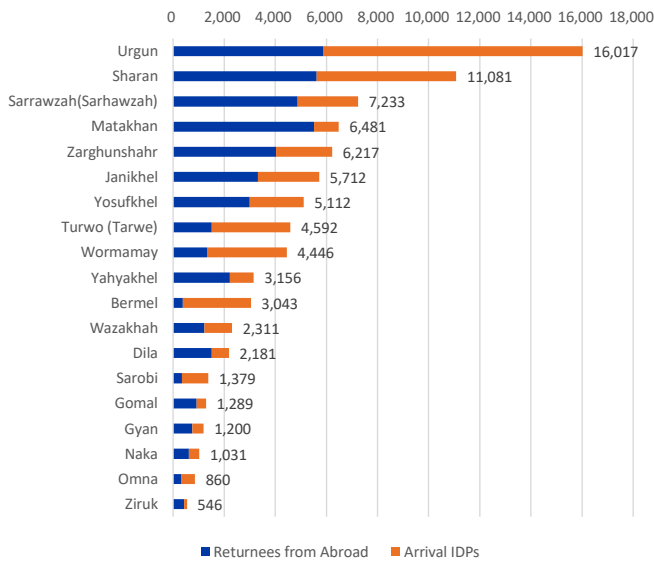
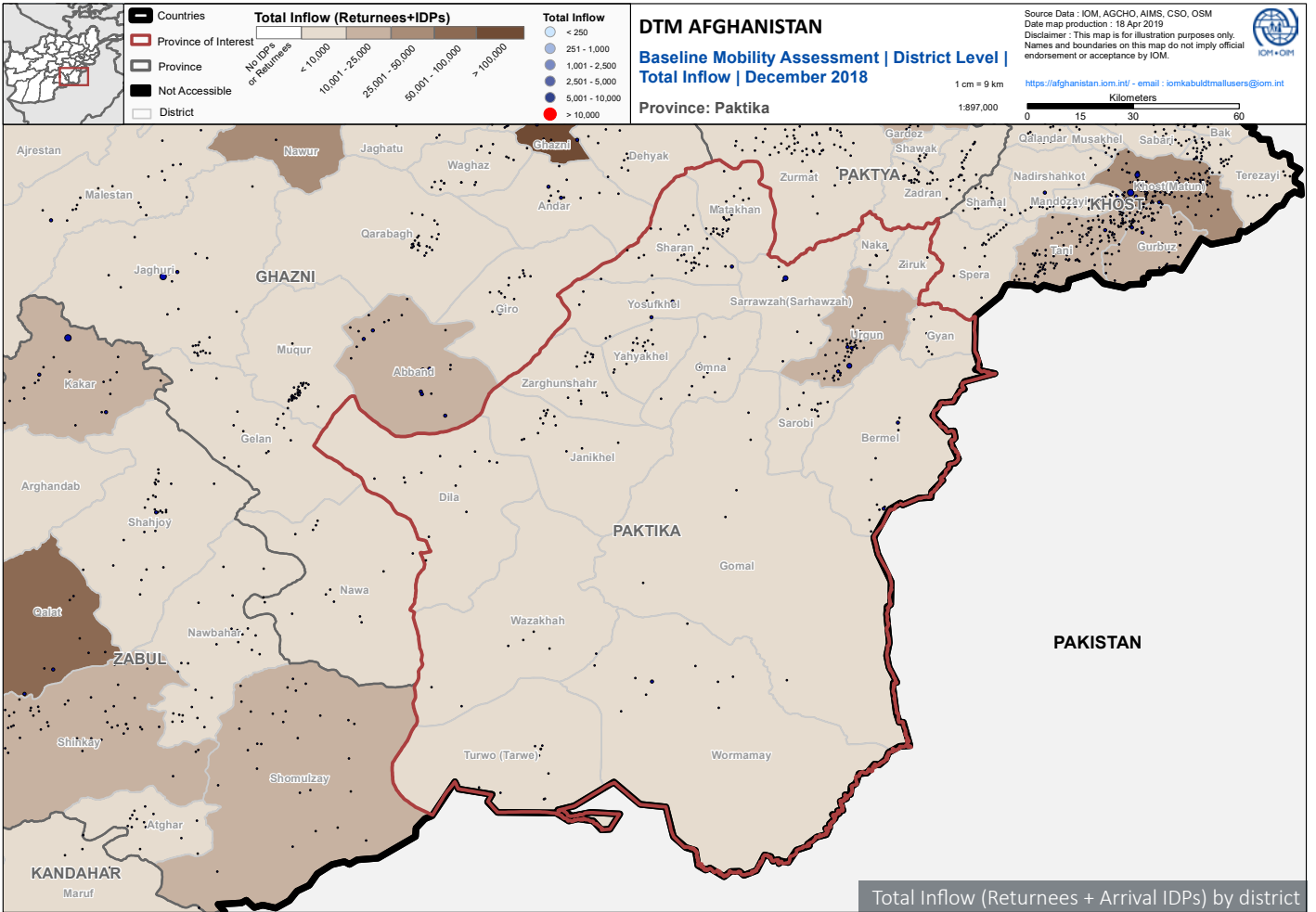Overall, Paktika province hosts a total inflow of 83,887 returnees and IDPs, of which 52% (43,829) are returnees and 48% (40,058) are IDPs. The table below shows the 20 settlements in Paktika that are most affected by this influx. These 20 settlements (8% of the 266 settlements assessed in Paktika) host 33% 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. 7 of the 20 most affected settlements are in Urgun district, which have 41% (11,411) of the returnees and IDPs from this group.
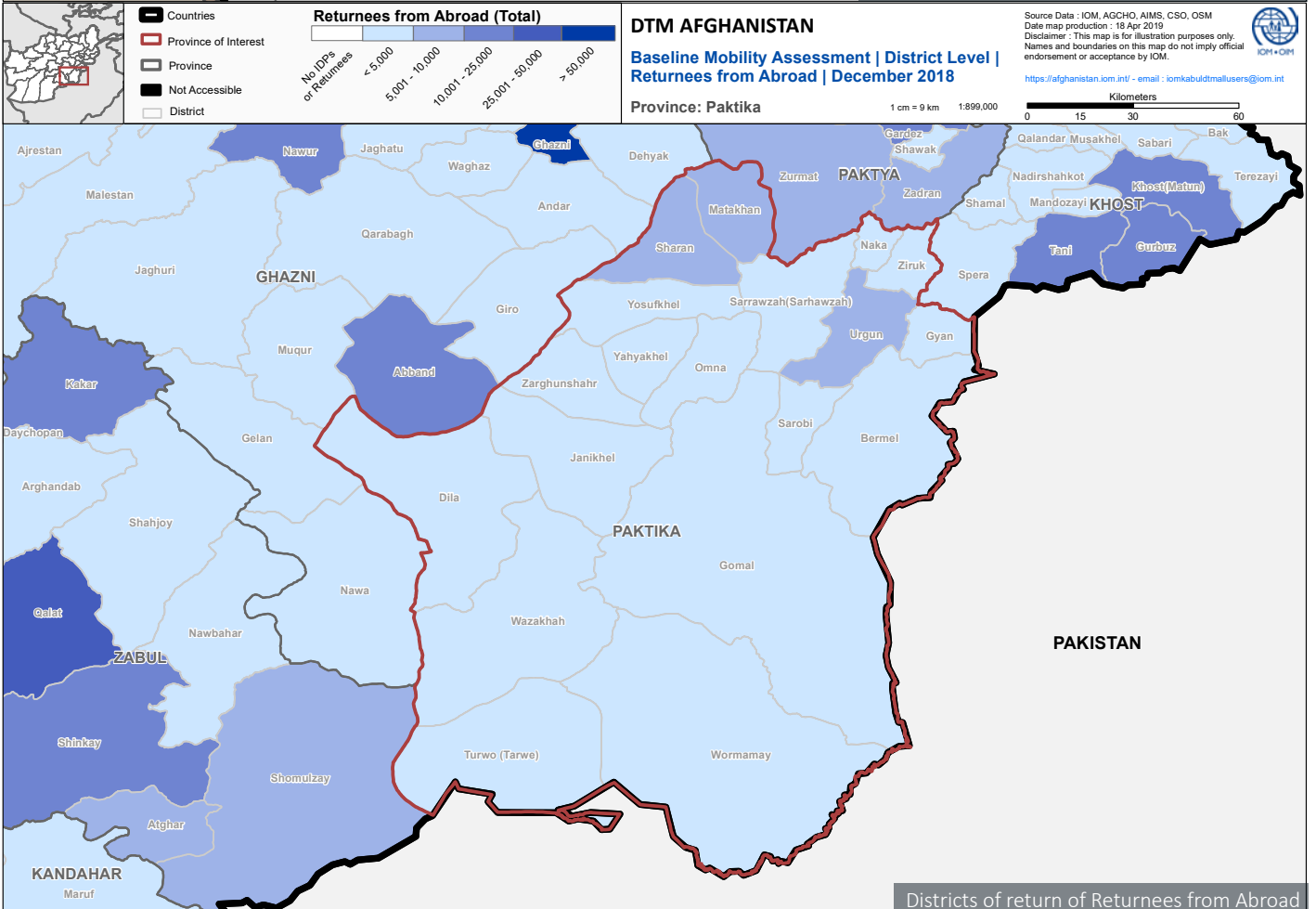
Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Sar Hawzeh (rawzeh)	Sarrawzah(Sarhawzah)	3,501
2	Sur Khat	Urgun	2,825
3	Milati Kalan	Urgun	2,772
4	Yarowal	Sharan	2,054
5	Namak	Urgun	1,610
6	Park	Yosufkhel	1,446
7	Urgun	Urgun	1,260
8	Shkin	Bermel	1,199
9	Barmal	Bermel	1,162
10	Shaikh Ha	Urgun	1,117
11	Wor Mamay	Wormamay	1,022
12	Barat Khil	Yosufkhel	1,021
13	Qarya-i-nurullah	Urgun	987
14	Noor Mohammad Kalay	Yahyakhel	964
15	Turwo (tarwe)	Turwo (Tarwe)	954
16	Zawaw	Urgun	840
17	Sultani (1)	Sarrawzah(Sarhawzah)	780
18	Qazi Kala	Sarrawzah(Sarhawzah)	720
19	Sadozi Kor	Turwo (Tarwe)	681
20	Sra Kala	Sharan	671
		Total	27,586

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Urgun	5,893	10,124	16,017
Sharan	5,614	5,467	11,081
Sarrawzah(Sarhawzah)	4,871	2,362	7,233
Matakhan	5,516	965	6,481
Zarghunshahr	4,029	2,188	6,217
Janikhel	3,324	2,388	5,712
Yosufkhel	2,992	2,120	5,112
Turwo (Tarwe)	1,520	3,072	4,592
Wormamay	1,321	3,125	4,446
Yahyakhel	2,224	932	3,156
Bermel	381	2,662	3,043
Wazakhah	1,231	1,080	2,311
Dila	1,513	668	2,181
Sarobi	343	1,036	1,379
Gomal	922	367	1,289
Gyan	756	444	1,200
Naka	619	412	1,031
Omna	326	534	860
Ziruk	434	112	546
Grand Total	43,829	40,058	83,887

Map 1

Legend:
- 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: Paktika

1 cm = 9 km
1:897,000

Kilometers
0 15 30 60

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

Map 2

Legend:
- 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: Paktika

1 cm = 9 km
1:899,000

Kilometers
0 15 30 60

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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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.
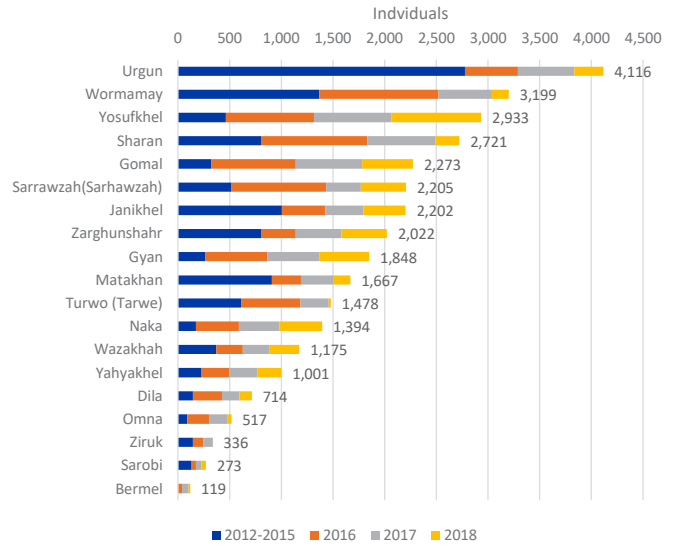
32,193 Fled IDPs
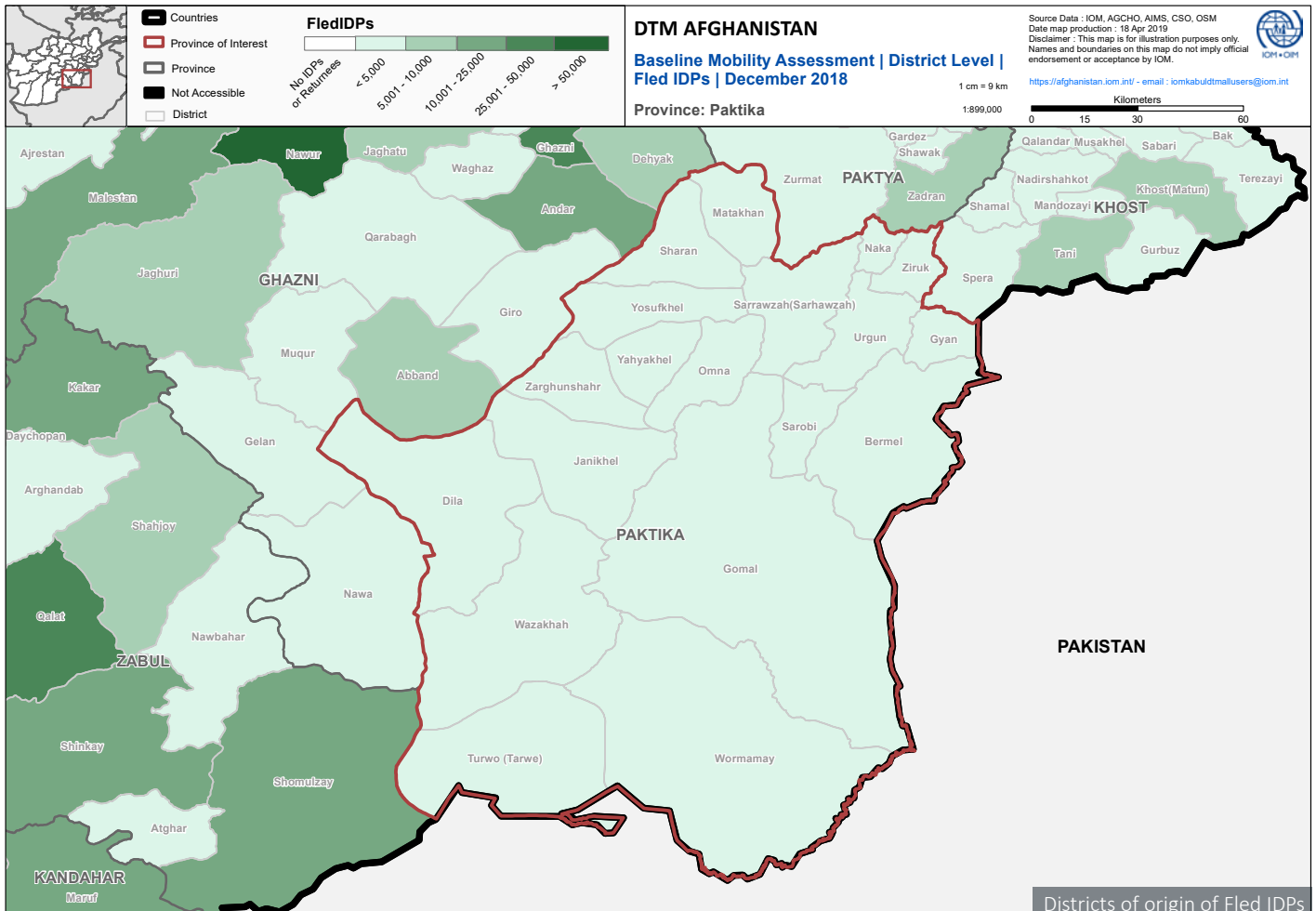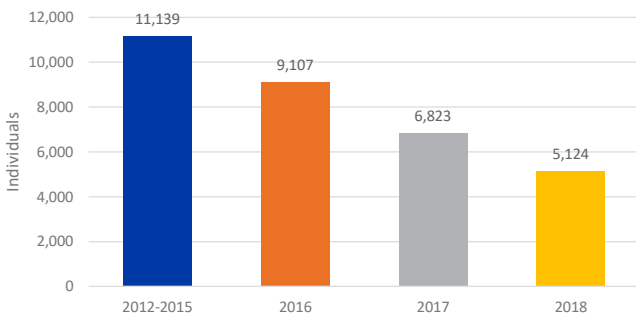
80% fled IDPs displaced within Paktika

90% displaced due to conflict

10% displaced by natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Paktika

Individuals

District	Individuals
Urgun	4,116
Wormamay	3,199
Yosufkhel	2,933
Sharan	2,721
Gomal	2,273
Sarrawzah(Sarhawzah)	2,205
Janikhel	2,202
Zarghunshahr	2,022
Gyan	1,848
Matakhan	1,667
Turwo (Tarwe)	1,478
Naka	1,394
Wazakhah	1,175
Yahyakhel	1,001
Dila	714
Omna	517
Ziruk	336
Sarobi	273
Bermel	119

■ 2012-2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018

Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Paktika

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	11,139
2016	9,107
2017	6,823
2018	5,124

DTM AFGHANISTAN

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

Province: Paktika

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

1 cm = 9 km
1:899,000

Kilometers
0   15   30   60

Source Data : IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM
Date map production : 18 Apr 2019
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https://afghanistan.iom.int/ - email : iomkabuldtmallusers@iom.int

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.
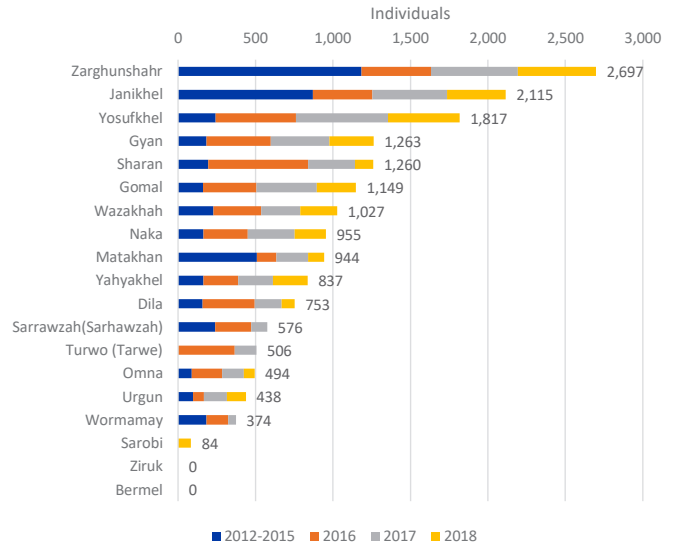
17,289
Returned IDPs

89%
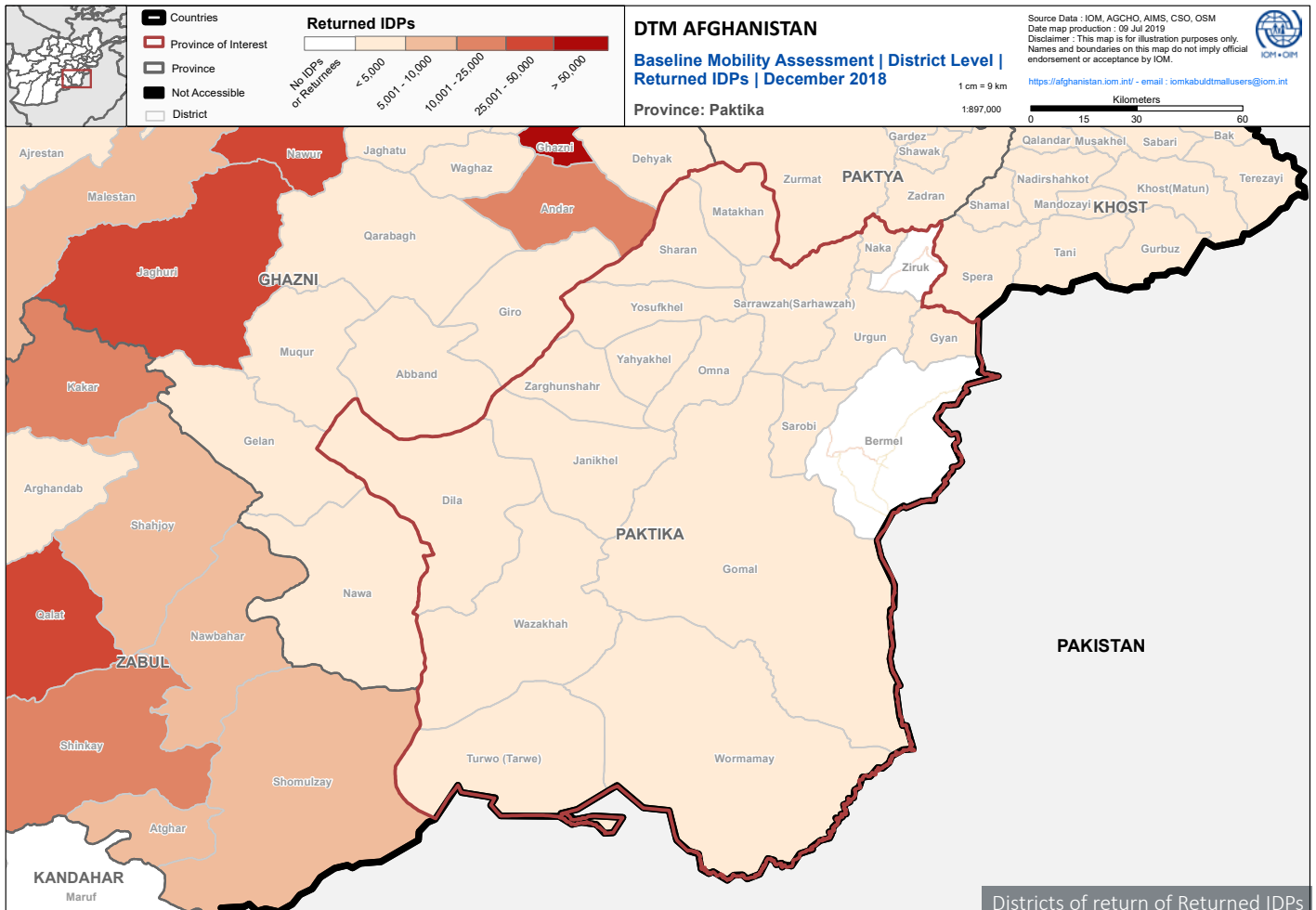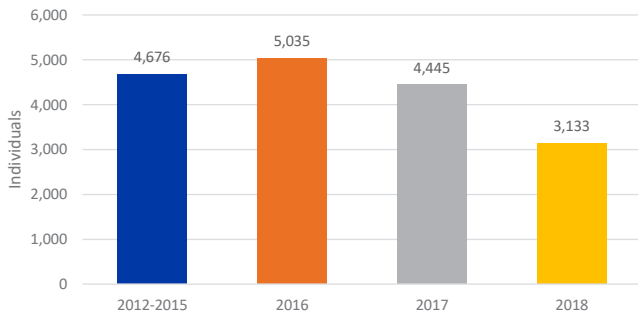Returned IDPs returned from other locations within Paktika

2 in 5
former IDPs returned to just 3 districts: Zarghunshahr, Janikhel and Yosufkhel(38%)

1 in 6
16% of all returned IDPs in Paktika returned to Zarghunshahr district

Returned IDPs by District | Paktika

Individuals

District	Value
Zarghunshahr	2,697
Janikhel	2,115
Yosufkhel	1,817
Gyan	1,263
Sharan	1,260
Gomal	1,149
Wazakhah	1,027
Naka	955
Matakhan	944
Yahyakhel	837
Dila	753
Sarrawzah(Sarhawzah)	576
Turwo (Tarwe)	506
Omna	494
Urgun	438
Wormamay	374
Sarobi	84
Ziruk	0
Bermel	0

■ 2012-2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018

Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Paktika

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	4,676
2016	5,035
2017	4,445
2018	3,133

Returned IDPs (legend)

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

Returned IDPs:
- 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: Paktika

1 cm = 9 km
1:897,000

Kilometers
0   15   30   60

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.

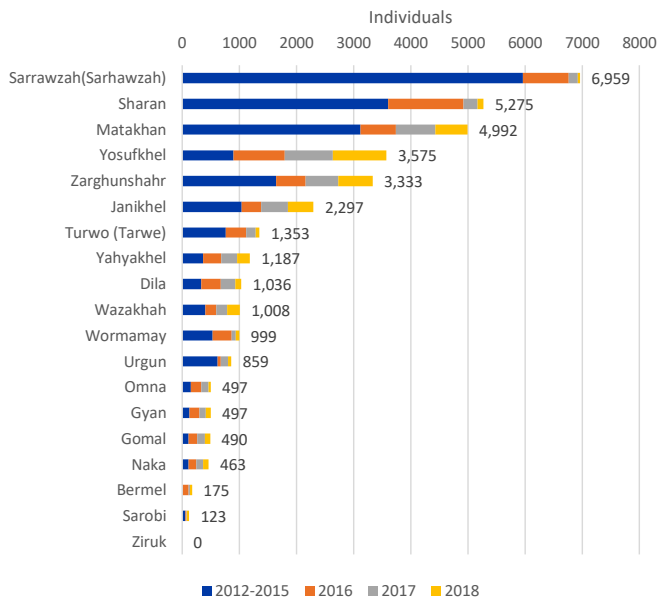**35,118** fled abroad

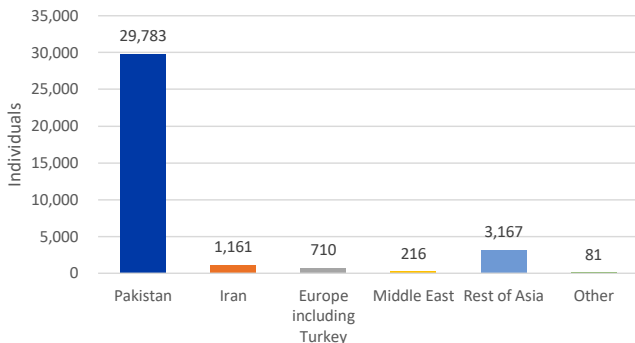**710** fled to Europe (2%)

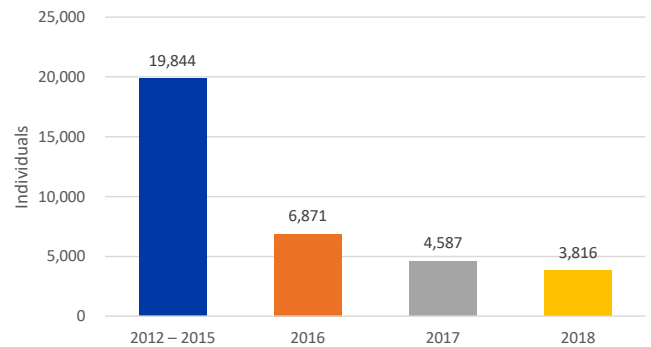**1,161** fled to Iran (3%)

29,783 fled to Pakistan (85%)

Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Paktika

Out-Migrants by District | Paktika

Individuals

District	Individuals
Sarrawzah(Sarhawzah)	6,959
Sharan	5,275
Matakhan	4,992
Yosufkhel	3,575
Zarghunshahr	3,333
Janikhel	2,297
Turwo (Tarwe)	1,353
Yahyakhel	1,187
Dila	1,036
Wazakhah	1,008
Wormamay	999
Urgun	859
Omna	497
Gyan	497
Gomal	490
Naka	463
Bermel	175
Sarobi	123
Ziruk	0

■ 2012-2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018

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

Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Paktika
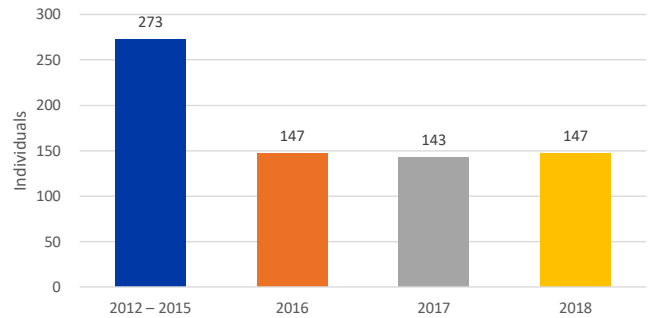
Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Paktika
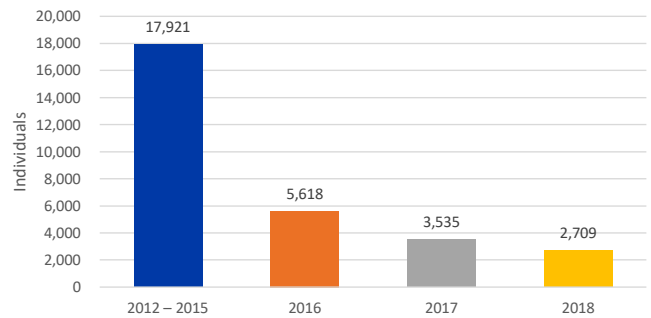
Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Paktika
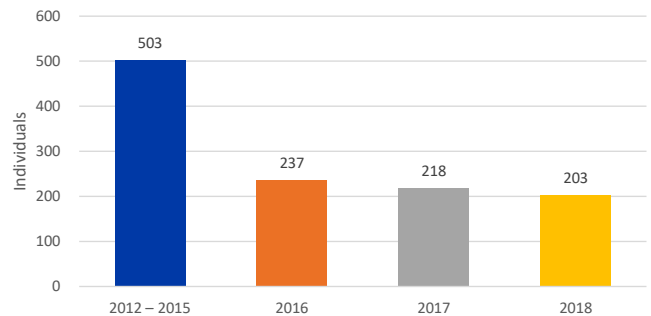
⚙ ►► SECTORAL NEEDS

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	Urgun	16,017
2	Sharan	11,081
3	Sarrawzah	7,233
4	Matakhan	6,481
5	Zarghunshahr	6,217
	Grand Total	**47,029**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Bermel	349
2	Urgun	105
3	Sharan	63
4	Ziruk	38
5	Turwo (Tarwe)	35
	Grand Total	**590**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Urgun	49
2	NA	NA
3	NA	NA
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
	Grand Total	**49**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Urgun	6,307
2	Yosufkhel	3,035
3	Matakhan	2,647
4	Wormamay	2,078
5	Sharan	2,021
	Grand Total	**16,088**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Urgun	3,121
2	Dila	2,029
3	Janikhel	1,866
4	Bermel	1,641
5	Wormamay	1,579
	Grand Total	**10,236**

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

Rank	District	Individuals
1	Urgun	2,971
2	Wormamay	1,562
3	Sarrawzah	599
4	Turwo (Tarwe)	367
5	Bermel	182
	Grand Total	**5,681**

STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

A Teacher Who Refused to Pick Up a Gun

Muhammad Din is originally from Gomal district in Paktika province. He is currently living with his family in Urgun district. He now works as a daily labourer, doing whatever work he can find on any given day: loading and unloading trucks, bringing goods from one place to another and arranging food packages in the market.

In his hometown, he was a primary school teacher. He taught subjects such as mathematics, physics, and Pashto literature. He says that he was living a happy life with his family until 2014, when a group of insurgents came to his school and warned all the students to leave. When he asked why, they replied that they were going to take over the school to prepare for an attack on government forces.

Muhammad Din had no other choice but to tell his students to go home. The insurgents had started to barricade the school. They also told Muhammad Din and his colleagues they had to join them in the fight. They refused, so the insurgents chased them and tried to capture them. He says that he was one of the few teachers that were able to escape and reach Urgun district. Muhammad Din was thus part of the 10,124 arrival IDPs that reached Urgun district.
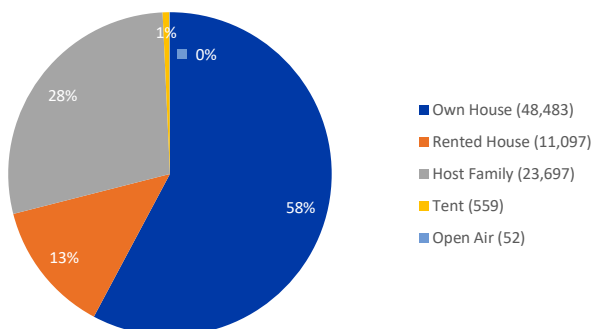
"now we have no homes, no jobs, and no money to buy food and other supplies."

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

Since his displacement, Muhammad Din, like 611 other IDPs and returnees in Paktika, only has a tent and suffers from extreme poverty. © IOM 2018

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Shelter | Paktika

- 1%
- 0%
- 28%
- 58%
- 13%

- ■ Own House (48,483)
- ■ Rented House (11,097)
- ■ Host Family (23,697)
- ■ Tent (559)
- ■ Open Air (52)

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P.O. box 17
1211 Geneva 19
Switzerland

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

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

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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