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. **Arrival IDPs**
      IDPs from other locations currently residing in an assessed village
   4. **Returned IDPs**
      Afghans from an assessed village who had fled as IDPs in the past and have now returned home
   5. **Fled IDPs**
      Afghans from an assessed village who fled as IDPs to reside elsewhere in Afghanistan

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

By actively recruiting more female enumerators, though challenging, DTM has made significant strides to improve gender inclusion in focus group discussions, although there is much room for improvement. Women represent only 4% of the key informants, which, although marginal, is an improvement from the 0.1% female representation in DTM’s first round, completed in March 2017.

64,186 key informants (KIs) interviewed
7,177 key informants are IDPs or returnees (11%)
17,836 KIs from host communities (28%)
12,142 KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (19%)
20,592 KIs from local authorities (32%)
5.5 average number of KIs per focus group

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

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

As demonstrated by this contaminated water source shared with livestock in Takhar, many communities are in need of improved WASH conditions to prevent water-borne diseases. © IOM 2018

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

Since 2016, the overall number of returnees from abroad, as estimated by our key informants, has been steadily decreasing, except returns from Europe which have seen marginal increases from year to year. The overall number of returnees decreased by 36% in 2017 as compared to 2016, and a further reduction of 50% was observed for 2018, as compared to 2017. Nangarhar province is most critically affected, hosting 15% of all returnees, nationwide.

3,225,380 returnees from abroad
1,894,824 returned from Pakistan (59%)
1,952,440 undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (61%)
1,102,273 documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (34%)
1,159,889 returned from Iran (36%)
170,667 returnees from non-neighbouring countries (5%)
Arrival IDPs (IDPs) are Afghans who fled from other settlements in Afghanistan and have arrived and presently reside at the assessed location / host community, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection concerns, or natural and human-made disasters.

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

**3,529,971** IDPs currently reside in host communities

**544,500** IDPs in Herat, which hosts the most IDPs

1 in 6 IDPs reside in informal settlements (16%)

73% displaced due to conflict

27% displaced by natural disaster

Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Overall

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>2012-2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Same Province</td>
<td>1,119,857</td>
<td>32%</td>
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<td>Other Provinces</td>
<td>2,410,114</td>
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Arrival IDPs by Province | Annual Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>2012-2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
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<td>Parwan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kapisa</td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Panjsher    |           | 13      | 8       | 5发明的“2018年归化入籍人数”。
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 fueling secondary displacement. Herat province hosts the most IDPs, with 544,500 IDPs, 64% of whom were displaced by conflict and 36% by natural disaster. Meanwhile, Badghis hosts the highest number of IDPs displaced by natural disaster, with 196,735 IDPs primarily displaced by drought. Nangarhar hosts the most returnees, with 495,833 returnees recorded since 2012.

### Top 25 Districts hosting the most Returnees + IDPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Returnees</th>
<th>Arrival IDPs</th>
<th>Total Inflow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Badghis</td>
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<td>Herat</td>
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<td>205,532</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Behsud</td>
<td>Nangarhar</td>
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<td>Ghazni</td>
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**Total** | **Returnees** | **Arrival IDPs** | **Total Inflow** |
<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>929,228</td>
<td>1,860,271</td>
<td>2,789,499</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Overview
--- | ---
Country | Province | District | Not Accessible

Returnees from Abroad (Total) | Overview
--- | ---
Country | Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs)

Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | Overview
--- | ---
December 2018

< 5,000 | 5,001 - 10,000 | 10,001 - 25,000 | 25,001 - 50,000 | > 50,000

Not Accessible

Source Data : IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM
Date map production : 22 Jan 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
**BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT • SUMMARY RESULTS**

**IOM AFGHANISTAN • ROUND 7 • OCT — DEC 2018**

**FLED IDPS**

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

- **3,778,176** Fled IDPs
- **3 in 5** fled to locations in their home province (62%)
- **67%** displaced due to conflict
- **33%** displaced by natural disaster

**Fled IDPs by Province | Annual Trends**

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<th>2018</th>
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<td>Jawzjan</td>
<td>167,179</td>
<td>167,085</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farah</td>
<td>143,654</td>
<td>137,379</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghazni</td>
<td>136,284</td>
<td>120,378</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kunduz</td>
<td>112,285</td>
<td>112,285</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zabul</td>
<td>100,675</td>
<td>92,953</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Uruzgan</td>
<td>74,769</td>
<td>71,538</td>
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<tr>
<td>Herat</td>
<td>54,375</td>
<td>44,806</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badghis</td>
<td>47,364</td>
<td>42,517</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghlan</td>
<td>33,107</td>
<td>32,193</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logar</td>
<td>11,022</td>
<td>11,022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamiyan</td>
<td>3,915</td>
<td>3,915</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fled IDPs | Overview December 2018**

- 740,382 Individuals (2012-2015)
- 1,253,949 Individuals (2016)
- 1,051,575 Individuals (2017)
- 732,270 Individuals (2018)

**Source Data:** IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM

**Map Production Date:** 13 March 2019

**Disclaimer:** This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
Returned IDPs are Afghans who have returned to their home place of origin in the assessed location or settlement from which they had fled as IDPs in the past, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection concerns, or natural and human-made disasters.

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

3,957,614 Returned IDPs

87% IDPs from Logar & Laghman have not returned home

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

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

Some IDPs return to find their homes and possessions damaged, destroyed or stolen, such as this house in Nuristan, destroyed during clashes between government forces and anti-government elements. This poses immense challenges to their successful reintegration, given that they have so little income and so much debt accrued during displacement. © IOM 2018
Out-Migrants are Afghans who have moved or fled abroad from the assessed location, whatever the cause, reason or duration of expatriation. This category includes refugees, displaced and uprooted people, and economic migrants who have left Afghanistan.

Since 2015, there has been a steady decline in outward migration, likely as a result of economic decline and diminishing protection space in Iran and Pakistan and increased returns from Europe. Key informants estimate that an astounding 325,621 Afghans moved abroad from Faryab, likely due to years of ongoing conflict and resultant underdevelopment, loss of livelihoods and ensuing poverty.

2,291,584 fled abroad
1,444,450 fled to Iran (63%)
498,983 fled to Pakistan (22%)

271,248 fled to Europe (12%)
### Displaced Individuals in all 5 Target Populations | Summary Overview by Province

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>*Base Population</th>
<th>Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs)</th>
<th>% of Pop. Returnees</th>
<th>% of Pop. Returnee IDPs</th>
<th>% of Pop. Arrival IDPs</th>
<th>% of Pop. Fled IDPs</th>
<th>% of Pop. Out Migrants</th>
<th>% of Pop. Fled IDPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Badakhshan</td>
<td>1,017,499</td>
<td>101,084</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>56,544</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>41,385</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badghis</td>
<td>530,574</td>
<td>363,408</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>93,126</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>41,679</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>270,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghlan</td>
<td>977,297</td>
<td>190,151</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>123,368</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>295,648</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>66,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balkh</td>
<td>1,442,847</td>
<td>181,507</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>109,845</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>19,329</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>71,662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamyan</td>
<td>478,424</td>
<td>77,585</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>38,544</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>48,979</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>39,041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daykundi</td>
<td>498,840</td>
<td>53,889</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>41,719</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>23,467</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>12,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farah</td>
<td>543,237</td>
<td>171,237</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>71,104</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>114,374</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>100,133</td>
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<td>Faryab</td>
<td>1,069,540</td>
<td>271,850</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>215,344</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>59,783</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>56,506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghazni</td>
<td>1,315,041</td>
<td>286,748</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>128,037</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>239,869</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>158,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghor</td>
<td>738,224</td>
<td>89,233</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>36,333</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>39,698</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>52,950</td>
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<tr>
<td>Herat</td>
<td>2,050,514</td>
<td>636,306</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>91,806</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>52,473</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>544,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helmand</td>
<td>1,395,514</td>
<td>434,173</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>89,724</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>511,057</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>344,449</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jawzjan</td>
<td>579,833</td>
<td>424,949</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>186,945</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>208,492</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>238,004</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>4,860,880</td>
<td>369,841</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>192,278</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>513,461</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>177,563</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kandahar</td>
<td>1,337,183</td>
<td>257,899</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>76,388</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>87,992</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>181,511</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kapisa</td>
<td>471,574</td>
<td>40,428</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>23,266</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>15,247</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>17,162</td>
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<td>Khost</td>
<td>614,584</td>
<td>144,246</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>76,542</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>16,173</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>67,704</td>
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<td>Kunar</td>
<td>482,115</td>
<td>178,931</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>103,112</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>35,383</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>75,819</td>
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<td>Kunduz</td>
<td>1,091,116</td>
<td>227,049</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>164,151</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>957,751</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>62,898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laghman</td>
<td>476,537</td>
<td>136,038</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>94,886</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13,564</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>41,152</td>
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<tr>
<td>Logar</td>
<td>419,377</td>
<td>146,544</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>105,502</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>13,433</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>41,042</td>
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<td>Nangarhar</td>
<td>1,635,872</td>
<td>798,563</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>495,833</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>321,034</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>302,730</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nimroz</td>
<td>176,898</td>
<td>112,451</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>39,643</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>17,344</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>72,808</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nuristan</td>
<td>158,211</td>
<td>6,489</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>5,915</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paktika</td>
<td>748,910</td>
<td>83,887</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>43,829</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>17,289</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>40,058</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paktya</td>
<td>590,668</td>
<td>92,693</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>69,694</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>43,076</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>22,999</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panjsher</td>
<td>164,115</td>
<td>4,826</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1,372</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>8,165</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parwan</td>
<td>711,621</td>
<td>77,804</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>60,492</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>53,571</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>17,312</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samangan</td>
<td>415,343</td>
<td>45,796</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>25,470</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>22,602</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>20,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sar-e-Pul</td>
<td>599,137</td>
<td>125,941</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>62,994</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>38,205</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>62,947</td>
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<tr>
<td>Takhar</td>
<td>1,053,852</td>
<td>165,475</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>99,611</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>161,135</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>65,864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruzgan</td>
<td>420,964</td>
<td>82,215</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>899</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>113,736</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>81,316</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wardak</td>
<td>637,634</td>
<td>196,407</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>99,183</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>41,597</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>41,784</td>
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<td>IOM AFGHANISTAN ▪ BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT ▪ SUMMARY RESULTS ▪ IOM AFGHANISTAN ▪ ROUND 7 ▪ OCT — DEC 2018</td>
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</table>

STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

CONFLICT AND LAND MINES CRIPPLE FAMILY IN HELMAND

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

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

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

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

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

Following a land mine accident, Amir was left disabled and unable to support himself and his family. His wife is now the sole breadwinner for the family of six. © IOM 2018
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Please visit the DTM Afghanistan web page for more information, including downloadable maps and datasets, as well as interactive maps and dashboards:

www.displacement.iom.int/afghanistan

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