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

- 11 districts assessed
- 327 settlements assessed
- 1,799 key informants interviewed
- 186,945 returnees from abroad [2012-2018]
- 238,004 IDPs [2012–2018] currently in host communities
- 208,492 former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2018]
- 159,407 out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2018]
- 38,751 out-migrants fled to Europe (24% of out-migrants)
- 1,150 returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air
- 2 in 5 persons in Jawzjan is either an IDP or Returnee – Jawzjan has the 4th highest number of IDPs and Returnees nationwide
- 3 in 5 64% of all returnees and IDPs live in Shiberghan District
- 114,363 individuals have no access to potable water – Jawzjan has the 2nd greatest need of water nationwide
- 217,000 individuals have no access to health services – Jawzjan has the 3rd greatest need of health facilities nationwide
- 114,644 individuals have no access to markets – Jawzjan has the 2nd greatest need of markets

For more information, please contact: DTMAfghanistan@iom.int  www.displacement.iom.int/afghanistan
### Displaced Individuals in all 5 Target Populations | Summary Overview by District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>*Base Population</th>
<th>Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs)</th>
<th>% of Pop.</th>
<th>Returnees</th>
<th>% of Pop.</th>
<th>Fled IDPs</th>
<th>% of Pop.</th>
<th>Arrival IDPs</th>
<th>% of Pop.</th>
<th>Returned IDPs</th>
<th>% of Pop.</th>
<th>Out Migrants</th>
<th>% of Pop.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aqcha</td>
<td>83,930</td>
<td>29,024 (26%)</td>
<td>11,825 (10%)</td>
<td>29,442 (35%)</td>
<td>17,199 (15%)</td>
<td>3,955 (6%)</td>
<td>32,025 (60%)</td>
<td>10,068 (22%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darzab</td>
<td>53,703</td>
<td>12,755 (19%)</td>
<td>8,800 (13%)</td>
<td>51,131 (95%)</td>
<td>3,955 (6%)</td>
<td>32,025 (60%)</td>
<td>10,068 (22%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayzabad</td>
<td>45,424</td>
<td>25,706 (36%)</td>
<td>20,119 (28%)</td>
<td>14,274 (31%)</td>
<td>5,587 (8%)</td>
<td>10,068 (22%)</td>
<td>10,451 (23%)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khamyab</td>
<td>15,269</td>
<td>817 (5%)</td>
<td>747 (5%)</td>
<td>735 (5%)</td>
<td>70 (0%)</td>
<td>35 (0%)</td>
<td>708 (5%)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khanaqa</td>
<td>25,406</td>
<td>25,352 (50%)</td>
<td>11,408 (22%)</td>
<td>21,534 (85%)</td>
<td>13,944 (27%)</td>
<td>55,216 (217%)</td>
<td>9,121 (36%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khwajadukoh</td>
<td>29,385</td>
<td>7,443 (20%)</td>
<td>5,333 (14%)</td>
<td>4,366 (15%)</td>
<td>2,110 (6%)</td>
<td>3,874 (13%)</td>
<td>10,886 (37%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mardyan</td>
<td>42,088</td>
<td>8,480 (17%)</td>
<td>7,815 (15%)</td>
<td>10,489 (25%)</td>
<td>665 (1%)</td>
<td>3,894 (9%)</td>
<td>12,413 (29%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mingajik</td>
<td>46,835</td>
<td>11,491 (20%)</td>
<td>5,472 (9%)</td>
<td>14,783 (32%)</td>
<td>6,019 (10%)</td>
<td>5,261 (11%)</td>
<td>7,324 (16%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qarqin</td>
<td>27,168</td>
<td>2,171 (7%)</td>
<td>1,387 (5%)</td>
<td>1,020 (4%)</td>
<td>784 (3%)</td>
<td>107 (0%)</td>
<td>1,368 (5%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qushtepa</td>
<td>25,661</td>
<td>28,805 (53%)</td>
<td>11,445 (21%)</td>
<td>42,144 (164%)</td>
<td>17,360 (32%)</td>
<td>17,647 (69%)</td>
<td>12,042 (47%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiberghan</td>
<td>184,964</td>
<td>272,905 (60%)</td>
<td>102,594 (22%)</td>
<td>38,189 (21%)</td>
<td>170,311 (37%)</td>
<td>33,626 (18%)</td>
<td>58,580 (32%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total         | 579,833          | 424,949 (42%)                         | 186,945 (19%) | 228,107 (39%) | 238,004 (24%) | 208,492 (36%) | 159,407 (27%) |


Symbology: > 25% of population

IDP families often resort to negative coping mechanisms to make ends meet. Such as these IDP children in Jawzjan, who, instead of going to school, perform hard labour working at a brick-making facility. © IOM 2018
The overall objective of DTM’s Baseline Mobility Assessment in Afghanistan is to track mobility and displacement, provide population estimates, 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.

DTM’s field enumerators collect data at the settlement level, predominately 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. While women only represent 14% of the female key informants, this is significant compared to the national average of 4%.

**Key Informants by Type | Jawzjan**

- **1,779** key informants (KIs) interviewed
- **258** female key informants (14%)
- **1,541** male key informants (86%)
- **5.5** average number of KIs per focus group
- **141** key informants are IDPs or returnees (8%)
- **296** KIs from host communities (16%)
- **395** KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (22%)
- **570** KIs from local authorities (32%)

**Key Informants by Type and Sex | Jawzjan**

- **Male KIs**
  - **324** Community/Tribal Representative
  - **139** Community Development Council (CDC) Representative
  - **136** Displaced Groups Representative
  - **103** Education Representative
  - **65** Health Sector Representative
  - **55** Humanitarian/Social Organization Representative
  - **2** Other District Authority Representative
  - **3** Other

- **Female KIs**
  - **448** Community/Tribal Representative
  - **96** Community Development Council (CDC) Representative
  - **96** Displaced Groups Representative
  - **96** Education Representative
  - **65** Health Sector Representative
  - **44** Humanitarian/Social Organization Representative
  - **2** Other District Authority Representative
  - **3** Other
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 Jawzjan decreased by 11% in 2016 compared to the period between 2012 and 2015. There was a negligible decrease in 2017 and a very slight decrease of 4% in 2018.

- **186,945** returnees from abroad
- **95,545** undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (58%)
- **68,497** documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (42%)
- **77,920** returned from Pakistan (42%)
- **86,122** returned from Iran (46%)
- **22,903** returnees from non-neighbouring countries (12%)
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.

238,004
IDPs currently reside in host communities

170,311
IDPs in Shiberghan, which hosts the most IDPs

5,250
IDPs reside in informal settlements (2%)

81%
IDPs displaced due to conflict

19%
IDPs displaced by natural disaster

71%
IDPs displaced within their home province
Overall, Jawzjan province hosts a total inflow of 424,949 returnees and IDPs, of which 44% (186,945) are returnees and 56% (230,004) are IDPs. The table below shows the 20 settlements in Jawzjan that are most affected by this influx. These 20 settlements (6% of the 327 settlements assessed in Jawzjan) host 36% 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. 19 of the 20 most affected settlements are in Shiberghan district, which have 93% (145,036) of the returnees and IDPs from this group.

### Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Returnees</th>
<th>Arrival IDPs</th>
<th>Total Inflow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shiberghan</td>
<td>102,594</td>
<td>170,311</td>
<td>272,905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aqcha</td>
<td>11,825</td>
<td>17,199</td>
<td>29,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qushtepa</td>
<td>11,445</td>
<td>17,360</td>
<td>28,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayzabad</td>
<td>20,119</td>
<td>5,587</td>
<td>25,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khanaka</td>
<td>11,408</td>
<td>13,944</td>
<td>25,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darzab</td>
<td>8,800</td>
<td>6,194</td>
<td>12,755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mingajik</td>
<td>5,472</td>
<td>3,955</td>
<td>11,419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mardyan</td>
<td>7,815</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>8,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khwajadukoh</td>
<td>5,333</td>
<td>2,110</td>
<td>7,443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qarqin</td>
<td>1,387</td>
<td>784</td>
<td>2,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khanyab</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>186,945</strong></td>
<td><strong>238,004</strong></td>
<td><strong>424,949</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Jawzjan

- **Shiberghan**: 298,050
- **Aqcha**: 28,050
- **Qushtepa**: 27,706
- **Fayzabad**: 29,805
- **Khanaka**: 29,352
- **Darzab**: 12,755
- **Mingajik**: 11,491
- **Mardyan**: 8,480
- **Khwajadukoh**: 7,443
- **Qarqin**: 2,171
- **Khanyab**: 817

**Overall Inflow**

- **Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs)**: 424,949
- **Returnees from Abroad**: 186,945
- **Arrival IDPs**: 238,004
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.

**228,107** Fled IDPs

**63%** fled IDPs displaced within Jawzjan

**68%** displaced due to conflict

**32%** displaced by natural disaster

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**Fled IDPs by District | Jawzjan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>2012-2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Darab</td>
<td></td>
<td>16,323</td>
<td>35,063</td>
<td>62,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qushtepa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiberghan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aqcha</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khanqa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mingajik</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fayzabad</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mardyan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khwajadukoh</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,366</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qarqin</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khanyab</td>
<td></td>
<td>735</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**DTM AFGHANISTAN**

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

Province: Jawzjan

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Countries Province of Interest Province District Not Accessible

**Fled IDPs**

**Province**

**District**

**Not Accessible**

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**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.
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.

208,492 Returned IDPs

72% Returned IDPs returned from other locations within Jawzjan

1 in 2 former IDPs returned to just 2 districts: Khanaqa and Aqcha (49%)

1 in 4 26% of all returned IDPs in Jawzjan returned to Khanaqa district

Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Jawzjan

Returned IDPs by District | Jawzjan

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

Province: Jawzjan

Districts of return of Returned IDPs

Countries Province of Interest Province District Not Accessible Returned IDPs

< 5,000

5,001 - 10,000

10,001 - 25,000

25,001 - 50,000

> 50,000

No IDPs or Returnees

0 10,000 20,000 30,000 40,000 50,000 60,000

Individuals

0 10,000 20,000 30,000 40,000

2012-2015 2016 2017 2018

Khanapa 55,216

Aqcha 46,739

Shibergan 33,626

Darzab 32,025

Qushtepa 17,647

Fayzabad 10,068

Mingajik 5,261

Mardyan 3,894

Khwajadukoh 3,874

Qarqin 3,874

Qorghan 35

Khamyab 107

10,015

42,980

55,774

99,723

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

Date map production: 09 Jul 2019

Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
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.

- **159,407** fled abroad
- **38,751** fled to Europe (24%)
- **80,935** fled to Iran (51%)
- **33,645** fled to Pakistan (22%)
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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shiberghan</td>
<td>272,905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Aqcha</td>
<td>29,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Qushtepa</td>
<td>28,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fayzabad</td>
<td>25,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Khanaqa</td>
<td>25,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>381,792</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Aqcha</td>
<td>728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Shiberghan</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Fayzabad</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>1,150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shiberghan</td>
<td>62,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Khanaq</td>
<td>12,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Qushtepa</td>
<td>11,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fayzabad</td>
<td>5,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Khwajadukoh</td>
<td>4,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>96,491</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shiberghan</td>
<td>33,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Khanaq</td>
<td>6,518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Qushtepa</td>
<td>4,891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Aqcha</td>
<td>1,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Khwajadukoh</td>
<td>629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>46,754</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shiberghan</td>
<td>96,721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Khanaq</td>
<td>16,823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Khanaq</td>
<td>14,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mardyan</td>
<td>7,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Aqcha</td>
<td>3,863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>139,530</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shiberghan</td>
<td>91,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Khanaq</td>
<td>16,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Khanaq</td>
<td>15,157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mingajik</td>
<td>8,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Aqcha</td>
<td>7,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>138,486</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Stories from the Displaced

#### A Single Mother in Need of Assistance
Gulnar, 45 years old, lives in Kokaldash village in the Fayzabad district of Jawzjan – with her five sons and four daughters. She is currently the head of the household because her husband passed away due to an unknown illness.

Due to clashes between the insurgents and government forces near her village, she decided to move to Iran with her family. She was also encouraged by her relatives already living in Iran. She sold her belongings and embarked on her journey to Iran in 2017, joining the 80,935 out-migrants that travelled from Jawzjan to Iran between 2012 to 2018.

"I had a much better life in Iran. I could work as a tailor and my oldest son worked as a daily labourer."

However, after four months of being there, the family was arrested and deported back to Afghanistan. Since they had nothing in Afghanistan, they tried again to go to Iran. Unfortunately, they fell into the hands of human traffickers, who held them hostage for ransom. Finally, her relatives sent her some money to help her return to Jawzjan.

Since arriving back to Fayzabad district, they have been living in a dilapidated house. When they arrived, they were in need of carpets, blankets, and kitchen supplies. Luckily, their neighbours came to their rescue and donated some appliances.

"We are in trouble because of a lack of food and drinking water due to the drought and ongoing conflict in Jawzjan. It is difficult to find work and provide food for my family." She adds: "I don’t want my children to grow up like this. I hope humanitarian organizations provide assistance to help us get out of this situation."

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

Like many other returnees, Gulnar does not have access to livelihood opportunities in Afghanistan and hopes other organizations can facilitate a better life for her children. © IOM 2018
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www.displacement.iom.int/afghanistan

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