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 Torwo (Tarwe) District is either an IDP or Returnee
- **1 in 5**
  persons in Matakan, 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
## 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>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bermel</td>
<td>74,374</td>
<td>3,043 4%</td>
<td>381 0%</td>
<td>119 0%</td>
<td>2,662 3%</td>
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<td>175 0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dila</td>
<td>46,211</td>
<td>2,181 5%</td>
<td>1,513 3%</td>
<td>714 2%</td>
<td>668 1%</td>
<td>753 2%</td>
<td>1,036 2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gomal</td>
<td>46,165</td>
<td>1,289 3%</td>
<td>922 2%</td>
<td>2,273 5%</td>
<td>367 1%</td>
<td>1,149 2%</td>
<td>490 1%</td>
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<td>Gyan</td>
<td>44,992</td>
<td>1,200 3%</td>
<td>756 2%</td>
<td>1,848 4%</td>
<td>444 1%</td>
<td>1,263 3%</td>
<td>479 1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Janikhel</td>
<td>35,611</td>
<td>5,712 14%</td>
<td>3,324 8%</td>
<td>2,020 6%</td>
<td>2,388 6%</td>
<td>2,115 6%</td>
<td>2,297 6%</td>
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<td>Matakhan</td>
<td>26,259</td>
<td>6,481 20%</td>
<td>5,516 17%</td>
<td>1,667 6%</td>
<td>965 3%</td>
<td>944 4%</td>
<td>4,992 19%</td>
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<td>Naka</td>
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<td>619 4%</td>
<td>1,394 8%</td>
<td>412 2%</td>
<td>955 6%</td>
<td>463 3%</td>
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<td>22,996</td>
<td>860 4%</td>
<td>326 1%</td>
<td>517 2%</td>
<td>534 2%</td>
<td>494 2%</td>
<td>497 2%</td>
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<td>123 0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarrawzah (Sarhawza)</td>
<td>35,785</td>
<td>7,233 17%</td>
<td>4,871 11%</td>
<td>2,205 6%</td>
<td>2,362 5%</td>
<td>576 2%</td>
<td>6,959 19%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sharan</td>
<td>37,525</td>
<td>11,081 23%</td>
<td>5,614 12%</td>
<td>2,721 7%</td>
<td>5,467 11%</td>
<td>1,260 3%</td>
<td>5,275 14%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turwo (Tarwe)</td>
<td>10,881</td>
<td>4,592 30%</td>
<td>1,520 10%</td>
<td>1,478 14%</td>
<td>3,072 20%</td>
<td>506 5%</td>
<td>1,353 12%</td>
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<td>Urgun</td>
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<td>4,116 5%</td>
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<td>438 1%</td>
<td>859 1%</td>
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<td>1,175 3%</td>
<td>1,080 2%</td>
<td>1,027 2%</td>
<td>1,008 2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wormamay</td>
<td>21,032</td>
<td>4,446 17%</td>
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<td>3,199 15%</td>
<td>3,125 12%</td>
<td>374 2%</td>
<td>999 5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yahyakhel</td>
<td>28,753</td>
<td>3,156 10%</td>
<td>2,224 7%</td>
<td>1,001 3%</td>
<td>932 3%</td>
<td>837 3%</td>
<td>1,187 4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yosufkhel</td>
<td>28,195</td>
<td>5,112 15%</td>
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<td>2,120 6%</td>
<td>1,817 6%</td>
<td>3,575 13%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zarghunshahr</td>
<td>40,607</td>
<td>6,217 13%</td>
<td>4,029 9%</td>
<td>2,022 5%</td>
<td>2,188 5%</td>
<td>2,697 7%</td>
<td>3,333 8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zirak</td>
<td>38,066</td>
<td>546 1%</td>
<td>434 1%</td>
<td>336 1%</td>
<td>112 0%</td>
<td>112 0%</td>
<td>0 0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>748,910</td>
<td>83,887 10%</td>
<td>43,829 5%</td>
<td>32,193 4%</td>
<td>40,058 5%</td>
<td>17,289 2%</td>
<td>35,118 5%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>


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
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.
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
- **31,456** undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (76.5%)
- **9,685** documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (23.5%)
- **40,769** returned from Pakistan (93%)
- **372** returned from Iran (1%)
- **2,688** returnees from non-neighbouring countries (6%)
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

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

**112**
IDPs reside in informal settlements (0.3%)

94% displaced due to conflict

6% displaced by natural disaster

91% IDPs displaced within their home province

**Arrival IDPs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>IDPs 2012-2015</th>
<th>IDPs 2016</th>
<th>IDPs 2017</th>
<th>IDPs 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urgun</td>
<td>3,125</td>
<td>2,072</td>
<td>2,662</td>
<td>10,124</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sharan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wormamay</td>
<td>5,467</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turwo (Tarwe)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bermel</td>
<td>4,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jankhel</td>
<td>2,332</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarrawah (Sarhawzah)</td>
<td>2,362</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zarghunshahr</td>
<td>2,188</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Yoosufkhel</td>
<td>2,120</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wazzkhel</td>
<td>1,080</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarobi</td>
<td>1,036</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matakhan</td>
<td>965</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yahyakhel</td>
<td>932</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dilia</td>
<td>668</td>
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<tr>
<td>Omna</td>
<td>534</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gyan</td>
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<td>Naka</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ziruk</td>
<td>112</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin**

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

**Arrival IDPs in Informal Settlements by District**

- Urgun: 112

**Arrival IDPs | Shelter**

- Own House: 47%
- Rented House: 22%
- Host Family: 30%
- Tent: 3%
- Open Air: 1%
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Settlement</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sar Hawzeh (rawzeh)</td>
<td>Sarrawzah (Sarhawzah)</td>
<td>3,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sur Khat</td>
<td>Urgun</td>
<td>2,825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Milati Kalan</td>
<td>Urgun</td>
<td>2,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Yarowal</td>
<td>Sharan</td>
<td>2,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Namak</td>
<td>Urgun</td>
<td>1,610</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Park</td>
<td>Yosufkhel</td>
<td>1,446</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Urgun</td>
<td>Urgun</td>
<td>1,260</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Shkin</td>
<td>Bermel</td>
<td>1,199</td>
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<td>Barmal</td>
<td>Bermel</td>
<td>1,162</td>
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<td>Urgun</td>
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<td>Wormamay</td>
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<td>Yosufkhel</td>
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<td>Qarya-i-nurullah</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Turwo (tarwe)</td>
<td>Turwo (Tarwe)</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Zawaw</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Sultan (1)</td>
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<td>Qazi Kala</td>
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<td>Sadozi Kor</td>
<td>Turwo (Tarwe)</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Sra Kala</td>
<td>Sharan</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>27,586</strong></td>
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</table>

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

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<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Returnees</th>
<th>Arrival IDPs</th>
<th>Total Inflow</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Urgun</td>
<td>5,893</td>
<td>10,124</td>
<td>16,017</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sharan</td>
<td>5,614</td>
<td>5,467</td>
<td>11,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarrawzah (Sarhawzah)</td>
<td>4,871</td>
<td>2,362</td>
<td>7,233</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matakhan</td>
<td>5,516</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>6,481</td>
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<td>Zarghunshahr</td>
<td>4,029</td>
<td>2,188</td>
<td>6,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janikhel</td>
<td>3,324</td>
<td>2,388</td>
<td>5,712</td>
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<td>Yosufkhel</td>
<td>2,992</td>
<td>2,120</td>
<td>5,112</td>
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<td>932</td>
<td>3,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bermel</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>2,662</td>
<td>3,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wazakkhah</td>
<td>1,231</td>
<td>1,080</td>
<td>2,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dila</td>
<td>1,513</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>2,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarobi</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>1,036</td>
<td>1,379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gomal</td>
<td>922</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>1,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyan</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naka</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>1,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omna</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ziruk</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>43,829</strong></td>
<td><strong>40,058</strong></td>
<td><strong>83,887</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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%** feld IDPs displaced within Paktika
- **90%** displaced due to conflict
- **10%** displaced by natural disaster

**Fled IDPs by District | Paktika**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Fled IDPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urgun</td>
<td>3,198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Womamay</td>
<td>2,933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youkhtal</td>
<td>2,721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanur</td>
<td>2,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gomal</td>
<td>2,206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarawzah (Sirhawzah)</td>
<td>2,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janikhel</td>
<td>1,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zargunshahr</td>
<td>1,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyan</td>
<td>1,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matakhun</td>
<td>1,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turwo (Tarwe)</td>
<td>1,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naka</td>
<td>1,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wazakshah</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yahiashkel</td>
<td>517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dilal</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omna</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarobi</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2012-2015**

**2016**

**2017**

**2018**

**DTM AFGHANISTAN**

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

**Provinces**

- **Akhfghanistan**
- **Ghazni**
- **Paktya**
- **Zabul**

**Provinces of Interest**

- **Paktika**

**Districts**

- **Not Accessible**

**Fled IDs**

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

**No IDPs or Returnees**

**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
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
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%)
### 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>Urgun</td>
<td>16,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sharan</td>
<td>11,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sarrawzah</td>
<td>7,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Matakhan</td>
<td>6,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Zarghunshahr</td>
<td>6,217</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grand Total:** 47,029

### TOP 5 in need of Clinics

(districts 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>Urgun</td>
<td>6,307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yosufkhel</td>
<td>3,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Matakhan</td>
<td>2,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Wormamay</td>
<td>2,078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sharan</td>
<td>2,021</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grand Total:** 16,088

### TOP 5 in need of Schools

(districts 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>Urgun</td>
<td>3,121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dila</td>
<td>2,029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Janikhel</td>
<td>1,866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Berkel</td>
<td>1,641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Wormamay</td>
<td>1,579</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grand Total:** 10,236

### TOP 5 in need of Markets

(districts 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>Urgun</td>
<td>2,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Wormamay</td>
<td>1,562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sarrawzah</td>
<td>599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Turwo (Tarwe)</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Berkel</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grand Total:** 5,681

### 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>Berkel</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Urgun</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sharan</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ziruk</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Turwo (Tarwe)</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grand Total:** 590

### 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>Urgun</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grand Total:** 49

### 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
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.

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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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