



Like the former inhabitants of this village destroyed by heavy rain and flooding in Badghis, since 2016, 1,541,524 Afghans have lost their homes, possessions and livelihoods and were forced into displacement, due to natural disasters. © IOM 2020

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.

DTM implements the Baseline Mobility Assessment in Afghanistan to track mobility, provide information on population estimates, locations and geographic distribution of displaced, return and migrant populations, reasons for displacement, places of origin, and times of displacement, including demographics, vulnerabilities and multi-sectoral needs. Data is collected at the settlement level, through community focus group discussions with key informants and direct observations.

DTM enables IOM and its partners to maximize resources, set priorities, and deliver better-targeted, evidence-based, mobility-sensitive and sustainable humanitarian assistance and development programming. For more information about DTM in Afghanistan, please visit www.displacement.iom.int-afghanistan.
















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
- 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. • 2019 • 2020

HIGHLIGHTS

-  **34** provinces covered
-  **397** districts assessed (4 districts were inaccessible due to ongoing conflicts)
-  **12,335** settlements assessed
-  **62,194** key informants interviewed
-  **3,881,903** returnees from abroad [2012-2020]
-  **4,760,478** IDPs [2012-2020] currently in host communities
-  **5,480,996** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012-2020]
-  **2,796,432** out-migrants fled abroad [2012-2020]
-  **360,855** out-migrants fled to Europe (13% of out-migrants)
-  **401,823** returnees and IDPs (5%) live in tents or in the open air
-  **2 in 3** 63% of IDPs reside in 8 provinces: Badghis, Balkh, Herat, Helmand, Jawzjan Kabul, Kandahar & Nangarhar
-  **1 in 2** 49% of returnees reside in 8 provinces: Balkh, Faryab, Herat, Jawzjan, Kabul, Kunduz, Logar & Nangarhar
-  **1 in 3** persons in Herat, Kunar, Logar & Nangarhar and over 40% in Badghis, Jawzjan, Nimroz & Zabul are either an IDP or returnee
-  **2 in 5** persons in Badghis, Uruzgan & Wardak and 50% in Farah & Zabul have fled their home as an IDP
-  **1 in 2** former IDPs from Baghlan, Helmand, Kunduz, Takhar & Zabul have returned home

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

Province	Date Last Assessed	*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.
Badakhshan	30/Jun/20	1,017,499	168,347	14%	92,424	8%	175,495	17%	75,923	6%	200,902	20%	113,375	11%
Badghis	30/Jun/20	530,574	439,447	45%	124,911	13%	230,086	43%	314,536	32%	116,779	22%	128,473	24%
Baghlan	30/Jun/20	977,297	203,971	17%	156,725	13%	209,468	21%	47,246	4%	466,430	48%	122,078	12%
Balkh	30/Jun/20	1,442,847	467,530	24%	170,953	9%	169,761	12%	296,577	16%	55,029	4%	178,684	12%
Bamyan	30/Jun/20	478,424	100,467	17%	48,327	8%	119,915	25%	52,140	9%	81,179	17%	45,337	9%
Daykundi	30/Jun/20	498,840	45,941	8%	36,429	7%	42,595	9%	9,512	2%	21,900	4%	67,251	13%
Farah	30/Jun/20	543,237	211,663	28%	81,499	11%	265,496	49%	130,164	17%	134,571	25%	93,116	17%
Faryab	30/Jun/20	1,069,540	318,549	23%	247,679	18%	261,276	24%	70,870	5%	103,813	10%	323,581	30%
Ghazni	30/Jun/20	1,315,041	220,366	14%	57,126	4%	113,826	9%	163,240	11%	120,721	9%	55,081	4%
Ghor	30/Jun/20	738,224	119,078	14%	50,142	6%	67,078	9%	68,936	8%	49,345	7%	48,091	7%
Helmand	30/Jun/20	1,395,514	555,794	28%	110,991	6%	378,086	27%	444,803	23%	628,797	45%	60,732	4%
Herat	30/Jun/20	2,050,514	1,074,476	34%	172,972	6%	229,261	11%	901,504	29%	102,838	5%	194,495	9%
Jawzjan	30/Jun/20	579,833	417,828	42%	180,536	18%	164,954	28%	237,292	24%	168,876	29%	178,898	31%
Kabul	30/Jun/20	4,860,880	512,587	10%	244,954	5%	82,408	2%	267,633	5%	62,034	1%	82,015	2%
Kandahar	30/Jun/20	1,337,183	339,519	20%	88,123	5%	321,043	24%	251,396	15%	123,218	9%	24,218	2%
Kapisa	30/Jun/20	471,574	105,567	18%	43,078	7%	89,533	19%	62,489	11%	47,685	10%	50,905	11%
Khost	30/Jun/20	614,584	152,502	20%	81,026	11%	38,529	6%	71,476	9%	7,165	1%	29,178	5%
Kunar	30/Jun/20	482,115	244,703	34%	113,790	16%	146,835	30%	130,913	18%	52,926	11%	14,782	3%
Kunduz	30/Jun/20	1,091,116	292,359	21%	203,842	15%	146,376	13%	88,517	6%	1,270,875	116%	154,632	14%
Laghman	30/Jun/20	476,537	174,602	27%	115,595	18%	107,063	22%	59,007	9%	15,066	3%	32,477	7%
Logar	30/Jun/20	419,377	192,003	31%	166,660	27%	121,155	29%	25,343	4%	14,548	3%	72,774	17%
Nangarhar	30/Jun/20	1,635,872	822,976	33%	524,093	21%	319,625	20%	298,883	12%	423,110	26%	45,643	3%
Nimroz	30/Jun/20	176,898	123,467	41%	45,727	15%	15,986	9%	77,740	26%	21,303	12%	29,903	17%
Nuristan	30/Jun/20	158,211	5,063	3%	114	0%	17,837	11%	4,949	3%	77	0%	88	0%
Paktika	30/Jun/20	748,910	102,769	12%	52,850	6%	36,598	5%	49,919	6%	24,987	3%	38,585	5%
Paktya	30/Jun/20	590,668	101,527	15%	69,177	10%	65,642	11%	32,350	5%	68,023	12%	25,419	4%
Panjsher	30/Jun/20	164,115	5,537	3%	1,715	1%	5,573	3%	3,822	2%	4,467	3%	2,195	1%
Parwan	30/Jun/20	711,621	102,827	13%	63,181	8%	93,695	13%	39,646	5%	64,268	9%	64,178	9%
Samangan	30/Jun/20	415,343	75,800	15%	36,984	8%	96,416	23%	38,816	8%	65,848	16%	36,495	9%
Sar-e-Pul	30/Jun/20	599,137	199,694	25%	104,493	13%	107,194	18%	95,201	12%	130,682	22%	107,747	18%
Takhar	30/Jun/20	1,053,852	217,829	17%	149,471	12%	106,767	10%	68,358	5%	513,563	49%	183,928	17%
Uruzgan	30/Jun/20	420,964	80,064	16%	940	0%	163,197	39%	79,124	16%	110,783	26%	1,706	0%
Wardak	30/Jun/20	637,634	147,905	19%	120,001	15%	245,176	38%	27,904	4%	36,931	6%	75,462	12%
Zabul	30/Jun/20	371,043	299,624	45%	125,375	19%	193,278	52%	174,249	26%	172,257	46%	114,910	31%
Total		30,075,018	8,642,381	22%	3,881,903	10%	4,947,223	16%	4,760,478	12%	5,480,996	18%	2,796,432	9%

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



In addition to the high cost of education, lack of school infrastructure is a significant barrier to education. Many communities do not have access to school facilities, like this school in Paghman district in Kabul, where children study in tents, without essential facilities, services, equipment and educational materials. © IOM 2020



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 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.



As female enumerators attain greater female participation in focus groups, DTM strives to employ more female enumerators to collect gender-balanced information. © IOM 2020



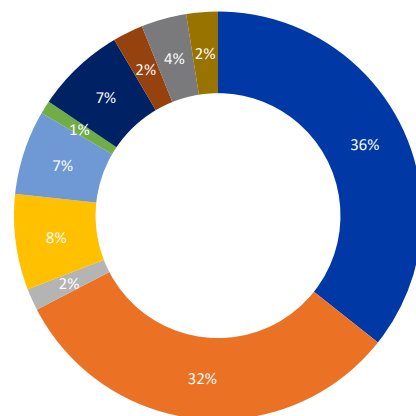
KEY INFORMANTS

DTM's field enumerators collect data at the settlement level, predominantly through community 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 2% 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.

	62,194 key informants (KIs) interviewed		4,714 key informants are IDPs or returnees (8%)
	1,362 female key informants (2%)		19,719 KIs from host communities (32%)
	60,832 male key informants (98%)		12,940 KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (21%)
	5 average number of KIs per focus group		23,269 KIs from local authorities (37%)

Key Informants by Type | Overall



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

RETURNNEES

Returnees are Afghan nationals who have returned to Afghanistan in the assessed location after having spent at least six months abroad. This includes both documented returnees (Afghans who were registered refugees in host countries and requested voluntary return with UNHCR and relevant national authorities) and undocumented returnees (Afghans who returned spontaneously or were deported from host countries, irrespective of whether or not they were registered refugees with UNHCR and relevant national authorities).

Since 2016, the number of returnees has significantly decreased each year, although returns from Europe marginally increased. Nangarhar province received 14% of all returnees, nationwide.



3,881,903
returnees from abroad



2,097,823
returned from Pakistan (54%)



2,402,089
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (62%)



1,555,974
returned from Iran (40%)

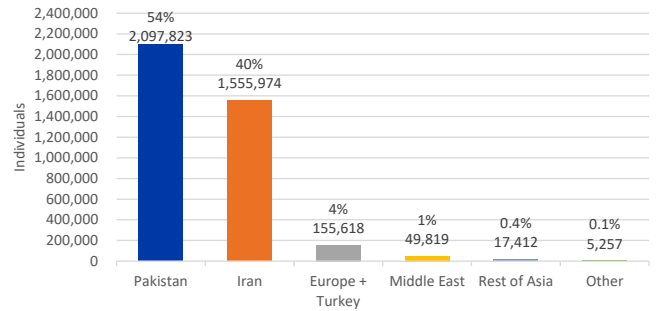


1,251,708
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (32%)

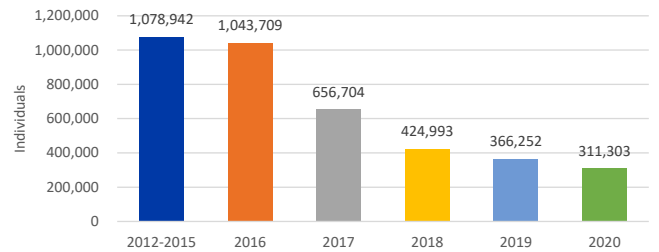


228,106
returnees from non-neighbouring countries (6%)

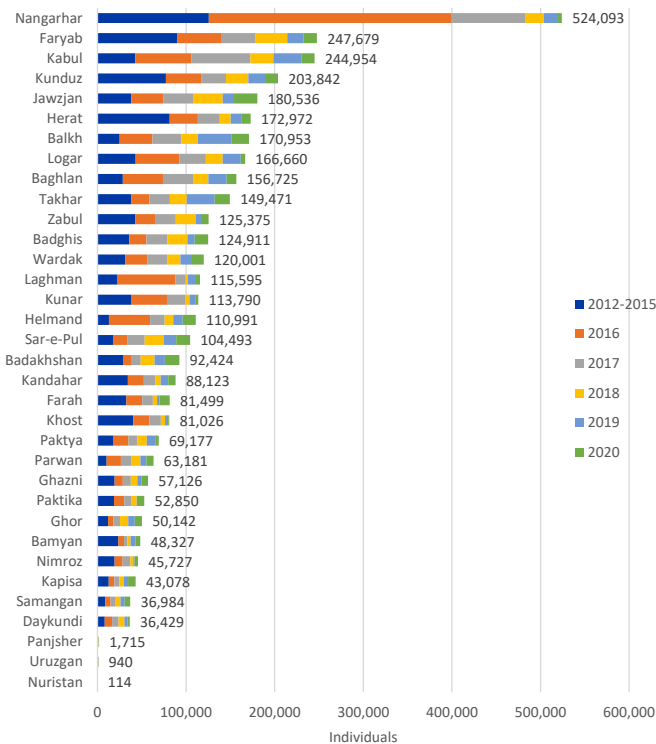
Returnees from Abroad | Overall | Country/Region of Origin



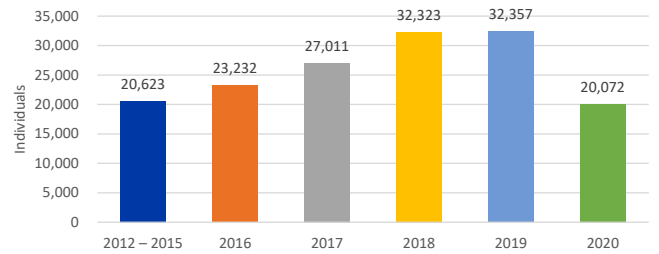
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Overall



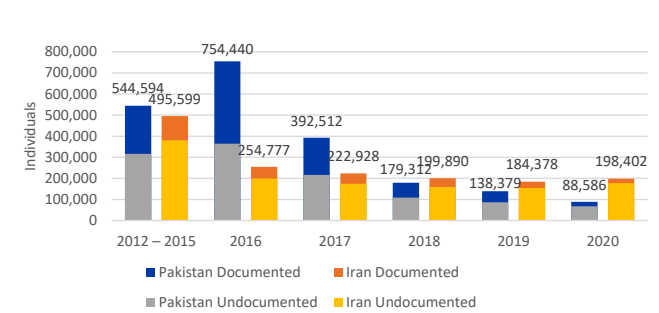
Returnees from Abroad by Province | Annual Trends



Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends



Returnees from Pakistan & Iran | Annual Trends



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.

2016 through 2018 saw record numbers of Afghans displaced by conflict and natural disasters, with about 1 million displaced each year, based on our key informants' estimates. In comparison to 2017, the overall number of IDPs increased only slightly in 2018, but decreased by 31% in 2019. 2020 appears to be on track to reach 1 million IDPs, with over 451,000 IDPs recorded by mid-year. In 2020, Jawzjan, Kapisa, Paktika, Wardak and Zabul show a sharp increase in the number of IDPs, most likely due to Afghans fleeing to safer areas to escape the ongoing armed conflicts. Herat is the most critically affected province, hosting 19% of all IDPs, nationwide.



4,760,478

IDPs currently reside in host communities



3,546,858

displaced due to conflict (75%)



901,504

IDPs in Herat, which hosts the most IDPs



1,213,620

displaced by natural disaster (25%)



256,814

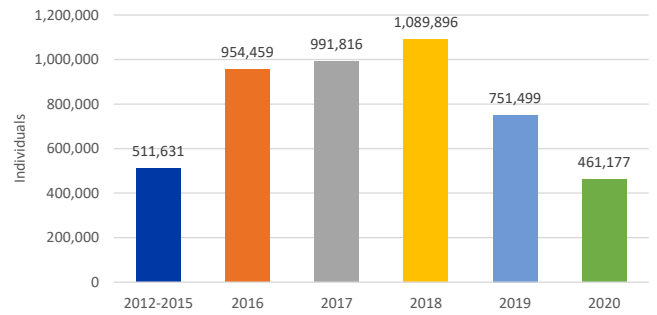
IDPs reside in informal settlements (5%)



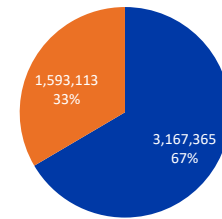
2 in 3

displaced within their home province (67%)

Arrival IDPs | Annual Trends

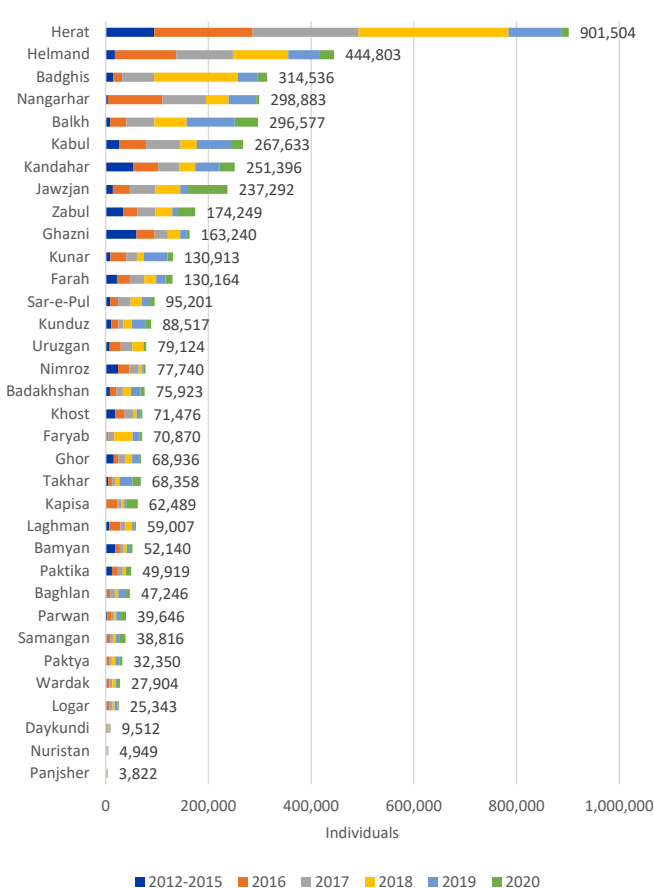


Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Overall

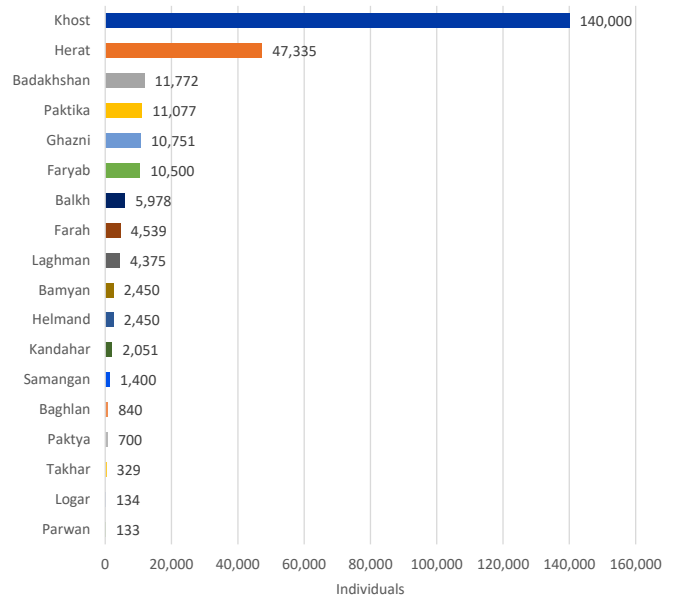


Same Province 67% Other Provinces 33%

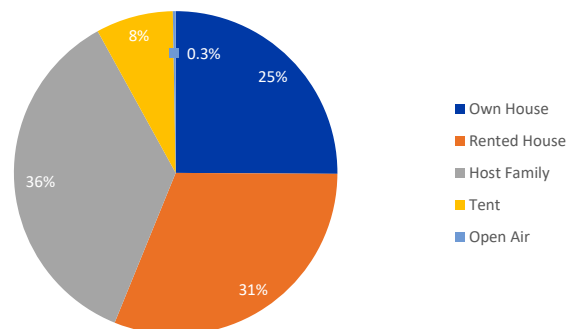
Arrival IDPs by Province | Annual Trends



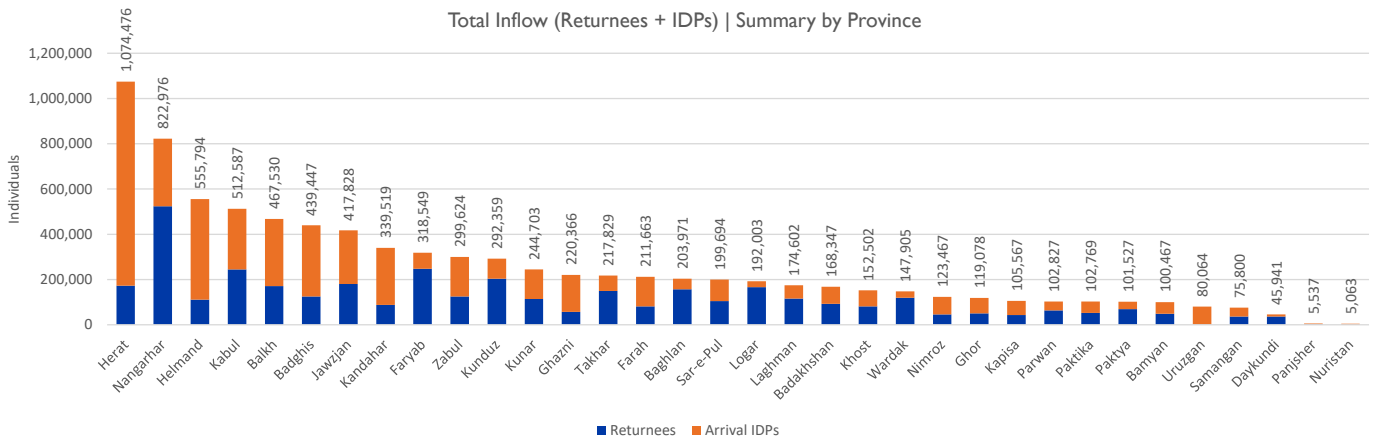
Arrival IDPs in Informal Settlements by Province



Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Overall



TOTAL INFLOW [RETURNEES + ARRIVAL IDPs]



Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by Province

Province	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Herat	172,972	901,504	1,074,476
Nangarhar	524,093	298,883	822,976
Helmand	110,991	444,803	555,794
Kabul	244,954	267,633	512,587
Balkh	170,953	296,577	467,530
Badghis	124,911	314,536	439,447
Jawzjan	180,536	237,292	417,828
Kandahar	88,123	251,396	339,519
Faryab	247,679	70,870	318,549
Zabul	125,375	174,249	299,624
Kunduz	203,842	88,517	292,359
Kunar	113,790	130,913	244,703
Ghazni	57,126	163,240	220,366
Takhar	149,471	68,358	217,829
Farah	81,499	130,164	211,663
Baghlan	156,725	47,246	203,971
Sar-e-Pul	104,493	95,201	199,694
Logar	166,660	25,343	192,003
Laghman	115,595	59,007	174,602
Badakhshan	92,424	75,923	168,347
Khost	81,026	71,476	152,502
Wardak	120,001	27,904	147,905
Nimroz	45,727	77,740	123,467
Ghor	50,142	68,936	119,078
Kapisa	43,078	62,489	105,567
Parwan	63,181	39,646	102,827
Paktika	52,850	49,919	102,769
Paktya	69,177	32,350	101,527
Bamyan	48,327	52,140	100,467
Uruzgan	940	79,124	80,064
Samangan	36,984	38,816	75,800
Daykundi	36,429	9,512	45,941
Panjsher	1,715	3,822	5,537
Nuristan	114	4,949	5,063
Total	3,881,903	4,760,478	8,642,381

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 fuelling secondary displacement. Nationwide, Herat province hosts the most conflict-displaced and natural disaster displaced IDPs (901,504), 61% of whom were displaced by conflict and 39% by natural disaster, with the majority of IDPs (297,845) residing in urban Herat district. Nangarhar hosts the most returnees (524,093), with the majority of returnees (127,923) residing in Behsud district.

Top 25 Districts hosting the most Returnees + IDPs

Rank	District	Province	Returnees	IDPs	Total Inflow
1	Herat	Herat	96,917	297,845	394,762
2	Lashkargah	Helmand	24,446	258,411	282,857
3	Qala-e-Naw	Badghis	30,095	232,972	263,067
4	Kabul	Kabul	88,064	135,910	223,974
5	Behsud	Nangarhar	127,923	91,962	219,885
6	Shiberghan	Jawzjan	74,509	140,838	215,347
7	Qalat	Zabul	34,668	115,753	150,421
8	Karukh	Herat	8,090	127,091	135,181
9	Ghazni	Ghazni	10,278	124,107	134,385
10	Sar-e-Pul	Sar-e-Pul	49,918	78,222	128,140
11	Dehdadi	Balkh	9,156	116,335	125,491
12	Kandahar	Kandahar	25,230	93,016	118,246
13	Guzara	Herat	6,515	96,312	102,827
14	Mazar-e-Sharif	Balkh	21,564	76,303	97,867
15	Surkh Rod	Nangarhar	50,550	41,342	91,892
16	Zaranj	Nimroz	29,517	54,349	83,866
17	Jalalabad	Nangarhar	48,040	26,653	74,693
18	Aqcha	Jawzjan	13,719	60,557	74,276
19	Nahr-e-Shahi	Balkh	17,050	56,905	73,955
20	Farah	Farah	17,484	55,990	73,474
21	Injil	Herat	6,332	66,231	72,563
22	Bala Murghab	Badghis	28,373	43,642	72,015
23	Shirin Tagab	Faryab	68,613	3,046	71,659
24	Chaparhar	Nangarhar	53,067	18,340	71,407
25	Kunduz	Kunduz	44,352	24,986	69,338
			984,470	2,437,118	3,421,588

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.

4,947,223
fled as IDPs and have not yet returned to their homes

2 in 3
fled to locations in their home province (68%)

3,405,699
displaced due to conflict (69%)

1,541,524
displaced by natural disaster (31%)

RETURNED IDPS

Returned IDPs are Afghans who have returned to their home or 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.

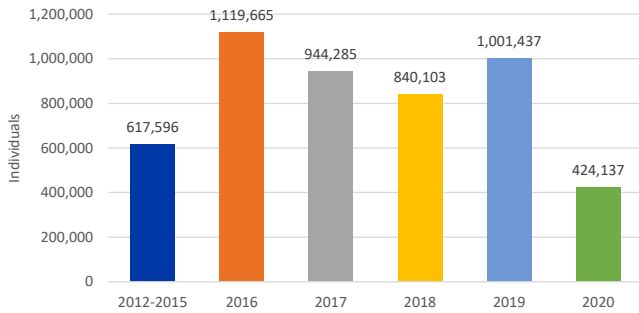
5,480,996
persons have been IDPs and returned home

over 85%
of IDPs from Logar, Laghman & Wardak have not returned home

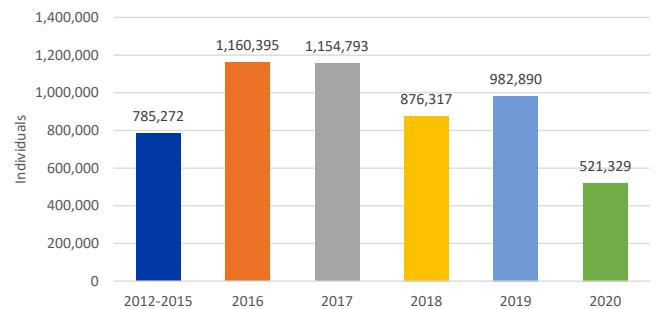
4 in 5
returned from other locations within their home province (82%)

1 in 4
23% of all returned IDPs returned to Kunduz province

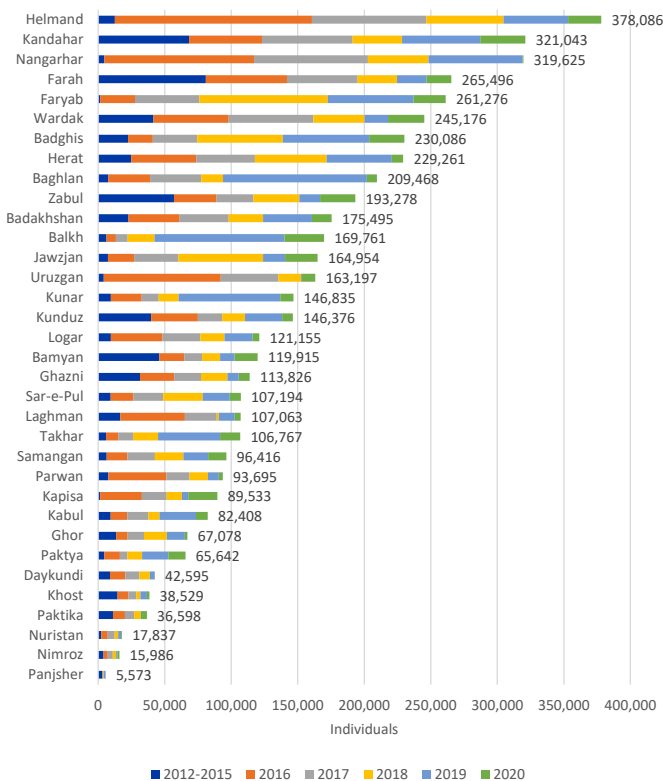
Fled IDPs | Annual Trends



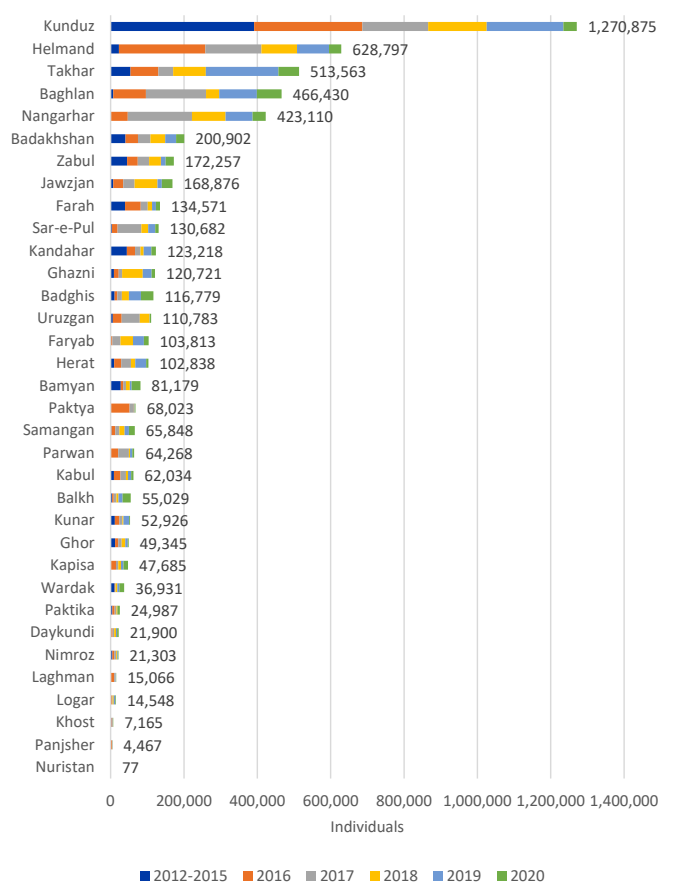
Returned IDPs | Annual Trends



Fled IDPs by Province | Annual Trends



Returned IDPs by Province | Annual Trends



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.

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. There is a sharp decrease in migration abroad in 2020, likely due to COVID-19. Key informants estimate that, since 2012, an astounding 323,581 Afghans moved abroad from Faryab, likely due to years of ongoing conflict and resultant underdevelopment, loss of livelihoods and ensuing poverty.

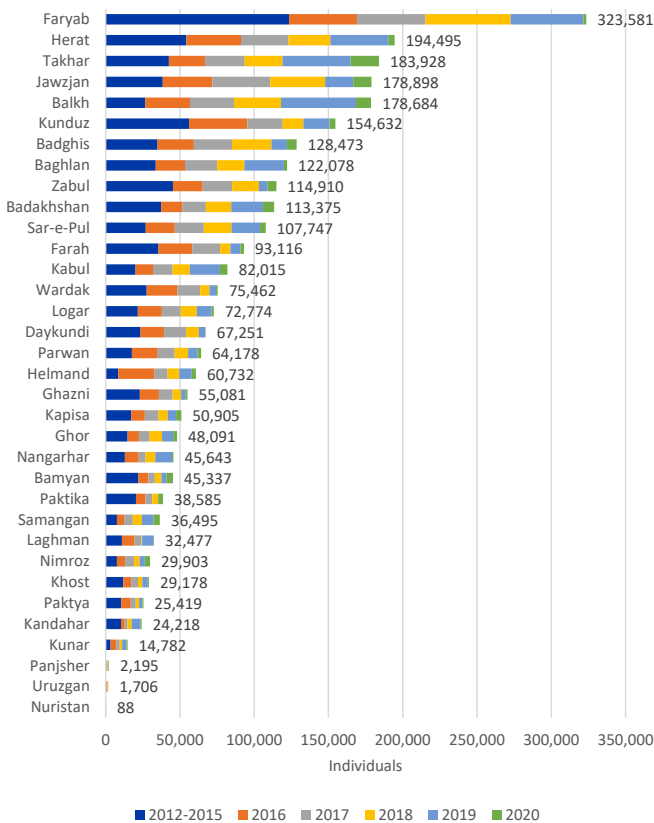
2,796,432
fled abroad

360,855
fled to Europe (13%)

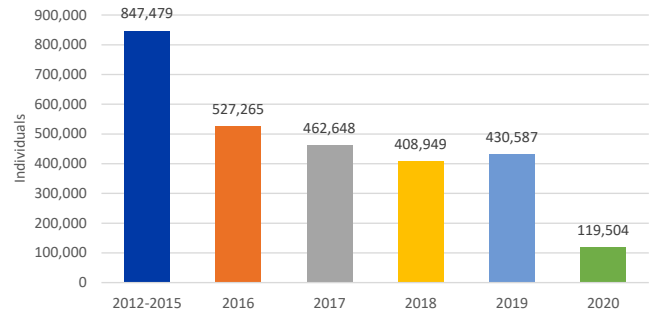
1,769,056
fled to Iran (63%)

578,890
fled to Pakistan (21%)

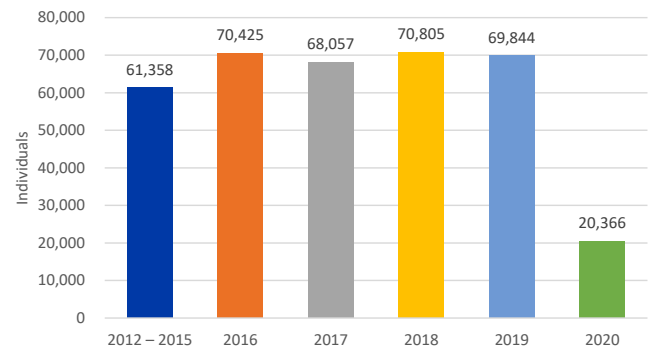
Out-Migrants by Province | Annual Trends



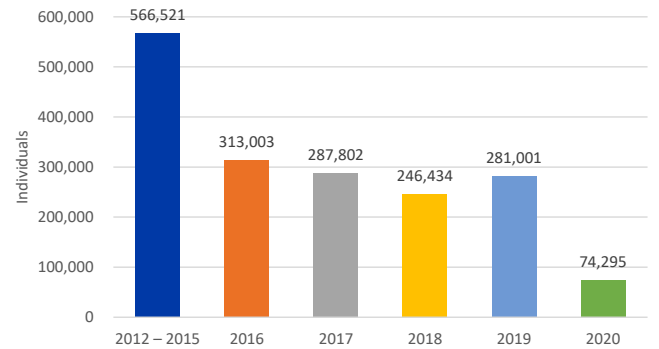
Out-Migrants Overall | Annual Trends



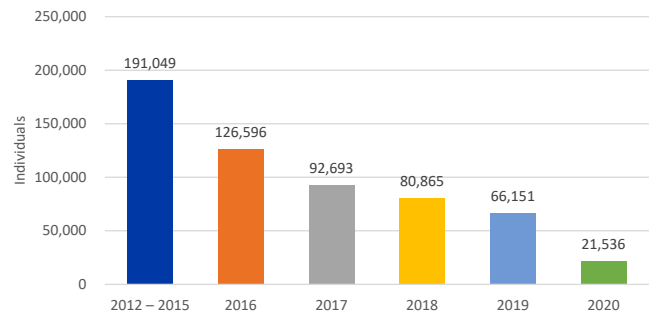
Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends



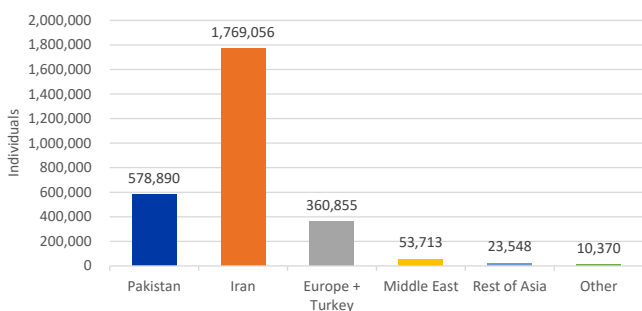
Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends



Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends



Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Overall



MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS

The lack of hygienic latrines and sewage systems is a prevalent public health challenge. Open defecation and open raw sewage pits, like in this village in Helmand, can result in the spread of infectious diseases. © IOM 2020



401,823 IDPs and returnees in Afghanistan live in tents under very poor living conditions in informal settlements, like these families in Balkh. © IOM 2020



611,081 IDPs and returnees lack access to safe drinking water. Like this village in Badghis, communities often resort to fetching drinking water from unprotected, open water sources. © IOM 2020



Like these children in Kunar, children often travel long distances to fetch water for their families, which poses protection risks. © IOM 2020



Despite the prevailing need for more education facilities, existing education infrastructure, like this school in Badakhshan, is often targeted, leaving communities without essential education services. © IOM 2020



This community in Helmand installed a solar-powered pump to supply water for irrigation purposes. © IOM 2020



DTM enumerators contribute to the COVID-19 response by disseminating COVID-19 RCCE information/materials in communities during assessments, like this enumerator in Daykundi. © IOM 2020



Clinics and health workers can become targets, leaving communities without essential healthcare services, like this clinic in Maidan Shahr district in Wardak, which was destroyed during ongoing conflict. © IOM 2020



STORIES FROM THE DISPLACED

COVID-19 Deportee: Jobless and Homeless in Baghlan

Kabir was recently deported from Iran. In 2019, unemployed and impoverished, Kabir migrated from his home in Baghlan to Iran to look for work. Kabir was among 14,523 Afghans from Baghlan who migrated to Iran in 2019. He found work in a factory and was able to provide a decent life for his family. COVID-19 destroyed his life.

“My employer accused me of being infected with COVID-19 and denied paying my salary. He asked the police to deport me back to Afghanistan.”

The police assaulted and arrested Kabir and deported him and his family back to Afghanistan in May 2020. Kabir is among the over 540,000 Afghans who returned from Iran between January and June 2020, due to COVID-19. He had to borrow money to pay for transportation back to his home in Baghlan. When he arrived to his village, he discovered that his house was washed away by flood. His family of five now lives in a one-room, makeshift shelter.

“Now, we live in a hut. There are no jobs, and I cannot afford to feed my three children. I pray humanitarian organizations can help me and give us safer shelter.”

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



Kabir, living in a hut in Baghlan, prays that humanitarian organizations will help his family and provide them with safer shelter. © IOM 2020

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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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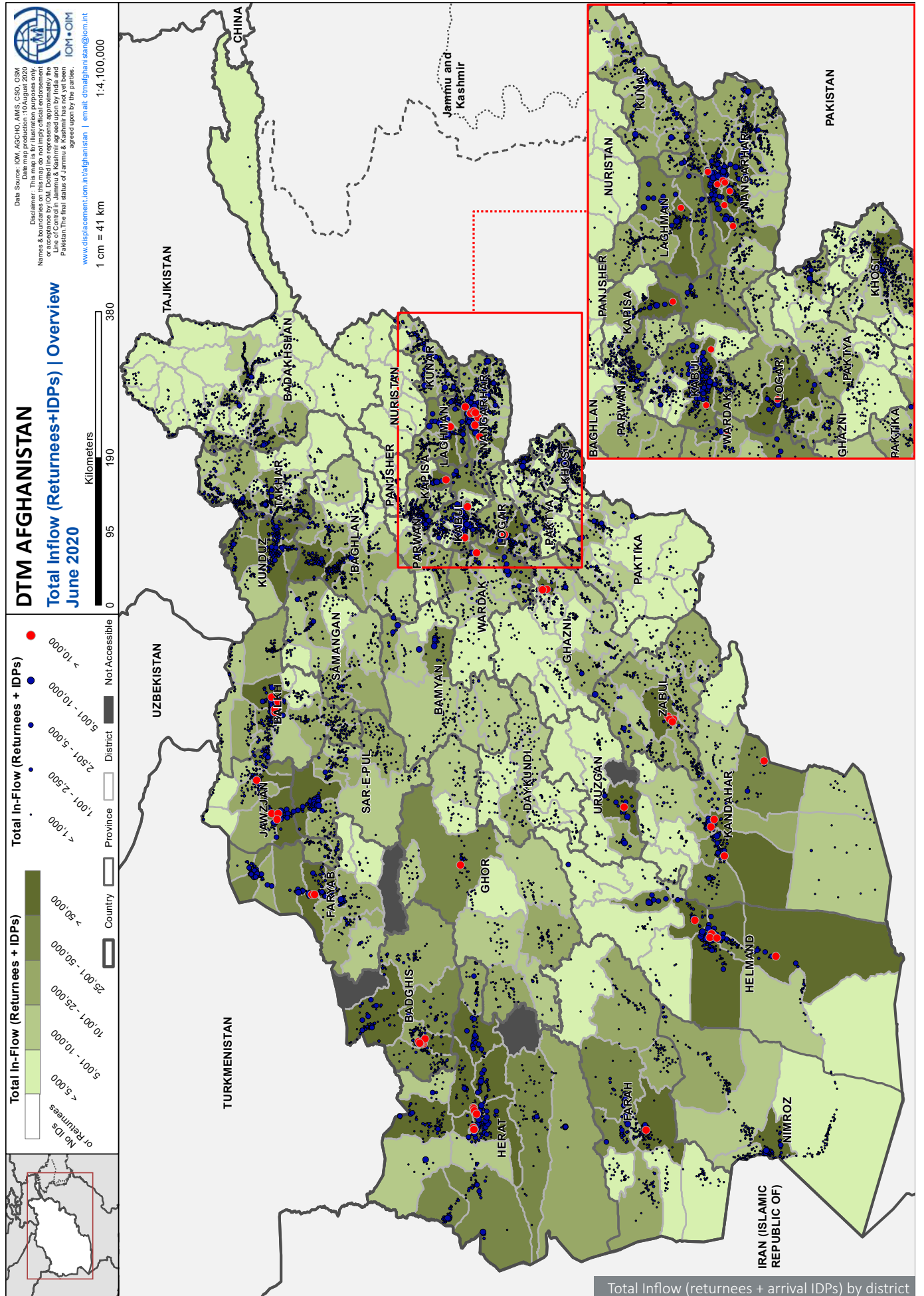
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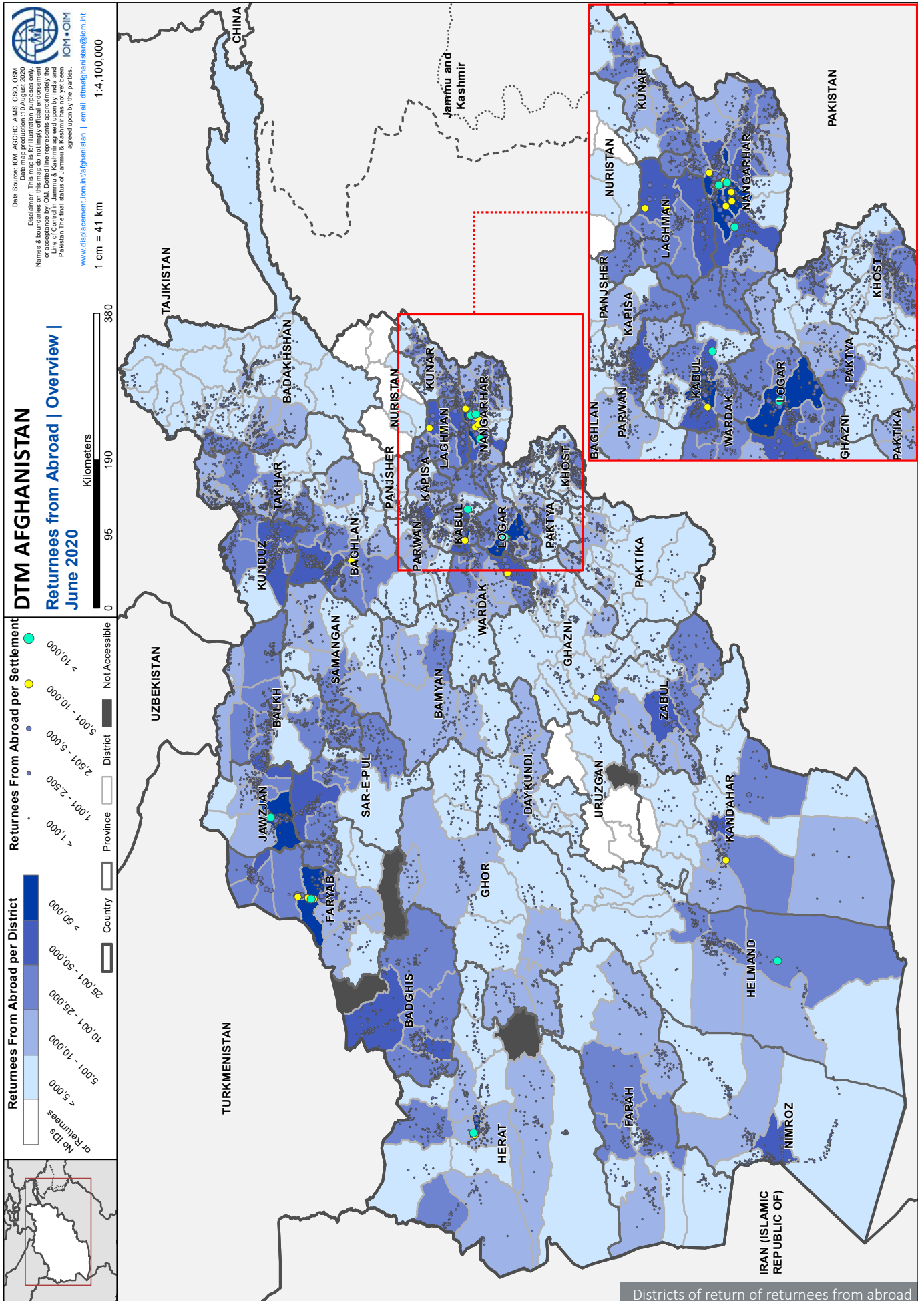
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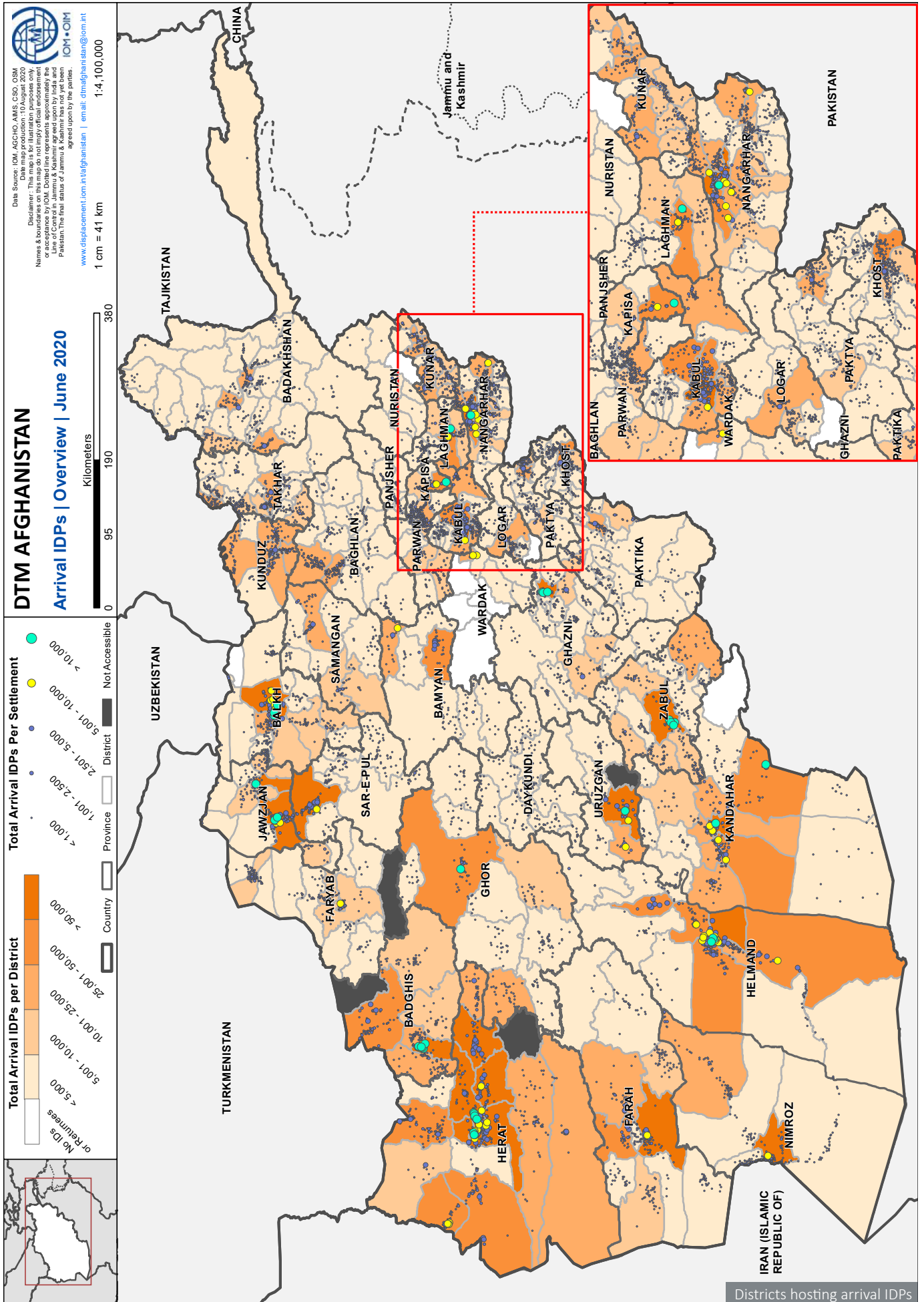
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Districts hosting arrival IDPs

