



DTM

AFGHANISTAN

COMMUNITY-BASED NEEDS ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY RESULTS
ROUND 11 • JUL – DEC 2020



Unlike these boys in Sar-e-Pul, 1,493,043 children in Afghanistan are out-of-school, facing multiple supply and demand-related barriers to accessing education. © IOM 2020

DTM regularly implements its Community-Based Needs Assessment (CBNA), biannually, at the settlement level, as an integral component of DTM's Baseline Mobility Assessment (BMA), providing a more comprehensive overview of the evolving, multi-sectoral needs in settlements hosting IDPs and returnees.

KEY FINDINGS

- Drought and flood-prone provinces, such as Ghor, Badghis, Farah, Uruzgan and Helmand, which also have the least access to markets to buy food and rely most on growing their own wheat, are extremely vulnerable to the potential drought that might affect Afghanistan during 2021. Populations in these provinces already rely on various coping mechanisms, consuming less preferred, less nutritious foods, borrowing for food, limiting portion sizes and, in Ghor, Farah and Badghis, on average once per week, skipping entire meals. Households, both nation-wide and in said provinces, also spend around half of their disposable income on food purchases, leaving households with limited savings for the upcoming lean period.
- Extremely high levels of unemployment, in combination with Afghanistan's informal employment and agriculture-based economy, offers only limited employment opportunities in urban areas hosting high number of IDPs, cross-border returnees and other mobile populations, especially in overcrowded cities like Herat, Kabul and Jalalabad. As a result of these increasingly dire economic circumstances, which are exacerbated by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, is leading to significant outward migration to Iran, Turkey and beyond.
- Response actors should target areas most affected by escalating armed conflict, which are situation in provinces such as Kandahar, Balkh, Baghlan and Wardak. Key informants reported that deaths, fatalities, and security incidents are most acute in these conflict-affected provinces. 95% of all registered fatalities occurred because of conflict.
- Symptoms similar to COVID-19 remain widespread throughout the country, highlighting the need for increased COVID-19 testing, infection prevention and control measures. Health capacities need to be strengthened, especially in already overburdened and under-served areas such as Kandahar. A significant minority of the population does not visit healthcare providers when they are ill, highlighting the need to increase public trust in health service provision.

HIGHLIGHTS

- 34** provinces covered
- 401** districts assessed
- 12,596** settlements hosting IDP and returnee populations assessed
- 72,290** key informants interviewed
- 4,196,878** returnees from abroad [2012-2020]
- 4,937,277** IDPs [2012-2020] currently in host communities
- 5,225,576** individuals fled as IDPs [2012-2020]
- 5,766,941** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012-2020]
- 3,022,889** out-migrants fled abroad [2012-2020]
- 15,479,788** (72%) individuals above 18 years old are unemployed
- AFN 36,725** (USD 481) average debt has been accumulated by families
- 8,270,716** (20%) individuals do not visit health facilities
- 18,137,354** (44%) individuals are in need of drinking water
- 8,036** (64%) settlements did not receive any humanitarian or development assistance during the past 6 months
- 1,185,126** (3%) individuals have at least one vulnerability/disability
- 1,493,043** (27%) children are out-of-school

METHODOLOGY

As of Round 9 of Baseline Mobility Assessment (BMA) data collection, the Community-Based Needs Assessment (CBNA) is included as a standard component of the BMA, which tracks mobility and displacement. The revised CBNA data collection tool operates using the same methodology as the BMA, targeting the same settlements hosting IDP and returnee populations.

The overall objective of the CBNA is to provide a baseline for programmatic priorities and geographical targeting of assistance, by providing summary statistics of socio-economic indicators such as employment, household finances, markets, safety and security, rule of law, health, education, food and nutrition, shelter, WASH and received assistance.

DTM predominantly employs local enumerators from the areas of assessment, who collect quantitative data at the settlement level through community focus group discussions with key informants (KIs). The current version of the CBNA takes between two to three hours to complete, per settlement.

Data collection, cleaning and validation operate on the following basis. Enumerators collect data, daily, using a paper-based form, which is pre-filled with data from the previous rounds 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. 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 will be 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.

Through IOM's partnership with the World Bank, DTM and the Bank will regularly conduct joint-analysis of the CBNA data, to produce actionable information at the summary and provincial level to inform national development programming priorities.

KEY INFORMANTS

DTM's field enumerators collect data at the settlement level, predominantly through community focus group discussions with community leaders, IDP and returnee representatives, district authorities, coordinators of health and education programmes and Community Development Council (CDC) members. In the rare case that DTM's District Focal Points (DFPs) cannot physically reach a community, due to insecurity, conflict, or risk of retaliation, DFPs meet the focus groups at safe locations outside their communities.



72,290

key informants (KIs) interviewed



8,786

key informants are IDPs or returnees (12%)



2,459

female key informants (3%)



17,547

KIs from host communities (24%)



69,831

male key informants (97%)



23,796

KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (33%)



5.7

average number of KIs per focus group



19,431

KIs from local authorities (27%)



COVERAGE

During round 11 of CBNA data collection, DTM reached 72,290 community leaders in the 12,596 targeted settlements that host IDPs and returnees. This coverage is 4 settlements fewer than achieved by the BMA during the same round, as, due to recently escalating conflict enumerators found no host or displaced populations residing in the settlements that could be surveyed. As such, DTM was unable to collect CBNA data in 4 settlements in Farah (1), Herat (1), Panjsher (1) and Takhar (1).

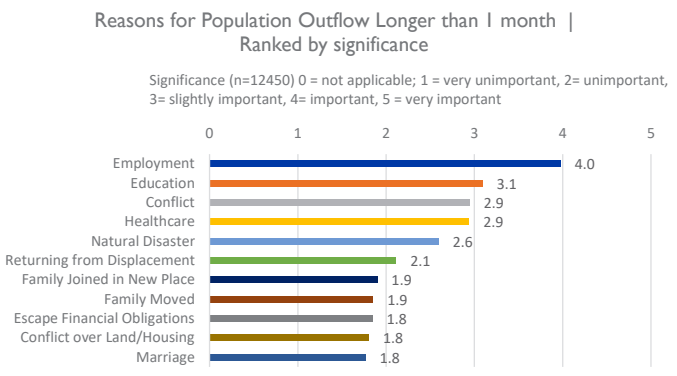
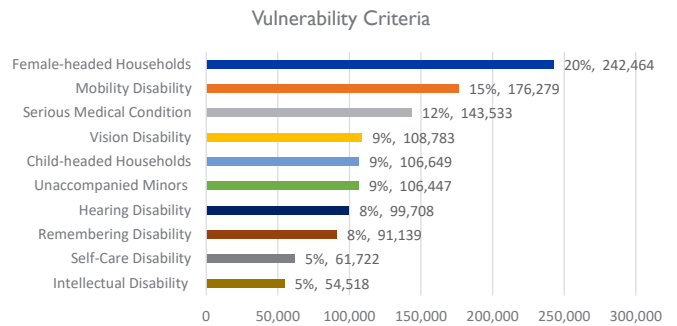
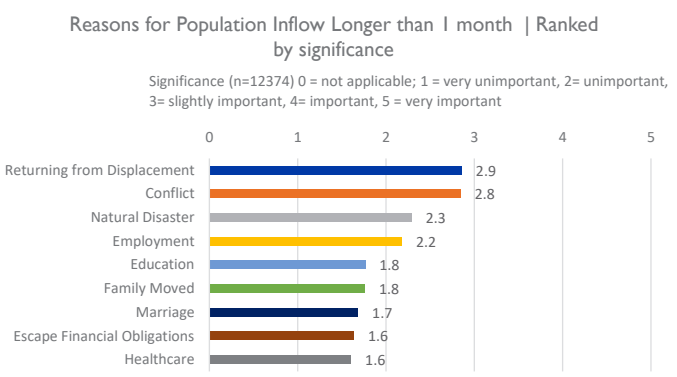
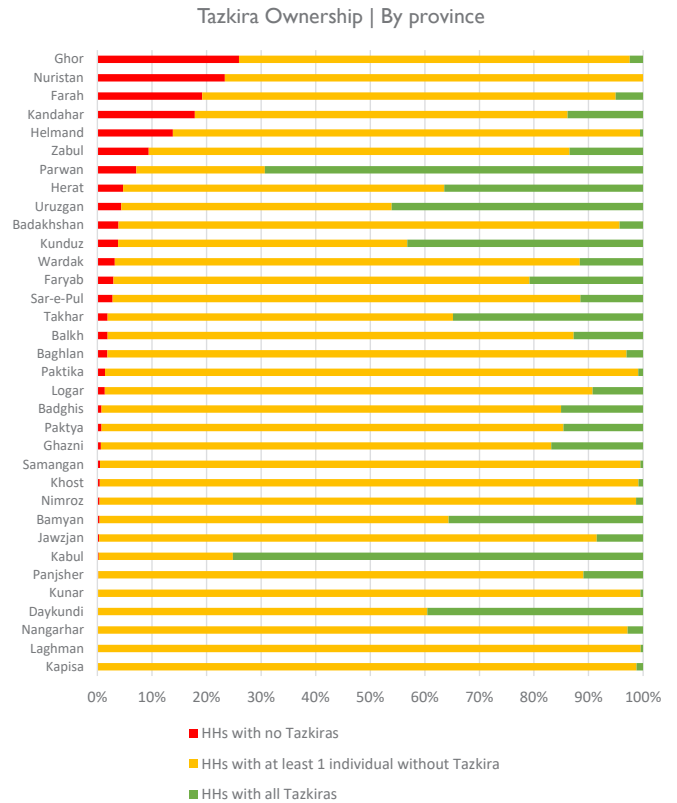
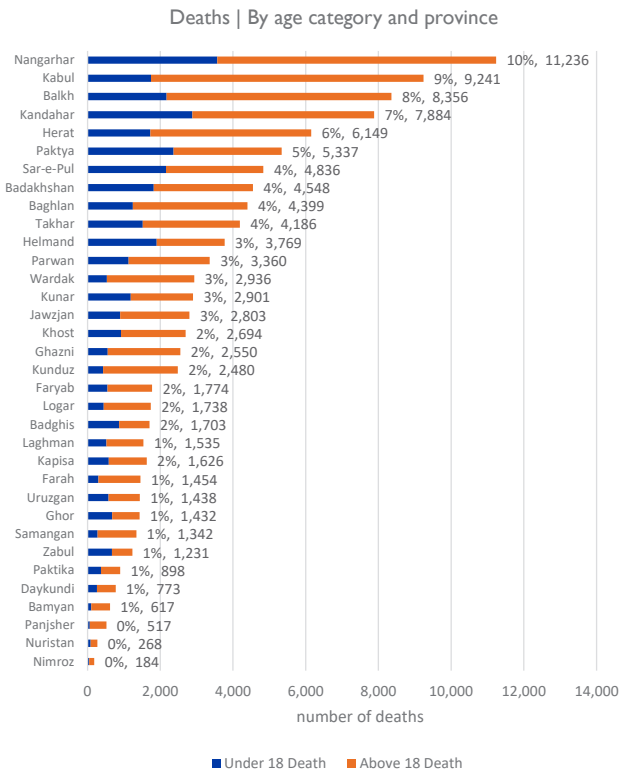
While collecting BMA and CBNA data, DTM also contributed to the COVID-19 response by engaging communities and mobilizing community leaders to raise COVID-19 risk awareness, demonstrate effective infection prevention and control measures, and dispel misinformation and the stigma surrounding COVID-19. To mitigate the spread of COVID-19 and ensure the safety of DTM staff, migrants and communities, DTM's teams maintained social distancing, practiced infection prevention and control measures, and used personal protective equipment in line with WHO guidelines.

Province	Date Last Assessed	Number of Districts	Number of Districts Assessed	Number of Settlements Assessed	Key Informants Interviewed
Badakhshan	31/Dec/20	28	28	887	6,240
Badghis	31/Dec/20	7	7	293	2,096
Baghlan	31/Dec/20	15	15	562	3,521
Balkh	31/Dec/20	16	16	646	3,440
Bamyan	31/Dec/20	7	7	201	1,252
Daykundi	31/Dec/20	9	9	202	1,298
Farah	31/Dec/20	11	11	383	2,085
Faryab	31/Dec/20	14	14	291	1,418
Ghazni	31/Dec/20	19	19	402	1,767
Ghor	31/Dec/20	10	10	284	1,506
Helmand	31/Dec/20	13	13	291	1,228
Herat	31/Dec/20	16	16	601	3,495
Jawzjan	31/Dec/20	11	11	333	1,977
Kabul	31/Dec/20	15	15	555	2,962
Kandahar	31/Dec/20	16	16	394	2,073
Kapisa	31/Dec/20	7	7	166	950
Khost	31/Dec/20	13	13	585	3,164
Kunar	31/Dec/20	15	15	360	2,000
Kunduz	31/Dec/20	7	7	316	1,906
Laghman	31/Dec/20	5	5	213	1,166
Logar	31/Dec/20	7	7	377	1,669
Nangarhar	31/Dec/20	22	22	911	5,268
Nimroz	31/Dec/20	5	5	294	1,889
Nuristan	31/Dec/20	8	8	47	226
Paktika	31/Dec/20	19	19	289	1,365
Paktya	31/Dec/20	11	11	417	1,747
Panjsher	31/Dec/20	7	7	105	758
Parwan	31/Dec/20	10	10	398	2,370
Samangan	31/Dec/20	7	7	227	1,222
Sar-e-Pul	31/Dec/20	7	7	289	1,863
Takhar	31/Dec/20	17	17	558	4,019
Uruzgan	31/Dec/20	7	7	104	582
Wardak	31/Dec/20	9	9	225	1,589
Zabul	31/Dec/20	11	11	390	2,179
Total		401	401	12,596	72,290

DEMOGRAPHICS

Death rates remain highest in provinces hosting Afghanistan's major urban areas and those heavily affected by active conflict. Returning from displacement, conflict, access to housing and natural disasters are the major reasons for populations to arrive in certain settlements, most frequently as arrival IDPs. For population outflows, employment, education, conflict, and healthcare are important reasons to leave their settlement of residence, scoring highest in Wardak, Kandahar, Takhar, and Zabul.

Tazkira ownership remains highest in government-controlled provinces, lowest in conflict-affected and remote provinces. Ghor, Nuristan and Farah all score lowest in terms of Tazkira ownership. Key informants indicated that most vulnerable individuals live in provinces with large urban centres, such as Kabul, Nangarhar and Balkh.



Like this elderly man with a mobility disability in Jawzjan, 176,279 individuals in Afghanistan are limited in their personal mobility, often depending on others for income. © IOM 2020

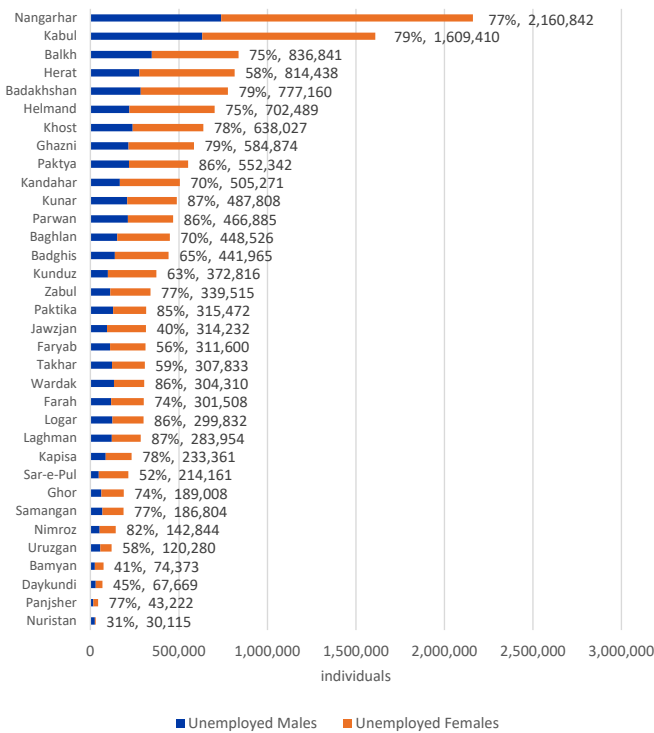


EMPLOYMENT

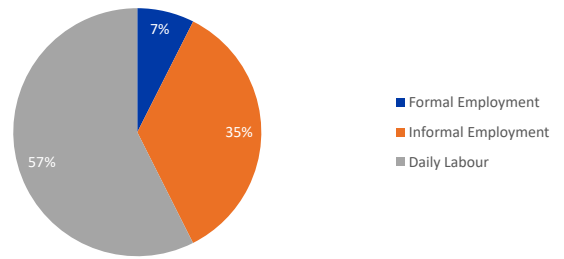
72% of all Afghan nationals over 18 years old and 56% of all males over 18 years old, are unemployed. Provinces such as Kunar, Laghman, and Logar, score highest in terms of relative unemployment. Provinces with low absolute numbers of unemployed persons are mostly rural, remote and uninhabited, such as Jawzjan and Nuristan. This is likely because of their low population numbers and high labour demand for its unmechanised, agricultural local economy.

Results show significant differences in the employment of children and elderly individuals between provinces. In Faryab, 83% of women, children and the elderly are employed, this figure being substantially lower in Panjsher (1%), Laghman (10%) and Nuristan (10%). Prior work experience, pre-existing relations with employers and co-workers, younger age and higher levels of literacy continue to guide employers' hiring decisions.

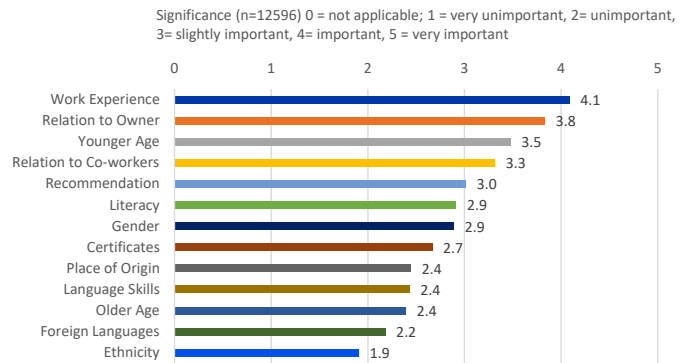
Unemployment Figures (18+) | By sex and province



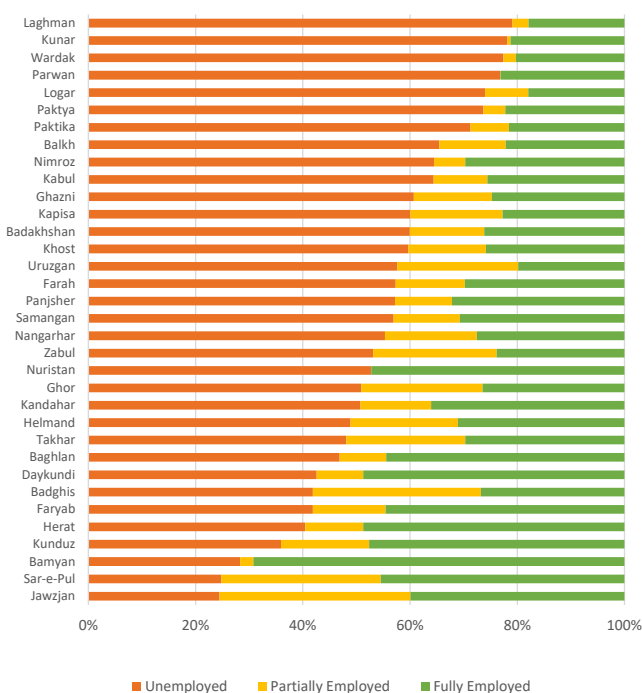
Type of contracts



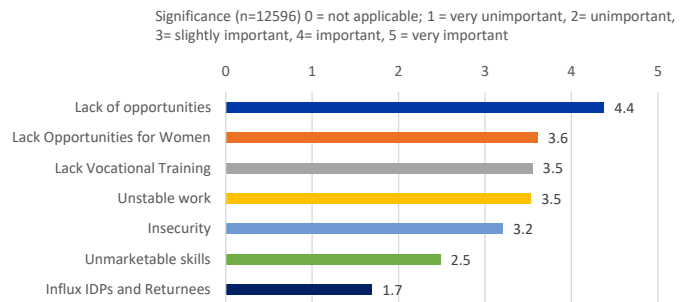
Employers' Hiring Priorities | Ranked by significance



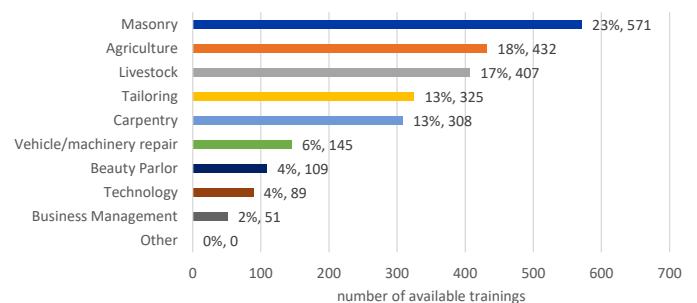
Employment Status | Men (males over 18)



Barriers to Employment | Ranked by significance



Available Vocational Trainings



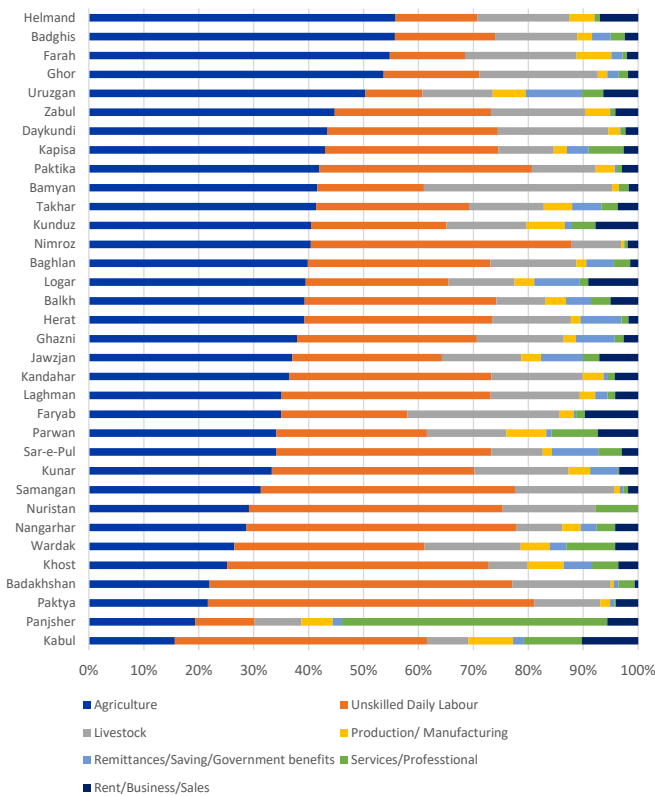


FINANCE + ASSETS

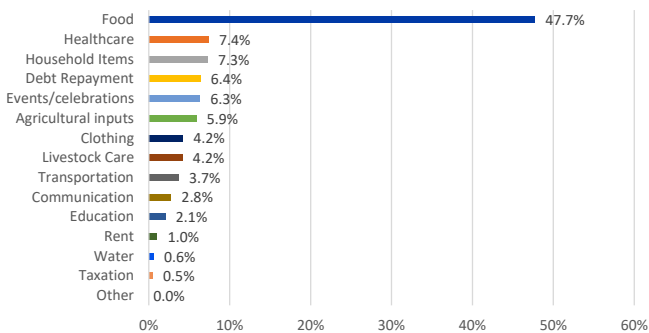
Highlighting Afghanistan’s reliance on its agricultural and informal sectors, less than 15% of the working population is employed in the industry or services economy. Average incomes are highest in Kunduz, Helmand, Faryab and Kabul, owing to their urban centres, access to cross-border trade, and inclusion in the informal economy. Expenses are highest in conflict-affected provinces like Paktika, Panjsher and Khost. The largest monthly income gap is in Wardak, followed by Kunar. 48% of households’ disposable income is spent on food purchases, scoring highest in remote provinces such as Panjsher (73%) and Nimroz (63%), lowest in urban Kabul (29%).

Over 2 million households are in debt, with average debt being AFN 36,831, or USD \$482 (exchange rate at time of data collection). Indebtedness is a major factor for migrant decision-making, both for internal displacement and cross-border migration. Average debts are highest in remote, predominantly rural provinces, such as Daykundi, Bamyan and Ghazni, which are also amongst the most impoverished provinces in the country.

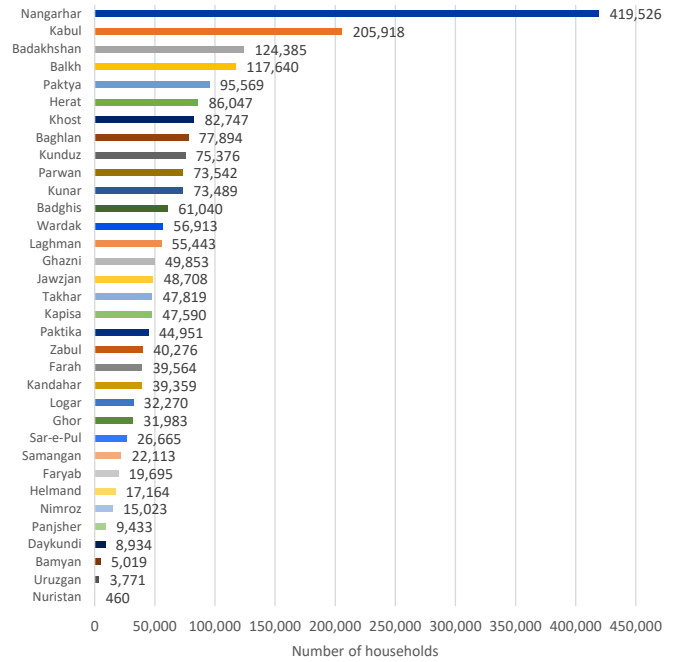
Income Sources | By province



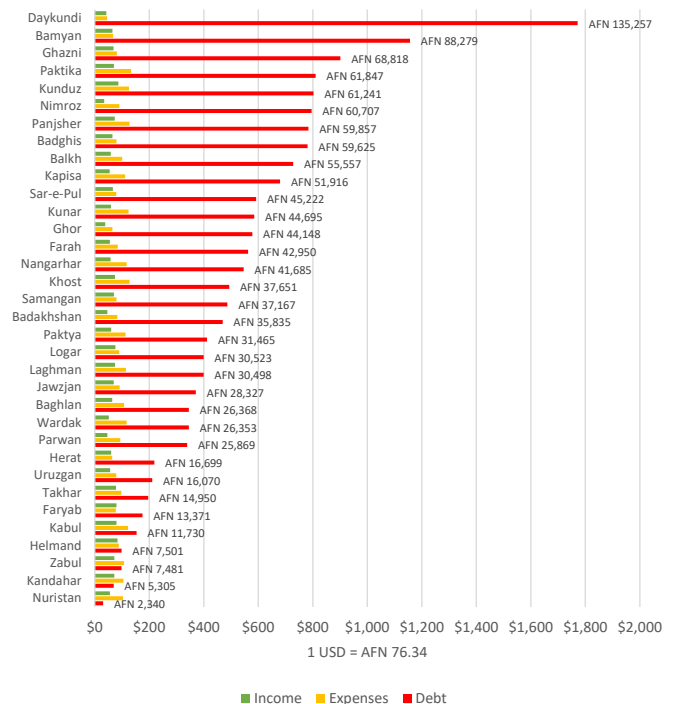
Average Household Expenditure | By category



Number of indebted households | By province



Average Monthly Household Income, Expenses & Total Debt | By province

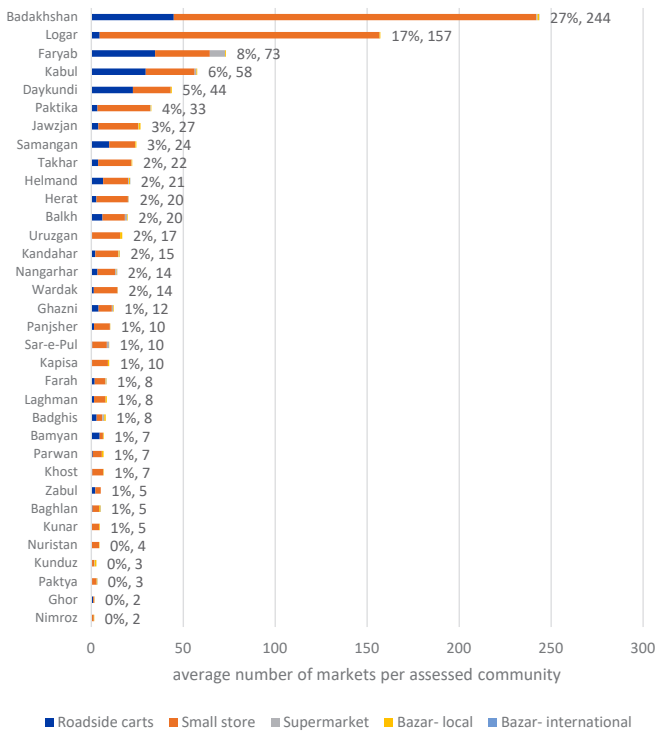


MARKETS

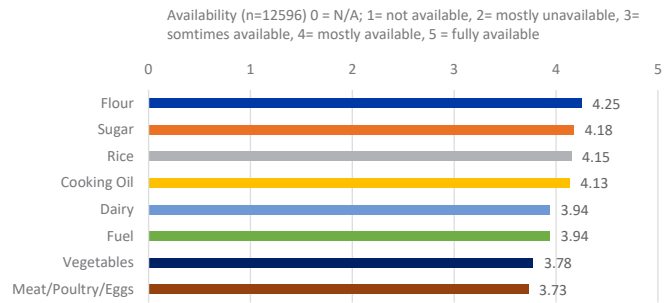
At the country-level, on average, communities have access to small stores and roadside carts. Between provinces, DTM found large disparities in access to markets. Badakhshan, Logar, Faryab and Kabul have the greatest access to markets, due to their proximity to major border crossings and urban centres. Access is lowest in remote provinces, such as Nimroz, Ghor, Paktya, Kunduz and Nuristan. Women’s access to markets is greatest in Panjsher, Sar-e-Pul, Laghman, and Faryab and lowest in insecure and socially conservative Nuristan, Uruzgan and Paktika.

Flour, sugar, rice and cooking oil are generally available, whereas meat, poultry and eggs and vegetables are only sometimes available. Prices for cooking oil, rice, and flour increased in most provinces during the 3 months prior to the assessment. Fuel prices, however, decreased in over 80% of all settlements, likely as a result of the continuing COVID-19 pandemic.

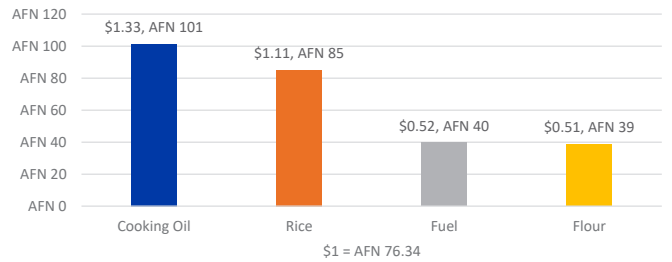
Availability of Markets | By province & type of market



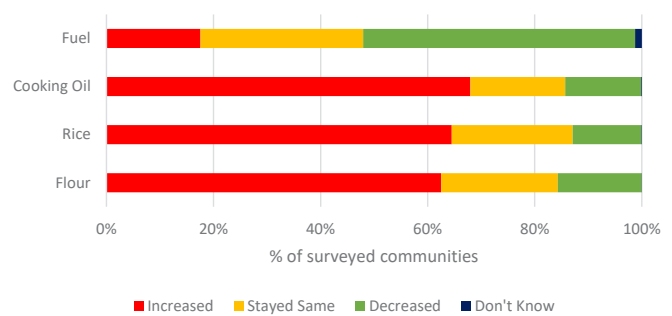
Availability of Commodities | Ranked by availability



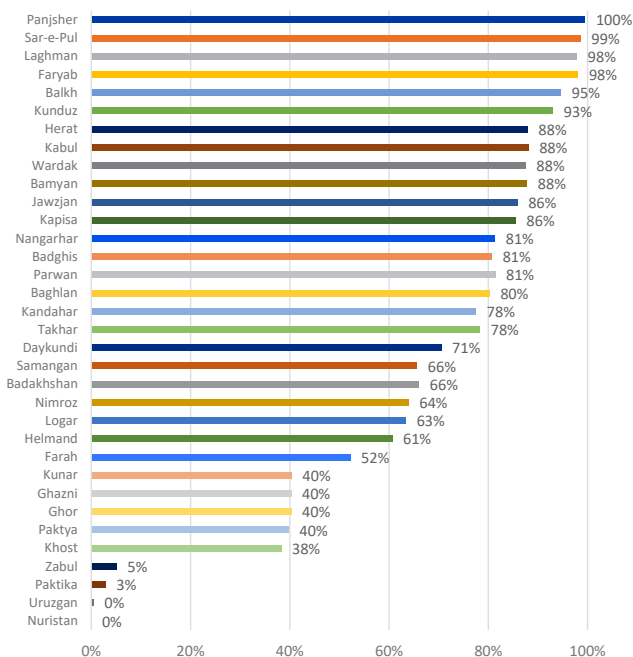
Commodity Prices Per Kilo/Liter



Price Fluctuation of Commodities During Past Three Months



Women's Access to Markets | By province

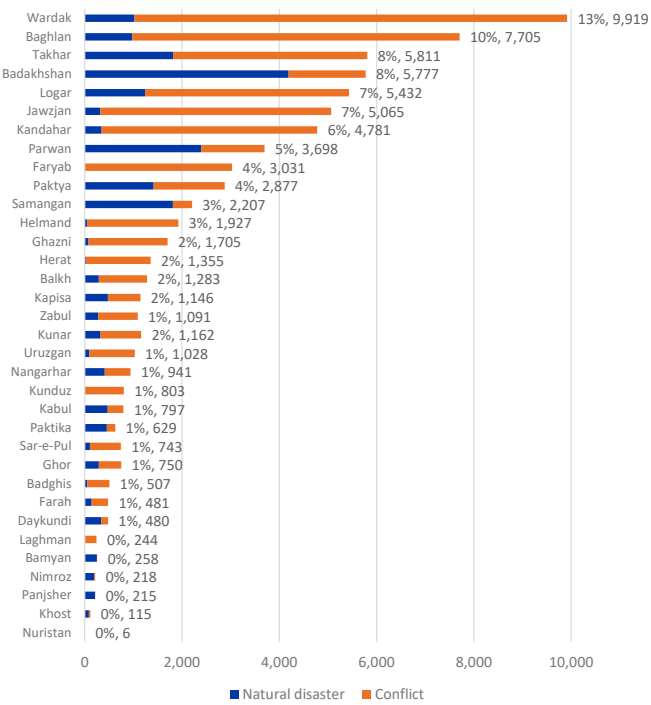


Small shops, like this one in Kandahar, are ideal locations for distributing COVID-19 risk communication messaging and materials. © IOM 2020

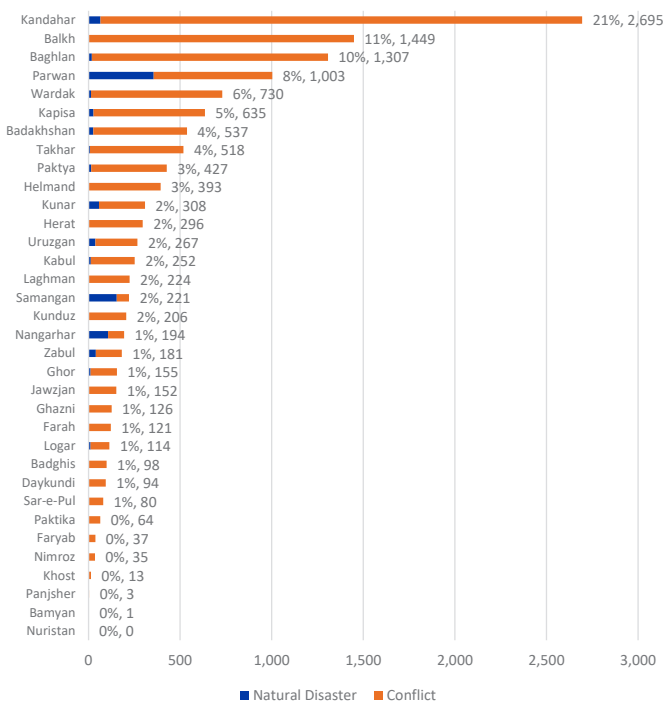
SAFETY + SECURITY

73% of reported incidents, besides 93% of fatalities, occurring during the 6 months prior to this assessment, happened due to conflict, up from 63% and 88% respectively during the previous round. This increase highlights the continuing escalation of conflict happening throughout the country. Most conflict occurred as armed conflict, followed by extortion and IEDs. The most frequent types of natural disasters are floods, extreme rain/wind, drought, and earthquakes.

Natural Disaster and Security-related Incidents in Last 6 Months | By province

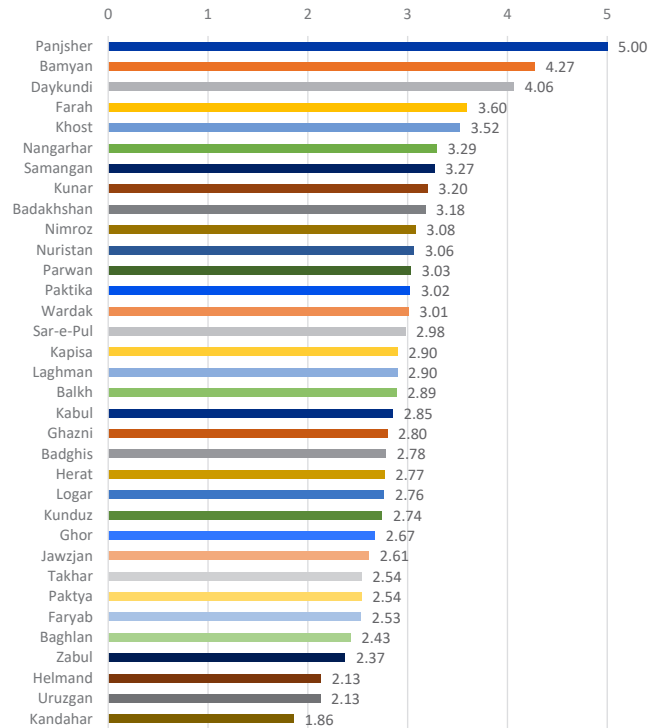


Natural Disaster and Security-related Fatalities in Last 6 Months | By province

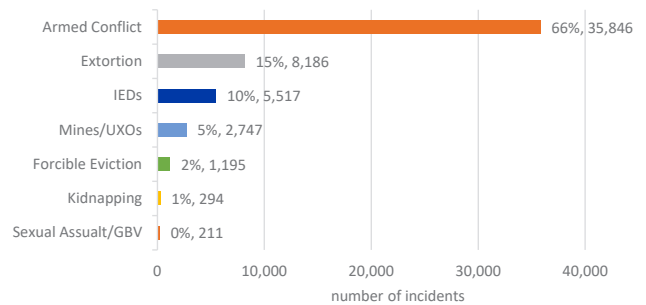


Security Situation | Ranked by security

Security (n=12596) 0 = not applicable; 1 = very insecure, 2= insecure, 3= neutral, 4= secure, 5 = very secure



Security-related Incidents in Last 6 Months



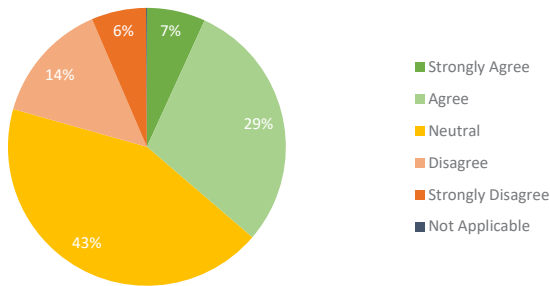
Between July and December 2020, Ghazni registered 1,629 violent incidents, leading to 126 fatalities. © IOM 2020

SOCIAL COHESION

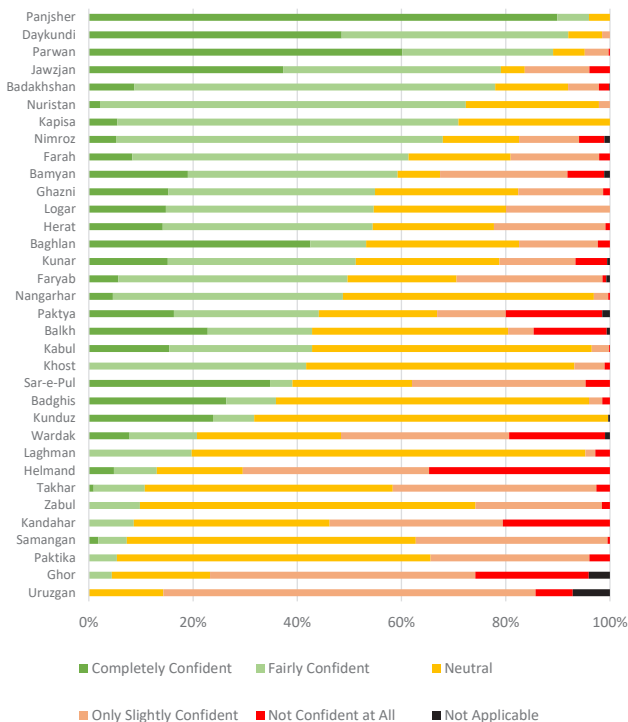
Only 42% of the interviewed community leaders, down from 45% during the previous round, feel confident in the formal justice system. Populations have the highest confidence in Nimroz (100%), followed by Panjshir (98%) and Parwan (89%). Provinces scoring lowest in terms of confidence are conflict-affected Kunduz (0%), Paktika (1%) and Zabul (1%). One-third of all surveyed villages (36%) feel secure when engaging in outdoor activities, reducing people's mobility, ability to access services and disproportionately affecting women.

Where inter-communal tensions exist (n=995), they exist mostly between IDPs, returnees and host community members, and herders and farmers. Tensions revolve around access to resources such as land, water, historical reasons, or employment. 61% of key informants noted that where such tensions exist, these often lead to physical attacks. Inter-communal tensions are usually resolved through mediation from people of the community, by a court (which saw increased use during this round of CBNA data collection) or between the families involved.

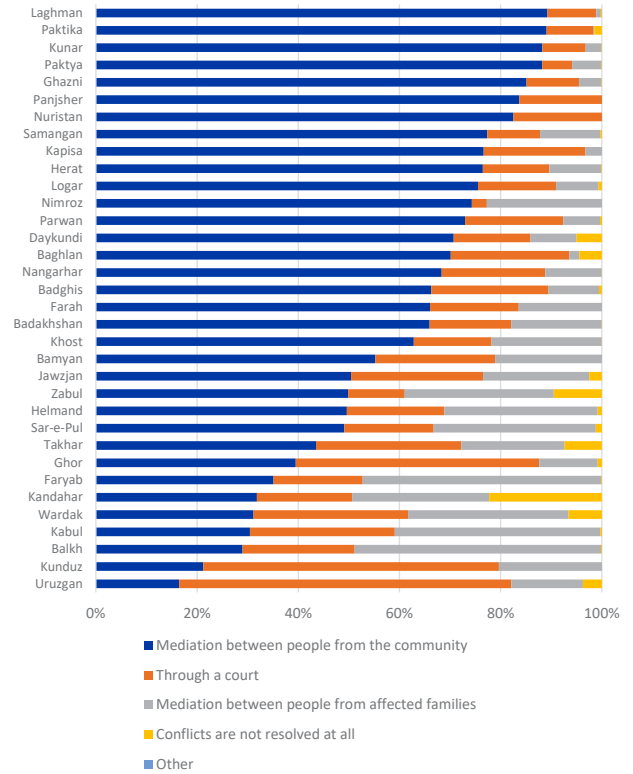
Feel secure in daily outdoor activities



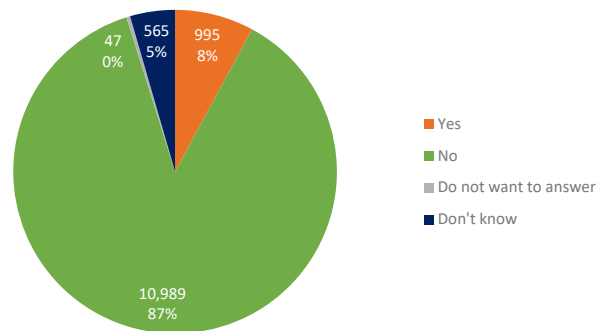
Confidence in the Justice System | By province



Conflict Mediation | By province



Mistrust between groups within communities | n=12596



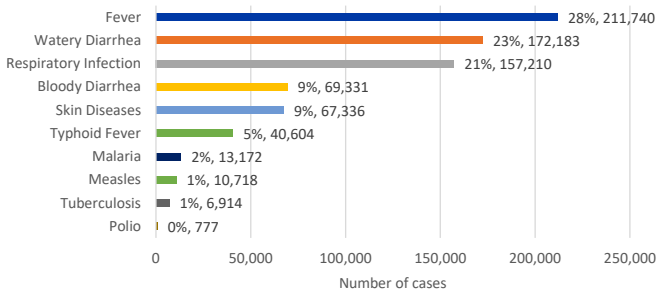
Community-based shuras, like this group of community leaders in Badghis, provide mediation services in the majority of cases of conflict within or between communities. © IOM 2020

HEALTH

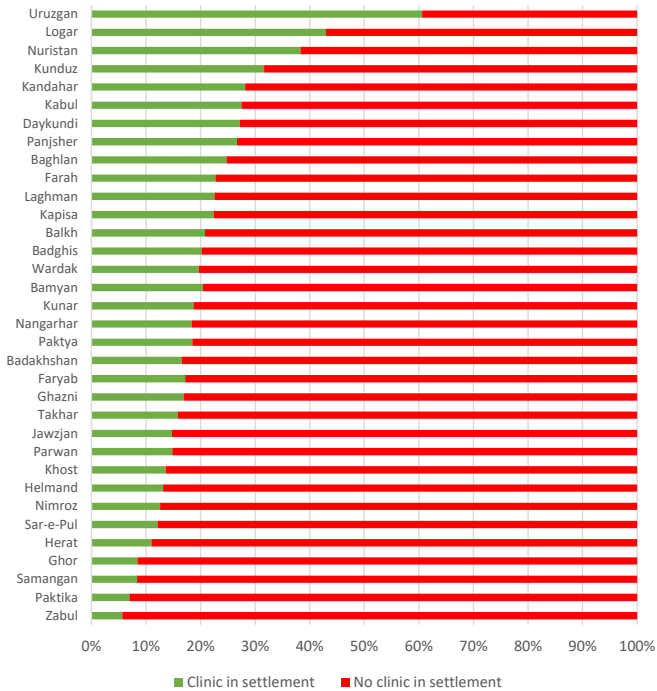
Symptoms similar to COVID-19, such as fever (28% of cases), watery diarrhoea (23%) and respiratory infections (21%), are widespread, highlighting the need for continued community-based infection prevention and control measures. The reported incidence of respiratory infections, however, decreased from 24% to 21%. Only 19% of all surveyed communities have a health clinic located within the confines of their settlement, but with significant disparities between provinces. In Kandahar, where the closest health centre is on average 16 kilometres away, accessing essential healthcare is considered extremely difficult.

Over half of all health service providers offer first aid, pharmaceutical services, referrals, out-patient and immunisation services. However, 20% of the surveyed populations do not visit their closest health clinics when they are ill, rising to 43% in Samangan and 42% in Parwan, mostly due to poor quality medicine, services and staff. A lack of female staff remains a major obstacle to accessing health services for women.

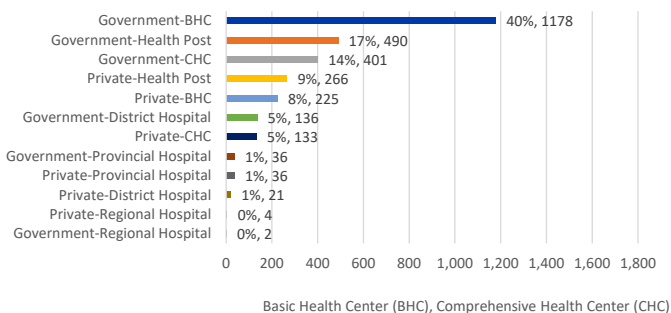
Diseases & Health Conditions



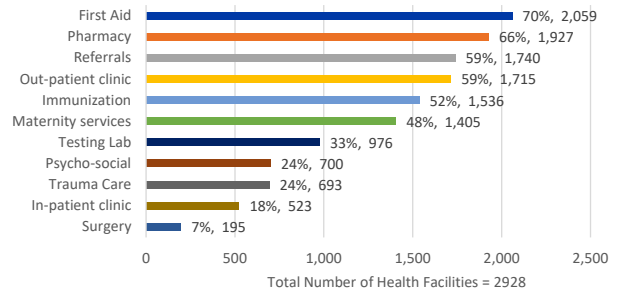
Access to Clinics | By province



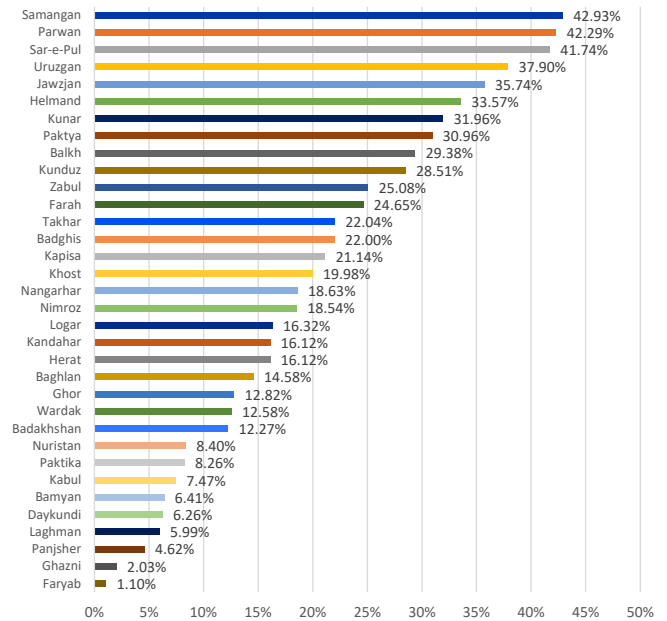
Number & Types of Health Facilities



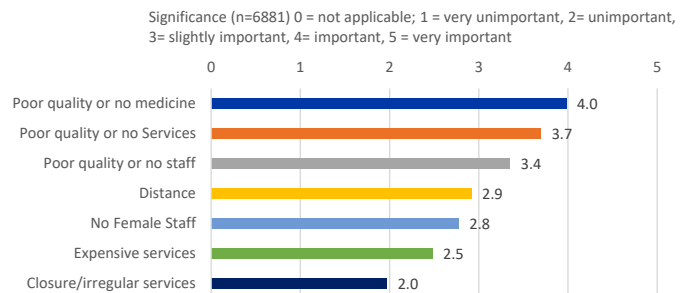
Services Offered at Health Facilities | By type of services



Population Not Using Nearest Health Facility | By province



Reasons for Not Using Nearest Health Facility | By significance



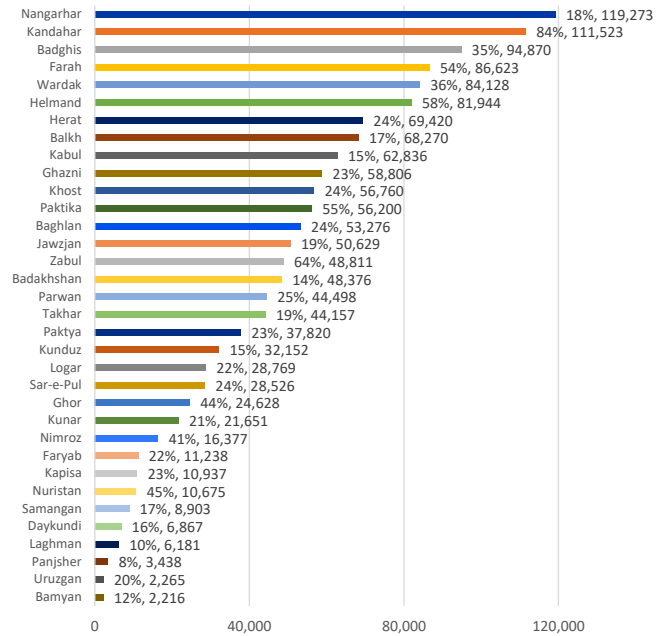
EDUCATION

Similar to access to health facilities, wide disparities exist in the availability of schools between provinces. While more populous, urbanised environs, are more likely to have education facilities, their higher population density results in a higher number of potential students per education facility. Helmand has, on average, one school for every 3,893 school-aged children, whereas Nimroz has the best coverage with one school per every 278 children. The highest numbers of out-of-school children are found in Nangarhar, Kandahar and Badghis.

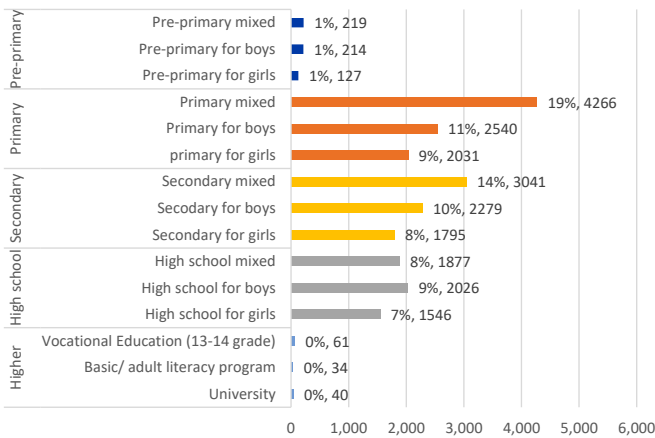
The type of schools, especially at higher education levels, such as vocational training, literacy programs and universities, is highly skewed towards urban areas, Kabul in particular.

Highlighting the lack in demand for education from poor families, as well as limited supply of education facilities, supplies and teachers, the top barriers to education are children having to work to support their families and the distance to schools.

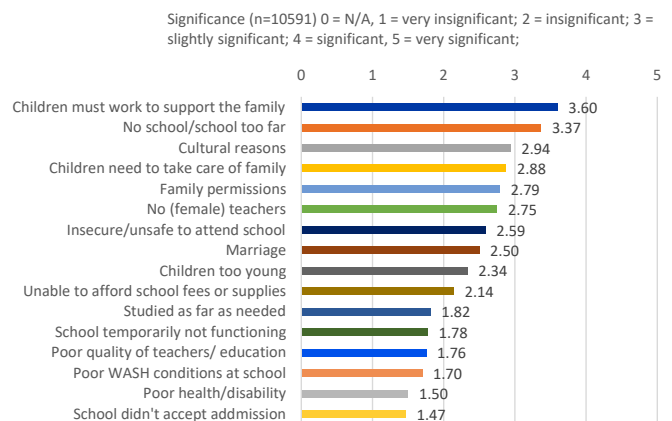
Number of Out-of-School Children | By province



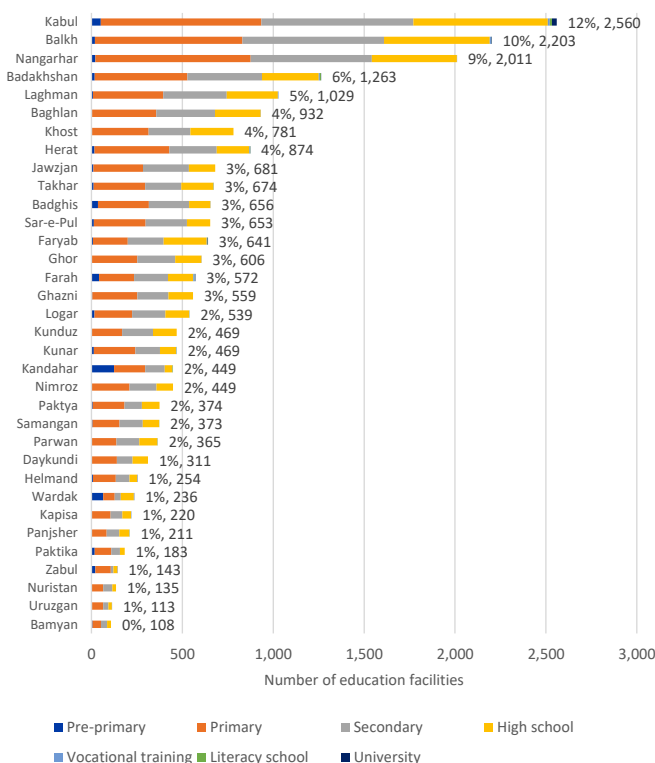
Types of Education Facilities Available



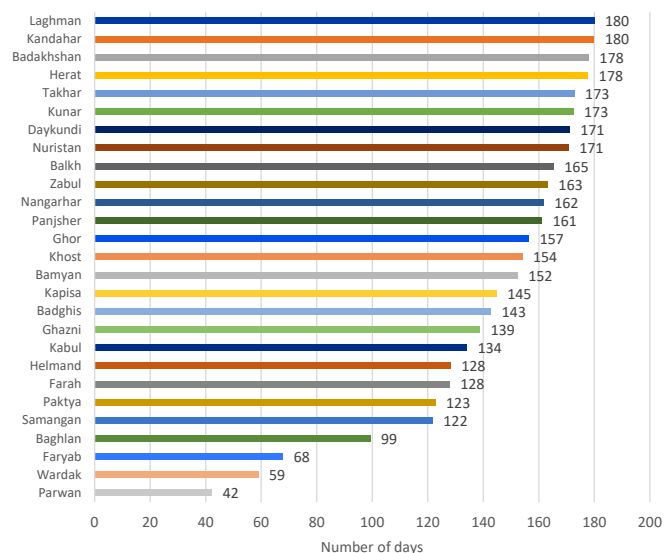
Barriers to Education | Ranked by significance



Types of Education Facilities | By province



Average number of days schools remained closed/ destroyed/ occupied in the last 6 months | n= 4463



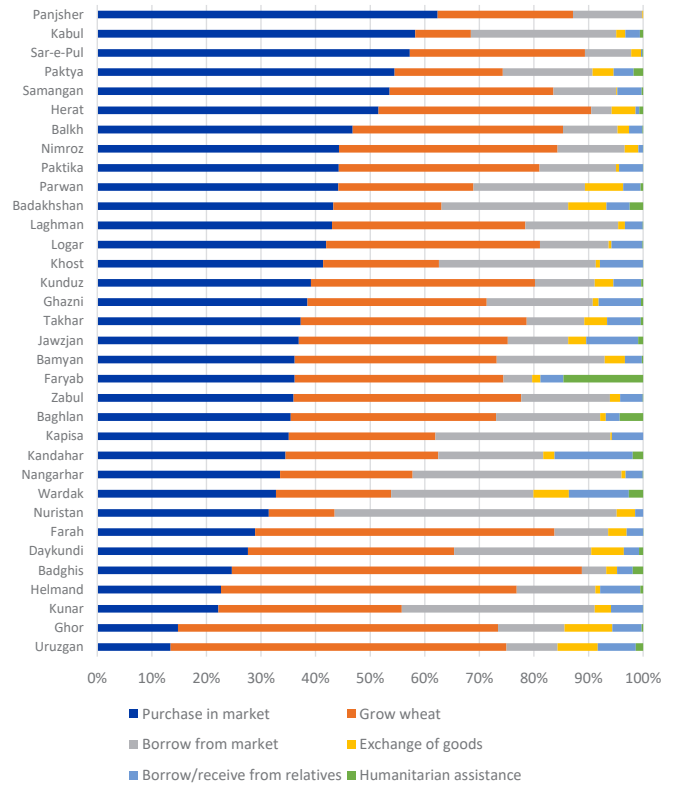
FOOD+NUTRITION

As Afghanistan may experience another drought during 2021, DTM will continue to collect data, monitor and report on key drought-specific indicators. Afghanistan's vulnerability to conflict and natural disasters frequently leads to high levels of food insecurity. As a result of overall food scarcity in the country, the diversity of food intake by families in Afghanistan is limited. Cereals oil/butter and sugars are consumed daily. Meat and fruits, important sources of protein and micro-nutrients, are only consumed, on average, once per week. Vegetables are consumed twice per week.

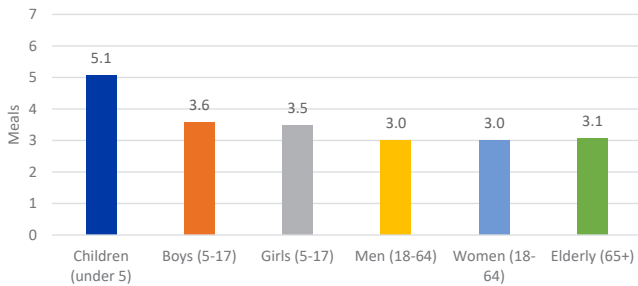
Wheat, the prime ingredient for the staple food, bread, is mostly purchased in local markets (40%), or grown (34%). The province most dependent on growing its own wheat is Badghis, followed by Uruzgan, Ghor, Farah and Helmand, which are all prone to seasonal droughts and flooding. A lack of agricultural inputs, such as seeds, chemicals, land, equipment and water, as well as other factors like poverty and conflict, constrain food production, especially in Farah, Parwan, Wardak and Zabul.

As a result of food scarcity, families continue to rely on a variety of coping mechanisms. The most common coping mechanism is relying on less preferred foods. Borrowing for food is most commonplace in Kunar and Nuristan. Skipping entire meals, the most severe coping mechanism recorded, is relied upon most by households in Samangan, Takhar and Baghlan.

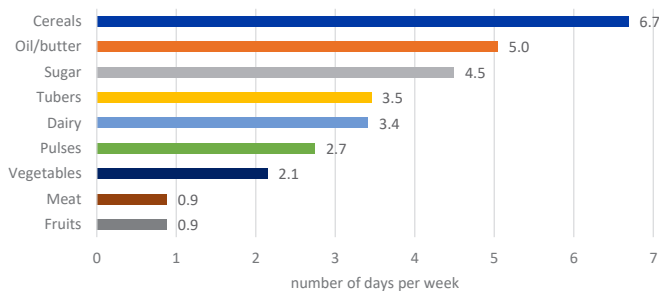
Obtaining Wheat/Flour/Bread | By province



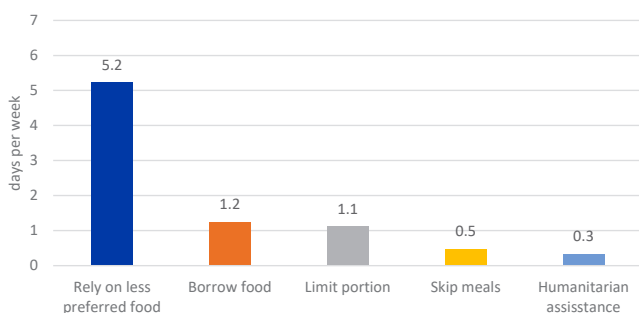
Number of Meals Daily | By age & gender group



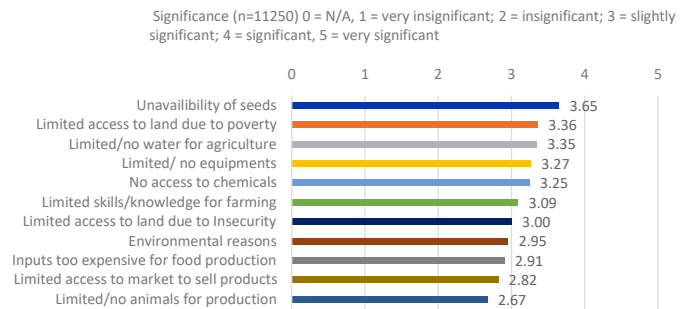
Food Diversity | By frequency eaten per week



Food-related Coping Mechanisms



Constraints to Food Production | Ranked by significance



A harvest of apples is proudly presented by farmers in Logar. Despite being a predominantly agricultural economy, Afghanistan depends on imports to satisfy demands. © IOM 2020

SHELTER

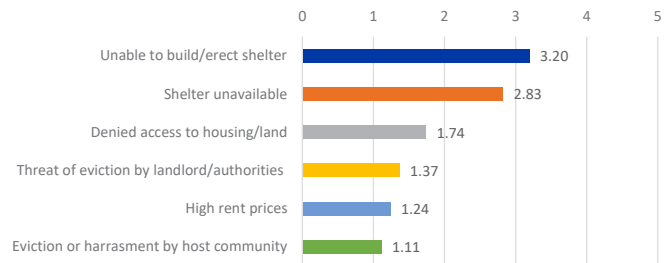
83% of the households live in mud housing, which is often unable to withstand natural disasters. Less than 1% of the population, mostly IDPs, live in either tents or the open air. These often live in conflict-affected provinces like Kandahar, Badghis or Uruzgan, where respectively 11%, 5% and 2% of households live in tents or the open air.

A significant number of households in Parwan (38%), Sar-e-Pul (38%), Wardak (36%), Jawzjan (26%) and Farah (22%), provinces that have been heavily affected by natural disaster and conflict, live in shelters that are either severely damaged or destroyed.

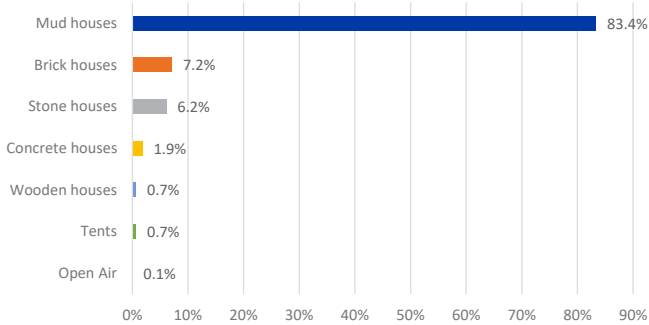
Besides damaged housing, high rents lead to families live in sub-par shelters. 60% of households living in Parwan, 49% in Kandahar, and 45% in Sar-e-Pul could not afford rent during the past 6 months.

Barriers to Housing | Ranked by significance

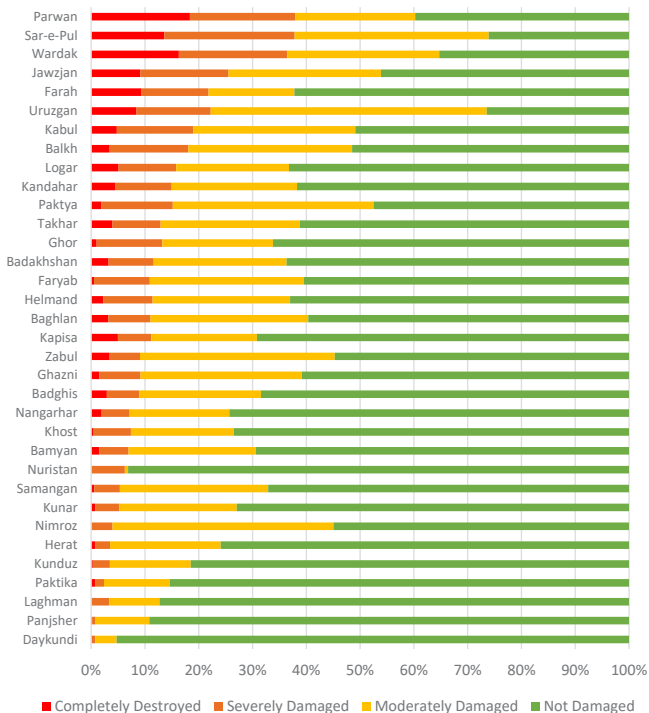
Significance (n=12596) 0 = N/A, 1 = very insignificant; 2 = insignificant; 3 = slightly significant; 4 = significant, 5 = very significant



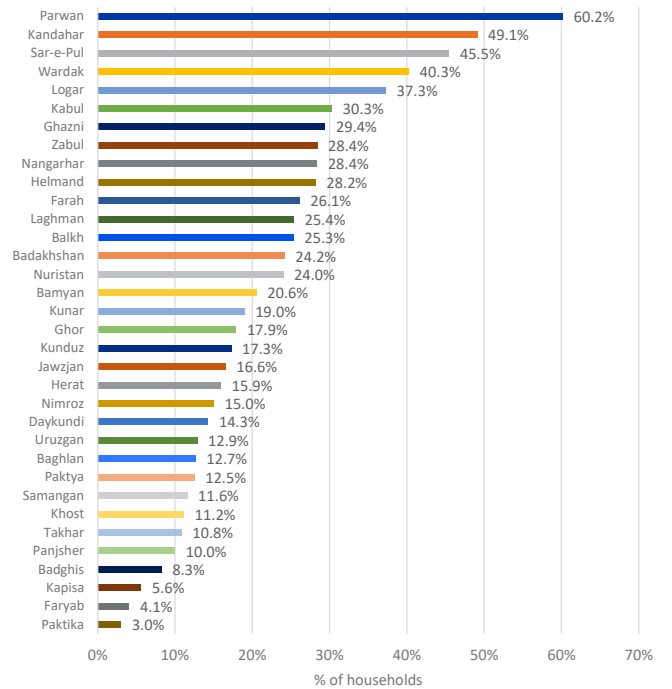
Type of Shelter/ Housing | By community usage



Shelter Conditions | By level of damage and province



Households Unable to Afford Rent in the Last 6 Months | By province | n=2186



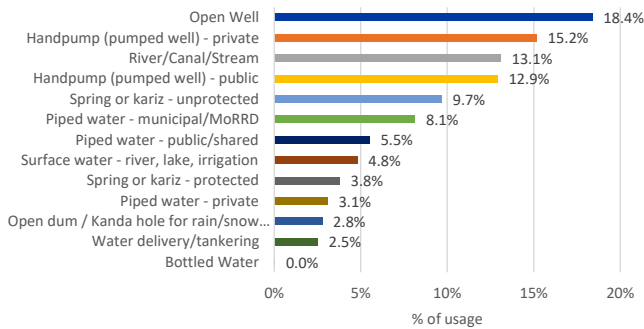
Similar to housing here in Jawzjan, 22% of all shelters in Afghanistan are either severely damaged or completely destroyed. © IOM 2020

WASH

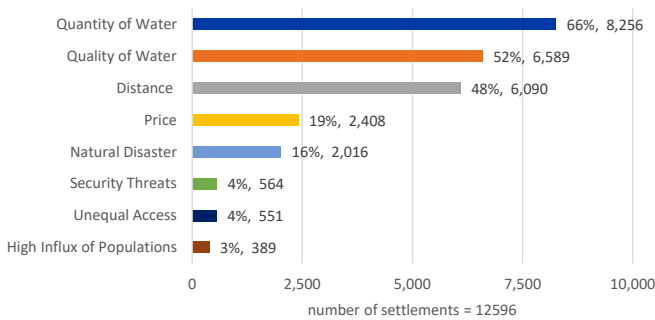
44% of all households, up from 33% during the previous round of data collection, report a shortage of drinking water and water for agriculture. Zabul has the most acute need for drinking water, where 70% of the population has insufficient access to drinking water. Nimroz is most affected by shortages in overall water supply for drinking, agriculture and livestock, followed by Samangan, Zabul, Parwan and Farah, where community leaders noted multiple, overlapping water needs.

74% of the population lacks access to safe latrine facilities, with Nuristan (100%), Parwan (99%) and Jawzjan (97%) scoring highest in terms of sanitation needs. Over 1 in 4 practice open defecation. Of those with access to WASH facilities, more than half use a pit latrine.

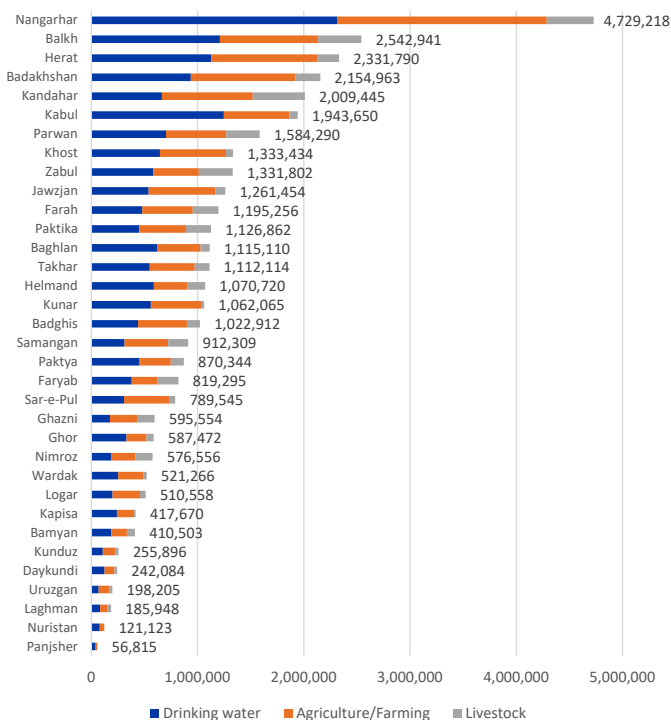
Drinking Water Sources | By usage



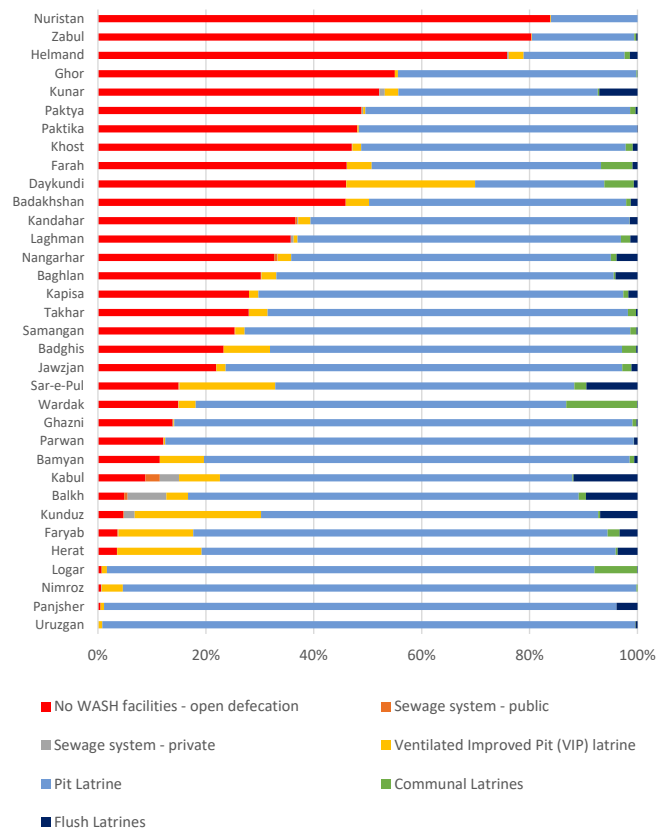
Water-related Problems | By number of settlements



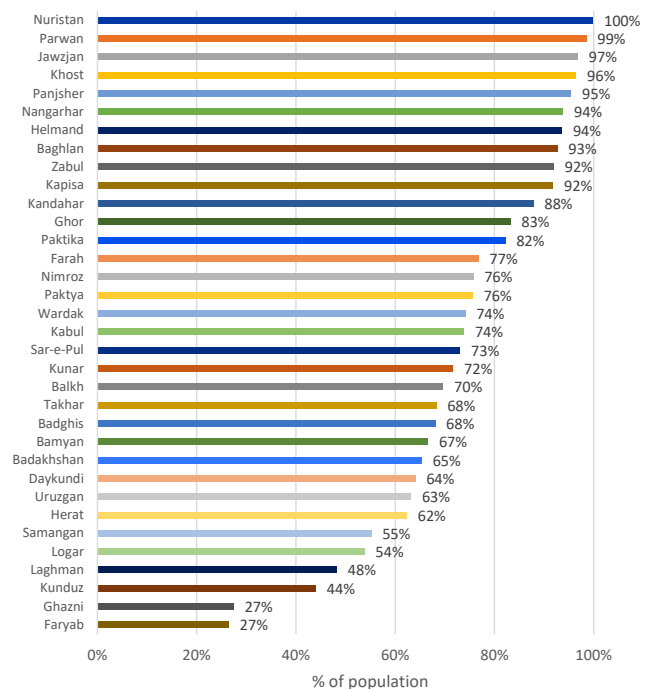
Population in Need of Water Sources | By province



Types of Latrines | By Province



Households Without Access to Safe Latrines | Ranked by province

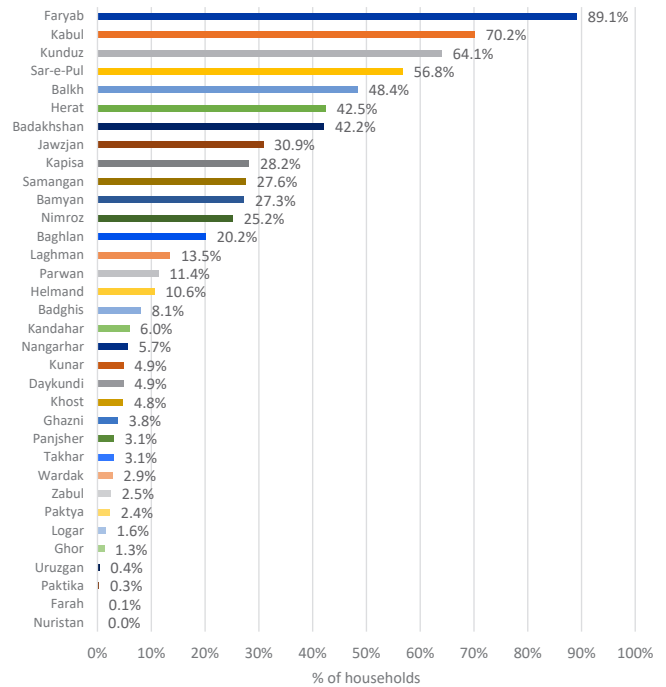


UTILITIES

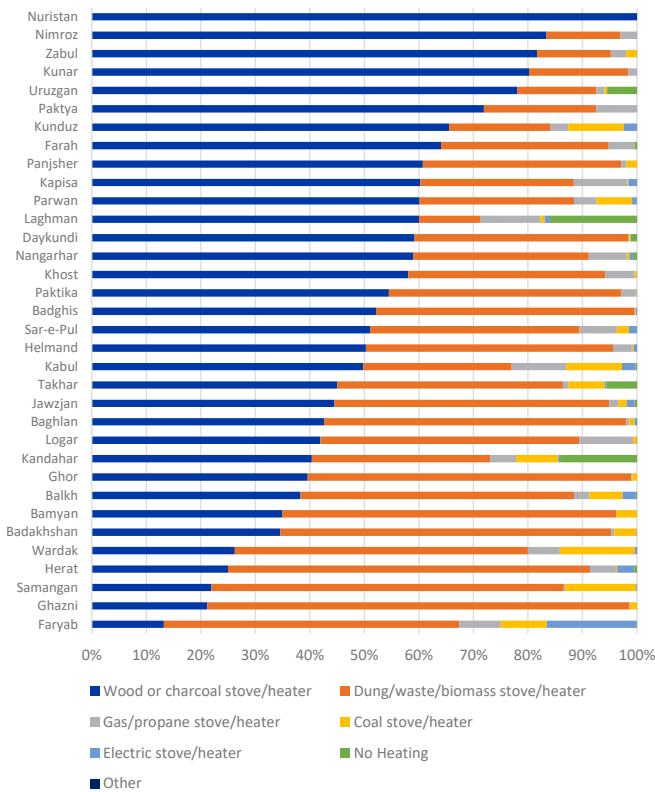
91% of households report using wood/charcoal or dung/waste or biomass as a source for heating. While only 22% of households have access to national or regional electricity grids, 9% of households use shared solar power in their communities, mostly in Daykundi (95%), Paktika (95%) and Logar (94%). Assessed settlements reported, on average, electricity shortages for 12 days per month lasting more than one hour per day, up from 11 days during the previous round of data collection.

While 72% of households have a mobile phone, 26% report not having signal or service in their settlements. Nuristan has the worst connectivity, with 76% of households receiving no signal and 0% having access to the internet.

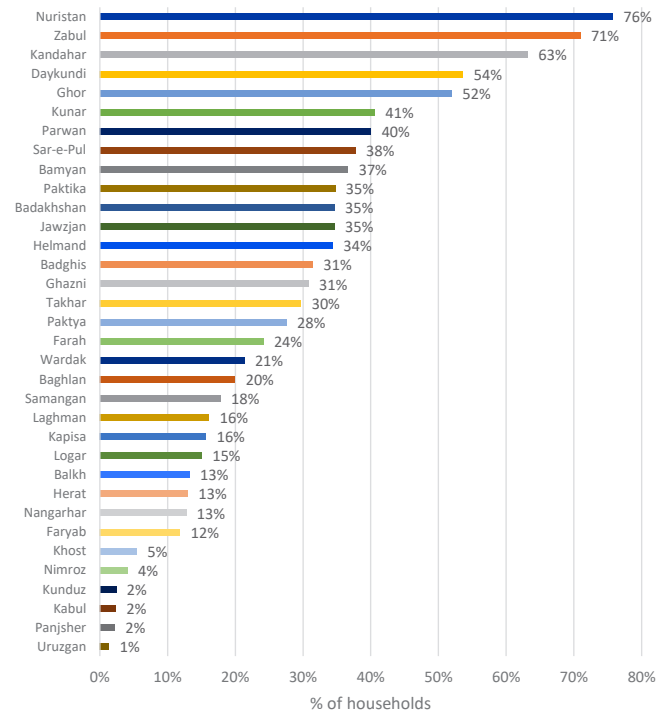
Access to Public Electricity | By household usage



Heating Sources | By province and household usage



Households Without Phone Signal | By Province

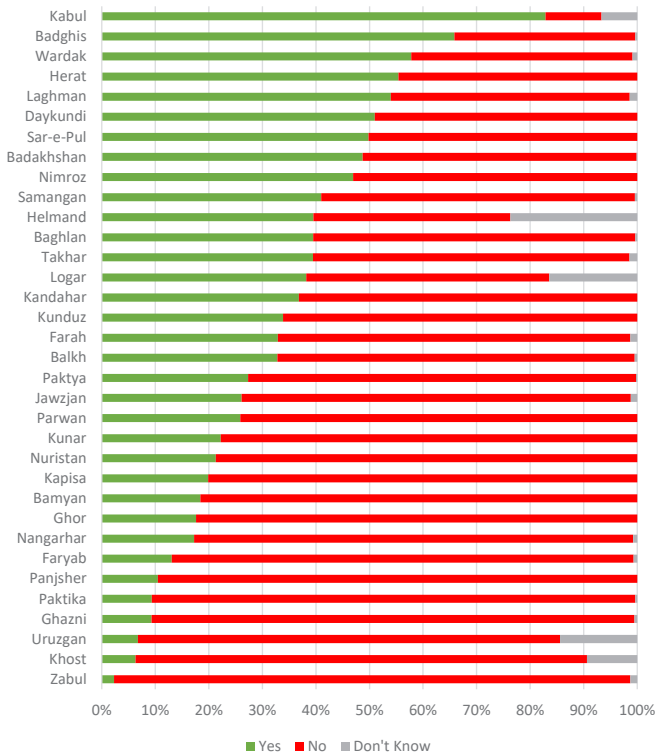


18,137,354 individuals in Afghanistan lack access to safe drinking water. Like this village in Jawzjan, communities often resort to fetching drinking water from unprotected and exposed water sources. © IOM 2020

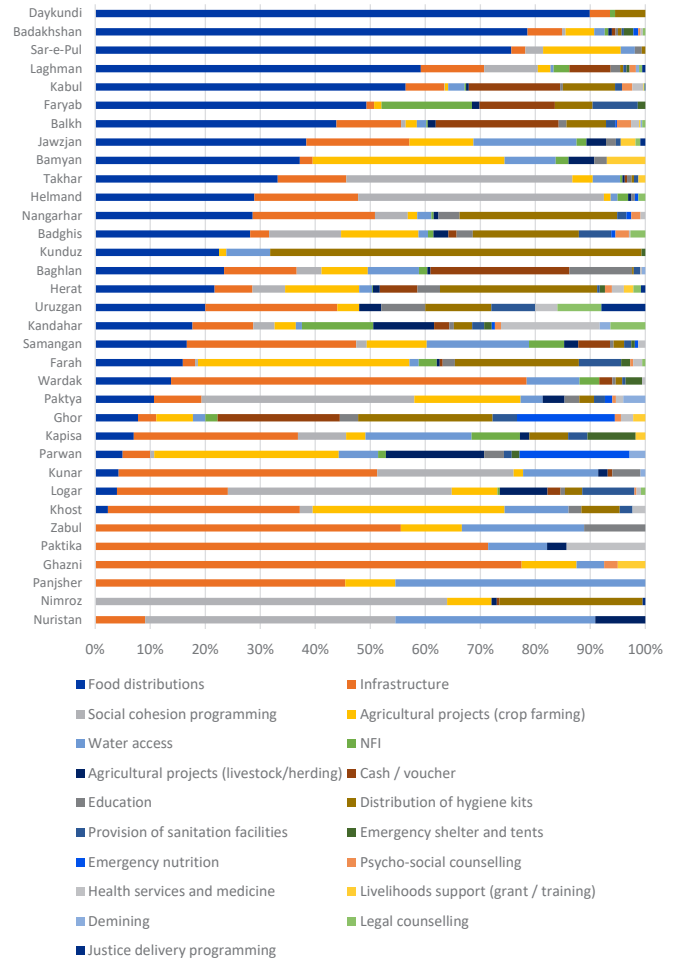
ASSISTANCE

34% of the assessed villages indicated having received assistance during the six months prior to assessment, up from 30% during the previous round. Assistance most frequently came in the form of food distributions (33%), investments in infrastructure (13%) and distribution of hygiene kits (11%). In Zabul and Khost, over 80% of communities reportedly received no assistance.

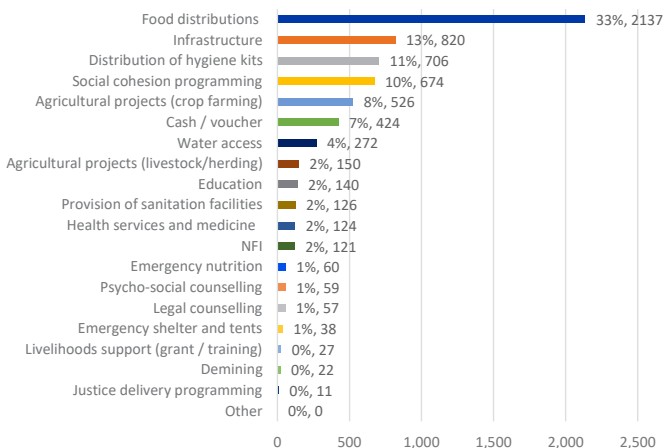
Humanitarian/Development Assistance | By Province



Type of Assistance Provided through the Last 6 Months | By province



Type of Assistance Provided through the Last 6 Months



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Please visit www.displacement.iom.int/afghanistan for more information, including maps, datasets and dashboards.

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DTM AFGHANISTAN
Total Inflow | Top 4 Income Sources | Overview
| December 2020

Date Source: IOM AG CHO AMS CSO CSM
Date map production: 31 December 2020
Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only.
Names & boundaries on the map do not imply official endorsement
or support by IOM, the United States Agency for International
Development, the United Kingdom, the European Union, the
United Nations, the Government of Afghanistan, the
Government of Jammu & Kashmir, or the Government of
Pakistan. The final status of Jammu & Kashmir has not yet been
agreed upon by the parties.
www.refugees.int/afghanistan | [email: dmtaafghanistan@iom.int](mailto:dmtafghanistan@iom.int)

Each Grid Covers 10 Square KM
1 cm = 81 km

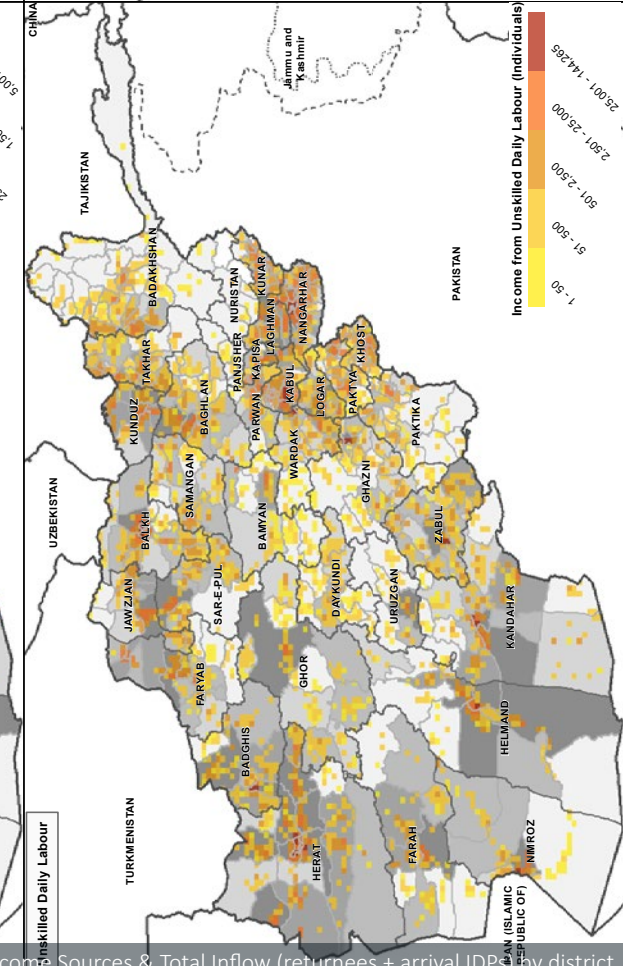
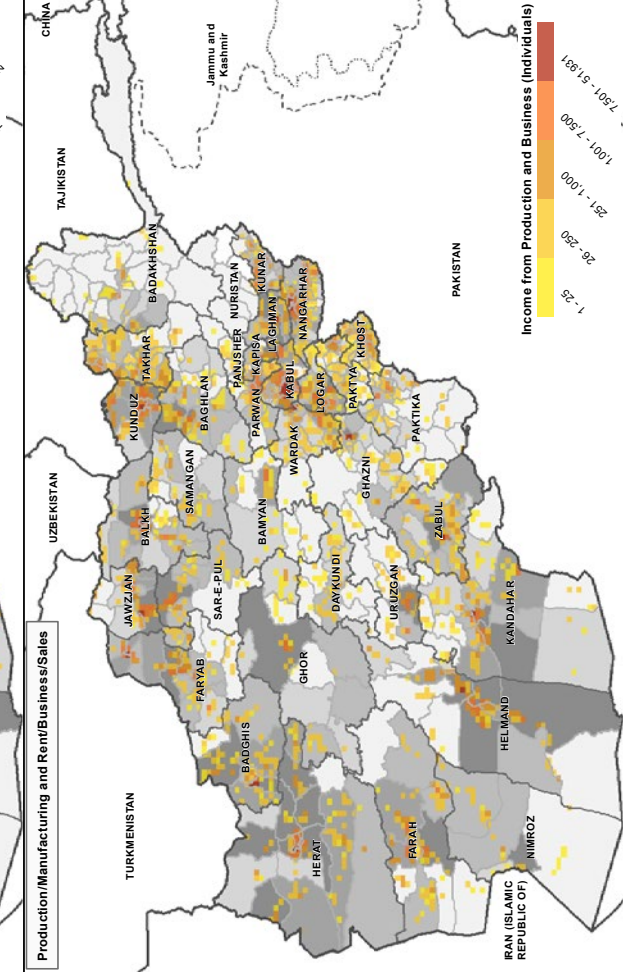
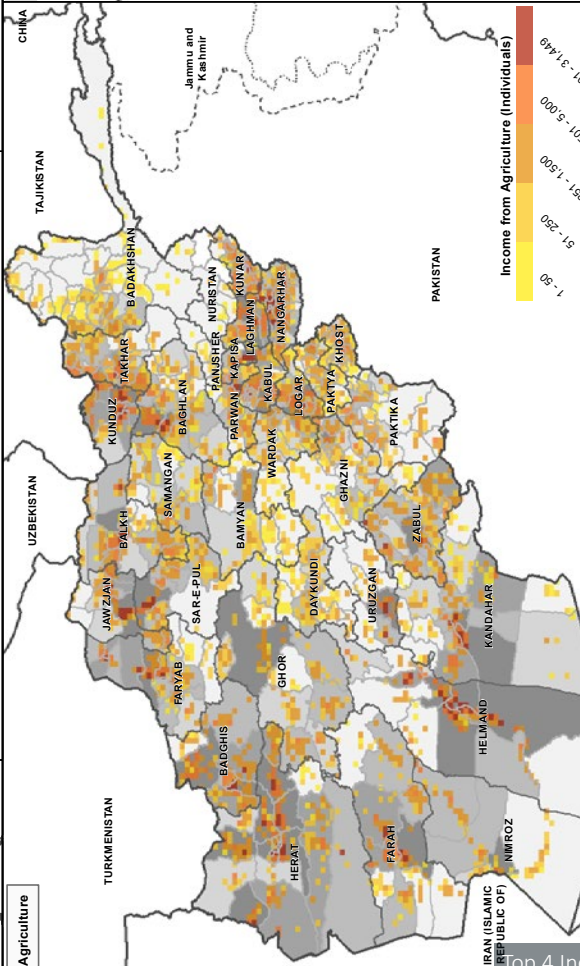
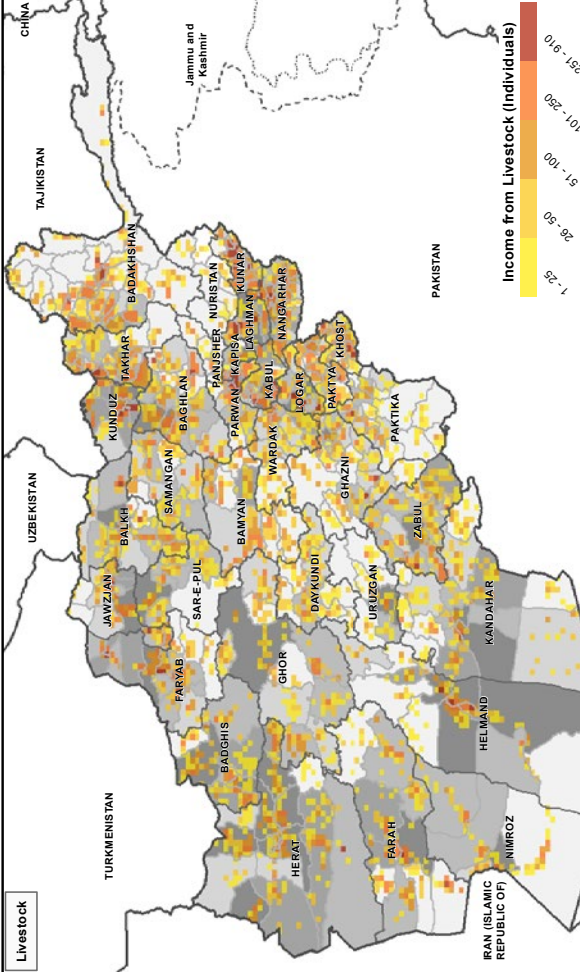
Kilometers
0 190 380 760

Country
Province
District

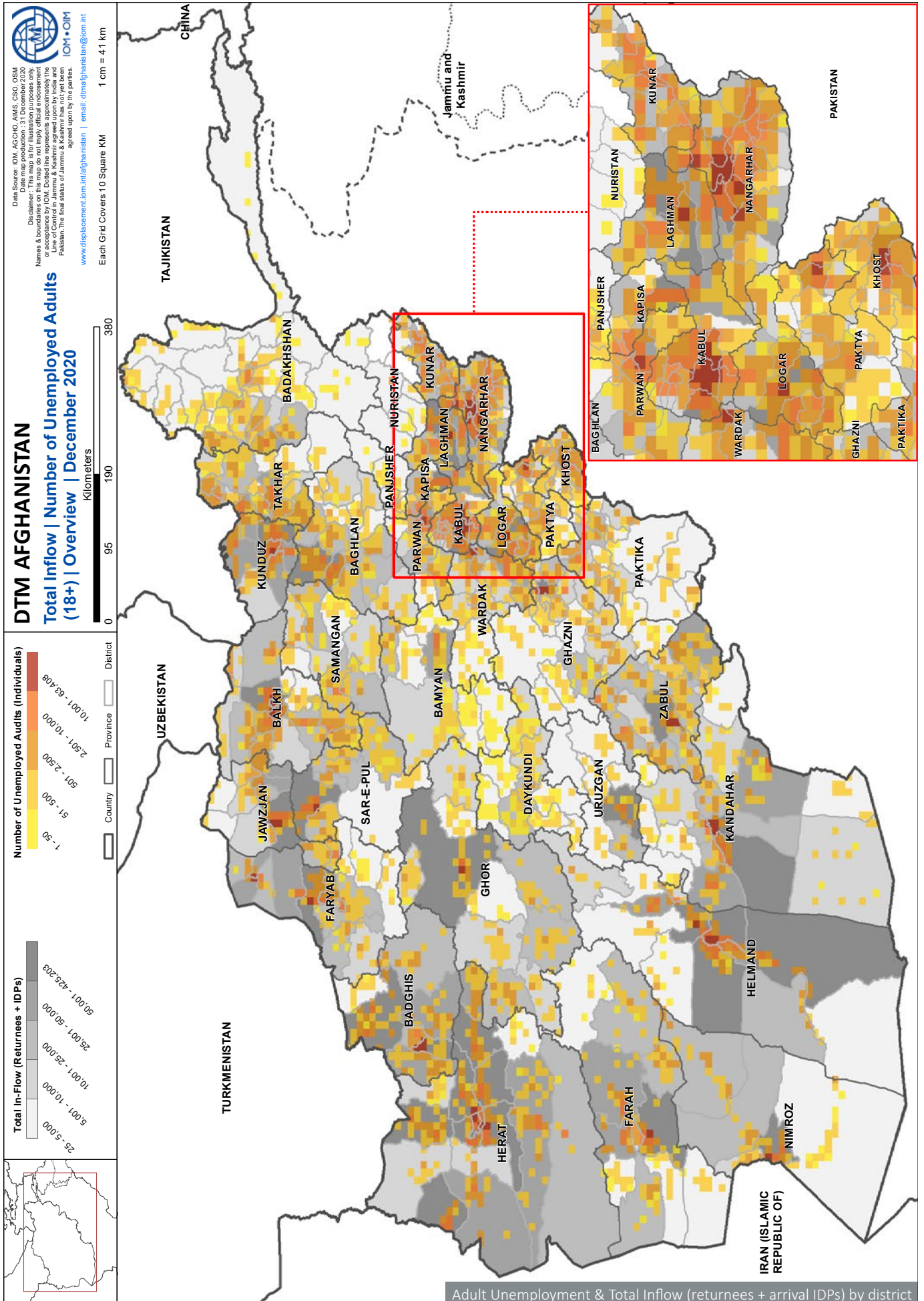
Total In-Flow (Returnees + IDPs)
50,001 - 425,203
25,001 - 50,000
10,001 - 25,000
5,001 - 10,000
25 - 5,000

Agriculture

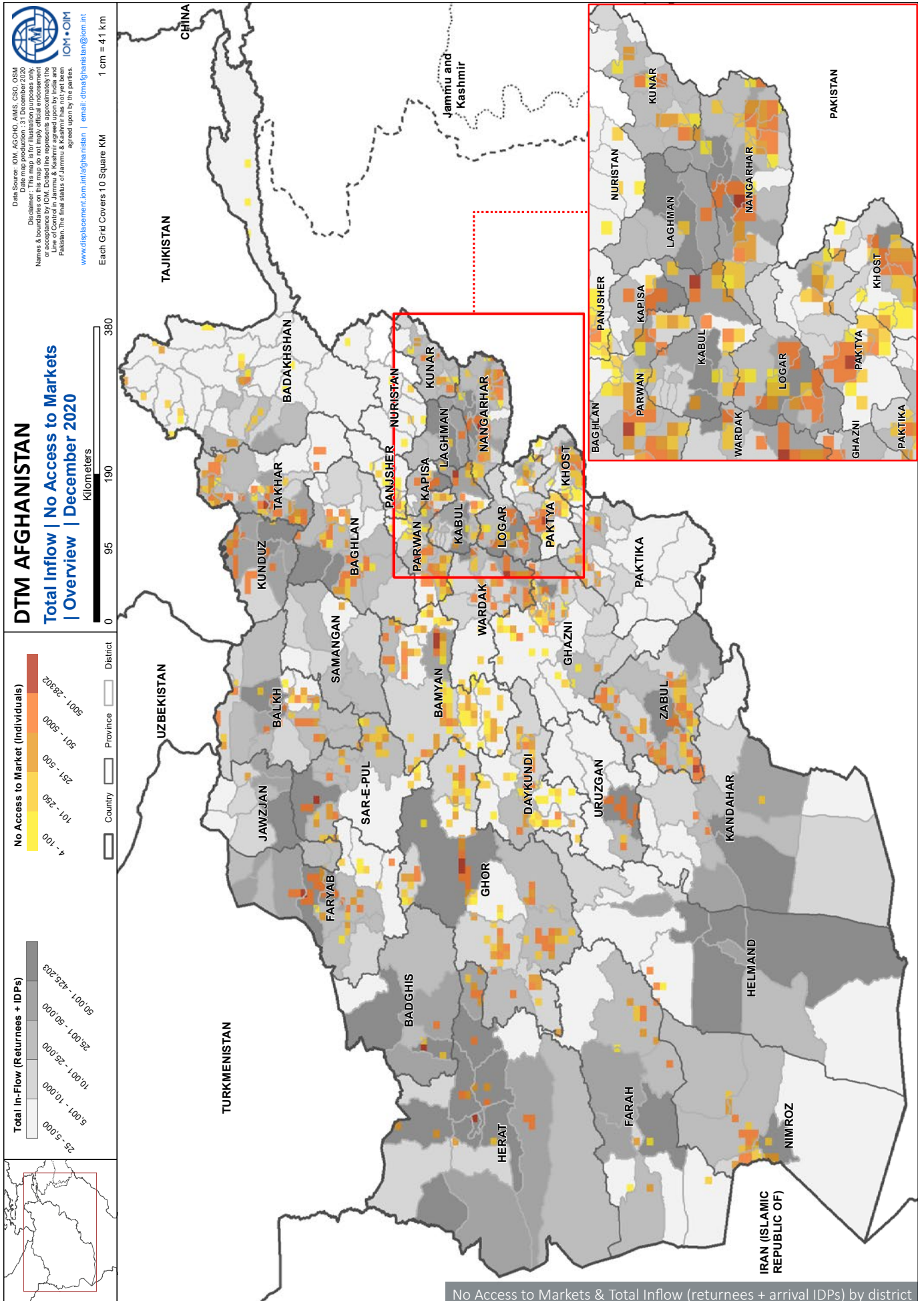
Income from Agriculture (Individuals)
5,000 - 31,449
1,501 - 5,000
251 - 1,500
51 - 250
1 - 50



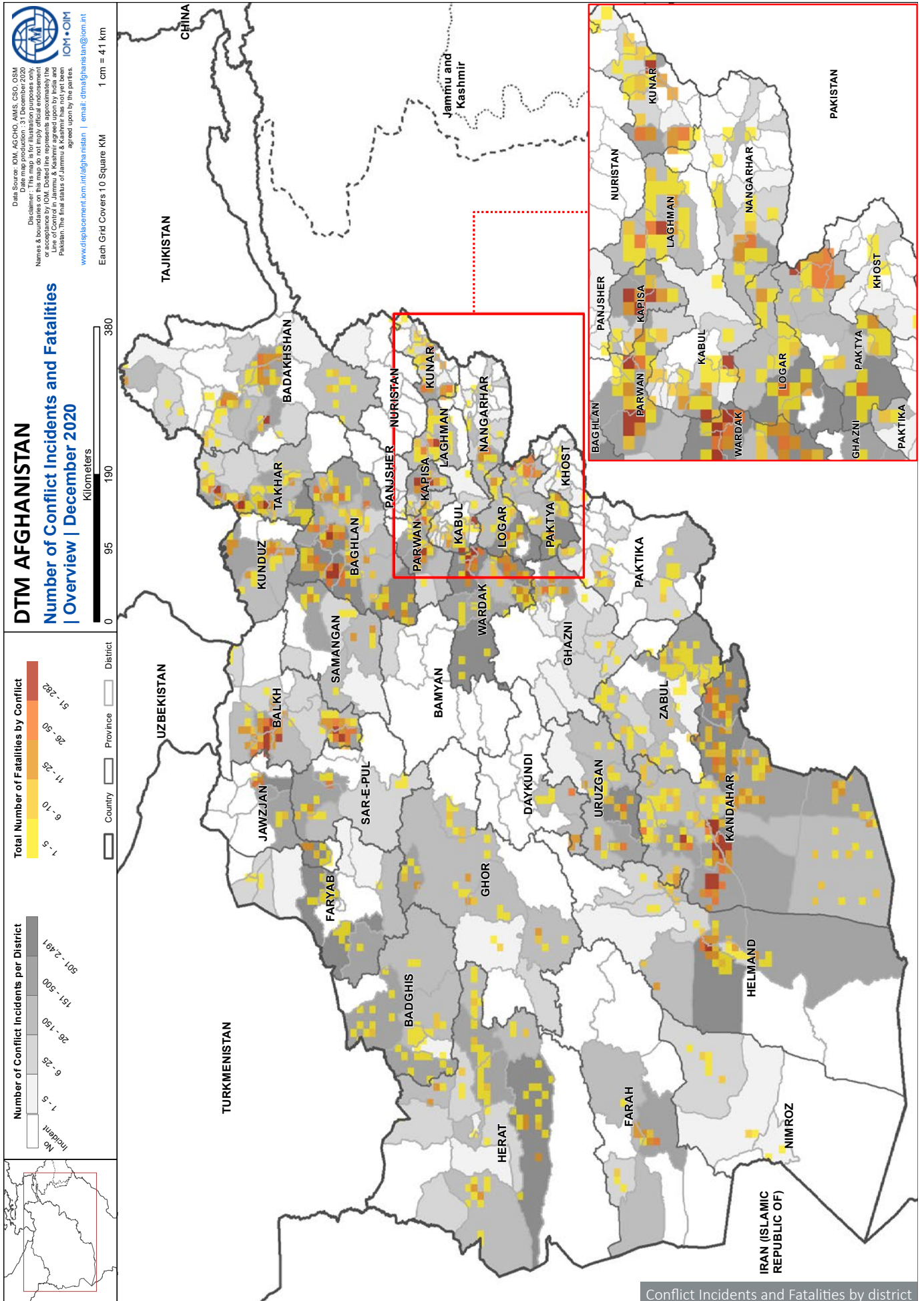
Top 4 Income Sources & Total Inflow (returnees + arrival IDPs) by district



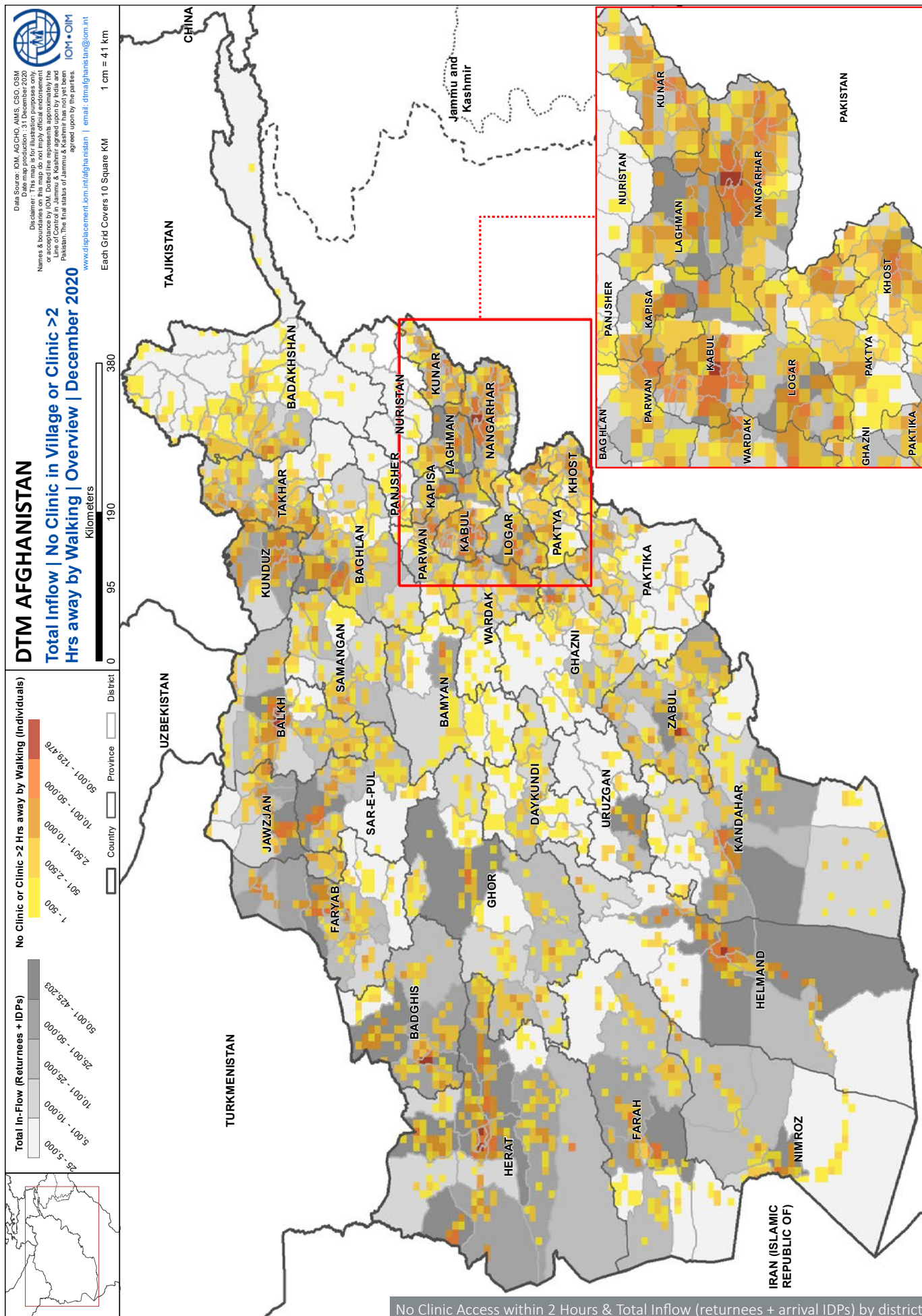
Adult Unemployment & Total Inflow (returnees + arrival IDPs) by district



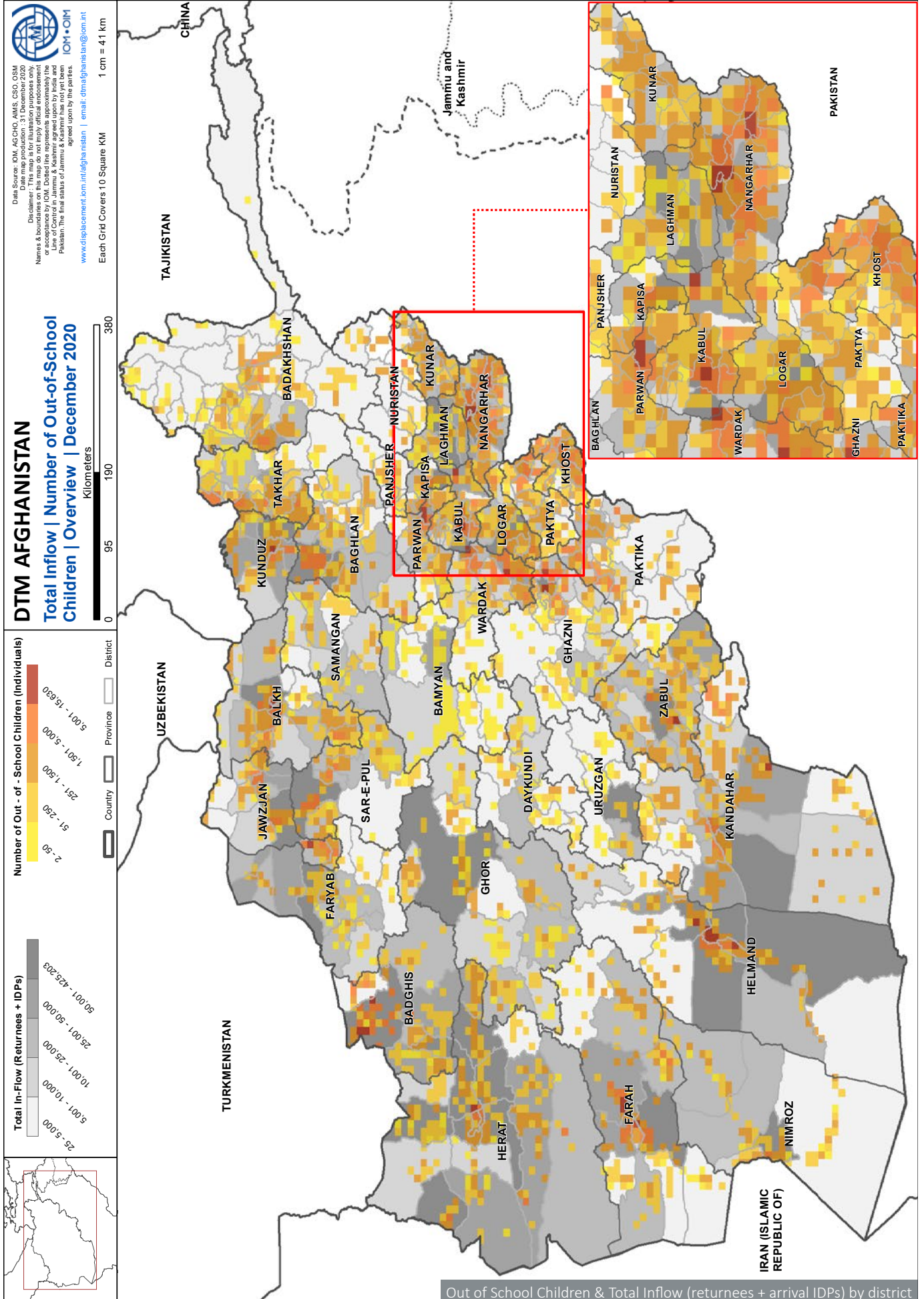
No Access to Markets & Total Inflow (returnees + arrival IDPs) by district



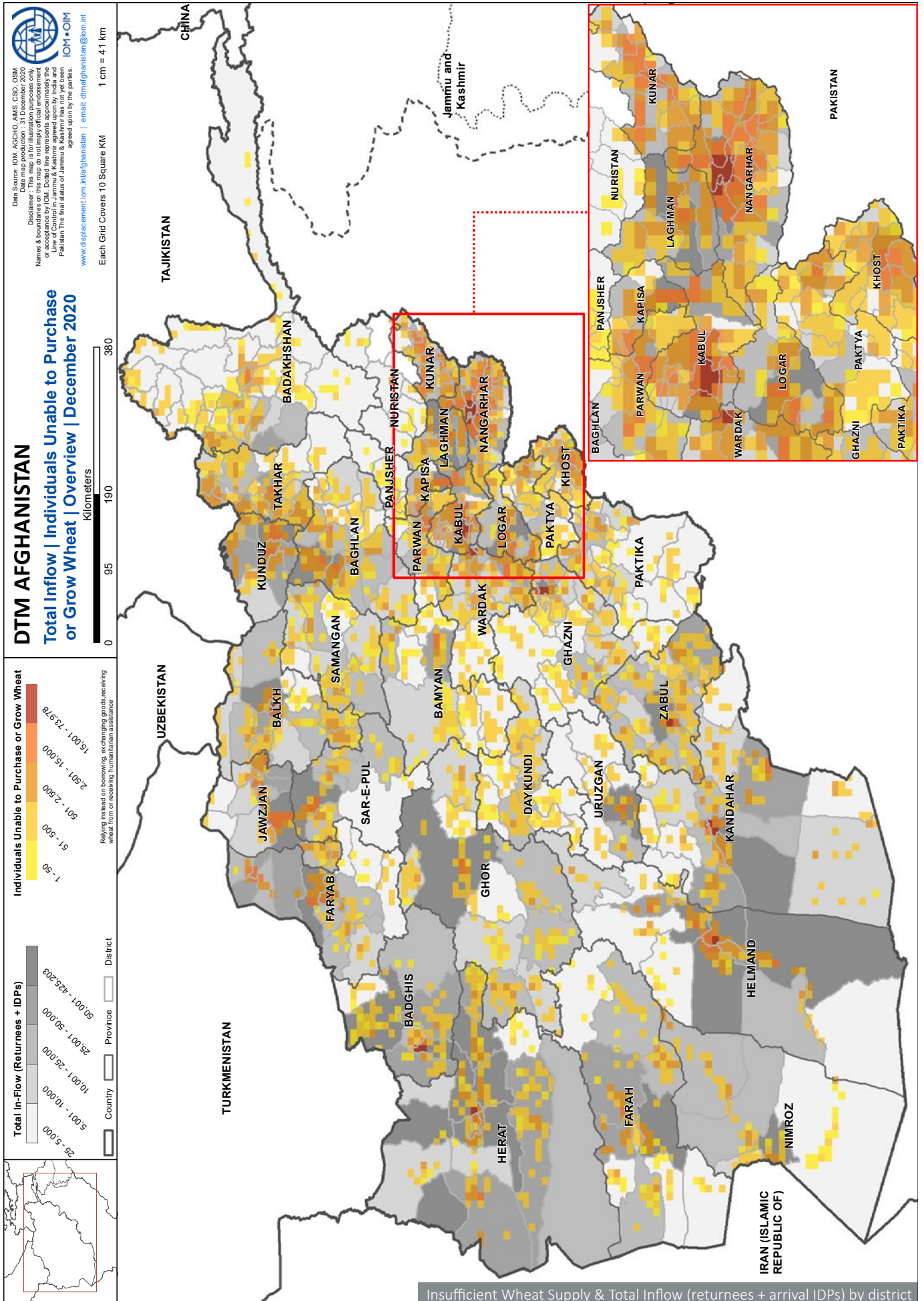
Conflict Incidents and Fatalities by district



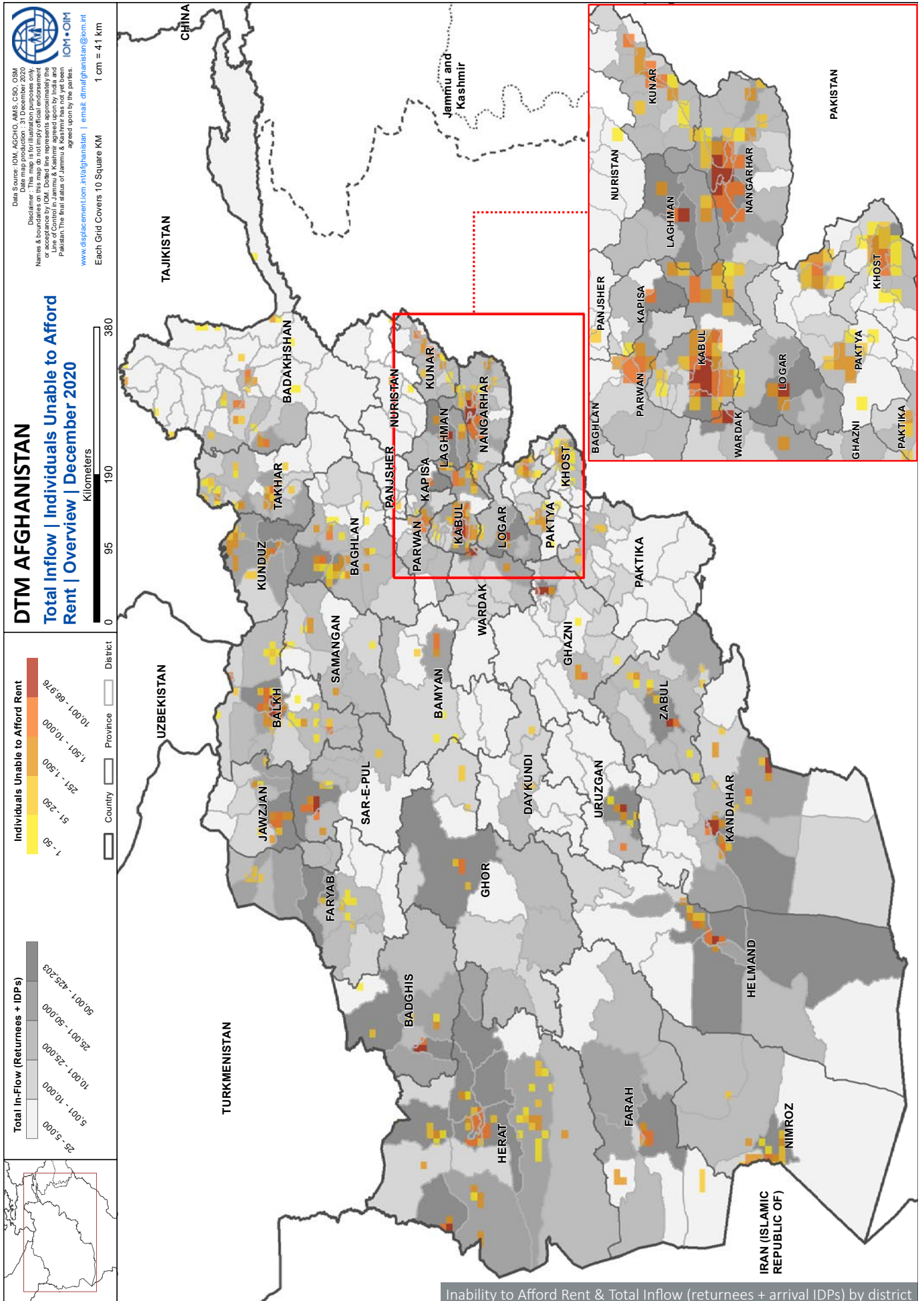
No Clinic Access within 2 Hours & Total Inflow (returnees + arrival IDPs) by district



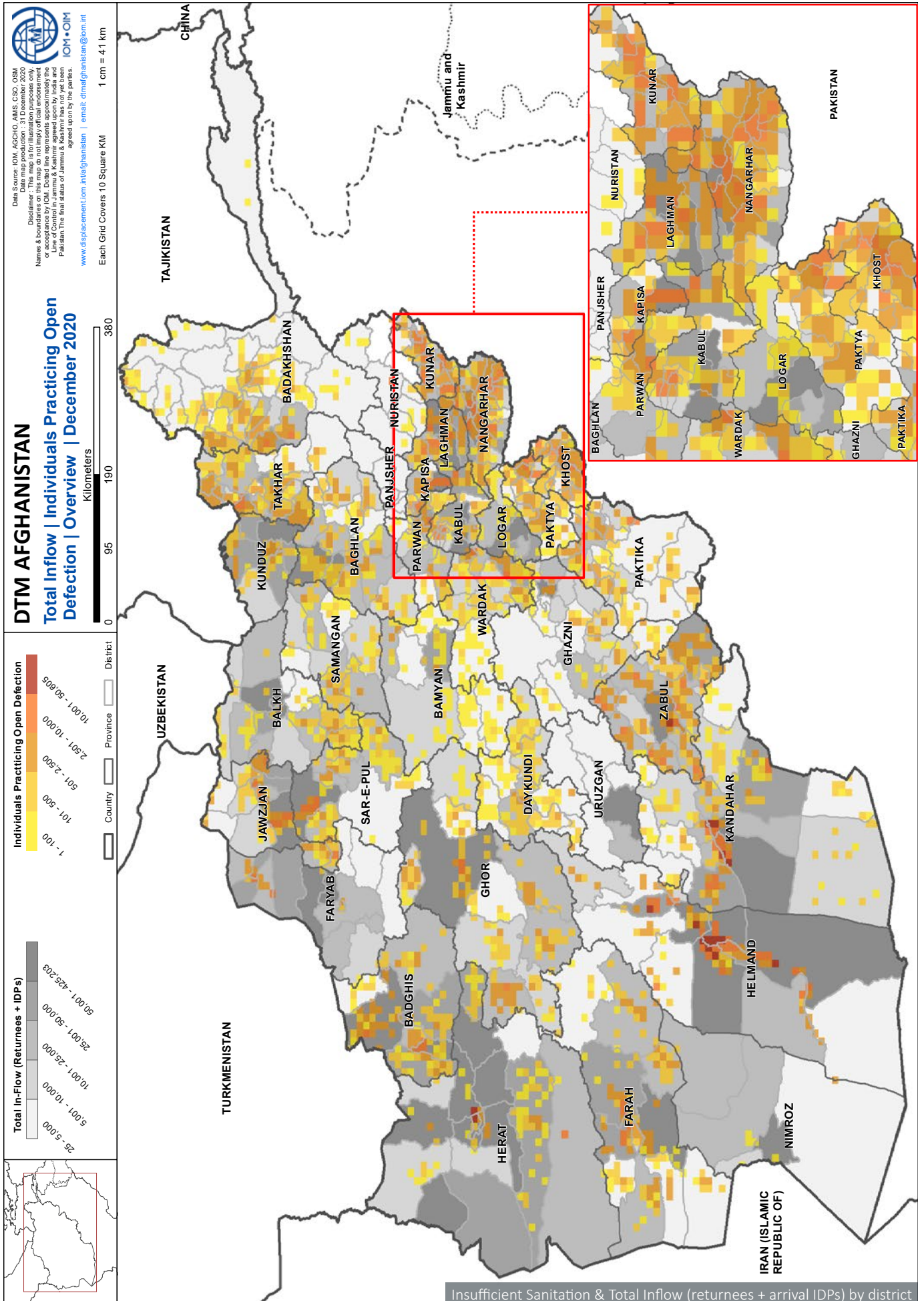
Out of School Children & Total Inflow (returnees + arrival IDPs) by district

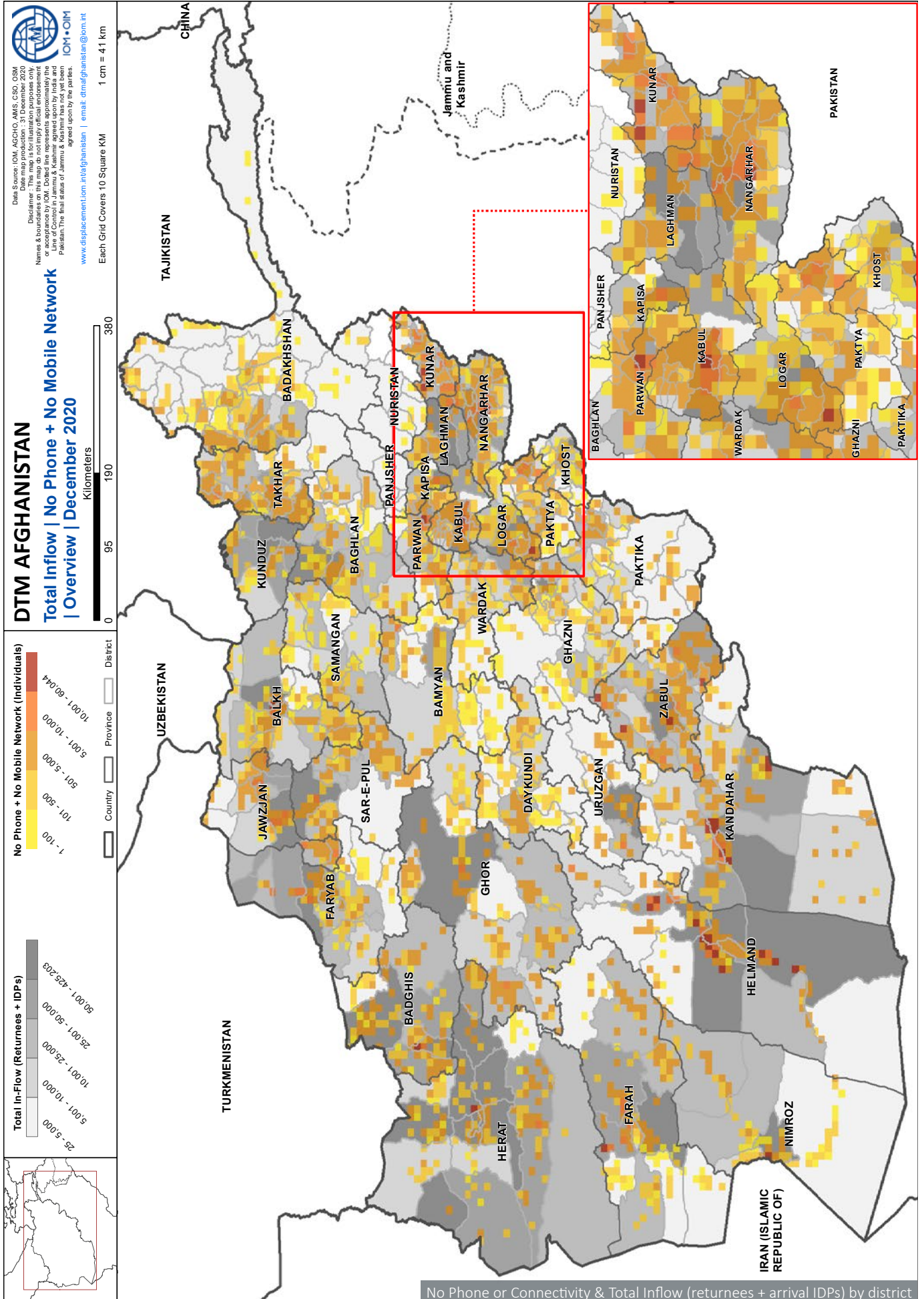


Insufficient Wheat Supply & Total Inflow (returns + arrival IDPs) by district



Inability to Afford Rent & Total Inflow (returnees + arrival IDPs) by district





No Phone or Connectivity & Total Inflow (returnees + arrival IDPs) by district