



# DTM

## AFGHANISTAN

### COMMUNITY-BASED NEEDS ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY RESULTS  
ROUND 10 • JAN – JUN 2020



Heavily affected by both conflict and natural disaster, 10% of all housing in Badghis province is either severely damaged or completely destroyed. Natural disasters, like flooding, led to 124 fatalities and destroyed crops and livelihoods, during the six months prior to this assessment. © 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

- Response actors should target areas most affected by ongoing, often escalating armed conflict, in provinces such as Balkh, Kandahar, Wardak, Sar-e-Pul, Helmand and Takhar. Key informants reported that deaths, fatalities and security incidents are most acute in these insecure, conflict-affected and disaster-prone provinces. 88% of all registered fatalities occurred because of conflict.
- 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. This requires employment generation programmes to focus on creating value and opportunities in mostly agriculture-based value chains, wherever, and whenever, circumstances allow.
- Symptoms similar to COVID-19 are 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. A significant minority of the population does not visit healthcare providers when they are ill, highlighting the need to build public trust.
- Drought and flood-prone provinces, such as Ghor, Badghis, Farah, Uruzgan and Helmand, also have the least access to markets to buy food and are reliant upon growing their own wheat. Populations in these vulnerable provinces depend on various coping mechanisms, such as consuming less nutritious foods, borrowing for food, limiting portion sizes and, in Ghor, Badghis and Farah, skipping meals on average once per week. Households, nation-wide, spend around half of their disposable income on food, leaving households with limited savings for more food insecure periods.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- 34** provinces covered  
**397** districts assessed  
**12,292** settlements hosting IDP and returnee populations assessed
- 62,097** key informants interviewed
- 3,881,903** returnees from abroad [2012-2020]
- 4,760,478** IDPs [2012-2020] currently in host communities
- 4,947,223** individuals fled as IDPs [2012-2020]
- 5,480,996** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012-2020]
- 2,796,432** out-migrants fled abroad [2012-2020]
- 14,886,256 (71%)** individuals above 18 years old are unemployed
- AFN 39,679 (USD \$519.77)** average debt has been accumulated by families
- 7,546,136 (19%)** individuals do not visit health facilities
- 15,584,082 (39%)** individuals are in need of drinking water
- 8,328 (68%)** settlements did not receive any humanitarian or development assistance during the past 6 months
- 1,167,507 (3%)** individuals have at least one vulnerability/disability
- 1 in 2 (45%)** individuals are either fairly confident or completely confident in the justice system

## 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.



**62,097**

key informants (KIs) interviewed



**4,709**

key informants are IDPs or returnees (8%)



**1,362**

female key informants (2%)



**19,682**

KIs from host communities (31%)



**60,735**

male key informants (98%)



**12,933**

KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (21%)



**5**

average number of KIs per focus group



**23,222**

KIs from local authorities (37%)



## COVERAGE

In round 10, DTM reached 62,097 community leaders in the 12,292 targeted settlements that host IDPs and returnees. This coverage is 43 settlements fewer than achieved by the BMA during round 10, because, due to recent conflict, enumerators were unable to collect CBNA assessment data in specific settlements in Farah (1), Herat (1), Jawzjan (1), Kunduz (1), Logar (38), and Panjsher (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.

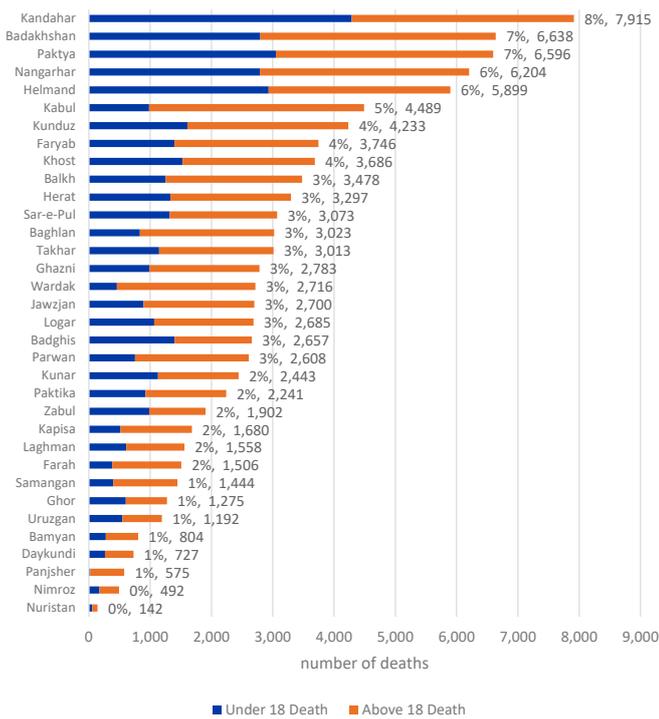
| Province     | Date Last Assessed | Number of Districts | Districts Assessed | Number of Settlements Assessed | Key Informants Interviewed |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Badakhshan   | 30/Jun/20          | 28                  | 28                 | 845                            | 5,069                      |
| Badghis      | 30/Jun/20          | 7                   | 6                  | 273                            | 1,582                      |
| Baghlan      | 30/Jun/20          | 15                  | 15                 | 562                            | 2,569                      |
| Balkh        | 30/Jun/20          | 16                  | 16                 | 635                            | 2,756                      |
| Bamyan       | 30/Jun/20          | 7                   | 7                  | 184                            | 1,159                      |
| Daykundi     | 30/Jun/20          | 9                   | 9                  | 200                            | 1,153                      |
| Farah        | 30/Jun/20          | 11                  | 11                 | 383                            | 1,957                      |
| Faryab       | 30/Jun/20          | 14                  | 13                 | 282                            | 1,387                      |
| Ghazni       | 30/Jun/20          | 19                  | 19                 | 386                            | 1,518                      |
| Ghor         | 30/Jun/20          | 10                  | 10                 | 271                            | 1,307                      |
| Helmand      | 30/Jun/20          | 13                  | 13                 | 291                            | 1,300                      |
| Herat        | 30/Jun/20          | 16                  | 15                 | 571                            | 2,861                      |
| Jawzjan      | 30/Jun/20          | 11                  | 11                 | 330                            | 1,851                      |
| Kabul        | 30/Jun/20          | 15                  | 15                 | 544                            | 2,265                      |
| Kandahar     | 30/Jun/20          | 16                  | 16                 | 394                            | 1,744                      |
| Kapisa       | 30/Jun/20          | 7                   | 7                  | 165                            | 794                        |
| Khost        | 30/Jun/20          | 13                  | 13                 | 585                            | 2,776                      |
| Kunar        | 30/Jun/20          | 15                  | 15                 | 363                            | 2,086                      |
| Kunduz       | 30/Jun/20          | 7                   | 7                  | 315                            | 1,726                      |
| Laghman      | 30/Jun/20          | 5                   | 5                  | 213                            | 1,125                      |
| Logar        | 30/Jun/20          | 7                   | 7                  | 331                            | 1,250                      |
| Nangarhar    | 30/Jun/20          | 22                  | 22                 | 911                            | 4,328                      |
| Nimroz       | 30/Jun/20          | 5                   | 5                  | 287                            | 1,515                      |
| Nuristan     | 30/Jun/20          | 8                   | 8                  | 47                             | 208                        |
| Paktika      | 30/Jun/20          | 19                  | 19                 | 279                            | 943                        |
| Paktya       | 30/Jun/20          | 11                  | 11                 | 410                            | 1,722                      |
| Panjsher     | 30/Jun/20          | 7                   | 7                  | 99                             | 528                        |
| Parwan       | 30/Jun/20          | 10                  | 10                 | 394                            | 2,073                      |
| Samangan     | 30/Jun/20          | 7                   | 7                  | 220                            | 1,212                      |
| Sar-e-Pul    | 30/Jun/20          | 7                   | 7                  | 279                            | 1,925                      |
| Takhar       | 30/Jun/20          | 17                  | 17                 | 540                            | 3,367                      |
| Uruzgan      | 30/Jun/20          | 7                   | 6                  | 98                             | 473                        |
| Wardak       | 30/Jun/20          | 9                   | 9                  | 217                            | 1,301                      |
| Zabul        | 30/Jun/20          | 11                  | 11                 | 388                            | 2,267                      |
| <b>Total</b> |                    | <b>401</b>          | <b>397</b>         | <b>12,292</b>                  | <b>62,097</b>              |

## DEMOGRAPHICS

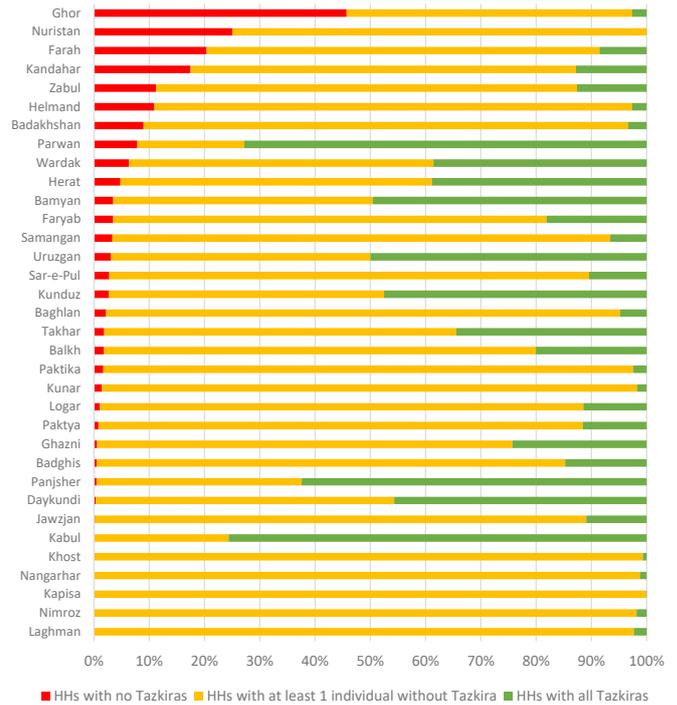
Death rates, as estimated by key informant groups, are highest in provinces with major urban areas and those affected by active conflict. Conflict, access to housing, and natural disasters are the major reasons for populations to arrive in host settlements, most frequently as arrival IDPs. For population outflows, access to services, such as employment, education, conflict and healthcare are the most important reasons to leave their areas of origin, most significant in Wardak, Samangan, Paktika, and Takhar.

Tazkira ownership is highest in government-controlled provinces, lowest in conflict-affected and remote provinces. In terms of provinces scoring highest in the numbers of vulnerable individuals, key informants indicated that most vulnerable individuals live in provinces with large urban centres, such as Kabul, Nangarhar and Balkh.

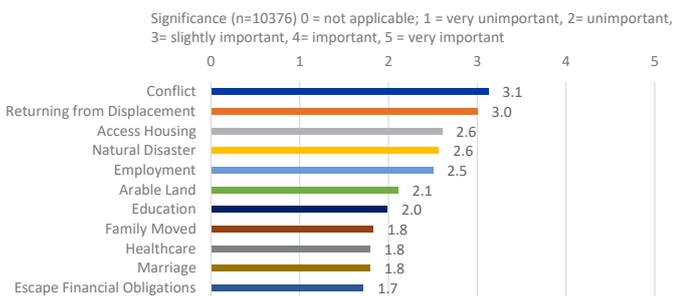
Deaths | By age category and province



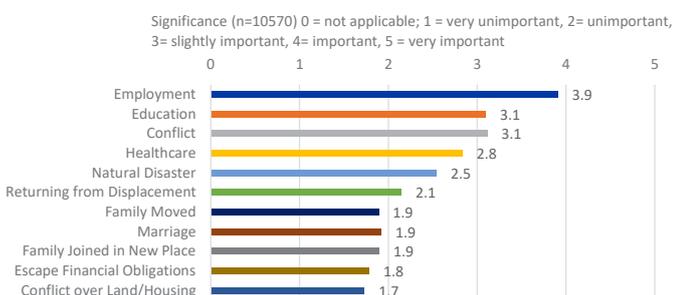
Tazkira Ownership | By province



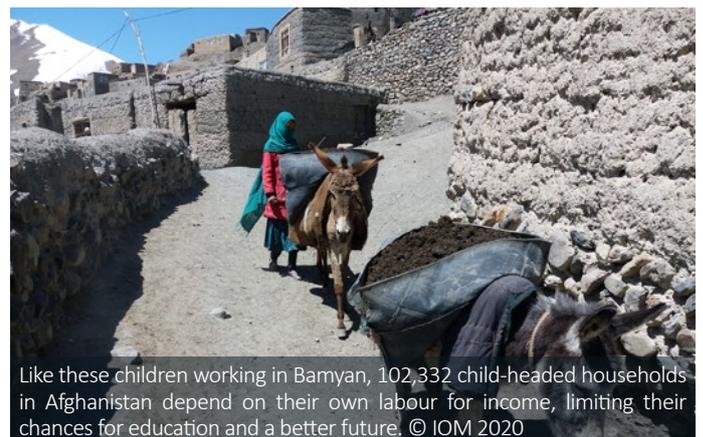
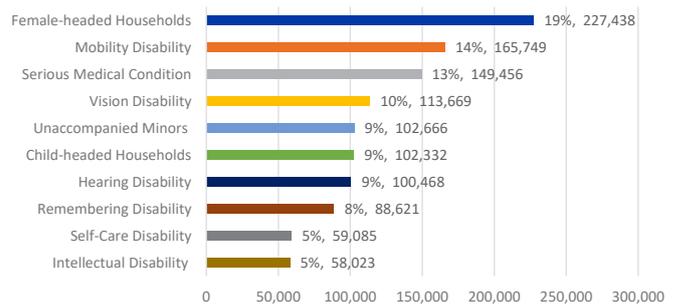
Reasons for Population Inflow Longer than 1 month | Ranked by significance



Reasons for Population Outflow Longer than 1 month | Ranked by significance



Vulnerability Criteria



Like these children working in Bamyan, 102,332 child-headed households in Afghanistan depend on their own labour for income, limiting their chances for education and a better future. © IOM 2020

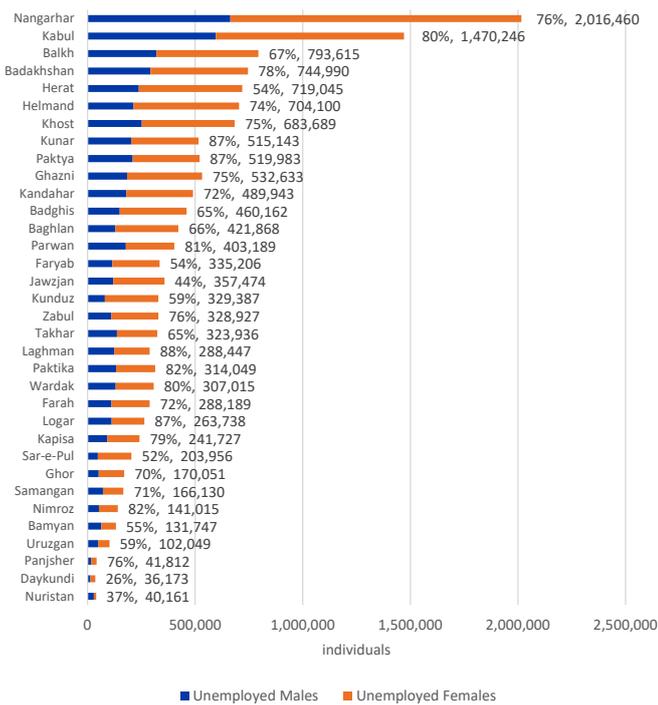


# EMPLOYMENT

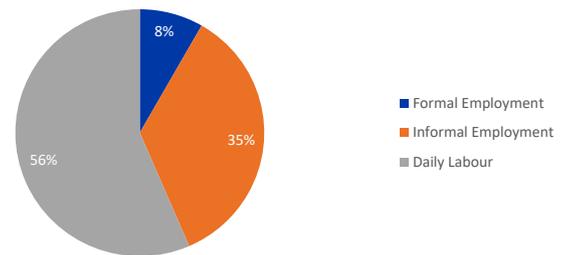
71% of all Afghan nationals over 18 years old and 1 in 2 males over the age of 18 are unemployed. Provinces with low absolute numbers of unemployed persons are mostly rural, remote and relatively uninhabited, such as Nuristan and Daykundi. This is likely because of high labour demand for their unmechanised, agricultural economy and lower population density. Provinces such as Laghman, Logar, Paktya and Kunar score highest in terms of relative unemployment.

Afghanistan's labour market is characterised by daily wage labour and employment in the informal sector, with scarce job opportunities for its young population. In provinces such as Herat, Helmand, Zabul, and Paktika, which either host large numbers of IDPs or are conflict-affected, only 1% are employed in the formal sector. Work experience and prior relations with the owner, already top priorities for employers nationwide, are more pronounced in urban provinces. A lack of job opportunities is the top obstacle to finding employment in 32 out of all 34 provinces.

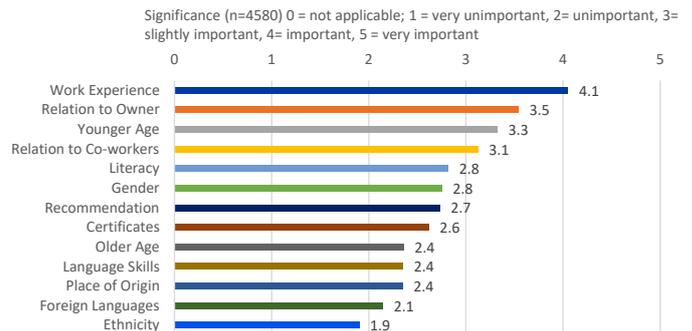
Unemployment Figures (18+) | By gender, sex and province



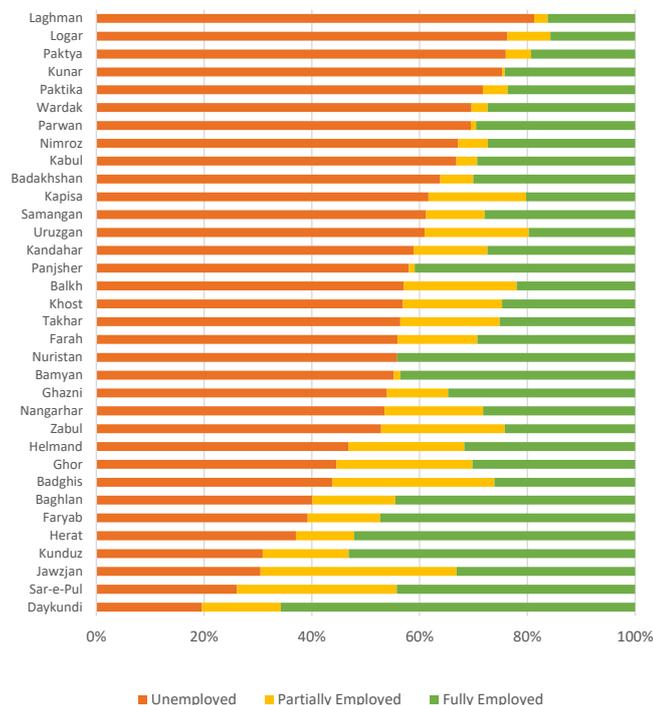
Type of contracts



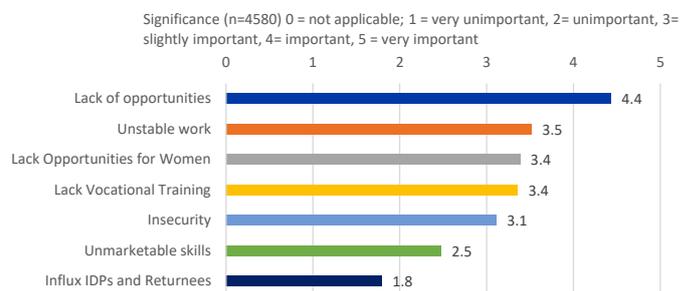
Employers' Hiring Priorities | Ranked by significance



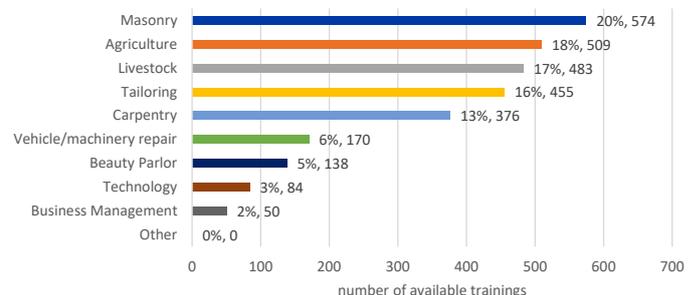
Employment Status | Men (males over 18)



Barriers to Employment | Ranked by significance



Available Vocational Trainings



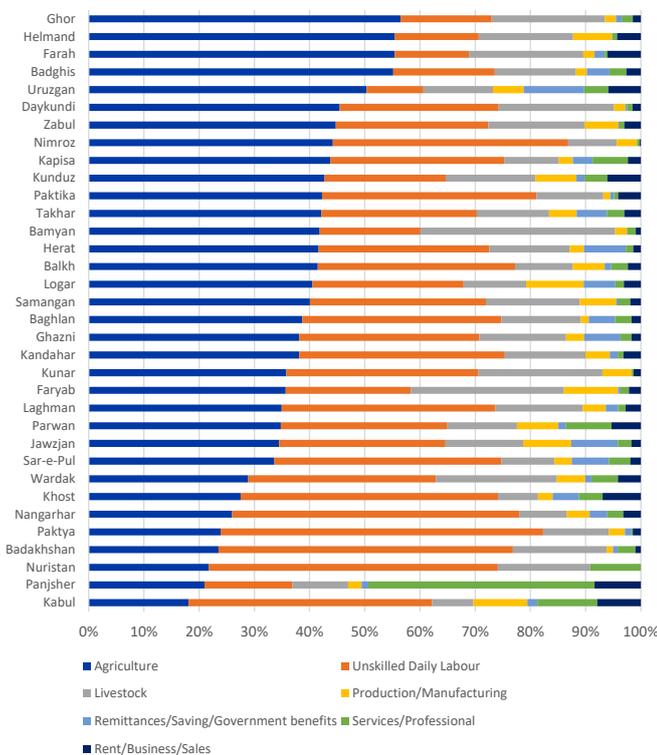


## FINANCE + ASSETS

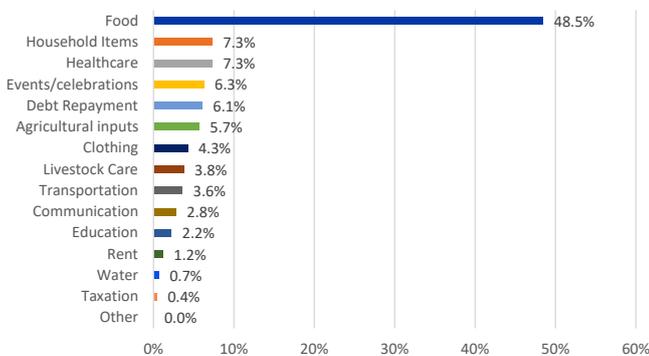
Less than 8% of working Afghans are employed in the industry or services economy, again highlighting Afghanistan's reliance on its agricultural sector. Average incomes are highest in Kunduz, Kabul and Paktika, owing to their urban centres, access to cross-border trade, and inclusion into the informal economy. Expenses are highest in conflict-affected provinces such as Uruzgan, Kunduz, and Khost. The largest monthly income gap is found in Uruzgan, followed by Wardak. 48% of households' disposable income is spent on food purchases, scoring highest in remote provinces, such as Panjsher (73%) and Nimroz (68%), and lowest in Kabul (29%).

Key informants note that over 2 million households are in debt, with average debt being AFN 39,679, or USD \$520 (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 amongst the most impoverished provinces in the country.

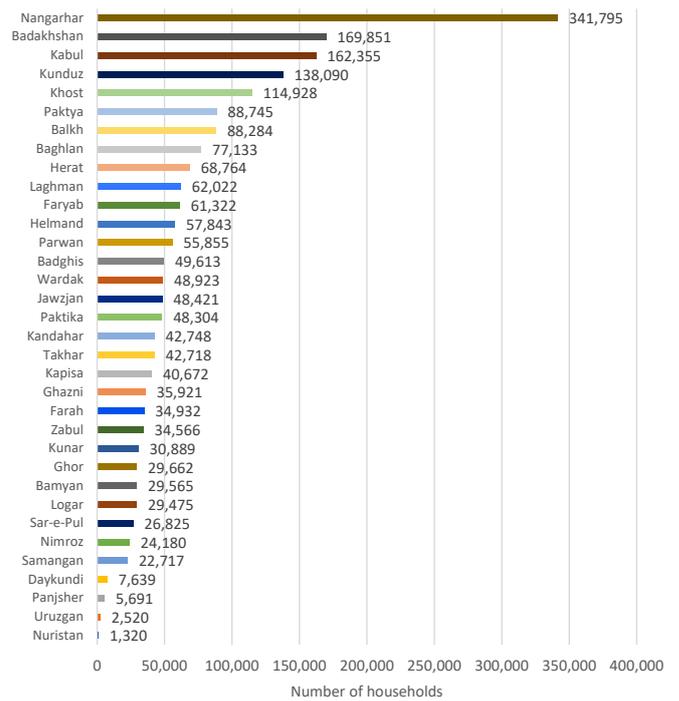
Income Sources | By province



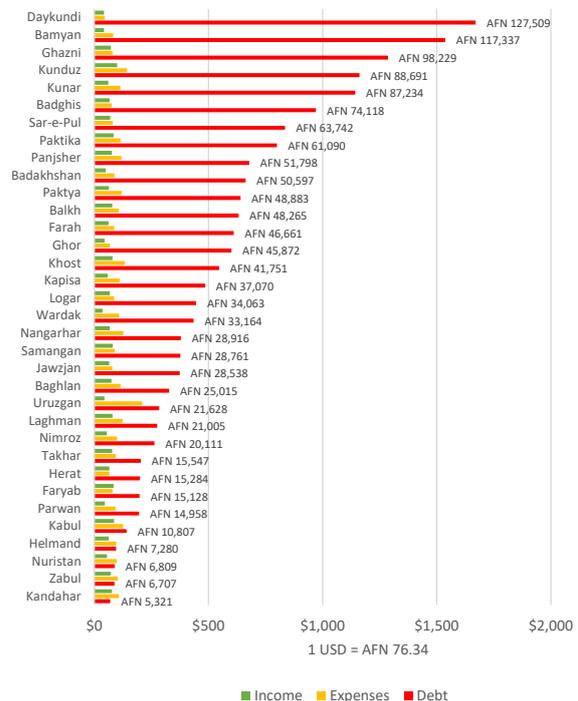
Average Household Expenditure | By category



Number of indebted households | By province



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

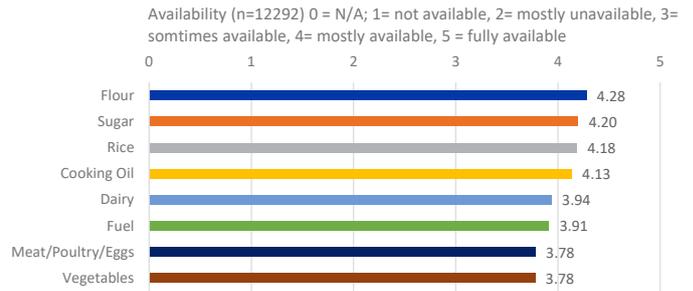


## MARKETS

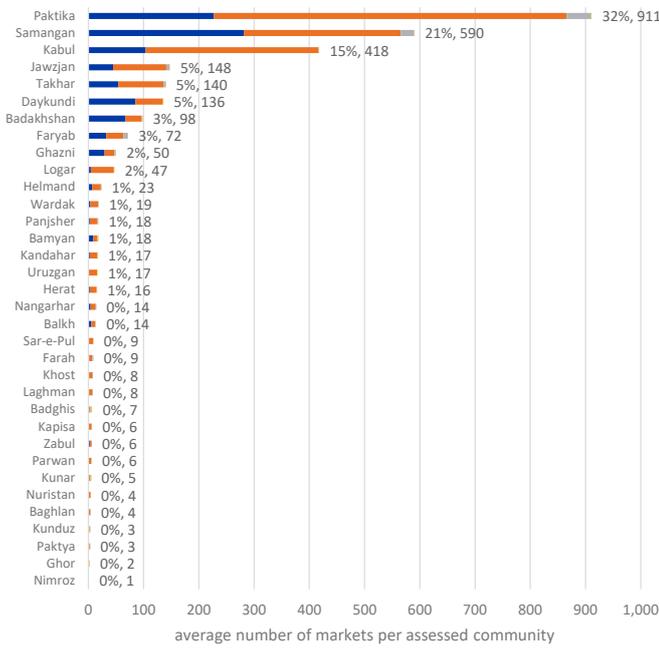
At the country-level, on average, communities have access to small stores and roadside carts. DTM found large disparities in access to markets between provinces. Paktika, Samangan, Kabul and Jawzjan have the greatest access to markets, due to their proximity to major border crossings and urban centres.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

Rice, flour, cooking oil and sugar are generally available, whereas vegetables, meat, poultry and eggs are only sometimes available. Prices for cooking oil, rice, and flour, increased in virtually every province during the 3 months prior to the assessment, whereas fuel prices increased in only 20% of the settlements, likely as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

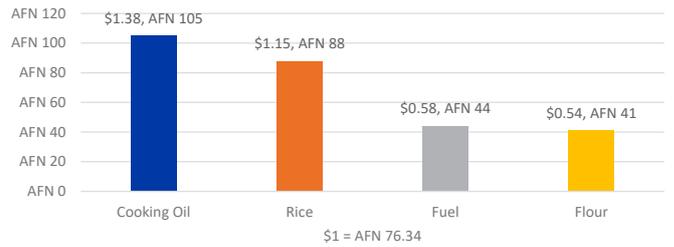
Availability of Commodities | Ranked by availability



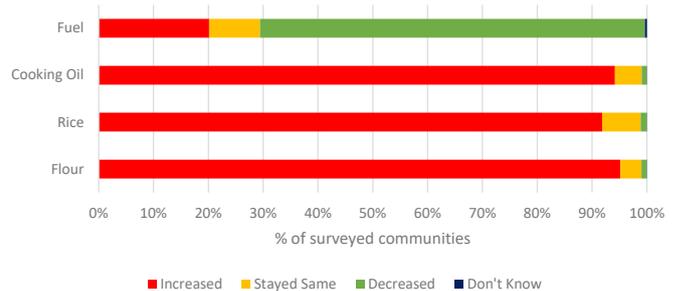
Access of Markets | By province & type of market



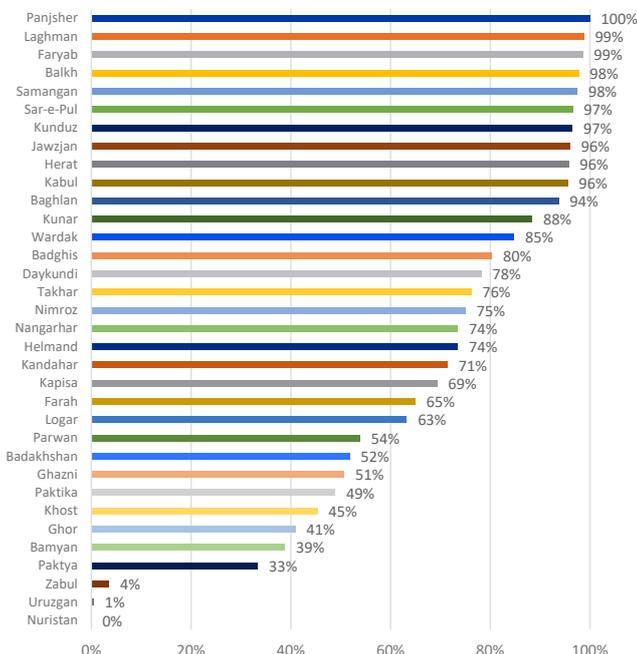
Commodity Prices Per Kilo/Liter



Price Fluctuation of Commodities During Past Three Months



Women's Access to Markets | By province

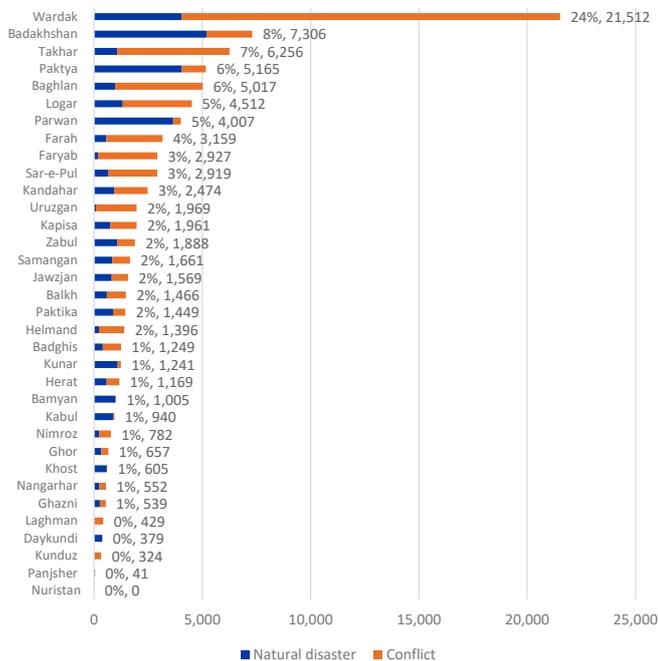


Small shops, like this one in Faryab, are the main markets where people buy and sell goods. These commercial areas are also ideal sites for distributing COVID-19 Risk Communication messaging and materials. © IOM 2020

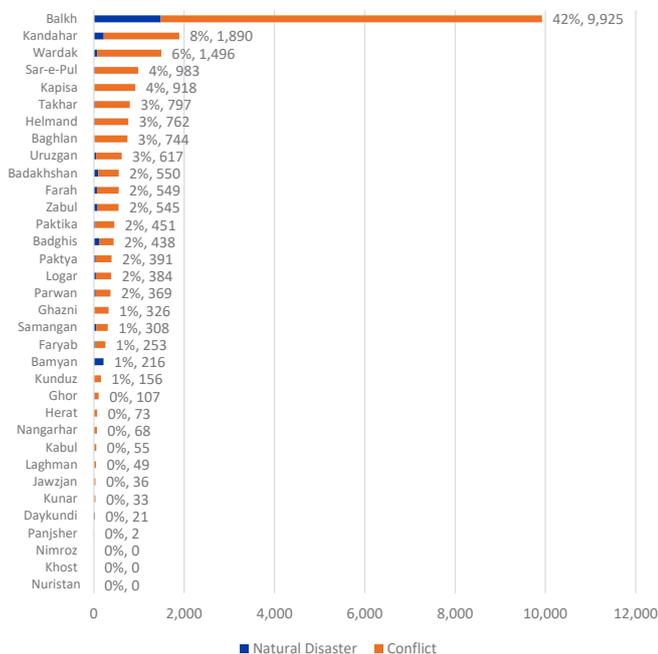
# SAFETY + SECURITY

During the 6 months prior to the assessment, 63% of reported security incidents, in addition to 88% of fatalities, occurred mostly due to armed conflict (67%), followed by extortion (15%) and IEDs (10%). Standing in stark contrast to the last round of CBNA data collection, during which drought was the main natural disaster registered by DTM, the most frequent type of natural disaster is extreme rain and wind (39%), followed by floods (33%), and extreme cold, winter weather and snow (18%). As the overwhelming majority of both registered incidents and fatalities occur because of conflict, this report urges humanitarian responders to target provinces, districts and settlements affected by conflict and resultant displacement.

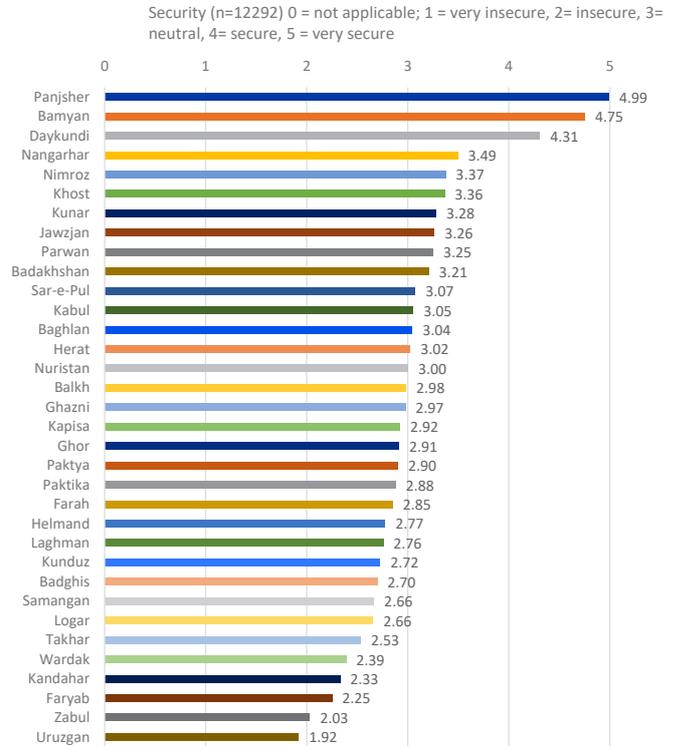
Natural Disaster and Conflict-related Incidents in Last 6 Months | By province



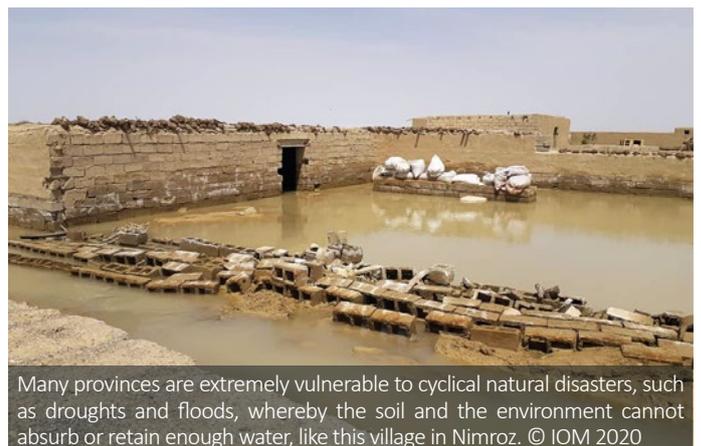
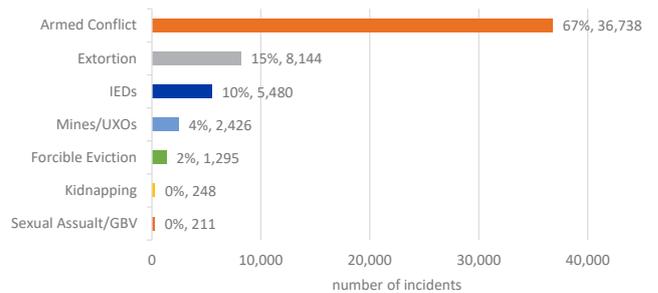
Natural Disaster and Conflict-related Fatalities in Last 6 Months | By province



Security Situation | Ranked by security



Security-related Incidents in Last 6 Months



Many provinces are extremely vulnerable to cyclical natural disasters, such as droughts and floods, whereby the soil and the environment cannot absorb or retain enough water, like this village in Nimroz. © IOM 2020

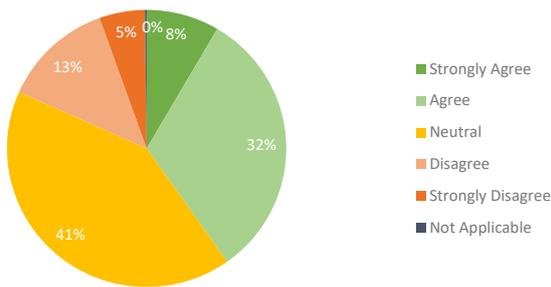
## SOCIAL COHESION

Less than half (45%) of the interviewed key informants feel confident in the justice system, depending on the extent to which a province is affected by conflict. Panjshir, Daykundi, and Parwan, provinces, which record low figures in terms of incidents and fatalities, scored highest in terms of confidence. Conflict-affected Uruzgan, Ghor, and Paktika reported being least confident. Only 40% of all surveyed villages feel secure when engaging in outdoor activities, reducing people's mobility, ability to access services and disproportionately affecting women.

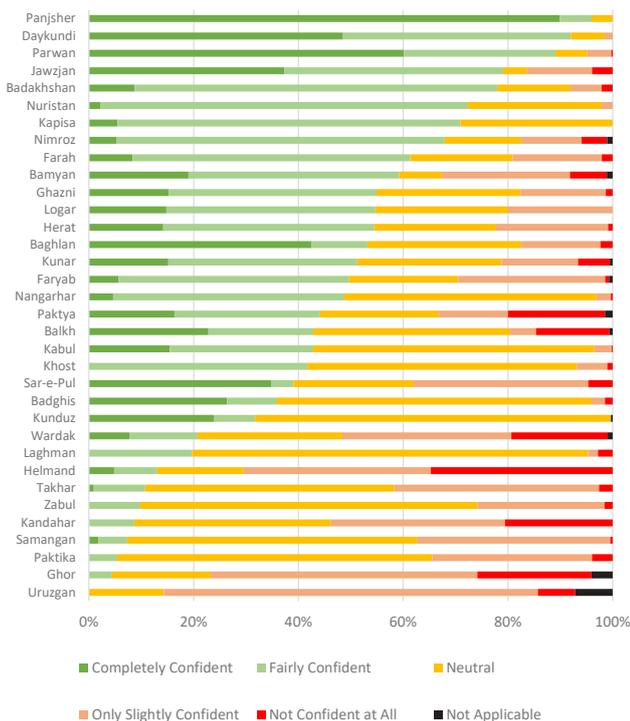
Where mistrust between communities exists, it occurs mostly between IDPs, returnees and host community members, and between herders and farmers. Tensions revolve around access to resources, such as land, water and employment, or for historical reasons. 69% of key informants noted that where such tensions exist, these often lead to physical attacks.

Inter-communal tensions are generally resolved through mediation from people of the community (60%) or between the families involved (18%). Less than 2% of Key Informants noted that tensions are not resolved within their communities.

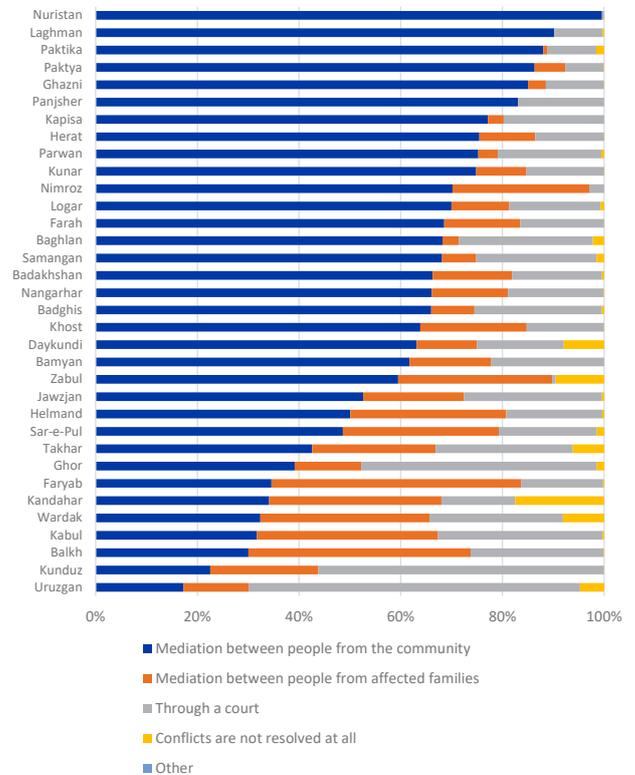
Feel secure in daily outdoor activities



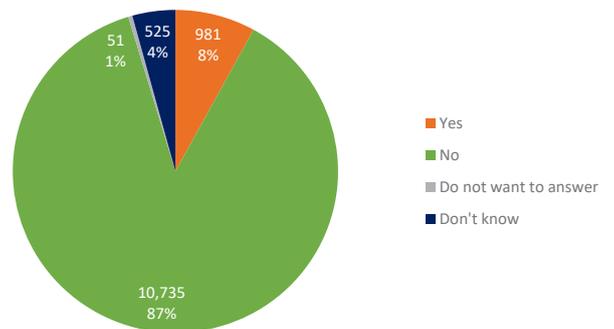
Confidence in the Justice System | By province



Conflict Mediation | By province



Mistrust between groups within communities | n=12292



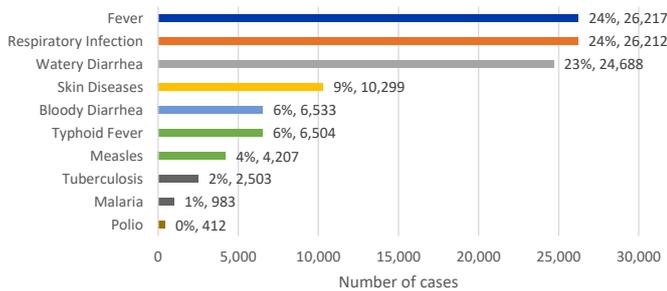
Community-based shuras, like this group of community leaders in Balkh, provide mediation services in the majority of cases of conflict within or between communities. © IOM 2020

# HEALTH

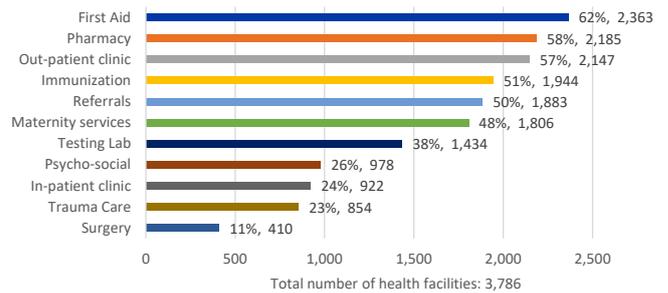
Results show that symptoms similar to COVID-19, such as fever (24% of cases), respiratory infections (24%) and watery diarrhoea (23%) are widespread, highlighting the need for increased community-based infection prevention and control measures. Only 23% of all surveyed communities have a health clinic located within the confines of their settlement, but with significant disparities between provinces. In Kandahar, where the closest health centre is on average 23 kilometres away, the worst of all surveyed provinces, accessing essential healthcare is extremely difficult.

Over half of health service providers offer first aid, pharmaceutical services, out-patient services and immunisation. However, 19% of the surveyed populations do not visit their closest health clinics when they are ill, rising to 43% in Jawzjan and 39% in Sar-e-Pul, mostly due to poor quality medicine, services and staff. A lack of female staff is a major obstacle to accessing health services, specifically affecting women.

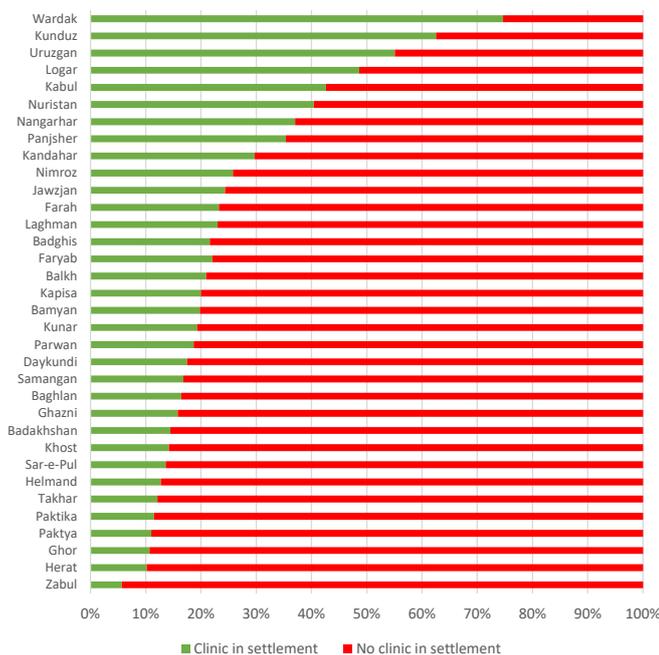
Diseases & Health Conditions



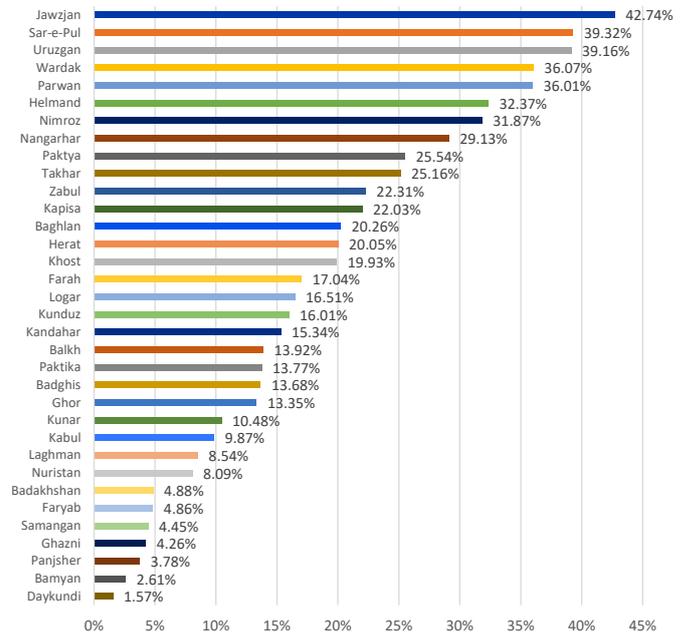
Services Offered at Health Facilities | By type of services



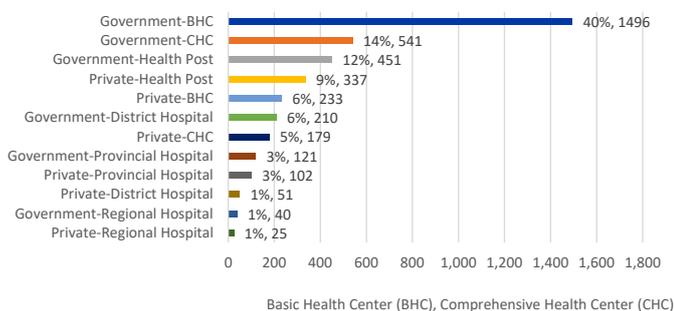
Access to Clinics | By province



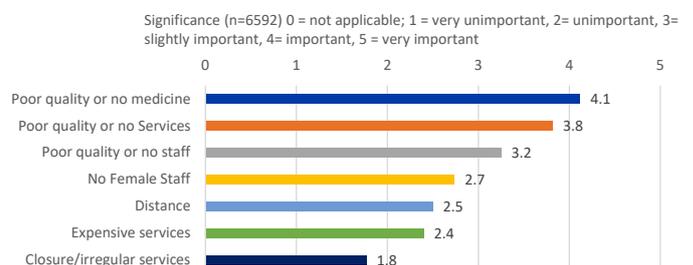
Population Not Using Nearest Health Facility | By province



Number & Types of Health Facilities



Reasons for Not Using Nearest Health Facility | By significance



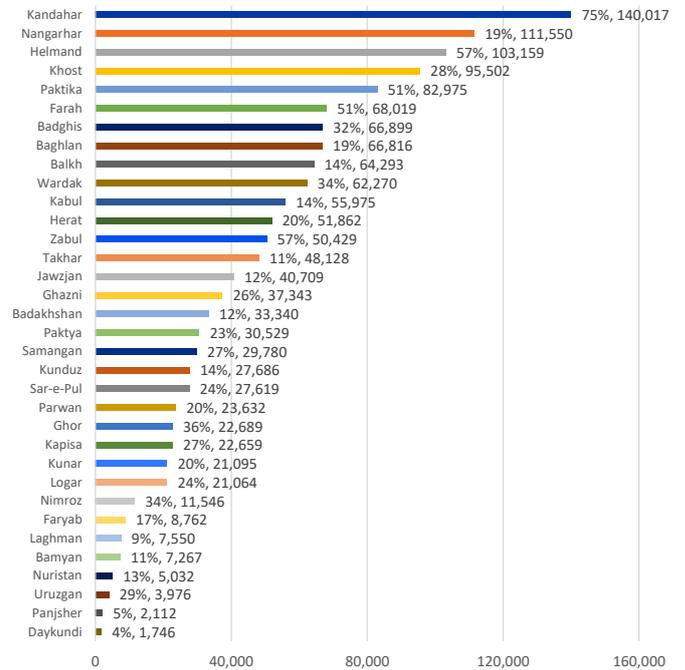
## EDUCATION

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 3,780 school-aged children, whereas Nimroz has the best coverage with one school per every 325 children. The highest numbers of out-of-school children are found in Kandahar, Nangarhar and Helmand.

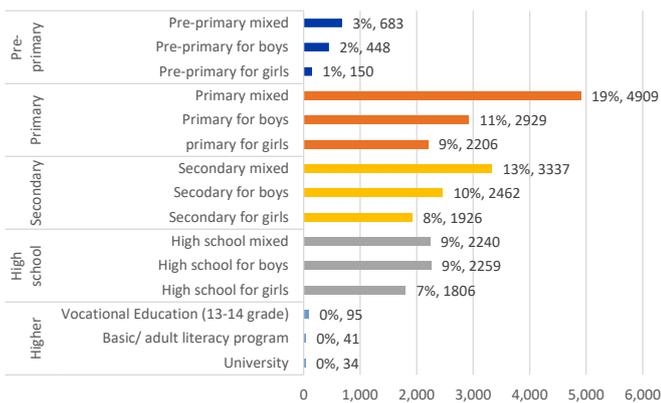
The type of schools, especially at higher education levels, such as vocational training, literacy programs and universities, is highly skewed towards urban areas, Kabul in particular.

Highlighting both a lack in demand for education from poor families and limited supply of education facilities, the top barriers to education are children having to work to support their families, schools being too far away, families not allowing their children to go to school, and children needing to take care of their families.

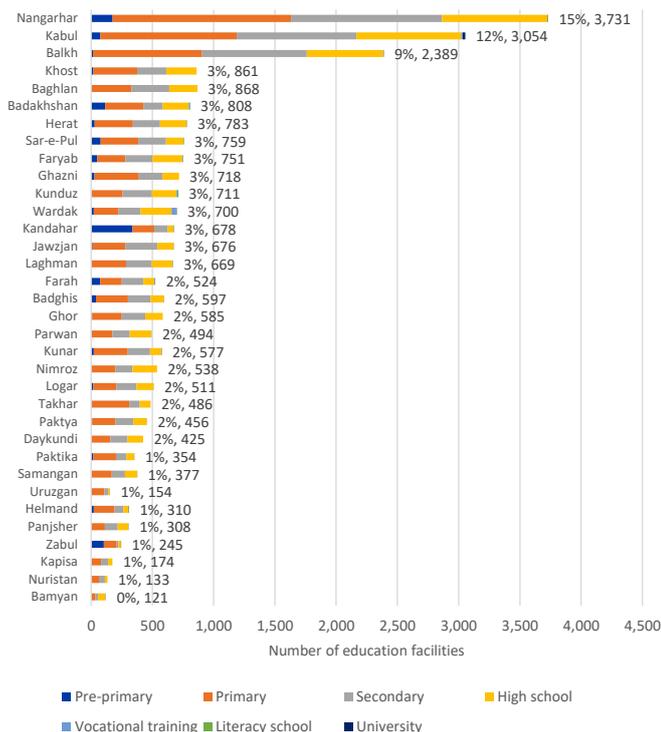
Number of Out-of-School Children | By province



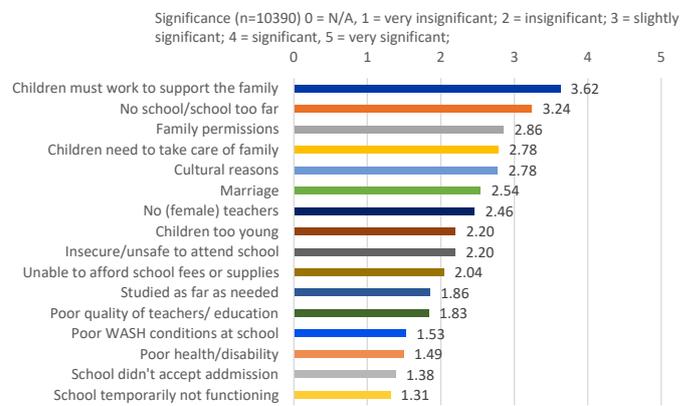
Types of Education Facilities Available



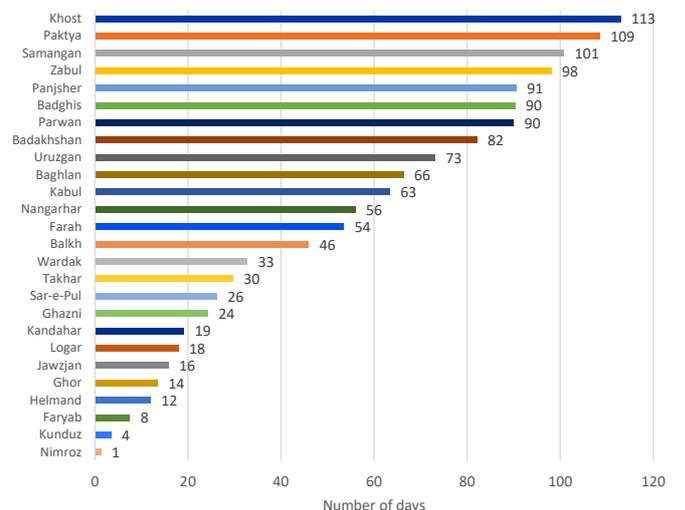
Types of Education Facilities | By province



Barriers to Education | Ranked by significance



Average number of days schools remained closed/ destroyed/ occupied in the last 6 months | n= 1561



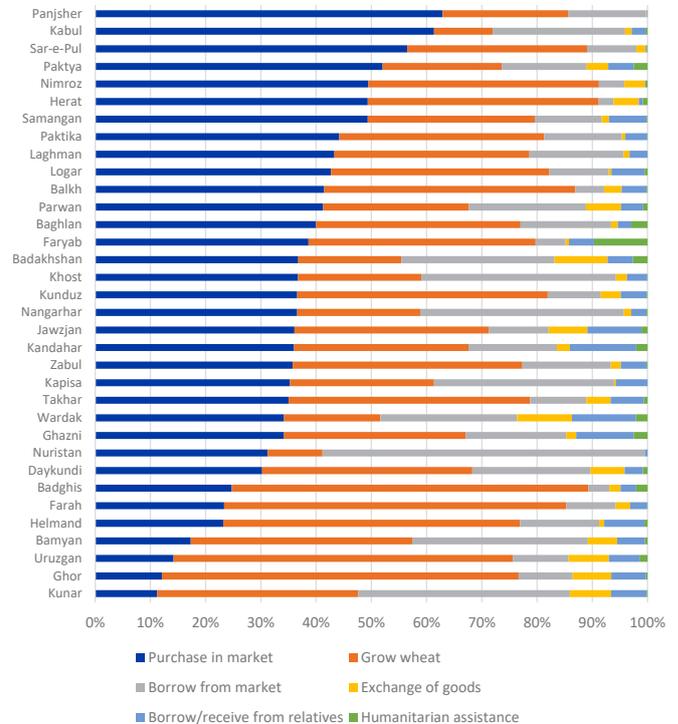
## FOOD+NUTRITION

Afghanistan's vulnerability to conflict and natural disasters frequently leads to high levels of food insecurity, like experienced during the 2018 drought. As a result of food scarcity, 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 and pulses are consumed twice per week.

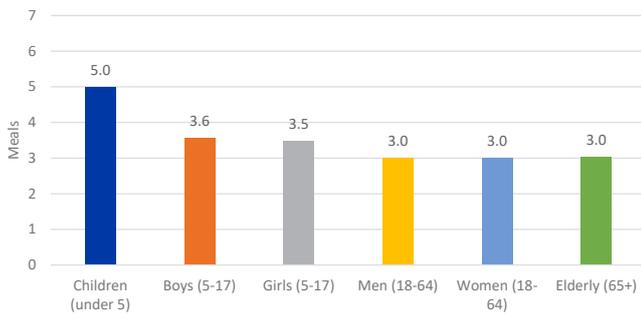
Wheat, the prime ingredient for the staple food, bread, is mostly purchased in local markets (38%), or grown (35%). The province most dependent on growing its own wheat is Ghor, followed by Badghis, Farah, Uruzgan and Helmand, which are all provinces prone to both seasonal droughts and flooding. A lack of agricultural inputs, such as seeds, chemicals, land, equipment and water, as well as other factors like poverty and conflict, further constrain food production, especially in Wardak, Farah, Parwan and Daykundi.

As a result of food scarcity, families 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 and Takhar.

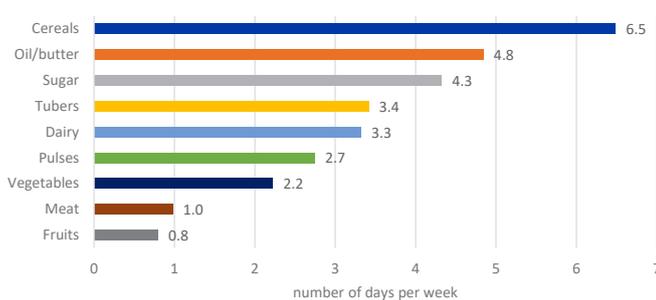
Obtaining Wheat/Flour/Bread | By province



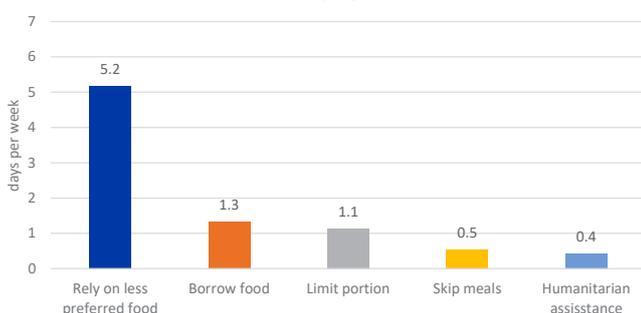
Number of Meals Daily | By age & gender group



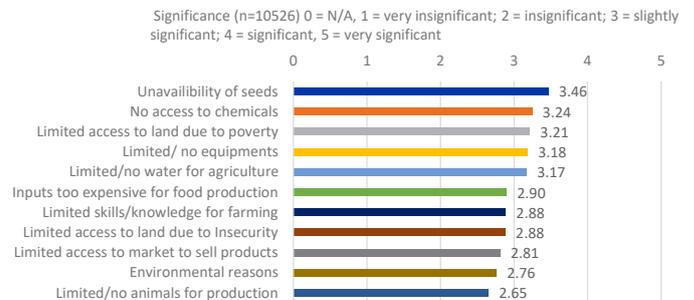
Food Diversity | By frequency eaten per week



Food-related Coping Mechanisms



Constraints to Food Production | Ranked by significance



Despite being a predominantly agricultural economy, Afghanistan depends on imports to satisfy its demand for wheat. The wheat harvest, as depicted here in Laghman, is expected to be stable in 2020. © IOM 2020

## SHELTER

83% of the households live in mud housing, which often cannot withstand natural disasters. Less than 1% of the population, mostly IDPs, live in either tents or the open air. These IDPs often live in conflict-affected provinces like Kandahar, Badghis or Uruzgan, where 10%, 6% and 3% of households, respectively, live in tents or the open air.

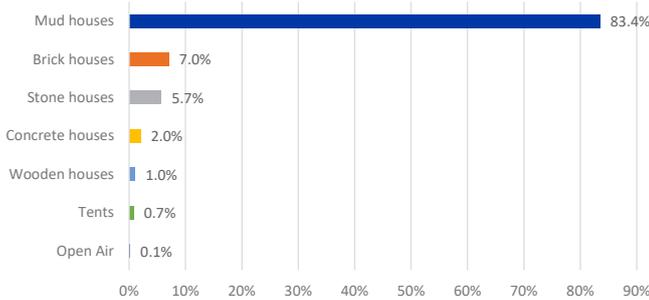
A significant number of households in Parwan (38%), Sar-e-Pul (37%), Wardak (32%), Farah (23%) and Uruzgan (21%) provinces that have been heavily affected by natural disaster and conflict, live in shelters that are either severely damaged or destroyed.

In addition to damaged housing, high rental prices lead to families living in inadequate shelters. 47% of households living in Wardak, 43% in Kandahar, and 42% in Parwan could not afford their rent during the past 6 months.

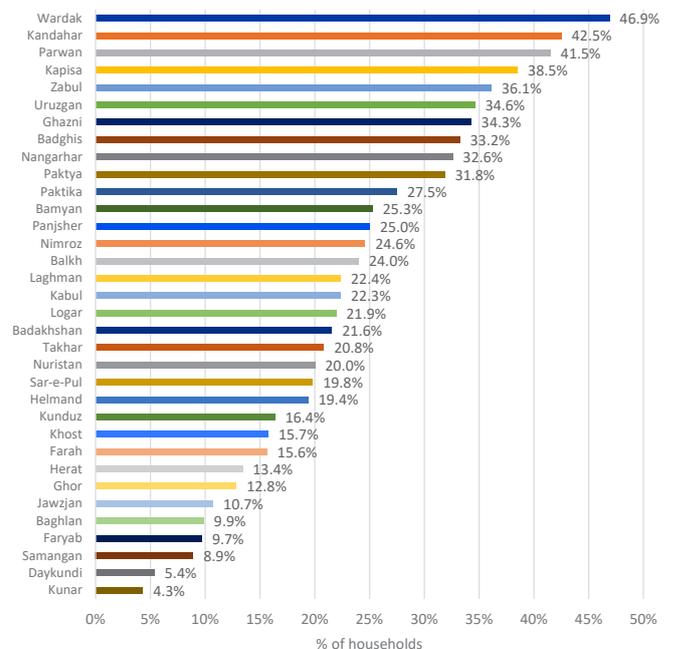
Barriers to Housing | Ranked by significance



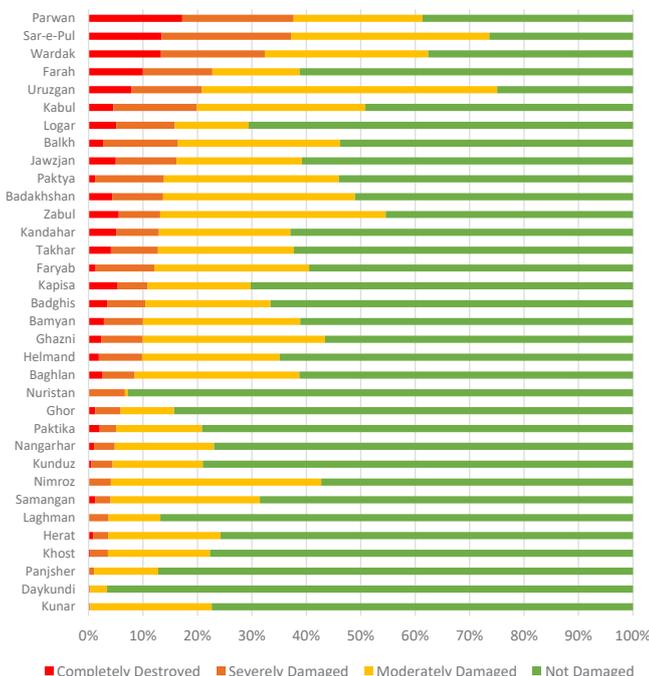
Type of Shelter/ Housing | By community usage



Households Unable to Afford Rent in the Last 6 Months | By province | n=2221



Shelter Conditions | By level of damage and province



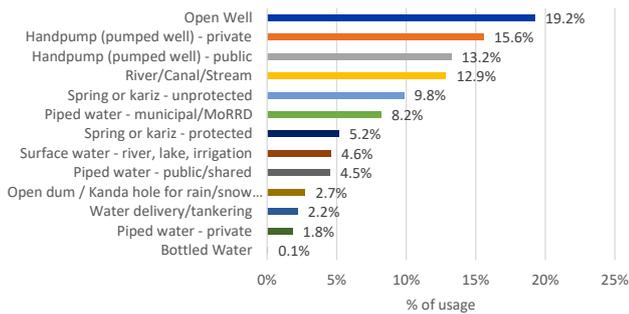
Like this bullet-riddled house in Faryab, 12% of all shelters are either severely damaged or completely destroyed. © IOM 2020

# WASH

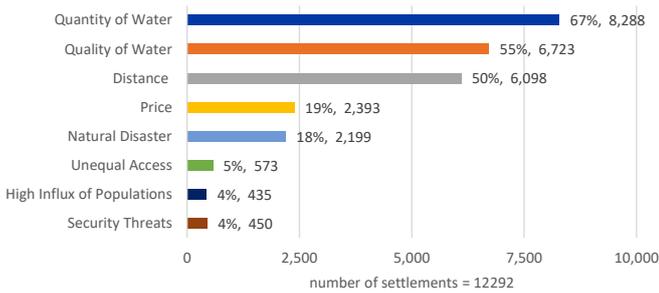
On average, one in three households reported a shortage of drinking water and water for agriculture. Zabul has the most acute need for drinking water, where 70% of the population has insufficient access to drinking water. Samangan is most affected by shortages in overall water supply for drinking, agriculture and livestock, followed by Paktika, Zabul, Nimroz and Parwan, where community leaders noted multiple, overlapping water needs.

70% of the population lacks access to safe latrine facilities, with Nuristan (100%), Khost (98%) and Parwan (96%) scoring highest in terms of sanitation needs. 1 in 4 practice open defecation. Of those able to access WASH facilities, more than half use a pit latrine.

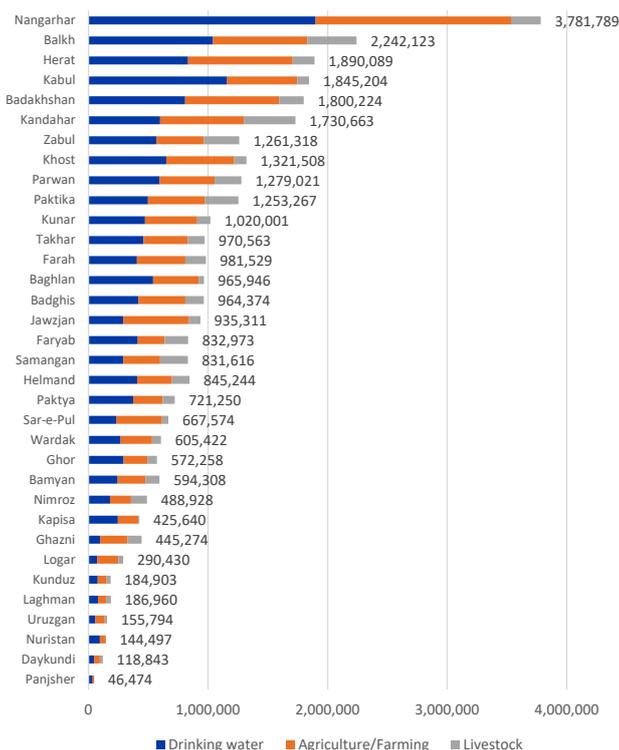
Drinking Water Sources | By usage



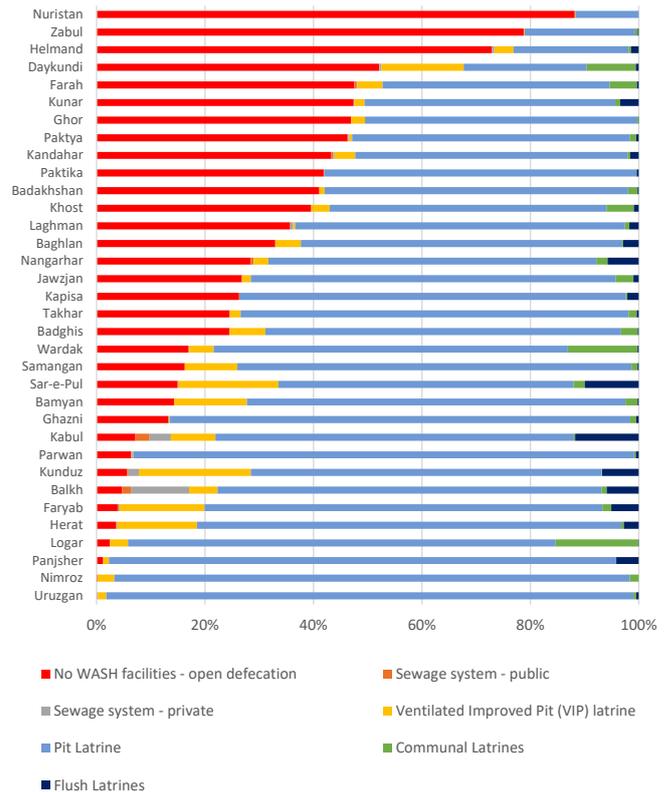
Water-related Problems | By number of settlements



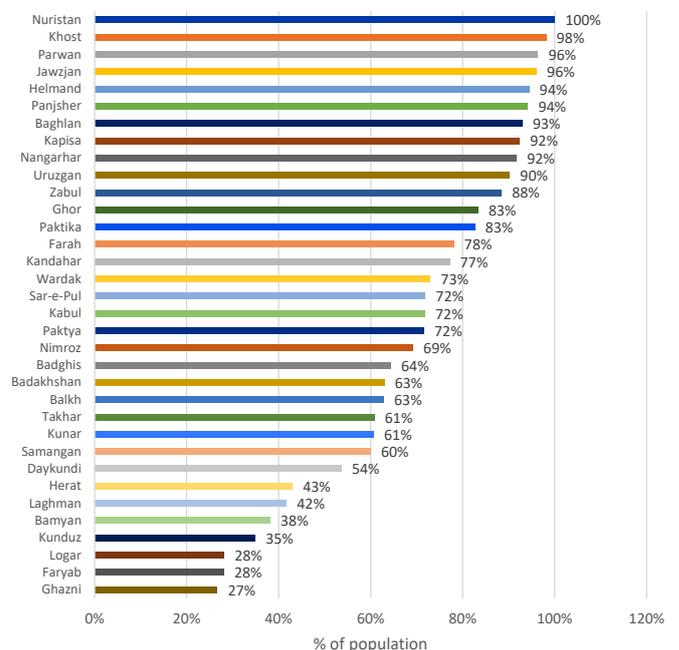
Population in Need of Water Sources | By province



Types of Latrines | By Province



Households Without Access to Safe Latrines | Ranked by province

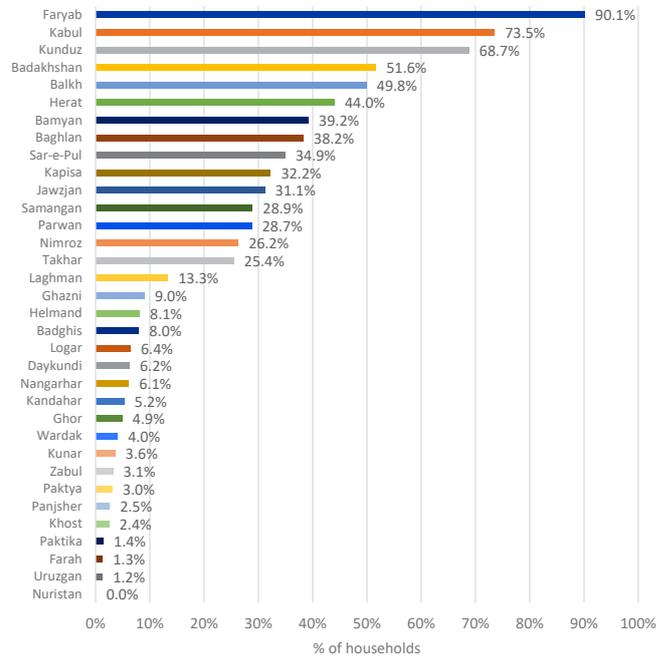


## UTILITIES

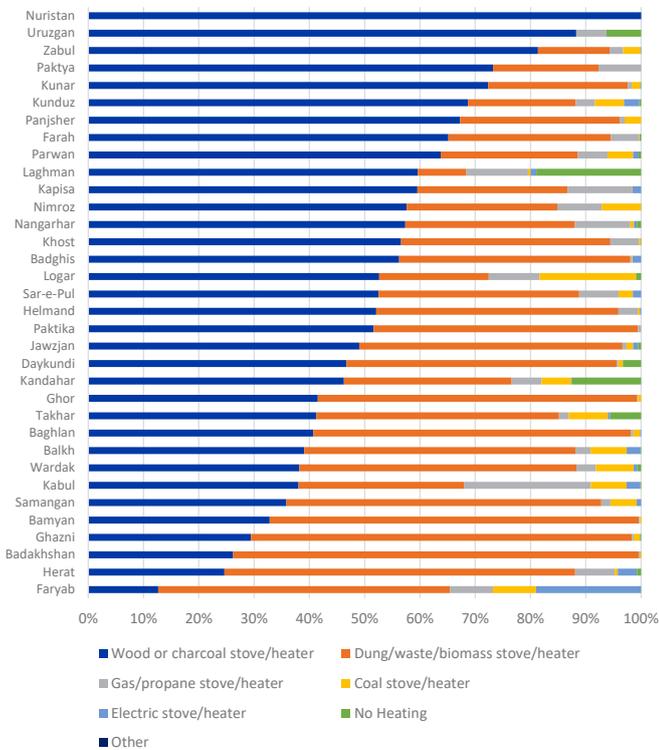
90% of households report using wood/charcoal or dung/waste or biomass as a source for heating. While only 25% of households have access to national or regional electricity grids, 10% of households use shared solar power in their communities, mostly in Paktika (100%), Daikundi (95%) and Wardak (90%). Assessed settlements reported, on average, electricity shortages for 11 days per month lasting more than one hour per day.

While 74% of households have a mobile phone, 23% report not having signal or service in their settlements. Nuristan has the worst connectivity, with 73% of households receiving no signal and 0% having access to the internet.

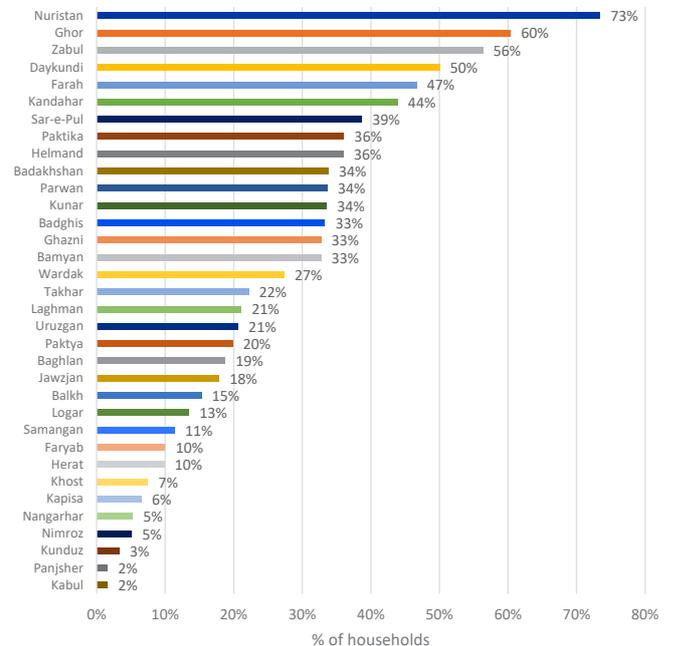
Access to Public Electricity | By household usage



Heating Sources | By province and household usage



Households Without Phone Signal | By Province



Animal dung, which is mostly used in rural provinces like Baghlan, accounts for 41% of all heating sources used nationwide. © IOM 2020

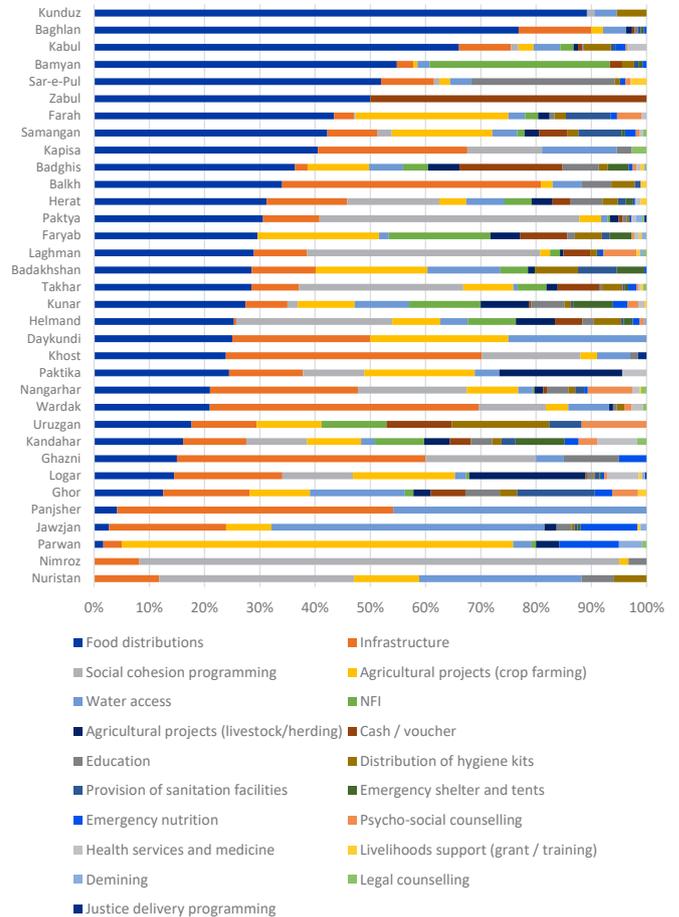
## ASSISTANCE

30% of the assessed villages indicated having received assistance during the six months prior to assessment. Assistance most frequently came in the form of food distributions (32%), investments in infrastructure (12%) and agricultural projects (11%). In Daikundi, Zabul, Ghazni and Uruzgan, over 90% of communities reportedly received no assistance.

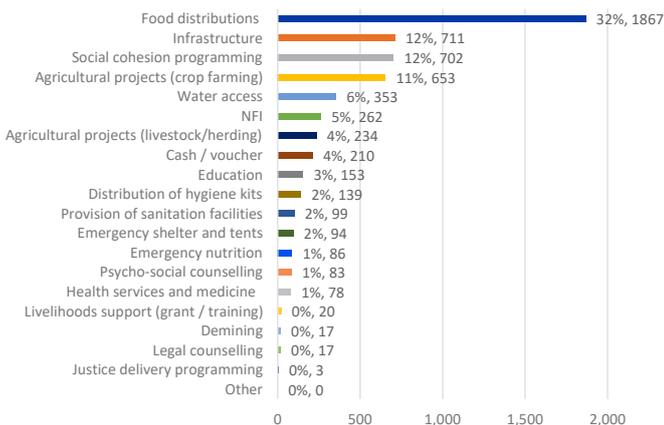
Humanitarian/Development Assistance | By Province



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



Type of Assistance Provided through the Last 6 Months



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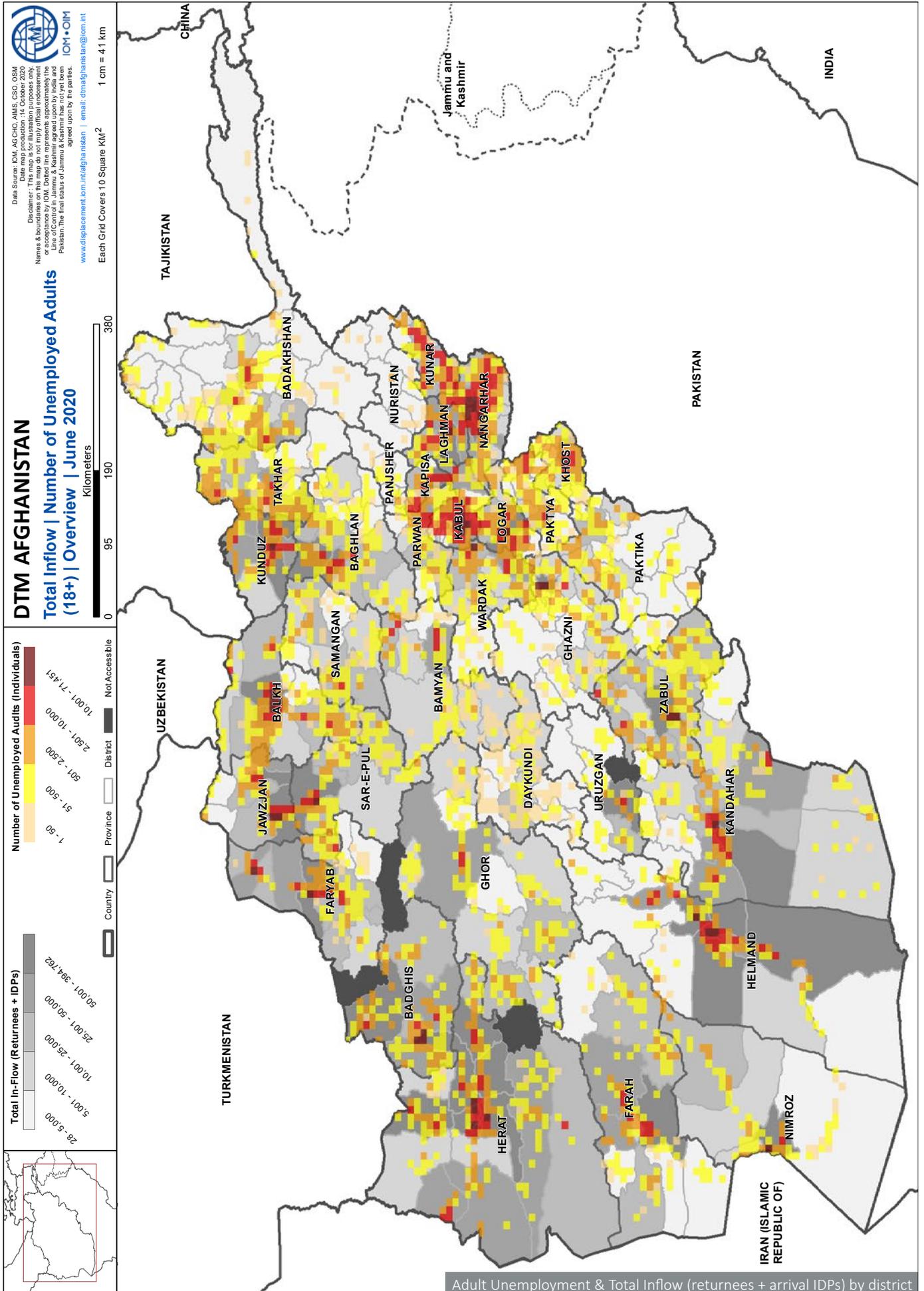
Please visit [www.displacement.iom.int/afghanistan](http://www.displacement.iom.int/afghanistan) for more information, including maps, datasets and dashboards.

CONTACT US

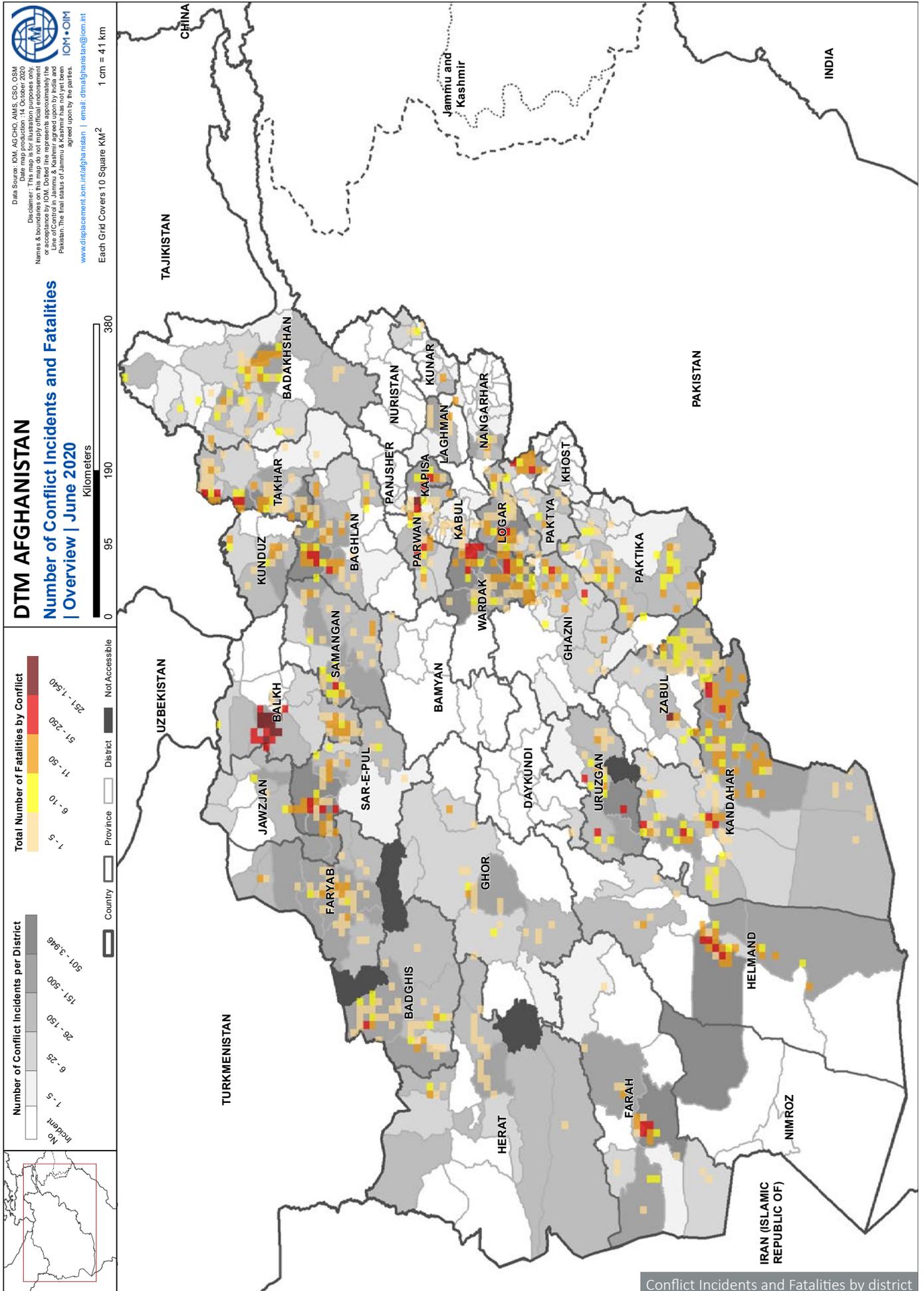
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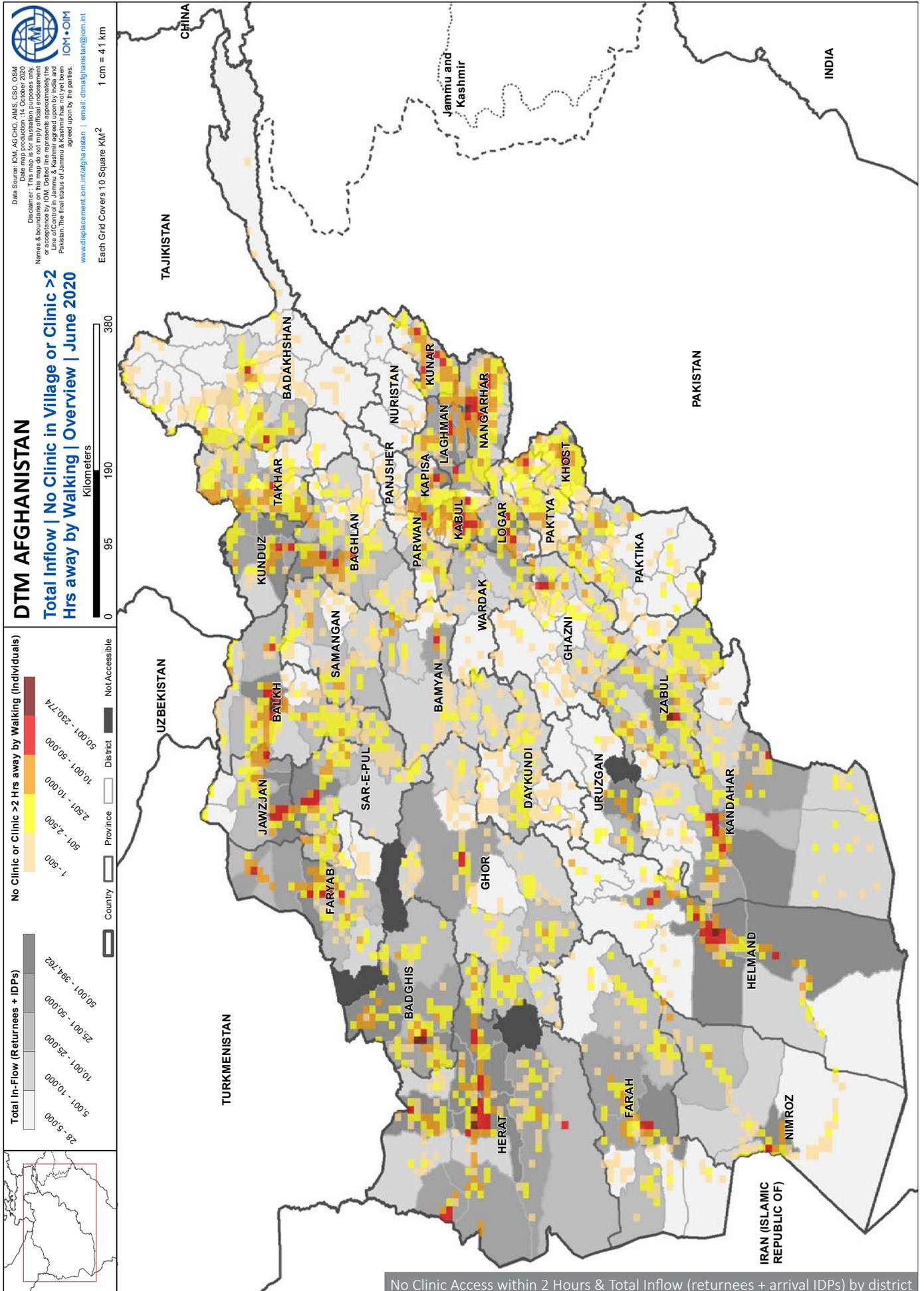




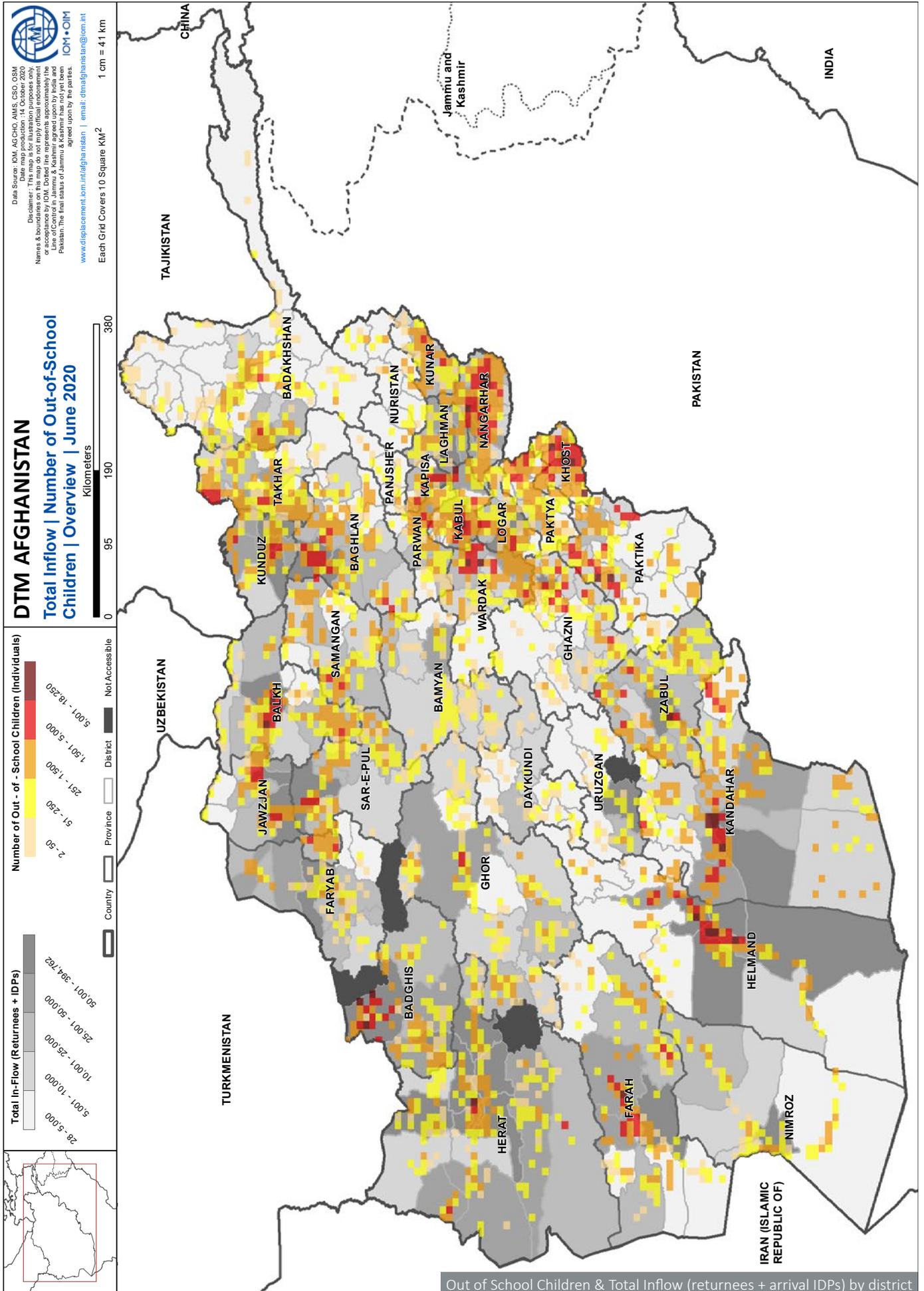






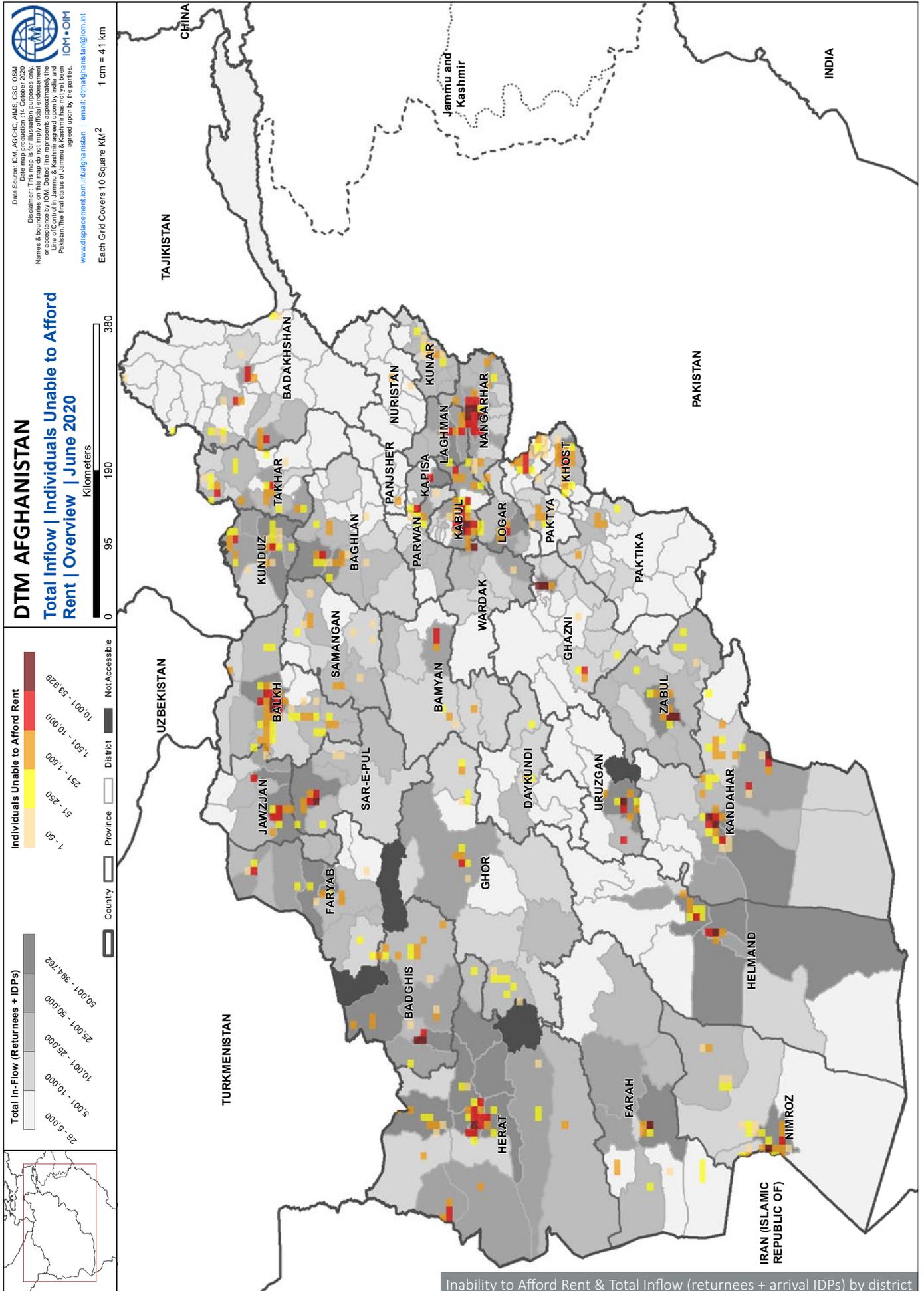


No Clinic Access within 2 Hours & Total Inflow (returnees + arrival IDPs) by district



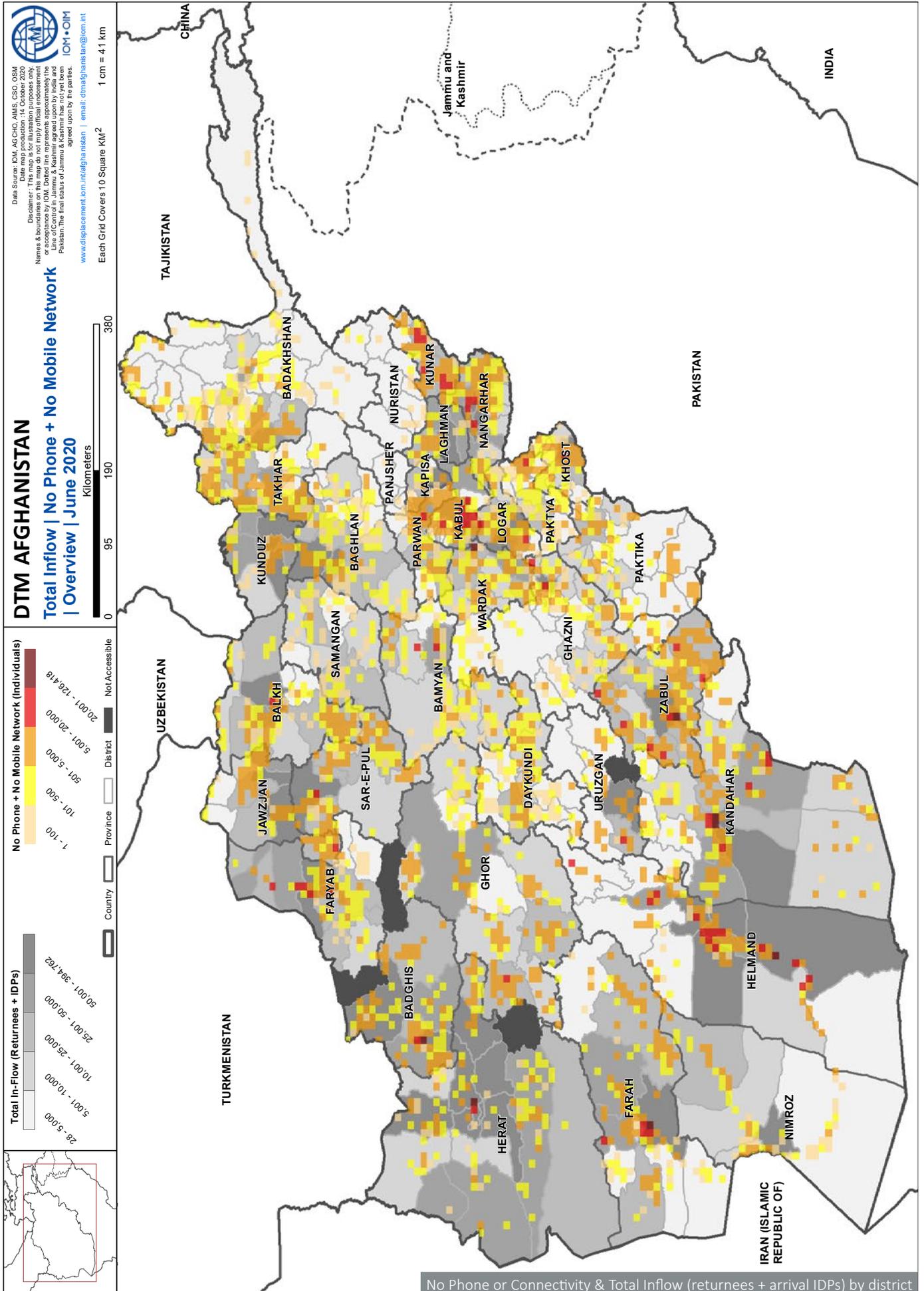
Out of School Children & Total Inflow (returnees + arrival IDPs) by district





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





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