DTM AFGHANISTAN

BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

KUNDUZ
SUMMARY RESULTS
ROUND 10 ▪ JAN – JUN 2020

Like these boys fetching water from an unsafe water source in Khan Abad district, 20,120 IDPs and returnees in Kunduz do not have access to sufficient drinking water sources and often resort to drinking unsafe water. © 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. For more information about DTM in Afghanistan, please visit www.displacement.iom.int/afghanistan.

In Afghanistan, DTM employs the Baseline Mobility Assessment tool, designed to track mobility, determine the population sizes and locations of forcibly displaced people, reasons for displacement, places of origin, displacement locations and times of displacement, including basic demographics, as well as vulnerabilities and priority needs. Data is collected at the settlement level, through key informant interviews, focus group discussions, and direct observations.

DTM enables IOM and its partners to deliver evidence-based, better targeted, mobility-sensitive and sustainable humanitarian assistance, reintegration, community stabilization and development programming.

5 TARGET POPULATIONS

Through the Baseline Mobility Assessments, DTM tracks the locations, population sizes, and cross-sectoral needs of five core target population categories:

1. Returnees from Abroad
   Afghans who had fled abroad for at least 6 months and have now returned to Afghanistan

2. Out-Migrants
   Afghans who moved or fled abroad

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), subdivided into the following three categories:

3. Fled IDPs
   Afghans from an assessed village who fled as IDPs to reside elsewhere in Afghanistan

4. Arrival IDPs
   IDPs from other locations currently residing in an assessed village

5. Returned IDPs
   Afghans from an assessed village who had fled as IDPs in the past and have now returned home

Data on population sizes for the 5 target population categories is collected by time of displacement, using each of the following time frames: 2012-2015 • 2016 • 2017 • 2018. • 2019 • 2020

HIGHLIGHTS

7 districts assessed

316 settlements assessed

1,727 key informants interviewed

203,842 returnees from abroad [2012-2020]

88,517 IDPs [2012–2020] currently in host communities

1,270,875 former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2020] – Kunduz has the largest number of returned IDPs nationwide

154,632 out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2020]

18,365 out-migrants fled to Europe (12%)

32 returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air

1 in 5 persons (21%) in Kunduz is either a returnee or IDP

2 in 3 66% of all returnees and IDPs reside in only 3 districts: Kunduz, Chahar Dara and Khan Abad

2 in 5 40% in Chahar Darah and Ali Abad districts and 28% in Khan Abad district are either returnees or IDPs

1 in 2 53% of all IDPs reside in only 2 districts: Kunduz and Khan Abad

1 in 3 persons (32%) from Khan Abad district have fled their homes as IDPs

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For more information, please contact: ✉ DTMAfghanistan@iom.int   🌐 www.displacement.iom.int/afghanistan   f 𝕏 ⃝

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

District	*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.
Kunduz	358,102	69,338	16%	44,352	10%	30,675	9%	24,986	6%	373,334	104%	42,567	12%
Chahar Darah	80,196	54,504	40%	40,773	30%	19,082	24%	13,731	10%	300,214	374%	20,246	25%
Ali Abad	51,455	35,108	41%	23,509	27%	7,413	14%	11,599	13%	49,121	95%	11,840	23%
Khan Abad	177,173	68,653	28%	46,538	19%	56,331	32%	22,115	9%	241,576	136%	41,109	23%
Imam Sahib	254,998	32,817	11%	21,701	8%	12,033	5%	11,116	4%	112,165	44%	14,435	6%
Dasht-e-Archi	92,576	26,571	22%	22,826	19%	16,663	18%	3,745	3%	100,287	108%	20,243	22%
Qala-e-Zal	76,616	5,368	7%	4,143	5%	4,179	5%	1,225	1%	94,178	123%	4,192	5%
Total	1,091,116	292,359	21%	203,842	15%	146,376	13%	88,517	6%	1,270,875	116%	154,632	14%

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

Public places, like this mosque in Kunduz, are ideal sites for distributing COVID-19 Risk Communication messaging and 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 now assessed all 34 provinces, only settlement-level assessments will be conducted in the future. Pending continued funding, DTM aims to conduct baseline mobility assessments, nationwide, twice per year.

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

KEY INFORMANTS

DTM's field enumerators collect data at the settlement level, predominantly through focus group discussions with key informants. While assessing communities, enumerators also observe the living conditions and availability of multi-sectoral services. In the rare case that DTM's District Focal Points cannot physically reach a community, due to insecurity, conflict, or risk of retaliation, DFPs meet the focus groups at safe locations outside their communities or conduct the assessments by phone.

By actively recruiting more female enumerators, though challenging, DTM has made significant strides to improve gender inclusion in focus group discussions, although there is much room for improvement. While women only represent 4% of the key informants in Kunduz, this is an improvement from the national average of 0.1% female representation in DTM 's first round, completed in March 2017.

1,727
key informants (KIs) interviewed

80
key informants are IDPs or returnees (5%)

72
female key informants (4%)

586
KIs from host communities (34%)

1,655
male key informants (96%)

267
KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (15%)

5.5
average number of KIs per focus group

786
KIs from local authorities (46%)

Key Informants by Type | Kunduz
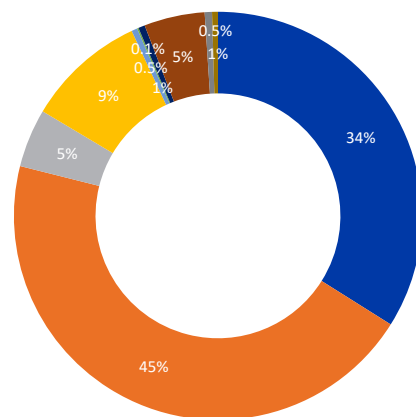
- ■ Community/Tribal Representative
- ■ Community Development Council (CDC) Representative
- ■ Displaced Groups Representative
- ■ Education Representative
- ■ Health Sector Representative
- ■ Humanitarian/Social Organization
- ■ Other District Authority Representative
- ■ Small/Medium Enterprise Representative
- ■ Agriculture Representative
- ■ Other

RETURNEES

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

203,842 returnees from abroad

75,146 undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (37%)

121,170 documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (59%)

123,703 returned from Pakistan (61%)

72,613 returned from Iran (36%)

7,526 returnees from non-neighbouring countries (4%)

Returnees from Abroad | Country/Region of Origin | Kunduz

Region	Individuals	Percent
Pakistan	123,703	61%
Iran	72,613	36%
Europe including Turkey	7,520	4%
Middle East	6	0.003%
Rest of Asia	0	0%
Other	0	0%
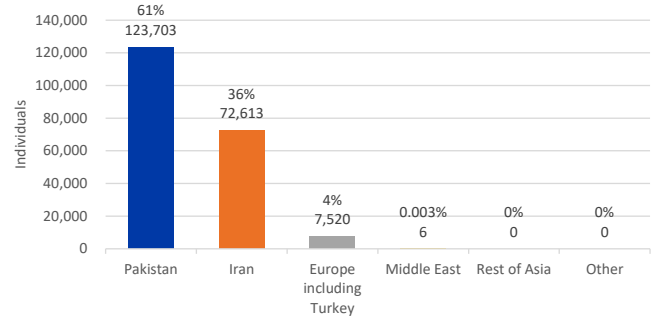
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Kunduz

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	77,332
2016	40,221
2017	27,664
2018	25,124
2019	19,927
2020	13,574
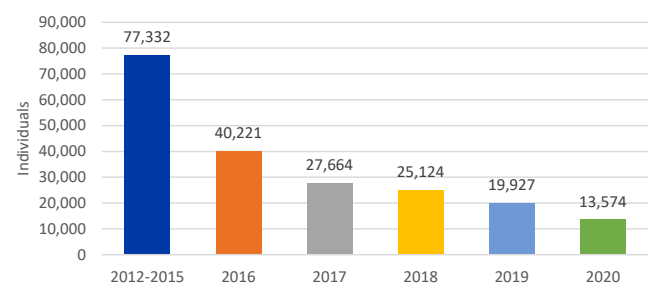
Returnees from Abroad by District | Kunduz

District	Total
Khan Abad	46,538
Kunduz	44,352
Chahar Darah	40,773
Ali Abad	23,509
Dasht-e-Archi	22,826
Imam Sahib	21,701
Qala-e-Zal	4,143

Legend: 2012-15 ▪ 2016 ▪ 2017 ▪ 2018 ▪ 2019 ▪ 2020
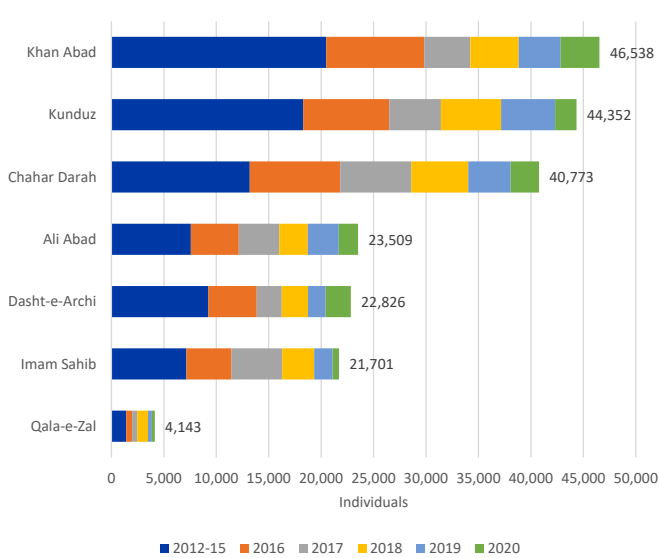
Returnees from Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Kunduz

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	85
2016	811
2017	1,226
2018	2,328
2019	2,001
2020	1,069
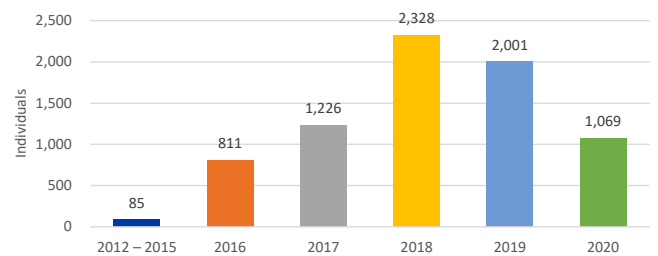
Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Kunduz

Year	Total
2012 – 2015	26,910
2016	12,051
2017	8,564
2018	9,994
2019	8,439
2020	6,655

Legend: ▪ Undocumented ▪ Documented
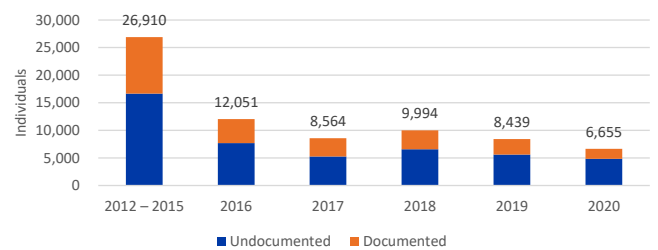
Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Kunduz

Year	Total
2012 – 2015	50,337
2016	27,359
2017	17,874
2018	12,796
2019	9,487
2020	5,850

Legend: ▪ Undocumented ▪ Documented
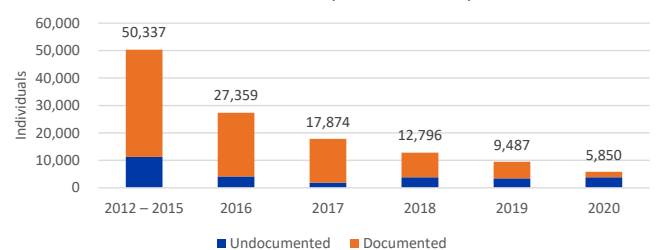
↝ ►► ARRIVAL IDPs

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.

88,517 IDPs currently reside in host communities

24,986 IDPs in Kunduz district, which hosts the most IDPs (28%)

0 IDPs reside in informal settlements

99% displaced due to conflict

1% displaced due to natural disaster

92% displaced within their home province

Arrival IDPs | Annual Trends | Kunduz

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	11,000
2016	14,028
2017	9,835
2018	16,034
2019	27,167
2020	10,453
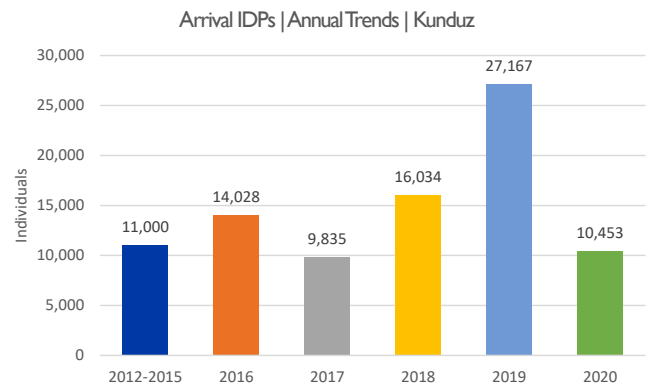
Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Kunduz

Same Province: 81,234 — 92%
Other Provices: 7,283 — 8%
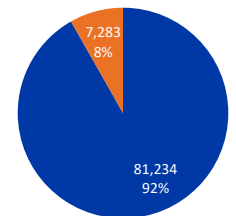
■ Same Province ■ Other Provices

Arrival IDPs by District | Kunduz

District	Individuals
Kunduz	24,986
Khan Abad	22,115
Chahar Darah	13,731
Ali Abad	11,599
Imam Sahib	11,116
Dasht-e-Archi	3,745
Qala-e-Zal	1,225

■ 2012-2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018 ■ 2019 ■ 2020
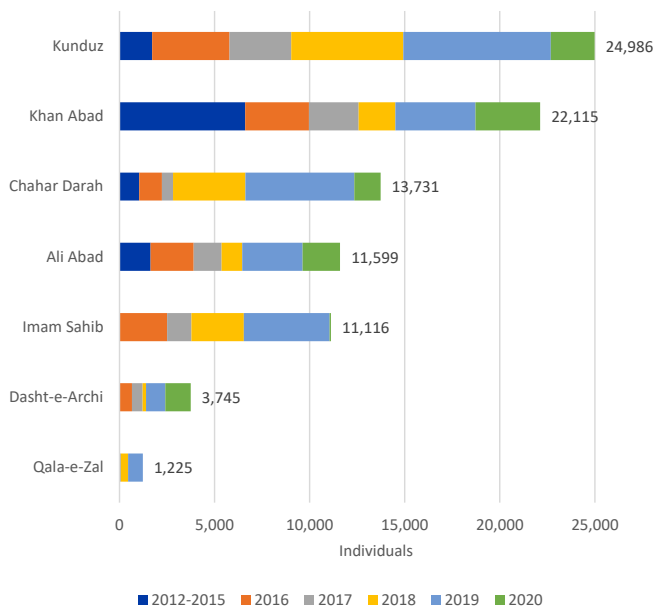
Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Kunduz

Own House: 3%
Rented House: 35%
Host Family: 62%
Tent: 0
Open Air: 0

■ Own House
■ Rented House
■ Host Family
■ Tent
■ Open Air
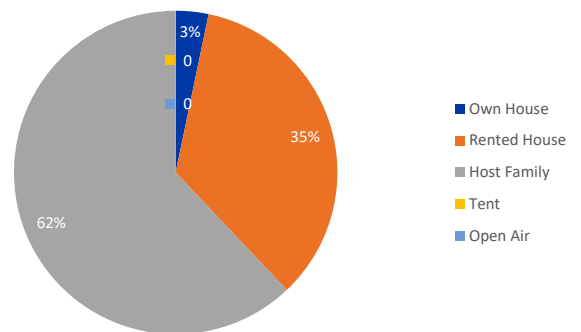
TOTAL INFLOW [RETURNEES + ARRIVAL IDPs]

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Kunduz

District		
Kunduz		69,338
Khan Abad		68,653
Chahar Darah		54,504
Ali Abad		35,108
Imam Sahib		32,817
Dasht-e-Archi		26,571
Qala-e-Zal		5,368

■ Returnees from Abroad ■ Arrival IDPs

Overall, Kunduz province hosts a total inflow of 292,359 returnees and IDPs, of which 70% (203,842) are returnees and 30% (88,517) are IDPs. The table below shows the 40 settlements in Kunduz that are most affected by this influx. These 40 settlements (13% of the 316 settlements assessed in Kunduz) host 28% of the province's returnees and IDPs. These communities are especially fragile and susceptible to social instability induced by this large influx and the subsequent competition for limited, already overstretched resources and job opportunities.

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Kunduz	44,352	24,986	69,338
Khan Abad	46,538	22,115	68,653
Chahar Darah	40,773	13,731	54,504
Ali Abad	23,509	11,599	35,108
Imam Sahib	21,701	11,116	32,817
Dasht-e-Archi	22,826	3,745	26,571
Qala-e-Zal	4,143	1,225	5,368
Grand Total	203,842	88,517	292,359

Top 40 settlements hosting the most Returnees + IDPs

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Sare Dowra	Kunduz	3,673
2	Naw Abad Konjak	Chahar Darah	2,914
3	Omar-khail (1)	Ali Abad	2,827
4	Naw Abad shahr	Imam Sahib	2,808
5	Sar e Dawrah	Khan Abad	2,764
6	Khazani	Kunduz	2,581
7	Seh Darak	Kunduz	2,407
8	Chahar Taaq Muhammad Jan (2)	Kunduz	2,339
9	Zard-kamar	Khan Abad	2,298
10	Aruchi	Khan Abad	2,216
11	Qarsi	Khan Abad	2,155
12	Lala Maydan (3)	Ali Abad	2,107
13	Nahre Jadid Qandahare	Chahar Darah	2,084
14	Shaikh Abad	Dasht-e-Archi	2,081
15	Lowdain	Kunduz	2,068
16	Ainunmujar	Chahar Darah	2,034
17	Haji sangi	Kunduz	1,995
18	Now Abad number 1	Ali Abad	1,866
19	Hayatabad	Khan Abad	1,863
20	Qosh Tapa (2)	Chahar Darah	1,860
21	Eshan Tob	Khan Abad	1,851
22	Qasem-ali	Ali Abad	1,850
23	Musa Za'i (1)	Khan Abad	1,848
24	Naqel	Ali Abad	1,789
25	Kabuli-qeshlaq (1)	Khan Abad	1,765
26	Aka-khail Shakh-tepa	Khan Abad	1,725
27	Char-sari	Khan Abad	1,719
28	Sahak	Khan Abad	1,695
29	Khowja-bolak	Khan Abad	1,689
30	Ali khil No.2	Kunduz	1,689
31	Sher Kush	Kunduz	1,674
32	Boye-mohsin Ramazan	Ali Abad	1,671
33	Eissa Khail	Chahar Darah	1,667
34	Ibrahim Khel	Kunduz	1,657
35	Band-barq	Khan Abad	1,650
36	Katar Khail	Kunduz	1,650
37	Dahi Kalan	Khan Abad	1,625
38	Rostaq Abad	Kunduz	1,560
39	Kobi Sufla	Kunduz	1,546
40	Chahar Taaq Muhammad Jan	Kunduz	1,542
		Total	80,802

Map 1: Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) by district

Total In-Flow (Returnees + IDPs)

No IDPs or Returnees | < 5,000 | 5,001 - 10,000 | 10,001 - 25,000 | 25,001 - 50,000 | > 50,000

Total In-Flow (Returnees + IDPs)
< 1,000 | 1,001 - 2,500 | 2,501 - 5,000 | 5,001 - 10,000 | > 10,000

Province of Interest | Countries | Province | District | Not Accessible

DTM AFGHANISTAN
**Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level |
Total Inflow (Returnees+IDPs) | June 2020**

Province: Kunduz

1 cm = 5 km
1:480,000

Data Source: IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM
Date map production :10 August 2020
Disclaimer : This map is for illustration purposes only.
Names & boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or
acceptance by IOM. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of
Control in Jammu & Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan.
The final status of Jammu & Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.
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Kilometers
0   5   10   20

UZBEKISTAN

TAJIKISTAN

Darqad
Khwaja Bahawuddin
Dasht-e-Qala
Rostaq
Imam Sahib
Dasht-e-Archi
Khwaja Ghar
Hazar Sumuch
Baharak
KUNDUZ
Kunduz
Qala-e-Zal
TAKHAR
Taloqan
BALKH
Khulm
Chahar Darah
Khan Abad
Namak Ab
Bangi
Ali Abad
Chal
SAMANGAN
Hazrat-e-Sultan
Aybak
Baghlan-e-Jadid
BAGHLAN
Burka
Eshkmesh

Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs) by district

Map 2: Districts of return of Returnees from Abroad

Returnees From Abroad per District

No IDPs or Returnees | < 5,000 | 5,001 - 10,000 | 10,001 - 25,000 | 25,001 - 50,000 | > 50,000

Returnees From Abroad per Settlement
< 1,000 | 1,001 - 2,500 | 2,501 - 5,000 | 5,001 - 10,000 | > 10,000

Countries | Province | Province of Interest | District | Not Accessible

DTM AFGHANISTAN
**Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level |
Returnees from Abroad | June 2020**

Province: Kunduz

1 cm = 5 km
1:480,000

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Kilometers
0   5   10   20

UZBEKISTAN

TAJIKISTAN

Darqad
Khwaja Bahawuddin
Dasht-e-Qala
Rostaq
Imam Sahib
Dasht-e-Archi
Khwaja Ghar
Hazar Sumuch
Baharak
KUNDUZ
Kunduz
Qala-e-Zal
TAKHAR
Taloqan
BALKH
Khulm
Chahar Darah
Khan Abad
Namak Ab
Bangi
Ali Abad
Chal
SAMANGAN
Hazrat-e-Sultan
Aybak
Baghlan-e-Jadid
BAGHLAN
Burka
Eshkmesh

Districts of return of Returnees from Abroad

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.

146,376
Fled IDPs

84%
fled IDPs displaced in Kunduz

100%
displaced due to conflict

0%
displaced due to natural disaster

Fled IDPs by District | Kunduz

District	Individuals
Khan Abad	56,331
Kunduz	30,675
Chahar Darah	19,082
Dasht-e-Archi	16,663
Imam Sahib	12,033
Ali Abad	7,413
Qala-e-Zal	4,179

Legend: 2012-2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020

Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Kunduz

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	39,766
2016	35,182
2017	18,305
2018	17,108
2019	27,930
2020	8,085

DTM AFGHANISTAN

Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level | Fled IDPs | June 2020

Province: Kunduz

Total Fled IDPs per District: No IDPs or Returnees | < 5,000 | 5,001 - 10,000 | 10,001 - 25,000 | 25,001 - 50,000 | > 50,000

Total Fled IDPs per Settlement: < 1,000 | 1,001 - 2,500 | 2,501 - 5,000 | 5,001 - 10,000 | > 10,000

Countries | Province | Province of Interest | District | Not Accessible

Data Source: IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM
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1 cm = 5 km
1:480,000

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Kilometers
0   5   10   20

Districts of origin of Fled IDPs

RETURNED IDPS

Returned IDPs are Afghans who have returned to their home place of origin in the assessed location or settlement from which they had fled as IDPs in the past, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection concerns, or natural and human-made disasters.

1,270,875
Returned IDPs

87%
returned from other locations in Kunduz

3 in 4
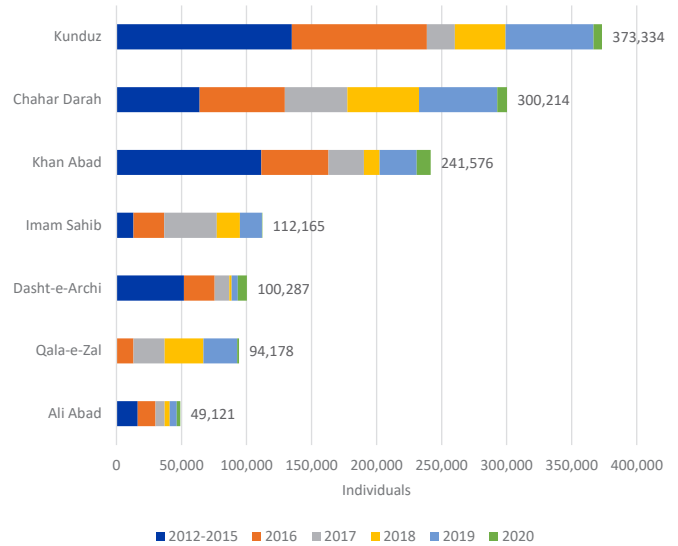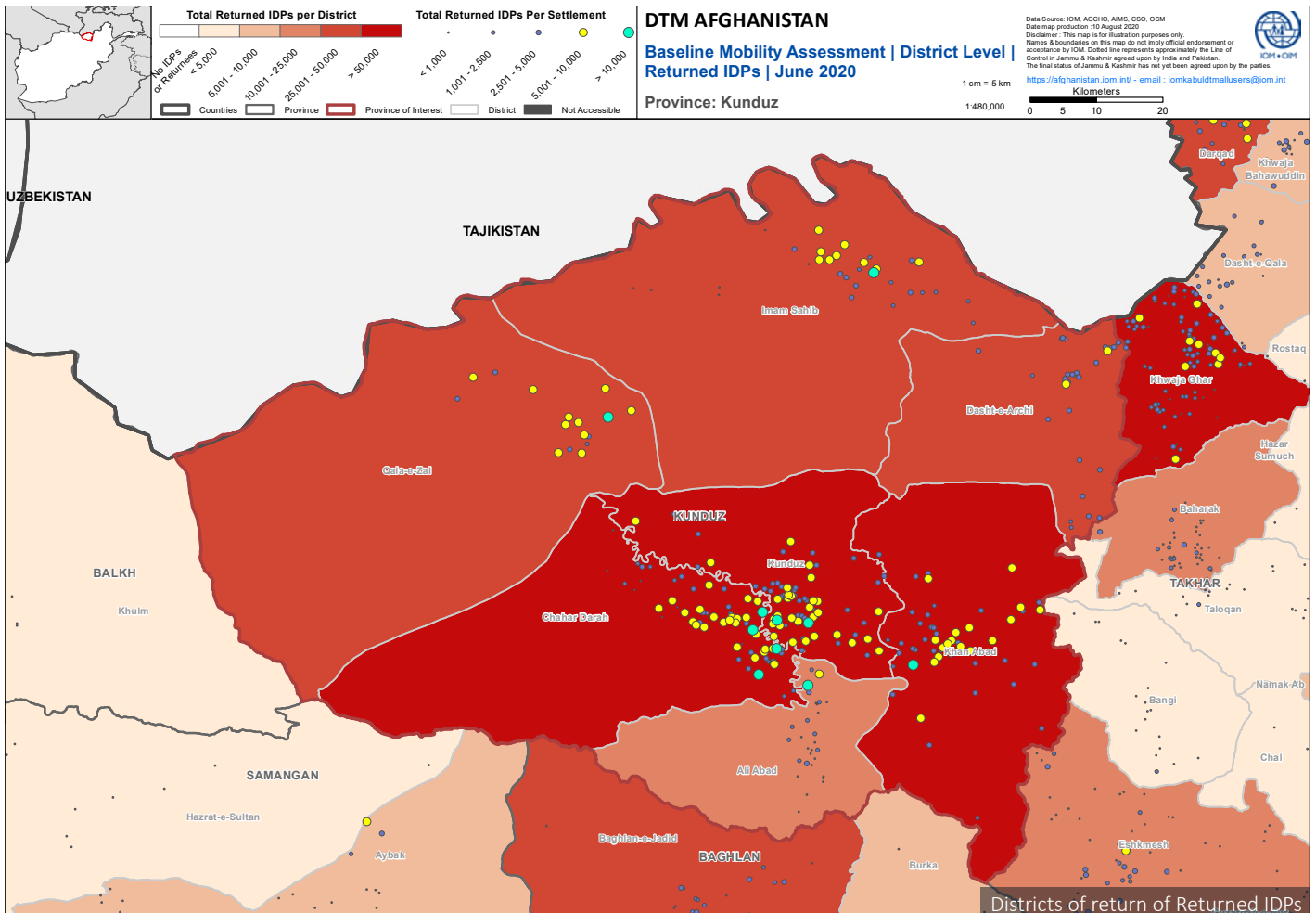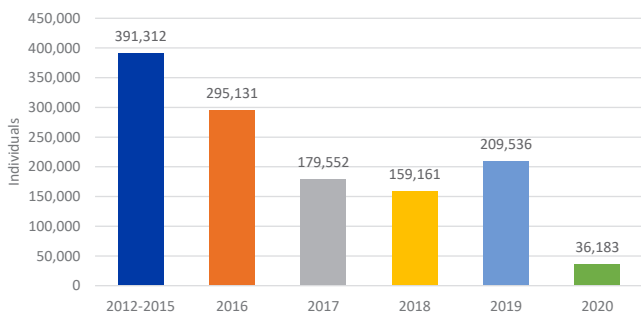former IDPs returned to only 3 districts: Kunduz, Chahar Darah and Khan Abad (72%)

1 in 4
of all returned IDPs in Kunduz returned to Kunduz district (29%)

Returned IDPs by District | Kunduz

District	Individuals
Kunduz	373,334
Chahar Darah	300,214
Khan Abad	241,576
Imam Sahib	112,165
Dasht-e-Archi	100,287
Qala-e-Zal	94,178
Ali Abad	49,121

■ 2012-2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018 ■ 2019 ■ 2020

Rerturned IDPs | Annual Trends | Kunduz

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	391,312
2016	295,131
2017	179,552
2018	159,161
2019	209,536
2020	36,183

DTM AFGHANISTAN
Baseline Mobility Assessment | District Level | Returned IDPs | June 2020
Province: Kunduz

Total Returned IDPs per District
No IDPs or Returnees · < 5,000 · 5,001 - 10,000 · 10,001 - 25,000 · 25,001 - 50,000 · > 50,000

Total Returned IDPs Per Settlement
< 1,000 · 1,001 - 2,500 · 2,501 - 5,000 · 5,001 - 10,000 · > 10,000

Countries · Province · Province of Interest · District · Not Accessible

UZBEKISTAN

TAJIKISTAN

Imam Sahib

Darqad

Khwaja Bahawuddin

Dasht-e-Qala

Rostaq

Khwaja Ghar

Dasht-e-Archi

Hazar Sumuch

Baharak

Qala-e-Zal

KUNDUZ

Kunduz

TAKHAR

Taloqan

BALKH

Khulm

Chahar Darah

Khan Abad

Nāmak-Ab

Bangi

Chal

SAMANGAN

Ali Abad

Hazrat-e-Sultan

Aybak

Baghlan-e-Jadid

BAGHLAN

Burka

Eshkmesh

Districts of return of Returned IDPs

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.
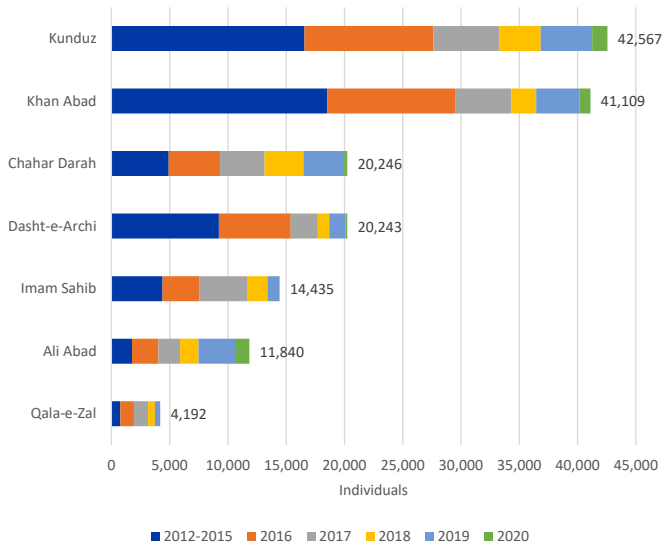
154,632 fled abroad
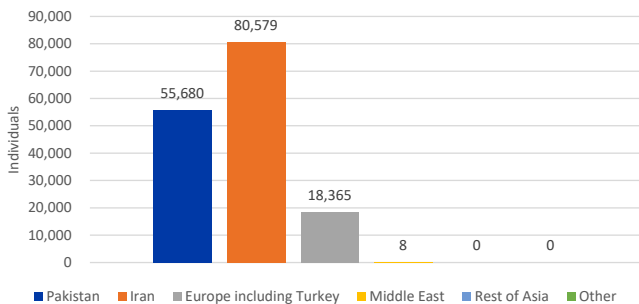
18,365 fled to Europe (12%)
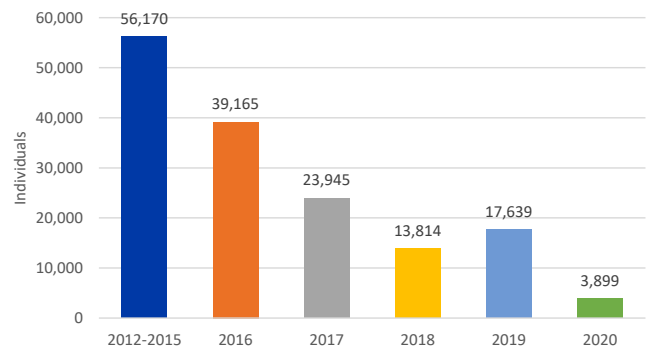
80,579 fled to Iran (52%)

55,680 fled to Pakistan (36%)

Out-Migrants | Annual Trends | Kunduz

Year	Individuals
2012-2015	56,170
2016	39,165
2017	23,945
2018	13,814
2019	17,639
2020	3,899

Out-Migrants by District | Kunduz

District	Individuals
Kunduz	42,567
Khan Abad	41,109
Chahar Darah	20,246
Dasht-e-Archi	20,243
Imam Sahib	14,435
Ali Abad	11,840
Qala-e-Zal	4,192

■ 2012-2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018 ■ 2019 ■ 2020

Out-Migrants to Europe & Turkey | Annual Trends | Kunduz

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	2,090
2016	4,838
2017	4,387
2018	2,486
2019	3,606
2020	958

Out-Migrants by Country/Region of Destination | Kunduz

Destination	Individuals
Pakistan	55,680
Iran	80,579
Europe including Turkey	18,365
Middle East	8
Rest of Asia	0
Other	0

■ Pakistan ■ Iran ■ Europe including Turkey ■ Middle East ■ Rest of Asia ■ Other
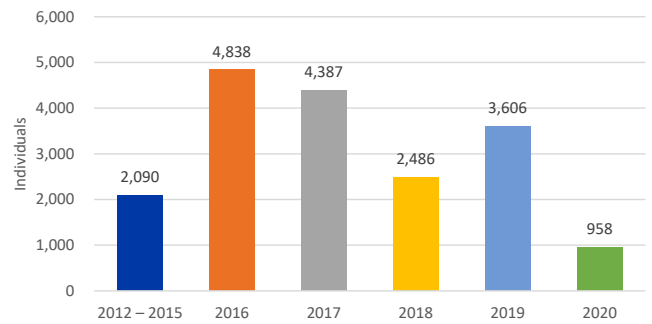
Out-Migrants to Pakistan | Annual Trends | Kunduz

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	23,132
2016	15,442
2017	6,020
2018	3,447
2019	5,614
2020	2,025
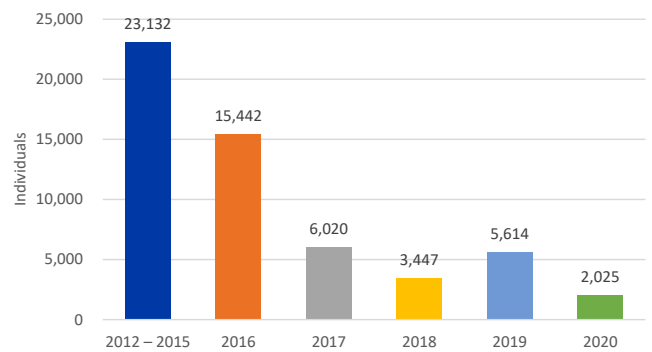
Out-Migrants to Iran | Annual Trends | Kunduz

Year	Individuals
2012 – 2015	30,948
2016	18,885
2017	13,538
2018	7,881
2019	8,411
2020	916
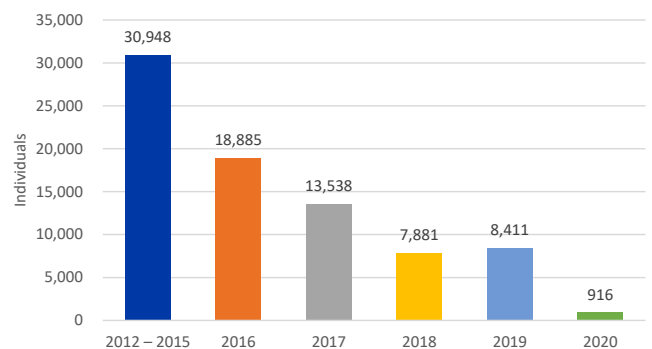
International Organization for Migration
17 Route des Morillons
P.O. box 17
1211 Geneva 19
Switzerland

International Organization for Migration
House #27
4th Street
Ansari Square
Shahr-e Naw
Kabul, Afghanistan

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.

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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