



DTM

AFGHANISTAN

COMMUNITY-BASED NEEDS ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY RESULTS
ROUND 12 • JAN – MAR 2021



Transported in a local school bus, these boys are fortunate to be among the only 31% of children who go to school in Kandahar. More than three decades of sustained conflict has deprived 1,580,550 children from education in Afghanistan. © IOM 2021

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 escalating armed conflict, which are situated 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. This round of data collection registered a 7% increase in violent incidents.
- Drought and flood-prone provinces, such as Ghor, Badghis, Farah, Uruzgan, Helmand and Zabul, 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 2021 drought in Afghanistan. Populations in these provinces already rely on various coping mechanisms, consuming less preferred, less nutritious foods, borrowing for food, limiting portion sizes and, in Baghlan, Samangan and Takhar, on average more than once per week, skipping entire meals. Households, nation-wide, 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, Afghans are increasingly migrating abroad to Iran, Turkey and beyond.
- 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
- 12,873** settlements hosting IDP and returnee populations assessed
- 76,985** key informants interviewed
- 4,359,961** returnees from abroad [2012-2021]
- 4,927,639** IDPs [2012-2021] currently in host communities
- 5,370,101** individuals fled as IDPs [2012-2021]
- 6,514,365** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012-2021]
- 3,270,211** out-migrants fled abroad [2012-2021]
- 1,580,550** (28%) children are out-of-school
- 15,600,935** (73%) individuals above 18 years old are unemployed
- AFN 36,804** (USD 471) average debt has been accumulated by families
- 9,127,180** (21%) individuals do not visit health facilities
- 18,633,260** (46%) individuals are in need of drinking water
- 8,196** (64%) settlements did not receive any humanitarian or development assistance during the past 6 months
- 1,271,200** (3%) individuals have at least one vulnerability/disability

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 enumerators cannot physically reach a community, due to insecurity, conflict, or risk of retaliation, enumerators meet the focus groups at safe locations outside their communities.



76,985

key informants (KIs) interviewed



1,964

female key informants (3%)



75,021

male key informants (97%)



6

average number of KIs per focus group



9,789

key informants are IDPs or returnees (13%)



16,526

KIs from host communities (21%)



27,830

KIs from multi-sectoral and social services (36%)



18,645

KIs from local authorities (24%)



COVERAGE

During round 12 of CBNA data collection, DTM reached 76,985 community leaders in the 12,873 targeted settlements that host IDPs and returnees. This coverage is 9 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 9 settlements

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.

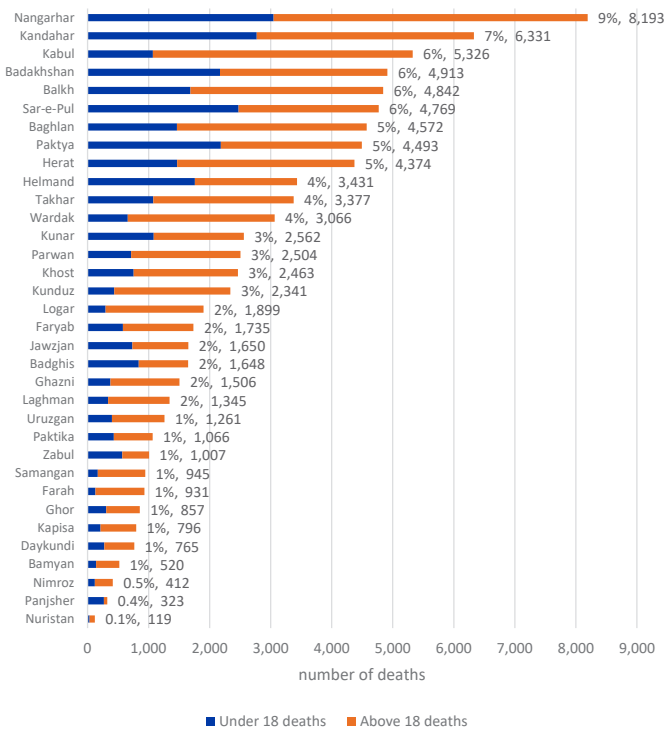
Province	Date Last Assessed	Number of Districts	Number of Districts Assessed	Number of Settlements Assessed	Key Informants Interviewed
Badakhshan	31/Mar/21	28	28	938	6,171
Badghis	31/Mar/21	7	7	293	2,249
Baghlan	31/Mar/21	15	15	585	3,816
Balkh	31/Mar/21	16	16	662	3,900
Bamyan	31/Mar/21	7	7	209	1,430
Daykundi	31/Mar/21	9	9	232	1,605
Farah	31/Mar/21	11	11	383	2,120
Faryab	31/Mar/21	14	14	293	1,485
Ghazni	31/Mar/21	19	19	408	1,940
Ghor	31/Mar/21	10	10	285	1,501
Helmand	31/Mar/21	13	13	291	1,257
Herat	31/Mar/21	16	16	631	3,897
Jawzjan	31/Mar/21	11	11	333	1,969
Kabul	31/Mar/21	15	15	579	3,595
Kandahar	31/Mar/21	16	16	418	2,473
Kapisa	31/Mar/21	7	7	186	1,200
Khost	31/Mar/21	13	13	585	3,362
Kunar	31/Mar/21	15	15	360	2,151
Kunduz	31/Mar/21	7	7	316	1,836
Laghman	31/Mar/21	5	5	213	1,132
Logar	31/Mar/21	7	7	377	1,711
Nangarhar	31/Mar/21	22	22	911	5,562
Nimroz	31/Mar/21	5	5	290	1,769
Nuristan	31/Mar/21	8	8	47	224
Paktika	31/Mar/21	19	19	294	1,541
Paktya	31/Mar/21	11	11	419	1,850
Panjsher	31/Mar/21	7	7	107	808
Parwan	31/Mar/21	10	10	398	2,578
Samangan	31/Mar/21	7	7	228	1,347
Sar-e-Pul	31/Mar/21	7	7	299	1,805
Takhar	31/Mar/21	17	17	577	4,160
Uruzgan	31/Mar/21	7	7	103	576
Wardak	31/Mar/21	9	9	230	1,658
Zabul	31/Mar/21	11	11	393	2,307
Total		401	401	12,873	76,985

DEMOGRAPHICS

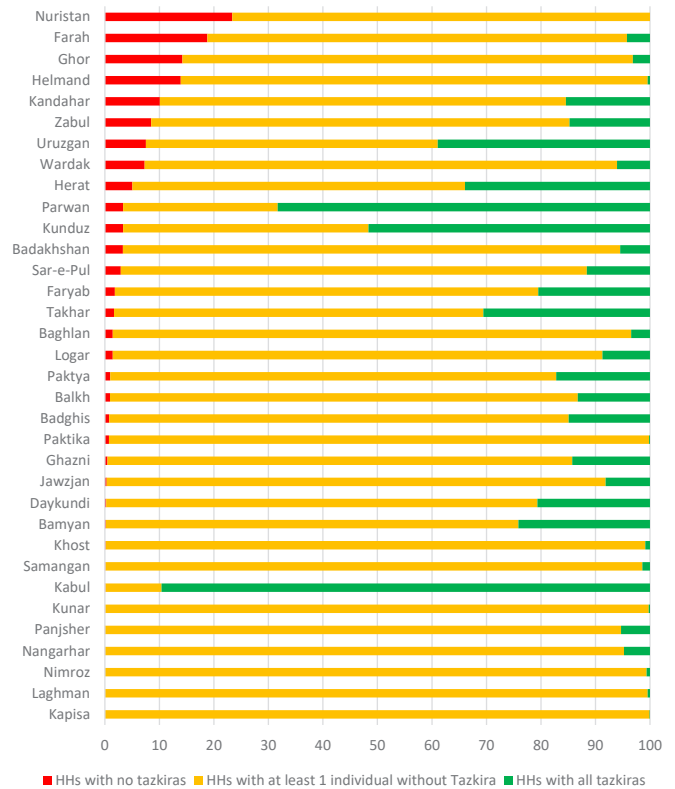
Death rates remain highest in provinces hosting Afghanistan's major urban areas and those heavily affected by active conflict. Conflict, returning from displacement, natural disasters and employment are the major reasons for populations to arrive in certain settlements, most frequently as arrival IDPs. For population outflows, employment, education, conflict, healthcare and natural disasters 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. Nuristan, Farah, and Ghor scored 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.

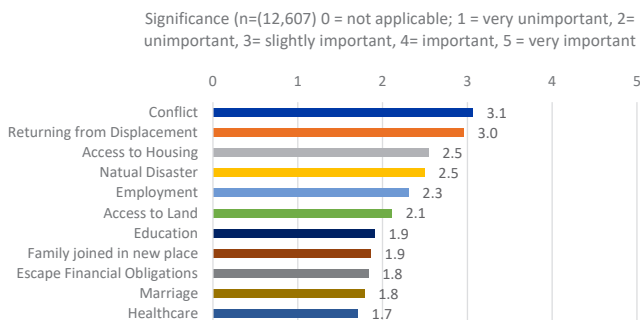
Deaths | By age category and province



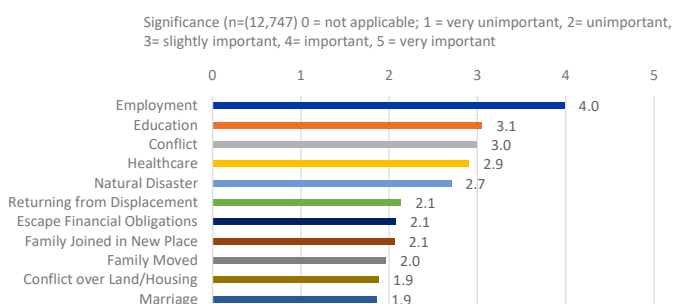
Tazkira Ownership | By province



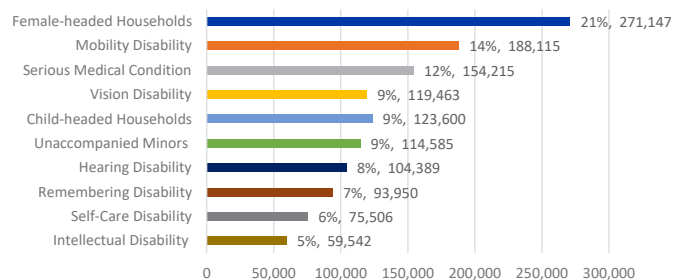
Reasons for Population Inflow Longer than 1 Month | Ranked by significance



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



Vulnerability Criteria



These local men in Badakhshan work together to pave a road and connect their village to the main street. © IOM 2021

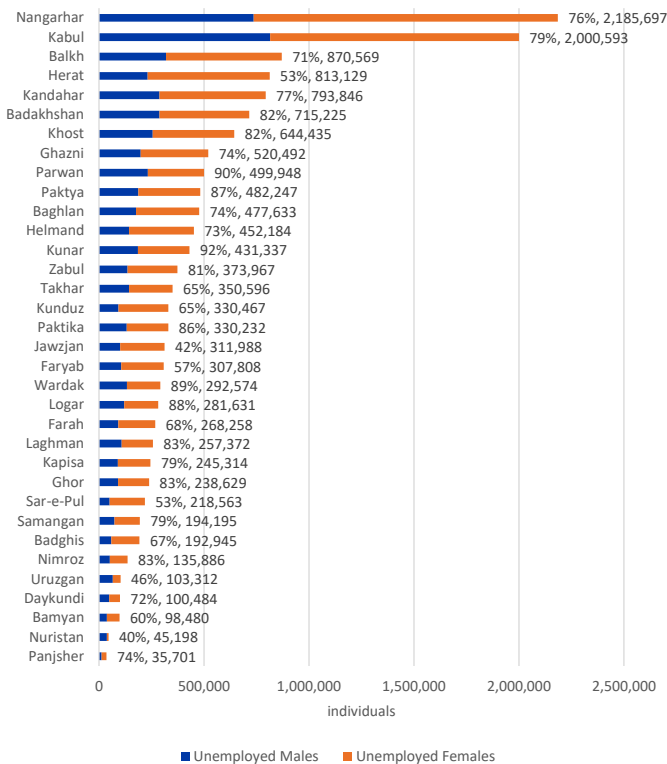


EMPLOYMENT

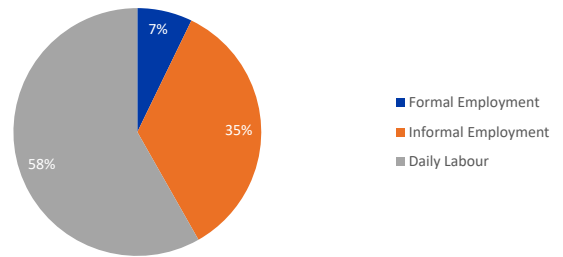
73% of all Afghan nationals over 18 years old and 57% of all males over 18 years old are unemployed. Provinces such as Kunar, Parwan, and Paktya score highest in terms of relative unemployment. Provinces with low absolute numbers of unemployed persons are mostly rural, remote and sparsely habited, such as Nuristan, Jawzjan, and Uruzgan. 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, 79% of children and the elderly are employed, this figure being substantially lower in Panjsher (1%), Nuristan (4%) and Daykundi (11%). Prior work experience, pre-existing relations with employers and co-workers, younger age, recommendations and higher levels of literacy guide employers' hiring decisions.

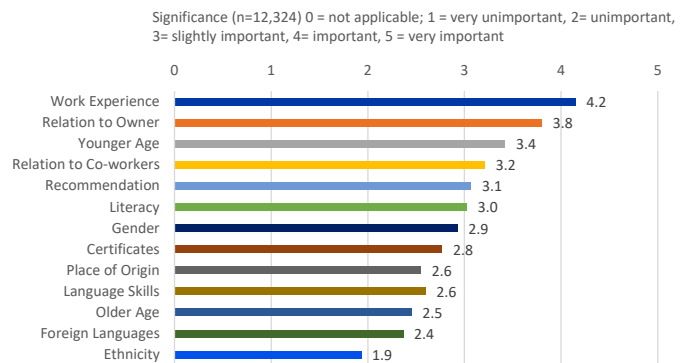
Unemployment Figures (18+) | By sex and province



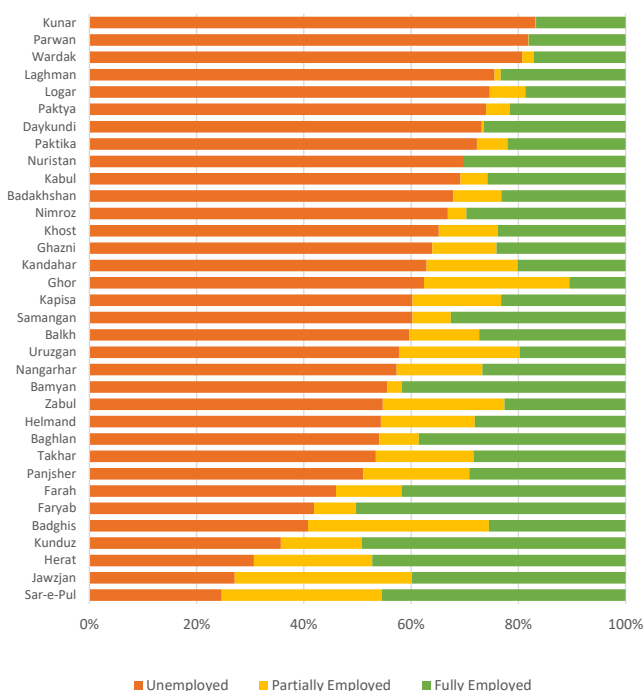
Type of contracts



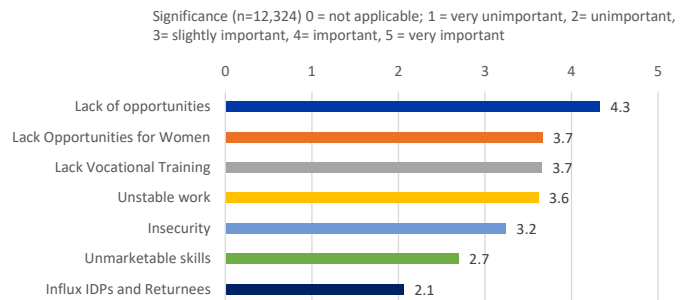
Employers' Hiring Priorities | Ranked by significance



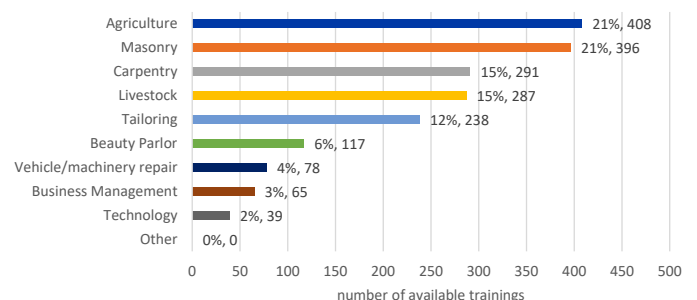
Employment Status | Men (males over 18)



Barriers to Employment | Ranked by significance



Available Vocational Trainings





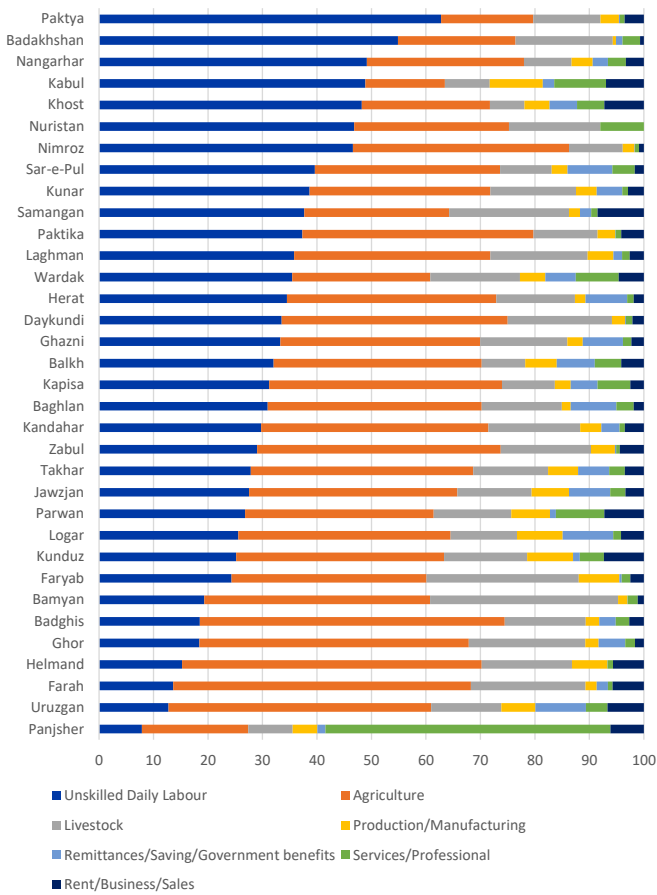
FINANCE + ASSETS

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. Over 70% of population in Bamyan, Farah, Badghis, Ghor and Helmand rely on agriculture and livestock for a living and are extremely vulnerable to the potential 2021 drought in Afghanistan.

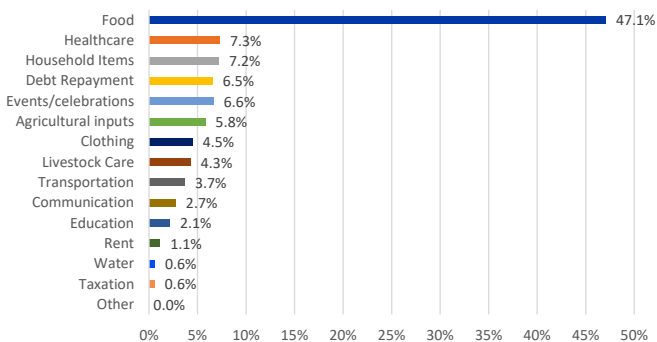
Average incomes are highest in Kunduz, Kandahar, Faryab and Laghman, owing to their urban centres, access to cross-border trade, and inclusion in the informal economy. Expenses are highest in conflict-affected provinces like Paktika, Wardak and Khost. The largest monthly income gap is in Wardak, followed by Kunar. 47% of households’ disposable income is spent on food purchases, scoring highest in remote provinces such as Panjsher (63%) and Nimroz (61%), lowest in relatively urban Herat (57%).

Over 2 million households are in debt, with average debt being AFN 36,384, or USD \$473 (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 Paktika, which are also amongst the most impoverished provinces in the country.

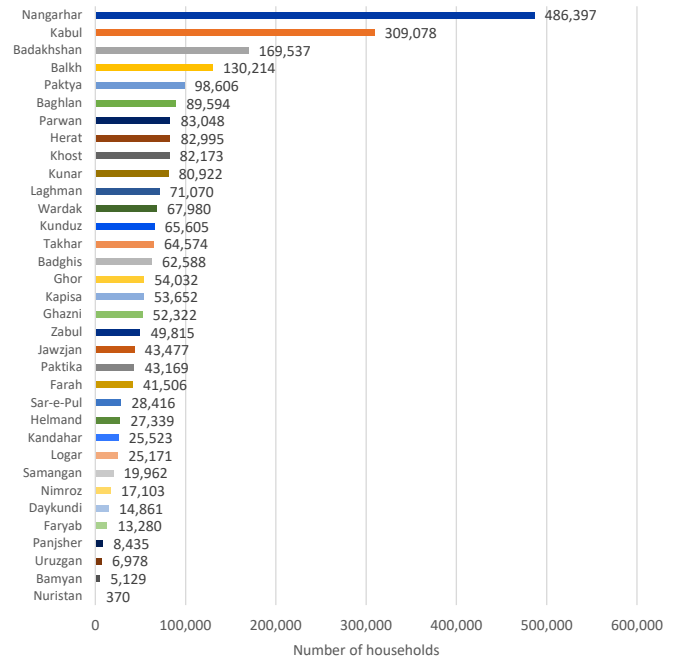
Income Sources | By province



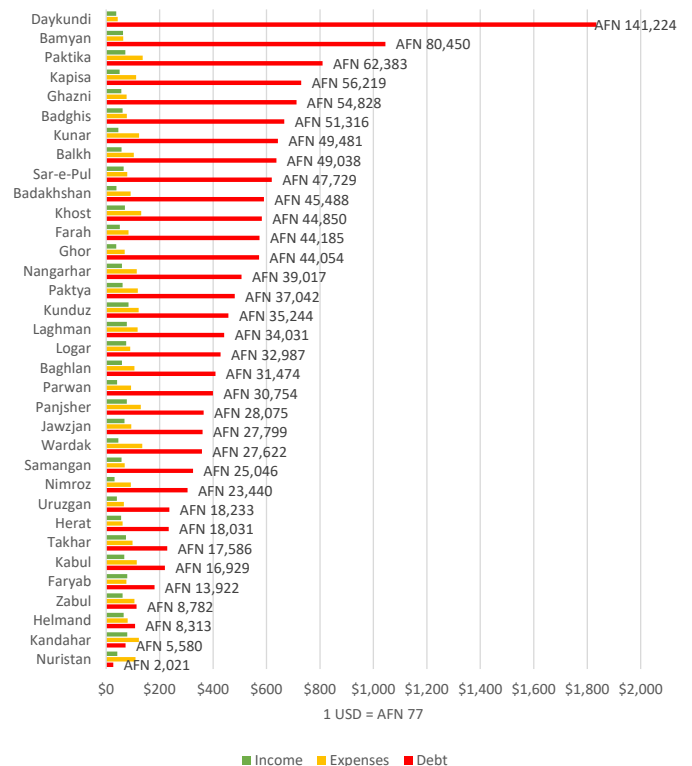
Average Household Expenditure | By category



Number of indebted households | By province



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

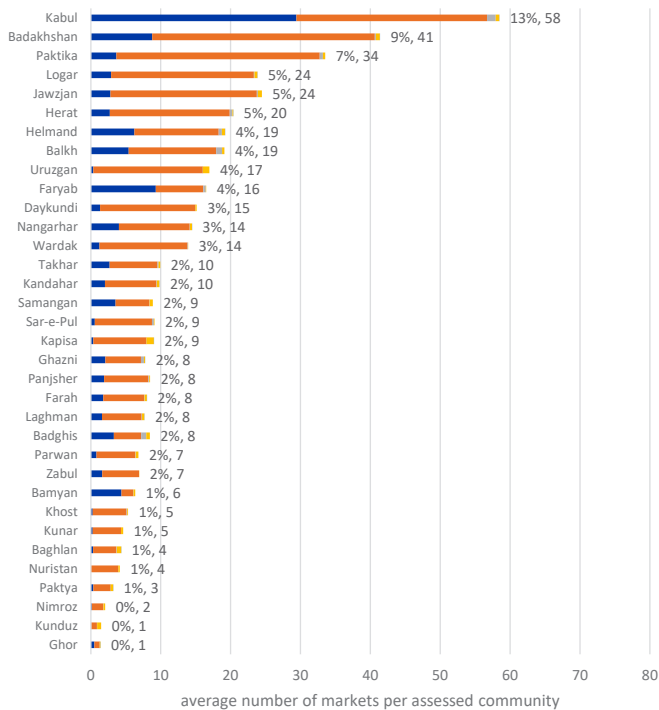


MARKETS

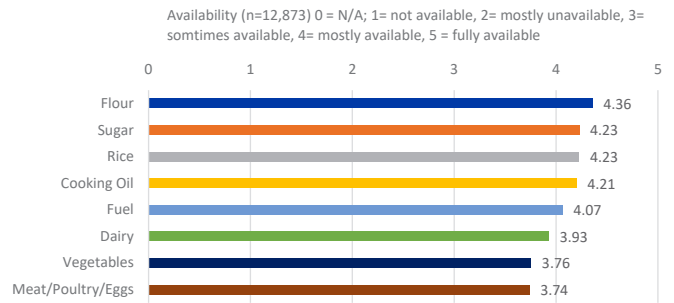
At the country-level, on average, communities have access to small stores and roadside carts. Between provinces, DTM found large disparities in access to markets. Kabul, Badakhshan, Paktika and Logar have the greatest access to markets, due to their proximity to major border crossings and urban centres. Access is lowest in remote provinces, such as Ghor, Kunduz, Nimroz, Paktya, Nuristan and Baghlan. 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 rice increased 74%, while cooking oil, flour and fuel increased 80% in most provinces during the 3 months prior to the assessment.

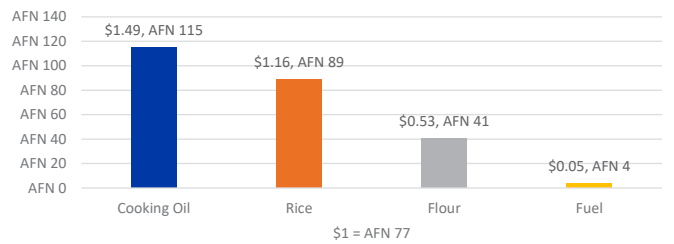
Availability of Markets | By province & type of market



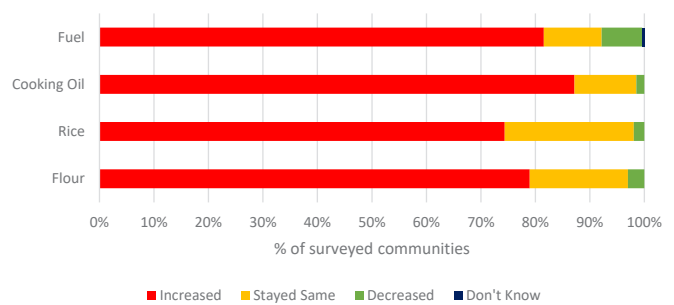
Availability of Commodities | Ranked by availability



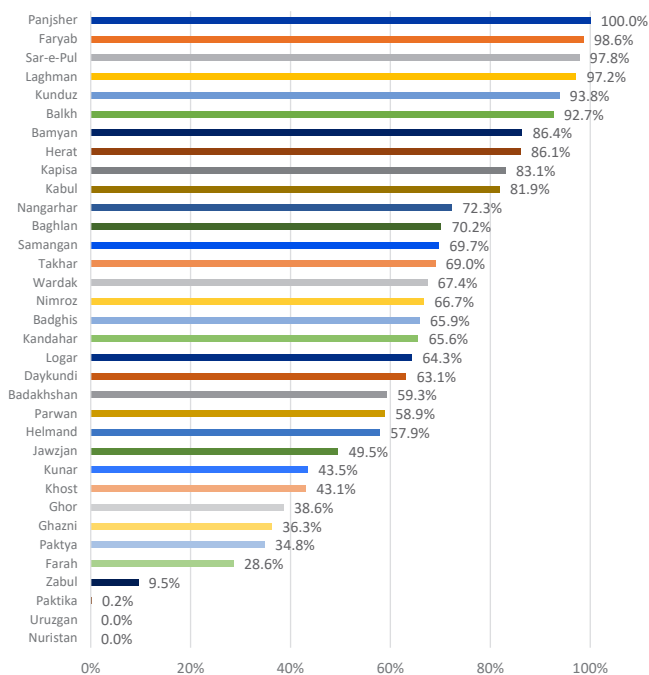
Commodity Prices Per Kilo/Liter



Price Fluctuation of Commodities During Past Three Months



Women's Access to Markets | By province

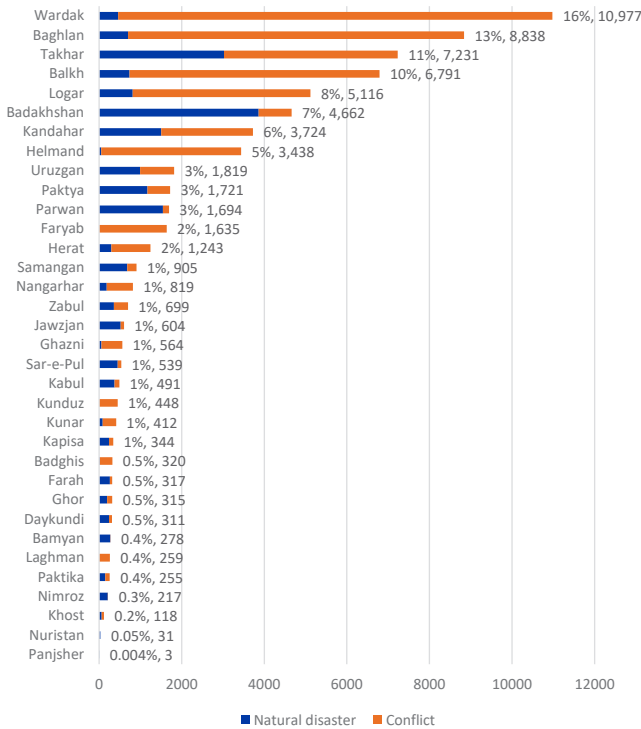


Small shops, like this one in Paktika, are ideal locations for distributing COVID-19 risk communication messaging and materials. © IOM 2020

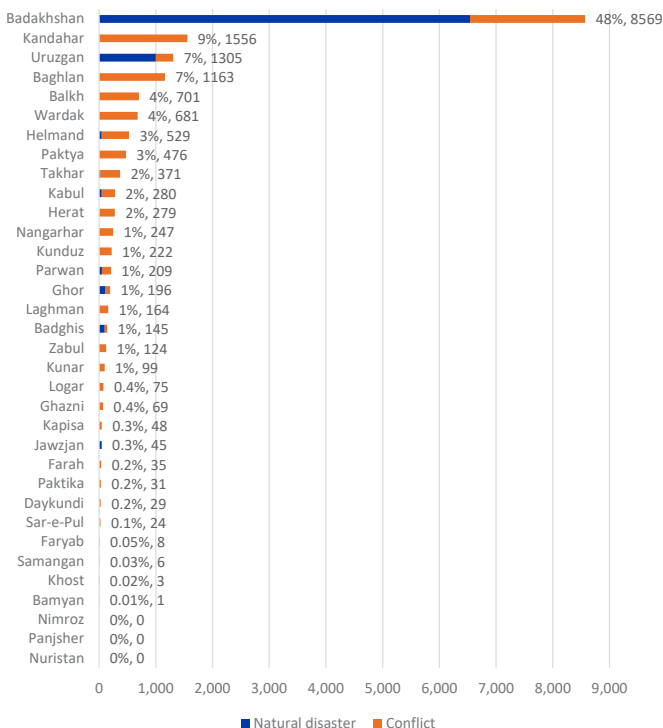
SAFETY + SECURITY

81% of reported incidents, besides 89% of fatalities, occurring during the 6 months prior to this assessment, happened due to conflict. There has been a 7% increase in the number of reported incidents highlighting the continuing escalation of conflict happening throughout the country. Most of the security incidents occurred as armed conflict, followed by extortion and IEDs.

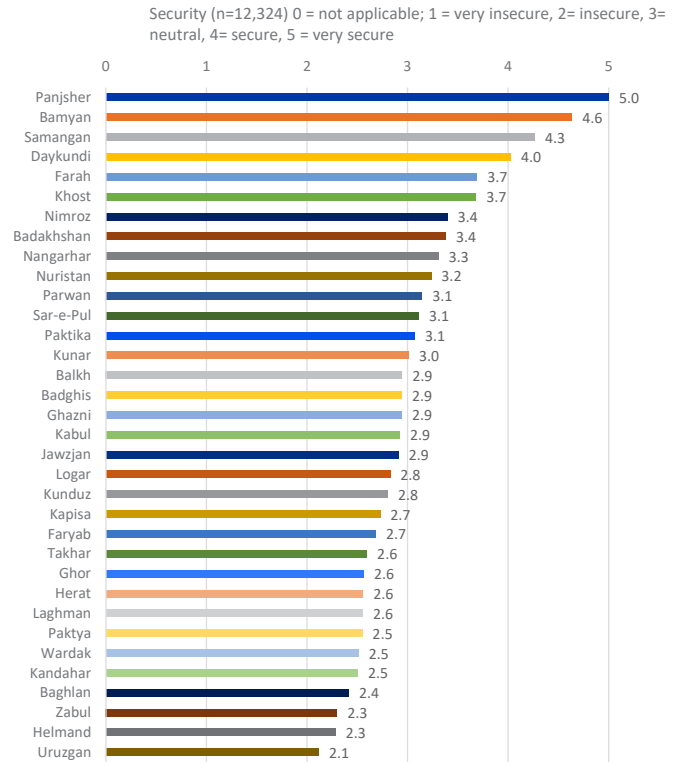
Natural Disaster and Security-related Incidents in Last 6 Months | By province



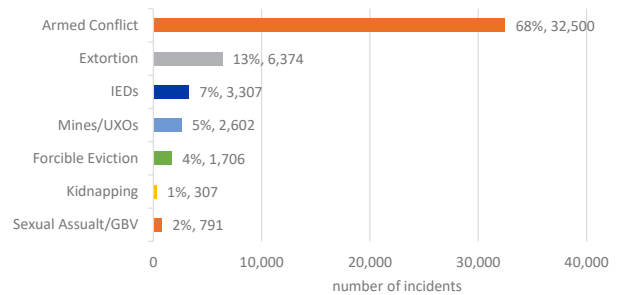
Natural Disaster and Security-related Fatalities in Last 6 Months | By province



Security Situation | Ranked by security



Security-related Incidents in Last 6 Months



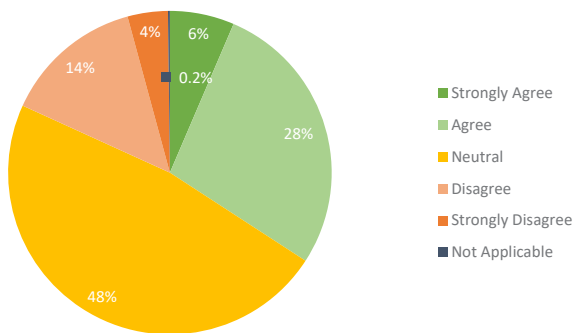
This is one of many buildings destroyed as a result of ongoing conflict in Takhar, where 4,209 violent incidents led to 351 fatalities in the last six months. © IOM 2021

SOCIAL COHESION

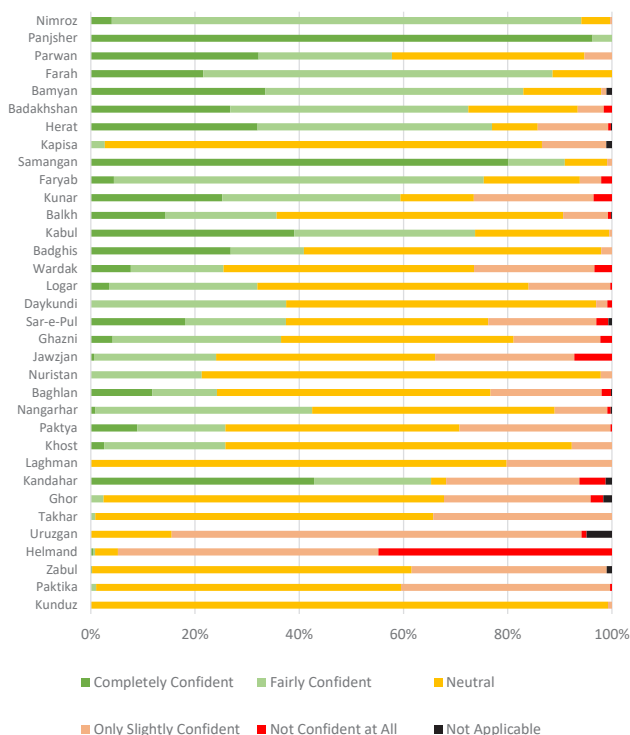
Only 42% of the interviewed community leaders feel confident in the formal justice system. Populations have the highest confidence in Panjsher (100%), followed by Nimroz (94%) and Samangan (91%). Provinces scoring lowest in terms of confidence are conflict-affected Kunduz (0%), Laghman (0%), Uruzgan (0%) and Zabul (0%). One-third of all surveyed villages (34%) 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=733), they exist mostly between IDPs, returnees and host community members, and herders and farmers. Tensions revolve around access to resources such as land, employment, or historical reasons. 65% 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 or between the families involved.

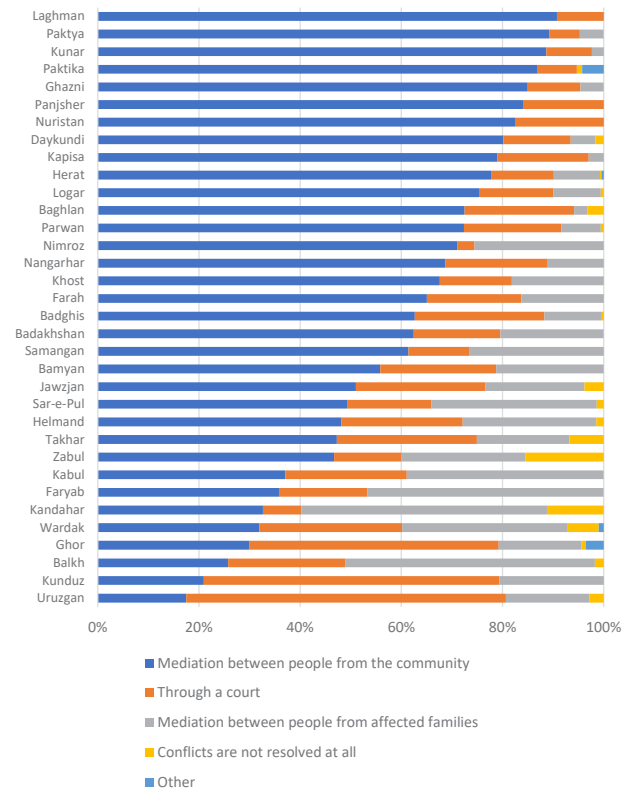
Feel secure in daily outdoor activities



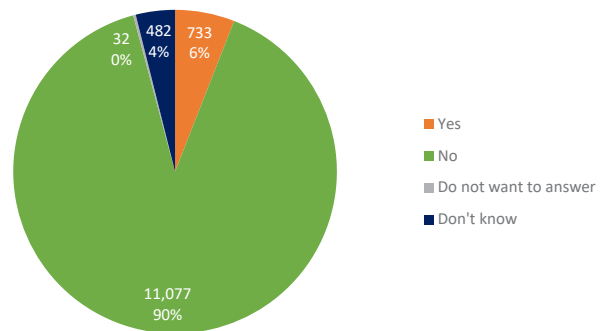
Confidence in the Justice System | By province



Conflict Mediation | By province



Mistrust between groups within communities | n=12,324

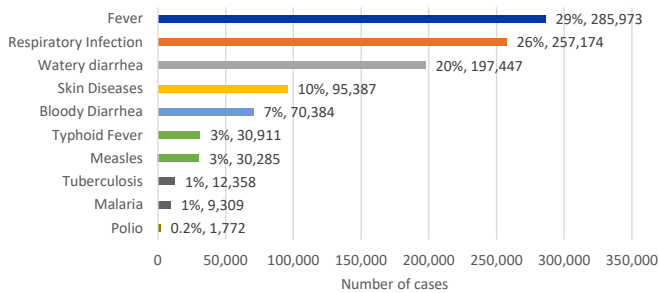


HEALTH

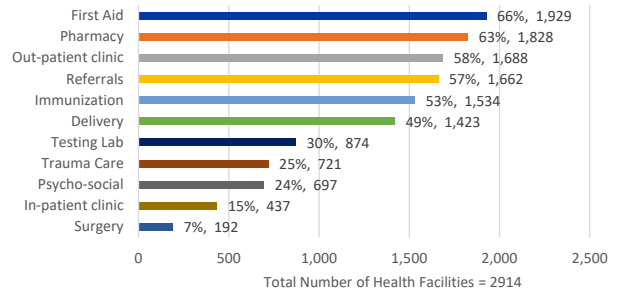
Symptoms similar to COVID-19, such as fever (29% of cases), respiratory infections (26%) and watery diarrhoea (20%) are widespread, highlighting the need for continued community-based infection prevention and control measures. The reported incidence of respiratory infections has increased from 21% to 26%. Only 18% of all surveyed communities have a health clinic located within the confines of their settlement, but with significant disparities between provinces. In Uruzgan, where the closest health centre is on average 27 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, 21% of the surveyed populations do not visit their closest health clinics when they are ill, rising to 65% in Uruzgan, 48% in Kandahar and 44% 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.

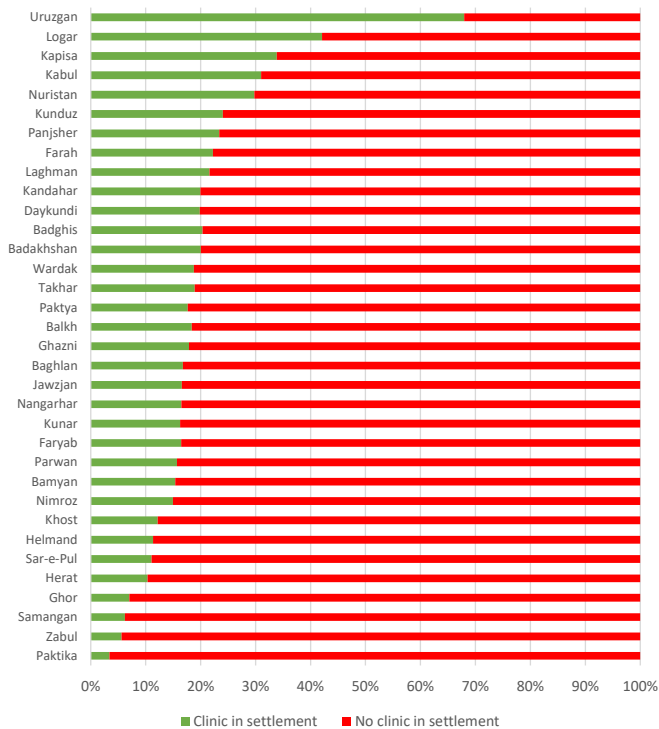
Diseases & Health Conditions



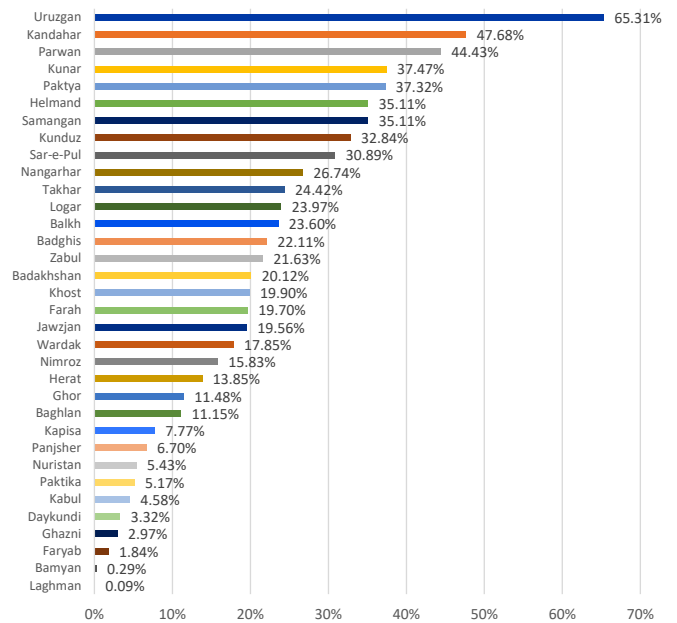
Services Offered at Health Facilities | By type of services



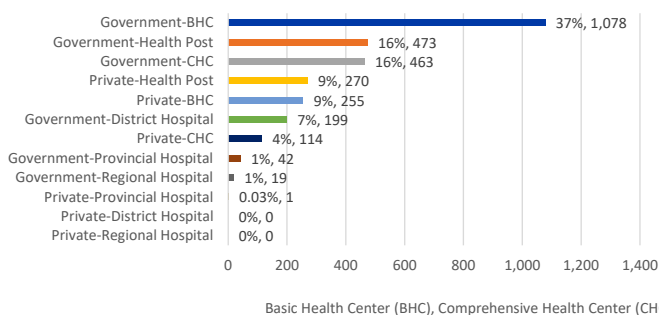
Access to Clinics | By province



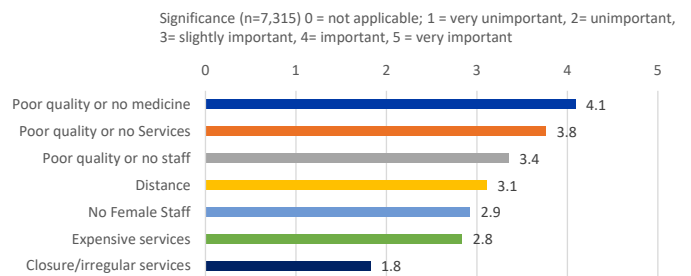
Population Not Using Nearest Health Facility | By province



Number & Types of Health Facilities



Reasons for Not Using Nearest Health Facility | By significance

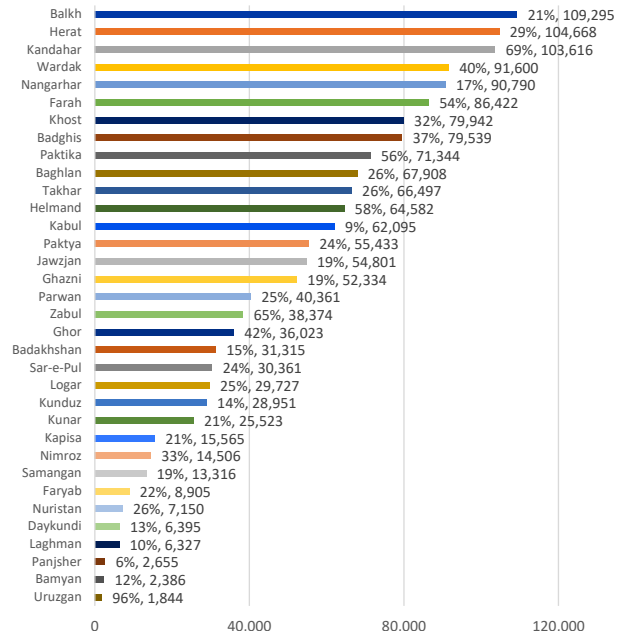


EDUCATION

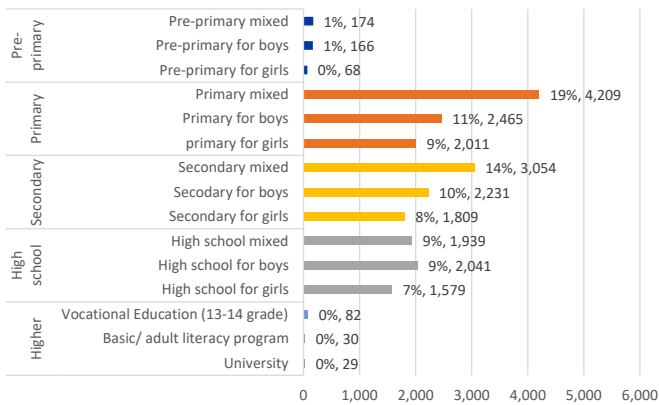
Similar to access to health facilities, wide disparities exist in the availability of schools between provinces. While more populous, urbanised environs are more likely to have education facilities, their higher population density results in a higher number of potential students per education facility. Kabul has, on average, one school for every 2,634 school-aged children, whereas Nimroz and Panjsher have the best coverage with one school per every 371 and 372 children, respectively. The highest numbers of out-of-school children are found in Balkh, Herat, and Kandahar.

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.

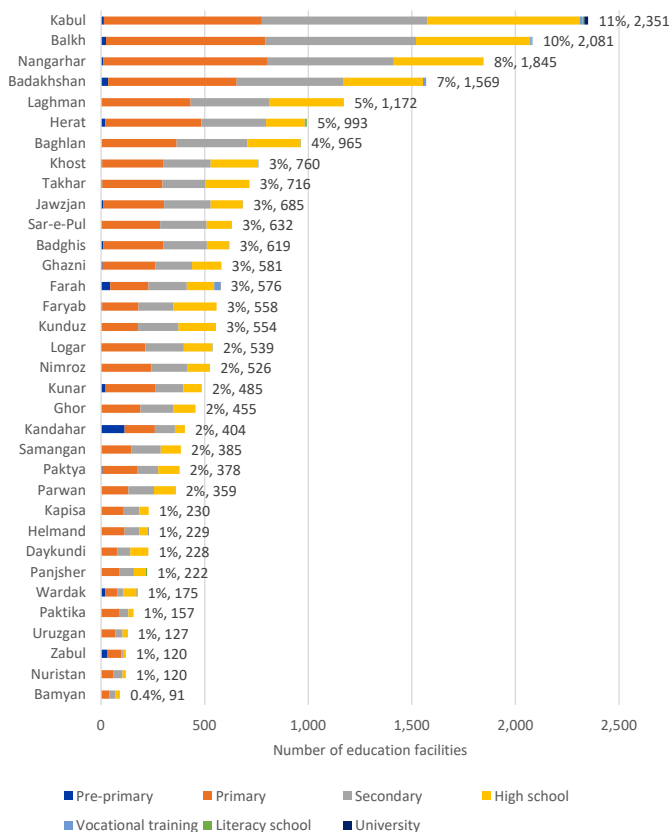
Number of Out-of-School Children | By province



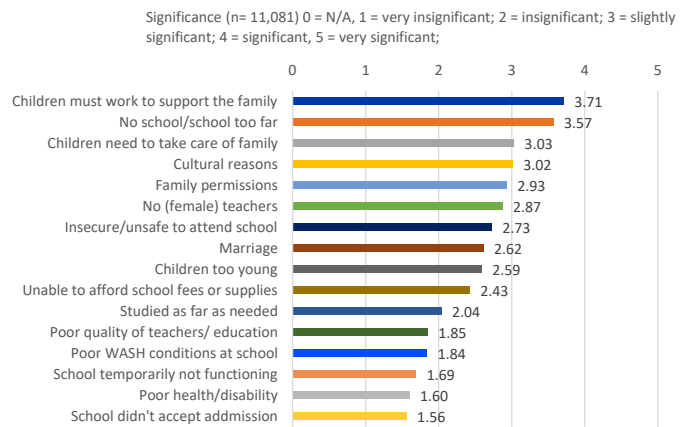
Types of Education Facilities Available



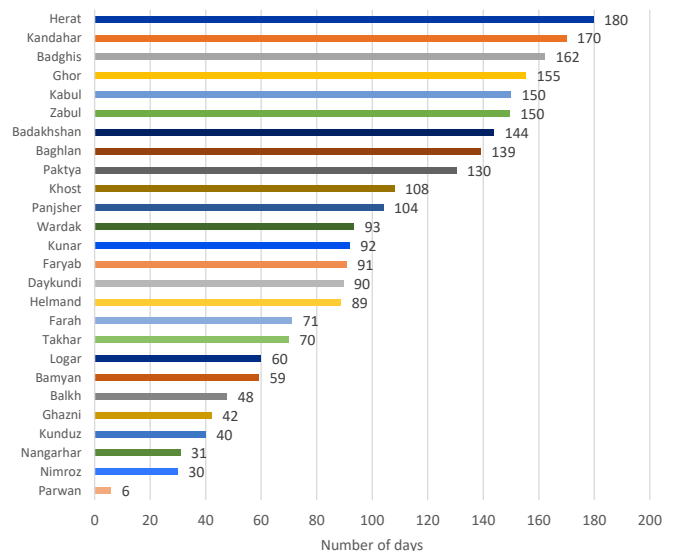
Types of Education Facilities | By province



Barriers to Education | Ranked by significance



Average number of days schools remained closed/ destroyed/ occupied in the last 6 months | n = 2,780



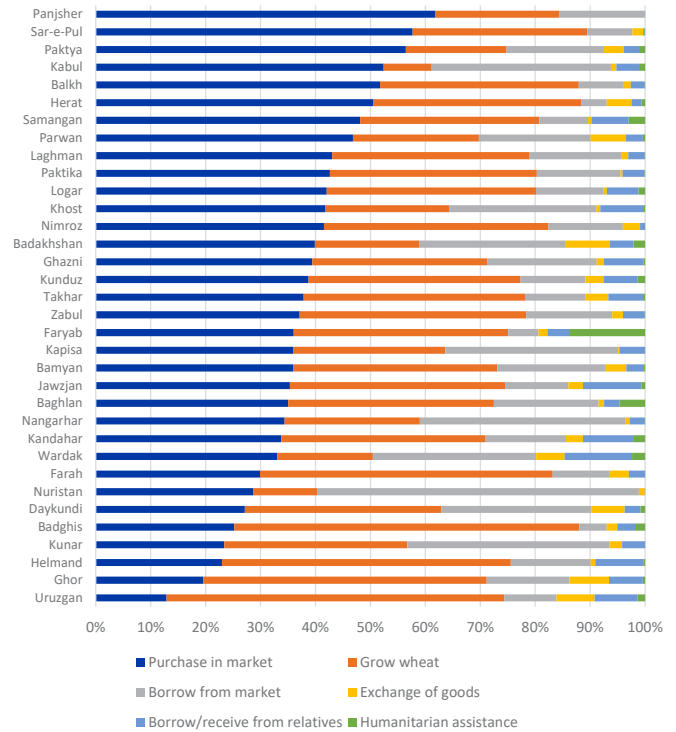
FOOD+NUTRITION

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 consumed less than once per week. Vegetables are consumed twice per week.

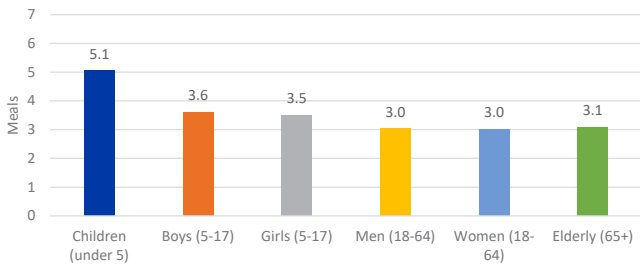
Wheat, the prime ingredient for the staple food, bread, is mostly purchased in local markets (40%), or grown (33%). The province most dependent on growing its own wheat is Badghis, followed by Uruzgan, Farah, Helmand and Ghor, which are all prone to seasonal droughts and flooding. A lack of agricultural 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 Balkh.

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 Nuristan, Laghman and Nimroz. Skipping entire meals, the most severe coping mechanism recorded, is relied upon most by households in Samangan, Takhar, and Baghlan.

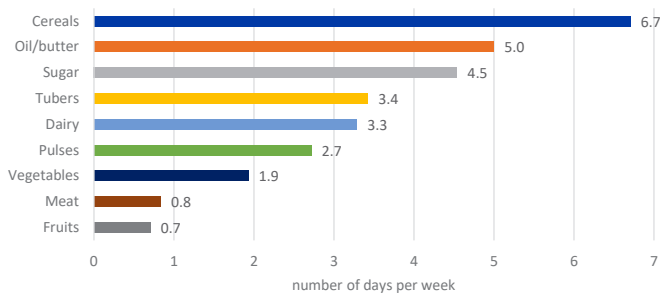
Obtaining Wheat/Flour/Bread | By province



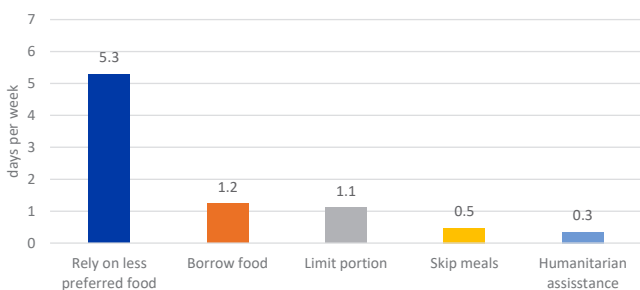
Number of Meals Daily | By age & gender group



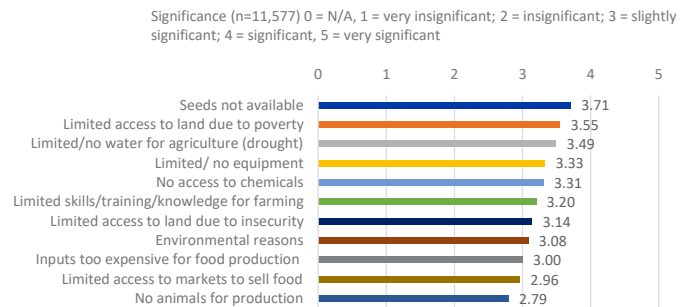
Food Diversity | By frequency eaten per week



Food-related Coping Mechanisms



Constraints to Food Production | Ranked by significance



Better facilities and direct access to international markets can pave the way for exports. Afghanistan’s finest home-grown products such as the valuable pine nuts are in demand across the world. © IOM 2021

SHELTER

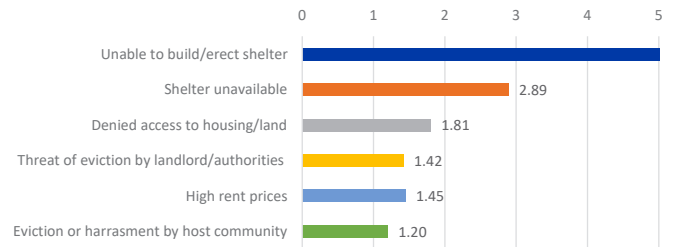
84% of the households live in mud housing, which is often unable to withstand natural disasters. Less than 1% of the population, mostly IDPs, live in either tents or the open air. These often live in conflict-affected provinces like Kandahar, Badghis or Uruzgan, where respectively 6%, 5% and 3% of households live in tents or the open air.

A significant number of households in Parwan (39%), Sar-e-Pul (38%), Wardak (37%) and Jawzjan (24%), provinces that have been heavily affected by natural disaster and conflict, live in shelters that are either severely damaged or destroyed.

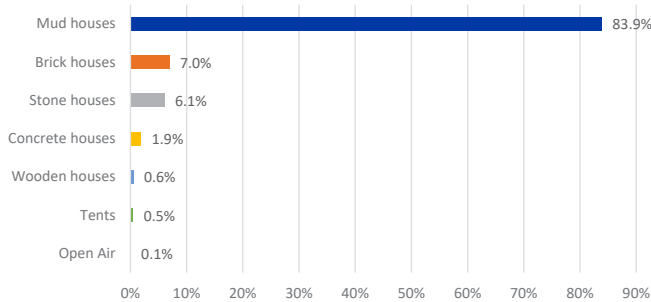
Besides damaged housing, high rents lead to families live in sub-par shelters. 70% of households living in Panjsher, 64% in Parwan, 49% in Bamyan, and 46% in Wardak and Ghazni could not afford rent during the past 6 months.

Barriers to Housing | Ranked by significance

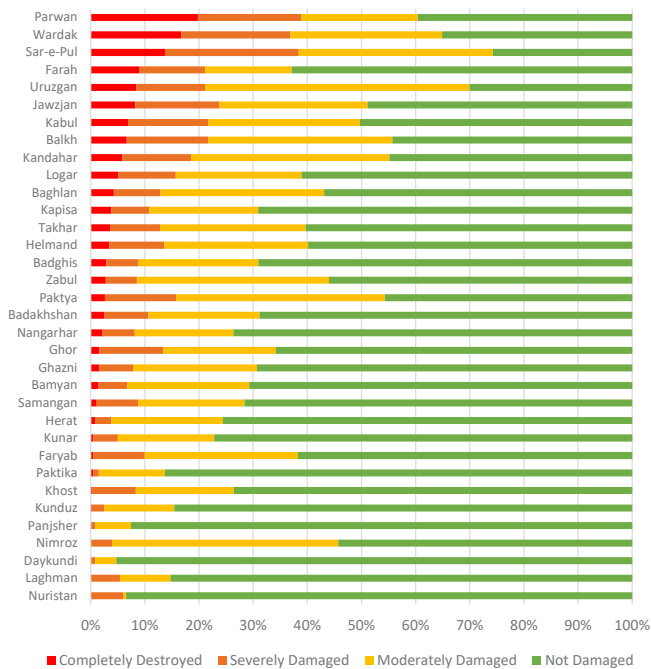
Significance (n=12,873) 0 = N/A, 1 = very insignificant; 2 = insignificant; 3 = slightly significant; 4 = significant; 5 = very significant



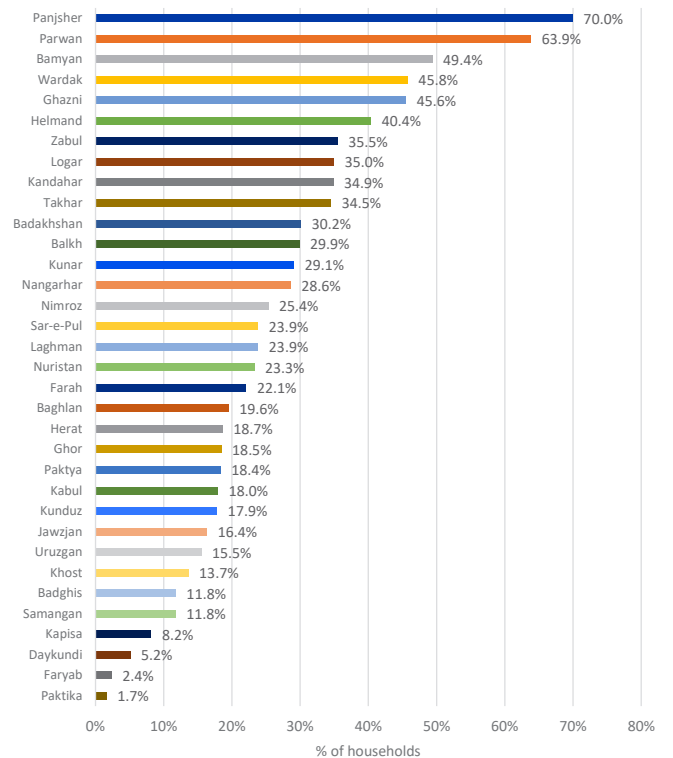
Type of Shelter/ Housing | By community usage



Shelter Conditions | By level of damage and province



Households Unable to Afford Rent in the Last 6 Months | By province | n=2,319



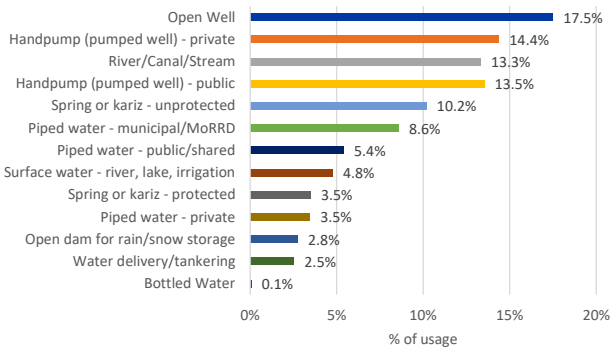
Similar to this house in Wardak, over 37% of housing in Parwan, Sar-e-Pul and Wardak are either severely damaged or completely destroyed. © IOM 2021

WASH

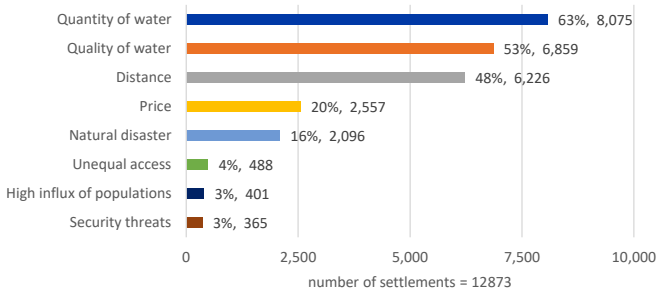
46% of all households report a shortage of drinking water and water for agriculture. Ghor has the most acute need for drinking water, where 74% of the population has insufficient access to drinking water. Nimroz is most affected by shortages in overall water supply for drinking, agriculture and livestock, followed by Samangan, Zabul and Parwan, where communities noted multiple, overlapping water needs.

74% of the population lacks access to safe latrine facilities, with Nuristan (100%), Parwan (99%) and Khost (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.

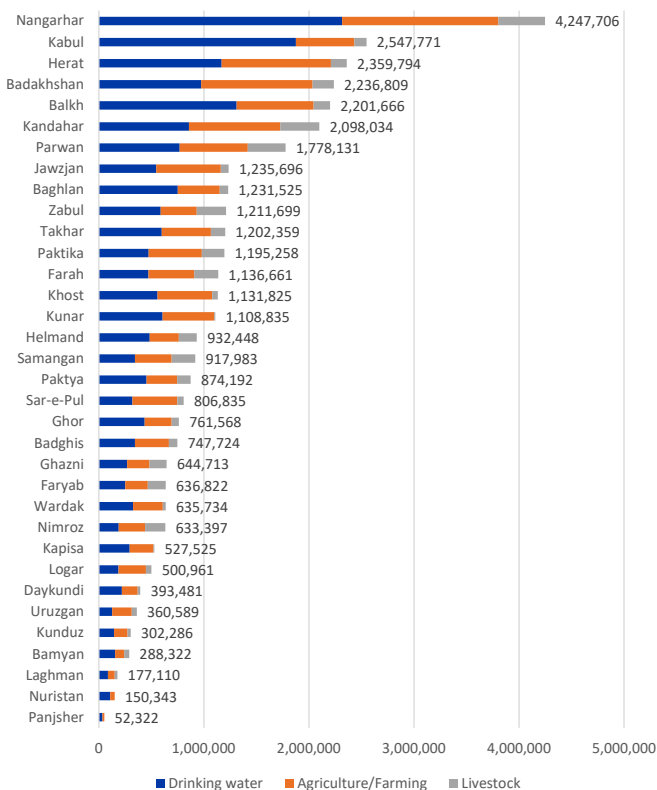
Drinking Water Sources | By usage



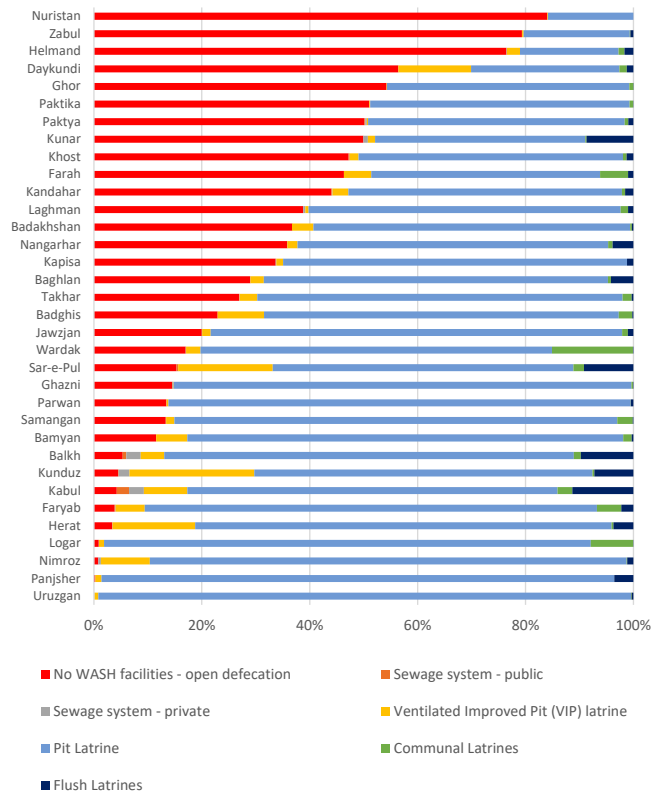
Water-related Problems | By number of settlements



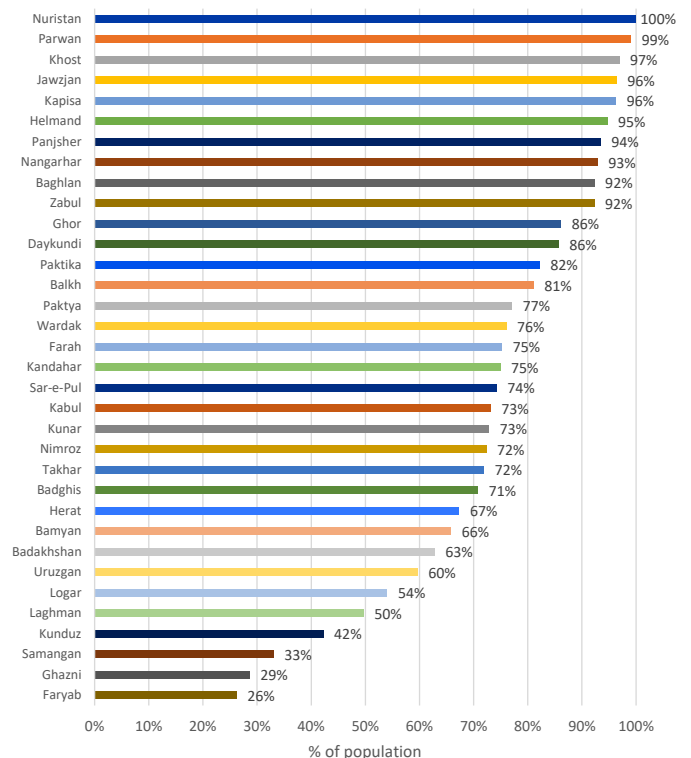
Population in Need of Water Sources | By province



Types of Latrines | By Province



Households Without Access to Safe Latrines | Ranked by province

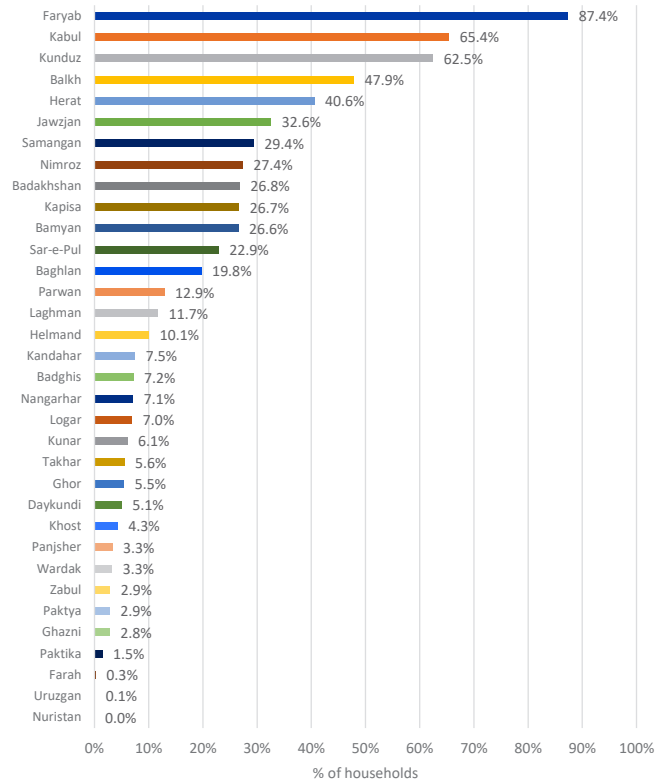


UTILITIES

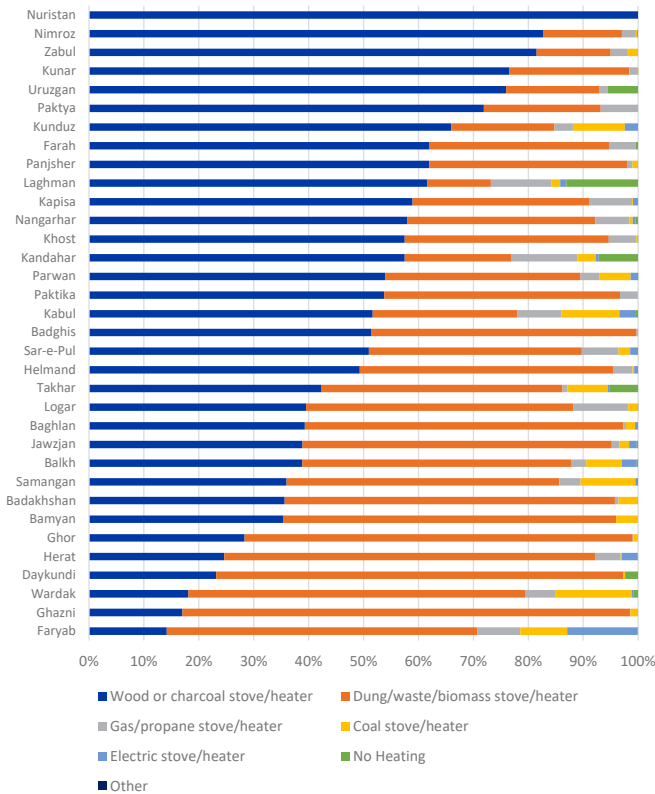
91% of households report using wood/charcoal or dung/waste or biomass as a source for heating. While only 20% of households have access to national or regional electricity grids, 7% of households use shared solar power in their communities, mostly in Paktika (99%), Daykundi and Ghazni (96%), and Ghor and Wardak (93%). Assessed settlements reported, on average, electricity shortages for 11 days per month lasting more than one hour per day.

While 71% of households have a mobile phone, 25% report not having signal or service in their settlements. Nuristan has the worst connectivity, with 75% of households receiving no signal and 0% having access to the internet.

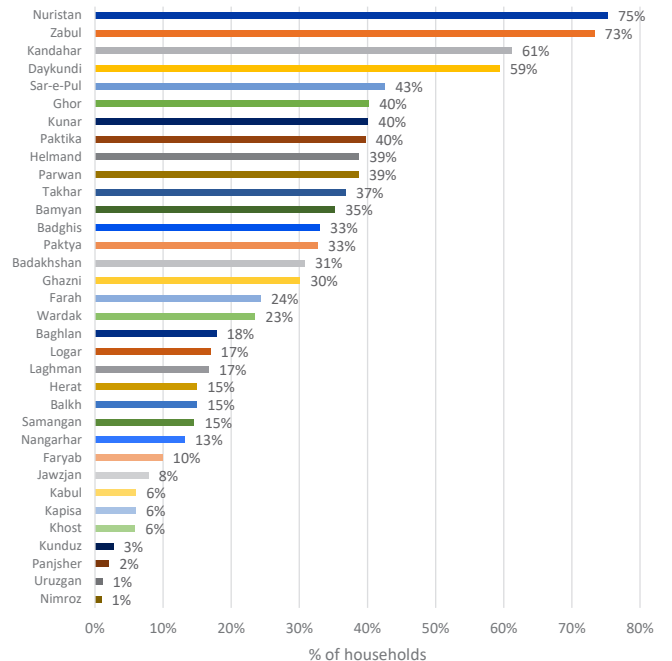
Access to Public Electricity | By household usage



Heating Sources | By province and household usage



Households Without Phone Signal | By Province

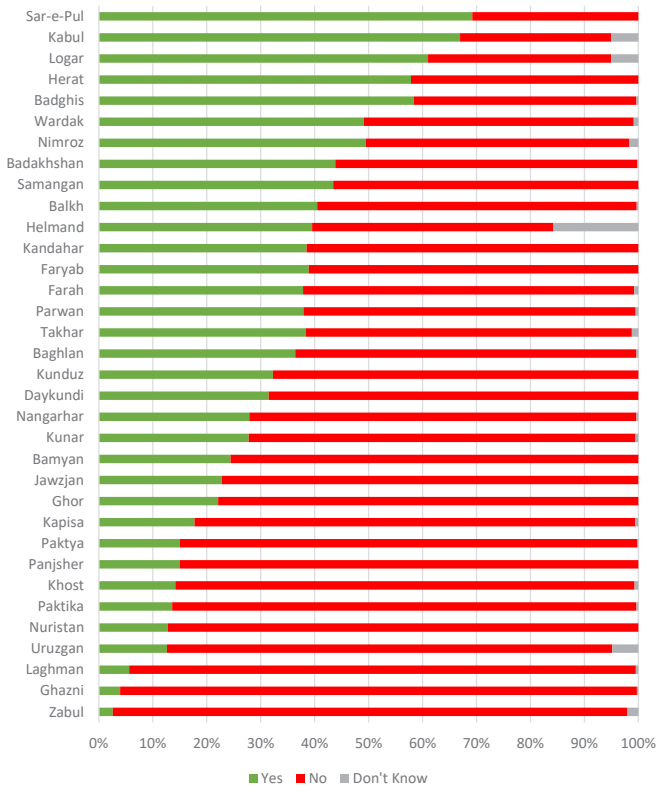


18,633,260 individuals in Afghanistan lack access to safe drinking water. Like these children in Baghlan, children often have to travel long distances to carry water for their families which poses protection concerns. © IOM 2021

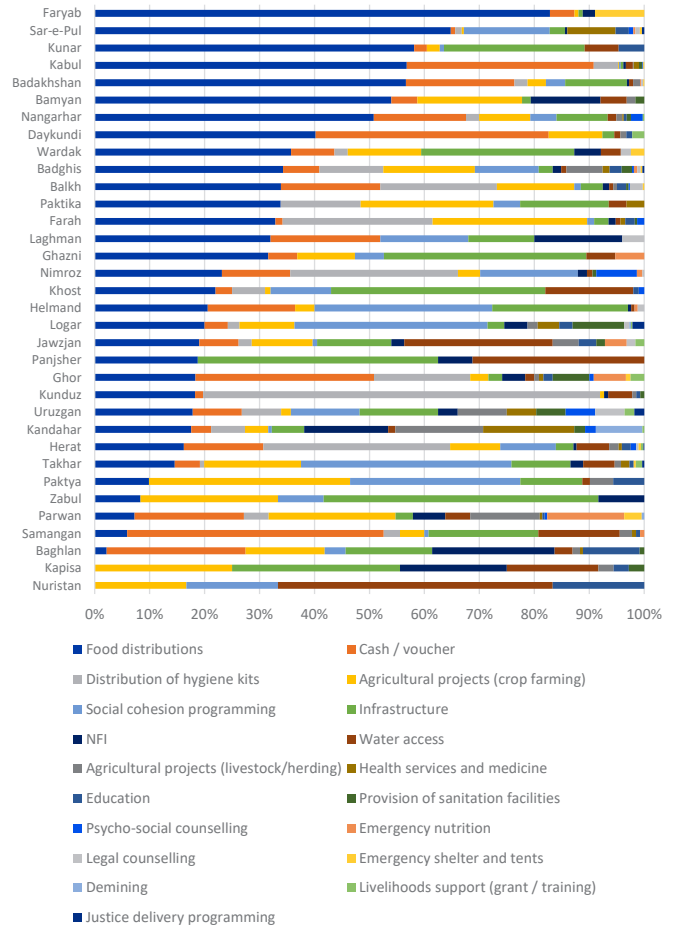
ASSISTANCE

35% of the assessed villages indicated having received assistance during the six months prior to assessment, up from 34% during the previous round. Assistance most frequently came in the form of food distributions (32%), cash/voucher (15%), distribution of hygiene kits (11%) and agriculture projects (9%). In Ghazni, Laghman and Zabul, over 90% of communities reportedly received no assistance.

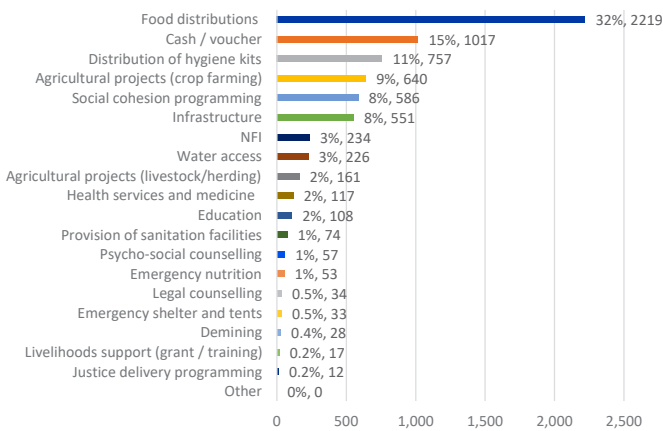
Humanitarian/Development Assistance | By Province



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



Type of Assistance Provided through the Last 6 Months

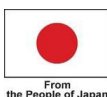


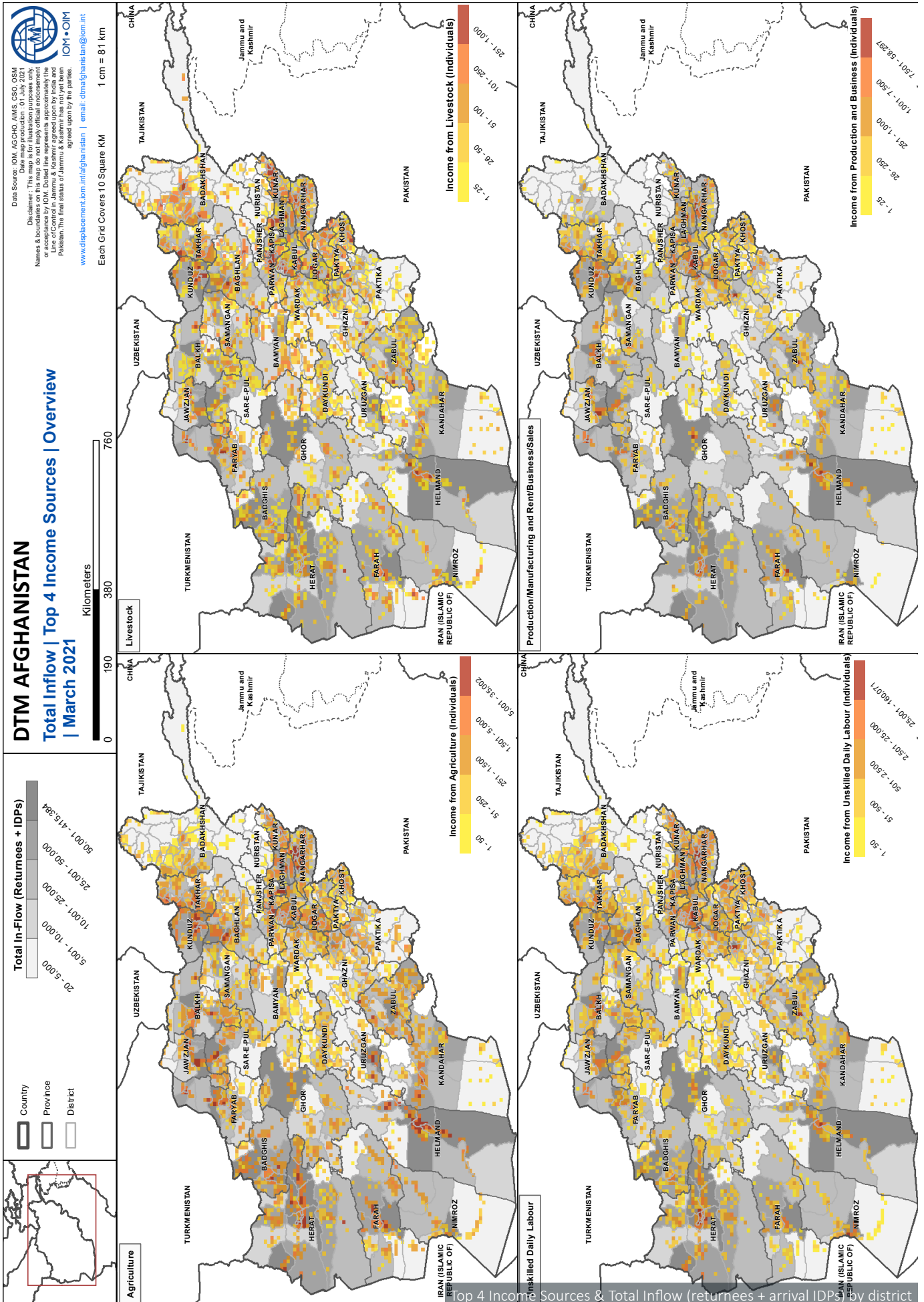
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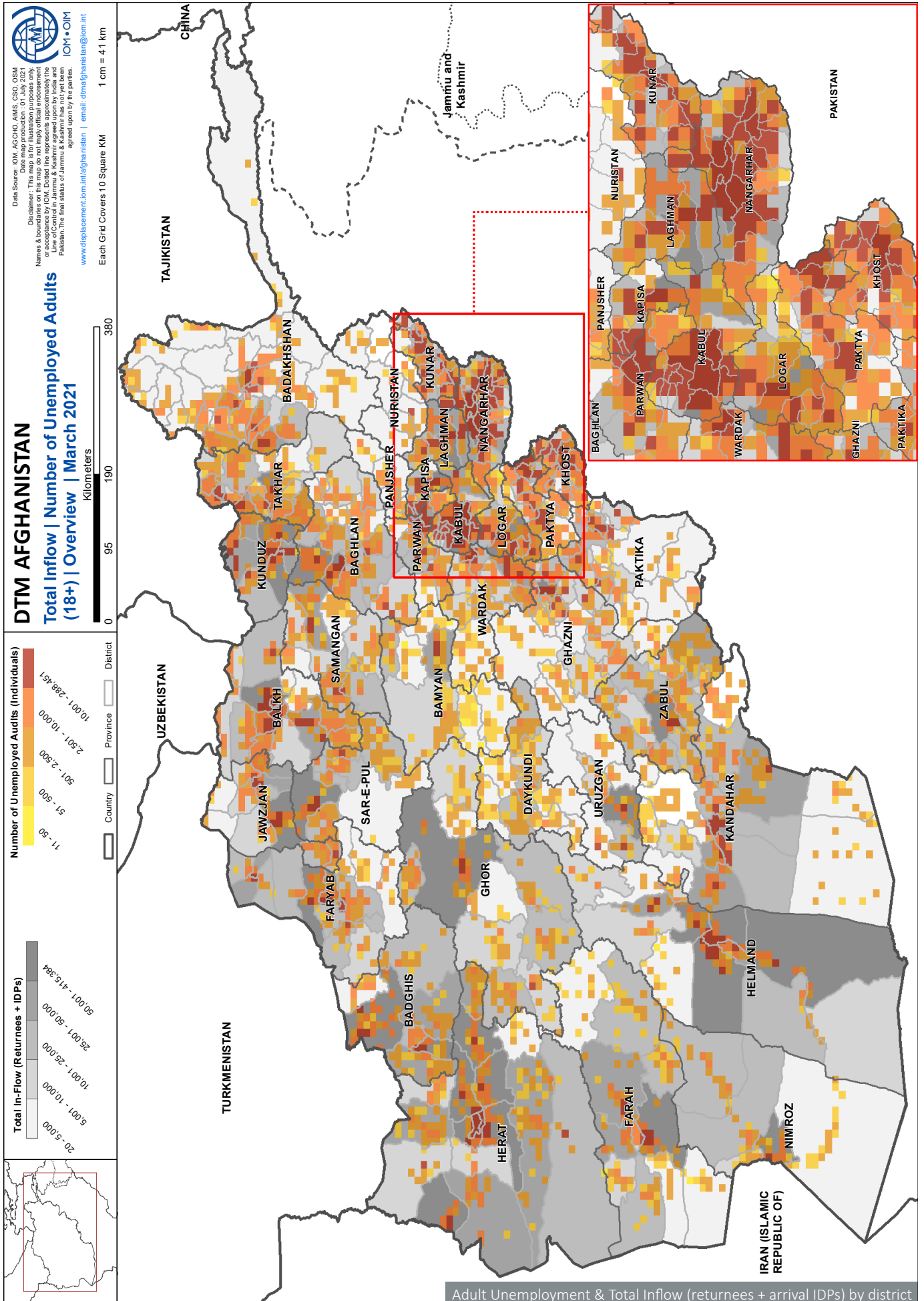
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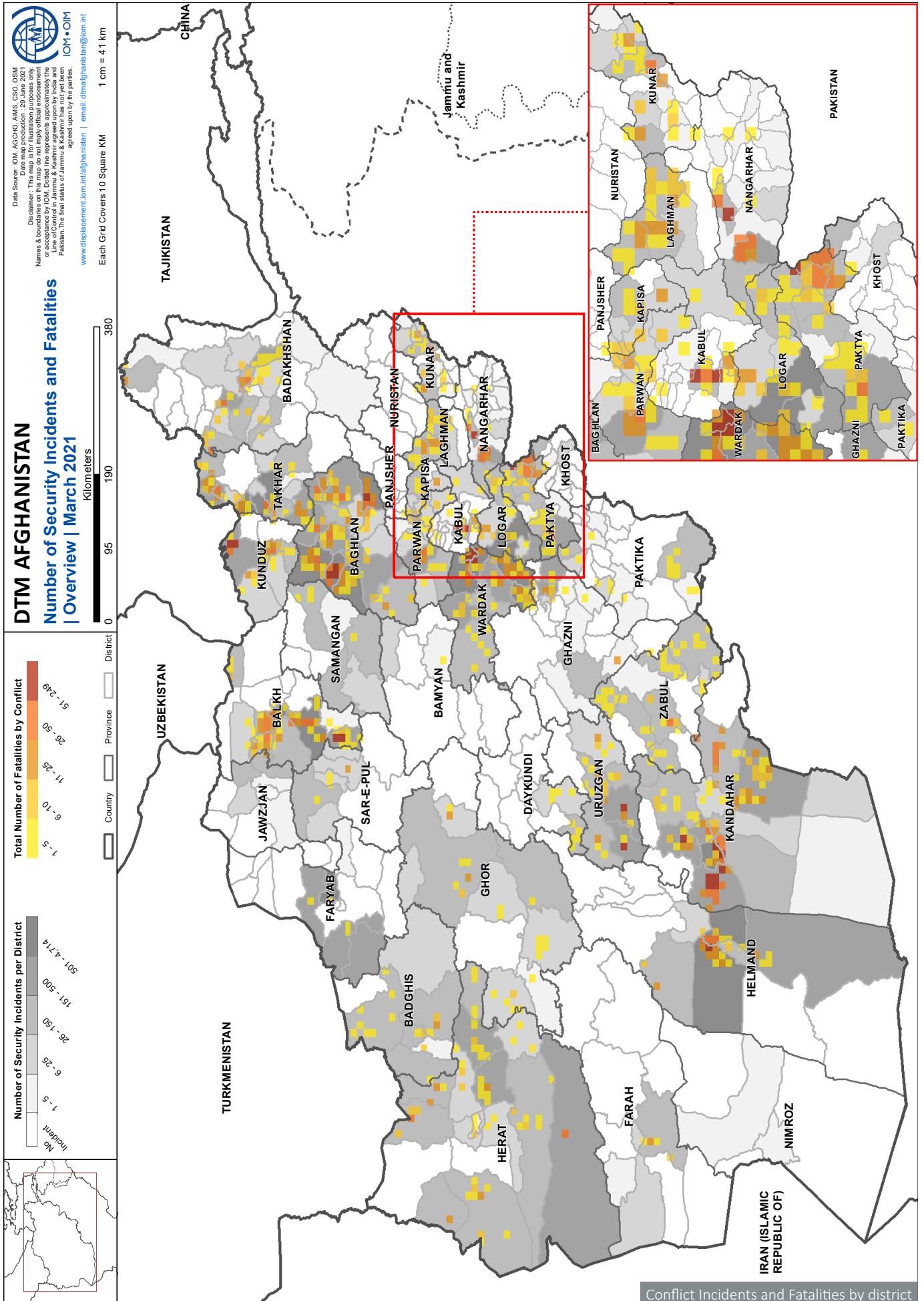


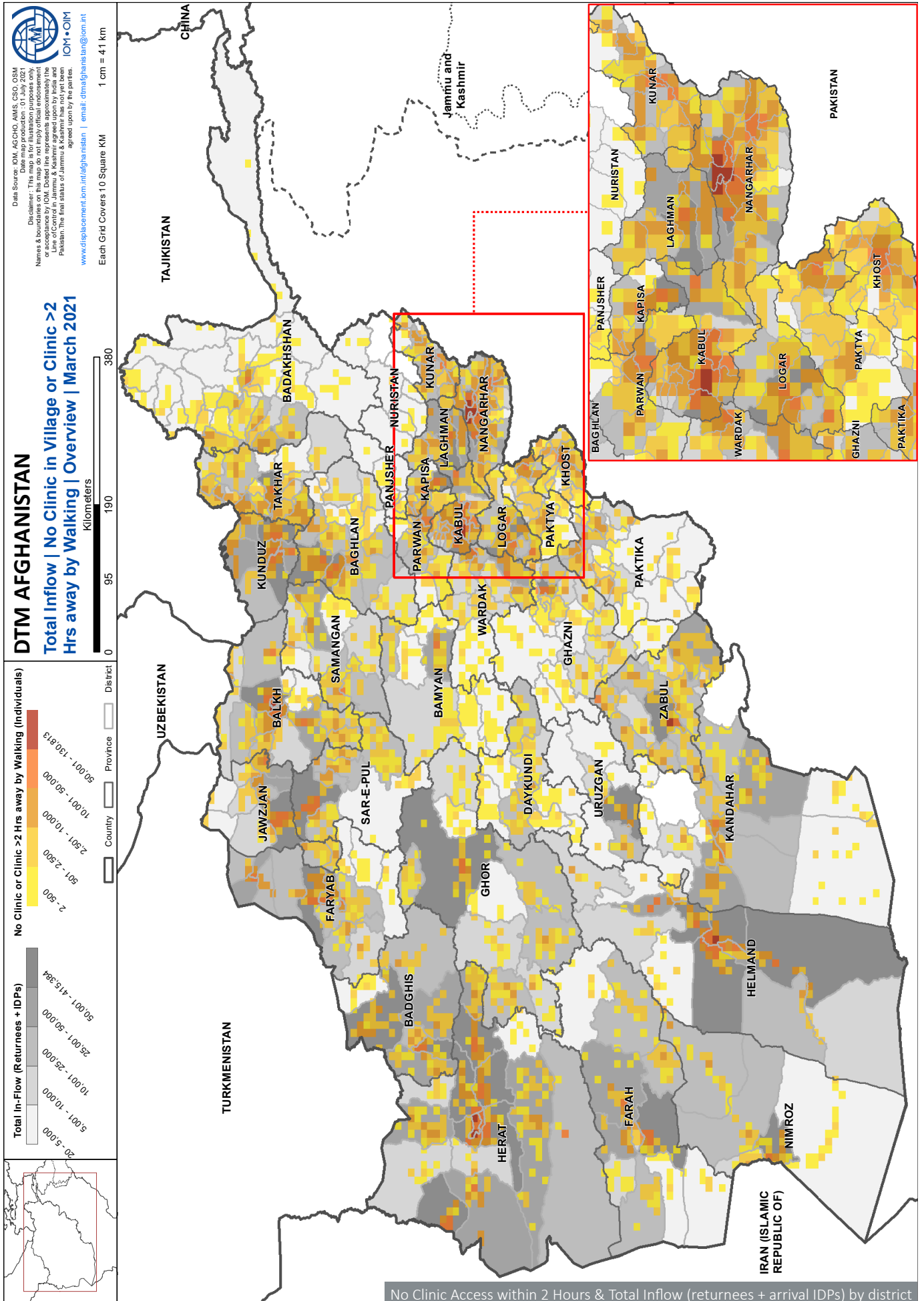


Data Sources: IOM, AG/CHO, ANIS, CSO, OSM
Date map production: 01 July 2021
Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only.
Names & boundaries on the map do not imply official endorsement or approval by IOM, the United Nations, the European Union, the Line of Control in Jammu & Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu & Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.
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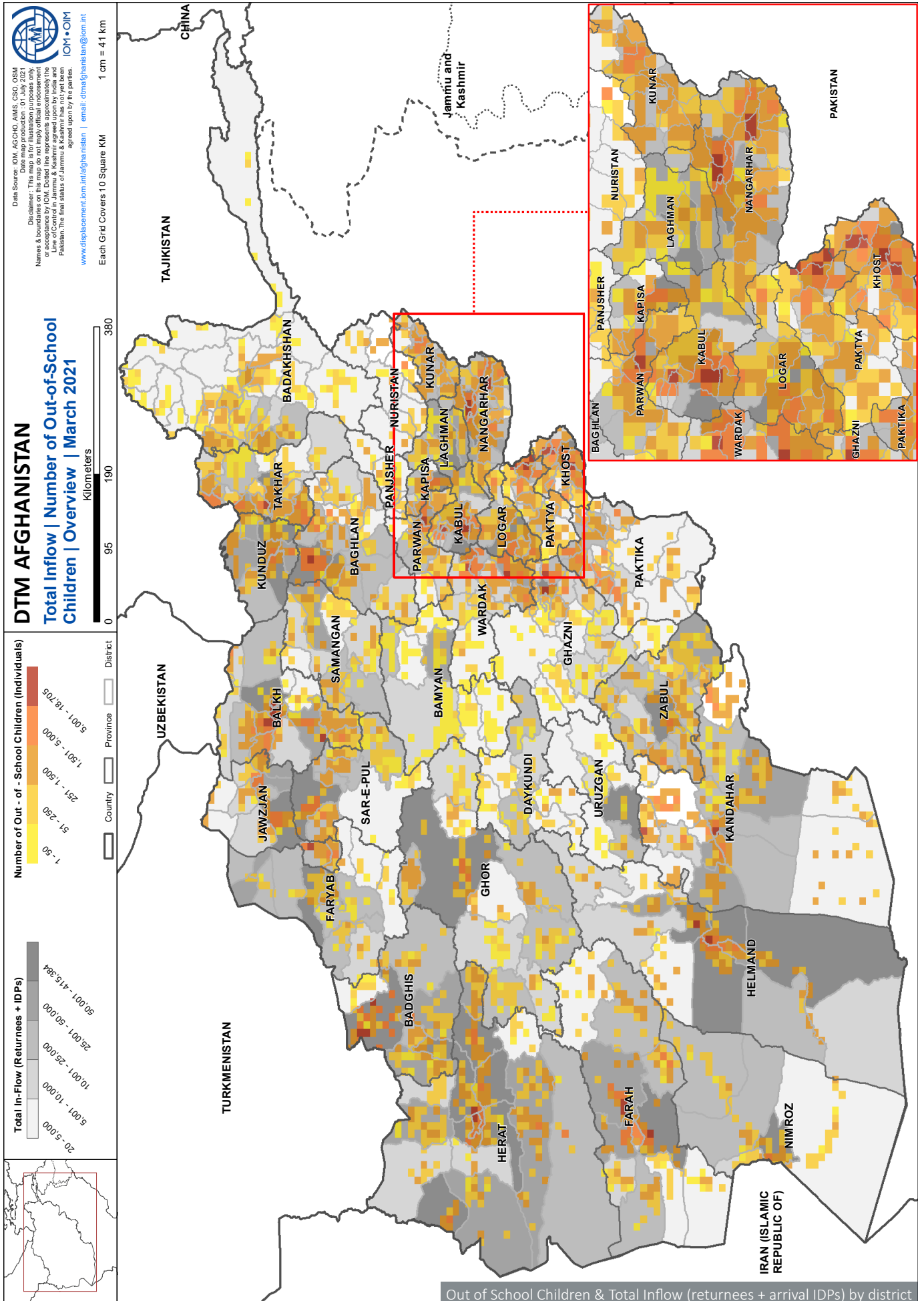


Adult Unemployment & Total Inflow (returnees + arrival IDPs) by district

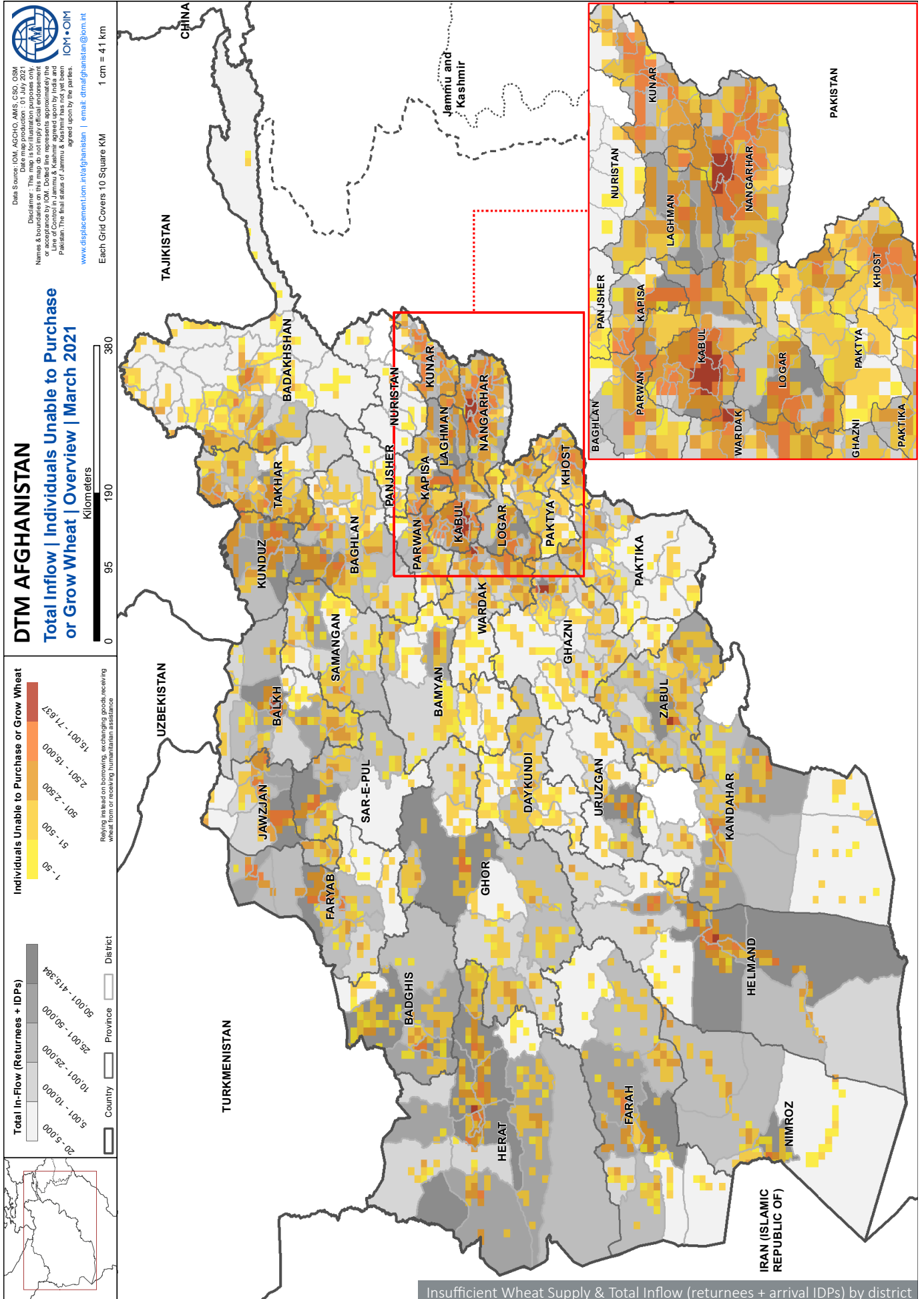




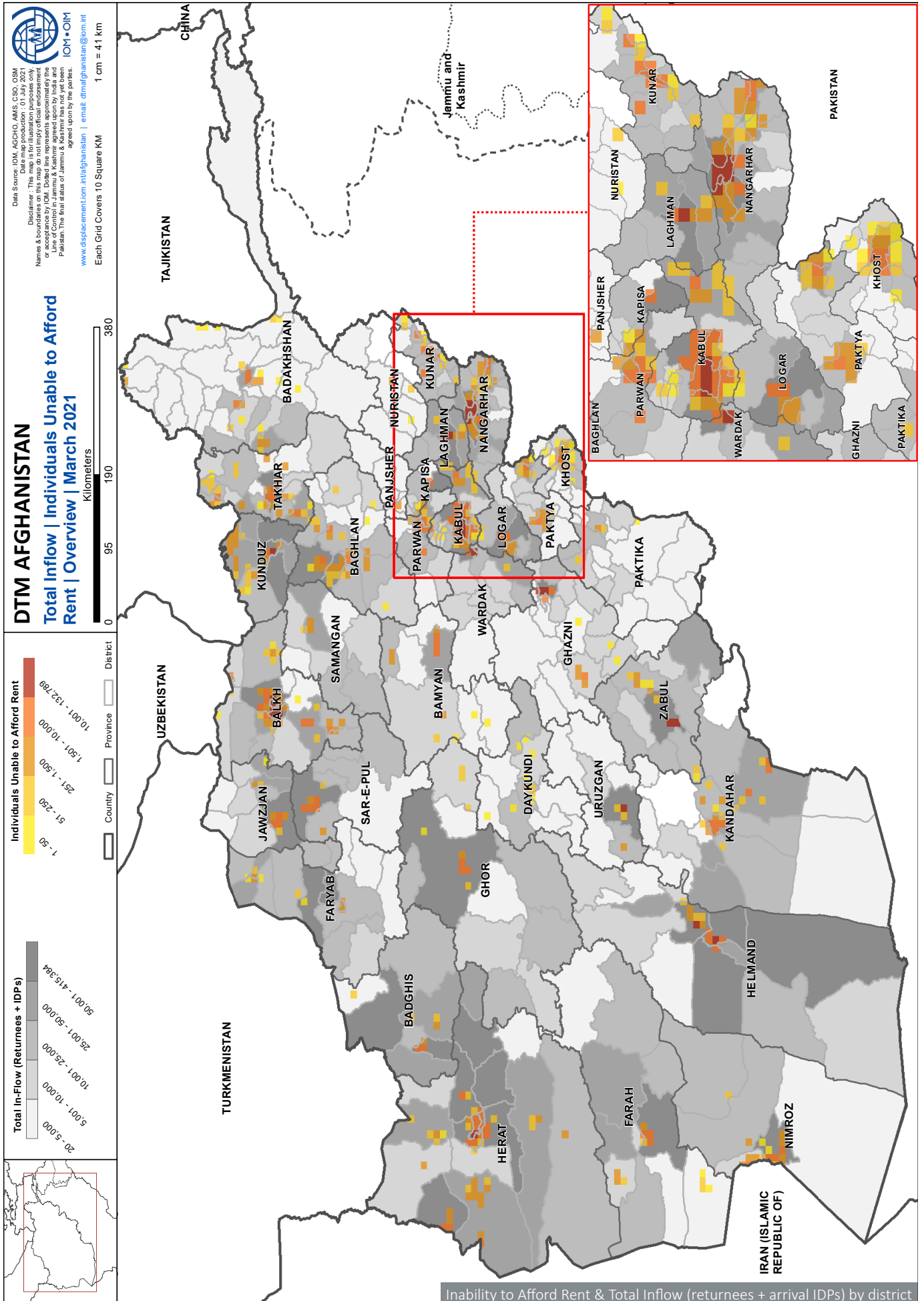
No Clinic Access within 2 Hours & Total Inflow (returnees + arrival IDPs) by district



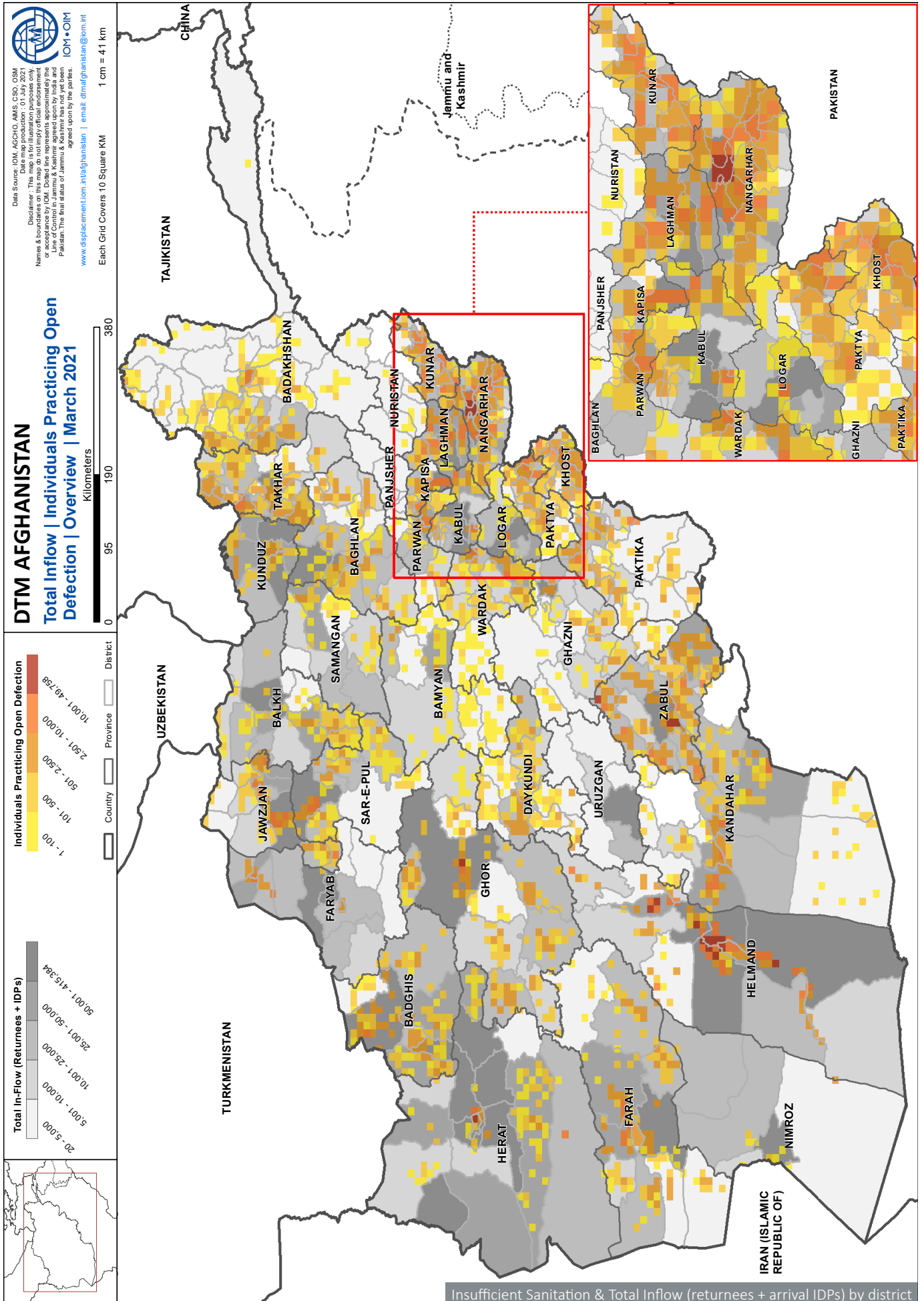
Out of School Children & Total Inflow (returnees + arrival IDPs) by district

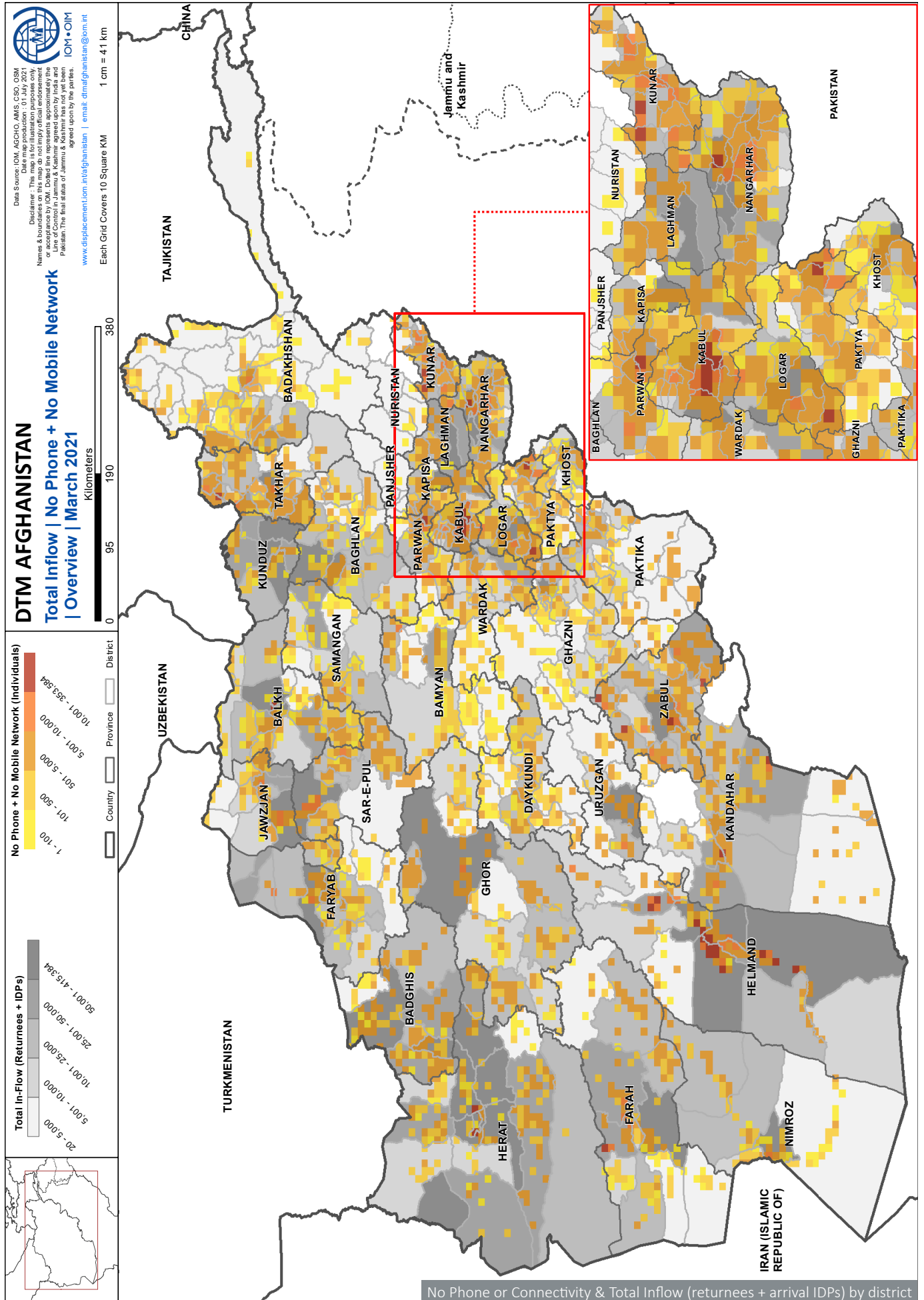


Insufficient Wheat Supply & Total Inflow (returnees + arrival IDPs) by district



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





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