DTM AFGHANISTAN

COMMUNITY-BASED NEEDS ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY RESULTS PILOT · KABUL MAY – JUN 2018

As more IDPs and returnees urbanize and flock to cities, like Kabul, in search of livelihoods and security, it puts a strain on already overstretched resources. Water levels in Kabul have dramatically decreased, forcing people to wait for hours each day to gather drinking water. © IOM 2018

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.

In coordination with the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR), in May through June 2018, DTM in Afghanistan piloted a Community-Based Needs Assessment (CBNA), intended as an integral component of DTM's Baseline Mobility Assessment to provide a more comprehensive view of multi-sectoral needs in settlements hosting IDPs and returnees. DTM conducted the CBNA pilot at the settlement level, prioritizing settlements hosting the largest numbers of returnees and IDPs, in seven target provinces of highest displacement and return, as determined by the round 5 Baseline Mobility Assessments results completed in mid-May 2018. DTM's field enumerators administered the inter-sectoral needs survey primarily through community focus group discussions with key informants, knowledgeable about the living conditions, economic situation, access to multi-sectoral services, security and safety, and food and nutrition, among other subjects.

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

HIGHLIGHTS

9 districts assessed
201 settlements with largest IDP and return populations assessed

828 key informants interviewed

1,744,347 individuals reside in the assessed settlements

117,023 residents are returnees from abroad

111,700 IDPs currently in host communities

6,748 residents fled as IDPs

21,290 residents are former IDPs who returned home

20,465 residents fled abroad as out-migrants

5,625 returnees and IDPs live in tents or the open air

58% (201 settlements) of assessed settlements have received no assistance in the 3 months prior to assessment

78% assessed settlements rated the quality of healthcare facilities as inadequate or poor

18% of surveyed populations could not afford rent in the six months prior to assessment

54% of surveyed households were unable to meet their basic nutritional needs

COVERAGE

Province	Districts	Districts Assessed	Settlements Assessed under BMA	Settlements Assessed under CBNA	% BMA Settlements Assessed
Baghlan	15	11	561	201	36%
Kabul	15	9	537	201	37%
Kunar	15	15	359	199	55%
Kunduz	7	7	318	199	63%
Laghman	5	5	205	152	74%
Nangarhar	22	20	908	384	42%
Takhar	17	16	485	199	41%
Total	96	83	3,373	1,535	46%

METHODOLOGY

DTM in Afghanistan aims to include the Community-Based Needs Assessment (CBNA) as a component of the existing Baseline Mobility Assessment (BMA), which tracks mobility and displacement. As a result, this pilot of the CBNA operates using the same methodology as the BMA.

Exactly as is done in the BMA, for the CBNA, 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). Enumerators also collect qualitative data through direct observations to complement the quantitative research on living conditions, quality and access to basic services, the security situation and socio-economic indicators in each settlement.

The current version of the CBNA takes between two to three hours to complete, per settlement. Through IOM's partnership with the World Bank, DTM and the Bank will conduct a joint-analysis of the CBNA pilot data to produce a shorter, more streamlined CBNA tool that is aligned with the national Afghan Living Conditions Survey and can be implemented nationwide to produce actionable information at the district and settlement level to inform national development programming priorities.

Once this CBNA tool is refined and finalized by partners, this component will operate on the following basis. Enumerators will collect data, daily, using a paper-based form, which will be pre-filled with data from the previous round for verification of existing data and to expedite the assessment process. Completed forms will be submitted weekly to the provincial DTM office and verified for accuracy by the team leader and data entry clerk. Once verified, the data will be 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.

5 TARGET POPULATIONS

Through the Baseline Mobility Assessments and Community-Based Needs 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.

SAFETY & SECURITY

In Kabul, the most common safety and security threat was extortion (203 incidents), natural disasters (110 incidents) and armed conflict (96 incidents). Kabul is one of the three provinces to have reported gender-based violence with 11 cases of sexual assault reported. In the three months prior to assessment, 151 people were injured or killed in Kabul.

Safety & security incidents in the last 3 months | Kabul

Category	%	Incidents
Extortion	43.1%	203
Natural Disaster	23.4%	110
Armed Conflict	20.4%	96
Kidnapping	4.7%	22
Mines/UXOs/IEDs	3.8%	18
Forcible Eviction	2.3%	11
Sexual Assualt/GBV	2.3%	11

number of incidents
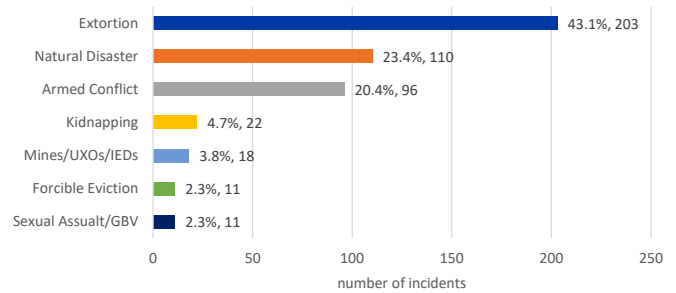
Fatalities & injuries due to conflict in last 3 months | Kabul

Location	%	Individuals killed or injured
Kabul	67.5%	102
Bagrami	27.2%	41
Surobi	3.3%	5
Paghman	2.0%	3
Musahi	0.0%	0
Shakar Dara	0.0%	0
Deh Sabz	0.0%	0
Chahar Asyab	0.0%	0
Mir Bacha Kot	0.0%	0

individuals killed or injured
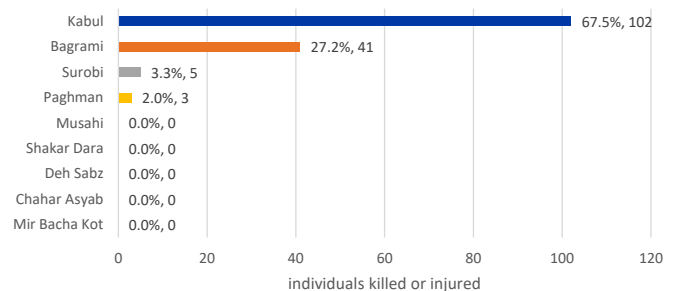
FINANCES & ASSETS

In Kabul, 27.9% of the surveyed population relied on loans as a main source of income, 20.4% engaged in unskilled daily labour, 12.6% were in crop farming and 11.7% were in skilled labour. Deh Sabz district reported the highest reliance on loans, while Surobi reported lowest reliance. Kabul had the highest proportion of skilled employment and Mir Bacha Kot reported the lowest. Agriculture and livestock was most common in Mir Bacha Kot. Daily labour and unskilled labour was most prevalent in Musahi, Kabul and Paghman. Across the 201 villages assessed, 23% of households reported adequate access to farmland and 13% to pastoral land. In Kabul, the monthly average income reported was AFN 5,599, expenses were AFN 7,405 and debt was AFN 5,506. The difference between monthly income and debt was only AFN 93 but monthly expenses exceeded income by 24.1%. In Kabul, only 0.3% relied on remittances as an additional source of income.

Main Income Sources | ranked by % of households | Kabul

- Borrowing/Loan
- Savings
- Skilled Employment with Salary/Contract
- Skilled Daily Labour/No Contract
- Unskiled Daily Labour
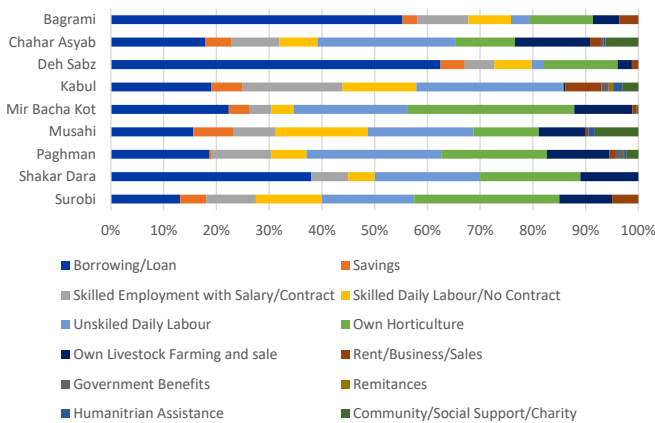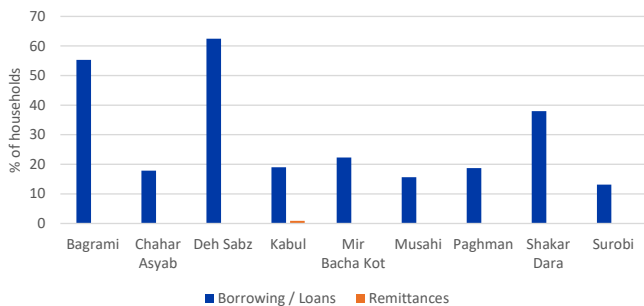- Own Horticulture
- Own Livestock Farming and sale
- Rent/Business/Sales
- Government Benefits
- Remitances
- Humanitrian Assistance
- Community/Social Support/Charity

Households reliant on loans & remittances by district | Kabul

- Borrowing / Loans
- Remittances

Average monthly household income, expenses & debt by district | Kabul

- Average HH Income
- Average HH Expenses
- Average HH Debt
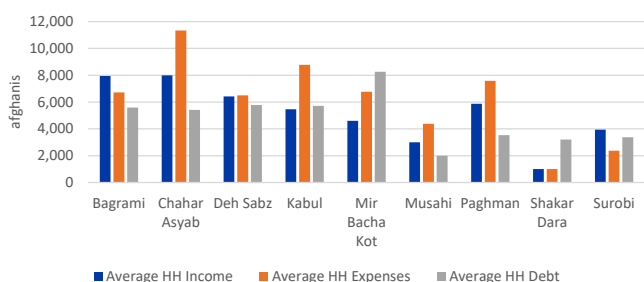
LIVELIHOODS

The unemployment rate for men in Kabul was 59%, however, Deh Sabz district reported the highest rate of unemployment (79%). Female participation in employment was comparatively higher in Kabul than the other provinces, as 18% of women were in either partial or full employment. Kabul district reported the highest rate of women in full or partial employment (35%). The high rates of unemployment correlate with the barriers to employment in Kabul, as respondents ranked lack of economic opportunities, including for women, as the greatest barrier, followed by lack of vocational trainings or further education, lack of appropriate skills and unstable work.

The vocational training available in Kabul included tailoring, carpentry, masonry, business management, computer and mobile repairs, machinery/vehicle repairs, agriculture and livestock.

The average percentage of children in employment reported was not only the highest in Kabul, but also higher in comparison to the average percentage of women and the elderly in employment. It was found that Bagrami district had the highest percentages of both children and the elderly in employment, while Musahi reported the lowest.

Employment Status | Men (males over 18) | Kabul

- Unemployed
- Fully Employed
- Partially Employed
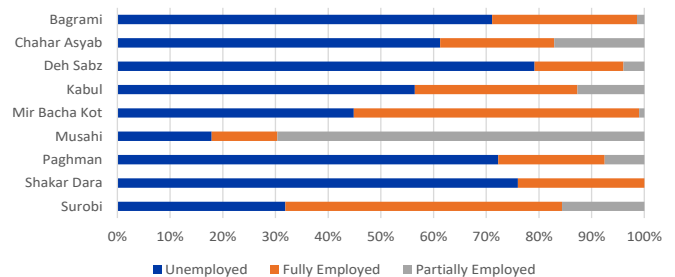
Barriers to Employment | ranked by significance | Kabul

0 = not applicable; 1= very insignificant; 2= insignificant; 3= slightly significant; 4= significant, 5 = very significant

Lack of employment	4.8
Lack of vocational training or education	3.8
Lack of job opportunities for women	3.8
Unstable/Seasonal work	3.2
Outdated or unmarketable skills	2.8
Not enough jobs, because of returnees/IDPs	1.5
Insecurity	1.1
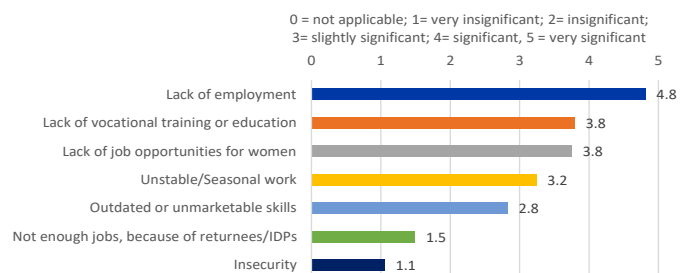
Employment participation of women, children & the elderly | Kabul

- Employed Women
- Employed Children
- Employed Elderly
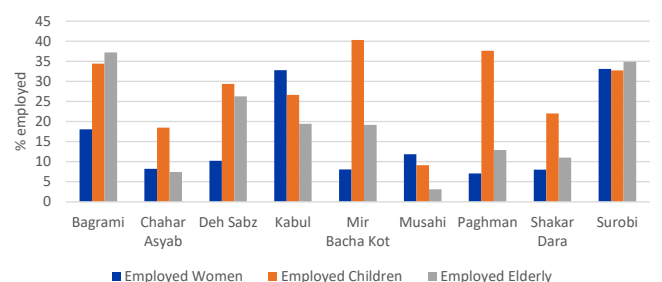
FOOD & NUTRITION

In Kabul, 53.8% of surveyed households were unable to meet basic nutritional needs. The main reason that prevented households from meeting their basic nutritional needs was the cost of food and inaccessibility to the market. As a result, 41% of the households purchased food using cash, 32% bought food on credit from the shop or market, 13% relied on their own production and 8% borrowed from their friends or relatives. The lack of employment opportunities and the high cost of food are linked to inabilities to meet basic nutritional needs.

Drivers of Food Insecurity | ranked by importance | Kabul

0 = not applicable; 1 = very unimportant, 2= unimportant, 3= slightly important, 4 = important, 5 = very important

Food Too Expensive	4.74
Food Shortage for Environmental Reason	3.88
Inadequate Food Stock in Market	1.94
Unable Access Market	1.27

Food Sources | Kabul

Purchase in market/shop using cash	41%
Borrowed from shop or market	32%
Own Production	13%
Borrowed From Friends or relatives	8%
Exchange of goods	4%
Humanitarian Assistance	2%
Do Not Know	0%

Constraints on local food production | ranked by significance | Kabul

0 = not applicable; 1= very insignificant, 2= insignificant, 3= slightly significant, 4= significant, 5 = very significant

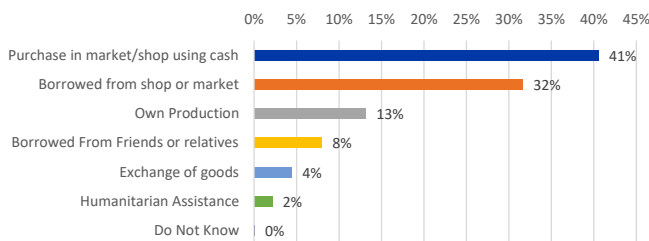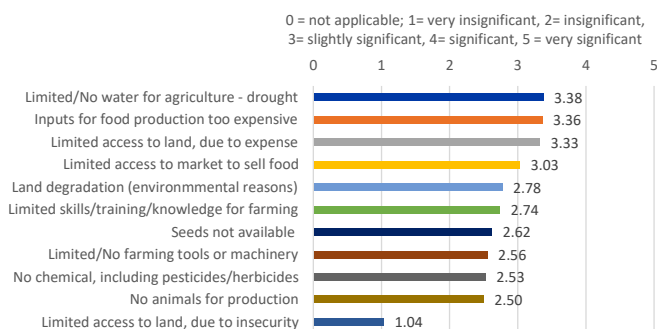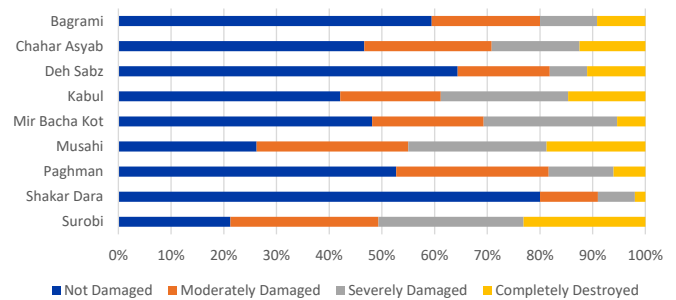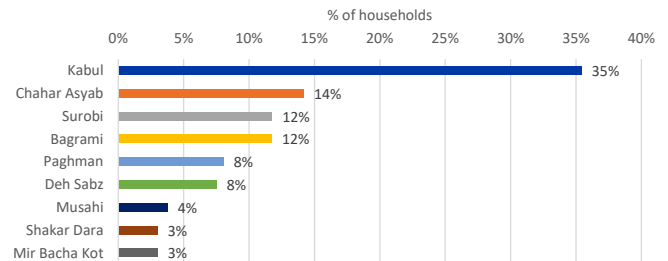|	
Limited/No water for agriculture - drought	3.38
Inputs for food production too expensive	3.36
Limited access to land, due to expense	3.33
Limited access to market to sell food	3.03
Land degradation (environmmental reasons)	2.78
Limited skills/training/knowledge for farming	2.74
Seeds not available	2.62
Limited/No farming tools or machinery	2.56
No chemical, including pesticides/herbicides	2.53
No animals for production	2.50
Limited access to land, due to insecurity	1.04

SHELTER

In Kabul, 48% of houses were not damaged, 21% were moderately damaged, 19% were severely damaged and 11% were completely damaged. However, these shelter conditions are not linked to security incidents.

In comparison to the seven provinces surveyed, Kabul had the highest percentage (18%) of households that were unable to afford rent. The main barriers to accessing housing were the unavailability of housing options and high rent costs.

Shelter conditions by % of damage and district | Kabul

Districts: Bagrami, Chahar Asyab, Deh Sabz, Kabul, Mir Bacha Kot, Musahi, Paghman, Shakar Dara, Surobi

Legend: Not Damaged, Moderately Damaged, Severely Damaged, Completely Destroyed

% households unable to afford rent in the last 6 months | Kabul

% of households

Kabul	35%
Chahar Asyab	14%
Surobi	12%
Bagrami	12%
Paghman	8%
Deh Sabz	8%
Musahi	4%
Shakar Dara	3%
Mir Bacha Kot	3%

MARKETS

In Kabul, food items such as vegetables and dairy/milk/cheese, were 'sometimes available'. Items such as meat/poultry/eggs, flour and rice were 'mostly available'. Key commodities such as oil and fuel/diesel/gas were also 'mostly available'. Overall, basic food items and commodities were available in Kabul.

Availability of commodities | Kabul

0 = N/A; 1= not available, 2= mostly unavailable, 3= somtimes available, 4= mostly available, 5 = fully available

Flour	4.65
Rice	4.47
Oil	4.44
Fuel/diesel/gas	4.28
Meat/poultry/eggs	4.02
Dairy/milk/yougurt/cheese products	3.93
Vegetables	3.72
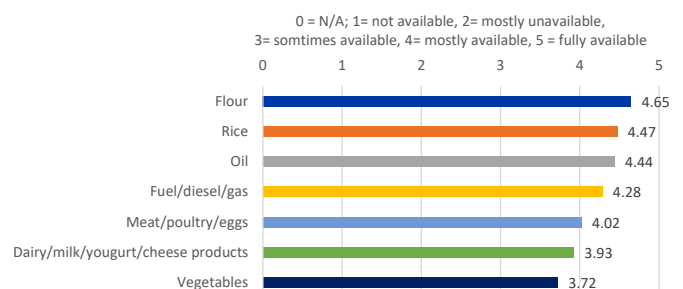
WASH

In Kabul, 71% of the surveyed population reported using pit latrines, 12% used ventilated improved pits and 11% had private sewage systems. Yet, 3% do not have WASH facilities and as a result practice open defecation. Additionally, of the surveyed households, only 3% of Kabul reported having a public sewage system. The lack of appropriate and hygienic latrin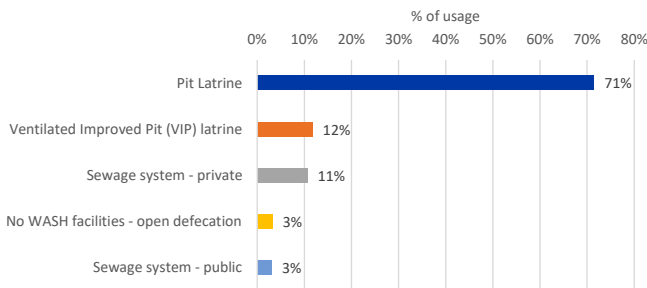es is a public health challenge. Open defecation also poses an increased risk of sexual exploitation, threat to women's privacy and dignity, and psychosocial stressors.[1]
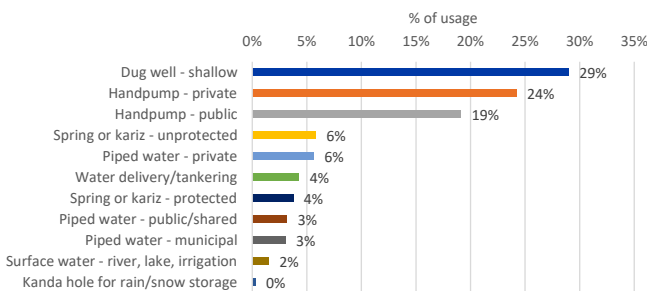
Primary sources of water include shallow dug wells (29%), private hand-pump (24%), public hand-pump (19%), unprotected spring or karizes (6%) and private piped water (6%).

1   Saleem, M., T. Burdett, V. Heaslip, 2019, Health and social impacts of open defecation on women: a systematic review, BMC Public Health, 19(158): 1-12.
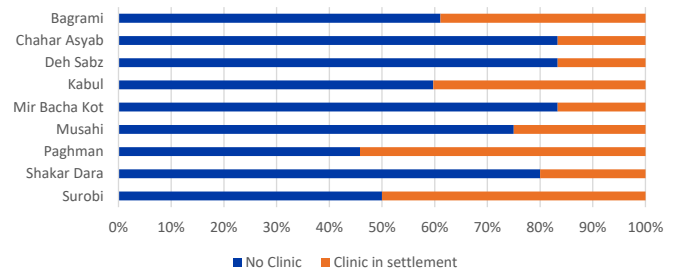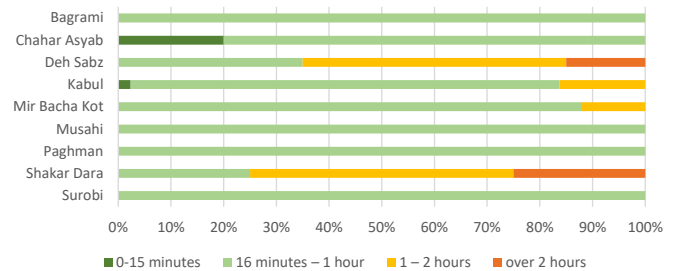
HEALTH

For 67% of the surveyed population in Kabul, there is no clinic in the settlements. Across the 201 settlements surveyed in Kabul, the main health conditions and diseases include influenza (36,979 cases), respiratory infection (27,804 cases), dehydration (27,355 cases), Hepatitis B/C (15,296), non-communicable diseases (12,329 cases) and communicable diseases (12,021 cases). It was reported that 9.8% of the total population were affected by illnesses and medical conditions.

In terms of prenatal and female health, there were 12,522 pregnancy complications reported. Of the 1,964 cases of tuberculosis, 64.7% cases were untreated. For 78% of the surveyed settlements, the quality of healthcare facilities were inadequate or poor.

Latrine Usage | by Percentage | Kabul

% of usage

Category	%
Pit Latrine	71%
Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrine	12%
Sewage system - private	11%
No WASH facilities - open defecation	3%
Sewage system - public	3%

Access to Health Services | % of settlements with clinics | Kabul

Legend: No Clinic ▪ Clinic in settlement

Settlements: Bagrami, Chahar Asyab, Deh Sabz, Kabul, Mir Bacha Kot, Musahi, Paghman, Shakar Dara, Surobi

Drinking Water Sources | by percentage | Kabul

% of usage

Source	%
Dug well - shallow	29%
Handpump - private	24%
Handpump - public	19%
Spring or kariz - unprotected	6%
Piped water - private	6%
Water delivery/tankering	4%
Spring or kariz - protected	4%
Piped water - public/shared	3%
Piped water - municipal	3%
Surface water - river, lake, irrigation	2%
Kanda hole for rain/snow storage	0%

Access to Health Services | % of settlements without clinics by walking distance to nearest clinic | Kabul

Legend: 0-15 minutes ▪ 16 minutes – 1 hour ▪ 1 – 2 hours ▪ over 2 hours

Settlements: Bagrami, Chahar Asyab, Deh Sabz, Kabul, Mir Bacha Kot, Musahi, Paghman, Shakar Dara, Surobi

Quality of Medical Services | by adequacy of medical staff (% of settlements) | Kabul

Legend: Adequate ▪ Inadequate ▪ Poor

Settlements: Bagrami, Chahar Asyab, Deh Sabz, Kabul, Mir Bacha Kot, Musahi, Paghman, Shakar Dara, Surobi
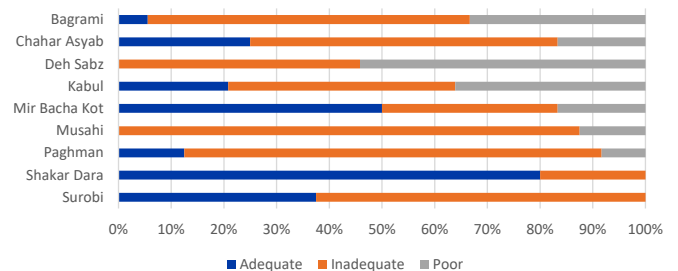
📖 EDUCATION

In Kabul, the main barrier to education is the high cost of education and high drop out rates of children who must work to support their families. This is followed by lack of teachers, lack of female staff, and lack of school i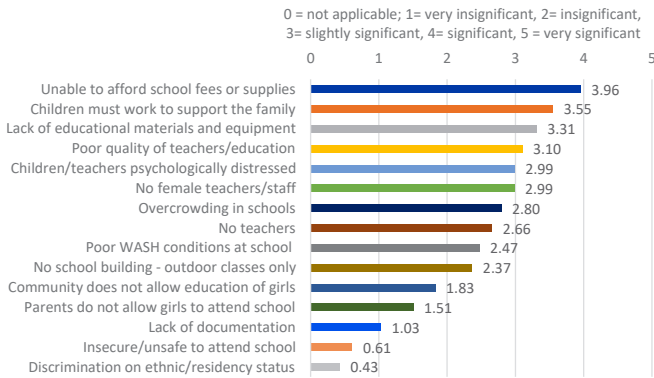nfrastructure. In Kabul, cultural norms and familial restrictions on female education were less important in comparison to economic barriers for accessing education.
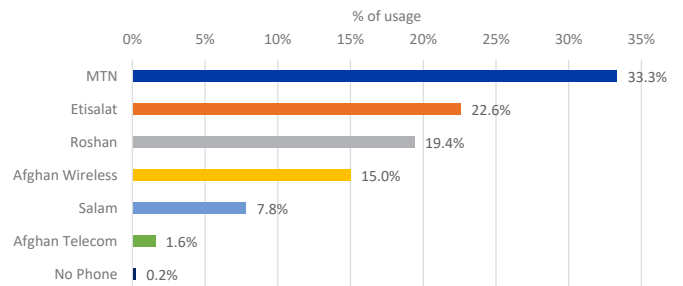
Barriers to Education | ranked by significance | Kabul

0 = not applicable; 1= very insignificant, 2= insignificant,
3= slightly significant, 4= significant, 5 = very significant

Barrier	Score
Unable to afford school fees or supplies	3.96
Children must work to support the family	3.55
Lack of educational materials and equipment	3.31
Poor quality of teachers/education	3.10
Children/teachers psychologically distressed	2.99
No female teachers/staff	2.99
Overcrowding in schools	2.80
No teachers	2.66
Poor WASH conditions at school	2.47
No school building - outdoor classes only	2.37
Community does not allow education of girls	1.83
Parents do not allow girls to attend school	1.51
Lack of documentation	1.03
Insecure/unsafe to attend school	0.61
Discrimination on ethnic/residency status	0.43

🙌 ASSISTANCE

Of the seven pilot provinces assessed, Kabul received the most assistance (42%). Of all the assistance delivered in Kabul, 47.1% was received for WASH, 21.6% was received in food and nutrition and 11.5% was received for education Despite high unemployment rates and prevalence of many diseases in Kabul, only 6.5% assistance was received for livelihoods support and 3.9% assistance for health was received.

Assistance received by number of beneficiary families | Kabul

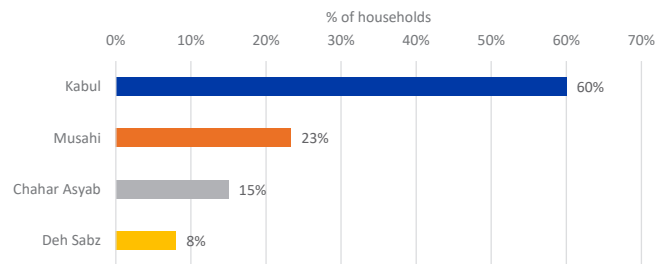| Type	% , Families
WASH	47.1%, 3,200
Food/Nutrition	21.6%, 1,468
Education	11.5%, 780
Livelihoods support / TVET	6.5%, 440
Shelter/Tent	4.4%, 300
Health services & medicines	3.9%, 265
Cash / voucher	2.4%, 165
NFI	2.2%, 150
Infrastructure/DRR construction	0.3%, 20
Psychosocial counselling	0.0%, 0
Legal counselling	0.0%, 0

📶 UTILITIES

In Kabul, 15.8% of the surveyed households reported being denied access to public electricity. On average, for 8 days per month and for an average of 10 hours, the surveyed households in Kabul face electricity shortages. In terms of mobile phone connectivity, 24% of households received no signal. On average, for 8 days per month there is no mobile service or signal in Kabul. Cell phone coverage has further implications upon communication campaigns, feedback mechanisms, phone surveys and mobile money solutions for cash-based assistance.

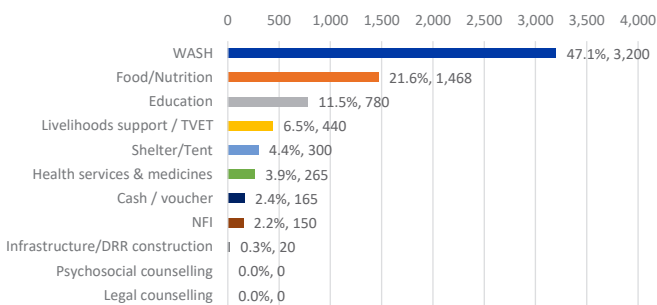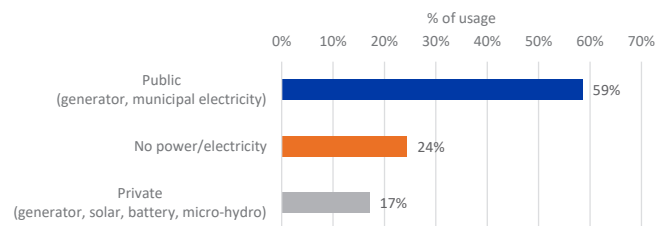## Telecom Providers by % of household usage | Kabul

% of usage

Provider	% of usage
MTN	33.3%
Etisalat	22.6%
Roshan	19.4%
Afghan Wireless	15.0%
Salam	7.8%
Afghan Telecom	1.6%
No Phone	0.2%

Telecom Services | % of households with no signal/service by province | Kabul

% of households

Province	% of households
Kabul	60%
Musahi	23%
Chahar Asyab	15%
Deh Sabz	8%

Electricity sources by percentage of household usage | Kabul

% of usage

Source	% of usage
Public (generator, municipal electricity)	59%
No power/electricity	24%
Private (generator, solar, battery, micro-hydro)	17%

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

CONTACT US

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