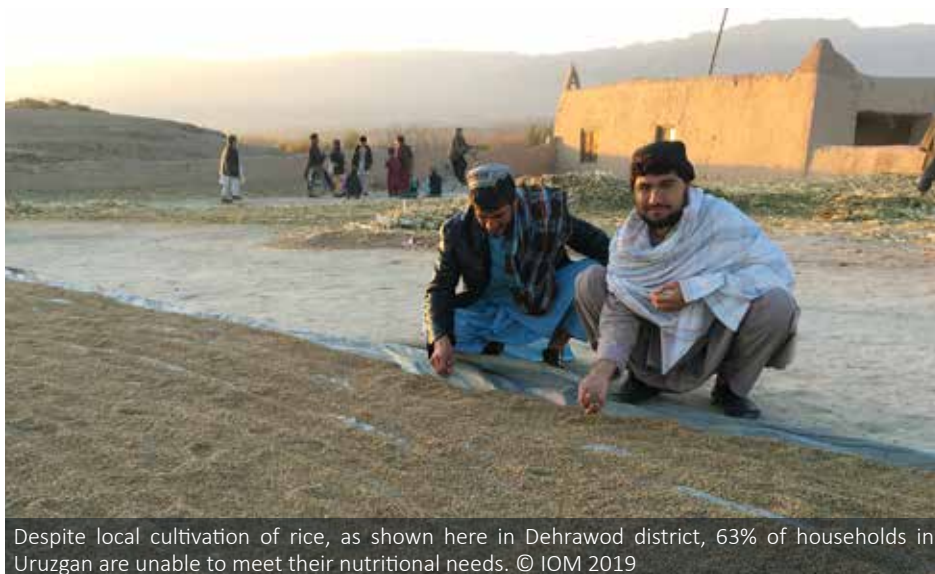**DTM AFGHANISTAN**

COMMUNITY-BASED NEEDS ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY RESULTS
PILOT ▪ URUZGAN
MAY – JUN 2019

Despite local cultivation of rice, as shown here in Dehrawod district, 63% of households in Uruzgan are unable to meet their nutritional needs. © IOM 2019

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), from May to 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. This pilot was further expanded to include three additional provinces in May through June 2019.

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.

COVERAGE

Province	Districts	Districts Assessed	Settlements Assessed under BMA	Settlements Assessed under CBNA	% BMA Settlements Assessed
Baghlan	15	11	560	201	36%
Helmand	13	6	291	39	13%
Kabul	15	9	542	201	37%
Kunar	15	15	355	199	56%
Kunduz	7	7	315	208	66%
Laghman	5	5	207	152	73%
Nangarhar	22	20	910	384	42%
Nimroz	5	5	285	66	23%
Takhar	17	16	506	199	39%
Uruzgan	7	5	98	59	60%
Total	121	99	4,069	1,708	42%

HIGHLIGHTS

5 districts assessed
59 settlements with largest IDP and return populations assessed

295 key informants interviewed

222,674 individuals reside in the assessed settlements

599 residents are returnees from abroad

77,224 IDPs currently in host communities

134,631 residents fled as IDPs

102,998 residents are former IDPs who returned home

2,122 residents fled abroad as out-migrants

44 returnees and IDPs live in tents or the open air

25% (15 settlements) of assessed settlements have received no humanitarian assistance in the 3 months prior to assessment

100% (59 settlements) of assessed settlements rated the quality of healthcare facilities as inadequate or poor

66% of men and 87% of women are fully unemployed

63% of households were unable to meet their basic nutritional needs

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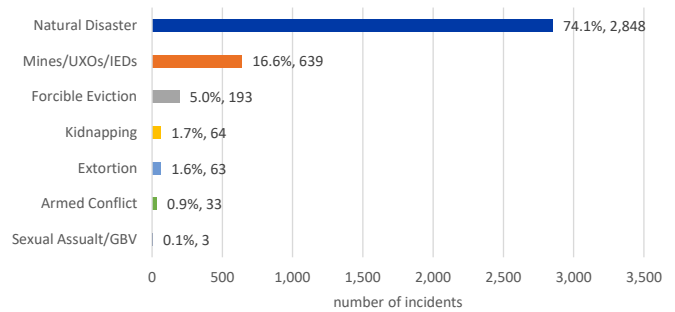   *Afghans from an assessed village who had fled as IDPs in the past and have now returned home*

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.
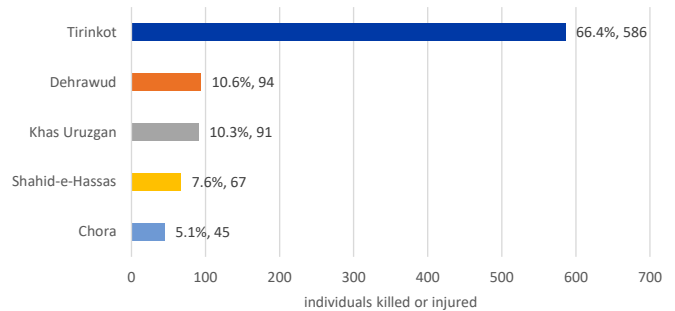
SAFETY & SECURITY

The most common safety and security incidents reported in the three months prior to this assessment are natural disaster (2,848 incidents), mines/UXOs/IEDs explosions (639 incidents), and forcible eviction (193 incidents). Uruzgan also reported 883 injuries and fatalities due to conflict during the three months prior to the assessment. 66% of total injuries and fatalities occurred in Tirinkot.

Safety & security incidents in last 3 months | Uruzgan

Category	Value
Natural Disaster	74.1%, 2,848
Mines/UXOs/IEDs	16.6%, 639
Forcible Eviction	5.0%, 193
Kidnapping	1.7%, 64
Extortion	1.6%, 63
Armed Conflict	0.9%, 33
Sexual Assualt/GBV	0.1%, 3

number of incidents

Fatalities & injuries due to conflict in last 3 months | Uruzgan

District	Value
Tirinkot	66.4%, 586
Dehrawud	10.6%, 94
Khas Uruzgan	10.3%, 91
Shahid-e-Hassas	7.6%, 67
Chora	5.1%, 45

individuals killed or injured

MARKETS

Overall, many essential commodities, like flour, oil, rice, fuel/diesel/gas, and meat/poultry/eggs are mostly available in Uruzgan. However, dairy products and vegetables are only sometimes available.

Availability of commodities | Uruzgan

Commodity	Value
Flour	4.53
Oil	4.49
Rice	4.46
Fuel/diesel/gas	4.34
Meat/poultry/eggs	4.20
Dairy/milk/yougurt/cheese products	3.64
Vegetables	3.24

0 = N/A, 1 = not available, 2 = mostly unavailable,
3 = sometimes available, 4 = mostly available, 5 = fully available
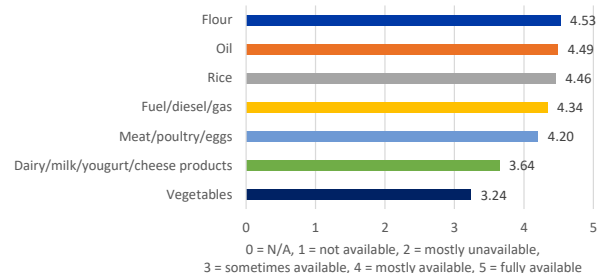
FINANCES & ASSETS

Uruzgan has the highest average household income out of all ten provinces assessed under the CBNA (AFN 7,644; 37% higher than the average of all a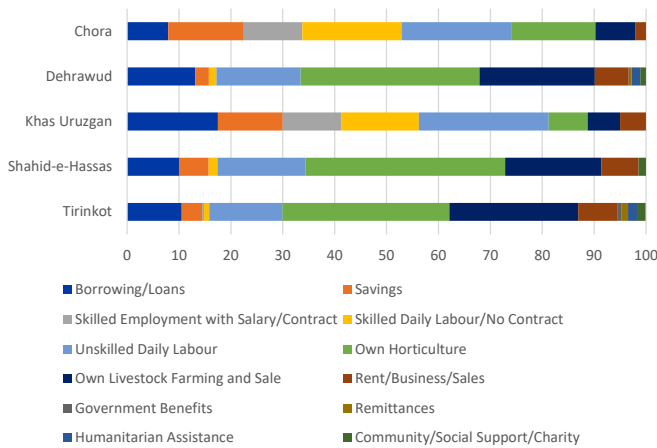ssessed provinces). The main source of income for households in Uruzgan is agriculture (28%), followed by livestock rearing (19%), unskilled daily labour (17%), and borrowing/loans (11%).
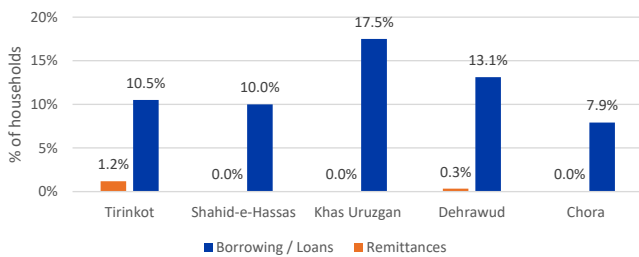
In contrast to other provinces, rural districts in Uruzgan have relatively low rates of borrowing. Khas Uruzgan has the highest rate of borrowing of all assessed districts in the province.

The average monthly household income and expenses are lowest in Tirinkot. Average household debt did not exceed average monthly income in any district. Although average household debt is moderately low at AFN 3,458, debt will expectedly rise, as expenses exceed income across all districts.
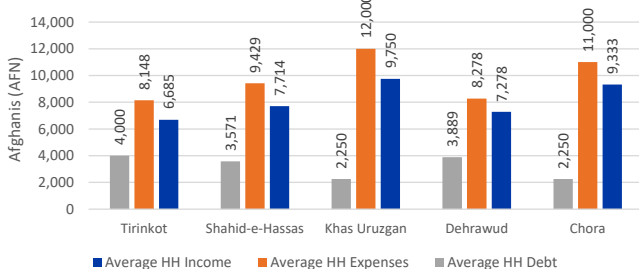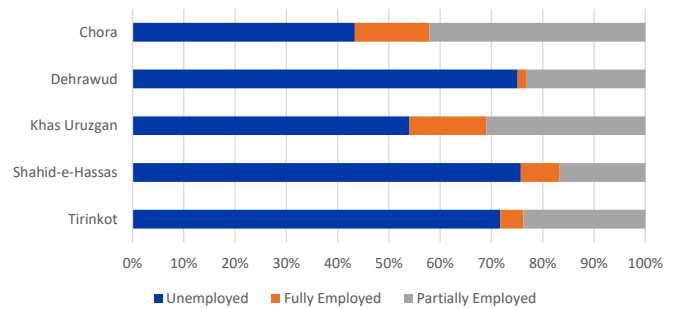
LIVELIHOODS

The average unemployment rate for males over 18 in Uruzgan is 66%. Dehrawud, Shahid-e-Hassas, and Tirinkot all have unemployment rates between 72% and 76%. The lowest rate is found in Chora (43%), followed by Khas Uruzgan (54%). The female unemployment rate in the province is 87%.
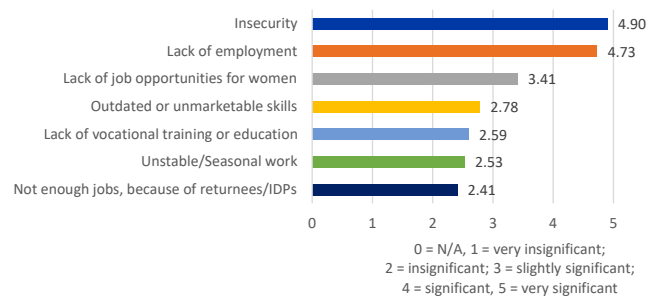
Insecurity is the most significant barrier to employment, closely followed by the lack of economic opportunities. The lack of job opportunities for women is also a significant factor. Vocational training is available in carpentry, tailoring, technology/mobile repairs, machinery/vehicle repair and business management.

Chora has the highest rate of child employment at 60%. The average percentage of elderly employment across the five districts is 12%, yet elderly employment was only found in three districts: Chora (40%), Khas Uruzgan (45%) and Tirinkot (2%).

Main income sources | ranked by % of households | Uruzgan

Legend:
- Borrowing/Loans
- Savings
- Skilled Employment with Salary/Contract
- Skilled Daily Labour/No Contract
- Unskilled Daily Labour
- Own Horticulture
- Own Livestock Farming and Sale
- Rent/Business/Sales
- Government Benefits
- Remittances
- Humanitarian Assistance
- Community/Social Support/Charity

Households reliant on loans & remittances by district | Uruzgan

District	Borrowing / Loans	Remittances
Tirinkot	10.5%	1.2%
Shahid-e-Hassas	10.0%	0.0%
Khas Uruzgan	17.5%	0.0%
Dehrawud	13.1%	0.3%
Chora	7.9%	0.0%

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

District	Average HH Debt	Average HH Expenses	Average HH Income
Tirinkot	4,000	8,148	6,685
Shahid-e-Hassas	3,571	9,429	7,714
Khas Uruzgan	2,250	12,000	9,750
Dehrawud	3,889	8,278	7,278
Chora	2,250	11,000	9,333

Employment status | men over 18 | Uruzgan

Legend: Unemployed, Fully Employed, Partially Employed

Districts: Chora, Dehrawud, Khas Uruzgan, Shahid-e-Hassas, Tirinkot

Barriers to employment | ranked by significance | Uruzgan

Barrier	Score
Insecurity	4.90
Lack of employment	4.73
Lack of job opportunities for women	3.41
Outdated or unmarketable skills	2.78
Lack of vocational training or education	2.59
Unstable/Seasonal work	2.53
Not enough jobs, because of returnees/IDPs	2.41

0 = N/A, 1 = very insignificant;
2 = insignificant; 3 = slightly significant;
4 = significant, 5 = very significant

Employment participation of women, children & the elderly | Uruzgan

District	Employed Women	Employed Children	Employed Elderly
Tirinkot	2.2%	2.0%	1.6%
Shahid-e-Hassas	12.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Khas Uruzgan	25.0%	30.0%	45.0%
Dehrawud	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Chora	43.8%	60.0%	40.0%

🌾 FOOD & NUTRITION

🏠 SHELTER
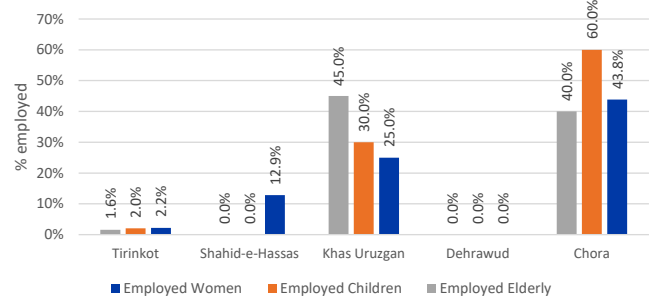
In Uruzgan, 63% of the surveyed households are unable to meet their basic nutritional needs — the highest percentage of all surveyed provinces for the CBNA. Reason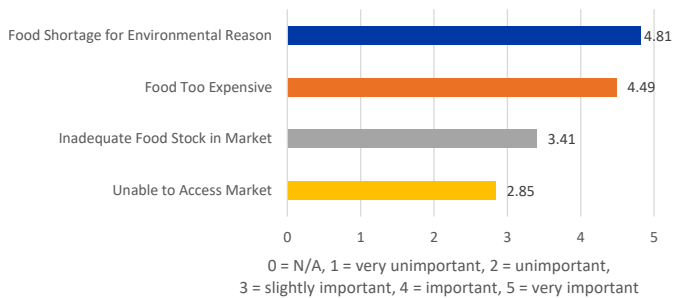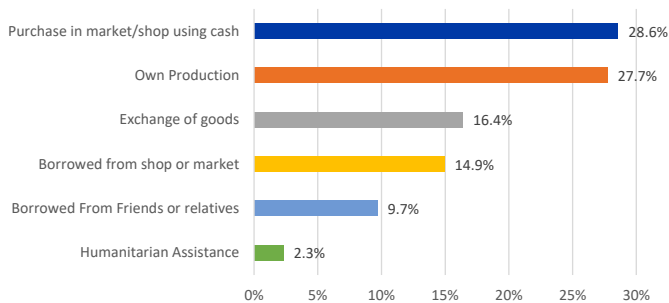s for the high levels of food insecurity include environmental factors such as drought and limited access to land due to insecurity and other climactic events. These constrain food production and explain the high cost of food items.

29% of households are able to purchase and 28% can produce their own food. 16% of households resort to the exchange of goods to meet their nutritional needs. Around 15% of households sustain themselves using credit from local markets and 10% use family loans.
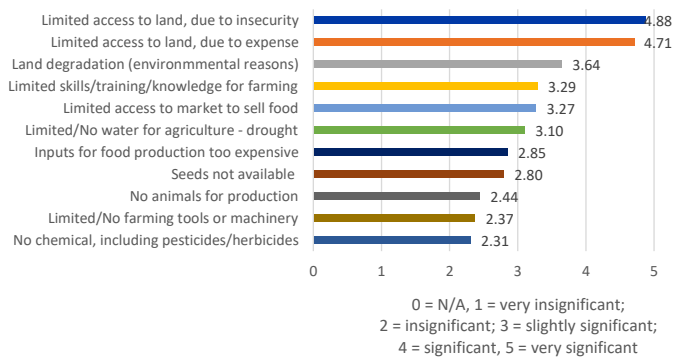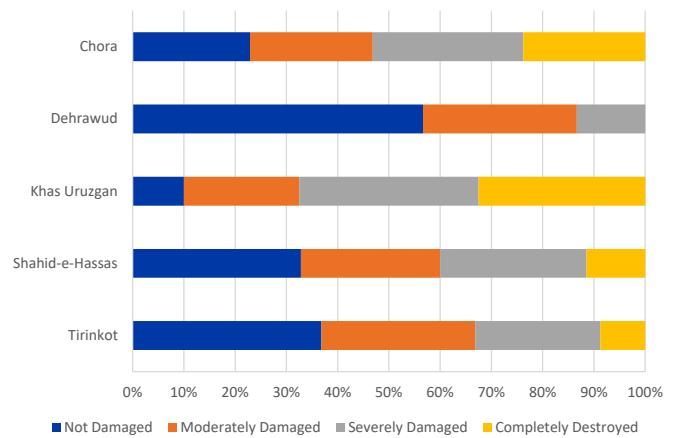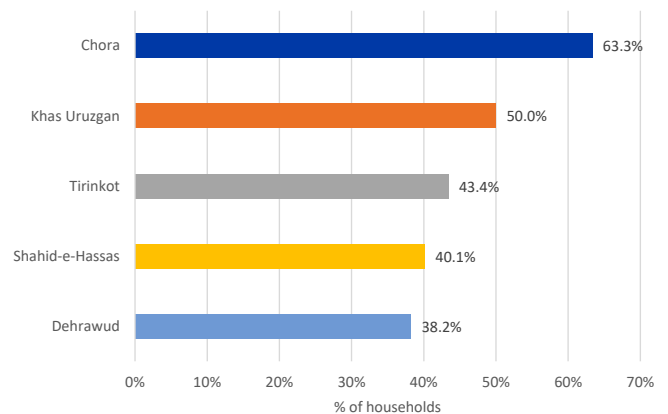
Throughout Uruzgan, shelter needs remain high, in particular due to the high number of destroyed or damaged houses. 12% of houses in Uruzgan are completely destroyed, 25% are severely damaged and only 35% of houses are undamaged. In Khas Uruzgan, 68% of houses are either severely damaged (35%) or completely destroyed (33%).

Damaged or destroyed houses constrain shelter options, thereby driving up rental prices. 47% of the assessed population in Uruzgan is unable to afford rent — the highest of all surveyed provinces.
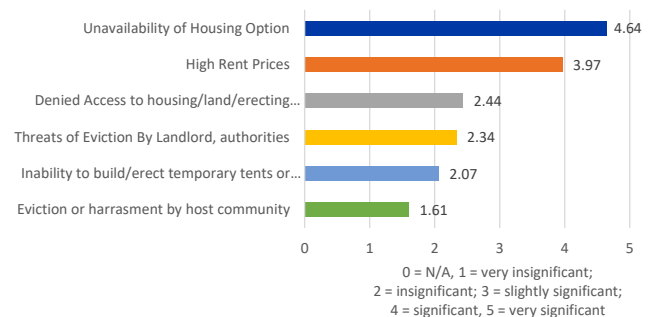
Drivers of food insecurity | ranked by importance | Uruzgan

Driver	Value
Food Shortage for Environmental Reason	4.81
Food Too Expensive	4.49
Inadequate Food Stock in Market	3.41
Unable to Access Market	2.85

0 = N/A, 1 = very unimportant, 2 = unimportant,
3 = slightly important, 4 = important, 5 = very important

Shelter conditions by level of damage and district | Uruzgan

■ Not Damaged ■ Moderately Damaged ■ Severely Damaged ■ Completely Destroyed

Food sources | Uruzgan

Source	%
Purchase in market/shop using cash	28.6%
Own Production	27.7%
Exchange of goods	16.4%
Borrowed from shop or market	14.9%
Borrowed From Friends or relatives	9.7%
Humanitarian Assistance	2.3%

Households unable to afford rent in last 6 months | Uruzgan

District	% of households
Chora	63.3%
Khas Uruzgan	50.0%
Tirinkot	43.4%
Shahid-e-Hassas	40.1%
Dehrawud	38.2%

% of households

Constraints on local food production | ranked by significance | Uruzgan

Constraint	Value
Limited access to land, due to insecurity	4.88
Limited access to land, due to expense	4.71
Land degradation (environmental reasons)	3.64
Limited skills/training/knowledge for farming	3.29
Limited access to market to sell food	3.27
Limited/No water for agriculture - drought	3.10
Inputs for food production too expensive	2.85
Seeds not available	2.80
No animals for production	2.44
Limited/No farming tools or machinery	2.37
No chemical, including pesticides/herbicides	2.31

0 = N/A, 1 = very insignificant;
2 = insignificant; 3 = slightly significant;
4 = significant, 5 = very significant

Barriers to Housing | ranked by significance | Uruzgan

Barrier	Value
Unavailability of Housing Option	4.64
High Rent Prices	3.97
Denied Access to housing/land/erecting…	2.44
Threats of Eviction By Landlord, authorities	2.34
Inability to build/erect temporary tents or…	2.07
Eviction or harrasment by host community	1.61

0 = N/A, 1 = very insignificant;
2 = insignificant; 3 = slightly significant;
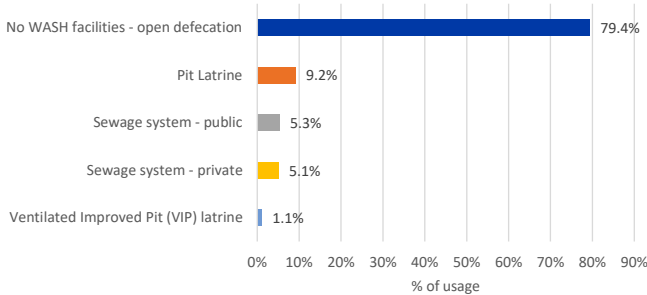4 = significant, 5 = very significant

🚰 WASH

In Uruzgan, 79% of the surveyed population has no access to WASH facilities and practices open defecation — again, the highest rate of all surveyed provinces. 9% use pit latrines, 5% use public or private sewage systems and only 1% have access to ventilated improved pits. The lack of appropriate and hygienic latrines is a serious public health challenge. Open defecation also poses an increased risk of sexual exploitation, threatens women's privacy and dignity and can add to already existing psychosocial stressors.[1]
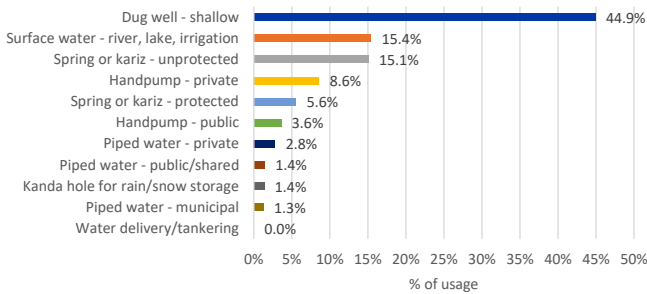
Hygiene challenges, in combination with the prevalent use of unprotected water sources such as dug wells (45%), surface water (15%), and springs/kariz (15%) indicate severe WASH and health-related risks for displaced and host communities in Uruzgan.

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.

Latrine usage | Uruzgan

No WASH facilities - open defecation	79.4%
Pit Latrine	9.2%
Sewage system - public	5.3%
Sewage system - private	5.1%
Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrine	1.1%

% of usage

Drinking water sources | by usage | Uruzgan

|	
Dug well - shallow	44.9%
Surface water - river, lake, irrigation	15.4%
Spring or kariz - unprotected	15.1%
Handpump - private	8.6%
Spring or kariz - protected	5.6%
Handpump - public	3.6%
Piped water - private	2.8%
Piped water - public/shared	1.4%
Kanda hole for rain/snow storage	1.4%
Piped water - municipal	1.3%
Water delivery/tankering	0.0%

% of usage

⚕ HEALTH

Across the 59 assessed settlements in Uruzgan, 82% have no health facilities located within their boundaries. In districts Khas Uruzgan and Shahid-e-Hassas, there are no clinics in any of the surveyed settlements.

The main reported health conditions and diseases are influenza (2,990 cases), dehydration (2,066 cases) and pregnancy complications (2,048 cases). District Tirinkot reports 68% of the total assessed burden of disease in Uruzgan. There are 260 reported cases of tuberculosis, 114 (44%) of which are currently under treatment.

In 54% of assessed settlements in Uruzgan, the quality of medical services is described as "inadequate". Shahid-e-Hassas has the highest proportion of medical services being described as "poor" (86% compared to the provincial average of 46%).

Access to health services | % of settlements with clinics | Uruzgan

Legend: No Clinic, Clinic in settlement
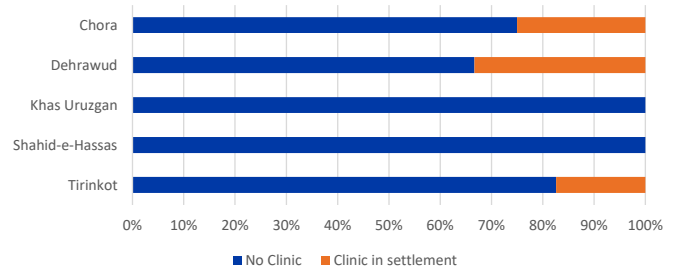
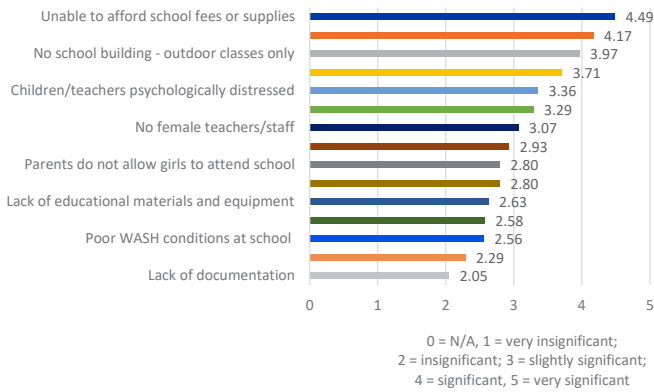## Access to health services | % of settlements without clinics by walking distance to nearest clinic | Uruzgan

Legend: 0-15 minutes, 16 minutes – 1 hour, 1 – 2 hours, over 2 hours
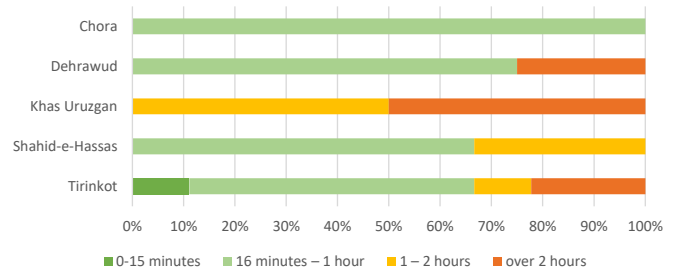
Quality of medical services | by adequacy of medical staff and % of settlements | Uruzgan

Legend: Inadequate, Poor
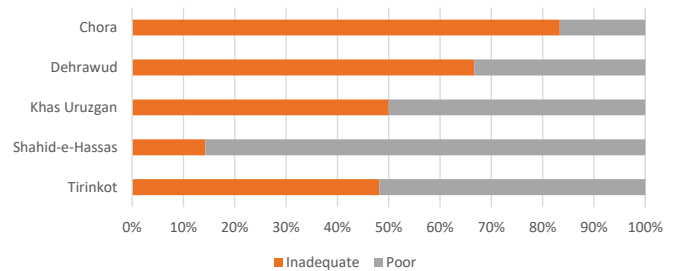
EDUCATION

The main barrier to education is the high cost of school fees and supplies, communities not allowing girls access to education, a lack of school buildings and insecurity. Cultural norms and familial restrictions on female education are important factors — but were noted as secondary to the need for safe and affordable education environments by key informants.
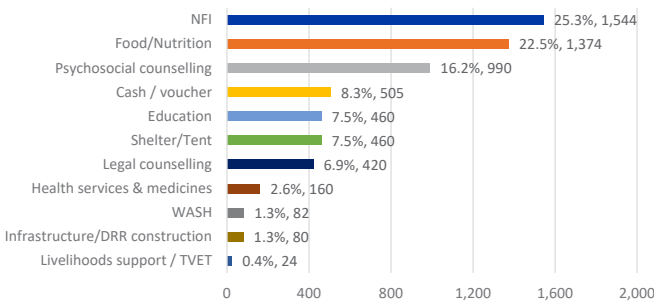
Barriers to education | ranked by significance | Uruzgan

Barrier	Score
Unable to afford school fees or supplies	4.49
No school building - outdoor classes only	4.17
	3.97
Children/teachers psychologically distressed	3.71
	3.36
No female teachers/staff	3.29
	3.07
Parents do not allow girls to attend school	2.93
	2.80
Lack of educational materials and equipment	2.80
	2.63
Poor WASH conditions at school	2.58
	2.56
Lack of documentation	2.29
	2.05

0 = N/A, 1 = very insignificant;
2 = insignificant; 3 = slightly significant;
4 = significant, 5 = very significant

ASSISTANCE

Of the total assistance received in Uruzgan, 25.3% was received through NFIs, 22.5% through food/nutrition assistance and 16% through psychological counselling. Humanitarian assistance reached 68% of the surveyed communities.

Assistance received by number of beneficiary families | Uruzgan

Type	% and count
NFI	25.3%, 1,544
Food/Nutrition	22.5%, 1,374
Psychosocial counselling	16.2%, 990
Cash / voucher	8.3%, 505
Education	7.5%, 460
Shelter/Tent	7.5%, 460
Legal counselling	6.9%, 420
Health services & medicines	2.6%, 160
WASH	1.3%, 82
Infrastructure/DRR construction	1.3%, 80
Livelihoods support / TVET	0.4%, 24

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

CONTACT US

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🐦 twitter.com/iomafghanistan   📷 instagram.com/iomafghanistan

DTM in Afghanistan is generously supported by:

Canada   MOFAT   NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS   ITALIAN AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

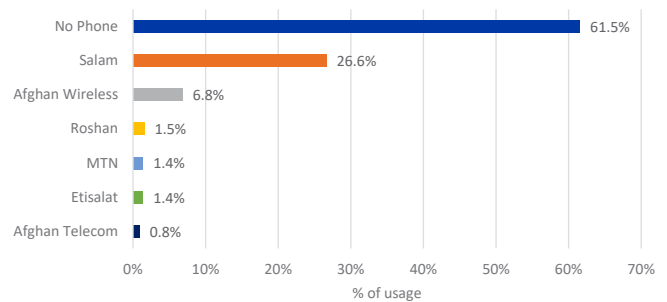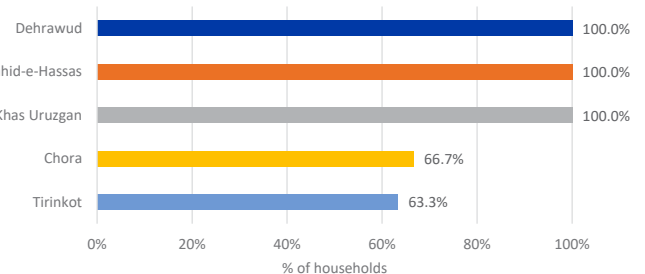Co-funded by the European Union   in coordination with

UTILITIES

98% of assessed settlements in Uruzgan do not have access to electricity, with the remaining 2% using private supply. 62% of households have no access to telephone services. Salam and Afghan Wireless are the most popular networks for those with access to the phone network. Only Tirinkot and Chora districts have partial signal coverage, the remaining districts having no signal.

Limited cell phone coverage has further implications for humanitarian and development programmes as the absence of phone networks hampers the implementation of communication campaigns, feedback mechanisms, phone surveys and mobile money solutions for cash assistance.

Telecom providers by % of household usage | Uruzgan

Provider	% of usage
No Phone	61.5%
Salam	26.6%
Afghan Wireless	6.8%
Roshan	1.5%
MTN	1.4%
Etisalat	1.4%
Afghan Telecom	0.8%

Telecom services | % of households with no signal by district | Uruzgan

District	% of households
Dehrawud	100.0%
Shahid-e-Hassas	100.0%
Khas Uruzgan	100.0%
Chora	66.7%
Tirinkot	63.3%

Electricity sources by % of household usage | Uruzgan

Source	% of usage
No power/electricity	98.0%
Private (generator, solar, battery, micro-hydro)	1.7%
Public (generator, municipal electricity)	0.3%