

COMMUNITY-BASED NEEDS ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY RESULTS
 PILOT ROUND
 MAY – JUN 2018



Poverty, lack of livelihoods and high unemployment rates, especially in Kunar (79%), Nangarhar (63%), and Laghman (62%), drive impoverished Afghans toward illicit poppy production. © 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.

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%

HIGHLIGHTS

-  **7** provinces covered
-  **83** districts assessed
-  **1,535** settlements with largest IDP and return populations assessed
-  **8,243** key informants interviewed
-  **7,451,411** individuals reside in the assessed settlements
-  **943,220** residents (13%) are returnees from abroad
-  **596,302** IDPs currently in host communities
-  **335,499** residents fled as IDPs
-  **1,018,065** residents (14%) are former IDPs who returned home
-  **263,515** residents fled abroad as out-migrants
-  **41,861** returnees and IDPs (2.4%) live in tents or the open air
-  **92%** (1,415 settlements) of assessed settlements have received no assistance in the 3 months prior to assessment
-  **1 in 3** assessed settlements have no healthcare and are more than an hour's walk from the nearest health facility
-  **1 in 4** households (24%) have no access to WASH facilities and practice open defecation – Kunar (42%) & Laghman (32%) are worst affected
-  **97%** of households have mobile phones, but 22% do not have signal/service at home

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:

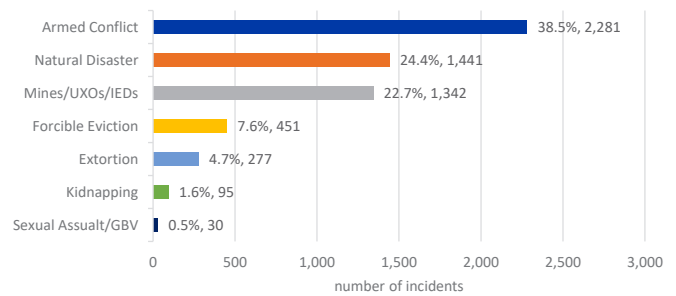
- 3. Fled IDPs**
Afghans from an assessed village who fled as IDPs to reside elsewhere in Afghanistan
- 4. Arrival IDPs**
IDPs from other locations currently residing in an assessed village
- 5. Returned IDPs**
Afghans from an assessed village who had fled as IDPs in the past and have now returned home

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.

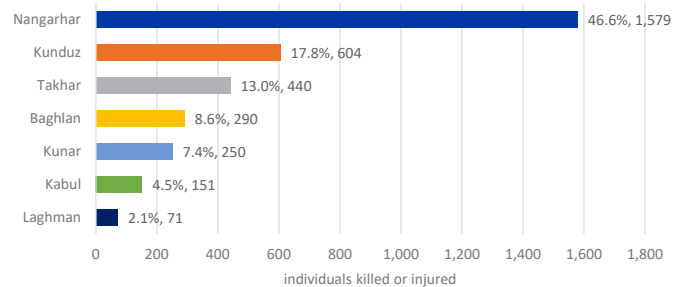
SAFETY & SECURITY

The highest number of incidents involving armed conflict, mines, unexploded ordnance (UXOs) and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) were reported in Takhar and Nangarhar, with 1,577 and 865 incidents recorded, respectively. However, the greatest percentage of population affected was in Takhar and Kunduz, affecting 17% and 15% of the population, respectively, with comparably high fatality and injury rates. Even though fewer incidents of armed conflict and security related incidents were reported in Nangarhar, owing to the high population density, the mortality and injury rates are the highest at 1,579 deaths and injuries, despite only 2.3% of the population being affected.

Safety & security incidents in the last 3 months



Fatalities & injuries due to conflict in last 3 months



Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) are a common security threat in Afghanistan, like this homemade pressure-cooker bomb filled with bullets discovered in Bagrami Qalae, Kabul © IOM 2018



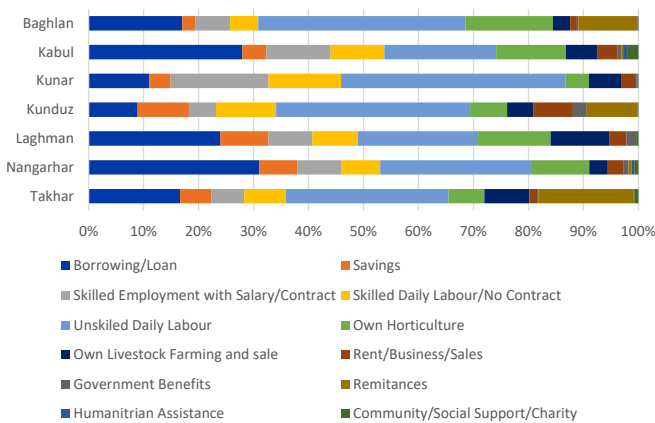
FINANCES & ASSETS

There is a direct correlation between provinces that rely on remittances and provinces with high outflows of migrants abroad. According to DTM's December 2018 Baseline Mobility Assessment¹ results, Kunduz, Takhar and Baghlan are among the top 10 provinces with the largest migrant outflows. Furthermore, there is also a correlation between the higher number of security incidents and resultant underdevelopment, severely damaged shelter conditions, inability to afford rent and the reliance on loans in these same provinces.

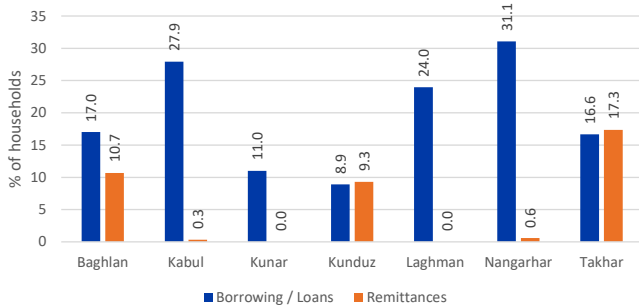
While expenses exceed income in all seven provinces, in Nangarhar and Baghlan, the combination of expenses and debt are much higher than incomes in comparison to the other five provinces. In terms of IDP inflows, the proximity to their home, villages and assets is the second reason for migration.

1 International Organization for Migration, [Baseline Mobility Assessment Summary Results, Round 7, Oct–Dec 2018](https://displacement.iom.int/afghanistan) (Afghanistan, 2018). Available from <https://displacement.iom.int/afghanistan>.

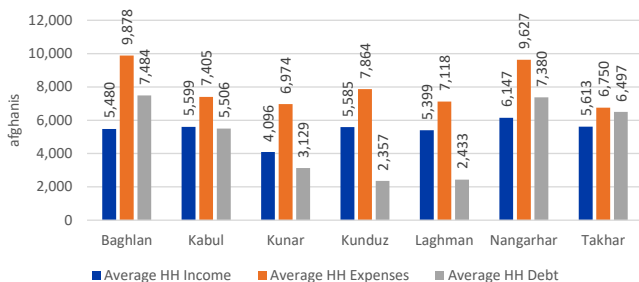
Income sources by % of average household income & province



Households reliant on loans & remittances by province



Average monthly household income, expenses & debt by province



LIVELIHOODS

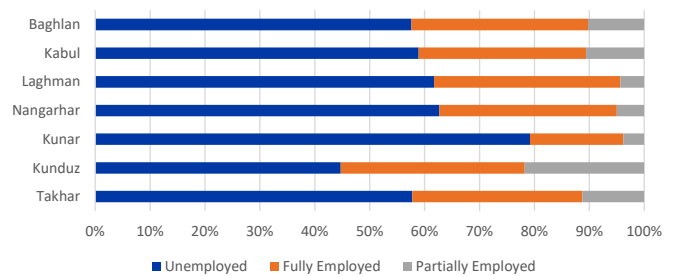
The unemployment rates for men is the highest in Kunar (79%) followed by Nangarhar (63%) and Laghman (62%). Kunduz has the lowest proportion of unemployed men (45%).

Female participation in contributing to household incomes is expectedly higher in the more urban, capital province of Kabul and the northern provinces of Takhar, Kunduz and Baghlan, as compared to the other, predominantly Pashtun provinces of Laghman, Nangarhar and Kunar.

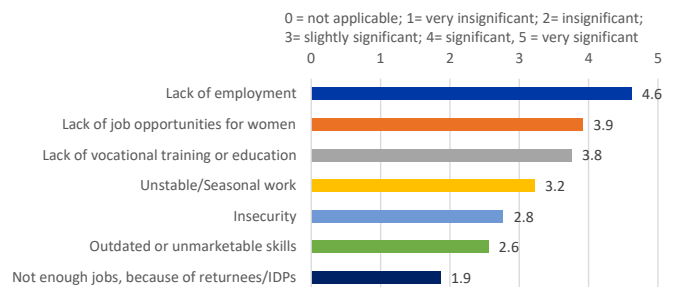
The lack of employment opportunities, and jobs for women are not only a barrier to employment but can lead to migration. This assessment found that, for IDPs the main reason for outflows is the lack of employment and economic opportunities followed by conflict. In other words, in this case, migration is driven by economic factors rather than security.

The average number of children contributing to household incomes is even higher than that of women and elders. Children having to work to support the family is recognized by communities as a predominant barrier to education.

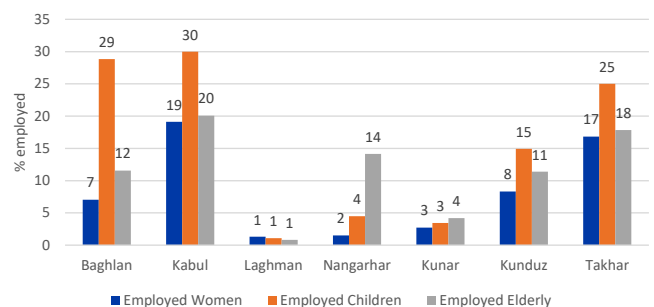
Employment Status | Men (males over 18)



Barriers to Employment | ranked by significance



Employment participation of women, children & the elderly

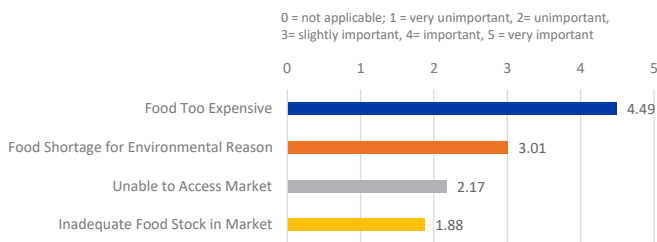


FOOD & NUTRITION

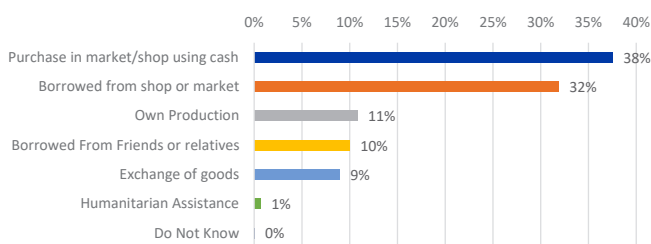
While all provinces ranked high food prices as a main reason for food insecurity, food shortages due to environmental causes were prevalent in the more drought-prone provinces of Kunduz, Takhar and Kunar, whereas the more fertile provinces of Laghman, Kabul and Nangarhar were unaffected. The increase in food prices and resultant shortages reflect the interlinked effect of the onset of drought in 2018 on food security.

An alarming 42% of households buy food on credit from shops or borrow food from friends and relatives, which, when combined with rent and other household needs, is unsustainable and contributes to increased poverty.

Drivers of Food Insecurity | ranked by importance



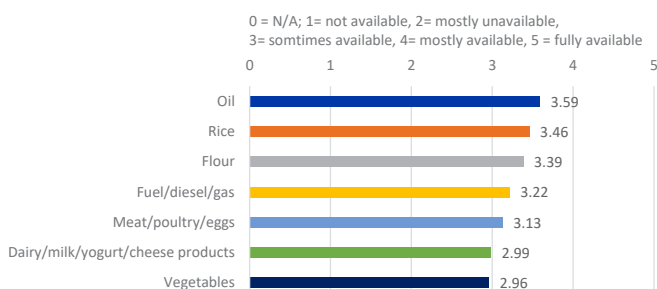
Food Sources



MARKETS

Access to perishable commodities such as meat, poultry, eggs, vegetables and dairy products are 'sometimes available'. The price fluctuations for commodities such as diesel, rice, flour and oil is noticeable. In all seven provinces, 63% of individuals identified limited access to land for crops, and 80% reported limited access to pastoral land for livestock farming.

Availability of commodities

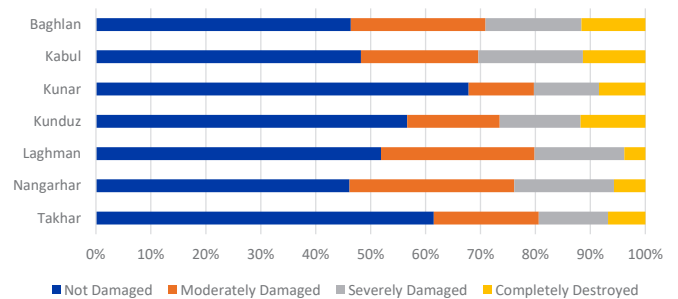


SHELTER

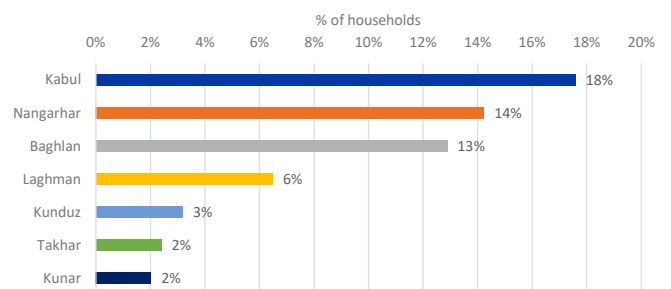
Overall, more than 24% of homes in all seven assessed provinces are severely damaged or completely destroyed. Baghlan and Kunduz have the largest proportion (12%) of completely destroyed houses. In Nangarhar, which has the largest population of the seven assessed provinces (an estimated 2,742,878 in the 384 assessed settlements), 24% of houses are severely damaged or destroyed. Nangarhar, Baghlan and Kunduz have the greatest need of immediate shelter assistance.

These shelter conditions correlate to the number of security and safety incidents reported above in the Safety & Security section. In Kunduz and Baghlan, 54% of the houses are damaged due to conflict, in Kabul, 52% of houses are in poor conditions, but not due to conflict.

Shelter conditions by % of damage and province



% households unable to afford rent in the last 6 months



IDPs displaced by conflict often resort to living in makeshift shelters, like this family living in a thatched hut in Kunduz. © IOM 2018

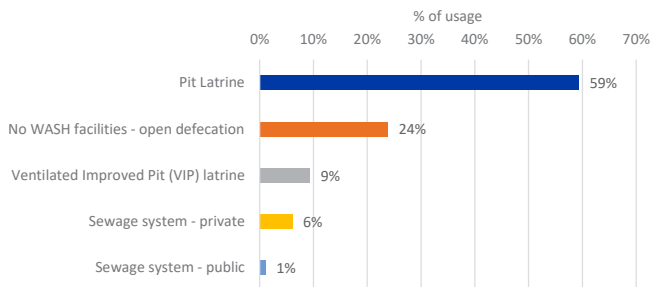
WASH

Regarding sanitation, across all seven provinces, 24% of households reported having no access to WASH facilities and practicing open defecation, which is linked to the spread of curable diseases, such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid and polio.¹ This situation is more acute in Kunar and Laghman, where 42% and 32% of households, respectively, practice open defecation. The lack of appropriate and hygienic latrines and public sewage systems 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.²

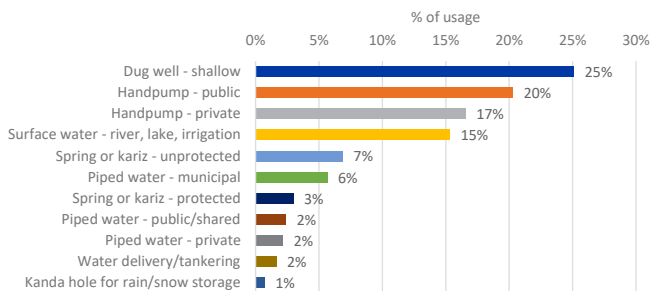
1 World Health Organization, Sanitation Fact Sheet, February 2018 (WHO, 2018). Available from <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/sanitation>.

2 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 types by percentage of household usage



Drinking water sources by % of household usage



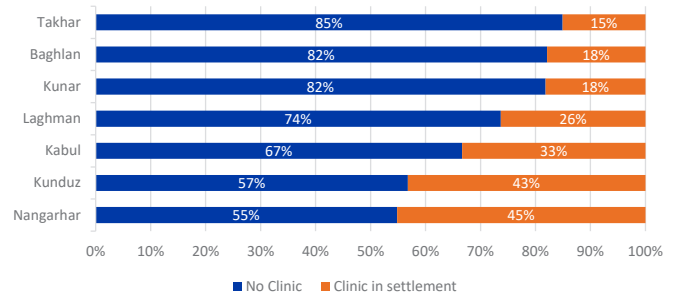
A returnee girl with a skin infection in Takhar, where 85% of settlements assessed have no access to healthcare or clinics. © IOM 2018

HEALTH

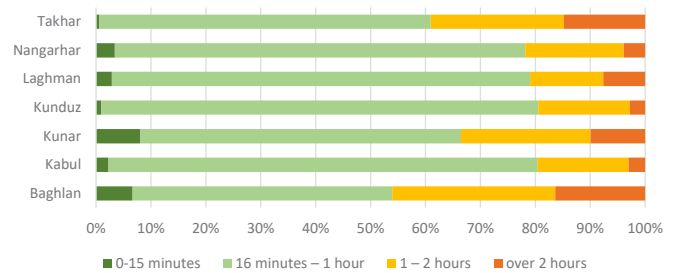
In terms of access to health services, for 46% in Baghlan, 39% in Takhar, and 34% in Kunar, the nearest health facility is over an hour away on foot. Across all the provinces, 30% of inhabitants must walk over an hour to reach the nearest health facility. This gap in healthcare for settlements with the highest IDP and returnee populations is particularly acute. Only 4% of settlements find the medical staff to be adequate. However, in Kunar, 50% of the settlements perceive their medical staff to be adequate.

Overall, for the majority of populations in all seven assessed provinces (ranging between 79% – 84%), the main reasons for reporting inadequate and poor health care are associated with limited medical staff, inadequately trained staff, and lack of female medical staff. The lack of prenatal and female healthcare had marginally (73%) less impact on perceptions of adequate healthcare.

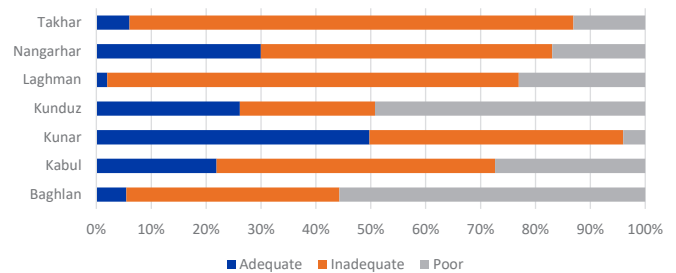
Access to Health Services | % of settlements with clinics



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



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

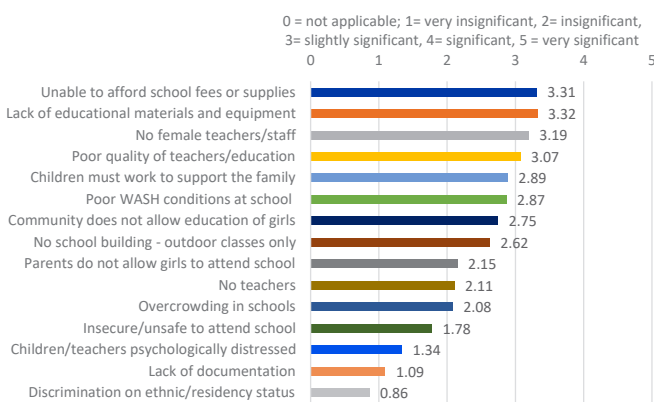


EDUCATION

The cost of education is cited as a top barrier to accessing education across all seven provinces, this issue of affordability also aligns with the average household expenses exceeding incomes for all provinces cited earlier in this report.

In Kunar, Nangarhar and Laghman, the lack of female teachers, alongside cultural and familial restrictions on female education, particularly in Kunduz, are also linked to low participation of women in employment in these provinces. The high cost of education also affects the drop-out rate of children who have to work and contribute towards household income in Kabul, and to a lesser extent in Takhar provinces.

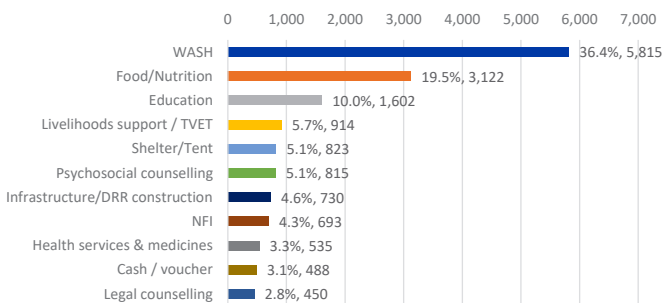
Barriers to Education | ranked by significance



ASSISTANCE

Of the assessed villages, 92% had not received any assistance in the three months prior to assessment. Kunduz and Laghman reported having not receiving any assistance during the period. Of the 8% that did receive assistance, 36% of the assistance covered WASH needs, followed by 20% for food and 10% or education. In terms of location, easy-to-reach Kabul received 42% of all assistance given, while Nangarhar with a much larger IDP and returnee population received only 27%.

Assistance received by number of beneficiary families



DTM in Afghanistan is generously supported by:



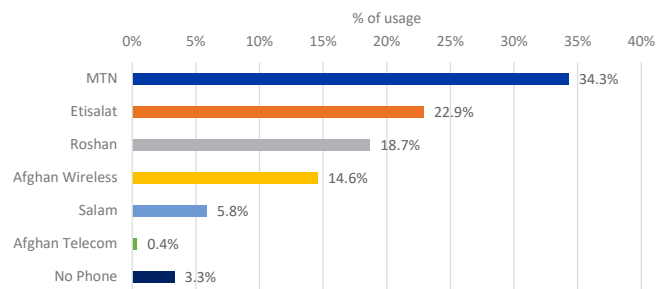
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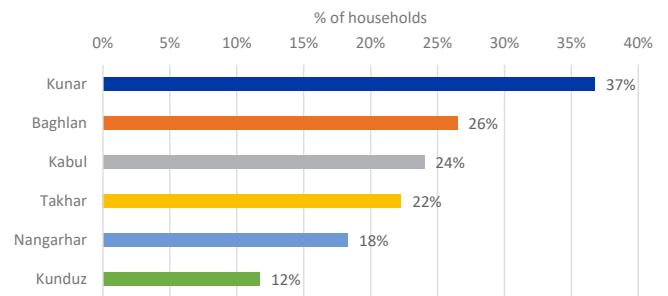
UTILITIES

While 97% of households have mobile phones, 22% of these households do not have signal or service. MTN is the predominant carrier reaching over one third (34%) of all households. Kunar has the worst connectivity with 37% of households receiving no signal. Cell phone coverage has further implications upon communication campaigns, feedback mechanisms, phone surveys and mobile money solutions for cash-based assistance. While 20% of households have no electricity, 53% were denied access to public electricity services.

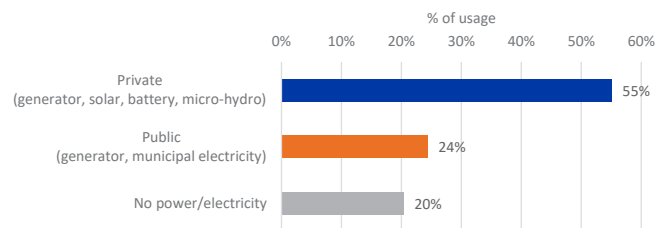
Telecom Providers by % of household usage



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



Electricity sources by percentage of household usage



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