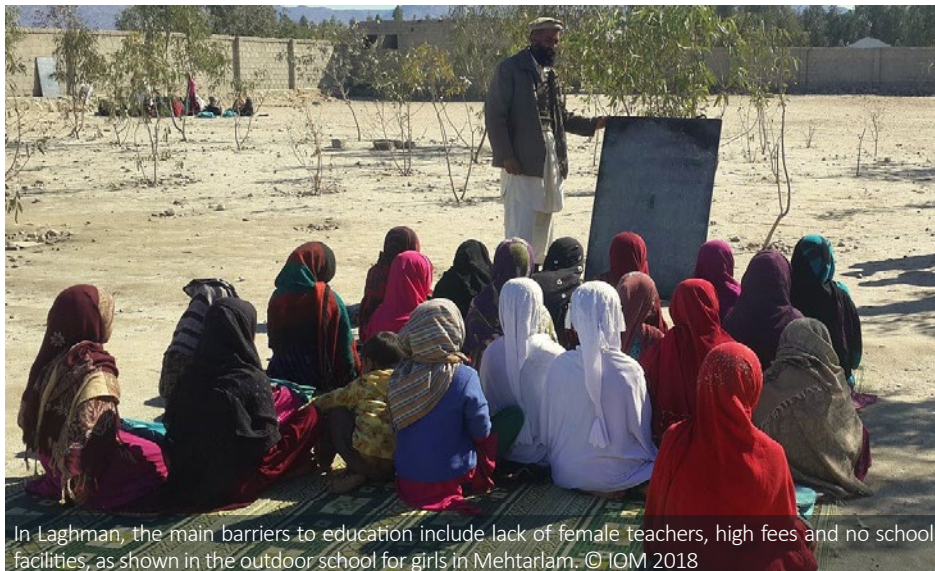


COMMUNITY-BASED NEEDS ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY RESULTS
 PILOT • LAGHMAN
 MAY – JUN 2018



In Laghman, the main barriers to education include lack of female teachers, high fees and no school facilities, as shown in the outdoor school for girls in Mehtarlam. © 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	Settlements		% BMA Settlements Assessed	
		Districts Assessed	Settlements Assessed under BMA		Settlements Assessed under CBNA
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

-  **5** districts assessed
-  **152** settlements with largest IDP and return populations assessed
-  **629** key informants interviewed
-  **534,377** individuals reside in the assessed settlements
-  **86,284** residents (13%) are returnees from abroad
-  **39,396** IDPs currently in host communities
-  **82,068** residents fled as IDPs
-  **9,406** residents (14%) are former IDPs who returned home
-  **19,629** residents fled abroad as out-migrants
-  **6,157** returnees and IDPs live in tents or the open air
-  **0%** (152 settlements) of assessed settlements have received assistance in the 3 months prior to assessment
-  **98%** assessed settlements rated the quality of healthcare facilities as inadequate or poor
-  **32%** of assessed settlements have no WASH facilities and practice open defecation
-  **52%** of surveyed 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:

- Returnees from Abroad**
Afghans who had fled abroad for at least 6 months and have now returned to Afghanistan
- Out-Migrants**
Afghans who moved or fled abroad
- Fled IDPs**
Afghans from an assessed village who fled as IDPs to reside elsewhere in Afghanistan
- Arrival IDPs**
IDPs from other locations currently residing in an assessed village
- Returned IDPs**
Afghans from an assessed village who had fled as IDPs in the past and have now returned home

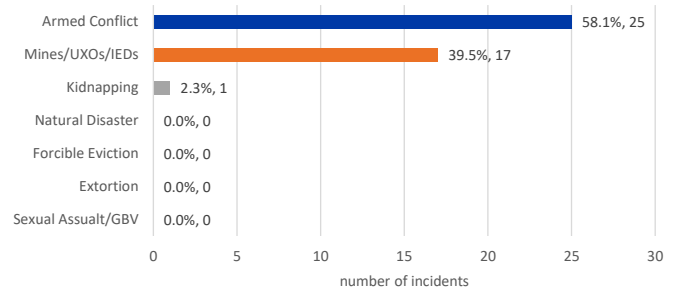
Data on population sizes for the 5 target population categories is collected by time of displacement, using each of the following time frames: 2012-2015 • 2016 • 2017 • 2018.



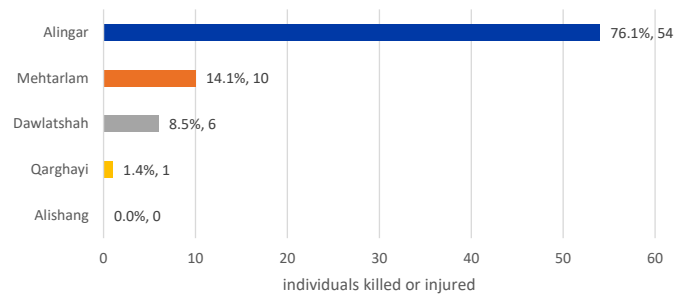
SAFETY & SECURITY

In Laghman, the most common safety and security threats included armed conflict (25 incidents) and mines/UXO/IED explosions (17 incidents). There were 71 people killed or injured in the three months prior to assessment.

Safety & security incidents in the last 3 months | Laghman



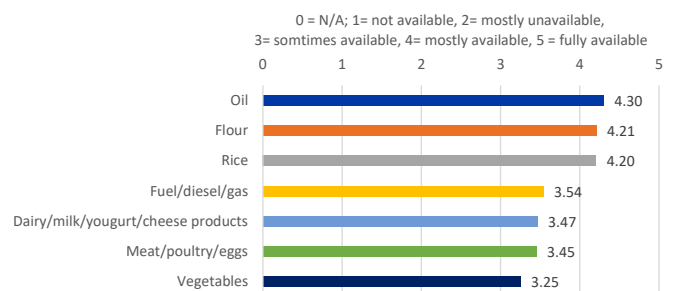
Fatalities & injuries due to conflict in last 3 months | Laghman



MARKETS

Food items such as vegetables, meat/poultry/eggs and dairy products were reportedly 'sometimes available'. Commodities, such as fuel, diesel and gas were also 'sometimes available'. Oil, flour and rice were 'mostly available'. Overall, food items and commodities were available in Laghman.

Availability of commodities | Laghman

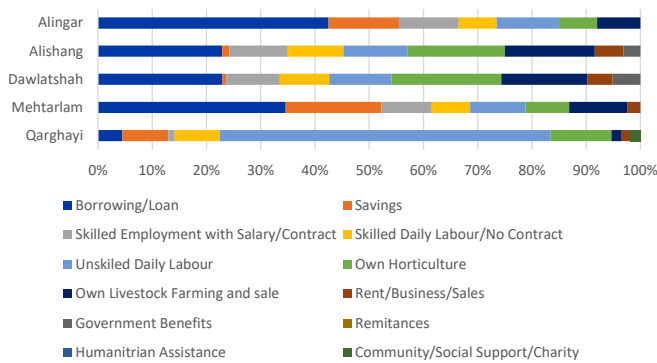




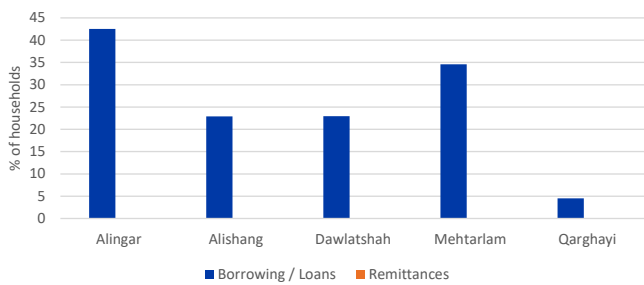
FINANCES & ASSETS

In Laghman, 24% of the surveyed population relied on loans as the main source of income, 21.9% were in unskilled daily labour, 13.2% engaged in crop farming and 10.7% were in livestock farming. Alingar district reported the highest (43%) reliance on loans, while Qarghayi reported lowest reliance on loans (5%). Alingar and Alishang districts had the highest proportion of skilled employment (11%). Skilled daily labour was the highest in Alishang (10%). Agriculture was common in Dawlatshah (20%) and livestock farming was common in Alishang (17%). The highest proportion of daily unskilled labour was reported in Qarghayi (61%). Across the 152 villages assessed, 32% of households had adequate access to farmland and 35% to pastoral land. The monthly average income reported was AFN 5,399, expenses were AFN 7,118, and debt was AFN 2,433. The monthly expenses exceeded income by 31.8%. There was no reliance on remittances reported in Laghman.

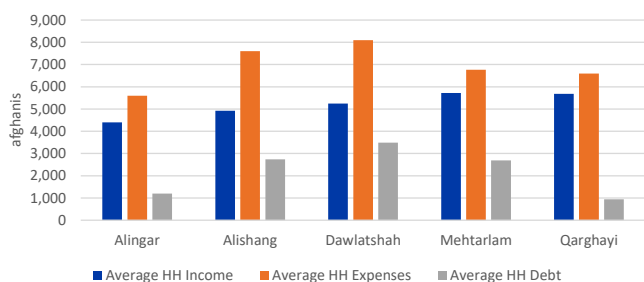
Main Income Sources | ranked by % of households | Laghman



Households reliant on loans & remittances by district | Laghman



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



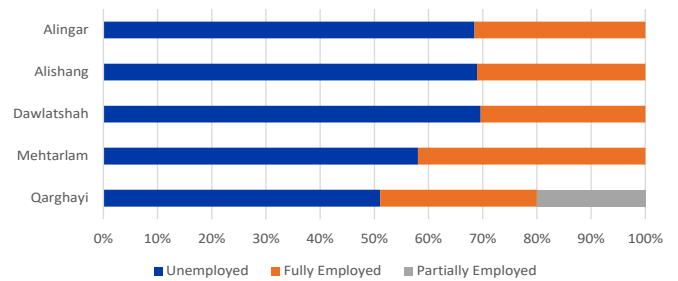
LIVELIHOODS

The unemployment rate for men in Laghman was 62%. Across the five districts assessed, unemployment ranged between 51% in Qarghayi and 70% in Dawlatshah. Female participation in employment was very low, whereby 99% of women were unemployed. The main barriers to employment ranked by importance included lack of economic opportunities, lack of opportunities for women, and lack of vocational training.

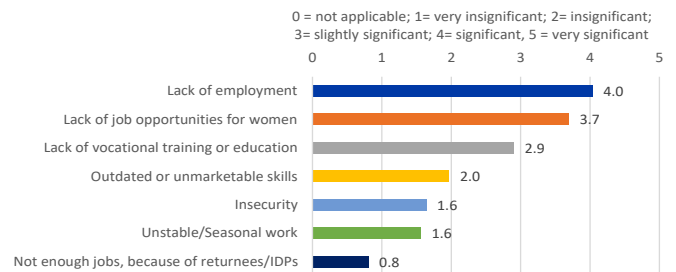
The vocational trainings available in Laghman included tailoring and carpentry.

Across the seven provinces, the average percentage of employed children (1%), the elderly (1%) and women (1%) was comparatively low.

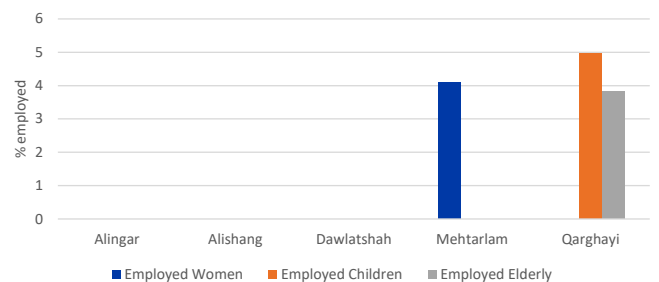
Employment Status | Men (males over 18) | Laghman



Barriers to Employment | ranked by significance | Laghman



Employment participation of women, children & the elderly | Laghman

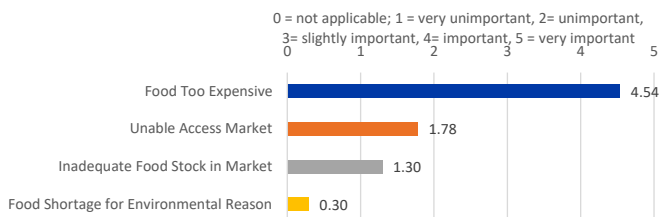




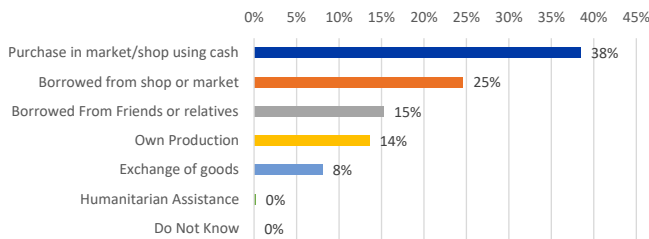
FOOD & NUTRITION

In Laghman, 52.3% of surveyed households were unable to meet their basic nutritional needs. The main reason was the high cost of food and poor access to markets. As a result, 38% bought food using cash, 25% bought food on credit from shops or market, 15% borrowed food from their friends or relatives and 14% relied on their own production. The lack of employment opportunities, high unemployment rates and the high cost of food are inter-linked to basic needs and poverty.

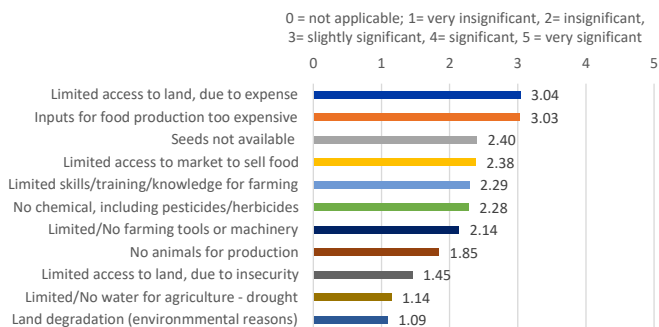
Drivers of Food Insecurity | ranked by importance | Laghman



Food Sources | Laghman



Constraints on local food production | ranked by significance | Laghman

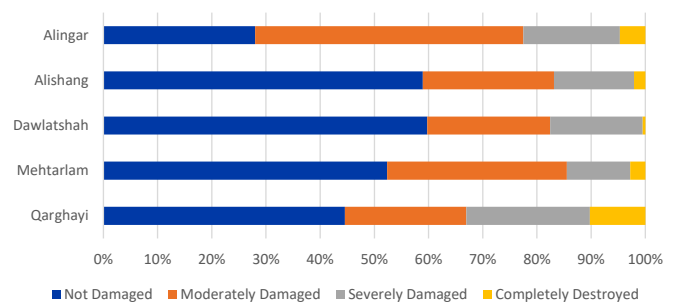


SHELTER

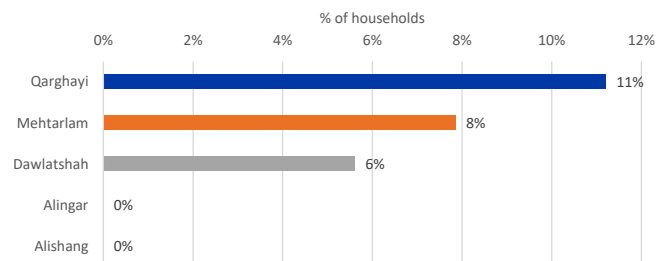
In Laghman, 52% of houses were not damaged, 28% were moderately damaged, 16% were severely damaged and 4% were completely damaged. Qarghayi had the highest number of completely destroyed houses (10%) while 50% of all houses in Alingar were moderately damaged.

In the six months prior to assessment, only 6% of households were unable to afford rent. Comparatively, there were no significant barriers to accessing housing.

Shelter conditions by % of damage and district | Laghman



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



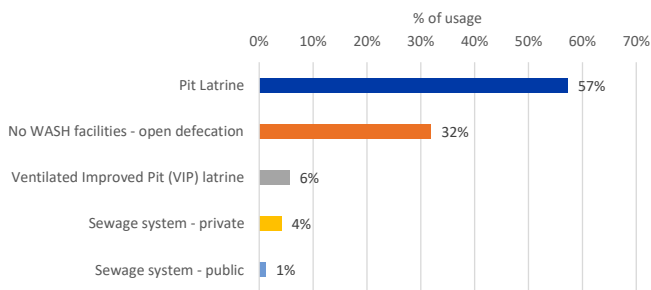
WASH

In Laghman, 57% of the surveyed population reported using pit latrines, 6% used ventilated improved pits and 4% had private sewage systems. However, 32% reported no WASH facilities, and as a result, practiced open defecation. The lack of appropriate and hygienic latrines 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

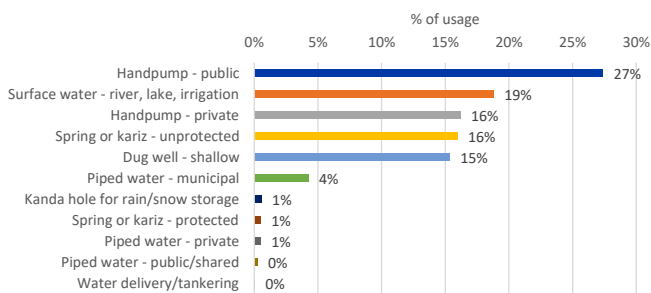
Primary sources of water included public hand-pump (27%), surface water (19%), private hand-pump (16%), and spring or karizes (16%).

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 | by Percentage | Laghman



Drinking Water Sources | by percentage | Laghman

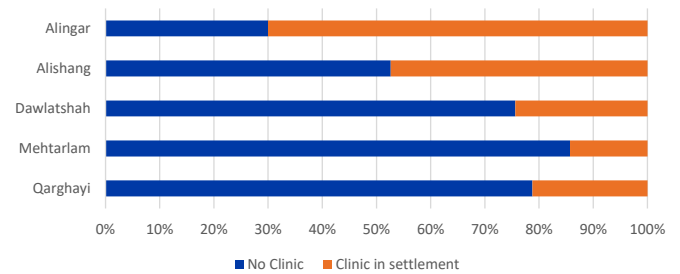


HEALTH

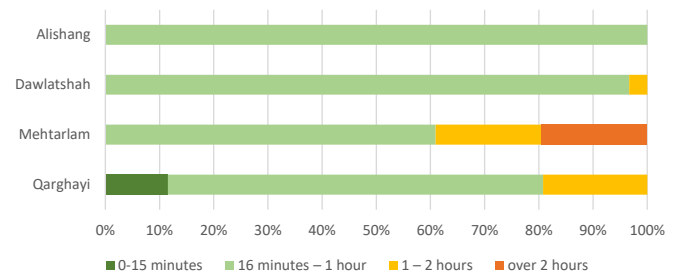
In Laghman, there were no clinics present in 74% of the surveyed settlements. The main health conditions and diseases included influenza (5,464), dehydration (5,173 cases), drug addiction (4,494 cases) and measles (1,128 cases). It was reported that 3.4% of the total population were affected by illnesses and medical conditions.

In terms of prenatal and female health, 423 pregnancy complications cases were reported. Of the 213 cases of tuberculosis, 37% of cases were untreated. Overall, for 98% of the surveyed population, the quality of healthcare facilities were inadequate or poor.

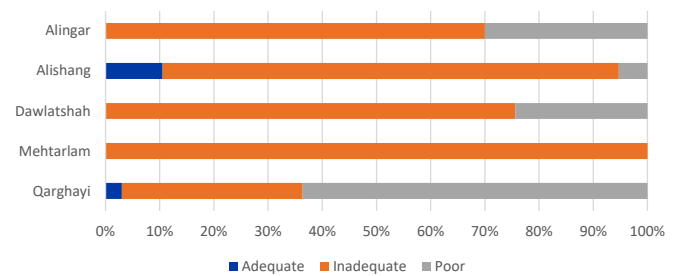
Access to Health Services | % of settlements with clinics | Laghman



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



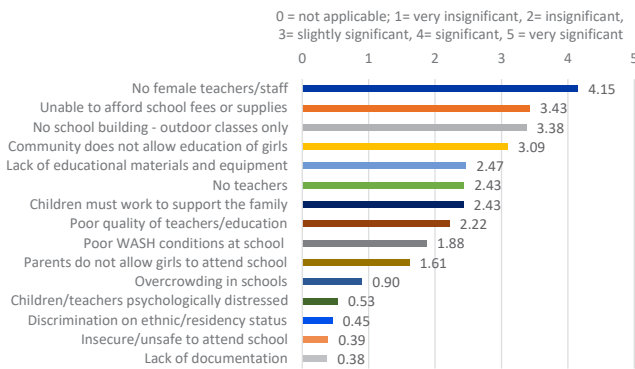
Quality of Medical Services | by adequacy of medical staff (% of settlements) | Laghman



EDUCATION

In Laghman, the main barrier to education included lack of female teachers/staff, followed by high fees and no school building. Cultural norms and familial restrictions on female education are important barriers for accessing education. However, the lack of employment opportunities and high cost of food has affects access to education.

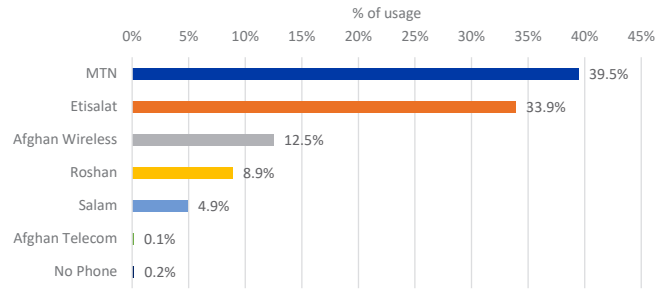
Barriers to Education | ranked by significance | Laghman



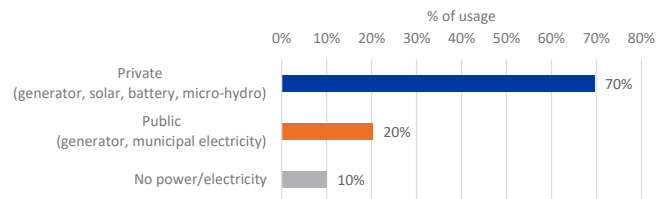
UTILITIES

In Laghman, MTN, Etisalat, Roshan and Afghan Wireless are most common service providers. 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 | Laghman



Electricity sources by percentage of household usage | Laghman



ASSISTANCE

Of the seven assessed pilot provinces, Laghman received no assistance in the three months prior to assessment.

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