

COMMUNITY-BASED NEEDS ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY RESULTS
 PILOT • BAGHLAN
 MAY – JUN 2018



Across Afghanistan during spring, floods destroy farmlands and crops, which consequently threatens food security, like this flood in Doshi district in Baghlan that destroyed more than 80 hectares of farmland. There is a great need for gabion protection walls, nationwide. © 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

-  **11** districts assessed
-  **201** settlements with largest IDP and return populations assessed
-  **1,193** key informants interviewed
-  **6,37,350** individuals reside in the assessed settlements
-  **74,908** residents (13%) are returnees from abroad
-  **51,412** IDPs currently in host communities
-  **37,008** residents fled as IDPs
-  **157,187** residents are former IDPs who returned home
-  **50,999** residents fled abroad as out-migrants
-  **56** returnees and IDPs live in tents or the open air
-  **91%** (201 settlements) of assessed settlements have received no assistance in the 3 months prior to assessment
-  **95%** assessed settlements rated the quality of healthcare facilities as inadequate or poor
-  **59%** of men are unemployed and 93% of women are unemployed
-  **55%** of surveyed households are unable to meet 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.

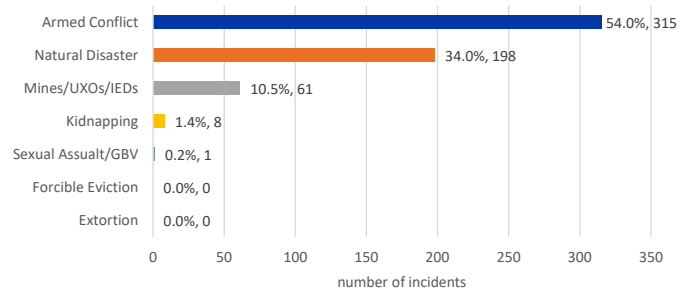


SAFETY & SECURITY

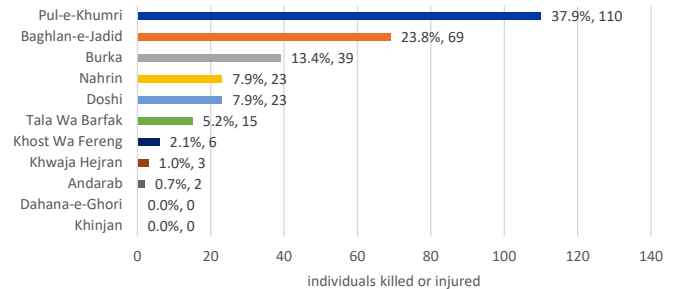
In Baghlan, the most common safety and security threat reported was armed conflict (315 incidents), followed by natural disasters (198 incidents) and UXO/mines/IED explosions (61 incidents) in the three months prior to assessment. In Baghlan, 290 people were injured or killed in the three months prior to assessment.

Baghlan is one of three provinces to have reported gender-based violence with 1 case of sexual assault reported.

Safety & security incidents in the last 3 months | Baghlan



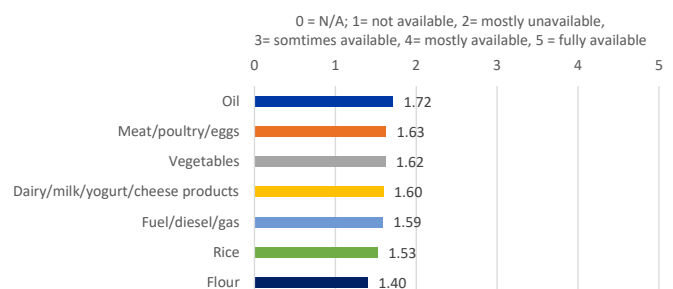
Fatalities & injuries due to conflict in last 3 months | Baghlan



MARKETS

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

Availability of commodities | Baghlan

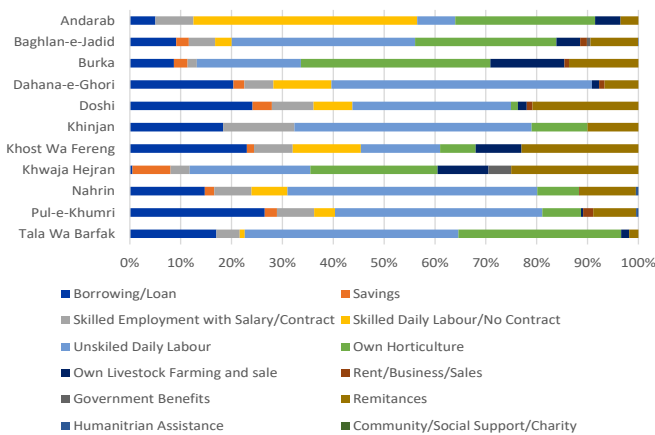




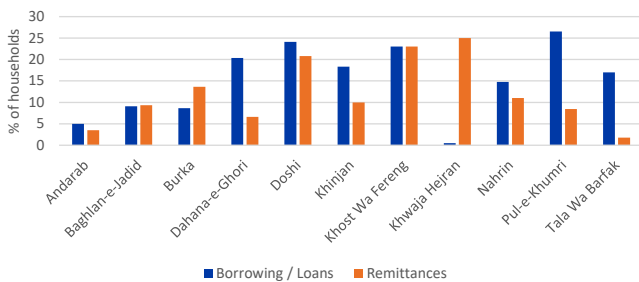
FINANCES & ASSETS

In Baghlan, the main sources of income for 37.7% of the surveyed population included unskilled daily labour, 17% relied on loans, 15.8% engaged in crop farming, 10.7% relied on remittances and 6.3% were in skilled labour. Pule-e-Khumri district reported the highest reliance on loans, while Khwaja Hejran reported the lowest. Khinjan had the highest proportion of skilled employment, while Burka reported the lowest. Agriculture and livestock was most common in Burka. Daily skilled labour was common in Andarab, Khost Wa Fereng and Dahana-e-Ghor. Unskilled daily labour was prevalent across Baghlan, specifically in Dahana-e-Ghor, Nahrin and Khinjan. Remittances were highest in Khwaja Hejra, Khost Wa Fereng, Doshi and Burka. Across the 201 villages assessed, 34% of households reported adequate access to farmland and 23% to pastoral land. The monthly average income reported was AFN 5,480, expenses were AFN 9,878 and debt was AFN 7,484. The monthly expenses exceeded income by 80%.

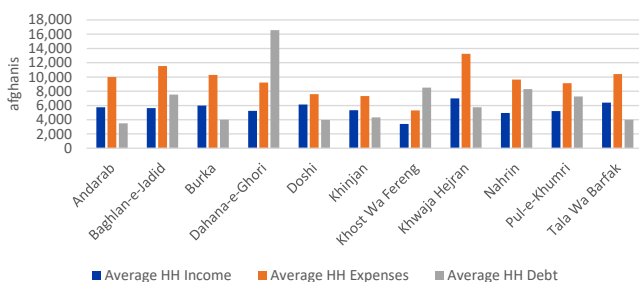
Main Income Sources | ranked by % of households | Baghlan



Households reliant on loans & remittances by district | Baghlan



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



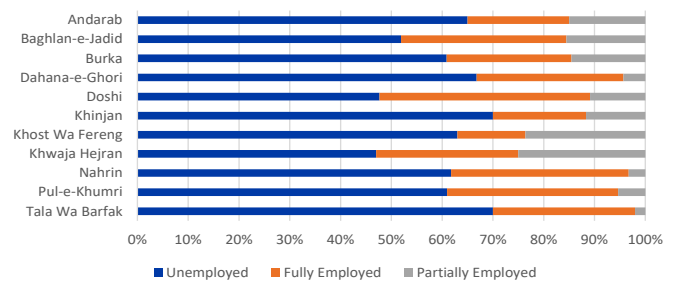
LIVELIHOODS

The unemployment rate for men in Baghlan was 58%, Khinjan and Tala Wa Barfak districts reported the highest rate of unemployment (70%). Female participation in employment was low, only 7% of women were in either partial or full employment. Khwaja Heran and Khost Wa Fereng reported the highest rate of women in full or partial employment (18%), while 10% of women in Baghlan-e-Jadid were fully employed. The main barriers to work were lack of employment opportunities, unstable or seasonal work and insecurity.

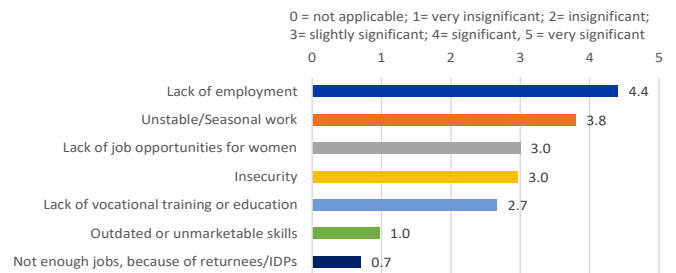
The vocational trainings available in Baghlan included tailoring, carpentry, masonry, business management, computer and mobile repairs, machinery/vehicle repairs, agriculture and livestock.

After Kabul, the second highest average percentage of children in employment reported was in Baghlan. The average percentage of children (29%) was even higher than the average percentage of women (7%) and the elderly (12%) in employment. The highest average percentage of children employed was in Doshi, while there were no children in employment reported in Khinjan district.

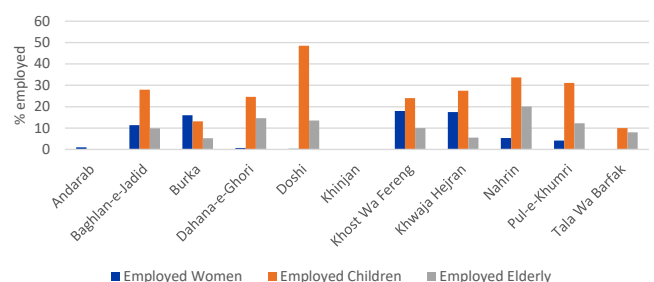
Employment Status | Men (males over 18) | Baghlan



Barriers to Employment | ranked by significance | Baghlan



Employment participation of women, children & the elderly | Baghlan

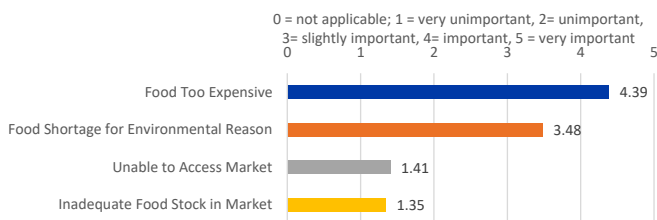




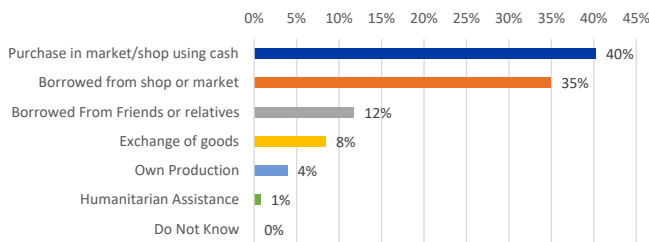
FOOD & NUTRITION

In Baghlan, 55% of surveyed households are unable to meet basic nutritional needs. The main reason that prevented households from meeting their basic nutritional needs was the high cost of food and food shortages, due to environmental reasons. As a result, 40% of the households purchased food using cash, 35% bought food on credit from the shop or market, 12% borrowed from their friends or relatives and 4% relied on their own production. The lack of employment opportunities and the high cost of food are linked to households not meeting their basic nutritional needs.

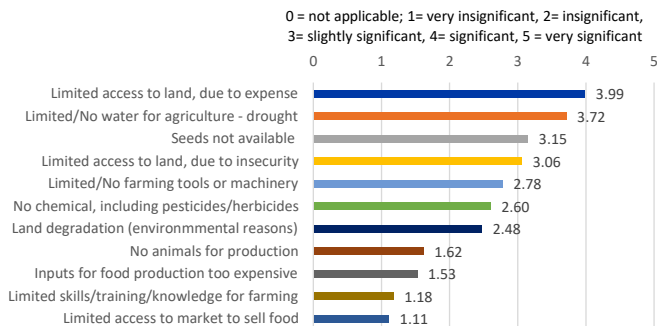
Drivers of Food Insecurity | ranked by importance | Baghlan



Food Sources | Baghlan



Constraints on local food production | ranked by significance | Baghlan

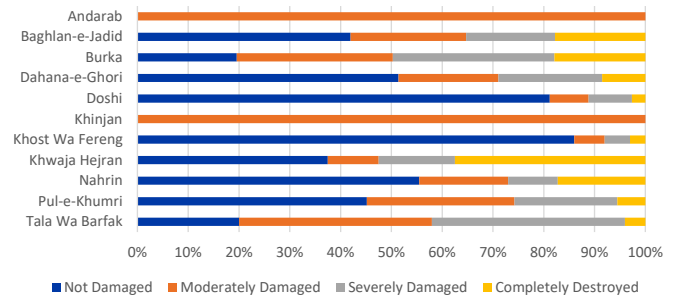


SHELTER

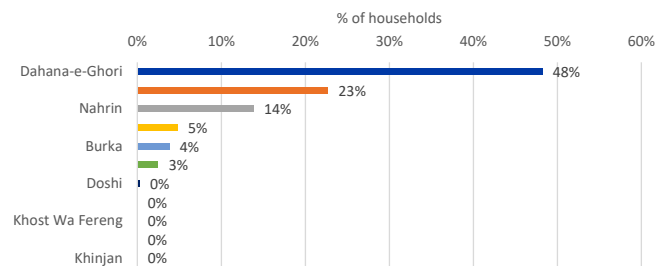
In Baghlan, 46% of houses were not damaged, 25% were moderately damaged, 17% were severely damaged and 12% were completely damaged. These shelter conditions could be related to the number of security incidents.

After Kabul and Nangarhar, Baghlan reported the third highest percentage (13%) of households that were unable to afford rent in the six months prior to assessment. The main barriers to accessing housing were the unavailability of housing options and high rent costs. In terms of affordability of rent, 48% in Dahana-e-Ghori and 23% in Pul-e-Khumri were unable to pay rent. Conversely, affordability of rent was not a problem in Khinjan, Andarab, Khost Wa Fereng, Tala Wa Barfak and Doshi.

Shelter conditions by % of damage and district | Baghlan



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



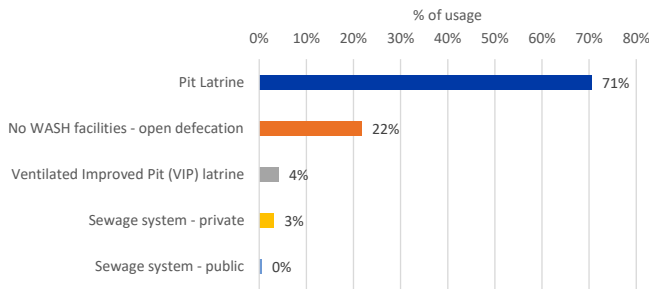
WASH

In Baghlan, while 71% of the surveyed population reported using pit latrines, a significant proportion (22%) do not have WASH facilities and practice open defecation. Across the 201 assessed settlements, there was no public sewage system reported in Baghlan. 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

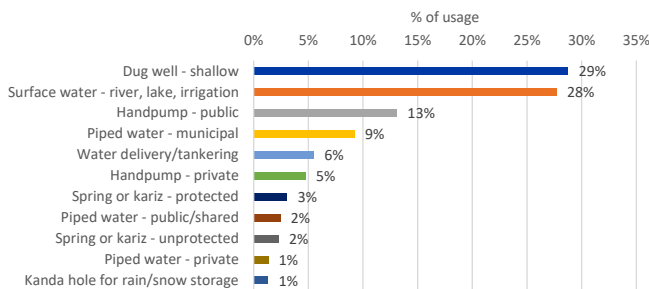
Primary sources of water included shallow dug wells (29%), private hand-pump (24%), public hand-pump (19%), unprotected spring or karizes (6%) and private piped water (6%).

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.

Latrine Usage | by Percentage | Baghlan



Drinking water sources by % of household usage | Baghlan

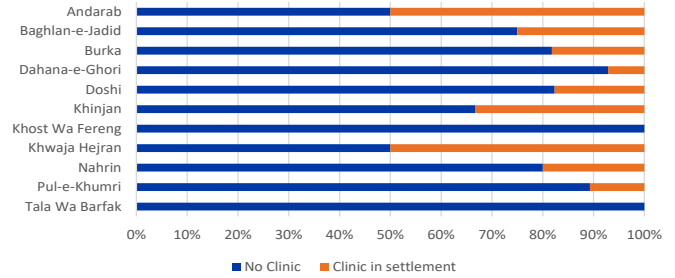


HEALTH

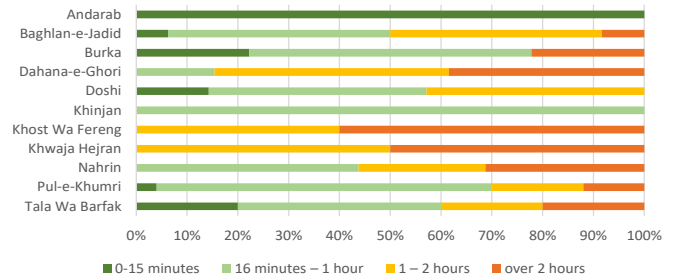
In Baghlan, there is no clinic present in 82% of the assessed settlements. Across the 201 settlements surveyed in Baghlan, the main health conditions and diseases included dehydration (11,355 cases), respiratory infections (5090 cases), tuberculosis (4,729 cases), measles (3,088), Hepatitis B/C (3,078). Drug addiction (2,152) was also reported in Baghlan. In comparison to the other provinces, Baghlan reported one of the lowest influenza cases (141). It was reported that 5.3% of the total population were affected by illnesses and medical conditions.

In terms of prenatal and female health, there were 1,415 pregnancy complications cases reported. Of the 2,795 cases of tuberculosis, 20% cases were untreated. For 95% of the assessed settlements, the quality of healthcare facilities were inadequate or poor.

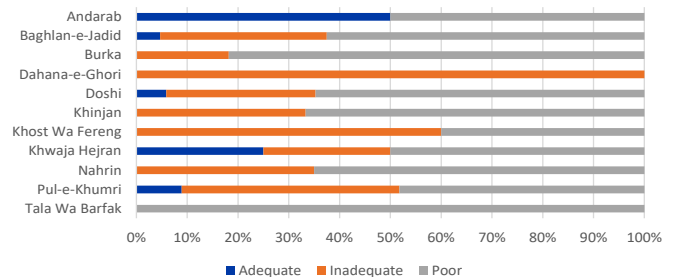
Access to Health Services | % of settlements with clinics | Baghlan



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



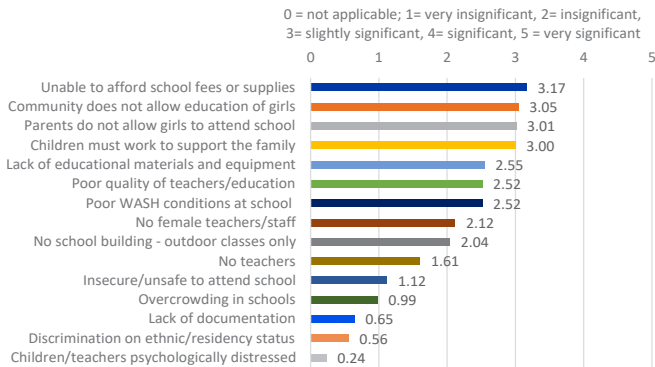
Quality of Medical Services | by adequacy of medical staff (of settlements) | Baghlan



EDUCATION

In Baghlan, the main barrier to education reported was the high cost of education, poor quality of teachers, lack of educational materials and lack of sanitation. Cultural norms and familial restrictions on female education were important barriers for accessing education.

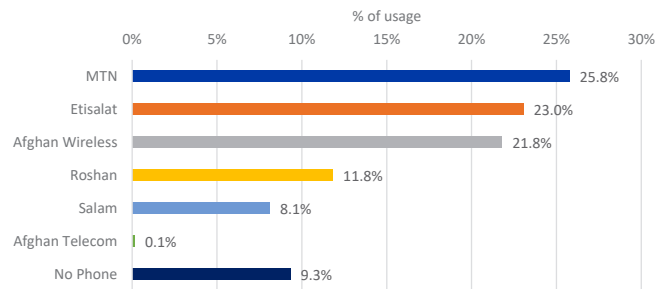
Barriers to Education | ranked by significance | Baghlan



UTILITIES

In Baghlan, 39.6% of the surveyed households reported being denied access to public electricity. On average, for 15 days per month and for an average of 12 hours, the surveyed households in Baghlan faced electricity shortages. In terms of connectivity, 24% of households received no signal. On average for 14 days per month, there is no mobile service or signal. MTN, Etisalat, Afghan Wireless and Roshan are common telecom providers in Baghlan. Cell phone coverage has further implications upon communication campaigns, feedback mechanisms, phone surveys and mobile money solutions for cash-based assistance.

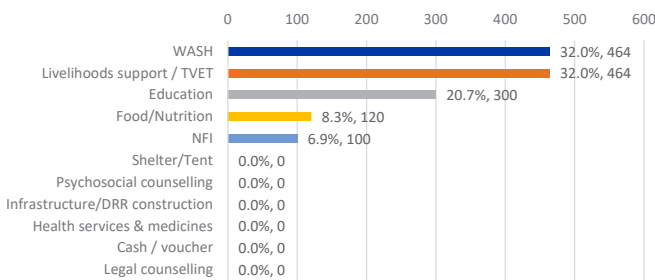
Telecom Providers by % of household usage | Baghlan



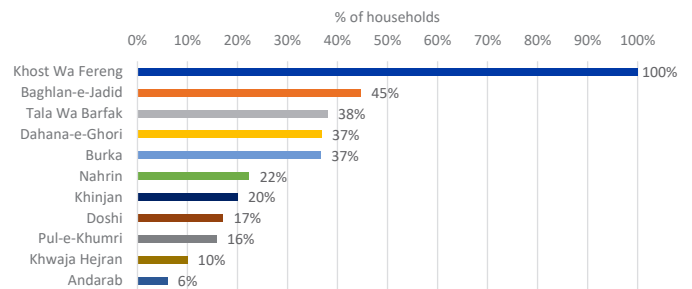
ASSISTANCE

Of the seven provinces, Baghlan received only 7% of total assistance. Of all the assistance delivered in Baghlan, WASH received 32%, livelihood support received 32%, education received 20.7% and food received 8.3%. No assistance was received for health and shelter.

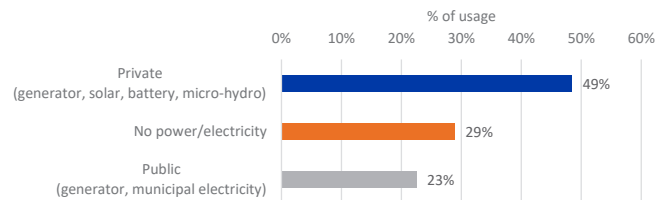
Assistance received by number of beneficiary families | Baghlan



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



Electricity sources by percentage of household usage | Baghlan



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