COMMUNITY-BASED NEEDS ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY RESULTS PILOT · NIMROZ MAY – JUN 2019

IOM DTM strives to employ more female enumerators to collect gender-balanced information on the needs of vulnerable communities, as shown here in a focus group discussion in Chakhansur district. © 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
66 settlements with largest IDP and return populations assessed

623 key informants interviewed

92,929 individuals reside in the assessed settlements

26,933 residents are returnees from abroad

57,504 IDPs currently in host communities

4,112 residents fled as IDPs

7,317 residents are former IDPs who returned home

11,863 residents fled abroad as out-migrants

0 returnees and IDPs live in tents or the open air

98% (65 settlements) of assessed settlements have received no assistance in the 3 months prior to assessment

98% (65 settlements) of assessed settlements rated the quality of healthcare facilities as inadequate or poor

39% of men and 65% of women are fully unemployed

42% of surveyed households were unable to meet their basic nutritional needs

For more information, please contact: ✉ DTMAfghanistan@iom.int 🌐 www.displacement.iom.int/afghanistan

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:
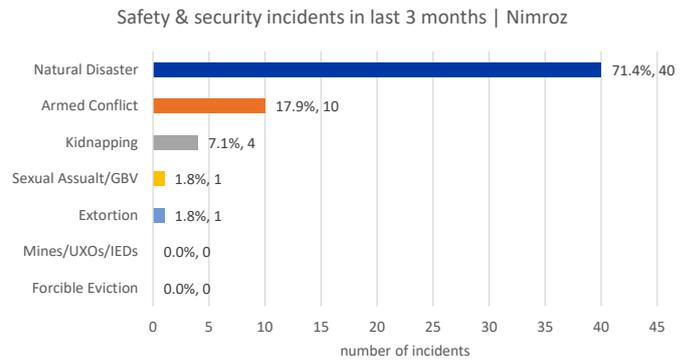
1. **Returnees from Abroad**
   Afghans who had fled abroad for at least 6 months and have now returned to Afghanistan

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.
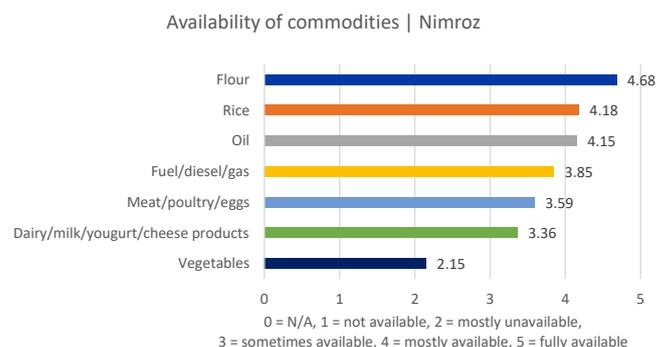
SAFETY & SECURITY

The most common safety and security incidents reported in the three months prior to the current assessment the are natural disaster (40 incidents), armed conflict (10 incidents), kidnapping (4 incidents) and sexual assault (1 incident). Nimroz also reported 8 injuries and fatalities due to conflict within three months prior to the assessment, all in Zaranj district.

Safety & security incidents in last 3 months | Nimroz

Incident	Value
Natural Disaster	71.4%, 40
Armed Conflict	17.9%, 10
Kidnapping	7.1%, 4
Sexual Assualt/GBV	1.8%, 1
Extortion	1.8%, 1
Mines/UXOs/IEDs	0.0%, 0
Forcible Eviction	0.0%, 0

number of incidents

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

District	Value
Zaranj	100.0%, 8
Chakhansur	0.0%, 0
Khashrod	0.0%, 0
Char Burjak	0.0%, 0
Kang	0.0%, 0

individuals killed or injured

MARKETS

Flour, rice and oil are the most readily available commodities in the assessed communities in Nimroz province. Other items, such as meat/poultry/eggs, dairy/milk/cheese and fuel are only sometimes available. Vegetables are mostly unavailable.

Availability of commodities | Nimroz

Commodity	Value
Flour	4.68
Rice	4.18
Oil	4.15
Fuel/diesel/gas	3.85
Meat/poultry/eggs	3.59
Dairy/milk/yougurt/cheese products	3.36
Vegetables	2.15

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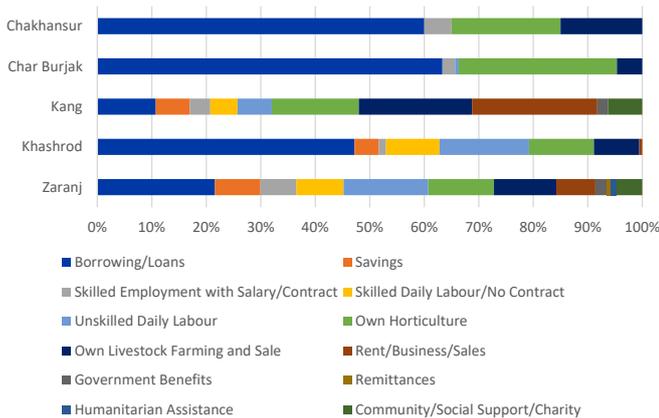3 = sometimes available, 4 = mostly available, 5 = fully available

FINANCES & ASSETS

The main source of income for the surveyed settlements in Nimroz is borrowing/loans (27%). Chakhansur (60%), Char Burjak (63%) and Khashrod (47%) are the districts with the highest rates of borrowing. Other main sources of income include unskilled daily labor (14%), agriculture (13%) and livestock rearing (11%) — indicating a mainly rural economy.
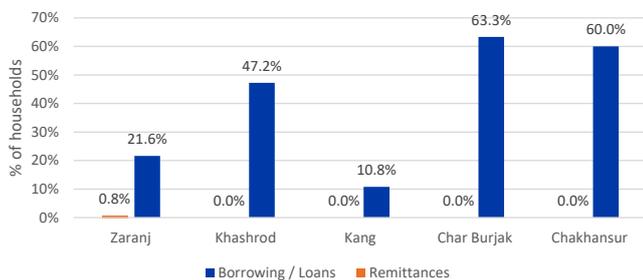
Agriculture is the second highest source of income for Chakhansur and Char Burjak. Kang, Khashrod and Zaranj districts have more diversified economies with income generated through skilled employment, skilled daily labour and businesses.

The average monthly household income and expenditure are highest in Zaranj (AFN 6,286; AFN 9,500) and lowest in Char Burjak (AFN 2,333; AFN 4,333). For all districts, average household expenditure is higher than household income, indicating increasing levels of debt. The highest levels of debt are found in districts Khashrod (AFN 3,778) and Char Burjak (AFN 3,500), the lowest in Kang (AFN 1,250) and Zaranj (AFN 2,531).
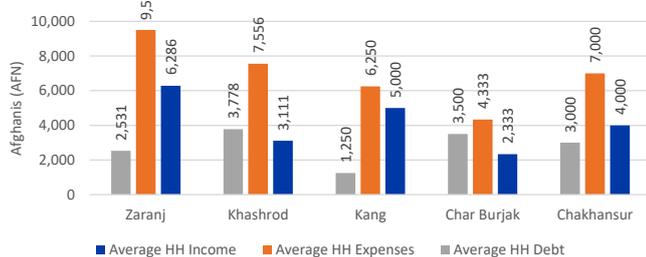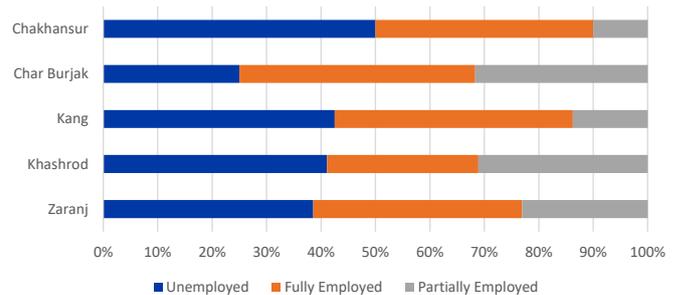
LIVELIHOODS

In Nimroz, the average unemployment rate for males over 18 is 39% — the lowest of all assessed provinces. At the district level, the highest unemployment rate is found in Chakhansur (50%) and the lowest in Char Burjak (25%). The remaining three districts (Kang, Khashrod, and Zaranj) have very similar unemployment rates (39-43%). The average female unemployment in the province is 65%, being the highest in Chakhansur (85%) and Khashrod (83%) districts.
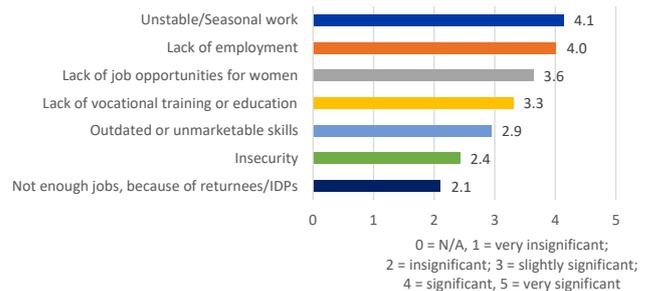
Unstable/seasonal work is the main reported barrier to employment, closely followed by the lack of job opportunities for men and women. Available vocational training includes agricultural, animal husbandry, technology/mobile repairs, tailoring and carpentry training.

In the more agrarian communities of Chakhansur, rates of child labor are high (60%). There are also high rates of female employment in Char Burjak (60%). Elderly employment is highest in Kang (40%) and comparatively lower in all other districts.

Main income sources | ranked by % of households | Nimroz

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

Employment status | men over 18 | Nimroz

Legend: Unemployed, Fully Employed, Partially Employed

Households reliant on loans & remittances by district | Nimroz

District	Borrowing / Loans	Remittances
Zaranj	21.6%	0.8%
Khashrod	47.2%	0.0%
Kang	10.8%	0.0%
Char Burjak	63.3%	0.0%
Chakhansur	60.0%	0.0%

Barriers to employment | ranked by significance | Nimroz

Barrier	Score
Unstable/Seasonal work	4.1
Lack of employment	4.0
Lack of job opportunities for women	3.6
Lack of vocational training or education	3.3
Outdated or unmarketable skills	2.9
Insecurity	2.4
Not enough jobs, because of returnees/IDPs	2.1

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

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

District	Average HH Debt	Average HH Expenses	Average HH Income
Zaranj	2,531	9,500	6,286
Khashrod	3,778	7,556	3,111
Kang	1,250	6,250	5,000
Char Burjak	3,500	4,333	2,333
Chakhansur	3,000	7,000	4,000

Employment participation of women, children & the elderly | Nimroz

District	Employed Elderly	Employed Children	Employed Women
Zaranj	14.0%	25.5%	38.2%
Khashrod	4.3%	27.2%	16.7%
Kang	40.0%	53.8%	23.3%
Char Burjak	5.7%	43.3%	60.0%
Chakhansur	10.0%	60.0%	15.0%

FOOD & NUTRITION

SHELTER
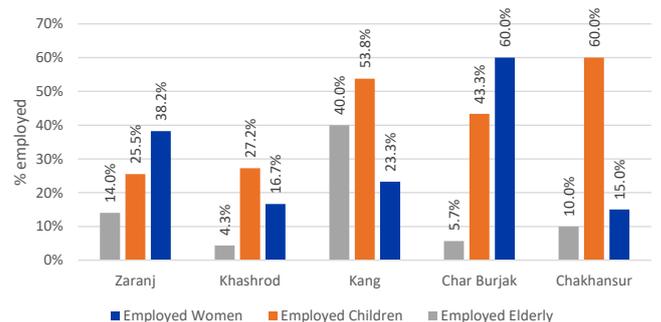
42% of the surveyed communities in Nimroz are unable to meet their basic nutritional needs. The main reason for this figure is the high cost of food. Access to markets and inadequate food stocks were noted as less significant factors.
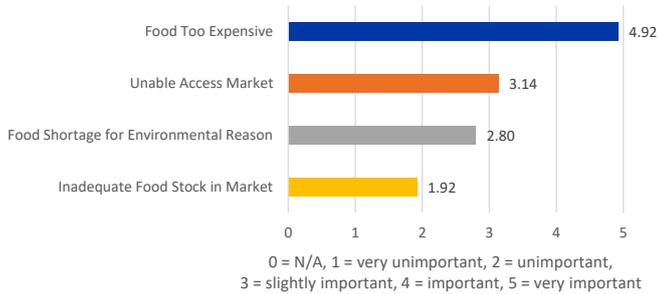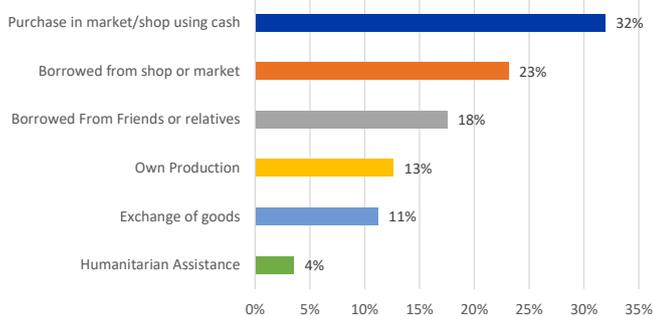
32% of communities are able to purchase their own food, while 23% of households rely on credit from shops or markets. 18% of households borrow from friends or relatives and 13% rely on their own food production. The lack of water due to drought, access to land and limited trainings for farming are the most significant factors constraining food production.
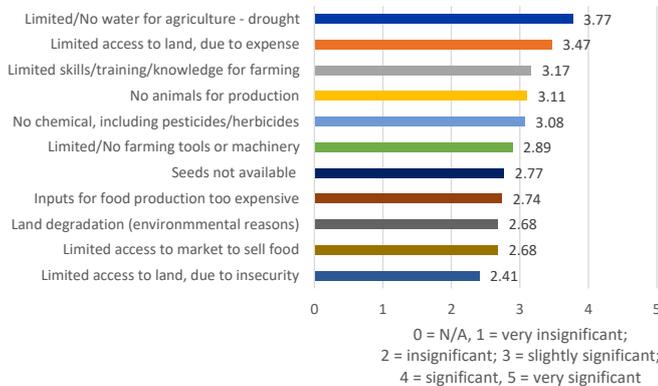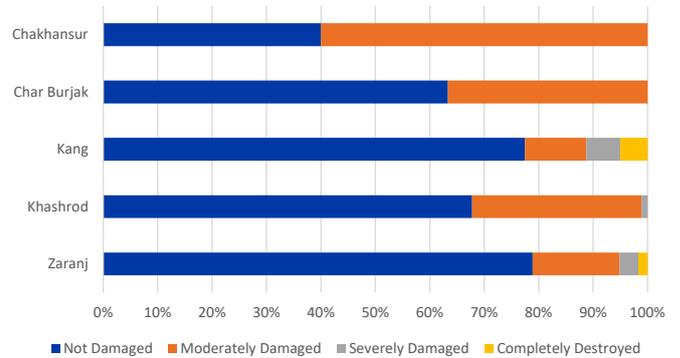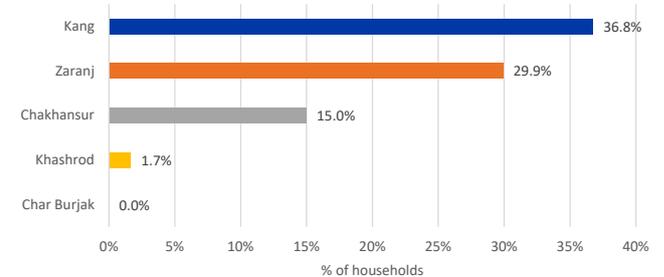
In the assessed settlements in Nimroz, an average of 76% of houses are reportedly undamaged, 19% moderately damaged, 3% severely damaged and 2% are completely destroyed. There are differences between the various districts, in Chakhansur 60% of housing is moderately damaged. Few houses in Kang (5%) and Zaranj (2%) are completely destroyed.

The main reported barrier to housing is high rental prices. During the past six months, 37% of households in Kang were unable to afford rent, in addition to 30% of households in Zaranj. Only 2% of households in Khashrod and none in Char Burjak experienced the same problem.
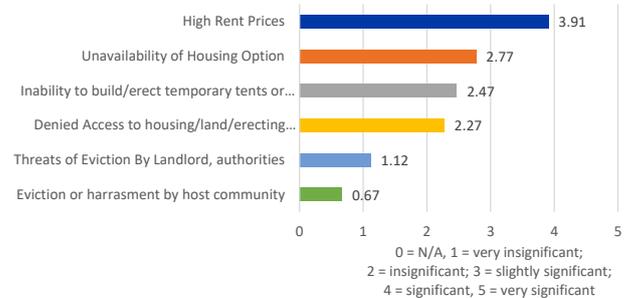
Drivers of food insecurity | ranked by importance | Nimroz

Food Too Expensive	4.92
Unable Access Market	3.14
Food Shortage for Environmental Reason	2.80
Inadequate Food Stock in Market	1.92

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

Shelter conditions by level of damage and district | Nimroz

District	
Chakhansur	
Char Burjak	
Kang	
Khashrod	
Zaranj	

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

Food sources | Nimroz

Purchase in market/shop using cash	32%
Borrowed from shop or market	23%
Borrowed From Friends or relatives	18%
Own Production	13%
Exchange of goods	11%
Humanitarian Assistance	4%

Households unable to afford rent in last 6 months | Nimroz

Kang	36.8%
Zaranj	29.9%
Chakhansur	15.0%
Khashrod	1.7%
Char Burjak	0.0%

% of households

Constraints on local food production | ranked by significance | Nimroz

Limited/No water for agriculture - drought	3.77
Limited access to land, due to expense	3.47
Limited skills/training/knowledge for farming	3.17
No animals for production	3.11
No chemical, including pesticides/herbicides	3.08
Limited/No farming tools or machinery	2.89
Seeds not available	2.77
Inputs for food production too expensive	2.74
Land degradation (environmmental reasons)	2.68
Limited access to market to sell food	2.68
Limited access to land, due to insecurity	2.41

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

Barriers to Housing | ranked by significance | Nimroz

High Rent Prices	3.91
Unavailability of Housing Option	2.77
Inability to build/erect temporary tents or…	2.47
Denied Access to housing/land/erecting…	2.27
Threats of Eviction By Landlord, authorities	1.12
Eviction or harrasment by host community	0.67

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2 = insignificant; 3 = slightly significant;
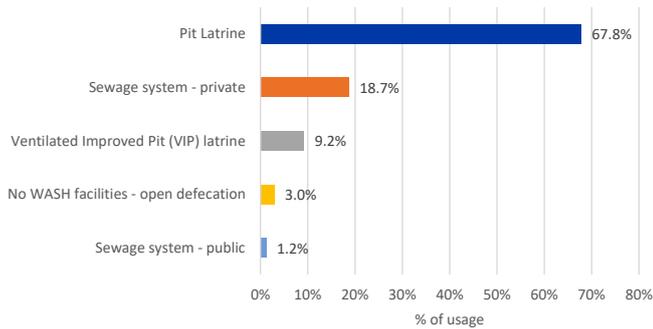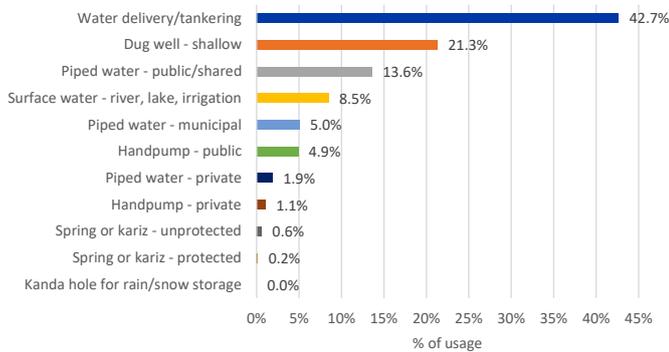4 = significant, 5 = very significant

WASH

68% of the surveyed population in Nimroz uses pit latrines, 19% uses private sewage systems and 9% uses improved pits. 3% has no access to WASH facilities and practices open defecation — a relatively low figure in comparison to other provinces. 1% of the assessed population has access to public sewage systems.

Available sources of water include water deliveries (43%), shallow dug wells (21%), and shared piped water (14%) and are mostly protected sources of water.

Latrine usage | Nimroz

Category	%
Pit Latrine	67.8%
Sewage system - private	18.7%
Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrine	9.2%
No WASH facilities - open defecation	3.0%
Sewage system - public	1.2%

% of usage

Drinking water sources | by usage | Nimroz

| Category	%
Water delivery/tankering	42.7%
Dug well - shallow	21.3%
Piped water - public/shared	13.6%
Surface water - river, lake, irrigation	8.5%
Piped water - municipal	5.0%
Handpump - public	4.9%
Piped water - private	1.9%
Handpump - private	1.1%
Spring or kariz - unprotected	0.6%
Spring or kariz - protected	0.2%
Kanda hole for rain/snow storage	0.0%

% of usage

HEALTH

Across the 66 assessed settlements in Nimroz, 91% have no health facility located within their boundaries. Zaranj is the only district to have any health facilities (in districts Khashrod, Kang, Char Burjak, and Chukhansur there are no health facilities in any of the assessed settlements). The quality of medical services is described as either poor (52%) or inadequate (47%).

The main reported health conditions and diseases are dehydration (824 cases), pregnancy complications (738), and drug addiction (659 cases). Zaranj district reported 82% of the total assessed burden of disease in the province. There were 11 noted cases of tuberculosis, 9 are currently under treatment.

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

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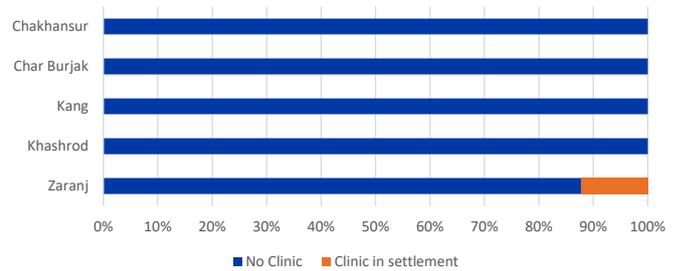
Access to health services | % of settlements without clinics by walking distance to nearest clinic | Nimroz

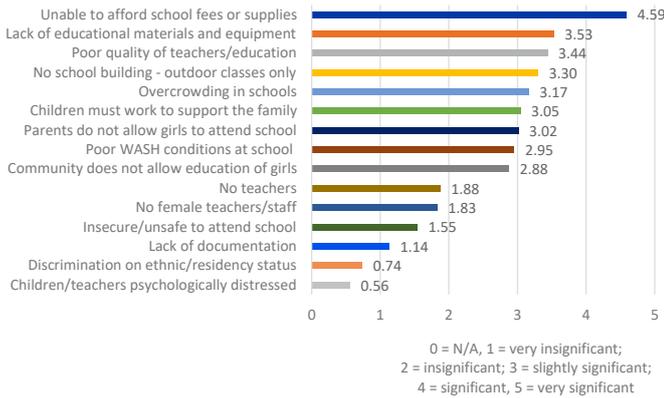Legend: ■ 0-15 minutes ■ 16 minutes – 1 hour ■ 1 – 2 hours ■ over 2 hours
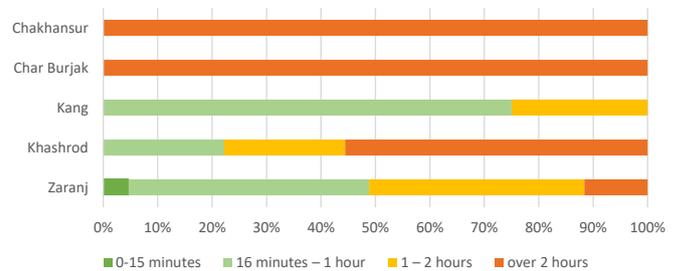
Quality of medical services | by adequacy of medical staff and % of settlements | Nimroz

Legend: ■ Adequate ■ Inadequate ■ Poor
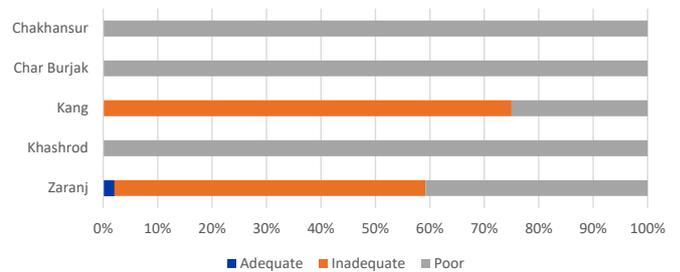
📖 EDUCATION

The main barrier to education noted by key informants is the high cost of school supplies and school fees, followed by a lack of educational materials and the poor quality of teachers. The lack of facilities, teachers, and overcrowding indicates a need for educational programming to alleviate barriers to education in Nimroz.
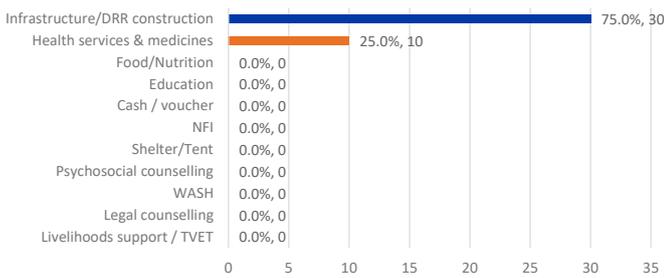
Barriers to education | ranked by significance | Nimroz

Barrier	Value
Unable to afford school fees or supplies	4.59
Lack of educational materials and equipment	3.53
Poor quality of teachers/education	3.44
No school building - outdoor classes only	3.30
Overcrowding in schools	3.17
Children must work to support the family	3.05
Parents do not allow girls to attend school	3.02
Poor WASH conditions at school	2.95
Community does not allow education of girls	2.88
No teachers	1.88
No female teachers/staff	1.83
Insecure/unsafe to attend school	1.55
Lack of documentation	1.14
Discrimination on ethnic/residency status	0.74
Children/teachers psychologically distressed	0.56

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

🙌 ASSISTANCE

Of the recorded humanitarian assistance delivered in Nimroz, 75% was received in the form of infrastructure and disaster risk reduction/construction and 25% for health services. In total, 40 households in the assessed communities received direct assistance.

Assistance received by number of beneficiary families | Nimroz

Type	Value
Infrastructure/DRR construction	75.0%, 30
Health services & medicines	25.0%, 10
Food/Nutrition	0.0%, 0
Education	0.0%, 0
Cash / voucher	0.0%, 0
NFI	0.0%, 0
Shelter/Tent	0.0%, 0
Psychosocial counselling	0.0%, 0
WASH	0.0%, 0
Legal counselling	0.0%, 0
Livelihoods support / TVET	0.0%, 0

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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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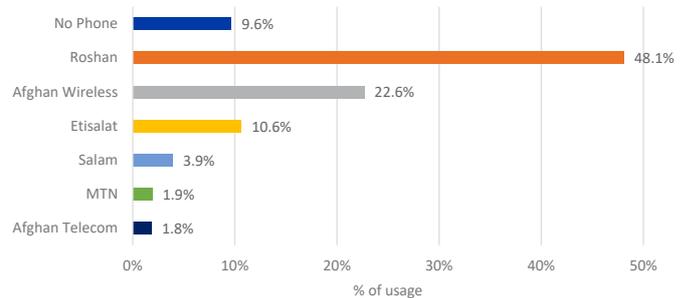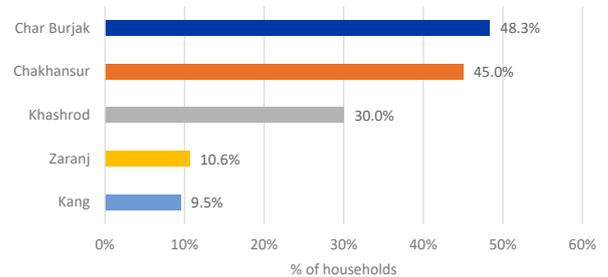DTM in Afghanistan is generously supported by:

📶 UTILITIES

Nimroz reports the shortest electricity outages in comparison to the other provinces, on average for 4 days per month and 2 hours per day. 69% of the assessed populations were able to access government-generated electricity.

In terms of mobile phone connectivity, 23% of assessed households did not receive any signal. The highest connectivity was in Kang (90%) and Zaranj (89%), whereas approximately half of all households in Char Burjak or Charkhansur had no signal. Roshan, Afghan Wireless, and Etisalat are the most common service providers in Nimroz.

Telecom providers by % of household usage | Nimroz

Provider	% of usage
No Phone	9.6%
Roshan	48.1%
Afghan Wireless	22.6%
Etisalat	10.6%
Salam	3.9%
MTN	1.9%
Afghan Telecom	1.8%

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

District	% of households
Char Burjak	48.3%
Chakhansur	45.0%
Khashrod	30.0%
Zaranj	10.6%
Kang	9.5%

Electricity sources by % of household usage | Nimroz

Source	% of usage
No power/electricity	15.2%
Public (generator, municipal electricity)	68.6%
Private (generator, solar, battery, micro-hydro)	16.3%