DTM AFGHANISTAN

COMMUNITY-BASED NEEDS ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY RESULTS PILOT ▪ HELMAND MAY – JUN 2019

A lack of educational materials and equipment, as well as cultural norms, constrain access to education in Helmand. These constraints especially limit education opportunities for girls — as shown here in Nawa-e-Barakzaiy 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

6 districts assessed
39 settlements with largest IDP and return populations assessed

160 key informants interviewed

794,255 individuals reside in the assessed settlements

43,872 residents are returnees from abroad

235,394 IDPs currently in host communities

87,600 residents fled as IDPs

248,146 residents are former IDPs who returned home

22,519 residents fled abroad as out-migrants

6,381 returnees and IDPs live in tents or the open air

44% (17 settlements) of assessed settlements have received no assistance in the 3 months prior to assessment

97% (38 settlements) of assessed settlements rated the quality of healthcare facilities as inadequate or poor

71% of men and 84% of women are fully unemployed

40% 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:

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 armed conflict (4,219 incidents), natural disaster (2,415 incidents), mines/UXOs/IEDs explosions (589 incidents), kidnappings (415 incidents) and extortions (366 incidents). Helmand also reported 1,286 injuries and fatalities due to conflict within three months prior to the assessment. 55.8% of the affected individuals (718) are from Lashkargah.

Safety & security incidents in last 3 months | Helmand

Category	Value
Armed Conflict	52.5%, 4,219
Natural Disaster	30.1%, 2,415
Mines/UXOs/IEDs	7.3%, 589
Kidnapping	5.2%, 415
Extortion	4.6%, 366
Forcible Eviction	0.3%, 28
Sexual Assault/GBV	0.0%, 0

number of incidents
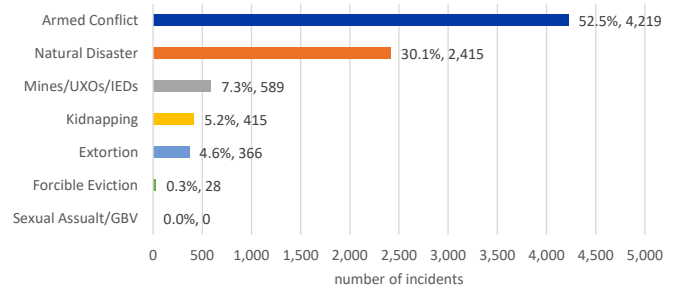
Fatalities & injuries due to conflict in last 3 months | Helmand

Category	Value
Lashkargah	55.8%, 718
Garmser	30.4%, 391
Musa Qala	8.9%, 115
Nahr-e-Saraj	3.2%, 41
Nad-e-Ali	1.2%, 15
Nawa-e-Barakzaiy	0.5%, 6

individuals killed or injured
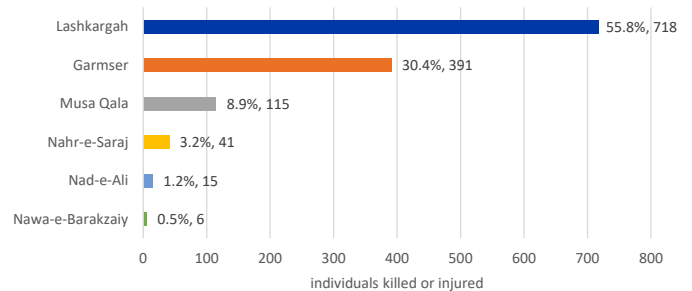
MARKETS

Flour and oil are the two most available commodities in Helmand province. Other commodities such as meat/poultry/eggs, rice, vegetables, and dairy/milk/cheese are sometimes available. Fuel/diesel/gas is mostly unavailable — which may impact businesses and pose challenges for households to heat their homes during winter.

Availability of commodities | Helmand

Commodity	Value
Flour	4.49
Oil	4.05
Meat/poultry/eggs	3.51
Rice	3.51
Vegetables	3.15
Dairy/milk/yogurt/cheese products	3.15
Fuel/diesel/gas	2.64

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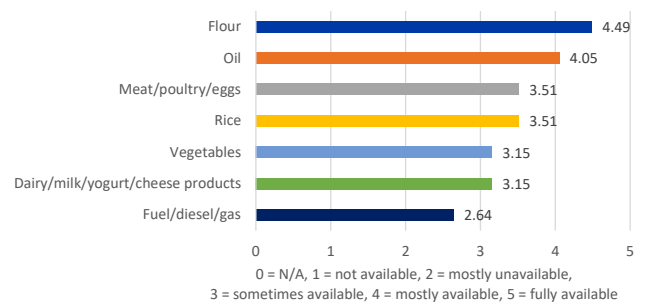
FINANCES & ASSETS

The main source of income for households in Helmand comes from borrowing/loans (27%). This is closely followed by agriculture (27%), livestock rearing (16%) and unskilled daily labor (11%).

Lashkargah (30%), Nawa-e-Barakzaiy (25%) and Musa Qala (25%) have the highest rates of borrowing. Agriculture is the most significant source of income in Garmser (54%), Musa Qala (50%), Nad-e-Ali (50%), and Nawa-e-Barakzaiy (43%). Nahr-e-Saraj and Lashkargah are the only districts receiving income from rent/business/sales (at 27% and 7% respectively).

Average household monthly income and expenses are highest in Musa Qala (AFN 4,750; AFN 6,500) and lowest in Garmser (AFN 3,400; AFN 5,200). Nawa-e-Barakzaiy reports the highest average level of debt at AFN 11,500 per household — more than twice their monthly average income. Musa Qala (AFN 1,750) and Nad-e-Ali (AFN 1,500) report the lowest levels of household debt.

Main income sources | ranked by % of households | Helmand

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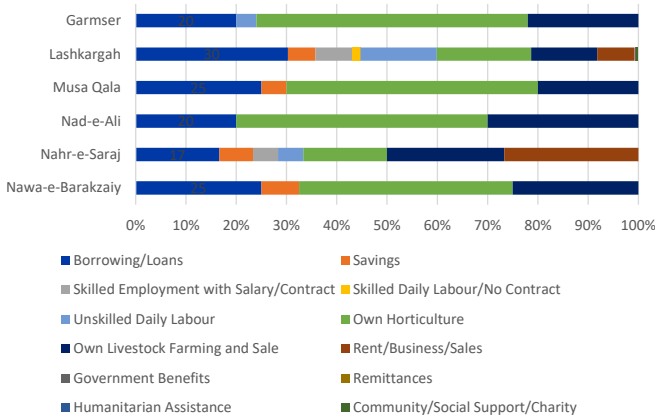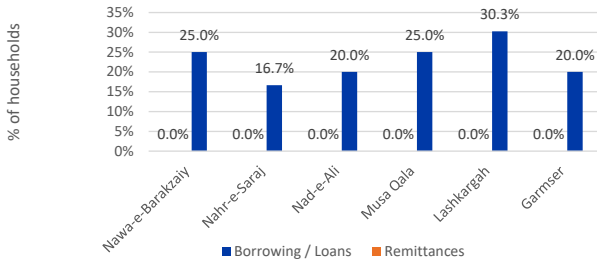- Unskilled Daily Labour
- Own Horticulture
- Own Livestock Farming and Sale
- Rent/Business/Sales
- Government Benefits
- Remittances
- Humanitarian Assistance
- Community/Social Support/Charity

Households reliant on loans & remittances by district | Helmand

Legend: Borrowing / Loans, Remittances

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

Legend: Average HH Income, Average HH Expenses, Average HH Debt
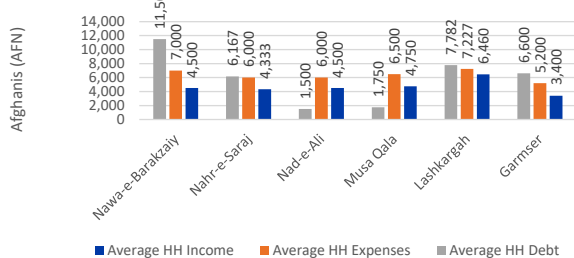
LIVELIHOODS

Across Helmand, the average unemployment rate for males over 18 is 71% — amongst the highest of the assessed provinces. Musa Qala, Nad-e-Ali and Nawa-e-Barakzaiy all have an unemployment rate of 80%. The lowest rate is found in Nah-e-Saraj (67%), closely followed by Lashkargah (69%). Female unemployment in the province is 84%.

The lack of economic opportunities is the main barrier to finding livelihoods in Helmand, closely followed by the lack of job opportunities for women and unstable/seasonal work. Vocational training is locally available in carpentry, tailoring, technology/mobile repairs and machinery/vehicle repair.

The average percentage of elderly employment across the province is 31% — exceeding both child employment (20%) and female employment (16%). The highest rate of elderly employment is found in Lashkargah (39%), while the highest rate of child labour is in Nahr-e-Saraj (50%).

Employment status | men over 18 | Helmand

Legend: Unemployed, Fully Employed, Partially Employed
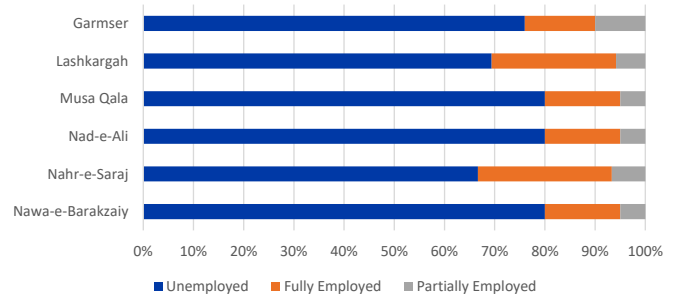
Barriers to employment | ranked by significance | Helmand

Barrier	Score
Lack of employment	4.3
Lack of job opportunities for women	4.1
Unstable/Seasonal work	3.0
Insecurity	2.7
Lack of vocational training or education	2.5
Outdated or unmarketable skills	1.7
Not enough jobs, because of returnees/IDPs	1.5

0 = N/A, 1 = very insignificant;
2 = insignificant; 3 = slightly significant;
4 = significant, 5 = very significant
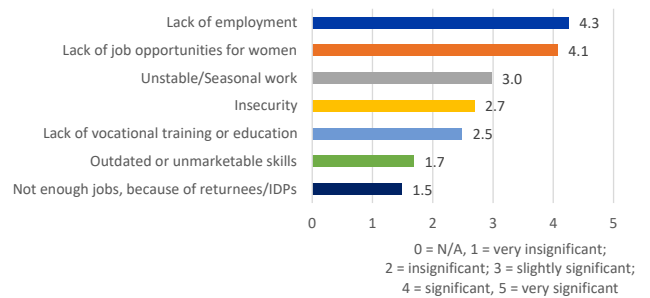
Employment participation of women, children & the elderly | Helmand

Legend: Employed Women, Employed Children, Employed Elderly
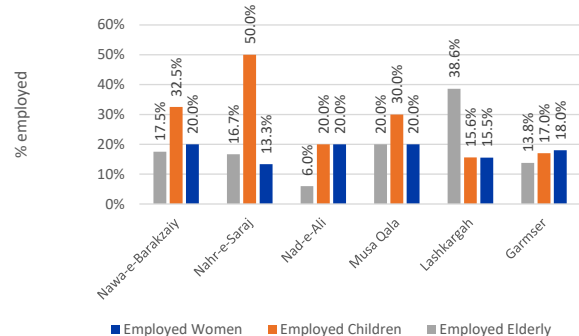
🌾 FOOD & NUTRITION

41% of the surveyed population in Helmand is unable to meet their basic nutritional needs. The main reason for this is the high cost of food, followed by inadequate stocks in local markets and environmental reasons.

While 41% of the assessed population can purchase their own food, a significant portion has to meet their nutritional needs by relying on their own food production (25%), borrowing from shops or markets (20%) or friends or relatives (7%). The high cost of agricultural inputs and limited access to land — in addition to insecurity — are major factors constraining food production.

Drivers of food insecurity | ranked by importance | Helmand

Driver	Value
Food Too Expensive	4.05
Inadequate Food Stock in Market	2.44
Food Shortage for Environmental Reason	1.59
Unable to Access Market	1.49

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

Food sources | Helmand

Source	Value
Purchase in market/shop using cash	41.1%
Own Production	25.1%
Borrowed from shop or market	19.9%
Borrowed From Friends or relatives	6.9%
Exchange of goods	6.2%
Humanitarian Assistance	0.8%

Constraints on local food production | ranked by significance | Helmand

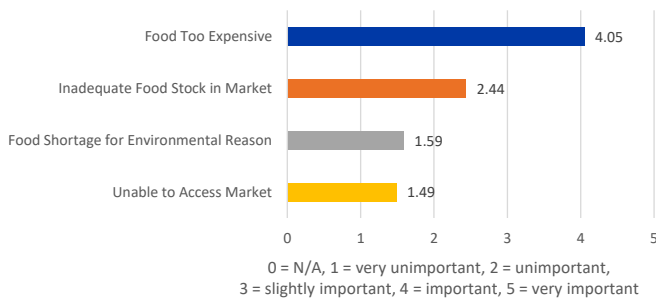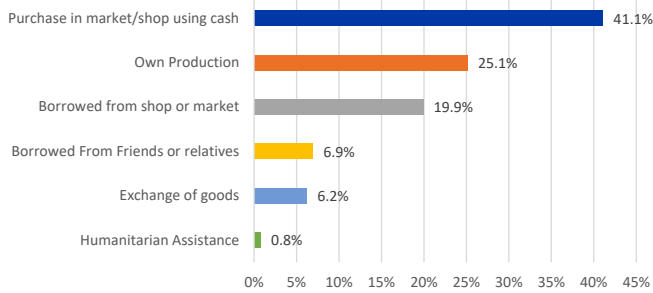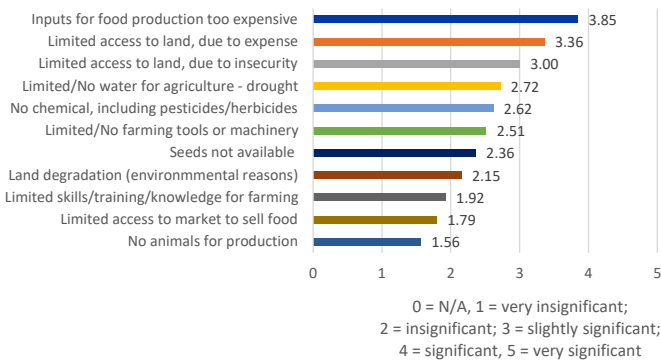| Constraint	Value
Inputs for food production too expensive	3.85
Limited access to land, due to expense	3.36
Limited access to land, due to insecurity	3.00
Limited/No water for agriculture - drought	2.72
No chemical, including pesticides/herbicides	2.62
Limited/No farming tools or machinery	2.51
Seeds not available	2.36
Land degradation (environmmental reasons)	2.15
Limited skills/training/knowledge for farming	1.92
Limited access to market to sell food	1.79
No animals for production	1.56

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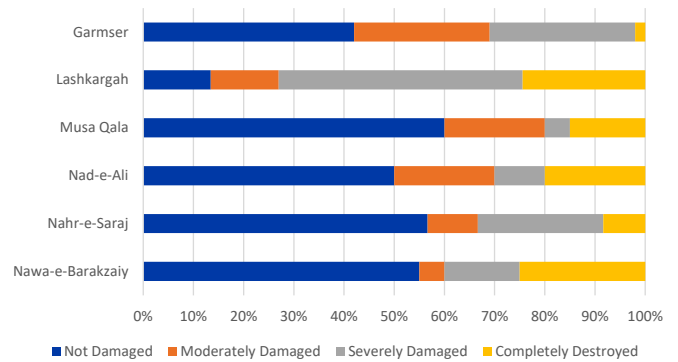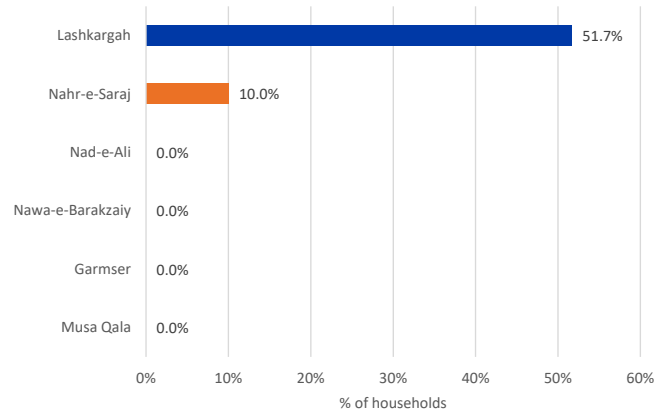4 = significant, 5 = very significant

🏠 SHELTER

In the assessed settlements in Helmand, only 26% of houses are undamaged. 15% are moderately damaged, 39% severely damaged and 20% are completely destroyed. Lashkargah has been particularly heavily affected by the conflict — 73% of houses there are either severely damaged or completely destroyed.

The main barriers to housing in Helmand are the lack of temporary tents or accommodation, in addition to high rents. 52% of assessed households were unable to afford rent during the six months prior to assessment in Lashkargah.

Shelter conditions by level of damage and district | Helmand

Districts: Garmser, Lashkargah, Musa Qala, Nad-e-Ali, Nahr-e-Saraj, Nawa-e-Barakzaiy

Legend: ■ Not Damaged ■ Moderately Damaged ■ Severely Damaged ■ Completely Destroyed

Households unable to afford rent in last 6 months | Helmand

District	% of households
Lashkargah	51.7%
Nahr-e-Saraj	10.0%
Nad-e-Ali	0.0%
Nawa-e-Barakzaiy	0.0%
Garmser	0.0%
Musa Qala	0.0%

% of households

Barriers to Housing | ranked by significance | Helmand

Barrier	Value
Inability to build/erect temporary tents or…	3.0
High Rent Prices	2.5
Unavailability of Housing Option	1.8
Denied Access to housing/land/erecting…	1.6
Eviction or harrasment by host community	1.1
Threats of Eviction By Landlord, authorities	0.9

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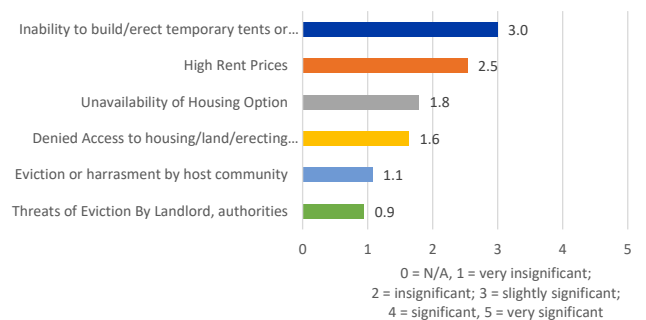
🚰 WASH

46% of the surveyed population in Helmand has no access to WASH facilities and practices open defecation. Open defecation poses an increased risk of sexual exploitation, threatens women's privacy and dignity and acts as an additional psychosocial stressor.[1]

50% of the assessed population uses pit latrines and only 2% can access improved pits and private sewage systems. Public sewage systems are not available. The lack of appropriate and hygienic latrines is a major public health challenge in Helmand.
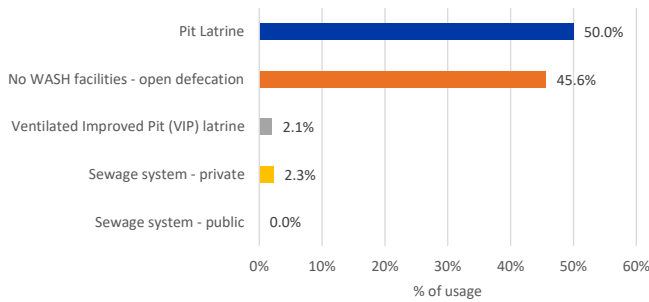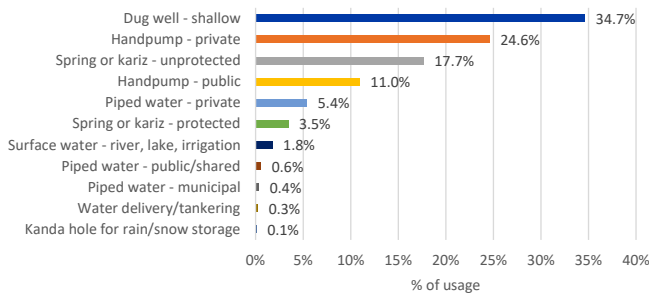
Primary sources of water used in Helmand are often unprotected — including shallow dug wells (35%), private hand-pumps (25%) and unprotected springs or kariz (18%).

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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 | Helmand

Pit Latrine	50.0%
No WASH facilities - open defecation	45.6%
Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrine	2.1%
Sewage system - private	2.3%
Sewage system - public	0.0%

% of usage

Drinking water sources | by usage | Helmand

|	
Dug well - shallow	34.7%
Handpump - private	24.6%
Spring or kariz - unprotected	17.7%
Handpump - public	11.0%
Piped water - private	5.4%
Spring or kariz - protected	3.5%
Surface water - river, lake, irrigation	1.8%
Piped water - public/shared	0.6%
Piped water - municipal	0.4%
Water delivery/tankering	0.3%
Kanda hole for rain/snow storage	0.1%

% of usage

⚕ HEALTH

Across the 39 assessed settlements in Helmand, 72% of the assessed population has no health facilities located within their settlement. Districts Nawa-e-Barakzaiy, Nahr-e-Saraj, and Nad-e-Ali have no available health facilities. 97% of the population in assessed settlements described the quality of medical services as either inadequate or poor.

68% of all reported health conditions and diseases are found in Lashkargah. Diseases found in Helmand during this assessment include influenza (10,276 cases), pregnancy complications (3,829 cases), dehydration (3,256 cases), respiratory infections (2,324 cases) and tuberculosis (2,105 cases). 49% of all cases of tuberculosis are reportedly under treatment.

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

Legend: ■ No Clinic ■ Clinic in settlement
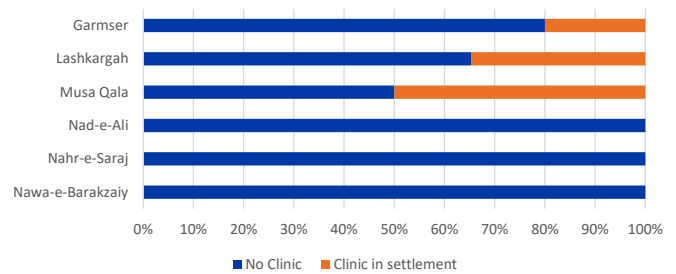
Access to health services | % of settlements without clinics by walking distance to nearest clinic | Helmand
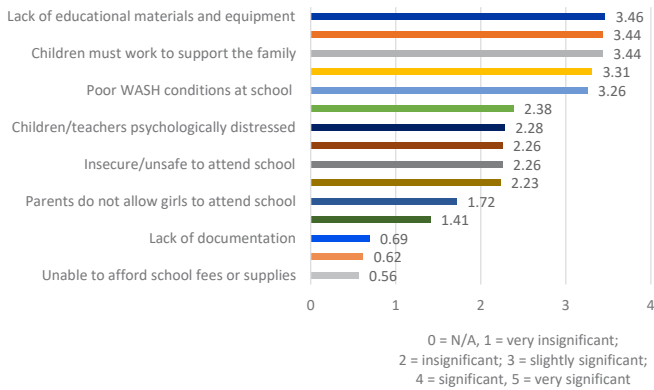
Legend: ■ 16 minutes – 1 hour ■ 1 – 2 hours ■ over 2 hours
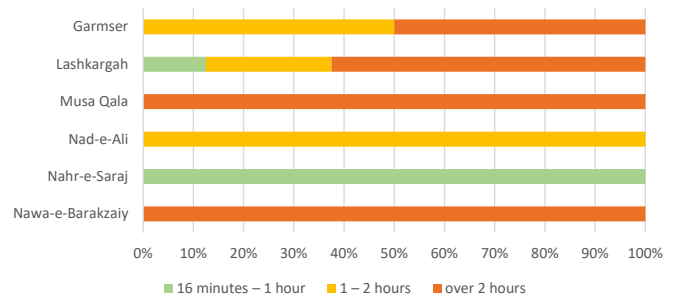
Quality of medical services | by adequacy of medical staff and % of settlements | Helmand

Legend: ■ Adequate ■ Inadequate ■ Poor
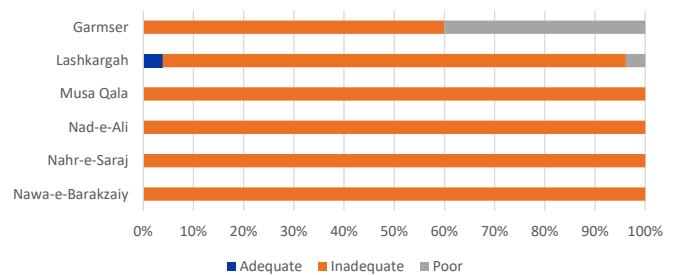
EDUCATION

The main barriers to education are the lack of educational materials and equipment, communities not allowing the education of girls, children having to support their families financially and a lack of female teachers. Cultural norms and familial restrictions on girls' education score high in Helmand in comparison to other provinces.
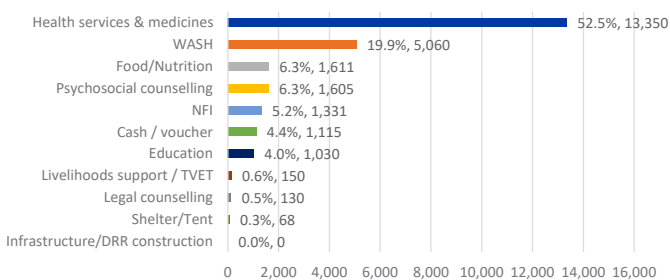
Barriers to education | ranked by significance | Helmand

Lack of educational materials and equipment	3.46
	3.44
Children must work to support the family	3.44
	3.31
Poor WASH conditions at school	3.26
	2.38
Children/teachers psychologically distressed	2.28
	2.26
Insecure/unsafe to attend school	2.26
	2.23
Parents do not allow girls to attend school	1.72
	1.41
Lack of documentation	0.69
	0.62
Unable to afford school fees or supplies	0.56

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

ASSISTANCE

Of the total humanitarian assistance received in Helmand, 52.5% was received as health services and medicine, 19.9% in the form of WASH support and 6.3% each for food/nutrition and psychological counselling. The vast majority of this assistance was delivered in Lashkargah, possibly due to access restrictions in the outlying districts.

Assistance received by number of beneficiary families | Helmand

Health services & medicines	52.5%, 13,350
WASH	19.9%, 5,060
Food/Nutrition	6.3%, 1,611
Psychosocial counselling	6.3%, 1,605
NFI	5.2%, 1,331
Cash / voucher	4.4%, 1,115
Education	4.0%, 1,030
Livelihoods support / TVET	0.6%, 150
Legal counselling	0.5%, 130
Shelter/Tent	0.3%, 68
Infrastructure/DRR construction	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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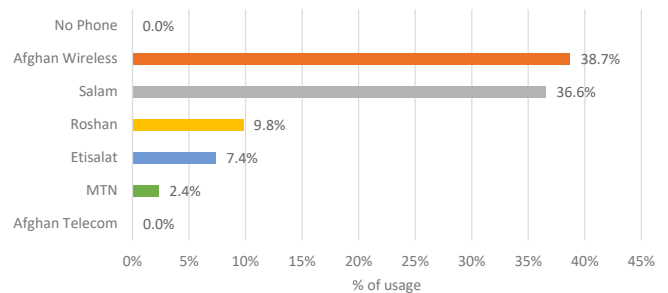
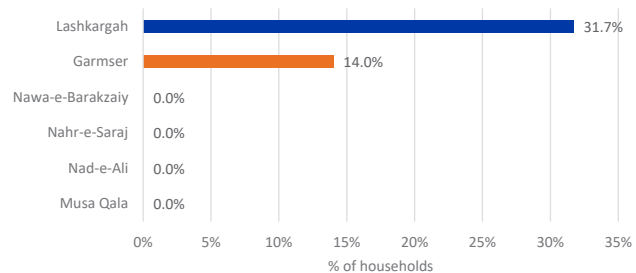DTM in Afghanistan is generously supported by:

UTILITIES

Assessed settlements in Helmand reported electricity shortages for 15 days per month, lasting an average of 6 hours per day. 85% of the assessed settlements use private electricity generators, 12% had no access to electricity and only 3% use public power supplies.

In terms of mobile phone connectivity, 32% of households in Lashkargah and 14% in Garmser receive no signal; all other districts have full phone coverage. For an average of 5 days per month, mobile services are interrupted. Afghan Wireless and Salam are the most common service providers.

Telecom providers by % of household usage | Helmand

No Phone	0.0%
Afghan Wireless	38.7%
Salam	36.6%
Roshan	9.8%
Etisalat	7.4%
MTN	2.4%
Afghan Telecom	0.0%

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

Lashkargah	31.7%
Garmser	14.0%
Nawa-e-Barakzaiy	0.0%
Nahr-e-Saraj	0.0%
Nad-e-Ali	0.0%
Musa Qala	0.0%

Electricity sources by % of household usage | Helmand

No power/electricity	11.7%
Private (generator, solar, battery, micro-hydro)	85.4%
Public (generator, municipal electricity)	2.8%

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