DTM AFGHANISTAN

COMMUNITY-BASED NEEDS ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY RESULTS PILOT ▪ NANGARHAR MAY – JUN 2018

IDPs escape ongoing conflict in southeastern Nangarhar, living in makeshift tent cities, like this settlment in Khogyani district. © 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.

HIGHLIGHTS

20 districts assessed
384 settlements with largest IDP and return populations assessed

1,808 key informants interviewed

2,742,878 individuals reside in the assessed settlements

418,120 residents (13%) are returnees from abroad

248,493 IDPs currently in host communities

88,861 residents fled as IDPs

100,016 residents (14%) are former IDPs who returned home

21,215 residents fled abroad as out-migrants

15,386 returnees and IDPs (2.4%) live in tents or the open air

73% (320 settlements) of assessed settlements have received no assistance in the 3 months prior to assessment

70% assessed settlements rated the quality of healthcare facilities as inadequate or poor

63% of men and 98% of women are unemployed

41% of surveyed households were unable to meet basic nutritional needs

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%

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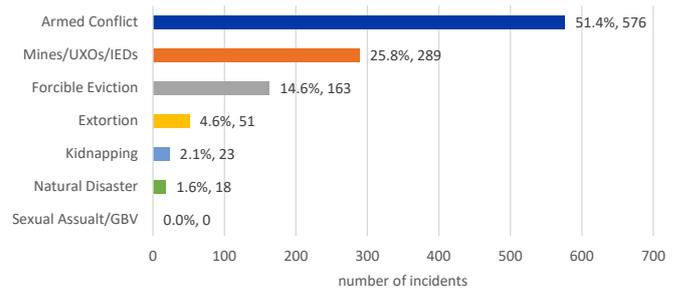
Data on population sizes for the 5 target population categories is collected by time of displacement, using each of the following time frames: 2012-2015 • 2016 • 2017 • 2018.
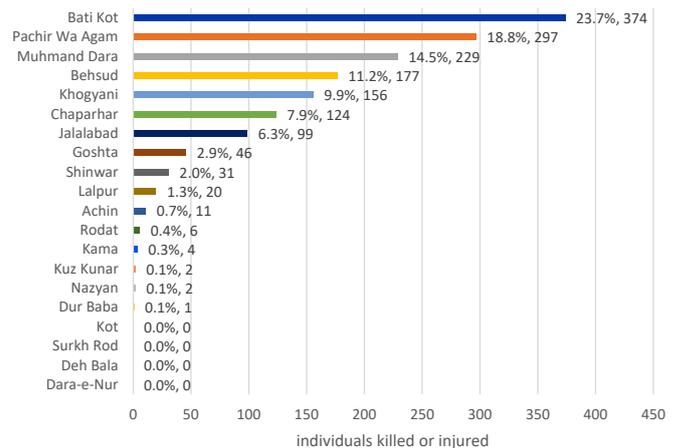
SAFETY & SECURITY

The most common safety and security threats reported in the three months prior to assessment included armed conflict (576 incidents), mines/UXOs/IEDs explosions (289 incidents), forcible evictions (163 incidents) and extortion (51 incidents) Comparatively, Nangarhar reported the highest number (1,579) of injuries and fatalities within three months prior to assessment.

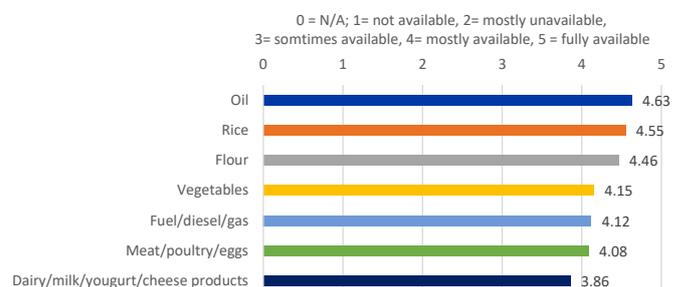### Safety & security incidents in the last 3 months | Nangarhar

Category	Value
Armed Conflict	51.4%, 576
Mines/UXOs/IEDs	25.8%, 289
Forcible Eviction	14.6%, 163
Extortion	4.6%, 51
Kidnapping	2.1%, 23
Natural Disaster	1.6%, 18
Sexual Assualt/GBV	0.0%, 0

number of incidents

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

District	Value
Bati Kot	23.7%, 374
Pachir Wa Agam	18.8%, 297
Muhmand Dara	14.5%, 229
Behsud	11.2%, 177
Khogyani	9.9%, 156
Chaparhar	7.9%, 124
Jalalabad	6.3%, 99
Goshta	2.9%, 46
Shinwar	2.0%, 31
Lalpur	1.3%, 20
Achin	0.7%, 11
Rodat	0.4%, 6
Kama	0.3%, 4
Kuz Kunar	0.1%, 2
Nazyan	0.1%, 2
Dur Baba	0.1%, 1
Kot	0.0%, 0
Surkh Rod	0.0%, 0
Deh Bala	0.0%, 0
Dara-e-Nur	0.0%, 0

individuals killed or injured

MARKETS

Food items such as, dairy/milk/cheese were 'sometimes available', and meat/poultry/eggs, vegetables, flour and rice were 'mostly available'. Key commodities such as oil and fuel/diesel/gas were also 'mostly available'. Overall, the basic food items and commodities were generally available in Nangarhar.

Availability of commodities | Nangarhar

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

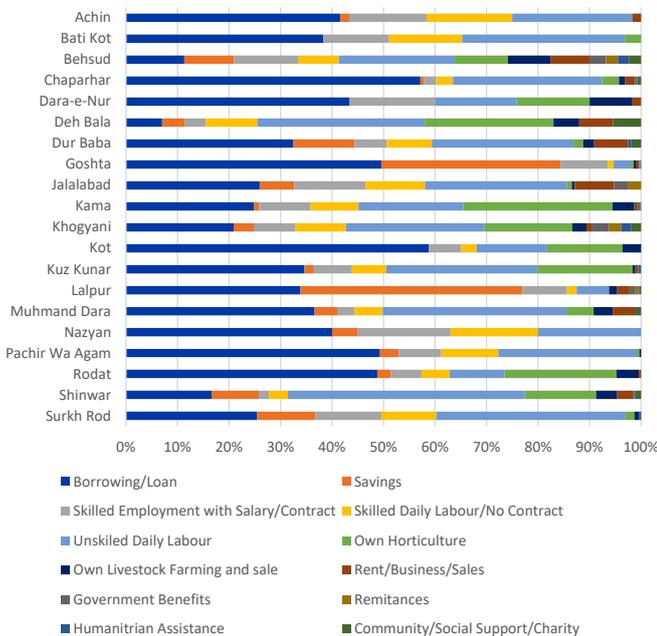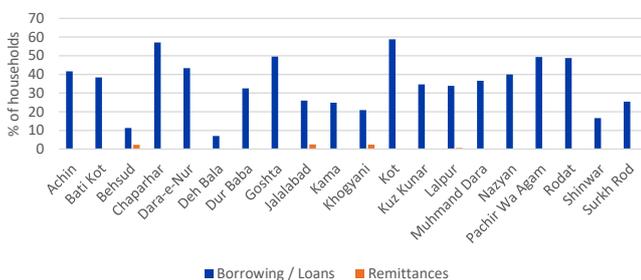| Commodity	Value
Oil	4.63
Rice	4.55
Flour	4.46
Vegetables	4.15
Fuel/diesel/gas	4.12
Meat/poultry/eggs	4.08
Dairy/milk/yougurt/cheese products	3.86

FINANCES & ASSETS

31.1% of households in the surveyed settlements relied on loans as the main source of income, 27.5% engaged in unskilled daily labour, 10.6% were crop farmers and 8% were in skilled employment. Kot district (59%) and Chaparhar (57%) reported the highest reliance on loans. Dara-e-Nur had the highest proportion of skilled employment (17%), while Chaparhar had the lowest (2%). Agriculture was most common in Kama (29%). Daily labour and unskilled labour was reported in Achin (17%) and Nazyan (17%). Across the 320 settlments assessed, 31% of households reported adequate access to farmland and 11% to pastoral land. The monthly average income reported was AFN 6,147, expenses were AFN 9,627 and debt was AFN 7,380. The monthly expenses exceeded income by 56.7%. Only 0.5% rely on remittances as an additional source of income.

Main Income Sources | ranked by % of households | Nangarhar

Legend:
- Borrowing/Loan
- Savings
- Skilled Employment with Salary/Contract
- Skilled Daily Labour/No Contract
- Unskiled Daily Labour
- Own Horticulture
- Own Livestock Farming and sale
- Rent/Business/Sales
- Government Benefits
- Remitances
- Humanitrian Assistance
- Community/Social Support/Charity

Households reliant on loans & remittances by district | Nangarhar

- Borrowing / Loans
- Remittances

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

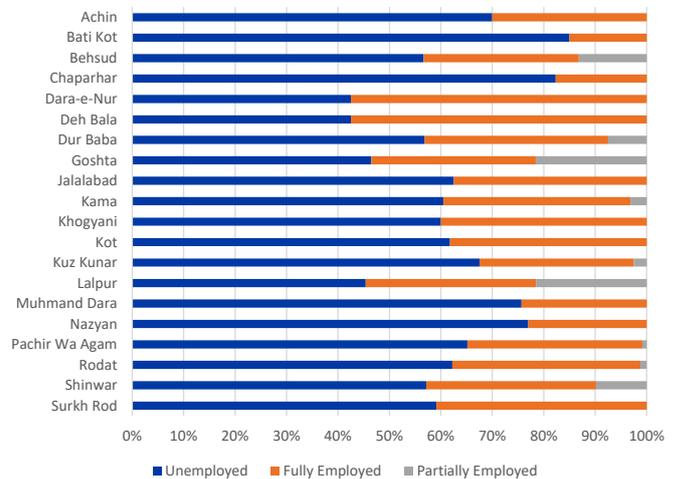- Average HH Income
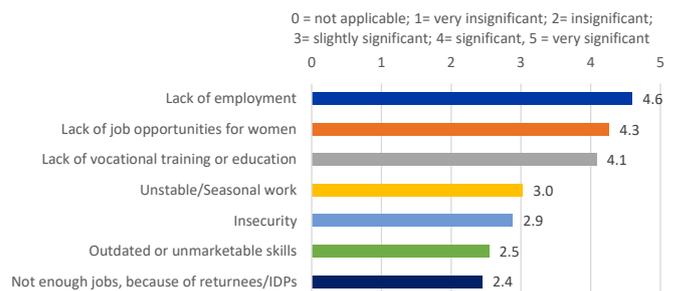- Average HH Expenses
- Average HH Debt
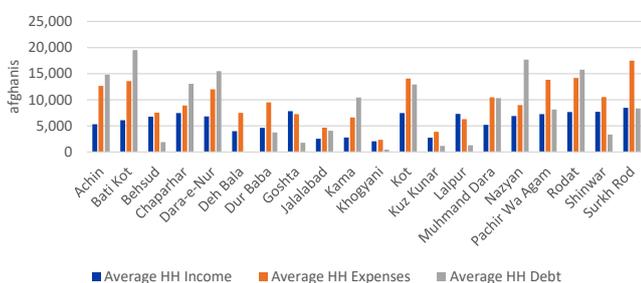
LIVELIHOODS

The unemployment rate for men was 63%. Across the 20 districts assessed, the lowest rate was in Deh Bala and Dur Baba(43%), and the highest was in Bati Kot (85%). Female unemployment was 98%. Respondents ranked lack of economic opportunities as the main barrier to employment, followed by lack of employment opportunities for women and lack of vocational trainings or further education. The available vocational trainings included tailoring, carpentry, masonry, business management, computer and mobile repairs, machinery/vehicle repairs, agriculture and livestock.

The average percentage of the elderly employed (14%) exceeded that of children (4%) and women (2%). Chaparhar district reported the highest percentage of the elderly in employment (93%) and Kot reported the highest number of children in employment (37%).

Employment Status | Men (males over 18) | Nangarhar

- Unemployed
- Fully Employed
- Partially Employed

Barriers to Employment | ranked by significance | Nangarhar

0 = not applicable; 1= very insignificant; 2= insignificant; 3= slightly significant; 4= significant, 5 = very significant

Barrier	Score
Lack of employment	4.6
Lack of job opportunities for women	4.3
Lack of vocational training or education	4.1
Unstable/Seasonal work	3.0
Insecurity	2.9
Outdated or unmarketable skills	2.5
Not enough jobs, because of returnees/IDPs	2.4

Employment participation of women, children & the elderly | Nangarhar

- Employed Women
- Employed Children
- Employed Elderly
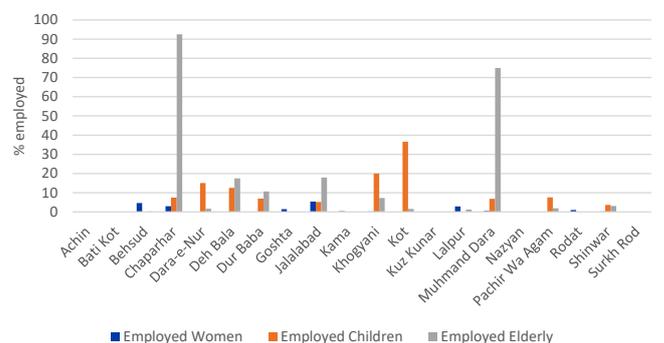
FOOD & NUTRITION

In Nangarhar, 41.4% of surveyed households were unable to meet basic nutritional needs. The main reason that prevented households from meeting their basic nutritional needs was the high cost of food. As a result, 40% bought food on credit from shops or market, 33% of the households purchased food using cash, 13% borrowed from their friends or relatives and 10% relied on their own production. The lack of employment opportunities, high number of security incidents and the high cost of food are linked to the inability of households to meet their basic needs and increased poverty.

SHELTER

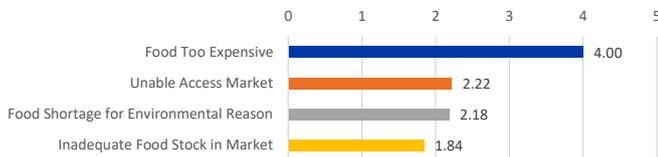Despite high incidents of conflict, 46% of houses were not damaged, 30% were moderately damaged, 18% were severely damaged and 6% were completed damaged.

After Kabul, Nangarhar reported the highest percentage (14%) 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, inability to build temporary tents or accommodation, and high rent costs.

Drivers of Food Insecurity | ranked by importance | Nangarhar
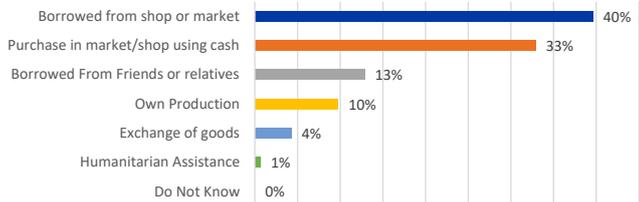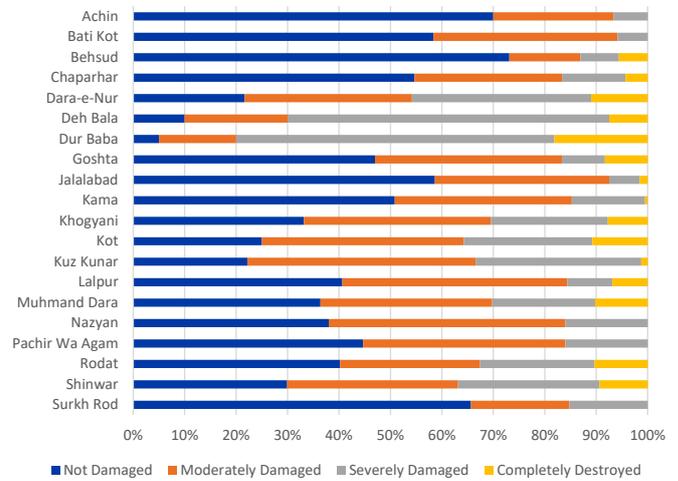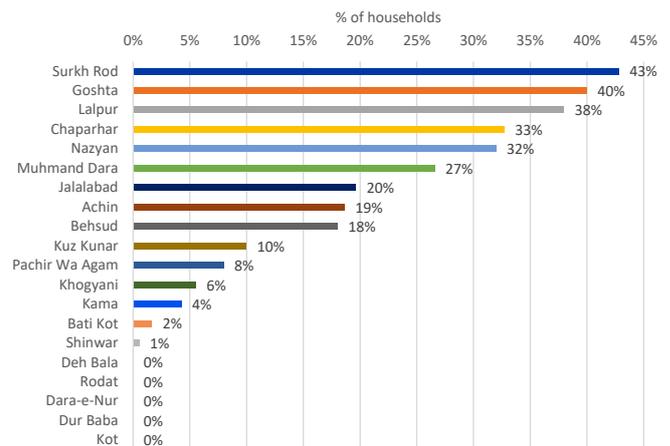
0 = not applicable; 1 = very unimportant, 2= unimportant, 3= slightly important, 4= important, 5 = very important

Food Too Expensive	4.00
Unable Access Market	2.22
Food Shortage for Environmental Reason	2.18
Inadequate Food Stock in Market	1.84

Shelter conditions by % of damage and district | Nangarhar

Districts: Achin, Bati Kot, Behsud, Chaparhar, Dara-e-Nur, Deh Bala, Dur Baba, Goshta, Jalalabad, Kama, Khogyani, Kot, Kuz Kunar, Lalpur, Muhmand Dara, Nazyan, Pachir Wa Agam, Rodat, Shinwar, Surkh Rod

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

Food Sources | Nangarhar

Borrowed from shop or market	40%
Purchase in market/shop using cash	33%
Borrowed From Friends or relatives	13%
Own Production	10%
Exchange of goods	4%
Humanitarian Assistance	1%
Do Not Know	0%

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

% of households

Surkh Rod	43%
Goshta	40%
Lalpur	38%
Chaparhar	33%
Nazyan	32%
Muhmand Dara	27%
Jalalabad	20%
Achin	19%
Behsud	18%
Kuz Kunar	10%
Pachir Wa Agam	8%
Khogyani	6%
Kama	4%
Bati Kot	2%
Shinwar	1%
Deh Bala	0%
Rodat	0%
Dara-e-Nur	0%
Dur Baba	0%
Kot	0%

Constraints on local food production | ranked by significance | Nangarhar

0 = not applicable; 1= very insignificant, 2= insignificant, 3= slightly significant, 4= significant, 5 = very significant

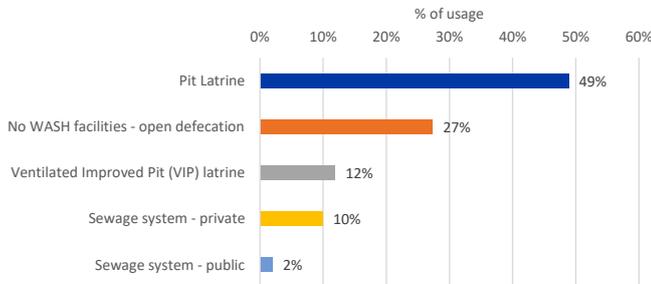|	
Limited/No farming tools or machinery	3.31
Limited skills/training/knowledge for farming	3.11
Seeds not available	3.04
No chemical, including pesticides/herbicides	2.90
Limited/No water for agriculture - drought	2.86
Limited access to land, due to expense	2.78
Limited access to market to sell food	2.76
Inputs for food production too expensive	2.58
No animals for production	2.46
Limited access to land, due to insecurity	2.46
Land degradation (environmmental reasons)	2.19

WASH

In Nangarhar 27% of the surveyed population do not have WASH facilities, and as a result, practice open defecation, 49% reported using pit latrines, 12% used ventilated improved pits and 12% have private sewage systems. Additionally, of the surveyed households, only 2% reported a public sewage system. 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]
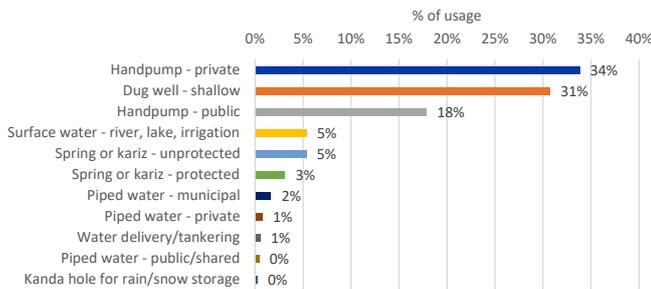
Primary sources of water included private hand-pump (34%), shallow dug wells (31%), public hand-pump (18%), and surface water (5%).

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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.
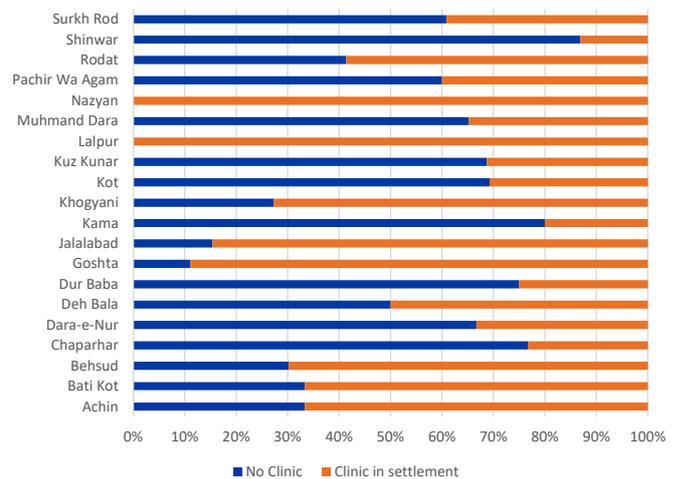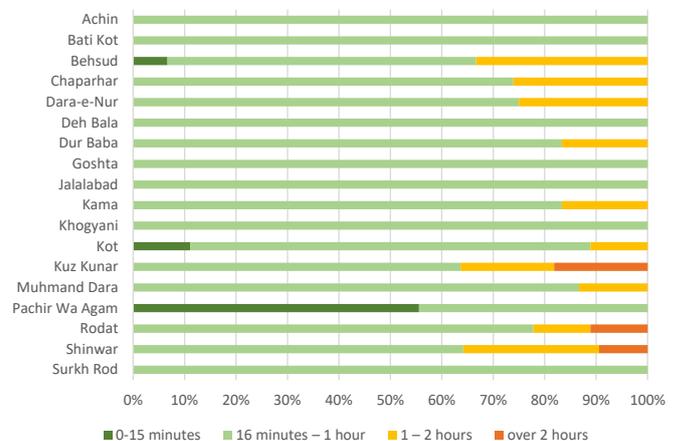
HEALTH

Across 320 assessed settlements, 55% had no clinic located in their settlements. The main health conditions and diseases cited include influenza (106,095 cases), dehydration (38,222 cases) pregnancy complication (24,630 cases), measles (18,316 cases), drug addiction (14,392 cases), and respiratory infection (13,214). It was reported that 9% of the total population were affected by illnesses and medical conditions.

In terms of prenatal and female health, Nangarhar reported the highest number of pregnancy complications (24,630 cases) highlighting the severe lack of female healthcare. Similarly, Nangarhar also reported the highest number of tuberculosis (TB) cases. Of the 5,638 cases of TB, 31% of cases were untreated. For 70% of the surveyed settlements, the quality of healthcare facilities was perceived to be inadequate or poor.

Latrine Usage | by Percentage | Nangarhar

% of usage

	%
Pit Latrine	49%
No WASH facilities - open defecation	27%
Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrine	12%
Sewage system - private	10%
Sewage system - public	2%

Drinking Water Sources | by percentage | Nangarhar

% of usage

	%
Handpump - private	34%
Dug well - shallow	31%
Handpump - public	18%
Surface water - river, lake, irrigation	5%
Spring or kariz - unprotected	5%
Spring or kariz - protected	3%
Piped water - municipal	2%
Piped water - private	1%
Water delivery/tankering	1%
Piped water - public/shared	0%
Kanda hole for rain/snow storage	0%

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

Surkh Rod, Shinwar, Rodat, Pachir Wa Agam, Nazyan, Muhmand Dara, Lalpur, Kuz Kunar, Kot, Khogyani, Kama, Jalalabad, Goshta, Dur Baba, Deh Bala, Dara-e-Nur, Chaparhar, Behsud, Bati Kot, Achin

■ No Clinic ■ Clinic in settlement

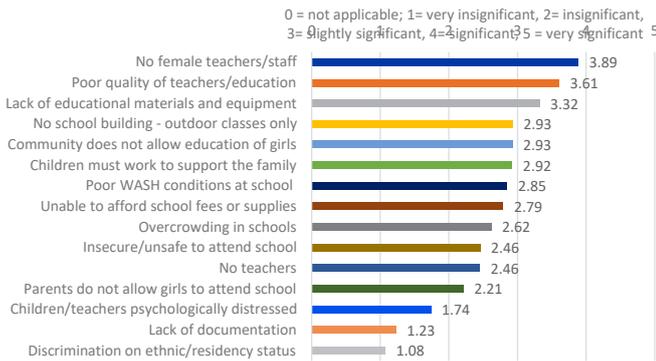## Access to Health Services | % of settlements without clinics by walking distance to nearest clinic | Nangarhar

Achin, Bati Kot, Behsud, Chaparhar, Dara-e-Nur, Deh Bala, Dur Baba, Goshta, Jalalabad, Kama, Khogyani, Kot, Kuz Kunar, Muhmand Dara, Pachir Wa Agam, Rodat, Shinwar, Surkh Rod

■ 0-15 minutes ■ 16 minutes – 1 hour ■ 1 – 2 hours ■ over 2 hours

📖 EDUCATION

The main barrier to education was the lack of female staff and poor quality of teachers, followed by lack of school infrastructure, high fees, overcrowding and lack of sanitation. Cultural norms and familial restrictions on female education were more important than economic barriers to accessing education.
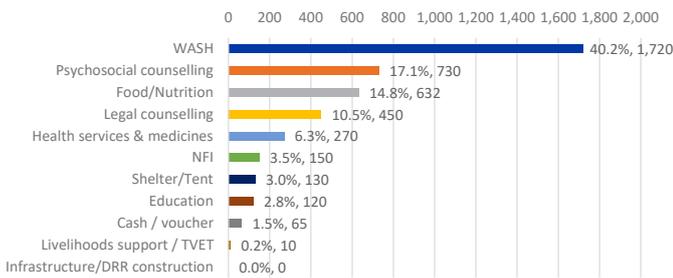
Barriers to Education | ranked by significance | Nangarhar

0 = not applicable; 1= very insignificant, 2= insignificant, 3= slightly significant, 4= significant, 5 = very significant

Barrier	Value
No female teachers/staff	3.89
Poor quality of teachers/education	3.61
Lack of educational materials and equipment	3.32
No school building - outdoor classes only	2.93
Community does not allow education of girls	2.93
Children must work to support the family	2.92
Poor WASH conditions at school	2.85
Unable to afford school fees or supplies	2.79
Overcrowding in schools	2.62
Insecure/unsafe to attend school	2.46
No teachers	2.46
Parents do not allow girls to attend school	2.21
Children/teachers psychologically distressed	1.74
Lack of documentation	1.23
Discrimination on ethnic/residency status	1.08

🤲 ASSISTANCE

Of the seven assessed pilot provinces, Nangarhar received 27% of the overall assistance. Of the assistance delivered in Nangarhar, 40.2% was received for WASH, 17.1% was received for psychosocial counselling, 14.8% was received in food and nutrition, and 10.5% was received for education. Despite high unemployment rates and prevalence of many diseases, only 0.2% assistance was received for livelihoods support and 6.3% assistance for health was received.

Assistance received by number of beneficiary families | Nangarhar

Type	Value
WASH	40.2%, 1,720
Psychosocial counselling	17.1%, 730
Food/Nutrition	14.8%, 632
Legal counselling	10.5%, 450
Health services & medicines	6.3%, 270
NFI	3.5%, 150
Shelter/Tent	3.0%, 130
Education	2.8%, 120
Cash / voucher	1.5%, 65
Livelihoods support / TVET	0.2%, 10
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.

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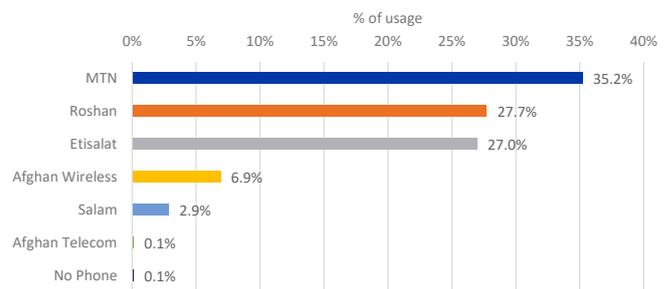
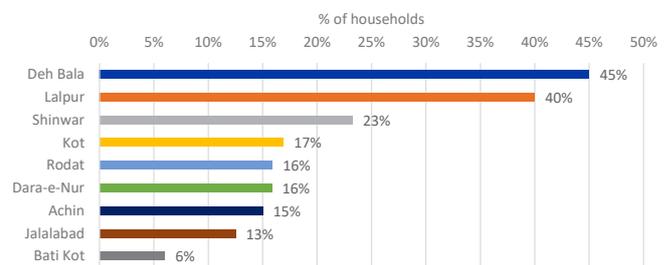DTM in Afghanistan is generously supported by:

📶 UTILITIES

Nangarhar reported the highest electricity shortages in comparison to the other six pilot provinces. On average, for 16 days per month and for an average of 12 hours per day, the surveyed households faced electricity shortages. Furthermore, 88.5% were denied access to public electricity. In terms of mobile phone connectivity, 18% of households received no signal. On average, for 6 days per month there is no mobile service or signal. MTN, Roshan and Etisalat 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 | Nangarhar

Provider	% of usage
MTN	35.2%
Roshan	27.7%
Etisalat	27.0%
Afghan Wireless	6.9%
Salam	2.9%
Afghan Telecom	0.1%
No Phone	0.1%

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

District	% of households
Deh Bala	45%
Lalpur	40%
Shinwar	23%
Kot	17%
Rodat	16%
Dara-e-Nur	16%
Achin	15%
Jalalabad	13%
Bati Kot	6%

Electricity sources by percentage of household usage | Nangarhar

Source	% of usage
Private (generator, solar, battery, micro-hydro)	67%
No power/electricity	24%
Public (generator, municipal electricity)	9%

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