DTM AFGHANISTAN

COMMUNITY-BASED NEEDS ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY RESULTS
PILOT ▪ TAKHAR
MAY – JUN 2018

85% of the assessed settlements in Takhar have no health clinics, leaving many people, like this boy, to suffer and go untreated from curable diseases and infections. © 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	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%

HIGHLIGHTS

16 districts assessed
199 settlements with largest IDP and return populations assessed

1,566 key informants interviewed

556,183 individuals reside in the assessed settlements

63,767 residents are returnees from abroad

44,079 IDPs currently in host communities

18,790 residents fled as IDPs

81,520 residents are former IDPs who returned home

64,757 residents fled abroad as out-migrants

483 returnees and IDPs live in tents or the open air

85% (199 settlements) of assessed settlements have received no assistance in the 3 months prior to assessment

94% assessed settlements rated the quality of healthcare facilities as inadequate or poor

35% of assessed settlements have no WASH facilities and practice open defecation

29% of surveyed households were unable to meet 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.
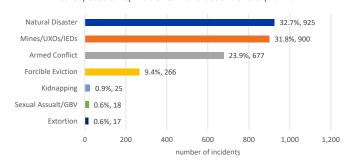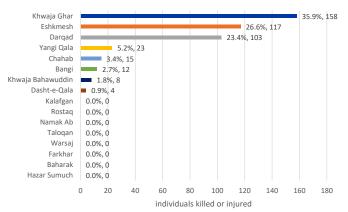
SAFETY & SECURITY

In Takhar, the most common safety and security threat was natural disasters (925 incidents), mines/UXO/IED explosions (900 incidents), armed conflict (677 incidents) and forcible evictions (266 incidents) reported in the three months prior to assessment. Natural disasters affected 23% of the surveyed population, armed conflict affected 15% and mines/UXO/IED explosions affected 6% of the population. In Takhar, 440 people were killed or injured in the three months prior to assessment.

Takhar is one of three provinces where sexual assault was reported (18 cases).

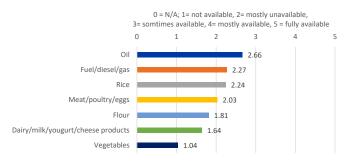Safety & security incidents in the last 3 months | Takhar

Natural Disaster	32.7%, 925
Mines/UXOs/IEDs	31.8%, 900
Armed Conflict	23.9%, 677
Forcible Eviction	9.4%, 266
Kidnapping	0.9%, 25
Sexual Assualt/GBV	0.6%, 18
Extortion	0.6%, 17

number of incidents

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

Khwaja Ghar	35.9%, 158
Eshkmesh	26.6%, 117
Darqad	23.4%, 103
Yangi Qala	5.2%, 23
Chahab	3.4%, 15
Bangi	2.7%, 12
Khwaja Bahawuddin	1.8%, 8
Dasht-e-Qala	0.9%, 4
Kalafgan	0.0%, 0
Rostaq	0.0%, 0
Namak Ab	0.0%, 0
Taloqan	0.0%, 0
Warsaj	0.0%, 0
Farkhar	0.0%, 0
Baharak	0.0%, 0
Hazar Sumuch	0.0%, 0

individuals killed or injured

MARKETS

In Takhar, food items such as vegetables, dairy/milk/cheese, and flour were 'not available'. Items such as meat/poultry/eggs and rice 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 Takhar.

Availability of commodities | Takhar

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

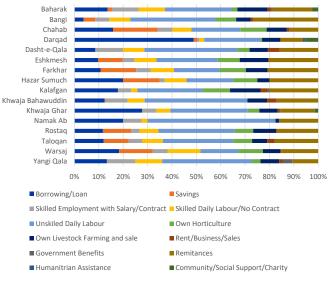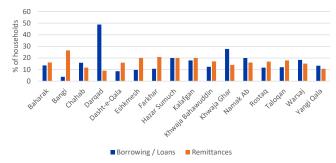|	
Oil	2.66
Fuel/diesel/gas	2.27
Rice	2.24
Meat/poultry/eggs	2.03
Flour	1.81
Dairy/milk/yougurt/cheese products	1.64
Vegetables	1.04

FINANCES & ASSETS

In Takhar, 29.5% of the surveyed population relied on unskilled daily labour as a main source of income, 16.6% relied on loans, 8.2% engaged in livestock farming and 6% were in skilled employment. Darqad district (49%) reported the highest reliance on loans, while Bangi reported lowest reliance on loans (4%). Yangi Qala had the highest proportion of skilled employment (12%) and skilled daily labour (11%), while Darqad reported 1% of skilled employment. Agriculture and livestock farming was most common in Baharak (13%). Daily unskilled labour was prevalent in Namak Ab (53%). Across the 199 villages assessed, 52% of households reported adequate access to farmland and 26% to pastoral land. The monthly average income reported was AFN 5,613, expenses were AFN 6,750 and debt was AFN 6,497. The monthly expenses exceeded income by 20%. Takhar is one of two provinces where remittances are higher than loans. Bangi received highest proportion of remittance (26%), while Darqad received the lowest (9%).
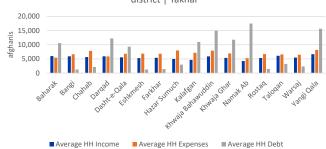
Main Income Sources | ranked by % of households | Takhar

- 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 | Takhar

- Borrowing / Loans
- Remittances

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

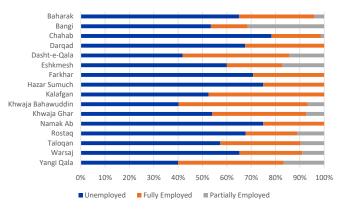- Average HH Income
- Average HH Expenses
- Average HH Debt

LIVELIHOODS

The unemployment rate for men in Takhar was 58%. Across the 16 districts assessed, unemployment ranged between 42% in Dasht-e-Qala and 78% in Chahab. Female participation in employment was comparatively higher in Takhar, 10% of women were in full employment and 7% were partially employed. In Takhar, the main barriers to employment ranked by importance included lack of economic opportunities, unstable or season work, lack of vocational training and lack of opportunities for women.

The vocational trainings available in Takhar included tailoring, carpentry, masonry, agriculture and livestock.

In Takhar the average percentage of employed chidlren (25%) exceeded that of the elderly (18%) and women (17%). Despite a comparatively lower unemployment rate for women in Takhar (83%), more children than women were in employment. Yangi Qala district had the highest percentage of the elderly in employment (40%) and Kalafgan reported the highest average percentage of children in employment (53%).

Employment Status | Men (males over 18) | Takhar

- Unemployed
- Fully Employed
- Partially Employed

Barriers to Employment | ranked by significance | Takhar

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

Barrier	Score
Lack of employment	4.8
Unstable/Seasonal work	4.2
Lack of vocational training or education	3.3
Lack of job opportunities for women	3.2
Outdated or unmarketable skills	2.7
Insecurity	2.4
Not enough jobs, because of returnees/IDPs	1.8

Employment participation of women, children & the elderly | Takhar

- Employed Women
- Employed Children
- Employed Elderly

FOOD & NUTRITION

In Takhar, 28.7% of surveyed households were unable to meet the 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, 38% bought food using cash, 32% bought food on credit from shops or market, 11% relied on their own production and 10% borrowed from their friends or relatives. 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

In Takhar, 61% of houses were not damaged, 19% were moderately damaged, 13% were severely damaged and 9% were completed damaged. Namak Ab reported the highest proportion of completely destroyed houses (40%).

Only 2% of households were unable to afford rent in the six months prior to assessment. The main barriers to accessing housing included the inability to build temporary tents or accommodation, unavailability of housing options and denied access to housing or building tents.
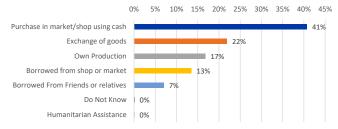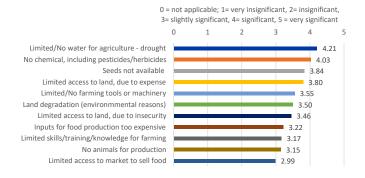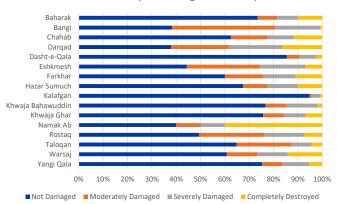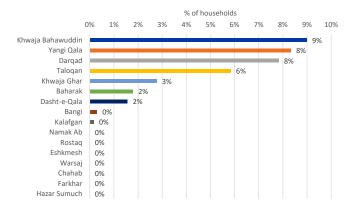
Drivers of Food Insecurity | ranked by importance | Takhar

0 = not applicable; 1 = very unimportant, 2= unimportant,
3= slightly important, 4= important, 5 = very important

Food Too Expensive	4.42
Food Shortage for Environmental Reason	4.33
Unable Access Market	3.15
Inadequate Food Stock in Market	2.34

Shelter conditions by % of damage and district | Takhar

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

Districts: Baharak, Bangi, Chahab, Darqad, Dasht-e-Qala, Eshkmesh, Farkhar, Hazar Sumuch, Kalafgan, Khwaja Bahawuddin, Khwaja Ghar, Namak Ab, Rostaq, Taloqan, Warsaj, Yangi Qala

Food Sources | Takhar

Purchase in market/shop using cash	41%
Exchange of goods	22%
Own Production	17%
Borrowed from shop or market	13%
Borrowed From Friends or relatives	7%
Do Not Know	0%
Humanitarian Assistance	0%

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

% of households

Khwaja Bahawuddin	9%
Yangi Qala	8%
Darqad	8%
Taloqan	6%
Khwaja Ghar	3%
Baharak	2%
Dasht-e-Qala	2%
Bangi	0%
Kalafgan	0%
Namak Ab	0%
Rostaq	0%
Eshkmesh	0%
Warsaj	0%
Chahab	0%
Farkhar	0%
Hazar Sumuch	0%

Constraints on local food production | ranked by significance | Takhar

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

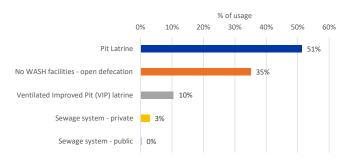|	
Limited/No water for agriculture - drought	4.21
No chemical, including pesticides/herbicides	4.03
Seeds not available	3.84
Limited access to land, due to expense	3.80
Limited/No farming tools or machinery	3.55
Land degradation (environmmental reasons)	3.50
Limited access to land, due to insecurity	3.46
Inputs for food production too expensive	3.22
Limited skills/training/knowledge for farming	3.17
No animals for production	3.15
Limited access to market to sell food	2.99

WASH

In Takhar, 51 % of the surveyed population reported using pit latrines, 10% used ventilated improved pits and 3% have private sewage systems. However, 35% reported no WASH facilities and as a result, practiced open defecation. Additionally, of the surveyed households, there was no public sewage system in Takhar. 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]
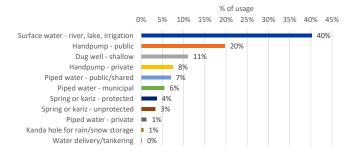
Primary sources of water include surface water (40%), public hand-pump (20%), shallow dug wells (11%), and private hand-pump (8%).

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.
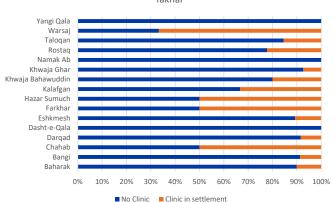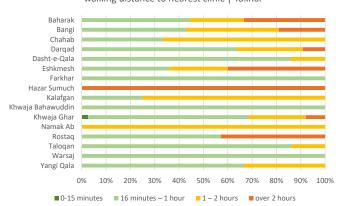
HEALTH

In Takhar, 85% of the assessed households had no clinic in their settlements. Despite high security incidents, across the 199 assessed settlements in Takhar, the main health conditions and diseases included dehydration (27,723 cases) pregnancy complications (8,520 cases), communicable diseases (8,435 cases), measles (4,305 cases) and respiratory infections (3,506 cases). It was reported that 11.7% of the total population were affected by illnesses and medical conditions.

In terms of prenatal and female health, pregnancy complications are the second most reported health problem in Takhar highlighting the severe lack of female healthcare. Of the 2453 cases of tuberculosis, 50.5% of cases were untreated. For 94% of the surveyed settlements, the quality of health care facilities were inadequate or poor.

Latrine Usage | by Percentage | Takhar

Category	%
Pit Latrine	51%
No WASH facilities - open defecation	35%
Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrine	10%
Sewage system - private	3%
Sewage system - public	0%

Drinking Water Sources | by percentage | Takhar

Source	%
Surface water - river, lake, irrigation	40%
Handpump - public	20%
Dug well - shallow	11%
Handpump - private	8%
Piped water - public/shared	7%
Piped water - municipal	6%
Spring or kariz - protected	4%
Spring or kariz - unprotected	3%
Piped water - private	1%
Kanda hole for rain/snow storage	1%
Water delivery/tankering	0%

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

Legend: ■ No Clinic ■ Clinic in settlement

(Settlements listed: Yangi Qala, Warsaj, Taloqan, Rostaq, Namak Ab, Khwaja Ghar, Khwaja Bahawuddin, Kalafgan, Hazar Sumuch, Farkhar, Eshkmesh, Dasht-e-Qala, Darqad, Chahab, Bangi, Baharak)

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

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

(Settlements listed: Baharak, Bangi, Chahab, Darqad, Dasht-e-Qala, Eshkmesh, Farkhar, Hazar Sumuch, Kalafgan, Khwaja Bahawuddin, Khwaja Ghar, Namak Ab, Rostaq, Taloqan, Warsaj, Yangi Qala)
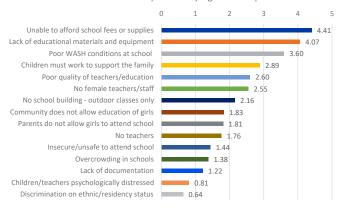
EDUCATION

In Takhar, the main barrier to education included high cost of education, lack of educational materials and lack of sanitation in schools. However, the high fees and drop-out rates of children to support their families is similarly ranked. In Takhar, cultural norms and familial restrictions on female education were less important than economic barriers for accessing education.
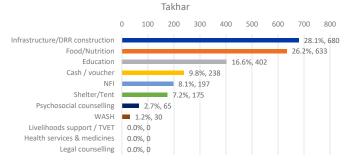
Barriers to Education | ranked by significance | Takhar

Barrier	Value
Unable to afford school fees or supplies	4.41
Lack of educational materials and equipment	4.07
Poor WASH conditions at school	3.60
Children must work to support the family	2.89
Poor quality of teachers/education	2.60
No female teachers/staff	2.55
No school building - outdoor classes only	2.16
Community does not allow education of girls	1.83
Parents do not allow girls to attend school	1.81
No teachers	1.76
Insecure/unsafe to attend school	1.44
Overcrowding in schools	1.38
Lack of documentation	1.22
Children/teachers psychologically distressed	0.81
Discrimination on ethnic/residency status	0.64

ASSISTANCE

Of the seven assessed pilot provinces, Takhar received 15% of the overall assistance. Of all the assistance delivered, 28.1% was received for infrastructure and disaster risk reduction, 26.2% was received in food and nutrition, 16.6% was received for education and 9.8% cash vouchers were delivered. Despite the high prevalence of diseases and lack of female healthcare, no assistance for healthcare was delivered.

Assistance received by number of beneficiary families | Takhar

Assistance	Value
Infrastructure/DRR construction	28.1%, 680
Food/Nutrition	26.2%, 633
Education	16.6%, 402
Cash / voucher	9.8%, 238
NFI	8.1%, 197
Shelter/Tent	7.2%, 175
Psychosocial counselling	2.7%, 65
WASH	1.2%, 30
Livelihoods support / TVET	0.0%, 0
Health services & medicines	0.0%, 0
Legal counselling	0.0%, 0

© 2019 International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Please visit www.displacement.iom.int/afghanistan for more information, including maps, datasets and dashboards.

CONTACT US

✉ DTMAfghanistan@iom.int   facebook.com/iomafghanistan

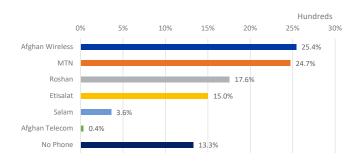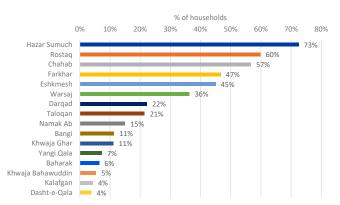🐦 twitter.com/iomafghanistan   instagram.com/iomafghanistan

UTILITIES

In Takhar, 60.5% of households were denied access to public electricity. On average, for 8 days per month and for an average of 8 hours per day, the surveyed households in Takhar faced electricity shortages. In terms of mobile phone connectivity, 22% of households received no signal. On average, for 4 days per month, there is no mobile service or signal. MTN, Afghan Wireless and Roshan 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 | Takhar

Provider	Value
Afghan Wireless	25.4%
MTN	24.7%
Roshan	17.6%
Etisalat	15.0%
Salam	3.6%
Afghan Telecom	0.4%
No Phone	13.3%

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

Province	% of households
Hazar Sumuch	73%
Rostaq	60%
Chahab	57%
Farkhar	47%
Eshkmesh	45%
Warsaj	36%
Darqad	22%
Taloqan	21%
Namak Ab	15%
Bangi	11%
Khwaja Ghar	11%
Yangi Qala	7%
Baharak	6%
Khwaja Bahawuddin	5%
Kalafgan	4%
Dasht-e-Qala	4%

Electricity sources by percentage of household usage | Takhar

Source	% of usage
Private (generator, solar, battery, micro-hydro)	63%
No power/electricity	21%
Public (generator, municipal electricity)	16%