📑 CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Introduction

The Area Based Response (ABR) project, is a consortium of REACH (lead), ACTED, and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), funded by USAID's Bureau of Humanitarian Affairs (BHA) since 2021. The ABR uses a neighbourhood-based approach to support the streamlining of humanitarian issues and response delivery into local planning frameworks and ensure the successful integration of vulnerable populations of Informal settlements (ISETs)[1] into existing service delivery networks of the large host cities including Kunduz, Herat, Jalalabad and Mazar-e-Sharif. All activities under the ABR are guided by evidence-based local planning to improve coordination between humanitarian actors, local stakeholders and beneficiaries. Research is conducted by REACH to identify household (HH) needs, available capacities and major stakeholders involved in the range of humanitarian and longer-term interventions in each community.

ABR Objective

Promoting a community-led coordination and collaborative localised response through supporting Community Center planning with evidence-based information on the immediate and long term local community needs, capacities and gaps in service provision at the sub-urban level.

Demographics

Settlements structure of the municipality:

Number of gozars[2]	**446**
Number of nahiyas[3]	**12**
Number of ISETs	**47**

Methodology

Type of data collection	🏠 ISET	🏘 Gozar
KIs	**157**	**1313**
HHs	**101**	**101**
MFGDs	**12**	**27**

Phase 1: Mapping Focus Group Discussion (MFGDs)

A total of 39 MFGDs were conducted between 14-24 November 2021 in 12 municipal administrative nahiyas of Mazar-e-Sharif city. Two MFGDs were held in each nahiya, one with the leaders of host communities and one with the leaders of internally displaced people (IDPs) living in each gozar. Each FGD gathered 8 to 12 participants with the support of community leaders and facilitators. During this exercise, host community and IDP community leaders helped to map their communities and locations of local services points and explained the key needs for their populations.

Phase 2: Key Informants Interviews (KII)

The second phase of data collection aimed at profiling and assessing access to services and socio-economic characteristics of IDPs and host communities in Mazar-e-Sharif city. Between 30 December 2021 and 23 January 2022, Key Informant interviews (KIIs) were conducted with key representatives of host communities, ISETs integrated in their gozars, and separate ISETs, as well service providers of education and healthcare facilities and business communities. In total 1470 interviews were carried out with Key Informants (KIs) who were especially knowledgeable on the services and key issues in their communities. 37% of all respondents were female. Information provided by KIs was used to identify service provision gaps and help inform development priorities at the gozar and ISET.

Phase 3: Household interviews (HHI) with Hosts/IDPs

Phase 3 provided a detailed understanding of needs at HH level. Phase 3 was conducted between 13 February 2022 to 24 February 2022. In total, 202 HHIs were administered to randomly selected HHs, disaggregated by separated ISETs and gozars, which included both IDPs and host communities in the gozar. This random HHs sample included 31 IDP HHs and 101 host community HHs with both female and male respondents. 49% of all respondent were female. Data was recorded at HH level with a level of confidence at 95% and a 10% margin of error.

Phase 4: Community Discussion/Response Planning

Using the data from the previous phases, REACH engaged in a Joint-analysis workshop with the local community leadership in areas where the community centres had been established, and worked to identify solutions that could address gaps noted in the data. The final response plan can be found here. The CRP broadly outlines stakeholder recommendations and acts as a road map for multi-sectoral interventions.

Key Findings

- It was found that both ISET and non-ISET populations suffered from poor service access across all sectors, including education, WASH, shelter, markets, and healthcare.
- ISET populations are found to be more vulnerable in terms of access to services and their shelter conditions.
- It was found that ISETs and gozars reported experiencing severe food insecurity and both had reported a decrease in income over the last year.
- Lack of access to food and overall services was driven by a lack of economic resources and a lack of economic opportunities.
- A lack of access to employment opportunities with stable and well paying income underlay much of HHs reported lack of food and adequate services.

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February 2022

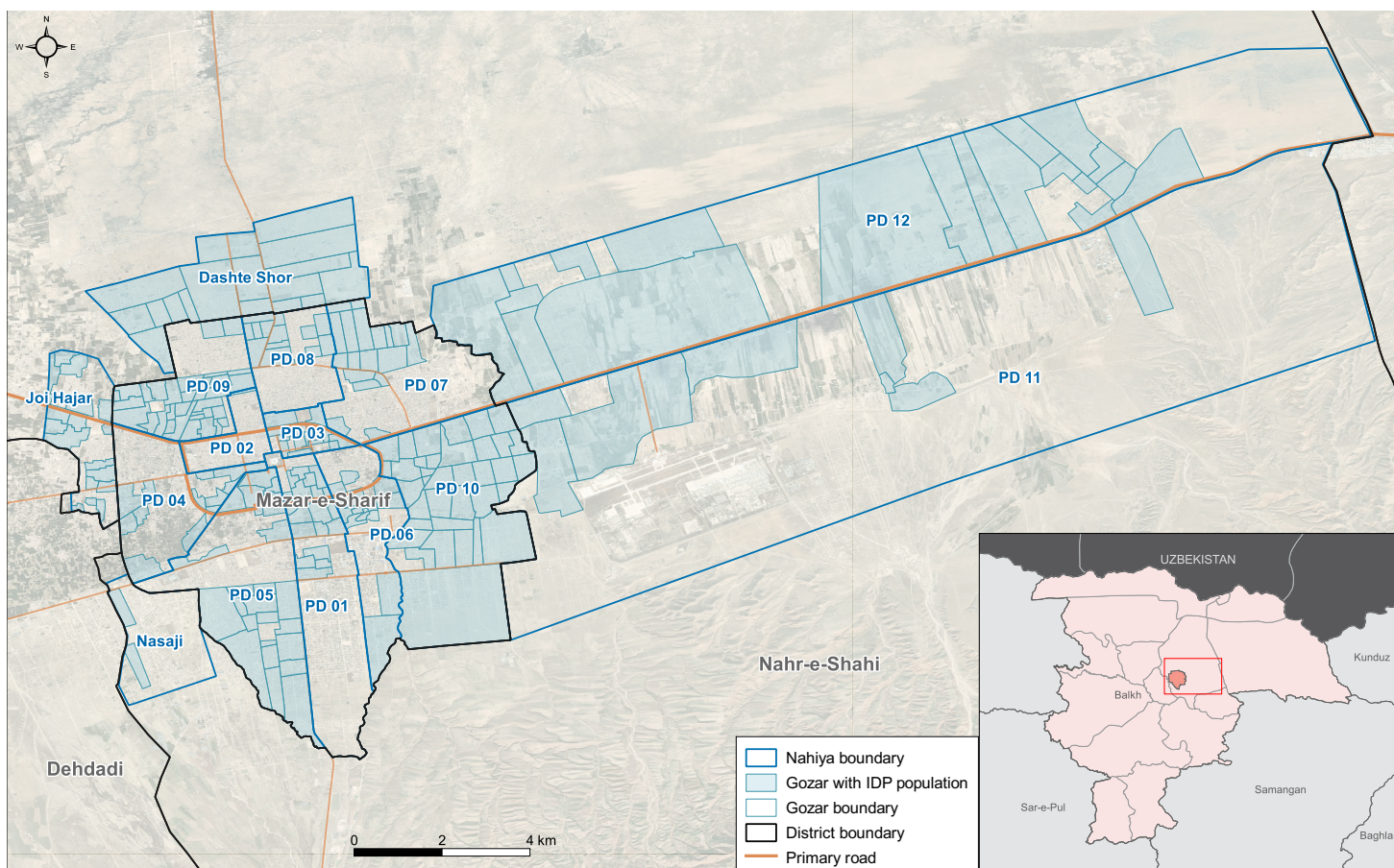## Challenges and limitations

- Results obtained from KIs and MFGDs as well as questions asked to a subset group on the household survey should be considered as indicative only.
- KIs reported on their perception of the situation for the population and their responses are as such indicative and not representative.
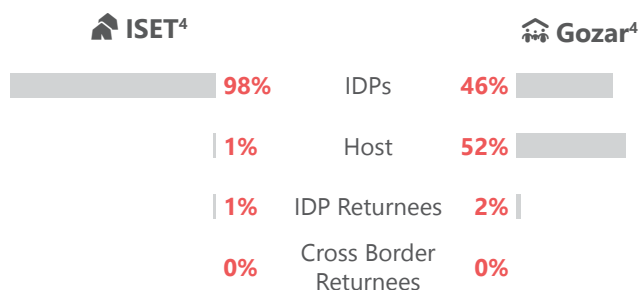- Gozar (non-ISET) population were sampled only on nahiyas where ISETs are located, therefore findings from gozar KI populations cannot be considered representative of all gozar population.
- It should be noted that the comparisons that can be made between ISET and gozar level are limited since the number of KIs interviews are lower in ISETs compared to gozar level.

🏛 MAZAR-E-SHARIF CITY ADMINISTRATIVE MAP

Legend:
- Nahiya boundary
- Gozar with IDP population
- Gozar boundary
- District boundary
- Primary road

👥 DEMOGRAPHICS

% of HHs per population group, by ISET/Gozar:

	🏠 ISET[4]	🏠 Gozar[4]
IDPs	98%	46%
Host	1%	52%
IDP Returnees	1%	2%
Cross Border Returnees	0%	0%

Head of HH gender, by ISET/gozar:

	🏠 ISET	🏠 Gozar
🚺 Female	7%	0%
🚹 Male	93%	100%
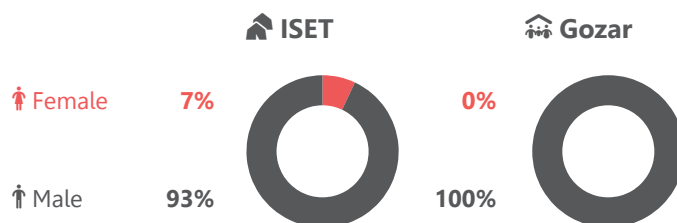
88% of the KIs reported that the population staying in the community is found to be mixed composed of migrants and host community across the whole gozar.

99% of IDP HHs in 🏠 **ISETs** & **94%** IDPs HHs in 🏠 **Gozars** reported having intentions to remain in the current location in the next 6 months.

4. A direct comparison cannot be made between ISET and gozar since the number of KIs interviews are lower in ISETs compared to gozar level.

% of HH member gender, by ISET/gozar:

ISET
55%
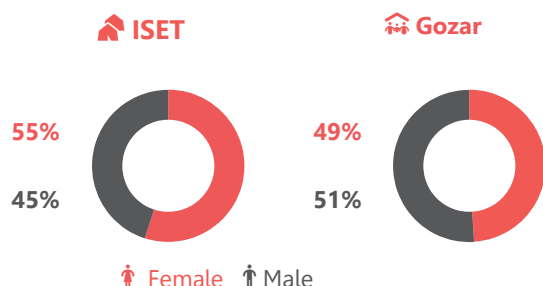45%

Gozar
49%
51%

Female Male

Top 3 most reported reasons for HHs' displacement to their current location, by ISET/gozar:[5]

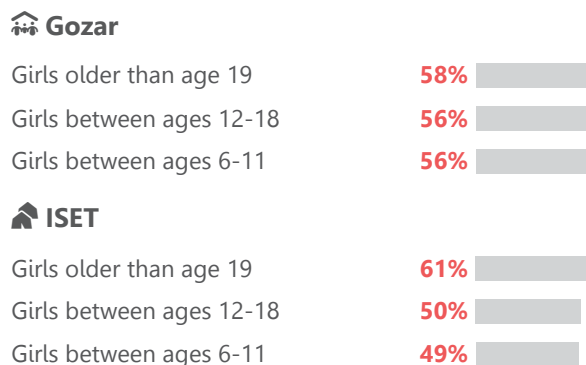| ISET				Gozar
Active conflict	88%	①	82%	Active conflict
Unemployment	68%	②	60%	Unemployment
Anticipated conflict	37%	③	28%	Anticipated conflict
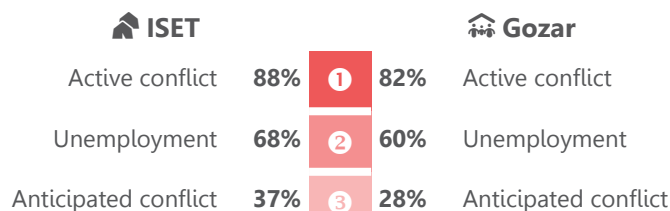
EDUCATION

% of KIs who reported that there are no educational facilities in the gozar/ISET, by nahiya, January 2022.

Legend:
- 0% - 20%
- 21% - 40%
- 41% - 60%
- 61% - 80%
- 81% - 100%

0 2 4 km

Top 3 barriers boys face when accessing a governmental school in their ISETs/gozars, as reported by KIs:[5]

ISET				Gozar
Service is not functional	79%	①	48%	Service is not functional
School is far	47%	②	48%	School is far
Has to earn money	31%	③	47%	Has to earn money

Top 3 barriers girls face when accessing a governmental school in their ISETs/gozars, as reported by KIs:[5]

ISET				Gozar
School is far	49%	①	48%	School is far
School closed	35%	②	46%	School closed
Service is not functional	31%	③	40%	Service is not functional

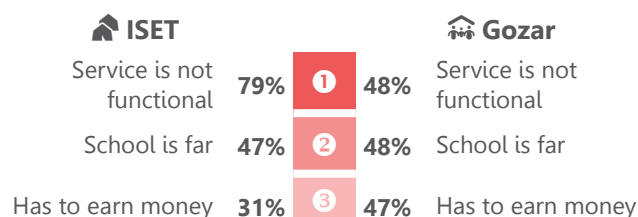## % of HHs reporting on the enrollment of at least 1 child in their HH in a formal school in the past 6 months by ISET/gozar:

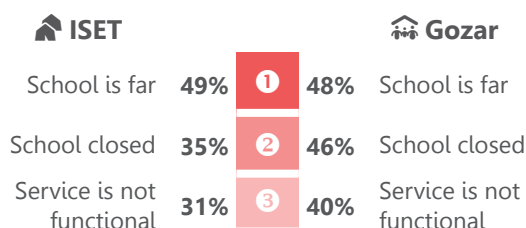| ISET		Gozar
78%	No	71%
22%	Yes	29%

% of KIs who reported that the following age groups of girls had no access to education in their ISET or gozar:[6]

Gozar

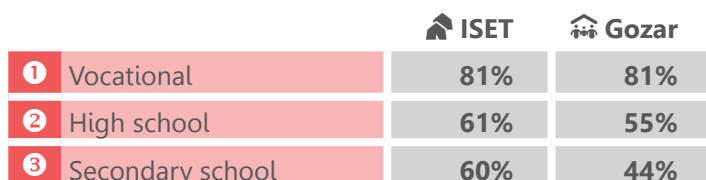|	
Girls older than age 19	58%
Girls between ages 12-18	56%
Girls between ages 6-11	56%

ISET

Girls older than age 19	61%
Girls between ages 12-18	50%
Girls between ages 6-11	49%

% of KIs by reported levels of education that need the most attention in a ISET/gozar:

		ISET	Gozar
①	Vocational	81%	81%
②	High school	61%	55%
③	Secondary school	60%	44%

99% of HHs in **Gozars** and in **ISETs** with enrolled children reported that they were regularly attending school, 4 or more days a week, in their ISET/gozar.

5. Respondents could select more than one response. 6. While finding tends to show limited access to education for girls these figures are likely to be even higher due to data collection taking place during the winter break and hence not only reflecting a gender perspective.

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🜤 HEALTH

Access to emergency care for HHs in their ISET/gozar:

🏠 **ISET** — 78% | 22%

🏚 **Gozar** — 59% | 41%

● Yes ● No ● Don't Know
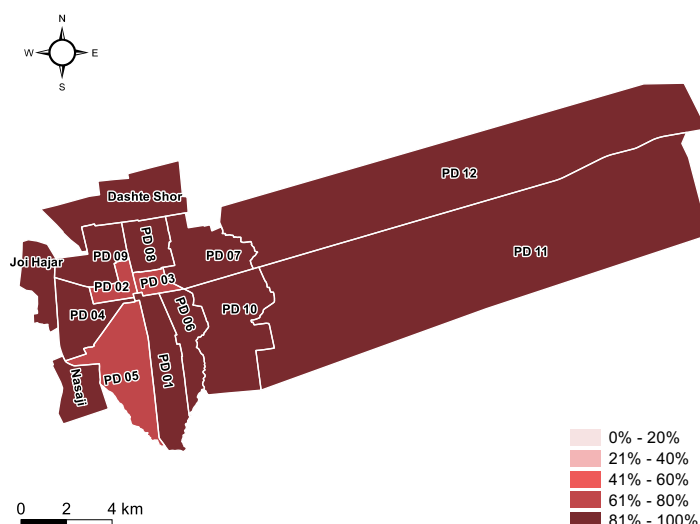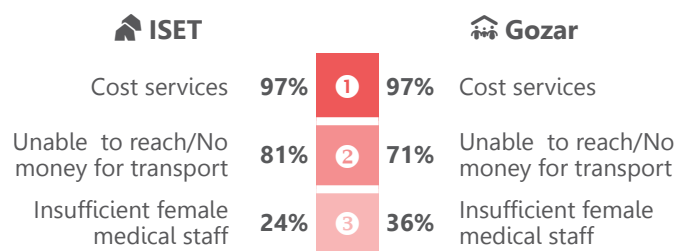
Top 3 main barriers faced by populations when accessing health services in ISET/gozar, as reported by KIs:[7]

🏠 ISET				🏚 Gozar
Cost services	97%	❶	97%	Cost services
Unable to reach/No money for transport	81%	❷	71%	Unable to reach/No money for transport
Insufficient female medical staff	24%	❸	36%	Insufficient female medical staff

% of KIs who reported that there was no healthcare facility in the ISET/gozar, by nahiya, January 2022.

PD 12
Dashte Shor
PD 09
PD 08
PD 07
Joi Hajar
PD 02 PD 03
PD 04
PD 06
PD 10
PD 11
Nasaji
PD 05 PD 01

- 0% - 20%
- 21% - 40%
- 41% - 60%
- 61% - 80%
- 81% - 100%

0 2 4 km

% of KIs by reported main healthcare services most urgently needed in their ISET/gozar:

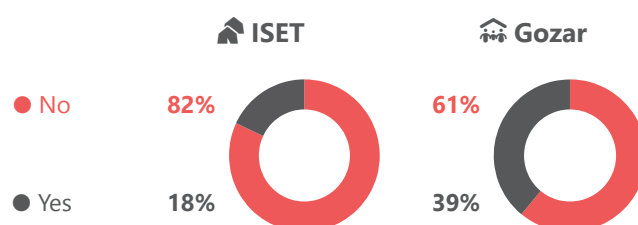|	🏠 ISET	🏚 Gozar
Primary healthcare: paediatricians, physicians, family doctors	81%	83%
Secondary healthcare: specialist doctors, surgeons, ENT doctors, gynecologists	64%	65%
Tertiary healthcare: specialist clinics, province-level hospitals	38%	48%

🌾 FOOD SECURITY

Top 3 main source of food as reported by KIs for the people in ISET/gozar in the past 30 days:[7]

🏠 ISET				🏚 Gozar
Markets	92%	❶	95%	Markets
Support from family and friends	23%	❷	18%	Support from family and friends
NGO food distribution	17%	❸	8%	NGO food distribution
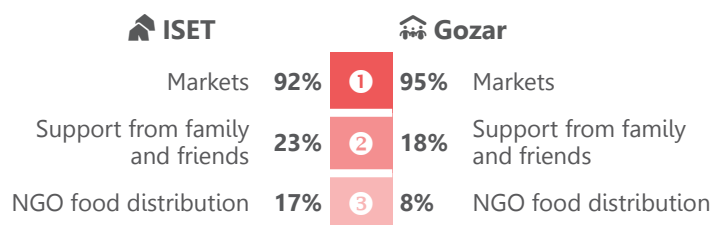
% of KIs who reported the presence of markets with foods in their ISETs/gozars:

🏠 **ISET** — ● No 82% / ● Yes 18%

🏚 **Gozar** — No 61% / Yes 39%

41% of HHs in 🏚 **Gozars** and **35%** of HHs in 🏠 **ISETs** reported that they must travel 15-29 minutes to reach the nearest market.

76% of HHs in 🏚 **Gozars** and **91%** HHs in 🏠 **ISETs** reported having not enough food to eat in the past month.
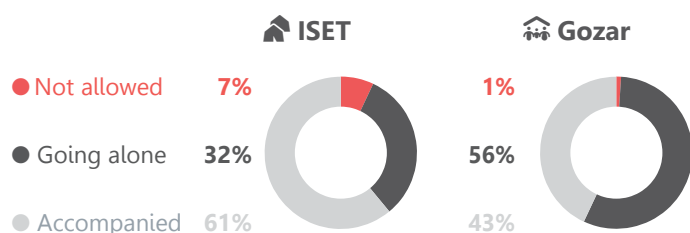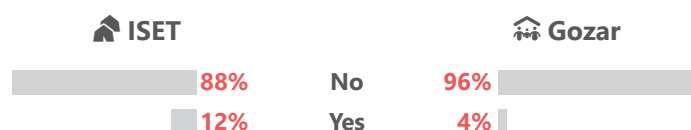
7. Respondents could select more than one response.

% of KIs by reported access of women to food markets in their ISET/gozar in the past 30 days:

🏠 **ISET**   🏘 **Gozar**

- 🔴 Not allowed **7%** ... **1%**
- ⚫ Going alone **32%** ... **56%**
- ⚪ Accompanied **61%** ... **43%**

% of HHs by reported access to nutrition services in their ISET/gozar in the past 30 days:

🏠 **ISET**   🏘 **Gozar**

	ISET		Gozar
	88%	No	**96%**
	12%	Yes	**4%**

💰 LIVELIHOODS

Top 3 most sources of income as reported by KIs in the ISET/gozar:[8]

🏠 ISET			🏘 Gozar
Borrowing / loans	**95%** ❶ **84%**		Daily labour[9]
Daily labour	**57%** ❷ **63%**		Borrowing / loans
Agriculture	**47%** ❸ **47%**		Selling household assets
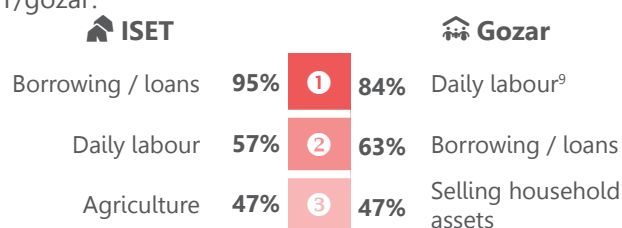
% of HHs who reported having taken on debt, by ISET/gozar:

🏠 **ISET**   🏘 **Gozar**

- 🔴 No **16%** ... **8%**
- ⚫ Yes **84%** ... **92%**
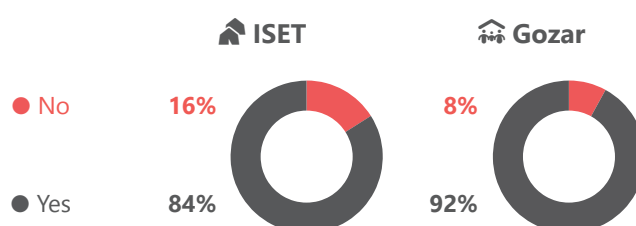
% of KIs who reported there were no vocational opportunities in their ISET/gozar:

🏠 **ISET**   🏘 **Gozar**
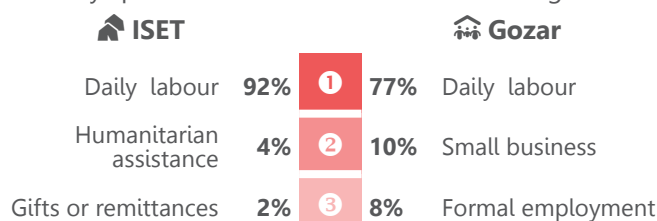
- 🔴 No **98%** ... **96%**
- ⚫ Yes **2%** ... **4%**
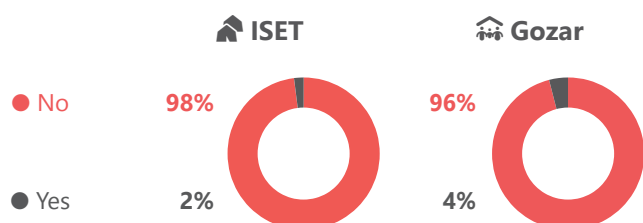
HHs reported their average monthly income in AFN to be **6,869 AFN** in 🏠 **ISET** and **8,150 AFN** in 🏘 **Gozar.**

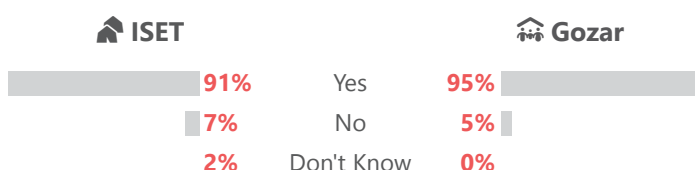Monthly income had changed in the past 30 days: **98%** of HHs in 🏠 **ISET** and **90%** of HHs in 🏘 **Gozar.**

Top 3 sectors for women's employment as reported by KIs, by ISET/gozar:

		🏠 ISET	🏘 Gozar
❶	Tailoring	91%	86%
❷	Education	40%	59%
❸	Agriculture	36%	18%

Top 3 reported main sources of income for HHs over the last 30 days prior to data collection in their ISET/gozar:[8]

🏠 ISET			🏘 Gozar
Daily labour	**92%** ❶ **77%**		Daily labour
Humanitarian assistance	**4%** ❷ **10%**		Small business
Gifts or remittances	**2%** ❸ **8%**		Formal employment

% of KIs who reported that women can be employed in this ISET/gozar:

🏠 ISET		🏘 Gozar
91%	Yes	**95%**
7%	No	**5%**
2%	Don't Know	**0%**

Average HH debt reported by HHs living in 🏠 **ISETs** was **15,384** AFN, Vs. **25,886** AFN as reported by HHs living in 🏘 **Gozars.**

87% of KIs in 🏠 **ISETs** and **81%** of KIs in 🏘 **Gozars** reported that there were female breadwinners in their 🏘 **Gozar** or 🏠 **ISET.**

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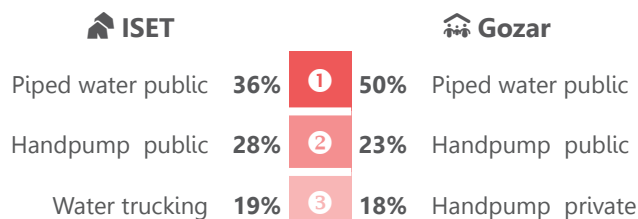# MAZAR-E-SHARIF CITY FACTSHEET

February 2022

💧 WASH

Top 3 main drinking water source for HHs in their ISET/gozar:[10]

🏠 ISET				🏘 Gozar
Piped water public	36%	❶	50%	Piped water public
Handpump public	28%	❷	23%	Handpump public
Water trucking	19%	❸	18%	Handpump private

Top 3 reported type of sanitation facilities used by HHs in their ISET/gozar:[10]

🏠 ISET				🏘 Gozar
Open hole	32%	❶	50%	Pit latrine
Pit latrine with a slab	31%	❷	26%	Flush toilet
Pit latrine without a slab	26%	❸	20%	Open hole

Top 3 reported main barriers for HHs to access to drinking water in their ISET/gozar:[10]

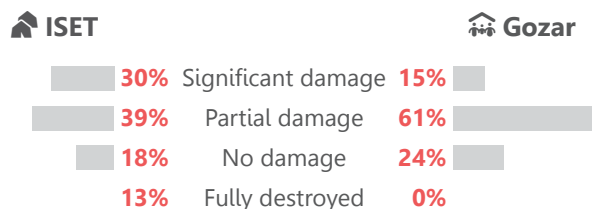| 🏠 ISET				🏘 Gozar
Insufficient water points	53%	❶	50%	No problems related to access to water
Not enough containers to fetch	35%	❷	27%	Insufficient water points
No problems related to access to water	28%	❸	19%	Purchasing water is too expensive

% of KIs reporting on whether most people in ISET/gozar are able to access a sufficient quantity of water for all their daily need:

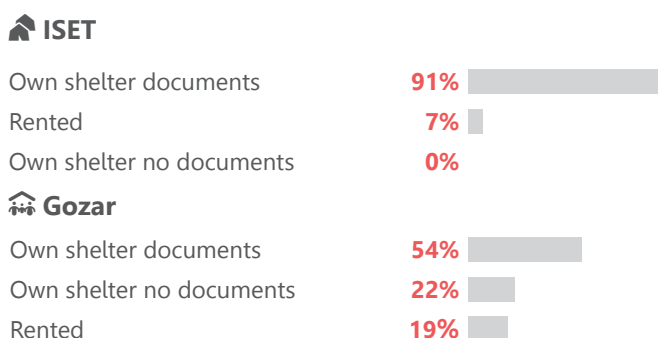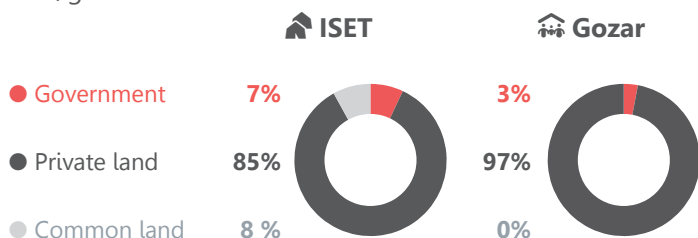| 🏠 ISET	16%	84%
🏘 Gozar	38%	62%

● Don't Know ● Yes ● No
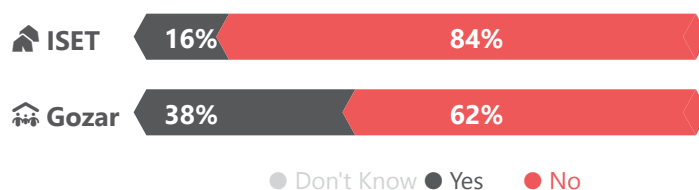
🏠 SHELTER

% of HHs living in a damaged or destroyed shelter, by ISET/gozar:

🏠 ISET			🏘 Gozar
30%	Significant damage	15%	
39%	Partial damage	61%	
18%	No damage	24%	
13%	Fully destroyed	0%	

Top 3 reported type of shelter for HHs they were living in by ISET/gozar:

🏠 ISET				🏘 Gozar
Permanent shelter; poor materials	50%	❶	82%	Permanent shelter; poor materials
Makeshift shelter	42%	❷	18%	Permanent shelter with robust materials
Permanent shelter with robust materials	5%	❸	%	NA

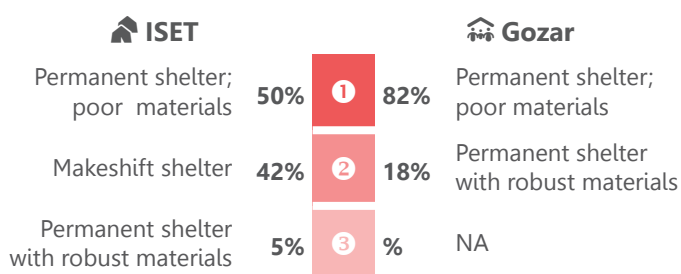% of KIs who reported on the accommodation arrangement for most of the families in their ISET/gozar:

🏠 ISET

Own shelter documents	91%
Rented	7%
Own shelter no documents	0%

🏘 Gozar

Own shelter documents	54%
Own shelter no documents	22%
Rented	19%

% of KIs who reported that they were aware of HHs in their gozar/ISET who faced eviction threats or were evicted from their home, by nahiya, January 2022:
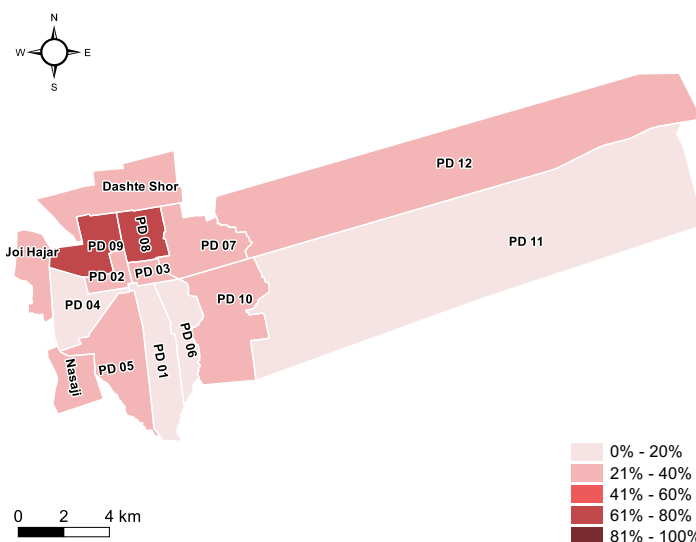
% of KIs reporting on who owns most of the land in the ISET/gozar:

	🏠 ISET	🏘 Gozar
● Government	7%	3%
● Private land	85%	97%
● Common land	8 %	0%

Legend (map):
- 0% - 20%
- 21% - 40%
- 41% - 60%
- 61% - 80%
- 81% - 100%

Map labels: PD 12, PD 11, PD 10, PD 09, PD 08, PD 07, PD 06, PD 05, PD 04, PD 03, PD 02, PD 01, Dashte Shor, Joi Hajar, Nasaji

0 2 4 km

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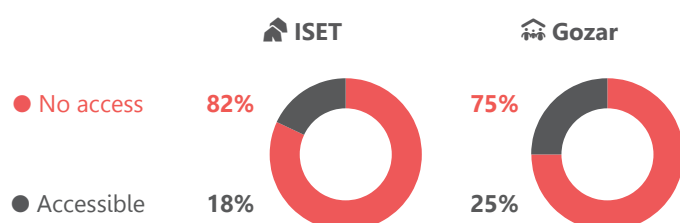
NFI NON-FOOD ITEM (NFI)

Top 3 reported main source of energy for heating during the winter for HHs in their ISET/gozar:[11]

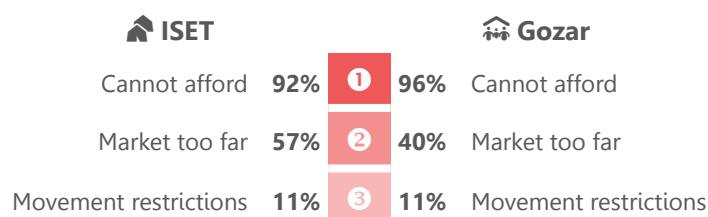| ISET			Gozar
Wood/Bushes	**45%** ① **37%**	Coal/Charcoal
Animal dung	**30%** ② **27%**	Wood/Bushes
Coal/Charcoal	**17%** ③ **14%**	Animal dung
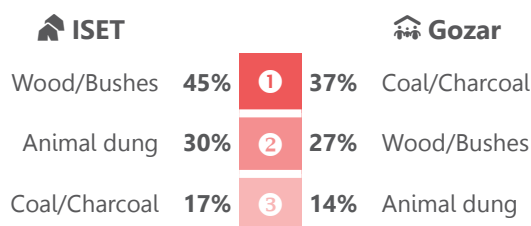
% of KIs by reported access to NFIs and winterization materials in their ISET/gozar:

	ISET	Gozar
● No access	**82%**	**75%**
● Accessible	**18%**	**25%**

% of KIs who reported that there was no electricity in their ISETs/gozars by nahiya, January 2022:

PD 12
PD 11
Dashte Shor
Joi Hajar
PD 09 · PD 08 · PD 07
PD 02 · PD 03
PD 04 · PD 10
PD 06
Nasaji
PD 05 · PD 01

	0% - 20%
	21% - 40%
	41% - 60%
	61% - 80%
	81% - 100%

0   2   4 km
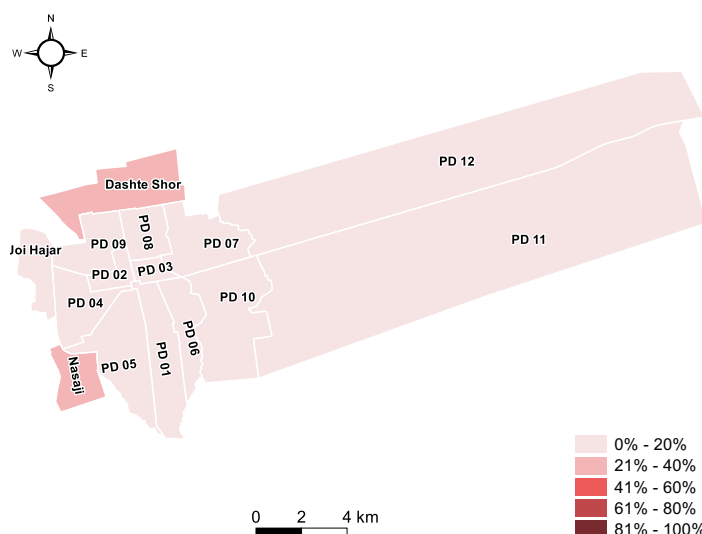
Top 3 main barriers for accessing NFI market as reported by KIs in their ISET/gozar in the last 30 days:[11]

ISET			Gozar
Cannot afford	**92%** ① **96%**	Cannot afford
Market too far	**57%** ② **40%**	Market too far
Movement restrictions	**11%** ③ **11%**	Movement restrictions

‹o› STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

% of KIs who reported on the local leaders present in their ISET/gozar:

ISET

Malik/Arbab[12]	**74%**
Village elder	**53%**
Qarya Dar[13]	**40%**

Gozar

Malik/Arbab	**82%**
Shura member	**59%**
Village elders	**53%**
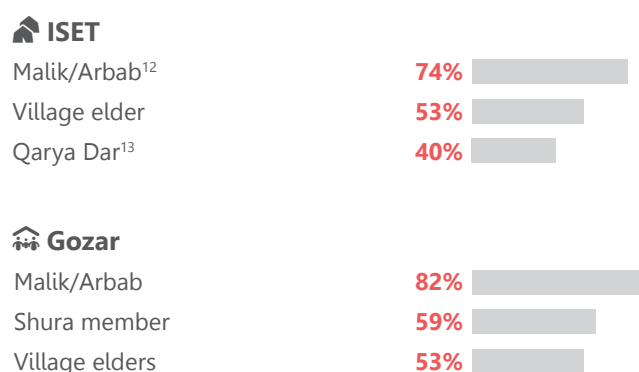
% of KIs who reported on the selection of local leaders in their ISET/gozar:
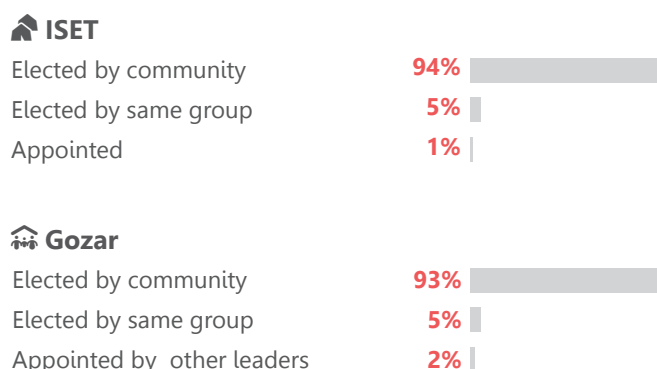
ISET

Elected by community	**94%**
Elected by same group	**5%**
Appointed	**1%**

Gozar

Elected by community	**93%**
Elected by same group	**5%**
Appointed by other leaders	**2%**

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE · ACTED · NRC NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL · REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action
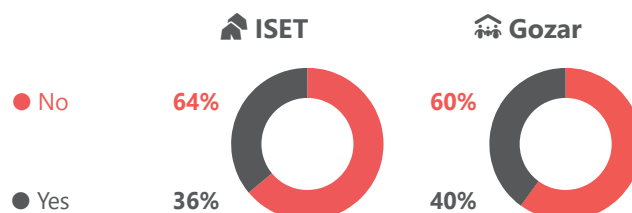
% of KIs who reported that positions in community leadership structures were reserved for women in the ISET/gozar:

ISET 28% | 72%

Gozar 34% | 66%

● Yes ● No
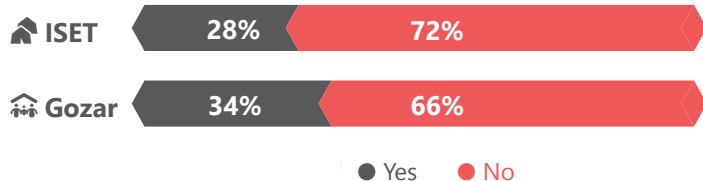
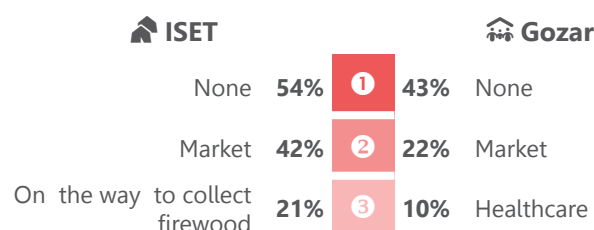% of KIs who reported on the involvement of women in the selection process of leadership structure in their ISET/gozar:
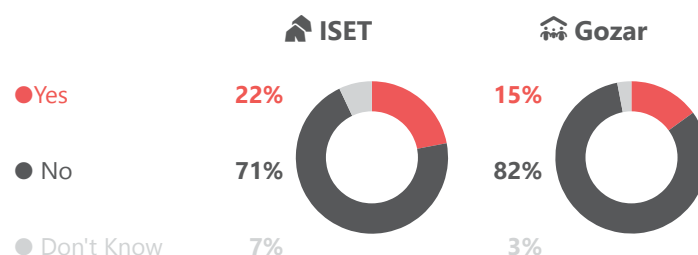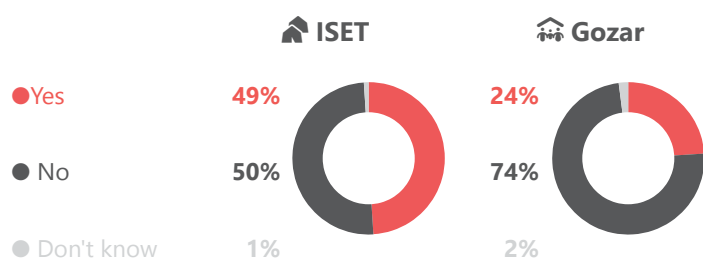
ISET | **Gozar**

● No 64% | 60%

● Yes 36% | 40%

PROTECTION

Top 3 reported areas for the HHs, that women and girls avoid because they feel unsafe:[14]

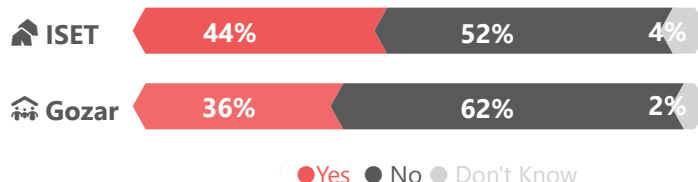| **ISET**			**Gozar**
None	54%	❶ 43%	None
Market	42%	❷ 22%	Market
On the way to collect firewood	21%	❸ 10%	Healthcare

% of KIs who reported that women and girls avoided certain areas due to protection incidents in their ISET/gozar:

	ISET	**Gozar**
●Yes	22%	15%
● No	71%	82%
● Don't Know	7%	3%

% of KIs who reported the existence of children younger than 15 being married in their ISETs/gozars:

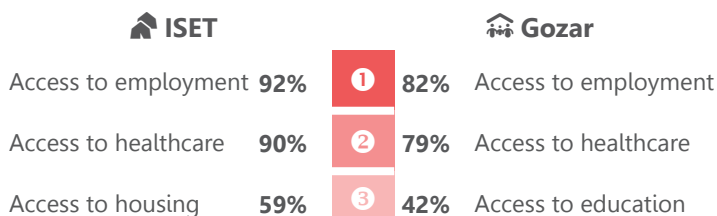|	**ISET**	**Gozar**
●Yes	49%	24%
● No	50%	74%
● Don't know	1%	2%

% of KIs by reported existence of disputes/conflicts between any different members of the community in their ISET/gozar:

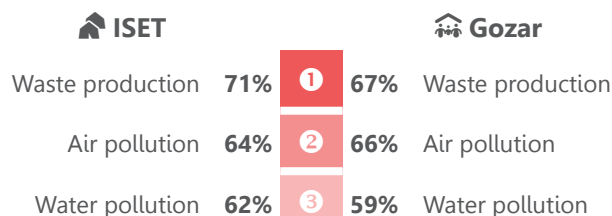**ISET** 44% | 52% | 4%
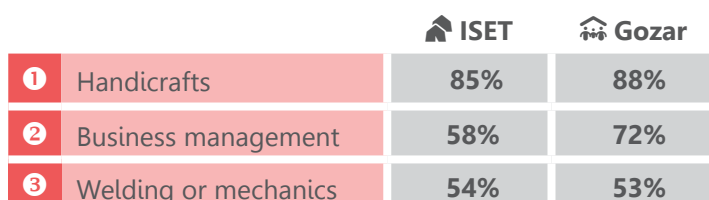
Gozar 36% | 62% | 2%

●Yes ● No ● Don't Know

KEY CONCERNS

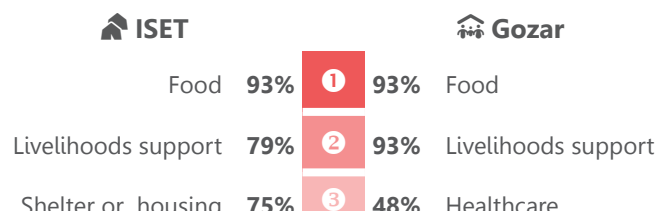Top 3 main reported concern for the people regarding basic public services as reported by KIs in their ISET/gozars:[14]

ISET			**Gozar**
Access to employment	92%	❶ 82%	Access to employment
Access to healthcare	90%	❷ 79%	Access to healthcare
Access to housing	59%	❸ 42%	Access to education

Top 3 main reported environmental concerns as reported by KIs in their ISET/gozars:[14]

ISET			**Gozar**
Waste production	71%	❶ 67%	Waste production
Air pollution	64%	❷ 66%	Air pollution
Water pollution	62%	❸ 59%	Water pollution

Top 3 trainings reported as most needed in their ISETs/gozars, as reported by KIs:

		ISET	**Gozar**
❶	Handicrafts	85%	88%
❷	Business management	58%	72%
❸	Welding or mechanics	54%	53%

Top 3 most reported priority needs for HHs in their ISET/gozar:[14]

ISET			**Gozar**
Food	93%	❶ 93%	Food
Livelihoods support	79%	❷ 93%	Livelihoods support
Shelter or housing	75%	❸ 48%	Healthcare

14. Respondents could select more than one response.

Different ABR infrastructure maps can be accessed by following these hyperlinks:

ABR infrastructure mapping, May 2022 - Mazar, PD01
ABR infrastructure mapping, May 2022 - Mazar, PD02
ABR infrastructure mapping, May 2022 - Mazar, PD03
ABR infrastructure mapping, May 2022 - Mazar, PD04
ABR infrastructure mapping, May 2022 - Mazar, PD05
ABR infrastructure mapping, May 2022 - Mazar, PD06
ABR infrastructure mapping, May 2022 - Mazar, PD07
ABR infrastructure mapping, May 2022 - Mazar, PD08
ABR infrastructure mapping, May 2022 - Mazar, PD09
ABR infrastructure mapping, May 2022 - Mazar, PD10
ABR infrastructure mapping, May 2022 - Mazar, PD11
ABR infrastructure mapping, May 2022 - Mazar, PD12
ABR infrastructure mapping, May 2022 - Balkh_Nahre Shahi_Dashte Shor
ABR infrastructure mapping, May 2022 - Balkh_Nahre Shahi_Joi Hajar
ABR infrastructure mapping, May 2022 - Balkh_Nahre Shahi_Nasaji

About REACH:

REACH is a joint initiative of two international non-governmental organizations - ACTED and IMPACT Initiatives -and the UN Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT). REACH's mission is to strengthen evidence-based decision-making by aid actors through efficient data collection, management and analysis before, during and after an emergency. By doing so, REACH contributes to ensuring that communities affected by emergencies receive the support they need. All REACH activities are conducted in support to and within the framework of inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms.