EVALUATION OF THE COMMUNITY-BASED PROTECTION AND SOLUTIONS PROGRAMME RESPONSE (CO-PROSPER) IN PRIORITY AREAS OF RETURN AND REINTEGRATION (PARR)

Kabul Province, Bagrami District, Afghanistan
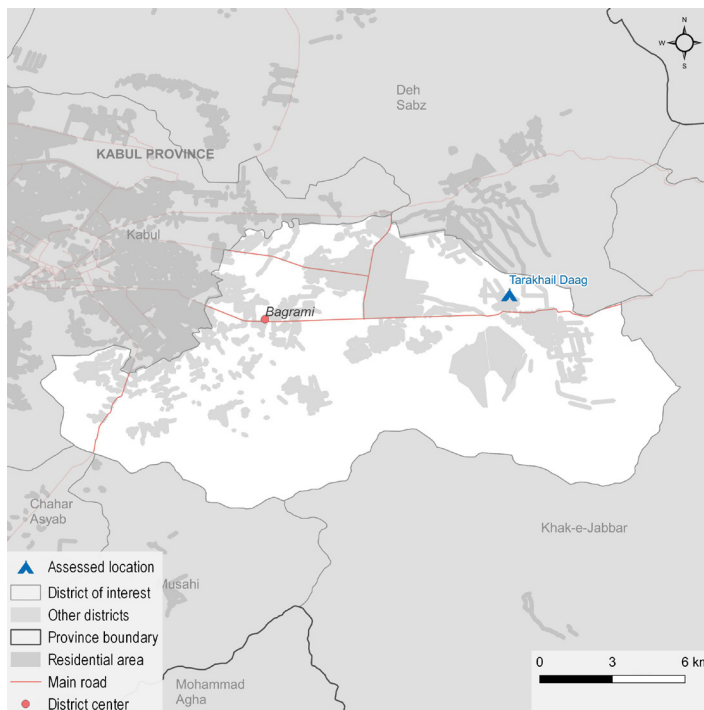## Tarakhail Daag

March 2021

Introduction and Methodology

Following the influx of refugee returnees from Pakistan and Iran in 2016, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has supported the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan's (GoIRA) Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) through a series of solutions aimed at providing durable solutions for returnee and long-term displaced populations in Afghanistan. In line with the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR) and Comprehensive Refugees Response Framework (CRRF), 20 locations were identified by UNHCR as Priority Areas of Return and Reintegration (PARRs) where large numbers of refugees returnees are living side by side with Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and host communities. Within these PARRs, UNHCR has been able to link its short and medium-term Community Based Protection (CBP) programmes to longer-term development initiatives.[1] UNHCR intends to develop an area-based, humanitarian-development-peace response to support durable solutions and create conducive conditions for the sustainable reintegration of returnees. In order to have an understanding of the impact of these programmes on the PARRs, REACH conducted an evaluation of the programmes in PARRs across four different dimensions: community leadership inclusivity, strengthening public services and equitable access, income generation and economic empowerment, and peacebuilding, and created indices to measure progress over these four key objectives that can be compared against the programme goals.

REACH conducted a mixed-methods assessment using two closed-question tools with separate methodologies to assess each site as follows: A household interview (HHI) level tool that assessed a representative sample of households in each of the 20 PARR locations,[2] at 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. Results are representative at a global level, and indicative for findings shown for each population group: IDPs, refugees returnees, and host communities. Key informant interviews (KIIs) were also used to assess community leadership from each of the three displacement groups in each of the 20 locations, to provide indicative information on conditions faced by specific displacement groups in each site. Three community leaders per population group per site were interviewed. Between 21 February and 5 March, 2,039 HHIs and 187 KIIs were conducted across all 20 PARR locations. This factsheet shows the results of 101 HHIs and 10 KIIs conducted at Tarakhail Daag PARR location.

- ▲ Assessed location
- ☐ District of interest
- ☐ Other districts
- ☐ Province boundary
- ☐ Residential area
- — Main road
- ● District center

DEMOGRAPHICS

Proportion of households surveyed, by population group:

IDP	Refugee Returnee	Host Community
33%	**36%**	**31%**

Female-headed households: **2%**

Average household size: **8 members**

% of households reporting the number of adults in the household that have a tazkera[3]

- **32%** All
- **61%** Most[4]
- **6%** Few[4]
- **1%** One
- **0%** None
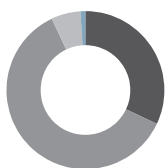
Movement Intentions

0% of households reported having the intention to move in the next 12 months.

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1. UNHCR, Afghanistan: Priority Areas of Return and Reintegration, October 2020.
2. All locations were purposively selected based on their selection as a PARR location by UNHCR and MoRR. For more information, please see UNHCR Afghanistan and MoRR, Priority Areas of Return and Reintegration, 04 November 2020.
3. A tazkera is the primary Afghan personal identification document. For further information, see the NRC report about civil documentation.
4. Here, few means ≤50% adults within the family and most means >50% adults within the family.

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

IMPACT Shaping practices Influencing policies Impacting lives

EVALUATION OF CO-PROSPER PROGRAMME IN PARRS

Refugee Returnees

Average reported time that refugee returnee households have been in this location:* **5 years**

% of refugee returnee households by main reason that they chose to return:*,[6]

To find work opportunities **49%**

Wanted to return to a familiar place **27%**
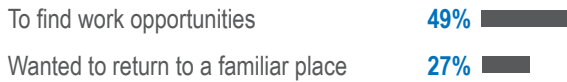
IDPs

Average reported time since IDP households were first displaced:*
5.3 years

Average reported time since IDP households arrived in their current PARR location:* **3.1 years**
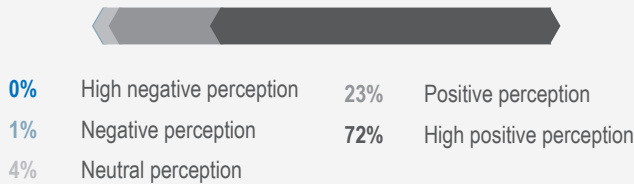
6% of IDP households reported that their current location was **not** their first location of displacement.*

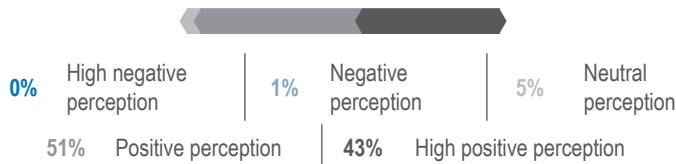| Main province where IDP households were living prior to current PARR location*	Main district where IDP households were living prior to current PARR location*
Kabul	**Bagrami**

COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP INCLUSIVITY

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of local governance inclusivity, community trust, community tensions, and effectiveness of community feedback mechanisms.
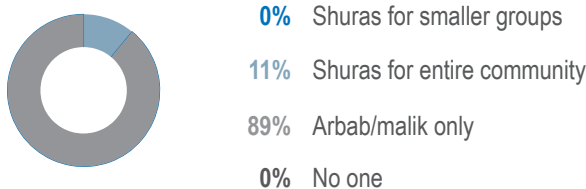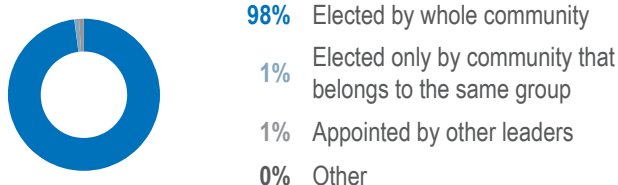
0%	High negative perception	**23%**	Positive perception
1%	Negative perception	**72%**	High positive perception
4%	Neutral perception		

Local Governance Inclusivity

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions on the responsiveness of community leadership.

0%	High negative perception	**1%**	Negative perception	**5%**	Neutral perception
51%	Positive perception		**43%**	High positive perception	

% of households reporting who represents their community :

- **0%** Shuras for smaller groups
- **11%** Shuras for entire community
- **89%** Arbab/malik only
- **0%** No one

% of households reporting how the selection of leadership is done:

- **98%** Elected by whole community
- **1%** Elected only by community that belongs to the same group
- **1%** Appointed by other leaders
- **0%** Other

Community Trust

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions on trust in community leadership.

1%	High negative perception	**3%**	Negative perception	**7%**	Neutral perception
46%	Positive perception		**44%**	High positive perception	
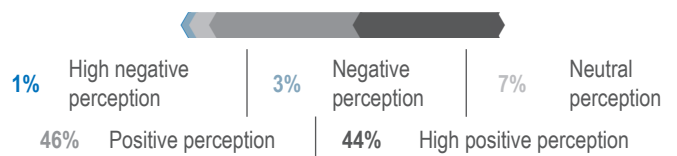
0% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership were **not** handled in a fair and equitable way.[5]
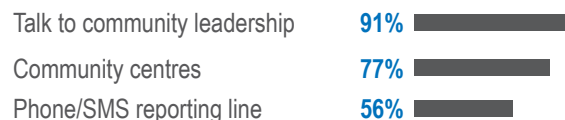
Feedback Mechanism Effectiveness

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions on the effectiveness of feedback mechanisms.

1%	High negative perception	**0%**	Negative perception	**4%**	Neutral perception
65%	Positive perception		**30%**	High positive perception	
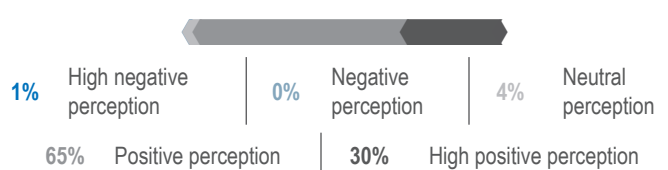
0% of households reported that they were **not** aware of mechanisms in place through which they could provide feedback on issues within their current location.[7]

Of households reporting to be aware of feedback mechanisms, top three feedback mechanisms reported:[6,8]
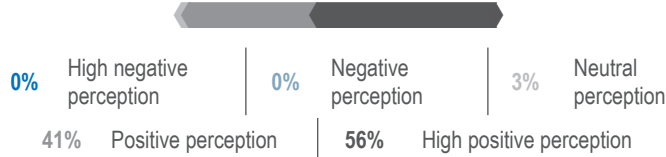
Talk to community leadership	**91%**
Community centres	**77%**
Phone/SMS reporting line	**56%**

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

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Community Tensions

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the level of tension in the community.

0%	High negative perception	0%	Negative perception	3%	Neutral perception

41%	Positive perception	56%	High positive perception

0% of KIs reported that they had managed local disputes or conflicts between different members of the community[3,4,5,7]
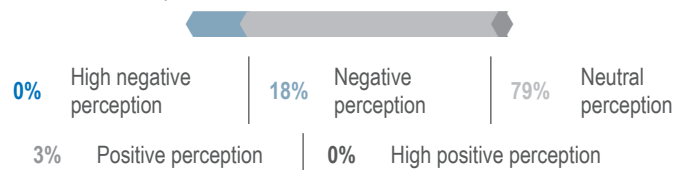
STRENGTHENING PUBLIC SERVICES AND EQUITABLE ACCESS

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of public service quality and satisfaction on a daily basis by households.
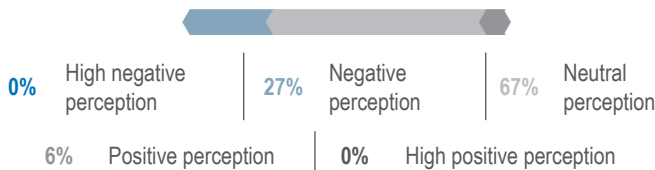
0%	High negative perception	4%	Positive perception
17%	Negative perception	0%	High positive perception
79%	Neutral perception		
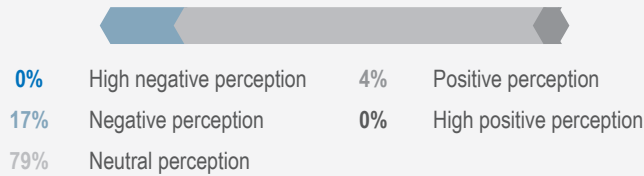
Service Satisfaction

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of their satisfaction with public services.

0%	High negative perception	18%	Negative perception	79%	Neutral perception

3%	Positive perception	0%	High positive perception

0% of KIs reported that there were **no** local shuras or community organisations that help to manage education.[5,7]

0% of KIs reported that there were protection incidents in the last year that made them feel unsafe.[5,7]

Service Quality

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of both the quality of services and access to services.

0%	High negative perception	27%	Negative perception	67%	Neutral perception

6%	Positive perception	0%	High positive perception

20% of KIs reported that there are **no** functioning schools in their location.[5,7]

60% of KIs reported that there are **no** functioning health centres in this location.[5,7]

90% of KIs reported that the amount of water was insufficient for everyone in the location.[5,7]

0% of KIs reported that the actors who provide security for residents were **not** doing a good job.[5,7,9]

100% of KIs reported that most boys of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.[5]

Of those, the main reported reason that boys could not attend was:[5]
School too crowded: 75%

100% of KIs reported that most girls of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.[5]

Of those, the main reported reason that girls could not attend was:[5]
Poor quality of education: 75%

Of KIs that reported a functioning health centre in the location, **100%** reported that the health centre was **not** accessible to all people living in the location.[5]

Of KIs reporting that households were unable to access health centres, the main reason was:[5] **Insufficient capacity of health centre (75%)**

80% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR location dried up at least once in the last year.[5]

5. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.
6. The results represent the top 3 responses so some responses are not represented and the total of the values is not equal to 100%.

7. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
8. Respondents could select up to three options.
9. What defined a, "good job" is was left for the respondent to define.

INCOME GENERATION AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of women's empowerment, their economic outlook, and land and housing tenure within the community.

0%	High negative perception		
4%	Negative perception	**57%**	Positive perception
39%	Neutral perception	**0%**	High positive perception

Women's Empowerment

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the support for women's participation in leadership, education, and job market access.

0%	High negative perception	**9%**	Negative perception	**23%**	Neutral perception
60%	Positive perception	**8%**	High positive perception

10% of KIs reported that there were **no** positions in community leadership structures reserved for women.[5,7]

0% of KIs reported that women did **not** have the ability to start a business.[5,7]

Economic Outlook

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of a long-term positive economic outlook.

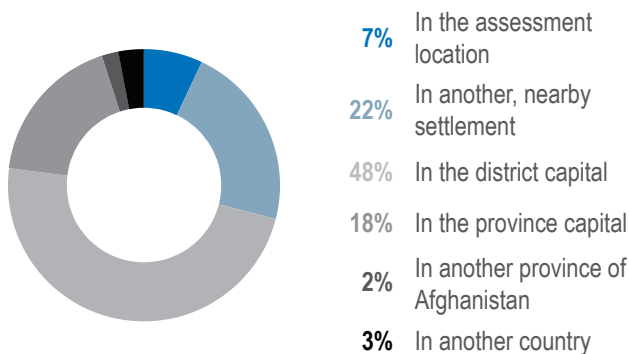|			
0%	High negative perception	**2%**	Negative perception	**79%**	Neutral perception
19%	Positive perception	**0%**	High positive perception

Average monthly income reported by households: **5,863 AFN**

% of households by reported location of the breadwinner's employment:[10]

7%	In the assessment location
22%	In another, nearby settlement
48%	In the district capital
18%	In the province capital
2%	In another province of Afghanistan
3%	In another country

Of households reporting breadwinner's employment in another province, main province reported:

Khost

Of households reporting breadwinner's employment in another province, main district reported:

Bati Kot

Top three primary sources of income reported by households: [6,8]

Unskilled labour	**61%**
Skilled labour	**23%**
Small business/sales/rent	**9%**

For **5%** of households, the first source of income was reported to be from borrowing/loans/humanitarian assistance/remittances.

Of the assessed households, **3%** reported having their own businesses.
For **67%** of households that reported having their own business, it was in: **wholesale, retail, hotels and restaurants.**

100% of households reported that if they needed money or resources for their own businesses, there were **no** support networks or institutions that could help them.

93% of households reported receiving **no** support from the government or non-governmental organisations (NGOs) for small or local businesses.

Of households that reported receiving support for small and local businesses, the main type of support was:[8]

0%	Government financial help	**100%**	NGO financial help
0%	Government material help	**14%**	NGO material help

5. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.
6. The results represent the top 3 responses so some responses are not represented and the total of the values is not equal to 100%.
7. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

8. Respondents could select up to three options.
10. A breadwinner is defined as any individual over the age of 16 who is providing the main source of income for the household through work.

Land and Housing Tenure

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of security of land and housing rights.

9% High negative perception | **20%** Negative perception | **23%** Neutral perception

38% Positive perception | **11%** High positive perception
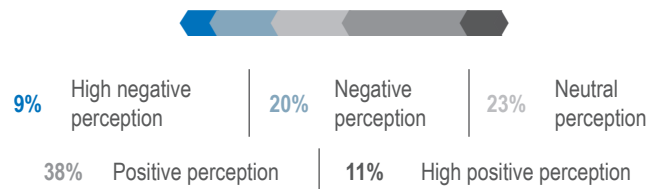
Proportion of households by main reported type of shelter where the households are living:[5,6]

Permanent shelter (mud) **93%**

Permanent shelter (fired bricks) **7%**

99% of households reported that they did **not** own any land used for farming/agriculture production.

49% of the households reported **not** having official documentation for the land that they lived on.
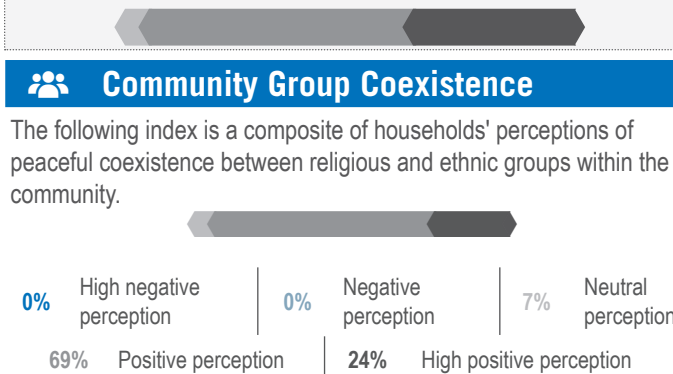
Of households that didn't have official documentation for the land they lived on, the main type of living arrangement that they reported having was:
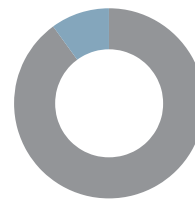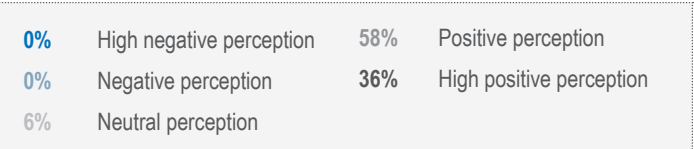
90% Written agreement

10% Verbal agreement

0% No agreement

PEACEBUILDING

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of group coexistence, leadership legitimacy, stability and conflict within the community.
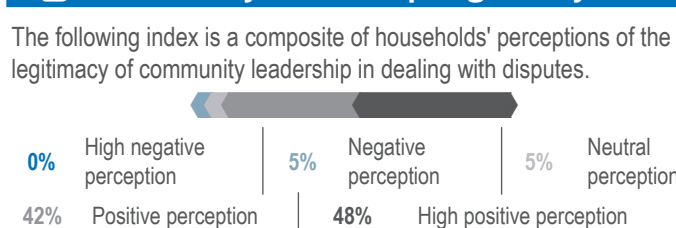
0% High negative perception | **58%** Positive perception

0% Negative perception | **36%** High positive perception
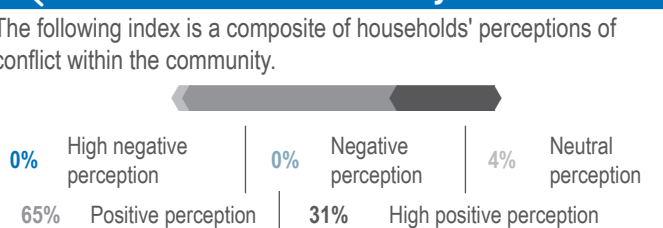
6% Neutral perception

Community Group Coexistence

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of peaceful coexistence between religious and ethnic groups within the community.

0% High negative perception | **0%** Negative perception | **7%** Neutral perception

69% Positive perception | **24%** High positive perception

0% of KIs reported that complaints from all groups were **not** managed the same way.[5]

Community Stability

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of stability within the community.

0% High negative perception | **1%** Negative perception | **5%** Neutral perception

25% Positive perception | **69%** High positive perception

Community Leadership Legitimacy

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the legitimacy of community leadership in dealing with disputes.

0% High negative perception | **5%** Negative perception | **5%** Neutral perception

42% Positive perception | **48%** High positive perception

Conflict in the Community

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of conflict within the community.

0% High negative perception | **0%** Negative perception | **4%** Neutral perception

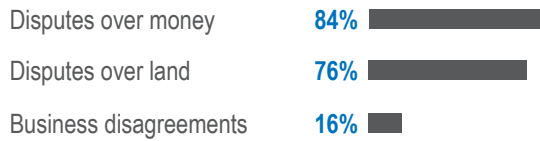**65%** Positive perception | **31%** High positive perception

54% of households reported that there were local disputes or conflicts between members of the community.
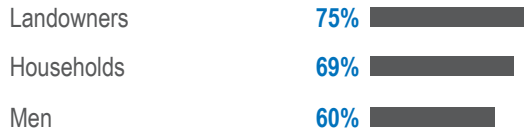
5. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

6. The results represent the top 3 responses so some responses are not represented and the total of the values is not equal to 100%.

Of households reporting that there are conflicts, the top three reasons were:[6,8]

Disputes over money	**84%**	
Disputes over land	**76%**	
Business disagreements	**16%**	

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors to whom they would report the issue were:[6,8]

Community leader for my group	**84%**	
District authorities	**67%**	
Police	**44%**	

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors involved were:[6,8]

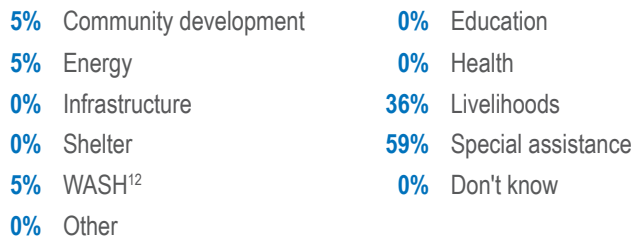|		
Landowners	**75%**	
Households	**69%**	
Men	**60%**	
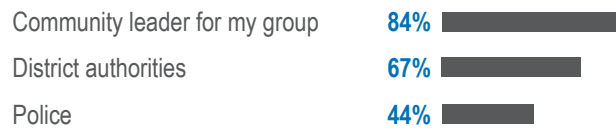
PARR PROGRAMME SUPPORT ACTIVITY IMPACT

77% of households reported that they were **not** aware of any NGOs working in their location to help support the community in any way in the last year.[7]

% of households by reported type of assistance received in the last year:[8]

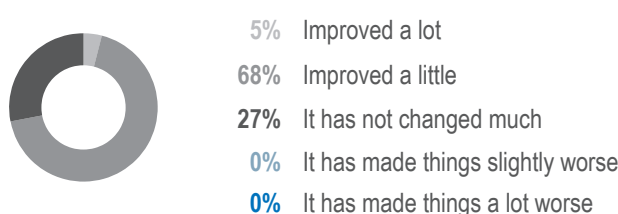|				
5%	Community development		**0%**	Education
5%	Energy		**0%**	Health
0%	Infrastructure		**36%**	Livelihoods
0%	Shelter		**59%**	Special assistance
5%	WASH[12]		**0%**	Don't know
0%	Other			

0% of households reported that they did not receive assistance in the last year.

Of those households that received support, top three reported ways that the support has improved their overall wellbeing:[6,8]

Improved livelihood opportunities or household income	**91%**
Improved community leadership inclusivity and responsiveness	**36%**
Improved relations between community groups	**32%**

Of households receiving assistance, % of households by degree to which the support received has improved their overall well being:

5%	Improved a lot
68%	Improved a little
27%	It has not changed much
0%	It has made things slightly worse
0%	It has made things a lot worse

% of households reporting receiving the following training in this location in the last year:[8]

0%	Agriculture		**0%**	Business
0%	Computer training		**0%**	Cosmetics
100%	Handcrafts		**0%**	Healthcare
0%	Languages		**0%**	Religious
0%	Teacher training		**0%**	Other

% of households reporting that the following vocational training would be helpful for the labour market:[8]

36%	Agriculture		**90%**	Business
45%	Computer training		**4%**	Cosmetics
63%	Handcrafts		**35%**	Healthcare
2%	Languages		**2%**	Religious
21%	Teacher training		**0%**	None
0%	Other			

% of households by main reported problems for the community:

10%	Lack of education access		**0%**	Lack of infrastructure
0%	Non-integrated IDP or returnee populations		**0%**	Insecurity[11]
12%	Lack of adequate healthcare		**12%**	Lack of clean water
66%	Lack of livelihood opportunities		**0%**	Lack of shelters
0%	Unresponsive community leadership		**0%**	Other

Community Development Initiatives

48% of households reported **not** being able to provide input on any community development projects.[7]

Of households that reported being able to provide input, **0%** felt that their input was **not** considered for community development planning.[7]
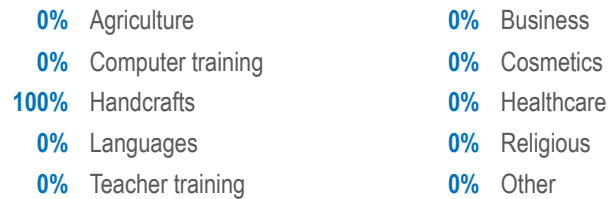
6. The results represent the top 3 responses so some responses are not represented and the total of the values is not equal to 100%.
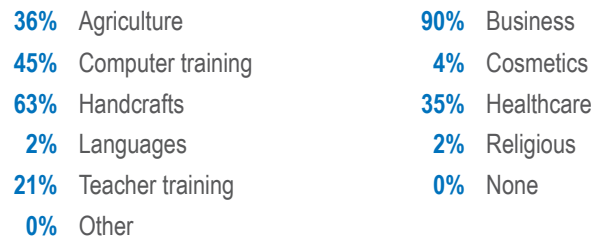7. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
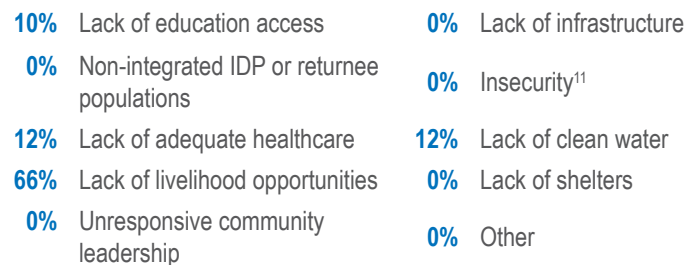8. Respondents could select up to three options.

11. Insecurity defined as a general feeling, and referred to either direct violence or perceived concerns of it.
12. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

About IMPACT INITIATIVES
IMPACT Initiatives (IMPACT) is a leading Geneva-based think and do tank, created in 2010. IMPACT aims to shape practices and influence policies in humanitarian and development settings in order to positively impact the lives of people and their communities.

ANNEX 1

For this assessment, a composite indicator for 13 separate measures of progress were calculated from the HHI results. This composite indicator combined the reported results from a series of Likert-scale questions ranking overall agreement or disagreement with different questions relating to the composite indicator (shown in the right-hand column). These composite indicators were used in turn combined to measure progress over four key objectives. This allowed REACH to produce an index for each major indicator, which could be compared against the programme goals. For each composite indicator, the indicators were added up, with each question counting as equal weight, and were then normalized to a 0-1 scale. This scale was then broken into five ordinal categories based on rank, as seen in the center column below.

Calculation of the composite indicator
Step 1: For each indicator, average of the response
Step 2: Normalize the score of the average response and divide by the total
Step 3: Report this score on the ranking
Step 4: Calculate the % of the result for each ranking for each indicator of the composite index
Step 5: The higher the score is, better the perception by households

Ranking
0 – 0.20 = High negative perception
0.21 – 0.4 = Negative perception
0.41 – 0.6 = Neutral perception
0.61-0.8 = Positive perception
0.81 – 1 = High positive perception

Likert scales
Strongly disagree	1
Disagree	2
Neither agree nor disagree	3
Agree	4
Strongly agree	5
I do not know	NA
Refuse to answer	NA

Index	Indicators	Questions	Answers	Values
INDEX 1 Community Leadership Inclusivity	**Indicator 1** Local Governance Inclusivity	I think that when I bring feedback or complaints to community leaders, my feedback is considered and listened to	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		I believe that the community leadership responds to all households in {location} equally, regardless of tribe, displacement status or gender	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		I believe that community leadership's management of issues benefits everyone in the community equally	Likert scale	1-5,NA
	Indicator 2 Community Trust	In cases of tension or disagreement with those outside my community, I would go to community leadership to solve the issues experienced	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		In my experience, the community leadership are effective in resolving disputes between community members	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		The situation in {location} in terms of relations between the community members and community leadership has improved through the past month	Likert scale	1-5,NA
	Indicator 3 Feedback Mechanism Effectiveness	When I have issues that I need addressed, I use the complaint and feedback mechanisms provided	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		I think that the feedback mechanisms are an effective way of holding people in charge accountable for their actions	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		I am confident that any complaint, suggestion or comment submitted through the mechanism will get a response	Likert scale	1-5,NA

IMPACT Shaping practices Influencing policies Impacting lives

Index	Indicators	Questions	Answers	Values
INDEX 1 Community Leadership Inclusivity	**Indicator 4** Community Tensions	There are frequent disputes between community members in {location} that create tensions between many people in the whole community	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		I can trust everyone living in {location} community regardless of their ethnic, religious, or tribal background	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		The communication between the community members and the community leadership/local governance has improved over the past year	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		The ideas of some members of the community in ${location} are in conflict with other community members	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		There are continuous incidents involving violence or confrontation between community members who live in {location}	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		Certain areas in {location} I prefer to try to avoid because I do not feel safe	Likert scale	1-5,NA
INDEX 2 Strengthening Public Services and Equitable Access	**Indicator 5** Service Quality	I am satisfied with the quality of shelter that my household and I live in {location}	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		I am satisfied with access to healthcare and the treatment that is available for myself or my household in {location}	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		The health personnel at the health centres in {location} are well trained	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		My household has a secure income from employment that is able to cover my basic needs	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		I am satisfied with the quality of education that exists for children in {location}	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		I am satisfied with my household's access to sufficient water in {location}	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		I feel my rights as a community member are respected by the local authorities in {location}	Likert scale	1-5,NA
	Indicator 6 Service Satisfaction	I can rely on the available services in healthcare that are provided in {location}	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		I can rely on the available services in education that are provided in {location}	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		I can rely on the available water services that are provided in {location}	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		I am satisfied with access to healthcare and the treatment that is available for myself or my household in {location}	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		Every community member has the same access to services that are available for healthcare in {location}	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		Every community member has the same access to services that are available for education in {location}	Likert scale	1-5,NA

Index	Indicators	Questions	Answers	Values
INDEX 2 Strengthening Public Services and Equitable Access	**Indicator 6** Service Satisfaction	Every community member has the same access to services that are available for water in {location}	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		I feel that community leadership is making an effort to be accountable to the wider community living in {location}	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		I believe that the community leadership is providing resources in a way that is beneficial for the larger community	Likert scale	1-5,NA
INDEX 3 Income Generation and Economic Empowerment	**Indicator 7** Women's Empowerment	Community leaders are playing an important role in supporting women in {location}	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		Girls are encouraged and receive the same level and years of education as boys in {location}	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		Women can trust the community (leaders) supportiveness to play an active role in the {location} community	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		Women are being more and more encouraged to find a job in {location}	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		A woman can be a leader in {location}, just like a man can	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		A woman in {location} is allow to have a bank account	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		There are a growing number of jobs available in the area where I live	Likert scale	1-5,NA
	Indicator 8 Economic Outlook	I believe that the community leadership is providing resources in a way that is beneficial for the larger community	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		I, or other members of my household, are thinking of moving somewhere else for employment/to find a job that meets our needs or skills	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		If I lost my job, I feel like I could find other job opportunities easily	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		The opportunities in the market are becoming better, with better salaries	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		I, or other members of my household, have to travel long distances for employment/to find a job	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		It is more difficult for me and members of my household to find a job than other households in {location}	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		Existing enterprises or businesses have difficulties finding employees with the right education/technical background in {location}	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		I am confident my household will have a secure income in the coming 12 months	Likert scale	1-5,NA

Index	Indicators	Questions	Answers	Values
INDEX 3 Income Generation and Economic Empowerment	**Indicator 9** Land and Housing Tenure	I feel secure in my household and do not worry about eviction or needing to find a new place to live	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		Anyone who moves here from outside of {location} can easily access land or housing if they need it	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		Legal services are able to help any household looking for housing or land	Likert scale	1-5,NA
INDEX 4 Peacebuilding	**Indicator 10** Community Group Coexistence	Certain population groups/community members are not accepted in the community because of conflict-related grievances	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		Community leaders are taking measures to strengthen relations between different groups within {location}	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		The community leadership represent all community members and groups within {location}	Likert scale	1-5,NA
	Indicator 11 Community Leadership Legitimacy	If I need the support of the community leader to solve an issue, I trust that "my side" of the story will be heard	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		The community leadership plays an important role in solving conflicts with other groups in {location}	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		In cases of disagreement with those outside of ${location}, I can go to my community leaders for assistance	Likert scale	1-5,NA
	Indicator 12 Community Stability	The presence of police or other security actors in {location} contribute to my feeling of safety	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		I feel that the authorities can deal with crime, disputes, or threats to the community when needed	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		The community leadership have the capacity to play a positive role in dealing with disputes within the greater community in {location}	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		All communities in the area are equally represented in local government bodies	Likert scale	1-5,NA
	Indicator 13 Conflict in the Community	There is currently conflict between different groups in the community	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		I avoid contact with certain groups or community members due to previous conflicts or disagreements	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		I expect the situation in {location} to be peaceful over the next year	Likert scale	1-5,NA
		There are violent incidents in {location} that affect my household's physical safety	Likert scale	1-5,NA