

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	108
Number of nahiyas ³	9
Number of ISETs	31

Methodology

Type of data collection	ISET	Gozar
KIs	92	325
HHs	101	101
MFGDs	8	9

Phase 1: Mapping Focus Group Discussion (MFGDs)

A total of 17 MFGDs were conducted between 14-24 November 2021 in nine municipal administrative nahiyas of Jalalabad 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 Jalalabad 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 417 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.

1. An ISET is a specific, unplanned or informal area within a city where IDPs, returnees, and other in-need populations who have been displaced due to conflict or natural disaster are living instead of their original homes. These communities lack formal accommodation arrangements for their shelters, including secure tenure for their shelters, and the households usually lack service provision or representation from the Wakil-e-gozar of the gozar their ISET is in, or the Nahiya or municipal government. All households in the Informal Settlement are considered to be temporarily displaced, and the population does not intend to stay permanently. At least some, if not most or all of the population is internally displaced. 2. A gozar is a neighbourhood which is also a division of the nahiya and is recognized by municipality. This community that belongs to the gozar have a shared sense of belonging to the gozar, share the same community representative (wakil-e-gozar), and solve problems together. 3. A nahiya is the basic sub-municipality governance administrative division in urban municipal districts.

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Area Based
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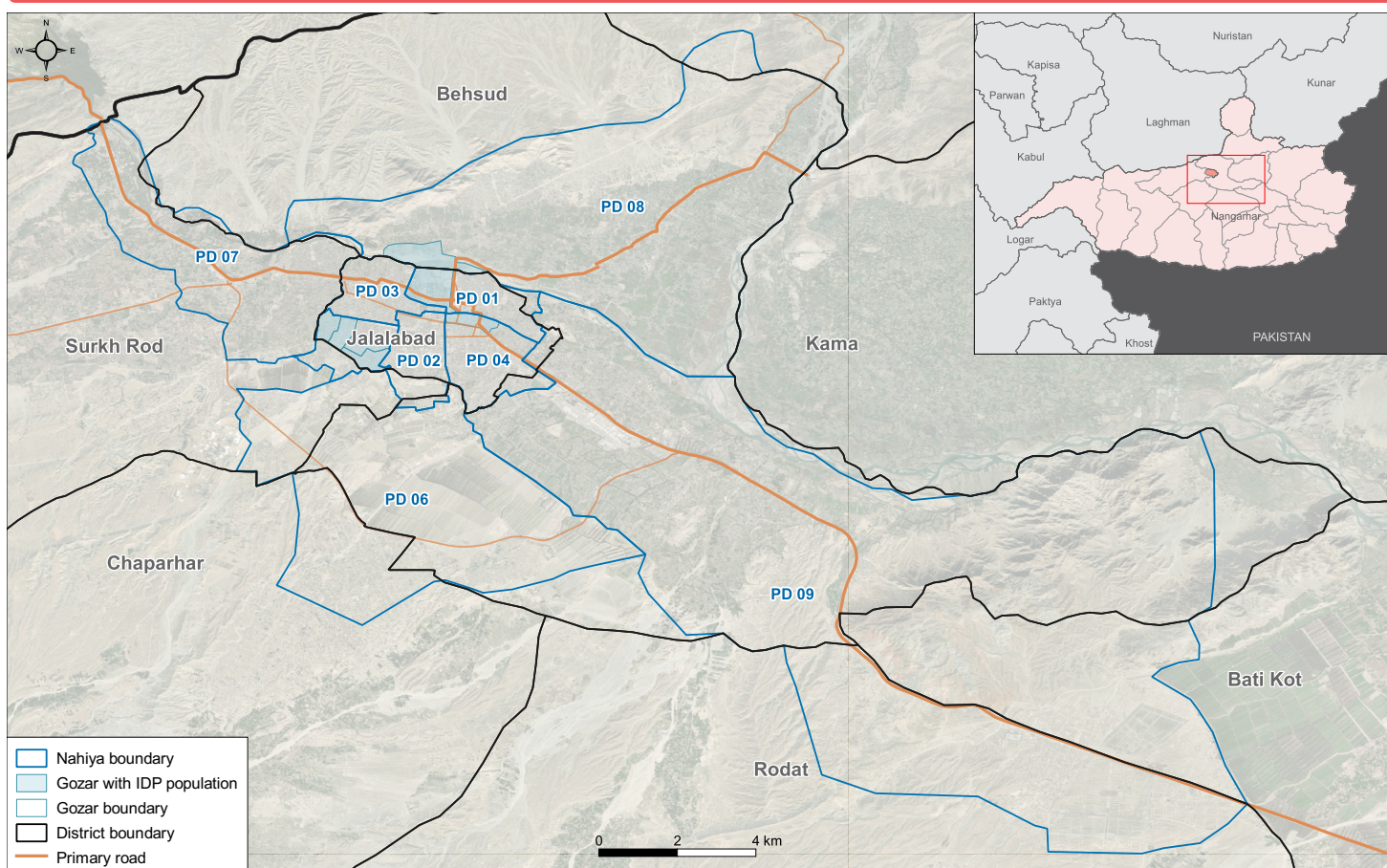
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Challenges and limitations

- 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.

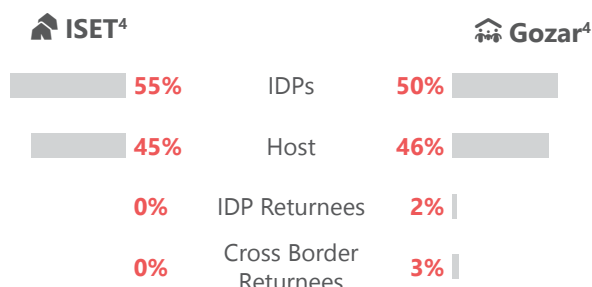
- Gozar (non-ISET) population were sampled only on nahiya where ISETs are located, therefore findings from gozar KI populations cannot be considered representative of all gozar population.
- It should be noted that the comparisons that can be made between ISET and gozar level are limited since the number of KIs interviews are lower in ISETs compared to gozar level.

JALALABAD CITY ADMINISTRATIVE MAP

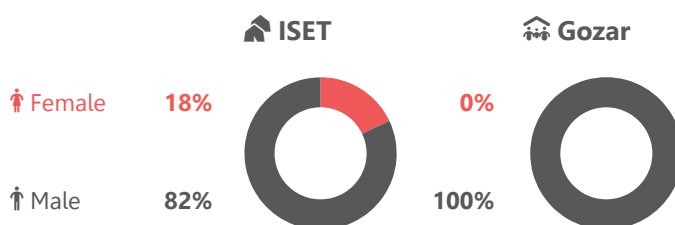


DEMOGRAPHICS

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



Head of HH gender, by ISET/gozar:

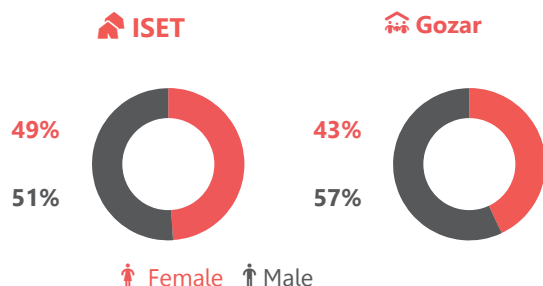


95% of the KIs reported that the population staying in the community is found to be mixed composed of migrants and host community across the whole gozar.

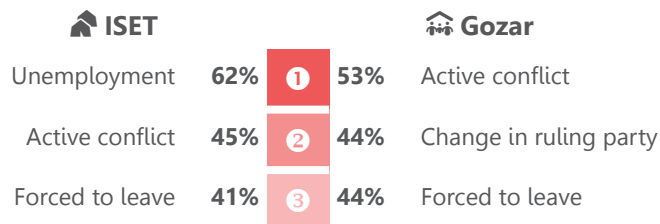
64% of IDP HHs in **ISETs** & **46%** IDPs HHs in **Gozars** reported having intentions to remain in the current location in the next 6 months.

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:

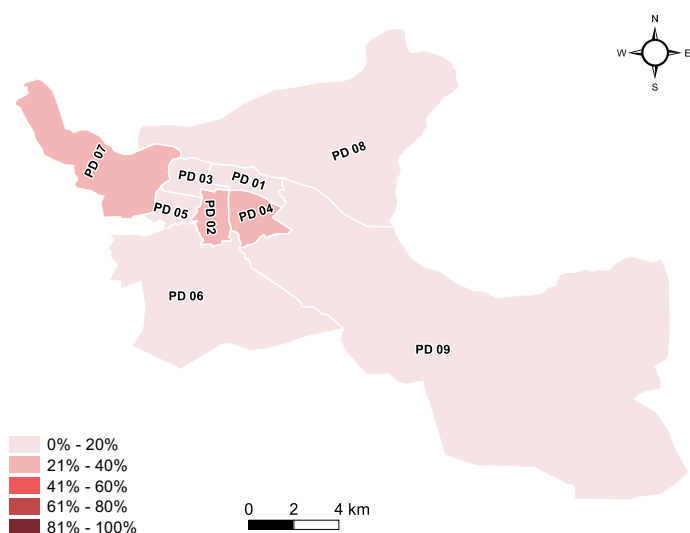


Top 3 most reported reasons for HHs' displacement to their current location, by ISET/gozar:⁵

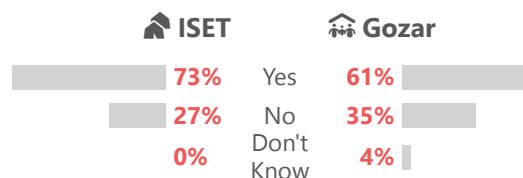


EDUCATION

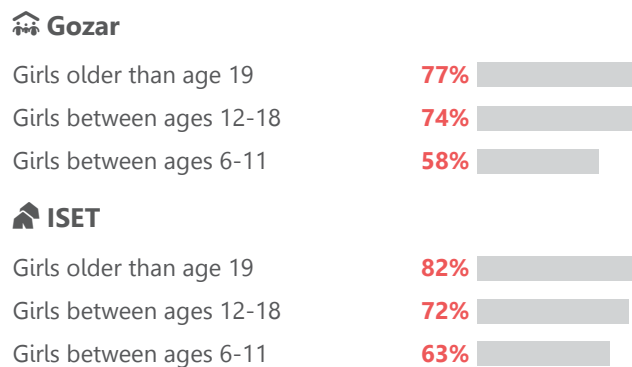
% of KIs who reported that there are no educational facilities in the gozar/ISET, by nahiya, January 2022.



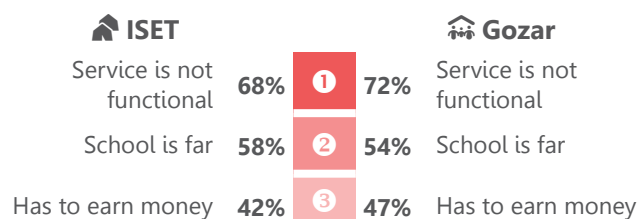
% of HHs reporting on the **enrollment** of at least 1 child in their HH in a formal school in the past 6 months by ISET/gozar:



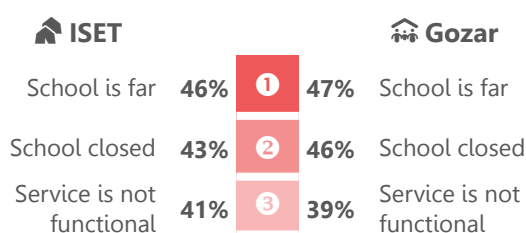
% of KIs who reported that the following age groups of girls had no access to education in their ISET or gozar:⁶



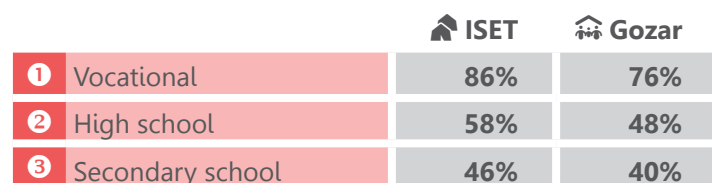
Top 3 barriers boys face when accessing a governmental school in their ISETs/gozars, as reported by KIs:⁵



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



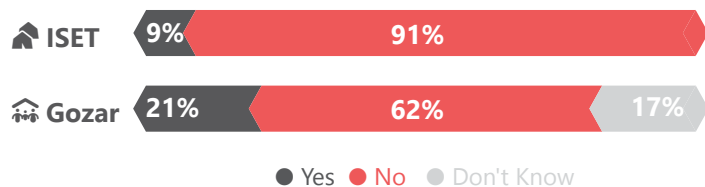
% of KIs by reported levels of education that need the most attention in a ISET/gozar:



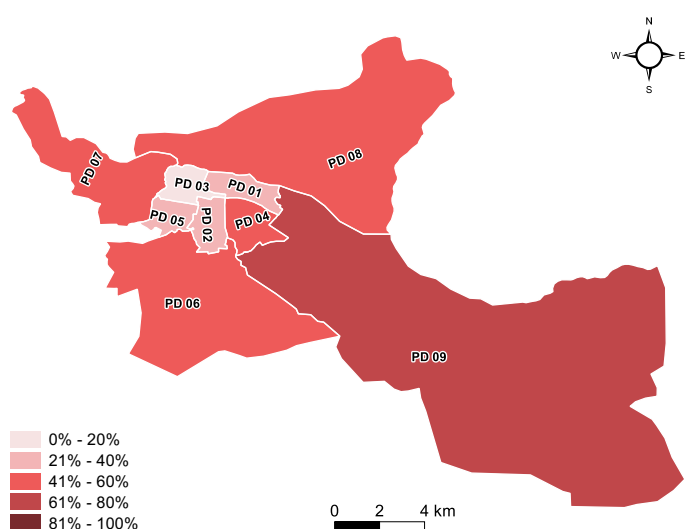
5. Respondents could select more than one response. 6. While finding tends to show limited access to education for girls these figures are likely to be even higher due to data collection taking place during the winter break and hence not only reflecting a gender perspective.

HEALTH

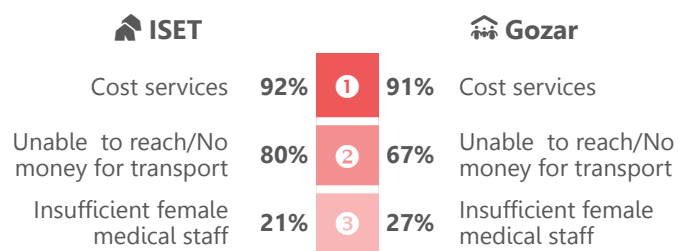
Access to emergency care for HHs in their ISET/gozar:



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



Top 3 main barriers faced by populations when accessing health services in ISET/gozar, as reported by KIs:⁷

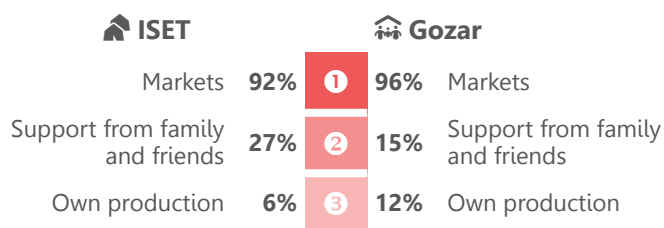


% of KIs by reported main healthcare services most urgently needed in their ISET/gozar:

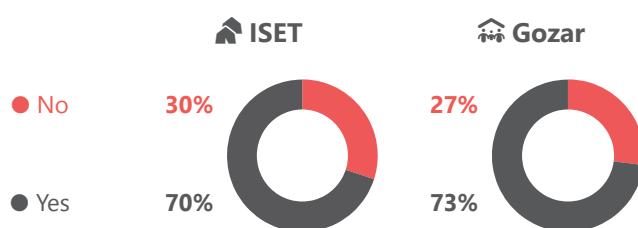


FOOD SECURITY

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



% of KIs who reported the presence of markets with foods in their ISETs/gozars:



39% of HHs in **Gozars** and **47%** of HHs in **ISSETs** reported that they must travel 15-29 minutes to reach the nearest market.

90% of HHs in **Gozars** and **91%** HHs in **ISSETs** reported having not enough food to eat in the past month.

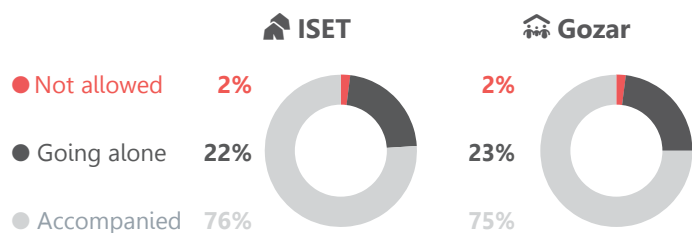
7. Respondents could select more than one response.

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

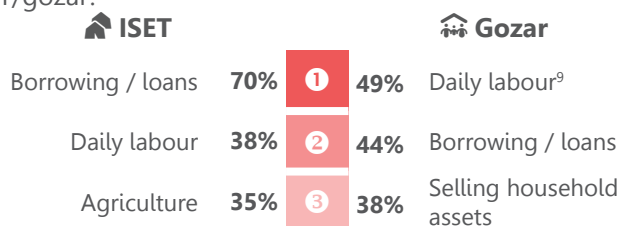


% of HHs by reported access to nutrition services in their ISET/gozar in the past 30 days:

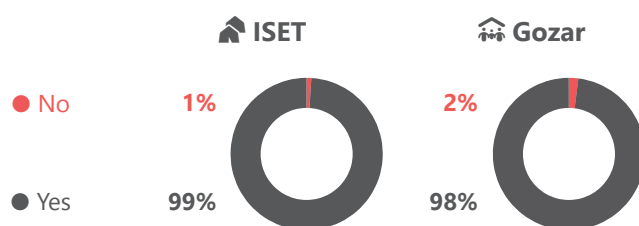


LIVELIHOODS

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



% of HHs who reported having taken on debt, by ISET/gozar:



% of KIs who reported there were no vocational opportunities in their ISET/gozar:



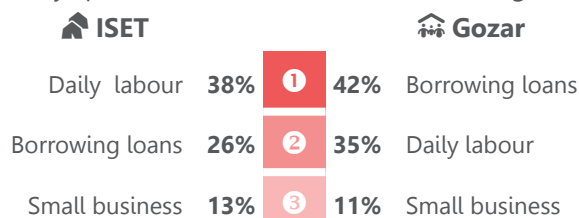
HHs reported their average monthly income in AFN to be **3,441 AFN** in ISET and **3,014 AFN** in Gozar.

Monthly income had changed in the past 30 days: **98%** of HHs in ISET and **100%** of HHs in Gozar.

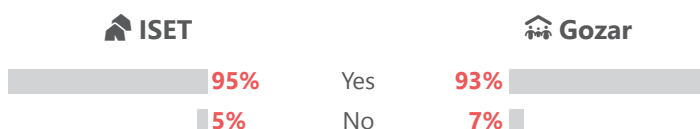
Top 3 sectors for women's employment as reported by KIs, by ISET/gozar:

	ISET	Gozar
1 Healthcare	64%	70%
2 Education	54%	65%
3 Tailoring/embroidery	52%	57%

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



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



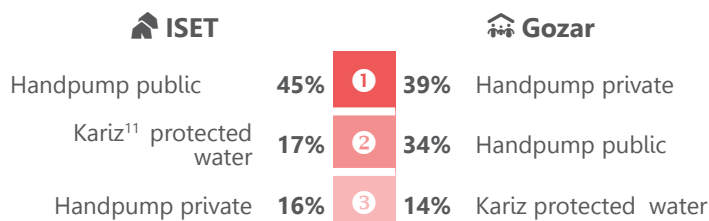
Average HH debt reported by HHs living in ISETs was **13,118 AFN**, Vs. **20,145 AFN** as reported by HHs living in Gozars.

95% of KIs in ISETs and **94%** of KIs in Gozars reported that there were female breadwinners in their Gozar or ISET.

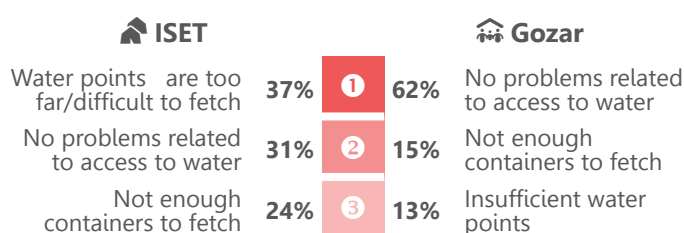
8. Respondents could select more than one response. 9. Daily labour is labour done where the worker is hired and paid one day at a time. There will be no certainty that more work will be available in the future. Usually there is no written contract for such employment.

WASH

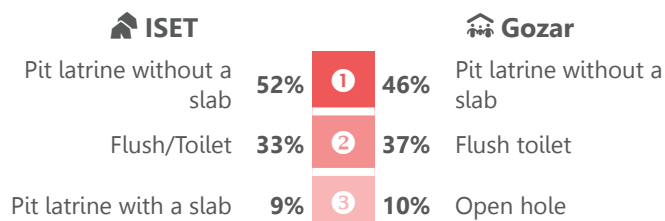
Top 3 main drinking water source for HHs in their ISET/gozar:¹⁰



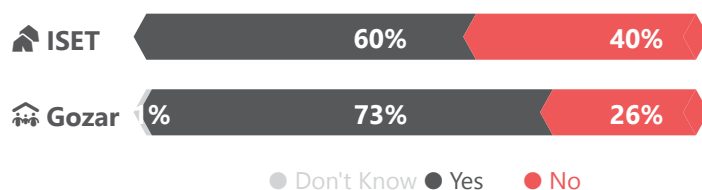
Top 3 reported main barriers for HHs to access to drinking water in their ISET/gozar:¹⁰



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

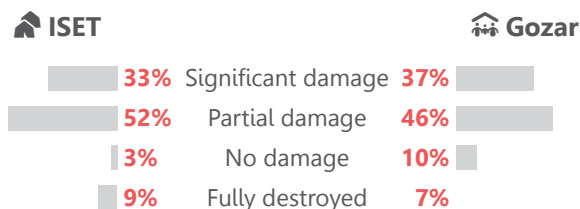


% of KIs reporting on whether most people in ISET/gozar are able to access a sufficient quantity of water for all their daily need:

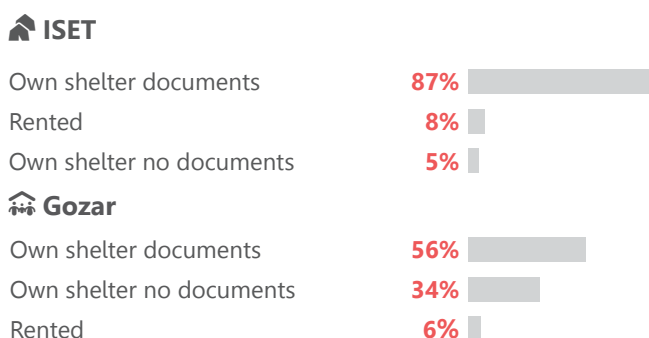


SHELTER

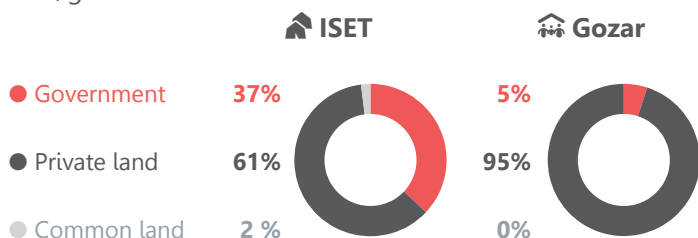
% of HHs living in a damaged or destroyed shelter, by ISET/gozar:



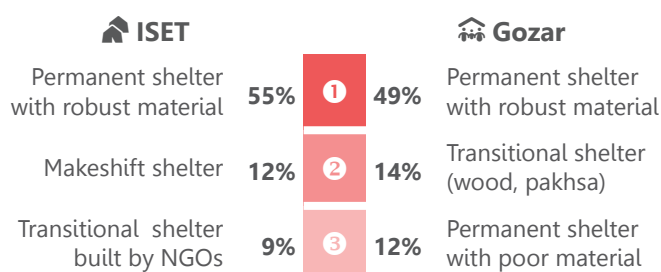
% of KIs who reported on the accommodation arrangement for most of the families in their ISET/gozar:



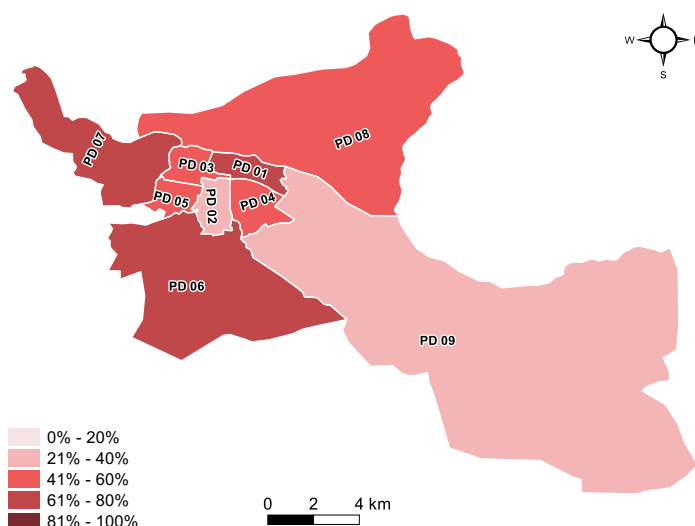
% of KIs reporting on who owns most of the land in the ISET/gozar:



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



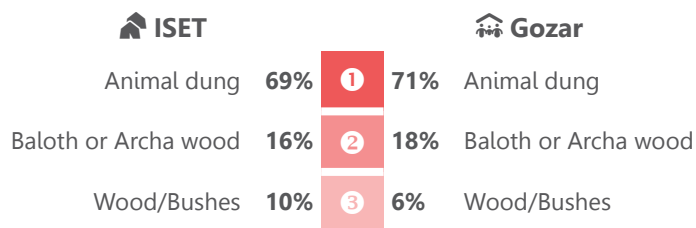
% of KIs who reported that they were aware of HHs in their gozar/ISET who faced eviction threats or were evicted from their home, by nahiya, January 2022:



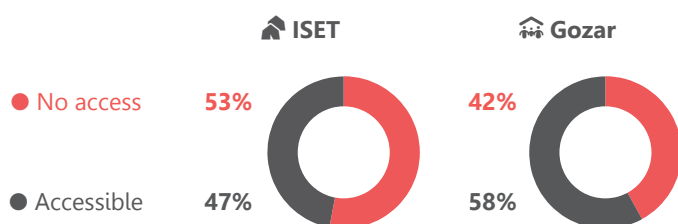
¹⁰ Respondents could select more than one response. ¹¹ Kariz is a traditional water irrigation system

NFI NON-FOOD ITEM (NFI)

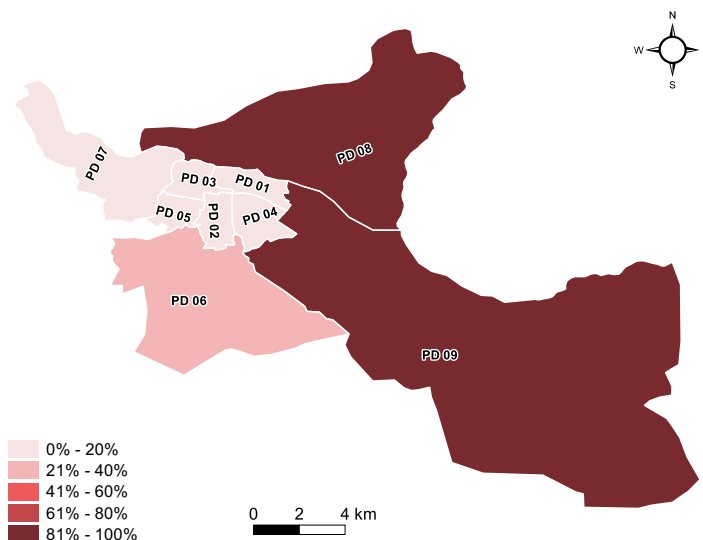
Top 3 reported main source of energy for heating during the winter for HHs in their ISET/gozar:¹²



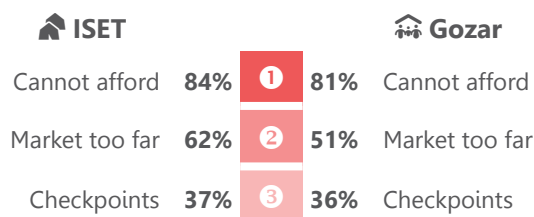
% of KIs by reported access to NFIs and winterization materials in their ISET/gozar:



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

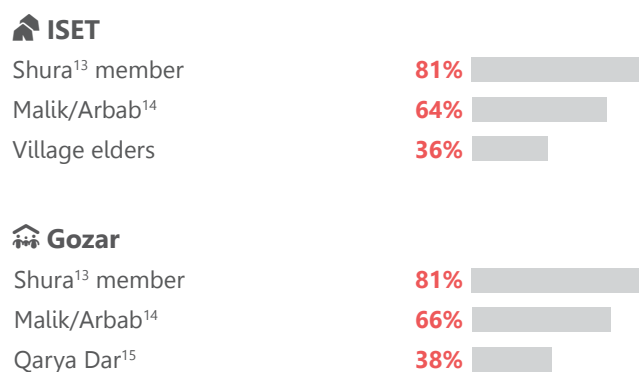


Top 3 main barriers for accessing NFI market as reported by KIs in their ISET/gozar in the last 30 days:¹²



STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

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



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



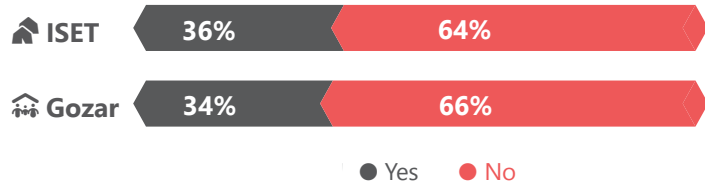
12. Respondents could select more than one response. 13. An informal council usually deal with community disputes or other community issues. 14. An appointed leader representing community that deal with local governance. 15. Play the same role as malik/arbab but the context used differently in different locations.

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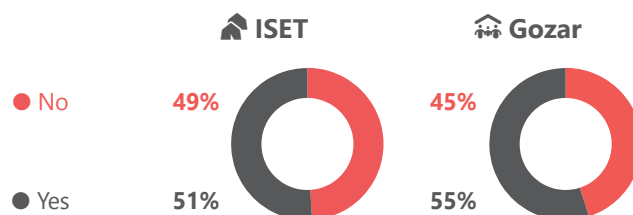
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% of KIs who reported that positions in community leadership structures were reserved for women in the ISET/gozar:

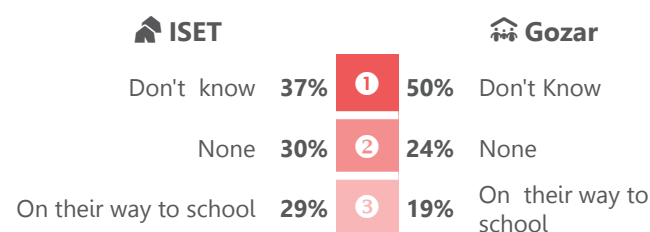


% of KIs who reported on the involvement of women in the selection process of leadership structure in their ISET/gozar:

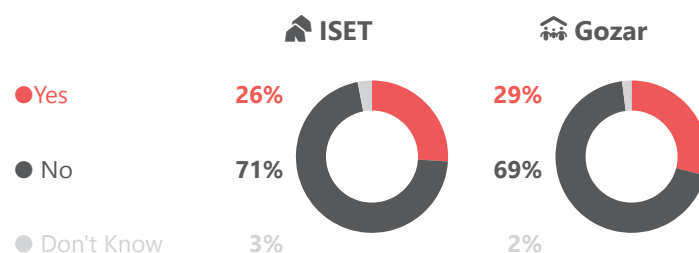


PROTECTION

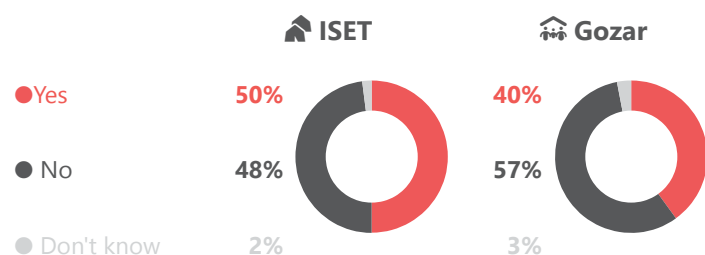
Top 3 reported areas for the HHs, that women and girls avoid because they feel unsafe:¹⁶



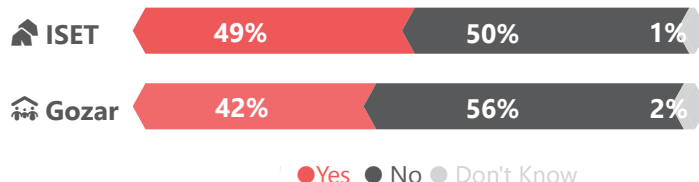
% of KIs who reported that women and girls avoided certain areas due to protection incidents in their ISET/gozar:



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

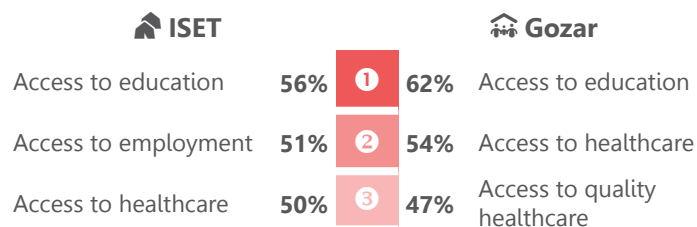


% of KIs by reported existence of disputes/conflicts between any different members of the community in their ISET/gozar:

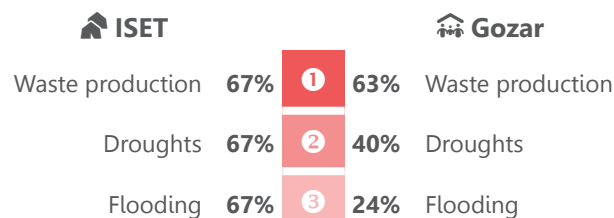


KEY CONCERNS

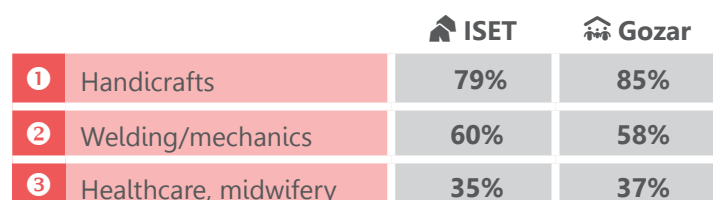
Top 3 main reported concern for the people regarding basic public services as reported by KIs in their ISET/gozars:¹⁶



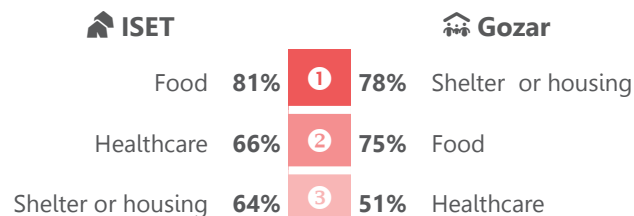
Top 3 main reported environmental concerns as reported by KIs in their ISET/gozars:¹⁶



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



Top 3 most reported priority needs for HHs in their ISET/gozar:¹⁶



¹⁶ Respondents could select more than one response.

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

[ABR infrastructure mapping, May 2022 - Jalalabad, PD01](#)

[ABR infrastructure mapping, May 2022 - Jalalabad, PD02](#)

[ABR infrastructure mapping, May 2022 - Jalalabad, PD03](#)

[ABR infrastructure mapping, May 2022 - Jalalabad, PD04](#)

[ABR infrastructure mapping, May 2022 - Jalalabad, PD05](#)

[ABR infrastructure mapping, May 2022 - Jalalabad, PD06](#)

[ABR infrastructure mapping, May 2022 - Jalalabad, PD07](#)

[ABR infrastructure mapping, May 2022 - Jalalabad, PD08](#)

[ABR infrastructure mapping, May 2022 - Jalalabad, PD09](#)

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.