

# INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS (ISETs) PROFILING

Kandahar, Kandahar City, Afghanistan September 2022

## INTRODUCTION

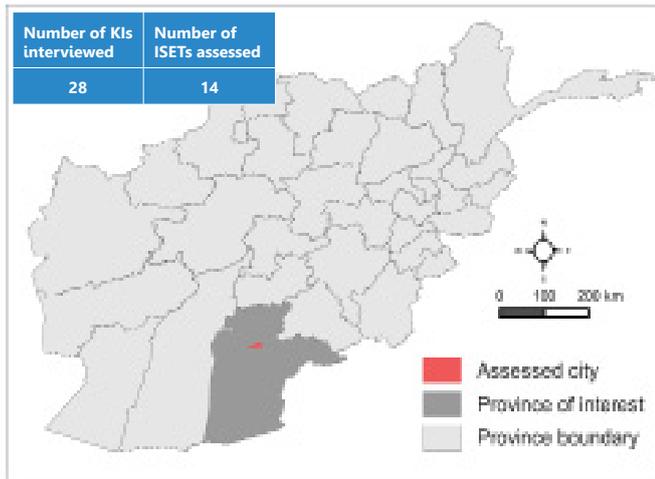
To support the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Working Group (WG)'s programming in informal settlements (ISETs) across urban areas in Afghanistan, REACH has developed a data collection toolkit to assist the CCCM WG partners in producing standardised data and analysis on the location of ISETs and the conditions in these sites.

This factsheet provides the key findings of the profiling assessment conducted among internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugee returnee communities in Kandahar City (Kandahar Province) between the 6th and the 8th of September 2022. The data collection for this assessment was conducted by DRC.

In Kandahar, 14 ISETs were assessed through structured interviews with 28 key informant (KIs) with knowledge of the informal settlement, who were asked about the characteristics, priority needs, and degree of access in targeted ISETs. Findings are based on KI perceptions of the situation at the time of data collection and should be considered indicative only. For more information on the methodology used for this assessment please [click here](#).

Findings are presented at aggregated city level representing 14 ISETs, based on the responses of 28 KIs.

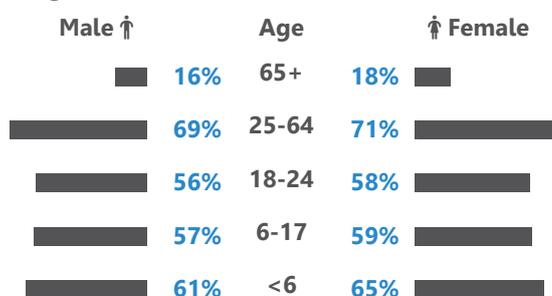
## ASSESSMENT COVERAGE MAP



## DEMOGRAPHICS AND DISPLACEMENT

### Population Breakdown

Average estimated population breakdown across ISETs, according to KIs



### Movement Intentions

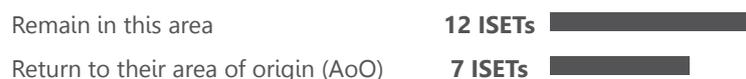
**12** Number of ISETs where the majority of KIs reported perceiving that most people in the ISET **remain in this area** in the six months following data collection

**2** Number of ISETs where the main reported reason for IDPs not to return to their area of origin (AoO) was the **lack of livelihood/income generating activities in AoO**

Top three most reported districts of origin of most IDPs in the ISETs, by number of ISETs<sup>1</sup>



Most reported main durable solution preferences/plans among IDPs in the ISET, by number of ISETs



Top three most reported perceived main challenges among IDPs in the ISETs, by number of ISETs



### Displacement

Estimated percentage of HHs disaggregated by population group

Recent IDPs (displaced less than 6 months)	7%
Prolonged IDPs (displaced between 6 months- 2 years ago)	24%
Protracted IDPs (more than 2 years)	41%
Refugees (nationals of another country who have been displaced and are now residing in Afghanistan)	0%
Refugee Returnees	0%
IDP Returnees	0%
Host community	28%

Overall estimated number of HHs in assessed ISETs **2153**

### ISET KEY INDICATORS

Number of ISETs where the majority of KIs reported <b>unavailability</b> of a school for children (6-17 years old) in the ISET <sup>2</sup>	13
Number of ISETs where the majority of KIs reported <b>unavailability</b> of functional healthcare facilities in the ISET <sup>3</sup>	14
Number of ISETs where the majority of KIs reported most people <b>do not</b> have access to enough food	14
Number of ISETs where the majority of KIs reported that most <b>people are not</b> aware of nutrition services available in the ISET	13
Number of ISETs where the majority of KIs reported at least one person <b>does not</b> own a business in the ISET	14
Number of ISETs where the majority of KIs reported the availability of public water points in the ISET	13
Number of ISETs where the majority of KIs reported that there are <b>no</b> unsafe areas for women & girls	13
Number of ISETs where the majority of KIs reported that there is <b>no</b> protection referral mechanism in the ISET	13
Number of ISETs where the majority of KIs reported being <b>unaware</b> of people in the ISET that had been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection	12
Number of ISETs where the majority of KIs reported most people in the ISET <b>do not</b> have access to sufficient fuel for heating	14

1. As reported by the majority of KIs in ISET

2. This question did not distinguish between formal or informal education facilities.

3. This could include any type of healthcare facility.

### ACCESS TO KEY SERVICES

#### Food Security and Markets

Top three most reported coping mechanisms used by people to mitigate the lack of food in the 30 days prior to data collection, by number of ISETs<sup>3</sup>

Borrow food or money to buy food	14 ISETs
Collection metal parts/scrap of explosives ordnance to sell	13 ISETs
Marriage of daughters earlier than intended	9 ISETs

People cannot access the food market was reported by the majority of KIs in 11 ISETs

People cannot afford prices was the main barrier to accessing the food market reported by the majority of KIs in 14 ISETs

#### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Most reported main drinking water sources used by most people in the ISET, by number of ISETs

Handpump (pumped well) - public	7 ISETs
Surface water (Stream/river/irrigation)	7 ISETs

Less than 500m and between 500m and 2Km were the most reported distances to the nearest waterpoint in the ISET, reported by the majority of KIs in 2 ISETs

No KIs reported any main method of waste management in 8 ISETs

#### Healthcare

In 14 ISETs where the majority of KIs reported there were no healthcare facilities available in the ISET

In 12 ISETs where the majority of KIs reported persons with disabilities were not able to access healthcare in the ISET

Top three most reported main barriers faced by people in the ISET attempting to access health services in the 3 months prior to data collection, by number of ISETs<sup>3</sup>

Unable to reach to a healthcare facility	12 ISETs
Specific medicine, treatment or services is too expensive	12 ISETs
Medicine needed not usually available	9 ISETs

### KEY CONCERNS

Droughts was the most reported main environmental concern in the ISET, reported by the majority of KIs in 13 ISETs

Top three most reported perceived level of tension/conflicts between displaced and non-displaced people in the ISET, by number of ISETs

There is no tension or conflict	11 ISETs
There is some tension or conflict	4 ISETs
There are a lot of conflicts	3 ISETs

### COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP PARTICIPATION

The majority of KIs reported that IDPs are represented in leadership structures in 11 ISETs

Village elders were the most reported local leaders present in the ISET, reported by the majority of KIs in 13 ISETs

#### About REACH

REACH is a joint initiative of two international non-governmental organisations - 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.

3. Respondents could select more than one choice.

### Emergency Shelter & Non-Food Items (NFI)

Most reported shelter type present in the ISET, by number of ISETs<sup>3</sup>

Unfinished shelter (house)	12 ISETs
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Verbal agreement (no written documentation) is the main land tenure situation for the community living in the ISET as reported by the majority of KIs in 11 ISETs

### Education

Top three most reported main barriers to access education, by number of ISETs<sup>3</sup>

	Boys ↑	Girls ↑	
No school in the area / Expensive cost	11 ISETs	11 ISETs	No school in the area
School is too far	9 ISETs	7 ISETs	School is too far
Child has to earn money instead	1 ISETs	6 ISETs	Child has to earn money instead

### ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT & LIVELIHOODS

Daily labour- no contract was the most reported main source of income for most people in the month prior to data collection, reported by the majority of KIs in 13 ISETs

In 13 ISETs, the majority of KIs reported perceiving that women could not be employed

In 11 ISETs, the majority of KIs reported perceiving that women can start and/or own businesses

### SAFETY, SECURITY & FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

Child-headed households were reportedly present in 14 ISETs

Female-headed households were reportedly present in 14 ISETs

Top three most reported protection incidents for adults (18 or older) in the three months prior to data collection, by number of ISETs<sup>3</sup>

	Male ↑	Female ↑	
Assaulted without a weapon	5 ISETs	3 ISETs	Assaulted without a weapon
Verbally threatened / Forcibly recruited	2 ISETs	1 ISET	Was denied access to services / Verbally threatened
Hindered to move / Injured or killed by explosive hazards	1 ISETs	N/A	

Top three most reported protection incidents for boys and girls (17 or younger) in the three months prior to data collection, by number of ISETs<sup>3</sup>

	Boys ↑	Girls ↑	
Forcibly recruited	4 ISETs	2 ISETs	Assaulted without a weapon
Assaulted without a weapon	3 ISETs	1 ISET	Assaulted with a weapon / Forcibly recruited
Assaulted with a weapon	2 ISETs	N/A	

#### About CCCM Working Group

The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) working group in Afghanistan's overall objective is to ensure a coordinated multi-sectoral response for displaced people/communities in informal settlements and communal settings, while advocating for transitional and durable solutions.