

## INTRODUCTION

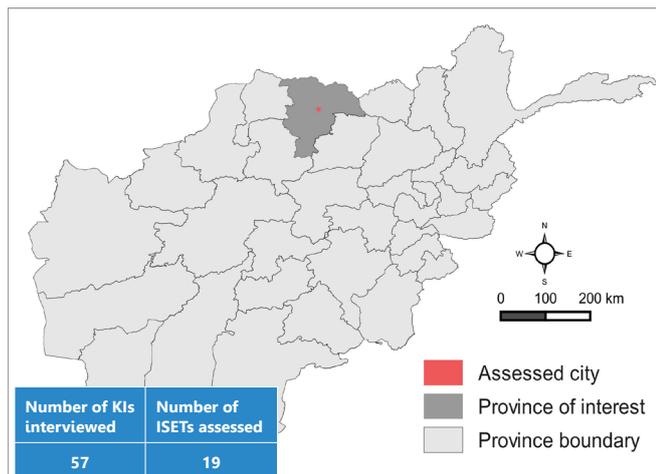
To support the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Working Group (WG)'s programming in informal settlements (ISETs) across urban areas in Afghanistan, REACH has developed a data collection toolkit to assist the CCCM WG partners in producing standardised data and analysis on the location of ISETs 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 Mazar-e-Sharif (Balkh Province) between the 6th and the 8th of September 2022. The data collection for this assessment was conducted by ACTED.

In Mazar-e-Sharif, 19 ISETs were assessed through structured interviews with 57 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 19 ISETs, based on the responses of 57 KIs

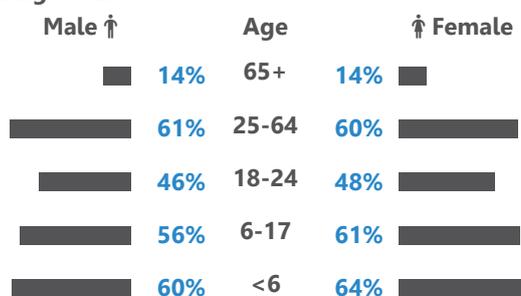
## ASSESSMENT COVERAGE MAP



## DEMOGRAPHICS AND DISPLACEMENT

### Population Breakdown

Average estimated population breakdown across ISETs, according to KIs



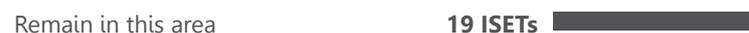
### Movement Intentions

**19** 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

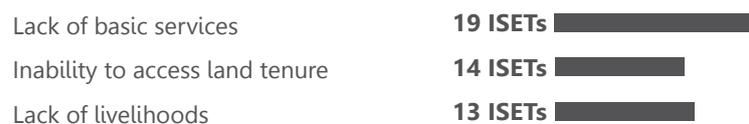
Top three most reported districts of origin of most IDPs in the ISET, by number of ISETs<sup>1</sup>



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



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



### Displacement

Estimated percentage of HHs disaggregated by population group

Recent IDPs (displaced less than 6 months)	4%
Prolonged IDPs (displaced between 6 months- 2 years ago)	29%
Protracted IDPs (more than 2 years)	50%
Refugees (nationals of another country who have been displaced and are now residing in Afghanistan)	0%
Refugee Returnees	0%
IDP Returnees	0%
Host community	17%

Overall estimated number of HHs in the assessed ISETs **8238**

### ISET KEY INDICATORS

Number of ISETs where the majority of KIs reported availability of a school for children (6-17 years old) in the ISET <sup>2</sup>	10
Number of ISETs where the majority of KIs reported <b>unavailability</b> of functional healthcare facilities in the ISET <sup>3</sup>	19
Number of ISETs where the majority of KIs reported most people <b>do not</b> have access to enough food	19
Number of ISETs where the majority of KIs reported that most <b>people are not</b> aware of nutrition services available in the ISET	18
Number of ISETs where the majority of KIs reported at least one person <b>does not</b> own a business in the ISET	19
Number of ISETs where the majority of KIs reported the availability of publicly water points in the ISET	16
Number of ISETs where the majority of KIs reported that there are <b>no</b> unsafe areas for women & girls	19
Number of ISETs where the majority of KIs reported that there is <b>no</b> protection referral mechanism in the ISET	18
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	18
Number of ISETs where the majority of KIs reported most people in the ISETs <b>do not</b> have access to sufficient fuel for heating	19

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

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	19 ISETs
Begging or relying on charity	18 ISETs
Marriage of daughters earlier than intended	17 ISETs

People cannot access the **food market** was reported by the majority of KIs in **15 ISETs**

People cannot afford prices was the main barrier to accessing the food market reported by the majority of KIs in **18 ISETs**



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

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

Handpump (pumped well) - public	9 ISETs
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**Between 500m and 2km** was the most reported distance to the nearest waterpoint in the ISET, reported by the majority of KIs in **7 ISETs**

**Landfill** was the most reported main method of waste management, reported by the majority of KIs in **14 ISETs**



#### Healthcare

In **19 ISETs** where the majority of KIs reported there were **no healthcare facilities available** in the ISET

In **19 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>**

Cost of services / medicine are too high	19 ISETs
Unable to reach (lack of transport)	19 ISETs
Medicine needed not usually available	17 ISETs



#### KEY CONCERNS

**Droughts and floodings** were the most reported main environmental concerns in the ISET, reported by the majority of KIs in **10 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	18 ISETs
Do not know	9 ISETs
There is a lot of tension or conflicts	3 ISETs



#### COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP PARTICIPATION

The majority of KIs reported that **IDPs are represented in leadership structures in the 19 ISETs**

**Shura member and Qaryadar** were the most reported local leaders present in the ISET, reported by majority of KIs in **19 ISETs**



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

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

Tents (emergency shelter)	13 ISETs
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**Written agreement with property dealer** is the main land tenure situation for the community living in the ISET as reported by the majority of KIs in **18 ISETs**



#### Education

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

	Boys ↑	Girls ↑	
No school in the area	18 ISETs	19 ISETs	No school in the area
School is too far	17 ISETs	18 ISETs	School is too far
Services are not functioning well (lack of teachers, equipment)	5 ISETs	6 ISETs	Services are not functioning well (lack of teachers, equipment)



#### 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 **19 ISETs**

In **19 ISETs**, the majority of KIs reported perceiving that **women could be employed**

In **19 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 **19 ISETs**

**Female-headed households** were reportedly present in **19 ISETs**

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 with a weapon	5 ISETs	10 ISETs	Hindered to move freely
Assaulted without a weapon	2 ISETs	9 ISETs	Forced to work
Denied access to services	1 ISET	4 ISETs	Forcibly recruited

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 ↑	
Hindered to move freely	9 ISETs	10 ISETs	Hindered to move freely
Forcibly recruited	8 ISETs	9 ISETs	Forced to work
Denied access to services	1 ISET	8 ISETs	Forcibly recruited

#### 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.

#### 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.

<sup>3</sup> Respondents could select more than one choice.