

AFGHANISTAN

**Baseline of Community-Based
Protection and
Solutions Programme
Response in Priority Areas
of Return and Re-integration
in Afghanistan**

FINDINGS BOOKLET

DECEMBER 2021

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WADAN



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ACTED

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About IMPACT INITIATIVES

IMPACT Initiatives is a leading Geneva-based think-and-do tank that shapes humanitarian practices, influences policies and impacts the lives of humanitarian aid beneficiaries through information, partnerships and capacity building programmes. IMPACT's teams are present in over 20 countries across the Middle east, Latin America, Africa, Europe and Asia, and work in contexts ranging from conflict and disasters to regions affected by displacement and migration. The work of IMPACT is carried out through its two initiatives- IMPACT & AGORA and through the provision of direct support to partners regarding Project Assessments and Appraisals (PANDA).

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INTRODUCTION

Background

Afghanistan is currently facing a major humanitarian and displacement crisis in the aftermath of over 40 years of conflict and integration of a new de-facto government. The most recent Humanitarian Needs Overview¹ highlighted a significant displacement crisis. Since the beginning of 2021, 866,889 Afghans have returned to the country from Pakistan and Iran² which is an increase in comparison to previous years. The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) has also risen sharply. According to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) findings, there are currently more than 600,000 IDPs and more than 80% are expected to be women and children.³ The combined challenges of COVID-19, severe drought and the plunging Afghani (AFN) have spun Afghanistan into a food crisis with 22.8 million people facing high levels of acute food insecurity⁴ further contributing to the current humanitarian crisis and displacement issues.

Following the influx of refugees and returnees from Pakistan and Iran since 2016, the UNHCR has supported these populations through programmes 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 Framework (CRRF), 20 locations were identified by UNHCR as Priority Areas of Return and Reintegration (PARR) and in March 2021 IMPACT Initiatives (IMPACT) conducted an evaluation of the Community-based Protection and Solutions Programme Response (Co-PROSPER) and its impact within these PARR locations.

Since the completion of this assessment, 20 new PARR locations have been identified. Similarly, to the previously assessed PARR locations, the baseline for the new locations was conducted in areas where large numbers of refugee-returnees have been living side by side with internally displaced people (IDPs) and host communities. The assessment considered these population groups to understand if there were any need or programmatic impact disparities between the groups.

This booklet outlines the main findings from the baseline evaluation of the 20 PARR locations across Afghanistan. The findings are organized into six sections:

1. Demographics
2. Community leadership inclusivity
3. Community relations and stability
4. Strengthening public service and equitable access
5. PARR program support activity impact and
6. Income generation and economic profile

This assessment also sought to generate maps specifying service access and outlining village boundaries of the selected PARR locations. The maps identify services such as water points, healthcare centers, schools, mosques, markets, community centers and cemeteries as well as their functionality and identify any accessibility issues faced by the population.

About the assessment

To measure the impact of programmes on the PARR locations, IMPACT conducted a baseline evaluation of the newly selected PARR locations across four different dimensions: 1) community leadership inclusivity, 2) community relations and stability, 3) strengthening public services and equitable access, and 4) livelihood and economic outlook. Indices were created to determine a baseline for these four key objectives.

In order to conduct this assessment, IMPACT used a mixed-method approach, using three structured tools with separate methodologies to assess each site as follows:

- Household (HH) interviews were used to interview a representative sample of HHs in each of the 20 new PARR locations, with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error per PARR location. While aggregated to the overall HH level, results are representative of the population groups; IDPs, refugee-returnees, and host communities, and by the assessed locations. It should therefore be noted that findings per population group in the locations are indicative only at site level.

- Key Informant (KIs) interviews were conducted to assess community leadership in each of the 20 new PARR locations to provide indicative information on infrastructure, service presence, stakeholder presence, and conditions faced by specific displacement groups in each site. The KI survey also aimed to provide additional information on each site and location to complement HH survey findings. Nine KIs were interviewed in each location (except for two locations where certain population groups were absent).

- Participatory mapping focus group discussions (MFGD) were utilized to identify key infrastructure and service access boundaries in each site. The MFGD were conducted with the participation of KIs who were familiar with the specific qarya/gozars that the PARR locations were comprised of.

Between 21st November and 13th December 2021, 2,008 HHs, 174 KIs were interviewed and 46 MFGD were conducted across all 20 new PARR locations.

1. Afghanistan: Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021

2. OCHA, Afghanistan: Conflict Induced Displacement, as of 19 September 2021

3. UNHCR, as of 20 September 2021: Flash External Update: Afghanistan situation

4. IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis: Afghanistan September 2021 - March 2022

METHODOLOGY

The baseline assessment aimed to fill key information gaps and provide a baseline on demographic change and service access in the new PARR locations. This evaluation was conducted through key informant (KI) and household (HH) level interviews, which aimed to gather information relating to three main population groups in the 20 PARR locations: refugee-returnees, IDPs, and host communities. It also included the use of participatory mapping focus group discussions (MFGD) which were conducted with KIs from the PARR locations. The KI and HH interviews were developed in coordination with UNHCR and were conducted using the Kobo collect on smartphones and tablets. In total, the assessment covered 20 sites across 20 districts in 19 provinces in Afghanistan.

Data collection methods

IMPACT used a three-step methodology for this project.

1) Household (HH) Interviews: Findings from the HH survey are population representative at site level and globally representative for each of the three displacement groups (IDPs, Returnees, and Host Community). Only HHs that identified as being either refugee-returnees, IDPs, or host community members were interviewed. The HH survey questions aimed to understand the current conditions regarding reintegration, service access, livelihoods opportunities, perceived inclusiveness of the local governance structures and movement intentions.

2) Key Informant (KI) Interviews: Key Informants (KIs) were interviewed to provide key demographic, sectoral, and accessibility information at the site level. In each location (except two where the population groups were absent) nine KIs were interviewed to provide in-depth insight. KI interview results are indicative, providing an indication of conditions faced by particular groups in each location, but did not provide a representative sample of the population.

3) Participatory Mapping Focus Group Discussions (MFGD): A participatory mapping tool was used to identify key services such as public water points, markets, health centers, schools, mosques, community centers and cemeteries. KIs from each PARR location were invited to take part to identify village boundaries and the accessible services within those boundaries by drawing the locations on a printed map of the PARR location. The information collected from this tool was then used to create maps identifying boundaries and their key infrastructure points.

Populations of interest

The baseline assessment aimed to understand the situation and needs of three target populations:

- Refugee-returnees: people who have fled their homes due to conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, who have

crossed an internationally recognized state border and have since returned to their areas of origin.

- IDPs: people who have recently been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border.
- Host communities: people living in their place or area of origin.

Sampling strategy

The HH sample size was comprised of a representative sample of HHs in each of the 20 PARR locations, at a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. Results were representative of the population at a site level, and representative for each population group: IDPs, refugee-returnees, and host community at the overall (not location) level.⁵ To conduct the random sampling of HHs in each location, enumerators went to each location, where they started at the approximate edge of the PARR location, and walked towards the centre of the location, interviewing every “x” number of HHs at an interval determined by the size of the PARR location household population. This “x” number was different for each location and was equivalent to the total number of houses divided by the total sample size. Once the enumerators reached the middle of the location, they would walk back to where they started - skipping the same “x” number of HHs. Where possible, enumerators interviewed the head of the household, however when the head of the household was unavailable, another adult member of the household with in-depth knowledge of household affairs was asked to participate instead. It should be noted that in 16 of the 20 locations, female enumerators were present to conduct interviews for this assessment. In household interviews with female respondents, female enumerators conducted the interviews and vice versa with male enumerators conducting interviews with male respondents. The HH sampling frame is attached in Annex 3.

The key informants who took part in both the KI interviews and MFGDs were selected due to their in-depth understanding of the PARR areas. These were local leaders who may have been selected either formally or informally, and represented either refugee-returnees, IDPs, host communities, or a combination of these three groups. As such it was aimed to have 3 KIs per population group, for approximately 9 interviews for each of the 20 PARR locations.

5. Global population of the 20 new PARR locations.

However, in two locations one of the population groups was not present and therefore the group was not interviewed and the number of interviews conducted was lower. The selection process of KIs was carried out through collaboration with local organizations and contacts who also have in-depth knowledge about the PARR locations. Once IMPACT's team received the contact details, the potential KIs were contacted and asked if they would be interested in participating in the interviews and/or MFGD.

Analysis

All of the data was checked and cleaned daily in accordance with IMPACT Data Cleaning Minimum Standards Checklist.⁶ The IMPACT data unit downloaded data from the Kobo server, where enumerators uploaded their survey submissions. This data was then checked, cleaned, and analyzed by the assessment officer, operations and field teams, and data unit. Various checks verifying the logic of responses were conducted to preserve data quality and the answers were recorded in cleaning logs. Analysis was done according to the Data Analysis Plan which detailed how data would be reported, dis-aggregated, and aggregated (to national and regional levels); additionally, it contained calculations for four composite indicators measuring the four key themes (community leadership inclusivity, strengthening public services and access, livelihoods and economic outlook, and community relations and stability). For a more detailed overview of the four thematic composite indicators, please see Annex 1.

HH data was weighted based on the population per location, and data was reported as a percentage of responses representative of the population. KI data was analysed unweighted as a percentage of KI responses per location, hence KI data should be considered indicative, rather than representative.

The mapping of the PARR locations was completed using hard copy maps and a hard copy focus group discussion survey tool with an accompanying Kobo data collection tool for speed and accuracy. Data was first collected through MFGD where KIs from each village or neighbourhood were invited to locate key services and community boundaries on the map. The data was then entered directly into the Kobo tool to create a dataset. The infrastructure and community locations were digitized using ArcGIS. During the digitalization process, the map and dataset created through the Kobo tool were cross referenced with the digitalized map data that was then linked with the database.

The baseline measured several key indicators calculated from the HH level data to determine the perspective of HHs on the access and quality of services, economic outlook, community relations and leadership accountability.

These Likert scale questions⁷ were weighted depending on their severity and relevance, and subsequently the composite indicators were in turn combined to measure the indicators of the four key objectives. This allowed IMPACT 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: "high positive, positive, neutral, negative and high negative."

Additionally, the vulnerability index of each household was calculated taking into account tazkera, demographics, livelihoods, markets and food security, ESNFI/HLP, humanitarian assistance, community support, protection and access to government services. Each composite indicator was weighted then calculated and scores were then classified as "high risk, moderate high risk, moderate risk, lower risk." For a more detailed overview please see Annex 2.

Although contributing to the vulnerability index measures of food security stress were also calculated separately. The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) was calculated considering the frequency and severity of coping strategies which is then weighted and HHs are classified as "high, medium or low" within the index. Similarly the household hunger scale was also calculated weighting the related factors and classified HHs as suffering "severe hunger, moderate hunger or little hunger."

Challenges and limitations

- The prevalence of the COVID-19 virus and related preventative measures induced logistical limitations and field staff were required to follow IMPACT's SOPs for data collection during COVID-19.⁸
- Due to no previous data collection for PARR being conducted in these specific areas prior, the majority of the enumerators were new and inexperienced. Despite the in-depth training, some enumerators still faced challenges during the data collection phase and some interviews had to be re-conducted.
- It is important to note that female head of households made up only 2.3% of the respondents. Therefore, keeping in mind that this may be a limitation for analysis, female-headed household findings are indicative, and may be underrepresented and some aspects should be treated as cautionary. For example, respondents that were asked questions about women's empowerment or economic outlook may have provided a gendered perspective that matches their life experience rather than the reality. In order to ensure that female voices were included, female enumerators were recruited to interview female household respondents in 16 of the 20 PARR locations. As a result, 25% of respondents in the HH survey were women.

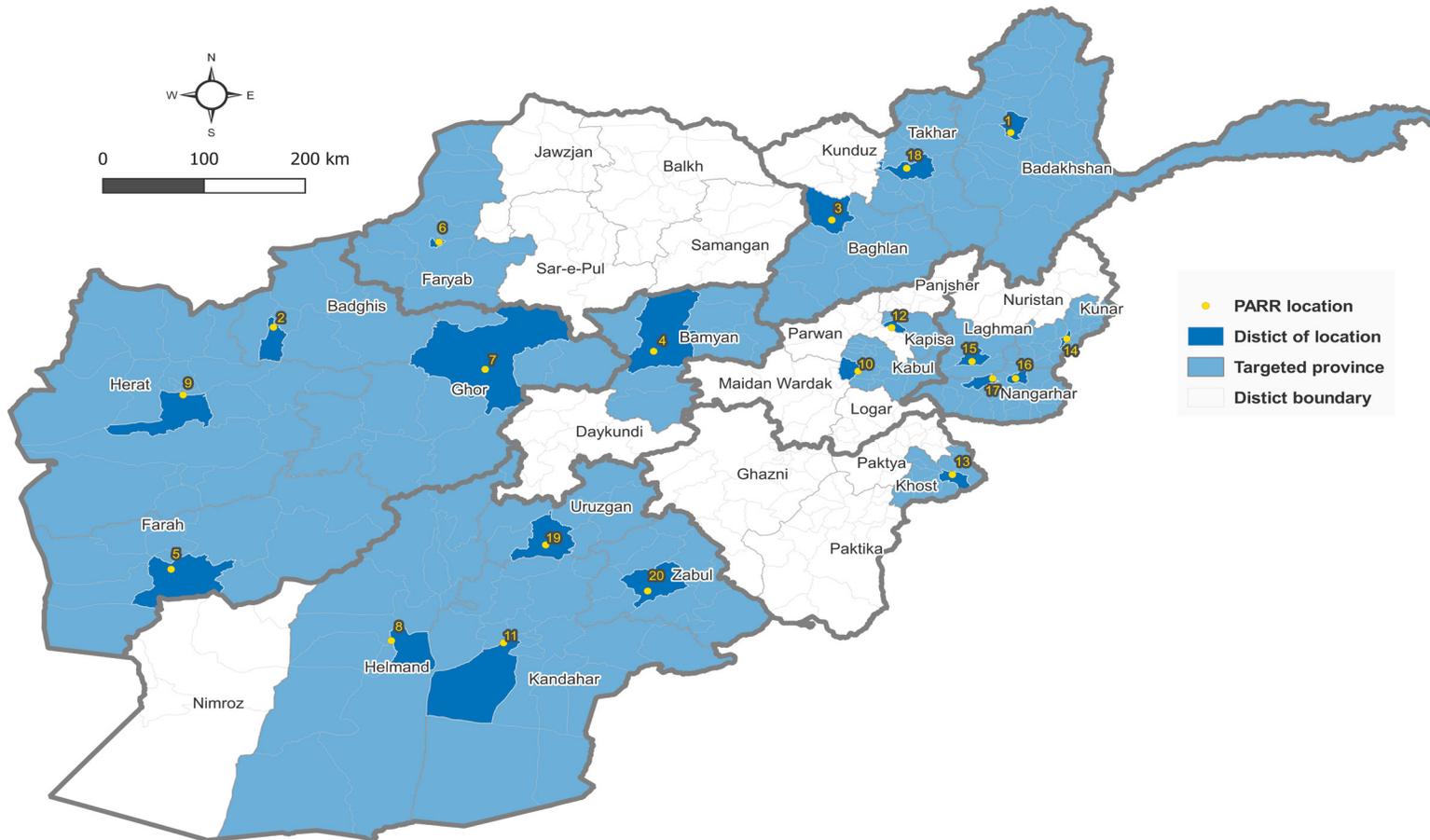
⁶ IMPACT Data Cleaning Minimum Standards Checklist January 2020.

⁷ Likert scale questions would have the following choices: strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, strongly disagree.

⁸ IMPACT SOPs for Data Collection during COVID-19

- The sampling methodology only allowed for stratified sampling between groups at a global level. As such, results from the HH surveys were representative only at the location and overall level for all population groups. Additionally, results are only indicative (not representative) when comparing results between population groups at the location level. KI findings are indicative only.
- This baseline assessment was conducted at the end of the year, as the weather transitions into the colder months and at the end of harvest season in many areas of Afghanistan. For some indicators, it is difficult to disaggregate from annual conditions and this may mean that conditions were potentially better at the time of data collection in comparison to other times in the year.
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- The mapping assessment needed to be redesigned to eliminate the use of GPS equipment due to authorization being needed. This meant that the field team had to rely on the spatial knowledge of KIs to identify the points on the maps provided, despite some participants in the focus group discussion stating that this was the first time they had seen their area on a map.
- In some PARR locations community leaders represented more than one population group. It should therefore be taken into account that sometimes KIs spoke on behalf of groups they did not necessarily represent.
- Taking into account the current political and social situation in Afghanistan there may be an element of social desirability bias present in this assessment. Respondents may have reported in a way that made their area look more favorable and will be interpreted as positive. This may have been particularly influenced due to the enumerators representing IMPACT/ACTED and respondents therefore holding specific perceptions about how their information will be interpreted.

MAP OF ASSESSED DISTRICTS



Number	Province	District	Village
1	Badakhshan	Faizabad	District 2, 5, & 6
2	Badghis	Qala-e-Naw	Shamal Darya
3	Baghlan	Baghlan Markazi	Shahrk Mohajreen
4	Bamyan	Yakawlang	Tapa Wahdat
5	Farah	Farah City	Mahajerabad
6	Faryab	Maimana	Damqol, Yaka Toot
7	Ghor	Firoz Koh	Shahrak-e-Amir Shansab
8	Helmand	Lashkargah	Bolan
9	Herat	Guzara	Guzara
10	Kabul	Paghman	Qala-e-Abdul-Ali
11	Kandahar	Panjwai Center	Panjwai Center
12	Kapisa	Mahmood Raqi	Aroki Sofla
13	Khost	Matun	Qalamwal Mina
14	Kunar	Asadabad	Asadabad
15	Laghman	Mihterlam	Mihterlam
16	Nangarhar	Kama	Kama
17	Nangarhar	Surkhrod	Surkhrod
18	Takhar	Taloqan City	Baghak
19	Uruzgan	Tarin Kot	Khairo Kariz
20	Zabul	Qalat	District 2 & 3

KEY FINDINGS

Household Vulnerabilities

- PARR Populations were on average about equal between the three demographic groups: 39% host community, 32% IDPs, and 29% returnees. With few exceptions, all three groups reported similar impressions of community leadership, service quality, economic outlook, and community relations, suggesting that all three faced similar overall conditions in the PARRs.
- Female-headed households generally reported lower positive perceptions towards reintegration prospects and the associated pillars. This was likely due to the notable lack of community participation, leadership, and economic opportunities that both male and female respondents reported for female headed households.⁹ Approximately 25% of female-headed households reported being widowed.
- Around a third (31%) of households reported that the head of household had some form of disability, much higher than the 8% reported by the Whole of Afghanistan Assessment (WoAA) in September 2021.¹⁰ The high overall prevalence was driven by a very high reported incidence in very specific locations, many of which were the site of conflict in the last year.
- Most returns (32%) reported being pressured to return; this was most common in the Central, Central Highlands, and Western Regions; a further 24% returned due to a lack of work opportunities, and 28% returned because it was safe to do so.
- The vast majority of households in the assessed PARRs intended to stay in the area; of the 5% intending to leave, almost half (41%) planned to leave the country, primarily for economic opportunities.
- According to the Household Hunger Scale (HHS), which is designed to assess severe food insecurity, most households (61%) were experiencing little to no hunger in the household, while 35% reported moderate hunger in the household. Severe hunger in the household was reported by 4% of households; while small, this was reported to be less than 1% by the WoA in September 2021. Key locations, including the PARR locations in Faizabad and Uruzgan reported severe HHS scores of 18% and 12%, respectively, indicating pockets of severe food insecurity. Furthermore, the reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) categorized most households as high (70%) suggesting that most household are using extreme coping strategies and may be rapidly depleting their resilience.

Community Leadership Inclusivity

- Most households in PARR locations had either highly positive (62%) or positive (14%) perceptions of their community leadership and reported leadership structures to be both accountable and inclusive of the households that they represented. In addition, 76% of households reported being aware of ways to provide feedback or complaints to community leadership, and a further 85% reported that they would go to community leadership in the event of a dispute within the community, suggesting high levels of legitimacy among the population.
- More neutral or negative impressions of community leadership were reported in the North East (66%), Central Highlands (87%), and to a lesser extent in the North (35%) and South (30%). These PARRs also reported poor perceptions of other indicators, including service access and community relations, suggesting that households may hold community leadership responsible for poor service delivery or livelihoods outcomes. Overall negative or neutral impressions were low, at 24% overall.
- Household perceptions of gender equality promotion within leadership were heavily regionalized but notably more negative than the perceptions of varying leadership aspects that were measured. Perceptions were more positive in PARRs in the Eastern and Central Regions, and negative in the Central Highlands, North East, South, and South East. Perceptions in the North and West were more mixed. It should be noted that social desirability bias may have contributed to the polarized results seen in the varying locations.

Strengthening Public Services and Access

- Household perceptions of service quality showed mixed views across the varying locations. Three quarters (73%) of households reported a positive or high positive perception of their access to public services. However, in the North and North eastern regions, households reported more negative perceptions. Generally, Shelter (79%) and Education (74%) access was positive or highly positive, while WASH (59%) and Health (56%) access was more mixed, and often differed regionally. Households in PARRs in the Central, North, North East, and South Regions consistently reported poorer service access than other regions. Female headed households as a group had worse access to services than male headed households.

9. Though only 2% of the assessed households were female-headed, in total, 25% of household respondents were female. All data was gender-disaggregated by head of household gender.

10. IMPACT WoAA 2021

- IDPs were much less likely to have received aid (30%) than returnees (46%) or host communities (40%) despite reporting similar overall levels of service access and living conditions. PARRs in the East (54%), North East (48%) and South (36%) reported being more likely to access aid, likely due to most of these locations being more easily accessible urban areas.

- The most common humanitarian support received was direct humanitarian assistance (51%) followed by livelihood support (37%) with most communities stating that livelihoods were their biggest problem and that there was a significant need for assistance and trainings related to this particular issue.

Income Generation and Economic Empowerment

- Households reported an average income of 7,911 AFN a month, which was inadequate compared to the average reported monthly household expenditure of 9,068 AFN. Most households (77%) reported going into debt to be able to meet their needs each month; of these households, average debt was 42,183 AFN.

- The main reported reason that households took on debt was to meet their basic needs; households reported going into debt to pay for basic needs like food (47%), followed by healthcare (21%). Analysis of expenditures found that food expenses constituted 50% of household expenditure, while 25% of expenditure was spent on healthcare, mainly in the purchase of medicine.

- The most common reported household livelihoods source was unskilled labour (33%); this was particularly common in the Central Highlands, North, North East, and West regions. Most IDP and returnee households reported that they had worked in agriculture before their displacement (41%), suggesting a continued trend of households displaced from rural areas who flee to cities for safety, but lack any marketable skills or land and must take unstable and poorly paying jobs in order to meet their needs.

- Almost two thirds (63%) of households reported that their income had decreased in the last three months; nearly all households (97%) reported that this was due to a reduction in employment opportunities. This appears to have had a direct impact on increasing vulnerability, reducing household's abilities to purchase sufficient food and access basic needs.

- 97% of breadwinners were male; of the 30% of overall households that reported having a second income source, 15% of household members who were working were female. Women's limited participation in the workforce was likely further restricted by low wages, as female headed households reported earning a little over half of male households, on average.

- Perceptions of livelihood opportunities were worse than any of the other metrics; 69% of households reported either a neutral or negative perception of their economic and livelihoods outlook. More detailed measures, which questioned households on their perceptions found them to have neutral or negative perceptions of securing livelihoods opportunities (94%), accessing current or future work (57%) and their confidence in maintain secure employment and income (73%) were even more pessimistic. PARRs in the South and South East were even more likely to report these concerns.

- Most households had easy access to markets within 2km (76%). Combined with the vulnerability and household spending indicators, this suggests that food insecurity is more due to the increasing cost of food, rather than a lack of food in market or market access overall.

Peacebuilding

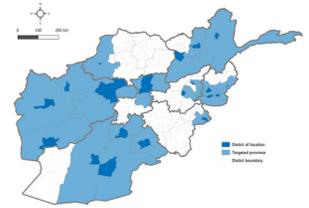
- Households reported a complex picture of cohesion between different groups within the PARRs, with 48% of households reporting that they disagreed or strongly disagreed that they could trust everyone in the PARR. This may be the result of substantial population movement and resettlement over the year that has required communities to make greater efforts towards integration. However, most households also reported that communication had improved over the last year (47%), and agreed that the community leadership were taking measures to improve relations (59%).

- Nearly half of all households (47%) reported that there were frequent disputes between members of the community. Most of these disputes were reported to be over land (80%), money (63%), or marriage (53%).

- Despite the presence of disputes, 82% of households had a positive or highly positive perception of security in their PARR location. Most households reported that they believed their communities to be safe, incidents of conflict were low, and that authorities were able to manage crime, disputes, and threats to the community when needed.



HUMANITARIAN BASELINE FOR COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAMMING IN PRIORITY AREAS OF RETURN AND REINTEGRATION (PARR)



Combined PARR Locations

December 2021

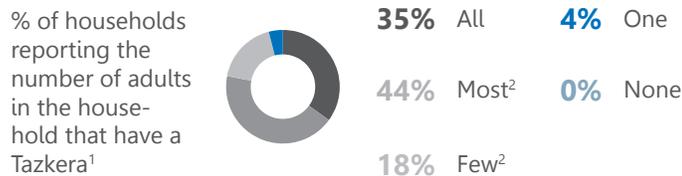
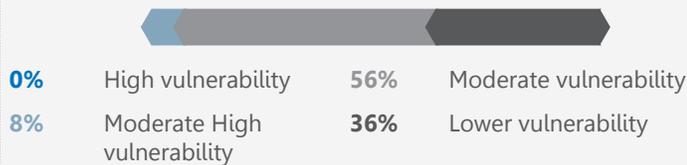


DEMOGRAPHICS

Proportion of households surveyed, by population group:	Composition of assessed households			
	Female (50%)		Male (50%)	
IDP	32%	1% 65+	1% 65+	1%
Refugee-Returnee	29%	3% 50-64	4% 50-64	4%
Host Community	39%	17% 18-49	16% 18-49	16%
		5% 16-17	4% 16-17	4%
		14% 5-15	15% 5-15	15%
		8% 1-4	8% 1-4	8%
		3% <1	3% <1	3%

Average household size: **9.3**

The following index is a calculation of the Vulnerability Index score based on key reported multi-sectoral household vulnerabilities.



% of households being reportedly female-headed:

2%

% of households reporting their head of household has a disability:

32%

% of households reporting that one or more members have a disability:

19%



Movement Intentions

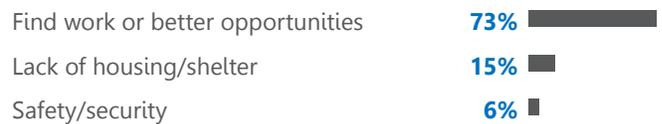


95% of households reported having no intention to move in the next 12 months.⁵

Of the **5%** of households reporting the intention to move in the next 12 months, the two most common movement intention locations were:



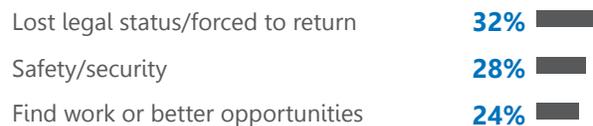
Of those households reporting the intention to move, the proportion of households by their reported main reason to move:³



Refugee Returnees

Average reported time that refugee returnee households have been in this location: **9.3 year(s)**

% of refugee returnee households by main reason that they chose to return:*



IDPs

Average reported time since IDP households were first displaced: **5.4 year(s)** and the average reported time since IDP households arrived in their current PARR location: **3 year(s)**

Main province where IDP households were living prior to current PARR location*

Nangarhar



17% of IDP households reported that their current location was **not** their first location of displacement.*⁵



COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP INCLUSIVITY

Community Leadership Inclusivity Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of local governance inclusivity, leadership accountability promotion of gender equality and effectiveness of community feedback mechanisms.

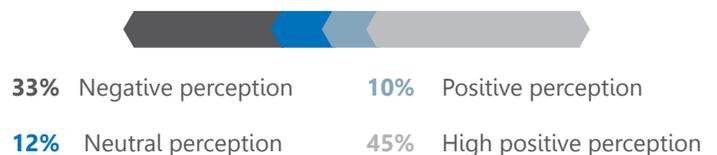


1. A tazkera is the primary Afghan personal identification document. For further information, see [the NRC report about civil documentation](#).
2. Here, few means ≤50% adults within the family and most means >50% adults within the family.



Womens Leadership

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the promotion of gender equality among community leadership structures.



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

* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Community Leadership Inclusivity

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the overall inclusiveness of their community leadership.



11% Negative perception **8%** Positive perception
12% Neutral perception **70%** High positive perception

% of households reporting on their community representatives:



37% Arbab/Malik only
11% Shuras for smaller groups
52% Shuras for entire community
0% No one
0% Other

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



78% Elected by whole community
14% Elected only by community that belongs to the same group
8% Appointed by other leaders
0% Other

Community Leadership Accountability

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



15% Negative perception **11%** Positive perception
10% Neutral perception **65%** High positive perception



15% of households reported that they were **not** aware of mechanisms in place through which they could provide feedback on issues within their current location.⁵

% of households reporting to be aware of feedback mechanisms, top three feedback mechanisms reported:^{3,6}

In person **91%**
 Phone/SMS reporting line **70%**
 Shura meetings **33%**

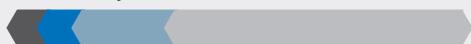
92% of key informants reported that they believed most complaints or feedback brought to community leadership will get a response.⁴



COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND STABILITY

Community Relations and Stability Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of group coexistence, leadership legitimacy, stability and conflict within the community.



7% Negative perception **21%** Positive perception
8% Neutral perception **64%** High positive perception

Community Relations

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



12% Negative perception **31%** Positive perception
12% Neutral perception **45%** High positive perception

Of the **70%** of KIs reporting that the community faced conflict, the following % reported the frequency of issues needing to be referred up to district or provincial level authorities:⁴

16% Most of the time **36%** Sometimes
19% About half the time **26%** Very rarely
2% Always **1%** Never

The following displays the extent to which households believe members of the community in this location are helping each other in dealing with the current situation:

23% Usually they help each other **3%** Never
11% They always help each other **36%** Few or very few times
5% I do not know **0%** Refuse to answer
22% They normally do, but not very often



5% of KIs reported that they had not managed local disputes or conflicts between different members of the community.^{4,5}



81% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership had sustainable solutions and did not become problems again.^{4,5}



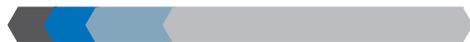
10% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership were **not** handled in a fair and equitable way.^{4,5}

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
 6. Respondents could select up to three options.
 * As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

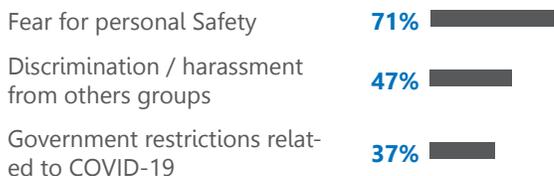
Safety, Security, and Stability

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



9% Negative perception 18% Positive perception
10% Neutral perception 64% High positive perception

Of the 49% of KIs that reported a protection incident in the last year, the top three reported protection incidents were:^{3,4}



6% of KIs reported that men were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



29% of KIs reported that women were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



53% of households reported that there had not been disputes in the local community.⁵

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors involved were:^{3,6}



Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors to whom they would report the issue were:^{3,6}



Of households reporting that there are conflicts, the top three reasons were:^{3,6}



STRENGTHENING PUBLIC SERVICES AND EQUITABLE ACCESS

Strengthening Public Services and Equitable Access Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of public service quality and satisfaction on a daily basis:



9% Negative perception 22% Positive perception
17% Neutral perception 51% High positive perception

Education

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to education in this location.



17% Negative perception 8% Positive perception
8% Neutral perception 67% High positive perception



49% of KIs reported that there were **no** local shuras or community organizations that help to manage education.^{4,5}

9% of KIs reported that most boys of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

16% of KIs reported that most girls of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

Of those, the main reported reason that boys could not attend was:⁴ **School is too far (77%)**

Of those, the main reported reason that girls could not attend was:⁴ **School is too far (63%)**

Leadership of Service Provision

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the local leadership's management of the delivery of public services.



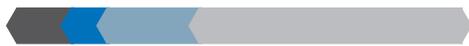
18% Negative perception 15% Positive perception
0% Neutral perception 67% High positive perception

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.

Shelter and Land Tenure

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



13% Negative perception **21%** Positive perception
9% Neutral perception **58%** High positive perception

Proportion of households by main reported type of shelter where the households are living:

Permanent shelter (mud) **76%**
 Permanent shelter (fired bricks) **18%**
 Damaged house **2%**

Proportion of households by main reported type of accommodation arrangement:

Written agreement **75%**
 Verbal agreement **23%**
 Prefer not to answer **2%**

68% of the households reported having a land tenure arrangement where they could own land that could be used for farming/agriculture.

94% of households have not received threats of eviction in the last three months.⁵

WASH

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to water and sanitation in this location.



34% Negative perception **8%** Positive perception
7% Neutral perception **52%** High positive perception

52% of KIs reported that the amount of water was insufficient for everyone in the location to use.^{4,5}

52% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR location had not dried up in the last year.^{4,5}

21% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR was not safe to drink from.^{4,5}

Healthcare

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to healthcare in this location.



38% Negative perception **8%** Positive perception
7% Neutral perception **47%** High positive perception

Of households reporting they spent money on healthcare, in the last month, the top three healthcare expenditures were for:³

Medicine **97%**
 Fees for treatment **64%**
 Travel to healthcare facilities **57%**

51% of KIs reported that there are **no** functioning health centers in this location.^{4,5}

24% of KIs reported that there are no female staff to treat women and girls.^{4,5}

55% of KIs reported that the community health workers or community midwives were untrained.^{4,5}

PARR PROGRAMME SUPPORT ACTIVITY IMPACT

% of households by reported type of assistance received in the last year:⁶

13% Community development **17%** Education
9% Energy **8%** Health
18% Infrastructure **37%** Livelihoods
18% Shelter **52%** Special assistance
15% WASH⁷ **4%** Don't know
0% Other **6%** Nothing

% of households reporting that the following vocational training would be helpful for the labour market:⁶

30% Agriculture **22%** Business
5% Computer training **0%** Cosmetics
32% Handcrafts **57%** Healthcare
5% Languages **2%** Religious
26% Teacher training **0%** None
1% Other

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
 6. Respondents could select up to three options.
 7. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

% of households by main reported problems for the community:

2% Lack of education access	0% Lack of infrastructure
1% Non-integrated IDP or returnee populations	3% Insecurity ¹¹
6% Lack of adequate healthcare	8% Lack of clean water
80% Lack of livelihood opportunities	0% Lack of shelters
1% Unresponsive community leadership	0% Other

% of households reporting receiving the following training in this location in the last year:⁶

50% Agriculture	63% Business
21% Computer training	4% Cosmetics
70% Handcrafts	36% Healthcare
3% Languages	3% Religious
18% Teacher training	0% Other
2% None	

6% of households reported that they did not receive assistance in the last year.



INCOME GENERATION AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

Income Generation and Economic Profile Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of economic and labor market perceptions, women's financial accessibility, every day expenditures and economic variables:



14% Negative perception	26% Positive perception
55% Neutral perception	5% High positive perception



Economic Outlook

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



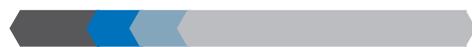
50% Negative perception	18% Positive perception
23% Neutral perception	9% High positive perception

For **20%** of households that reported having their own business, the most common sector was: **Wholesale, retail trade, hotels, restaurants (52%)**



Women's Empowerment

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of women's empowerment and economic outlook.



18% Negative perception	11% Positive perception
10% Neutral perception	61% High positive perception



56% 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.⁵

87% of business owners reported a decrease in revenue in past 90 days.⁵

Households owning businesses reported that they had owned their business for the following amount of time:

Less than 1 year	22%
Between 1 and 3 years	46%
Between 3 and 5 years	21%
5 or more years	12%

17% of business owners reported that there were support networks or institutions in the location that can support with money or resources for their business. The following types of networks or institutions were noted to be present:

Village-based savings and lending	90%
Self help groups	90%
Bank/loans	43%

51% of KIs reported that women did **not** have the ability to start a business. Of these KIs, the most common reasons that women were not able to start or own businesses in the location were as follows:^{3,4}

Lack of access to financial resources	84%
Lack of ability to travel alone	59%
The family does not allow them to own a business	52%

82% of KIs reported that women were not allowed to own a business outside of their homes.⁴

32% of KIs reported that they believed women to have the same access support for their businesses as men.⁴

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
8. Insecurity defined as a general feeling, and referred to either direct violence or perceived

Labour Market Perceptions

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the labour market.



44% Negative perception **3%** Positive perception
50% Neutral perception **3%** High positive perception

Top three primary sources of income reported by households:³

Unskilled labour **33%**
 Small business/sales/rent **18%**
 Skilled labour **14%**

Average number of bread winners per household:

1.3

Household Hunger Score

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to go without food. This was calculated into Household Hunger Score (HHS),⁹ the final categories of which are shown below:



4% Severe hunger **35%** Moderate hunger **61%** Little hunger

Reduced Coping Strategies Index

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to use coping strategies to make their food last longer. This was calculated into the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI),⁹ high referring to often using coping strategies and low to not so often:



70% High **22%** Medium **7%** Low

82% of KIs reported that people in the location who wanted jobs could not find them.⁴

22% of KIs reported that households did not have the sufficient skills to get jobs if they wanted them.⁴

86% of KIs reported that no collectives organized around business ownership existed in that area.^{4,5}

Economic Vulnerabilities

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of varying economic vulnerabilities.



45% Negative perception **25%** Positive perception
12% Neutral perception **18%** High positive perception

Average monthly income reported by households: **7,928 AFN**

Average monthly expenditure reported by households: **9,067 AFN**

23% of households reported that they do not have debt.

Average household debt: **42,234 AFN**

Main reasons for households who reported to be indebted:

2% Extra costs of hosting displaced HH members **4%** Costs of displacement (smuggler, transport)
3% Rent **47%** Food
10% Shelter repairs **1%** COVID-19
11% Wedding/Celebrations **1%** Other
21% Healthcare

Average reported household expenditure in the last 30 days:

52% Food **13%** Fuel/Electricity **9%** Rent
1% Water **3%** Education costs
21% Healthcare **2%** Debt repayment

76% of households reported that they did **not** receive any support from the government or NGOs, particularly for small and local businesses.⁵

Of households who received support from government institutions or NGOs, they reported receiving the following support:

24% Government financial help
42% Government material help
71% UN/NGO financial help
51% UN/NGO material help
0% Other

% of KIs who reported the types of collectives organized around business ownership that exist in PARR locations:

20% Self-help groups **20%** Associations
60% Cooperatives **33%** Other

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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

9. Food Security Cluster, Food Security and Livelihoods Indicator Handbook, May 2020.

About IMPACT INITIATIVES

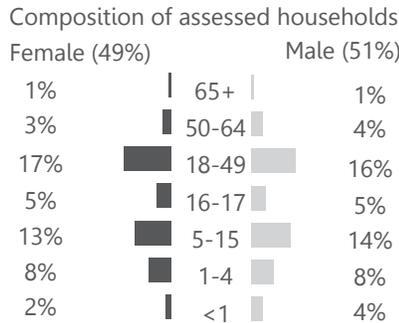
IMPACT Initiatives (IMPACT) is a leading Geneva-based think and do tank, created in 2010. IMPACT aims to shape practices and influence policies in humanitarian and development settings in order to positively impact the lives of people and their communities.



DEMOGRAPHICS

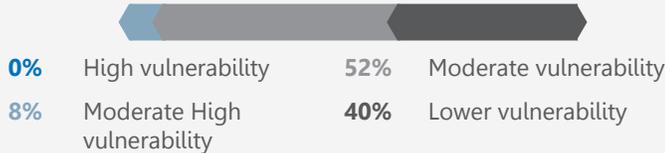
Proportion of households surveyed, by population group:

Only responses for host community are displayed.

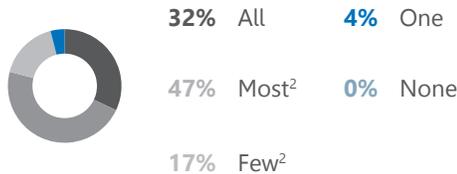


Average household size: **8.9**

The following index is a calculation of the Vulnerability Index score based on key reported multi-sectoral household vulnerabilities.



% of households reporting the number of adults in the household that have a Tazkera¹



% of households being reportedly female-headed:

5%

% of households reporting that one or more members have a disability:

% of households reporting that their head of household has a disability:

27%

13%



Movement Intentions

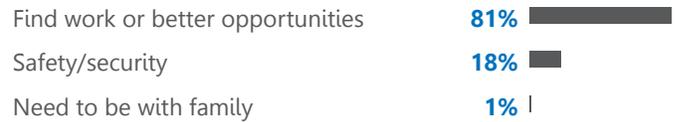


97% of households reported having no intention to move in the next 12 months.⁵

Of the **3%** of households reporting the intention to move in the next 12 months, the two most common movement intention locations were:



Of those households reporting the intention to move, the proportion of households by their reported main reason to move:³



Refugee Returnees

Only responses for host community are displayed.



IDPs

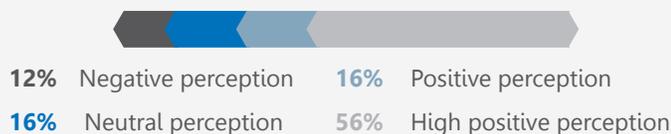
Only responses for host community are displayed.



COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP INCLUSIVITY

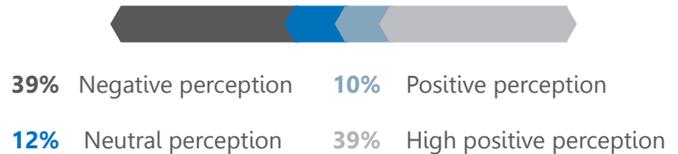
Community Leadership Inclusivity Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of local governance inclusivity, leadership accountability promotion of gender equality and effectiveness of community feedback mechanisms.



Womens Leadership

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the promotion of gender equality among community leadership structures.



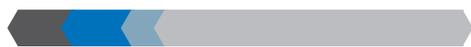
1. A tazkera is the primary Afghan personal identification document. For further information, see [the NRC report about civil documentation](#).
2. Here, few means ≤50% adults within the family and most means >50% adults within the family.

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

* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Community Leadership Inclusivity

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the overall inclusiveness of their community leadership.



12% Negative perception 8% Positive perception
14% Neutral perception 66% High positive perception

% of households reporting on their community representatives:



37% Arbab/Malik only
11% Shuras for smaller groups
52% Shuras for entire community
0% No one
0% Other

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



69% Elected by whole community
24% Elected only by community that belongs to the same group
7% Appointed by other leaders
0% Other

Community Leadership Accountability

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



18% Negative perception 10% Positive perception
10% Neutral perception 62% High positive perception



14% of households reported that they were **not** aware of mechanisms in place through which they could provide feedback on issues within their current location.⁵

% of households reporting to be aware of feedback mechanisms, top three feedback mechanisms reported:^{3,6}

In person 89%
Phone/SMS reporting line 67%
Shura meetings 41%

95% of key informants reported that they believed most complaints or feedback brought to community leadership will get a response.⁴



COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND STABILITY

Community Relations and Stability Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of group coexistence, leadership legitimacy, stability and conflict within the community.



8% Negative perception 21% Positive perception
9% Neutral perception 62% High positive perception

Community Relations

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



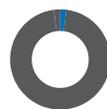
14% Negative perception 31% Positive perception
11% Neutral perception 45% High positive perception

Of the 69% of KIs reporting that the community faced conflict, the following % reported the frequency of issues needing to be referred up to district or provincial level authorities:⁴

20% Most of the time 36% Sometimes
14% About half the time 25% Very rarely
5% Always 0% Never

The following displays the extent to which households believe members of the community in this location are helping each other in dealing with the current situation:

26% Usually they help each other 3% Never
13% They always help each other 29% Few or very few times
6% I do not know 0% Refuse to answer
24% They normally do, but not very often



2% of KIs reported that they had not managed local disputes or conflicts between different members of the community.^{4,5}



80% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership had sustainable solutions and did not become problems again.^{4,5}



9% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership were **not** handled in a fair and equitable way.^{4,5}

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

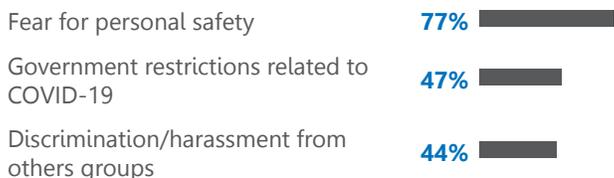
Safety, Security, and Stability

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



10% Negative perception **17%** Positive perception
11% Neutral perception **62%** High positive perception

Of the **53%** of KIs that reported a protection incident in the last year, the top three reported protection incidents were:^{3,4}



8% of KIs reported that men were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



25% of KIs reported that women were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



52% of households reported that there had not been disputes in the local community.⁵

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors involved were:^{3,6}



Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors to whom they would report the issue were:^{3,6}



Of households reporting that there are conflicts, the top three reasons were:^{3,6}



STRENGTHENING PUBLIC SERVICES AND EQUITABLE ACCESS

Strengthening Public Services and Equitable Access Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of public service quality and satisfaction on a daily basis:



12% Negative perception **25%** Positive perception
17% Neutral perception **46%** High positive perception

Leadership of Service Provision

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the local leadership's management of the delivery of public services:



20% Negative perception **15%** Positive perception
0% Neutral perception **65%** High positive perception

Education

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to education in this location.



17% Negative perception **7%** Positive perception
9% Neutral perception **67%** High positive perception



41% of KIs reported that there were **no** local shuras or community organizations that help to manage education.^{4,5}

7% of KIs reported that most boys of school age were **not** able to attend primary

16% of KIs reported that most girls of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

Of those, the main reported reason that boys could not attend was:⁴ **cannot afford to pay for school related costs (75%)**

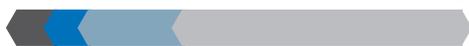
Of those, the main reported reason that girls could not attend was:⁴ **cultural reasons (78%)**

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
 6. Respondents could select up to three options.

Shelter and Land Tenure

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



9% Negative perception 21% Positive perception
8% Neutral perception 62% High positive perception

Proportion of households by main reported type of shelter where the households are living:

Permanent shelter (mud) **80%** ██████████
Permanent shelter (fired bricks) **17%** ██████
Damaged house **2%** █

Proportion of households by main reported type of accommodation arrangement:

Written agreement **87%** ██████████
Verbal agreement **10%** ██████
Prefer not to answer **2%** █

80% of the households reported having a land tenure arrangement where they could own land that could be used for farming/agriculture.



96% of households have not received threats of eviction in the last three months.⁵

WASH

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to water and sanitation in this location.



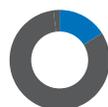
40% Negative perception 7% Positive perception
5% Neutral perception 48% High positive perception



52% of KIs reported that the amount of water was insufficient for everyone in the location to use.^{4,5}



41% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR location had not dried up in the last year.^{4,5}



16% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR was not safe to drink from.^{4,5}

Healthcare

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to healthcare in this location.



46% Negative perception 7% Positive perception
8% Neutral perception 39% High positive perception

Of households reporting they spent money on healthcare, in the last month, the top three healthcare expenditures were for:³

Medicine **96%** ██████████
Travel to healthcare facilities **64%** ██████████
Fees for treatment **63%** ██████████



42% of KIs reported that there are **no** functioning health centers in this location.^{4,5}



22% of KIs reported that there are no female staff to treat women and girls.^{4,5}



45% of KIs reported that the community health workers or community midwives were untrained.^{4,5}

PARR PROGRAMME SUPPORT ACTIVITY IMPACT

% of households by reported type of assistance received in the last year:⁶

12% Community development **19%** Education
10% Energy **8%** Health
11% Infrastructure **47%** Livelihoods
17% Shelter **47%** Special assistance
12% WASH⁷ **5%** Don't know
0% Other **6%** Nothing

% of households reporting that the following vocational training would be helpful for the labour market:⁶

31% Agriculture **26%** Business
2% Computer training **0%** Cosmetics
32% Handcrafts **63%** Healthcare
4% Languages **1%** Religious
23% Teacher training **0%** None
0% Other

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
7. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

% of households by main reported problems for the community:

3% Lack of education access	0% Lack of infrastructure
0% Non-integrated IDP or returnee populations	4% Insecurity ¹¹
9% Lack of adequate healthcare	8% Lack of clean water
74% Lack of livelihood opportunities	0% Lack of shelters
1% Unresponsive community leadership	0% Other

% of households reporting receiving the following training in this location in the last year:⁶

56% Agriculture	64% Business
14% Computer training	4% Cosmetics
71% Handcrafts	41% Healthcare
2% Languages	3% Religious
15% Teacher training	0% Other
2% None	

6% of households reported that they did not receive assistance in the last year.



INCOME GENERATION AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

Income Generation and Economic Profile Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of economic and labor market perceptions, women's financial accessibility, every day expenditures and economic variables:



14% Negative perception	28% Positive perception
52% Neutral perception	7% High positive perception

Economic Outlook

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



47% Negative perception	18% Positive perception
23% Neutral perception	12% High positive perception

For **19%** of households that reported having their own business, the most common sector was: **Wholesale, retail trade, hotels, restaurants (52%)**

Women's Empowerment

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of women's empowerment and economic outlook.



19% Negative perception	10% Positive perception
9% Neutral perception	62% High positive perception



54% 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.⁵

86% of business owners reported a decrease in revenue in past 90 days.⁵

Households owning businesses reported that they had owned their business for the following amount of time:

Less than 1 year	18%
Between 1 and 3 years	44%
Between 3 and 5 years	24%
5 or more years	15%

19% of business owners reported that there were support networks or institutions in the location that can support with money or resources for their business. The following types of networks or institutions were noted to be present:

Self help groups	95%
Village-based savings and lending	88%
Bank/loans	39%

50% of KIs reported that women did **not** have the ability to start a business. Of these KIs, the most common reasons that women were not able to start or own businesses in the location were as follows:^{3,4}

Lack of access to financial resources	78%
Lack of ability to travel alone	63%
The family does not allow them to own a business	56%

84% of KIs reported that women were not allowed to own a business outside of their homes.⁴

30% of KIs reported that they believed women to have the same access support for their businesses as men.⁴

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
8. Insecurity defined as a general feeling, and referred to either direct violence or perceived

Labour Market Perceptions

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the labour market.



- 35% Negative perception
- 59% Neutral perception
- 3% Positive perception
- 3% High positive perception

Top three primary sources of income reported by households:³



Average number of bread winners per household:

1.2

Household Hunger Score

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to go without food. This was calculated into Household Hunger Score (HHS),⁹ the final categories of which are shown below:



- 2% Severe hunger
- 34% Moderate hunger
- 64% Little hunger

Reduced Coping Strategies Index

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to use coping strategies to make their food last longer. This was calculated into the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI),⁹ high referring to often using coping strategies and low to not so often:



- 65% High
- 23% Medium
- 9% Low



78% of KIs reported that people in the location who wanted jobs could not find them.⁴



19% of KIs reported that households did not have the sufficient skills to get jobs if they wanted them.⁴



84% of KIs reported that no collectives organized around business ownership existed in that area.^{4,5}

Economic Vulnerabilities

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of varying economic vulnerabilities.



- 45% Negative perception
- 11% Neutral perception
- 22% Positive perception
- 21% High positive perception

Average monthly income reported by households: **7,777 AFN**

Average monthly expenditure reported by households: **8,203 AFN**



30% of households reported that they do not have debt.

Average household debt: **43,622 AFN**

Main reasons for households who reported to have debt to take on debt:

- 2% Extra costs of hosting displaced HH members
- 2% Rent
- 13% Shelter repairs
- 12% Wedding/Celebrations
- 21% Healthcare
- 1% Costs of displacement (smuggler, transport)
- 47% Food
- 0% COVID-19
- 2% Other

Average reported household expenditure in the last 30 days:

- 52% Food
- 2% Water
- 22% Healthcare
- 16% Fuel/Electricity
- 3% Education costs
- 2% Debt repayment
- 4% Rent



72% of households reported that they did not receive any support from the government or NGOs, particularly for small and local businesses.⁵

Of households who received support from government institutions or NGOs, they reported receiving the following support:

- 22% Government financial help
- 43% Government material help
- 74% UN/NGO financial help
- 51% UN/NGO material help

% of KIs who reported the types of collectives organized around business ownership that exist in PARR locations:

- 33% Self-help groups
- 67% Cooperatives
- 33% Associations
- 33% Other

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5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

9. Food Security Cluster, Food Security and Livelihoods Indicator Handbook, May 2020.

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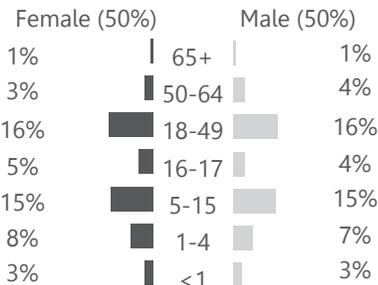


DEMOGRAPHICS

Proportion of households surveyed, by population group:

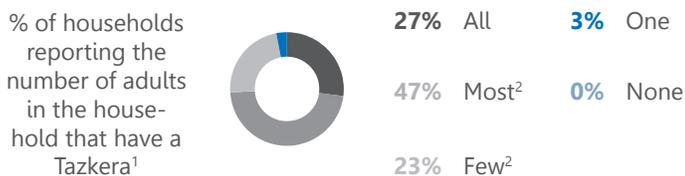
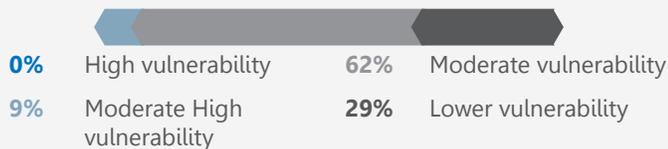
Only responses for host community are displayed.

Composition of assessed households



Average household size: **9**

The following index is a calculation of the Vulnerability Index score based on key reported multi-sectoral household vulnerabilities.



% of households being reportedly female-headed:

1%

% of households reporting that their head of household has a disability:

35%

% of households reporting that one or more members have a disability:

24%



Movement Intentions

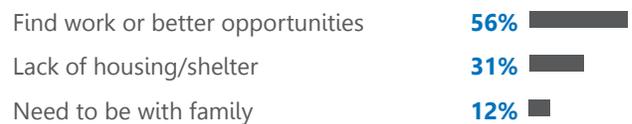


93% of households reported having no intention to move in the next 12 months.⁵

Of the **7%** of households reporting the intention to move in the next 12 months, the two most common movement intention locations were:



Of those households reporting the intention to move, the proportion of households by their reported main reason to move:³



Refugee Returnees

Only responses for IDP population are displayed.



IDPs

Average reported time since IDP households were first displaced:^{*} **5.4 year(s)** and the average reported time since IDP households arrived in their current PARR location:^{*} **3 year(s)**

Main province where IDP households were living prior to current PARR location^{*}

Nangarhar



17% of IDP households reported that their current location was **not** their first location of displacement.^{* 5}



COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP INCLUSIVITY

Community Leadership Inclusivity Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of local governance inclusivity, leadership accountability promotion of gender equality and effectiveness of community feedback mechanisms.

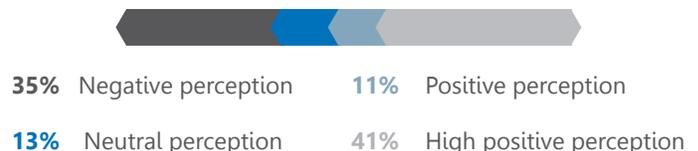


1. A tazkera is the primary Afghan personal identification document. For further information, see [the NRC report about civil documentation](#).
2. Here, few means ≤50% adults within the family and most means >50% adults within the family.



Womens Leadership

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the promotion of gender equality among community leadership structures.

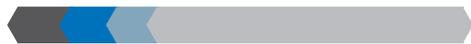


3. The results represent the top 3 responses so some responses are not represented and the total of the values is not equal to 100%.

* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Community Leadership Inclusivity

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the overall inclusiveness of their community leadership.



12% Negative perception 10% Positive perception
11% Neutral perception 68% High positive perception

% of households reporting on their community representatives:



35% Arbab/Malik only
15% Shuras for smaller groups
50% Shuras for entire community
0% No one
0% Other

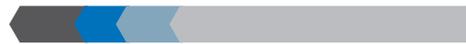
% of households reporting how the selection of leadership is done:



82% Elected by whole community
8% Elected only by community that belongs to the same group
10% Appointed by other leaders
0% Other

Community Leadership Accountability

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



15% Negative perception 12% Positive perception
10% Neutral perception 63% High positive perception



19% of households reported that they were **not** aware of mechanisms in place through which they could provide feedback on issues within their current location.⁵

% of households reporting to be aware of feedback mechanisms, top three feedback mechanisms reported:^{3,6}

In person **89%**
Phone/SMS reporting line **69%**
Shura meetings **33%**

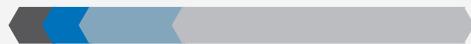
88% of key informants reported that they believed most complaints or feedback brought to community leadership will get a response.⁴



COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND STABILITY

Community Relations and Stability Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of group coexistence, leadership legitimacy, stability and conflict within the community.



8% Negative perception 21% Positive perception
9% Neutral perception 62% High positive perception

Community Relations

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



13% Negative perception 28% Positive perception
15% Neutral perception 45% High positive perception

Of the 68% of KIs reporting that the community faced conflict, the following % reported the frequency of issues needing to be referred up to district or provincial level authorities:⁴

16% Most of the time 30% Sometimes
20% About half the time 30% Very rarely
1% Always 1% Never

The following displays the extent to which households believe members of the community in this location are helping each other in dealing with the current situation:

23% Usually they help each other 3% Never
10% They always help each other 38% Few or very few times
4% I do not know 0% Refuse to answer
22% They normally do, but not very often



4% of KIs reported that they had not managed local disputes or conflicts between different members of the community.^{4,5}



80% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership had sustainable solutions and did not become problems again.^{4,5}



13% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership were **not** handled in a fair and equitable way.^{4,5}

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Safety, Security, and Stability

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



9% Negative perception 17% Positive perception
9% Neutral perception 65% High positive perception

Of the 46% of KIs that reported a protection incident in the last year, the top three reported protection incidents were:^{3,4}

Fear for personal safety 63%

Discrimination/harassment from others groups 47%

Socio-cultural barriers between settlement members and host community 41%



6% of KIs reported that men were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



29% of KIs reported that women were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



59% of households reported that there had not been disputes in the local community.⁵

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors involved were:^{3,6}

Landowners 63%

Households 60%

Men 43%

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors to whom they would report the issue were:^{3,6}

Community leadership 86%

Religious leader 57%

Households themselves 44%

Of households reporting that there are conflicts, the top three reasons were:^{3,6}

Land or shelter 75%

Money 68%

Marriage/relationships 54%

STRENGTHENING PUBLIC SERVICES AND EQUITABLE ACCESS

Strengthening Public Services and Equitable Access Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of public service quality and satisfaction on a daily basis:



9% Negative perception 21% Positive perception
21% Neutral perception 49% High positive perception

Leadership of Service Provision

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the local leadership's management of the delivery of public services.



19% Negative perception 15% Positive perception
0% Neutral perception 66% High positive perception

Education

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to education in this location.



18% Negative perception 10% Positive perception
9% Neutral perception 64% High positive perception



54% of KIs reported that there were **no** local shuras or community organizations that help to manage education.^{4,5}

9% of KIs reported that most boys of school age were **not** able to attend primary

16% of KIs reported that most girls of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

Of those, the main reported reason that boys could not attend was:⁴ **child had to earn money instead (100%)**

Of those, the main reported reason that girls could not attend was:⁴ **School is too far (67%)**

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.

Shelter and Land Tenure

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



19% Negative perception **19%** Positive perception
10% Neutral perception **52%** High positive perception

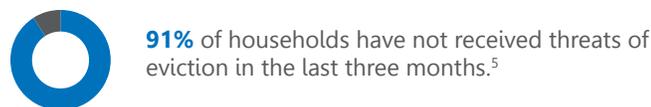
Proportion of households by main reported type of shelter where the households are living:



Proportion of households by main reported type of accommodation arrangement:



55% of the households reported having a land tenure arrangement where they could own land that could be used for farming/agriculture.

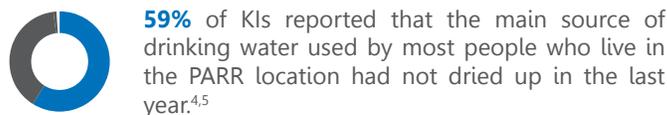


WASH

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to water and sanitation in this location.



31% Negative perception **10%** Positive perception
9% Neutral perception **51%** High positive perception



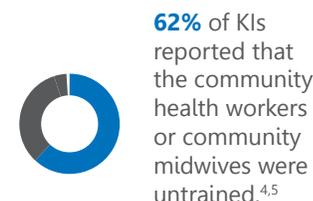
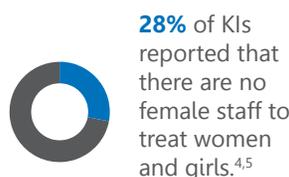
Healthcare

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to healthcare in this location.



38% Negative perception **8%** Positive perception
7% Neutral perception **48%** High positive perception

Of households reporting they spent money on healthcare, in the last month, the top three healthcare expenditures were for:³



PARR PROGRAMME SUPPORT ACTIVITY IMPACT

% of households by reported type of assistance received in the last year:⁶



% of households reporting that the following vocational training would be helpful for the labour market:⁶



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4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

7. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

% of households by main reported problems for the community:

2% Lack of education access	0% Lack of infrastructure
2% Non-integrated IDP or returnee populations	2% Insecurity ¹¹
6% Lack of adequate healthcare	7% Lack of clean water
83% Lack of livelihood opportunities	0% Lack of shelters
0% Unresponsive community leadership	0% Other

% of households reporting receiving the following training in this location in the last year:⁶

42% Agriculture	65% Business
22% Computer training	4% Cosmetics
70% Handcrafts	33% Healthcare
4% Languages	3% Religious
19% Teacher training	0% Other
3% None	

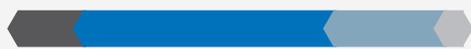
8% of households reported that they did not receive assistance in the last year.



INCOME GENERATION AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

Income Generation and Economic Profile Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of economic and labor market perceptions, women's financial accessibility, every day expenditures and economic variables:



87% of business owners reported a decrease in revenue in past 90 days.⁵

Households owning businesses reported that they had owned their business for the following amount of time:

Less than 1 year	36%
Between 1 and 3 years	44%
Between 3 and 5 years	16%
5 or more years	4%

12% of business owners reported that there were support networks or institutions in the location that can support with money or resources for their business. The following types of networks or institutions were noted to be present:

Self help groups	95%
Village-based savings and lending	78%
Bank/loans	53%

57% of KIs reported that women did **not** have the ability to start a business. Of these KIs, the most common reasons that women were not able to start or own businesses in the location were as follows:^{3,4}

Lack of access to financial resources	90%
Lack of ability to travel alone	59%
The family does not allow them to own a business	51%

78% of KIs reported that women were not allowed to own a business outside of their homes.⁴

30% of KIs reported that they believed women to have the same access support for their businesses as men.⁴

Economic Outlook

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



For **14%** of households that reported having their own business, the most common sector was: **Wholesale, retail trade, hotels, restaurants (54%)**

Women's Empowerment

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of women's empowerment and economic outlook.



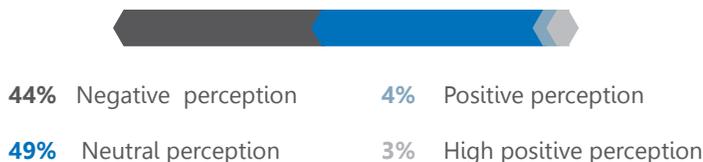
62% of households reported that they were **not** aware of any NGOs working in their location to help support the community in any way in the last year.⁵

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6. Respondents could select up to three options.
8. Insecurity defined as a general feeling, and referred to either direct violence or perceived

Labour Market Perceptions

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the labour market.



Top three primary sources of income reported by households:³



Average number of bread winners per household:

1.3

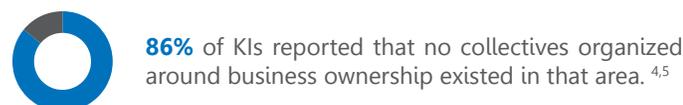
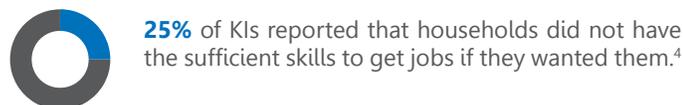
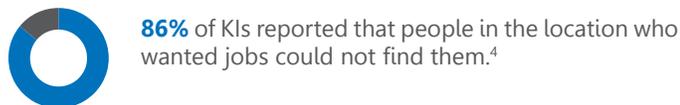
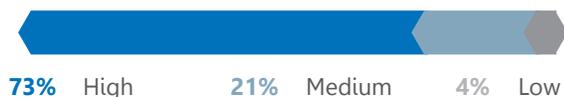
Household Hunger Score

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to go without food. This was calculated into Household Hunger Score (HHS),⁹ the final categories of which are shown below:



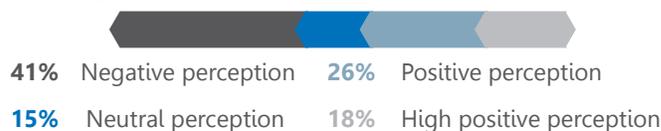
Reduced Coping Strategies Index

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to use coping strategies to make their food last longer. This was calculated into the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI),⁹ high referring to often using coping strategies and low to not so often:



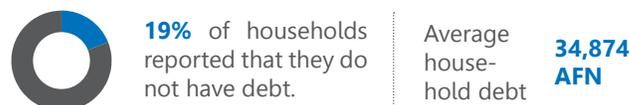
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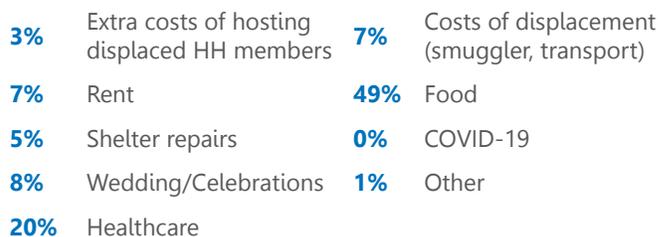


Average monthly income reported by households: **7,259 AFN**

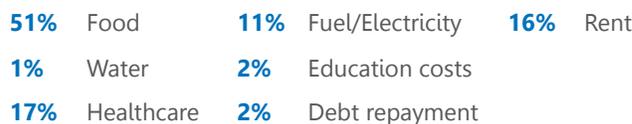
Average monthly expenditure reported by households: **8,253 AFN**



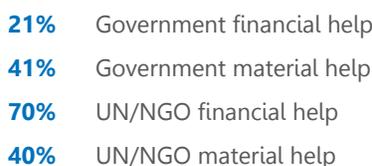
Main reasons for households who reported to have debt to take on debt:



Average reported household expenditure in the last 30 days:



Of households who received support from government institutions or NGOs, they reported receiving the following support:



% of KIs who reported the types of collectives organized around business ownership that exist in PARR locations:



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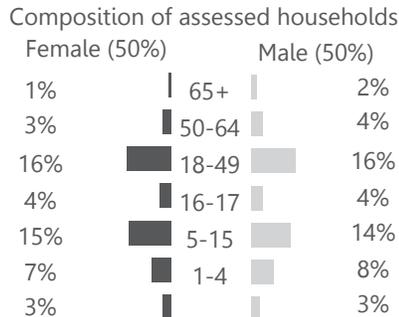
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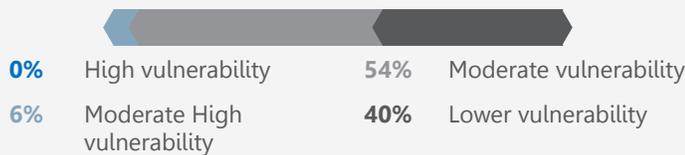
Proportion of households surveyed, by population group:



Only responses for Refugee-returnee are displayed.

Average household size: **10.1**

The following index is a calculation of the Vulnerability Index score based on key reported multi-sectoral household vulnerabilities.



% of households reporting the number of adults in the household that have a Tazkera¹



46%	All	4%	One
36%	Most ²	1%	None
13%	Few ²		

% of households being reportedly female-headed:

0%

% of households reporting that their head of household has a disability:

34%

% of households reporting that one or more members have a disability:

21%



Movement Intentions

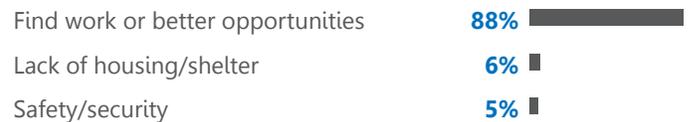


93% of households reported having no intention to move in the next 12 months.⁵

Of the 7% of households reporting the intention to move in the next 12 months, the two most common movement intention locations were:



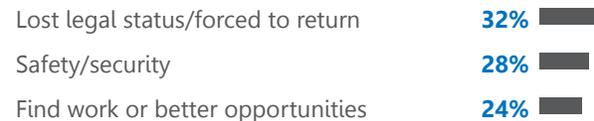
Of those households reporting the intention to move, the proportion of households by their reported main reason to move:³



Refugee Returnees

Average reported time that refugee returnee households have been in this location:* **9.3 year(s)**

% of refugee returnee households by main reason that they chose to return:*



IDPs

Only responses for refugee-returnees are displayed.



COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP INCLUSIVITY

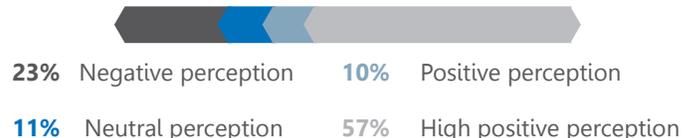
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The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the promotion of gender equality among community leadership structures.



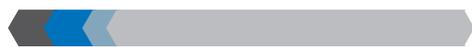
1. A tazkera is the primary Afghan personal identification document. For further information, see [the NRC report about civil documentation](#).
 2. Here, few means ≤50% adults within the family and most means >50% adults within the family.

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

* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Community Leadership Inclusivity

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the overall inclusiveness of their community leadership.



9% Negative perception 6% Positive perception
9% Neutral perception 77% High positive perception

% of households reporting on their community representatives:



40% Arbab/Malik only
7% Shuras for smaller groups
53% Shuras for entire community
0% No one
0% Other

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



85% Elected by whole community
8% Elected only by community that belongs to the same group
7% Appointed by other leaders
0% Other

Community Leadership Accountability

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

8% Neutral perception 14% of households reported that they were **not** aware of mechanisms in place through which they could provide feedback on issues within their current location.⁵



% of households reporting to be aware of feedback mechanisms, top three feedback mechanisms reported:^{3,6}

In person **94%**
Phone/SMS reporting line **74%**
Shura meetings **24%**

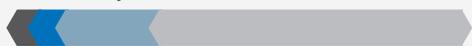
92% of key informants reported that they believed most complaints or feedback brought to community leadership will get a response.⁴



COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND STABILITY

Community Relations and Stability Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of group coexistence, leadership legitimacy, stability and conflict within the community.



5% Negative perception 21% Positive perception
7% Neutral perception 67% High positive perception

Community Relations

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



9% Negative perception 34% Positive perception
10% Neutral perception 47% High positive perception

Of the **73%** of KIs reporting that the community faced conflict, the following % reported the frequency of issues needing to be referred up to district or provincial level authorities:⁴

7% Most of the time 44% Sometimes
24% About half the time 22% Very rarely
0% Always 2% Never

The following displays the extent to which households believe members of the community in this location are helping each other in dealing with the current situation:

19% Usually they help each other 3% Never
10% They always help each other 45% Few or very few times
4% I do not know 0% Refuse to answer
19% They normally do, but not very often



10% of KIs reported that they had not managed local disputes or conflicts between different members of the community.^{4,5}



85% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership had sustainable solutions and did not become problems again.^{4,5}



7% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership were **not** handled in a fair and equitable way.^{4,5}

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

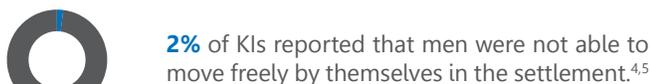
Safety, Security, and Stability

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



6% Negative perception 19% Positive perception
10% Neutral perception 65% High positive perception

Of the 46% of KIs that reported a protection incident in the last year, the top three reported protection incidents were:^{3,4}



47% of households reported that there had not been disputes in the local community.⁵

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors involved were:^{3,6}



Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors to whom they would report the issue were:^{3,6}



Of households reporting that there are conflicts, the top three reasons were:^{3,6}



STRENGTHENING PUBLIC SERVICES AND EQUITABLE ACCESS

Strengthening Public Services and Equitable Access Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of public service quality and satisfaction on a daily basis:



6% Negative perception 19% Positive perception
14% Neutral perception 61% High positive perception

Leadership of Service Provision

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the local leadership's management of the delivery of public services.



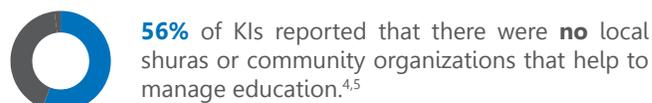
14% Negative perception 15% Positive perception
0% Neutral perception 72% High positive perception

Education

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to education in this location.



17% Negative perception 6% Positive perception
7% Neutral perception 70% High positive perception



11% of KIs reported that most boys of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

16% of KIs reported that most girls of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

Of those, the main reported reason that boys could not attend was:⁴ **School is too far (100%)**

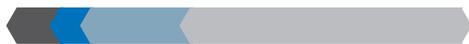
Of those, the main reported reason that girls could not attend was:⁴ **School is too far (67%)**

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.

Shelter and Land Tenure

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



10% Negative perception **23%** Positive perception
7% Neutral perception **60%** High positive perception

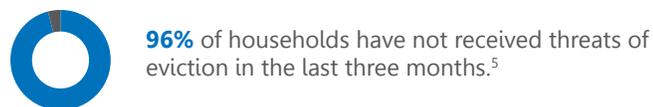
Proportion of households by main reported type of shelter where the households are living:

Permanent shelter (mud)	76%	
Permanent shelter (fired bricks)	19%	
Damaged house	2%	

Proportion of households by main reported type of accommodation arrangement:

Written agreement	75%	
Verbal agreement	24%	
Prefer not to answer	1%	

67% of the households reported having a land tenure arrangement where they could own land that could be used for farming/agriculture.

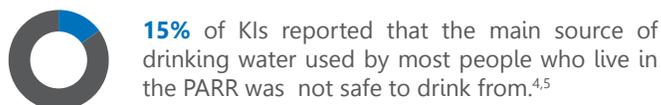
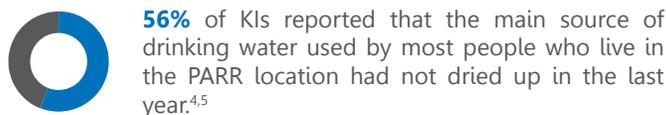


WASH

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to water and sanitation in this location.



28% Negative perception **7%** Positive perception
8% Neutral perception **57%** High positive perception



Healthcare

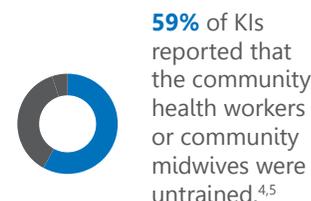
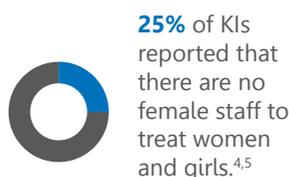
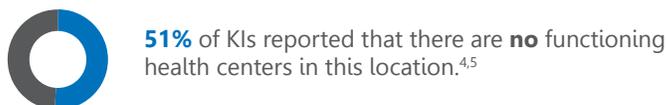
The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to healthcare in this location.



28% Negative perception **9%** Positive perception
8% Neutral perception **56%** High positive perception

Of households reporting they spent money on healthcare, in the last month, the top three healthcare expenditures were for:³

Medicine	98%	
Fees for treatment	70%	
Travel to healthcare facilities	55%	



PARR PROGRAMME SUPPORT ACTIVITY IMPACT

% of households by reported type of assistance received in the last year:⁶

16% Community development	14% Education
9% Energy	4% Health
26% Infrastructure	27% Livelihoods
12% Shelter	61% Special assistance
20% WASH ⁷	4% Don't know
0% Other	3% Nothing

% of households reporting that the following vocational training would be helpful for the labour market:⁶

29% Agriculture	14% Business
10% Computer training	0% Cosmetics
38% Handcrafts	60% Healthcare
4% Languages	1% Religious
31% Teacher training	1% None
0% Other	

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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

7. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

% of households by main reported problems for the community:

2% Lack of education access	0% Lack of infrastructure
1% Non-integrated IDP or returnee populations	2% Insecurity ¹¹
3% Lack of adequate healthcare	8% Lack of clean water
83% Lack of livelihood opportunities	0% Lack of shelters
1% Unresponsive community leadership	0% Other

% of households reporting receiving the following training in this location in the last year:⁶

51% Agriculture	59% Business
29% Computer training	2% Cosmetics
68% Handcrafts	32% Healthcare
4% Languages	3% Religious
22% Teacher training	0% Other
2% None	

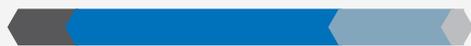
3% of households reported that they did not receive assistance in the last year.



INCOME GENERATION AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

Income Generation and Economic Profile Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of economic and labor market perceptions, women's financial accessibility, every day expenditures and economic variables:



13% Negative perception **25%** Positive perception
59% Neutral perception **3%** High positive perception

Economic Outlook

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



54% Negative perception **18%** Positive perception
20% Neutral perception **8%** High positive perception

For **26%** of households that reported having their own business, the most common sector was: **Wholesale, retail trade, hotels, restaurants (51%)**

Women's Empowerment

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of women's empowerment and economic outlook.



13% Negative perception **11%** Positive perception
13% Neutral perception **63%** High positive perception



51% 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.⁵

86% of business owners reported a decrease in revenue in past 90 days.⁵

Households owning businesses reported that they had owned their business for the following amount of time:

Less than 1 year	16%
Between 1 and 3 years	50%
Between 3 and 5 years	20%
5 or more years	14%

17% of business owners reported that there were support networks or institutions in the location that can support with money or resources for their business. The following types of networks or institutions were noted to be present:

Village-based savings and lending	98%
Self help groups	83%
Bank/loans	44%

42% of KIs reported that women did **not** have the ability to start a business. Of these KIs, the most common reasons that women were not able to start or own businesses in the location were as follows:^{3,4}

Lack of access to financial resources	82%
Lack of education or skills	53%
Lack of ability to travel alone	53%

83% of KIs reported that women were **not** allowed to own a business outside of their homes.⁴

39% of KIs reported that they believed women to have the same access support for their businesses as men.⁴

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 4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
 6. Respondents could select up to three options.
 8. Insecurity defined as a general feeling, and referred to either direct violence or perceived

Labour Market Perceptions

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the labour market.



57% Negative perception **3%** Positive perception
38% Neutral perception **3%** High positive perception

Top three primary sources of income reported by households:³

Unskilled labour **28%**
 Farming/agriculture **19%**
 Small business/sales/rent **16%**

Average number of bread winners per household:

1.4

Household Hunger Score

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to go without food. This was calculated into Household Hunger Score (HHS),⁹ the final categories of which are shown below:



3% Severe hunger **33%** Moderate hunger **64%** Little hunger

Reduced Coping Strategies Index

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to use coping strategies to make their food last longer. This was calculated into the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI),⁹ high referring to often using coping strategies and low to not so often:



72% High **21%** Medium **6%** Low



83% of KIs reported that people in the location who wanted jobs could not find them.⁴



24% of KIs reported that households did not have the sufficient skills to get jobs if they wanted them.⁴



88% of KIs reported that no collectives organized around business ownership existed in that area.^{4,5}

Economic Vulnerabilities

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of varying economic vulnerabilities.



49% Negative perception **26%** Positive perception
12% Neutral perception **14%** High positive perception

Average monthly income reported by households: **8,867 AFN**

Average monthly expenditure reported by households: **11,124 AFN**



18% of households reported that they do not have debt.

Average household debt: **48,745 AFN**

Main reasons for households who reported to be indebted:

2% Extra costs of hosting displaced HH members **5%** Costs of displacement (smuggler, transport)
1% Rent **45%** Food
10% Shelter repairs **1%** COVID-19
14% Wedding/Celebrations **0%** Other
22% Healthcare

Average reported household expenditure in the last 30 days:

54% Food **10%** Fuel/Electricity **9%** Rent
1% Water **3%** Education costs
23% Healthcare **1%** Debt repayment



79% of households reported that they did **not** receive any support from the government or NGOs, particularly for small and local businesses.⁵

Of households who received support from government institutions or NGOs, they reported receiving the following support:

30% Government financial help
42% Government material help
64% UN/NGO financial help
63% UN/NGO material help

% of KIs who reported the types of collectives organized around business ownership that exist in PARR locations:

0% Self-help groups **0%** Associations
0% Cooperatives **33%** Other

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5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

9. Food Security Cluster, Food Security and Livelihoods Indicator Handbook, May 2020.

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.



HUMANITARIAN BASELINE FOR COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAMMING IN PRIORITY AREAS OF RETURN AND REINTEGRATION (PARR)

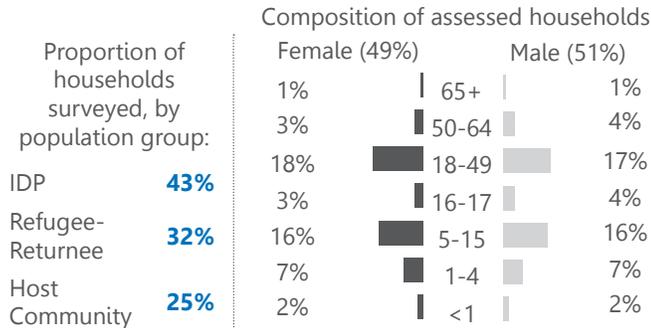


Central Region

December 2021

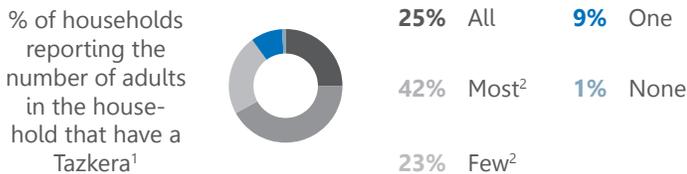
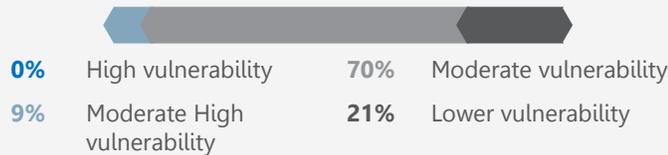


DEMOGRAPHICS



Average household size: **8.2**

The following index is a calculation of the Vulnerability Index score based on key reported multi-sectoral household vulnerabilities.



% of households being reportedly female-headed:

0%

% of households reporting that their head of household has a disability:

28%

% of households reporting that one or more members have a disability:

21%



Movement Intentions

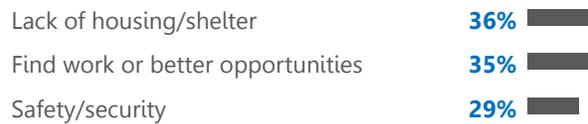


95% of households reported having no intention to move in the next 12 months.⁵

Of the **5%** of households reporting the intention to move in the next 12 months, the two most common movement intention locations were:



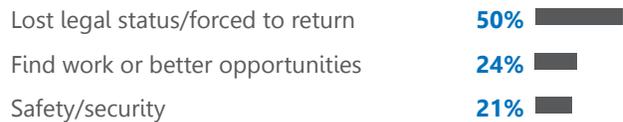
Of those households reporting the intention to move, the proportion of households by their reported main reason to move:³



Refugee Returns

Average reported time that refugee returnee households have been in this location:* **8.3 year(s)**

% of refugee returnee households by main reason that they chose to return:*



IDPs

Average reported time since IDP households were first displaced:* **5.1 year(s)** and the average reported time since IDP households arrived in their current PARR location:* **3.2 year(s)**

Main province where IDP households were living prior to current PARR location*

Maidan Wardak



23% of IDP households reported that their current location was **not** their first location of displacement.*⁵



COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP INCLUSIVITY

Community Leadership Inclusivity Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of local governance inclusivity, leadership accountability promotion of gender equality and effectiveness of community feedback mechanisms.



Womens Leadership

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the promotion of gender equality among community leadership structures.



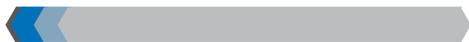
1. A tazkera is the primary Afghan personal identification document. For further information, see [the NRC report about civil documentation](#).
2. Here, few means ≤50% adults within the family and most means >50% adults within the family.

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* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Community Leadership Inclusivity

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the overall inclusiveness of their community leadership.



2% Negative perception 6% Positive perception
6% Neutral perception 87% High positive perception

% of households reporting on their community representatives:



22% Arbab/Malik only
24% Shuras for smaller groups
54% Shuras for entire community
0% No one
0% Other

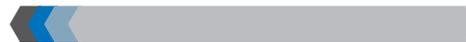
% of households reporting how the selection of leadership is done:



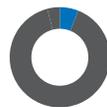
95% Elected by whole community
1% Elected only by community that belongs to the same group
4% Appointed by other leaders
0% Other

Community Leadership Accountability

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



5% Negative perception 6% Positive perception
4% Neutral perception 85% High positive perception



6% of households reported that they were **not** aware of mechanisms in place through which they could provide feedback on issues within their current location.⁵

% of households reporting to be aware of feedback mechanisms, top three feedback mechanisms reported:^{3,6}

In person **89%**
Phone/SMS reporting line **77%**
Shura meetings **38%**

100% of key informants reported that they believed most complaints or feedback brought to community leadership will get a response.⁴



COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND STABILITY

Community Relations and Stability Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of group coexistence, leadership legitimacy, stability and conflict within the community.



8% Negative perception 5% Positive perception
5% Neutral perception 82% High positive perception

Community Relations

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



7% Negative perception 11% Positive perception
9% Neutral perception 73% High positive perception

Of the 89% of KIs reporting that the community faced conflict, the following % reported the frequency of issues needing to be referred up to district or provincial level authorities:⁴

6% Most of the time 22% Sometimes
28% About half the time 44% Very rarely
0% Always 0% Never

The following displays the extent to which households believe members of the community in this location are helping each other in dealing with the current situation:

37% Usually they help each other 1% Never
35% They always help each other 18% Few or very few times
0% I do not know 0% Refuse to answer
8% They normally do, but not very often



0% of KIs reported that they had not managed local disputes or conflicts between different members of the community.^{4,5}



61% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership had sustainable solutions and did not become problems again.^{4,5}



11% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership were **not** handled in a fair and equitable way.^{4,5}

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Safety, Security, and Stability

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



13% Negative perception **6%** Positive perception
2% Neutral perception **79%** High positive perception

Of the **17%** of KIs that reported a protection incident in the last year, the top three reported protection incidents were:^{3,4}

Other **67%** 
 Fear for personal safety **33%** 
 Government restrictions related to COVID-19 **33%** 



0% of KIs reported that men were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



28% of KIs reported that women were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



64% of households reported that there had not been disputes in the local community.⁵

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors involved were:^{3,6}

Landowners **66%** 
 Households **64%** 
 Men **61%** 

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors to whom they would report the issue were:^{3,6}

Community leadership **86%** 
 Police **26%** 
 Households themselves **16%** 

Of households reporting that there are conflicts, the top three reasons were:^{3,6}

Land or shelter **88%** 
 Money **53%** 
 Marriage/relationships **44%** 

STRENGTHENING PUBLIC SERVICES AND EQUITABLE ACCESS

Strengthening Public Services and Equitable Access Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of public service quality and satisfaction on a daily basis:



10% Negative perception **33%** Positive perception
42% Neutral perception **15%** High positive perception

Leadership of Service Provision

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the local leadership's management of the delivery of public services.



4% Negative perception **15%** Positive perception
0% Neutral perception **81%** High positive perception

Education

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to education in this location.



63% Negative perception **8%** Positive perception
7% Neutral perception **23%** High positive perception



56% of KIs reported that there were **no** local shuras or community organizations that help to manage education.^{4,5}

33% of KIs reported that most boys of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

Of those, the main reported reason that boys could not attend was:⁴ **cannot afford to pay for school related costs (83%)**

33% of KIs reported that most girls of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

Of those, the main reported reason that girls could not attend was:⁴ **Low quality of education (67%)**

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
 6. Respondents could select up to three options.

Shelter and Land Tenure

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



1% Negative perception 43% Positive perception
7% Neutral perception 48% High positive perception

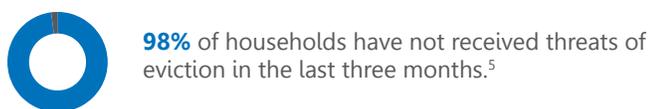
Proportion of households by main reported type of shelter where the households are living:

Permanent shelter (mud)	93%	<div style="width: 93%;"></div>
Permanent shelter (fired bricks)	5%	<div style="width: 5%;"></div>
Damaged house	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>

Proportion of households by main reported type of accommodation arrangement:

Written agreement	90%	<div style="width: 90%;"></div>
Verbal agreement	9%	<div style="width: 9%;"></div>
Prefer not to answer	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>

37% of the households reported having a land tenure arrangement where they could own land that could be used for farming/agriculture.

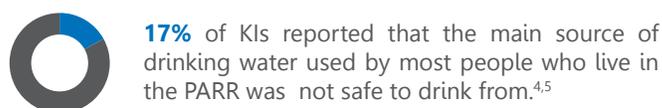
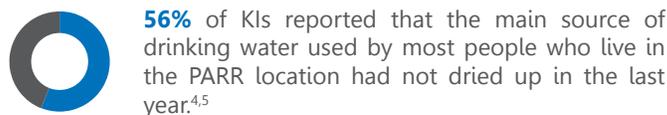


WASH

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to water and sanitation in this location.



41% Negative perception 11% Positive perception
6% Neutral perception 41% High positive perception



Healthcare

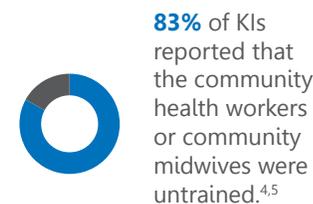
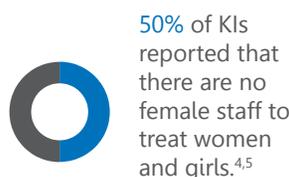
The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to healthcare in this location.



92% Negative perception 1% Positive perception
4% Neutral perception 3% High positive perception

Of households reporting they spent money on healthcare, in the last month, the top three healthcare expenditures were for:³

Medicine	99%	<div style="width: 99%;"></div>
Travel to healthcare facilities	38%	<div style="width: 38%;"></div>
Fees for treatment	23%	<div style="width: 23%;"></div>



PARR PROGRAMME SUPPORT ACTIVITY IMPACT

% of households by reported type of assistance received in the last year:⁶

0%	Community development	0%	Education
0%	Energy	0%	Health
21%	Infrastructure	30%	Livelihoods
0%	Shelter	27%	Special assistance
24%	WASH ⁷	1%	Don't know
0%	Other	2%	Nothing

% of households reporting that the following vocational training would be helpful for the labour market:⁶

0%	Agriculture	0%	Business
0%	Computer training	0%	Cosmetics
0%	Handcrafts	0%	Healthcare
25%	Languages	25%	Religious
25%	Teacher training	0%	None
25%	Other		

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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

7. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

% of households by main reported problems for the community:

2% Lack of education access	0% Lack of infrastructure
0% Non-integrated IDP or returnee populations	1% Insecurity ¹¹
8% Lack of adequate healthcare	3% Lack of clean water
86% Lack of livelihood opportunities	0% Lack of shelters
0% Unresponsive community leadership	0% Other

% of households reporting receiving the following training in this location in the last year:⁶

38% Agriculture	53% Business
41% Computer training	2% Cosmetics
75% Handcrafts	20% Healthcare
10% Languages	3% Religious
4% Teacher training	0% Other
13% None	

2% of households reported that they did not receive assistance in the last year.



INCOME GENERATION AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

Income Generation and Economic Profile Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of economic and labor market perceptions, women's financial accessibility, every day expenditures and economic variables:




Economic Outlook

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

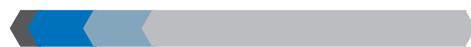


For **3%** of households that reported having their own business, the most common sector was: **Agriculture, livestock (75%)**



Women's Empowerment

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of women's empowerment and economic outlook.




73% 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.⁵

100% of business owners reported a decrease in revenue in past 90 days.⁵

Households owning businesses reported that they had owned their business for the following amount of time:

Less than 1 year	0%
Between 1 and 3 years	50%
Between 3 and 5 years	25%
5 or more years	25%

0% of business owners reported that there were support networks or institutions in the location that can support with money or resources for their business. The following types of networks or institutions were noted to be present:

No representative sample of households reported that there were support networks or institutions to support businesses in the Central region.

83% of KIs reported that women did **not** have the ability to start a business. Of these KIs, the most common reasons that women were not able to start or own businesses in the location were as follows:^{3,4}

Lack of access to financial resources	87%
Lack of ability to travel alone	73%
Lack of knowledge in registering a business	40%

83% of KIs reported that women were not allowed to own a business outside of their homes.⁴

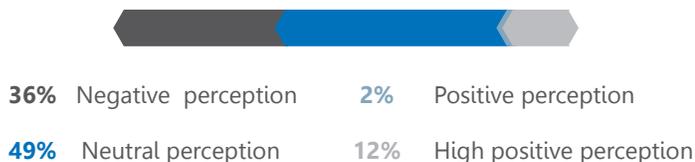
17% of KIs reported that they believed women to have the same access support for their businesses as men.⁴

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
8. Insecurity defined as a general feeling, and referred to either direct violence or perceived

Labour Market Perceptions

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the labour market.



Top three primary sources of income reported by households:³



Average number of bread winners per household:

1.1

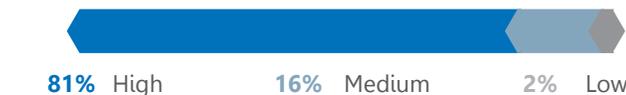
Household Hunger Score

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to go without food. This was calculated into Household Hunger Score (HHS),⁹ the final categories of which are shown below:



Reduced Coping Strategies Index

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to use coping strategies to make their food last longer. This was calculated into the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI),⁹ high referring to often using coping strategies and low to not so often:



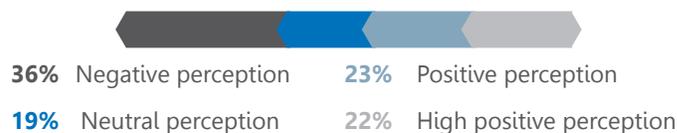
100% of KIs reported that people in the location who wanted jobs could not find them.⁴

28% of KIs reported that households did not have the sufficient skills to get jobs if they wanted them.⁴

100% of KIs reported that no collectives organized around business ownership existed in that area.^{4,5}

Economic Vulnerabilities

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of varying economic vulnerabilities.



Average monthly income reported by households: **5,589 AFN**

Average monthly expenditure reported by households: **9,122 AFN**

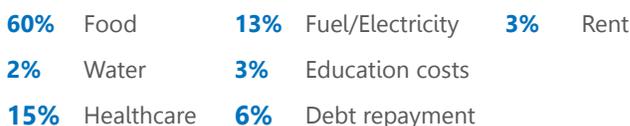
11% of households reported that they do not have debt.

Average household debt: **43,696 AFN**

Main reasons for households who reported to be indebted:

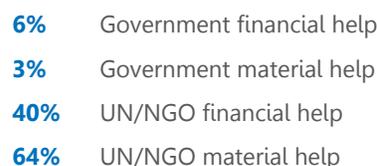


Average reported household expenditure in the last 30 days:

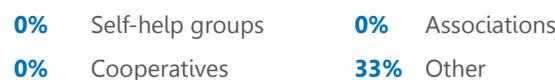


88% of households reported that they did **not** receive any support from the government or NGOs, particularly for small and local businesses.⁵

Of households who received support from government institutions or NGOs, they reported receiving the following support:



% of KIs who reported the types of collectives organized around business ownership that exist in PARR locations:



5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

9. Food Security Cluster, Food Security and Livelihoods Indicator Handbook, May 2020.

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

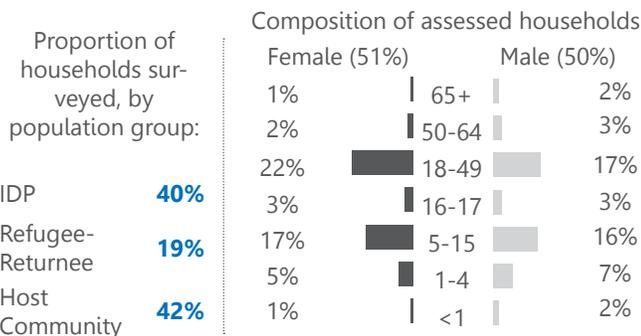
4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

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.

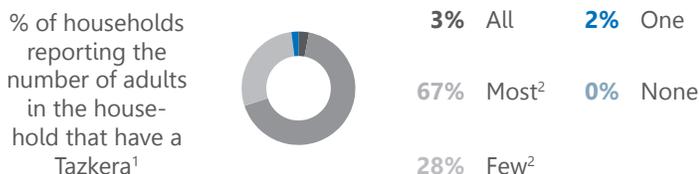
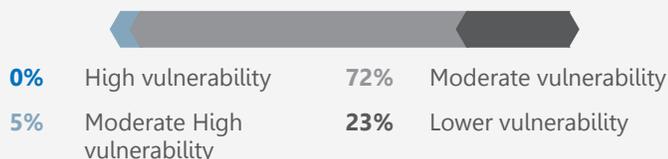


DEMOGRAPHICS



Average household size: **6.7**

The following index is a calculation of the Vulnerability Index score based on key reported multi-sectoral household vulnerabilities:



% of households being reportedly female-headed: **0%**

% of households reporting that one or more members have a disability: **17%**

% of households reporting that their head of household has a disability: **38%**



Movement Intentions

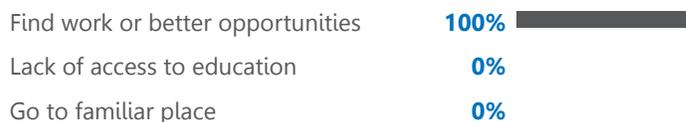


93% of households reported having no intention to move in the next 12 months.⁵

Of the **7%** of households reporting the intention to move in the next 12 months, the two most common movement intention locations were:



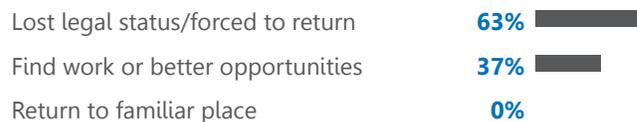
Of those households reporting the intention to move, the proportion of households by their reported main reason to move:³



Refugee Returnees

Average reported time that refugee returnee households have been in this location:* **7.4 year(s)**

% of refugee returnee households by main reason that they chose to return:*



IDPs

Average reported time since IDP households were first displaced:* **8.4 year(s)** and the average reported time since IDP households arrived in their current PARR location:* **4 year(s)**

Main province where IDP households were living prior to current PARR location*

Bamyan



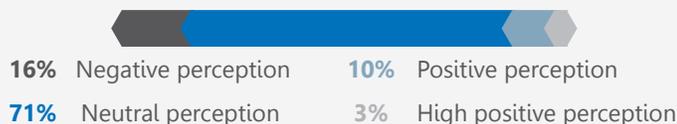
28% of IDP households reported that their current location was **not** their first location of displacement.*⁵



COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP INCLUSIVITY

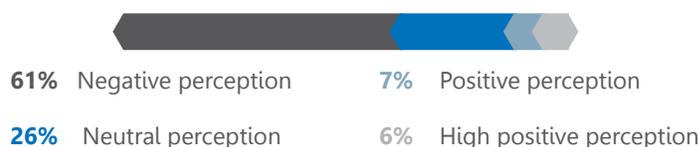
Community Leadership Inclusivity Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of local governance inclusivity, leadership accountability promotion of gender equality and effectiveness of community feedback mechanisms.



Womens Leadership

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the promotion of gender equality among community leadership structures.



1. A tazkera is the primary Afghan personal identification document. For further information, see [the NRC report about civil documentation](#).
2. Here, few means ≤50% adults within the family and most means >50% adults within the family.

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

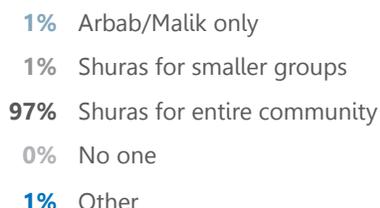
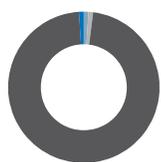
* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Community Leadership Inclusivity

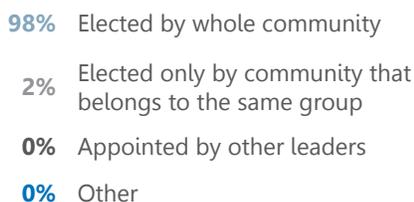
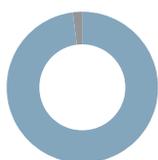
The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the overall inclusiveness of their community leadership.



% of households reporting on their community representatives:

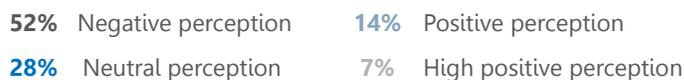


% of households reporting how the selection of leadership is done:



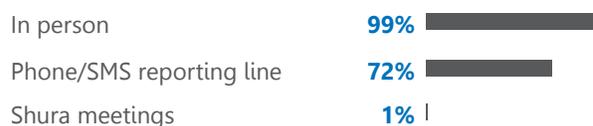
Community Leadership Accountability

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



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.⁵

% of households reporting to be aware of feedback mechanisms, top three feedback mechanisms reported:^{3,6}



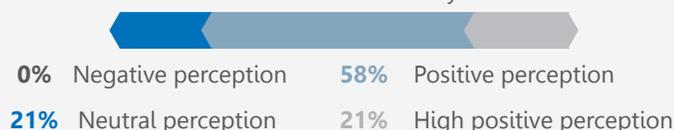
100% of key informants reported that they believed most complaints or feedback brought to community leadership will get a response.⁴



COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND STABILITY

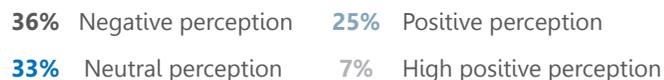
Community Relations and Stability Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of group coexistence, leadership legitimacy, stability and conflict within the community.

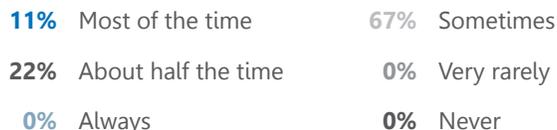


Community Relations

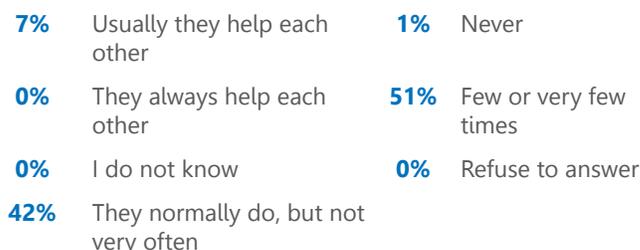
The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the legitimacy of community leadership in dealing with disputes.



Of the 100% of KIs reporting that the community faced conflict, the following % reported the frequency of issues needing to be referred up to district or provincial level authorities:⁴



The following displays the extent to which households believe members of the community in this location are helping each other in dealing with the current situation:



0% of KIs reported that they had not managed local disputes or conflicts between different members of the community.^{4,5}



100% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership had sustainable solutions and did not become problems again.^{4,5}



0% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership were **not** handled in a fair and equitable way.^{4,5}

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

4. Result is reported by Key Informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Safety, Security, and Stability

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



0% Negative perception **24%** Positive perception
2% Neutral perception **74%** High positive perception

Of the **0%** of KIs that reported a protection incident in the last year, the top three reported protection incidents were:^{3,4}

No key informants reported protection incidents in the Central-highlands region.



0% of KIs reported that men were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



0% of KIs reported that women were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



41% of households reported that there had not been disputes in the local community.⁵

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors involved were:^{3,6}

Men **80%**
 Community leaders **57%**
 Youth **50%**

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors to whom they would report the issue were:^{3,6}

Households themselves **98%**
 Religious leader **80%**
 Community leadership **77%**

Of households reporting that there are conflicts, the top three reasons were:^{3,6}

Land or shelter **85%**
 Money **62%**
 Crime/theft **32%**

STRENGTHENING PUBLIC SERVICES AND EQUITABLE ACCESS

Strengthening Public Services and Equitable Access Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of public service quality and satisfaction on a daily basis:



0% Negative perception **34%** Positive perception
1% Neutral perception **65%** High positive perception

Leadership of Service Provision

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the local leadership's management of the delivery of public services.



57% Negative perception **40%** Positive perception
0% Neutral perception **3%** High positive perception

Education

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to education in this location.



3% Negative perception **6%** Positive perception
4% Neutral perception **87%** High positive perception



67% of KIs reported that there were **no** local shuras or community organizations that help to manage education.^{4,5}

0% of KIs reported that most boys of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

0% of KIs reported that most girls of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

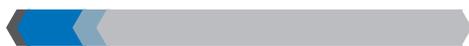
Key informants reported that both boys and girls of primary school age were able to attend school and did not face barriers to attend school in the Central-highlands region.

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
 6. Respondents could select up to three options.

Shelter and Land Tenure

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



3% Negative perception **6%** Positive perception
13% Neutral perception **78%** High positive perception

Proportion of households by main reported type of shelter where the households are living:

Permanent shelter (mud) **98%** ██████████
 Permanent shelter (fired bricks) **2%** █

Proportion of households by main reported type of accommodation arrangement:

Written agreement **79%** ██████████
 Verbal agreement **21%** █████

41% of the households reported having a land tenure arrangement where they could own land that could be used for farming/agriculture.

95% of households have not received threats of eviction in the last three months.⁵

WASH

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to water and sanitation in this location.



11% Negative perception **15%** Positive perception
15% Neutral perception **59%** High positive perception

0% of KIs reported that the amount of water was insufficient for everyone in the location to use.^{4,5}

78% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR location had not dried up in the last year.^{4,5}

0% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR was not safe to drink from.^{4,5}

Healthcare

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to healthcare in this location.



5% Negative perception **26%** Positive perception
5% Neutral perception **64%** High positive perception

Of households reporting they spent money on healthcare, in the last month, the top three healthcare expenditures were for:³

Medicine **100%** ██████████
 Travel to healthcare facilities **20%** ██████
 Fees for treatment **16%** █████

100% of KIs reported that there are **no** functioning health centers in this location.^{4,5}

0% of KIs reported that there are no female staff to treat women and girls.^{4,5}

67% of KIs reported that the community health workers or community midwives were untrained.^{4,5}

PARR PROGRAMME SUPPORT ACTIVITY IMPACT

% of households by reported type of assistance received in the last year:⁶

7% Community development	0% Education
7% Energy	0% Health
7% Infrastructure	79% Livelihoods
7% Shelter	14% Special assistance
0% WASH ⁷	1% Don't know
0% Other	0% Nothing

% of households reporting that the following vocational training would be helpful for the labour market:⁶

10% Agriculture	30% Business
0% Computer training	0% Cosmetics
0% Handcrafts	50% Healthcare
0% Languages	0% Religious
0% Teacher training	0% None
10% Other	

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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

7. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

% of households by main reported problems for the community:

0% Lack of education access	0% Lack of infrastructure
0% Non-integrated IDP or returnee populations	0% Insecurity ¹¹
0% Lack of adequate healthcare	0% Lack of clean water
100% Lack of livelihood opportunities	0% Lack of shelters
0% Unresponsive community leadership	0% Other

% of households reporting receiving the following training in this location in the last year:⁶

43% Agriculture	91% Business
2% Computer training	18% Cosmetics
91% Handcrafts	12% Healthcare
0% Languages	0% Religious
0% Teacher training	0% Other
0% None	

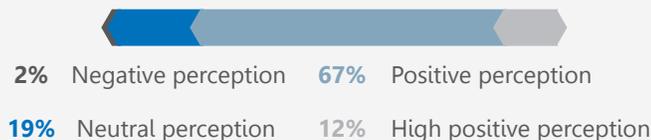
0% of households reported that they did not receive assistance in the last year.



INCOME GENERATION AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

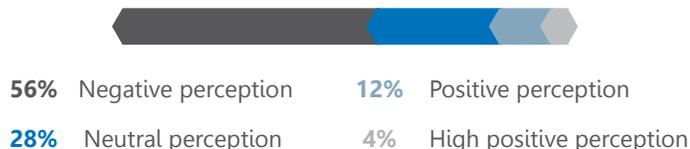
Income Generation and Economic Profile Index

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Economic Outlook

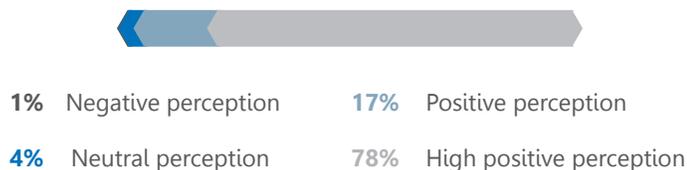
The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of a long-term positive economic outlook.



For **3%** of households that reported having their own business, the most common sector was: **Wholesale, retail trade, hotels, restaurants (100%)**

Women's Empowerment

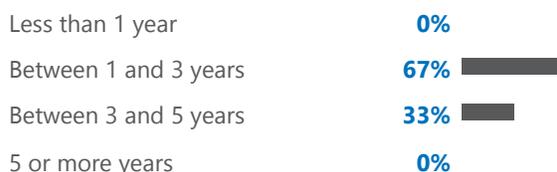
The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of women's empowerment and economic outlook.



85% 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.⁵

100% of business owners reported a decrease in revenue in past 90 days.⁵

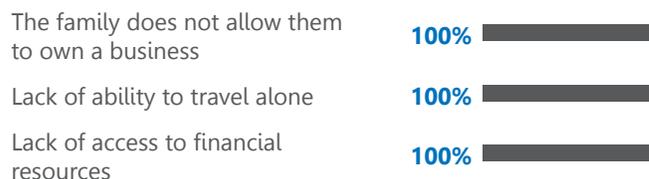
Households owning businesses reported that they had owned their business for the following amount of time:



33% of business owners reported that there were support networks or institutions in the location that can support with money or resources for their business. The following types of networks or institutions were noted to be present:



22% of KIs reported that women did **not** have the ability to start a business. Of these KIs, the most common reasons that women were not able to start or own businesses in the location were as follows:^{3,4}



22% of KIs reported that women were not allowed to own a business outside of their homes.⁴

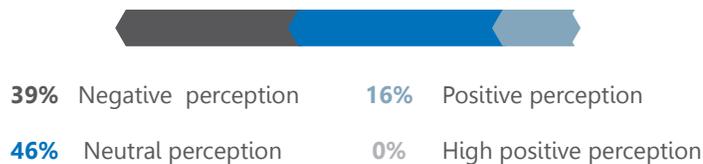
78% of KIs reported that they believed women to have the same access support for their businesses as men.⁴

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The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the labour market.



Top three primary sources of income reported by households:³



Average number of bread winners per household:

1.1

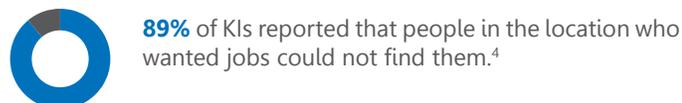
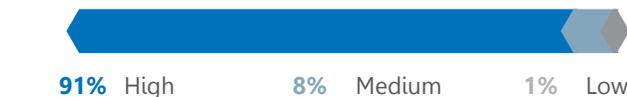
Household Hunger Score

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to go without food. This was calculated into Household Hunger Score (HHS),⁹ the final categories of which are shown below:



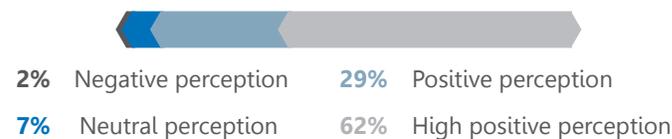
Reduced Coping Strategies Index

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to use coping strategies to make their food last longer. This was calculated into the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI),⁹ high referring to often using coping strategies and low to not so often:



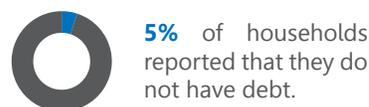
Economic Vulnerabilities

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of varying economic vulnerabilities.



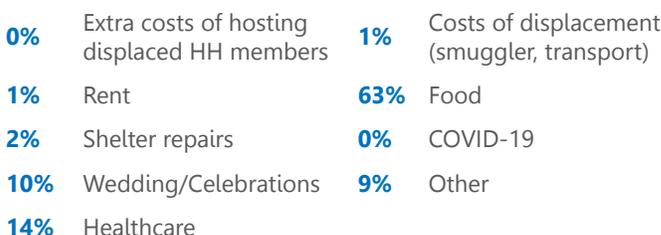
Average monthly income reported by households: **5,626 AFN**

Average monthly expenditure reported by households: **8,075 AFN**

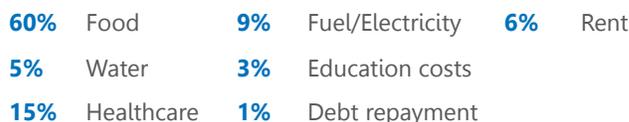


Average household debt: **51,552 AFN**

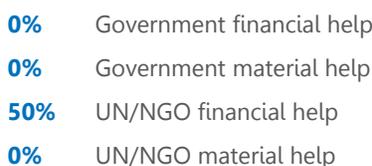
Main reasons for households who reported to be indebted:



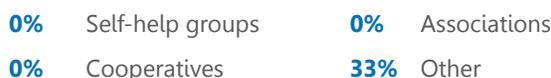
Average reported household expenditure in the last 30 days:



Of households who received support from government institutions or NGOs, they reported receiving the following support:



% of KIs who reported the types of collectives organized around business ownership that exist in PARR locations:



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5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

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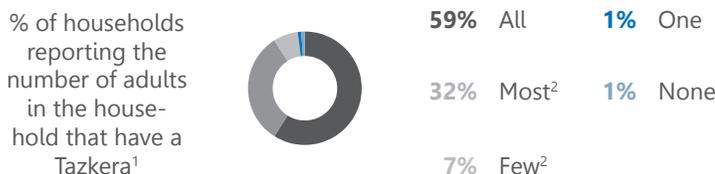
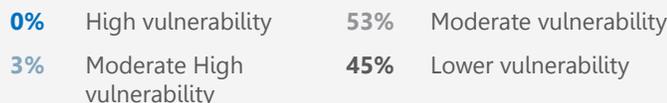


DEMOGRAPHICS

Proportion of households surveyed, by population group:	Composition of assessed households			
	Female (50%)		Male (50%)	
IDP	30%	16%	16%	16%
Refugee-Returnee	41%	4%	4%	4%
Host Community	29%	15%	15%	15%
		7%	7%	7%
		3%	3%	3%

Average household size: **10.9**

The following index is a calculation of the Vulnerability Index score based on key reported multi-sectoral household vulnerabilities.



% of households being reportedly female-headed: **6%**

% of households reporting that one or more members have a disability: **23%**

% of households reporting that their head of household has a disability: **41%**



Movement Intentions

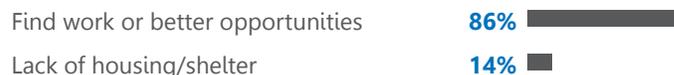


95% of households reported having no intention to move in the next 12 months.⁵

Of the **5%** of households reporting the intention to move in the next 12 months, the two most common movement intention locations were:



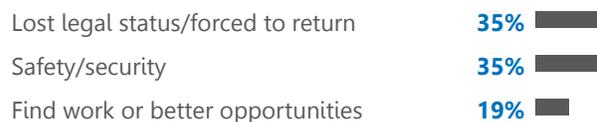
Of those households reporting the intention to move, the proportion of households by their reported main reason to move:³



Refugee Returnees

Average reported time that refugee returnee households have been in this location:* **12.4 year(s)**

% of refugee returnee households by main reason that they chose to return:*



IDPs

Average reported time since IDP households were first displaced:* **7.6 year(s)** and the average reported time since IDP households arrived in their current PARR location:* **4.3 year(s)**

Main province where IDP households were living prior to current PARR location*

Nangarhar



20% of IDP households reported that their current location was **not** their first location of displacement.*⁵



COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP INCLUSIVITY

Community Leadership Inclusivity Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of local governance inclusivity, leadership accountability promotion of gender equality and effectiveness of community feedback mechanisms.



Womens Leadership

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the promotion of gender equality among community leadership structures.



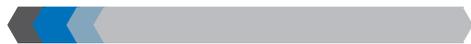
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Community Leadership Inclusivity

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the overall inclusiveness of their community leadership.



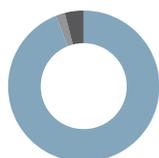
6% Negative perception 7% Positive perception
8% Neutral perception 79% High positive perception

% of households reporting on their community representatives:



40% Arbab/Malik only
4% Shuras for smaller groups
56% Shuras for entire community
0% No one
0% Other

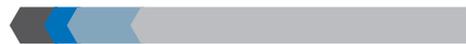
% of households reporting how the selection of leadership is done:



94% Elected by whole community
2% Elected only by community that belongs to the same group
4% Appointed by other leaders
0% Other

Community Leadership Accountability

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

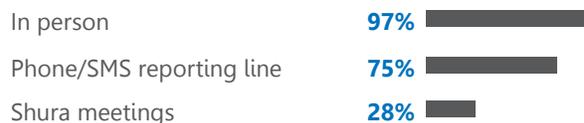


8% Negative perception 15% Positive perception
6% Neutral perception 72% High positive perception



14% of households reported that they were **not** aware of mechanisms in place through which they could provide feedback on issues within their current location.⁵

% of households reporting to be aware of feedback mechanisms, top three feedback mechanisms reported:^{3,6}



94% of key informants reported that they believed most complaints or feedback brought to community leadership will get a response.⁴



COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND STABILITY

Community Relations and Stability Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of group coexistence, leadership legitimacy, stability and conflict within the community.



6% Negative perception 21% Positive perception
6% Neutral perception 66% High positive perception

Community Relations

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



12% Negative perception 43% Positive perception
11% Neutral perception 34% High positive perception

Of the 72% of KIs reporting that the community faced conflict, the following % reported the frequency of issues needing to be referred up to district or provincial level authorities:⁴

17% Most of the time 39% Sometimes
14% About half the time 19% Very rarely
8% Always 3% Never

The following displays the extent to which households believe members of the community in this location are helping each other in dealing with the current situation:

11% Usually they help each other 5% Never
2% They always help each other 53% Few or very few times
7% I do not know 0% Refuse to answer
22% They normally do, but not very often



4% of KIs reported that they had not managed local disputes or conflicts between different members of the community.^{4,5}



83% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership had sustainable solutions and did not become problems again.^{4,5}



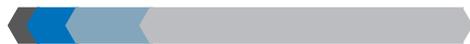
3% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership were **not** handled in a fair and equitable way.^{4,5}

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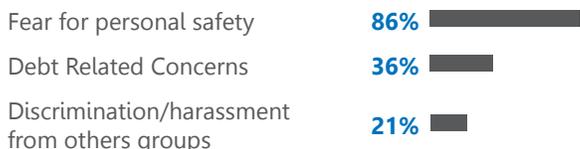
Safety, Security, and Stability

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



5% Negative perception 17% Positive perception
9% Neutral perception 69% High positive perception

Of the 39% of KIs that reported a protection incident in the last year, the top three reported protection incidents were:^{3,4}



19% of KIs reported that men were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



17% of KIs reported that women were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



56% of households reported that there had not been disputes in the local community.⁵

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors involved were:^{3,6}



Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors to whom they would report the issue were:^{3,6}



Of households reporting that there are conflicts, the top three reasons were:^{3,6}



STRENGTHENING PUBLIC SERVICES AND EQUITABLE ACCESS

Strengthening Public Services and Equitable Access Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of public service quality and satisfaction on a daily basis:



2% Negative perception 13% Positive perception
7% Neutral perception 78% High positive perception

Leadership of Service Provision

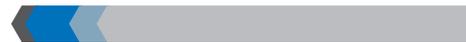
The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the local leadership's management of the delivery of public services.



7% Negative perception 14% Positive perception
0% Neutral perception 80% High positive perception

Education

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to education in this location.



4% Negative perception 7% Positive perception
10% Neutral perception 79% High positive perception



14% of KIs reported that there were **no** local shuras or community organizations that help to manage education.^{4,5}

13% of KIs reported that most boys of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

Of those, the main reported reason that boys could not attend was:⁴ **child had to earn money instead (100%)**

3% of KIs reported that most girls of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

Of those, the main reported reason that girls could not attend was:⁴ **School is too far (100%)**

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

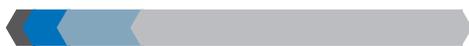
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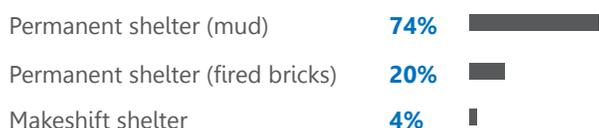
Shelter and Land Tenure

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



4% Negative perception 17% Positive perception
8% Neutral perception 71% High positive perception

Proportion of households by main reported type of shelter where the households are living:



Proportion of households by main reported type of accommodation arrangement:



74% of the households reported having a land tenure arrangement where they could own land that could be used for farming/agriculture.



96% of households have not received threats of eviction in the last three months.⁵

WASH

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to water and sanitation in this location.



15% Negative perception 8% Positive perception
8% Neutral perception 69% High positive perception



58% of KIs reported that the amount of water was insufficient for everyone in the location to use.^{4,5}



39% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR location had not dried up in the last year.^{4,5}



11% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR was not safe to drink from.^{4,5}

Healthcare

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to healthcare in this location.



8% Negative perception 12% Positive perception
10% Neutral perception 71% High positive perception

Of households reporting they spent money on healthcare, in the last month, the top three healthcare expenditures were for:³



19% of KIs reported that there are no functioning health centers in this location.^{4,5}



31% of KIs reported that there are no female staff to treat women and girls.^{4,5}



28% of KIs reported that the community health workers or community midwives were untrained.^{4,5}



PARR PROGRAMME SUPPORT ACTIVITY IMPACT

% of households by reported type of assistance received in the last year:⁶

20%	Community development	21%	Education
12%	Energy	3%	Health
19%	Infrastructure	27%	Livelihoods
13%	Shelter	71%	Special assistance
18%	WASH ⁷	1%	Don't know
0%	Other	9%	Nothing

% of households reporting that the following vocational training would be helpful for the labour market:⁶

37%	Agriculture	20%	Business
6%	Computer training	0%	Cosmetics
42%	Handcrafts	56%	Healthcare
7%	Languages	2%	Religious
35%	Teacher training	0%	None
0%	Other		

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7. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

% of households by main reported problems for the community:

4% Lack of education access	0% Lack of infrastructure
0% Non-integrated IDP or returnee populations	0% Insecurity ¹¹
2% Lack of adequate healthcare	5% Lack of clean water
89% Lack of livelihood opportunities	0% Lack of shelters
0% Unresponsive community leadership	0% Other

% of households reporting receiving the following training in this location in the last year:⁶

42% Agriculture	67% Business
22% Computer training	0% Cosmetics
68% Handcrafts	31% Healthcare
4% Languages	1% Religious
27% Teacher training	0% Other
1% None	

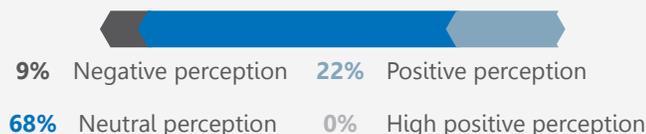
9% of households reported that they did not receive assistance in the last year.



INCOME GENERATION AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

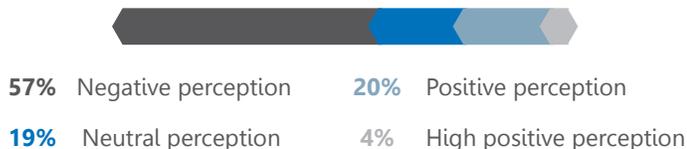
Income Generation and Economic Profile Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of economic and labor market perceptions, women's financial accessibility, every day expenditures and economic variables:



Economic Outlook

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

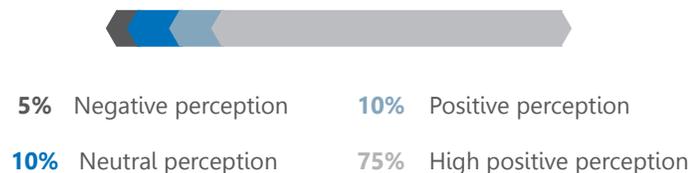


For **32%** of households that reported having their own business, the most common sector was: **Wholesale, retail trade, hotels, restaurants (60%)**



Women's Empowerment

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of women's empowerment and economic outlook.



39% 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.⁵

89% of business owners reported a decrease in revenue in past 90 days.⁵

Households owning businesses reported that they had owned their business for the following amount of time:

Less than 1 year	18%
Between 1 and 3 years	41%
Between 3 and 5 years	25%
5 or more years	16%

22% of business owners reported that there were support networks or institutions in the location that can support with money or resources for their business. The following types of networks or institutions were noted to be present:

Village-based savings and lending	94%
Self help groups	94%
Bank/loans	44%

31% of KIs reported that women did **not** have the ability to start a business. Of these KIs, the most common reasons that women were not able to start or own businesses in the location were as follows:^{3,4}

Lack of access to financial resources	73%
Lack of education or skills	64%
Lack of ability to travel alone	55%

83% of KIs reported that women were not allowed to own a business outside of their homes.⁴

33% of KIs reported that they believed women to have the same access support for their businesses as men.⁴

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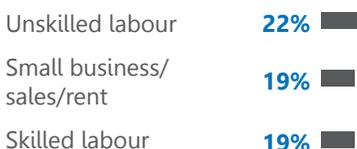
5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
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8. Insecurity defined as a general feeling, and referred to either direct violence or perceived

Labour Market Perceptions

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the labour market.



Top three primary sources of income reported by households:³



Average number of bread winners per household:

1.4

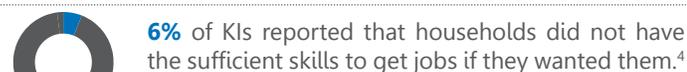
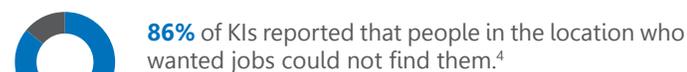
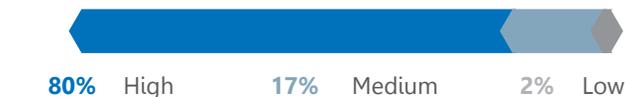
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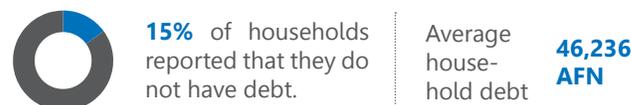
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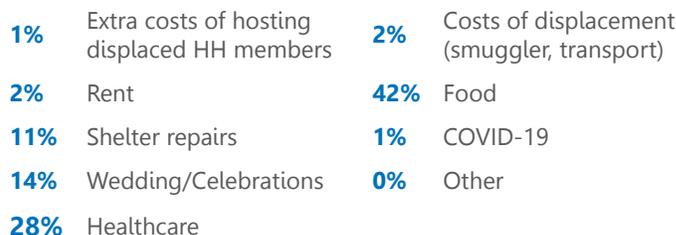


Average monthly income reported by households: **9,699 AFN**

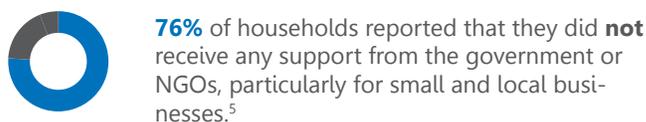
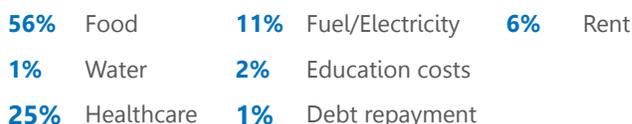
Average monthly expenditure reported by households: **11,697 AFN**



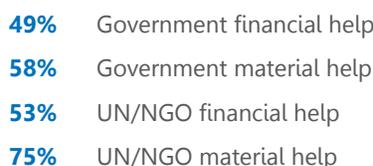
Main reasons for households who reported to be indebted:



Average reported household expenditure in the last 30 days:



Of households who received support from government institutions or NGOs, they reported receiving the following support:



% of KIs who reported the types of collectives organized around business ownership that exist in PARR locations:



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HUMANITARIAN BASELINE FOR COMMUNITY BASE PROGRAMMING IN PRIORITY AREAS OF RETURN AND REINTEGRATION (PARR)

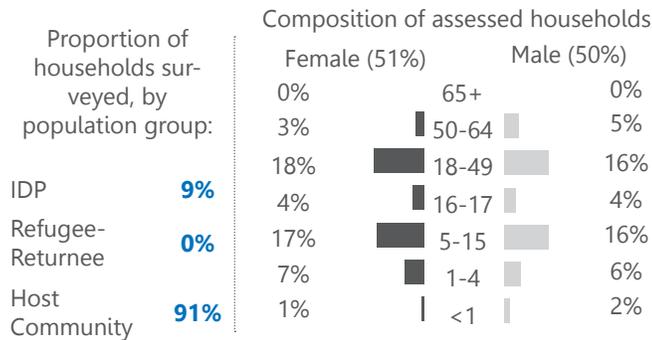


Northern Region

December 2021

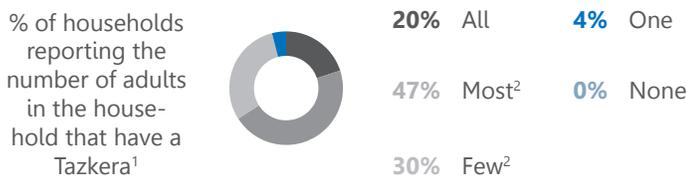
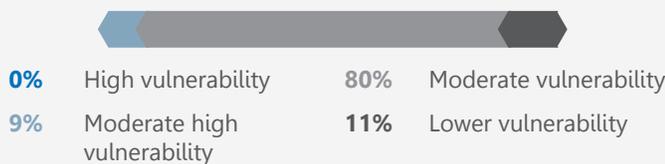


DEMOGRAPHICS



Average household size: **8.1**

The following index is a calculation of the Vulnerability Index score based on key reported multi-sectoral household vulnerabilities.



% of households being reportedly female-headed: **0%**

% of households reporting that their head of household has a disability: **5%**

% of households reporting that one or more members have a disability: **2%**



Movement Intentions



100% of households reported having no intention to move in the next 12 months.⁵

No representative sample of households reported that they had movement intentions in the Northern region.



Refugee Returnees

There was no refugee-returnee population interviewed in this location.



IDPs

Average reported time since IDP households were first displaced: **4.4 year(s)** and the average reported time since IDP households arrived in their current PARR location: **3.3 year(s)**

Main province where IDP households were living prior to current PARR location* **Faryab**



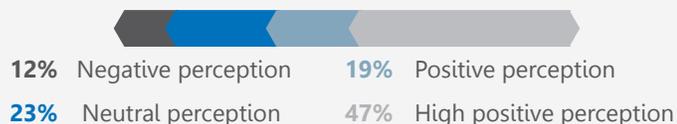
0% of IDP households reported that their current location was **not** their first location of displacement.*⁵



COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP INCLUSIVITY

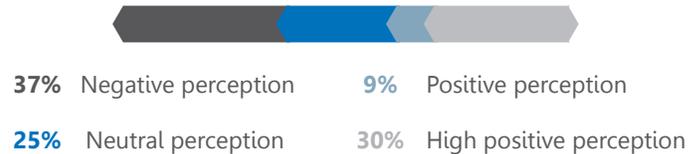
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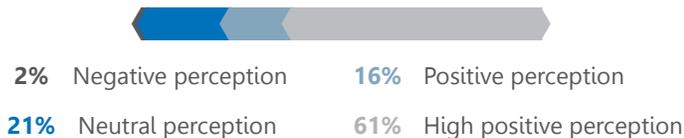
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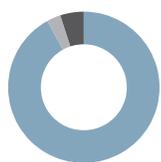
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Community Leadership Inclusivity

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the overall inclusiveness of their community leadership.



% of households reporting who represents their community:



- 92% Arbab/Malik only
- 3% Shuras for smaller groups
- 5% Shuras for entire community
- 0% No one
- 0% Other

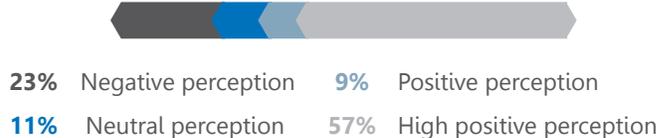
% of households reporting how the selection of leadership is done:



- 0% Elected by whole community
- 100% Elected only by community that belongs to the same group
- 0% Appointed by other leaders
- 0% Other

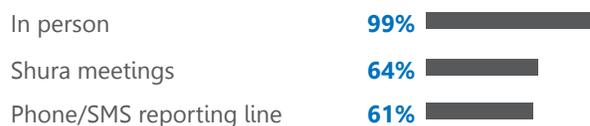
Community Leadership Accountability

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



8% of households reported that they were **not** aware of mechanisms in place through which they could provide feedback on issues within their current location.⁵

% of households reporting to be aware of feedback mechanisms, top three feedback mechanisms reported:^{3,6}



100% of key informants reported that they believed most complaints or feedback brought to community leadership will get a response.⁴



COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND STABILITY

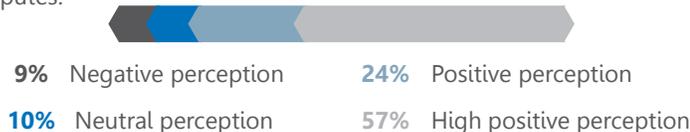
Community Relations and Stability Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of group coexistence, leadership legitimacy, stability and conflict within the community.



Community Relations

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



Of the 67% of KIs reporting that the community faced conflict, the following % reported the frequency of issues needing to be referred up to district or provincial level authorities:⁴

- 0% Most of the time
- 22% About half the time
- 0% Always
- 67% Sometimes
- 11% Very rarely
- 0% Never

The following displays the extent to which households believe members of the community in this location are helping each other in dealing with the current situation:

- 53% Usually they help each other
- 8% They always help each other
- 27% I do not know
- 2% They normally do, but not very often
- 0% Never
- 11% Few or very few times
- 0% Refuse to answer



0% of KIs reported that they had not managed local disputes or conflicts between different members of the community.^{4,5}



100% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership had sustainable solutions and did not become problems again.^{4,5}



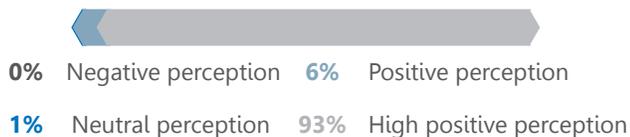
0% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership were **not** handled in a fair and equitable way.^{4,5}

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Safety, Security, and Stability

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



Of the **0%** of KIs that reported a protection incident in the last year, the top three reported protection incidents were:^{3,4}

No key informants reported protection incidents in the Northern region.



0% of KIs reported that men were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



0% of KIs reported that women were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



78% of households reported that there had not been disputes in the local community.⁵

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors involved were:^{3,6}



Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors to whom they would report the issue were:^{3,6}



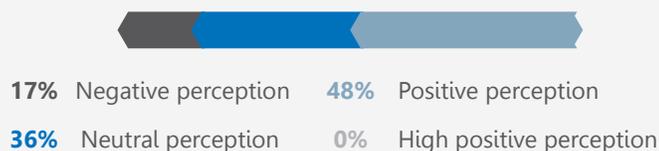
Of households reporting that there are conflicts, the top three reasons were:^{3,6}



STRENGTHENING PUBLIC SERVICES AND EQUITABLE ACCESS

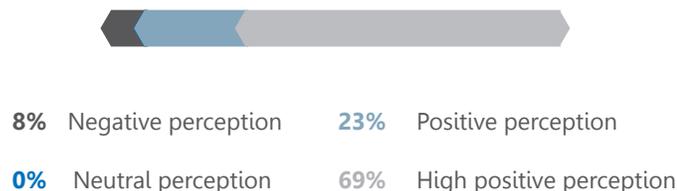
Strengthening Public Services and Equitable Access Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of public service quality and satisfaction on a daily basis:



Leadership of Service Provision

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the local leadership's management of the delivery of public services.



Education

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to education in this location.



100% of KIs reported that there were **no** local shuras or community organizations that help to manage education.^{4,5}

0% of KIs reported that most boys of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

0% of KIs reported that most girls of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

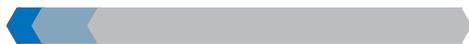
Key informants reported that both boys and girls of primary school age were able to attend school and did not face barriers to attend school in the Northern region.

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.

Shelter and Land Tenure

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



1% Negative perception **13%** Positive perception
6% Neutral perception **80%** High positive perception

Proportion of households by main reported type of shelter where the households are living:

Permanent shelter (mud) **100%** 

Proportion of households by main reported type of accommodation arrangement:

Written agreement **98%** 
 Verbal agreement **2%** 

95% of the households reported having a land tenure arrangement where they could own land that could be used for farming/agriculture.

 **100%** of households have not received threats of eviction in the last three months.⁵

WASH

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to water and sanitation in this location.



91% Negative perception **1%** Positive perception
8% Neutral perception **0%** High positive perception

 **100%** of KIs reported that the amount of water was insufficient for everyone in the location to use.^{4,5}

 **0%** of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR location had not dried up in the last year.^{4,5}

 **11%** of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR was not safe to drink from.^{4,5}

Healthcare

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to healthcare in this location.



98% Negative perception **0%** Positive perception
2% Neutral perception **0%** High positive perception

Of households reporting they spent money on healthcare, in the last month, the top three healthcare expenditures were for:³

Medicine **97%** 
 Travel to healthcare facilities **85%** 
 Fees for treatment **12%** 

 **100%** of KIs reported that there are **no** functioning health centers in this location.^{4,5}

 **0%** of KIs reported that there are no female staff to treat women and girls.^{4,5}

 **100%** of KIs reported that the community health workers or community midwives were untrained.^{4,5}

PARR PROGRAMME SUPPORT ACTIVITY IMPACT

% of households by reported type of assistance received in the last year:⁶

0% Community development	8% Education
46% Energy	0% Health
0% Infrastructure	0% Livelihoods
15% Shelter	54% Special assistance
0% WASH ⁷	1% Don't know
0% Other	0% Nothing

% of households reporting that the following vocational training would be helpful for the labour market:⁶

0% Agriculture	0% Business
0% Computer training	0% Cosmetics
67% Handcrafts	0% Healthcare
0% Languages	0% Religious
33% Teacher training	0% None

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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

7. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

% of households by main reported problems for the community:

1% Lack of education access	0% Lack of infrastructure
0% Non-integrated IDP or returnee populations	0% Insecurity ¹¹
6% Lack of adequate healthcare	16% Lack of clean water
75% Lack of livelihood opportunities	0% Lack of shelters
2% Unresponsive community leadership	0% Other

% of households reporting receiving the following training in this location in the last year:⁶

67% Agriculture	50% Business
4% Computer training	0% Cosmetics
82% Handcrafts	78% Healthcare
1% Languages	3% Religious
3% Teacher training	0% Other
0% None	

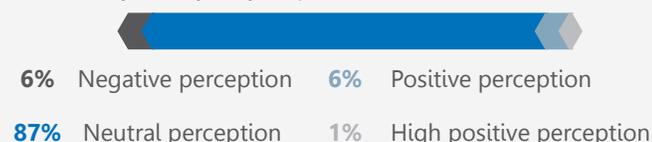
0% of households reported that they did not receive assistance in the last year.



INCOME GENERATION AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

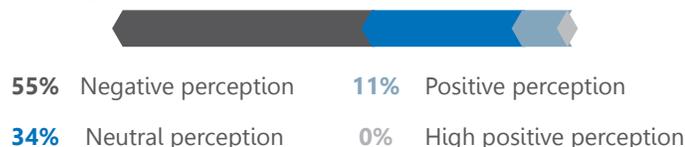
Income Generation and Economic Profile Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of economic and labor market perceptions, women's financial accessibility, every day expenditures and economic variables:



Economic Outlook

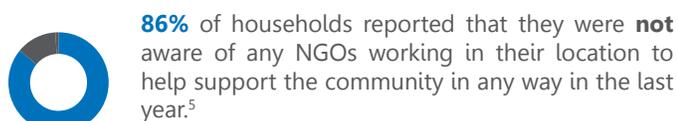
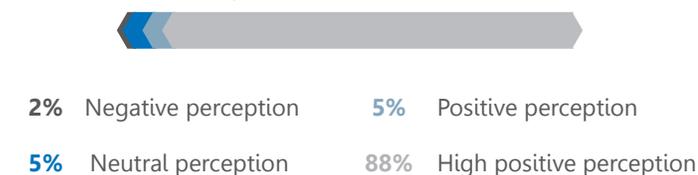
The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of a long-term positive economic outlook.



For **2%** of households that reported having their own business, the most common sector was: **Agriculture, livestock (100%)**

Women's Empowerment

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of women's empowerment and economic outlook.



100% of business owners reported a decrease in revenue in past 90 days.⁵

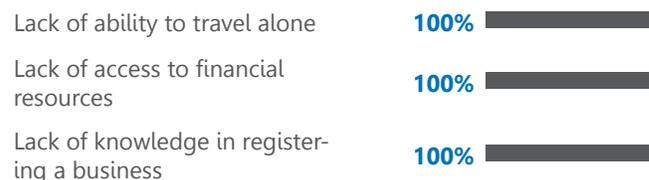
Households owning businesses reported that they had owned their business for the following amount of time:



0% of business owners reported that there were support networks or institutions in the location that can support with money or resources for their business. The following types of networks or institutions were noted to be present:

No representative sample of households reported that there were support networks or institutions to support businesses in the Northern region.

33% of KIs reported that women did **not** have the ability to start a business. Of these KIs, the most common reasons that women were not able to start or own businesses in the location were as follows:^{3,4}



89% of KIs reported that women were not allowed to own a business outside of their homes.⁴

22% of KIs reported that they believed women to have the same access support for their businesses as men.⁴

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
8. Insecurity defined as a general feeling, and referred to either direct violence or perceived

Labour Market Perceptions

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the labour market.



18% Negative perception **4%** Positive perception
78% Neutral perception **0%** High positive perception

Top three primary sources of income reported by households:³



Average number of bread winners per household:

1.1

Household Hunger Score

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to go without food. This was calculated into Household Hunger Score (HHS),⁹ the final categories of which are shown below:



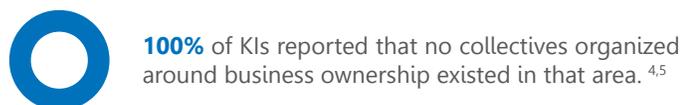
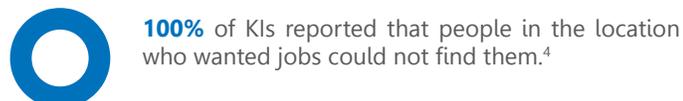
6% Severe hunger **59%** Moderate hunger **35%** Little hunger

Reduced Coping Strategies Index

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to use coping strategies to make their food last longer. This was calculated into the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI),⁹ high referring to often using coping strategies and low to not so often:



77% High **13%** Medium **8%** Low



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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

Economic Vulnerabilities

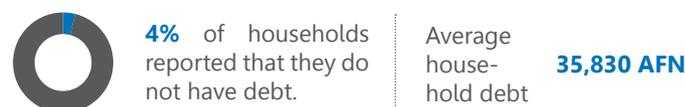
The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of varying economic vulnerabilities.



91% Negative perception **3%** Positive perception
5% Neutral perception **1%** High positive perception

Average monthly income reported by households: **5,271 AFN**

Average monthly expenditure reported by households: **5,859 AFN**

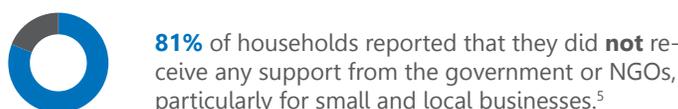


Main reasons for households who reported to be indebted:

0% Extra costs of hosting displaced HH members	0% Costs of displacement (smuggler, transport)
1% Rent	73% Food
13% Shelter repairs	0% COVID-19
5% Wedding/Celebrations	0% Other
7% Healthcare	

Average reported household expenditure in the last 30 days:

63% Food	22% Fuel/Electricity	0% Rent
2% Water	0% Education costs	
10% Healthcare	3% Debt repayment	



Of households who received support from government institutions or NGOs, they reported receiving the following support:

0% Government financial help
0% Government material help
32% UN/NGO financial help
90% UN/NGO material help

% of KIs who reported the types of collectives organized around business ownership that exist in PARR locations:

0% Self-help groups	0% Associations
0% Cooperatives	33% Other

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

9. Food Security Cluster, Food Security and Livelihoods Indicator Handbook, May 2020.

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.

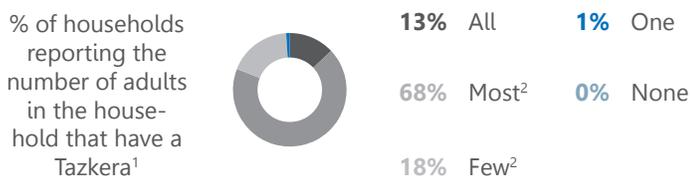
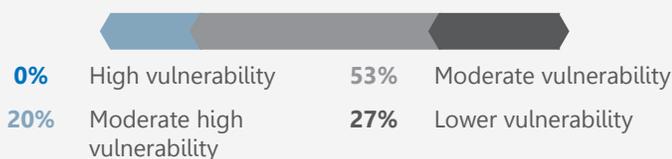


DEMOGRAPHICS

Proportion of households surveyed, by population group:	Composition of assessed households			
	Female (51%)		Male (49%)	
IDP	30%	19%	17%	1%
Refugee-Returnee	15%	6%	5%	3%
Host Community	55%	13%	12%	1%
		9%	9%	1%
		2%	3%	1%

Average household size: **7**

The following index is a calculation of the Vulnerability Index score based on key reported multi-sectoral household vulnerabilities.



% of households being reportedly female-headed:

0%

% of households reporting that one or more members have a disability:

19%

% of households reporting that their head of household has a disability:

27%



Movement Intentions

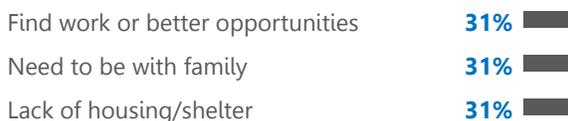


94% of households reported having no intention to move in the next 12 months.⁵

Of the **6%** of households reporting the intention to move in the next 12 months, the two most common movement intention locations were:



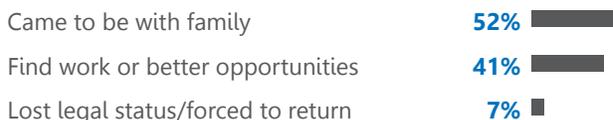
Of those households reporting the intention to move, the proportion of households by their reported main reason to move:³



Refugee Returnees

Average reported time that refugee returnee households have been in this location:* **1.4 year(s)**

% of refugee returnee households by main reason that they chose to return:*



IDPs

Average reported time since IDP households were first displaced:* **1.3 year(s)** and the average reported time since IDP households arrived in their current PARR location:* **0.6 year(s)**

Main province where IDP households were living prior to current PARR location*

Badakhshan



2% of IDP households reported that their current location was **not** their first location of displacement.*⁵



COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP INCLUSIVITY

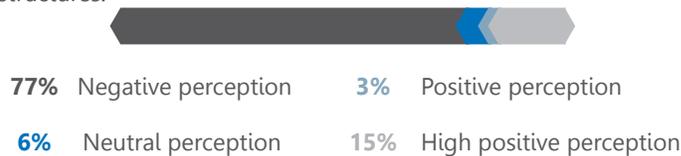
Community Leadership Inclusivity Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of local governance inclusivity, leadership accountability promotion of gender equality and effectiveness of community feedback mechanisms.



Womens Leadership

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the promotion of gender equality among community leadership structures.



1. A tazkera is the primary Afghan personal identification document. For further information, see [the NRC report about civil documentation](#).
2. Here, few means ≤50% adults within the family and most means >50% adults within the family.

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

* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Community Leadership Inclusivity

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the overall inclusiveness of their community leadership.



35% Negative perception **8%** Positive perception
23% Neutral perception **35%** High positive perception

% of households reporting on their community representatives:



0% Arbab/Malik only
27% Shuras for smaller groups
73% Shuras for entire community
0% No one
0% Other

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



72% Elected by whole community
21% Elected only by community that belongs to the same group
7% Appointed by other leaders
0% Other

Community Leadership Accountability

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



41% Negative perception **4%** Positive perception
27% Neutral perception **28%** High positive perception



31% of households reported that they were **not** aware of mechanisms in place through which they could provide feedback on issues within their current location.⁵

% of households reporting to be aware of feedback mechanisms, top three feedback mechanisms reported:^{3,6}

In person **82%**
 Phone/SMS reporting line **75%**
 Community centers **44%**

92% of key informants reported that they believed most complaints or feedback brought to community leadership will get a response.⁴



COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND STABILITY

Community Relations and Stability Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of group coexistence, leadership legitimacy, stability and conflict within the community.



19% Negative perception **24%** Positive perception
14% Neutral perception **43%** High positive perception

Community Relations

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



14% Negative perception **33%** Positive perception
15% Neutral perception **39%** High positive perception

Of the **92%** of KIs reporting that the community faced conflict, the following % reported the frequency of issues needing to be referred up to district or provincial level authorities:⁴

8% Most of the time **54%** Sometimes
4% About half the time **29%** Very rarely
0% Always **4%** Never

The following displays the extent to which households believe members of the community in this location are helping each other in dealing with the current situation:

28% Usually they help each other **0%** Never
12% They always help each other **24%** Few or very few times
2% I do not know **0%** Refuse to answer
35% They normally do, but not very often



0% of KIs reported that they had not managed local disputes or conflicts between different members of the community.^{4,5}



88% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership had sustainable solutions and did not become problems again.^{4,5}



13% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership were **not** handled in a fair and equitable way.^{4,5}

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
 6. Respondents could select up to three options.
 * As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Safety, Security, and Stability

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



26% Negative perception **15%** Positive perception
12% Neutral perception **48%** High positive perception

Of the **96%** of KIs that reported a protection incident in the last year, the top three reported protection incidents were:^{3,4}

Fear for personal safety **70%**

Discrimination/harassment from others groups **65%**

Government restrictions related to COVID-19 **39%**



0% of KIs reported that men were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



75% of KIs reported that women were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



49% of households reported that there had not been disputes in the local community.⁵

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors involved were:^{3,6}

Households **97%**

Landowners **64%**

Community leaders **50%**

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors to whom they would report the issue were:^{3,6}

Community leadership **80%**

Religious leader **80%**

Households themselves **42%**

Of households reporting that there are conflicts, the top three reasons were:^{3,6}

Land or shelter **81%**

Marriage/relationships **72%**

Crime/theft **59%**

STRENGTHENING PUBLIC SERVICES AND EQUITABLE ACCESS

Strengthening Public Services and Equitable Access Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of public service quality and satisfaction on a daily basis:



42% Negative perception **14%** Positive perception
38% Neutral perception **6%** High positive perception

Leadership of Service Provision

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the local leadership's management of the delivery of public services.



68% Negative perception **8%** Positive perception
0% Neutral perception **24%** High positive perception

Education

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to education in this location.



25% Negative perception **7%** Positive perception
7% Neutral perception **61%** High positive perception



58% of KIs reported that there were **no** local shuras or community organizations that help to manage education.^{4,5}

Key informants reported that boys of primary school age were able to attend school and did not face barriers to attend school in the North-Eastern region.

14% of KIs reported that most girls of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

Of those, the main reported reason that girls could not attend was:⁴ **cannot afford to pay for school related costs (100%)**

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
 6. Respondents could select up to three options.

Shelter and Land Tenure

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



51% Negative perception **28%** Positive perception
5% Neutral perception **17%** High positive perception

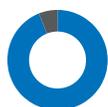
Proportion of households by main reported type of shelter where the households are living:

Permanent shelter (mud) **91%** ██████████
 Permanent shelter (fired bricks) **7%** █
 Makeshift shelter **1%** |

Proportion of households by main reported type of accommodation arrangement:

Verbal agreement **50%** ██████████
 Written agreement **46%** ██████████
 Prefer not to answer **4%** █

66% of the households reported having a land tenure arrangement where they could own land that could be used for farming/agriculture.



94% of households have not received threats of eviction in the last three months.⁵

WASH

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to water and sanitation in this location.



86% Negative perception **2%** Positive perception
4% Neutral perception **9%** High positive perception



79% of KIs reported that the amount of water was insufficient for everyone in the location to use.^{4,5}



54% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR location had not dried up in the last year.^{4,5}



29% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR was not safe to drink from.^{4,5}

Healthcare

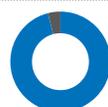
The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to healthcare in this location.



90% Negative perception **1%** Positive perception
3% Neutral perception **7%** High positive perception

Of households reporting they spent money on healthcare, in the last month, the top three healthcare expenditures were for:³

Fees for treatment **92%** ██████████
 Medicine **90%** ██████████
 Travel to healthcare facilities **88%** ██████████



96% of KIs reported that there are **no** functioning health centers in this location.^{4,5}



0% of KIs reported that there are no female staff to treat women and girls.^{4,5}



92% of KIs reported that the community health workers or community midwives were untrained.^{4,5}



PARR PROGRAMME SUPPORT ACTIVITY IMPACT

% of households by reported type of assistance received in the last year:⁶

0% Community development	0% Education
3% Energy	1% Health
6% Infrastructure	90% Livelihoods
24% Shelter	2% Special assistance
3% WASH ⁷	14% Don't know
0% Other	0% Nothing

% of households reporting that the following vocational training would be helpful for the labour market:⁶

11% Agriculture	20% Business
0% Computer training	1% Cosmetics
14% Handcrafts	82% Healthcare
0% Languages	2% Religious
6% Teacher training	0% None
0% Other	

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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

7. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

% of households by main reported problems for the community:

0% Lack of education access	0% Lack of infrastructure
4% Non-integrated IDP or returnee populations	3% Insecurity ¹¹
10% Lack of adequate healthcare	8% Lack of clean water
75% Lack of livelihood opportunities	0% Lack of shelters
0% Unresponsive community leadership	1% Other

% of households reporting receiving the following training in this location in the last year:⁶

74% Agriculture	69% Business
3% Computer training	4% Cosmetics
95% Handcrafts	32% Healthcare
0% Languages	6% Religious
11% Teacher training	0% Other
0% None	

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



INCOME GENERATION AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

Income Generation and Economic Profile Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of economic and labor market perceptions, women's financial accessibility, every day expenditures and economic variables:



12% Negative perception	34% Positive perception
40% Neutral perception	14% High positive perception



Economic Outlook

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



44% Negative perception	7% Positive perception
32% Neutral perception	18% High positive perception

For **3%** of households that reported having their own business, the most common sector was: **Wholesale, retail trade, hotels, restaurants (99%)**



Women's Empowerment

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of women's empowerment and economic outlook.



45% Negative perception	10% Positive perception
14% Neutral perception	31% High positive perception



52% 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.⁵

100% of business owners reported a decrease in revenue in past 90 days.⁵

Households owning businesses reported that they had owned their business for the following amount of time:

Less than 1 year	32%
Between 1 and 3 years	67%
Between 3 and 5 years	0%
5 or more years	1%

1% of business owners reported that there were support networks or institutions in the location that can support with money or resources for their business. The following types of networks or institutions were noted to be present:

Village-based savings and lending	100%
Micro-finance	50%

75% of KIs reported that women did **not** have the ability to start a business. Of these KIs, the most common reasons that women were not able to start or own businesses in the location were as follows:^{3,4}

Lack of access to financial resources	100%
Lack of ability to travel alone	94%
The family does not allow them to own a business	78%

92% of KIs reported that women were not allowed to own a business outside of their homes.⁴

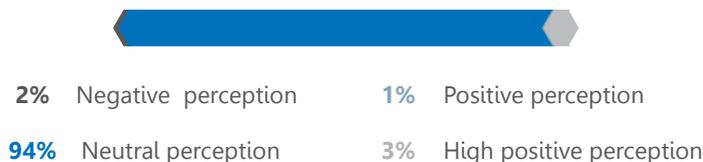
13% of KIs reported that they believed women to have the same access support for their businesses as men.⁴

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
8. Insecurity defined as a general feeling, and referred to either direct violence or perceived

Labour Market Perceptions

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the labour market.



Top three primary sources of income reported by households:³



Average number of bread winners per household:

1

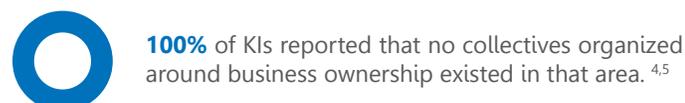
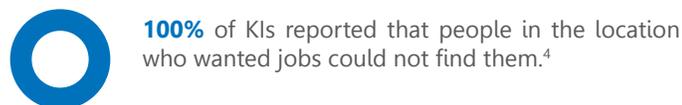
Household Hunger Score

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to go without food. This was calculated into Household Hunger Score (HHS),⁹ the final categories of which are shown below:



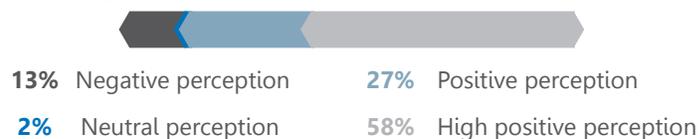
Reduced Coping Strategies Index

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to use coping strategies to make their food last longer. This was calculated into the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI),⁹ high referring to often using coping strategies and low to not so often:



Economic Vulnerabilities

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of varying economic vulnerabilities.

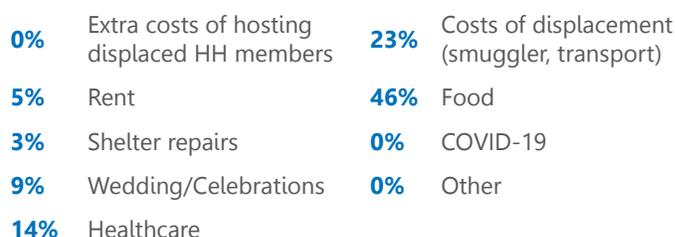


Average monthly income reported by households: **7,891 AFN**

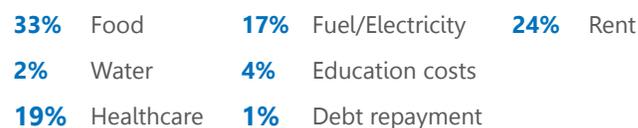
Average monthly expenditure reported by households: **6,843 AFN**



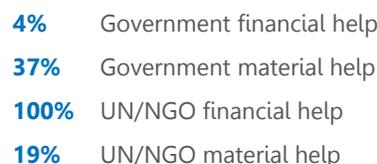
Main reasons for households who reported to be indebted:



Average reported household expenditure in the last 30 days:



Of households who received support from government institutions or NGOs, they reported receiving the following support:



% of KIs who reported the types of collectives organized around business ownership that exist in PARR locations:



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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

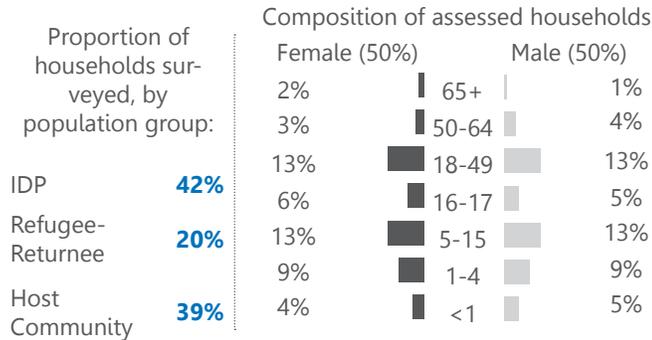
9. Food Security Cluster, Food Security and Livelihoods Indicator Handbook, May 2020.

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.

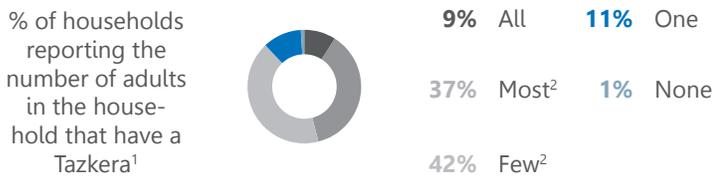
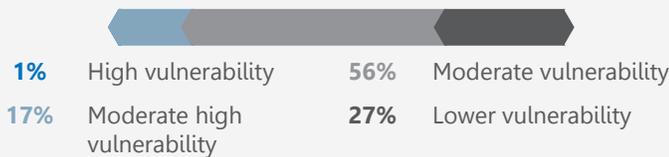


DEMOGRAPHICS



Average household size: **9.2**

The following index is a calculation of the Vulnerability Index score based on key reported multi-sectoral household vulnerabilities.



% of households being reportedly female-headed: **0%**

% of households reporting that their head of household has a disability: **33%**

% of households reporting that one or more members have a disability: **23%**



Movement Intentions

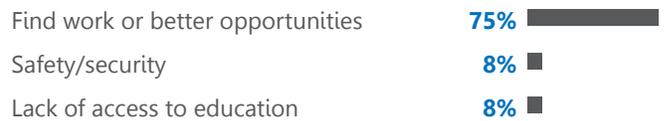


95% of households reported having no intention to move in the next 12 months.⁵

Of the **5%** of households reporting the intention to move in the next 12 months, the two most common movement intention locations were:



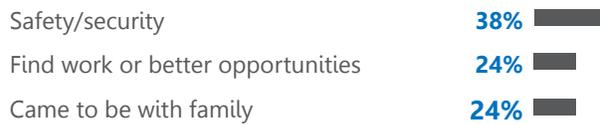
Of those households reporting the intention to move, the proportion of households by their reported main reason to move:³



Refugee Returnees

Average reported time that refugee returnee households have been in this location:^{*} **2 year(s)**

% of refugee returnee households by main reason that they chose to return:^{*}



IDPs

Average reported time since IDP households were first displaced:^{*} **2.5 year(s)** and the average reported time since IDP households arrived in their current PARR location:^{*} **0.5 year(s)**

Main province where IDP households were living prior to current PARR location:^{*}

Helmand



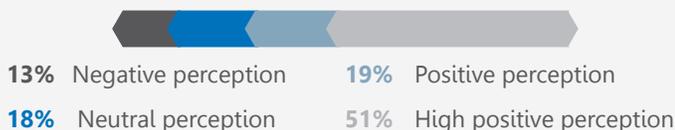
17% of IDP households reported that their current location was **not** their first location of displacement.⁵



COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP INCLUSIVITY

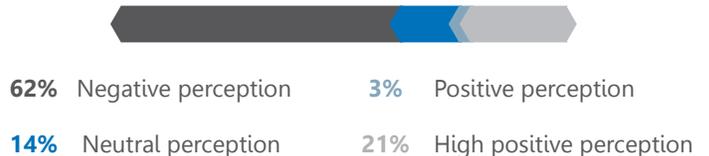
Community Leadership Inclusivity Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of local governance inclusivity, leadership accountability promotion of gender equality and effectiveness of community feedback mechanisms.



Womens Leadership

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the promotion of gender equality among community leadership structures.



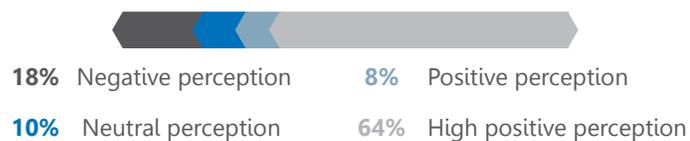
1. A tazkera is the primary Afghan personal identification document. For further information, see [the NRC report about civil documentation](#).
2. Here, few means ≤50% adults within the family and most means >50% adults within the family.

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

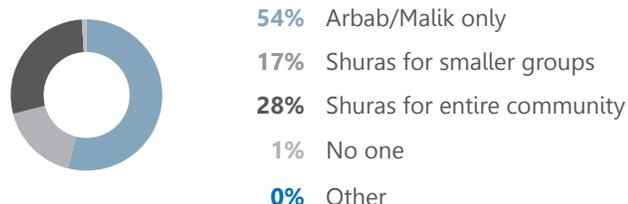
* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Community Leadership Inclusivity

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the overall inclusiveness of their community leadership.



% of households reporting on their community representatives:

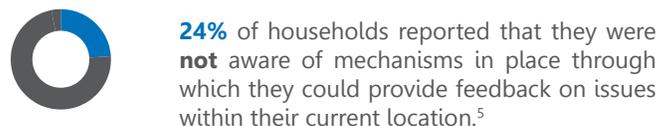
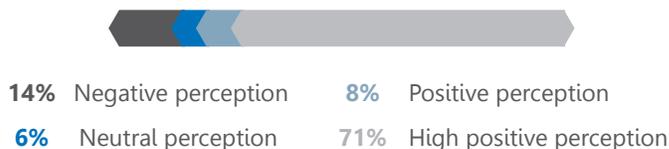


% of households reporting how the selection of leadership is done:

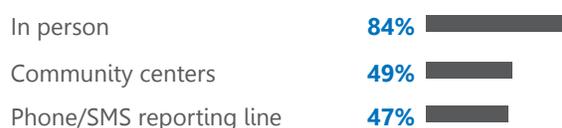


Community Leadership Accountability

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



% of households reporting to be aware of feedback mechanisms, top three feedback mechanisms reported:^{3,6}



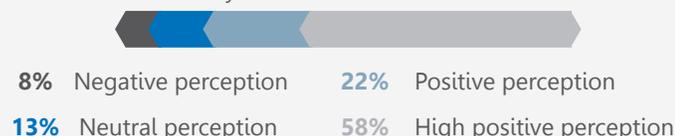
75% of key informants reported that they believed most complaints or feedback brought to community leadership will get a response.⁴



COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND STABILITY

Community Relations and Stability Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of group coexistence, leadership legitimacy, stability and conflict within the community.

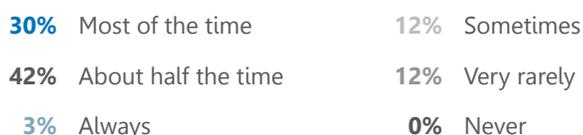


Community Relations

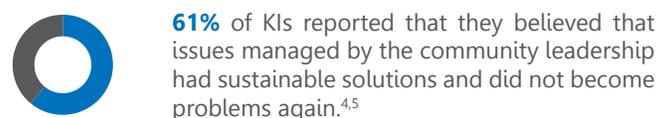
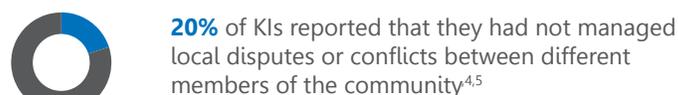
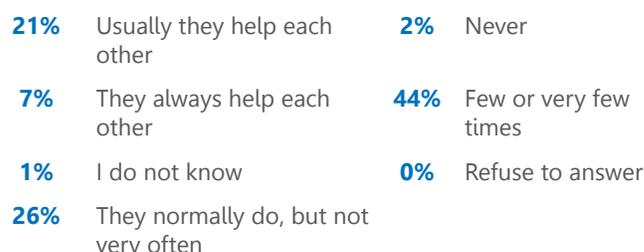
The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the legitimacy of community leadership in dealing with disputes.



Of the 76% of KIs reporting that the community faced conflict, the following % reported the frequency of issues needing to be referred up to district or provincial level authorities:⁴



The following displays the extent to which households believe members of the community in this location are helping each other in dealing with the current situation:

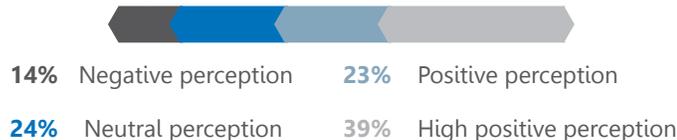


3. The results represent the top 3 responses so some responses are not represented and the total of the values is not equal to 100%.
4. Result is reported by Key Informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Safety, Security, and Stability

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



Of the **70%** of KIs that reported a protection incident in the last year, the top three reported protection incidents were:^{3,4}



3% of KIs reported that men were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



30% of KIs reported that women were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}

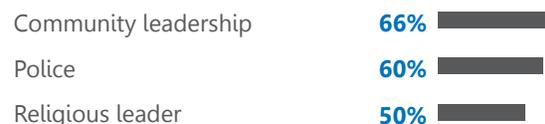


30% of households reported that there had not been disputes in the local community.⁵

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors involved were:^{3,6}



Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors to whom they would report the issue were:^{3,6}



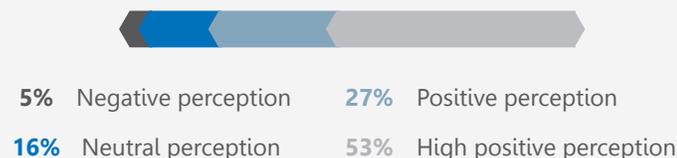
Of households reporting that there are conflicts, the top three reasons were:^{3,6}



STRENGTHENING PUBLIC SERVICES AND EQUITABLE ACCESS

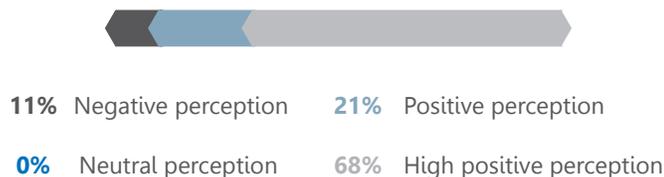
Strengthening Public Services and Equitable Access Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of public service quality and satisfaction on a daily basis:



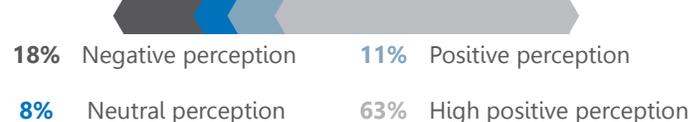
Leadership of Service Provision

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the local leadership's management of the delivery of public services.



Education

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to education in this location.



76% of KIs reported that there were **no** local shuras or community organizations that help to manage education.^{4,5}

12% of KIs reported that most boys of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

54% of KIs reported that most girls of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

Of those, the main reported reason that boys could not attend was:⁴ **School is too far (100%)**

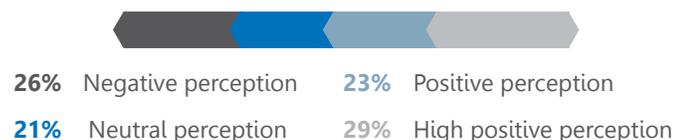
Of those, the main reported reason that girls could not attend was:⁴ **School is too far (71%)**

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

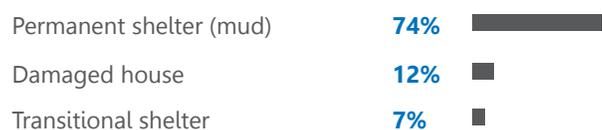
5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.

Shelter and Land Tenure

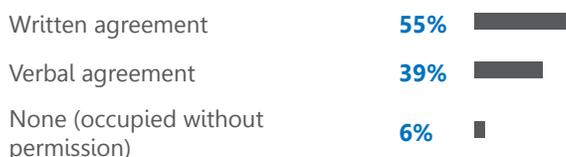
The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of shelter conditions and security of land and housing rights.



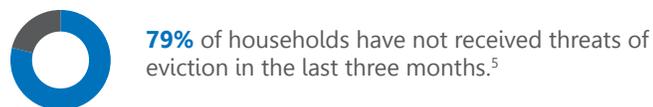
Proportion of households by main reported type of shelter where the households are living:



Proportion of households by main reported type of accommodation arrangement:

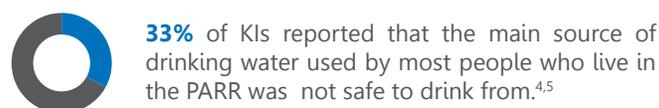
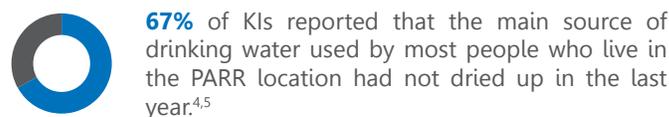
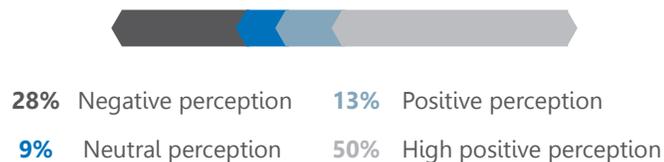


69% of the households reported having a land tenure arrangement where they could own land that could be used for farming/agriculture.



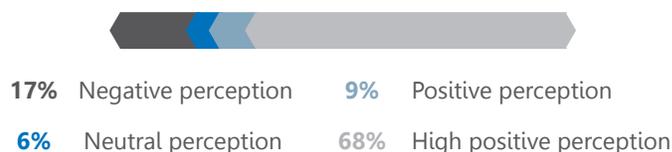
WASH

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to water and sanitation in this location.

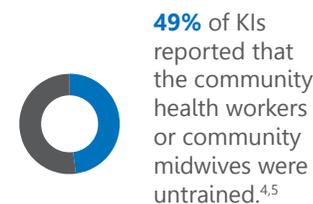
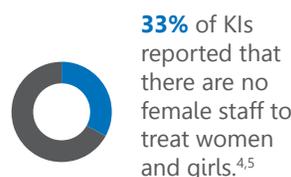


Healthcare

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to healthcare in this location.

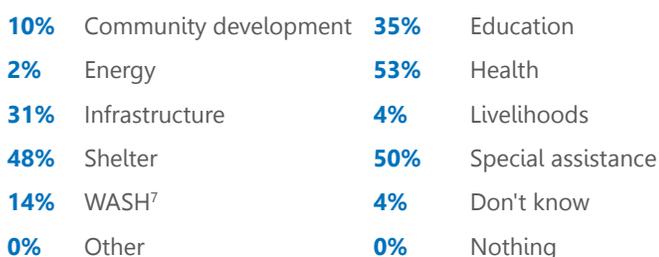


Of households reporting they spent money on healthcare, in the last month, the top three healthcare expenditures were for:³

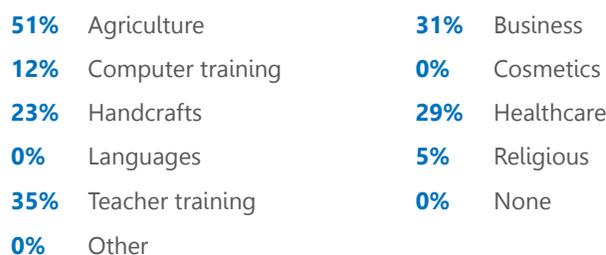


PARR PROGRAMME SUPPORT ACTIVITY IMPACT

% of households by reported type of assistance received in the last year:⁶



% of households reporting that the following vocational training would be helpful for the labour market:⁶



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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
7. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

% of households by main reported problems for the community:

3% Lack of education access	0% Lack of infrastructure
2% Non-integrated IDP or returnee populations	14% Insecurity ¹¹
8% Lack of adequate healthcare	18% Lack of clean water
52% Lack of livelihood opportunities	0% Lack of shelters
4% Unresponsive community leadership	0% Other

% of households reporting receiving the following training in this location in the last year:⁶

59% Agriculture	50% Business
21% Computer training	13% Cosmetics
39% Handcrafts	29% Healthcare
1% Languages	3% Religious
30% Teacher training	0% Other
0% None	

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



INCOME GENERATION AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

Income Generation and Economic Profile Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of economic and labor market perceptions, women's financial accessibility, every day expenditures and economic variables:



43% Negative perception	17% Positive perception
34% Neutral perception	6% High positive perception



Economic Outlook

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



34% Negative perception	27% Positive perception
21% Neutral perception	18% High positive perception

For **18%** of households that reported having their own business, the most common sector was: **Wholesale, retail trade, hotels, restaurants (40%)**



Women's Empowerment

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of women's empowerment and economic outlook.



63% Negative perception	5% Positive perception
9% Neutral perception	24% High positive perception



61% 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.⁵

86% of business owners reported a decrease in revenue in past 90 days.⁵

Households owning businesses reported that they had owned their business for the following amount of time:

Less than 1 year	74%
Between 1 and 3 years	24%
Between 3 and 5 years	2%
5 or more years	0%

11% of business owners reported that there were support networks or institutions in the location that can support with money or resources for their business. The following types of networks or institutions were noted to be present:

Community-based savings and lending	68%
Village-based savings and lending	40%
Self help groups	40%

76% of KIs reported that women did **not** have the ability to start a business. Of these KIs, the most common reasons that women were not able to start or own businesses in the location were as follows:^{3,4}

Lack of access to financial resources	64%
The family does not allow them to own a business	64%
Lack of education or skills	60%

100% of KIs reported that women were not allowed to own a business outside of their homes.⁴

0% of KIs reported that they believed women to have the same access support for their businesses as men.⁴

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
8. Insecurity defined as a general feeling, and referred to either direct violence or perceived

Labour Market Perceptions

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the labour market.



51% Negative perception **7%** Positive perception
34% Neutral perception **9%** High positive perception

Top three primary sources of income reported by households:³



Average number of bread winners per household:

1.3

Household Hunger Score

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to go without food. This was calculated into Household Hunger Score (HHS),⁹ the final categories of which are shown below:



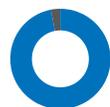
6% Severe hunger **40%** Moderate hunger **54%** Little hunger

Reduced Coping Strategies Index

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to use coping strategies to make their food last longer. This was calculated into the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI),⁹ high referring to often using coping strategies and low to not so often:



56% High **28%** Medium **11%** Low



97% of KIs reported that people in the location who wanted jobs could not find them.⁴



36% of KIs reported that households did not have the sufficient skills to get jobs if they wanted them.⁴



91% of KIs reported that no collectives organized around business ownership existed in that area.^{4,5}

Economic Vulnerabilities

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of varying economic vulnerabilities.



40% Negative perception **22%** Positive perception
25% Neutral perception **13%** High positive perception

Average monthly income reported by households:

5,120 AFN

Average monthly expenditure reported by households:

4,876 AFN



27% of households reported that they do not have debt.

Average household debt:

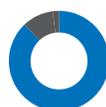
27,369 AFN

Main reasons for households who reported to be indebted:

10% Extra costs of hosting displaced HH members	3% Costs of displacement (smuggler, transport)
10% Rent	39% Food
9% Shelter repairs	1% COVID-19
10% Wedding/Celebrations	0% Other
18% Healthcare	

Average reported household expenditure in the last 30 days:

50% Food	9% Fuel/Electricity	14% Rent
1% Water	2% Education costs	
23% Healthcare	2% Debt repayment	



88% of households reported that they did **not** receive any support from the government or NGOs, particularly for small and local businesses.⁵

Of households who received support from government institutions or NGOs, they reported receiving the following support:

47% Government financial help
54% Government material help
51% UN/NGO financial help
64% UN/NGO material help

% of KIs who reported the types of collectives organized around business ownership that exist in PARR locations:

0% Self-help groups	0% Associations
0% Cooperatives	33% Other

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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

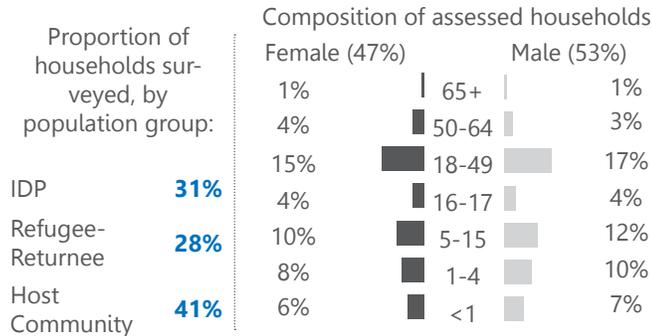
9. Food Security Cluster, Food Security and Livelihoods Indicator Handbook, May 2020.

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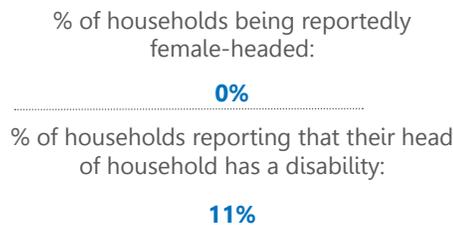
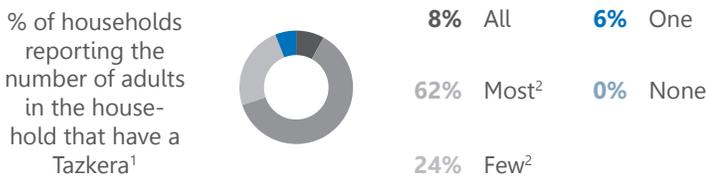
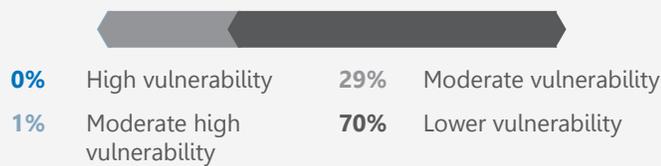


DEMOGRAPHICS



Average household size: **10.3**

The following index is a calculation of the Vulnerability Index score based on key reported multi-sectoral household vulnerabilities.



Movement Intentions



100% of households reported having no intention to move in the next 12 months.⁵

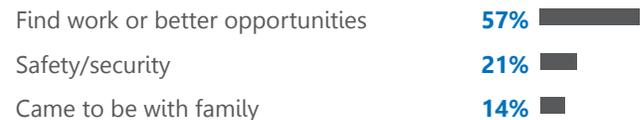
No representative sample of households reported that they had movement intentions in the South-Eastern region.



Refugee Returnees

Average reported time that refugee returnee households have been in this location:* **5.7 year(s)**

% of refugee returnee households by main reason that they chose to return:*



IDPs

Average reported time since IDP households were first displaced:* **6.8 year(s)** and the average reported time since IDP households arrived in their current PARR location:* **4.1 year(s)**

Main province where IDP households were living prior to current PARR location*

Khost



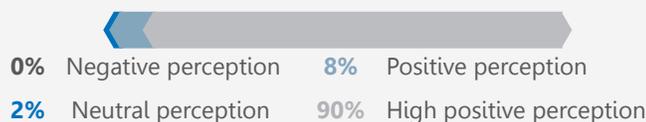
7% of IDP households reported that their current location was **not** their first location of displacement.*⁵



COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP INCLUSIVITY

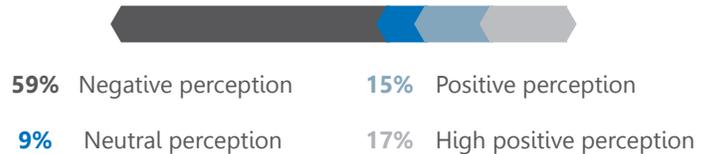
Community Leadership Inclusivity Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of local governance inclusivity, leadership accountability promotion of gender equality and effectiveness of community feedback mechanisms.



Womens Leadership

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the promotion of gender equality among community leadership structures.



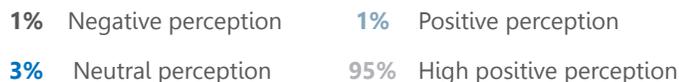
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2. Here, few means ≤50% adults within the family and most means >50% adults within the family.

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* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Community Leadership Inclusivity

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the overall inclusiveness of their community leadership.



% of households reporting on their community representatives:



- 50% Arbab/Malik only
- 0% Shuras for smaller groups
- 50% Shuras for entire community
- 0% No one
- 0% Other

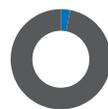
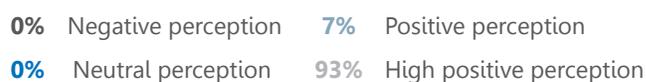
% of households reporting how the selection of leadership is done:



- 52% Elected by whole community
- 48% Elected only by community that belongs to the same group
- 0% Appointed by other leaders
- 0% Other

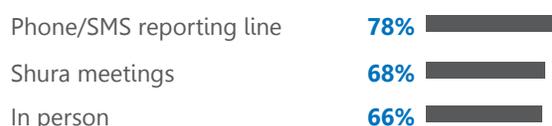
Community Leadership Accountability

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



3% of households reported that they were **not** aware of mechanisms in place through which they could provide feedback on issues within their current location.⁵

% of households reporting to be aware of feedback mechanisms, top three feedback mechanisms reported:^{3,6}



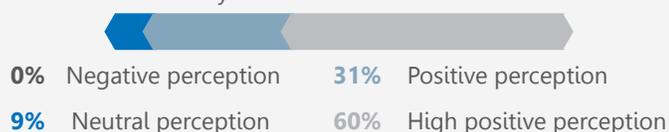
100% of key informants reported that they believed most complaints or feedback brought to community leadership will get a response.⁴



COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND STABILITY

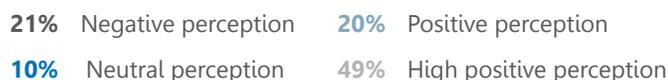
Community Relations and Stability Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of group coexistence, leadership legitimacy, stability and conflict within the community.



Community Relations

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



Of the 100% of KIs reporting that the community faced conflict, the following % reported the frequency of issues needing to be referred up to district or provincial level authorities:⁴

- 0% Most of the time
- 0% About half the time
- 0% Always
- 0% Sometimes
- 100% Very rarely
- 0% Never

The following displays the extent to which households believe members of the community in this location are helping each other in dealing with the current situation:

- 39% Usually they help each other
- 28% They always help each other
- 0% I do not know
- 21% They normally do, but not very often
- 0% Never
- 12% Few or very few times
- 0% Refuse to answer



0% of KIs reported that they had not managed local disputes or conflicts between different members of the community.^{4,5}



100% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership had sustainable solutions and did not become problems again.^{4,5}



0% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership were **not** handled in a fair and equitable way.^{4,5}

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Safety, Security, and Stability

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



0% Negative perception **42%** Positive perception
17% Neutral perception **41%** High positive perception

Of the **89%** of KIs that reported a protection incident in the last year, the top three reported protection incidents were:^{3,4}

Fear for personal safety **100%** ██████████
 Socio-cultural barriers between settlement members and host community **88%** ██████████
 Debt Related Concerns **75%** ██████████



22% of KIs reported that men were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



100% of KIs reported that women were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



13% of households reported that there had not been disputes in the local community.⁵

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors involved were:^{3,6}

Households **82%** ██████████
 Business owners **76%** ██████████
 Men **56%** ██████████

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors to whom they would report the issue were:^{3,6}

Community leadership **97%** ██████████
 Religious leader **90%** ██████████
 Households themselves **58%** ██████████

Of households reporting that there are conflicts, the top three reasons were:^{3,6}

Marriage/relationships **94%** ██████████
 Business disagreements **72%** ██████████
 Money **64%** ██████████

STRENGTHENING PUBLIC SERVICES AND EQUITABLE ACCESS

Strengthening Public Services and Equitable Access Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of public service quality and satisfaction on a daily basis:



0% Negative perception **17%** Positive perception
0% Neutral perception **83%** High positive perception

Leadership of Service Provision

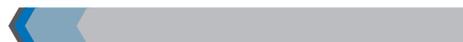
The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the local leadership's management of the delivery of public services.



0% Negative perception **2%** Positive perception
0% Neutral perception **98%** High positive perception

Education

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to education in this location.



2% Negative perception **12%** Positive perception
3% Neutral perception **83%** High positive perception



0% of KIs reported that there were **no** local shuras or community organizations that help to manage education.^{4,5}

0% of KIs reported that most boys of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

0% of KIs reported that most girls of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

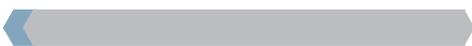
Key informants reported that boys and girls of primary school age were able to attend school and did not face barriers to attend school in the South-Eastern region.

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
 6. Respondents could select up to three options.

Shelter and Land Tenure

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



0% Negative perception 5% Positive perception
0% Neutral perception 95% High positive perception

Proportion of households by main reported type of shelter where the households are living:

Permanent shelter (fired bricks) **100%** 

Proportion of households by main reported type of accommodation arrangement:

Written agreement **98%** 
Verbal agreement **2%** 

94% of the households reported having a land tenure arrangement where they could own land that could be used for farming/agriculture.



100% of households have not received threats of eviction in the last three months.⁵

WASH

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to water and sanitation in this location.



1% Negative perception **10%** Positive perception
0% Neutral perception **89%** High positive perception

PARR PROGRAMME SUPPORT ACTIVITY IMPACT

% of households by reported type of assistance received in the last year:⁶

0% Community development	0% Education
0% Energy	0% Health
0% Infrastructure	0% Livelihoods
0% Shelter	0% Special assistance
0% WASH ⁷	19% Don't know
0% Other	0% Nothing

% of households reporting that the following vocational training would be helpful for the labour market:⁶

0% Agriculture	0% Business
0% Computer training	0% Cosmetics
0% Handcrafts	0% Healthcare
0% Languages	0% Religious
0% Teacher training	0% None
0% Other	



0% of KIs reported that the amount of water was insufficient for everyone in the location to use.^{4,5}



78% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR location had not dried up in the last year.^{4,5}



0% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR was not safe to drink from.^{4,5}

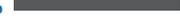
Healthcare

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to healthcare in this location.



29% Negative perception **7%** Positive perception
14% Neutral perception **50%** High positive perception

Of households reporting they spent money on healthcare, in the last month, the top three healthcare expenditures were for:³

Medicine **100%** 
Fees for treatment **100%** 
Travel to healthcare facilities **95%** 



0% of KIs reported that there are **no** functioning health centers in this location.^{4,5}



0% of KIs reported that there are no female staff to treat women and girls.^{4,5}



0% of KIs reported that the community health workers or community midwives were untrained.^{4,5}

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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

7. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

% of households by main reported problems for the community:

2% Lack of education access	0% Lack of infrastructure
2% Non-integrated IDP or returnee populations	9% Insecurity ¹¹
22% Lack of adequate healthcare	2% Lack of clean water
60% Lack of livelihood opportunities	0% Lack of shelters
3% Unresponsive community leadership	0% Other

% of households reporting receiving the following training in this location in the last year:⁶

48% Agriculture	56% Business
48% Computer training	1% Cosmetics
54% Handcrafts	83% Healthcare
1% Languages	1% Religious
8% Teacher training	0% Other
0% None	

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



INCOME GENERATION AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

Income Generation and Economic Profile Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of economic and labor market perceptions, women's financial accessibility, every day expenditures and economic variables:



Economic Outlook

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

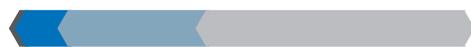


For **50%** of households that reported having their own business, the most common sector was: **Handicrafts (28%)**



Women's Empowerment

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of women's empowerment and economic outlook.



74% 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.⁵

72% of business owners reported a decrease in revenue in past 90 days.⁵

Households owning businesses reported that they had owned their business for the following amount of time:

Less than 1 year	0%
Between 1 and 3 years	84%
Between 3 and 5 years	16%
5 or more years	0%

0% of business owners reported that there were support networks or institutions in the location that can support with money or resources for their business. The following types of networks or institutions were noted to be present:

No representative sample of households reported that they had movement intentions in the South-Eastern region.

11% of KIs reported that women did **not** have the ability to start a business. Of these KIs, the most common reasons that women were not able to start or own businesses in the location were as follows:^{3,4}

Lack of access to financial resources	100%
The family does not allow them to own a business	100%
Lack of ability to travel alone	100%

100% of KIs reported that women were not allowed to own a business outside of their homes.⁴

0% of KIs reported that they believed women to have the same access support for their businesses as men.⁴

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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

8. Insecurity defined as a general feeling, and referred to either direct violence or perceived

Labour Market Perceptions

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the labour market.



87% Negative perception **2%** Positive perception
11% Neutral perception **0%** High positive perception

Top three primary sources of income reported by households:³

Small business/sales/rent **28%** █
 Formal employment: private/public sector **27%** █
 Farming/agriculture **17%** █

Average number of bread winners per household:

1.5

Household Hunger Score

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to go without food. This was calculated into Household Hunger Score (HHS),⁹ the final categories of which are shown below:



0% Severe hunger **0%** Moderate hunger **100%** Little hunger

Reduced Coping Strategies Index

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to use coping strategies to make their food last longer. This was calculated into the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI),⁹ high referring to often using coping strategies and low to not so often:



24% High **75%** Medium **0%** Low

11% of KIs reported that people in the location who wanted jobs could not find them.⁴

0% of KIs reported that households did not have the sufficient skills to get jobs if they wanted them.⁴

0% of KIs reported that no collectives organized around business ownership existed in that area.^{4,5}

Economic Vulnerabilities

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of varying economic vulnerabilities.



41% Negative perception **19%** Positive perception
13% Neutral perception **27%** High positive perception

Average monthly income reported by households: **12,690 AFN**

Average monthly expenditure reported by households: **11,815 AFN**

54% of households reported that they do not have debt.

Average household debt: **15,609 AFN**

Main reasons for households who reported to be indebted:

2% Extra costs of hosting displaced HH members **2%** Costs of displacement (smuggler, transport)
7% Rent **11%** Food
33% Shelter repairs **0%** COVID-19
9% Wedding/Celebrations **0%** Other
37% Healthcare

Average reported household expenditure in the last 30 days:

37% Food **15%** Fuel/Electricity **12%** Rent
0% Water **10%** Education costs
22% Healthcare **4%** Debt repayment

80% of households reported that they did **not** receive any support from the government or NGOs, particularly for small and local businesses.⁵

Of households who received support from government institutions or NGOs, they reported receiving the following support:

0% Government financial help
0% Government material help
0% UN/NGO financial help
0% UN/NGO material help

% of KIs who reported the types of collectives organized around business ownership that exist in PARR locations:

0% Self-help groups **0%** Associations
0% Cooperatives **33%** Other

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

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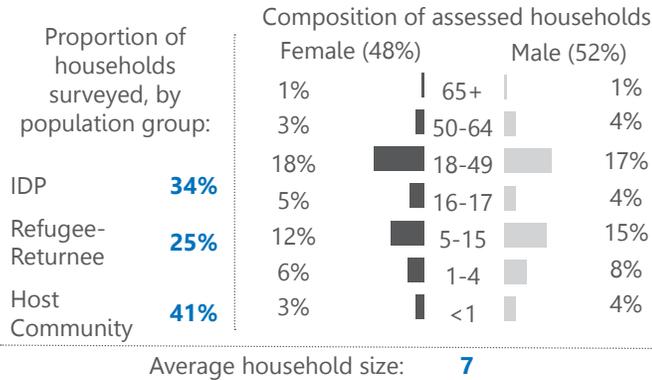
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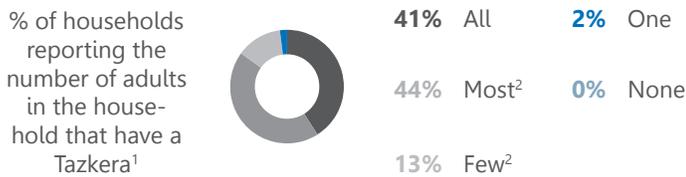
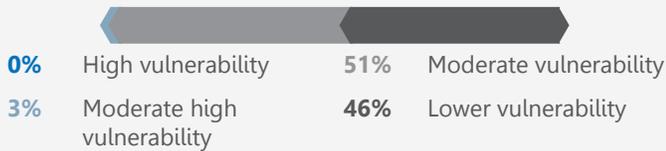
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DEMOGRAPHICS



The following index is a calculation of the Vulnerability Index score based on key reported multi-sectoral household vulnerabilities.



% of households being reportedly female-headed: **0%**

% of households reporting that one or more members have a disability: **14%**

% of households reporting that their head of household has a disability: **23%**



Movement Intentions



86% of households reported having no intention to move in the next 12 months.⁵

Of the **14%** of households reporting the intention to move in the next 12 months, the two most common movement intention locations were:



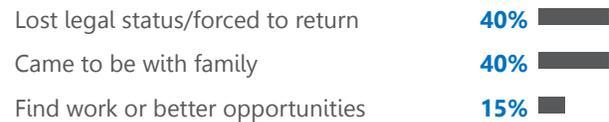
Of those households reporting the intention to move, the proportion of households by their reported main reason to move:³



Refugee Returnees

Average reported time that refugee returnee households have been in this location:* **2.9 year(s)**

% of refugee returnee households by main reason that they chose to return:*



IDPs

Average reported time since IDP households were first displaced:* **5.1 year(s)** and the average reported time since IDP households arrived in their current PARR location:* **3.6 year(s)**

Main province where IDP households were living prior to current PARR location*

Daykundi



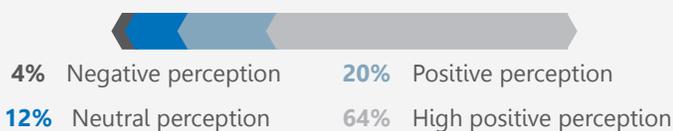
14% of IDP households reported that their current location was **not** their first location of displacement.*⁵



COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP INCLUSIVITY

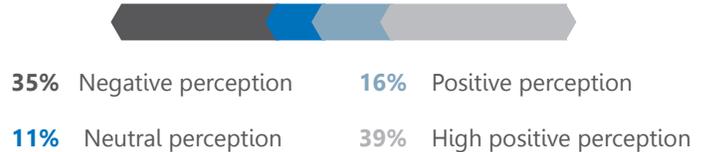
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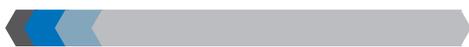
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Community Leadership Inclusivity

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the overall inclusiveness of their community leadership.



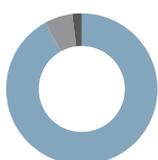
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7% Neutral perception 79% High positive perception

% of households reporting on their community representatives:



44% Arbab/Malik only
15% Shuras for smaller groups
41% Shuras for entire community
0% No one
0% Other

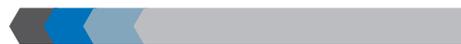
% of households reporting how the selection of leadership is done:



92% Elected by whole community
6% Elected only by community that belongs to the same group
2% Appointed by other leaders
0% Other

Community Leadership Accountability

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



8% Negative perception 12% Positive perception
9% Neutral perception 71% High positive perception



16% of households reported that they were **not** aware of mechanisms in place through which they could provide feedback on issues within their current location.⁵

% of households reporting to be aware of feedback mechanisms, top three feedback mechanisms reported:^{3,6}

In person **85%**
Phone/SMS reporting line **57%**
Community centers **30%**

94% of key informants reported that they believed most complaints or feedback brought to community leadership will get a response.⁴



COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND STABILITY

Community Relations and Stability Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of group coexistence, leadership legitimacy, stability and conflict within the community.



1% Negative perception 16% Positive perception
4% Neutral perception 79% High positive perception

Community Relations

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



5% Negative perception 23% Positive perception
7% Neutral perception 65% High positive perception

Of the 22% of KIs reporting that the community faced conflict, the following % reported the frequency of issues needing to be referred up to district or provincial level authorities:⁴

19% Most of the time 42% Sometimes
11% About half the time 28% Very rarely
0% Always 0% Never

The following displays the extent to which households believe members of the community in this location are helping each other in dealing with the current situation:

40% Usually they help each other 1% Never
37% They always help each other 3% Few or very few times
3% I do not know 0% Refuse to answer
16% They normally do, but not very often



0% of KIs reported that they had not managed local disputes or conflicts between different members of the community.^{4,5}



89% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership had sustainable solutions and did not become problems again.^{4,5}



3% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership were **not** handled in a fair and equitable way.^{4,5}

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

4. Result is reported by Key Informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Safety, Security, and Stability

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



1% Negative perception **21%** Positive perception
5% Neutral perception **73%** High positive perception

Of the **39%** of KIs that reported a protection incident in the last year, the top three reported protection incidents were:^{3,4}

Government restrictions related to COVID-19 **79%**

Fear for personal safety **43%**

Socio-cultural barriers between settlement members and host community **21%**



0% of KIs reported that men were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



6% of KIs reported that women were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



85% of households reported that there had not been disputes in the local community.⁵

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors involved were:^{3,6}

Households **70%**

Men **61%**

Landowners **29%**

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors to whom they would report the issue were:^{3,6}

Community leadership **80%**

Police **73%**

Religious leader **61%**

Of households reporting that there are conflicts, the top three reasons were:^{3,6}

Money **73%**

Marriage/relationships **64%**

Land or shelter **51%**

STRENGTHENING PUBLIC SERVICES AND EQUITABLE ACCESS

Strengthening Public Services and Equitable Access Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of public service quality and satisfaction on a daily basis:



0% Negative perception **48%** Positive perception
16% Neutral perception **36%** High positive perception

Leadership of Service Provision

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the local leadership's management of the delivery of public services.



20% Negative perception **16%** Positive perception
0% Neutral perception **64%** High positive perception

Education

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to education in this location.



15% Negative perception **12%** Positive perception
12% Neutral perception **61%** High positive perception



47% of KIs reported that there were **no** local shuras or community organizations that help to manage education.^{4,5}

0% of KIs reported that most boys of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

0% of KIs reported that most girls of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

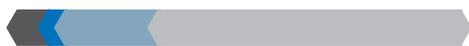
Key informants reported that boys and girls of primary school age were able to attend school and did not face barriers to attend school in the Western region.

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
 6. Respondents could select up to three options.

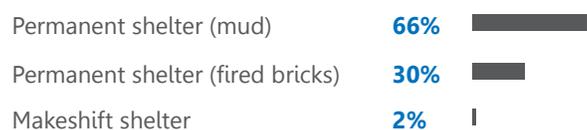
Shelter and Land Tenure

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



8% Negative perception 21% Positive perception
4% Neutral perception 67% High positive perception

Proportion of households by main reported type of shelter where the households are living:



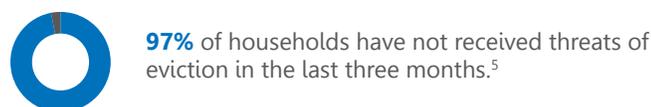
Permanent shelter (mud) 66%
Permanent shelter (fired bricks) 30%
Makeshift shelter 2%

Proportion of households by main reported type of accommodation arrangement:



Written agreement 74%
Verbal agreement 26%

56% of the households reported having a land tenure arrangement where they could own land that could be used for farming/agriculture.



97% of households have not received threats of eviction in the last three months.⁵

WASH

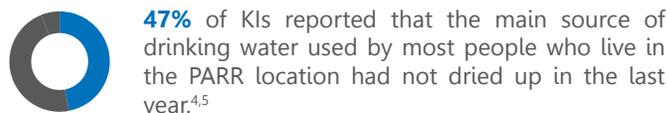
The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to water and sanitation in this location.



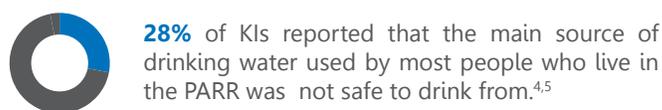
35% Negative perception 5% Positive perception
6% Neutral perception 54% High positive perception



47% of KIs reported that the amount of water was insufficient for everyone in the location to use.^{4,5}



47% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR location had not dried up in the last year.^{4,5}



28% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR was not safe to drink from.^{4,5}

Healthcare

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to healthcare in this location.



52% Negative perception 7% Positive perception
8% Neutral perception 34% High positive perception

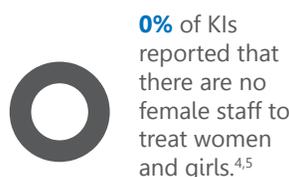
Of households reporting they spent money on healthcare, in the last month, the top three healthcare expenditures were for:³



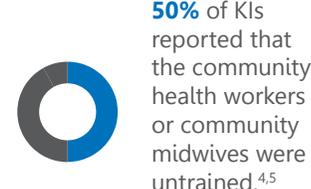
Medicine 97%
Fees for treatment 56%
Travel to healthcare facilities 33%



58% of KIs reported that there are no functioning health centers in this location.^{4,5}



0% of KIs reported that there are no female staff to treat women and girls.^{4,5}



50% of KIs reported that the community health workers or community midwives were untrained.^{4,5}

PARR PROGRAMME SUPPORT ACTIVITY IMPACT

% of households by reported type of assistance received in the last year:⁶



% of households reporting that the following vocational training would be helpful for the labour market:⁶



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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

7. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

% of households by main reported problems for the community:

2% Lack of education access	0% Lack of infrastructure
0% Non-integrated IDP or returnee populations	0% Insecurity ¹¹
9% Lack of adequate healthcare	13% Lack of clean water
76% Lack of livelihood opportunities	0% Lack of shelters
0% Unresponsive community leadership	0% Other

% of households reporting receiving the following training in this location in the last year:⁶

43% Agriculture	61% Business
19% Computer training	8% Cosmetics
71% Handcrafts	55% Healthcare
4% Languages	10% Religious
11% Teacher training	0% Other
1% None	

9% of households reported that they did not receive assistance in the last year.



INCOME GENERATION AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

Income Generation and Economic Profile Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of economic and labor market perceptions, women's financial accessibility, every day expenditures and economic variables:




Economic Outlook

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



No representative sample of households reported that they owned businesses in the Western region.



Women's Empowerment

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of women's empowerment and economic outlook.




75% 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.⁵

No representative sample of households reported that they owned businesses in the Western region.

No representative sample of households reported that there were support networks or institutions to support businesses in the Western region.

36% of KIs reported that women did **not** have the ability to start a business. Of these KIs, the most common reasons that women were not able to start or own businesses in the location were as follows:^{3,4}

Lack of access to financial resources	100%
Lack of ability to travel alone	15%
The family does not allow them to own a business	15%

64% of KIs reported that women were not allowed to own a business outside of their homes.⁴

81% of KIs reported that they believed women to have the same access support for their businesses as men.⁴

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
8. Insecurity defined as a general feeling, and referred to either direct violence or perceived

Labour Market Perceptions

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the labour market.



46% Negative perception **3%** Positive perception
49% Neutral perception **2%** High positive perception

Top three primary sources of income reported by households:³



Average number of bread winners per household:

1.1

Household Hunger Score

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to go without food. This was calculated into Household Hunger Score (HHS),⁹ the final categories of which are shown below:



0% Severe hunger **17%** Moderate hunger **83%** Little hunger

Reduced Coping Strategies Index

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to use coping strategies to make their food last longer. This was calculated into the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI),⁹ high referring to often using coping strategies and low to not so often:



31% High **27%** Medium **39%** Low



56% of KIs reported that people in the location who wanted jobs could not find them.⁴



36% of KIs reported that households did not have the sufficient skills to get jobs if they wanted them.⁴



83% of KIs reported that no collectives organized around business ownership existed in that area.^{4,5}

Economic Vulnerabilities

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of varying economic vulnerabilities.



55% Negative perception **17%** Positive perception
18% Neutral perception **10%** High positive perception

Average monthly income reported by households:

4,995 AFN

Average monthly expenditure reported by households:

5,178 AFN



52% of households reported that they do not have debt.

Average household debt

56,972 AFN

Main reasons for households who reported to be indebted:

8% Extra costs of hosting displaced HH members **4%** Costs of displacement (smuggler, transport)
2% Rent **34%** Food
7% Shelter repairs **0%** COVID-19
17% Wedding/Celebrations **2%** Other
27% Healthcare

Average reported household expenditure in the last 30 days:

60% Food **14%** Fuel/Electricity **11%** Rent
3% Water **1%** Education costs
11% Healthcare **1%** Debt repayment



94% of households reported that they did **not** receive any support from the government or NGOs, particularly for small and local businesses.⁵

Of households who received support from government institutions or NGOs, they reported receiving the following support:

2% Government financial help
33% Government material help
46% UN/NGO financial help
73% UN/NGO material help

% of KIs who reported the types of collectives organized around business ownership that exist in PARR locations:

0% Self-help groups **0%** Associations
0% Cooperatives **33%** Other

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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

9. Food Security Cluster, Food Security and Livelihoods Indicator Handbook, May 2020.

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.



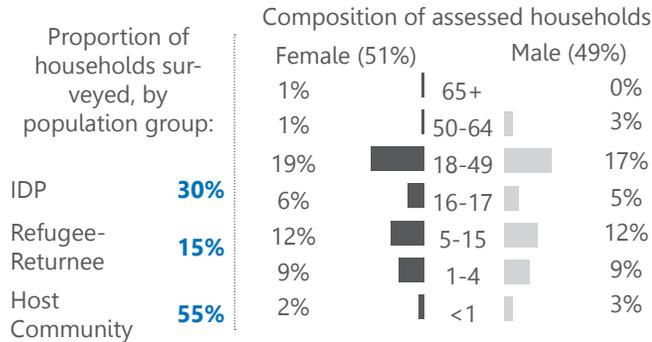
HUMANITARIAN BASELINE FOR COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAMMING IN PRIORITY AREAS OF RETURN AND REINTEGRATION (PARR)

Badakhshan Province, Faizabad District, Afghanistan
District 2, 5, & 6

December 2021

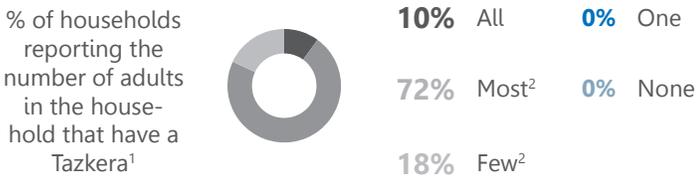
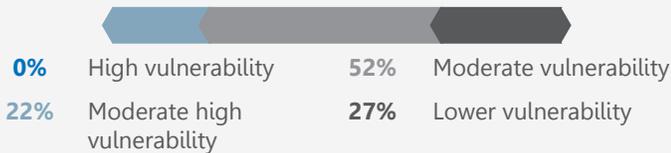


DEMOGRAPHICS



Average household size: **7**

The following index is a calculation of the Vulnerability Index score based on key reported multi-sectoral household vulnerabilities.



% of households being reportedly female-headed:

0%

% of households reporting that one or more members have a disability:

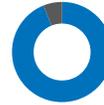
19%

% of households reporting that their head of household has a disability:

27%



Movement Intentions

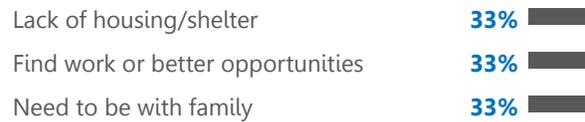


94% of households reported having no intention to move in the next 12 months.⁵

Of the **6%** of households reporting the intention to move in the next 12 months, the two most common movement intention locations were:



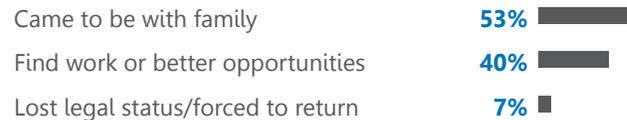
Of those households reporting the intention to move, the proportion of households by their reported main reason to move:³



Refugee Returnees

Average reported time that refugee returnee households have been in this location:* **1.3 year(s)**

% of refugee returnee households by main reason that they chose to return:*



IDPs

Average reported time since IDP households were first displaced:* **1.2 year(s)** and the average reported time since IDP households arrived in their current PARR location:* **0.5 year(s)**

Main province where IDP households were living prior to current PARR location*

Badakhshan



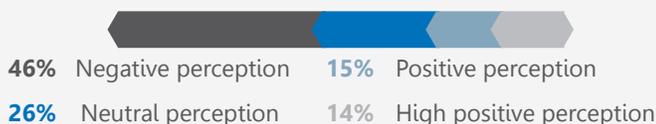
0% of IDP households reported that their current location was **not** their first location of displacement.*⁵



COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP INCLUSIVITY

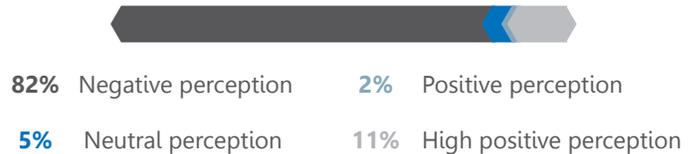
Community Leadership Inclusivity Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of local governance inclusivity, leadership accountability promotion of gender equality and effectiveness of community feedback mechanisms.



Womens Leadership

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the promotion of gender equality among community leadership structures.



1. A tazkera is the primary Afghan personal identification document. For further information, see [the NRC report about civil documentation](#).
2. Here, few means ≤50% adults within the family and most means >50% adults within the family.

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

* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Community Leadership Inclusivity

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the overall inclusiveness of their community leadership.



38% Negative perception **7%** Positive perception
24% Neutral perception **32%** High positive perception

% of households reporting on their community representatives:



0% Arbab/Malik only
27% Shuras for smaller groups
73% Shuras for entire community
0% No one
0% Other

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



69% Elected by whole community
23% Elected only by community that belongs to the same group
8% Appointed by other leaders
0% Other

Community Leadership Accountability

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



44% Negative perception **3%** Positive perception
28% Neutral perception **26%** High positive perception



32% of households reported that they were **not** aware of mechanisms in place through which they could provide feedback on issues within their current location.⁵

% of households reporting to be aware of feedback mechanisms, top three feedback mechanisms reported:^{3,6}

In person **79%**
 Phone/SMS reporting line **71%**
 Shura meetings **47%**

100% of key informants reported that they believed most complaints or feedback brought to community leadership will get a response.⁴



COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND STABILITY

Community Relations and Stability Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of group coexistence, leadership legitimacy, stability and conflict within the community.



21% Negative perception **24%** Positive perception
14% Neutral perception **42%** High positive perception

Community Relations

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



15% Negative perception **35%** Positive perception
16% Neutral perception **35%** High positive perception

Of the **100%** of KIs reporting that the community faced conflict, the following % reported the frequency of issues needing to be referred up to district or provincial level authorities:⁴

0% Most of the time **11%** Sometimes
11% About half the time **67%** Very rarely
0% Always **11%** Never

The following displays the extent to which households believe members of the community in this location are helping each other in dealing with the current situation:

26% Usually they help each other **0%** Never
10% They always help each other **26%** Few or very few times
1% I do not know **0%** Refuse to answer
38% They normally do, but not very often



0% of KIs reported that they had not managed local disputes or conflicts between different members of the community.^{4,5}



100% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership had sustainable solutions and did not become problems again.^{4,5}



0% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership were **not** handled in a fair and equitable way.^{4,5}

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
 6. Respondents could select up to three options.
 * As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Safety, Security, and Stability

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



27% Negative perception **14%** Positive perception
11% Neutral perception **49%** High positive perception

Of the **89%** of KIs that reported a protection incident in the last year, the top three reported protection incidents were:^{3,4}

Fear for personal safety **100%**

Discrimination/harassment from others groups **88%**

Government restrictions related to COVID-19 **50%**



0% of KIs reported that men were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



56% of KIs reported that women were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



48% of households reported that there had not been disputes in the local community.⁵

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors involved were:^{3,6}

Households **98%**

Landowners **62%**

Community leaders **53%**

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors to whom they would report the issue were:^{3,6}

Religious leader **85%**

Community leadership **79%**

Households themselves **42%**

Of households reporting that there are conflicts, the top three reasons were:^{3,6}

Land or shelter **79%**

Marriage/relationships **74%**

Crime/theft **60%**

STRENGTHENING PUBLIC SERVICES AND EQUITABLE ACCESS

Strengthening Public Services and Equitable Access Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of public service quality and satisfaction on a daily basis:



46% Negative perception **12%** Positive perception
40% Neutral perception **3%** High positive perception

Leadership of Service Provision

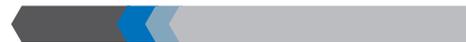
The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the local leadership's management of the delivery of public services.



73% Negative perception **7%** Positive perception
0% Neutral perception **20%** High positive perception

Education

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to education in this location.



24% Negative perception **6%** Positive perception
7% Neutral perception **63%** High positive perception



11% of KIs reported that there were **no** local shuras or community organizations that help to manage education.^{4,5}

0% of KIs reported that most boys of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

0% of KIs reported that most girls of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

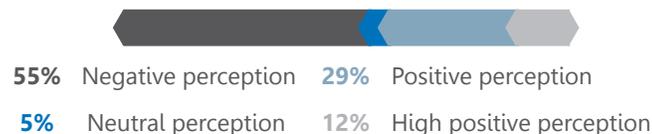
Key informants reported that boys and girls of primary school age were able to attend school and did not face barriers to attend school in District 2, 5, & 6.

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
 6. Respondents could select up to three options.

Shelter and Land Tenure

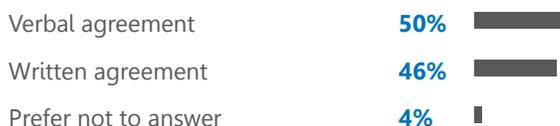
The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of shelter conditions and security of land and housing rights.



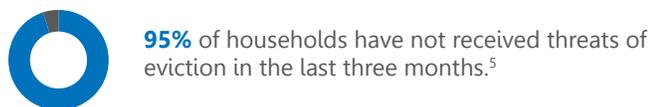
Proportion of households by main reported type of shelter where the households are living:



Proportion of households by main reported type of accommodation arrangement:

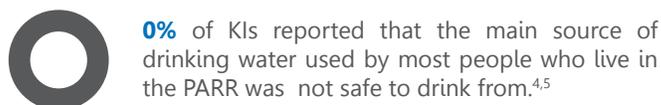
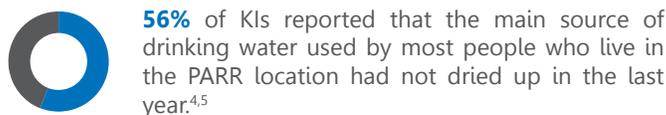
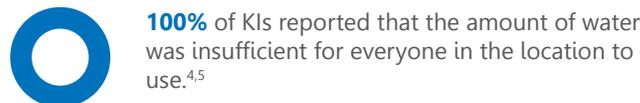
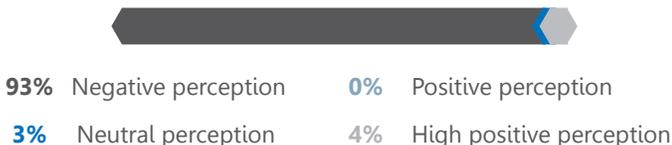


67% of the households reported having a land tenure arrangement where they could own land that could be used for farming/agriculture.



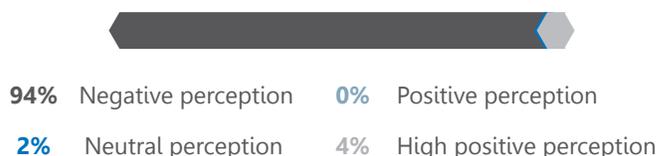
WASH

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to water and sanitation in this location.

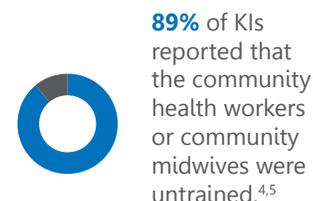
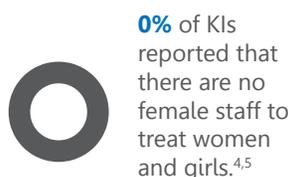
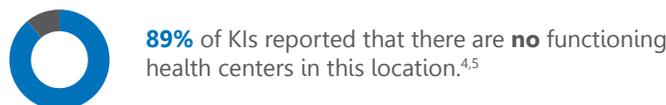


Healthcare

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to healthcare in this location.



Of households reporting they spent money on healthcare, in the last month, the top three healthcare expenditures were for:³

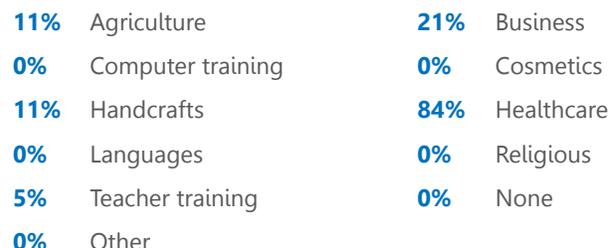


PARR PROGRAMME SUPPORT ACTIVITY IMPACT

% of households by reported type of assistance received in the last year:⁶



% of households reporting that the following vocational training would be helpful for the labour market:⁶



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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

7. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

% of households by main reported problems for the community:

0% Lack of education access	0% Lack of infrastructure
4% Non-integrated IDP or returnee populations	0% Insecurity ¹¹
10% Lack of adequate healthcare	8% Lack of clean water
77% Lack of livelihood opportunities	0% Lack of shelters
0% Unresponsive community leadership	1% Other

% of households reporting receiving the following training in this location in the last year:⁶

79% Agriculture	69% Business
3% Computer training	1% Cosmetics
94% Handcrafts	31% Healthcare
0% Languages	4% Religious
10% Teacher training	0% Other
0% None	

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



INCOME GENERATION AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

Income Generation and Economic Profile Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of economic and labor market perceptions, women's financial accessibility, every day expenditures and economic variables:




Economic Outlook

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



For **3%** of households that reported having their own business, the most common sector was: **Wholesale, retail trade, hotels, restaurants (100%)**



Women's Empowerment

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of women's empowerment and economic outlook.




50% 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.⁵

100% of business owners reported a decrease in revenue in past 90 days.⁵

Households owning businesses reported that they had owned their business for the following amount of time:

Less than 1 year	33%
Between 1 and 3 years	67%
Between 3 and 5 years	0%
5 or more years	0%

0% of business owners reported that there were support networks or institutions in the location that can support with money or resources for their business. The following types of networks or institutions were noted to be present:

No representative sample of households reported that there were support networks or institutions to support businesses in District 2, 5 & 6.

100% of KIs reported that women did **not** have the ability to start a business. Of these KIs, the most common reasons that women were not able to start or own businesses in the location were as follows:^{3,4}

Lack of access to financial resources	100%
Lack of ability to travel alone	89%
The family does not allow them to own a business	78%

100% of KIs reported that women were not allowed to own a business outside of their homes.⁴

0% of KIs reported that they believed women to have the same access support for their businesses as men.⁴

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
8. Insecurity defined as a general feeling, and referred to either direct violence or perceived

Labour Market Perceptions

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the labour market.



Top three primary sources of income reported by households:³



Average number of bread winners per household:

1

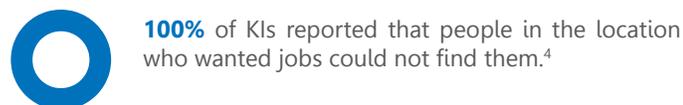
Household Hunger Score

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to go without food. This was calculated into Household Hunger Score (HHS),⁹ the final categories of which are shown below:



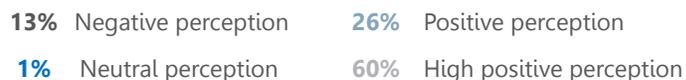
Reduced Coping Strategies Index

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to use coping strategies to make their food last longer. This was calculated into the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI),⁹ high referring to often using coping strategies and low to not so often:



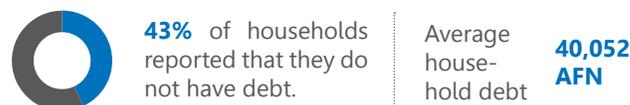
Economic Vulnerabilities

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of varying economic vulnerabilities.

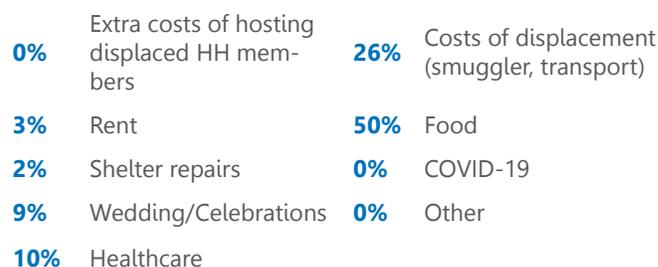


Average monthly income reported by households: **7,876 AFN**

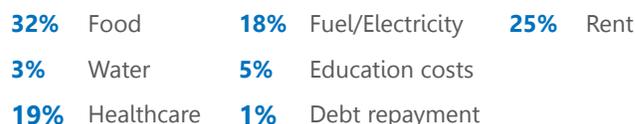
Average monthly expenditure reported by households: **6,914 AFN**



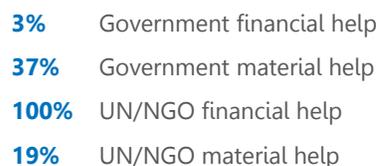
Main reasons for households who reported to be indebted:



Average reported household expenditure in the last 30 days:



Of households who received support from government institutions or NGOs, they reported receiving the following support:



% of KIs who reported the types of collectives organized around business ownership that exist in PARR locations:



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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

9. Food Security Cluster, Food Security and Livelihoods Indicator Handbook, May 2020.

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HUMANITARIAN BASELINE FOR COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAMMING PRIORITY AREAS OF RETURN AND REINTEGRATION (PARR)

Badghis Province, Qala-e-w District, Afghanistan
Shamal Darya

December 2021

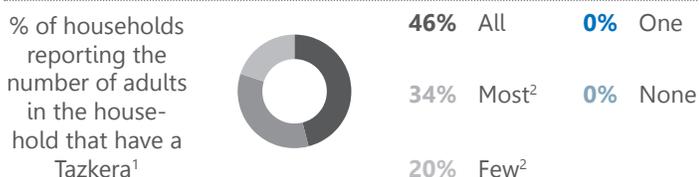
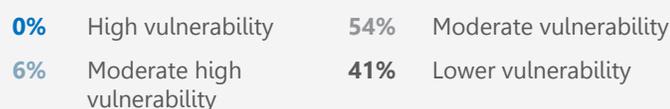


DEMOGRAPHICS

Proportion of households surveyed, by population group:	Composition of assessed households			
	Female (48%)		Male (52%)	
	0%	65+	0%	
	2%	50-64	4%	
	18%	18-49	16%	
IDP	30%	4%	16-17	4%
Refugee-Returnee	18%	13%	5-15	16%
		9%	1-4	7%
Host Community	53%	2%	<1	6%

Average household size: **6.9**

The following index is a calculation of the Vulnerability Index score based on key reported multi-sectoral household vulnerabilities.



% of households being reportedly female-headed:

0%

% of households reporting that their head of household has a disability:

15%

% of households reporting that one or more members have a disability:

7%



Movement Intentions



100% of households reported having no intention to move in the next 12 months.⁵

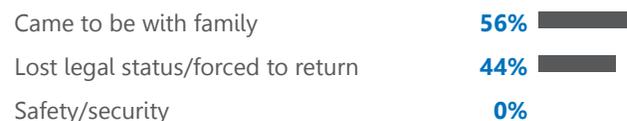
No representative sample of households reported that they had movement intentions in the Shamal Darya.



Refugee Returnees

Average reported time that refugee returnee households have been in this location:* **0.9 year(s)**

% of refugee returnee households by main reason that they chose to return:*



IDPs

Average reported time since IDP households were first displaced:* **2.3 year(s)** and the average reported time since IDP households arrived in their current PARR location:* **1.7 year(s)**

Main province where IDP households were living prior to current PARR location*

Badghis



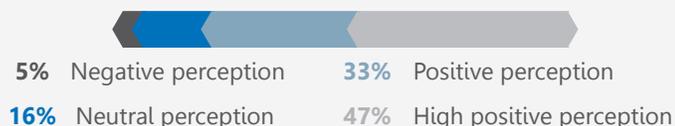
3% of IDP households reported that their current location was **not** their first location of displacement.*⁵



COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP INCLUSIVITY

Community Leadership Inclusivity Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of local governance inclusivity, leadership accountability promotion of gender equality and effectiveness of community feedback mechanisms.



Womens Leadership

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the promotion of gender equality among community leadership structures.



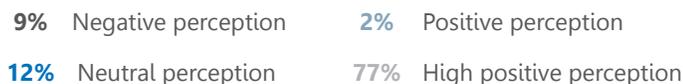
1. A tazkera is the primary Afghan personal identification document. For further information, see [the NRC report about civil documentation](#).
2. Here, few means ≤50% adults within the family and most means >50% adults within the family.

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

* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Community Leadership Inclusivity

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the overall inclusiveness of their community leadership.



% of households reporting on their community representatives:

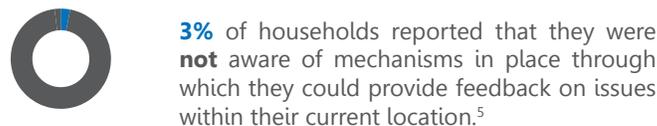


% of households reporting how the selection of leadership is done:

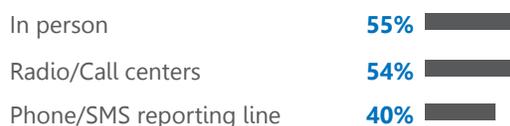


Community Leadership Accountability

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



% of households reporting to be aware of feedback mechanisms, top three feedback mechanisms reported:^{3,6}



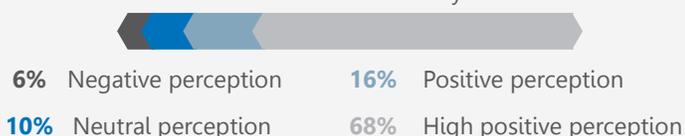
100% of key informants reported that they believed most complaints or feedback brought to community leadership will get a response.⁴



COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND STABILITY

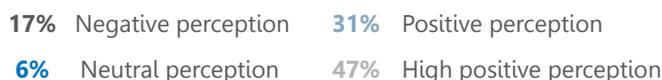
Community Relations and Stability Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of group coexistence, leadership legitimacy, stability and conflict within the community.

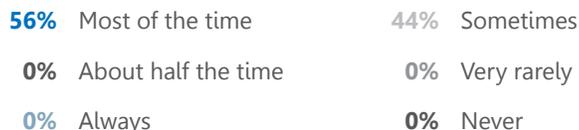


Community Relations

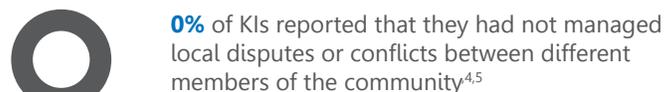
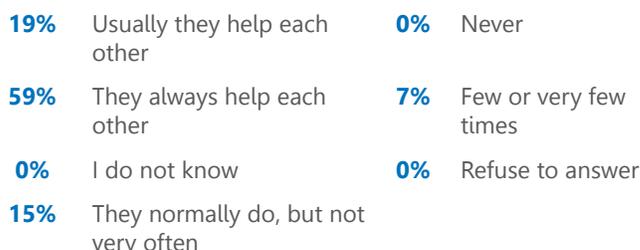
The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the legitimacy of community leadership in dealing with disputes.



Of the **33%** of KIs reporting that the community faced conflict, the following % reported the frequency of issues needing to be referred up to district or provincial level authorities:⁴



The following displays the extent to which households believe members of the community in this location are helping each other in dealing with the current situation:



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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Safety, Security, and Stability

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



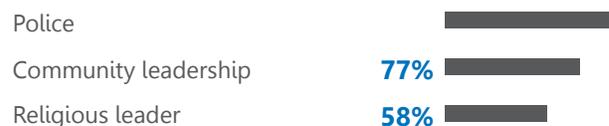
Of the **78%** of KIs that reported a protection incident in the last year, the top three reported protection incidents were:^{3,4}



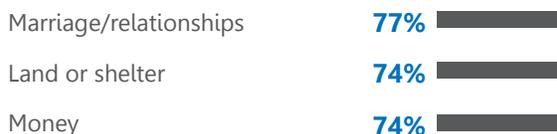
Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors involved were:^{3,6}



Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors to whom they would report the issue were:^{3,6}



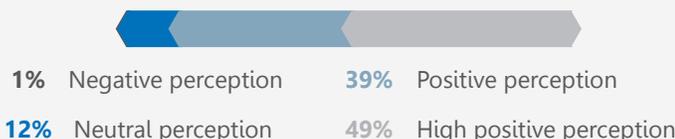
Of households reporting that there are conflicts, the top three reasons were:^{3,6}



STRENGTHENING PUBLIC SERVICES AND EQUITABLE ACCESS

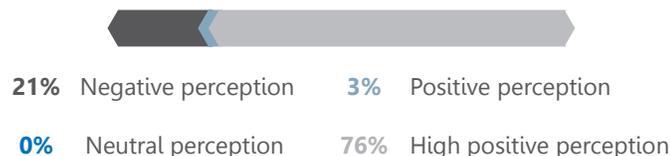
Strengthening Public Services and Equitable Access Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of public service quality and satisfaction on a daily basis:



Leadership of Service Provision

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the local leadership's management of the delivery of public services.



Education

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to education in this location.



0% of KIs reported that most boys of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴ **0%** of KIs reported that most girls of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

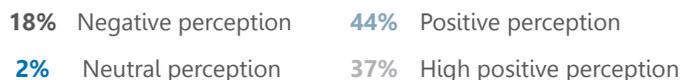
Key informants reported that boys and girls of primary school age were able to attend school and did not face barriers to attend school in Shamal Darya.

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

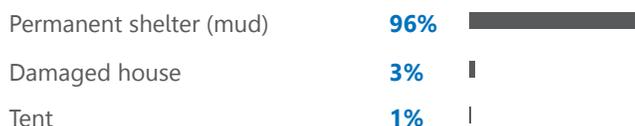
5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.

Shelter and Land Tenure

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



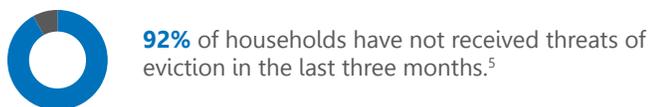
Proportion of households by main reported type of shelter where the households are living:



Proportion of households by main reported type of accommodation arrangement:

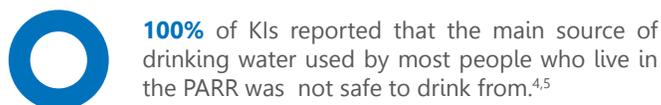
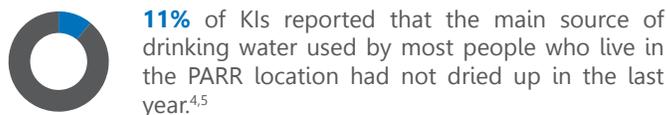
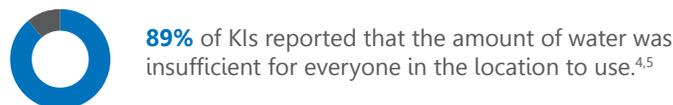
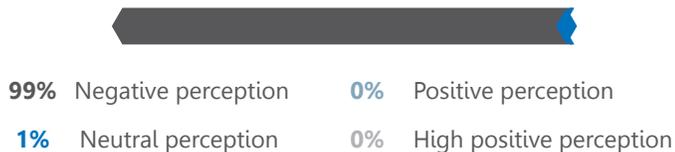


46% of the households reported having a land tenure arrangement where they could own land that could be used for farming/agriculture.



WASH

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to water and sanitation in this location.

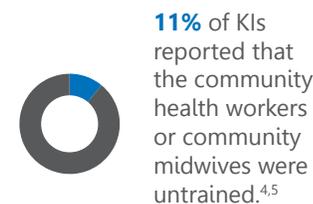
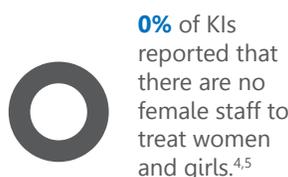
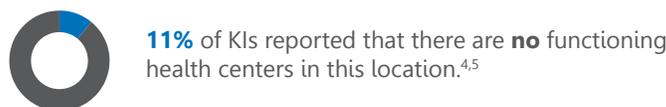


Healthcare

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to healthcare in this location.



Of households reporting they spent money on healthcare, in the last month, the top three healthcare expenditures were for:³

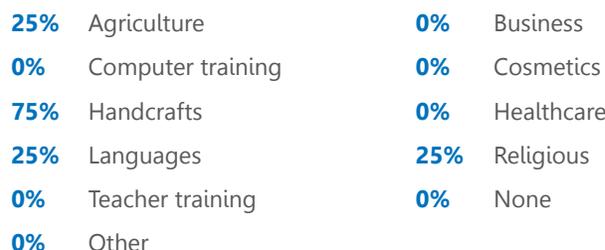


PARR PROGRAMME SUPPORT ACTIVITY IMPACT

% of households by reported type of assistance received in the last year:⁶



% of households reporting that the following vocational training would be helpful for the labour market:⁶



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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
7. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

% of households by main reported problems for the community:

1% Lack of education access	0% Lack of infrastructure
0% Non-integrated IDP or returnee populations	1% Insecurity ¹¹
0% Lack of adequate healthcare	20% Lack of clean water
78% Lack of livelihood opportunities	0% Lack of shelters
0% Unresponsive community leadership	0% Other

% of households reporting receiving the following training in this location in the last year:⁵

61% Agriculture	59% Business
28% Computer training	1% Cosmetics
72% Handcrafts	4% Healthcare
5% Languages	4% Religious
12% Teacher training	0% Other
0% None	

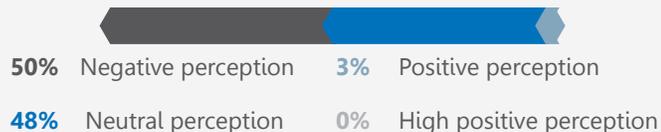
13% of households reported that they did not receive assistance in the last year.



INCOME GENERATION AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

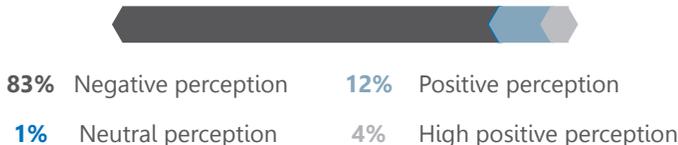
Income Generation and Economic Profile Index

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Economic Outlook

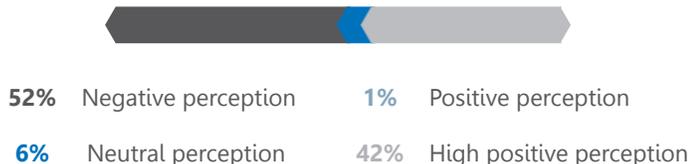
The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of a long-term positive economic outlook.



No representative sample of households reported that they owned businesses in Shamal Darya.

Women's Empowerment

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of women's empowerment and economic outlook.

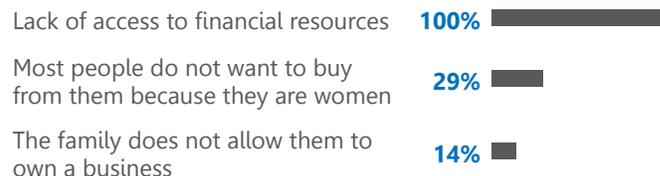


76% of households reported that they were **not** aware of any NGOs working in their location to help support the community in any way in the last year.⁵

No representative sample of households reported that they owned businesses in Shamal Darya.

No representative sample of households reported that there were support networks or institutions to support businesses in Shamal Darya.

78% of KIs reported that women did **not** have the ability to start a business. Of these KIs, the most common reasons that women were not able to start or own businesses in the location were as follows:^{3,4}



89% of KIs reported that women were not allowed to own a business outside of their homes.⁴

33% of KIs reported that they believed women to have the same access support for their businesses as men.⁴

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5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
8. Insecurity defined as a general feeling, and referred to either direct violence or perceived

Labour Market Perceptions

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the labour market.



23% Negative perception **0%** Positive perception
75% Neutral perception **2%** High positive perception

Top three primary sources of income reported by households:³



Average number of bread winners per household:

1.1

Household Hunger Score

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to go without food. This was calculated into Household Hunger Score (HHS),⁹ the final categories of which are shown below:



0% Severe hunger **26%** Moderate hunger **74%** Little hunger

Reduced Coping Strategies Index

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to use coping strategies to make their food last longer. This was calculated into the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI),⁹ high referring to often using coping strategies and low to not so often:



53% High **43%** Medium **2%** Low



22% of KIs reported that people in the location who wanted jobs could not find them.⁴



0% of KIs reported that households did not have the sufficient skills to get jobs if they wanted them.⁴



100% of KIs reported that no collectives organized around business ownership existed in that area.^{4,5}

Economic Vulnerabilities

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of varying economic vulnerabilities.



84% Negative perception **15%** Positive perception
0% Neutral perception **1%** High positive perception

Average monthly income reported by households: **4,946 AFN**

Average monthly expenditure reported by households: **6,216 AFN**



61% of households reported that they do not have debt.

Average household debt: **45,256 AFN**

Main reasons for households who reported to have debt to take on debt:

0% Extra costs of hosting displaced HH members **15%** Costs of displacement (smuggler, transport)
0% Rent **31%** Food
3% Shelter repairs **0%** COVID-19
26% Wedding/Celebrations **3%** Other
23% Healthcare

Average reported household expenditure in the last 30 days:

54% Food **19%** Fuel/Electricity **7%** Rent
9% Water **0%** Education costs
9% Healthcare **2%** Debt repayment



99% of households reported that they did not receive any support from the government or NGOs, particularly for small and local businesses.⁵

Of households who received support from government institutions or NGOs, they reported receiving the following support:

0% Government financial help
0% Government material help
0% UN/NGO financial help
0% UN/NGO material help

% of KIs who reported the types of collectives organized around business ownership that exist in PARR locations:

0% Self-help groups **0%** Associations
0% Cooperatives **33%** Other

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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

9. Food Security Cluster, Food Security and Livelihoods Indicator Handbook, May 2020.

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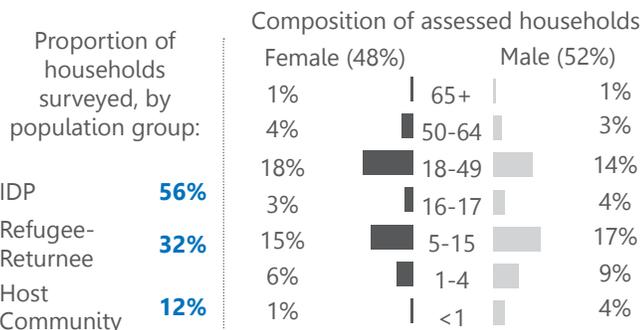
HUMANITARIAN BASELINE FOR COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAMMING IN PRIORITY AREAS OF RETURN AND REINTEGRATION (PARR)

Baghlan Province, Baghlan Markazi District, Afghanistan
Shahrk Mohajreen

December 2021

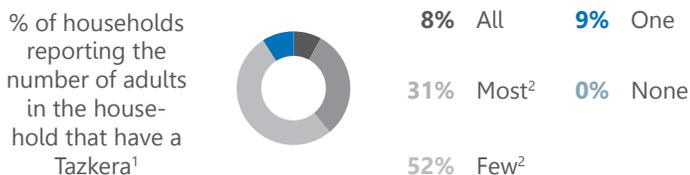
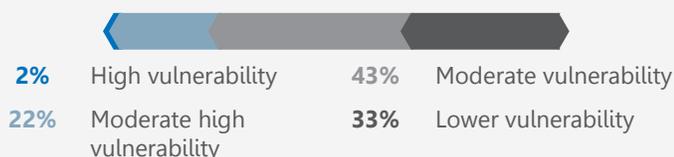


DEMOGRAPHICS



Average household size: **8.8**

The following index is a calculation of the Vulnerability Index score based on key reported multi-sectoral household vulnerabilities.



% of households being reportedly female-headed:

0%

% of households reporting that one or more members have a disability:

29%

% of households reporting that their head of household has a disability:

54%

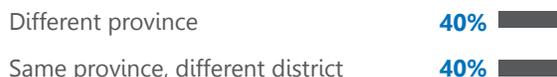


Movement Intentions



95% of households reported having no intention to move in the next 12 months.⁵

Of the **5%** of households reporting the intention to move in the next 12 months, the two most common movement intention locations were:



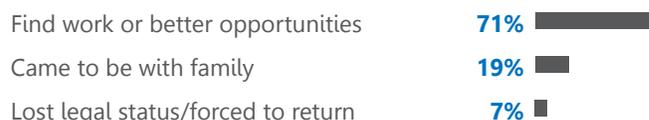
Of those households reporting the intention to move, the proportion of households by their reported main reason to move:³



Refugee Returnees

Average reported time that refugee returnee households have been in this location:* **7.1 year(s)**

% of refugee returnee households by main reason that they chose to return:*



IDPs

Average reported time since IDP households were first displaced:* **4.7 year(s)** and the average reported time since IDP households arrived in their current PARR location:* **2.2 year(s)**

Main province where IDP households were living prior to current PARR location*

Baghlan



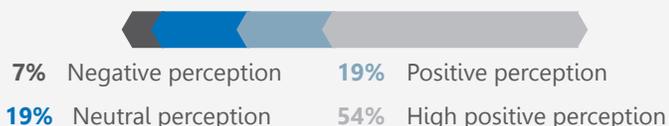
29% of IDP households reported that their current location was **not** their first location of displacement.*⁵



COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP INCLUSIVITY

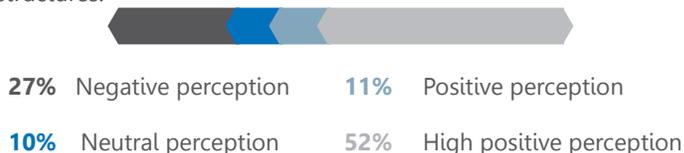
Community Leadership Inclusivity Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of local governance inclusivity, leadership accountability promotion of gender equality and effectiveness of community feedback mechanisms.



Womens Leadership

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the promotion of gender equality among community leadership structures.



1. A tazkera is the primary Afghan personal identification document. For further information, see [the NRC report about civil documentation](#).
2. Here, few means ≤50% adults within the family and most means >50% adults within the family.

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

* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Community Leadership Inclusivity

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the overall inclusiveness of their community leadership.

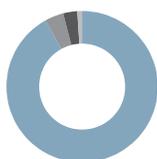


% of households reporting on their community representatives:



- 12% Arbab/Malik only
- 0% Shuras for smaller groups
- 88% Shuras for entire community
- 0% No one
- 0% Other

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



- 92% Elected by whole community
- 4% Elected only by community that belongs to the same group
- 3% Appointed by other leaders
- 1% Other

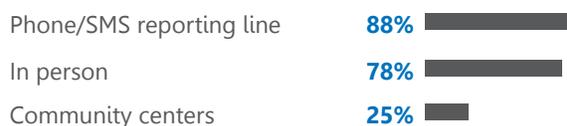
Community Leadership Accountability

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



18% of households reported that they were **not** aware of mechanisms in place through which they could provide feedback on issues within their current location.⁵

% of households reporting to be aware of feedback mechanisms, top three feedback mechanisms reported:^{3,6}



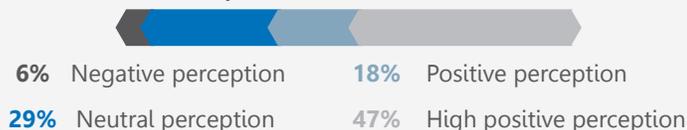
67% of key informants reported that they believed most complaints or feedback brought to community leadership will get a response.⁴



COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND STABILITY

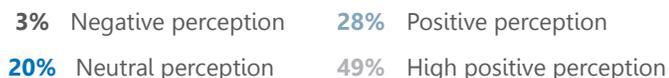
Community Relations and Stability Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of group coexistence, leadership legitimacy, stability and conflict within the community.



Community Relations

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



Of the 83% of KIs reporting that the community faced conflict, the following % reported the frequency of issues needing to be referred up to district or provincial level authorities:⁴

- 0% Most of the time
- 100% Sometimes
- 0% About half the time
- 0% Very rarely
- 0% Always
- 0% Never

The following displays the extent to which households believe members of the community in this location are helping each other in dealing with the current situation:

- 38% Usually they help each other
- 1% Never
- 30% They always help each other
- 4% Few or very few times
- 26% I do not know
- 0% Refuse to answer
- 2% They normally do, but not very often



0% of KIs reported that they had not managed local disputes or conflicts between different members of the community.^{4,5}



100% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership had sustainable solutions and did not become problems again.^{4,5}



0% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership were **not** handled in a fair and equitable way.^{4,5}

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Safety, Security, and Stability

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



18% Negative perception **11%** Positive perception
21% Neutral perception **49%** High positive perception

Of the **100%** of KIs that reported a protection incident in the last year, the top three reported protection incidents were:^{3,4}

Other **100%** 



0% of KIs reported that men were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



67% of KIs reported that women were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



75% of households reported that there had not been disputes in the local community.⁵

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors involved were:^{3,6}

Landowners **72%** 
 Households **52%** 
 Men **36%** 

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors to whom they would report the issue were:^{3,6}

Community leadership **84%** 
 Civil courts **68%** 
 Religious leader **64%** 

Of households reporting that there are conflicts, the top three reasons were:^{3,6}

Land or shelter **92%** 
 Marriage/relationships **24%** 
 Money **12%** 

STRENGTHENING PUBLIC SERVICES AND EQUITABLE ACCESS

Strengthening Public Services and Equitable Access Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of public service quality and satisfaction on a daily basis:



7% Negative perception **27%** Positive perception
31% Neutral perception **36%** High positive perception

Leadership of Service Provision

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the local leadership's management of the delivery of public services.



7% Negative perception **19%** Positive perception
0% Neutral perception **74%** High positive perception

Education

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to education in this location.



42% Negative perception **3%** Positive perception
9% Neutral perception **46%** High positive perception



100% of KIs reported that there were **no** local shuras or community organizations that help to manage education.^{4,5}

0% of KIs reported that most boys of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

0% of KIs reported that most girls of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

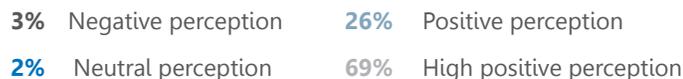
Key informants reported that boys and girls of primary school age were able to attend school and did not face barriers to attend school in Shahrk Mohajreen.

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

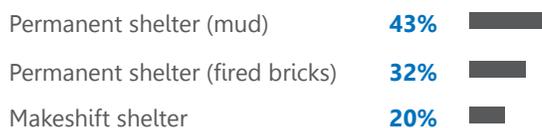
5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
 6. Respondents could select up to three options.

Shelter and Land Tenure

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



Proportion of households by main reported type of shelter where the households are living:



Proportion of households by main reported type of accommodation arrangement:

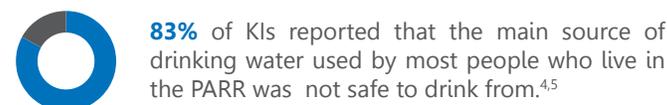
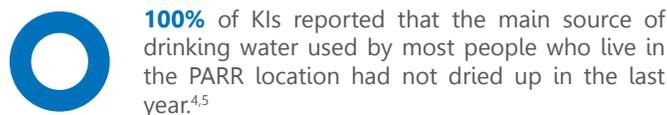
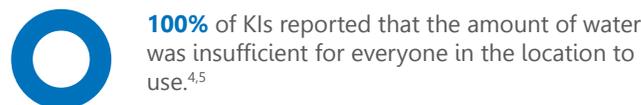
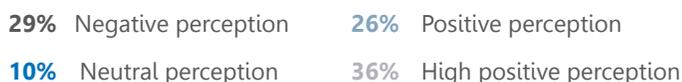


48% of the households reported having a land tenure arrangement where they could own land that could be used for farming/agriculture.



WASH

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to water and sanitation in this location.

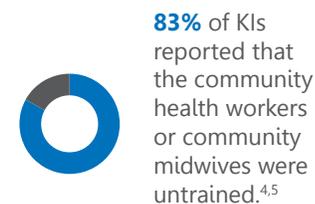
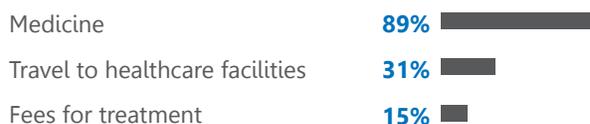


Healthcare

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to healthcare in this location.



Of households reporting they spent money on healthcare, in the last month, the top three healthcare expenditures were for:³

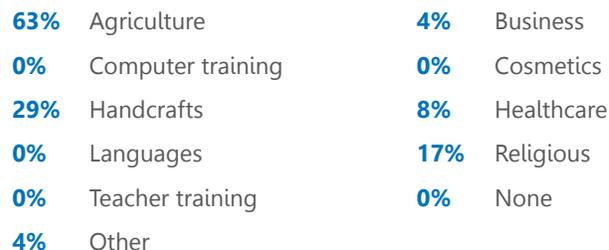


PARR PROGRAMME SUPPORT ACTIVITY IMPACT

% of households by reported type of assistance received in the last year:⁶



% of households reporting that the following vocational training would be helpful for the labour market:⁶



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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

7. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

% of households by main reported problems for the community:

9% Lack of education access	0% Lack of infrastructure
3% Non-integrated IDP or returnee populations	0% Insecurity ¹¹
7% Lack of adequate healthcare	16% Lack of clean water
64% Lack of livelihood opportunities	0% Lack of shelters
0% Unresponsive community leadership	0% Other

% of households reporting receiving the following training in this location in the last year:⁶

60% Agriculture	36% Business
0% Computer training	1% Cosmetics
Handcrafts	19% Healthcare
3% Languages	46% Religious
9% Teacher training	1% Other
0% None	

8% of households reported that they did not receive assistance in the last year.



INCOME GENERATION AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

Income Generation and Economic Profile Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of economic and labor market perceptions, women's financial accessibility, every day expenditures and economic variables:



12% Negative perception	37% Positive perception
40% Neutral perception	11% High positive perception



Economic Outlook

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



30% Negative perception	22% Positive perception
28% Neutral perception	20% High positive perception

For **7%** of households that reported having their own business, the most common sector was: **Wholesale, retail trade, hotels, restaurants (71%)**



Women's Empowerment

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of women's empowerment and economic outlook.



5% Negative perception	28% Positive perception
26% Neutral perception	42% High positive perception



16% 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.⁵

100% of business owners reported a decrease in revenue in past 90 days.⁵

Households owning businesses reported that they had owned their business for the following amount of time:

Less than 1 year	0%
Between 1 and 3 years	71%
Between 3 and 5 years	0%
5 or more years	29%

29% of business owners reported that there were support networks or institutions in the location that can support with money or resources for their business. The following types of networks or institutions were noted to be present:

Village-based savings and lending	100%
Micro-finance	50%

0% of KIs reported that women did **not** have the ability to start a business. Of these KIs, the most common reasons that women were not able to start or own businesses in the location were as follows:^{3,4}

Key informants reported that women had the ability to own a business and therefore did not face barriers in Shahrk Mohajreen.

17% of KIs reported that they believed women to have the same access support for their businesses as men.⁴

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
8. Insecurity defined as a general feeling, and referred to either direct violence or perceived

Labour Market Perceptions

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the labour market.



59% Negative perception **13%** Positive perception
18% Neutral perception **9%** High positive perception

Top three primary sources of income reported by households:³



Average number of bread winners per household:

1.4

Household Hunger Score

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to go without food. This was calculated into Household Hunger Score (HHS),⁹ the final categories of which are shown below:



2% Severe hunger **27%** Moderate hunger **71%** Little hunger

Reduced Coping Strategies Index

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to use coping strategies to make their food last longer. This was calculated into the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI),⁹ high referring to often using coping strategies and low to not so often:



71% High **25%** Medium **2%** Low



100% of KIs reported that people in the location who wanted jobs could not find them.⁴



100% of KIs reported that households did not have the sufficient skills to get jobs if they wanted them.⁴



100% of KIs reported that no collectives organized around business ownership existed in that area.^{4,5}

Economic Vulnerabilities

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of varying economic vulnerabilities.



22% Negative perception **26%** Positive perception
13% Neutral perception **39%** High positive perception

Average monthly income reported by households: **11,004 AFN**

Average monthly expenditure reported by households: **10,302 AFN**



26% of households reported that they do not have debt.

Average household debt: **57,890 AFN**

Main reasons for households who reported to have debt to take on debt:

1% Extra costs of hosting displaced HH members	3% Costs of displacement (smuggler, transport)
3% Rent	25% Food
18% Shelter repairs	1% COVID-19
14% Wedding/Celebrations	7% Other
29% Healthcare	

Average reported household expenditure in the last 30 days:

67% Food	13% Fuel/Electricity	4% Rent
1% Water	0% Education costs	
11% Healthcare	5% Debt repayment	



66% of households reported that they did **not** receive any support from the government or NGOs, particularly for small and local businesses.⁵

Of households who received support from government institutions or NGOs, they reported receiving the following support:

0% Government financial help
0% Government material help
57% UN/NGO financial help
64% UN/NGO material help

% of KIs who reported the types of collectives organized around business ownership that exist in PARR locations:

0% Self-help groups	0% Associations
0% Cooperatives	33% Other

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6. Respondents could select up to three options.

9. Food Security Cluster, Food Security and Livelihoods Indicator Handbook, May 2020.

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.



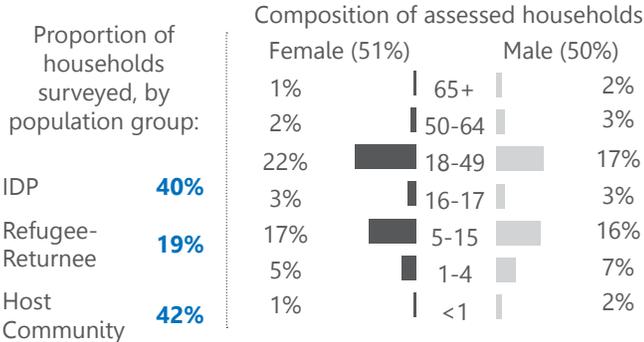
HUMANITARIAN BASELINE FOR COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAMMING IN PRIORITY AREAS OF RETURN AND REINTEGRATION (PARR)

Bamyan Province, Yakawlang District, Afghanistan
Tapa Wahdat

December 2021

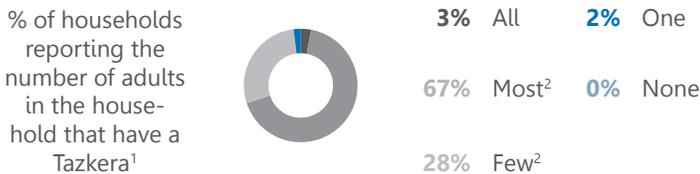
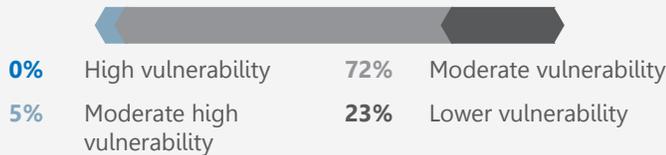


DEMOGRAPHICS



Average household size: **6.7**

The following index is a calculation of the Vulnerability Index score based on key reported multi-sectoral household vulnerabilities.



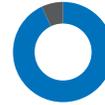
% of households being reportedly female-headed: **0%**

% of households reporting that one or more members have a disability: **17%**

% of households reporting that their head of household has a disability: **38%**



Movement Intentions

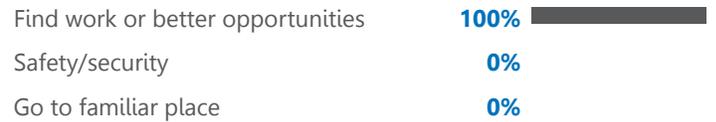


93% of households reported having no intention to move in the next 12 months.⁵

Of the **7%** of households reporting the intention to move in the next 12 months, the two most common movement intention locations were:



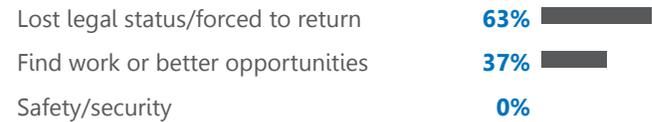
Of those households reporting the intention to move, the proportion of households by their reported main reason to move:³



Refugee Returnees

Average reported time that refugee returnee households have been in this location:* **7.4 year(s)**

% of refugee returnee households by main reason that they chose to return:*



IDPs

Average reported time since IDP households were first displaced:* **8.4 year(s)** and the average reported time since IDP households arrived in their current PARR location:* **4 year(s)**

Main province where IDP households were living prior to current PARR location* **Bamyan**



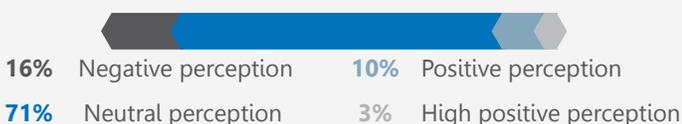
28% of IDP households reported that their current location was **not** their first location of displacement.*⁵



COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP INCLUSIVITY

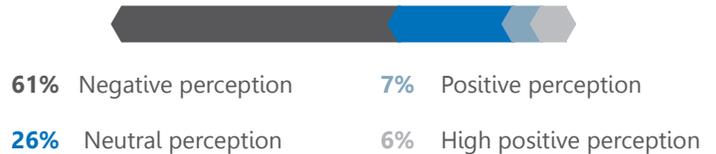
Community Leadership Inclusivity Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of local governance inclusivity, leadership accountability promotion of gender equality and effectiveness of community feedback mechanisms.



Womens Leadership

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the promotion of gender equality among community leadership structures.



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2. Here, few means ≤50% adults within the family and most means >50% adults within the family.

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* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Community Leadership Inclusivity

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the overall inclusiveness of their community leadership.



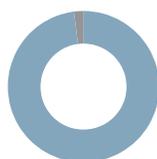
26% Negative perception **23%** Positive perception
36% Neutral perception **16%** High positive perception

% of households reporting on their community representatives:



1% Arbab/Malik only
1% Shuras for smaller groups
97% Shuras for entire community
0% No one
1% Other

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



98% Elected by whole community
2% Elected only by community that belongs to the same group
0% Appointed by other leaders
0% Other

Community Leadership Accountability

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



52% Negative perception **14%** Positive perception
28% Neutral perception **7%** 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.⁵

% of households reporting to be aware of feedback mechanisms, top three feedback mechanisms reported:^{3,6}

In person **99%**
 Phone/SMS reporting line **72%**
 Shura meetings **1%**

100% of key informants reported that they believed most complaints or feedback brought to community leadership will get a response.⁴



COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND STABILITY

Community Relations and Stability Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of group coexistence, leadership legitimacy, stability and conflict within the community.



0% Negative perception **58%** Positive perception
21% Neutral perception **21%** High positive perception

Community Relations

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



36% Negative perception **25%** Positive perception
33% Neutral perception **7%** High positive perception

Of the **100%** of KIs reporting that the community faced conflict, the following % reported the frequency of issues needing to be referred up to district or provincial level authorities:⁴

11% Most of the time **67%** Sometimes
22% About half the time **0%** Very rarely
0% Always **0%** Never

The following displays the extent to which households believe members of the community in this location are helping each other in dealing with the current situation:

7% Usually they help each other **1%** Never
0% They always help each other **51%** Few or very few times
0% I do not know **0%** Refuse to answer
42% They normally do, but not very often



0% of KIs reported that they had not managed local disputes or conflicts between different members of the community.^{4,5}



100% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership had sustainable solutions and did not become problems again.^{4,5}



0% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership were **not** handled in a fair and equitable way.^{4,5}

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 4. Result is reported by Key Informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
 6. Respondents could select up to three options.
 * As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Safety, Security, and Stability

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



Of the **0%** of KIs that reported a protection incident in the last year, the top three reported protection incidents were:^{3,4}

No key informants reported protection incidents in the Tapa Whadat.



0% of KIs reported that men were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}

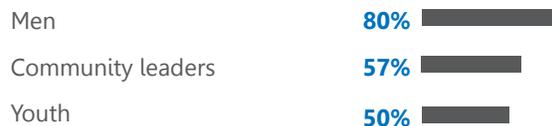


0% of KIs reported that women were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}

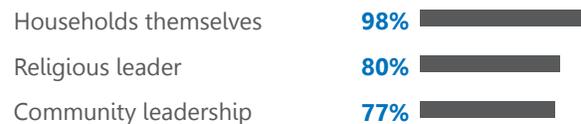


41% of households reported that there had not been disputes in the local community.⁵

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors involved were:^{3,6}



Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors to whom they would report the issue were:^{3,6}



Of households reporting that there are conflicts, the top three reasons were:^{3,6}



STRENGTHENING PUBLIC SERVICES AND EQUITABLE ACCESS

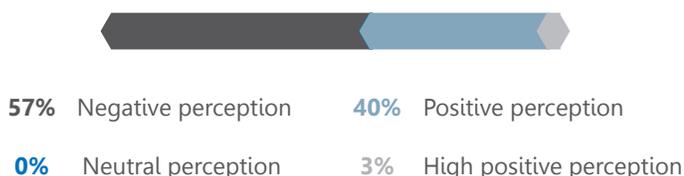
Strengthening Public Services and Equitable Access Index

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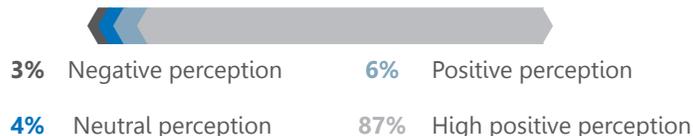
Leadership of Service Provision

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the local leadership's management of the delivery of public services.



Education

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to education in this location.



67% of KIs reported that there were **no** local shuras or community organizations that help to manage education.^{4,5}

0% of KIs reported that most boys of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

0% of KIs reported that most girls of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

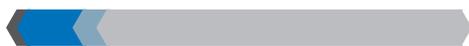
Key informants reported that boys and girls of primary school age were able to attend school and did not face barriers to attend school in the Tapa Wahdat.

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.

Shelter and Land Tenure

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



3% Negative perception **6%** Positive perception
13% Neutral perception **78%** High positive perception

Proportion of households by main reported type of shelter where the households are living:

Permanent shelter (mud) **98%**

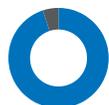
Permanent shelter (fired bricks) **2%**

Proportion of households by main reported type of accommodation arrangement:

Written agreement **79%**

Verbal agreement **21%**

41% of the households reported having a land tenure arrangement where they could own land that could be used for farming/agriculture.

 **95%** of households have not received threats of eviction in the last three months.⁵

WASH

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to water and sanitation in this location.



11% Negative perception **15%** Positive perception
15% Neutral perception **59%** High positive perception

 **0%** of KIs reported that the amount of water was insufficient for everyone in the location to use.^{4,5}

 **78%** of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR location had not dried up in the last year.^{4,5}

 **0%** of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR was not safe to drink from.^{4,5}

Healthcare

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to healthcare in this location.



5% Negative perception **26%** Positive perception
5% Neutral perception **64%** High positive perception

Of households reporting they spent money on healthcare, in the last month, the top three healthcare expenditures were for:³

Medicine **100%**

Travel to healthcare facilities **20%**

Fees for treatment **16%**

 **100%** of KIs reported that there are **no** functioning health centers in this location.^{4,5}

 **0%** of KIs reported that there are no female staff to treat women and girls.^{4,5}

 **67%** of KIs reported that the community health workers or community midwives were untrained.^{4,5}

PARR PROGRAMME SUPPORT ACTIVITY IMPACT

% of households by reported type of assistance received in the last year:⁶

7% Community development **0%** Education
7% Energy **0%** Health
7% Infrastructure **79%** Livelihoods
7% Shelter **14%** Special assistance
0% WASH⁷ **1%** Don't know
0% Other **0%** Nothing

% of households reporting that the following vocational training would be helpful for the labour market:⁶

10% Agriculture **30%** Business
0% Computer training **0%** Cosmetics
0% Handcrafts **50%** Healthcare
0% Languages **0%** Religious
0% Teacher training **0%** None
10% Other

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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

7. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

% of households by main reported problems for the community:

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

% of households reporting receiving the following training in this location in the last year:⁶

43% Agriculture	91% Business
2% Computer training	18% Cosmetics
91% Handcrafts	12% Healthcare
0% Languages	0% Religious
0% Teacher training	0% Other
0% None	

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



INCOME GENERATION AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

Income Generation and Economic Profile Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of economic and labor market perceptions, women's financial accessibility, every day expenditures and economic variables:



Economic Outlook

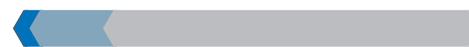
The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of a long-term positive economic outlook.



For **3%** of households that reported having their own business, the most common sector was: **Wholesale, retail trade, hotels, restaurants (100%)**

Women's Empowerment

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of women's empowerment and economic outlook.




85% 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.⁵

100% of business owners reported a decrease in revenue in past 90 days.⁵

Households owning businesses reported that they had owned their business for the following amount of time:

Less than 1 year	0%
Between 1 and 3 years	67%
Between 3 and 5 years	33%
5 or more years	0%

33% of business owners reported that there were support networks or institutions in the location that can support with money or resources for their business. The following types of networks or institutions were noted to be present:

Bank/loans	100%
------------	-------------

22% of KIs reported that women did **not** have the ability to start a business. Of these KIs, the most common reasons that women were not able to start or own businesses in the location were as follows:^{3,4}

The family does not allow them to own a business	100%
Lack of ability to travel alone	100%
Lack of access to financial resources	100%

22% of KIs reported that women were not allowed to own a business outside of their homes.⁴

78% of KIs reported that they believed women to have the same access support for their businesses as men.⁴

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
8. Insecurity defined as a general feeling, and referred to either direct violence or perceived

Labour Market Perceptions

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the labour market.



39% Negative perception **16%** Positive perception
46% Neutral perception **0%** High positive perception

Top three primary sources of income reported by households:³



Average number of bread winners per household:

1.1

Household Hunger Score

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to go without food. This was calculated into Household Hunger Score (HHS),⁹ the final categories of which are shown below:



0% Severe hunger **38%** Moderate hunger **62%** Little hunger

Reduced Coping Strategies Index

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to use coping strategies to make their food last longer. This was calculated into the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI),⁹ high referring to often using coping strategies and low to not so often:



91% High **8%** Medium **1%** Low



89% of KIs reported that people in the location who wanted jobs could not find them.⁴



0% of KIs reported that households did not have the sufficient skills to get jobs if they wanted them.⁴



89% of KIs reported that no collectives organized around business ownership existed in that area.^{4,5}

Economic Vulnerabilities

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of varying economic vulnerabilities.



2% Negative perception **29%** Positive perception
7% Neutral perception **62%** High positive perception

Average monthly income reported by households: **5,626 AFN**

Average monthly expenditure reported by households: **8,075 AFN**



5% of households reported that they do not have debt.

Average household debt: **51,552 AFN**

Main reasons for households who reported to have debt to take on debt:

0% Extra costs of hosting displaced HH members **1%** Costs of displacement (smuggler, transport)
1% Rent **63%** Food
2% Shelter repairs **0%** COVID-19
10% Wedding/Celebrations **9%** Other
14% Healthcare

Average reported household expenditure in the last 30 days:

60% Food **9%** Fuel/Electricity **6%** Rent
5% Water **3%** Education costs
15% Healthcare **1%** Debt repayment



98% of households reported that they did not receive any support from the government or NGOs, particularly for small and local businesses.⁵

Of households who received support from government institutions or NGOs, they reported receiving the following support:

0% Government financial help
0% Government material help
50% UN/NGO financial help
0% UN/NGO material help

% of KIs who reported the types of collectives organized around business ownership that exist in PARR locations:

0% Self-help groups **0%** Associations
0% Cooperatives **33%** Other

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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

9. Food Security Cluster, Food Security and Livelihoods Indicator Handbook, May 2020.

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.



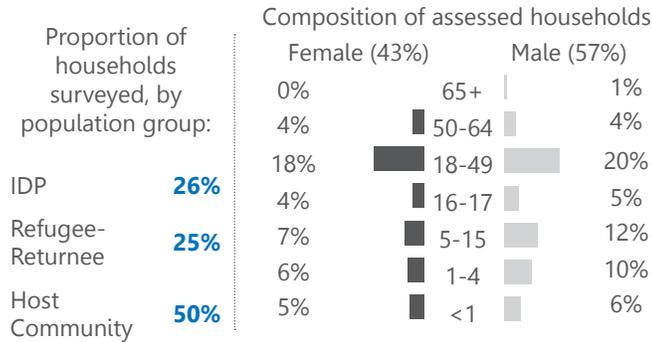
HUMANITARIAN BASELINE FOR COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAMMING IN PRIORITY AREAS OF RETURN AND REINTEGRATION (PARR)

Farah Province, Farah City District, Afghanistan
Mahajerabad

December 2021

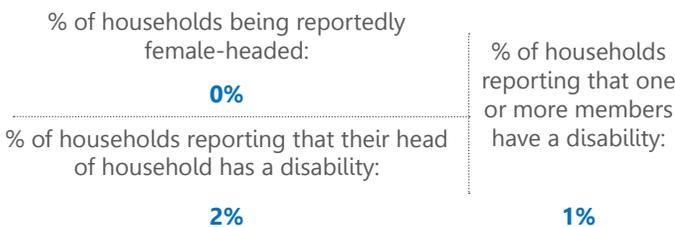
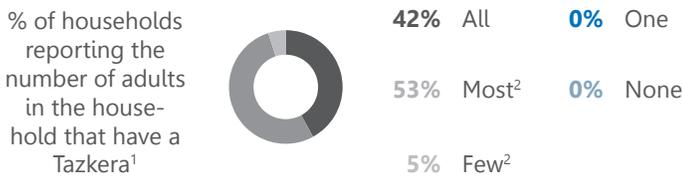
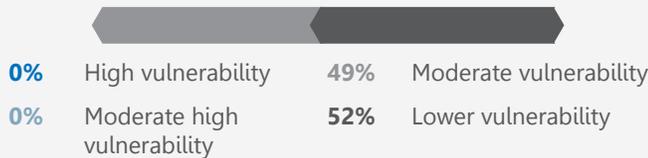


DEMOGRAPHICS



Average household size: **8.2**

The following index is a calculation of the Vulnerability Index score based on key reported multi-sectoral household vulnerabilities.



Movement Intentions



53% of households reported having no intention to move in the next 12 months.⁵

Of the 48% of households reporting the intention to move in the next 12 months, the two most common movement intention locations were:



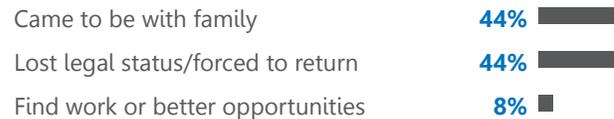
Of those households reporting the intention to move, the proportion of households by their reported main reason to move:³



Refugee Returnees

Average reported time that refugee returnee households have been in this location:* **3.6 year(s)**

% of refugee returnee households by main reason that they chose to return:*



IDPs

Average reported time since IDP households were first displaced:* **6.4 year(s)** and the average reported time since IDP households arrived in their current PARR location:* **4.3 year(s)**

Main province where IDP households were living prior to current PARR location*

Farah



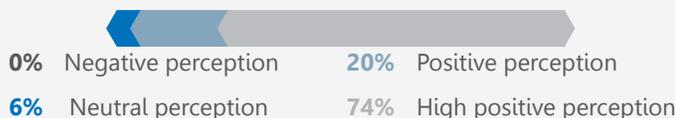
50% of IDP households reported that their current location was **not** their first location of displacement.*⁵



COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP INCLUSIVITY

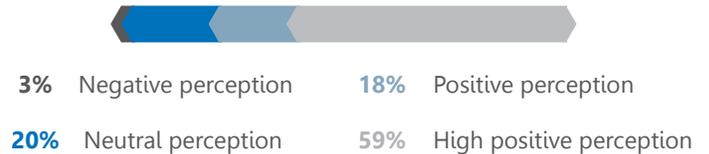
Community Leadership Inclusivity Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of local governance inclusivity, leadership accountability promotion of gender equality and effectiveness of community feedback mechanisms.



Womens Leadership

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the promotion of gender equality among community leadership structures.



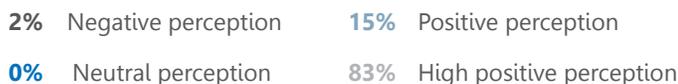
1. A tazkera is the primary Afghan personal identification document. For further information, see [the NRC report about civil documentation](#).
2. Here, few means ≤50% adults within the family and most means >50% adults within the family.

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

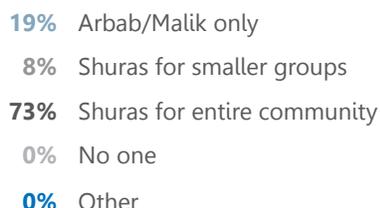
* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Community Leadership Inclusivity

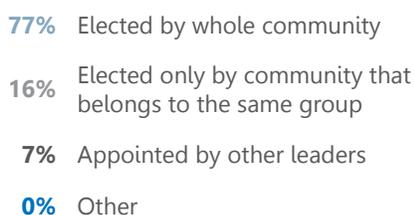
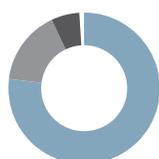
The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the overall inclusiveness of their community leadership.



% of households reporting on their community representatives:



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



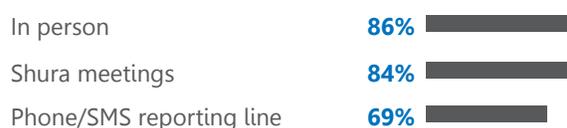
Community Leadership Accountability

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



27% of households reported that they were **not** aware of mechanisms in place through which they could provide feedback on issues within their current location.⁵

% of households reporting to be aware of feedback mechanisms, top three feedback mechanisms reported:^{3,6}



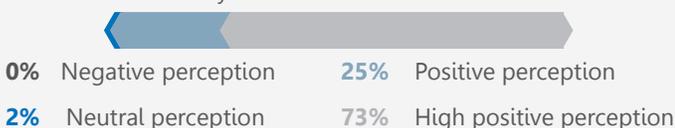
100% of key informants reported that they believed most complaints or feedback brought to community leadership will get a response.⁴



COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND STABILITY

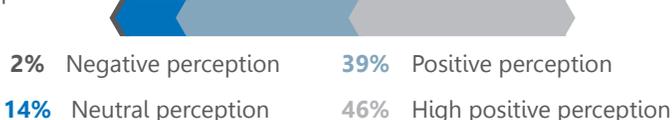
Community Relations and Stability Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of group coexistence, leadership legitimacy, stability and conflict within the community.

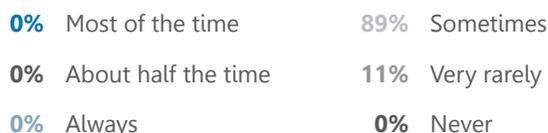


Community Relations

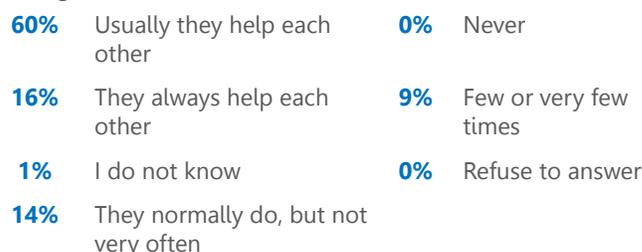
The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the legitimacy of community leadership in dealing with disputes.



Of the **0%** of KIs reporting that the community faced conflict, the following % reported the frequency of issues needing to be referred up to district or provincial level authorities:⁴



The following displays the extent to which households believe members of the community in this location are helping each other in dealing with the current situation:



0% of KIs reported that they had not managed local disputes or conflicts between different members of the community.^{4,5}



100% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership had sustainable solutions and did not become problems again.^{4,5}



0% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership were **not** handled in a fair and equitable way.^{4,5}

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

4. Result is reported by Key Informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Safety, Security, and Stability

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



Of the **0%** of KIs that reported a protection incident in the last year, the top three reported protection incidents were:^{3,4}

No key informants reported protection incidents in the Mahajerabad.



0% of KIs reported that men were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



0% of KIs reported that women were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



94% of households reported that there had not been disputes in the local community.⁵

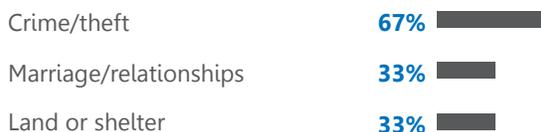
Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors involved were:^{3,6}



Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors to whom they would report the issue were:^{3,6}



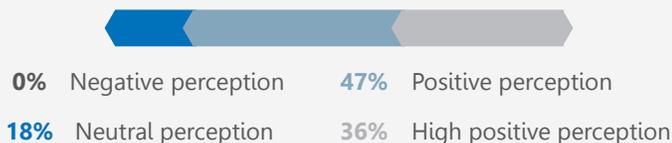
Of households reporting that there are conflicts, the top three reasons were:^{3,6}



STRENGTHENING PUBLIC SERVICES AND EQUITABLE ACCESS

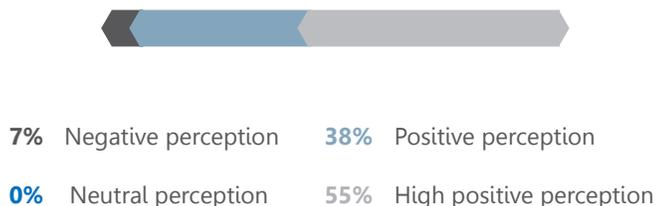
Strengthening Public Services and Equitable Access Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of public service quality and satisfaction on a daily basis:



Leadership of Service Provision

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the local leadership's management of the delivery of public services.



Education

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to education in this location.



78% of KIs reported that there were **no** local shuras or community organizations that help to manage education.^{4,5}

0% of KIs reported that most boys of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

0% of KIs reported that most girls of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

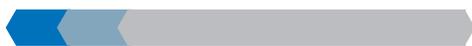
Key informants reported that boys and girls of primary school age were able to attend school and did not face barriers to attend school in Mahajerabad.

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.

Shelter and Land Tenure

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



0% Negative perception **14%** Positive perception
12% Neutral perception **74%** High positive perception

Proportion of households by main reported type of shelter where the households are living:

Permanent shelter (mud) **76%** ██████████
 Permanent shelter (fired bricks) **11%** ██████
 Makeshift shelter **11%** ██████

Proportion of households by main reported type of accommodation arrangement:

Written agreement **70%** ██████████
 Verbal agreement **30%** ██████

80% of the households reported having a land tenure arrangement where they could own land that could be used for farming/agriculture.

98% of households have not received threats of eviction in the last three months.⁵

WASH

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to water and sanitation in this location.



49% Negative perception **8%** Positive perception
15% Neutral perception **29%** High positive perception

11% of KIs reported that the amount of water was insufficient for everyone in the location to use.^{4,5}

22% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR location had not dried up in the last year.^{4,5}

0% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR was not safe to drink from.^{4,5}

Healthcare

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to healthcare in this location.



32% Negative perception **23%** Positive perception
15% Neutral perception **31%** High positive perception

Of households reporting they spent money on healthcare, in the last month, the top three healthcare expenditures were for:³

Medicine **96%** ██████████
 Fees for treatment **56%** ██████
 Travel to healthcare facilities **55%** ██████

100% of KIs reported that there are **no** functioning health centers in this location.^{4,5}

0% of KIs reported that there are no female staff to treat women and girls.^{4,5}

100% of KIs reported that the community health workers or community midwives were untrained.^{4,5}

PARR PROGRAMME SUPPORT ACTIVITY IMPACT

% of households by reported type of assistance received in the last year:⁶

0% Community development	0% Education
0% Energy	0% Health
0% Infrastructure	50% Livelihoods
0% Shelter	17% Special assistance
50% WASH ⁷	1% Don't know
0% Other	0% Nothing

% of households reporting that the following vocational training would be helpful for the labour market:⁶

50% Agriculture	0% Business
0% Computer training	0% Cosmetics
0% Handcrafts	0% Healthcare
0% Languages	50% Religious
0% Teacher training	0% None
0% Other	

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
 6. Respondents could select up to three options.
 7. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

% of households by main reported problems for the community:

1% Lack of education access	0% Lack of infrastructure
0% Non-integrated IDP or returnee populations	0% Insecurity ¹¹
4% Lack of adequate healthcare	26% Lack of clean water
69% Lack of livelihood opportunities	0% Lack of shelters
0% Unresponsive community leadership	0% Other

% of households reporting receiving the following training in this location in the last year:⁶

61% Agriculture	59% Business
10% Computer training	32% Cosmetics
79% Handcrafts	34% Healthcare
3% Languages	0% Religious
22% Teacher training	0% Other
0% None	

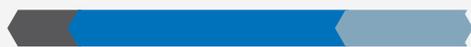
0% of households reported that they did not receive assistance in the last year.



INCOME GENERATION AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

Income Generation and Economic Profile Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of economic and labor market perceptions, women's financial accessibility, every day expenditures and economic variables:



14% Negative perception **27%** Positive perception
59% Neutral perception **0%** High positive perception



Economic Outlook

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



39% Negative perception **20%** Positive perception
35% Neutral perception **7%** High positive perception

No representative sample of households reported that they owned businesses in Mahajerabad.



Women's Empowerment

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of women's empowerment and economic outlook.



4% Negative perception **34%** Positive perception
16% Neutral perception **47%** High positive perception



66% 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.⁵

No representative sample of households reported that they owned businesses in Mahajerabad.

No representative sample of households reported that there were support networks or institutions to support businesses in Mahajerabad.

0% of KIs reported that women did **not** have the ability to start a business. Of these KIs, the most common reasons that women were not able to start or own businesses in the location were as follows:^{3,4}

Key informants reported that women had the ability to own a business and therefore did not face barriers in Mahajerabad.

100% of KIs reported that women were not allowed to own a business outside of their homes.⁴

89% of KIs reported that they believed women to have the same access support for their businesses as men.⁴

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
 6. Respondents could select up to three options.
 8. Insecurity defined as a general feeling, and referred to either direct violence or perceived

Labour Market Perceptions

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the labour market.



Top three primary sources of income reported by households:³

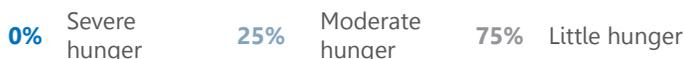


Average number of bread winners per household:

1.1

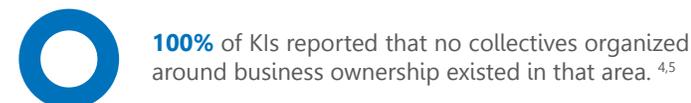
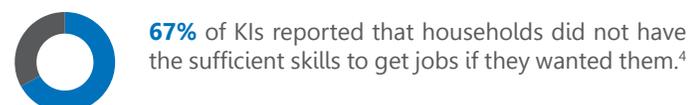
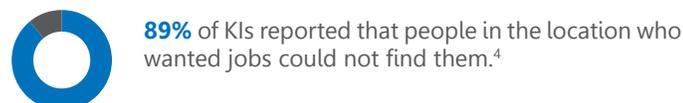
Household Hunger Score

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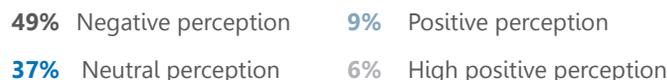
Reduced Coping Strategies Index

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to use coping strategies to make their food last longer. This was calculated into the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI),⁹ high referring to often using coping strategies and low to not so often:



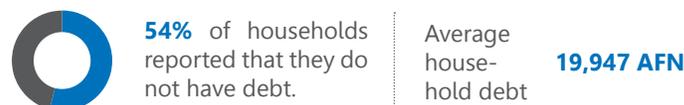
Economic Vulnerabilities

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of varying economic vulnerabilities.

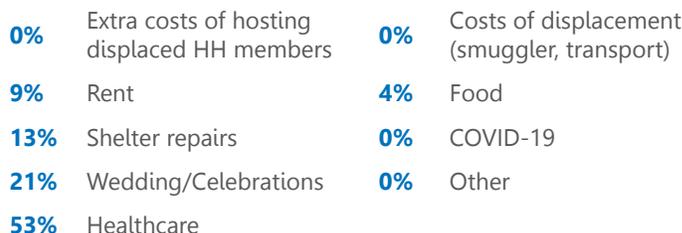


Average monthly income reported by households: **5,425 AFN**

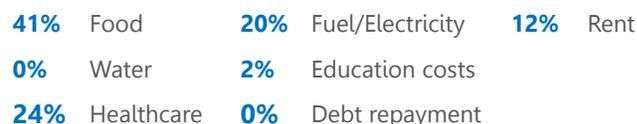
Average monthly expenditure reported by households: **4,864 AFN**



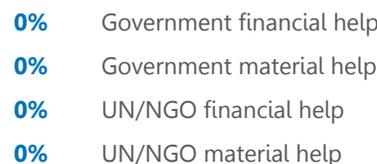
Main reasons for households who reported to have debt to take on debt:



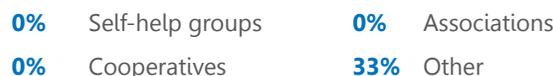
Average reported household expenditure in the last 30 days:



Of households who received support from government institutions or NGOs, they reported receiving the following support:



% of KIs who reported the types of collectives organized around business ownership that exist in PARR locations:



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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

9. Food Security Cluster, Food Security and Livelihoods Indicator Handbook, May 2020.

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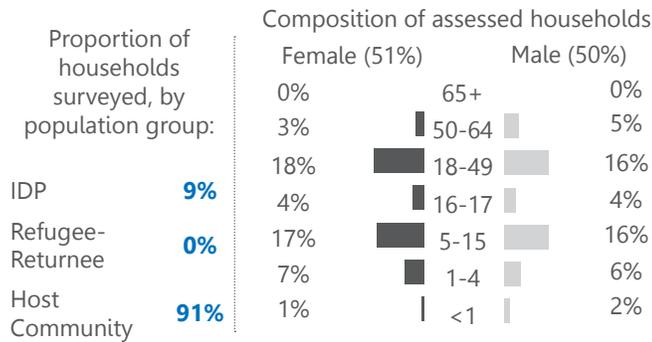
HUMANITARIAN BASELINE FOR COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAMMING IN PRIORITY AREAS OF RETURN AND REINTEGRATION (PARR)

Faryab Province, Maima District, Afghanistan
Damqol, Yaka Toot

December 2021

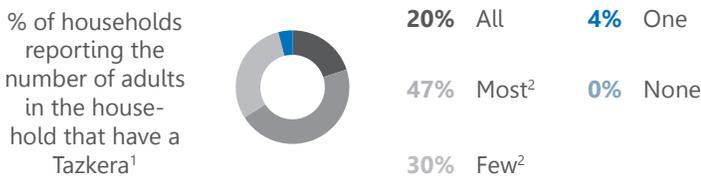
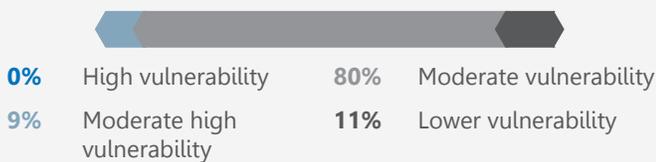


DEMOGRAPHICS



Average household size: **8.1**

The following index is a calculation of the Vulnerability Index score based on key reported multi-sectoral household vulnerabilities.



% of households being reportedly female-headed: **0%**

% of households reporting that one or more members have a disability: **2%**

% of households reporting that their head of household has a disability: **5%**



Movement Intentions



100% of households reported having no intention to move in the next 12 months.⁵

No representative sample of households reported that they had movement intentions in Damqol, Yaka Toot.



Refugee Returnees

There was no refugee-returnee population interviewed in this location.



IDPs

Average reported time since IDP households were first displaced:* **4.4 year(s)** and the average reported time since IDP households arrived in their current PARR location:* **3.3 year(s)**

Main province where IDP households were living prior to current PARR location*

Faryab



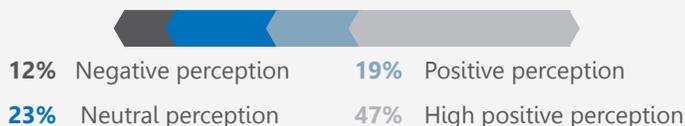
0% of IDP households reported that their current location was **not** their first location of displacement.*⁵



COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP INCLUSIVITY

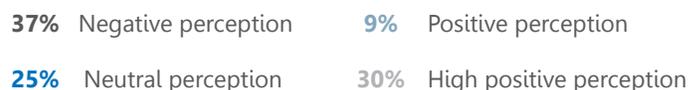
Community Leadership Inclusivity Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of local governance inclusivity, leadership accountability promotion of gender equality and effectiveness of community feedback mechanisms.



Womens Leadership

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the promotion of gender equality among community leadership structures.



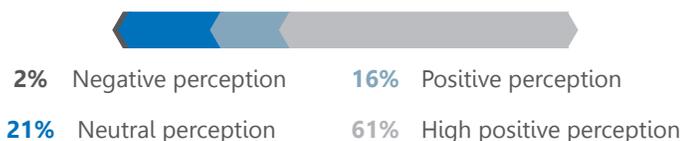
1. A tazkera is the primary Afghan personal identification document. For further information, see [the NRC report about civil documentation](#).
2. Here, few means ≤50% adults within the family and most means >50% adults within the family.

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

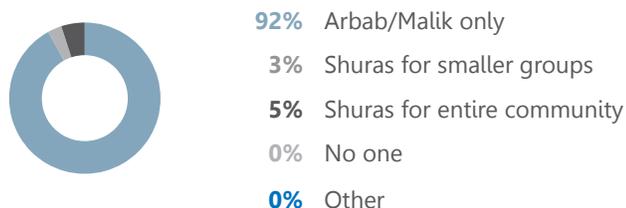
* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Community Leadership Inclusivity

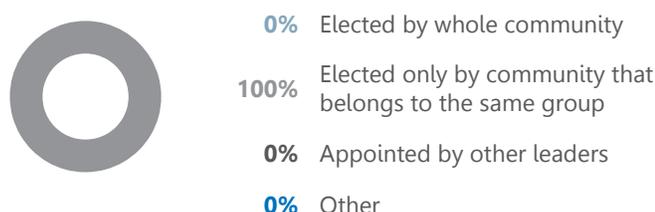
The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the overall inclusiveness of their community leadership.



% of households reporting on their community representatives:

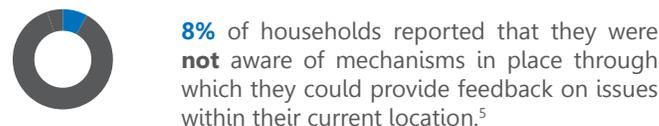
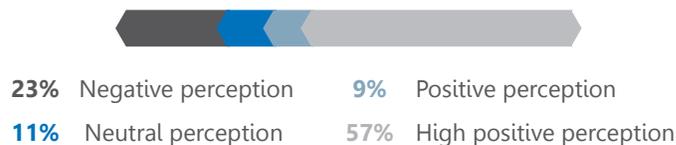


% of households reporting how the selection of leadership is done:

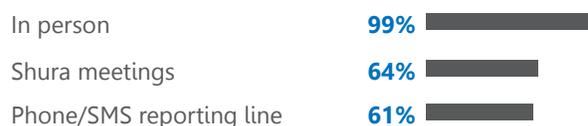


Community Leadership Accountability

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



% of households reporting to be aware of feedback mechanisms, top three feedback mechanisms reported:^{3,6}



100% of key informants reported that they believed most complaints or feedback brought to community leadership will get a response.⁴



COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND STABILITY

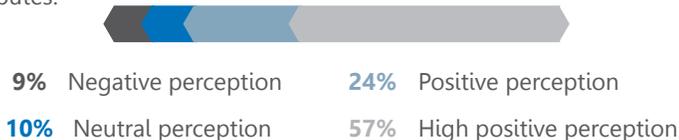
Community Relations and Stability Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of group coexistence, leadership legitimacy, stability and conflict within the community.

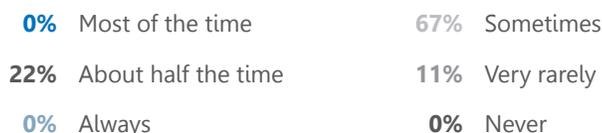


Community Relations

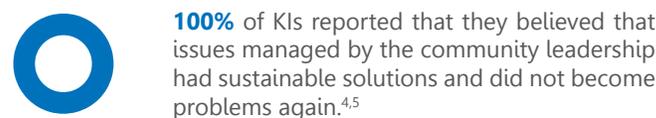
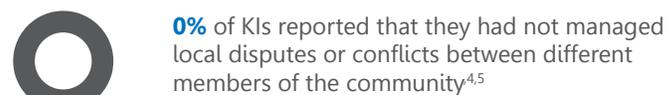
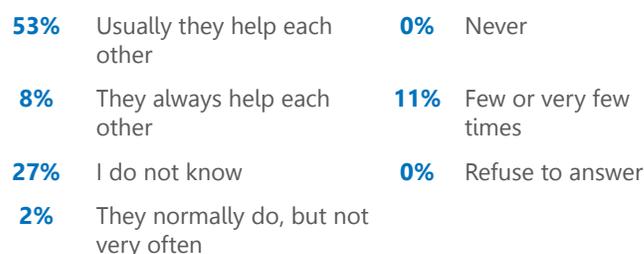
The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the legitimacy of community leadership in dealing with disputes.



Of the 67% of KIs reporting that the community faced conflict, the following % reported the frequency of issues needing to be referred up to district or provincial level authorities:⁴



The following displays the extent to which households believe members of the community in this location are helping each other in dealing with the current situation:

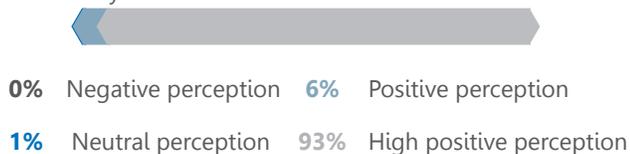


3. The results represent the top 3 responses so some responses are not represented and the total of the values is not equal to 100%.
4. Result is reported by Key Informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Safety, Security, and Stability

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



Of the **0%** of KIs that reported a protection incident in the last year, the top three reported protection incidents were:^{3,4}

No key informants reported protection incidents in Damqol, Yaka Toot.



0% of KIs reported that men were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}

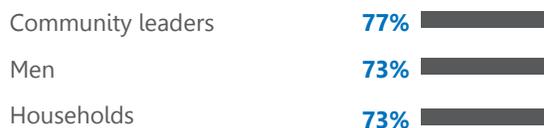


0% of KIs reported that women were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}

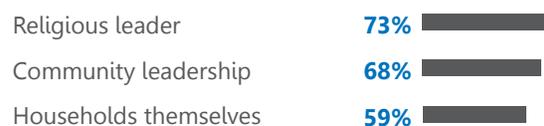


78% of households reported that there had not been disputes in the local community.⁵

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors involved were:^{3,6}



Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors to whom they would report the issue were:^{3,6}



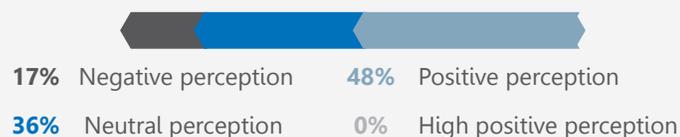
Of households reporting that there are conflicts, the top three reasons were:^{3,6}



STRENGTHENING PUBLIC SERVICES AND EQUITABLE ACCESS

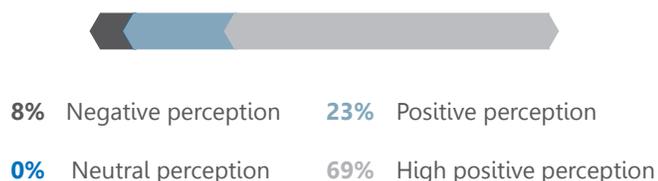
Strengthening Public Services and Equitable Access Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of public service quality and satisfaction on a daily basis:



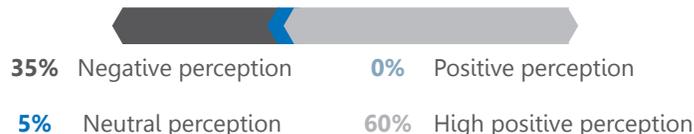
Leadership of Service Provision

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the local leadership's management of the delivery of public services.



Education

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to education in this location.



100% of KIs reported that there were **no** local shuras or community organizations that help to manage education.^{4,5}

0% of KIs reported that most boys of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

0% of KIs reported that most girls of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

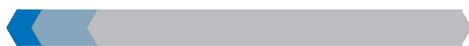
Key informants reported that boys and girls of primary school age were able to attend school and did not face barriers to attend school in Damqol, Yaka Toot.

3. The results represent the top 3 responses so some responses are not represented and the total of the values is not equal to 100%.
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5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.

Shelter and Land Tenure

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



1% Negative perception 13% Positive perception
6% Neutral perception 80% High positive perception

Proportion of households by main reported type of shelter where the households are living:

Permanent shelter (mud) **100%**

Proportion of households by main reported type of accommodation arrangement:

Written agreement **98%**
Verbal agreement **2%**

95% of the households reported having a land tenure arrangement where they could own land that could be used for farming/agriculture.

100% of households have not received threats of eviction in the last three months.⁵

WASH

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to water and sanitation in this location.



91% Negative perception 1% Positive perception
8% Neutral perception 0% High positive perception

100% of KIs reported that the amount of water was insufficient for everyone in the location to use.^{4,5}

0% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR location had not dried up in the last year.^{4,5}

11% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR was not safe to drink from.^{4,5}

Healthcare

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to healthcare in this location.



98% Negative perception 0% Positive perception
2% Neutral perception 0% High positive perception

Of households reporting they spent money on healthcare, in the last month, the top three healthcare expenditures were for:³

Medicine **97%**
Travel to healthcare facilities **85%**
Fees for treatment **12%**

100% of KIs reported that there are **no** functioning health centers in this location.^{4,5}

0% of KIs reported that there are no female staff to treat women and girls.^{4,5}

100% of KIs reported that the community health workers or community midwives were untrained.^{4,5}

PARR PROGRAMME SUPPORT ACTIVITY IMPACT

% of households by reported type of assistance received in the last year:⁶

0% Community development	8% Education
46% Energy	0% Health
0% Infrastructure	0% Livelihoods
15% Shelter	54% Special assistance
0% WASH ⁷	1% Don't know
0% Other	0% Nothing

% of households reporting that the following vocational training would be helpful for the labour market:⁶

0% Agriculture	0% Business
0% Computer training	0% Cosmetics
67% Handcrafts	0% Healthcare
0% Languages	0% Religious
33% Teacher training	0% None
0% Other	

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5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

7. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

% of households by main reported problems for the community:

1% Lack of education access	0% Lack of infrastructure
0% Non-integrated IDP or returnee populations	0% Insecurity ¹¹
6% Lack of adequate healthcare	16% Lack of clean water
75% Lack of livelihood opportunities	0% Lack of shelters
2% Unresponsive community leadership	0% Other

% of households reporting receiving the following training in this location in the last year:⁶

67% Agriculture	50% Business
4% Computer training	0% Cosmetics
82% Handcrafts	78% Healthcare
1% Languages	3% Religious
3% Teacher training	0% Other
0% None	

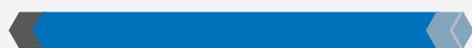
0% of households reported that they did not receive assistance in the last year.



INCOME GENERATION AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

Income Generation and Economic Profile Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of economic and labor market perceptions, women's financial accessibility, every day expenditures and economic variables:



6% Negative perception	6% Positive perception
87% Neutral perception	1% High positive perception



Economic Outlook

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



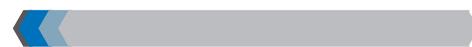
55% Negative perception	11% Positive perception
34% Neutral perception	0% High positive perception

For **2%** of households that reported having their own business, the most common sector was: **Agriculture, livestock (100%)**



Women's Empowerment

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of women's empowerment and economic outlook.



2% Negative perception	5% Positive perception
5% Neutral perception	88% High positive perception



86% 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.⁵

100% of business owners reported a decrease in revenue in past 90 days.⁵

Households owning businesses reported that they had owned their business for the following amount of time:

Less than 1 year	50%
Between 1 and 3 years	50%
Between 3 and 5 years	0%
5 or more years	0%

0% of business owners reported that there were support networks or institutions in the location that can support with money or resources for their business. The following types of networks or institutions were noted to be present:

No representative sample of households reported that there were support networks or institutions to support businesses in Damqol, Yaka Toot.

33% of KIs reported that women did **not** have the ability to start a business. Of these KIs, the most common reasons that women were not able to start or own businesses in the location were as follows:^{3,4}

Lack of ability to travel alone	100%
Lack of knowledge in registering a business	100%
Lack of access to financial resources	100%

89% of KIs reported that women were not allowed to own a business outside of their homes.⁴

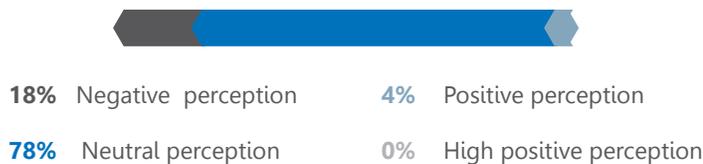
22% of KIs reported that they believed women to have the same access support for their businesses as men.⁴

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6. Respondents could select up to three options.
8. Insecurity defined as a general feeling, and referred to either direct violence or perceived

Labour Market Perceptions

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the labour market.



Top three primary sources of income reported by households:³



Average number of bread winners per household:

1.1

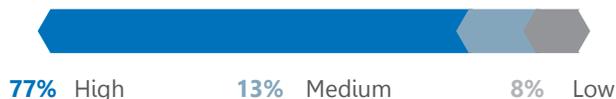
Household Hunger Score

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to go without food. This was calculated into Household Hunger Score (HHS),⁹ the final categories of which are shown below:



Reduced Coping Strategies Index

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to use coping strategies to make their food last longer. This was calculated into the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI),⁹ high referring to often using coping strategies and low to not so often:



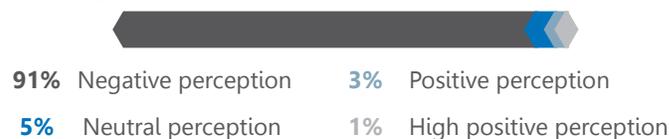
100% of KIs reported that people in the location who wanted jobs could not find them.⁴

11% of KIs reported that households did not have the sufficient skills to get jobs if they wanted them.⁴

100% of KIs reported that no collectives organized around business ownership existed in that area.^{4,5}

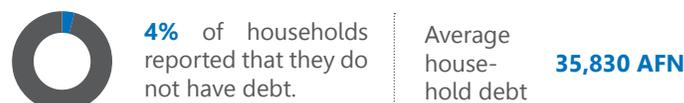
Economic Vulnerabilities

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of varying economic vulnerabilities.



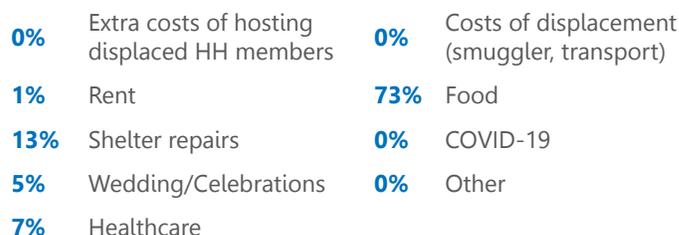
Average monthly income reported by households: **5,271 AFN**

Average monthly expenditure reported by households: **5,859 AFN**

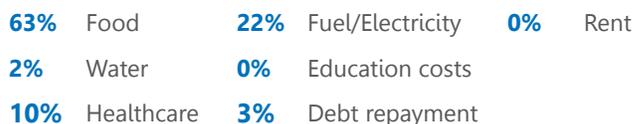


Average household debt: **35,830 AFN**

Main reasons for households who reported to have debt to take on debt:

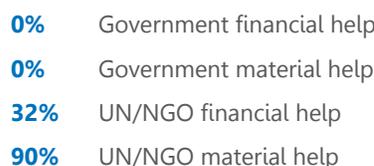


Average reported household expenditure in the last 30 days:



81% of households reported that they did not receive any support from the government or NGOs, particularly for small and local businesses.⁵

Of households who received support from government institutions or NGOs, they reported receiving the following support:



% of KIs who reported the types of collectives organized around business ownership that exist in PARR locations:



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4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

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9. Food Security Cluster, Food Security and Livelihoods Indicator Handbook, May 2020.

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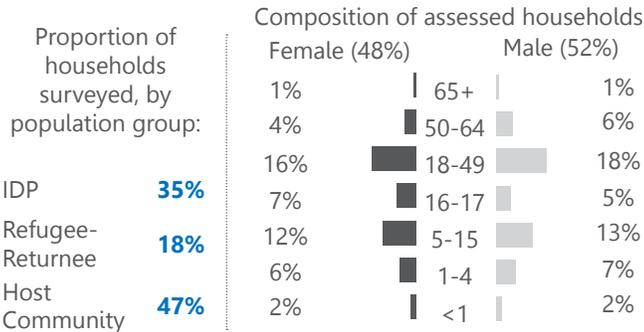
HUMANITARIAN BASELINE FOR COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAMMING IN PRIORITY AREAS OF RETURN AND REINTEGRATION (PARR)

Ghor Province, Firoz Koh District, Afghanistan
Shahrak-e-Amir Shansab

December 2021

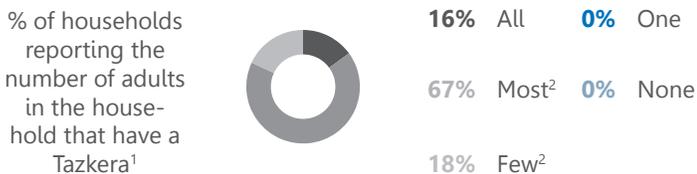
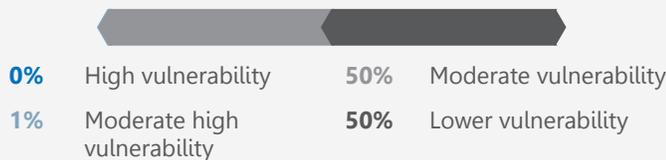


DEMOGRAPHICS



Average household size: **7.4**

The following index is a calculation of the Vulnerability Index score based on key reported multi-sectoral household vulnerabilities.



% of households being reportedly female-headed:

0%

% of households reporting that their head of household has a disability:

13%

% of households reporting that one or more members have a disability:

3%



Movement Intentions



89% of households reported having no intention to move in the next 12 months.⁵

Of the **11%** of households reporting the intention to move in the next 12 months, the two most common movement intention locations were:



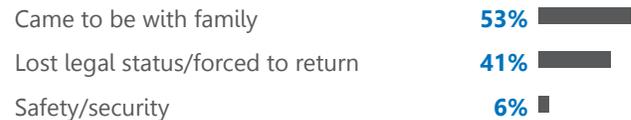
Of those households reporting the intention to move, the proportion of households by their reported main reason to move:³



Refugee Returnees

Average reported time that refugee returnee households have been in this location: **3 year(s)**

% of refugee returnee households by main reason that they chose to return:*



IDPs

Average reported time since IDP households were first displaced: **4.5 year(s)** and the average reported time since IDP households arrived in their current PARR location: **2.1 year(s)**

Main province where IDP households were living prior to current PARR location*

Ghor



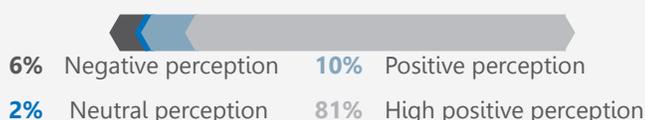
12% of IDP households reported that their current location was **not** their first location of displacement.*⁵



COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP INCLUSIVITY

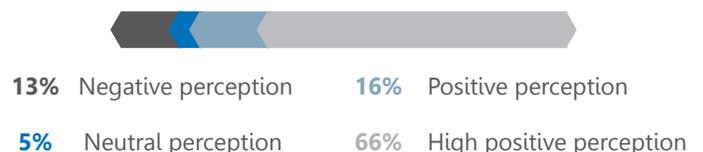
Community Leadership Inclusivity Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of local governance inclusivity, leadership accountability promotion of gender equality and effectiveness of community feedback mechanisms.



Womens Leadership

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the promotion of gender equality among community leadership structures.



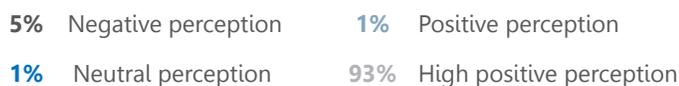
1. A tazkera is the primary Afghan personal identification document. For further information, see [the NRC report about civil documentation](#).
2. Here, few means ≤50% adults within the family and most means >50% adults within the family.

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

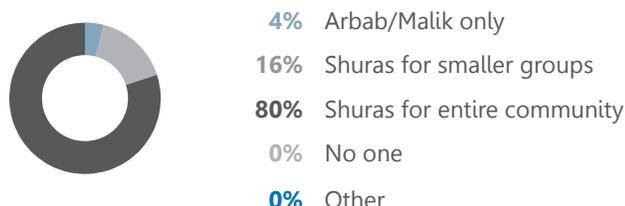
* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Community Leadership Inclusivity

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the overall inclusiveness of their community leadership.



% of households reporting on their community representatives:

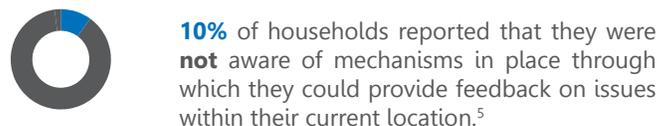


% of households reporting how the selection of leadership is done:



Community Leadership Accountability

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



% of households reporting to be aware of feedback mechanisms, top three feedback mechanisms reported:^{3,6}



100% of key informants reported that they believed most complaints or feedback brought to community leadership will get a response.⁴



COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND STABILITY

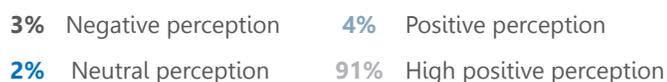
Community Relations and Stability Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of group coexistence, leadership legitimacy, stability and conflict within the community.

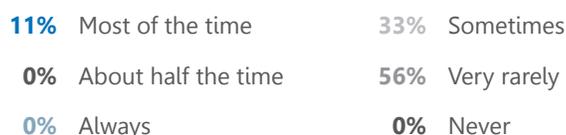


Community Relations

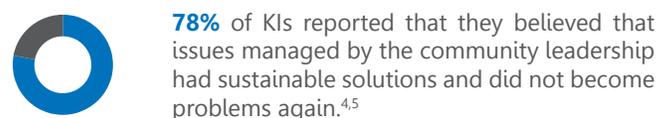
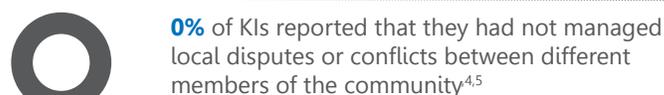
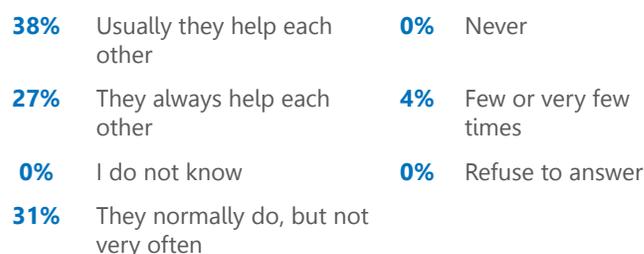
The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the legitimacy of community leadership in dealing with disputes.



Of the **44%** of KIs reporting that the community faced conflict, the following % reported the frequency of issues needing to be referred up to district or provincial level authorities:⁴



The following displays the extent to which households believe members of the community in this location are helping each other in dealing with the current situation:

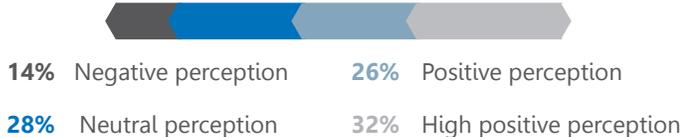


3. The results represent the top 3 responses so some responses are not represented and the total of the values is not equal to 100%.
4. Result is reported by Key Informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Safety, Security, and Stability

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



Of the **67%** of KIs that reported a protection incident in the last year, the top three reported protection incidents were:^{3,4}



0% of KIs reported that men were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



11% of KIs reported that women were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}

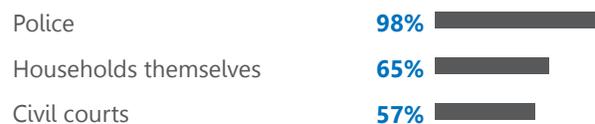


36% of households reported that there had not been disputes in the local community.⁵

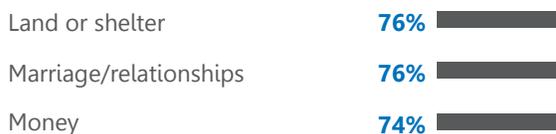
Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors involved were:^{3,6}



Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors to whom they would report the issue were:^{3,6}



Of households reporting that there are conflicts, the top three reasons were:^{3,6}



STRENGTHENING PUBLIC SERVICES AND EQUITABLE ACCESS

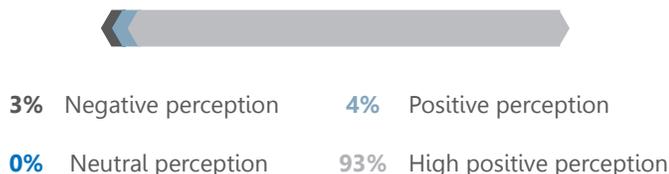
Strengthening Public Services and Equitable Access Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of public service quality and satisfaction on a daily basis:



Leadership of Service Provision

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the local leadership's management of the delivery of public services.



Education

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to education in this location.



0% of KIs reported that there were **no** local shuras or community organizations that help to manage education.^{4,5}

0% of KIs reported that most boys of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

0% of KIs reported that most girls of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

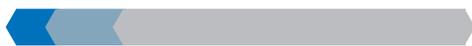
Key informants reported that boys and girls of primary school age were able to attend school and did not face barriers to attend school in Shahrak-e-Amir Shansab.

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.

Shelter and Land Tenure

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



0% Negative perception **16%** Positive perception
9% Neutral perception **75%** High positive perception

Proportion of households by main reported type of shelter where the households are living:

Permanent shelter (mud) **98%**
 Damaged house **2%**

Proportion of households by main reported type of accommodation arrangement:

Written agreement **54%**
 Verbal agreement **44%**
 Prefer not to answer **2%**

59% of the households reported having a land tenure arrangement where they could own land that could be used for farming/agriculture.

85% of households have not received threats of eviction in the last three months.⁵

WASH

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to water and sanitation in this location.



1% Negative perception **1%** Positive perception
0% Neutral perception **98%** High positive perception

56% of KIs reported that the amount of water was insufficient for everyone in the location to use.^{4,5}

56% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR location had not dried up in the last year.^{4,5}

11% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR was not safe to drink from.^{4,5}

Healthcare

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to healthcare in this location.



8% Negative perception **1%** Positive perception
0% Neutral perception **91%** High positive perception

Of households reporting they spent money on healthcare, in the last month, the top three healthcare expenditures were for:³

Medicine **97%**
 Fees for treatment **95%**
 Travel to healthcare facilities **65%**

33% of KIs reported that there are **no** functioning health centers in this location.^{4,5}

0% of KIs reported that there are no female staff to treat women and girls.^{4,5}

0% of KIs reported that the community health workers or community midwives were untrained.^{4,5}

PARR PROGRAMME SUPPORT ACTIVITY IMPACT

% of households by reported type of assistance received in the last year:⁶

6% Community development **64%** Education
0% Energy **66%** Health
20% Infrastructure **4%** Livelihoods
24% Shelter **22%** Special assistance
78% WASH⁷ **0%** Don't know
0% Other **0%** Nothing

% of households reporting that the following vocational training would be helpful for the labour market:⁶

71% Agriculture **46%** Business
8% Computer training **4%** Cosmetics
75% Handcrafts **13%** Healthcare
4% Languages **21%** Religious
13% Teacher training **0%** None
0% Other

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
 6. Respondents could select up to three options.
 7. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

% of households by main reported problems for the community:

6% Lack of education access	0% Lack of infrastructure
0% Non-integrated IDP or returnee populations	1% Insecurity ¹¹
9% Lack of adequate healthcare	1% Lack of clean water
79% Lack of livelihood opportunities	0% Lack of shelters
3% Unresponsive community leadership	0% Other

% of households reporting receiving the following training in this location in the last year:⁶

28% Agriculture	96% Business
12% Computer training	22% Cosmetics
87% Handcrafts	12% Healthcare
1% Languages	9% Religious
10% Teacher training	0% Other
0% None	

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



INCOME GENERATION AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

Income Generation and Economic Profile Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of economic and labor market perceptions, women's financial accessibility, every day expenditures and economic variables:



4% Negative perception	54% Positive perception
27% Neutral perception	16% High positive perception



Economic Outlook

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



41% Negative perception	22% Positive perception
14% Neutral perception	23% High positive perception

For **2%** of households that reported having their own business, the most common sector was: **Wholesale, retail trade, hotels, restaurants (100%)**



Women's Empowerment

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of women's empowerment and economic outlook.



9% Negative perception	10% Positive perception
4% Neutral perception	76% High positive perception



44% 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.⁵

100% of business owners reported a decrease in revenue in past 90 days.⁵

Households owning businesses reported that they had owned their business for the following amount of time:

Less than 1 year	100%
Between 1 and 3 years	0%
Between 3 and 5 years	0%
5 or more years	0%

0% of business owners reported that there were support networks or institutions in the location that can support with money or resources for their business. The following types of networks or institutions were noted to be present:

No representative sample of households reported that there were support networks or institutions to support businesses in Shahrak-e-Amir Shansab.

0% of KIs reported that women did **not** have the ability to start a business. Of these KIs, the most common reasons that women were not able to start or own businesses in the location were as follows:^{3,4}

Key informants reported that women had the ability to own a business and therefore did not face barriers in Shahrak-e-Amir Shansab.

44% of KIs reported that women were not allowed to own a business outside of their homes.⁴

100% of KIs reported that they believed women to have the same access support for their businesses as men.⁴

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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

8. Insecurity defined as a general feeling, and referred to either direct violence or perceived

Labour Market Perceptions

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the labour market.



Top three primary sources of income reported by households:³

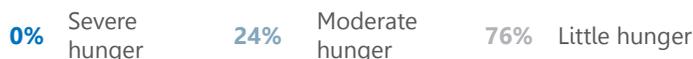


Average number of bread winners per household:

1

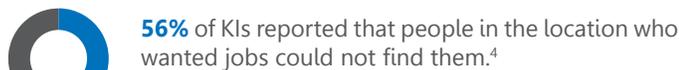
Household Hunger Score

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to go without food. This was calculated into Household Hunger Score (HHS),⁹ the final categories of which are shown below:



Reduced Coping Strategies Index

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to use coping strategies to make their food last longer. This was calculated into the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI),⁹ high referring to often using coping strategies and low to not so often:



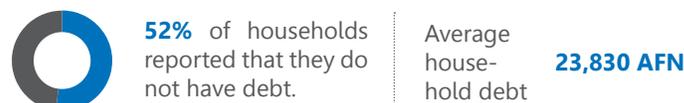
Economic Vulnerabilities

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of varying economic vulnerabilities.

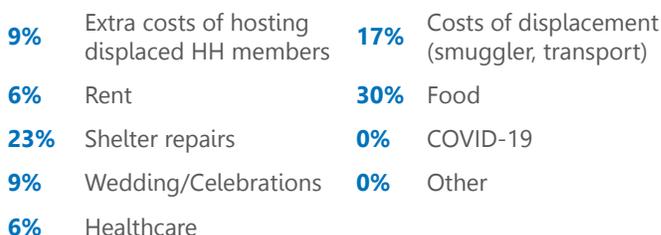


Average monthly income reported by households: **6,098 AFN**

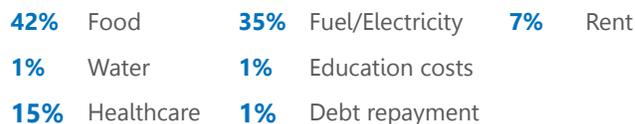
Average monthly expenditure reported by households: **6,042 AFN**



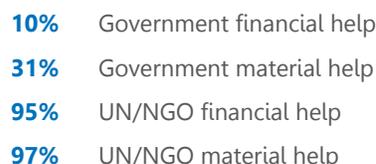
Main reasons for households who reported to be indebted:



Average reported household expenditure in the last 30 days:



Of households who received support from government institutions or NGOs, they reported receiving the following support:



% of KIs who reported the types of collectives organized around business ownership that exist in PARR locations:



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5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

9. Food Security Cluster, Food Security and Livelihoods Indicator Handbook, May 2020.

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.



HUMANITARIAN BASELINE FOR COMMUNITY BASE PROGRAMMING IN PRIORITY AREAS OF RETURN AND REINTEGRATION (PARR)

Helmand Province, Lashkargah District, Afghanistan
Bolan

December 2021



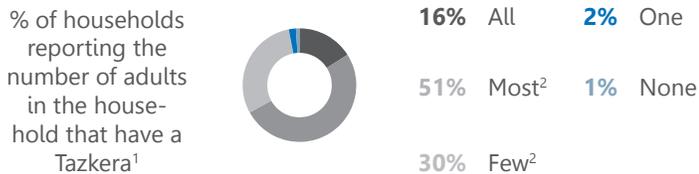
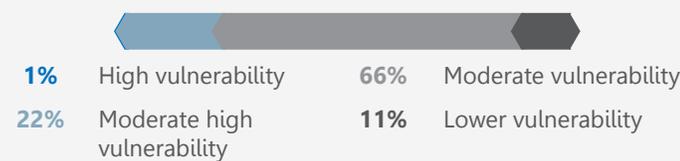
DEMOGRAPHICS

Proportion of households surveyed, by population group:	Composition of assessed households			
	Female (48%)		Male (52%)	
65+	1%	1%	65+	1%
50-64	3%	4%	50-64	4%
18-49	14%	15%	18-49	15%
16-17	4%	4%	16-17	4%
5-15	14%	16%	5-15	16%
1-4	9%	9%	1-4	9%
<1	3%	4%	<1	4%

IDP	43%
Refugee-Returnee	22%
Host Community	36%

Average household size: **9.9**

The following index is a calculation of the Vulnerability Index score based on key reported multi-sectoral household vulnerabilities.



% of households being reportedly female-headed:

0%

% of households reporting that their head of household has a disability:

44%

% of households reporting that one or more members have a disability:

29%



Movement Intentions

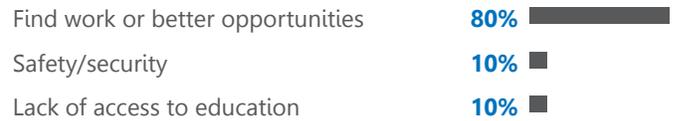


90% of households reported having no intention to move in the next 12 months.⁵

Of the **10%** of households reporting the intention to move in the next 12 months, the two most common movement intention locations were:



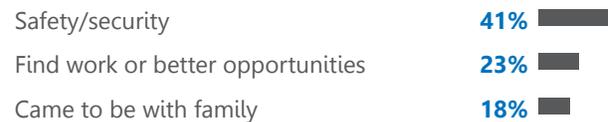
Of those households reporting the intention to move, the proportion of households by their reported main reason to move:³



Refugee Returnees

Average reported time that refugee returnee households have been in this location:^{*} **2.6 year(s)**

% of refugee returnee households by main reason that they chose to return:^{*}



IDPs

Average reported time since IDP households were first displaced:^{*} **2 year(s)** and the average reported time since IDP households arrived in their current PARR location:^{*} **0.4 year(s)**

Main province where IDP households were living prior to current PARR location^{*}

Helmand



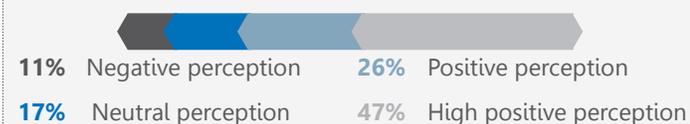
30% of IDP households reported that their current location was **not** their first location of displacement.^{* 5}



COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP INCLUSIVITY

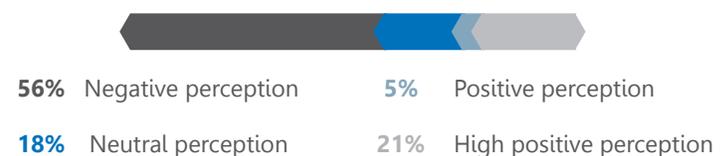
Community Leadership Inclusivity Index

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Womens Leadership

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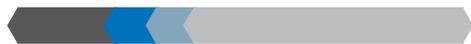
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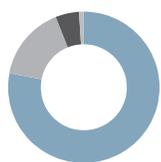
Community Leadership Inclusivity

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the overall inclusiveness of their community leadership.



22% Negative perception **9%** Positive perception
10% Neutral perception **59%** High positive perception

% of households reporting on their community representatives:



78% Arbab/Malik only
16% Shuras for smaller groups
5% Shuras for entire community
1% No one
0% Other

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



26% Elected by whole community
20% Elected only by community that belongs to the same group
54% Appointed by other leaders
0% Other

Community Leadership Accountability

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



12% Negative perception **6%** Positive perception
7% Neutral perception **75%** High positive perception



27% of households reported that they were **not** aware of mechanisms in place through which they could provide feedback on issues within their current location.⁵

% of households reporting to be aware of feedback mechanisms, top three feedback mechanisms reported:^{3,6}

In person **93%**
 Phone/SMS reporting line **69%**
 Community centers **39%**

67% of key informants reported that they believed most complaints or feedback brought to community leadership will get a response.⁴



COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND STABILITY

Community Relations and Stability Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of group coexistence, leadership legitimacy, stability and conflict within the community.



1% Negative perception **19%** Positive perception
8% Neutral perception **72%** High positive perception

Community Relations

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



2% Negative perception **19%** Positive perception
10% Neutral perception **69%** High positive perception

Of the **67%** of KIs reporting that the community faced conflict, the following % reported the frequency of issues needing to be referred up to district or provincial level authorities:⁴

67% Most of the time **11%** Sometimes
22% About half the time **0%** Very rarely
0% Always **0%** Never

The following displays the extent to which households believe members of the community in this location are helping each other in

dealing with the current situation:

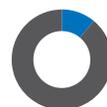
8% Usually they help each other **3%** Never
3% They always help each other **63%** Few or very few times
0% I do not know **0%** Refuse to answer
23% They normally do, but not very often



0% of KIs reported that they had not managed local disputes or conflicts between different members of the community.^{4,5}



33% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership had sustainable solutions and did not become problems again.^{4,5}



11% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership were **not** handled in a fair and equitable way.^{4,5}

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
 6. Respondents could select up to three options.
 * As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Safety, Security, and Stability

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



3% Negative perception **33%** Positive perception
16% Neutral perception **49%** High positive perception

Of the **67%** of KIs that reported a protection incident in the last year, the top three reported protection incidents were:^{3,4}

Fear for personal safety **100%** ██████████
 Discrimination/harassment from others groups **50%** ██████████
 Lack of Documentation **33%** ██████████



11% of KIs reported that men were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



78% of KIs reported that women were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



16% of households reported that there had not been disputes in the local community.⁵

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors involved were:^{3,6}

Youth **66%** ██████████
 Landowners **65%** ██████████
 Households **37%** ██████████

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors to whom they would report the issue were:^{3,6}

Police **75%** ██████████
 Religious leader **62%** ██████████
 Community leadership **52%** ██████████

Of households reporting that there are conflicts, the top three reasons were:^{3,6}

Land or shelter **88%** ██████████
 Money **75%** ██████████
 Crime/theft **44%** ██████████

STRENGTHENING PUBLIC SERVICES AND EQUITABLE ACCESS

Strengthening Public Services and Equitable Access Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of public service quality and satisfaction on a daily basis:



5% Negative perception **37%** Positive perception
21% Neutral perception **38%** High positive perception

Leadership of Service Provision

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the local leadership's management of the delivery of public services.



14% Negative perception **23%** Positive perception
0% Neutral perception **63%** High positive perception

Education

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to education in this location.



20% Negative perception **10%** Positive perception
14% Neutral perception **56%** High positive perception



56% of KIs reported that there were **no** local shuras or community organizations that help to manage education.^{4,5}

Key informants reported that boys of primary school age were able to attend school and did not face barriers to attend school in Bolan.

40% of KIs reported that most girls of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

Of those, the main reported reason that girls could not attend was:⁴ **School is too far (100%)**

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
 6. Respondents could select up to three options.

Shelter and Land Tenure

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



15% Negative perception **23%** Positive perception
31% Neutral perception **32%** High positive perception

Proportion of households by main reported type of shelter where the households are living:

Permanent shelter (mud) **75%** 
 Damaged house **13%** 
 Permanent shelter (fired bricks) **10%** 

Proportion of households by main reported type of accommodation arrangement:

Written agreement **48%** 
 Verbal agreement **38%** 
 None (occupied without permission) **15%** 

76% of the households reported having a land tenure arrangement where they could own land that could be used for farming/agriculture.

 **85%** of households have not received threats of eviction in the last three months.⁵

WASH

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to water and sanitation in this location.



51% Negative perception **14%** Positive perception
16% Neutral perception **20%** High positive perception

PARR PROGRAMME SUPPORT ACTIVITY IMPACT

% of households by reported type of assistance received in the last year:⁶

7% Community development	11% Education
4% Energy	39% Health
18% Infrastructure	4% Livelihoods
7% Shelter	89% Special assistance
18% WASH ⁷	0% Don't know
0% Other	0% Nothing

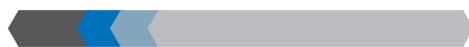
 **67%** of KIs reported that the amount of water was insufficient for everyone in the location to use.^{4,5}

 **22%** of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR location had not dried up in the last year.^{4,5}

 **44%** of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR was not safe to drink from.^{4,5}

Healthcare

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to healthcare in this location.



16% Negative perception **9%** Positive perception
8% Neutral perception **67%** High positive perception

Of households reporting they spent money on healthcare, in the last month, the top three healthcare expenditures were for:³

Medicine **91%** 
 Travel to healthcare facilities **75%** 
 Fees for treatment **58%** 

 **44%** of KIs reported that there are **no** functioning health centers in this location.^{4,5}

 **40%** of KIs reported that there are no female staff to treat women and girls.^{4,5}

 **78%** of KIs reported that the community health workers or community midwives were untrained.^{4,5}

% of households reporting that the following vocational training would be helpful for the labour market:⁶

33% Agriculture	0% Business
0% Computer training	0% Cosmetics
0% Handcrafts	67% Healthcare
0% Languages	0% Religious
0% Teacher training	0% None
0% Other	

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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

7. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

% of households by main reported problems for the community:

4% Lack of education access	0% Lack of infrastructure
3% Non-integrated IDP or returnee populations	2% Insecurity ¹¹
14% Lack of adequate healthcare	43% Lack of clean water
31% Lack of livelihood opportunities	0% Lack of shelters
4% Unresponsive community leadership	0% Other

% of households reporting receiving the following training in this location in the last year:⁶

62% Agriculture	65% Business
35% Computer training	22% Cosmetics
40% Handcrafts	31% Healthcare
1% Languages	1% Religious
33% Teacher training	0% Other
0% None	

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



INCOME GENERATION AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

Income Generation and Economic Profile Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of economic and labor market perceptions, women's financial accessibility, every day expenditures and economic variables:



Economic Outlook

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



For **7%** of households that reported having their own business, the most common sector was: **Wholesale, retail trade, hotels, restaurants (43%)**

Women's Empowerment

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of women's empowerment and economic outlook.




71% 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.⁵

86% of business owners reported a decrease in revenue in past 90 days.⁵

Households owning businesses reported that they had owned their business for the following amount of time:

Less than 1 year	43%
Between 1 and 3 years	43%
Between 3 and 5 years	14%
5 or more years	0%

14% of business owners reported that there were support networks or institutions in the location that can support with money or resources for their business. The following types of networks or institutions were noted to be present:

Self help groups	100%
------------------	-------------

67% of KIs reported that women did **not** have the ability to start a business. Of these KIs, the most common reasons that women were not able to start or own businesses in the location were as follows:^{3,4}

The family does not allow them to own a business	100%
Lack of access to financial resources	100%
Lack of education or skills	83%

100% of KIs reported that women were not allowed to own a business outside of their homes.⁴

0% of KIs reported that they believed women to have the same access support for their businesses as men.⁴

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
8. Insecurity defined as a general feeling, and referred to either direct violence or perceived

Labour Market Perceptions

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the labour market.



66% Negative perception **10%** Positive perception
22% Neutral perception **2%** High positive perception

Top three primary sources of income reported by households:³



Average number of bread winners per household:

1.4

Household Hunger Score

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to go without food. This was calculated into Household Hunger Score (HHS),⁹ the final categories of which are shown below:



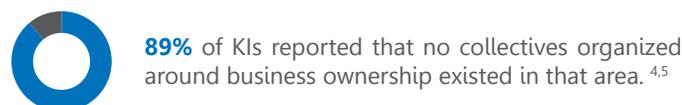
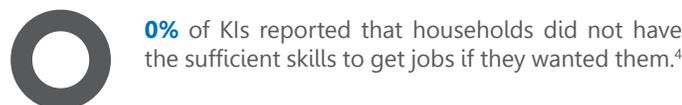
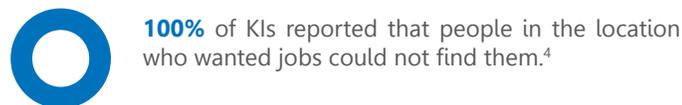
5% Severe hunger **30%** Moderate hunger **65%** Little hunger

Reduced Coping Strategies Index

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to use coping strategies to make their food last longer. This was calculated into the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI),⁹ high referring to often using coping strategies and low to not so often:



66% High **31%** Medium **1%** Low



Economic Vulnerabilities

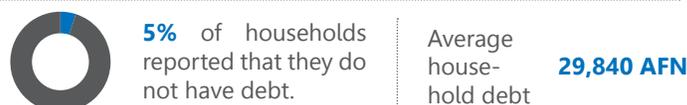
The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of varying economic vulnerabilities.



40% Negative perception **30%** Positive perception
17% Neutral perception **14%** High positive perception

Average monthly income reported by households: **5,865 AFN**

Average monthly expenditure reported by households: **5,803 AFN**

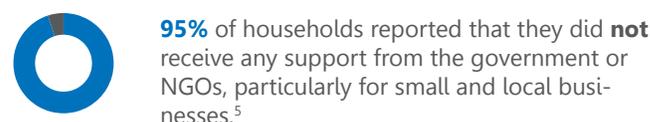


Main reasons for households who reported to have debt to take on debt:

18% Extra costs of hosting displaced HH members **2%** Costs of displacement (smuggler, transport)
2% Rent **51%** Food
9% Shelter repairs **0%** COVID-19
6% Wedding/Celebrations **0%** Other
12% Healthcare

Average reported household expenditure in the last 30 days:

65% Food **12%** Fuel/Electricity **3%** Rent
0% Water **2%** Education costs
18% Healthcare **0%** Debt repayment



Of households who received support from government institutions or NGOs, they reported receiving the following support:

40% Government financial help
60% Government material help
20% UN/NGO financial help
20% UN/NGO material help

% of KIs who reported the types of collectives organized around business ownership that exist in PARR locations:

0% Self-help groups **0%** Associations
0% Cooperatives **33%** Other

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4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

9. Food Security Cluster, Food Security and Livelihoods Indicator Handbook, May 2020.

About IMPACT INITIATIVES

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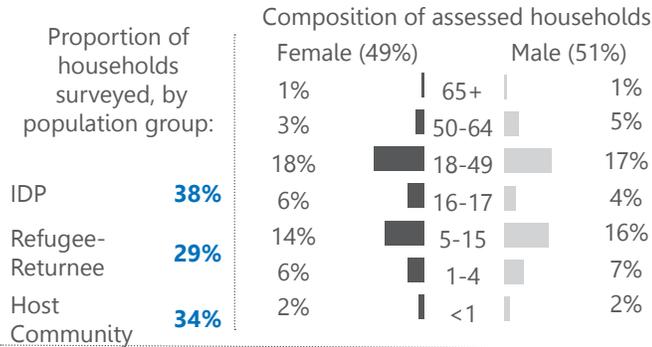
HUMANITARIAN BASELINE FOR COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAMMING IN PRIORITY AREAS OF RETURN AND REINTEGRATION (PARR)

Herat Province, Guzara District, Afghanistan
Guzara

December 2021

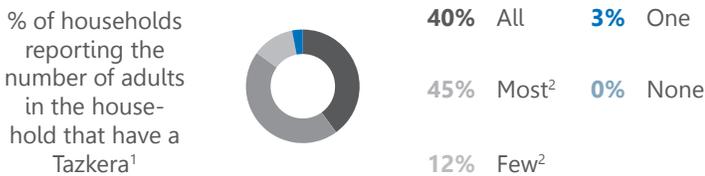
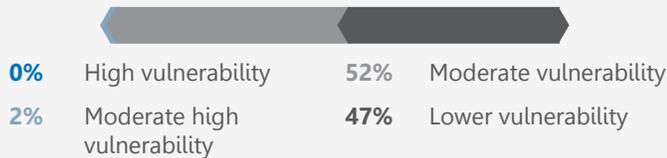


DEMOGRAPHICS



Average household size: **6.7**

The following index is a calculation of the Vulnerability Index score based on key reported multi-sectoral household vulnerabilities.



% of households being reportedly female-headed: **0%**

% of households reporting that their head of household has a disability: **33%**

% of households reporting that one or more members have a disability: **21%**



Movement Intentions



90% of households reported having no intention to move in the next 12 months.⁵

Of the **10%** of households reporting the intention to move in the next 12 months, the two most common movement intention locations were:

Different country **100%**

Of those households reporting the intention to move, the proportion of households by their reported main reason to move:³

Find work or better opportunities **90%**

Safety/security **10%**



Refugee Returnees

Average reported time that refugee returnee households have been in this location:* **3.2 year(s)**

% of refugee returnee households by main reason that they chose to return:*

Lost legal status/forced to return **38%**

Came to be with family **35%**

Find work or better opportunities **21%**



IDPs

Average reported time since IDP households were first displaced:* **5.7 year(s)** and the average reported time since IDP households arrived in their current PARR location:* **4 year(s)**

Main province where IDP households were living prior to current PARR location*

Daykundi



11% of IDP households reported that their current location was **not** their first location of displacement.*⁵



COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP INCLUSIVITY

Community Leadership Inclusivity Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of local governance inclusivity, leadership accountability promotion of gender equality and effectiveness of community feedback mechanisms.



Womens Leadership

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the promotion of gender equality among community leadership structures.

24% Negative perception 21% Positive perception

9% Neutral perception 47% High positive perception

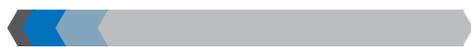
1. A tazkera is the primary Afghan personal identification document. For further information, see [the NRC report about civil documentation](#).
2. Here, few means ≤50% adults within the family and most means >50% adults within the family.

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

* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Community Leadership Inclusivity

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the overall inclusiveness of their community leadership.



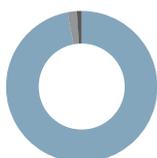
4% Negative perception 10% Positive perception
8% Neutral perception 78% High positive perception

% of households reporting on their community representatives:



55% Arbab/Malik only
21% Shuras for smaller groups
25% Shuras for entire community
0% No one
0% Other

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



97% Elected by whole community
2% Elected only by community that belongs to the same group
1% Appointed by other leaders
0% Other

Community Leadership Accountability

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



10% Negative perception 12% Positive perception
9% Neutral perception 69% High positive perception



19% of households reported that they were **not** aware of mechanisms in place through which they could provide feedback on issues within their current location.⁵

% of households reporting to be aware of feedback mechanisms, top three feedback mechanisms reported:^{3,6}

In person 99%
Phone/SMS reporting line 65%
Community centers 40%

78% of key informants reported that they believed most complaints or feedback brought to community leadership will get a response.⁴



COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND STABILITY

Community Relations and Stability Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of group coexistence, leadership legitimacy, stability and conflict within the community.



0% Negative perception 13% Positive perception
2% Neutral perception 85% High positive perception

Community Relations

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



2% Negative perception 16% Positive perception
6% Neutral perception 76% High positive perception

Of the 11% of KIs reporting that the community faced conflict, the following % reported the frequency of issues needing to be referred up to district or provincial level authorities:⁴

11% Most of the time 0% Sometimes
44% About half the time 44% Very rarely
0% Always 0% Never

The following displays the extent to which households believe members of the community in this location are helping each other in dealing with the current situation:

43% Usually they help each other 1% Never
35% They always help each other 0% Few or very few times
5% I do not know 0% Refuse to answer
17% They normally do, but not very often



0% of KIs reported that they had not managed local disputes or conflicts between different members of the community.^{4,5}



78% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership had sustainable solutions and did not become problems again.^{4,5}



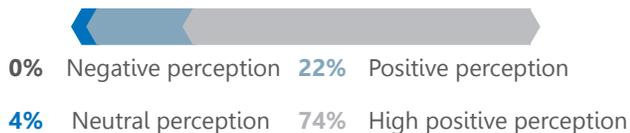
11% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership were **not** handled in a fair and equitable way.^{4,5}

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4. Result is reported by Key Informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Safety, Security, and Stability

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



Of the **0%** of KIs that reported a protection incident in the last year, the top three reported protection incidents were:^{3,4}

No key informants reported protection incidents in Guzara.



0% of KIs reported that men were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



11% of KIs reported that women were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



90% of households reported that there had not been disputes in the local community.⁵

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors involved were:^{3,6}



Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors to whom they would report the issue were:^{3,6}



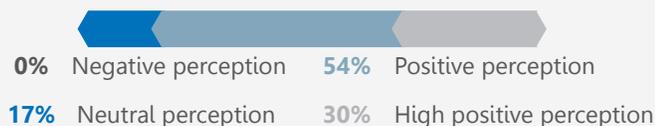
Of households reporting that there are conflicts, the top three reasons were:^{3,6}



STRENGTHENING PUBLIC SERVICES AND EQUITABLE ACCESS

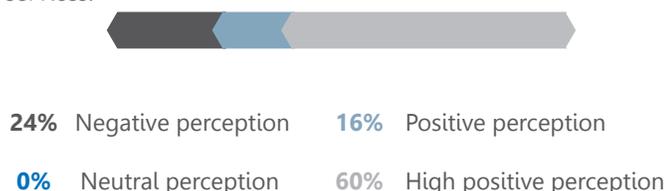
Strengthening Public Services and Equitable Access Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of public service quality and satisfaction on a daily basis:



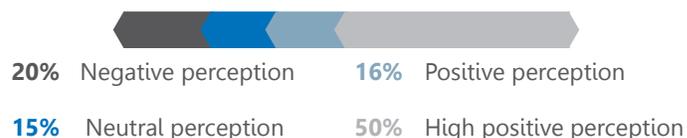
Leadership of Service Provision

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the local leadership's management of the delivery of public services.



Education

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to education in this location.



100% of KIs reported that there were **no** local shuras or community organizations that help to manage education.^{4,5}

0% of KIs reported that most boys of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

0% of KIs reported that most girls of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

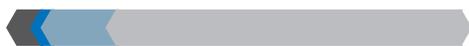
Key informants reported that boys and girls of primary school age were able to attend school and did not face barriers to attend school in Guzara.

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4. Result is reported by Key Informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.

Shelter and Land Tenure

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



6% Negative perception 15% Positive perception
3% Neutral perception 76% High positive perception

Proportion of households by main reported type of shelter where the households are living:

Permanent shelter (mud) 51%
Permanent shelter (fired bricks) 49%
Transitional shelter 1%

Proportion of households by main reported type of accommodation arrangement:

Written agreement 78%
Verbal agreement 22%

53% of the households reported having a land tenure arrangement where they could own land that could be used for farming/agriculture.

99% of households have not received threats of eviction in the last three months.⁵

WASH

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to water and sanitation in this location.



8% Negative perception 7% Positive perception
5% Neutral perception 80% High positive perception

33% of KIs reported that the amount of water was insufficient for everyone in the location to use.^{4,5}

100% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR location had not dried up in the last year.^{4,5}

0% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR was not safe to drink from.^{4,5}

Healthcare

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to healthcare in this location.



76% Negative perception 5% Positive perception
8% Neutral perception 11% High positive perception

Of households reporting they spent money on healthcare, in the last month, the top three healthcare expenditures were for:³

Medicine 97%
Fees for treatment 50%
Travel to healthcare facilities 13%

89% of KIs reported that there are no functioning health centers in this location.^{4,5}

0% of KIs reported that there are no female staff to treat women and girls.^{4,5}

89% of KIs reported that the community health workers or community midwives were untrained.^{4,5}

PARR PROGRAMME SUPPORT ACTIVITY IMPACT

% of households by reported type of assistance received in the last year:⁶

9% Community development 0% Education
0% Energy 9% Health
0% Infrastructure 82% Livelihoods
0% Shelter 9% Special assistance
0% WASH⁷ 0% Don't know
0% Other 9% Nothing

% of households reporting that the following vocational training would be helpful for the labour market:⁶

0% Agriculture 75% Business
0% Computer training 0% Cosmetics
50% Handcrafts 25% Healthcare
0% Languages 0% Religious
0% Teacher training 25% None
0% Other

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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

7. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

% of households by main reported problems for the community:

2% Lack of education access	0% Lack of infrastructure
0% Non-integrated IDP or returnee populations	0% Insecurity ¹¹
13% Lack of adequate healthcare	8% Lack of clean water
77% Lack of livelihood opportunities	0% Lack of shelters
0% Unresponsive community leadership	0% Other

% of households reporting receiving the following training in this location in the last year:⁶

31% Agriculture	61% Business
18% Computer training	4% Cosmetics
68% Handcrafts	81% Healthcare
4% Languages	15% Religious
7% Teacher training	0% Other
1% None	

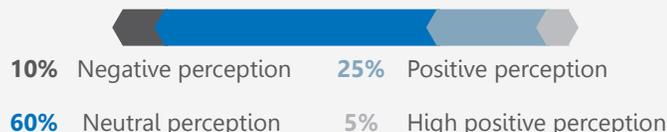
9% of households reported that they did not receive assistance in the last year.



INCOME GENERATION AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

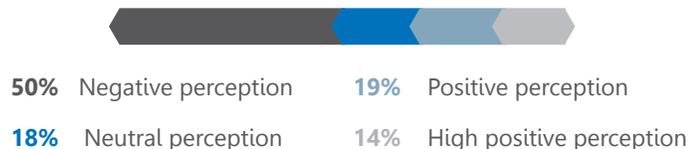
Income Generation and Economic Profile Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of economic and labor market perceptions, women's financial accessibility, every day expenditures and economic variables:



Economic Outlook

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



No representative sample of households reported that they owned a businesses in Guzara.

Women's Empowerment

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of women's empowerment and economic outlook.



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.⁵

No representative sample of households reported that they owned a businesses in Guzara.

No representative sample of households reported that there were support networks or institutions to support businesses in Guzara.

67% of KIs reported that women did **not** have the ability to start a business. Of these KIs, the most common reasons that women were not able to start or own businesses in the location were as follows:^{3,4}

Lack of access to financial resources	100%
Lack of ability to travel alone	33%
Lack of education or skills	33%

22% of KIs reported that women were not allowed to own a business outside of their homes.⁴

100% of KIs reported that they believed women to have the same access support for their businesses as men.⁴

3. The results represent the top 3 responses so some responses are not represented and the total of the values is not equal to 100%.
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5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
8. Insecurity defined as a general feeling, and referred to either direct violence or perceived

Labour Market Perceptions

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the labour market.



55% Negative perception **1%** Positive perception
43% Neutral perception **2%** High positive perception

Top three primary sources of income reported by households:³



Average number of bread winners per household:

1.1

Household Hunger Score

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to go without food. This was calculated into Household Hunger Score (HHS),⁹ the final categories of which are shown below:



0% Severe hunger **12%** Moderate hunger **88%** Little hunger

Reduced Coping Strategies Index

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to use coping strategies to make their food last longer. This was calculated into the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI),⁹ high referring to often using coping strategies and low to not so often:



18% High **28%** Medium **52%** Low

56% of KIs reported that people in the location who wanted jobs could not find them.⁴

33% of KIs reported that households did not have the sufficient skills to get jobs if they wanted them.⁴

89% of KIs reported that no collectives organized around business ownership existed in that area.^{4,5}

Economic Vulnerabilities

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of varying economic vulnerabilities.



47% Negative perception **19%** Positive perception
21% Neutral perception **14%** High positive perception

Average monthly income reported by households: **4,855 AFN**

Average monthly expenditure reported by households: **4,837 AFN**

49% of households reported that they do not have debt.

Average household debt: **70,664 AFN**

Main reasons for households who reported to be indebted:

12% Extra costs of hosting displaced HH members	2% Costs of displacement (smuggler, transport)
0% Rent	42% Food
6% Shelter repairs	0% COVID-19
14% Wedding/Celebrations	2% Other
23% Healthcare	

Average reported household expenditure in the last 30 days:

68% Food	9% Fuel/Electricity	12% Rent
2% Water	1% Education costs	
9% Healthcare	1% Debt repayment	

94% of households reported that they did **not** receive any support from the government or NGOs, particularly for small and local businesses.⁵

Of households who received support from government institutions or NGOs, they reported receiving the following support:

0% Government financial help
33% Government material help
33% UN/NGO financial help
67% UN/NGO material help

% of KIs who reported the types of collectives organized around business ownership that exist in PARR locations:

0% Self-help groups	0% Associations
0% Cooperatives	33% Other

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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

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About IMPACT INITIATIVES

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HUMANITARIAN BASELINE FOR COMMUNITY BASE PROGRAMMING IN PRIORITY AREAS OF RETURN AND REINTEGRATION (PARR)

Kabul Province, Paghman District, Afghanistan
Qala-e-Abdul-Ali

December 2021

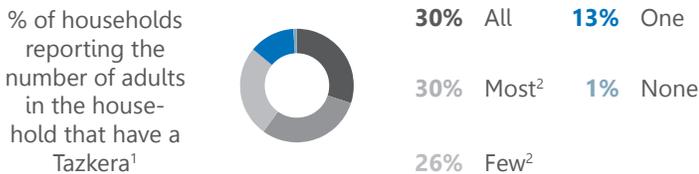
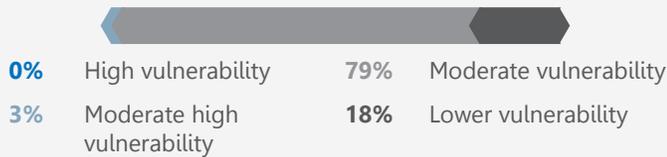


DEMOGRAPHICS

Proportion of households surveyed, by population group:	Composition of assessed households			
	Female (50%)		Male (50%)	
IDP	45%	2%	65+	2%
Refugee-Returnee	37%	3%	50-64	4%
Host Community	19%	17%	18-49	16%
		3%	16-17	4%
		17%	5-15	17%
		6%	1-4	7%
		2%	<1	2%

Average household size: **8.1**

The following index is a calculation of the Vulnerability Index score based on key reported multi-sectoral household vulnerabilities.



% of households being reportedly female-headed:

0%

% of households reporting that their head of household has a disability:

34%

% of households reporting that one or more members have a disability:

26%



Movement Intentions

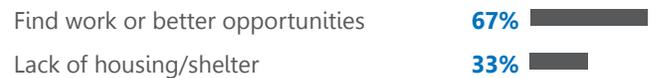


97% of households reported having no intention to move in the next 12 months.⁵

Of the **3%** of households reporting the intention to move in the next 12 months, the two most common movement intention locations were:



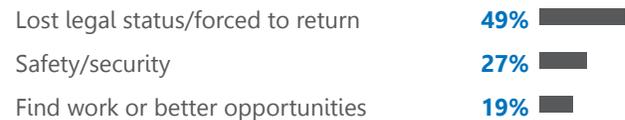
Of those households reporting the intention to move, the proportion of households by their reported main reason to move:³



Refugee Returnees

Average reported time that refugee returnee households have been in this location:* **10.4 year(s)**

% of refugee returnee households by main reason that they chose to return:*



IDPs

Average reported time since IDP households were first displaced:* **4.8 year(s)** and the average reported time since IDP households arrived in their current PARR location:* **3.1 year(s)**

Main province where IDP households were living prior to current PARR location*

Maidan Wardak



29% of IDP households reported that their current location was **not** their first location of displacement.*⁵



COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP INCLUSIVITY

Community Leadership Inclusivity Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of local governance inclusivity, leadership accountability promotion of gender equality and effectiveness of community feedback mechanisms.

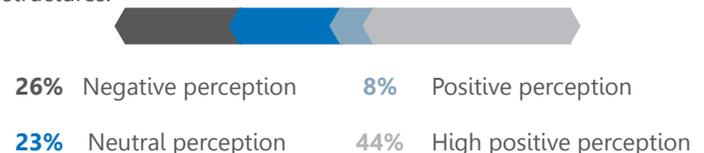


1. A tazkera is the primary Afghan personal identification document. For further information, see [the NRC report about civil documentation](#).
2. Here, few means ≤50% adults within the family and most means >50% adults within the family.



Womens Leadership

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the promotion of gender equality among community leadership structures.

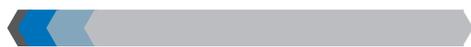


3. The results represent the top 3 responses so some responses are not represented and the total of the values is not equal to 100%.

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Community Leadership Inclusivity

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the overall inclusiveness of their community leadership.



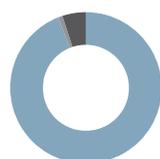
3% Negative perception 9% Positive perception
7% Neutral perception 81% High positive perception

% of households reporting on their community representatives:



30% Arbab/Malik only
35% Shuras for smaller groups
35% Shuras for entire community
0% No one
0% Other

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



94% Elected by whole community
1% Elected only by community that belongs to the same group
5% Appointed by other leaders
0% Other

Community Leadership Accountability

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



6% Negative perception 9% Positive perception
5% Neutral perception 80% High positive perception



1% of households reported that they were **not** aware of mechanisms in place through which they could provide feedback on issues within their current location.⁵

% of households reporting to be aware of feedback mechanisms, top three feedback mechanisms reported:^{3,6}

In person **94%**
Phone/SMS reporting line **79%**
Shura meetings **49%**

100% of key informants reported that they believed most complaints or feedback brought to community leadership will get a response.⁴



COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND STABILITY

Community Relations and Stability Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of group coexistence, leadership legitimacy, stability and conflict within the community.



2% Negative perception 1% Positive perception
0% Neutral perception 97% High positive perception

Community Relations

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



2% Negative perception 7% Positive perception
2% Neutral perception 89% High positive perception

Of the 78% of KIs reporting that the community faced conflict, the following % reported the frequency of issues needing to be referred up to district or provincial level authorities:⁴

0% Most of the time 33% Sometimes
0% About half the time 67% Very rarely
0% Always 0% Never

The following displays the extent to which households believe members of the community in this location are helping each other in dealing with the current situation:

43% Usually they help each other 0% Never
47% They always help each other 4% Few or very few times
0% I do not know 0% Refuse to answer
7% They normally do, but not very often



0% of KIs reported that they had not managed local disputes or conflicts between different members of the community.^{4,5}



56% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership had sustainable solutions and did not become problems again.^{4,5}



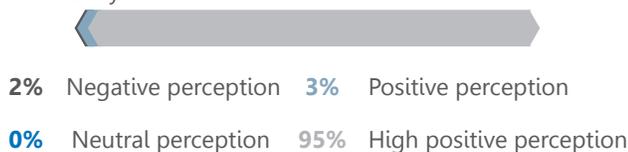
0% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership were **not** handled in a fair and equitable way.^{4,5}

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Safety, Security, and Stability

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



Of the **0%** of KIs that reported a protection incident in the last year, the top three reported protection incidents were:^{3,4}

No key informants reported protection incidents in Qala-e-Abdul-Ali.



0% of KIs reported that men were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



22% of KIs reported that women were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}

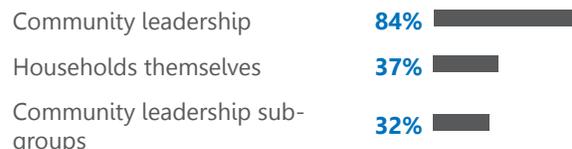


81% of households reported that there had not been disputes in the local community.⁵

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors involved were:^{3,6}



Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors to whom they would report the issue were:^{3,6}



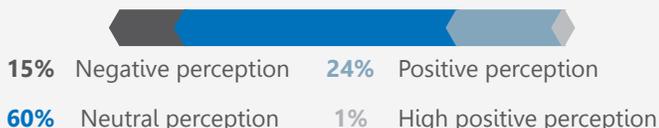
Of households reporting that there are conflicts, the top three reasons were:^{3,6}



STRENGTHENING PUBLIC SERVICES AND EQUITABLE ACCESS

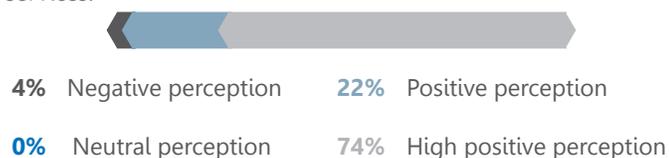
Strengthening Public Services and Equitable Access Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of public service quality and satisfaction on a daily basis:



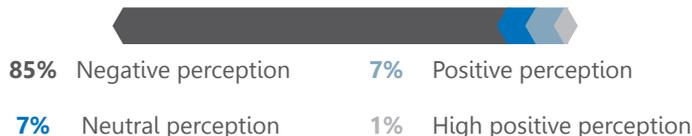
Leadership of Service Provision

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the local leadership's management of the delivery of public services.



Education

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to education in this location.



33% of KIs reported that there were **no** local shuras or community organizations that help to manage education.^{4,5}

67% of KIs reported that most boys of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

67% of KIs reported that most girls of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

Of those, the main reported reason that boys could not attend was:⁴ **cannot afford to pay for school related costs (83%)**

Of those, the main reported reason that girls could not attend was:⁴ **Low quality of education (67%)**

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

4. Result is reported by Key Informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

Shelter and Land Tenure

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



0% Negative perception 40% Positive perception
 10% Neutral perception 51% High positive perception

Proportion of households by main reported type of shelter where the households are living:

Permanent shelter (mud)	92%	<div style="width: 92%;"></div>
Permanent shelter (fired bricks)	7%	<div style="width: 7%;"></div>
Damaged house	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>

Proportion of households by main reported type of accommodation arrangement:

Written agreement	92%	<div style="width: 92%;"></div>
Verbal agreement	8%	<div style="width: 8%;"></div>

15% of the households reported having a land tenure arrangement where they could own land that could be used for farming/agriculture.



98% of households have not received threats of eviction in the last three months.⁵

WASH

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to water and sanitation in this location.



59% Negative perception 13% Positive perception
 8% Neutral perception 20% High positive perception



67% of KIs reported that the amount of water was insufficient for everyone in the location to use.^{4,5}



44% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR location had not dried up in the last year.^{4,5}



22% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR was not safe to drink from.^{4,5}

Healthcare

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to healthcare in this location.



97% Negative perception 0% Positive perception
 3% Neutral perception 0% High positive perception

Of households reporting they spent money on healthcare, in the last month, the top three healthcare expenditures were for:³

Medicine	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Travel to healthcare facilities	60%	<div style="width: 60%;"></div>
Fees for treatment	27%	<div style="width: 27%;"></div>



33% of KIs reported that there are no functioning health centers in this location.^{4,5}



67% of KIs reported that there are no female staff to treat women and girls.^{4,5}



78% of KIs reported that the community health workers or community midwives were untrained.^{4,5}

PARR PROGRAMME SUPPORT ACTIVITY IMPACT

% of households by reported type of assistance received in the last year:⁶

0%	Community development	0%	Education
0%	Energy	0%	Health
19%	Infrastructure	30%	Livelihoods
0%	Shelter	26%	Special assistance
30%	WASH ⁷	0%	Don't know
0%	Other	0%	Nothing

% of households reporting that the following vocational training would be helpful for the labour market:⁶

13%	Agriculture	0%	Business
0%	Computer training	0%	Cosmetics
62%	Handcrafts	25%	Healthcare
0%	Languages	0%	Religious
0%	Teacher training	0%	None
0%	Other		

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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

7. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

% of households by main reported problems for the community:

2% Lack of education access	0% Lack of infrastructure
0% Non-integrated IDP or returnee populations	2% Insecurity ¹¹
4% Lack of adequate healthcare	3% Lack of clean water
89% Lack of livelihood opportunities	0% Lack of shelters
0% Unresponsive community leadership	0% Other

% of households reporting receiving the following training in this location in the last year:⁶

34% Agriculture	77% Business
52% Computer training	2% Cosmetics
91% Handcrafts	19% Healthcare
6% Languages	1% Religious
5% Teacher training	0% Other
0% None	

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



INCOME GENERATION AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

Income Generation and Economic Profile Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of economic and labor market perceptions, women's financial accessibility, every day expenditures and economic variables:



Economic Outlook

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



For **4%** of households that reported having their own business, the most common sector was: **Agriculture, livestock (75%)**

Women's Empowerment

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of women's empowerment and economic outlook.




71% 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.⁵

100% of business owners reported a decrease in revenue in past 90 days.⁵

Households owning businesses reported that they had owned their business for the following amount of time:

Less than 1 year	0%
Between 1 and 3 years	50%
Between 3 and 5 years	25%
5 or more years	25%

0% of business owners reported that there were support networks or institutions in the location that can support with money or resources for their business. The following types of networks or institutions were noted to be present:

No representative sample of households reported that there were support networks or institutions to support businesses in Qala-e-Abdul-Ali.

89% of KIs reported that women did **not** have the ability to start a business. Of these KIs, the most common reasons that women were not able to start or own businesses in the location were as follows:^{3,4}

Lack of knowledge in registering a business	75%
Lack of access to financial resources	75%
Lack of education or skills	50%

89% of KIs reported that women were not allowed to own a business outside of their homes.⁴

11% of KIs reported that they believed women to have the same access support for their businesses as men.⁴

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5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
8. Insecurity defined as a general feeling, and referred to either direct violence or perceived

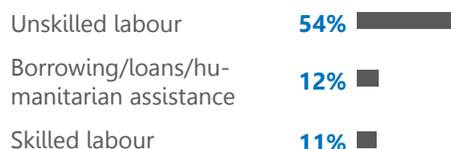
Labour Market Perceptions

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the labour market.



35% Negative perception **1%** Positive perception
63% Neutral perception **1%** High positive perception

Top three primary sources of income reported by households:³



Average number of bread winners per household:

1.2

Household Hunger Score

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to go without food. This was calculated into Household Hunger Score (HHS),⁹ the final categories of which are shown below:



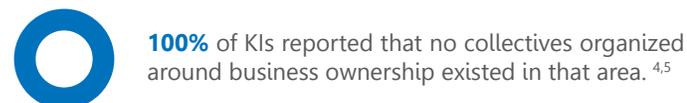
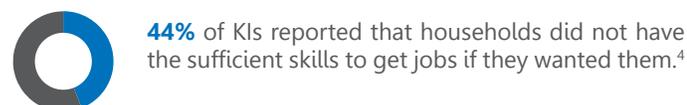
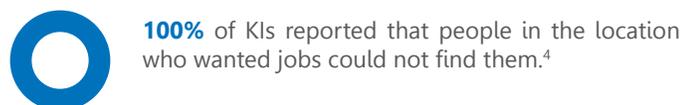
1% Severe hunger **55%** Moderate hunger **45%** Little hunger

Reduced Coping Strategies Index

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to use coping strategies to make their food last longer. This was calculated into the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI),⁹ high referring to often using coping strategies and low to not so often:



83% High **16%** Medium **0%** Low



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Economic Vulnerabilities

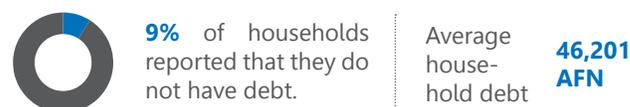
The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of varying economic vulnerabilities.



21% Negative perception **24%** Positive perception
27% Neutral perception **29%** High positive perception

Average monthly income reported by households: **6,015 AFN**

Average monthly expenditure reported by households: **9,830 AFN**

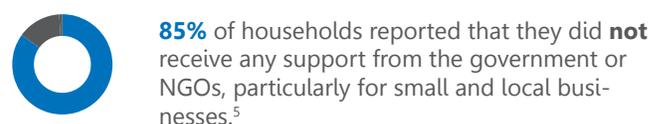


Main reasons for households who reported to be indebted:

0% Extra costs of hosting displaced HH members	4% Costs of displacement (smuggler, transport)
3% Rent	66% Food
4% Shelter repairs	0% COVID-19
7% Wedding/Celebrations	1% Other
14% Healthcare	

Average reported household expenditure in the last 30 days:

63% Food	15% Fuel/Electricity	4% Rent
2% Water	3% Education costs	
13% Healthcare	0% Debt repayment	



Of households who received support from government institutions or NGOs, they reported receiving the following support:

7% Government financial help
0% Government material help
36% UN/NGO financial help
71% UN/NGO material help

% of KIs who reported the types of collectives organized around business ownership that exist in PARR locations:

0% Self-help groups	0% Associations
0% Cooperatives	33% Other

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

9. Food Security Cluster, Food Security and Livelihoods Indicator Handbook, May 2020.

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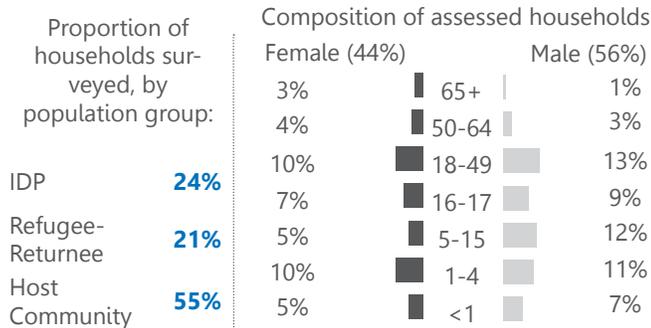
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Kandahar Province, Panjwai Center District, Afghanistan
Panjwai Center

December 2021

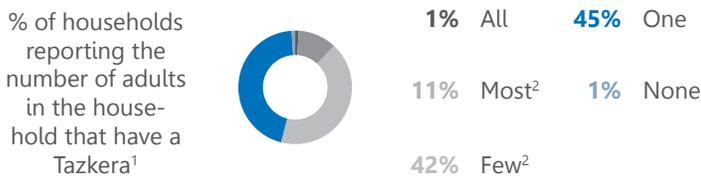
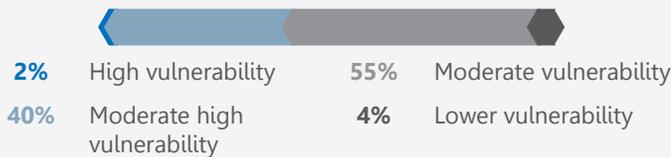


DEMOGRAPHICS



Average household size: **10.3**

The following index is a calculation of the Vulnerability Index score based on key reported multi-sectoral household vulnerabilities.



% of households being reportedly female-headed: **0%**

% of households reporting that their head of household has a disability: **37%**

% of households reporting that one or more members have a disability: **27%**



Movement Intentions



95% of households reported having no intention to move in the next 12 months.⁵

Of the **5%** of households reporting the intention to move in the next 12 months, the two most common movement intention locations were:



Of those households reporting the intention to move, the proportion of households by their reported main reason to move:³



Refugee Returnees

Average reported time that refugee returnee households have been in this location:* **0.8 year(s)**

% of refugee returnee households by main reason that they chose to return:*



IDPs

Average reported time since IDP households were first displaced:* **2.6 year(s)** and the average reported time since IDP households arrived in their current PARR location:* **0.8 year(s)**

Main province where IDP households were living prior to current PARR location*

Kandahar



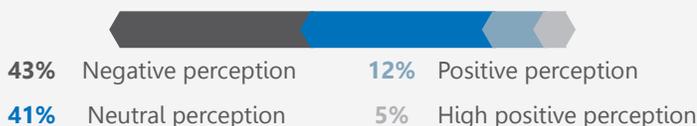
33% of IDP households reported that their current location was **not** their first location of displacement.* ⁵



COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP INCLUSIVITY

Community Leadership Inclusivity Index

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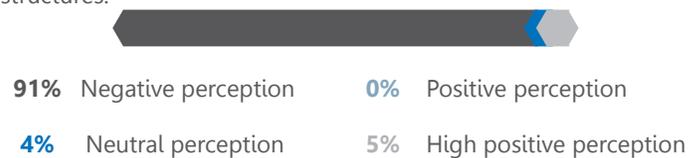


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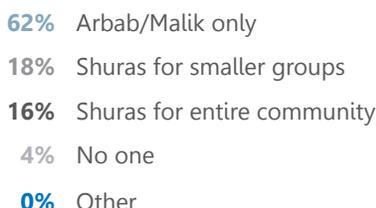
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Community Leadership Inclusivity

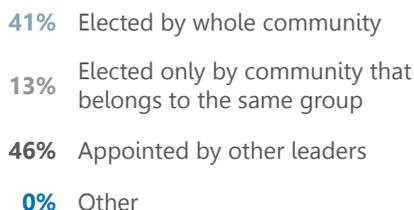
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% of households reporting on their community representatives:



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



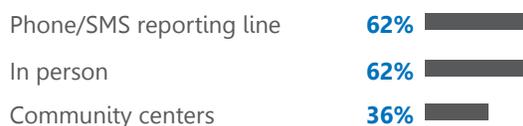
Community Leadership Accountability

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



38% of households reported that they were **not** aware of mechanisms in place through which they could provide feedback on issues within their current location.⁵

% of households reporting to be aware of feedback mechanisms, top three feedback mechanisms reported:^{3,6}



100% of key informants reported that they believed most complaints or feedback brought to community leadership will get a response.⁴



COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND STABILITY

Community Relations and Stability Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of group coexistence, leadership legitimacy, stability and conflict within the community.

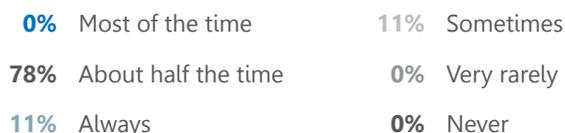


Community Relations

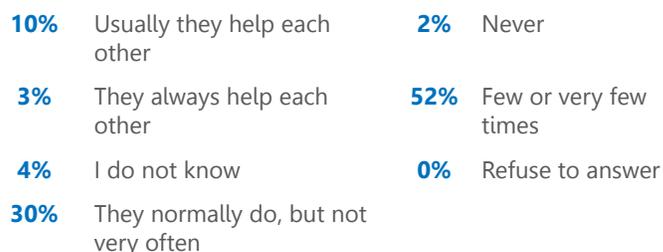
The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the legitimacy of community leadership in dealing with disputes.



Of the 78% of KIs reporting that the community faced conflict, the following % reported the frequency of issues needing to be referred up to district or provincial level authorities:⁴



The following displays the extent to which households believe members of the community in this location are helping each other in dealing with the current situation:



43% of KIs reported that they had not managed local disputes or conflicts between different members of the community.^{4,5}



100% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership had sustainable solutions and did not become problems again.^{4,5}



22% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership were **not** handled in a fair and equitable way.^{4,5}

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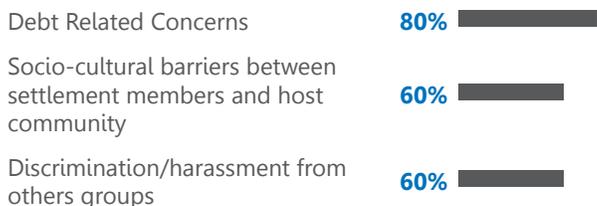
Safety, Security, and Stability

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



43% Negative perception **19%** Positive perception
26% Neutral perception **13%** High positive perception

Of the **56%** of KIs that reported a protection incident in the last year, the top three reported protection incidents were:^{3,4}



0% of KIs reported that men were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



0% of KIs reported that women were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



8% of households reported that there had not been disputes in the local community.⁵

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors involved were:^{3,6}



Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors to whom they would report the issue were:^{3,6}



Of households reporting that there are conflicts, the top three reasons were:^{3,6}



STRENGTHENING PUBLIC SERVICES AND EQUITABLE ACCESS

Strengthening Public Services and Equitable Access Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of public service quality and satisfaction on a daily basis:



15% Negative perception **30%** Positive perception
39% Neutral perception **17%** High positive perception

Leadership of Service Provision

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the local leadership's management of the delivery of public services.



28% Negative perception **33%** Positive perception
0% Neutral perception **40%** High positive perception

Education

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to education in this location.



53% Negative perception **14%** Positive perception
11% Neutral perception **23%** High positive perception



78% of KIs reported that there were **no** local shuras or community organizations that help to manage education.^{4,5}

Key informants reported that boys of primary school age were able to attend school and did not face barriers to attend school in Panjwai Center.

100% of KIs reported that most girls of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴ Of those, the main reported reason that girls could not attend was:⁴ **cultural reasons (100%)**

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
 6. Respondents could select up to three options.

Shelter and Land Tenure

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



20% Negative perception **44%** Positive perception
22% Neutral perception **15%** High positive perception

Proportion of households by main reported type of shelter where the households are living:

Permanent shelter (mud) **46%** ██████████
 Damaged house **38%** ██████████
 Permanent shelter (fired bricks) **10%** ██████

Proportion of households by main reported type of accommodation arrangement:

Written agreement **55%** ██████████
 Verbal agreement **45%** ██████████
 Written agreement **1%** |

70% of the households reported having a land tenure arrangement where they could own land that could be used for farming/agriculture.

87% of households have not received threats of eviction in the last three months.⁵

WASH

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to water and sanitation in this location.



18% Negative perception **20%** Positive perception
5% Neutral perception **57%** High positive perception

PARR PROGRAMME SUPPORT ACTIVITY IMPACT

% of households by reported type of assistance received in the last year:⁶

21% Community development **53%** Education
11% Energy **68%** Health
16% Infrastructure **21%** Livelihoods
11% Shelter **47%** Special assistance
37% WASH⁷ **0%** Don't know
0% Other **0%** Nothing

% of households reporting that the following vocational training would be helpful for the labour market:⁶

85% Agriculture **46%** Business
0% Computer training **0%** Cosmetics
46% Handcrafts **15%** Healthcare
0% Languages **0%** Religious
54% Teacher training **0%** None
0% Other

44% of KIs reported that the amount of water was insufficient for everyone in the location to use.^{4,5}

89% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR location had not dried up in the last year.^{4,5}

22% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR was not safe to drink from.^{4,5}

Healthcare

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to healthcare in this location.



60% Negative perception **5%** Positive perception
12% Neutral perception **23%** High positive perception

Of households reporting they spent money on healthcare, in the last month, the top three healthcare expenditures were for:³

Medicine **85%** ██████████
 Travel to healthcare facilities **77%** ██████████
 Fees for treatment **74%** ██████████

22% of KIs reported that there are **no** functioning health centers in this location.^{4,5}

0% of KIs reported that there are no female staff to treat women and girls.^{4,5}

44% of KIs reported that the community health workers or community midwives were untrained.^{4,5}

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
 6. Respondents could select up to three options.
 7. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

% of households by main reported problems for the community:

3% Lack of education access	0% Lack of infrastructure
0% Non-integrated IDP or returnee populations	35% Insecurity ¹¹
12% Lack of adequate healthcare	2% Lack of clean water
46% Lack of livelihood opportunities	0% Lack of shelters
3% Unresponsive community leadership	0% Other

% of households reporting receiving the following training in this location in the last year:⁶

70% Agriculture	27% Business
6% Computer training	2% Cosmetics
27% Handcrafts	33% Healthcare
4% Languages	6% Religious
39% Teacher training	0% Other
2% None	

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



INCOME GENERATION AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

Income Generation and Economic Profile Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of economic and labor market perceptions, women's financial accessibility, every day expenditures and economic variables:



71% Negative perception	2% Positive perception
27% Neutral perception	0% High positive perception



Economic Outlook

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



54% Negative perception	17% Positive perception
25% Neutral perception	5% High positive perception

For **35%** of households that reported having their own business, the most common sector was: **Handicrafts (37%)**



Women's Empowerment

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of women's empowerment and economic outlook.



100% Negative perception	0% Positive perception
0% Neutral perception	0% High positive perception



72% 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.⁵

69% of business owners reported a decrease in revenue in past 90 days.⁵

Households owning businesses reported that they had owned their business for the following amount of time:

Less than 1 year	54%
Between 1 and 3 years	46%
Between 3 and 5 years	0%
5 or more years	0%

11% of business owners reported that there were support networks or institutions in the location that can support with money or resources for their business. The following types of networks or institutions were noted to be present:

Self help groups	100%
Village-based savings and lending	100%

100% of KIs reported that women did **not** have the ability to start a business. Of these KIs, the most common reasons that women were not able to start or own businesses in the location were as follows:^{3,4}

Lack of access to financial resources	89%
Lack of education or skills	78%
Women are punished for owning businesses	44%

100% of KIs reported that women were not allowed to own a business outside of their homes.⁴

0% of KIs reported that they believed women to have the same access support for their businesses as men.⁴

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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

8. Insecurity defined as a general feeling, and referred to either direct violence or perceived

Labour Market Perceptions

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the labour market.



Top three primary sources of income reported by households:³



Average number of bread winners per household:

1.3

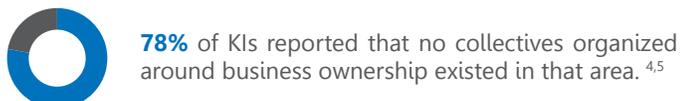
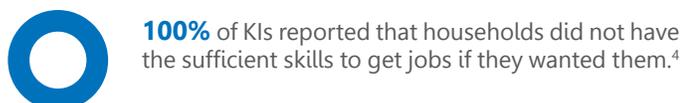
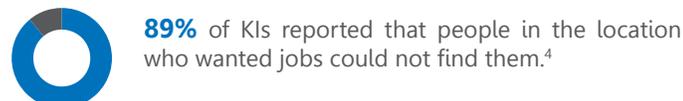
Household Hunger Score

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to go without food. This was calculated into Household Hunger Score (HHS),⁹ the final categories of which are shown below:



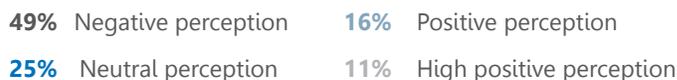
Reduced Coping Strategies Index

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to use coping strategies to make their food last longer. This was calculated into the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI),⁹ high referring to often using coping strategies and low to not so often:



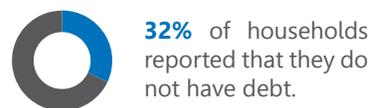
Economic Vulnerabilities

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of varying economic vulnerabilities.



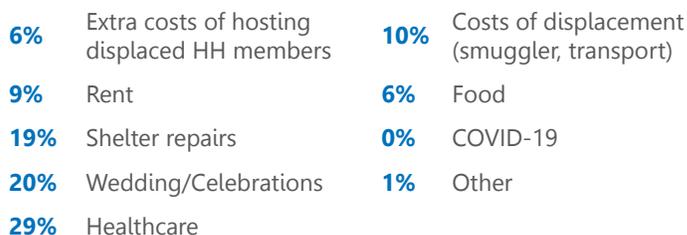
Average monthly income reported by households: **4,429 AFN**

Average monthly expenditure reported by households: **3,431 AFN**

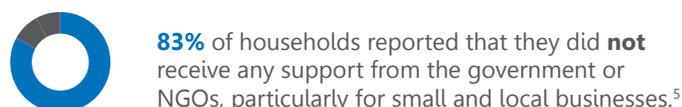
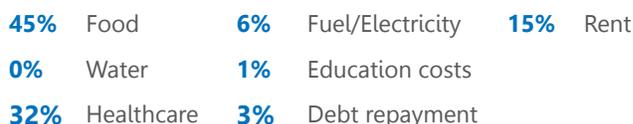


Average household debt: **39,341 AFN**

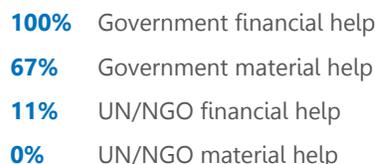
Main reasons for households who reported to be indebted:



Average reported household expenditure in the last 30 days:



Of households who received support from government institutions or NGOs, they reported receiving the following support:



% of KIs who reported the types of collectives organized around business ownership that exist in PARR locations:



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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

9. Food Security Cluster, Food Security and Livelihoods Indicator Handbook, May 2020.

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.



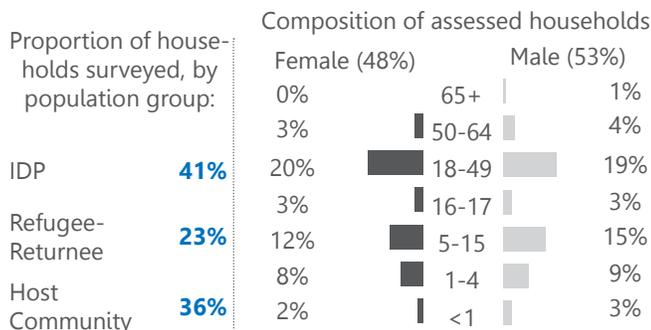
HUMANITARIAN BASELINE FOR COMMUNITY BASE PROGRAMMING IN PRIORITY AREAS OF RETURN AND REINTEGRATION (PARR)

Kapisa Province, Mahmood Raqi District, Afghanistan
Aroki Sofla

December 2021

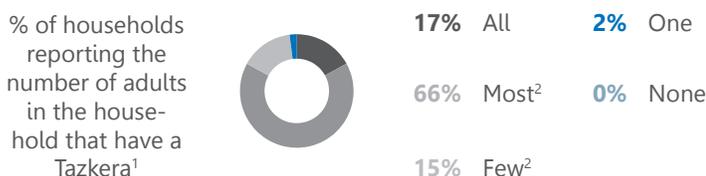
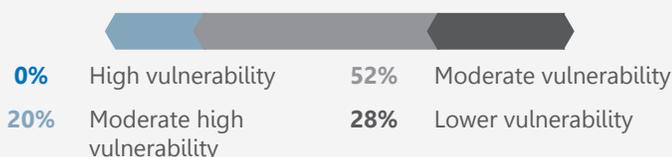


DEMOGRAPHICS



Average household size: **8.3**

The following index is a calculation of the Vulnerability Index score based on key reported multi-sectoral household vulnerabilities.



% of households being reportedly female-headed:

0%

% of households reporting that their head of household has a disability:

18%

% of households reporting that one or more members have a disability:

12%



Movement Intentions



92% of households reported having no intention to move in the next 12 months.⁵

Of the **8%** of households reporting the intention to move in the next 12 months, the two most common movement intention locations were:



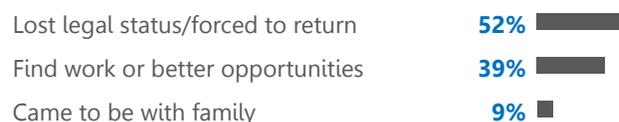
Of those households reporting the intention to move, the proportion of households by their reported main reason to move:³



Refugee Returnees

Average reported time that refugee returnee households have been in this location:* **1.6 year(s)**

% of refugee returnee households by main reason that they chose to return:*



IDPs

Average reported time since IDP households were first displaced:* **5.6 year(s)** and the average reported time since IDP households arrived in their current PARR location:* **3.3 year(s)**

Main province where IDP households were living prior to current PARR location*

Kapisa



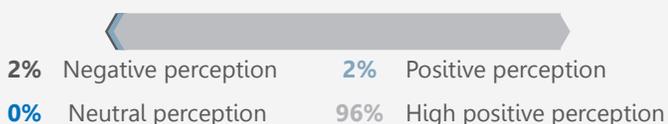
10% of IDP households reported that their current location was **not** their first location of displacement.*⁵



COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP INCLUSIVITY

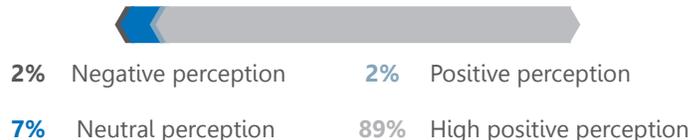
Community Leadership Inclusivity Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of local governance inclusivity, leadership accountability promotion of gender equality and effectiveness of community feedback mechanisms.



Womens Leadership

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the promotion of gender equality among community leadership structures.



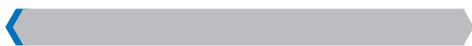
1. A tazkera is the primary Afghan personal identification document. For further information, see [the NRC report about civil documentation](#).
2. Here, few means ≤50% adults within the family and most means >50% adults within the family.

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

* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Community Leadership Inclusivity

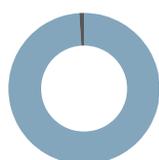
The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the overall inclusiveness of their community leadership.



% of households reporting on their community representatives:



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

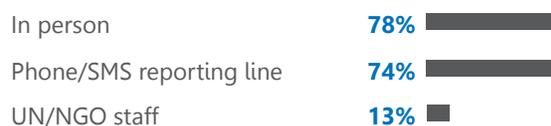


Community Leadership Accountability

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



% of households reporting to be aware of feedback mechanisms, top three feedback mechanisms reported:^{3,6}



100% of key informants reported that they believed most complaints or feedback brought to community leadership will get a response.⁴



COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND STABILITY

Community Relations and Stability Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of group coexistence, leadership legitimacy, stability and conflict within the community.

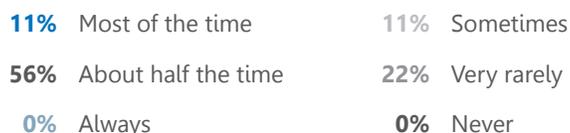


Community Relations

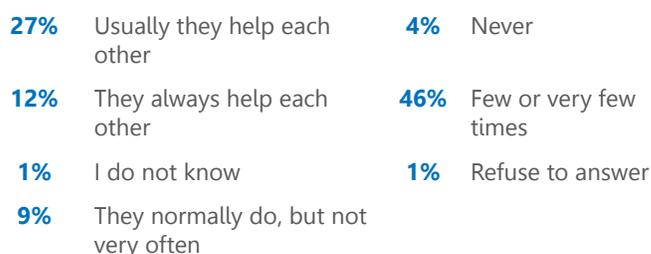
The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the legitimacy of community leadership in dealing with disputes.



Of the 100% of KIs reporting that the community faced conflict, the following % reported the frequency of issues needing to be referred up to district or provincial level authorities:⁴



The following displays the extent to which households believe members of the community in this location are helping each other in dealing with the current situation:



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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Safety, Security, and Stability

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



35% Negative perception **13%** Positive perception
5% Neutral perception **47%** High positive perception

Of the **33%** of KIs that reported a protection incident in the last year, the top three reported protection incidents were:^{3,4}

Other **67%** 
 Fear for personal safety **33%** 
 Government restrictions related to COVID-19 **33%** 



0% of KIs reported that men were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



33% of KIs reported that women were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



31% of households reported that there had not been disputes in the local community.⁵

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors involved were:^{3,6}

Landowners **75%** 
 Men **74%** 
 Households **59%** 

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors to whom they would report the issue were:^{3,6}

Community leadership **87%** 
 Police **32%** 
 Religious leader **9%** 

Of households reporting that there are conflicts, the top three reasons were:^{3,6}

Land or shelter **99%** 
 Marriage/relationships **62%** 
 Money **61%** 

STRENGTHENING PUBLIC SERVICES AND EQUITABLE ACCESS

Strengthening Public Services and Equitable Access Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of public service quality and satisfaction on a daily basis:



0% Negative perception **51%** Positive perception
7% Neutral perception **42%** High positive perception

Leadership of Service Provision

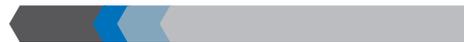
The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the local leadership's management of the delivery of public services.



3% Negative perception **2%** Positive perception
0% Neutral perception **95%** High positive perception

Education

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to education in this location.



19% Negative perception **10%** Positive perception
6% Neutral perception **65%** High positive perception



78% of KIs reported that there were **no** local shuras or community organizations that help to manage education.^{4,5}

0% of KIs reported that most boys of school age were **not** able to attend primary

0% of KIs reported that most girls of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

Key informants reported that boys and girls of primary school age were able to attend school and did not face barriers to attend school in Aroki Sofla.

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
 6. Respondents could select up to three options.

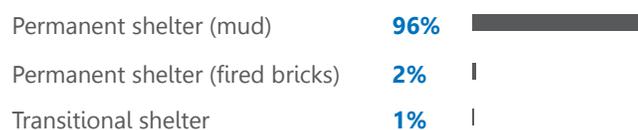
Shelter and Land Tenure

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



4% Negative perception 51% Positive perception
2% Neutral perception 43% High positive perception

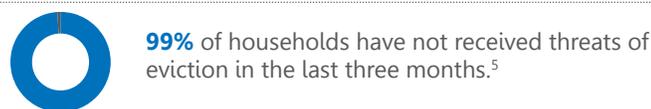
Proportion of households by main reported type of shelter where the households are living:



Proportion of households by main reported type of accommodation arrangement:



83% of the households reported having a land tenure arrangement where they could own land that could be used for farming/agriculture.

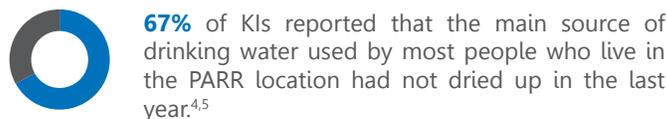


WASH

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to water and sanitation in this location.



6% Negative perception 8% Positive perception
3% Neutral perception 83% High positive perception



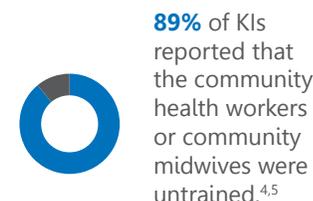
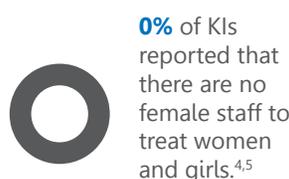
Healthcare

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to healthcare in this location.



82% Negative perception 3% Positive perception
6% Neutral perception 9% High positive perception

Of households reporting they spent money on healthcare, in the last month, the top three healthcare expenditures were for:³

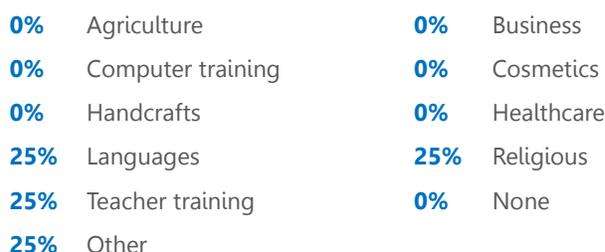


PARR PROGRAMME SUPPORT ACTIVITY IMPACT

% of households by reported type of assistance received in the last year:⁶



% of households reporting that the following vocational training would be helpful for the labour market:⁶



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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

7. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

% of households by main reported problems for the community:

2% Lack of education access	0% Lack of infrastructure
0% Non-integrated IDP or returnee populations	0% Insecurity ¹¹
15% Lack of adequate healthcare	2% Lack of clean water
81% Lack of livelihood opportunities	0% Lack of shelters
0% Unresponsive community leadership	0% Other

% of households reporting receiving the following training in this location in the last year:⁶

46% Agriculture	4% Business
20% Computer training	1% Cosmetics
43% Handcrafts	22% Healthcare
19% Languages	6% Religious
1% Teacher training	0% Other
38% None	

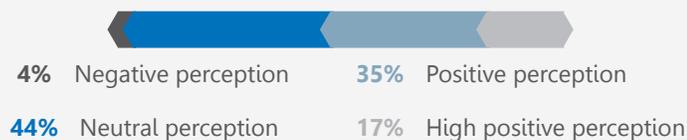
8% of households reported that they did not receive assistance in the last year.



INCOME GENERATION AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

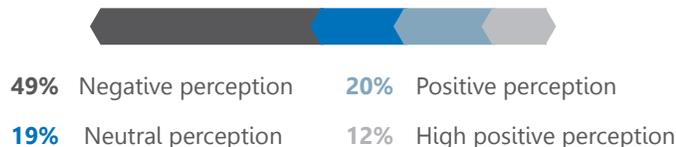
Income Generation and Economic Profile Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of economic and labor market perceptions, women's financial accessibility, every day expenditures and economic variables:



Economic Outlook

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

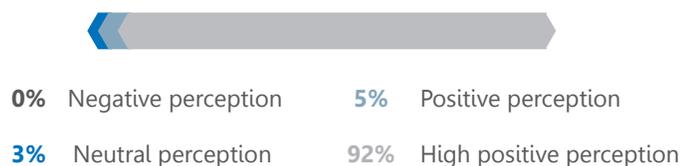


No representative sample of households reported that they owned businesses in Aroki Sofla.



Women's Empowerment

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of women's empowerment and economic outlook.



76% 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.⁵

No representative sample of households reported that they owned businesses in Aroki Sofla.

No representative sample of households reported that there were support networks or institutions to support businesses in Aroki Sofla.

78% of KIs reported that women did **not** have the ability to start a business. Of these KIs, the most common reasons that women were not able to start or own businesses in the location were as follows:^{3,4}

Lack of access to financial resources	100%
Lack of ability to travel alone	100%
The family does not allow them to own a business	43%

78% of KIs reported that women were not allowed to own a business outside of their homes.⁴

22% of KIs reported that they believed women to have the same access support for their businesses as men.⁴

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
8. Insecurity defined as a general feeling, and referred to either direct violence or perceived

Labour Market Perceptions

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the labour market.



39% Negative perception **4%** Positive perception
22% Neutral perception **35%** High positive perception

Top three primary sources of income reported by households:³



Average number of bread winners per household:

0.9

Household Hunger Score

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to go without food. This was calculated into Household Hunger Score (HHS),⁹ the final categories of which are shown below:



1% Severe hunger **27%** Moderate hunger **72%** Little hunger

Reduced Coping Strategies Index

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to use coping strategies to make their food last longer. This was calculated into the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI),⁹ high referring to often using coping strategies and low to not so often:



76% High **16%** Medium **7%** Low



100% of KIs reported that people in the location who wanted jobs could not find them.⁴



11% of KIs reported that households did not have the sufficient skills to get jobs if they wanted them.⁴



100% of KIs reported that no collectives organized around business ownership existed in that area.^{4,5}

Economic Vulnerabilities

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of varying economic vulnerabilities.



66% Negative perception Positive perception
5% Neutral perception **9%** High positive perception

Average monthly income reported by households: **4,750 AFN**

Average monthly expenditure reported by households: **7,724 AFN**



14% of households reported that they do not have debt.

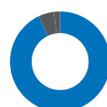
Average household debt: **38,465 AFN**

Main reasons for households who reported to be indebted:

1% Extra costs of hosting displaced HH members	0% Costs of displacement (smuggler, transport)
1% Rent	70% Food
9% Shelter repairs	1% COVID-19
6% Wedding/Celebrations	4% Other
8% Healthcare	

Average reported household expenditure in the last 30 days:

53% Food	9% Fuel/Electricity	1% Rent
0% Water	2% Education costs	
19% Healthcare	Debt repayment	



93% of households reported that they did **not** receive any support from the government or NGOs, particularly for small and local businesses.⁵

Of households who received support from government institutions or NGOs, they reported receiving the following support:

0% Government financial help
20% Government material help
60% UN/NGO financial help
20% UN/NGO material help

% of KIs who reported the types of collectives organized around business ownership that exist in PARR locations:

0% Self-help groups	0% Associations
0% Cooperatives	33% Other

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4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

9. Food Security Cluster, Food Security and Livelihoods Indicator Handbook, May 2020.

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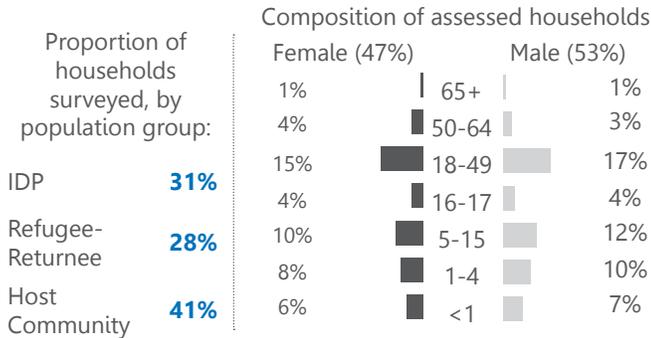
HUMANITARIAN BASELINE FOR COMMUNITY BASE PROGRAMMING IN PRIORITY AREAS OF RETURN AND REINTEGRATION (PARR)

Khost Province, Matun District, Afghanistan
Qalamwal Mi

December 2021

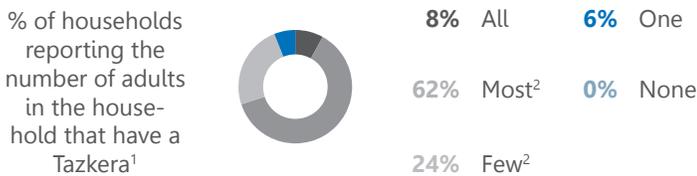
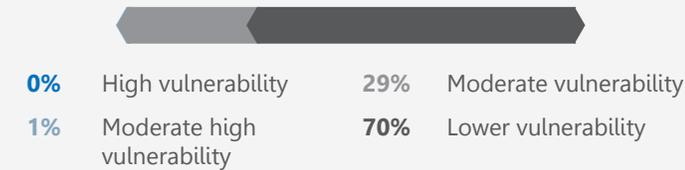


DEMOGRAPHICS



Average household size: **10.3**

The following index is a calculation of the Vulnerability Index score based on key reported multi-sectoral household vulnerabilities.



% of households being reportedly female-headed:

0%

% of households reporting that one or more members have a disability:

4%

% of households reporting that their head of household has a disability:

11%



Movement Intentions



100% of households reported having no intention to move in the next 12 months.⁵

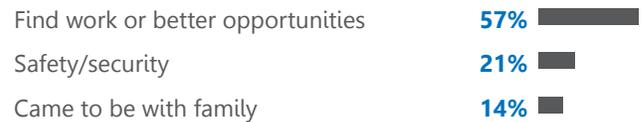
No representative sample of households reported that they had movement intentions in Qalamwal Mi.



Refugee Returnees

Average reported time that refugee returnee households have been in this location:* **5.7 year(s)**

% of refugee returnee households by main reason that they chose to return:*



IDPs

Average reported time since IDP households were first displaced:* **6.8 year(s)** and the average reported time since IDP households arrived in their current PARR location:* **4.1 year(s)**

Main province where IDP households were living prior to current PARR location*

Khost



7% of IDP households reported that their current location was **not** their first location of displacement.*⁵



COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP INCLUSIVITY

Community Leadership Inclusivity Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of local governance inclusivity, leadership accountability promotion of gender equality and effectiveness of community feedback mechanisms.



Womens Leadership

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the promotion of gender equality among community leadership structures.



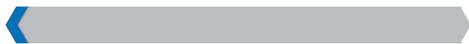
1. A tazkera is the primary Afghan personal identification document. For further information, see [the NRC report about civil documentation](#).
2. Here, few means ≤50% adults within the family and most means >50% adults within the family.

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

* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Community Leadership Inclusivity

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the overall inclusiveness of their community leadership.



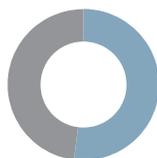
1% Negative perception 1% Positive perception
 3% Neutral perception 95% High positive perception

% of households reporting on their community representatives:



50% Arbab/Malik only
 0% Shuras for smaller groups
 50% Shuras for entire community
 0% No one
 0% Other

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



52% Elected by whole community
 48% Elected only by community that belongs to the same group
 0% Appointed by other leaders
 0% Other

Community Leadership Accountability

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



0% Negative perception 7% Positive perception
 0% Neutral perception 93% High positive perception



3% of households reported that they were **not** aware of mechanisms in place through which they could provide feedback on issues within their current location.⁵

% of households reporting to be aware of feedback mechanisms, top three feedback mechanisms reported:^{3,6}

Phone/SMS reporting line 78% ██████████
 Shura meetings 68% ██████████
 In person 66% ██████████

100% of key informants reported that they believed most complaints or feedback brought to community leadership will get a response.⁴



COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND STABILITY

Community Relations and Stability Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of group coexistence, leadership legitimacy, stability and conflict within the community.



0% Negative perception 31% Positive perception
 9% Neutral perception 60% High positive perception

Community Relations

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



21% Negative perception 20% Positive perception
 10% Neutral perception 49% High positive perception

Of the 100% of KIs reporting that the community faced conflict, the following % reported the frequency of issues needing to be referred up to district or provincial level authorities:⁴

0% Most of the time 0% Sometimes
 0% About half the time 100% Very rarely
 0% Always 0% Never

The following displays the extent to which households believe members of the community in this location are helping each other in dealing with the current situation:

39% Usually they help each other 0% Never
 28% They always help each other 12% Few or very few times
 0% I do not know 0% Refuse to answer
 21% They normally do, but not very often



0% of KIs reported that they had not managed local disputes or conflicts between different members of the community.^{4,5}



100% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership had sustainable solutions and did not become problems again.^{4,5}



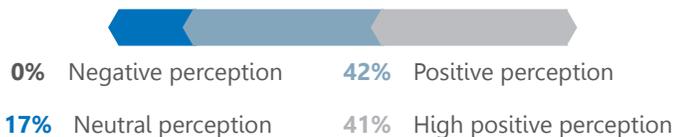
0% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership were **not** handled in a fair and equitable way.^{4,5}

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
 6. Respondents could select up to three options.
 * As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Safety, Security, and Stability

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



Of the **89%** of KIs that reported a protection incident in the last year, the top three reported protection incidents were:^{3,4}



22% of KIs reported that men were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



100% of KIs reported that women were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}

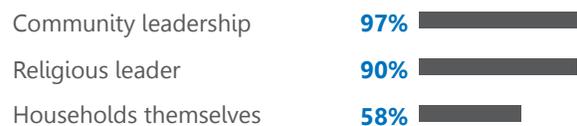


13% of households reported that there had not been disputes in the local community.⁵

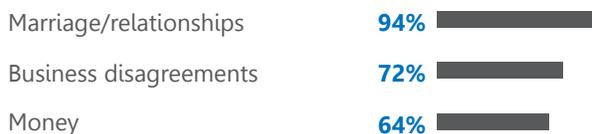
Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors involved were:^{3,6}



Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors to whom they would report the issue were:^{3,6}



Of households reporting that there are conflicts, the top three reasons were:^{3,6}



STRENGTHENING PUBLIC SERVICES AND EQUITABLE ACCESS

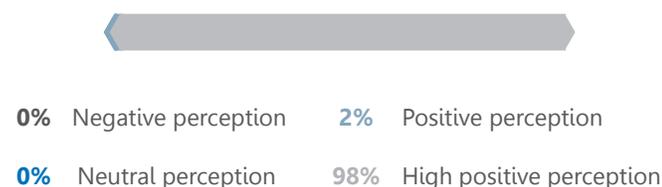
Strengthening Public Services and Equitable Access Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of public service quality and satisfaction on a daily basis:



Leadership of Service Provision

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the local leadership's management of the delivery of public services.



Education

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to education in this location.



0% of KIs reported that there were **no** local shuras or community organizations that help to manage education.^{4,5}

0% of KIs reported that most boys of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

0% of KIs reported that most girls of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

Key informants reported that boys and girls of primary school age were able to attend school and did not face barriers to attend school in Qalamwal Mi.

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

4. Result is reported by Key Informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

Shelter and Land Tenure

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



0% Negative perception **5%** Positive perception
0% Neutral perception **95%** High positive perception

Proportion of households by main reported type of shelter where the households are living:

Permanent shelter (fired bricks) **100%**

Proportion of households by main reported type of accommodation arrangement:

Written agreement **98%**
 Verbal agreement **2%**

94% of the households reported having a land tenure arrangement where they could own land that could be used for farming/agriculture.

100% of households have not received threats of eviction in the last three months.⁵

WASH

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to water and sanitation in this location.



1% Negative perception **10%** Positive perception
0% Neutral perception **89%** High positive perception

PARR PROGRAMME SUPPORT ACTIVITY IMPACT

% of households by reported type of assistance received in the last year:⁶

0% Community development	0% Education
0% Energy	0% Health
0% Infrastructure	0% Livelihoods
0% Shelter	0% Special assistance
0% WASH ⁷	19% Don't know
0% Other	0% Nothing

% of households reporting that the following vocational training would be helpful for the labour market:⁶

0% Agriculture	0% Business
0% Computer training	0% Cosmetics
0% Handcrafts	0% Healthcare
0% Languages	0% Religious
0% Teacher training	0% None
0% Other	

0% of KIs reported that the amount of water was insufficient for everyone in the location to use.^{4,5}

78% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR location had not dried up in the last year.^{4,5}

0% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR was not safe to drink from.^{4,5}

Healthcare

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to healthcare in this location.



29% Negative perception **7%** Positive perception
14% Neutral perception **50%** High positive perception

Of households reporting they spent money on healthcare, in the last month, the top three healthcare expenditures were for:³

Fees for treatment **100%**
 Medicine **100%**
 Travel to healthcare facilities **95%**

0% of KIs reported that there are **no** functioning health centers in this location.^{4,5}

0% of KIs reported that there are no female staff to treat women and girls.^{4,5}

0% of KIs reported that the community health workers or community midwives were untrained.^{4,5}

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
 6. Respondents could select up to three options.
 7. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

% of households by main reported problems for the community:

2% Lack of education access	0% Lack of infrastructure
2% Non-integrated IDP or returnee populations	9% Insecurity ¹¹
22% Lack of adequate healthcare	2% Lack of clean water
60% Lack of livelihood opportunities	0% Lack of shelters
3% Unresponsive community leadership	0% Other

% of households reporting receiving the following training in this location in the last year:⁶

48% Agriculture	56% Business
48% Computer training	1% Cosmetics
54% Handcrafts	83% Healthcare
1% Languages	1% Religious
8% Teacher training	0% Other
0% None	

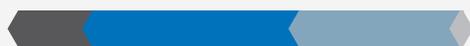
0% of households reported that they did not receive assistance in the last year.



INCOME GENERATION AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

Income Generation and Economic Profile Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of economic and labor market perceptions, women's financial accessibility, every day expenditures and economic variables:



17% Negative perception	36% Positive perception
46% Neutral perception	1% High positive perception



Economic Outlook

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



17% Negative perception	39% Positive perception
27% Neutral perception	17% High positive perception

For **50%** of households that reported having their own business, the most common sector was: **Handicrafts (28%)**



Women's Empowerment

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of women's empowerment and economic outlook.



2% Negative perception	31% Positive perception
10% Neutral perception	57% High positive perception



74% 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.⁵

72% of business owners reported a decrease in revenue in past 90 days.⁵

Households owning businesses reported that they had owned their business for the following amount of time:

Less than 1 year	0%
Between 1 and 3 years	84%
Between 3 and 5 years	16%
5 or more years	0%

0% of business owners reported that there were support networks or institutions in the location that can support with money or resources for their business. The following types of networks or institutions were noted to be present:

No representative sample of households reported that there were support networks or institutions to support businesses in Qalamwal Mi.

11% of KIs reported that women did **not** have the ability to start a business. Of these KIs, the most common reasons that women were not able to start or own businesses in the location were as follows:^{3,4}

Lack of access to financial resources	33%
Lack of ability to travel alone	33%
The family does not allow them to own a business	33%

100% of KIs reported that women were not allowed to own a business outside of their homes.⁴

0% of KIs reported that they believed women to have the same access support for their businesses as men.⁴

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
8. Insecurity defined as a general feeling, and referred to either direct violence or perceived

Labour Market Perceptions

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the labour market.



87% Negative perception **2%** Positive perception
11% Neutral perception **0%** High positive perception

Top three primary sources of income reported by households:³



Average number of bread winners per household:

1.5

Household Hunger Score

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to go without food. This was calculated into Household Hunger Score (HHS),⁹ the final categories of which are shown below:



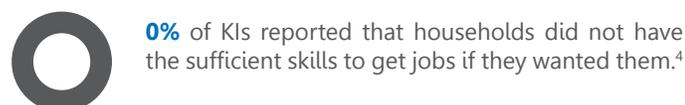
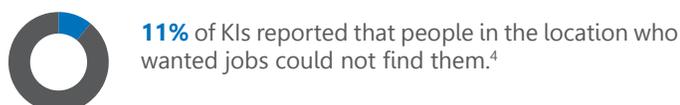
0% Severe hunger **0%** Moderate hunger **100%** Little hunger

Reduced Coping Strategies Index

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to use coping strategies to make their food last longer. This was calculated into the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI),⁹ high referring to often using coping strategies and low to not so often:



24% High **75%** Medium **0%** Low



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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

Economic Vulnerabilities

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of varying economic vulnerabilities.



41% Negative perception **19%** Positive perception
13% Neutral perception **27%** High positive perception

Average monthly income reported by households: **12,690 AFN**

Average monthly expenditure reported by households: **11,815 AFN**



Average household debt: **15,609 AFN**

Main reasons for households who reported to have debt to take on debt:

2% Extra costs of hosting displaced HH members	2% Costs of displacement (smuggler, transport)
7% Rent	11% Food
33% Shelter repairs	0% COVID-19
9% Wedding/Celebrations	0% Other
37% Healthcare	

Average reported household expenditure in the last 30 days:

37% Food	15% Fuel/Electricity	12% Rent
0% Water	10% Education costs	
22% Healthcare	4% Debt repayment	



Of households who received support from government institutions or NGOs, they reported receiving the following support:

0% Government financial help
0% Government material help
0% UN/NGO financial help
0% UN/NGO material help

% of KIs who reported the types of collectives organized around business ownership that exist in PARR locations:

0% Self-help groups	0% Associations
0% Cooperatives	33% Other

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

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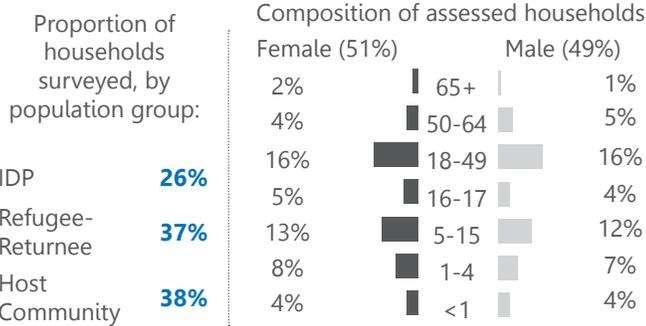
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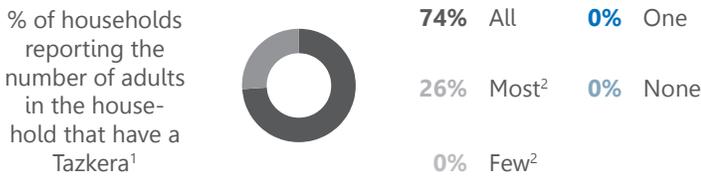
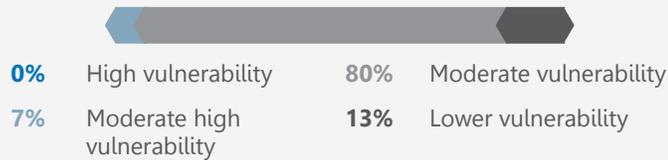


DEMOGRAPHICS



Average household size: **11.4**

The following index is a calculation of the Vulnerability Index score based on key reported multi-sectoral household vulnerabilities.



% of households being reportedly female-headed: **9%**

% of households reporting that one or more members have a disability: **28%**

% of households reporting that their head of household has a disability: **68%**



Movement Intentions



97% of households reported having no intention to move in the next 12 months.⁵

Of the **3%** of households reporting the intention to move in the next 12 months, the two most common movement intention locations were:



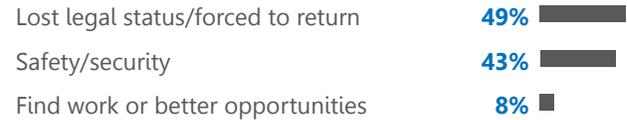
Of those households reporting the intention to move, the proportion of households by their reported main reason to move:³



Refugee Returnees

Average reported time that refugee returnee households have been in this location:* **11.8 year(s)**

% of refugee returnee households by main reason that they chose to return:*



IDPs

Average reported time since IDP households were first displaced:* **5 year(s)** and the average reported time since IDP households arrived in their current PARR location:* **1.1 year(s)**

Main province where IDP households were living prior to current PARR location* **Kunar**



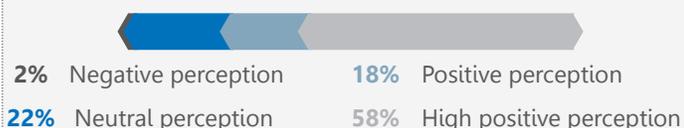
15% of IDP households reported that their current location was **not** their first location of displacement.*⁵



COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP INCLUSIVITY

Community Leadership Inclusivity Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of local governance inclusivity, leadership accountability promotion of gender equality and effectiveness of community feedback mechanisms.

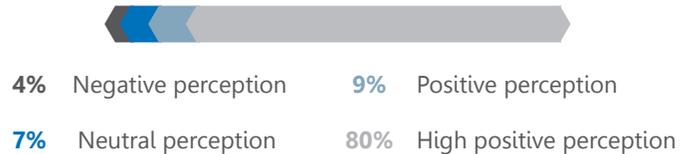


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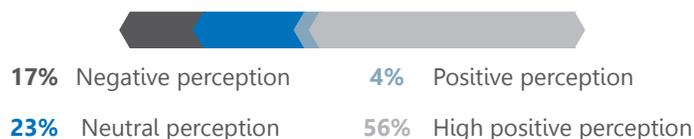


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Community Leadership Inclusivity

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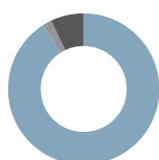


% of households reporting on their community representatives:



- 31% Arbab/Malik only
- 0% Shuras for smaller groups
- 69% Shuras for entire community
- 0% No one
- 0% Other

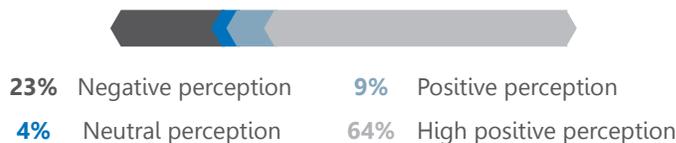
% of households reporting how the selection of leadership is done:



- 91% Elected by whole community
- 2% Elected only by community that belongs to the same group
- 7% Appointed by other leaders
- 0% Other

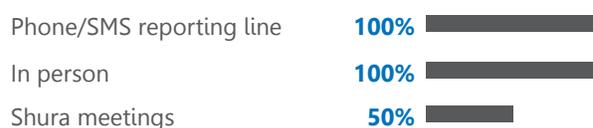
Community Leadership Accountability

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



2% of households reported that they were **not** aware of mechanisms in place through which they could provide feedback on issues within their current location.⁵

% of households reporting to be aware of feedback mechanisms, top three feedback mechanisms reported:^{3,6}



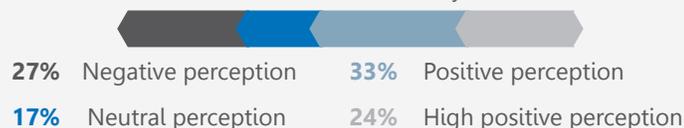
89% of key informants reported that they believed most complaints or feedback brought to community leadership will get a response.⁴



COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND STABILITY

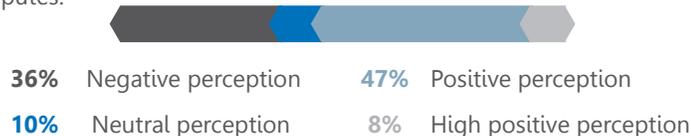
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Community Relations

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



Of the 33% of KIs reporting that the community faced conflict, the following % reported the frequency of issues needing to be referred up to district or provincial level authorities:⁴

- 22% Most of the time
- 56% Sometimes
- 0% About half the time
- 11% Very rarely
- 11% Always
- 0% Never

The following displays the extent to which households believe members of the community in this location are helping each other in dealing with the current situation:

- 2% Usually they help each other
- 0% Never
- 3% They always help each other
- 52% Few or very few times
- 31% I do not know
- 0% Refuse to answer
- 13% They normally do, but not very often



0% of KIs reported that they had not managed local disputes or conflicts between different members of the community.^{4,5}



56% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership had sustainable solutions and did not become problems again.^{4,5}



0% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership were **not** handled in a fair and equitable way.^{4,5}

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Safety, Security, and Stability

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



16% Negative perception **36%** Positive perception
26% Neutral perception **23%** High positive perception

Of the **67%** of KIs that reported a protection incident in the last year, the top three reported protection incidents were:^{3,4}

Fear for personal safety **100%** ██████████
 Debt Related Concerns **83%** ██████████
 Lack of Documentation **17%** █████



67% of KIs reported that men were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



44% of KIs reported that women were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



20% of households reported that there had not been disputes in the local community.⁵

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors involved were:^{3,6}

Landowners **75%** ██████████
 Men **65%** ██████████
 Households **61%** ██████████

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors to whom they would report the issue were:^{3,6}

Community leadership **96%** ██████████
 Households themselves **65%** ██████████
 Religious leader **58%** ██████████

Of households reporting that there are conflicts, the top three reasons were:^{3,6}

Land or shelter **91%** ██████████
 Money **73%** ██████████
 Marriage/relationships **67%** ██████████

STRENGTHENING PUBLIC SERVICES AND EQUITABLE ACCESS

Strengthening Public Services and Equitable Access Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of public service quality and satisfaction on a daily basis:



9% Negative perception **13%** Positive perception
25% Neutral perception **54%** High positive perception

Leadership of Service Provision

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the local leadership's management of the delivery of public services.



0% Negative perception **9%** Positive perception
0% Neutral perception **91%** High positive perception

Education

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to education in this location.



8% Negative perception **12%** Positive perception
19% Neutral perception **61%** High positive perception



11% of KIs reported that there were **no** local shuras or community organizations that help to manage education.^{4,5}

0% of KIs reported that most boys of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

0% of KIs reported that most girls of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

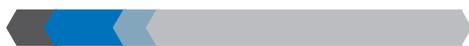
Key informants reported that boys and girls of primary school age were able to attend school and did not face barriers to attend school in Asadabad.

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
 6. Respondents could select up to three options.

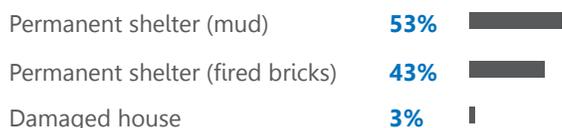
Shelter and Land Tenure

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



9% Negative perception 8% Positive perception
16% Neutral perception 67% High positive perception

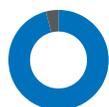
Proportion of households by main reported type of shelter where the households are living:



Proportion of households by main reported type of accommodation arrangement:



80% of the households reported having a land tenure arrangement where they could own land that could be used for farming/agriculture.



96% of households have not received threats of eviction in the last three months.⁵

WASH

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to water and sanitation in this location.



45% Negative perception 13% Positive perception
17% Neutral perception 26% High positive perception



89% of KIs reported that the amount of water was insufficient for everyone in the location to use.^{4,5}



11% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR location had not dried up in the last year.^{4,5}



0% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR was not safe to drink from.^{4,5}

Healthcare

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to healthcare in this location.



20% Negative perception 7% Positive perception
19% Neutral perception 55% High positive perception

Of households reporting they spent money on healthcare, in the last month, the top three healthcare expenditures were for:³



44% of KIs reported that there are no functioning health centers in this location.^{4,5}



0% of KIs reported that there are no female staff to treat women and girls.^{4,5}



11% of KIs reported that the community health workers or community midwives were untrained.^{4,5}

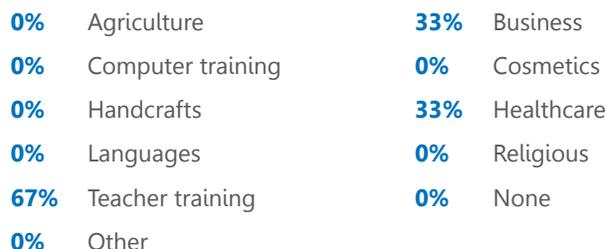


PARR PROGRAMME SUPPORT ACTIVITY IMPACT

% of households by reported type of assistance received in the last year:⁶



% of households reporting that the following vocational training would be helpful for the labour market:⁶



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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

7. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

% of households by main reported problems for the community:

3% Lack of education access	0% Lack of infrastructure
0% Non-integrated IDP or returnee populations	1% Insecurity ¹¹
0% Lack of adequate healthcare	2% Lack of clean water
94% Lack of livelihood opportunities	0% Lack of shelters
0% Unresponsive community leadership	0% Other

% of households reporting receiving the following training in this location in the last year:⁶

27% Agriculture	78% Business
18% Computer training	0% Cosmetics
68% Handcrafts	38% Healthcare
0% Languages	0% Religious
27% Teacher training	0% Other
5% None	

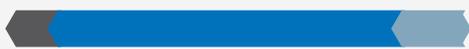
0% of households reported that they did not receive assistance in the last year.



INCOME GENERATION AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

Income Generation and Economic Profile Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of economic and labor market perceptions, women's financial accessibility, every day expenditures and economic variables:



10% Negative perception	14% Positive perception
76% Neutral perception	0% High positive perception



Economic Outlook

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



65% Negative perception	12% Positive perception
20% Neutral perception	3% High positive perception

For **68%** of households that reported having their own business, the most common sector was: **Wholesale, retail trade, hotels, restaurants (61%)**



Women's Empowerment

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of women's empowerment and economic outlook.



5% Negative perception	11% Positive perception
5% Neutral perception	79% High positive perception



31% 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.⁵

80% of business owners reported a decrease in revenue in past 90 days.⁵

Households owning businesses reported that they had owned their business for the following amount of time:

Less than 1 year	20%
Between 1 and 3 years	49%
Between 3 and 5 years	28%
5 or more years	3%

46% of business owners reported that there were support networks or institutions in the location that can support with money or resources for their business. The following types of networks or institutions were noted to be present:

Self help groups	94%
Village-based savings and lending	94%
Bank/loans	44%

0% of KIs reported that women did **not** have the ability to start a business. Of these KIs, the most common reasons that women were not able to start or own businesses in the location were as follows:^{3,4}

Key informants reported that women had the ability to own a business and therefore did not face barriers in Asadabad.

100% of KIs reported that women were not allowed to own a business outside of their homes.⁴

0% of KIs reported that they believed women to have the same access support for their businesses as men.⁴

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
8. Insecurity defined as a general feeling, and referred to either direct violence or perceived

Labour Market Perceptions

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the labour market.



86% Negative perception **0%** Positive perception
14% Neutral perception **0%** High positive perception

Top three primary sources of income reported by households:³



Average number of bread winners per household:

1.4

Household Hunger Score

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to go without food. This was calculated into Household Hunger Score (HHS),⁹ the final categories of which are shown below:



4% Severe hunger **36%** Moderate hunger **60%** Little hunger

Reduced Coping Strategies Index

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to use coping strategies to make their food last longer. This was calculated into the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI),⁹ high referring to often using coping strategies and low to not so often:



93% High **7%** Medium **0%** Low

100% of KIs reported that people in the location who wanted jobs could not find them.⁴

11% of KIs reported that households did not have the sufficient skills to get jobs if they wanted them.⁴

89% of KIs reported that no collectives organized around business ownership existed in that area.^{4,5}

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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

Economic Vulnerabilities

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of varying economic vulnerabilities.



59% Negative perception **27%** Positive perception
11% Neutral perception **3%** High positive perception

Average monthly income reported by households: **5,550 AFN**

Average monthly expenditure reported by households: **10,325 AFN**



12% of households reported that they do not have debt.

Average household debt: **52,341 AFN**

Main reasons for households who reported to have debt to take on debt:

0% Extra costs of hosting displaced HH members	0% Costs of displacement (smuggler, transport)
6% Rent	43% Food
17% Shelter repairs	0% COVID-19
12% Wedding/Celebrations	0% Other
23% Healthcare	

Average reported household expenditure in the last 30 days:

53% Food	11% Fuel/Electricity	6% Rent
0% Water	3% Education costs	
27% Healthcare	0% Debt repayment	



56% of households reported that they did **not** receive any support from the government or NGOs, particularly for small and local businesses.⁵

Of households who received support from government institutions or NGOs, they reported receiving the following support:

3% Government financial help
26% Government material help
90% UN/NGO financial help
84% UN/NGO material help

% of KIs who reported the types of collectives organized around business ownership that exist in PARR locations:

0% Self-help groups	0% Associations
0% Cooperatives	33% Other

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

9. Food Security Cluster, Food Security and Livelihoods Indicator Handbook, May 2020.

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.



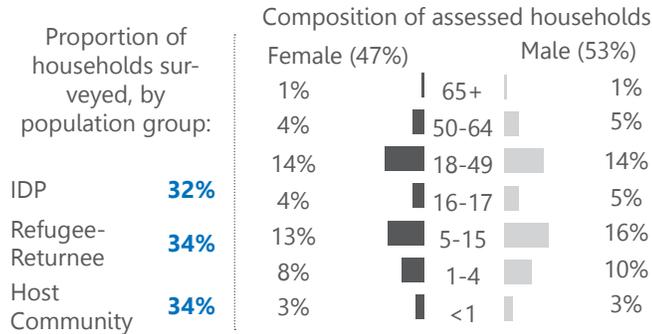
HUMANITARIAN BASELINE FOR COMMUNITY BASE PROGRAMMING IN PRIORITY AREAS OF RETURN AND REINTEGRATION (PARR)

Laghman Province, Mihterlam District, Afghanistan
Mihterlam

December 2021

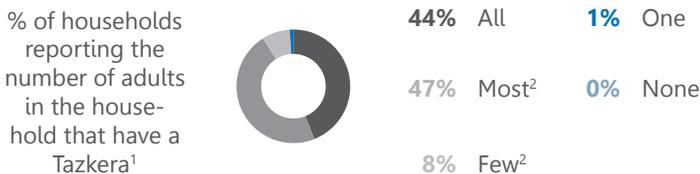
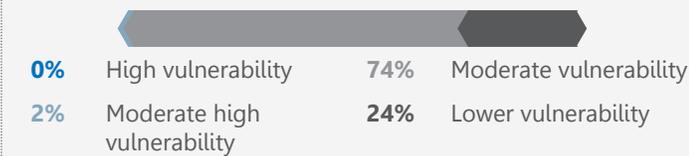


DEMOGRAPHICS



Average household size: **10**

The following index is a calculation of the Vulnerability Index score based on key reported multi-sectoral household vulnerabilities.



% of households being reportedly female-headed:

0%

% of households reporting that one or more members have a disability:

38%

% of households reporting that their head of household has a disability:

42%



Movement Intentions



95% of households reported having no intention to move in the next 12 months.⁵

Of the **5%** of households reporting the intention to move in the next 12 months, the two most common movement intention locations were:



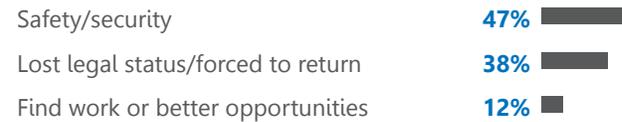
Of those households reporting the intention to move, the proportion of households by their reported main reason to move:³



Refugee Returnees

Average reported time that refugee returnee households have been in this location:* **12.7 year(s)**

% of refugee returnee households by main reason that they chose to return:*



IDPs

Average reported time since IDP households were first displaced:* **10.7 year(s)** and the average reported time since IDP households arrived in their current PARR location:* **5.6 year(s)**

Main province where IDP households were living prior to current PARR location*

Laghman



3% of IDP households reported that their current location was **not** their first location of displacement.*⁵



COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP INCLUSIVITY

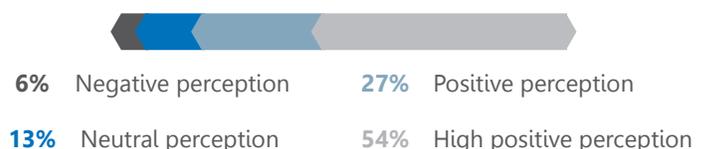
Community Leadership Inclusivity Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of local governance inclusivity, leadership accountability promotion of gender equality and effectiveness of community feedback mechanisms.



Womens Leadership

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the promotion of gender equality among community leadership structures.



1. A tazkera is the primary Afghan personal identification document. For further information, see [the NRC report about civil documentation](#).
2. Here, few means ≤50% adults within the family and most means >50% adults within the family.

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

* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Community Leadership Inclusivity

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the overall inclusiveness of their community leadership.

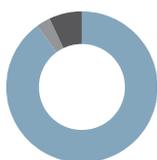


% of households reporting on their community representatives:



- 31% Arbab/Malik only
- 7% Shuras for smaller groups
- 61% Shuras for entire community
- 1% No one
- 0% Other

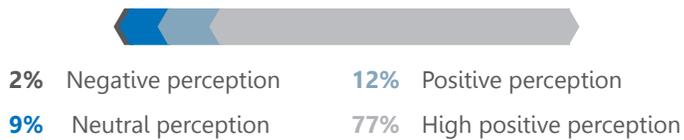
% of households reporting how the selection of leadership is done:



- 90% Elected by whole community
- 3% Elected only by community that belongs to the same group
- 7% Appointed by other leaders
- 0% Other

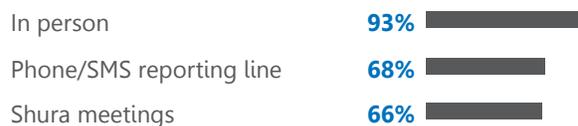
Community Leadership Accountability

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



12% of households reported that they were **not** aware of mechanisms in place through which they could provide feedback on issues within their current location.⁵

% of households reporting to be aware of feedback mechanisms, top three feedback mechanisms reported:^{3,6}



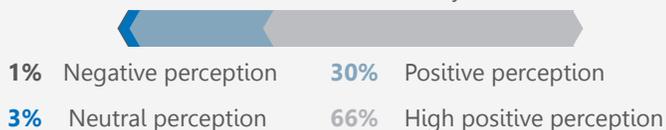
100% of key informants reported that they believed most complaints or feedback brought to community leadership will get a response.⁴



COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND STABILITY

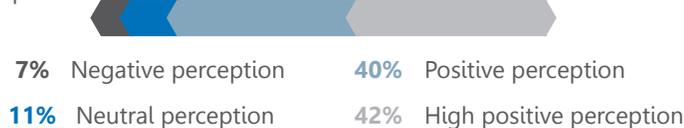
Community Relations and Stability Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of group coexistence, leadership legitimacy, stability and conflict within the community.



Community Relations

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



Of the 78% of KIs reporting that the community faced conflict, the following % reported the frequency of issues needing to be referred up to district or provincial level authorities:⁴

- 0% Most of the time
- 67% Sometimes
- 33% About half the time
- 0% Very rarely
- 0% Always
- 0% Never

The following displays the extent to which households believe members of the community in this location are helping each other in dealing with the current situation:

- 8% Usually they help each other
- 20% Never
- 1% They always help each other
- 52% Few or very few times
- 1% I do not know
- 0% Refuse to answer
- 18% They normally do, but not very often



0% of KIs reported that they had not managed local disputes or conflicts between different members of the community.^{4,5}



100% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership had sustainable solutions and did not become problems again.^{4,5}



11% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership were **not** handled in a fair and equitable way.^{4,5}

3. The results represent the top 3 responses so some responses are not represented and the total of the values is not equal to 100%.
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6. Respondents could select up to three options.
* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Safety, Security, and Stability

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



2% Negative perception 23% Positive perception
5% Neutral perception 70% High positive perception

Of the 56% of KIs that reported a protection incident in the last year, the top three reported protection incidents were:^{3,4}

Fear for personal safety 60% 
None 20% 
Discrimination/harassment from others groups 20% 



0% of KIs reported that men were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



0% of KIs reported that women were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



56% of households reported that there had not been disputes in the local community.⁵

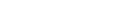
Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors involved were:^{3,6}

Gangs 64% 
Youth 64% 
Landowners 50% 

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors to whom they would report the issue were:^{3,6}

Community leadership 98% 
Religious leader 89% 
Police 50% 

Of households reporting that there are conflicts, the top three reasons were:^{3,6}

Money 77% 
Crime/theft 61% 
Land or shelter 61% 

STRENGTHENING PUBLIC SERVICES AND EQUITABLE ACCESS

Strengthening Public Services and Equitable Access Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of public service quality and satisfaction on a daily basis:



0% Negative perception 22% Positive perception
2% Neutral perception 76% High positive perception

Leadership of Service Provision

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the local leadership's management of the delivery of public services.



3% Negative perception 7% Positive perception
0% Neutral perception 90% High positive perception

Education

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to education in this location.



3% Negative perception 11% Positive perception
8% Neutral perception 78% High positive perception



33% of KIs reported that there were **no** local shuras or community organizations that help to manage education.^{4,5}

0% of KIs reported that most boys of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

0% of KIs reported that most girls of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

Key informants reported that boys and girls of primary school age were able to attend school and did not face barriers to attend school in Mihterlam.

3. The results represent the top 3 responses so some responses are not represented and the total of the values is not equal to 100%.
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5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.

Shelter and Land Tenure

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



2% Negative perception 14% Positive perception
10% Neutral perception 74% High positive perception

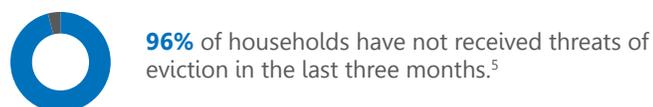
Proportion of households by main reported type of shelter where the households are living:

Permanent shelter (mud)	90%	<div style="width: 90%;"></div>
Damaged house	5%	<div style="width: 5%;"></div>
Permanent shelter (fired bricks)	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>

Proportion of households by main reported type of accommodation arrangement:

Written agreement	89%	<div style="width: 89%;"></div>
Verbal agreement	11%	<div style="width: 11%;"></div>
None (occupied without permission)	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>

95% of the households reported having a land tenure arrangement where they could own land that could be used for farming/agriculture.

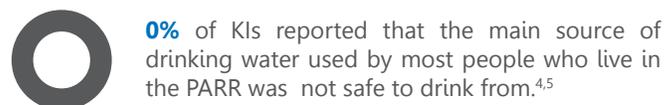
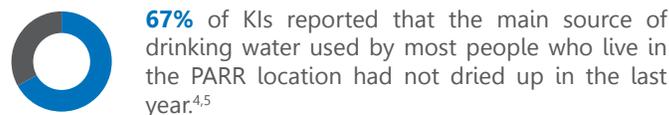


WASH

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to water and sanitation in this location.



17% Negative perception 11% Positive perception
12% Neutral perception 60% High positive perception



Healthcare

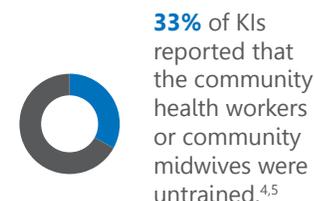
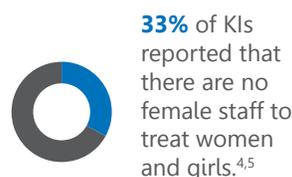
The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to healthcare in this location.



4% Negative perception 16% Positive perception
12% Neutral perception 68% High positive perception

Of households reporting they spent money on healthcare, in the last month, the top three healthcare expenditures were for:³

Medicine	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Fees for treatment	87%	<div style="width: 87%;"></div>
Travel to healthcare facilities	56%	<div style="width: 56%;"></div>



PARR PROGRAMME SUPPORT ACTIVITY IMPACT

% of households by reported type of assistance received in the last year:⁶

12%	Community development	45%	Education
8%	Energy	0%	Health
28%	Infrastructure	45%	Livelihoods
28%	Shelter	88%	Special assistance
4%	WASH ⁷	4%	Don't know
0%	Other	4%	Nothing

% of households reporting that the following vocational training would be helpful for the labour market:⁶

46%	Agriculture	35%	Business
8%	Computer training	0%	Cosmetics
77%	Handcrafts	73%	Healthcare
0%	Languages	0%	Religious
46%	Teacher training	0%	None
0%	Other		

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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

7. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

% of households by main reported problems for the community:

1% Lack of education access	0% Lack of infrastructure
0% Non-integrated IDP or returnee populations	0% Insecurity ¹¹
5% Lack of adequate healthcare	16% Lack of clean water
78% Lack of livelihood opportunities	0% Lack of shelters
0% Unresponsive community leadership	0% Other

% of households reporting receiving the following training in this location in the last year:⁶

46% Agriculture	57% Business
12% Computer training	0% Cosmetics
91% Handcrafts	55% Healthcare
1% Languages	0% Religious
31% Teacher training	0% Other
0% None	

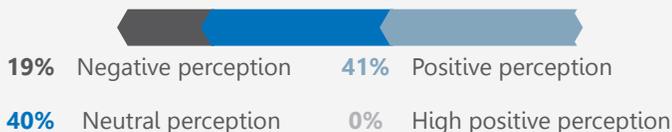
4% of households reported that they did not receive assistance in the last year.



INCOME GENERATION AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

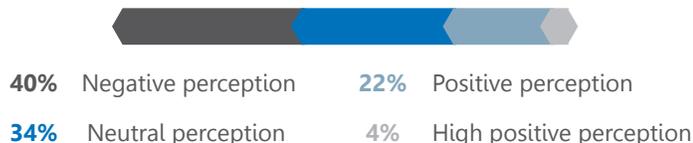
Income Generation and Economic Profile Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of economic and labor market perceptions, women's financial accessibility, every day expenditures and economic variables:



Economic Outlook

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

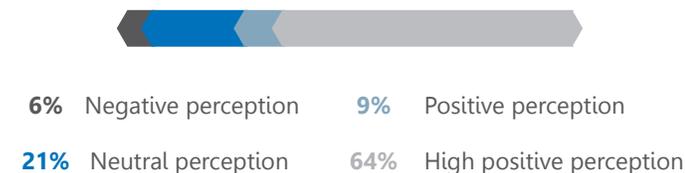


For **7%** of households that reported having their own business, the most common sector was: **Wholesale, retail trade, hotels, restaurants (71%)**



Women's Empowerment

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of women's empowerment and economic outlook.



47% 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.⁵

86% of business owners reported a decrease in revenue in past 90 days.⁵

Households owning businesses reported that they had owned their business for the following amount of time:

Less than 1 year	0%
Between 1 and 3 years	43%
Between 3 and 5 years	29%
5 or more years	29%

0% of business owners reported that there were support networks or institutions in the location that can support with money or resources for their business. The following types of networks or institutions were noted to be present:

No representative sample of households reported that there were support networks or institutions to support businesses in Mihterlam.

11% of KIs reported that women did **not** have the ability to start a business. Of these KIs, the most common reasons that women were not able to start or own businesses in the location were as follows:^{3,4}

Key informants reported that women had the ability to own a business and therefore did not face barriers in Mihterlam.

33% of KIs reported that women were not allowed to own a business outside of their homes.⁴

67% of KIs reported that they believed women to have the same access support for their businesses as men.⁴

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
8. Insecurity defined as a general feeling, and referred to either direct violence or perceived

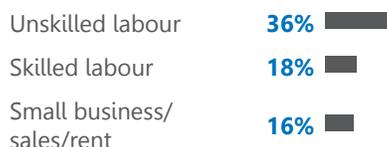
Labour Market Perceptions

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the labour market.



51% Negative perception **2%** Positive perception
47% Neutral perception **0%** High positive perception

Top three primary sources of income reported by households:³



Average number of bread winners per household:

1.3

Household Hunger Score

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to go without food. This was calculated into Household Hunger Score (HHS),⁹ the final categories of which are shown below:



1% Severe hunger **63%** Moderate hunger **36%** Little hunger

Reduced Coping Strategies Index

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to use coping strategies to make their food last longer. This was calculated into the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI),⁹ high referring to often using coping strategies and low to not so often:



95% High **5%** Medium **0%** Low



89% of KIs reported that people in the location who wanted jobs could not find them.⁴



0% of KIs reported that households did not have the sufficient skills to get jobs if they wanted them.⁴



89% of KIs reported that no collectives organized around business ownership existed in that area.^{4,5}

Economic Vulnerabilities

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of varying economic vulnerabilities.



44% Negative perception **44%** Positive perception
7% Neutral perception **5%** High positive perception

Average monthly income reported by households:

10,210 AFN

Average monthly expenditure reported by households:

10,927 AFN



9% of households reported that they do not have debt.

Average household debt

43,407 AFN

Main reasons for households who reported to be indebted:

3% Extra costs of hosting displaced HH members	3% Costs of displacement (smuggler, transport)
0% Rent	33% Food
14% Shelter repairs	1% COVID-19
20% Wedding/Celebrations	0% Other
25% Healthcare	

Average reported household expenditure in the last 30 days:

43% Food	20% Fuel/Electricity	1% Rent
1% Water	1% Education costs	
31% Healthcare	3% Debt repayment	



72% of households reported that they did not receive any support from the government or NGOs, particularly for small and local businesses.⁵

Of households who received support from government institutions or NGOs, they reported receiving the following support:

73% Government financial help
67% Government material help
53% UN/NGO financial help
40% UN/NGO material help

% of KIs who reported the types of collectives organized around business ownership that exist in PARR locations:

0% Self-help groups	0% Associations
0% Cooperatives	33% Other

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5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

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9. Food Security Cluster, Food Security and Livelihoods Indicator Handbook, May 2020.

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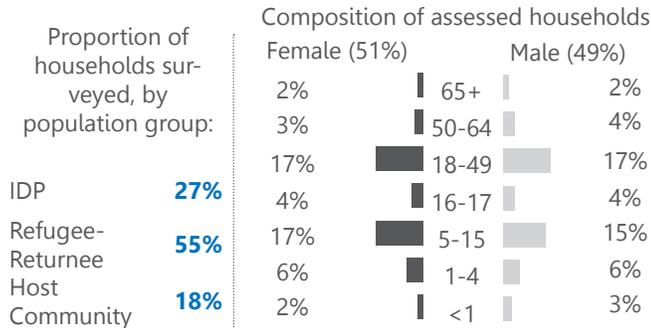
HUMANITARIAN BASELINE FOR COMMUNITY BASE PROGRAMMING IN PRIORITY AREAS OF RETURN AND REINTEGRATION (PARR)

Nangarhar Province, Kama District, Afghanistan
Kama

December 2021

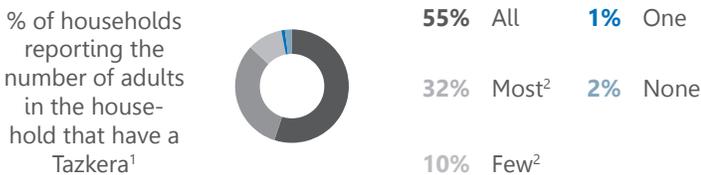
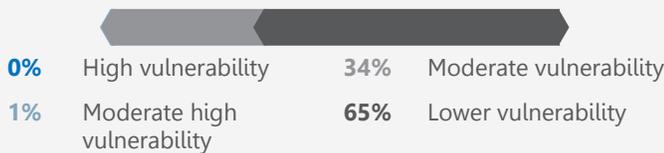


DEMOGRAPHICS



Average household size: **11**

The following index is a calculation of the Vulnerability Index score based on key reported multi-sectoral household vulnerabilities.



% of households being reportedly female-headed: **0%**

% of households reporting that one or more members have a disability: **6%**

% of households reporting that their head of household has a disability: **11%**



Movement Intentions



96% of households reported having no intention to move in the next 12 months.⁵

Of the **4%** of households reporting the intention to move in the next 12 months, the two most common movement intention locations were:



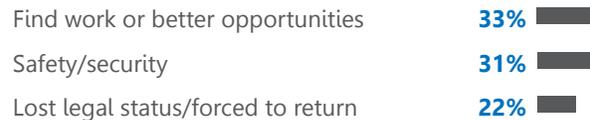
Of those households reporting the intention to move, the proportion of households by their reported main reason to move:³



Refugee Returnees

Average reported time that refugee returnee households have been in this location:* **14.9 year(s)**

% of refugee returnee households by main reason that they chose to return:*



IDPs

Average reported time since IDP households were first displaced:* **8.2 year(s)** and the average reported time since IDP households arrived in their current PARR location:* **5.8 year(s)**

Main province where IDP households were living prior to current PARR location*
Nangarhar



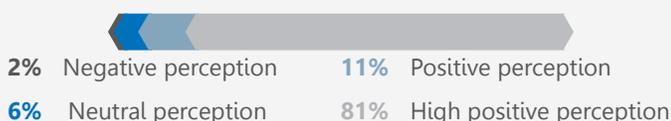
30% of IDP households reported that their current location was **not** their first location of displacement.*⁵



COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP INCLUSIVITY

Community Leadership Inclusivity Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of local governance inclusivity, leadership accountability promotion of gender equality and effectiveness of community feedback mechanisms.

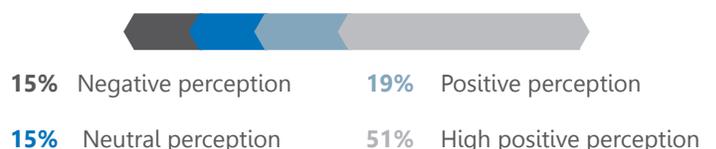


1. A tazkera is the primary Afghan personal identification document. For further information, see [the NRC report about civil documentation](#).
2. Here, few means ≤50% adults within the family and most means >50% adults within the family.



Womens Leadership

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the promotion of gender equality among community leadership structures.

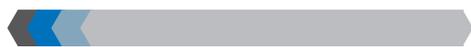


3. The results represent the top 3 responses so some responses are not represented and the total of the values is not equal to 100%.

* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Community Leadership Inclusivity

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the overall inclusiveness of their community leadership.



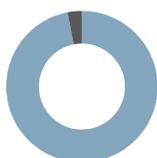
5% Negative perception 7% Positive perception
6% Neutral perception 82% High positive perception

% of households reporting on their community representatives:



54% Arbab/Malik only
2% Shuras for smaller groups
44% Shuras for entire community
0% No one
0% Other

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



97% Elected by whole community
0% Elected only by community that belongs to the same group
3% Appointed by other leaders
0% Other

Community Leadership Accountability

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



1% Negative perception 9% Positive perception
2% Neutral perception 88% High positive perception



2% of households reported that they were **not** aware of mechanisms in place through which they could provide feedback on issues within their current location.⁵

% of households reporting to be aware of feedback mechanisms, top three feedback mechanisms reported:^{3,6}

In person **100%**
Phone/SMS reporting line **56%**
AWAAZ **22%**

86% of key informants reported that they believed most complaints or feedback brought to community leadership will get a response.⁴



COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND STABILITY

Community Relations and Stability Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of group coexistence, leadership legitimacy, stability and conflict within the community.



0% Negative perception 9% Positive perception
1% Neutral perception 90% High positive perception

Community Relations

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



3% Negative perception 23% Positive perception
14% Neutral perception 60% High positive perception

Of the 89% of KIs reporting that the community faced conflict, the following % reported the frequency of issues needing to be referred up to district or provincial level authorities:⁴

44% Most of the time 0% Sometimes
22% About half the time 0% Very rarely
22% Always 11% Never

The following displays the extent to which households believe members of the community in this location are helping each other in dealing with the current situation:

28% Usually they help each other 1% Never
2% They always help each other 45% Few or very few times
0% I do not know 0% Refuse to answer
24% They normally do, but not very often



13% of KIs reported that they had not managed local disputes or conflicts between different members of the community.^{4,5}



89% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership had sustainable solutions and did not become problems again.^{4,5}



0% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership were **not** handled in a fair and equitable way.^{4,5}

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4. Result is reported by Key Informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Safety, Security, and Stability

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



1% Negative perception 6% Positive perception
3% Neutral perception 90% High positive perception

Of the 22% of KIs that reported a protection incident in the last year, the top three reported protection incidents were:^{3,4}

Fear for personal safety **100%** 
Government restrictions related to COVID-19 **50%** 
Socio-cultural barriers between settlement members and host community **50%** 



0% of KIs reported that men were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



0% of KIs reported that women were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



59% of households reported that there had not been disputes in the local community.⁵

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors involved were:^{3,6}

Landowners **93%** 
Households **93%** 
Business owners **24%** 

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors to whom they would report the issue were:^{3,6}

Community leadership **90%** 
Religious leader **24%** 
Households themselves **22%** 

Of households reporting that there are conflicts, the top three reasons were:^{3,6}

Land or shelter **100%** 
Money **44%** 
Marriage/relationships **39%** 

STRENGTHENING PUBLIC SERVICES AND EQUITABLE ACCESS

Strengthening Public Services and Equitable Access Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of public service quality and satisfaction on a daily basis:



1% Negative perception 13% Positive perception
2% Neutral perception 84% High positive perception

Leadership of Service Provision

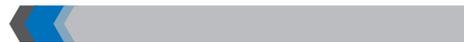
The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the local leadership's management of the delivery of public services.



14% Negative perception 24% Positive perception
0% Neutral perception 62% High positive perception

Education

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to education in this location.



4% Negative perception 3% Positive perception
7% Neutral perception 86% High positive perception



11% of KIs reported that there were **no** local shuras or community organizations that help to manage education.^{4,5}

0% of KIs reported that most boys of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

0% of KIs reported that most girls of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

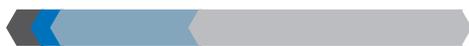
Key informants reported that boys and girls of primary school age were able to attend school and did not face barriers to attend school in Kama.

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.

Shelter and Land Tenure

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



6% Negative perception **31%** Positive perception
5% Neutral perception **58%** High positive perception

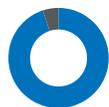
Proportion of households by main reported type of shelter where the households are living:

Permanent shelter (mud) **79%** 
 Makeshift shelter **11%** 
 Permanent shelter (fired bricks) **9%** 

Proportion of households by main reported type of accommodation arrangement:

Written agreement **59%** 
 Verbal agreement **40%** 
 Written agreement **1%** 

67% of the households reported having a land tenure arrangement where they could own land that could be used for farming/agriculture.

 **95%** of households have not received threats of eviction in the last three months.⁵

WASH

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to water and sanitation in this location.



2% Negative perception **7%** Positive perception
3% Neutral perception **88%** High positive perception

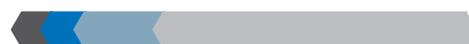
 **22%** of KIs reported that the amount of water was insufficient for everyone in the location to use.^{4,5}

 **44%** of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR location had not dried up in the last year.^{4,5}

 **22%** of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR was not safe to drink from.^{4,5}

Healthcare

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to healthcare in this location.



7% Negative perception **18%** Positive perception
8% Neutral perception **67%** High positive perception

Of households reporting they spent money on healthcare, in the last month, the top three healthcare expenditures were for:³

Medicine **100%** 
 Fees for treatment **47%** 
 Travel to healthcare facilities **31%** 

 **33%** of KIs reported that there are **no** functioning health centers in this location.^{4,5}

 **33%** of KIs reported that there are no female staff to treat women and girls.^{4,5}

 **22%** of KIs reported that the community health workers or community midwives were untrained.^{4,5}

PARR PROGRAMME SUPPORT ACTIVITY IMPACT

% of households by reported type of assistance received in the last year:⁶

14% Community development	4% Education
0% Energy	2% Health
22% Infrastructure	6% Livelihoods
2% Shelter	41% Special assistance
16% WASH ⁷	1% Don't know
0% Other	29% Nothing

% of households reporting that the following vocational training would be helpful for the labour market:⁶

38% Agriculture	6% Business
0% Computer training	0% Cosmetics
6% Handcrafts	25% Healthcare
13% Languages	0% Religious
44% Teacher training	0% None
0% Other	

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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

7. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

% of households by main reported problems for the community:

0% Lack of education access	0% Lack of infrastructure
0% Non-integrated IDP or returnee populations	0% Insecurity ¹¹
1% Lack of adequate healthcare	0% Lack of clean water
99% Lack of livelihood opportunities	0% Lack of shelters
0% Unresponsive community leadership	0% Other

% of households reporting receiving the following training in this location in the last year:⁶

69% Agriculture	64% Business
25% Computer training	1% Cosmetics
26% Handcrafts	13% Healthcare
0% Languages	0% Religious
35% Teacher training	0% Other
0% None	

29% of households reported that they did not receive assistance in the last year.



INCOME GENERATION AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

Income Generation and Economic Profile Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of economic and labor market perceptions, women's financial accessibility, every day expenditures and economic variables:



4% Negative perception	22% Positive perception
74% Neutral perception	0% High positive perception



Economic Outlook

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



77% Negative perception	9% Positive perception
9% Neutral perception	5% High positive perception

For **11%** of households that reported having their own business, the most common sector was: **Wholesale, retail trade, hotels, restaurants (64%)**



Women's Empowerment

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of women's empowerment and economic outlook.



9% Negative perception	16% Positive perception
11% Neutral perception	64% High positive perception



51% 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.⁵

91% of business owners reported a decrease in revenue in past 90 days.⁵

Households owning businesses reported that they had owned their business for the following amount of time:

Less than 1 year	18%
Between 1 and 3 years	9%
Between 3 and 5 years	18%
5 or more years	55%

0% of business owners reported that there were support networks or institutions in the location that can support with money or resources for their business. The following types of networks or institutions were noted to be present:

No representative sample of households reported that there were support networks or institutions to support businesses in Kama.

89% of KIs reported that women did **not** have the ability to start a business. Of these KIs, the most common reasons that women were not able to start or own businesses in the location were as follows:^{3,4}

Lack of access to financial resources	75%
Lack of education or skills	63%
Lack of ability to travel alone	63%

100% of KIs reported that women were not allowed to own a business outside of their homes.⁴

0% of KIs reported that they believed women to have the same access support for their businesses as men.⁴

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8. Insecurity defined as a general feeling, and referred to either direct violence or perceived

Labour Market Perceptions

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the labour market.



Top three primary sources of income reported by households:³



Average number of bread winners per household:

1.6

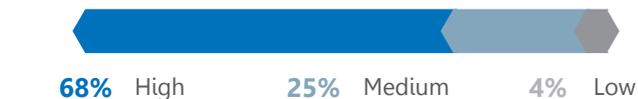
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As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to go without food. This was calculated into Household Hunger Score (HHS),⁹ the final categories of which are shown below:



Reduced Coping Strategies Index

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to use coping strategies to make their food last longer. This was calculated into the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI),⁹ high referring to often using coping strategies and low to not so often:



78% of KIs reported that people in the location who wanted jobs could not find them.⁴

11% of KIs reported that households did not have the sufficient skills to get jobs if they wanted them.⁴

56% of KIs reported that no collectives organized around business ownership existed in that area.^{4,5}

Economic Vulnerabilities

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of varying economic vulnerabilities.



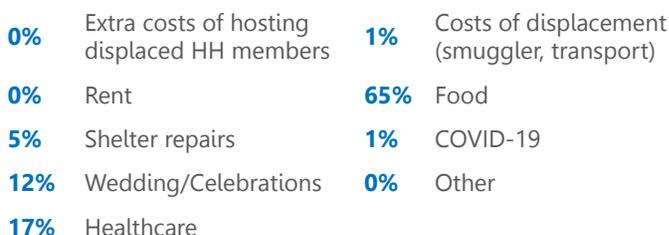
Average monthly income reported by households: **9,490 AFN**

Average monthly expenditure reported by households: **13,209 AFN**

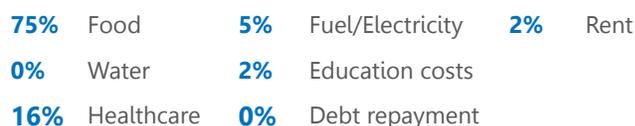
15% of households reported that they do not have debt.

Average household debt: **32,388 AFN**

Main reasons for households who reported to be indebted:

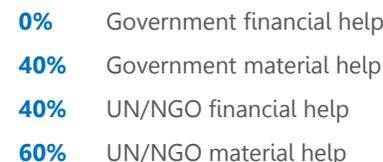


Average reported household expenditure in the last 30 days:

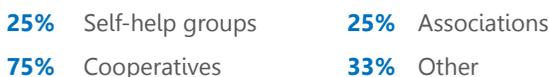


95% of households reported that they did **not** receive any support from the government or NGOs, particularly for small and local businesses.⁵

Of households who received support from government institutions or NGOs, they reported receiving the following support:



% of KIs who reported the types of collectives organized around business ownership that exist in PARR locations:



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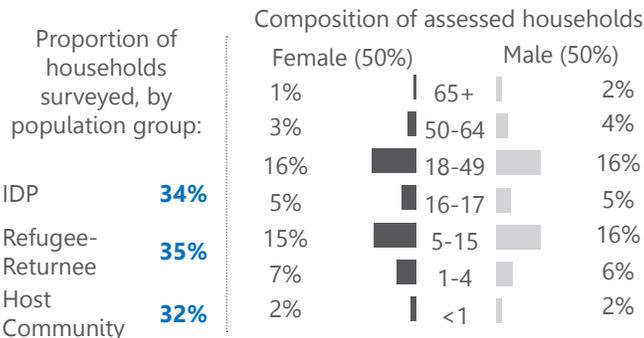
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Nangarhar Province, Surkhrod District, Afghanistan
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December 2021

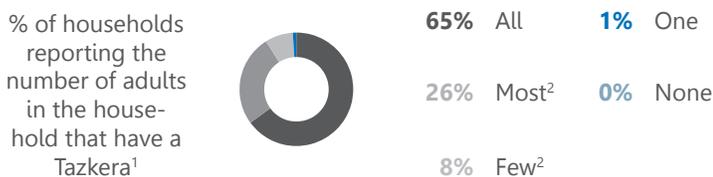
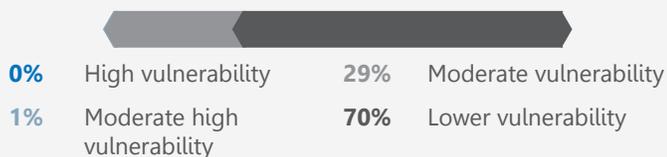


DEMOGRAPHICS



Average household size: **11.2**

The following index is a calculation of the Vulnerability Index score based on key reported multi-sectoral household vulnerabilities.



% of households being reportedly female-headed:

0%

% of households reporting that one or more members have a disability:

25%

% of households reporting that their head of household has a disability:

52%

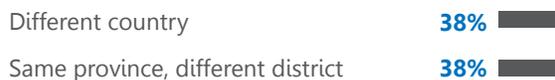


Movement Intentions

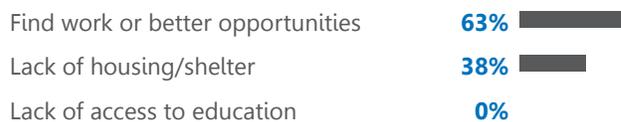


92% of households reported having no intention to move in the next 12 months.⁵

Of the **8%** of households reporting the intention to move in the next 12 months, the two most common movement intention locations were:



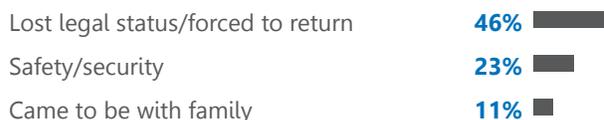
Of those households reporting the intention to move, the proportion of households by their reported main reason to move:³



Refugee Returnees

Average reported time that refugee returnee households have been in this location:* **7.7 year(s)**

% of refugee returnee households by main reason that they chose to return:*



IDPs

Average reported time since IDP households were first displaced:* **5.7 year(s)** and the average reported time since IDP households arrived in their current PARR location:* **3.9 year(s)**

Main province where IDP households were living prior to current PARR location*

Nangarhar



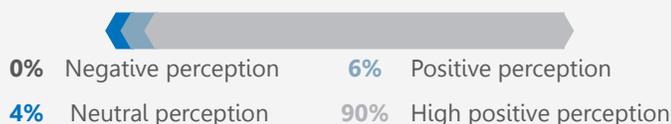
29% of IDP households reported that their current location was **not** their first location of displacement.*⁵



COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP INCLUSIVITY

Community Leadership Inclusivity Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of local governance inclusivity, leadership accountability promotion of gender equality and effectiveness of community feedback mechanisms.



Womens Leadership

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the promotion of gender equality among community leadership structures.



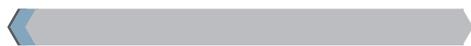
1. A tazkera is the primary Afghan personal identification document. For further information, see [the NRC report about civil documentation](#).
2. Here, few means ≤50% adults within the family and most means >50% adults within the family.

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

* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Community Leadership Inclusivity

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the overall inclusiveness of their community leadership.



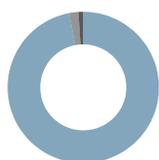
2% Negative perception 4% Positive perception
0% Neutral perception 94% High positive perception

% of households reporting on their community representatives:



41% Arbab/Malik only
8% Shuras for smaller groups
51% Shuras for entire community
0% No one
0% Other

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



97% Elected by whole community
2% Elected only by community that belongs to the same group
1% Appointed by other leaders
0% Other

Community Leadership Accountability

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



10% Negative perception 30% Positive perception
9% Neutral perception 52% High positive perception



45% of households reported that they were **not** aware of mechanisms in place through which they could provide feedback on issues within their current location.⁵

% of households reporting to be aware of feedback mechanisms, top three feedback mechanisms reported:^{3,6}

Phone/SMS reporting line 96% ██████████
In person 91% ██████████
Community centers 70% ██████████

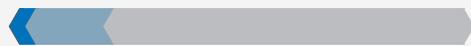
100% of key informants reported that they believed most complaints or feedback brought to community leadership will get a response.⁴



COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND STABILITY

Community Relations and Stability Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of group coexistence, leadership legitimacy, stability and conflict within the community.



1% Negative perception 18% Positive perception
4% Neutral perception 77% High positive perception

Community Relations

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



5% Negative perception 69% Positive perception
8% Neutral perception 18% High positive perception

Of the 89% of KIs reporting that the community faced conflict, the following % reported the frequency of issues needing to be referred up to district or provincial level authorities:⁴

0% Most of the time 33% Sometimes
0% About half the time 67% Very rarely
0% Always 0% Never

The following displays the extent to which households believe members of the community in this location are helping each other in dealing with the current situation:

0% Usually they help each other 1% Never
0% They always help each other 66% Few or very few times
0% I do not know 1% Refuse to answer
32% They normally do, but not very often



0% of KIs reported that they had not managed local disputes or conflicts between different members of the community.^{4,5}



89% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership had sustainable solutions and did not become problems again.^{4,5}



0% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership were **not** handled in a fair and equitable way.^{4,5}

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

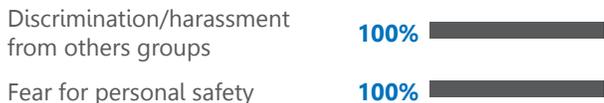
5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Safety, Security, and Stability

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



Of the **11%** of KIs that reported a protection incident in the last year, the top three reported protection incidents were:^{3,4}



11% of KIs reported that men were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}

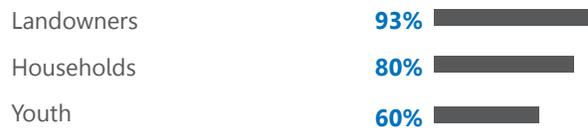


22% of KIs reported that women were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}

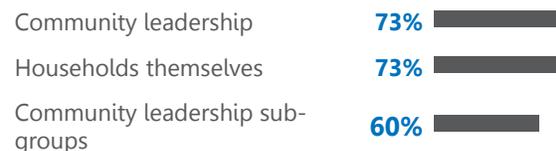


85% of households reported that there had not been disputes in the local community.⁵

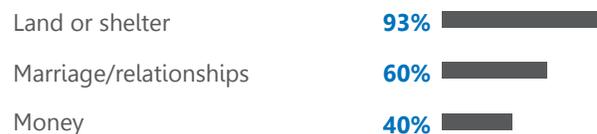
Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors involved were:^{3,6}



Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors to whom they would report the issue were:^{3,6}



Of households reporting that there are conflicts, the top three reasons were:^{3,6}



STRENGTHENING PUBLIC SERVICES AND EQUITABLE ACCESS

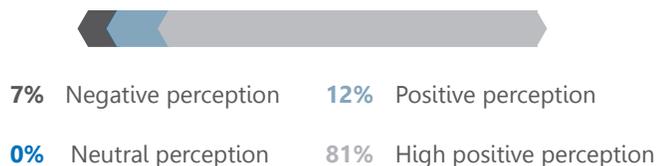
Strengthening Public Services and Equitable Access Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of public service quality and satisfaction on a daily basis:



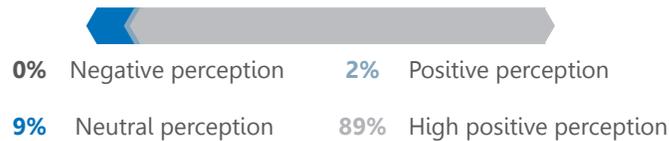
Leadership of Service Provision

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the local leadership's management of the delivery of public services.



Education

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to education in this location.



0% of KIs reported that there were **no** local shuras or community organizations that help to manage education.^{4,5}

44% of KIs reported that most boys of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

Of those, the main reported reason that boys could not attend was:⁴ **child had to earn money instead (100%)**

11% of KIs reported that most girls of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

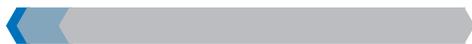
Of those, the main reported reason that girls could not attend was:⁴ **School is too far (100%)**

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.

Shelter and Land Tenure

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



0% Negative perception 10% Positive perception
3% Neutral perception 87% High positive perception

Proportion of households by main reported type of shelter where the households are living:

Permanent shelter (mud) 70% ██████████
Permanent shelter (fired bricks) 30% █████

Proportion of households by main reported type of accommodation arrangement:

Written agreement 89% ██████████
Verbal agreement 10% █

55% of the households reported having a land tenure arrangement where they could own land that could be used for farming/agriculture.

95% of households have not received threats of eviction in the last three months.⁵

WASH

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to water and sanitation in this location.



1% Negative perception 0% Positive perception
3% Neutral perception 96% High positive perception

44% of KIs reported that the amount of water was insufficient for everyone in the location to use.^{4,5}

33% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR location had not dried up in the last year.^{4,5}

22% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR was not safe to drink from.^{4,5}

Healthcare

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to healthcare in this location.



0% Negative perception 3% Positive perception
3% Neutral perception 94% High positive perception

Of households reporting they spent money on healthcare, in the last month, the top three healthcare expenditures were for:³

Medicine 100% ██████████
Fees for treatment 81% ██████████
Travel to healthcare facilities 76% ██████████

0% of KIs reported that there are no functioning health centers in this location.^{4,5}

44% of KIs reported that there are no female staff to treat women and girls.^{4,5}

44% of KIs reported that the community health workers or community midwives were untrained.^{4,5}

PARR PROGRAMME SUPPORT ACTIVITY IMPACT

% of households by reported type of assistance received in the last year:⁶

8%	Community development	3%	Education
25%	Energy	1%	Health
21%	Infrastructure	46%	Livelihoods
17%	Shelter	74%	Special assistance
38%	WASH ⁷	0%	Don't know
0%	Other	0%	Nothing

% of households reporting that the following vocational training would be helpful for the labour market:⁶

29%	Agriculture	12%	Business
12%	Computer training	0%	Cosmetics
35%	Handcrafts	71%	Healthcare
12%	Languages	6%	Religious
0%	Teacher training	0%	None
0%	Other		

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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

7. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

% of households by main reported problems for the community:

11% Lack of education access	0% Lack of infrastructure
0% Non-integrated IDP or returnee populations	0% Insecurity ¹¹
3% Lack of adequate healthcare	4% Lack of clean water
82% Lack of livelihood opportunities	0% Lack of shelters
0% Unresponsive community leadership	0% Other

% of households reporting receiving the following training in this location in the last year:⁶

18% Agriculture	71% Business
33% Computer training	0% Cosmetics
97% Handcrafts	23% Healthcare
17% Languages	4% Religious
13% Teacher training	0% Other
0% None	

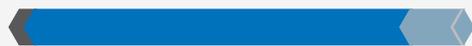
0% of households reported that they did not receive assistance in the last year.



INCOME GENERATION AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

Income Generation and Economic Profile Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of economic and labor market perceptions, women's financial accessibility, every day expenditures and economic variables:



4% Negative perception	12% Positive perception
83% Neutral perception	1% High positive perception



Economic Outlook

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



41% Negative perception	39% Positive perception
17% Neutral perception	4% High positive perception

For **52%** of households that reported having their own business, the most common sector was: **Wholesale, retail trade, hotels, restaurants (56%)**



Women's Empowerment

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of women's empowerment and economic outlook.



0% Negative perception	2% Positive perception
2% Neutral perception	96% High positive perception



22% 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.⁵

100% of business owners reported a decrease in revenue in past 90 days.⁵

Households owning businesses reported that they had owned their business for the following amount of time:

Less than 1 year	17%
Between 1 and 3 years	39%
Between 3 and 5 years	23%
5 or more years	21%

0% of business owners reported that there were support networks or institutions in the location that can support with money or resources for their business. The following types of networks or institutions were noted to be present:

No representative sample of households reported that there were support networks or institutions to support businesses in Surkhrod.

22% of KIs reported that women did **not** have the ability to start a business. Of these KIs, the most common reasons that women were not able to start or own businesses in the location were as follows:^{3,4}

Lack of access to financial resources	100%
The family does not allow them to own a business	100%
Lack of education or skills	50%

100% of KIs reported that women were not allowed to own a business outside of their homes.⁴

67% of KIs reported that they believed women to have the same access support for their businesses as men.⁴

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
8. Insecurity defined as a general feeling, and referred to either direct violence or perceived

Labour Market Perceptions

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the labour market.



52% Negative perception **6%** Positive perception
43% Neutral perception **0%** High positive perception

Top three primary sources of income reported by households:³



Average number of bread winners per household:

1.3

Household Hunger Score

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to go without food. This was calculated into Household Hunger Score (HHS),⁹ the final categories of which are shown below:



1% Severe hunger **52%** Moderate hunger **48%** Little hunger

Reduced Coping Strategies Index

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to use coping strategies to make their food last longer. This was calculated into the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI),⁹ high referring to often using coping strategies and low to not so often:



65% High **30%** Medium **2%** Low



78% of KIs reported that people in the location who wanted jobs could not find them.⁴



0% of KIs reported that households did not have the sufficient skills to get jobs if they wanted them.⁴



100% of KIs reported that no collectives organized around business ownership existed in that area.^{4,5}

Economic Vulnerabilities

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of varying economic vulnerabilities.



92% Negative perception **3%** Positive perception
4% Neutral perception **1%** High positive perception

Average monthly income reported by households: **13,356 AFN**

Average monthly expenditure reported by households: **11,852 AFN**



26% of households reported that they do not have debt.

Average household debt: **63,360 AFN**

Main reasons for households who reported to be indebted:

0% Extra costs of hosting displaced HH members	3% Costs of displacement (smuggler, transport)
3% Rent	17% Food
11% Shelter repairs	0% COVID-19
13% Wedding/Celebrations	1% Other
52% Healthcare	

Average reported household expenditure in the last 30 days:

48% Food	8% Fuel/Electricity	15% Rent
0% Water	2% Education costs	
28% Healthcare	0% Debt repayment	



73% of households reported that they did **not** receive any support from the government or NGOs, particularly for small and local businesses.⁵

Of households who received support from government institutions or NGOs, they reported receiving the following support:

96% Government financial help
93% Government material help
15% UN/NGO financial help
89% UN/NGO material help

% of KIs who reported the types of collectives organized around business ownership that exist in PARR locations:

0% Self-help groups	0% Associations
0% Cooperatives	33% Other

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4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

9. Food Security Cluster, Food Security and Livelihoods Indicator Handbook, May 2020.

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.



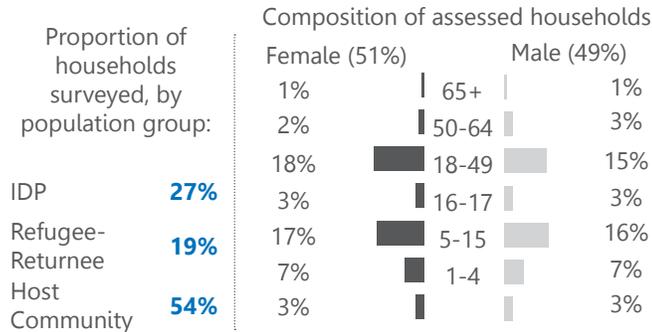
HUMANITARIAN BASELINE FOR COMMUNITY BASE PROGRAMMING IN PRIORITY AREAS OF RETURN AND REINTEGRATION (PARR)

Takhar Province, Taloqan City District, Afghanistan
Baghak

December 2021

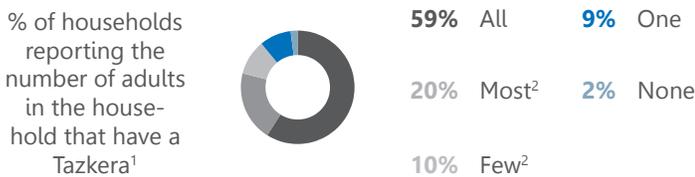
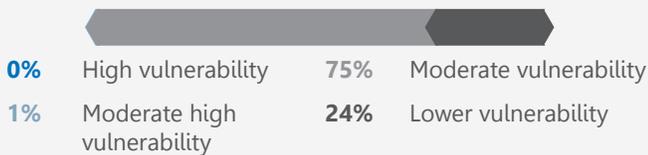


DEMOGRAPHICS



Average household size: **7.4**

The following index is a calculation of the Vulnerability Index score based on key reported multi-sectoral household vulnerabilities.



% of households being reportedly female-headed:

0%

% of households reporting that one or more members have a disability:

13%

% of households reporting that their head of household has a disability:

23%



Movement Intentions

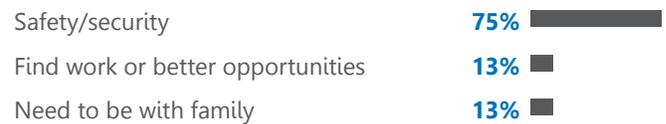


92% of households reported having no intention to move in the next 12 months.⁵

Of the **8%** of households reporting the intention to move in the next 12 months, the two most common movement intention locations were:



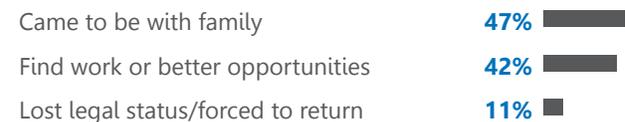
Of those households reporting the intention to move, the proportion of households by their reported main reason to move:³



Refugee Returnees

Average reported time that refugee returnee households have been in this location:* **0.9 year(s)**

% of refugee returnee households by main reason that they chose to return:*



IDPs

Average reported time since IDP households were first displaced:* **1.7 year(s)** and the average reported time since IDP households arrived in their current PARR location:* **0.3 year(s)**

Main province where IDP households were living prior to current PARR location*

Takhar



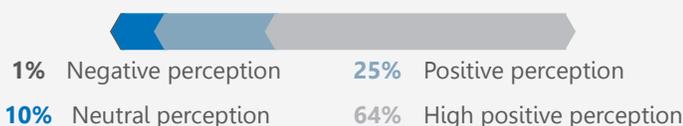
19% of IDP households reported that their current location was **not** their first location of displacement.*⁵



COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP INCLUSIVITY

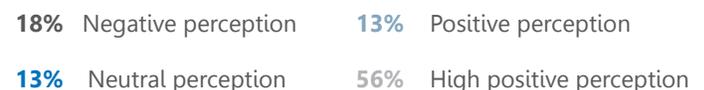
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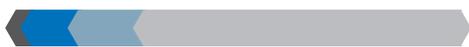
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2. Here, few means ≤50% adults within the family and most means >50% adults within the family.

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Community Leadership Inclusivity

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the overall inclusiveness of their community leadership.



4% Negative perception 15% Positive perception
11% Neutral perception 70% High positive perception

% of households reporting on their community representatives:



0% Arbab/Malik only
31% Shuras for smaller groups
69% Shuras for entire community
0% No one
0% Other

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



100% Elected by whole community
0% Elected only by community that belongs to the same group
0% Appointed by other leaders
0% Other

Community Leadership Accountability

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



9% Negative perception 16% Positive perception
15% Neutral perception 60% High positive perception



27% of households reported that they were **not** aware of mechanisms in place through which they could provide feedback on issues within their current location.⁵

% of households reporting to be aware of feedback mechanisms, top three feedback mechanisms reported:^{3,6}

In person 100% ██████████
Phone/SMS reporting line 96% ██████████
Community centers 24% ██████

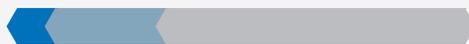
100% of key informants reported that they believed most complaints or feedback brought to community leadership will get a response.⁴



COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND STABILITY

Community Relations and Stability Index

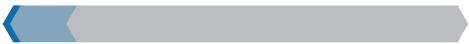
The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of group coexistence, leadership legitimacy, stability and conflict within the community.



0% Negative perception 25% Positive perception
9% Neutral perception 66% High positive perception

Community Relations

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



1% Negative perception 13% Positive perception
2% Neutral perception 84% High positive perception

Of the 89% of KIs reporting that the community faced conflict, the following % reported the frequency of issues needing to be referred up to district or provincial level authorities:⁴

22% Most of the time 67% Sometimes
0% About half the time 11% Very rarely
0% Always 0% Never

The following displays the extent to which households believe members of the community in this location are helping each other in dealing with the current situation:

54% Usually they help each other 1% Never
34% They always help each other 1% Few or very few times
3% I do not know 1% Refuse to answer
6% They normally do, but not very often



0% of KIs reported that they had not managed local disputes or conflicts between different members of the community.^{4,5}



67% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership had sustainable solutions and did not become problems again.^{4,5}



33% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership were **not** handled in a fair and equitable way.^{4,5}

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4. Result is reported by Key Informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Safety, Security, and Stability

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



13% Negative perception 25% Positive perception
17% Neutral perception 45% High positive perception

Of the 100% of KIs that reported a protection incident in the last year, the top three reported protection incidents were:^{3,4}



0% of KIs reported that men were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



100% of KIs reported that women were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



61% of households reported that there had not been disputes in the local community.⁵

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors involved were:^{3,6}



Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors to whom they would report the issue were:^{3,6}



Of households reporting that there are conflicts, the top three reasons were:^{3,6}



STRENGTHENING PUBLIC SERVICES AND EQUITABLE ACCESS

Strengthening Public Services and Equitable Access Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of public service quality and satisfaction on a daily basis:



4% Negative perception 43% Positive perception
15% Neutral perception 38% High positive perception

Leadership of Service Provision

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the local leadership's management of the delivery of public services.



21% Negative perception 18% Positive perception
0% Neutral perception 61% High positive perception

Education

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to education in this location.



38% Negative perception 18% Positive perception
11% Neutral perception 33% High positive perception



78% of KIs reported that there were **no** local shuras or community organizations that help to manage education.^{4,5}

Key informants reported that boys of primary school age were able to attend school and did not face barriers to attend school in Baghak.

43% of KIs reported that most girls of school age were **not** able to attend primary school.⁴

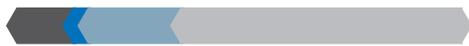
Of those, the main reported reason that girls could not attend was:⁴ **cannot afford to pay for school related costs (100%)**

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.

Shelter and Land Tenure

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



13% Negative perception **21%** Positive perception
4% Neutral perception **62%** High positive perception

Proportion of households by main reported type of shelter where the households are living:

Permanent shelter (mud)	45%	
Permanent shelter (fired bricks)	32%	
Makeshift shelter	14%	

Proportion of households by main reported type of accommodation arrangement:

Verbal agreement	57%	
Written agreement	39%	
Prefer not to answer	3%	

58% of the households reported having a land tenure arrangement where they could own land that could be used for farming/agriculture.

 **86%** of households have not received threats of eviction in the last three months.⁵

WASH

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to water and sanitation in this location.



10% Negative perception **17%** Positive perception
10% Neutral perception **63%** High positive perception

 **44%** of KIs reported that the amount of water was insufficient for everyone in the location to use.^{4,5}

 **22%** of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR location had not dried up in the last year.^{4,5}

 **22%** of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR was not safe to drink from.^{4,5}

Healthcare

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to healthcare in this location.



45% Negative perception **7%** Positive perception
10% Neutral perception **38%** High positive perception

Of households reporting they spent money on healthcare, in the last month, the top three healthcare expenditures were for:³

Medicine	99%	
Travel to healthcare facilities	93%	
Fees for treatment	88%	

 **100%** of KIs reported that there are **no** functioning health centers in this location.^{4,5}

 **0%** of KIs reported that there are no female staff to treat women and girls.^{4,5}

 **100%** of KIs reported that the community health workers or community midwives were untrained.^{4,5}

PARR PROGRAMME SUPPORT ACTIVITY IMPACT

% of households by reported type of assistance received in the last year:⁶

14% Community development	7% Education
14% Energy	21% Health
14% Infrastructure	71% Livelihoods
29% Shelter	43% Special assistance
43% WASH ⁷	0% Don't know
0% Other	0% Nothing

% of households reporting that the following vocational training would be helpful for the labour market:⁶

0% Agriculture	11% Business
0% Computer training	33% Cosmetics
89% Handcrafts	56% Healthcare
0% Languages	33% Religious
33% Teacher training	0% None
0% Other	

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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

7. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

% of households by main reported problems for the community:

0% Lack of education access	0% Lack of infrastructure
0% Non-integrated IDP or returnee populations	44% Insecurity ¹¹
12% Lack of adequate healthcare	1% Lack of clean water
43% Lack of livelihood opportunities	0% Lack of shelters
0% Unresponsive community leadership	0% Other

% of households reporting receiving the following training in this location in the last year:⁶

7% Agriculture	66% Business
1% Computer training	39% Cosmetics
99% Handcrafts	46% Healthcare
1% Languages	18% Religious
20% Teacher training	0% Other
0% None	

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



INCOME GENERATION AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

Income Generation and Economic Profile Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of economic and labor market perceptions, women's financial accessibility, every day expenditures and economic variables:



0% Negative perception	66% Positive perception
14% Neutral perception	20% High positive perception



Economic Outlook

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



58% Negative perception	22% Positive perception
16% Neutral perception	4% High positive perception

No representative sample of households interviewed reported owning businesses in Baghak.



Women's Empowerment

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of women's empowerment and economic outlook.



4% Negative perception	8% Positive perception
13% Neutral perception	75% High positive perception



85% 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.⁵

No representative sample of households interviewed reported owning businesses in Baghak.

No representative sample of households reported that there were support networks or institutions to support businesses in Baghak.

100% of KIs reported that women did **not** have the ability to start a business. Of these KIs, the most common reasons that women were not able to start or own businesses in the location were as follows:^{3,4}

Lack of access to financial resources	100%
Lack of ability to travel alone	100%
The family does not allow them to own a business	78%

78% of KIs reported that women were not allowed to own a business outside of their homes.⁴

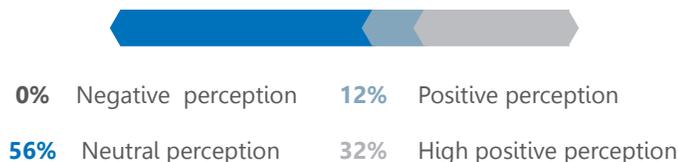
22% of KIs reported that they believed women to have the same access support for their businesses as men.⁴

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
8. Insecurity defined as a general feeling, and referred to either direct violence or perceived

Labour Market Perceptions

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the labour market.



Top three primary sources of income reported by households:³



Average number of bread winners per household:

1.1

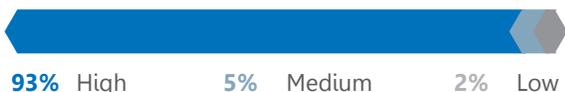
Household Hunger Score

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to go without food. This was calculated into Household Hunger Score (HHS),⁹ the final categories of which are shown below:



Reduced Coping Strategies Index

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to use coping strategies to make their food last longer. This was calculated into the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI),⁹ high referring to often using coping strategies and low to not so often:



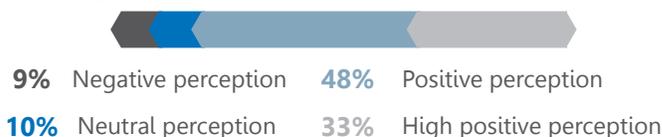
100% of KIs reported that people in the location who wanted jobs could not find them.⁴

0% of KIs reported that households did not have the sufficient skills to get jobs if they wanted them.⁴

100% of KIs reported that no collectives organized around business ownership existed in that area.^{4,5}

Economic Vulnerabilities

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of varying economic vulnerabilities.



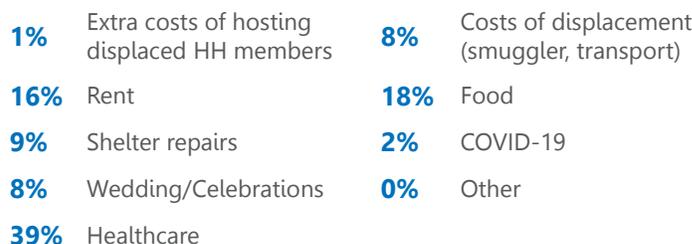
Average monthly income reported by households: **7,375 AFN**

Average monthly expenditure reported by households: **5,168 AFN**

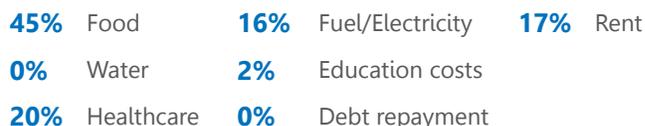


Average household debt: **58,178 AFN**

Main reasons for households who reported to be indebted:

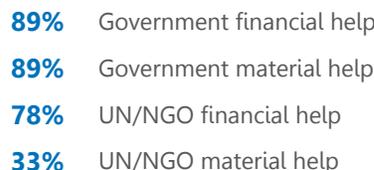


Average reported household expenditure in the last 30 days:



91% of households reported that they did **not** receive any support from the government or NGOs, particularly for small and local businesses.⁵

Of households who received support from government institutions or NGOs, they reported receiving the following support:



% of KIs who reported the types of collectives organized around business ownership that exist in PARR locations:



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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

9. Food Security Cluster, Food Security and Livelihoods Indicator Handbook, May 2020.

About IMPACT INITIATIVES

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HUMANITARIAN BASELINE FOR COMMUNITY BASE PROGRAMMING IN PRIORITY AREAS OF RETURN AND REINTEGRATION (PARR)

Uruzgan Province, Tarin Kot District, Afghanistan
Khairo Kariz

December 2021

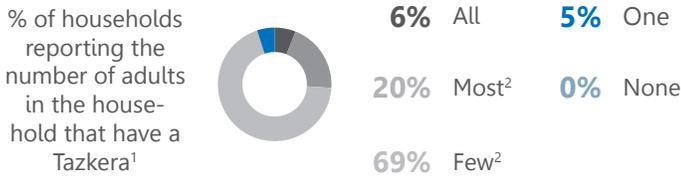
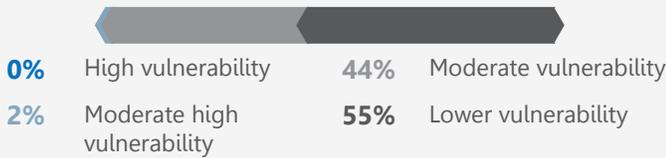


DEMOGRAPHICS

Proportion of households surveyed, by population group:	Composition of assessed households			
	Female (56%)		Male (44%)	
IDP	61%	16%	18-49	12%
Refugee-Returnee	0%	7%	16-17	3%
Host Community	39%	19%	5-15	15%
		9%	1-4	10%
		4%	<1	2%

Average household size: **7.2**

The following index is a calculation of the Vulnerability Index score based on key reported multi-sectoral household vulnerabilities.



% of households being reportedly female-headed:

0%

% of households reporting that one or more members have a disability:

% of households reporting that their head of household has a disability:

2%

2%



Movement Intentions



100% of households reported having no intention to move in the next 12 months.⁵

No representative sample of households reported that they had movement intentions in this location.



Refugee Returnees

There was no refugee-returnee population interviewed in this location.



IDPs

Average reported time since IDP households were first displaced:* **1.7 year(s)** and the average reported time since IDP households arrived in their current PARR location:* **0.1 year(s)**

Main province where IDP households were living prior to current PARR location*

Uruzgan



0% of IDP households reported that their current location was **not** their first location of displacement.*⁵



COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP INCLUSIVITY

Community Leadership Inclusivity Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of local governance inclusivity, leadership accountability promotion of gender equality and effectiveness of community feedback mechanisms.



Womens Leadership

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the promotion of gender equality among community leadership structures.



75%	Negative perception	3%	Positive perception
13%	Neutral perception	9%	High positive perception

1. A tazkera is the primary Afghan personal identification document. For further information, see [the NRC report about civil documentation](#).
2. Here, few means ≤50% adults within the family and most means >50% adults within the family.

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

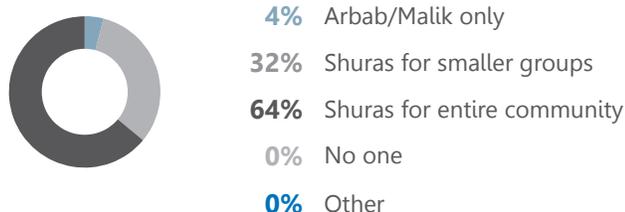
* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Community Leadership Inclusivity

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the overall inclusiveness of their community leadership.



% of households reporting on their community representatives:

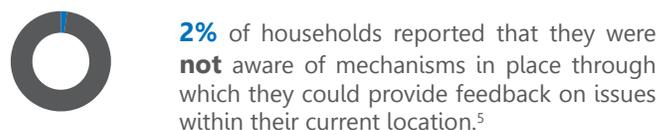


% of households reporting how the selection of leadership is done:



Community Leadership Accountability

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



% of households reporting to be aware of feedback mechanisms, top three feedback mechanisms reported:^{3,6}



100% of key informants reported that they believed most complaints or feedback brought to community leadership will get a response.⁴



COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND STABILITY

Community Relations and Stability Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of group coexistence, leadership legitimacy, stability and conflict within the community.

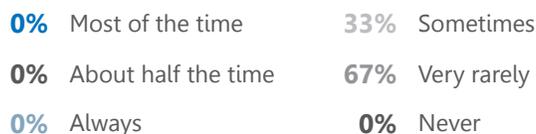


Community Relations

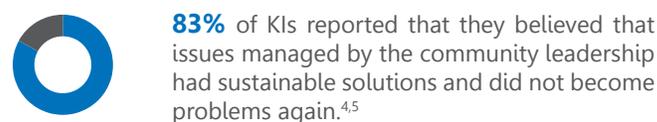
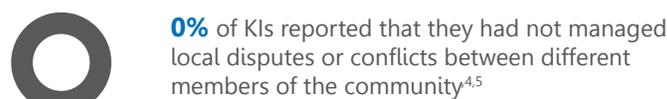
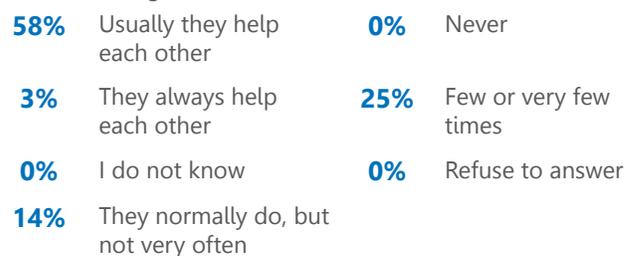
The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the legitimacy of community leadership in dealing with disputes.



Of the **67%** of KIs reporting that the community faced conflict, the following % reported the frequency of issues needing to be referred up to district or provincial level authorities:⁴



The following displays the extent to which households believe members of the community in this location are helping each other in dealing with the current situation:



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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Safety, Security, and Stability

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



2% Negative perception **19%** Positive perception
7% Neutral perception **72%** High positive perception

Of the **100%** of KIs that reported a protection incident in the last year, the top three reported protection incidents were:^{3,4}

Government restrictions related to COVID-19 **83%**

Discrimination/harassment from others groups **83%**

Socio-cultural barriers between settlement members and host community **67%**



0% of KIs reported that men were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



33% of KIs reported that women were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



73% of households reported that there had not been disputes in the local community.⁵

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors involved were:^{3,6}

Landowners **89%**

Community leaders **82%**

Business owners **63%**

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors to whom they would report the issue were:^{3,6}

Community leadership **89%**

Community leadership sub-groups **67%**

Of households reporting that there are conflicts, the top three reasons were:^{3,6}

Money **96%**

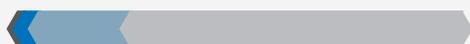
Land or shelter **96%**

Business disagreements **78%**

STRENGTHENING PUBLIC SERVICES AND EQUITABLE ACCESS

Strengthening Public Services and Equitable Access Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of public service quality and satisfaction on a daily basis:



2% Negative perception **21%** Positive perception
4% Neutral perception **73%** High positive perception

Leadership of Service Provision

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the local leadership's management of the delivery of public services.



0% Negative perception **5%** Positive perception
0% Neutral perception **95%** High positive perception

Education

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to education in this location.



6% Negative perception **19%** Positive perception
3% Neutral perception **72%** High positive perception



67% of KIs reported that there were **no** local shuras or community organizations that help to manage education.^{4,5}

50% of KIs reported that most boys of school age were **not** able to attend primary

Of those, the main reported reason that boys could not attend was:⁴ **child had to earn money instead (100%)**

83% of KIs reported that most girls of school age were **not** able to attend primary

Of those, the main reported reason that girls could not attend was:⁴ **School is too far (100%)**

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

4. Result is reported by Key Informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

Shelter and Land Tenure

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



64% Negative perception **23%** Positive perception
12% Neutral perception **1%** High positive perception

Proportion of households by main reported type of shelter where the households are living:

Permanent shelter (mud)	98%	
Transitional shelter	1%	
Damaged house	1%	

Proportion of households by main reported type of accommodation arrangement:

Written agreement	100%	
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97% of the households reported having a land tenure arrangement where they could own land that could be used for farming/agriculture.

73% of households have not received threats of eviction in the last three months.⁵

WASH

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to water and sanitation in this location.



6% Negative perception **12%** Positive perception
2% Neutral perception **80%** High positive perception

PARR PROGRAMME SUPPORT ACTIVITY IMPACT

% of households by reported type of assistance received in the last year:⁶

3% Community development	41% Education
0% Energy	68% Health
38% Infrastructure	1% Livelihoods
92% Shelter	23% Special assistance
8% WASH ⁷	0% Don't know

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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

83% of KIs reported that the amount of water was insufficient for everyone in the location to use.^{4,5}

83% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR location had not dried up in the last year.^{4,5}

83% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR was not safe to drink from.^{4,5}

Healthcare

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to healthcare in this location.



3% Negative perception **15%** Positive perception
2% Neutral perception **80%** High positive perception

Of households reporting they spent money on healthcare, in the last month, the top three healthcare expenditures were for:³

Fees for treatment	98%	
Medicine	95%	
Travel to healthcare facilities	12%	

0% of KIs reported that there are **no** functioning health centers in this location.^{4,5}

67% of KIs reported that there are no female staff to treat women and girls.^{4,5}

0% of KIs reported that the community health workers or community midwives were untrained.^{4,5}

% of households reporting that the following vocational training would be helpful for the labour market:⁶

50% Agriculture	100% Business
0% Computer training	0% Cosmetics
0% Handcrafts	50% Healthcare
0% Languages	0% Religious
0% Teacher training	0% None

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

7. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

% of households by main reported problems for the community:

0% Lack of education access	0% Lack of infrastructure
4% Non-integrated IDP or returnee populations	1% Insecurity ¹¹
1% Lack of adequate healthcare	1% Lack of clean water
93% Lack of livelihood opportunities	0% Lack of shelters
0% Unresponsive community leadership	0% Other

% of households reporting receiving the following training in this location in the last year:⁶

53% Agriculture	52% Business
4% Computer training	18% Cosmetics
63% Handcrafts	13% Healthcare
0% Languages	1% Religious
43% Teacher training	0% Other
0% None	

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



INCOME GENERATION AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

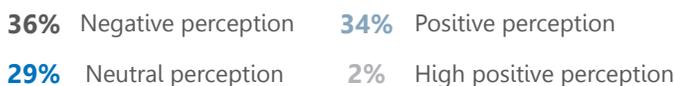
Income Generation and Economic Profile Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of economic and labor market perceptions, women's financial accessibility, every day expenditures and economic variables:



Economic Outlook

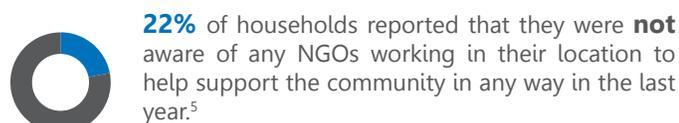
The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of a long-term positive economic outlook.



For **6%** of households that reported having their own business, the most common sector was: **Wholesale, retail trade, hotels, restaurants (83%)**

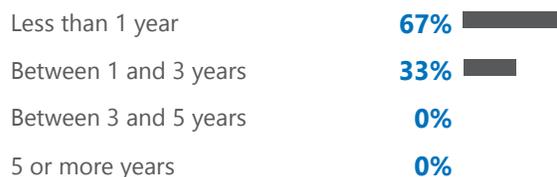
Women's Empowerment

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of women's empowerment and economic outlook.



83% of business owners reported a decrease in revenue in past 90 days.⁵

Households owning businesses reported that they had owned their business for the following amount of time:



0% of business owners reported that there were support networks or institutions in the location that can support with money or resources for their business. The following types of networks or institutions were noted to be present:

No representative sample of households reported that there were support networks or institutions to support businesses in Khairo Kariz.

17% of KIs reported that women did **not** have the ability to start a business. Of these KIs, the most common reasons that women were not able to start or own businesses in the location were as follows:^{3,4}

Key informants reported that women had the ability to own a business and therefore did not face barriers in Khairo Kariz.

100% of KIs reported that women were not allowed to own a business outside of their homes.⁴

0% of KIs reported that they believed women to have the same access support for their businesses as men.⁴

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
8. Insecurity defined as a general feeling, and referred to either direct violence or perceived

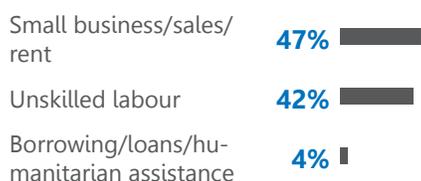
Labour Market Perceptions

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the labour market.



21% Negative perception **0%** Positive perception
79% Neutral perception **0%** High positive perception

Top three primary sources of income reported by households:³



Average number of bread winners per household:

1

Household Hunger Score

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to go without food. This was calculated into Household Hunger Score (HHS),⁹ the final categories of which are shown below:



12% Severe hunger **78%** Moderate hunger **10%** Little hunger

Reduced Coping Strategies Index

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to use coping strategies to make their food last longer. This was calculated into the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI),⁹ high referring to often using coping strategies and low to not so often:



22% High **58%** Medium **0%** Low



100% of KIs reported that people in the location who wanted jobs could not find them.⁴



0% of KIs reported that households did not have the sufficient skills to get jobs if they wanted them.⁴



100% of KIs reported that no collectives organized around business ownership existed in that area.^{4,5}

Economic Vulnerabilities

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of varying economic vulnerabilities.



31% Negative perception **13%** Positive perception
43% Neutral perception **14%** High positive perception

Average monthly income reported by households: **2,796 AFN**

Average monthly expenditure reported by households: **2,966 AFN**



49% of households reported that they do not have debt.

Average household debt: **3,798 AFN**

Main reasons for households who reported to be indebted:

0% Extra costs of hosting displaced HH members	0% Costs of displacement (smuggler, transport)
23% Rent	65% Food
0% Shelter repairs	0% COVID-19
0% Wedding/Celebrations	0% Other
12% Healthcare	

Average reported household expenditure in the last 30 days:

54% Food	0% Fuel/Electricity	21% Rent
0% Water	0% Education costs	
25% Healthcare	0% Debt repayment	



100% of households reported that they did **not** receive any support from the government or NGOs, particularly for small and local businesses.⁵

Of households who received support from government institutions or NGOs, they reported receiving the following support:

0% Government financial help
0% Government material help
0% UN/NGO financial help
0% UN/NGO material help

% of KIs who reported the types of collectives organized around business ownership that exist in PARR locations:

0% Self-help groups	0% Associations
0% Cooperatives	33% Other

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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

9. Food Security Cluster, Food Security and Livelihoods Indicator Handbook, May 2020.

About IMPACT INITIATIVES

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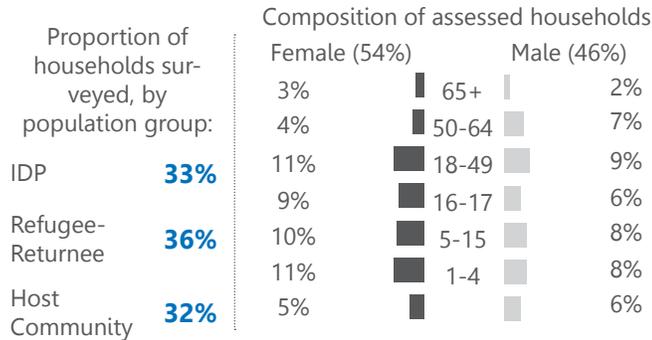
HUMANITARIAN BASELINE FOR COMMUNITY BASE PROGRAMMING IN PRIORITY AREAS OF RETURN AND REINTEGRATION (PARR)

Zabul Province, Qalat District, Afghanistan
District 2 & 3

December 2021

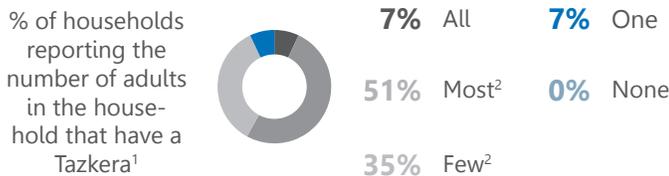
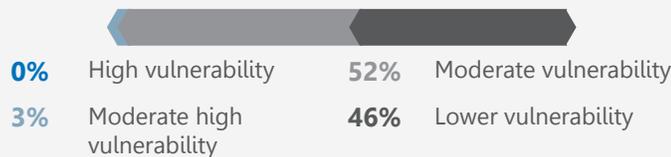


DEMOGRAPHICS



Average household size: **9.4**

The following index is a calculation of the Vulnerability Index score based on key reported multi-sectoral household vulnerabilities.



% of households being reportedly female-headed: **0%**

% of households reporting that their head of household has a disability: **44%**

% of households reporting that one or more members have a disability: **30%**



Movement Intentions



98% of households reported having no intention to move in the next 12 months.⁵

Of the **2%** of households reporting the intention to move in the next 12 months, the two most common movement intention locations were:

Different province **100%**

Of those households reporting the intention to move, the proportion of households by their reported main reason to move:³

Go to familiar place **50%**

Find work or better opportunities **50%**



Refugee Returnees

Average reported time that refugee returnee households have been in this location: **1.8 year(s)**

% of refugee returnee households by main reason that they chose to return:*

Safety/security **42%**

Find work or better opportunities **31%**

Came to be with family **19%**



IDPs

Average reported time since IDP households were first displaced: **5.6 year(s)** and the average reported time since IDP households arrived in their current PARR location: **1.6 year(s)**

Main province where IDP households were living prior to current PARR location*

Zabul



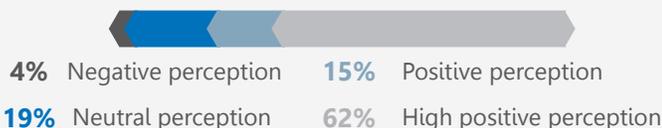
9% of IDP households reported that their current location was **not** their first location of displacement.*⁵



COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP INCLUSIVITY

Community Leadership Inclusivity Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of local governance inclusivity, leadership accountability promotion of gender equality and effectiveness of community feedback mechanisms.



1. A tazkera is the primary Afghan personal identification document. For further information, see [the NRC report about civil documentation](#).
2. Here, few means ≤50% adults within the family and most means >50% adults within the family.



Womens Leadership

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the promotion of gender equality among community leadership structures.

34% Negative perception **2%** Positive perception

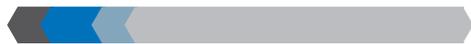
14% Neutral perception **51%** High positive perception

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

* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Community Leadership Inclusivity

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the overall inclusiveness of their community leadership.



8% Negative perception 8% Positive perception
12% Neutral perception 72% High positive perception

% of households reporting on their community representatives:



55% Arbab/Malik only
1% Shuras for smaller groups
45% Shuras for entire community
0% No one
0% Other

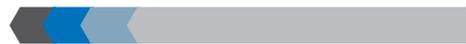
% of households reporting how the selection of leadership is done:



52% Elected by whole community
4% Elected only by community that belongs to the same group
44% Appointed by other leaders
0% Other

Community Leadership Accountability

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



8% Negative perception 11% Positive perception
9% Neutral perception 72% High positive perception



30% of households reported that they were **not** aware of mechanisms in place through which they could provide feedback on issues within their current location.⁵

% of households reporting to be aware of feedback mechanisms, top three feedback mechanisms reported:^{3,6}

Phone/SMS reporting line **58%**
AWAAZ **55%**
In person **53%**

44% of key informants reported that they believed most complaints or feedback brought to community leadership will get a response.⁴



COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND STABILITY

Community Relations and Stability Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of group coexistence, leadership legitimacy, stability and conflict within the community.



1% Negative perception 43% Positive perception
22% Neutral perception 35% High positive perception

Community Relations

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



2% Negative perception 7% Positive perception
6% Neutral perception 85% High positive perception

Of the 89% of KIs reporting that the community faced conflict, the following % reported the frequency of issues needing to be referred up to district or provincial level authorities:⁴

44% Most of the time 0% Sometimes
56% About half the time 0% Very rarely
0% Always 0% Never

The following displays the extent to which households believe members of the community in this location are helping each other in dealing with the current situation:

17% Usually they help each other 0% Never
21% They always help each other 21% Few or very few times
0% I do not know 0% Refuse to answer
42% They normally do, but not very often



25% of KIs reported that they had not managed local disputes or conflicts between different members of the community.^{4,5}



33% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership had sustainable solutions and did not become problems again.^{4,5}



89% of KIs reported that they believed that issues managed by the community leadership were **not** handled in a fair and equitable way.^{4,5}

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
6. Respondents could select up to three options.
* As these results are for specific population groups they are not representative.

Safety, Security, and Stability

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



26% Negative perception **14%** Positive perception
56% Neutral perception **4%** High positive perception

Of the **67%** of KIs that reported a protection incident in the last year, the top three reported protection incidents were:^{3,4}



0% of KIs reported that men were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}



11% of KIs reported that women were not able to move freely by themselves in the settlement.^{4,5}

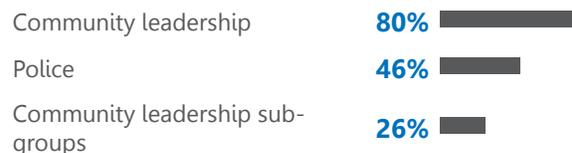


31% of households reported that there had not been disputes in the local community.⁵

Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors involved were:^{3,6}



Of households reporting conflict in the community, the top three actors to whom they would report the issue were:^{3,6}



Of households reporting that there are conflicts, the top three reasons were:^{3,6}



STRENGTHENING PUBLIC SERVICES AND EQUITABLE ACCESS

Strengthening Public Services and Equitable Access Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of public service quality and satisfaction on a daily basis:



0% Negative perception **10%** Positive perception
0% Neutral perception **90%** High positive perception

Leadership of Service Provision

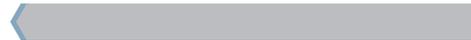
The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the local leadership's management of the delivery of public services.



1% Negative perception **27%** Positive perception
0% Neutral perception **72%** High positive perception

Education

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to education in this location.



0% Negative perception **2%** Positive perception
0% Neutral perception **98%** High positive perception



100% of KIs reported that there were **no** local shuras or community organizations that help to manage education.^{4,5}

Key informants reported that boys of primary school age were able to attend school and did not face barriers to attend school in District 2 & 3.

11% of KIs reported that most girls of school age were **not** able to attend primary

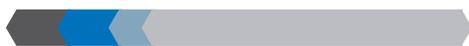
Of those, the main reported reason that girls could not attend was:⁴ **School is too far (100%)**

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
 6. Respondents could select up to three options.

Shelter and Land Tenure

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



12% Negative perception **8%** Positive perception
12% Neutral perception **68%** High positive perception

Proportion of households by main reported type of shelter where the households are living:

Permanent shelter (mud) **70%** ██████████
 Transitional shelter **30%** ██████████

Proportion of households by main reported type of accommodation arrangement:

Verbal agreement **79%** ██████████
 Written agreement **20%** ██████████
 None (occupied without permission) **1%** |

24% of the households reported having a land tenure arrangement where they could own land that could be used for farming/agriculture.

68% of households have not received threats of eviction in the last three months.⁵

WASH

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to water and sanitation in this location.



16% Negative perception **7%** Positive perception
8% Neutral perception **69%** High positive perception

11% of KIs reported that the amount of water was insufficient for everyone in the location to use.^{4,5}

78% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR location had not dried up in the last year.^{4,5}

0% of KIs reported that the main source of drinking water used by most people who live in the PARR was not safe to drink from.^{4,5}

Healthcare

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the quality of and access to healthcare in this location.



0% Negative perception **4%** Positive perception
0% Neutral perception **96%** High positive perception

Of households reporting they spent money on healthcare, in the last month, the top three healthcare expenditures were for:³

Medicine **95%** ██████████
 Fees for treatment **93%** ██████████
 Travel to healthcare facilities **44%** ██████████

33% of KIs reported that there are **no** functioning health centers in this location.^{4,5}

33% of KIs reported that there are no female staff to treat women and girls.^{4,5}

56% of KIs reported that the community health workers or community midwives were untrained.^{4,5}

PARR PROGRAMME SUPPORT ACTIVITY IMPACT

% of households by reported type of assistance received in the last year:⁶

41% Community development **64%** Education
0% Energy **14%** Health
50% Infrastructure **5%** Livelihoods
5% Shelter **64%** Special assistance
14% WASH⁷ **18%** Don't know

% of households reporting that the following vocational training would be helpful for the labour market:⁶

38% Agriculture **24%** Business
24% Computer training **0%** Cosmetics
19% Handcrafts **24%** Healthcare
0% Languages **10%** Religious
38% Teacher training **0%** None

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

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).
 6. Respondents could select up to three options.
 7. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

% of households by main reported problems for the community:

2% Lack of education access	0% Lack of infrastructure
0% Non-integrated IDP or returnee populations	Insecurity ¹¹
3% Lack of adequate healthcare	0% Lack of clean water
55% Lack of livelihood opportunities	0% Lack of shelters
7% Unresponsive community leadership	0% Other

% of households reporting receiving the following training in this location in the last year:⁶

50% Agriculture	Business
25% Computer training	1% Cosmetics
23% Handcrafts	Healthcare
0% Languages	9% Religious
3% Teacher training	0% Other
0% None	

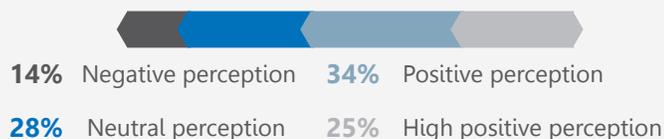
0% of households reported that they did not receive assistance in the last year.



INCOME GENERATION AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

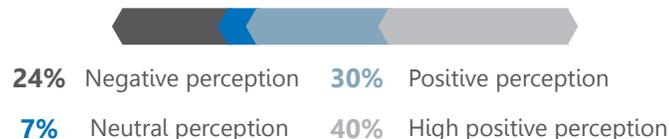
Income Generation and Economic Profile Index

The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of economic and labor market perceptions, women's financial accessibility, every day expenditures and economic variables:



Economic Outlook

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

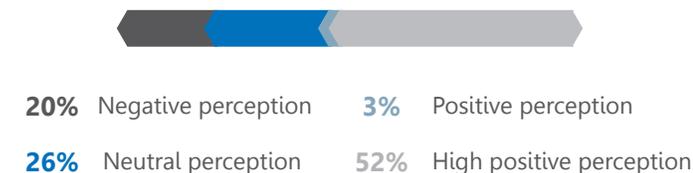


For **41%** of households that reported having their own business, the most common sector was: **Agriculture, livestock (42%)**



Women's Empowerment

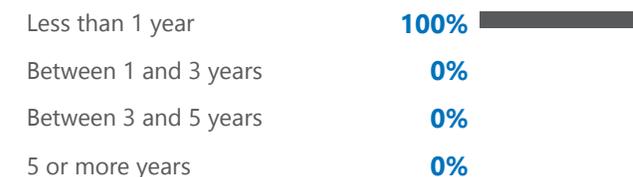
The following index is a composite of perceptions by households of women's empowerment and economic outlook.



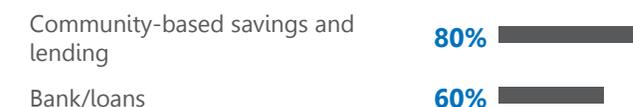
73% of households reported that they were **not** aware of any NGOs working in their location to help support the community in any way in the last year.⁵

100% of business owners reported a decrease in revenue in past 90 days.⁵

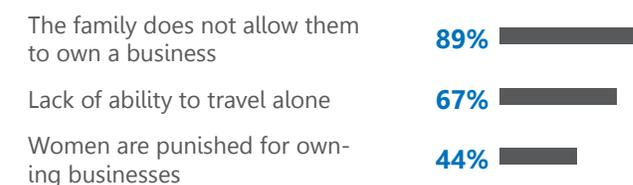
Households owning businesses reported that they had owned their business for the following amount of time:



12% of business owners reported that there were support networks or institutions in the location that can support with money or resources for their business. The following types of networks or institutions were noted to be present:



100% of KIs reported that women did **not** have the ability to start a business. Of these KIs, the most common reasons that women were not able to start or own businesses in the location were as follows:^{3,4}



100% of KIs reported that women were not allowed to own a business outside of their homes.⁴

0% of KIs reported that they believed women to have the same access support for their businesses as men.⁴

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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

8. Insecurity defined as a general feeling, and referred to either direct violence or perceived

Labour Market Perceptions

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of the labour market.



39% Negative perception **8%** Positive perception
14% Neutral perception **40%** High positive perception

Top three primary sources of income reported by households:³



Average number of bread winners per household:

1.3

Household Hunger Score

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to go without food. This was calculated into Household Hunger Score (HHS),⁹ the final categories of which are shown below:



0% Severe hunger **14%** Moderate hunger **86%** Little hunger

Reduced Coping Strategies Index

As part of the vulnerability assessment, households were asked questions about how often they had to use coping strategies to make their food last longer. This was calculated into the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI),⁹ high referring to often using coping strategies and low to not so often:



45% High **4%** Medium **51%** Low



100% of KIs reported that people in the location who wanted jobs could not find them.⁴



33% of KIs reported that households did not have the sufficient skills to get jobs if they wanted them.⁴



100% of KIs reported that no collectives organized around business ownership existed in that area.^{4,5}

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

4. Result is reported by key informants (KIs) and is therefore not representative of the population.

Economic Vulnerabilities

The following index is a composite of households' perceptions of varying economic vulnerabilities.



45% Negative perception **23%** Positive perception
21% Neutral perception **12%** High positive perception

Average monthly income reported by households: **6,827 AFN**

Average monthly expenditure reported by households: **6,376 AFN**



46% of households reported that they do not have debt.

Average household debt: **30,936 AFN**

Main reasons for households who reported to be indebted:

0% Extra costs of hosting displaced HH members **0%** Costs of displacement (smuggler, transport)
27% Rent **4%** Food
4% Shelter repairs **9%** COVID-19
24% Wedding/Celebrations **0%** Other
33% Healthcare

Average reported household expenditure in the last 30 days:

21% Food **13%** Fuel/Electricity **28%** Rent
4% Water **7%** Education costs
21% Healthcare **7%** Debt repayment



66% of households reported that they did **not** receive any support from the government or NGOs, particularly for small and local businesses.⁵

Of households who received support from government institutions or NGOs, they reported receiving the following support:

36% Government financial help
48% Government material help
71% UN/NGO financial help
94% UN/NGO material help

% of KIs who reported the types of collectives organized around business ownership that exist in PARR locations:

0% Self-help groups **0%** Associations
0% Cooperatives Other

5. Respondents could select from the following: yes (dark grey), no (blue) and don't know (light grey).

6. Respondents could select up to three options.

9. Food Security Cluster, Food Security and Livelihoods Indicator Handbook, May 2020.

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ANNEX 1 - REINTEGRATION INDEX

For this assessment, a composite indicator for 14 separate measures of progress were calculated from the HH 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 IMPACT 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, and were then divided by 9 (the total possible value of each sub-composite index). 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 = Negative perception
- 0.21 – 0.4 = Neutral perception
- 0.41 – 0.6 = Positive perception
- 0.61 – 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	Weight
INDEX 1 Community leadership inclusivity	Indicator 1 Leadership accountability to the community	I believe that the community leadership responds to all households in this location equally, regardless of tribe, displacement status or gender.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	1
		I think that the feedback mechanisms are an effective way of holding people in charge accountable for their actions.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	1
		I am confident that any complaint, suggestion or comment submitted through the mechanism will get a response.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	1
	Indicator 2 Community inclusivity by leadership	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	1
		I feel that community leadership is making an effort to be accountable to the wider community living in this location.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	1
		I feel my rights as a community member are respected by the local authorities in this location.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	1
	Indicator 3 Promotion of gender equality	Community leaders are playing an important role in supporting women in this location.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	1
		Women can trust the community (leaders) supportiveness to play an active role in the this location community.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	1
		A woman can be a leader in this location, just like a man can.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	1

Index	Indicators	Questions	Answers	Values	Weight
INDEX 2 Services quality and access	Indicator 4 ESNFI/HLP	I am satisfied with the quality of shelter where my household and I live in this location.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	1
		Anyone who moves here from outside of this location can easily access land or housing if they need it.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	0.5
		Legal services are able to help any household looking for housing or land.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	0.5
	Indicator 5 Health	I am satisfied with the healthcare access and treatment that is available for myself and my household in this location.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	0.7
		The health personnel at the health centers in this location are well trained.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	0.6
		Every community member has the same access to healthcare services in this location.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	0.7
	Indicator 6 Education	I am satisfied with the quality of education that exists for children in this location.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	0.6
		Every community member has the same access to education services in this location.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	0.8
		I can rely on the available education services in this location	Likert scale	1-5,NA	0.6
	Indicator 7 WASH	I am satisfied with my household's access to sufficient water in this location.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	0.6
		Every community member has the same access to water services in this location.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	0.8
		I can rely on the available water services in this location.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	0.6
	Indicator 8 Leadership and service provision	I believe that the community leadership is providing resources in a way that is beneficial for the larger community.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	1
INDEX 3 Livelihoods and economic outlook	Indicator 9 Economic outlook for women/girls	Women are being more and more encouraged to find a job in this location.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	0.8
		A woman in this location is allow to have a bank account under her name.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	0.8
		Girls are being encouraged to receive the same level and years of education as boys in this location.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	0.8
	Indicator 10 Perceptions of the labour market	There are a growing number of jobs available in the area where I live.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	0.8
		The opportunities in the market are improving, with better salaries.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	0.8
		Existing enterprises or businesses have difficulties finding employees with the right education/technical background in this location.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	0.8

Index	Indicators	Questions	Answers	Values	Weight
INDEX 3 Livelihoods and economic outlook	Indicator 11 Perceived economic vulnerabilities	I, or other members of my household, have to travel long distances for employment/to find a job.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	1
		It is more difficult for me and members of my household to find a job than other households in this location.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	1.4
	Indicator 12 Perceived economic vulnerabilities	I am confident my household will have a secure income in the coming 12 months.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	0.9
		My household has a secure income from employment that is able to cover my basic needs.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	0.9
INDEX 4 Community stability and relations	Indicator 13 Community relations	I can trust everyone living in this location community regardless of their ethnic, religious, or tribal background	Likert scale	1-5,NA	1.7
		The communication between the community members and the community leadership/local governance has improved over the past year	Likert scale	1-5,NA	1
		Community leaders are taking measures to strengthen relations between different groups within this location.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	1.3
	Indicator 14 Safety, security, and stability	Certain areas in this location I prefer to try to avoid because I do not feel safe	Likert scale	1-5,NA	1
		I feel that the authorities can deal with crime, disputes, or threats to the community when needed.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	0.75
		There is currently conflict between different groups in the community.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	1
		There are violent incidents in this location that affect my household's physical safety.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	1.25
		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	1

ANNEX 2 - VULNERABILITY INDEX

The Vulnerability Index is the sum of 9 vulnerability components: Tazkera, demographics, livelihoods, markets and food security, ESNFI/HLP, humanitarian assistance, community support, protection and access to government services. This vulnerability index has categorized 18 indicators from the HH tool into these vulnerability components. To ensure each category is equally represented in the calculation, a weight has been added to each indicator. The sum of these indicators was in turn calculated to determine the vulnerability level of each household. The higher the index, the less vulnerability the HH faces. HHs were categorized as “high risk, moderate high risk, moderate risk, lower risk.”

Calculation of the composite indicator

Step 1: Multiply the scores of the individual factors by their respective weights

Step 2: Add up the multiplied scores of all factors

Step 3: Divide the sum by 21

Step 4: A lower score, the higher the vulnerability

Ranking

0 – 0.20 = Higher risk

0.21 – 0.40 = Moderate-high risk

0.41 – 0.60 = Moderate risk

0.61 – 1 = lower risk

Indicators	Questions	Answers	Values	Weight
Indicator 1 Tazkera	How many adult members of the household have a tazkera?	all most few one none	1: all, most 0.5: few, one 0: none	1
Indicator 2 Potential demographic factors contributing to vulnerability	Final calculated gender of the head of the household	female male	1: male 0: female	1.5
	Whether someone in the household has a disability that prevents them from carrying normal activities.	1 0	1: 0 0: 1	1.5
Indicator 3 Livelihoods	What is the primary income-generating activity in your household?	Farming/Agriculture Livestock Production Formal employment: Private or Public Sector Small business/sales/ rent Skilled labour, carpenter, electrician, mechanic, driver, construction Unskilled labour, domestic work, manual labor Borrowing/loans/humanitarian assistance Remittance Other None"	"1: agriculture, livestock, employment, small_business, skilled_labour 0: unskilled_labour, assistance, remittance, none NA: other"	2
	Does the household currently have debt?	yes no	1: no 0: yes	1

Indicators	Questions	Answers	Values	Weight
Indicator 4 Food security and markets	Household hunger scale	"Low Medium High None"	1: Low, None 0: Medium, High	2
	How far from your household is this nearest marketplace or grocery store, where you could buy food and non-food items?	"Within 2 km Further than 2 km but inside the location No, none accessible for this population in the location	1: less than 2km 0.5: farther than 2km 0: not accessible	1
Indicator 5 ESNFI/HLP	What type of shelter does your household live in?	Tent Transitional shelter Permanent shelter (mud) Permanent shelter (fired bricks) Open space Damaged house Makeshift shelter Collective center (not intended for living)	1: permanent_mud, permanent_brick, transitional, 0: tent, open_space, damaged, makeshift, collective_centre	1.1
	What type of tenure agreement does your household have?	Written agreement Verbal agreement None (occupied without permission) Prefer not to answer	1: written 0.5: verbal 0: none NA: prefer_not	0.8
	Has your household received any threats of eviction in the last 3 months?	Yes No	1: no 0: yes	1.1
Indicator 6 Humanitarian assistance	Are you aware of any NGOs working in this location to help support the community in any way in the last year?	Yes No Don't know	1: yes 0: no NA: dont_know	1
Indicator 7 Community support	To what extent do you think members of the community in this location are helping each other in dealing with the current situation?	Never Few or very few times They normally do, but not very often Usually they help each other They always help each other I do not know Refuse to answer	1: help_always, help_sometimes, often 0: few, never NA: dont_know, refuse	1
Indicator 8 Protection	Certain areas in this location I prefer to try to avoid because I do not feel safe	Likert scale	1-5,NA	1
	There is currently conflict between different groups in the community.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	1
	There are violent incidents in this location that affect my household's physical safety.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	1
Indicator 9 Access to quality government services	I am satisfied with the healthcare access and treatment that is available for myself and my household in this location.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	1
	I am satisfied with the quality of education that exists for children in this location.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	1
	I am satisfied with my household's access to sufficient water in this location.	Likert scale	1-5,NA	1

ANNEX 3 - SAMPLING FRAME

The below sampling frame applies to the HH surveys that were conducted in the PARR locations. IMPACT took the most recent statistics from the total population of the assessed areas in order to determine the sampling target required.

Location			Total Population				HHI Sampling Target Needed			HHI Sample		
Province	District	Village	IDPs	Refugee Returnees	Host Community	Total	IDP	Refugee Returnees	Host Community	95/10 Sample	5% Buffer	Total HHI
Bamyan	Yakawlang	Tapa Wahdat	750	2,400	53,350	56,500	1	4	94	96	5	101
Kapisa	Mahmood Raqi	Aroki Sofla	6,930	10,785	34,020	51,735	13	21	66	95	5	100
Kabul	Paghman	Qala-e-Abdul Ali	30,537	59,000	12,463	102,000	30	58	12	96	5	101
Khost	Matun	Qalamwal Mina	10,430	17,976	53,928	82,334	13	22	65	95	5	100
Kunar	Asadabad	Asadabad	17,500	9,800	106,145	133,445	13	7	80	96	5	101
Nangarhar	Kama	Kama	8,400	16,100	155,500	180,000	5	9	86	95	5	100
Laghman	Mihterlam	Mihterlam	43,249	28,832	72,081	144,162	30	20	50	95	5	100
Nangarhar	Surkhrod	Surkhrod	80,000	40,000	20,000	140,000	57	29	14	96	5	101
Faryab	Maimana	Damqul	71,400	9,450	2,100	82,950	86	11	3	96	5	101
Badakhshan	Faizabad	PD 2, 5, & 6	18,130	7,903	149,317	175,350	10	5	85	96	5	101
Baghlan	Baghlan Markazi	Shahrk Mohajreen	350	2,800	-	3,150	11	89	-	93	5	98
Takhar	Taloqan City	Baghak	2,450	1,190	10,360	14,000	18	9	74	95	5	100
Helmand	Lashkargah	Bolan	21,693	5,497	41,670	68,860	32	8	61	96	5	101
Zabul	Qalat	PD 2&3	8,366	5,704	20,088	34,158	24	17	59	96	5	101
Uruzgan	Tarin Kot	Khairo Kariz	24,565	2,404	11,363	38,332	64	6	30	96	5	101
Kandahar	Panjwai Center	Panjwai	5,377	6,817	16,800	28,994	19	24	58	96	5	101
Herat	Guzara	Guzara	30,135	21,070	700	51,905	58	41	1	96	5	101
Farah	Farah City	Mahajerabad	9,490	1,392	3318	14,200	67	10	23	96	5	101
Ghor	Firoz Koh	Shahrak-e-Amir Shansab	1,250	250	500	2,000	63	13	25	92	5	97
Badghis	Qala-e-Naw	Shamal Darya	3,063	50	16,587	19,700	16	0	84	96	5	101
Total			394,065	249,420	780,290	1,423,775	629	401	971	1,908	100	2,008