

**Coming in from the Margins  
Ending Displacement & Increasing  
Inclusion in Afghan Cities**



**UN HABITAT**  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE  
AFGHANISTAN

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United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)  
Address: P.O. Box: 05, Kabul, Afghanistan  
Tel: +93 (0) 796 486897  
[www.unhabitat.org](http://www.unhabitat.org) - [www.unhabitat.af](http://www.unhabitat.af)

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Author: Marcus Tudehope  
Design and Layout: Mohammad Hasib Tareen and Mohammad Ahsan Saadat  
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**Ending Displacement & Increasing**  
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# MINISTER'S FOREWORD

Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation



*H.E Sayed Hussain Alemi Balkhi  
Minister of Refugees and Repatriation*

Displacement is a critical and persistent challenge in many parts of the world, and UN agencies and national and international NGOs continue to provide humanitarian and development assistance to IDPs, returnees and refugees. In Afghanistan, a deteriorating security situation combined with worsening economic and political conditions continue to generate record levels of internal displacement, whilst simultaneously refugees are returning from abroad at record levels.

In order to address the current situation, the Government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GoIRA) must encourage both immediate and longer-term solutions through humanitarian and developmental assistance linked with national development programs. The GoIRA sees IDPs and returnees as the driving force behind their own integration into their host communities. As this report demonstrates, local integration is the preferred solution by most IDPs and returnees, and as such it offers a durable solution for displaced persons in Afghanistan. The efforts made by UN-Habitat in Kabul, Nangarhar and Herat provinces over the last two years shows how local integration can be achieved through a gradual upgrading of settlements. The Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation supports the continuation of these activities in partnership with the international community.

# DEPUTY MINISTER'S FOREWORD

Deputy Ministry of Municipalities



*H.E Abdul Baqi Popal  
Deputy Minister of Municipalities*

The case studies discussed in 'Coming in from the Margins' demonstrate the potential for displaced populations to be productive contributors to hosting areas and to Afghanistan as a whole. Working to achieve tenure security in appropriate locations and remove barriers to integration allows returnees and IDPs to fully participating in urban life. This creates opportunities for these groups to become the catalysts of their own integration. As Afghan society continues to urbanise, it is vital that the displaced are included in the urban development process, for the benefit of some of the most vulnerable Afghans, for cities and for the country as a whole.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*'Coming in from the Margins'* examines the issue of urban displacement in Afghanistan. The report focuses on case studies of inner-city and peri-urban IDP hosting sites in three cities; Kabul, Herat and Jalalabad. The outcomes of the traditional response to displacement are examined in the context of conditions on the ground, through an in-depth study of living conditions and levels of household resilience in target areas. Additionally, the current state of the official discourse surrounding displacement is examined, through an in-depth perceptions survey of key government officials in target areas. The report is a key output of the Local Integration of Vulnerable Excluded & Uprooted People (LIVE-UP) program, developed by UN-Habitat in conjunction with the key partners the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR), Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG), Ministry of Urban Development Affairs (MUDA) and the municipalities of Kabul, Herat and Jalalabad, with the support of the European Union Delegation to Afghanistan.

Between November 2015 and March 2016 a comprehensive 'Resilience Index' quantitative survey was conducted, to facilitate an in-depth examination of the core components that contribute to standard of living and household ability to cope with shocks and stressors in the target population. A total sample of 14,763 households (130,722 individuals) in six locations in the vicinity of the three target cities were surveyed. Locations were chosen based on the presence of a significant number of displaced households (IDPs & returnees), an evident need for improvements to basic services, shelter and tenure security and the potential for the site to be developed into a durable solution in the form of 'local integration'.

The report finds that while there is significant variance in living conditions and levels of resilience, the displaced and migrant households on the whole overcome significant barriers to locate in urban areas. Issues with civil documentation, inadequate services and infrastructure, inadequate shelter, restriction of assistance and a lack of tenure security are pervasive problems. In locating in the city-despite being marginalized-displaced households display considerable endogenous resilience.

The official discourse surrounding displacement is focused on 'return' (to the location of origin) as the only feasible durable solution. This does not however reflect conditions on the ground or the intentions/preferences of the overwhelming majority of IDPs in cities. The displaced can indeed represent a considerable burden to a hosting area, many of which in Afghan cities are already over-populated and have their own development challenges. However the current approach of exclusion to encourage return can be seen to be counterproductive for three main reasons: Firstly, decades of continuous occupation of urban and peri-urban areas by the displaced demonstrate unequivocally that exclusion is not an effective disincentive to long-term settlement. Secondly, opportunities for those populations to become self-sufficient are undermined. A potentially highly productive contribution to the local economy and the city as a whole is squandered; reinforcing degraded urban enclaves and a cycle of disadvantage for the displaced. Thirdly, a large proportion of displacement situations are protracted (>15 years), meaning many of the displaced were born in their current location and have little or no connection/identification with their families' place of origin. Reducing or removing the

barriers to the participation of the displaced could be an extremely significant step towards increasing the capacity of Afghan cities to accommodate more urban citizens and upholding the human right of Afghans to locate where they choose.

In light of the current migration crisis and facing the prospect reintegrating tens of thousands of returned

asylum seekers, the resilience of the displaced is a resource that Afghan cities cannot afford to waste. If the capacity of cities to accommodate more urban citizens is to be augmented, it is vital that the barriers that these groups face to fully participating in urban life be reduced or removed. Local integration of the displaced has the potential to 'unlock' and harness that resilience for the benefit of all urban Afghans.



# Key Messages

The prevailing approach of systematically excluding the displaced is counterproductive in that it does not achieve its primary aim of discouraging long term settlement and avoiding the creation of 'pull factors'. At the same time it undermines the self-reliance of populations that will regardless be located in urban areas.

A number of barriers to integration in Afghan cities have negative impacts on the resilience of displaced and migrant households. Reducing/removing these barriers will bolster the self-reliance and productive capacity of these groups.

The fixation on return in the prevailing discourse as the preferred durable solution does not reflect the reality on the ground and the preferences of the vast majority of displaced and migrant households.

- Contrary to the dominant narrative, the presence of government or other assistance is not a significant 'pull factor' for displaced and migrant households in the majority of cases. Rather security and the presence of livelihood opportunities are by far the most significant determinants for locating in a certain area.
- By locating in urban areas for prolonged periods (in some cases >20 years)-despite being marginalized-the displaced have demonstrated considerable endogenous resilience. Excluding these groups from urban development does little or nothing to encourage them to leave and undermines opportunities for that resilience to make a positive contribution to Afghanistan's cities.
- Among the most pervasive barriers to integration for displaced and migrant households are insufficient access to livelihood opportunities and land and property insecurity.
- A correlation exists between length of displacement and perceptions of the most significant barriers to integration; newly displaced households (<3 years) tend to place a higher priority on more immediate needs such as shelter and livelihoods, whilst longer term displaced (>10 years) tend to place a higher value on enrolling children in education and access to services.
- In all target areas, the overwhelming majority of displaced and migrant households indicate that their preferred durable solution is local integration and that their intention is to remain in place.
- Of the small minority (on average <5%) who indicate a preference to leave their current location, lack of livelihoods, shelter and services are the most commonly cited 'push factors'.
- Discrimination/hostility from the host community was not found to be a significant push factor in any of the target communities.



An area based approach to development assistance working with the displaced, host communities and local governments can assist in building cohesion and enhancing linkages between these groups.

One of the most tangible manifestations of a lack of self-reliance is food insecurity; which is a pervasive issue across all target communities; encompassing displaced, economic migrant and in some cases host community households.

IDP/returnee hosting sites in general have poor access to basic services, and inadequate shelter: Restrictions on development interventions of a more permanent nature reinforces the creation of degraded urban enclaves and compounds the disadvantage of the displaced.

The continuous presence of the displaced in cities despite being marginalized is evidence of significant levels of endogenous resilience. In light of the current migration crisis, facing the prospect of reintegrating tens of thousands of returned asylum seekers and the wider challenges of rapid urbanization, this resilience is a resource that Afghan cities cannot afford to waste.

- There is significant variance in levels of social cohesion in target areas; longer established peri-urban sites that have traditionally low levels of relations with the local government tend to have higher rates of participation in community organisations, more favourable perceptions of the effectiveness of those organisations and greater perceived involvement in local decision making.
- More recently established sites tend to have far lower levels of participation, very low levels of trust in neighbours and largely negative perceptions of community organisations.
- Currently levels of trust in the municipal government to deliver services are in general very low in both peri-urban and inner city IDP/returnee hosting sites. This lack of trust translates into low rates of safayi (local property tax) payment; denying municipalities a potentially highly significant revenue source.
- In some peri-urban IDP hosting sites, as many as 50% of households were found to be either moderately or severely food insecure; having poor food consumption, inadequate dietary diversity and quality and regularly having to engage in coping mechanisms such as food substitution and/or skipping meals.
- In peri-urban IDP hosting sites a sizeable portion of households do not have access to latrines and must resort to open defecation. Within inner-city more established sites, households are more likely to use either improved latrines or traditional pit latrines. A lack of sewerage infrastructure however frequently results in effluent being discharged directly into the road reserve, to the detriment of public health and amenity.
- Households in peri-urban IDP hosting sites predominantly rely on communal water points, frequently leading to long waiting times for water collection. Inner city households are more likely to have access to water inside their compounds, however inadequate protection of septic tanks/leaching pits and contamination from heavy metals is a pervasive issue.
- An observational survey of dwelling quality demonstrated that in some sites as many as 65% of dwellings are in a state of disrepair; providing insufficient protection from the elements and vulnerable to weather events.
- To increase both the capacity of Afghan cities to reabsorb returnees and to better accommodate the existing urban population, an approach of equitable and inclusive urban development is imperative. Allowing more Afghans access to the economic and social benefits of urbanization will both better equip cities to cope with returnees and help contribute to a disincentive for out-migration.

# Ways Forward

Provide a robust, comprehensive evidence base for the discourse surrounding urban displacement .

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Mainstream Local Integration as the durable solution to displacement that best reflects the reality on the ground, the preferences of the majority of the displaced and has the greatest potential to contribute to the development of Afghan cities.

Create an enabling policy environment for more inclusive Afghan cities.

- Collect accurate, up to date data on the settlement patterns of IDPs and returnees in Afghan cities.
- Identify which IDP/returnee hosting sites have the potential to become a durable solution in the form of local integration and which do not. Sites to be considered should at a minimum be:
  - Well established; with an extended period of continuous occupation by IDPs/returnees,
  - Fit for human habitation; not located on land with an elevated risk of natural disaster or other source of undue risk to occupants,
  - Have access to adequate basic services (health, education etc.) and basic utilities (electricity, water, sewerage etc.) existing or with the potential to be established on site,
  - With opportunities to earn a livelihood; the displaced are frequently engaged in the urban/peri-urban informal economy, appropriate opportunities to earn an income should be available within a reasonable distance of a local integration site.
- Revise Master Plans and other urban planning regulations to accurately reflect settlement patterns on the ground, recognizing IDP hosting sites with the potential to be durable solutions.
- Build the confidence of the displaced to invest in themselves and their area by working to increase tenure security. Rather than focusing on distributing freehold land titles, which presents significant administrative and political barriers, other innovative instruments such as ‘collective use’ or non-transferable ‘permission to stay’ arrangements have been used with some success.
- Support line departments of relevant ministries to contribute to Provincial Action Plans for Displacement under the auspices of the National IDP Policy, prioritizing addressing the needs of the displaced.
- Include IDP hosting sites in the upcoming ‘Citizens’ Charter’ national priority program.
- Ensure that the needs of the displaced are mainstreamed at the national level through recognition in the forthcoming Urban National Priority Program.

Unlock the latent potential of the urban displaced by removing restrictions to their participation in the urban development process.

- Reduce administrative and other barriers to the displaced participating in urban development; for example allowing IDPs to obtain a taskeera in their location of displacement, rather than being required to return to their province of origin.
- Reduce/remove restrictions to allow development partners to augment self-reliance by providing assistance to the urban displaced of a more permanent nature and; when doing so pursue an 'area-based approach' targeting both the displaced and host communities.
- Work with local governments to improve service delivery to the displaced in areas identified as potential local integration sites, to contribute to an enabling environment for an increased rate of payment of city services fee (safayi fee).



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# 01

## INTRODUCTION

# Displacement, Migration & Afghan Cities

Since 2002, over 5.6 million Afghans have returned from neighbouring countries and as many as 40% of them have not been able to reintegrate in their original locations<sup>1</sup>. The total number of recorded IDPs in Afghanistan is more than 1.2 million<sup>2</sup>. These returnees together with IDPs, rural-urban migrants and high natural population growth have resulted in an unprecedented expansion of Afghan cities. During the past decade, returnees, IDPs and low-income migrants face major obstacles to accessing basic services, adequate shelter and tenure security in cities.

### The Current Crisis

The year 2015 saw out-migration from Afghanistan at a level unprecedented in recent years. Between January 2015 and January 2016 more than 220,000 Afghans were reported to have arrived in Europe<sup>3</sup>. Not since the Soviet occupation and civil war of the 1990's has an exodus on this scale been observed. Research indicates that the majority of Afghan asylum seekers originate from urban areas, with many becoming heavily indebted to finance their journey to Europe<sup>4</sup>. Indications from the most significant destination countries suggest that as many as 60% of applications for asylum made by Afghans in 2015-16 may be refused, with several countries committing to deport those whose applications have been rejected<sup>5</sup>. The resulting situation is of serious concern, with the Government of Afghanistan facing the prospect of reintegrating potentially in excess of one hundred thousand returned asylum seekers—who have significantly reduced means and levels of resilience than when they left-back into cities.

Afghans were the second largest group after Syrians to seek asylum in Europe in 2015. However indications from significant destination countries including Germany and Austria demonstrate that the reception of Afghan asylum seekers is markedly different from other groups. Whilst Syrians are considered *prima facie* refugees, Afghans are largely seen as not fleeing individual persecution on the grounds described in the 1951 Refugee Convention, but rather as opportunistic migrants and are thus excluded from integration programs available to other nationalities<sup>6</sup>.

Motivations to leave Afghanistan are nuanced and individual, however it is well documented that those who make the decision consistently cite insecurity and a lack of employment opportunities as the most significant 'push' factors<sup>7</sup>. Thus for returnees whose application for asylum has been rejected, the relative security and economic opportunities offered by Afghanistan's cities will continue to make them the most attractive location for re-integration. With strong indications that the security situation will deteriorate further, it is highly likely that the 'pull' factors of Afghan cities will become even more pronounced in the

<sup>1</sup>OCHA Afghanistan, Afghanistan: Conflict Induced Displacement - Snapshot (1 January – 31 May 2016)

<sup>2</sup>UNHCR, Monthly tracking report, Feb 2016

<sup>3</sup>International Organization for Migration January 2016 'Mixed Migration Flows in The Mediterranean and Beyond – Compilation of Available Data and Information'

<sup>4</sup>DACAAR, Samuel Hall 2015 'Agency and Choice Among the Displaced; Returnees and IDPs Choice of Destination in Afghanistan'

<sup>5</sup>German Ambassador to Afghanistan, Markus Potzel, quoted in Radio Free Europe 2016 'German Campaign Asks Afghans to Think Twice Before They Go'

<sup>6</sup>Beaty T Surana K 2015 'Afghan Refugees Receive a Cold Welcome in Europe'

<sup>7</sup>Altai 2009 'Understanding the Return and Reintegration Process of Afghan Refugees from the UK'



Picture 1: 'Informal' urban development in Kabul City

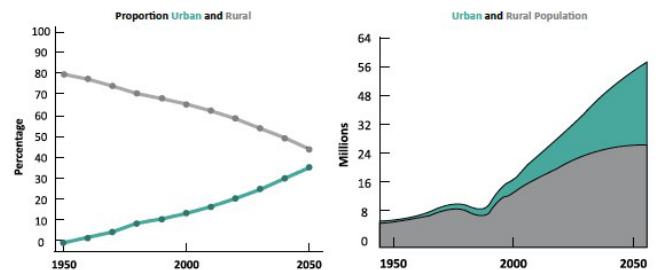
coming months and years. Where the current migration crisis is concerned, both the origins and the potential mitigating measures are predominantly urban.

### Urban Development in Afghanistan

Afghanistan's cities have been at the center of the country's growth and development since the turn of the millennia. Urban areas have undergone unprecedented expansion, at a rate that has exceeded the capacity of the government to plan for and effectively guide development. Many urban areas now host populations that significantly exceed the area's carrying capacity. Currently the vast majority (approximately 85%) of Afghanistan's urban dwellers live in conditions consistent with the global definition of a slum<sup>8</sup>, facing issues of overcrowding, inadequate services and infrastructure, poor environmental health and a lack of tenure security.

Such rapid growth of cities also presents significant opportunities however, allowing more Afghans access to the concentration of economic and social activities cities represent. Over the last decade largely urban-based activities rather than agriculture have increasingly become the drivers of the Afghan economy, and now comprise approximately 75% of total GDP<sup>9</sup>. The expansion of these sectors has also supported a burgeoning informal economy, which heavily subsidizes the formal sector, with indications that the former may account for as much as 90% of all

economic activity<sup>10</sup>. However, in order to leverage the positive impacts of urbanization for more Afghans, a prerequisite is inclusion; whereby all urban residents are given opportunities to fully participate in the economic, social and political aspects of urban life. To date however, a significant portion of urban residents have been systematically excluded, and continue to live on the margins. Among the most prevalent of these marginalized groups are the displaced; Internally Displaced People (IDPs), whose movement to cities was forced, by either conflict or natural disaster and returned refugees (returnees).



SOURCE: UNDESA (2014)

Figure 1: Urbanisation of the Afghan population (UNDESA 2014)

<sup>8</sup>GoIRA 2015 'State of Afghan Cities' p75. An Informal Settlement or 'slum' is defined as meeting one or more of the following five criteria; inadequate access to safe water, inadequate access to sanitation and infrastructure, poor structural quality of housing, overcrowding, lack of tenure security.

<sup>9</sup>Ibid p55 Urban-based economic activities such as s wholesale, retail trade, manufacturing, public administration, services, transport and construction

<sup>10</sup>Ibid

## Exclusion of the Displaced in Afghan Cities

Exclusion of the urban displaced is multifaceted; in many cases IDPs and returnees are prevented from obtaining essential civil documentation, accessing adequate and regular employment and, lacking the means to enter the formal housing market, frequently come to reside in informal, underserviced enclaves of poverty. Frequently the urban displaced do not reside in distinct 'camps' but rather come to live in areas also occupied by the urban poor. Although conditions of the two groups may be similar, studies show the displaced are frequently worse off in key indicators of well-being and earning potential<sup>11</sup>. IDPs and returnees frequently find themselves in a situation of 'limbo', whereby they are unwilling or unable to return to their place of origin, whilst prohibited from fully integrating in their new urban locations. The protracted nature of many displacement situations in Afghanistan means that in some cases this 'limbo' has persisted for decades. In addition to systematic exclusion, assistance targeting the urban displaced has traditionally been restricted for fear of attracting more arrivals and/or encouraging permanent settlement in cities. In some cases humanitarian and development actors are prevented from accessing populations in dire need<sup>12</sup>.



Picture 2: Typical living conditions of displaced Afghans in urban areas, PD 22, Kabul City

The displaced can indeed represent a considerable burden to a hosting area, many of which in Afghan cities already have their own development challenges. However the current approach of exclusion can be seen to be counterproductive for two reasons: Firstly, decades of continuous occupation of urban and peri-urban areas by the displaced demonstrate unequivocally that exclusion is not an effective disincentive to long-term settlement. Secondly, opportunities for those populations to become self-sufficient are undermined. A potentially highly productive contribution to the local area and the city as a whole is squandered; reinforcing degraded urban enclaves and a cycle of poverty.

Reducing or removing the barriers to the participation of the displaced could thus be an extremely significant step towards increasing the capacity of Afghan cities to accommodate more urban citizens.



Picture 3: Living on the margins; with a lack of basic services, adequate shelter and tenure security does not prevent displaced Afghans from settling in urban areas long term PD 13 Kabul

<sup>11</sup>World Bank 2011 'Research Studies on IDPs in Urban Settings' p11

<sup>12</sup>Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre 2014 'Still at Risk; Security of Tenure and the Force Eviction of IDPs and Refugee Returnees in Urban Afghanistan' p61







## Local Integration

Local integration refers to a situation whereby the displaced are able to establish themselves in an area to the point where they no longer suffer from disadvantage derived from their displacement<sup>13</sup>. The process is complex and politically sensitive, with social, economic, legal and cultural dimensions. At the best of times, an influx of the displaced can cause tensions with a host community, particularly when there are comparable levels of poverty among both groups. The displaced may represent competition for scarce resources and/or place downward pressure on local wage-labour markets. In Afghanistan, cultural, ethnic and religious differences are further potentially divisive factors, with the displaced also frequently being viewed as a security threat. However facilitating an increased level of self-reliance can go a long way to mitigating potential sources of tension.

When barriers to participation are decreased, populations who would arguably be located in urban areas regardless are more likely to feel a sense of ownership over the area they reside in. This inclusion in turn leads to urban residents being more likely to pay tax, more likely to feel secure enough to invest in their dwellings, more likely to be empowered to invest in or advocate for improved basic services and more likely to establish small enterprises. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the displaced generally aspire to work rather than be dependent on humanitarian assistance. It is also important to note that inclusion through local integration does not preclude the displaced from returning to their place of origin. On the contrary, self-reliant IDPs are much more likely to return home and integrate if they have been able to retain rather than exhaust their financial resources and maintain or increase their skills rather than have them atrophy during their time in displacement<sup>14</sup>.

The continuous presence of the displaced in cities despite being marginalized is evidence of significant levels of endogenous resilience. In light of the current crisis and facing the prospect reintegrating tens of thousands of returned asylum seekers, this resilience is a resource that Afghan cities cannot afford to waste. If the capacity of cities to accommodate more urban citizens is to be augmented, it is vital that the barriers that some groups face to fully participate in urban life are reduced. Local integration of the displaced has the potential to 'unlock' and harness that resilience for the benefit of all urban residents.

<sup>13</sup>Inter-Agency Standing Committee 2010 'IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons'

<sup>14</sup>Zetter R 2014 'Reframing Displacement Crises as Development Opportunities'

# 02

## Local Integration of Vulnerable, Excluded & Uprooted People Project

The Local Integration of Vulnerable Excluded & Uprooted People (LIVE-UP) program is a three-year program developed by UN-Habitat in conjunction with the key partners the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR), Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG), Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MUDH) and the municipalities of Kabul, Herat and Jalalabad and with the support of the European Union Delegation to Afghanistan. The objective of the LIVE-UP project is to support the implementation of parts of the National Policy on IDPs through improving the living conditions of uprooted Afghans (IDPs and returnees) and their host communities. To this end the LIVE-UP project supports communities, local authorities and the Government of Afghanistan to achieve durable solutions through local integration of the displaced through community empowerment, improved living conditions and security of land tenure.

The LIVE-UP Program aims for three key outcomes;

- Returnees, IDPs and extremely vulnerable households in selected urban neighbourhoods in Kabul, Herat and Nangarhar have improved access to basic services, infrastructure and adequate housing
- Residents in peri-urban IDP/returnee settlements have improved tenure security, access to basic service, infrastructure and shelter
- Municipalities, provinces, IDLG, Afghanistan Independent Land Authority (ARAZI), community based organisations (CBOs) and communities have improved capacity, coordination and commitment to local integration of areas with a high percentage of IDPs, returnees and other vulnerable households

This report documents the results of the first Resilience Index survey that was implemented under the auspices of the LIVE-UP project at the inception of project activities.



Picture 4: IDP children, D22, Kabul



# 03

## METHODOLOGY

The comprehensive Resilience Index (RI) quantitative survey was implemented in all LIVE-UP target areas. The RI includes multiple choice and close-ended questions, assessing basic living standards, earning potential, support networks and ability to cope with external shocks. A number of questions to gauge levels of household integration into the local area were also asked; including participation in local organisations, perceptions of neighbours, perceived tenure security and perceived involvement in local decision making. The RI was implemented in all households in project implementation sites, resulting in a total sample of 14,763 households/130,722 individuals between November 2015 and March 2016.

An additional baseline survey was conducted to determine levels of awareness and the perceptions of government officials towards the issue of displacement in Afghanistan. The results of the survey form a baseline against which to examine impacts of capacity building activities, and the effectiveness of the project as a whole in mainstreaming local integration as the preferred durable solution to displacement. The 'Government Perceptions' survey was conducted with 51 officials from ministries, line departments and municipalities with portfolios directly related to the displaced in target communities. Respondents included; representatives of the ARAZI, MoRR and provincial line departments, MUDA and provincial line departments, and public servants in the Kabul, Herat and Jalalabad municipalities.

### i. Presentation of the Sample

100% of households in target areas were surveyed, results can thus be considered fully representative of these areas. Some inferences are made to conditions of IDPs/returnees in other areas, however the sample is not intended to be representative of the displaced in the wider region or the country as a whole. Surveys were conducted with the family head, in cases where a dwelling was occupied by more than one family, the

survey was administered to each family head. In each of the three target provinces two implementation sites were chosen; one inner city location and one peri-urban location.

Province	Inner-city	Peri-urban
Kabul	District 13, Asiab Bini	District 22, Charmane Khossainhail
Herat	District 14	Maslakh IDP Settlement, Injil District
Nangarhar	Districts 1-5	Qasamabad Damankalil

Table 1: LIVEUP Implementation Sites

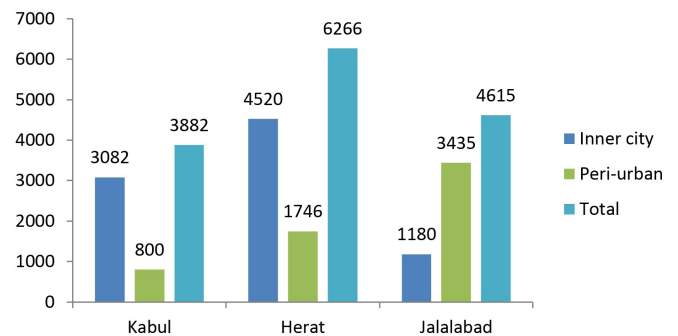


Figure 2: Overall Sample by location

The composition of target households reflects nationwide trends; relatively gender balanced with a significant youth bulge.

## ii. Migration Profile

Respondents were asked a series of questions to determine under what circumstances they came to be living in their current location. This information was used to classify respondents into one of four migratory groups;

- *Internally Displaced People (IDPs): defined as 'Persons or groups of persons who have been forced to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalised violence, violations of human rights or natural or human made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognised state border.'*<sup>15</sup>
- *Economic Migrants: for the purpose of this study are defined as 'Those who choose to move in order to improve their lives and living conditions, internationally or within a country but were not directly forced to relocate, by disaster or conflict.'*
- *Returnees: defined as 'Those who have gone through the process of return who were refugees in a foreign country and have returned to Afghanistan'*<sup>16</sup>
- *Host Community: 'A community that has IDP, returnee or migrant households living amongst non-migrant households.'*<sup>17</sup>

It is important to note that there is significant cross over between IDPs and economic migrants in Afghanistan; the latter of which may be moving to escape the long term or indirect manifestations of protracted conflict. In fact, it is often difficult or impossible to identify one sole motivation for a household moving locations. The term economic migrant has unfortunately come to function as a derogatory label, that implies at best an opportunist and at worst malevolent intentions to 'steal' jobs in a hosting area<sup>18</sup>. Whilst displaced households may have distinct needs, particularly in the first years of displacement, the term 'economic migrant' does not indicate a household that is less deserving of assistance or has less of a right to be present in a hosting area. Distinctions are not made in project activities, rather an 'area based approach' is employed, whereby interventions benefit IDPs/returnees, economic migrants and the host community in target areas.

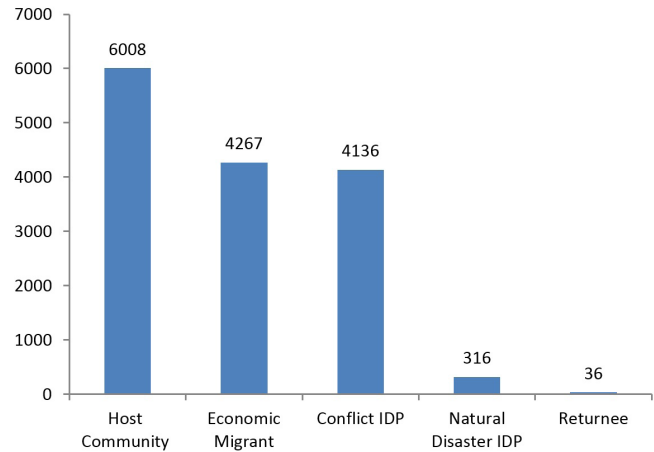


Figure 3: Overall Sample by Migration Status (households)

Given the risk of normative responses/respondents perceiving that future opportunities to receive assistance and/or their ability to remain in their current location may be affected by their responses, households were not asked to directly self-identify as one of the above groups. Rather household heads were asked a series of seven questions detailing their family's movements and motivations for moving, to identify which category best described their situation.

## iii. Resilience Index

In the context of this study, resilience is defined as *'the ability of households to keep with a certain level of well-being by withstanding shocks and stresses'*. The objective of the RI is to examine the core components that contribute to standard of living, and to predict the ability to cope with future shocks and stresses. It is intended to give a detailed picture of the impact of interventions on living conditions, whilst assisting with the targeting of future interventions.

To this end the RI examines five key components that contribute to household resilience:

- **Food Security:** including food consumption, dietary diversity, and household hunger; gauged by measuring the frequency with which households had access to key staples and how often coping mechanisms such as food substitution or skipping meals were required

<sup>15</sup>UN OCHA 2004 'Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement'

<sup>16</sup>Ibid

<sup>17</sup>UNHCR 2012 'IDPs in Host Families and Host Communities: Assistance for Hosting Arrangements'

<sup>18</sup>Althaus 2016 'The False Dichotomy between the Displaced and Economic Migrants'

- **Access to Basic Services:** including the proximity of health and education services, access to and quality of water, access to electricity, latrine type and accessibility
- **Social Safety Nets:** including the prior receipt of assistance from government, NGOs and private individuals and assistance in locating employment
- **Assets:** including housing, livestock, mobility and other durable household assets
- **Adaptive Capacity:** Including source of income, expenditure patterns, savings, debt and significant impediments to household resilience such as a drug addicted or disabled member.

The RI score is between 0 and 400 points, with a lower score indicating a more resilient household and a higher score indicating a less resilient household. In addition to the overall score the RI is divided into the above five dimensions, each consisting of several questions or sub-scores.

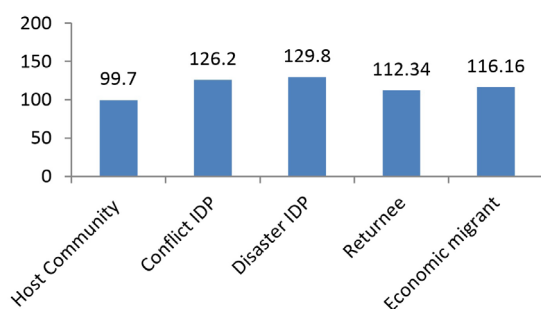
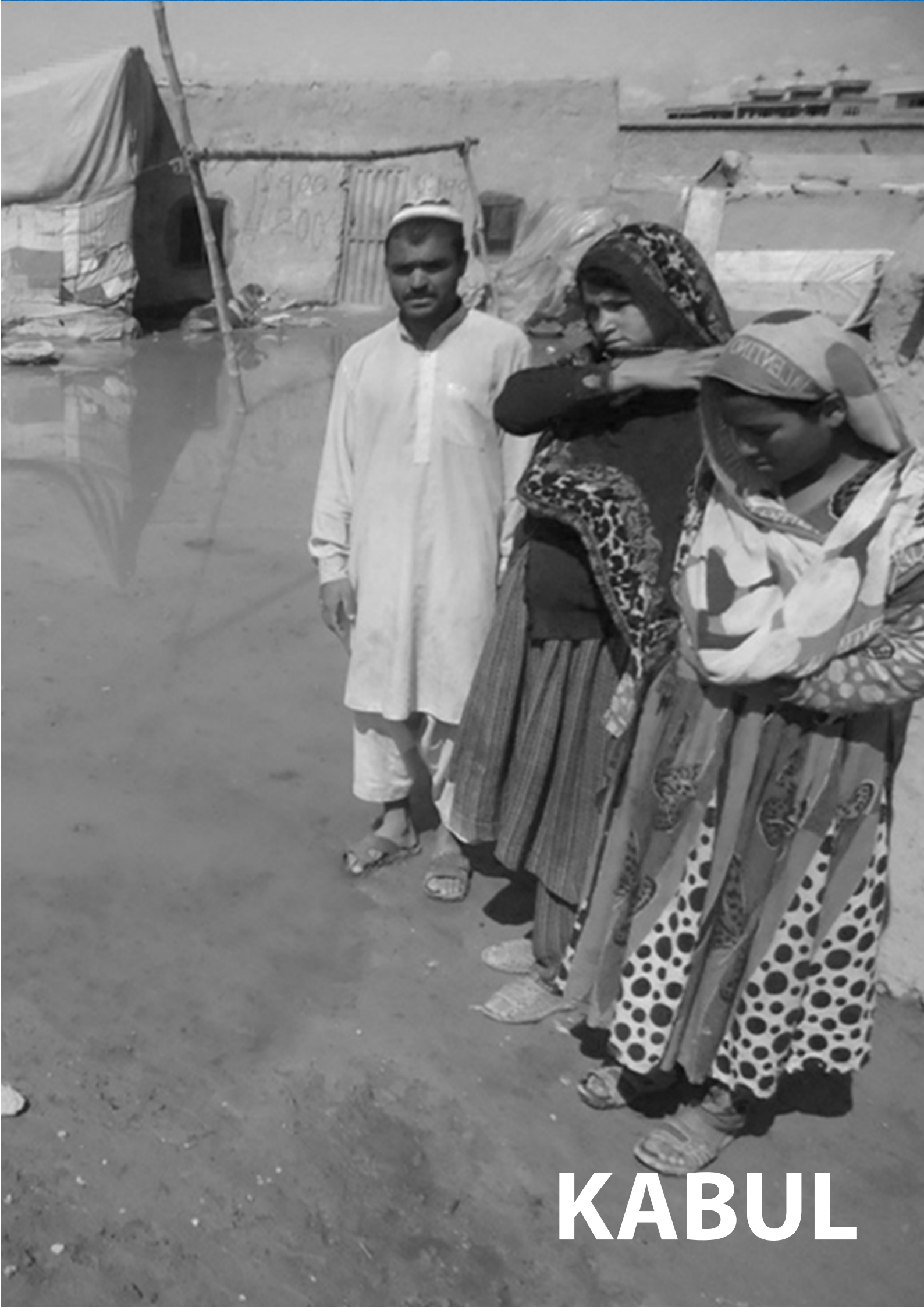


Figure 4: Average Resilience Index by Migration Status, Total Sample



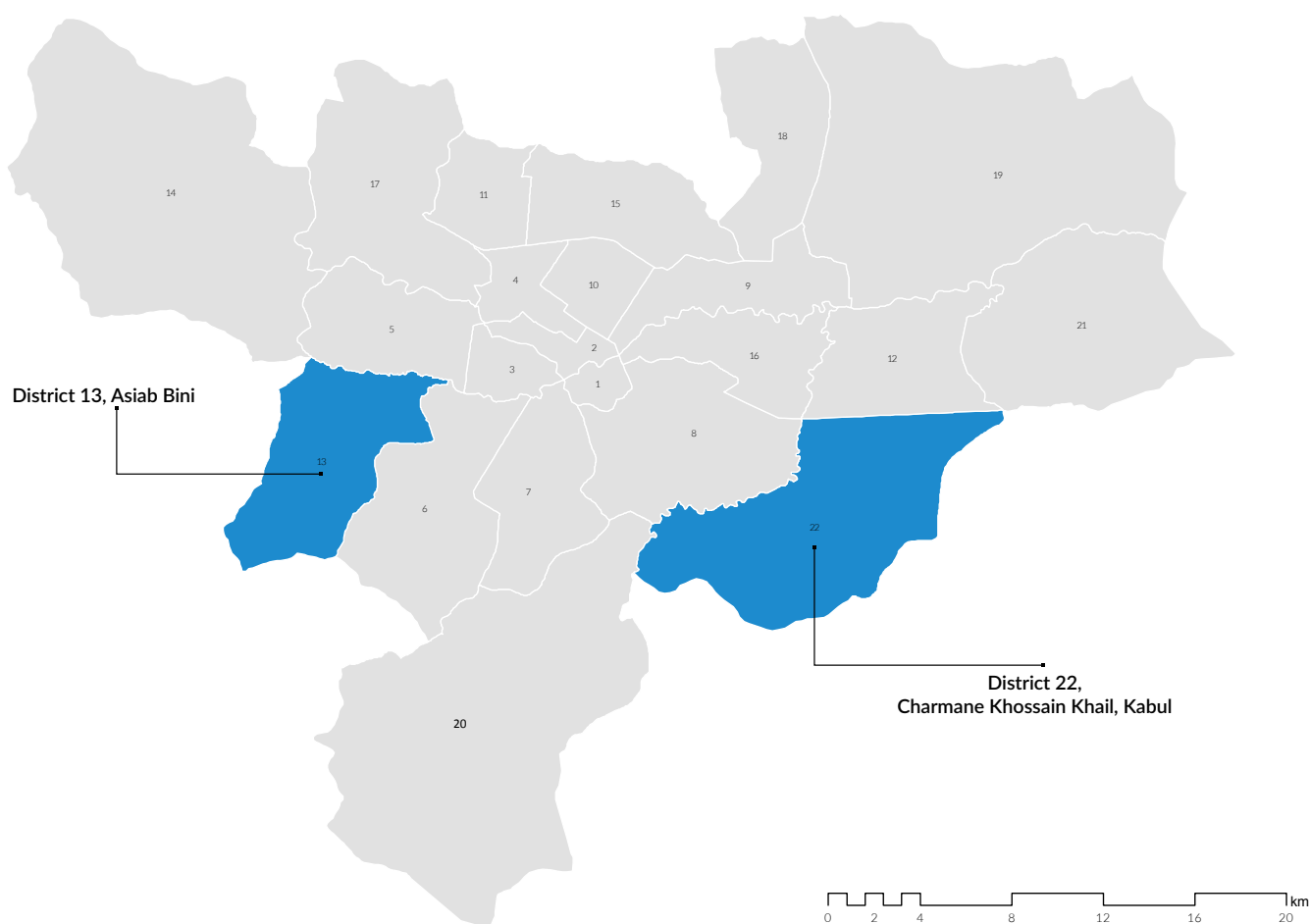




**KABUL**



Two implementation sites were chosen in Kabul Province; Inner-city Asiab Bini: District 13 and the peri-urban District 22: Charmane Hossain Khail. The findings of the RI for both are examined in detail on the following pages.



# A.

## Asiab Bini District 13 Kabul

### i. Key Findings

- *Approximately 50% of the residents of target households in Asiab Bini were found to have migrated there for economic reasons, whilst approximately 15% of households are conflict or disaster induced IDPs*
- *For IDP households, displacement is predominantly medium term; 56.6% of households are displaced between 6-15 years*
- *Opportunities to earn a livelihood are by far the most significant 'pull factor' for IDP and migrant households (approximately 75% of households), access to health and education services are also significant (approximately 35% of households)*
- *Lack of livelihoods are the most significant barrier to integration for both IDP and migrant households. IDP households have notably more difficulty in accessing adequate services (25% compared to 18.2% of migrant households)*
- *Local integration is the preferred durable solution for the overwhelming majority of IDP and migrant households in Asiab Bini. Of the small minority who report intending to leave, lack of shelter and land are the most commonly cited 'push factors'. Discrimination is not a significant factor in household decisions to leave*
- *Results of the RI are largely consistent between host community, migrant and IDP households. Host community households in Asiab Bini are among the least resilient of any host community group in LIVE-UP target communities*
- *Food insecurity was found to be prevalent; with 1123 households moderately food insecure and a further 343 households severely food insecure; with insufficient food consumption, poor dietary quality and diversity*
- *Access to basic services is mixed; the overwhelming majority of households utilise unimproved pit latrines, a lack of sewerage infrastructure results in effluent typically being discharged directly into the road reserve. 63 households have no access to latrines and resort to open defecation. The majority of households have access to water inside their compounds, of those who do not, 49 report spending more than 30 minutes per day collecting water. Virtually all roads in Asiab Bini are unpaved, presenting a significant impediment to mobility particularly in the winter months.*
- *Adequacy of shelter in Asiab bini is also mixed; dwellings are predominantly constructed of adobe mud bricks and concrete. An observational assessment found that approximately 45% of dwellings (n=1390) were in some state of disrepair, offering insufficient protection from the elements and/or vulnerable to weather events*
- *Rates of participation in community organisations are relatively low; with approximately 20% of household heads reporting participating on a regular basis. Cohesion and levels of trust in neighbours are high however, encompassing both host community and migrant/IDP households; approximately 75% of household heads reporting trusting their neighbours 'somewhat' or 'a lot'*
- *Levels of trust in the municipal government to deliver services are virtually non-existent; with approximately 90% of households reporting they trust the municipality 'not at all'*



Picture 5: Asiab Bini, PD 13, Kabul

## ii. Site Profile

Asiab bini, District 13, Kabul is located in the west of the metropolis, approximately 25 kilometres from the city centre. The site approximately 7.8ha, and is currently housing 3082 households/34,835 individuals.

Reflecting the wider Kabul metropolis, the population of Asiab Bini is relatively gender balanced with a significant youth bulge; approximately 50% of the population is under the age of 18.

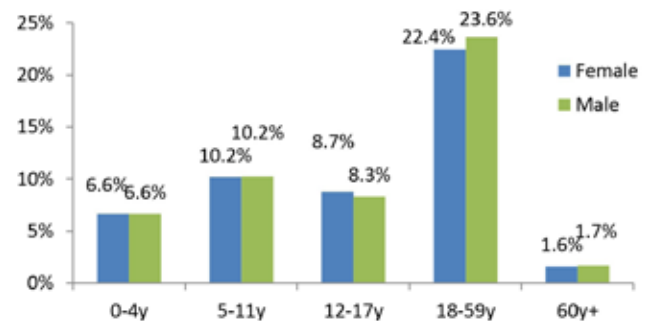


Figure 5: Household Composition: Asiab Bini, Kabul



Picture 6: Typical dwelling Conditions, Asiab Bini, Kabul

**ii. Migration Profile**

The majority of the occupants of Asiab Bini (50.9%) were found to have migrated there for economic reasons. The host community comprises approximately 35% of the population, whilst IDPs make up the remaining 15%. No returnee households were found to be present. For those conflict and disaster IDPs, displacement is predominantly medium term. The majority (56.6%) of IDPs have been displaced for more than 5 years whilst 10.8% reported being displaced for more than 15 years.

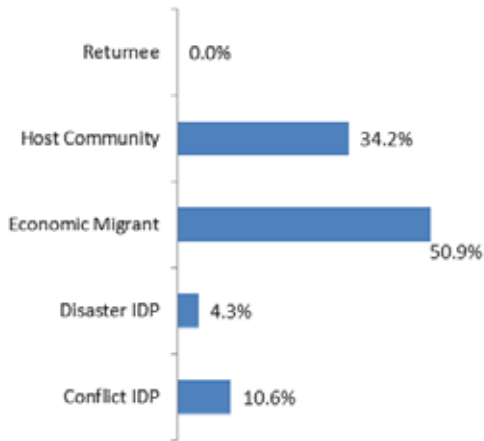


Figure 6: Migration Status, Asiab Bini, Kabul

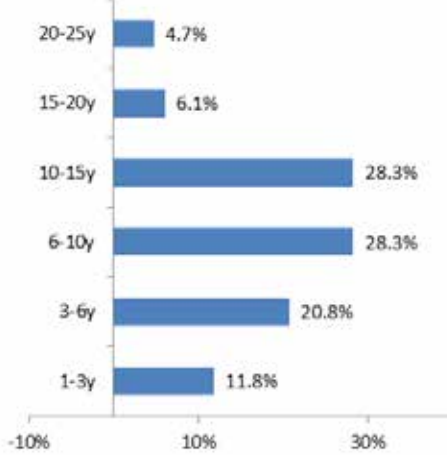


Figure 7: Length of Displacement: Asiab Bini, Kabul

The majority of migrant and IDP households originate from Wardak Province, with a significant portion from Bamyan. A smaller number of households also originate from Ghor and Daykundi Province.

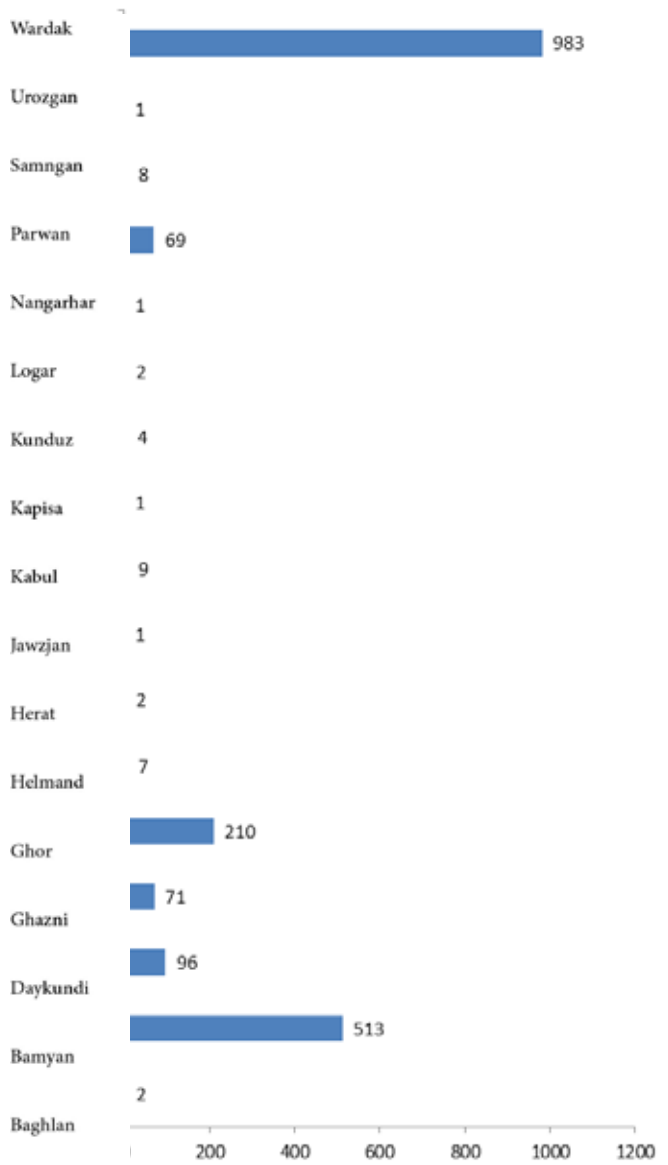


Figure 8: Province of Origin: Migrants & Displaced People: Asiab Bini, Kabul (Households)



Picture 7: Informal Housing Asiab Bini, Kabul

Migrants and displaced households report the presence of opportunities to earn a livelihood as by far the strongest 'pull factor' of Asiab Bini (76.3% of households). The presence of relatives was also a determining factor (41% of households). Access to services such as health and education were also prominent (34.9% of households respectively). The opportunity to receive assistance from government or other sources was not a significant pull factor.

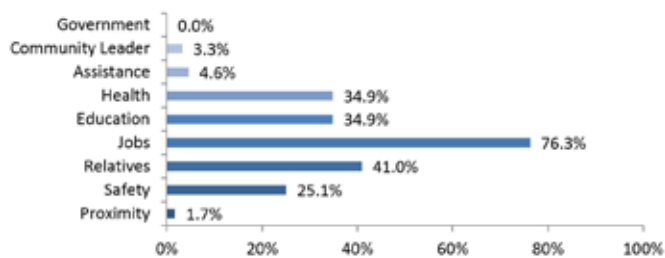


Figure 9: Pull Factors; Migrants & Displaced People: Asiab Bini, Kabul

Despite the availability of jobs being the most significant pull factor, migrants and IDP households still face significant difficulties in accessing such. Lack of livelihoods was reported as the most significant barrier to new arrivals integrating in Asiab Bini among both migrant and IDP households (53% and 60% of households respectively). Not being able to enrol children in school was also a pervasive issue, reported by approximately 28% of both migrant and IDP households. Lack of services was also reported as a significant issue by 18.2% of economic migrant households and 25% of IDP households, suggesting that the latter group has notably more difficulty in this regard.

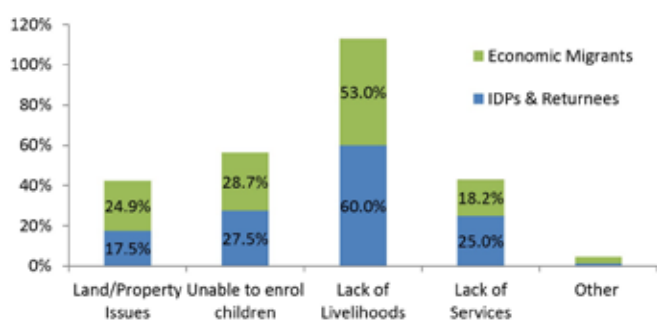


Figure 10: Barriers to Integration: Migrants & Displaced People: Asiab Bini, Kabul

#### iv. Future Intentions

The overwhelming majority of migrant and IDP households intend to stay in Asiab Bini (91.2% and 95.1% respectively). When asked what is their preferred durable solution regardless of their future intentions 97.3% of migrant households and 97% of IDP households report that they wish to stay and integrate locally, indicating that not all of those who intend to leave are doing so voluntarily.

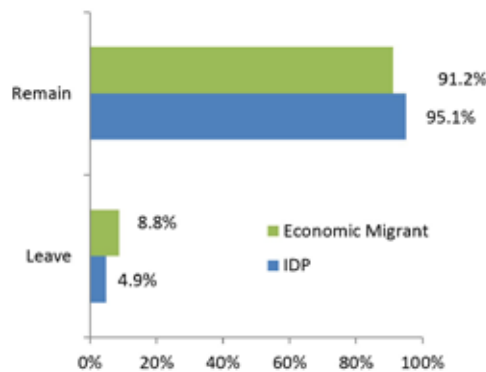


Figure 11: Movement Intentions, Asiab Bini, Kabul

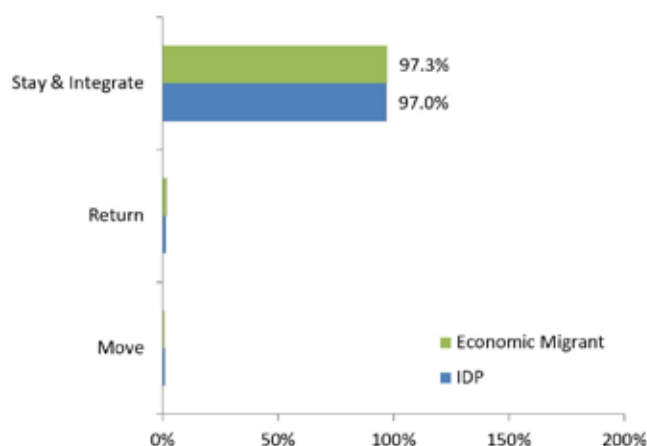


Figure 12: Preferred Durable Solution: Asiab Bini, Kabul

Of the minority of households who indicate intentions to leave, lack of shelter and lack of land are the most prominent 'push factors'. A small number of households indicate a lack of livelihoods as motivating a decision to leave. Discrimination/hostility from the host community is not a push factor for a significant number of households. Of the migrant and IDP households in Asiab Bini, 172 households reported being evicted at some point. The most common reasons for eviction were inability to pay rent and pressure from the local Shura.

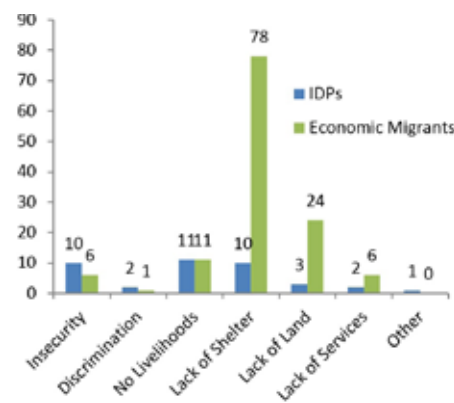


Figure 13: Evictees (Households): Asiab Bini, Kabul

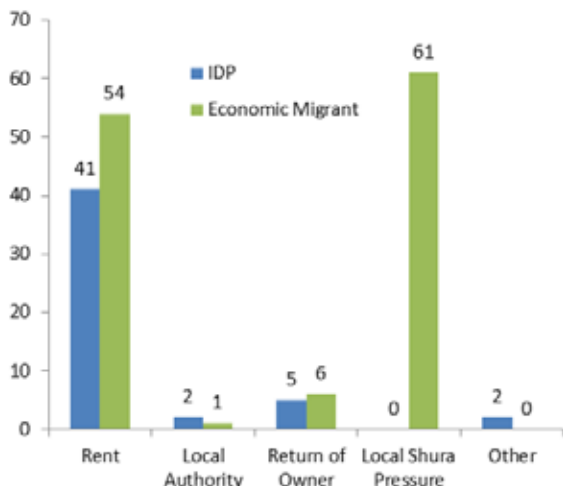


Figure 14: Reasons for Leaving (Households), Asiab Bini, Kabul

#### v. Resilience Index

Results of the RI show comparable levels of resilience and standards of living between IDPs, migrants and the host community in Asiab Bini. Average RI scores are largely consistent with averages obtained from the wider sample. The notable exception is the host community, with an average resilience index of 119 compared to 99.7 of the total sample, indicating a markedly less resilient host community, on par with economic migrants to the area.

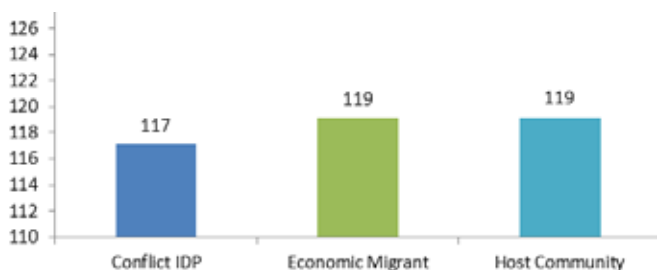


Figure 15: Average Resilience Index by Migration Status: Asiab Bini, Kabul

Examination of the different dimensions of the RI shows that migrants, IDPs and the host community have comparable access to services, social safety nets and adaptive capacity. Economic migrant households however tend to have lower levels of durable asset ownership.

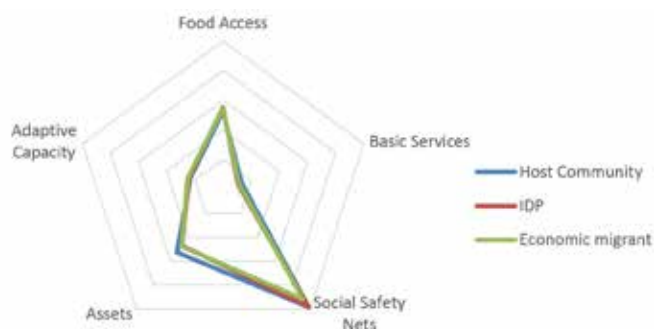


Figure 16: Resilience Index Dimensions by Migration Status: Asiab Bini, Kabul

#### vi. Food Security

Findings showed pervasive food insecurity in Asiab Bini. Overall the majority of households (n=2248) are either mildly or moderately food insecure, whilst 343 households are severely food insecure. Economic migrants and host community households are the most likely to be food secure, however there is significant variance within these groups; a significant number of households in each were found to be severely food insecure (n=144, n=110 respectively).

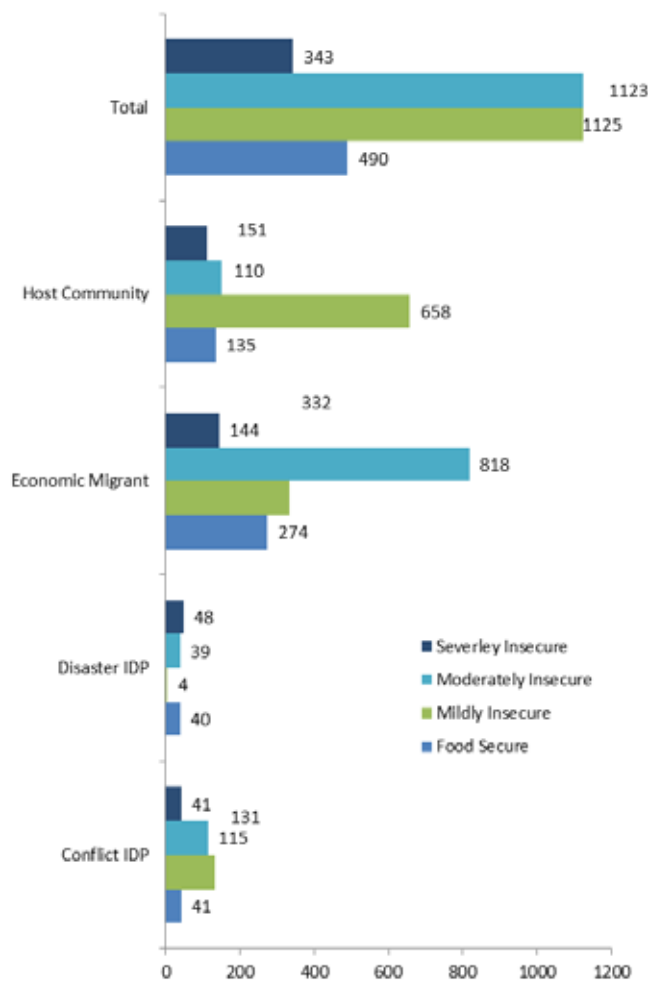


Figure 17: Food Security by Migration Status: Asiab Bini, Kabul (Households)

#### vii. Access to Services

Virtually all households (96%) have access to electricity, those who do not tended to be either IDPs or economic migrants. Those newly arrived households reported lengthy delays (of up to several years) in securing a connection to the electricity grid. Non possession of a taskeera was another reported impediment to accessing electricity. The majority of households use a traditional pit latrine. A lack of sewerage infrastructure however means that effluent is typically discharged directly into the road reserve. 63 households have no access to latrines and must resort to open defecation.

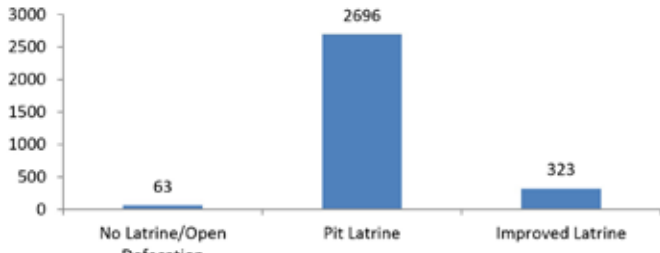


Figure 18: Latrine Type: Asiab Bini, Kabul

Virtually all households have access to water inside their compound. For those who do not, 49 households reported that water collection took more than 30 minutes. Virtually all respondents in Asiab Bini reported that water was clean and they drink it directly from the source without filtering.

Despite the central location of Asiab Bini, the majority of households report having to travel more than 30 minutes to access a health facility. 613 households report that there are no health facilities in the vicinity that they are able to access.

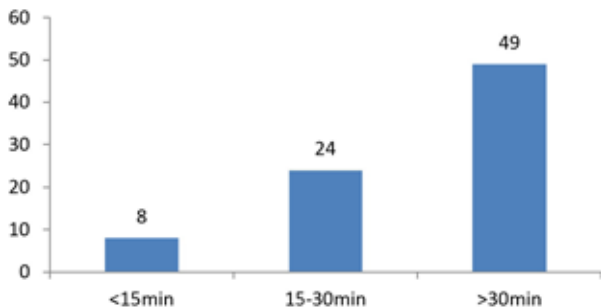


Figure 19: Time Required for Water Collection (Households): Asiab Bini, Kabul

### viii. Employment & Household Expenditure

The majority (57%) of household heads in Asiab Bini are engaged in daily wage labour or domestic work, both can be considered insecure and inconsistent employment. 30.5% of household heads report being engaged in other forms of employment, anecdotal evidence suggests that this is less rather than more secure occupations; such as drivers, street vendors, shopkeepers etc.

Food represents a significant household expenditure, with 46% of households reporting dedicating more than half of their income to this expense. Heating was another significant expense. Reflecting the central location of Asiab Bini and proximity to livelihood opportunities offered by the informal economy in Kabul city, transport does not represent a significant expense for a large proportion of households.

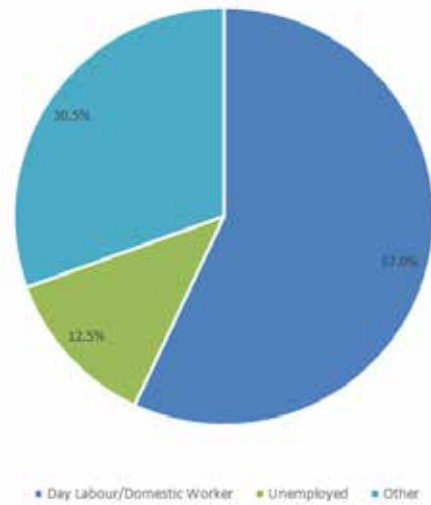


Figure 20: Source of Income, Asiab Bini, Kabul

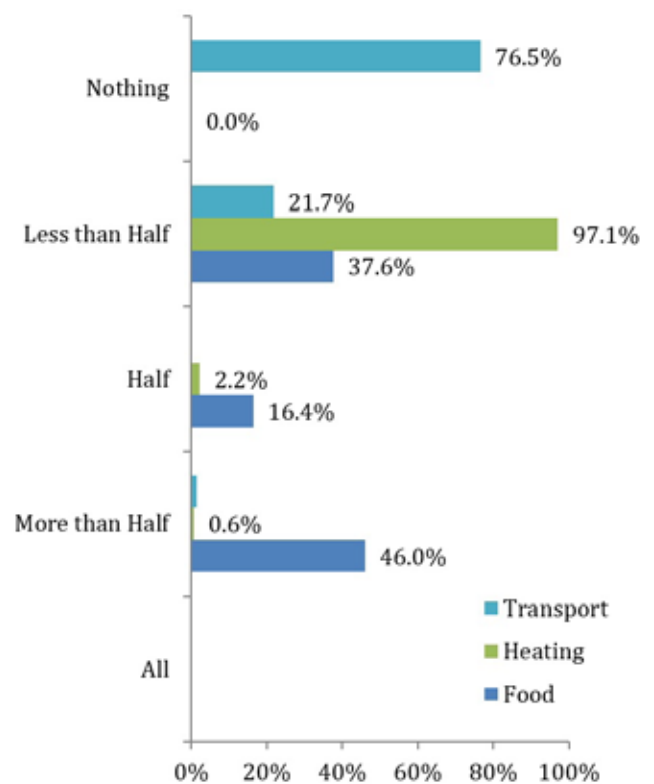


Figure 21: Most Significant Expenditure by Proportion of Income: Asiab Bini, Kabul

### ix. Land, Housing & Documentation

The majority of households in Asiab Bini report owning their house (70%) whilst a significant portion rent (26%), only 18 households report sharing their dwelling with one or more family. Of those households that report having a deed for the land they occupy, 253 households report having some form of informal deed or transaction record, whilst 79 households report having a formal deed issued by the court.

Dwellings in Asiab Bini are predominantly adobe mud brick, concrete or a combination of the two. An observational assessment found that approximately 45% of dwellings (n=1390) were in some state of disrepair, offering insufficient protection from the elements and/or vulnerable to weather events.

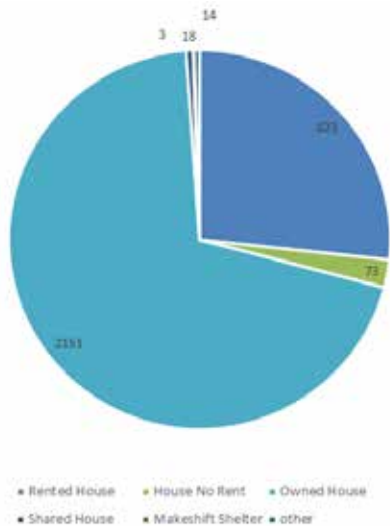


Figure 22: Dwelling Type (Households), District 13, Kabul

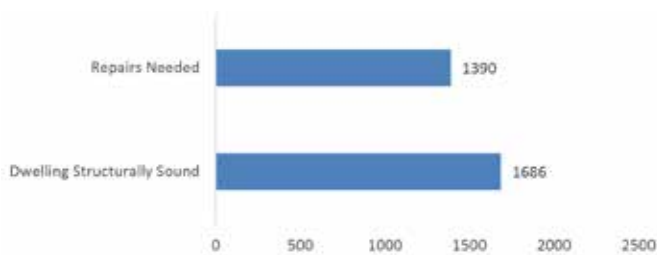


Figure 23: Observational Assessment of Dwelling Quality: Asiab Bini, Kabul

Safayi fee notebooks are not widespread, with only 25% of households reporting possessing one. Of those households, only 2 reported paying safayi fees annually (25 and 35 AFN per year respectively). Safayi fee payment is thus essentially non-existent in Asiab Bini. Virtually all household heads possess a taskeera.

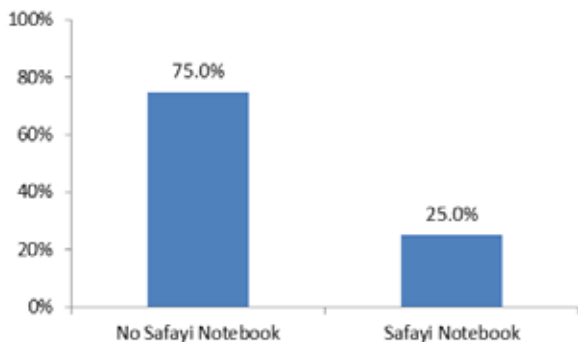


Figure 24: Safayi Tax Notebook Ownership, Asiab Bini, Kabul

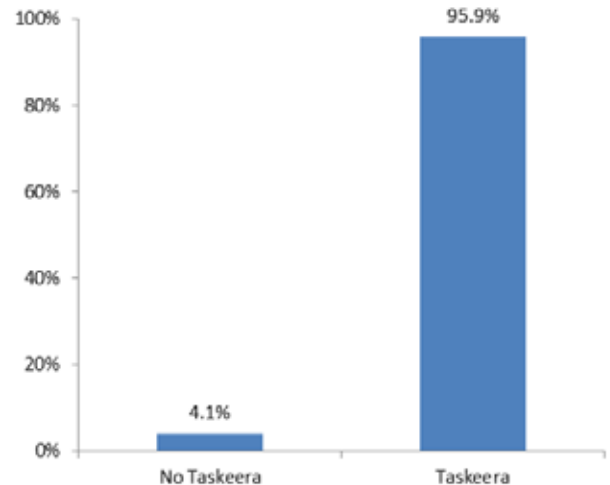


Figure 25: Possession of Taskeera: Asiab Bini, Kabul

#### x. Social Cohesion & Integration

Rates of participation in community organisations are relatively low, with 20.3% of household heads reporting participating in some organised activity on a regular basis. Despite this there are widespread positive perceptions of community organisations; with 95.5% of residents perceiving organisations as 'somewhat strong'.

Virtually all respondents reported that if they had an issue they would seek help within their community. The vast majority of households also reported meeting their neighbours on at least a weekly basis.

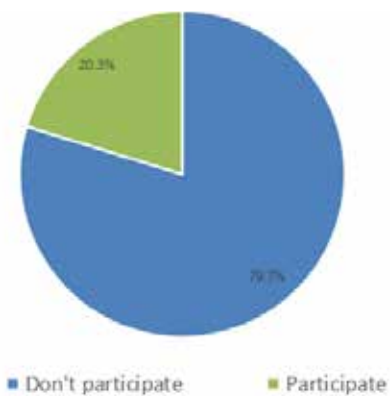


Figure 26: Perceived Strength of Community Organisations: Asiab Bini, Kabul

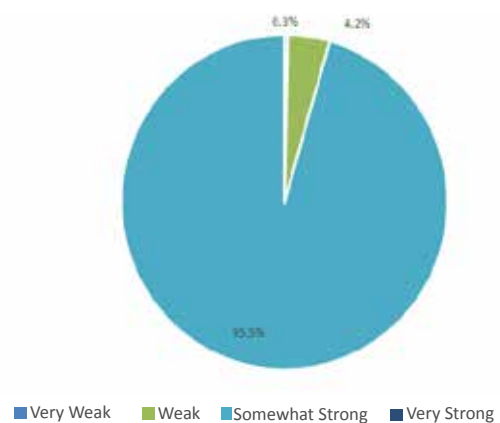


Figure 27: Participation in Community Organisation, Asiab Bini, Kabul



Cohesion and levels of trust in neighbours is varied; 37.6% of residents report trusting their neighbours a lot whilst 25.7% report trusting their neighbours very little.

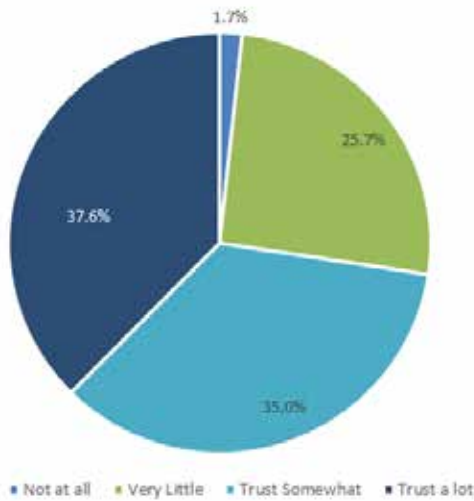


Figure 28: Levels of Trust in Neighbours: Asiab Bini, Kabul

Perceptions of involvement in local decision making are modest; 51.4% of respondents report feeling 'somewhat' involved, while approximately 30% of residents feel they are involved 'very little'. Approximately 75% of residents report perceiving their tenure security to be either 'secure' or 'very secure'. 158 households reported perceiving that their tenure was 'not at all' secure, this group was predominantly comprised of economic migrant households.

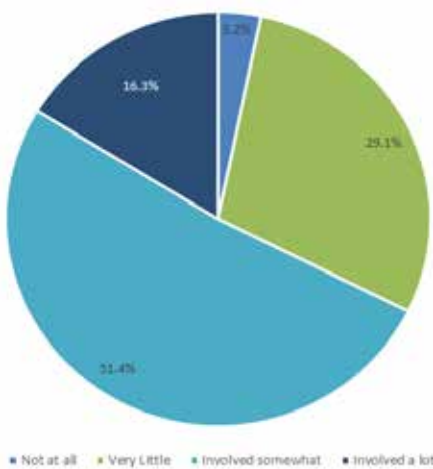


Figure 29 : Perceived Involvement in Local Decision Making, Asiab Bini, Kabul

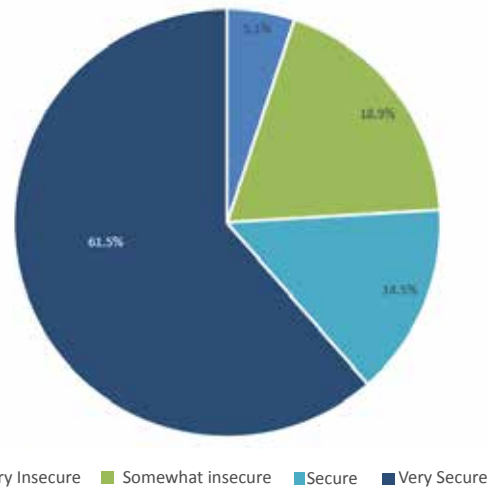
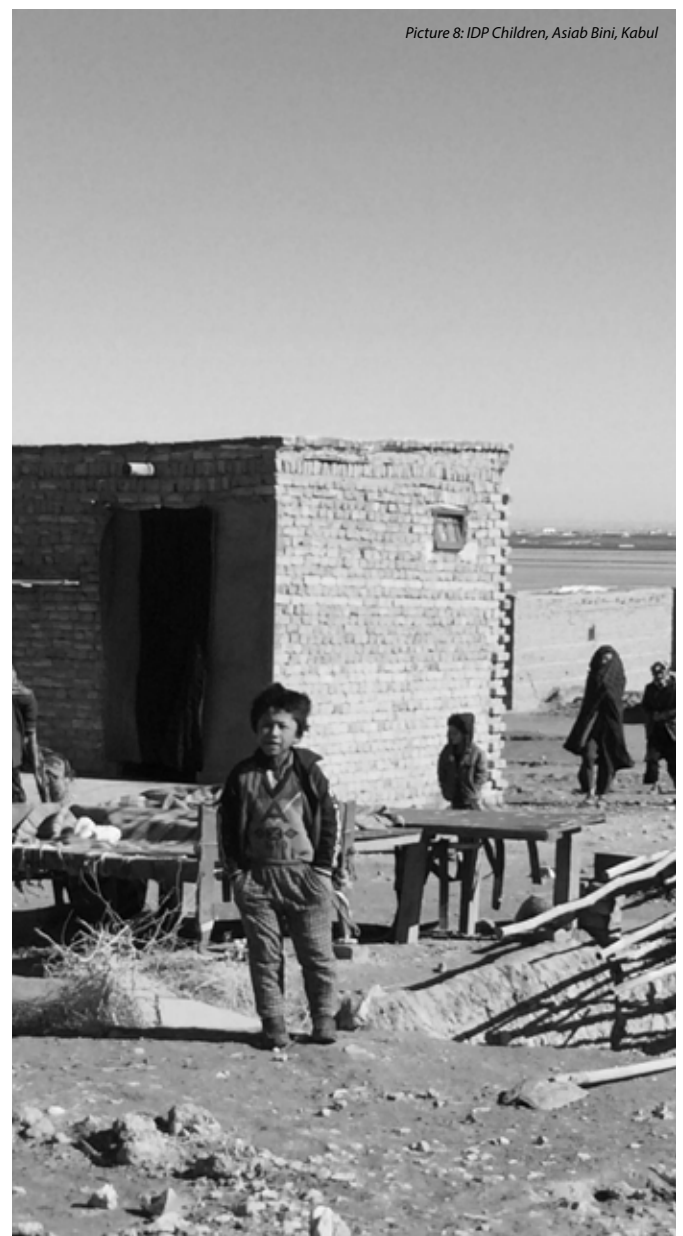


Figure 30: Perceived Tenure Security: Asiab Bini, Kabul



Picture 8: IDP Children, Asiab Bini, Kabul

xi. Perceptions of Government

Levels of trust in the municipal government to provide services are virtually non-existent, with almost 90% of residents reporting that they trust the municipality 'not at all'. Levels of trust in the national government are more varied, with approximately 40% of residents reporting that they trust the government 'a lot' or 'somewhat'.

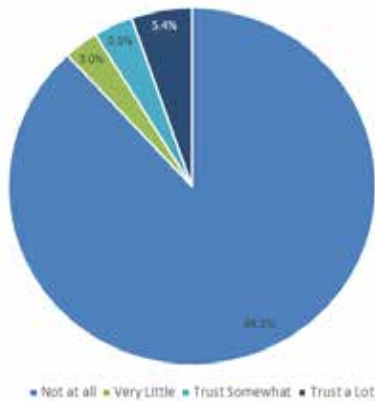


Figure 31: Trust in Municipality to Provide Services, : Asiab Bini, Kabul

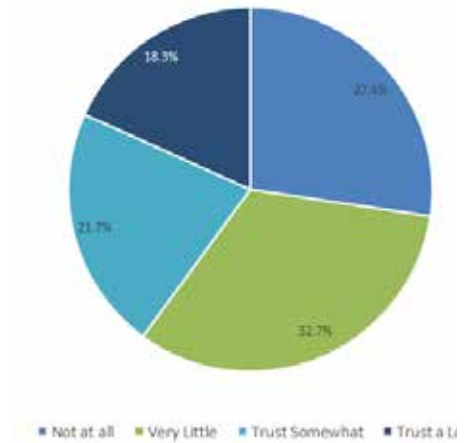


Figure 32: Trust in National Government: Asiab Bini, Kabul

Perceptions of the local economy are not favourable; there is widespread agreement that the economy is worse now than in previous years. In relation to other areas perceptions are mixed, 53.1% of households feel that the local economy is worse than other areas, whilst 41% feel that it is the same.



Picture 9: IDP Children, Asiab Bini, Kabul



# B.

## Charmane Khossain Khail

### District 22

### Kabul

#### i. Key Findings

- *Approximately 70% of the occupants of Charmane Khossain Khail are conflict IDPs, predominantly originating from Kunduz, Nagarhar and Paktya*
- *The majority of IDPs are recently displaced; 82% of households within the last two years*
- *Safety is the most significant 'pull factor' influencing the decision to locate in Charmane Khossain Khail, followed by opportunities to earn a livelihood*
- *Virtually all households report land/property issues are the most significant barriers to integration. Despite anecdotal evidence of very low rates of enrolment of children in local schools this is not seen as a significant issue, indicative perhaps of differing priorities during the first years of displacement*
- *Virtually all residents live in tents, mud brick dwellings or a combination of both materials. An observational survey of dwellings indicates that virtually 100% are in various states of disrepair, offering poor protection from the elements and highly susceptible to weather events*
- *Local integration is the preferred durable solution of 100% of the residents of Charmane Khossain Khail. Despite this, a small minority indicate an intention to leave, these households tend to be economic migrants and cite a lack of livelihood opportunities as the major 'push factor'*
- *Food insecurity is a pervasive issue in District 22, with 95% of households found to be either mildly or moderately insecure. 42 households-predominantly IDPs-were found to be severely insecure*
- *Access to services is very poor, with approximately 47% of households having no access to a latrine and having to resort to open defecation, whilst approximately 50% of households use an unimproved pit latrine. Virtually no households have access to electricity. Access to water is a significant issue; all but two households rely on communal water points, with approximately 90% of households reporting that collection requires more than 30 minutes a day. Anecdotal evidence suggests that during times of high demand, waiting times can last up to several hours. All roads are unpaved, representing a significant impediment to mobility especially in the winter months. The site is low lying and flood prone, in lieu of stormwater drainage infrastructure, excess surface tends to remain on site for extended periods of time and stagnate*
- *Levels of community participation and social cohesion are extremely low, with virtually all households reporting that they do not trust their neighbours at all, and do not participate in organised community activities*
- *Trust in the municipality to provide services is virtually non-existent, as such no households report paying safayi fee.*



Picture 10: Charmane Khossain Khail, Kabul

## ii. Site Profile

Charmane Khossain Khail is located in District 22, approximately 13km East of Kabul city centre. The site is approximately 21.3ha and currently hosts 800 households/4038 individuals. The site became known as a significant IDP hosting location within the last three years. The area is low lying and flood prone. Soils have a high clay content and allow for a very low level of water penetration. In winter months stagnant pools of water can remain on site for weeks at a time, these pools are susceptible to faecal and other contamination, leading to significant issues of public health.

Assistance from government or other actors on site has been largely restricted, as part of a government effort to discourage permanent settlement and encourage return. Assistance that has been permitted on site is typically restricted to temporary, humanitarian interventions such as winterisation. There is a lack of interaction between the IDPs and migrants and the host community, the latter of which has a significantly higher standard of living.

The population of Charmane Khossain Khail is relatively gender balanced, with a slightly higher proportion of females and a sizeable youth bulge; with 59.5% of the total population below the age of 18.



Picture 11: Typical dwelling conditions: Charmane Khossain Khail, Kabul

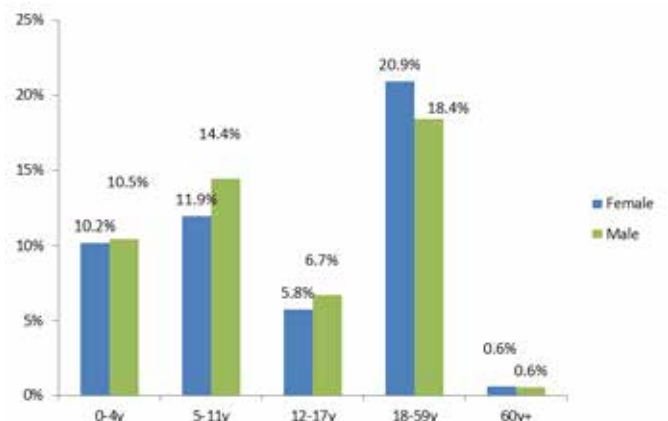


Figure 33: Household Composition: Charmane Khossain Khail, Kabul

## ii. Migration Profile

Approximately 70% of the households in Charmane Khossain Khail are conflict IDPs, whilst 14% are economic migrants. Approximately 17% of households were identified as the host community, however it is likely that this figure was influenced by normative responses.

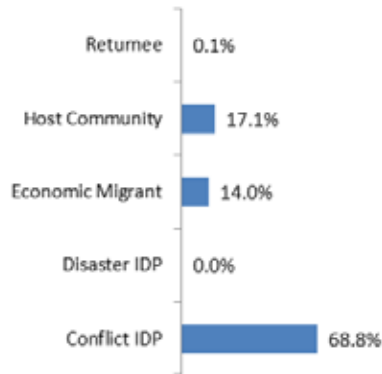


Figure 34: Migration Status: District 22, Kabul

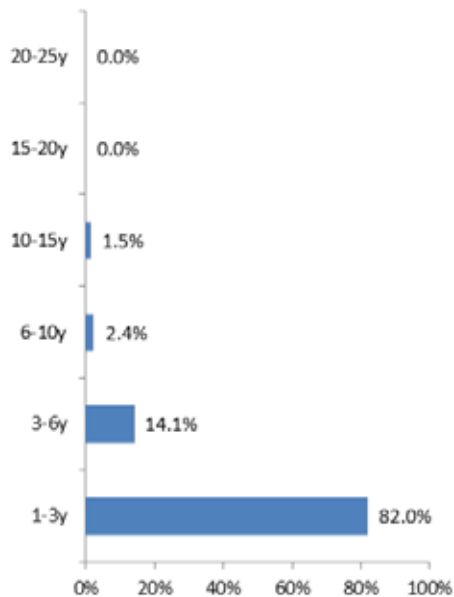


Figure 35: Length of Displacement; Conflict IDPs: Charmane Khossain Khail, Kabul

IDPs in Charmane Khossain Khail predominantly originate from Kunduz province. Sizeable numbers of households also originate from Nangarhar, Paktya and Logar.

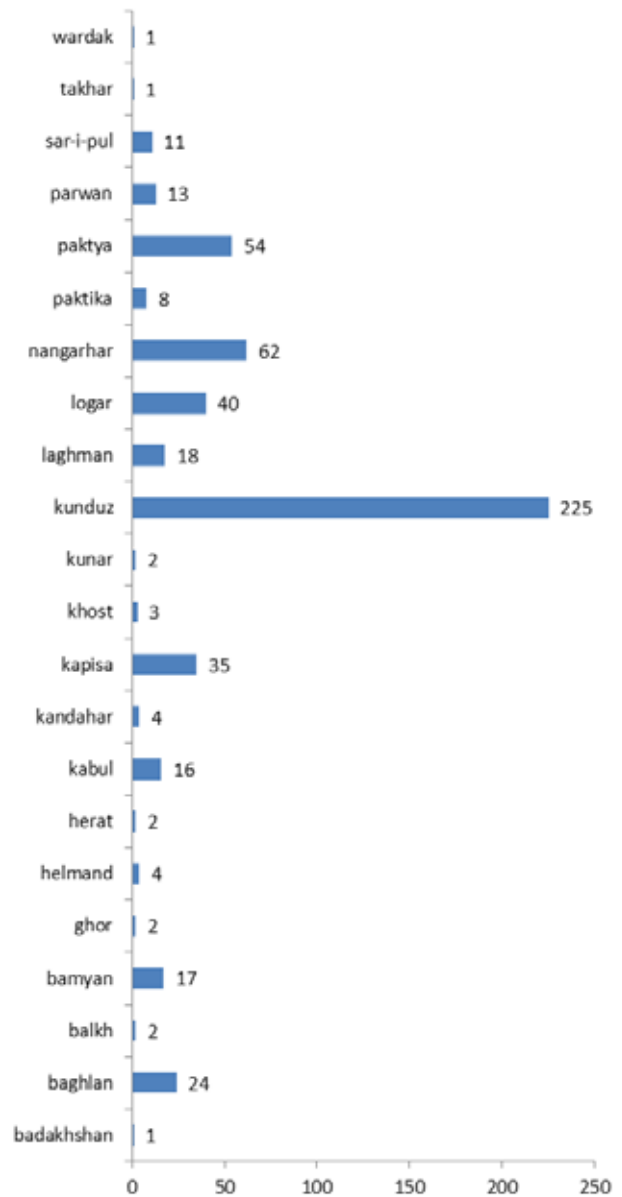


Figure 36: Province of Origin; Migrants & Displaced People: Charmane Khossain Khail, Kabul



Picture 12: Informal housing in disrepair, Charmane Khossain Khail

Consistent with the high proportion of IDPs, safety was found to be the most significant pull factor of Charmane Khossain Khail; with approximately 90% of households reporting that this was the determining factor in their decision to locate here. Approximately 43% of households also cited opportunities to earn a livelihood as a significant pull factor.

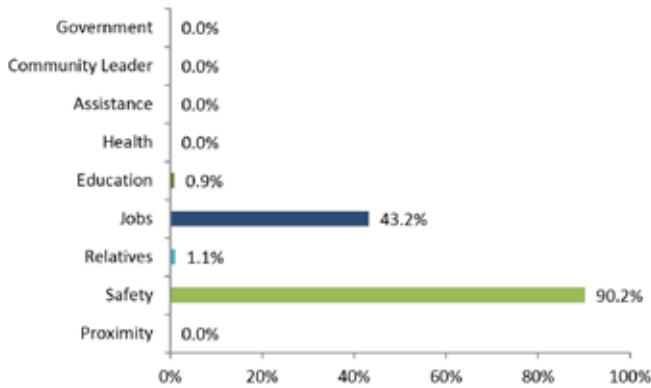


Figure 37: Pull Factors, IDPs & Returnees: Charmane Khossain Khail, Kabul

Virtually all migrants and IDP households report land/property issues as their most significant barriers to integration. Despite anecdotal evidence of very low enrolment rates of children in local schools, this is not seen as a significant issue; reflective perhaps of differences in priorities in the initial years of displacement or a low cultural value placed on education. Anecdotal evidence indicates that a large proportion of children in Charmane Khossain Khail are occupied in the local informal sector, in occupations such as waste picking/recycling.

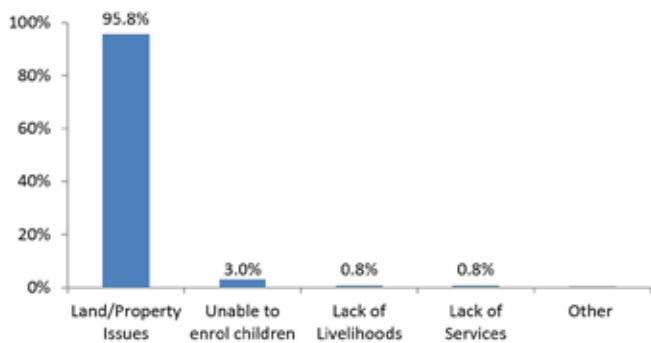


Figure 38: Barriers to Integration: District 22, Kabul

#### iv. Future Intentions

All of the migrants and IDP households indicated that their preferred durable solution is to stay and integrate locally. Despite this, a small proportion (8.8%) of economic migrant households report intending to leave, among those households, a lack of shelter was cited as the most significant 'push factor'. No residents in Charmane Khossain Khail report having been evicted in the past.

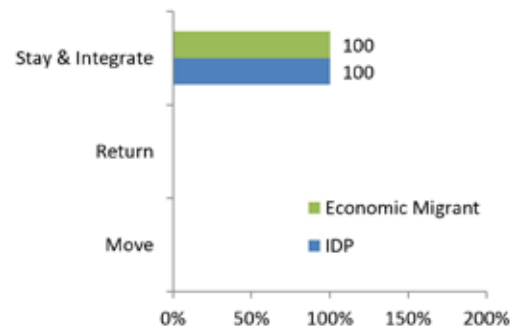


Figure 39: Preferred Durable Solution, Charmane Khossain Khail, Kabul

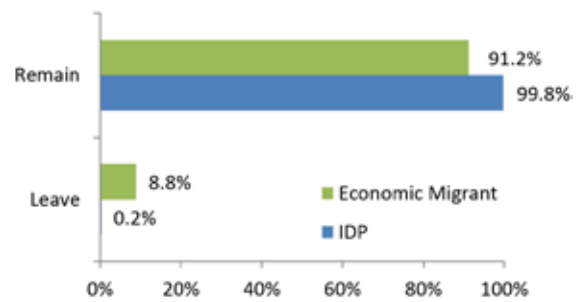


Figure 40: Movement Intentions, District 22, Kabul

#### v. Resilience Index

Results of the Resilience Index show that migration status has little or no bearing on levels of resilience in Charmane Khossain Khail. Living conditions and levels of resilience among IDP, migrant and host community households are among the lowest in the total sample.

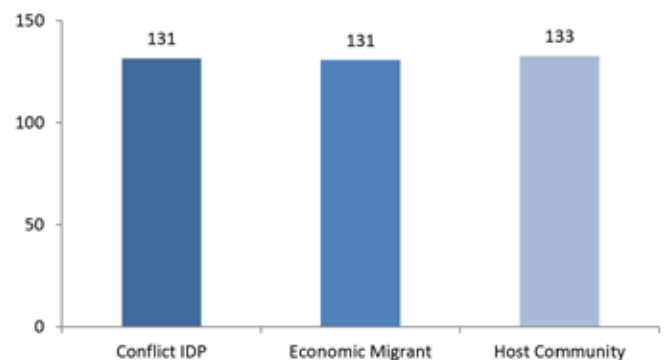


Figure 41: Average Resilience Index by Migration Status: District 22, Kabul

Examination of the different dimensions of the RI shows that host community, IDP and migrant households have comparable issues of food access. Economic migrants are notably worse off in terms of access to social safety nets, stemming perhaps from issues obtaining a taskeera in Kabul. Migrant households however have comparatively less issues in accessing basic services.

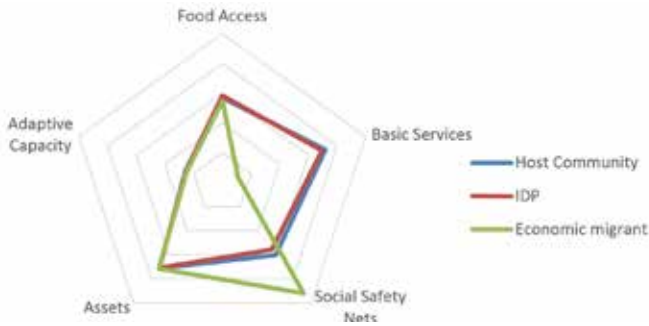


Figure 42: Resilience Index Dimensions by Migration Status: Charmane Khossain Khail, Kabul

### vi. Food Security

Findings showed pervasive food insecurity in Charmane Khossain Khail. Overall only one household was found to be food secure. The majority of households (n=757) were found to be either mildly or moderately insecure, whilst 42 households were found to be severely insecure. Conflict IDP households were the most likely to be food insecure.

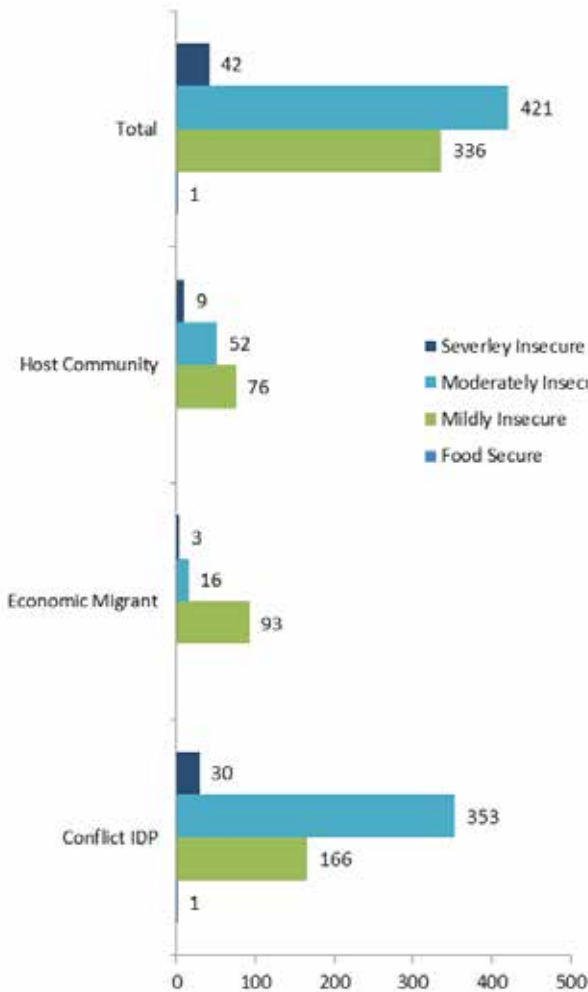


Figure 43: Food Security by Migration Status: Charmane Khossain Khail, Kabul

### vii. Access to Services

Access to basic services in Charmane Khossain Khail is very poor; approximately 47% of households have no latrine and resort to open defecation, whilst approximately 50% have an unimproved pit latrine. Pit latrines are emptied/serviced by hand and refuse utilised as fertiliser in local agricultural areas. The lack of sewerage infrastructure/adequate protection around leaching pits is an issue however, as groundwater as well as stagnant pools of stormwater that form on site during winter months are vulnerable to faecal contamination.

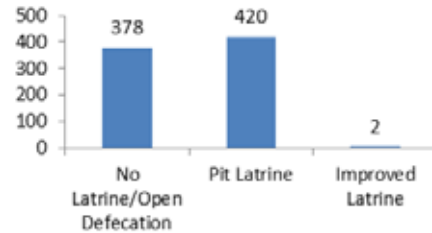


Figure 44: Latrine Type: Charmane Khossain Khail, Kabul

Access to water was found to be a significant issue for residents of Charmane Khossain Khail. All but two households reported having water access outside of their compound. Of those, the overwhelming majority (n=700) reported spending more than 30 mins per day collecting water. Anecdotal evidence suggests that during times of peak demand, waiting times can extend up to several hours. The majority of households report water quality is not an issue and drink from the source without treatment.

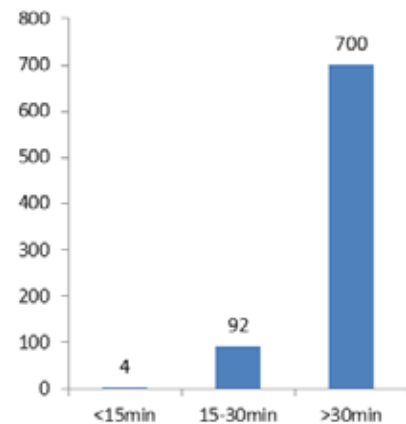


Figure 45: Water Collection Time, Charmane Khossain Khail, Kabul

No households have access to the city electricity grid. A small number of houses own their own or share ownership in a diesel generator, primarily used for lighting and to power electric fans during the summer months. All of the roads in Charmane Khossain Khail are ungraded and unpaved, causing a significant impediment to mobility, particularly in the winter months. Virtually all households report having to travel more than 30 minutes to reach a health facility that is within their means to access.



### viii. Employment & Household Expenditure

The overwhelming majority of household heads in Charmane Khossain Khail (85.9%) are engaged in daily wage labour or other insecure forms of employment. 8.4% of household heads report being unemployed. Food and heating were found to be the most significant household expenditures. Whilst a small proportion of households (6.3%) report spending more than half of their income on transport, this was not a significant expense for the majority, suggesting household heads are predominantly employed in the local area.

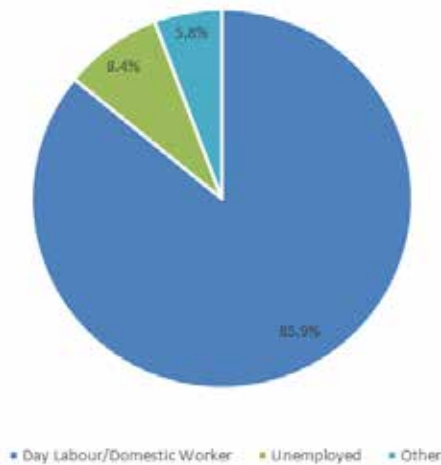


Figure 46: Source of Income, Charmane Khossain Khail, Kabul

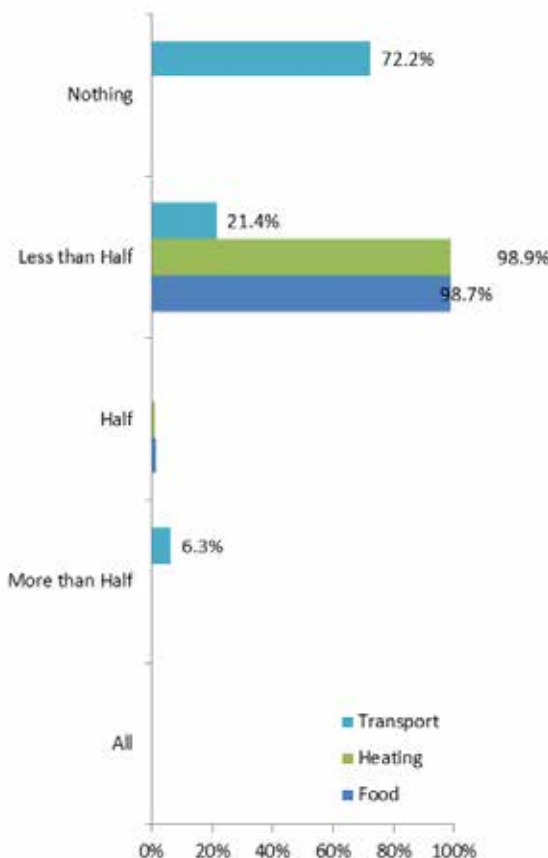


Figure 47: Most Significant Expenditure by Proportion of Income: Charmane Khossain Khail, Kabul

### ix. Land, Housing & Documentation

The majority of occupants of Charmane Khossain Khail live in tents, or makeshift dwellings constructed of some combination of adobe mud bricks and tarpaulin sheeting, concrete is rare. An observational survey of dwelling quality indicates that virtually all dwellings are not structurally sound and in need of repairs. Dwellings offer very little shelter from the elements; extreme cold in winter presents a significant danger to public health. Humanitarian winterization assistance, distributing food and non-food items (primarily fuel, clothing & blankets) is essential each winter, and cases of death from exposure are reported every year<sup>19</sup>. Makeshift dwellings are also very susceptible to weather events; heavy rains typically result in flooding, widespread destruction of property and in some cases displacement.

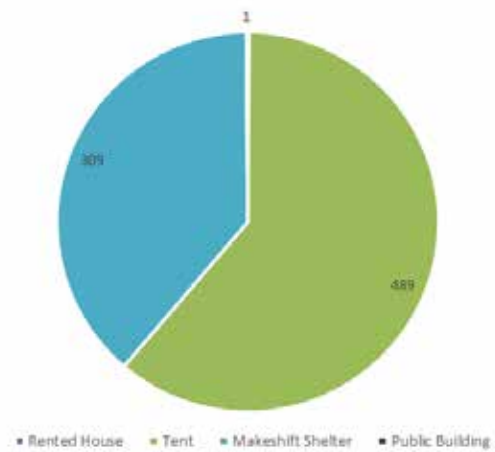


Figure 48: Dwelling Type: Charmane Khossain Khail, Kabul

Only two households reported having a safayi tax notebook, no households report paying tax to Kabul Municipality. The majority of household heads (62%) report having a taskeera, however anecdotal evidence suggests that lack of taskeera among other household members (predominantly women and children) is a pervasive issue.

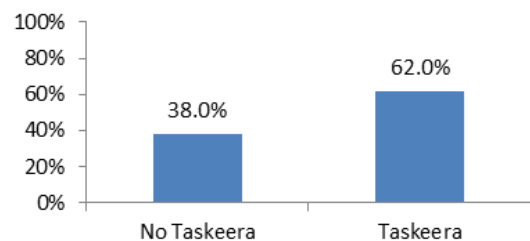


Figure 49: Taskeera Possession: Charmane Khossain Khail, Kabul

<sup>19</sup>Kabul Informal Settlements Taskforce 2016 'Winter Assistance in the Kabul Informal Settlements Winter 2015/2016'

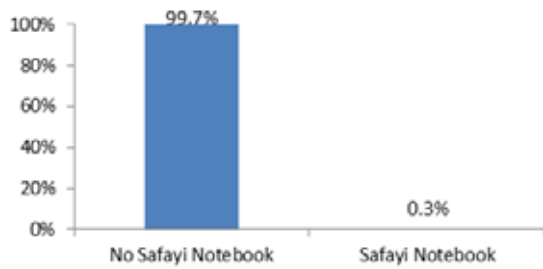


Figure 50: Safayi Notebook, Charmane Khossain Khail, Kabul

#### x. Social Cohesion & Integration

Rates of participation in community organisations are extremely low; with 6.9% of households reporting participating in some organised activity. The perceived strength of community organisations is also very low, with 100% of respondents reporting that organisations are 'weak'.

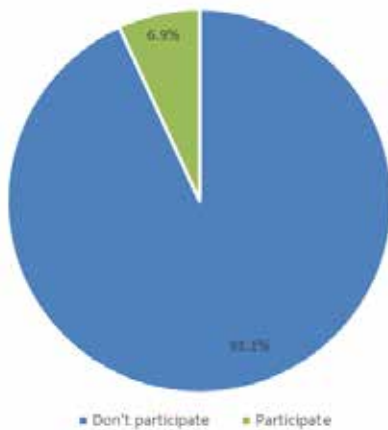


Figure 51: Participation in Community Organisations, Charmane Khossain Khail, Kabul

Both levels of trust in neighbours and perceived level of involvement in local decision-making are virtually non-existent; 96.5% of households report trusting their neighbours 'very little', whilst 96% of households perceive being involved in local decision making 'very little'. Whilst no households report having been evicted, perceptions of tenure security are mixed; with approximately 50% of households perceiving that they are 'somewhat insecure' and 50% perceiving that they are 'secure'.

Perceptions of the local economy are very negative; all but one household perceives that the economy is both worse than other areas and worse than in previous years.

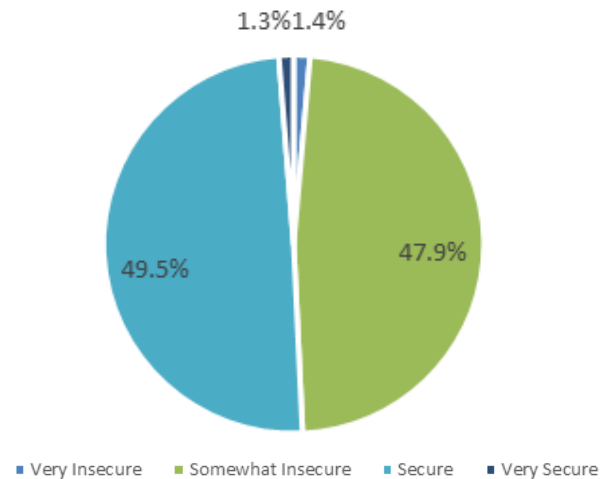


Figure 52: Perceived Tenure Security: Charmane Khossain Khail, Kabul

#### xi. Perceptions of Government

Levels of trust in the municipality to deliver services are virtually non-existent; with 98.4% of households reporting not trusting the municipality 'at all'. Perceptions of the national government are marginally more favourable; with 83.5% of households reporting trusting the government 'very little', and 15.3% reporting trusting the government 'not at all'.

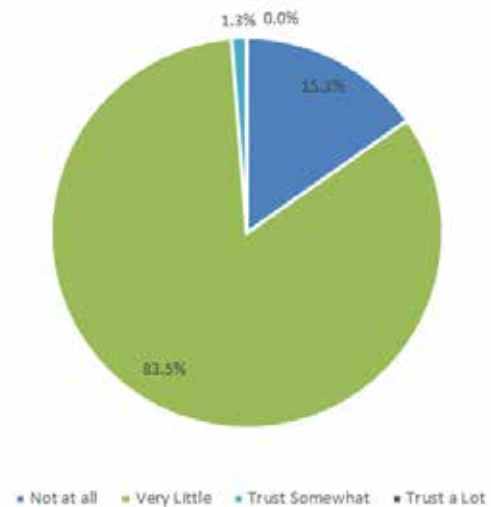


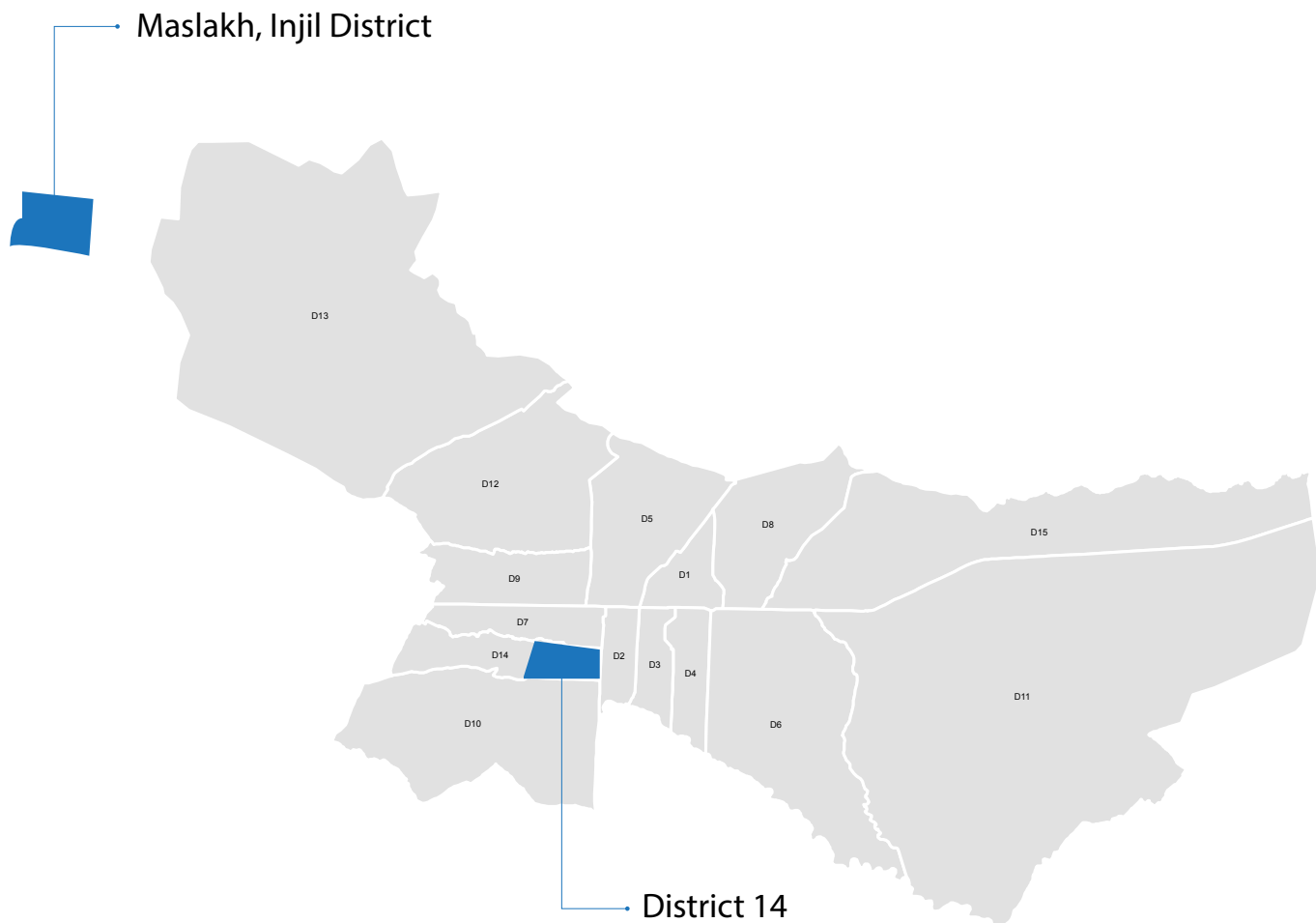
Figure 53: Levels of Trust in National Government: Charmane Khossain Khail, Kabul





**HERAT**

Two implementation sites were chosen in Herat Province; Inner-city District 14 and the peri-urban Maslakh IDP Settlement, Injil District. The findings of the resilience index for both are examined in detail on the following pages.



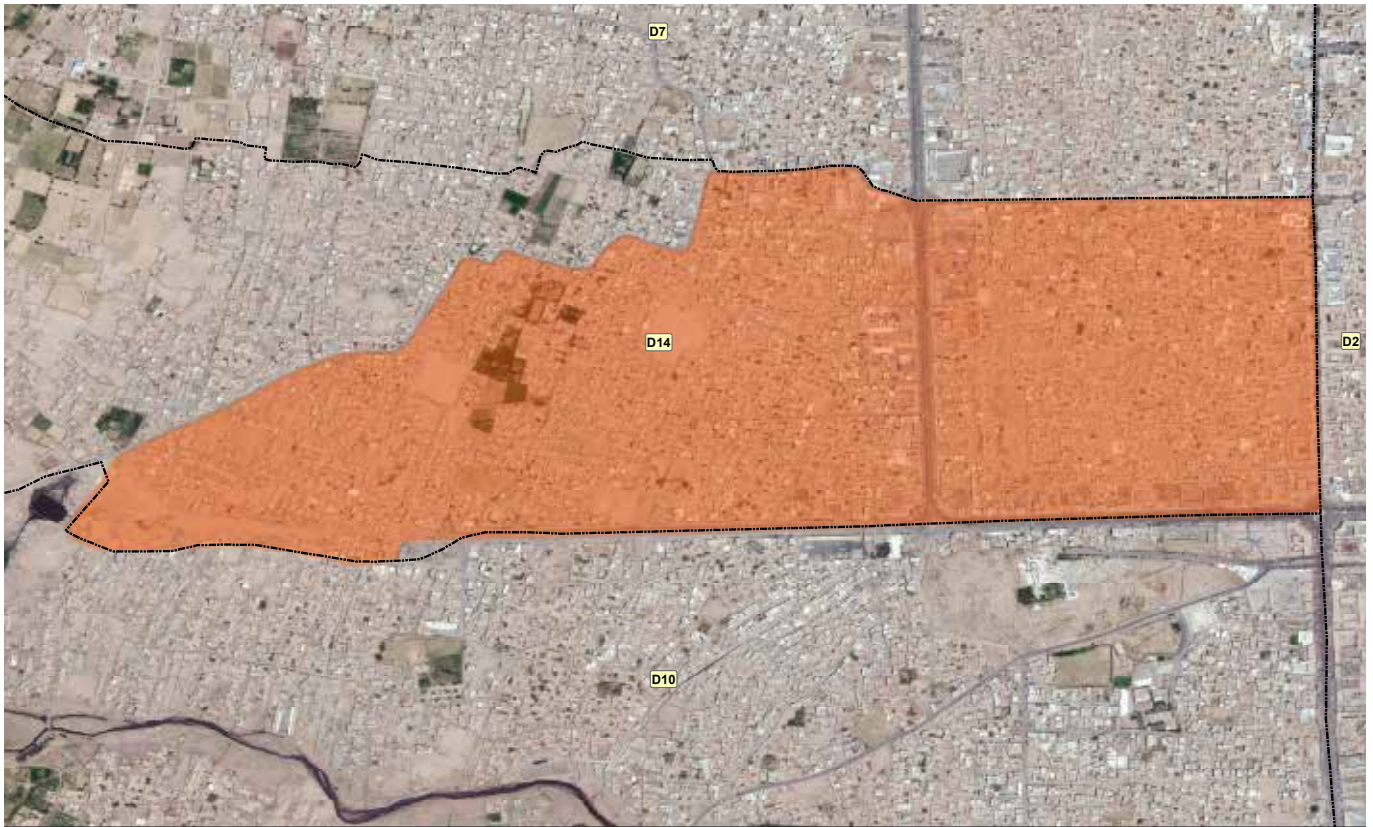
# A.

## District 14

### Herat

#### i. Key Findings

- 26.2% of the residents of the target area in District 14 are identified as economic migrants, whilst 8.3% are conflict IDPs, the remainder identify as the host community
- For IDP households, length of displacement is varied, 32% of households report being long term displaced (>20 years), whilst 19.1% of IDPs households were displaced in the last three years
- For migrants and IDP households the 'pull factors' of the target area in District 14 are varied; livelihood opportunities are the most significant factor (72.7% of households), safety is also prominent (67% of households), whilst the availability of health and education services is also significant (33.8% and 33.3% respectively). The presence of government or other assistance is not a significant pull factor.
- Lack of opportunities to earn a livelihood is the most significant barrier to integration for both migrant and IDP households. 21.5% of economic migrant households report not being able to enrol children in local schools as a significant issue. Land and property issues are also a significant impediment for both groups.
- Local integration is the preferred durable solution for virtually all migrant and IDP households (97.2% and 95.3% of households respectively)
- Of those households that indicate a desire to leave, inability to pay rent is cited as the most common 'push factor'. Discrimination/hostility from the host community is not a significant push factor in District 14.
- Standards of living and levels of resilience are relatively high in the context of target communities; despite this food insecurity is still prevalent in District 14; with 2300 households either mildly or moderately insecure. 533 households in District 14 were found to be severely food insecure
- Approximately 60% of the roads in District 14 are unpaved, whilst 37.5% are paved but in a state of disrepair, hampering mobility particularly in the winter months
- An observational survey of dwellings indicates that approximately 50% of dwellings (n=2200) are not structurally sound/of a sufficient quality to provide adequate protection from the elements
- The majority of households (3090) have access to an improved latrine. 1412 households use a traditional pit latrine whilst 18 households must resort to open defecation
- Rates of safayi fee payment are high; with a majority (n=3663) reporting paying the fee, at an average rate of 95 AFN per year. Despite this, confidence in the municipality to provide services is very low; approximately 85% of households trust the municipality 'very little' or 'not at all'



Picture 13: District 14, Herat

## ii. Site Profile

The target area of District 14 is located in the West of Herat Municipality, approximately four km from Herat City centre. The site is approximately 136.9ha and currently hosts 4,520 households/34,835 individuals. In keeping with the national trend, the population of the target area is virtually gender balanced with a significant youth bulge; 53.9% of the population under the age of 18.



Figure 54: Household Composition: District 14, Herat



Picture 14: Typical Dwellings & Streetscape: District 14, Herat

## ii. Migration Profile

The majority of the residents of the target area of District 14 are identified as the host community (64.1% of households), with a significant portion of economic migrants (26.2% of households). 8.3% of the target area District 14 households are identified as IDPs. For IDP households, the length of displacement is varied, approximately 20% were displaced within the last two years, whilst 32% report being displaced between 20 – 25 years.

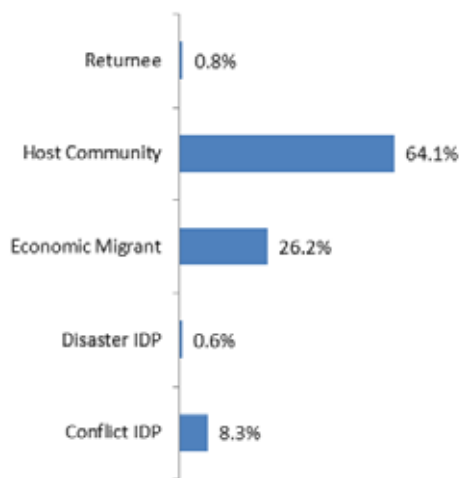


Figure 55: Migration Status, Length of Displacement, District 14, Herat

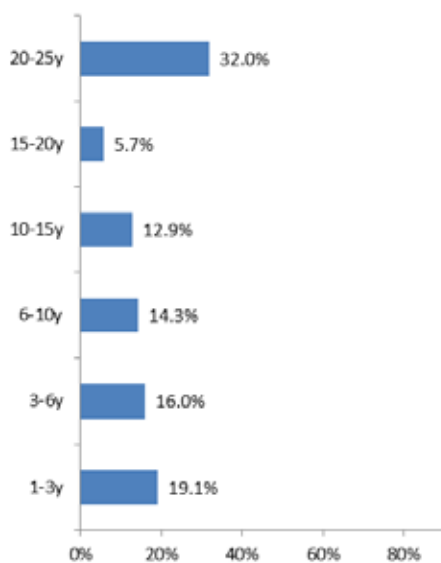


Figure 56: Conflict & Disaster IDPs, District 14, Herat

IDP households predominantly originate from Farah Province, with a number from Badghis and Kandahar.

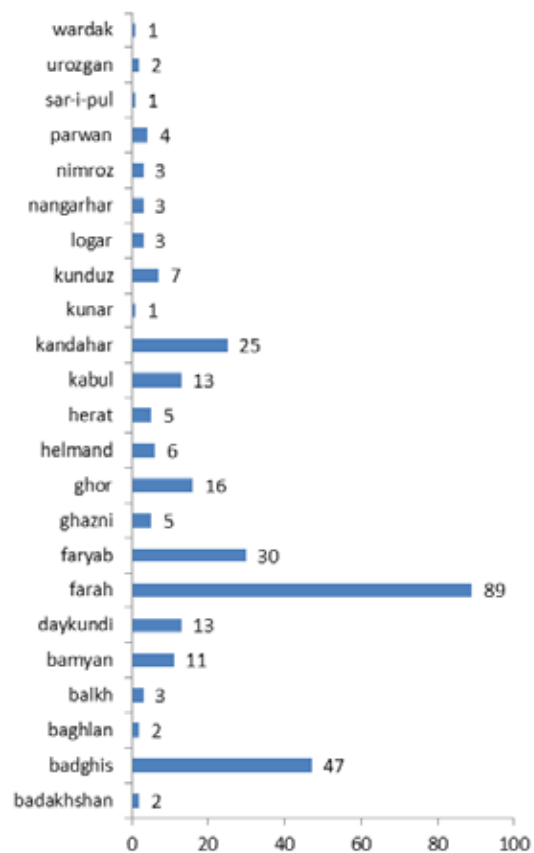


Figure 57: Province of Origin, IDPs & Migrants: District 14, Herat

For migrants and IDP households, the 'pull factors' of the target area are varied. The presence of opportunities to earn a livelihood is the most significant factor (72.7% of households). 67% of households indicated that safety was a determining factor in their location in the target area of District 14, indicating that these concerns are not limited to IDP households. The availability of health and education services is also significant (33.3% and 38.5% of households respectively). The presence of government or other assistance is not a significant pull factor.

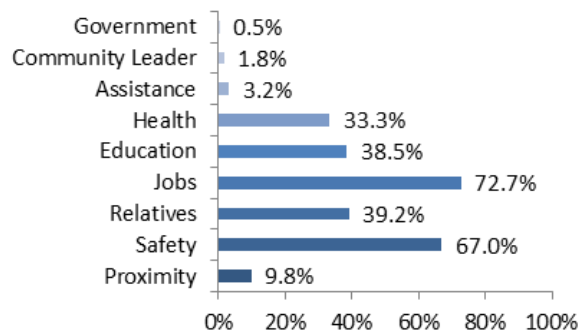


Figure 58: Pull Factors for IDP & Migrant Households, District 14, Herat



Lack of opportunities to earn a livelihood is the most significant barrier to integration for migrant households and IDPs (76.4% and 71.4% of households respectively). Lack of services is also seen as a significant issue, slightly more so by IDP households than migrants (60.7% and 54.1% of households respectively). Land and property issues are also significant for both groups. Inability to enrol children in school was seen as a significant issue by economic migrants (21.5%) of households, notably less so by IDP households (6%), reflecting perhaps the different priorities of the two groups, the former of which tends to be better established.

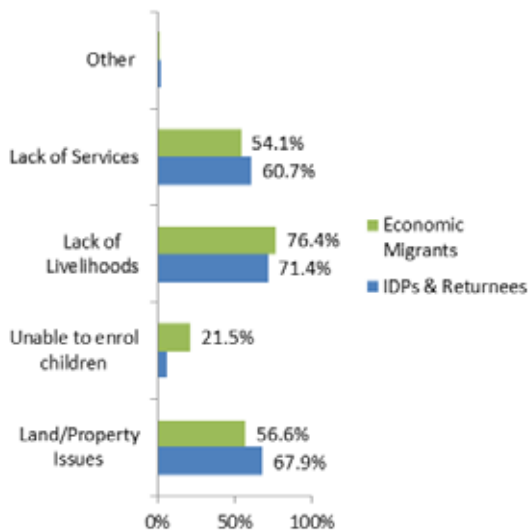


Figure 59: Barriers to Integration, IDPs & Migrants: District 22, Herat

#### iv. Future Intentions

97.2% and 95.3% of Economic migrant and IDP households respectively report that their preferred durable solution is to remain in the target area in District 14 and integrate. Despite this, 8.8% of migrant and 6.3% of IDP households indicate intending to leave.

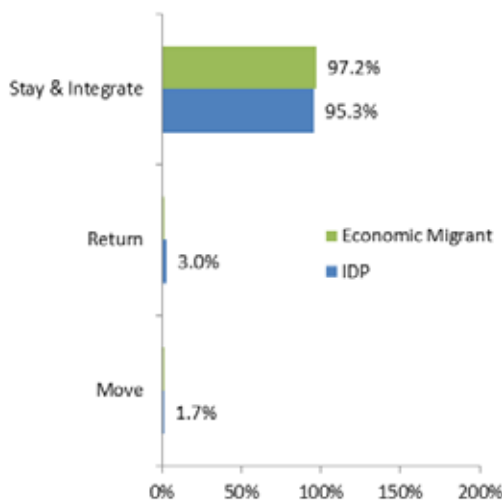


Figure 60: Preferred Durable Solution, IDPs & Migrants: District 22, Herat

Of those households that intend to leave, the most common 'push factors' are lack of land and shelter. A small number of both migrant and IDP households

also report discrimination as a determining factor in their decision to leave the target area. A total of 257 households—predominantly economic migrants—report having been evicted at some point, of those, inability to pay rent was the most common reason for eviction.

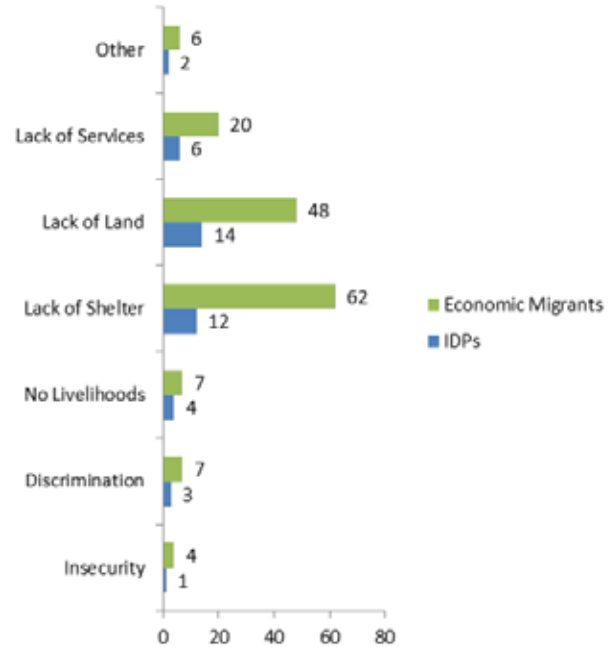


Figure 61: Reasons for Leaving, IDPs & Migrant Households; District 14, Herat

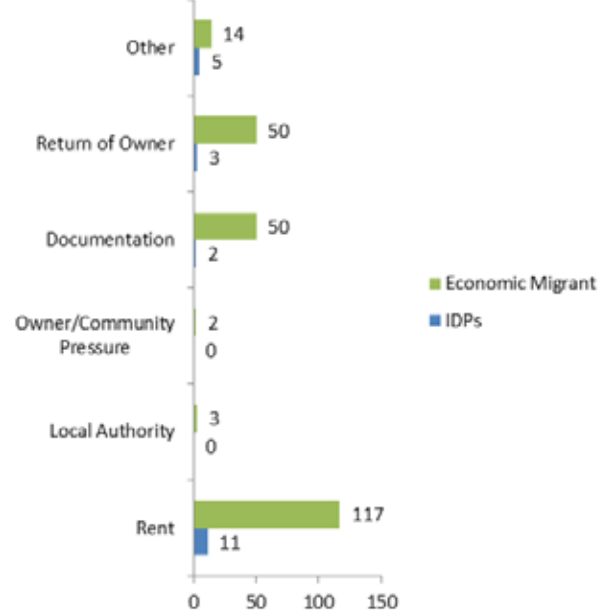


Figure 62: IDPs & Migrant Households; Evictees: District 14, Herat

#### v. Resilience Index

Findings of the RI indicate that migration status has little bearing on levels of resilience in the target area of District 14. In keeping with the inner-city, relatively established nature of the area, living conditions are markedly higher than in peri-urban areas in the sample. The average RI score of IDP households in the target area of District 14 is 108, compared to the average across the total sample of 126.2. The average RI score of economic migrant households in the target area is 103, compared to the total sample of 116.6.

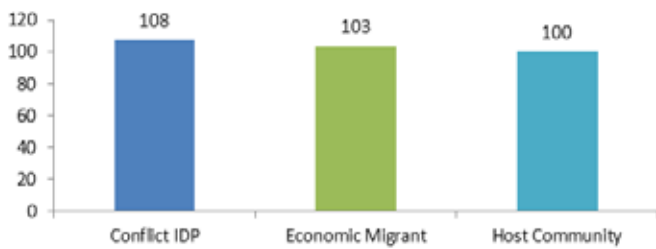


Figure 63: Average Resilience Index Score by Migration Status: District 14, Herat

Examination of the different dimensions of the RI demonstrates that the host community has marginally better food access than IDP and migrant households. Other elements of the RI are largely consistent between the different groups; all have poor access to social safety nets.

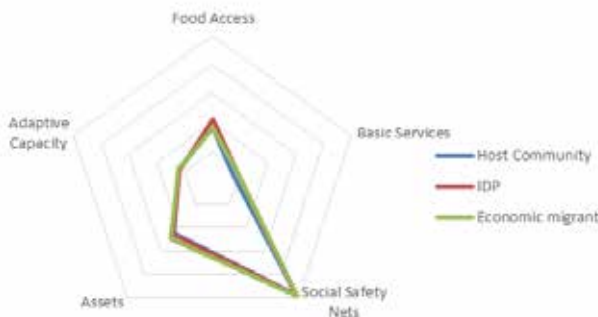


Figure 64: Resilience Index Dimensions: District 14, Herat

### vi. Food Security

Despite the relatively higher levels of resilience, food insecurity is still prevalent in the target area of District 14. Approximately 2300 households were found to be either mildly or moderately insecure, whilst 513 households were found to be severely food insecure. Food insecure households were identified among IDP, migrant and host community groups.

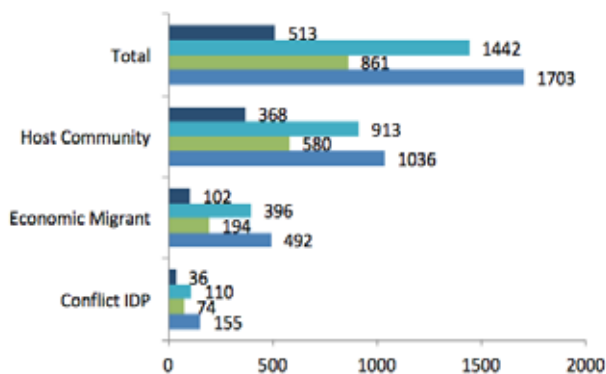


Figure 65: Food Security by Migration Status: District 14, Herat

### vii. Access to Services

Access to services in the target area District 14 is mixed; the majority of households (n=3090) have access to an improved latrine, however a lack of sewerage infrastructure results in effluent frequently being discharged directly into the road reserve. Lack of separation/protection of septic tanks/leaching pits also places ground water at risk of faecal contamination. 1412 households use a traditional/pit latrine. 18 households report having to resort to open defecation.

Approximately 500 households use water public water points, of those 116 report water collection time of more than 15 minutes. Virtually all households report drinking water directly from the source without treatment. Approximately 90% of households have access to the city electricity grid.

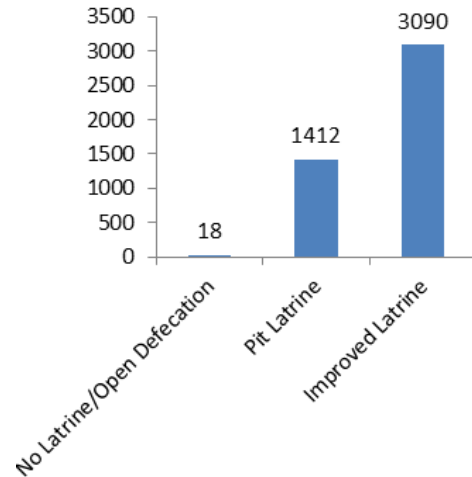


Figure 66: Latrine Type (Households), District 14, Herat

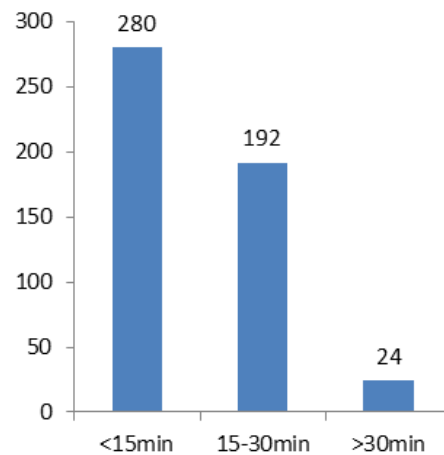


Figure 67: Water Collection Time: District 14, Herat

The majority of roads in the target area District 14 (57.6%) are unpaved, whilst a further 37.5% are paved but in a state of disrepair, hampering mobility, particularly in the winter months.

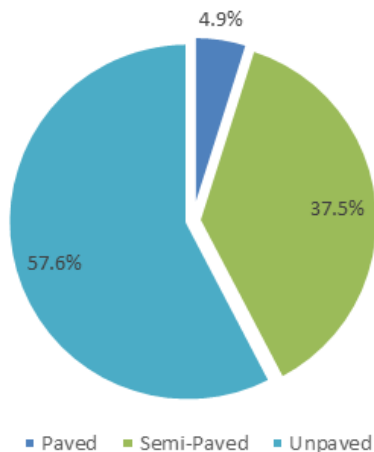


Figure 68: Road Condition: District 14, Herat

### viii. Employment & Household Expenditure

Approximately 60% of household heads in the target area District 14 are engaged in daily wage labour or other insecure forms of employment. Other common vocations include shopkeepers, street vendors and tradesman. Food was consistently reported as the most significant household expense. Transport was not a significant household expenditure, suggesting that household heads are predominantly employed locally.

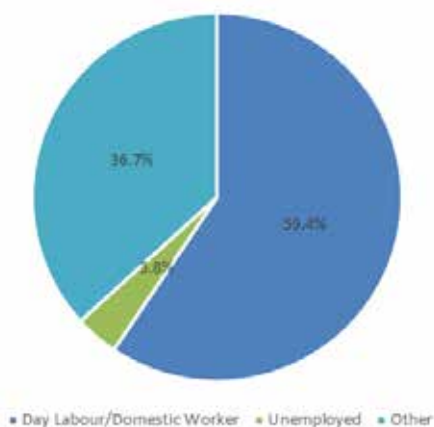


Figure 69: Employment Type, District 14, Herat

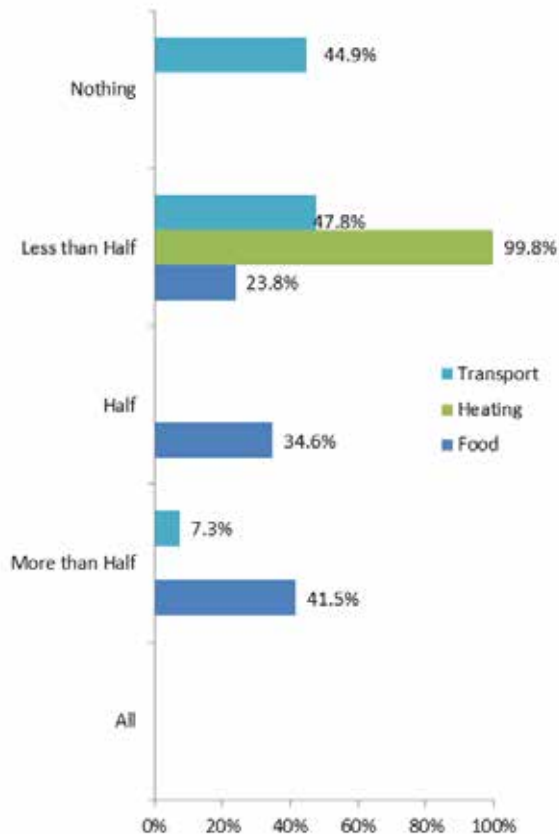


Figure 70: Most Significant Expenditure by Proportion of Income: District 14, Herat

### ix. Land, Housing & Documentation

The majority of residents of the target area District 14 report owning their own houses, whilst a significant proportion (n=1500) rent. A small number of households (n=57) live in makeshift dwellings. Of those who report owning their own homes a small minority (n=167 households) possess a formal deed for the property, 485 households possess an informal deed, whilst the majority of households provided no response to this question.

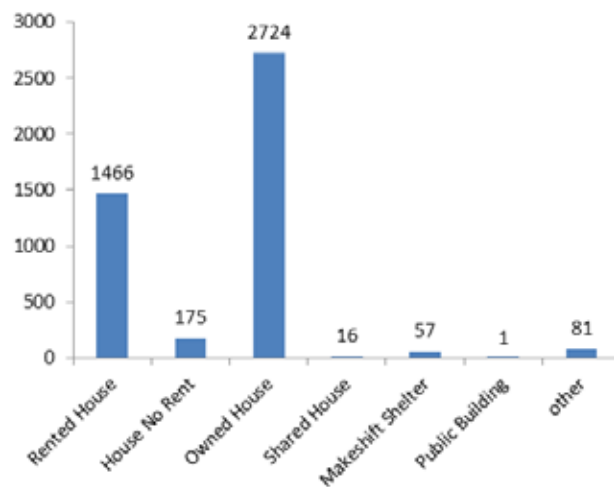


Figure 71: Dwelling Type: District 14, Herat

An observational survey of dwellings indicates that approximately 50% of dwellings (n=2200) are not structurally sound/of a sufficient quality to provide adequate protection from the elements.

Safayi fee notebook ownership is high (81%), however this does not translate to high rates of payment of safayi fee. 3663 households report paying safayi fees, with an average household contribution of 95 AFN annually.

**x. Social Cohesion & Integration**

Participation rates in community organisations are very low, with approximately 93% of households reporting that they do not participate in any organised activities. Despite this however, perceptions of the strength of community organisations are mixed, with approximately 60% of households perceiving organisations as either 'somewhat strong' or 'very strong'.

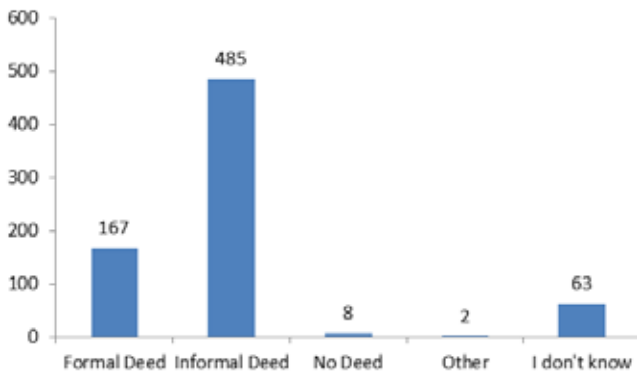


Figure 72: Ownership Documentation, District 14, Herat

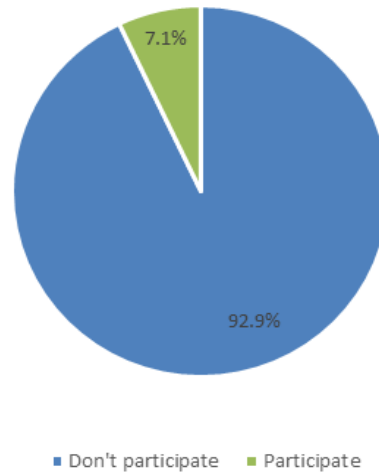


Figure 74: Participation in Community Organisations, District 14, Herat

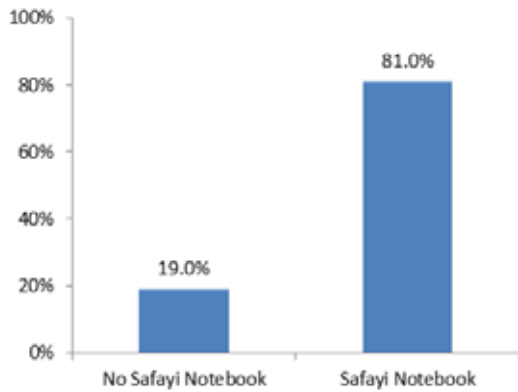


Figure 73: Safayi Notebook Possession: District 14, Herat

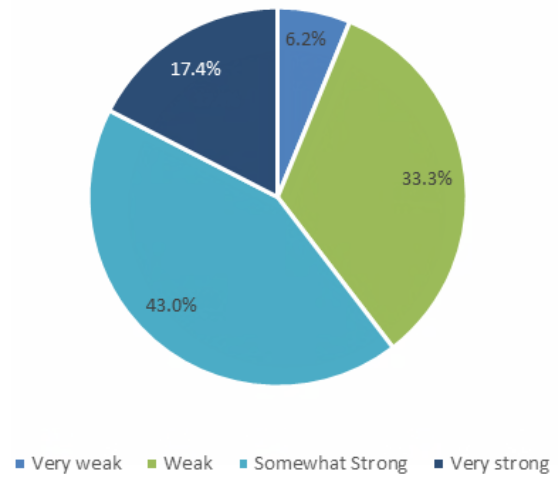


Figure 75: Perceived Strength of Community Organisations: District 14, Herat



Picture 15: Informal housing, District 14, Herat

Levels of trust in neighbours are among the highest in the total sample; with approximately 90% of households reporting trusting their neighbours either 'somewhat' or 'a lot'. Perceived involvement in local decision-making is also high; with approximately 80% of households reporting being involved either 'somewhat' or 'a lot'. Perceptions of tenure security are also very strong; with 94.2% of households reporting feeling either 'secure' or 'very secure'.

Approximately 70% of households perceive that the economy in District 14 is worse than in other areas of Herat, whilst approximately 25% perceive it is the same. There is a widespread consensus that the economy is currently worse than in previous years.

#### xi. Perceptions of Government

Levels of trust in the municipality to deliver services are among the highest in the total sample, however are low in absolute terms. Approximately 15% of households report trusting the municipality 'somewhat', 53% trust the municipality 'very little' whilst approximately 30% do not trust the municipality 'at all'. Levels of trust in the national government are more varied; approximately 32% of households reporting trusting the national government 'somewhat' or 'a lot', whilst approximately 55% of households do not trust the national government 'at all'.

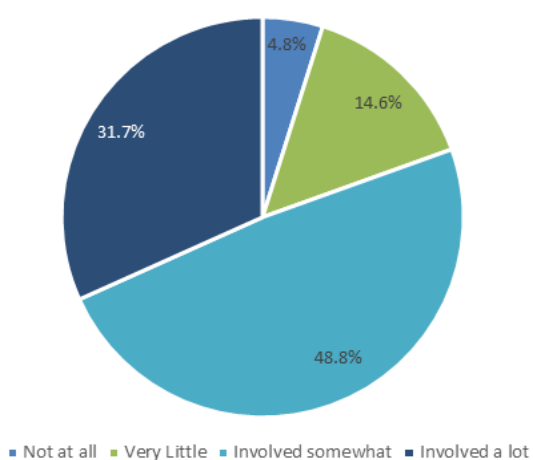


Figure 76: Perceived Involvement in Local Decision Making: District 14, Herat

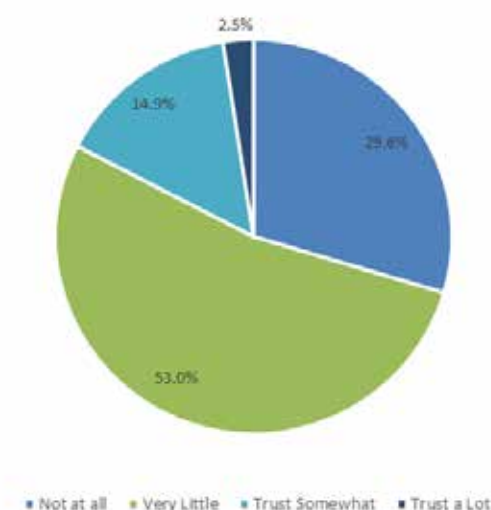


Figure 77: Levels of Trust in the Municipality to Deliver Services: District 14, Herat

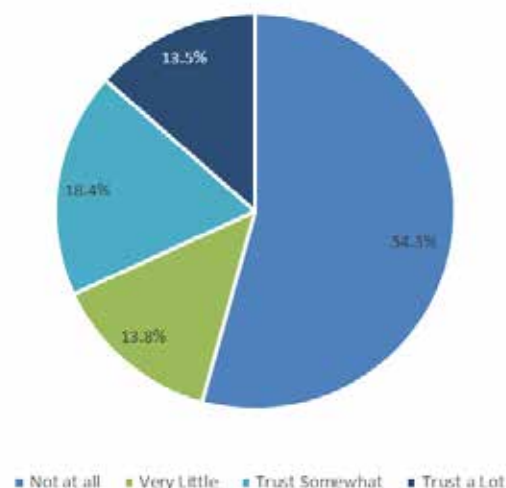


Figure 78: Levels of Trust in the National Government: District 14, Herat

# B.

## Maslakh

### Injil District

### Herat

#### i. Key Findings

- *The majority of households in Maslakh (68.5%) are conflict induced IDPs whilst approximately one third of households are economic migrants*
  - *Displacement in Maslakh is predominantly long term; 60.5% of households report being displaced between 10-15 years, whilst 24% report being displaced for more than 15 years*
  - *Safety is the most significant 'pull factor' to locate in Maslakh (65.2% of households) followed by the presence of livelihood opportunities (55.3% of households). Proximity to health and education services in Herat city is also significant (30.9% and 26.2% of households respectively)*
  - *Lack of livelihoods is cited as the most significant barrier to integration for both IDPs and economic migrant households*
  - *Virtually all Maslakh residents intend to stay and integrate, of the small minority who report intending to leave, a lack of livelihoods is the most significant 'push factor'*
  - *Levels of resilience in Maslakh are among the lowest in the total sample. The average RI score for conflict induced IDPs is 146, compared to the average of the overall sample of conflict induced IDPs of 126.2 and the Herat average of 113.7*
  - *Food insecurity is an extremely pervasive issue in Maslakh; the majority of households have poor food consumption, inadequate dietary diversity and quality. 853 households were found to be severely food insecure, whilst a further 411 were found to be moderately food insecure*
  - *No households have access to the city electricity grid.*
- Approximately 50% of household access electricity through owning their own or a share in a portable diesel generator.*
- *Virtually all households rely on communal water points outside of their compound, waiting times to collect water vary, 407 households report waiting more than 30 minutes, anecdotal evidence suggests that during times of peak demand, waiting times for water can extend to up to several hours.*
  - *Food represents the most significant household expenditure; with 72% of households reporting dedicating more than half of their total income to this expense. Transport is a less significant expense than food, however still represents a significant burden, as the majority of household heads are engaged in daily wage labour in the vicinity of Herat city*
  - *Dwellings in Maslakh are predominantly constructed from adobe mud brick. An observational survey of dwelling quality indicates that approximately 85% of dwellings (n=1489) are in a state of disrepair, offering insufficient protection from the elements and/or vulnerable to weather events.*
  - *All roads in Maslakh are unpaved/unsealed, representing a significant impediment to mobility, particularly in the winter months*
  - *Rates of participation and social cohesion are mixed, 86.8% of households report trusting their neighbours either 'somewhat' or 'a lot'. Reflective perhaps of the government's relative lack of involvement in Maslakh since the camp's official closure in 2005, and the familiarity of the community with forms of self-governance, 63.8% of household heads report being involved either 'somewhat' or 'a lot' in local decision-making.*



Picture 16: Maslakh Injil District, Herat

## ii. Site Profile

Maslakh is situated on the outskirts of Herat Municipality approximately 15kms from the city center. The area was officially established as an IDP settlement in 1998, at its peak housing more than 350,000 IDPs, making it the largest camp in the country and one of the largest in the world at the time.

In 2002 the population was estimated at 120,000, at which time large scale aid distribution was scaled back, in particular food distribution began to be reduced in line with the planned return process. The camp was officially closed in 2005. Subsequently the government has adopted different approaches to dealing with the remaining residents, at times granting and at other times denying IDP status, restricting the access of residents to humanitarian or other assistance. Prior to 2015, efforts to regularise Maslakh and provide some degree of tenure security to the occupants and/or provide assistance of a non-temporary nature have been largely prohibited. The area currently hosts 1746 households (19,350 individuals). The remaining population remain extremely vulnerable as a result of their protracted displacement. Living conditions and access to basic services are very poor.

In keeping with the national trend the population of Maslakh is relatively gender balanced with a significant youth bulge; approximately 55% of residents are under the age of 18.

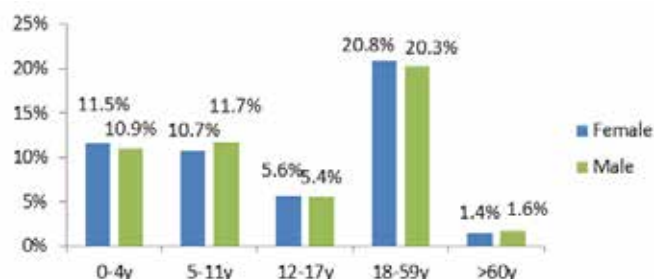


Figure 79: Household Composition: Maslakh, Herat



Picture 17: Typical dwellings and streetscape in Maslakh

ii. Migration Profile

The majority of the households are conflict induced IDPs (68.5%), whilst approximately one third of respondents reported locating in Maslakh for economic reasons. Only 1% of the population were identified as returnees whilst approximately 3% reported always living in Maslakh and thus were considered members of the host community.

For IDP households, displacement is predominantly a long term phenomena; 60.5% of report being displaced between 10-15 years, whilst a further 20.4% have been displaced for 15-20 years. A small minority (2.6%) are newly displaced; less than six years.

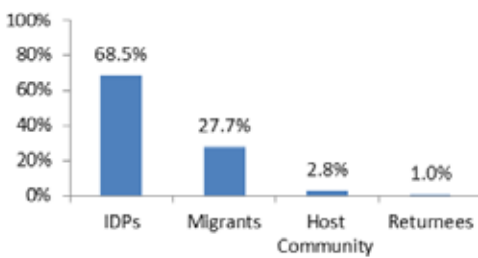


Figure 80: Migration Profile: Maslakh, Herat

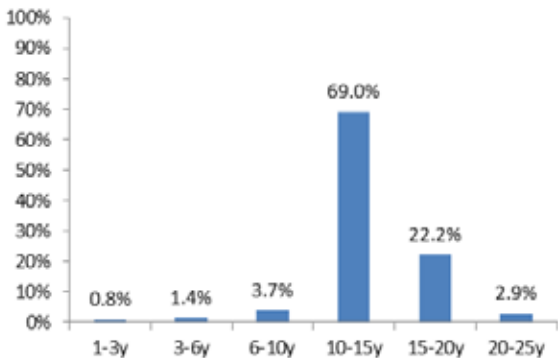


Figure 81: Length of Displacement, IDPs & Returnees: Maslakh, Herat

The population who were identified as IDPs and migrants overwhelmingly originate from Faryab Province (61.4%), followed by Badghis (18.9%).

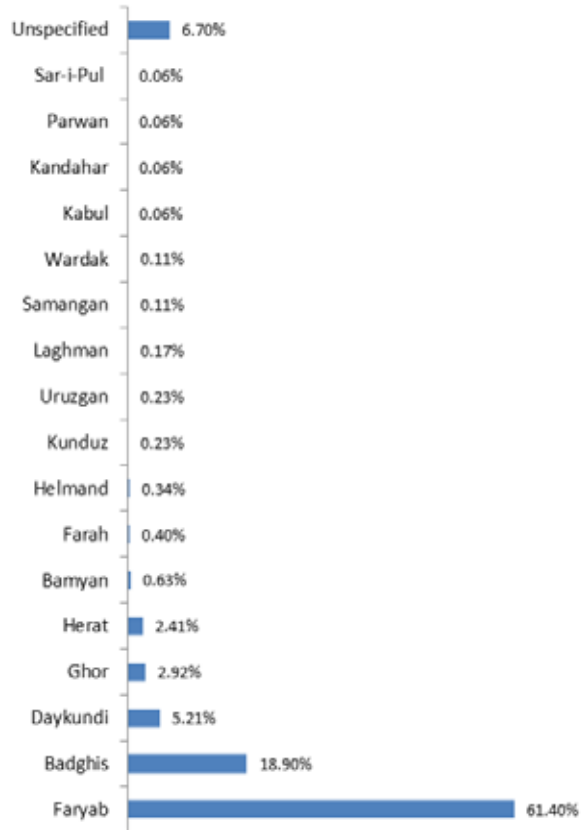


Figure 82: Province of Origin, Migrants & IDPs: Maslakh, Herat

Given the majority of the population are conflict induced IDPs, safety is unsurprisingly the most significant pull factor for locating in Maslakh (65.2% of households). Proximity to livelihood opportunities is the second most significant factor (55.3% of households), followed by the presence of relatives (43%).

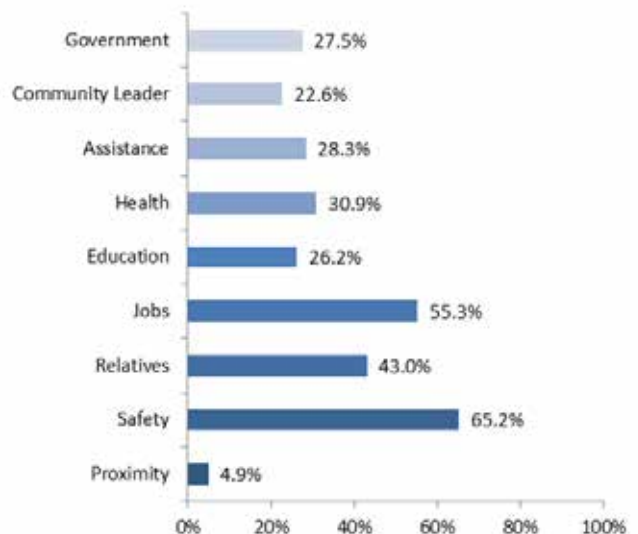


Figure 83: Pull Factors: IDPs & Migrant Households, Maslakh, Herat



Picture 18: Unpaved roads, District 14, Herat



Lack of livelihoods is the most significant barrier to integration for both migrant and IDP households (89% and 87.2% of households respectively), followed by a lack of services (75.4% and 82.9% of households respectively). IDP households are far more likely to cite an inability to enrol children as a barrier to integration (70.5% compared to 35.5% of economic migrant households), suggesting the former group has significantly more difficulty in obtaining required civil documentation.

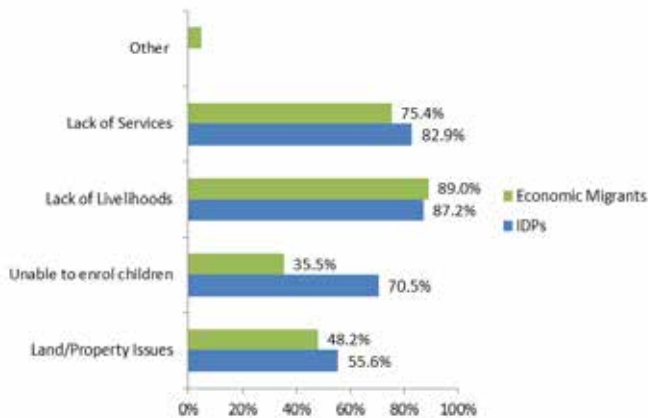


Figure 84: Barriers to Integration, IDP & Migrant Households, Maslakh, Herat

#### iv. Future Intentions

Virtually all residents of Maslakh report that local integration is their preferred durable solution. Virtually all IDP households indicated intending to remain, whilst 8.8% of migrant households reported intending to leave. Of those, the most common reason cited was lack of land and a lack of services (n=21 respectively), whilst 10 households reported a lack of livelihoods had motivated their decision to leave.

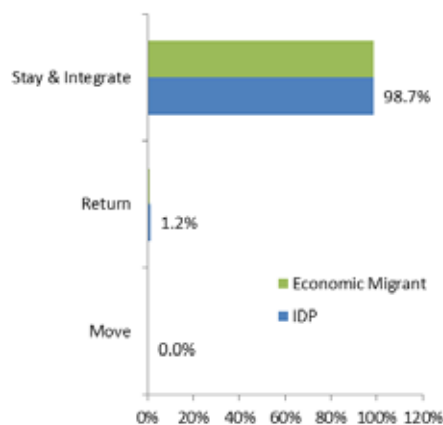


Figure 85: Preferred Durable Solution, Maslakh, Herat

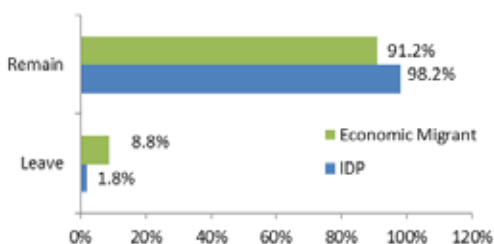


Figure 86: Movement Intentions: IDP & Migrant Households, Maslakh, Herat

#### v. Resilience Index

There is virtually no variance in levels of resilience among different households in Maslakh. Findings indicate among the poorest living conditions and lowest levels of resilience observed within the total sample. The average RI score for conflict induced IDPs was 146, markedly higher than the overall average for IDPs of 126.2 and the Herat average of 113.7.

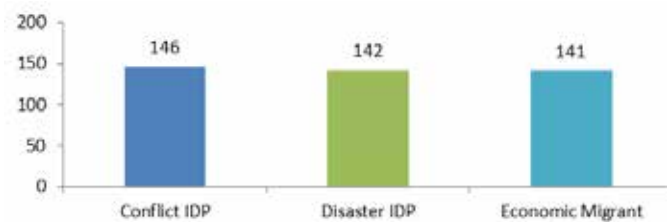


Figure 87: Resilience Index by Migration Status: Maslakh, Herat

Examination of the components of the RI also shows only negligible variance between different groups. Economic migrant households have marginally better access to social safety nets by virtue of being more likely to have received some form of assistance in the past.

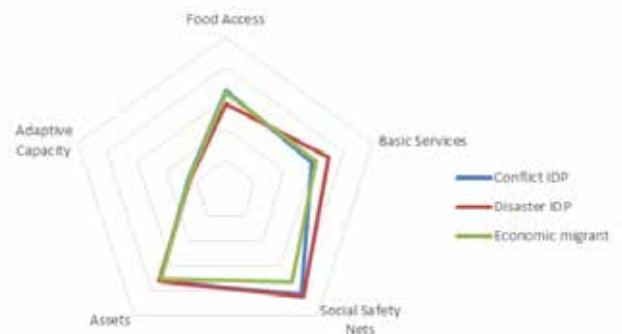


Figure 88: Resilience Index Dimensions: Maslakh, Herat

### vi. Food Security

Findings showed pervasive food insecurity in Maslakh. 853 households were found to be severely food insecure, whilst a further 411 households are moderately insecure, with diets lacking in adequate diversity and/or households regularly having to employ coping mechanisms such as skipping meals or food substitution.

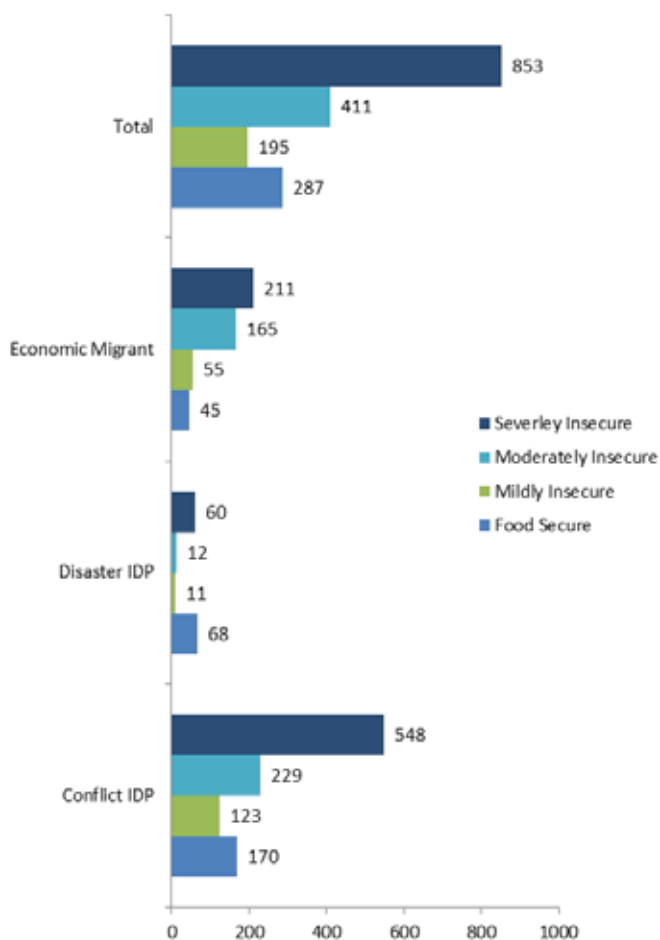


Figure 89: Food Security by Migration Status: Maslakh, Herat

### vii. Access to Services

Access to services in Maslakh is very poor, virtually all households rely on an unimproved pit latrine, of those approximately 30% share a latrine with one or more households. 102 households have no access to a latrine and must resort to open defecation. Access to water is a significant issue; virtually all households rely on communal water points outside of their compounds. 407 households report waiting times to collect water of more than 30 minutes; anecdotal evidence suggests that during peak demand times this can extend to up to several hours.

No households have access to the city electricity grid. Approximately 50% of households access electricity through their own diesel generator or that of a neighbouring household. Electricity is primarily used for lighting and to power electric fans.

All roads in Maslakh are unpaved/unsealed, representing a significant impediment to mobility, particularly in the winter months. 532 households report the nearest health centre being more than 30 minutes travel away, whilst 1007 households report that there is no health facility in the vicinity that they have the means to access.

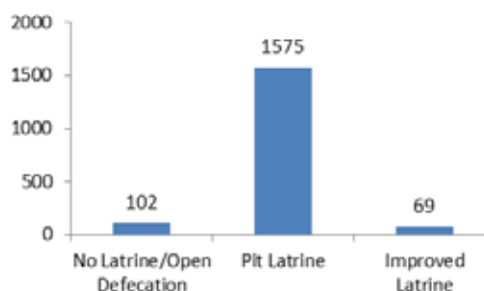


Figure 90: Latrine Type: Maslakh, Herat

### viii. Employment & Household Expenditure

Virtually all of the household heads in Maslakh are engaged in daily wage labour. Heating, transport and food are among the chief expenses, Approximately 5% of the population report spending all of household income on food, whilst 72% report spending more than half of household income. Transport represents a significant expense; approximately 10% of households report spending more than half of their income on transport, suggesting travel to Herat city for work is common.

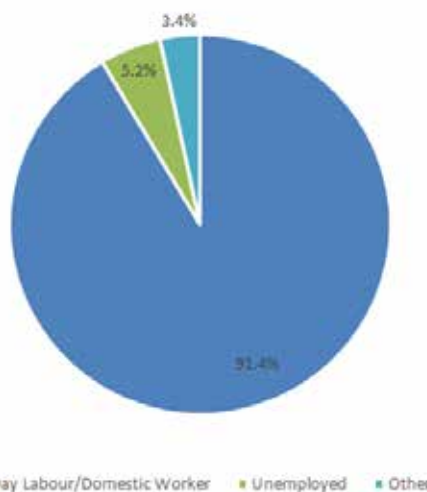


Figure 91: Source of Income, Maslakh, Herat

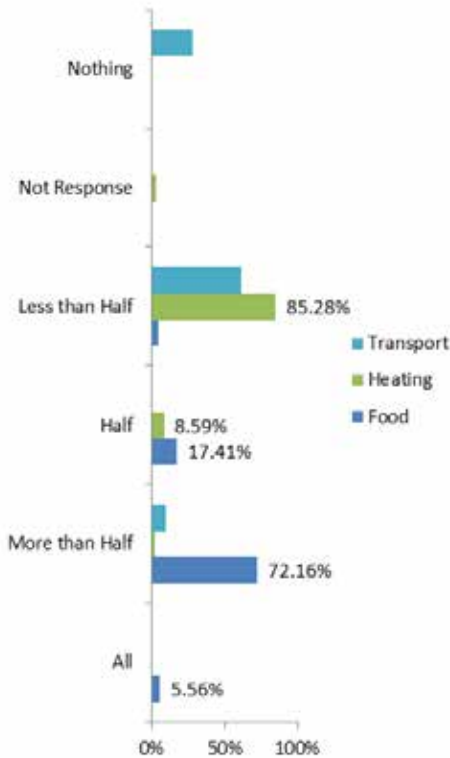


Figure 92: Most Significant Expenditure by Proportion of Income: Maslakh, Herat

### ix. Land, Housing & Documentation

Dwellings in Maslakh are predominantly constructed from adobe mud brick. An observational survey of dwelling quality indicates that approximately 85% of dwellings (n=1489) are in a state of disrepair, offering insufficient protection from the elements and/or vulnerable to weather events.

456 households report owning their dwelling whilst a further 499 households occupy a dwelling they do not own, yet do not pay rent.

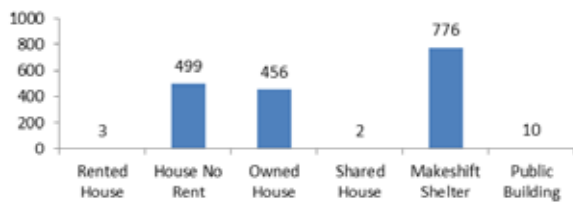


Figure 93: Dwelling Type: Maslakh, Herat

Approximately 50% of household heads possess a taskera, whilst no households report possessing a safayi fee notebook. No households thus report paying safayi fee.

Perceptions of tenure security in Maslakh are varied. Since the camp's official closure in 2005, there has been a push for the IDPs therein to return to their province of origin, this has manifested in various forms; government restrictions on development interventions and other assistance within the camp, as well as in other subtler forms such as a significant prejudice evident in the discourse surrounding IDPs, who are

perceived as 'outsiders' and/or security threats. Despite this the majority of households (67.1%) perceive that they are very secure, owing perhaps to the length of their displacement in Maslakh, in many cases more than 20 years.

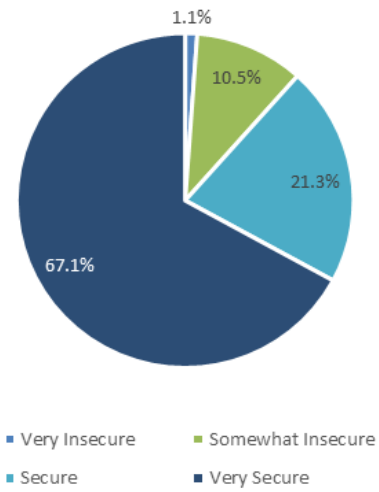


Figure 94: Perceptions of Tenure Security: Maslakh, Herat

### x. Social Cohesion & Integration

Rates of participation in community organisations are modest; 32.3% of households report participating in some organized activity on a regular basis. Perceived strength of those organizations is varied; approximately 60% perceive organizations as 'weak' whilst 33.2% perceive them as 'somewhat strong'.

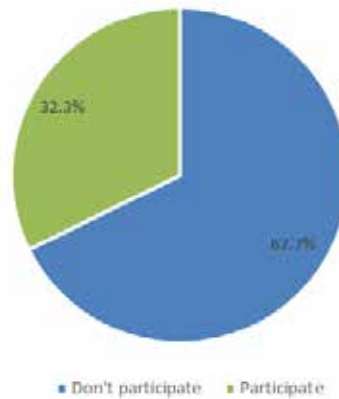


Figure 95 : Participation in Community Organisations, Maslakh, Herat

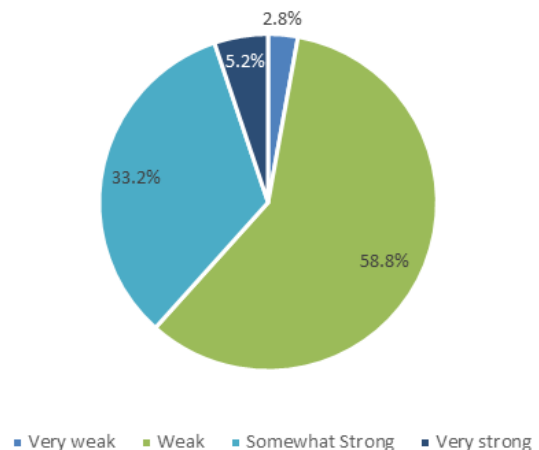


Figure 96: Perceived Strength of Community Organisations: Maslakh, Herat

Levels of trust between neighbours are high; 86.6% of households report either trusting their neighbours 'a lot' or 'somewhat'. Perceived involvement in local decision making is high; 63.8% of households report being either 'involved' or 'involved a lot'.

xi. **Perceptions of Government**

Reflecting the lack of government involvement in Maslakh since the camp's closure in 2005, levels of trust in the municipality to deliver services are virtually non-existent. Levels of trust in the national government are more favourable; approximately 75% of households report trusting the national government either 'somewhat' or 'a lot'.

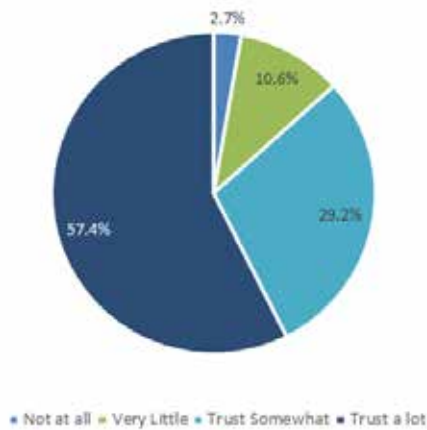


Figure 97: Levels of Trust between Neighbours, Maslakh, Herat

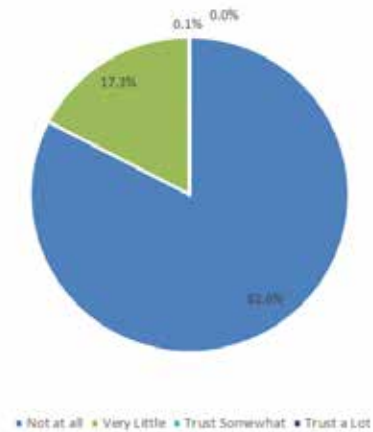


Figure 99: Levels of Trust in the Municipal Government to Deliver Services, Maslakh, Herat

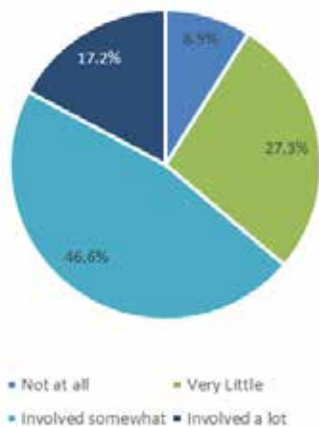


Figure 98: Perceived Involvement in Local Decision Making: Maslakh, Herat

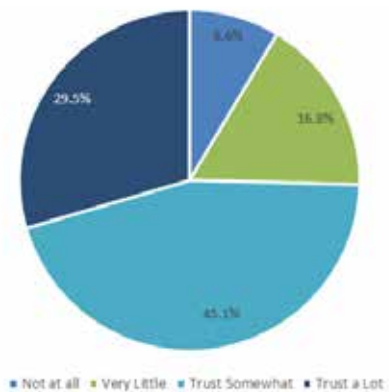


Figure 100: Levels of Trust in the National Government: Maslakh, Herat



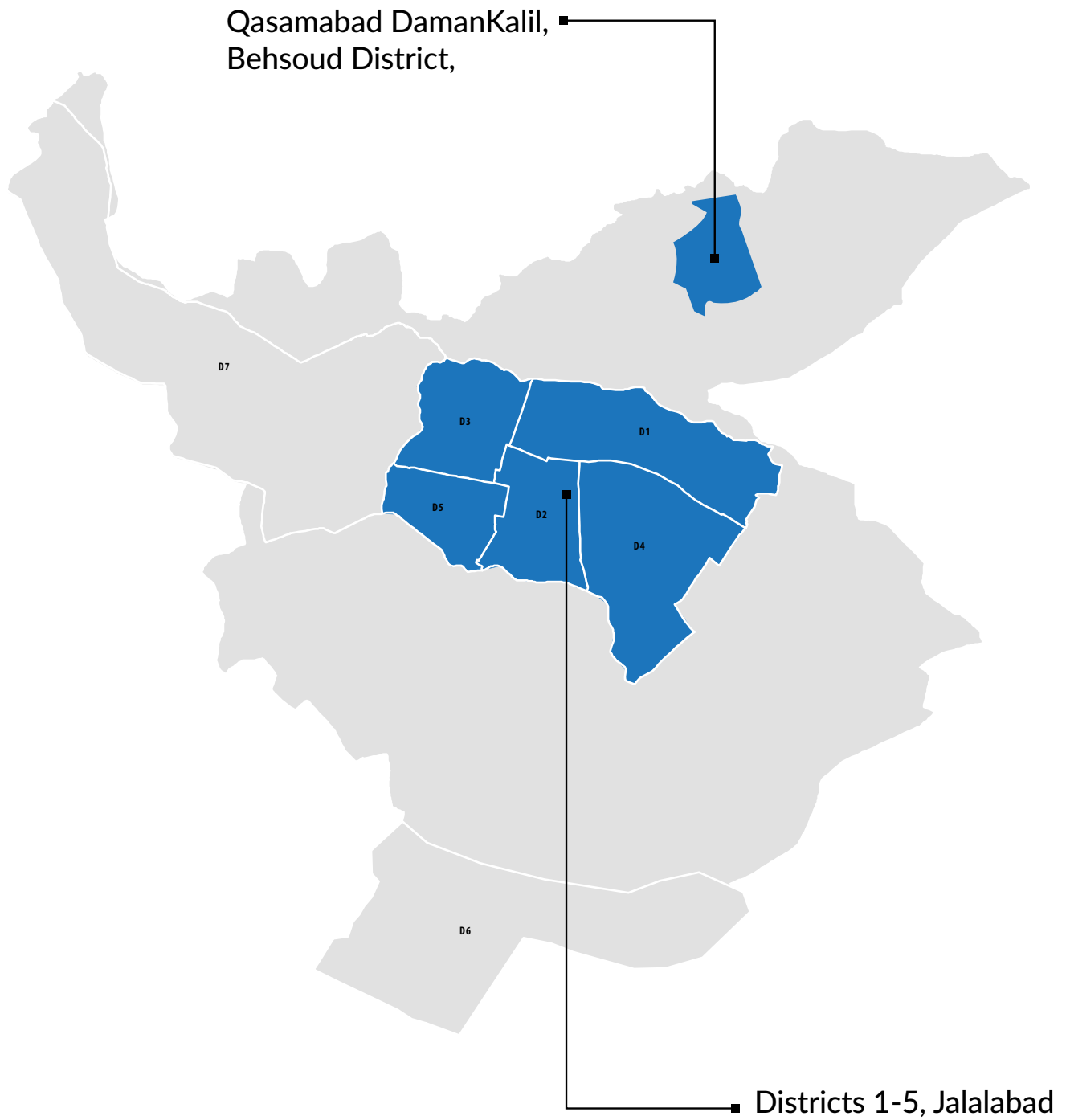
Picture 19: Housing conditions, Maslakh, Herat





**NANGARHAR**

Two implementation sites were chosen in Nangarhar Province; Inner-city, a number of locations in Districts 1-5 and the peri-urban Qasamabad Damankalill, Behsoud District. The findings of the resilience index for both are examined in detail on the following pages.



# A.

## Districts 1-5

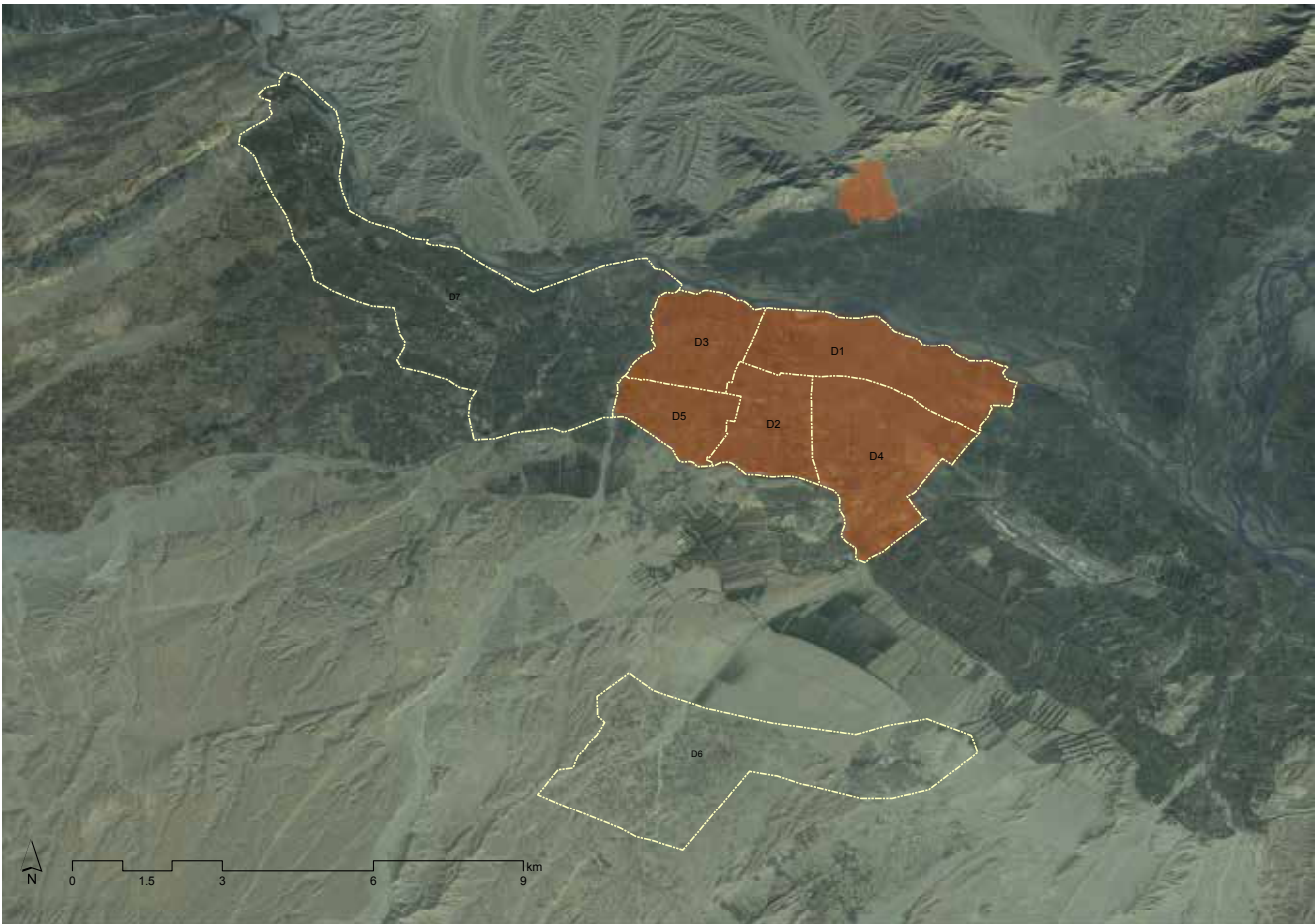
### Jalalabad

### Nangarhar

#### i. Key Findings

- *Approximately 30% of the households in target areas in Districts 1-5 are conflict induced IDPs. 17.6% of households are economic migrants, whilst approximately 50% of households identify as the host community*
- *For IDPs in Districts 1-5, displacement tends to be long term; with 45.4% of households displaced for >20 years*
- *The presence of livelihood opportunities and education are the most significant pull factors (85.6% and 77% of households respectively). In keeping with the large amount of conflict IDP households, safety is also a significant pull factor (37.9% of households)*
- *Land and property issues as well as a lack of livelihoods are the most significant barriers to integration for IDP and migrant households*
- *The preferred durable solution for the overwhelming majority of migrant and displaced households is local integration (96.2% and 88.4% of households respectively)*
- *12.1% of IDP households in District 1-5 report intending to leave, the highest proportion of any of the target communities. Of these households, the overwhelming majority cite a lack of adequate shelter as the determining factor. The extreme heat weather of Jalalabad is in itself a push factor*
- *There is significant variance in levels of food security; A significant portion of residents belonging predominantly to the host community were found to be food secure (1224 households). At the opposite end of the spectrum a comparable number of households (946) were found to be severely food insecure. It is perhaps significant to note that these food insecure households were not limited to IDPs and new arrivals but also included a significant portion of the host community (454 households).*
- *Access to services is mixed, 1279 households have access to improved latrines, whilst 660 households have no access to latrines and must resort to open defecation. A lack of sewerage infrastructure frequently results in effluent being discharged directly into the road reserve.*
- *An observational survey of dwelling quality indicates that approximately 40% of dwellings (n=1448) are in a state of disrepair*
- *80% of roads in target areas in Districts 1-5 are unpaved, whilst a further 18.8% are paved yet in a state of disrepair, resulting in significant impediments to mobility, particularly during the winter months*
- *Rates of participation in community organisations are modest; approximately one third of households report participating in an organised activity on a regular basis. Perceived involvement in local decision making is strong however; 61.9% of households report being involved 'a lot'*
- *Levels of trust in the municipality to deliver services are extremely low; approximately 90% of households report trusting the municipality 'not at all'*





Picture 20: Implementation Sites: Districts 1-5, Jalalabad

ii. Site Profile

The nature of the development of Jalalabad city has led to a situation where in some areas dwellings of a high standard are interspersed between degraded enclaves, with a low level of infrastructure and public services. To reach the maximum number of households within the target demographic, a number of inner-city implementation sites in Jalalabad were chosen, spanning districts 1-5. Target communities within implementation sites include 3,435 households/36,802 individuals.

In keeping with the national trend, target populations in districts 1-5 are relatively gender balanced with a significant youth bulge; 63% of the population under the age of 18.



Picture 21: Unpaved streets, District 1, Jalalabad

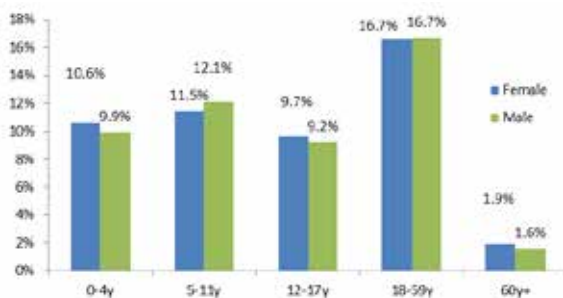


Figure 101: Household Composition: Districts 1-5, Jalalabad

**ii. Migration Profile**

Approximately 50% of the target population were identified as the host community, whilst approximately 30% were identified as conflict induced IDPs. A large proportion of IDPs are long term displaced; 67.5% of IDP households reported being displaced for more than 10 years, whilst 45.4% reported being displaced for more than 20 years.

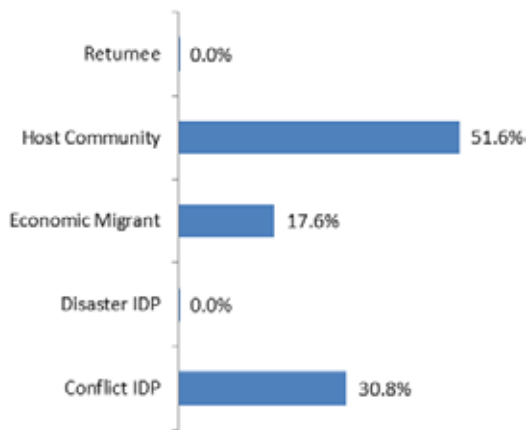


Figure 102: Migration Status: Districts 1-5, Jalalabad

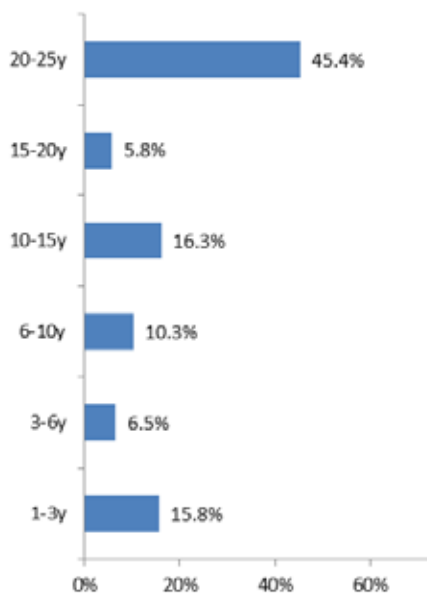


Figure 103: Length of Displacement: IDP households, Districts 1-5, Jalalabad

The majority of IDP households originate from Laghman Province with a significant portion from Kunar Province. 51 IDP households originate from other areas of Nangarhar Province.

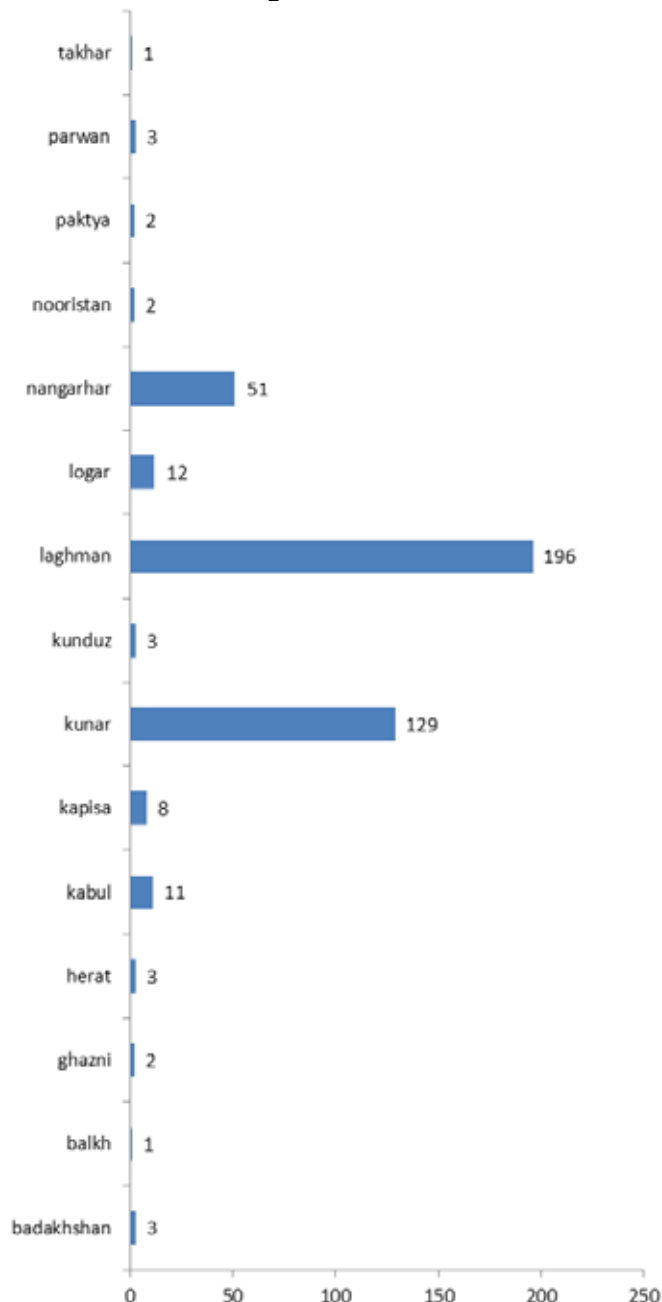


Figure 104: Province of Origin, Migrants & Displaced People: Districts 1-5 Jalalabad



Picture 22: Informal housing, District 4, Jalalabad

The presence of livelihood opportunities and education are the most significant pull factors for IDP and migrant households (85.6% and 77% of households respectively). Safety is a significant pull factor (37.9% of households). In contrast to other implementation sites, a notable number of households in the target area in districts 1-5 cited government or other assistance as a significant pull factor.

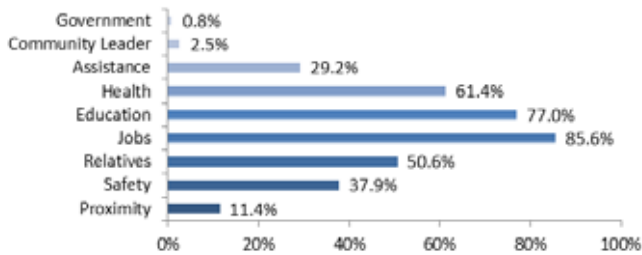


Figure 105: Pull Factors; IDPs & Migrant Households, Districts 1-5, Jalalabad

For economic migrant households in the target areas of districts 1-5, land and property issues are the most significant barriers to integration (75% of households), followed by a lack of services (66.7% of households). IDP households perceived land and property issues to be notably less significant than migrants (47.1% of households) and cited lack of livelihoods as the most significant barrier to integration (52.9% of households).

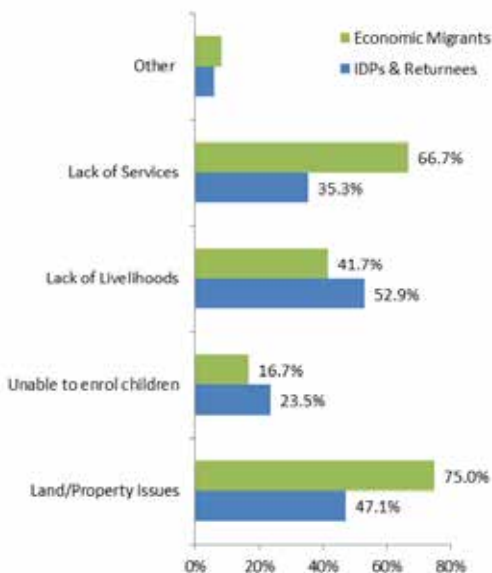


Figure 106: Barriers to Integration: Districts 1-5 Jalalabad

#### iv. Future Intentions

Local integration is the preferred durable solution of the overwhelming majority of IDP and migrant households. However among the total sample in three provinces, IDP households in target areas of Districts 1-5, Jalalabad are the most likely to report intending to leave (12.1% of households).

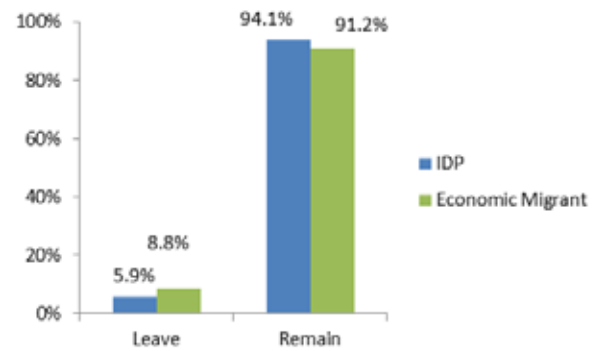


Figure 107: Preferred Durable Solutions, Districts 1-5, Jalalabad

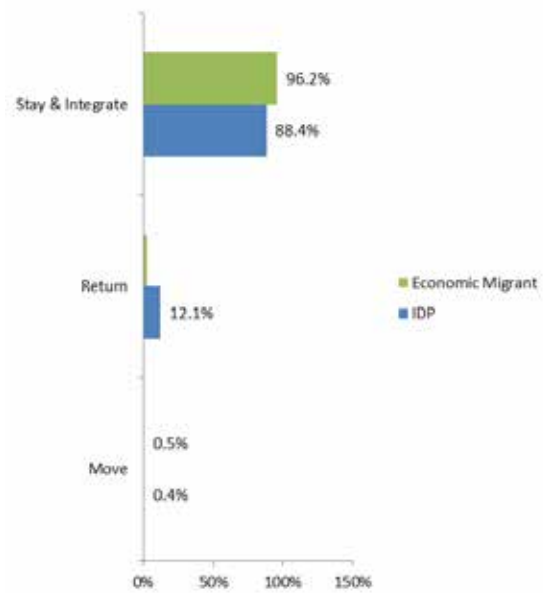


Figure 108: Movement Intentions, Districts 1-5, Jalalabad

Lack of adequate shelter is the most frequently cited 'push factor' from districts 1-5 among IDP households. This is potentially a reflection of the extreme weather in Nangarhar, increasing the necessity of adequate shelter that may be beyond the means of many IDP households. Discrimination/conflicts with the host community were not cited as significant push factors.

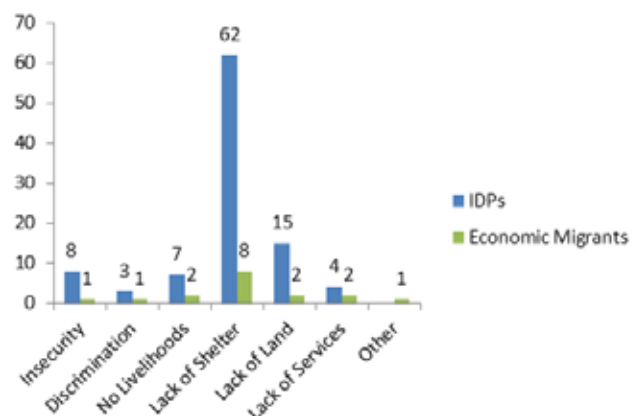


Figure 109: Reasons for Leaving: Districts 1-5 Jalalabad

A significant number of households reported having been evicted in the past. Of those, pressure from the local authority was the most common reason (n=209 households) followed by inability to pay rent (n=178 households).

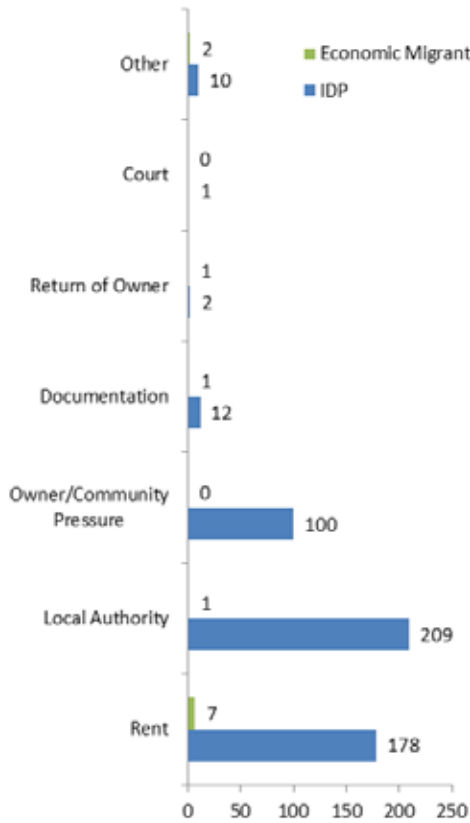


Figure 110: Evictees, Districts 1-5: Jalalabad

#### v. Resilience Index

Results of the resilience index show significant variance between the host community, migrants and IDPs. Members of the host community are notably more resilient and have a higher standard of living (RI score of 83 compared to 115 for IDPs). IDP households in districts 1-5 have levels of resilience consistent averages observed from other inner city areas.

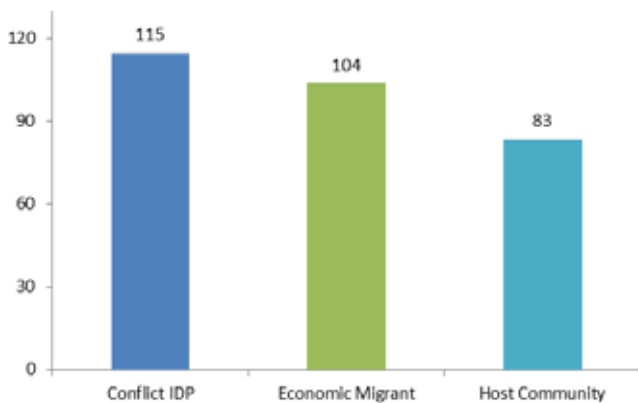


Figure 111: Resilience Index by Migration Status: Districts 1-5, Jalalabad

Examination of the components of the RI demonstrates host community households have notably better food security, adaptive capacity and asset ownership than migrant and IDP households. Consistent across different groups are low levels of access to basic services, reflecting the development of Jalalabad city to date; where high quality dwellings are interspersed through degraded enclaves with low levels of public services.

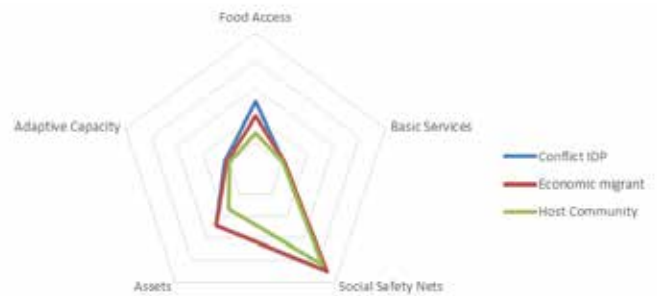


Figure 112: Resilience Index Dimensions: District 1-5, Jalalabad

#### vi. Food Security

As is the case with resilience, there is significant variance in levels of food security within target areas of districts 1-5. A significant portion of residents belonging predominantly to the host community were found to be food secure (n=1224 households). At the opposite end of the spectrum a comparable number of households (n=946) were found to be severely food insecure. Significantly, these food insecure households were not limited to IDPs and migrants but also included a significant portion of the host community (n=454 households).

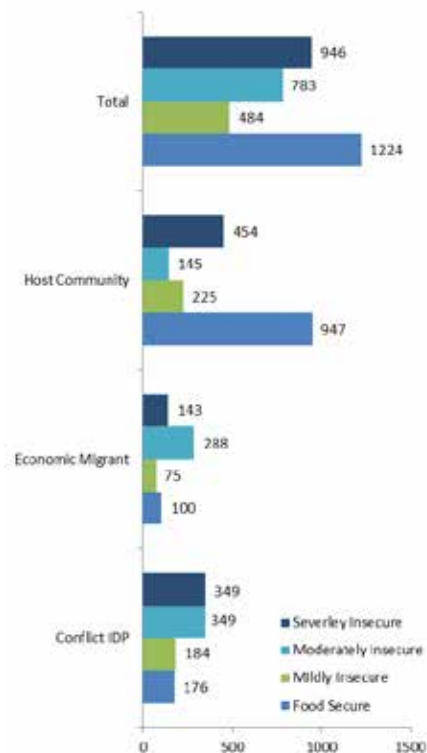


Figure 113: Food Security by Migration Status: Districts 1-5, Jalalabad

**vii. Access to Services**

1279 households in districts 1-5 have access to improved latrines, however a lack of sewerage infrastructure results in effluent being discharged directly into the road reserve. 660 households have no access to latrines and must resort to open defecation.

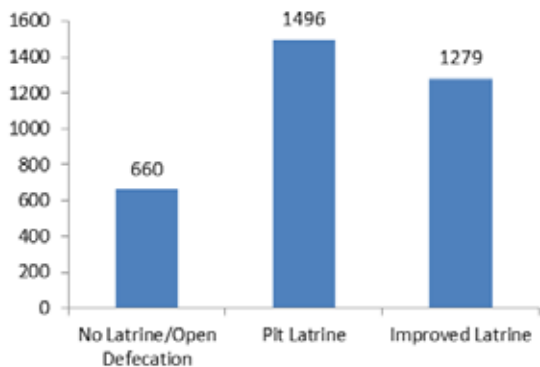


Figure 114: Latrine Type: Districts 1-5, Jalalabad

Approximately 1000 households rely on communal water points located outside their dwelling. Of those, 257 households report spending more than 30 minutes per day collecting water.

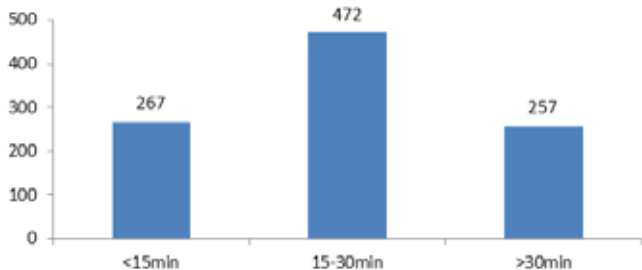


Figure 115: Water Collection Time: Districts 1-5, Jalalabad

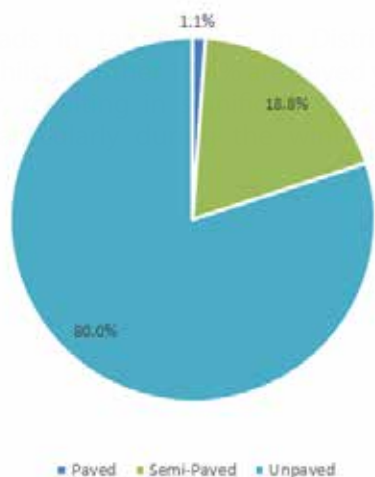


Figure 116: Road Condition: Districts 1-5, Jalalabad

**viii. Employment & Household Expenditure**

Daily wage labour/domestic work is the dominant form of employment for the target population in districts 1-5. 37.4% of household heads report being engaged in some other form of employment, anecdotal evidence suggests that this is comprised of occupations such as street vendors and shop keepers.

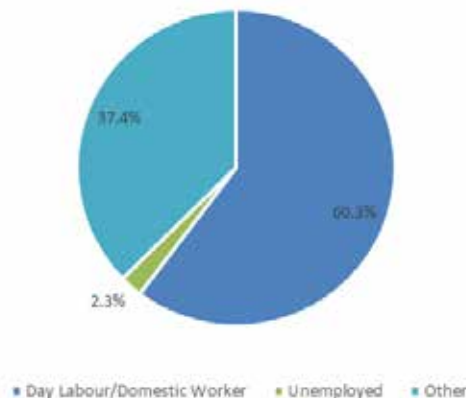


Figure 117: Source of Income, Districts 1-5, Jalalabad

The cost of food represents a significant burden, with 46.7% of households reporting dedicating more than half of their income to this expense, whilst a further 50% report spending half of their income. In keeping with the central location of districts 1-5 in Jalalabad city, transport is not a significant household expenditure.

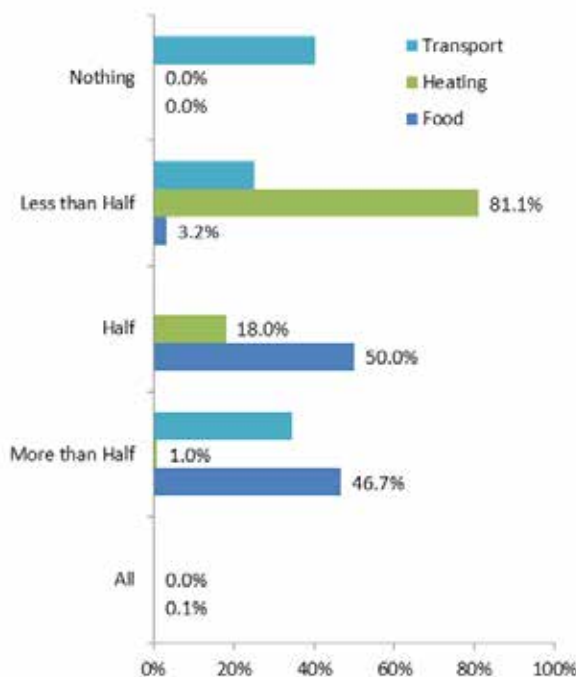


Figure 118: Most Significant Expenditure by Proportion of Income: Districts 1-5, Jalalabad

**ix. Land, Housing & Documentation**

The majority of households heads in the target population report owning their own home. Of those the majority possess formal ownership deeds (n=825). An observational survey of dwelling quality indicates that approximately 40% of dwellings (n=1448) are in a state of disrepair.

Safayi fee notebooks are widespread; 81% of households report possessing one. Rates of safayi fee payment are also high; 822 households reporting paying tax at an average rate of 305 AFN annually. Virtually 100% of household heads have a taskeera. Perceptions of tenure security are very strong, with approximately 90% of households perceiving that they are either 'secure' or 'very secure'.

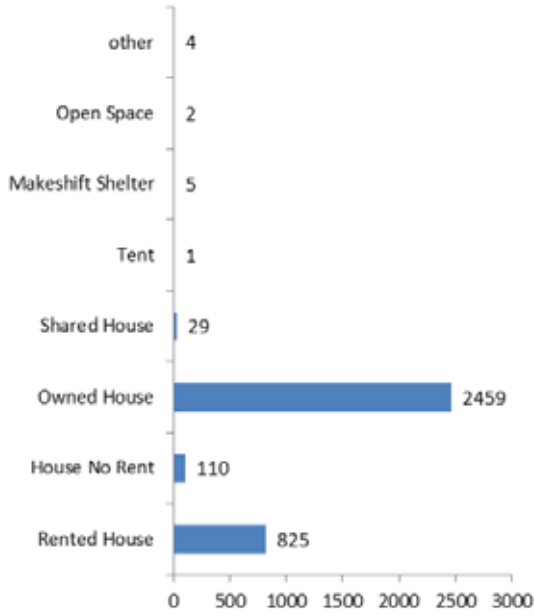


Figure 119: Dwelling Type, Districts 1-5, Jalalabad

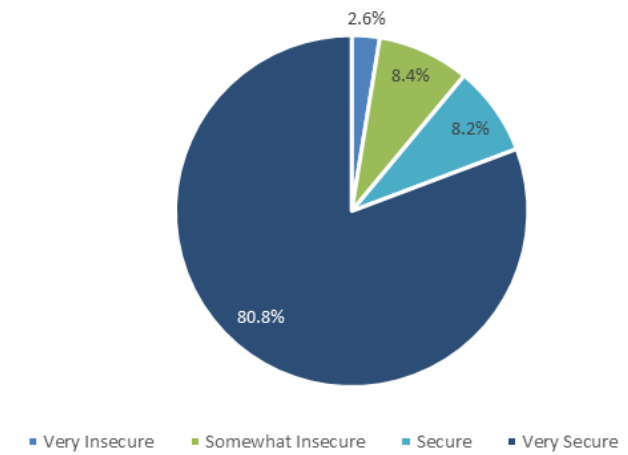


Figure 121: Perceptions of Tenure Security: Districts 1-5, Jalalabad

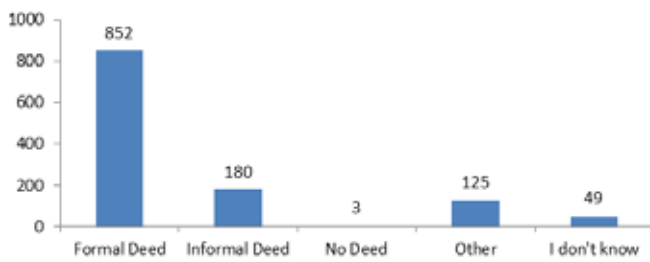


Figure 120: Ownership Documents: Districts 1-5, Jalalabad

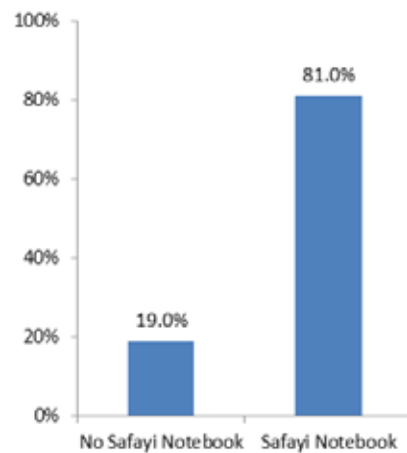
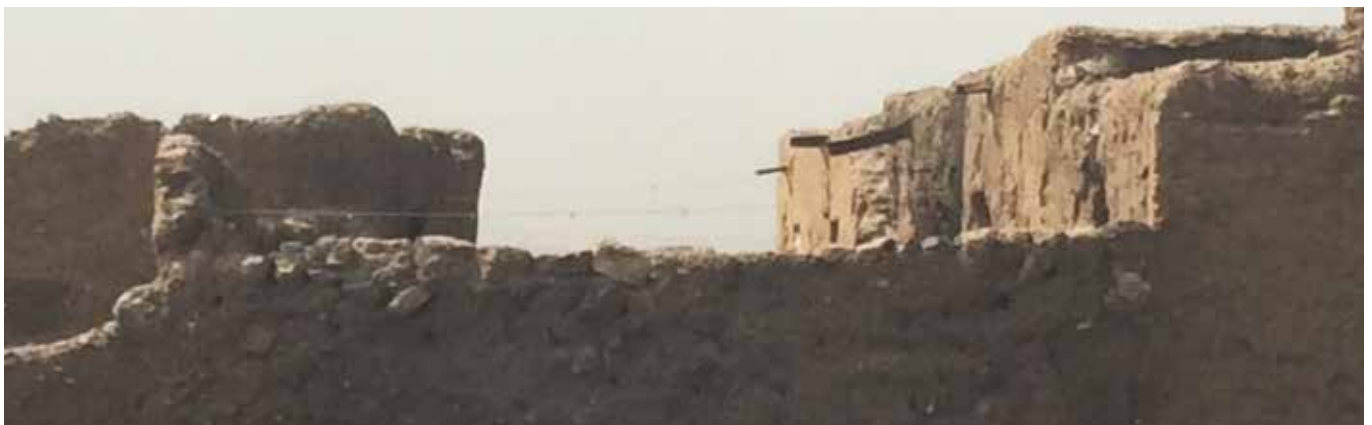


Figure 122: Safayi Tax Notebook Ownership, Jalalabad



Picture 23: Informal housing, District 1, Jalalabad

### x. Social Cohesion & Integration

Rates of participation in community organisations are modest, with approximately one third of household heads reporting participating on a regular basis. Perceptions of the strength of community organisations are favourable however; with approximately 70% of households reporting that organisations are either 'strong' or 'very strong'.

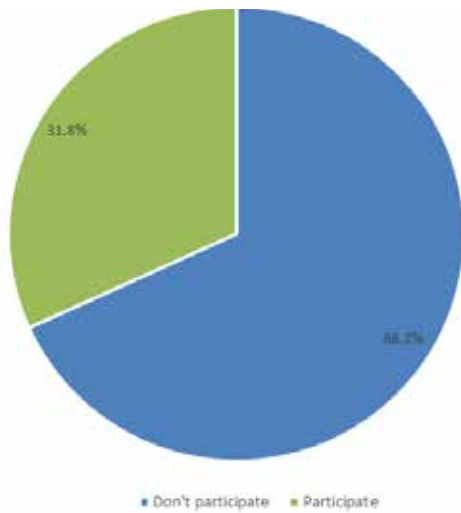


Figure 123: Rates of Participation in Community Organisations, Districts 1-5, Jalalabad

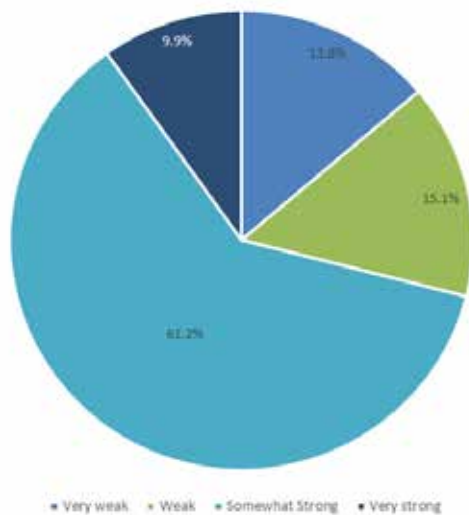


Figure 124: Perceived Strength of Community Organisations: Districts 1-5, Jalalabad

Perceived involvement in local decision making is strong; with approximately 90% of households reporting being involved 'somewhat' or 'a lot'. Virtually all respondents also report that they would seek help in their local area if they had a problem. Perceptions of the local economy are very low, with 100% of household heads reporting that the economy is both worse than other local areas and worse than previous years.

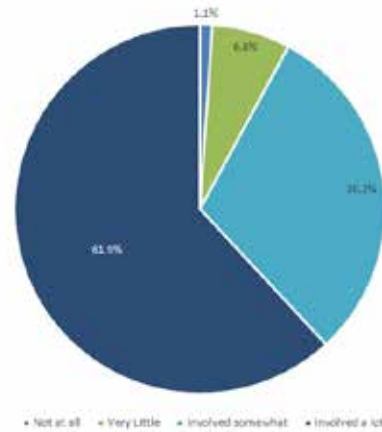


Figure 125: Perceived Involvement in Local Decision Making: Districts 1-5, Jalalabad

### xi. Perceptions of Government

Despite high rates of safayi fee payment, levels of trust in the municipality to deliver basic services are virtually non-existent; with approximately 90% of households trusting the municipality 'not at all'. Perceptions of the national government are more favourable; with approximately 60% of respondents reporting trusting the government 'somewhat' or 'a lot'.

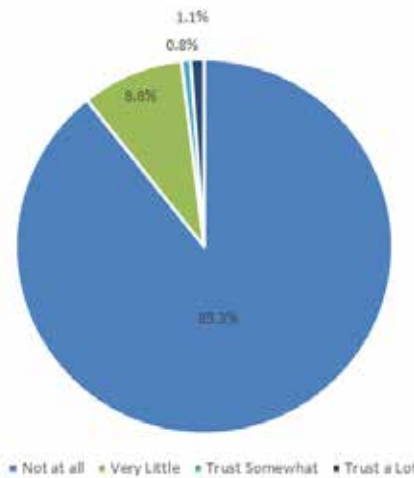


Figure 126: Trust in the Municipality to Deliver Services, Districts 1-5, Jalalabad

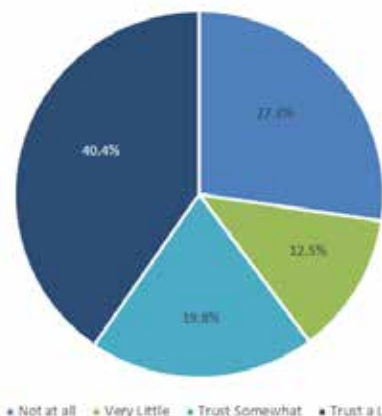


Figure 127: Trust in the National Government: Districts 1-5, Jalalabad

# B.

## Qasamabad Damankalil Behsoud District Nangarhar

### i. Key Findings

- *Approximately 65% of Qasamabad Damankalil households are conflict induced IDPs, whilst approximately 30% are economic migrants*
- *For IDPs, duration of displacement is mixed, approximately 30% of IDP households were recently displaced (<6 years), whilst approximately 20% of households are displaced for more than 20 years.*
- *The presence of livelihood opportunities was the most significant pull factor to locate in Qasamabad Damankalil, (approximately 80% of households). The presence of relatives, educational opportunities and safety were also significant factors.*
- *Land and property issues were the most significant barrier to integration for IDP households (56.1% of households) whilst lack of livelihoods was the most significant issue for economic migrant households (66.7% of households).*
- *Local integration is the preferred durable solution for 94.1% of economic migrant households and 90.7% of IDP households.*
- *Resilience Index scores show notable variance between the host community and conflict induced IDPs, the latter of which are significantly less resilient (RI score of 124 compared to 99)*
- *Levels of food insecurity in Qasamabad Damankalil were found to be among the highest in the total sample; 586 households were found to be severely food insecure, whilst a further 494 were found to be moderately insecure. Of the total area, only 33 households were found to be food secure.*
- *Access to latrines is a significant issue; 903 households use an unimproved pit latrine whilst 260 households have no access to a latrine and must resort to open defecation*
- *Food is by far the most significant expenditure, with 65.2% of households reporting having to dedicate more than half of their total income to this expense. Transport is also significant, with 32.5% of households dedicating more than half of their income to this expense.*
- *The majority of households own their dwellings. An observational survey of dwelling quality indicates that approximately 65% (n=777) are in a state of disrepair. 26 households currently live in makeshift shelters or tents.*
- *All roads in Qasamabad Damankalil are unpaved/unsealed, significantly impeding mobility particularly in the winter months*
- *Levels of participation in community organisations is very high; 65.8% of households report participating in some organised activity on a regular basis. Levels of trust in neighbours and perceived involvement in local decision-making are similarly high.*
- *Trust in the municipality to deliver services is virtually non-existent, with the overwhelming majority of households trusting the municipality 'not at all'*





Picture 24: Qasamabad Damankalil, Behsoud District, Nangarhar

## ii. Site Profile

Qasamabad Damankalil is located in Qasamabad Damankalil District, Nangarhar, approximately 8km North of the boundary of Jalalabad Municipality. The camp was established as an IDP hosting area in 2002 for IDPs and returnees. The area currently hosts 1,180 households (13,940 individuals).

In keeping with the national trend, the population of Qasamabad Damankalil is relatively gender balanced with a sizeable youth bulge; 64.5% of the total population under the age of 18.

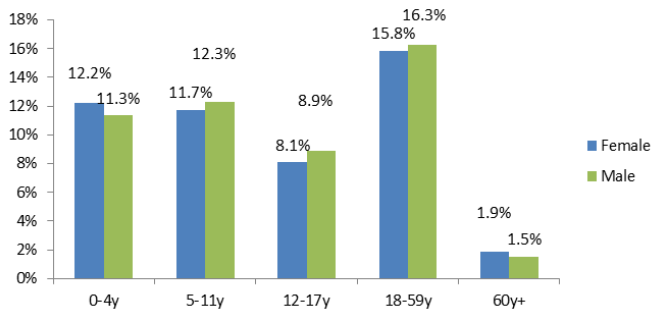


Figure 128: Household Composition: Qasamabad Damankalil District, Nangarhar



Picture 25: Qasamabad Damankalil, Nangarhar

**ii. Migration Profile**

Approximately 65% of households in Qasamabad Damankalil are conflict induced IDPs, whilst approximately 30% are economic migrants. 8.4% of households were identified as the host community. For those IDP households in Qasamabad Damankalil, length of displacement was varied; approximately 30% are recently displaced (<6 years), whilst 20.1% of households reported being displaced more than 20 years.

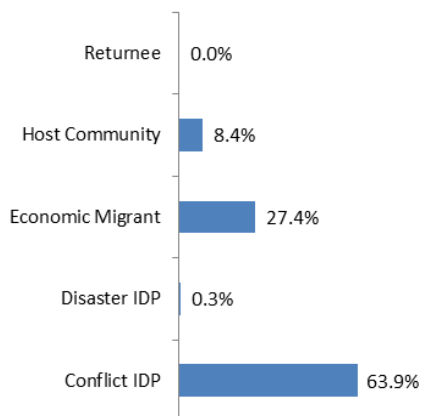


Figure 129: Migration Status: Qasamabad Damankalil

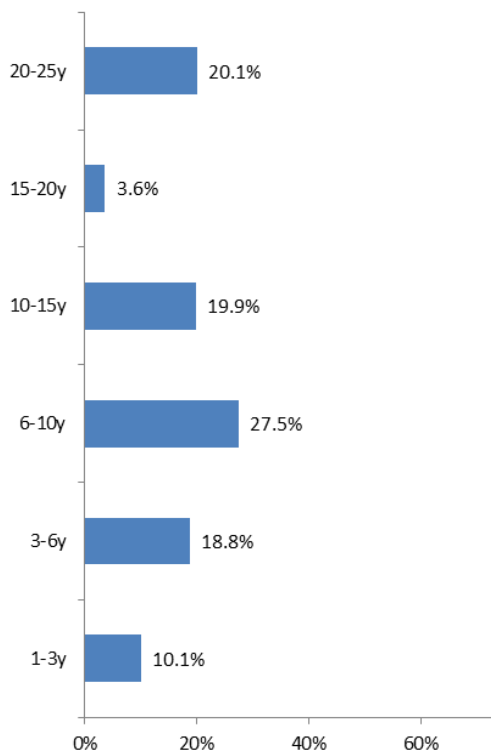


Figure 130: Length of Displacement, IDP Households, Qasamabad Damankalil District, Nangarhar

The majority of IDP households in Qasamabad Damankalil originate from Kunar Province, with significant numbers also originating from Laghman and Kabul.

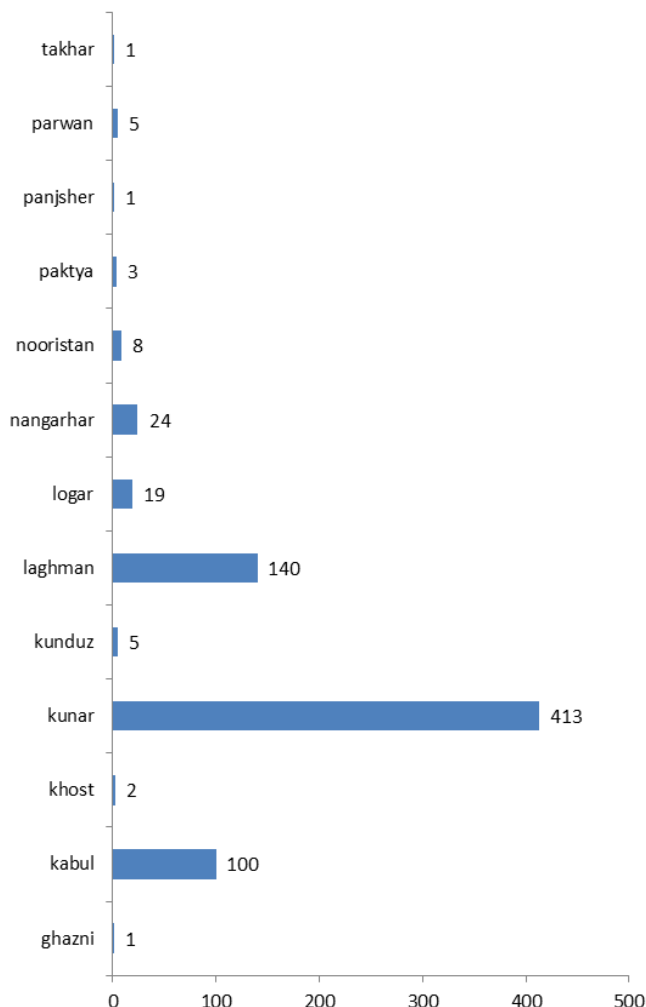


Figure 131: Province of Origin, Migrants & Displaced People: Qasamabad Damankalil



Picture 26: Unpaved streets, Qasamabad Damankalil

The presence of opportunities to earn a livelihood was the most significant pull factor influencing the decision to locate in Qasamabad Damankalil District (80.1% of households). The presence of relatives on site was as significant as educational opportunities (approximately 58% of households respectively). The relative safety of Qasamabad Damankalil District was also a significant factor for approximately 40% of households. Similar to districts 1-5 Jalalabad city, a sizeable proportion of households reported government or other assistance was a pull factor.

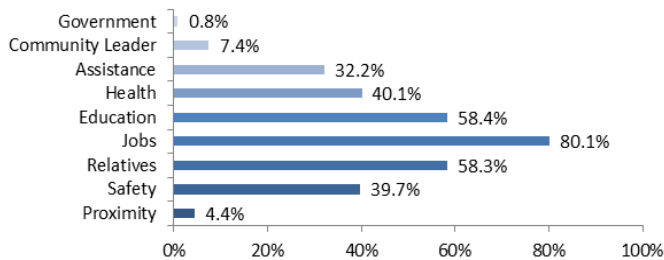


Figure 132: Pull Factors, IDPs & Migrant Households: Qasamabad Damankalil District, Nangarhar

For economic migrant households in Qasamabad Damankalil, lack of livelihoods is the most significant barrier to integration (66.7% of households), whilst IDP households report land and property issues as the most significant barrier (56.1%). Economic migrants also report lack of services as markedly more of an issue than IDP households (16.7% of households compared to 9.8% of IDP households).

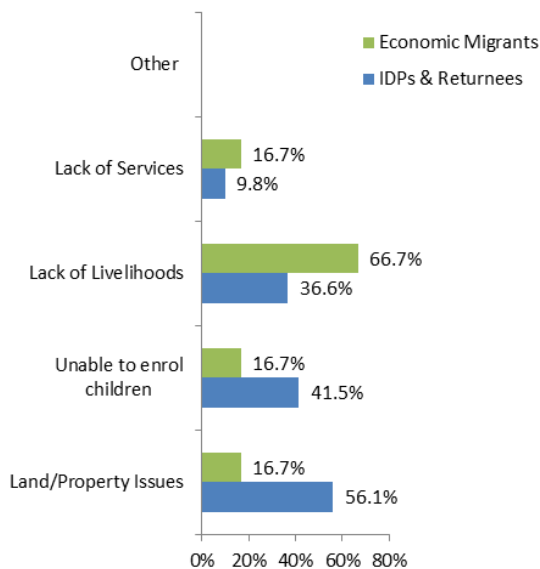


Figure 133: Barriers to Integration, Qasamabad Damankalil District, Nangarhar

#### iv. Future Intentions

IDP households in Qasamabad Damankalil District are among the most likely to report that return is their preferred durable solution (9.3% of households). The vast majority of IDPs however report that local integration is their preferred durable solution (90.7% of households), as is the case with economic migrant households (94.1% of households).

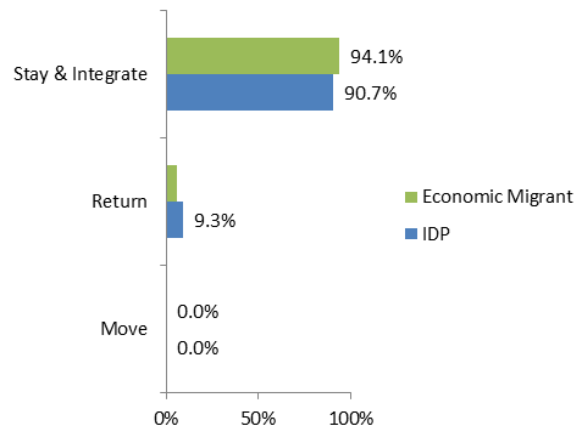


Figure 134: Preferred Durable Solution, Qasamabad Damankalil District, Nangarhar

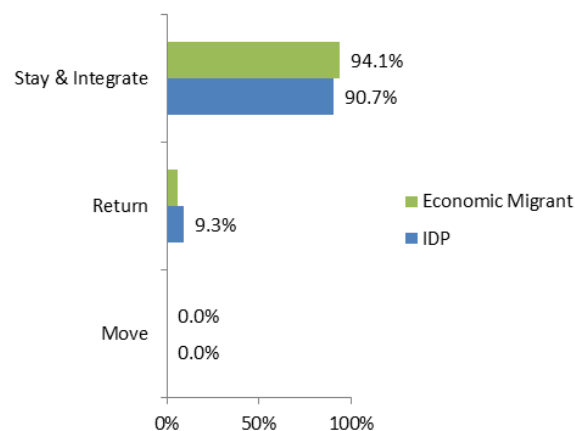


Figure 135: Movement Intentions, Qasamabad Damankalil District, Nangarhar

Of those households who indicated a desire to leave Qasamabad Damankalil, insecurity was the most prominent 'push factor' (15 households). Lack of land and shelter was also a significant push factor for IDPs (13 and 11 households respectively). No households reported discrimination/conflicts with the host community as influencing their decision to leave. No households reported having been evicted in the past.

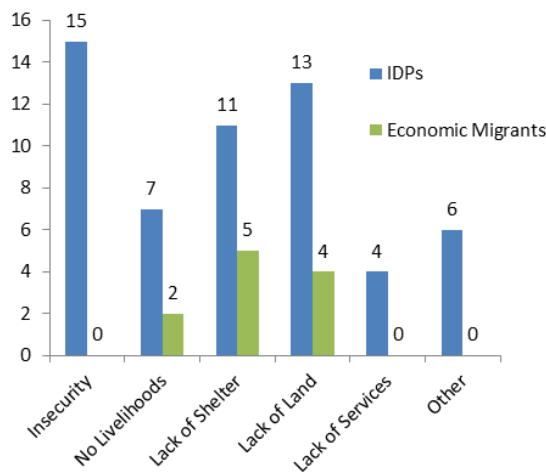


Figure 136: Push Factors: IDPs and Migrants: Qasamabad Damankalil District, Nangarhar

### v. Resilience Index

Results of the RI show significant variance between host community, migrant and IDP households, with the latter significantly less resilient. However levels of resilience are largely consistent with those observed in peri-urban IDP hosting sites in other provinces.

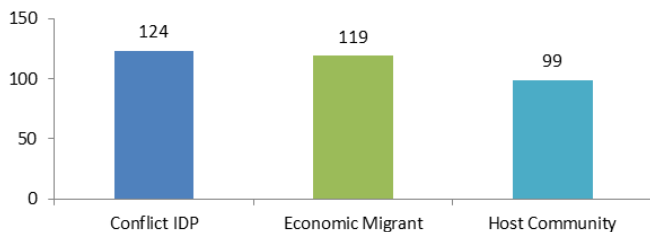


Figure 137: Resilience Index by Migration Status: Qasamabad Damankalil District, Nangarhar

Examination of the components of the RI show the host community with significantly better food access, asset ownership and marginally better access to basic services. Conflict IDP households have the poorest food access, whilst economic migrant households have the poorest access to basic services

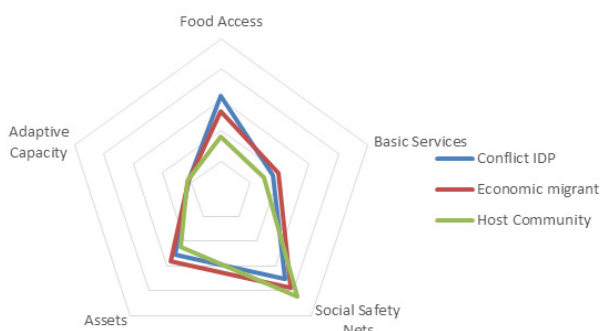


Figure 138: Resilience Index Dimensions: Qasamabad Damankalil District, Nangarhar

### vi. Food Security

Findings showed pervasive food insecurity in Qasamabad Damankalil; the majority of households (n=586) were found to be severely food insecure, whilst a further 494 households were found to be moderately insecure; with insufficient food access, dietary diversity and being required to resort to coping mechanisms such as food substitution or skipping meals on a regular basis. Only 33 households in Qasamabad Damankalil were found to be food secure.

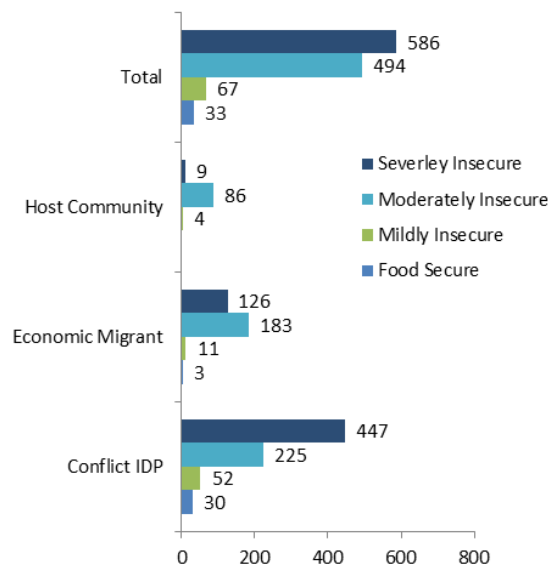


Figure 139: Food Security by Migration Status: Qasamabad Damankalil District, Nangarhar

### vii. Access to Services

Access to services in Qasamabad Damankalil is very poor; the majority of households rely on an unimproved pit latrine. Lack of protection/separation for leaching pits and septic tanks is a pervasive public health issue, placing local ground water at risk of faecal contamination. 260 households have no access to a latrine and resort to open defecation.



Picture 27: IDP children, Nangarhar

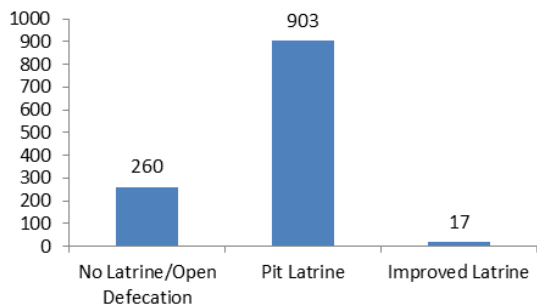


Figure 140: Latrine Type: Qasamabad Damankalil District,

A significant number of households rely on public water points. Of those, 79 households reported that water collection takes longer than 30 minutes daily. All households report drinking water directly from the source without treatment. Virtually no Qasamabad Damankalil residents have access to municipal electricity, relying diesel generators, predominantly used for lighting and to power electric fans.

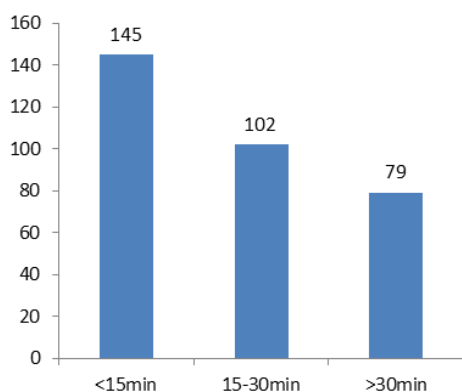


Figure 141: Water Collection Time: Qasamabad Damankalil District, Nangarhar

All roads in Qasamabad Damankalil are unpaved/unsealed, significantly impeding mobility particularly in the winter months. 671 households reported having to travel more than 30 minutes to access health facilities, whilst 21 households reported that there were no facilities in the vicinity that they had the means to access.

### viii. Employment & Household Expenditure

The overwhelming majority of households in Qasamabad Damankalil are engaged in daily wage labour, domestic work or other irregular forms of employment. 11% of household heads report being unemployed. Reflecting the widespread food insecurity, food represents the most significant household expenditure, with 65.2% of households reporting dedicating more than half of their income to this expense. Transport is also a significant expense, with 32.5% of households reporting dedicating more than half of their income to this expense.

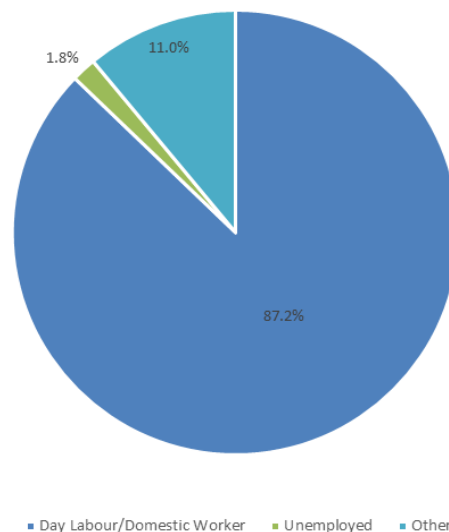


Figure 142: Source of Income, Qasamabad Damankalil District

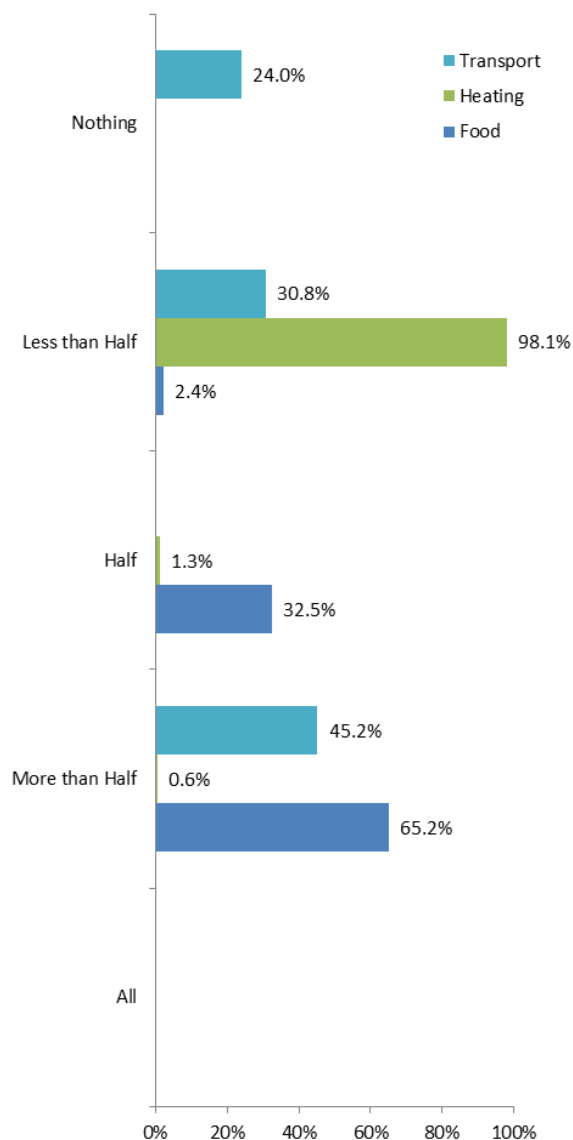


Figure 143: Most Significant Expenditure by Proportion of Income: Qasamabad Damankalil

### ix. Land, Housing & Documentation

The majority of the occupants of Qasamabad Damankalil (n=812) own their own dwellings, whilst a further 234 households rent. An observational survey of dwelling quality indicates that approximately 65% (n=777) are in a state of disrepair, offering insufficient protection from the elements and/or vulnerable to weather events. 26 households live in makeshift dwellings or tents, these tend to be Extremely Vulnerable Individuals; women or disabled adult headed households.

Of those who report owning their own dwelling 263 households report having an official court-issued deed, whilst 228 households possess an informal deed. Perceptions of tenure security are strong with 75.6% of households perceiving they are 'very secure' and a further 14.1% perceiving they are 'secure'.

Virtually all household heads have a taskeera, whilst none have a safayi tax notebook; no households report paying safayi fee.

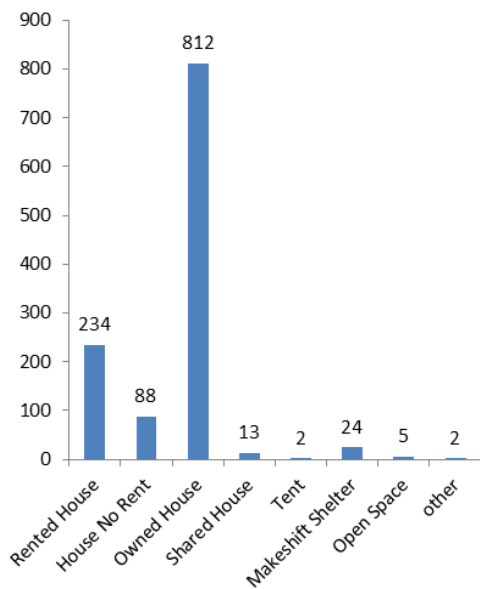


Figure 144: Tenure Type: Qasamabad Damankalil

### x. Social Cohesion & Integration

Rates of participation in community organisations are very high; 65.8% of households report participating in some organised activity on a regular basis. Perceptions of community organisations are more mixed; approximately 48% of households perceive that organisations are either 'strong' or 'somewhat strong', whilst approximately 53% perceive organisations as either 'weak' or 'very weak'.

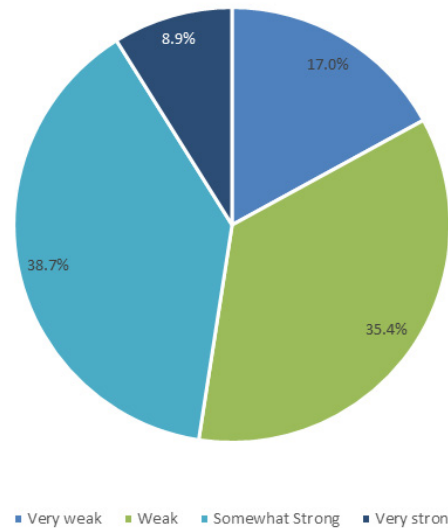


Figure 145: Participation in Community Organisations, Qasamabad Damankalil

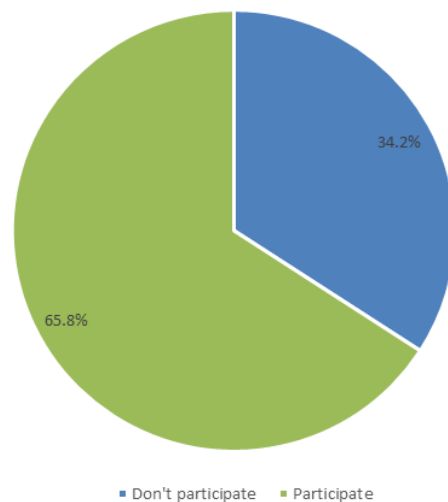


Figure 146: Perceived Strength of Community Organisations: Qasamabad Damankalil



Picture 28: Unpaved streets, Qasamabad Damankalil

Both levels of trust between neighbours and perceived involvement in local decision making are high. Approximately 98% of households perceive they are either 'involved somewhat' or 'involved a lot' in local decision-making. Approximately 95% of households report trusting their neighbours either 'somewhat' or 'a lot'.

Perceptions of the local economy conversely are among the least favourable in the entire sample. All respondents perceive that the local economy is both worse than other nearby areas and worse than in previous years.

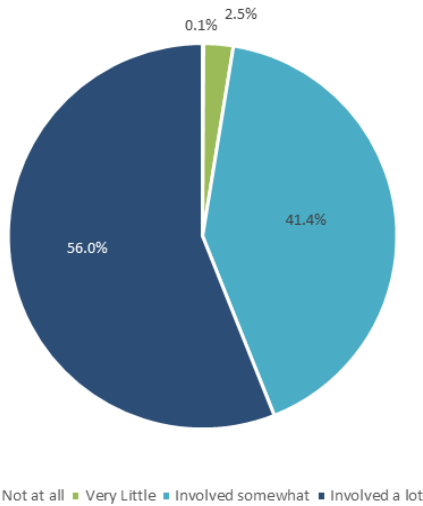


Figure 147 Perceived Involvement in Local Decision Making, Qasamabad Damankalil

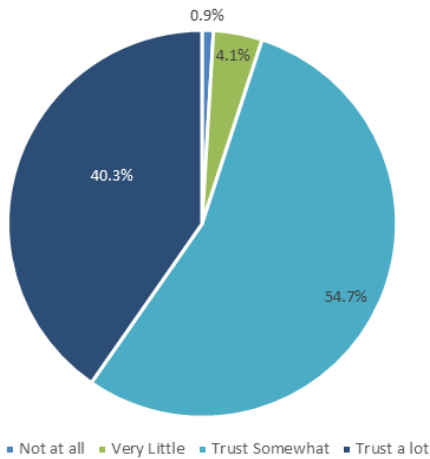


Figure 148 : Levels of Trust in Neighbours: Qasamabad Damankalil

### xi. Perceptions of Government

Levels of trust in the municipality to deliver services are very low; virtually 100% of households report trusting the municipality either 'very little' or 'not at all'. Levels of trust in the national government are slightly more varied; whilst 61.4% of households report trusting the national government 'not at all', and approximately 30% report trusting the national government either 'somewhat' or 'a lot'.

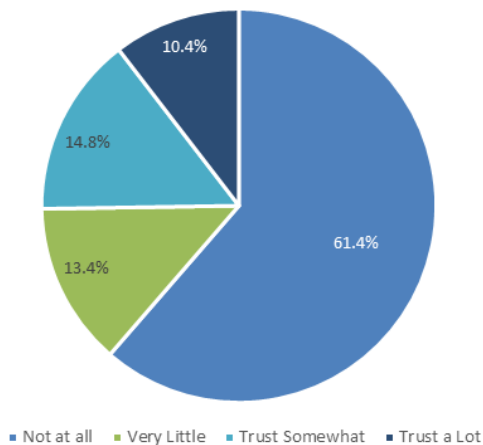
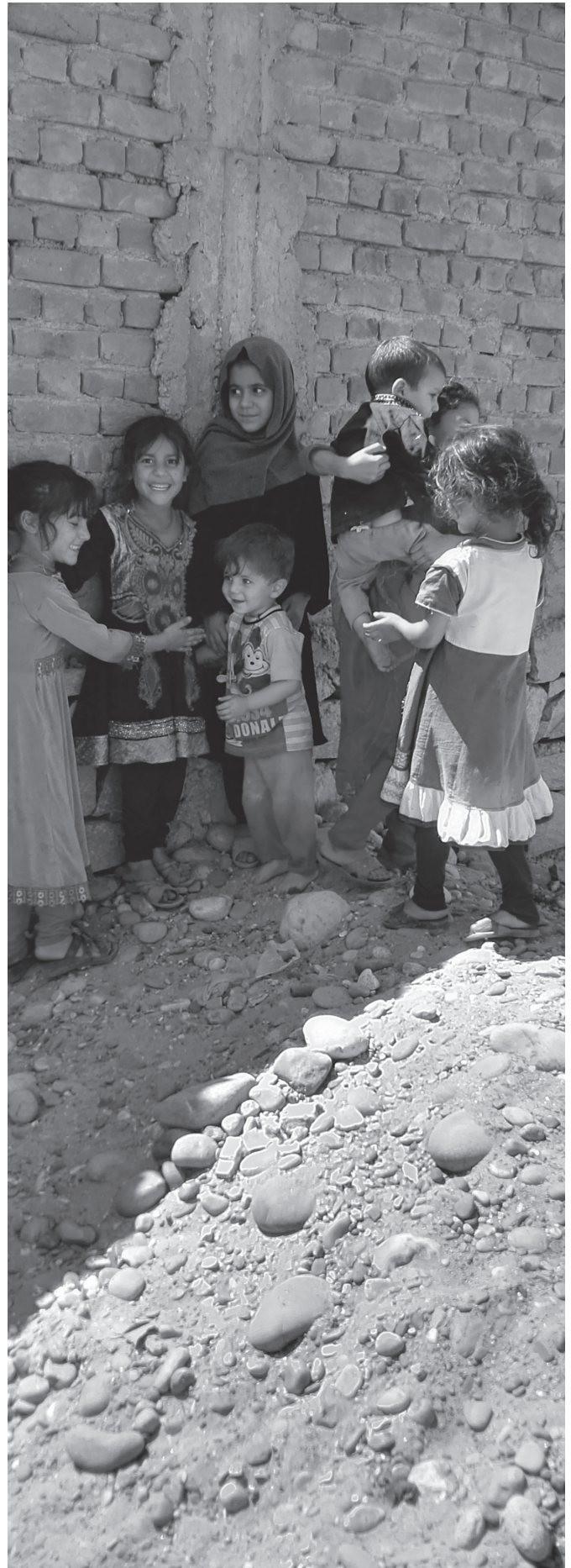


Figure 149: Levels of Trust in the National Government: Qasamabad Damankalil District, Nangarhar



Picture 29: IDP children, Qasamabad Damankalil

# 04

## Government Perceptions Survey

A quantitative study was conducted with 51 officials from various government bodies in three provinces, to obtain a baseline of levels of knowledge and perceptions of the issue of displacement in Afghanistan. Respondents included representatives from Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR), Afghanistan Independent Land Authority (ARAZI), Ministry of Urban Development Affairs (MUDA), provincial line departments and the municipalities of Kabul, Herat and Jalalabad.

Respondents were asked a number of general knowledge questions regarding the number and location of IDPs, major causes of displacement and perceived seriousness of the issue. There was a general consensus that the issue was serious. There were some mixed perceptions however of the primary drivers of displacement. The majority of respondents (N=19) reported that insecurity was the primary driver, however 10 respondents reported that displacement was primarily economically motivated.

All but five respondents were able to correctly answer that as citizens of Afghanistan, IDPs and returnees have the right to locate wherever they choose. Virtually no respondents however were able to give a response to specific questions regarding the number of IDPs and returnees in the country as a whole or in their home province, reflecting a pervasive lack of data on the issue.

Respondents' ability to describe the mandate of their organisation regarding IDPs were mixed; municipality officials in Jalalabad for example reported that they were responsible for providing basic services and social assistance to the displaced. Conversely a number of municipality officials in Kabul reported that they had no responsibilities towards the displaced. A large number of respondents were also unable to answer this question.

Virtually all respondents reported that their organisations did not have sufficient resources to adequately address the needs of the displaced. Financial resources, data collection equipment such as GIS mapping, computers etc. and official capacity were some of the gaps mentioned.

When asked to describe their feelings towards the displaced the majority of respondents reported feeling compassion and a desire to assist. A small number perceived IDPs as a security threat.

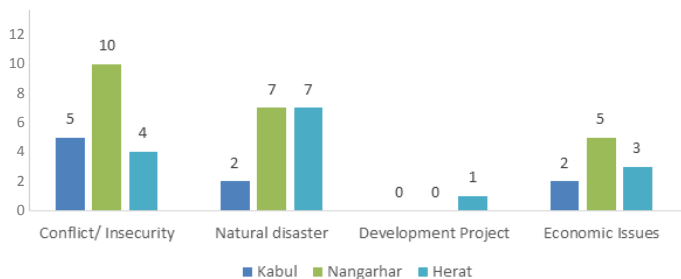


Figure 150: Perceived Reasons for Displacement: Government Officials



Regarding the preferred durable solution for the displaced, return is still overwhelmingly the most popular option. At the time of the survey only three respondents reported being supportive of local integration, all of those located in Nangarhar. Four respondents reported that seeking asylum overseas was the most preferable option for IDPs.

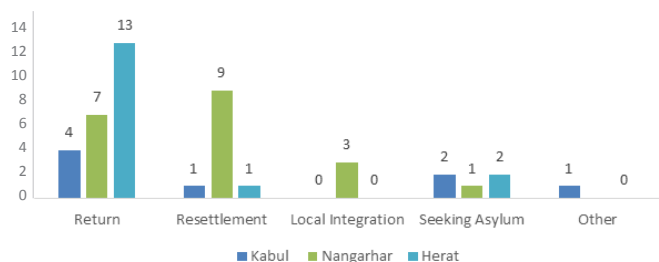


Figure 151: Preferred Durable Solution for the Displaced: Government Officials

Respondents were asked to elaborate on whether or not they thought durable solution was possible in their area. Responses were mixed; with a number reporting that cultural differences and a lack of job opportunities were prohibitive. A number of respondents—predominantly in Herat—perceived that the government should make land available within cities.

*“If we have clear data regarding IDPs and they have made it clear that they are not going to return to their place of origin the Government in Herat should provide land for them.”* **ARAZI, Herat**

*“It is not possible for IDPs to integrate here as there is no land for them, they should go to their place of origin.”* **MoRR, Kabul**

*“It is possible for IDPs to integrate if they accept our culture.”* **MoRR, Herat**

*“IDPs should first return to their place of origin because most of them are from agricultural areas, there are no job opportunities here for them.”* **DUDA, Herat**



Picture 30: Drainage infrastructure under construction, Qasamabad Damankalil





Coming in from the Margins' examines the issue of urban displacement in Afghanistan. The report focuses on case studies of inner-city and peri-urban Internally Displaced Person and returnee hosting sites in three cities; Kabul, Herat and Jalalabad. Through an in-depth study of living conditions and levels of resilience in target areas, the report examines the effect of the current approach to displacement and recommends ways in which the approach might be improved to create more equitable, productive and sustainable cities.

The report finds the continues presence of the displaced in cities despite being marginalized in evidence significant level of endogenous resilience. In light of the current migration crisis and facing the prospect reintegrating tens of thousands of returned asylum seekers, this resilience is a resource that Afghan cities cannot afford to waste if the capacity of the cities to accommodate more urban citizens is to be augmented, it is vital that the barriers that some groups face to fully participate in urban life are reduced. Local integration of the displaced has the potential to 'unlock' and harness that resilience for the benefit of all urban residence.

The Local Integration of Vulnerable Excluded & Uprooted People (LIVE-UP) program is a three-year program developed by UN-Habitat in conjunction with the key partners the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR), Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG), Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MUDH), the Municipalities of Kabul, Herat and Jalalabad and with the support of the European Commission Delegation to Afghanistan. The objective of the LIVE-UP project is to support the implementation of parts of the National Policy on IDPs through improving the living conditions of uprooted Afghans (IDPs and returnees) and their host communities.

Advocacy, Outreach and Communications Branch  
United Nations Human Settlements Programme  
(UN-Habitat)

P.O. Box 30030, Nairobi 00100, KENYA  
Telephone: +254-20-7623397  
Fax: +254-20-7624266/7  
Email: [advocacy@unhabitat.org](mailto:advocacy@unhabitat.org)  
Intranet: [habnet.unhabitat.org](http://habnet.unhabitat.org)

