



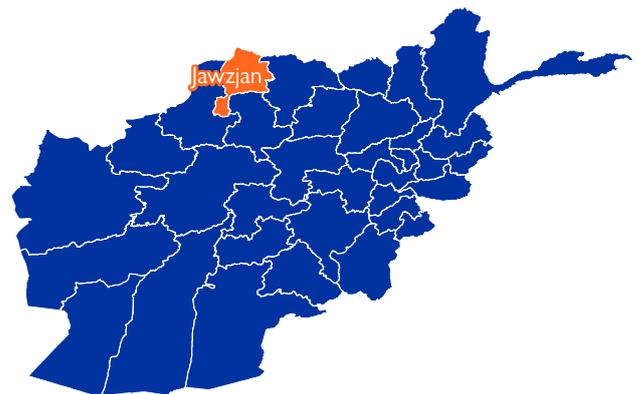
PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW

JAWZJAN PROVINCE

PLACES

The International Organization for Migration’s (IOM) PLACES Programme delivers integrated and holistic transition and recovery support to conflict and displacement affected populations in an area locally defined as a community. It is designed based on the premise that evidence-based and participatory planning can give affected populations a meaningful voice in local socio-economic recovery, build community cohesion and resilience and create trust in local stakeholders through increased engagement and accountability.

As a first step in the PLACES process, data collected by IOM DTM on community needs across Afghanistan has been used to provide a high level overview of the present situation countrywide and at provincial level. The goal of this is to inform the humanitarian community on the services, facilities and needs present, as well as activities so that response can be targeted to those most in need and opportunities for collaboration between actors can be identified.



COMMUNITY BASED NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The main primary data source for the Provincial Overview is IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). At regular intervals of six months, DTM conducts Baseline Mobility Assessments (BMA) to track mobility and displacement patterns, and Community-Based Needs Assessments (CBNA) to collect information on socio-economic indicators such as employment, household finances, markets, safety and security, rule of law, health, education, food and nutrition, shelter, WASH and received assistance. Figures quoted throughout this report are drawn from this assessment unless stated otherwise. This is a Key Information assessment, as such findings are indicative of the situation only. The latest round of data collection was December 2021.

EMERGENCY EVENT TRACKING

ASSESSMENT

The Emergency Event Tracking Assessment (EET) from IOM DTM is activated on a need basis. EET utilises a broad network of community focal points (CFPs) to capture best estimates of the affected population presence. One focal point is interviewed in each community assessed. The most recent rounds have covered the majority of districts in Afghanistan and as well as tracking information on displacement, also capture key information on needs in communities, including priority needs. This assessment has been referenced to provide information on priority needs in Jawzjan province.

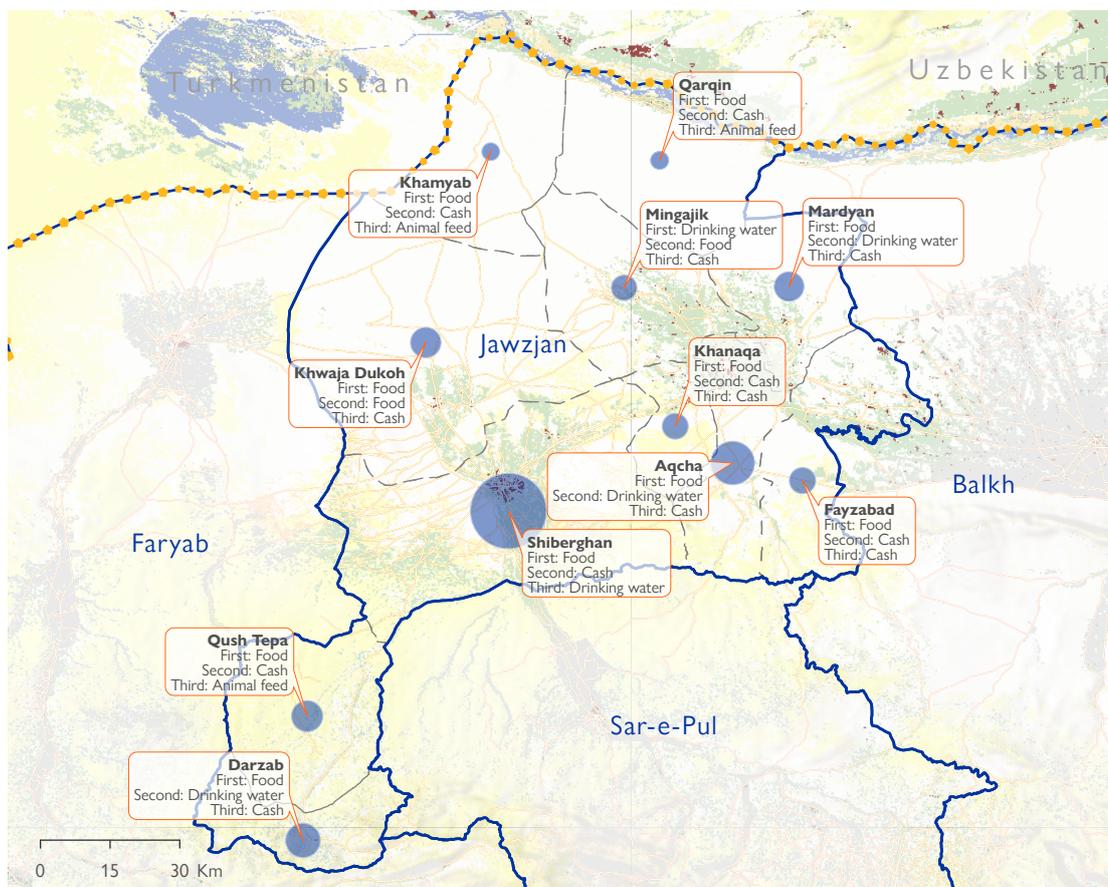


PRIORITY NEEDS

Priority needs reported by 323 KI in Jawzjan Province, through the [Emergency Event Tracking \(EET\)](#) DTM assessment (October 2021):

Jawzjan Province	Immediate Need 1	Immediate Need 2	Immediate Need 3
Food	249	64	10
Drinking Water	64	80	72
Cash	10	169	125
Animal Feed		9	65
Household Energy		1	25
Both			2
Healthcare			2
Other			22

Priority needs by district



FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

WASH

Households in Jawzjan province are facing ongoing issues with access to water, in particular drinking water, but also agricultural and livestock. KIs reported 16% of households relying on water trucking, 58% of households with insufficient drinking water and 52% with insufficient agricultural water. OCHA identified this province as a priority area for WASH support.

Recommendation: Assessment to identify appropriate WASH interventions to meet the needs of affected communities.

FOOD AND CASH

Food and cash are the first and second most reported priority needs, as reported by KIs. Unemployment in Jawzjan province is slightly lower than average at around 56% for men and 64% for women. For children (11%) and elderly (6%) are reportedly working.

Recommendation: Cash and food distributions and assessment of livelihoods to look for appropriate job creating interventions.

HEALTH

Around 30% of households are reportedly not using health facilities. The three most reported reasons for this were lack of medicine, poor quality of services and distance to facilities.

Recommendation: Provision of medical supplies, training of staff and roving health teams to provide quality service in hard to reach areas and enhancement of outreach health promotion activities, as well as possible development of new facilities.

SHELTER

More than 45% of households are reportedly living in damaged shelters. Inability to erect temporary tents or accommodation and the unavailability of shelters were issues reported by the majority of KIs.

Recommendation: Shelter assessment to identify appropriate interventions, potentially distribution of materials for repairs.

ELECTRICITY

Eight districts in the south of the province have no, or very low access to public electricity.

Recommendation: Distribution of solar kits, assessment to identify potential for larger scale community energy generation, potentially solar generation.

EDUCATION

Approximately 22% of children were reportedly not attending school, of these children, 62% were female. Reasons for this included that children were needed to work or support the household and the distance to schools.

Recommendation: Identified communities that are under-served, without sufficient education capacity and consider intervention options, for example school building, or improving access/capacity at neighbouring facilities.

OTHER INFORMATION PRODUCTS

-  IOM DTM [Community Based Needs Assessment, Round 13](#)
-  IOM DTM [Emergency Event Tracking, Round 3](#)
-  IOM DTM [Baseline Mobility Tracking, Round 3](#)
-  IOM DTM [Drought Dashboard: 2021](#)

FURTHER INFORMATION

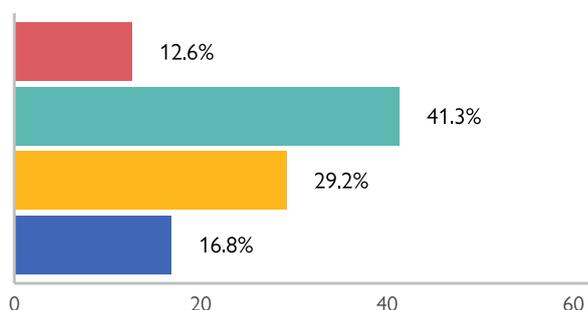
For further information on this product or for questions on the findings, please reach out to the IOM PLACES programme team via email: places@iom.int

DEMOGRAPHICS

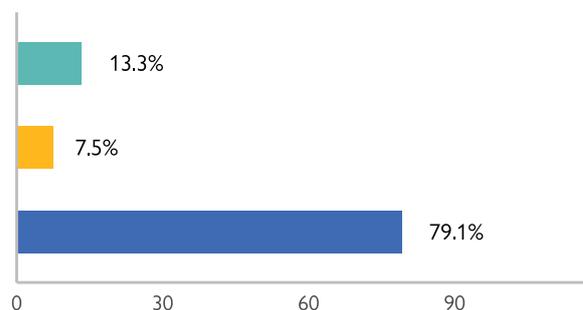
Jawzjan province is located in the northern region of Afghanistan, bordering Turkmenistan. The largest district in the province is Shiberghan with a population of over 445,000. The population profile for Jawzjan province is consistent with that of Afghanistan as a whole with around 50% of the population aged 18 years or younger.

The proportion of IDPs in the population is around 7.5%, returnees make up a larger proportion of the population at 13%. The total population of the province is around 800,000, with 528,000 in need of humanitarian assistance as reported in to 2022 [Humanitarian Needs Overview](#) (HNO).

Estimated population by age group - Jawzjan province



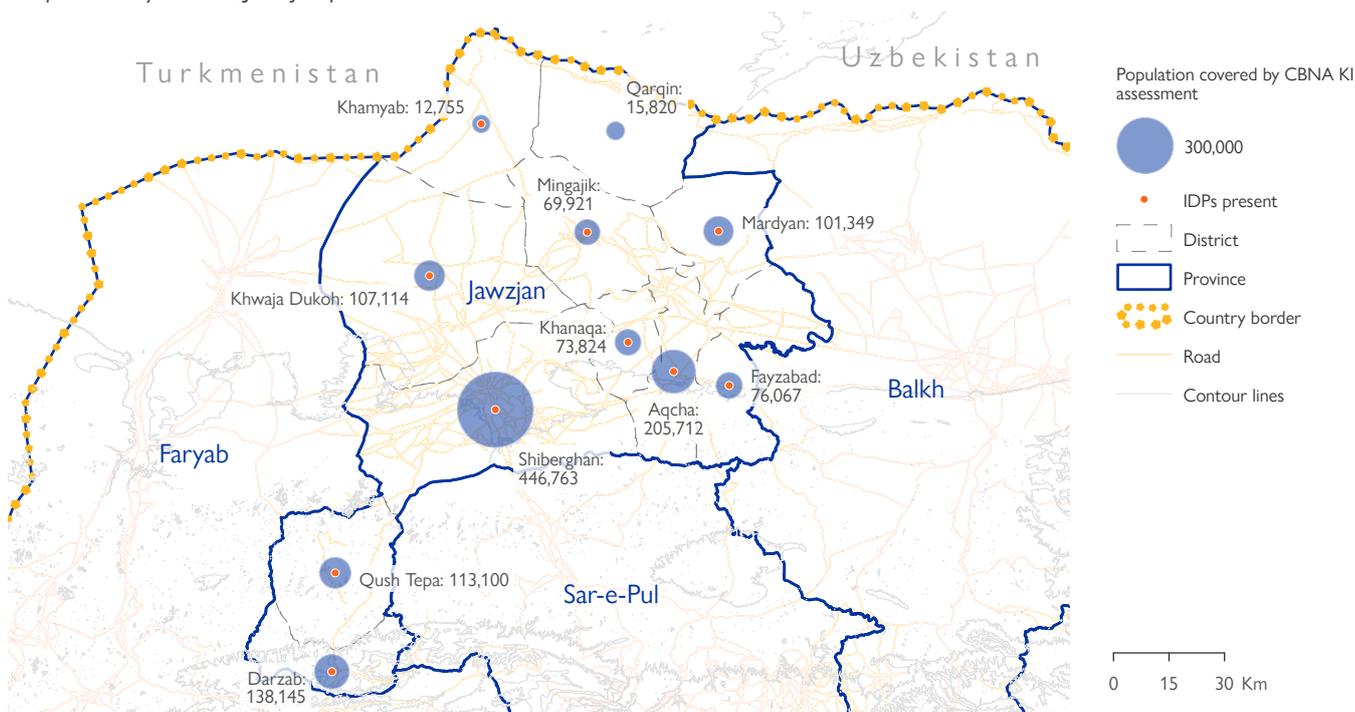
Estimated proportion of IDPs and returnees in the population - Jawzjan province



- Infants (0-4 years old)
- Children (5-17 years old)
- Adults (18-60 years old)
- Elderly (60+ years old)

- Total IDP arrivals
- Total returnee arrivals
- Total host community

Population by district, Jawzjan province



Data sources: IOM DTM CBNA Assessment, December 2021

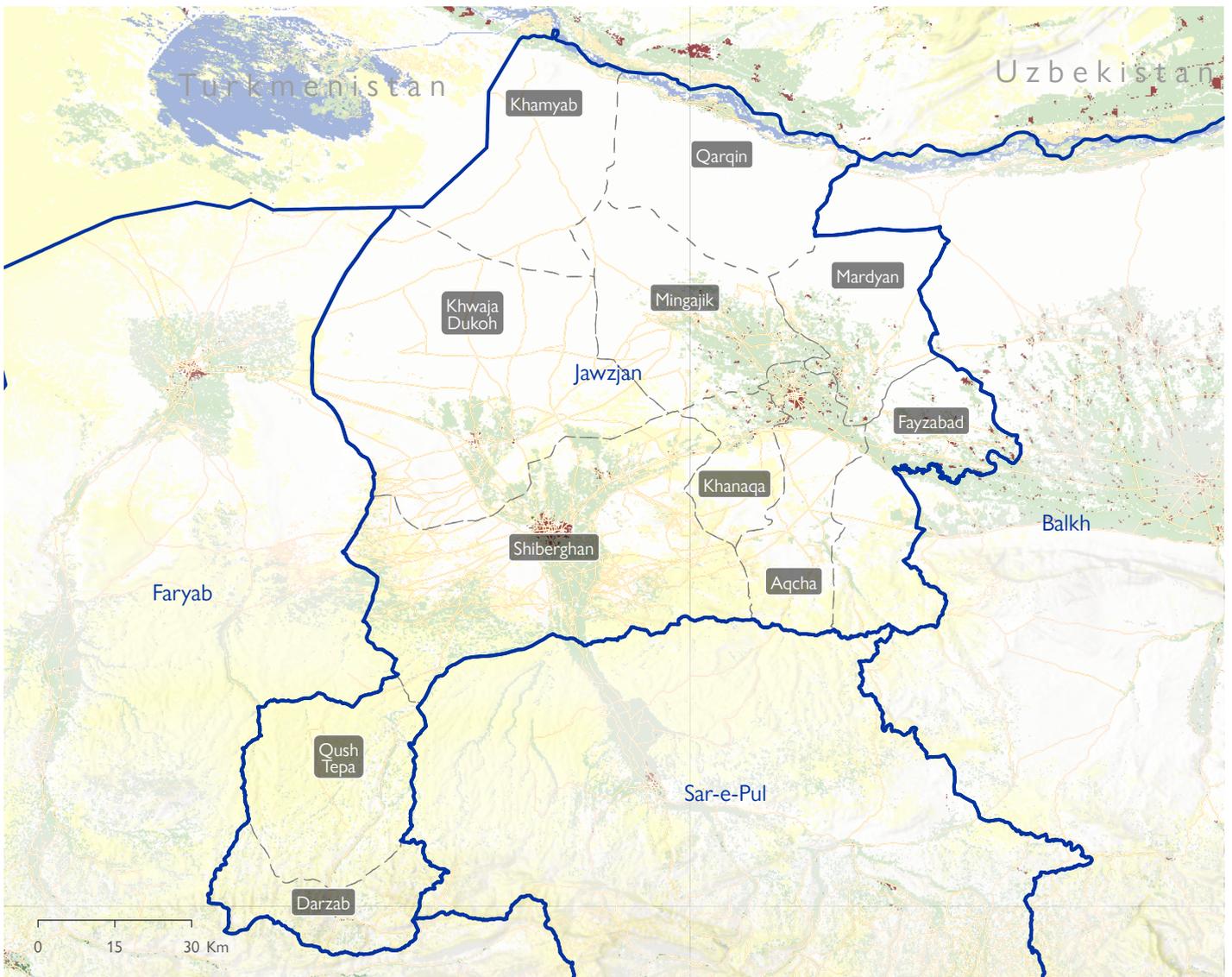
LAND COVER

Jawzjan province is mountainous to the south with areas of farmland concentrated around the central east and west of the province on alluvial plains. Urban development is concentrated around Shiberghan and Aqcha, with dispersed settlements throughout areas of farmland.

Analysis of natural hazards by OCHA put Jawzjan province at moderate risk of extreme winter weather, moderate risk of earthquake impact and a low risk of flash flooding.¹

1 OCHA, *Afghanistan Natural Hazards*, 2012

LAND-USE COVER IN JAWZJAN PROVINCE



Data sources:

ESA world cover land use classification, 10m resolution. [WorldCover](#) provides a new baseline global land cover product at 10m resolution for 2020 based on Sentinel-1 and 2 data.

Land use class

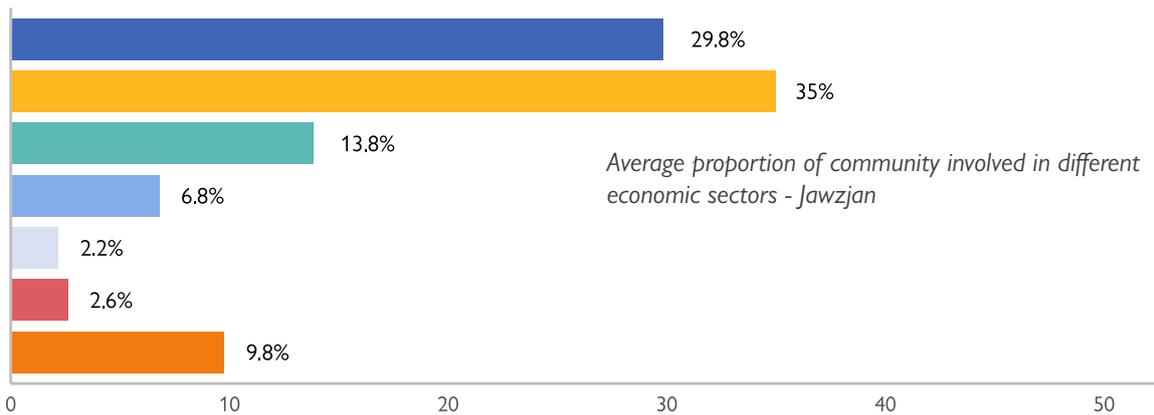
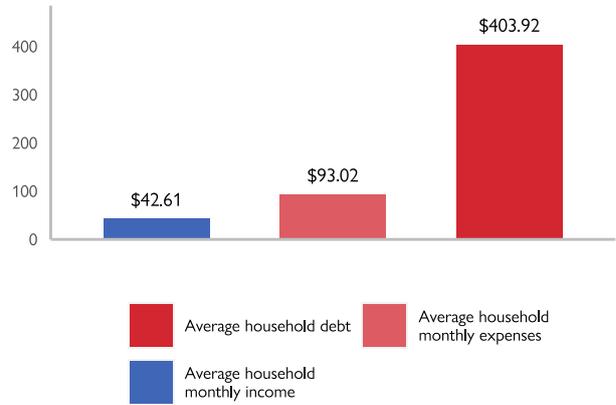
 Trees	 Farmland	 Permanent water bodies
 Shrubs	 Built-up area	 Province
 Grassland	 Bare earth	 District

ECONOMY AND MARKETS

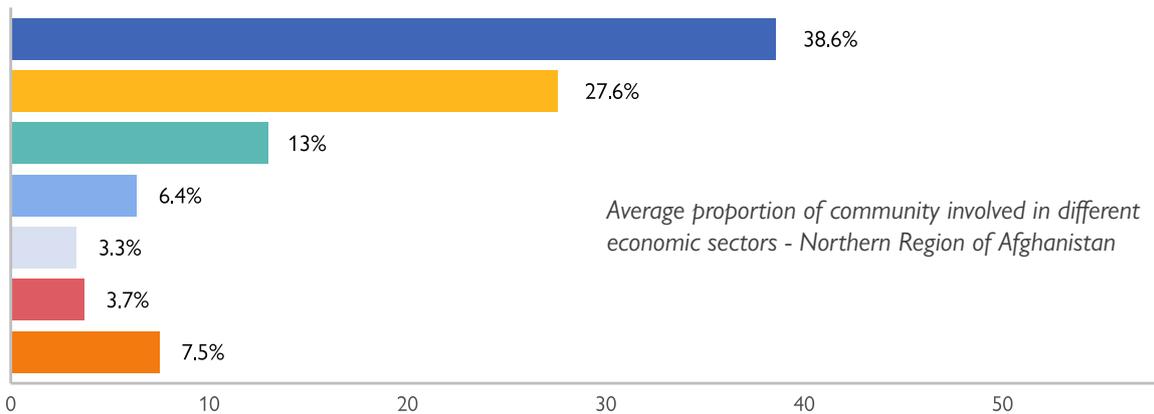
Across Jawzjan province, community earnings from agriculture made up a higher proportion of community income than in the northern region as a whole, however involvement in agriculture was variable across the different districts with agriculture reported as the main income generating activity in eight of the 11 districts in the province. Manual/unskilled labour was the second most commonly reported income generating activity in the province followed by livestock.

Reported average household incomes are slightly lower than the northern region average, and expenses are reportedly higher than average (\$93, compared to an average in the northern region of \$83).

Average monthly household income, expenses and total average household debt in USD - Jawzjan



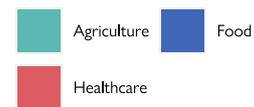
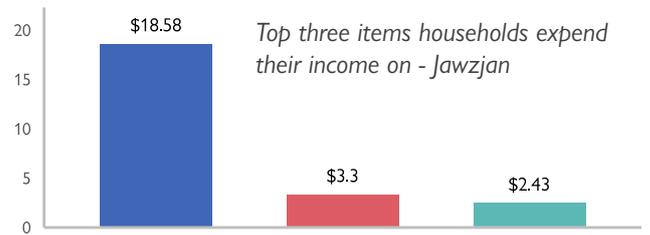
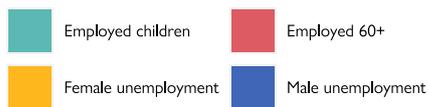
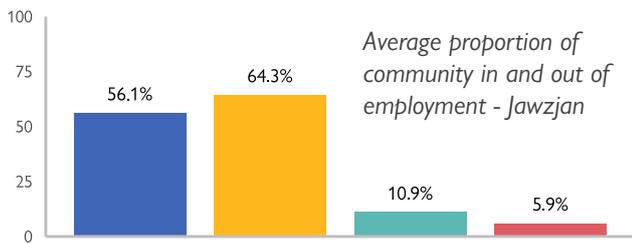
Average proportion of community involved in different economic sectors - Jawzjan



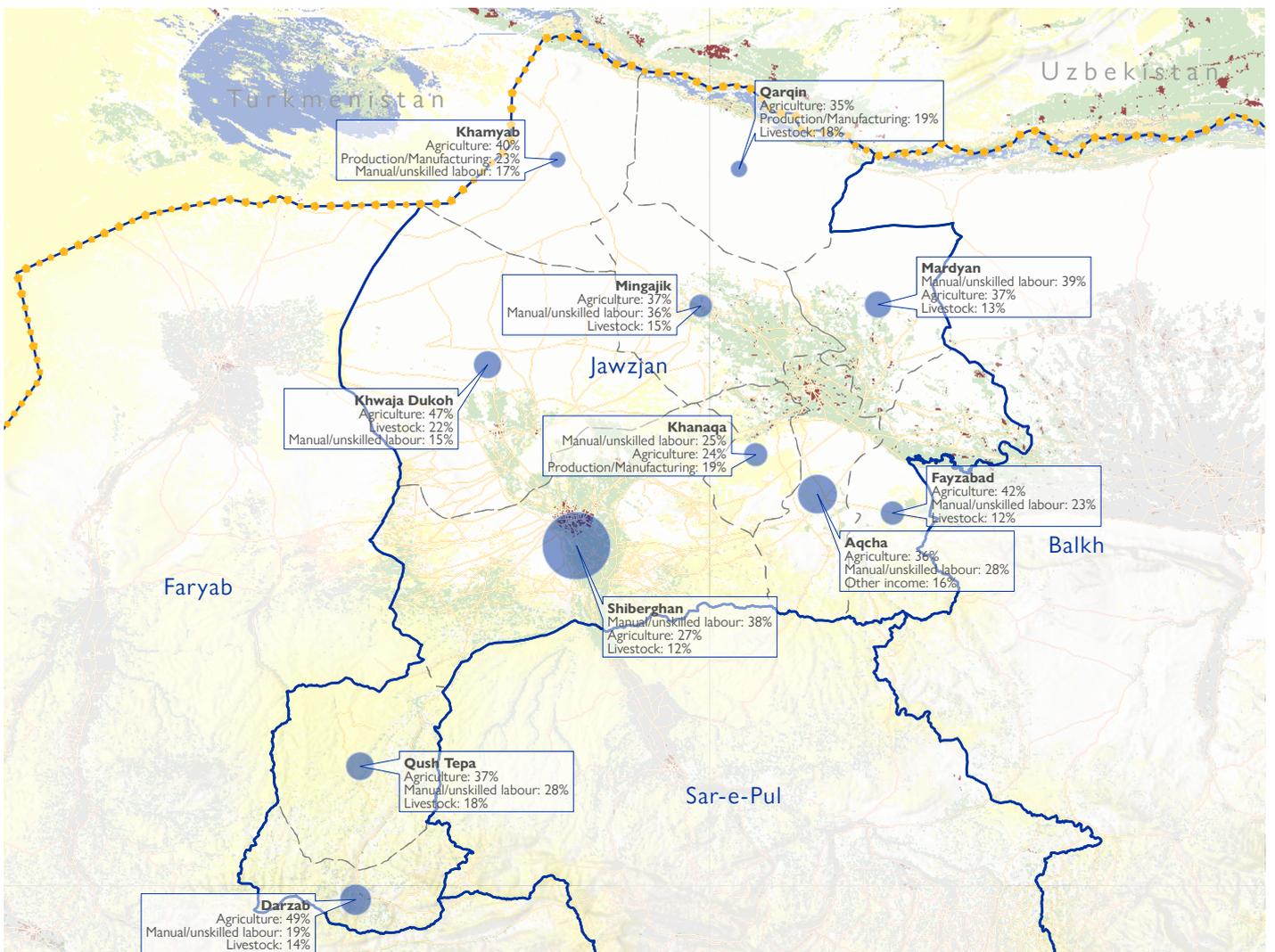
Average proportion of community involved in different economic sectors - Northern Region of Afghanistan



ECONOMY AND MARKETS



THREE MAIN ECONOMIC SECTORS BY DISTRICT, JAWZJAN PROVINCE

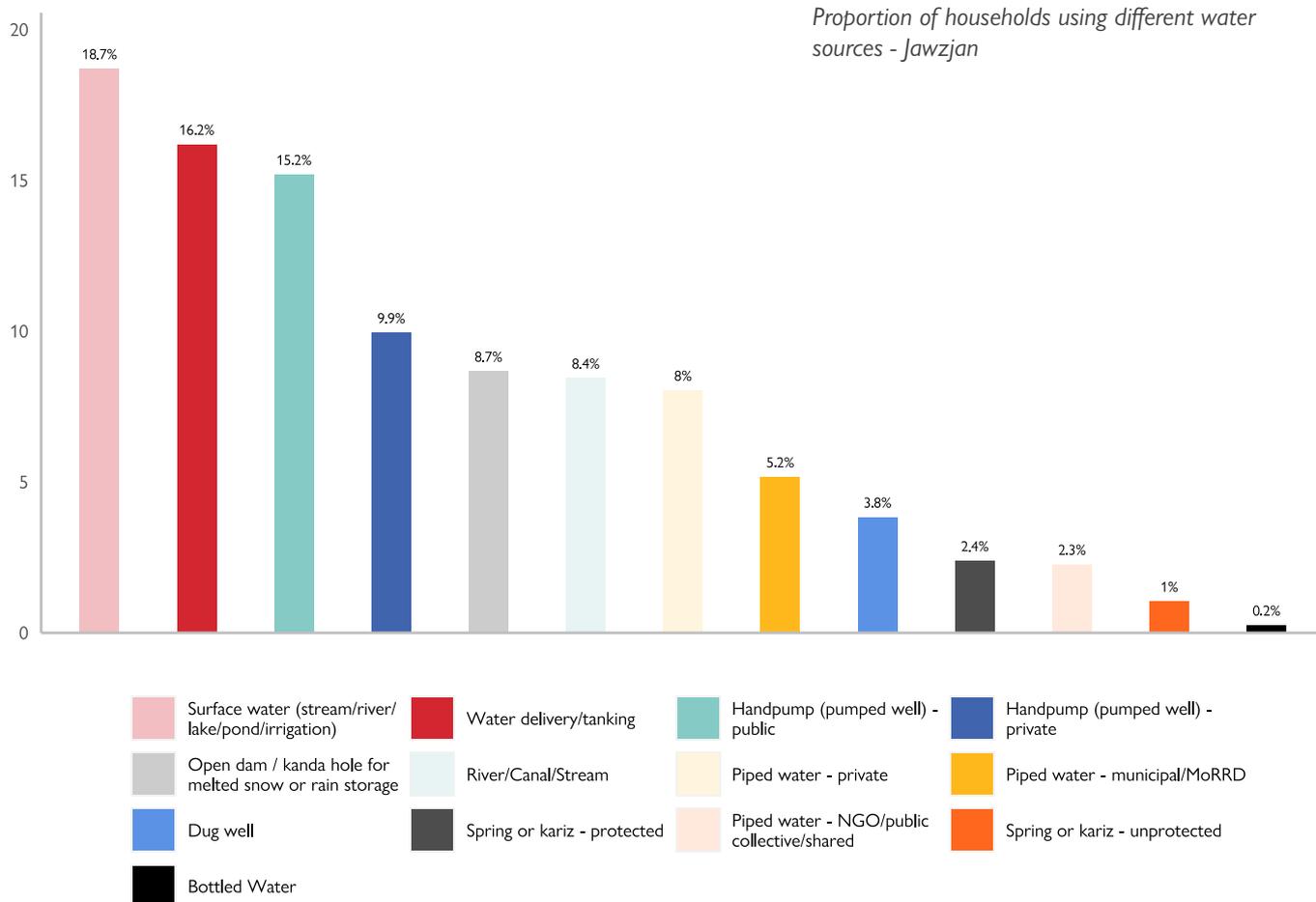


Circles are scaled in proportion to reported population

Data sources: IOM DTM CBNA Assessment, December 2021

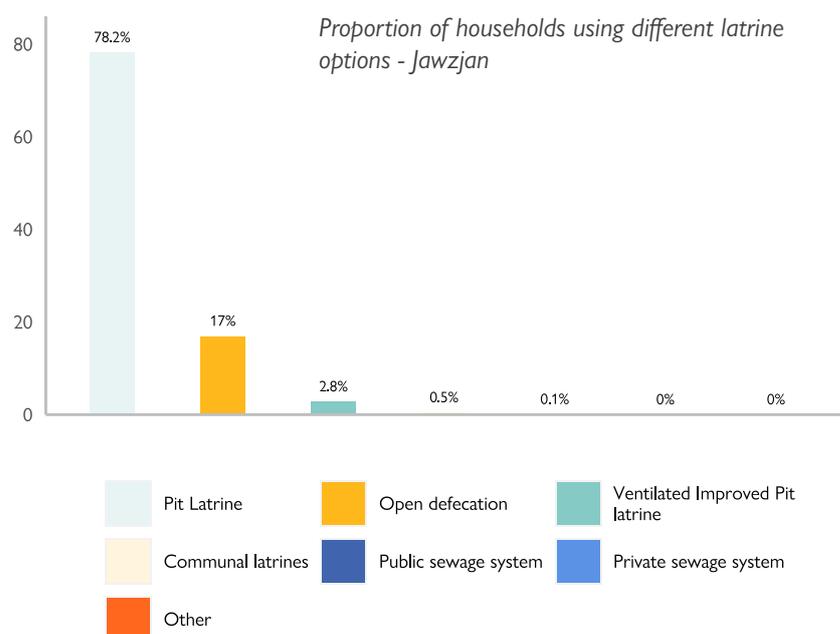
ESA world cover land use classification, 10m resolution. [WorldCover](#) provides a new baseline global land cover product at 10m resolution for 2020 based on Sentinel-1 and 2 data.

WATER AND SANITATION



The proportion of Afghans with access to safe drinking water remains one of the lowest globally, attributed to the long history of conflict and natural disaster in the country and its impact on infrastructure.¹ Afghanistan has experienced two droughts in the last four years, with implications for agriculture, food security and access to water.

¹ Afghanistan: Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021, OCHA, <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/afghanistan/document/afghanistan-humanitarian-needs-overview-2021>

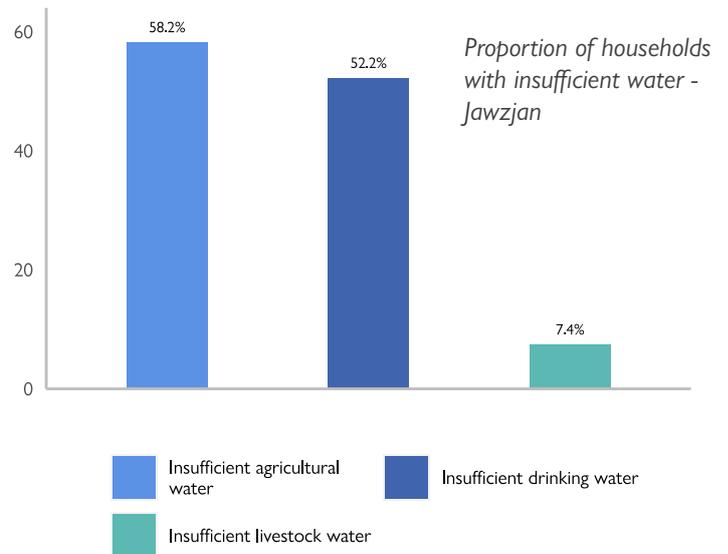


WATER AND SANITATION

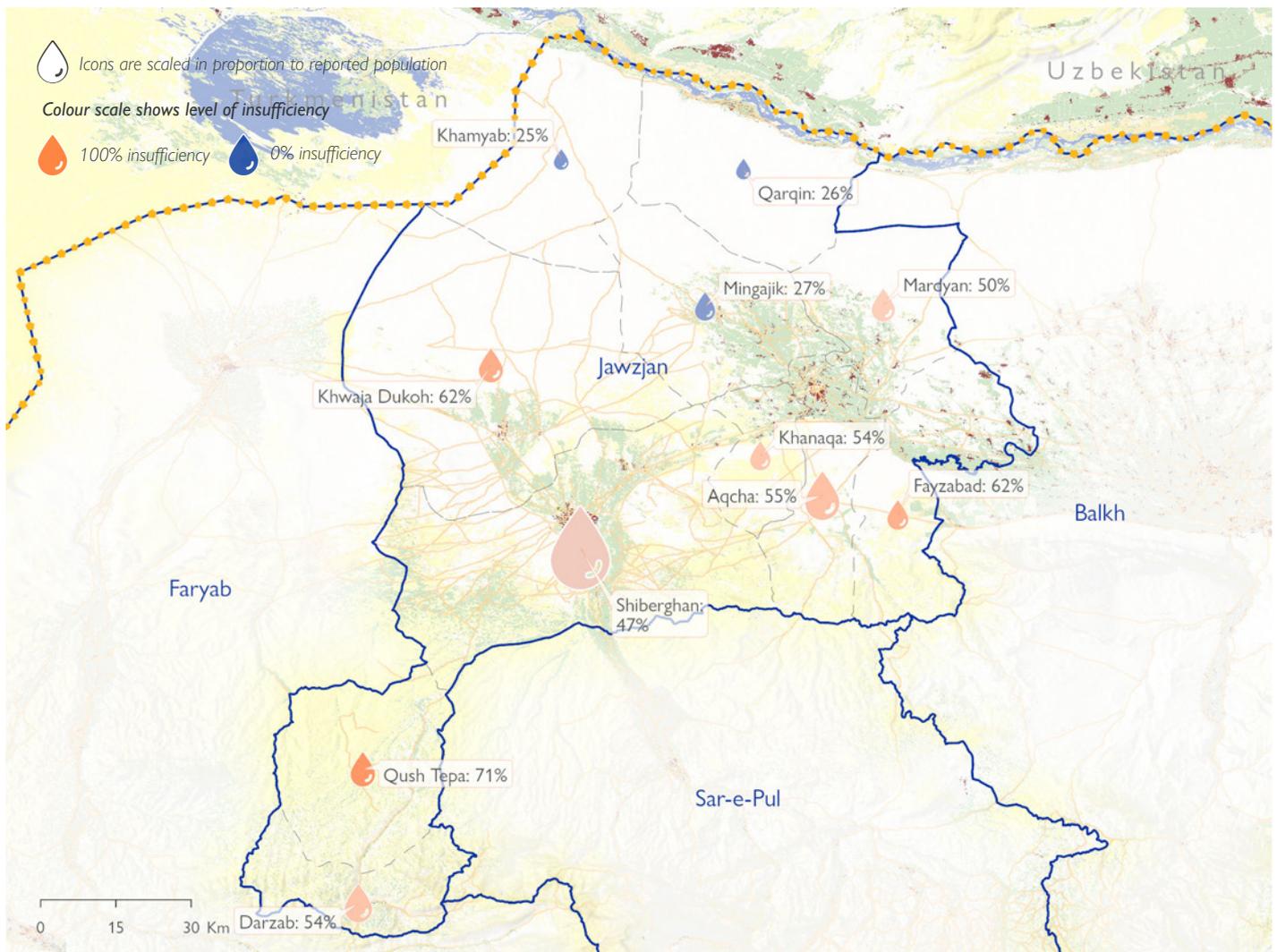
Drinking water insufficiency was reported widely across all districts in Jawzjan, including in districts in close proximity to the Amu Darya river in the north, that forms part of the Afghanistan border, though was generally lower in these districts. Insufficiency was worse in the south of the province. The three most reported water sources in the province are, surface water, water delivery and public hand-pump.

Jawzjan province was one of 14 provinces identified in Afghanistan by the WASH cluster as high priority for WASH services, in particular water supply.¹

1 OCHA, Flash Appeal Afghanistan, September 2021



DRINKING WATER INSUFFICIENCY BY DISTRICT, JAWZJAN PROVINCE



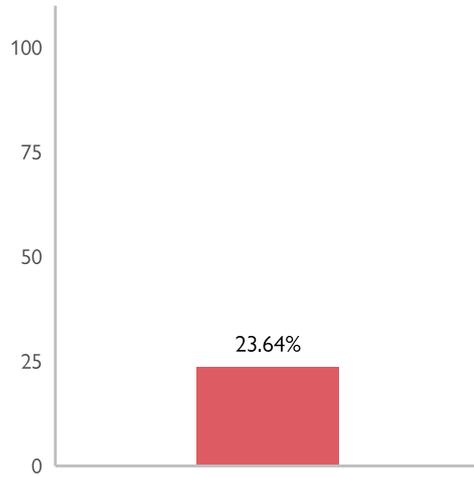
Data sources: IOM DTM CBNA Assessment, December 2021

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HEALTH

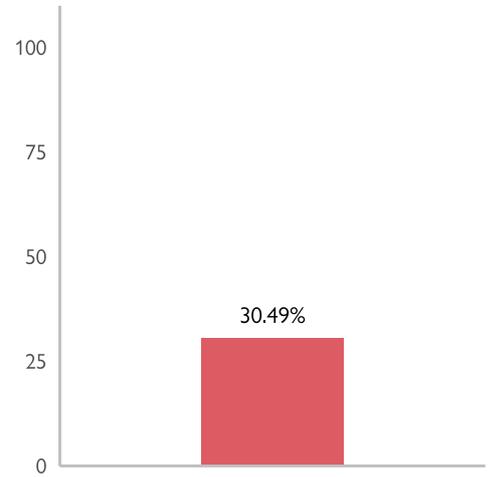
Within Jawzjan province a higher proportion of households were reported as not use health facilities than across the northern region as a whole. Where households were not using facilities, the three most commonly reported reasons were poor quality medicine or no medicine, poor quality service or no service and poor quality staff or no staff.

Northern region average



What % of members of your community do not use the health facilities?

Jawzjan average



What % of members of your community do not use the health facilities?

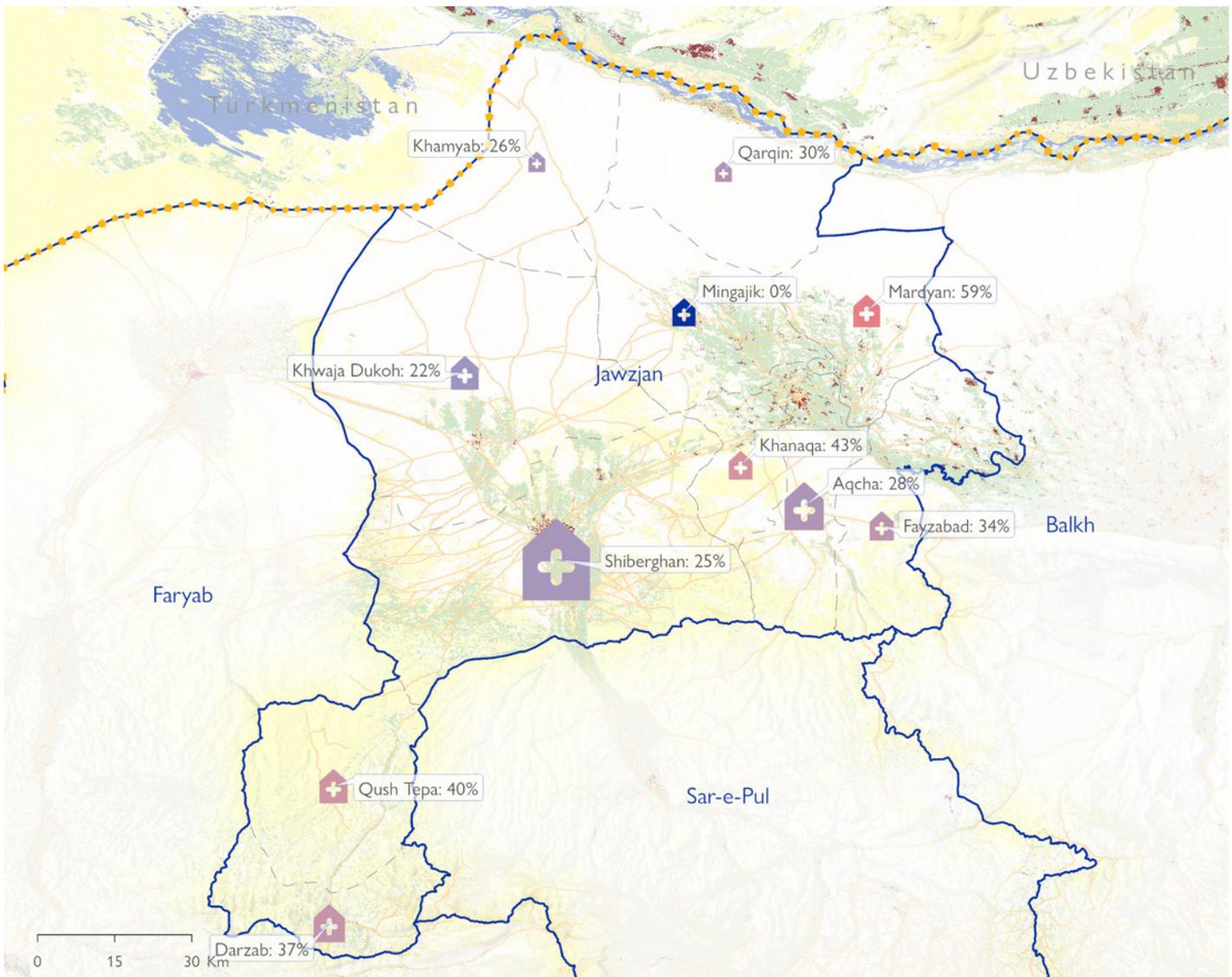
Reasons reported by KIs for community members not using health facilities	Number of community KIs reporting issue as either slightly significant or significant (out of 333 communities surveyed)
Poor quality or no medicine	267
Poor quality or no service	259
Health services/facility are too far away	202
Poor quality or no staff	185
No female staff available	171
Health services are too expensive	153
Health facilities are completely closed	36

HEALTH

KIs more frequently reported households not using health facilities in more rural districts within Jawzjan, which is consistent with health access patterns reported in the 2022 [Humanitarian Needs Overview \(HNO\)](#). Distance to health facilities was reported as a barrier to access by around 60% of KIs. In addition to this, as outlined in the 2022 HNO funding for health facilities has become

more challenging following the change in government control in August 2021, exacerbating already unequal access to healthcare. Healthcare facilities are often understaffed and under-resourced and this is reflected in the barriers to access reported by KIs.

WHAT % OF MEMBERS OF YOUR COMMUNITY DO NOT USE THE HEALTH FACILITY? - JAWZJAN PROVINCE



Data sources: IOM DTM CBNA Assessment, December 2021

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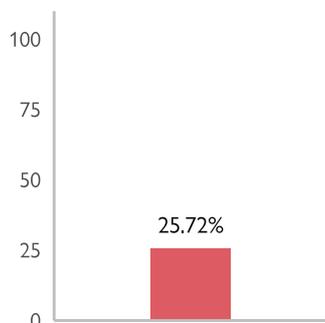
 Icons are scaled in proportion to reported population

Colour scale shows level of use of health facilities

 None use facilities  All use facilities

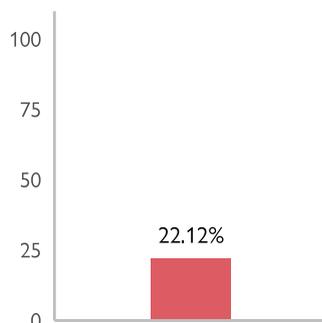
EDUCATION

Northern region average



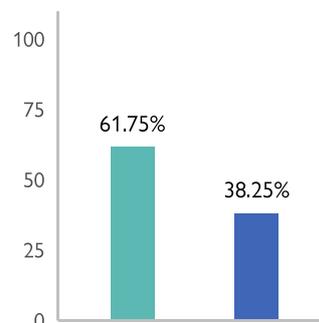
Children reportedly not attending school

Jawzjan average



Children reportedly not attending school

Gender breakdown of children out of school in Jawzjan



Boys Girls

Reasons reported by KIs for children in the community not attending school	Number of community KIs reporting issue as either slightly significant or significant (out of 333 communities surveyed)
Children need to work	301
Children need to take care of family / housework	270
No school / school too far	232
Family didn't allow	229
Children too young	197
Schooling too expensive	188
Cultural reasons	186
Marriage	185
School didn't allow	184
No female teachers	182
No WASH facilities at the school	124
Poor health / disability	87
Security concerns	78
Poor quality of education / didn't like school / did not learn enough	58
Studied as far as needed	57
School temporarily not functioning	52

EDUCATION

Jawzjan province reported a slightly lower proportion of children not attending school than that of the wider northern region (22% compared to 25%). Generally, attendance at school was higher in the more urban areas such as Aqcha and lowest in the rural south. The lowest level of attendance was in Khanaqa where 36% of children were reportedly not attending school.

The most frequently reported reasons for children not attending school were that children were needed to work, children were needed to support with housework and that the school was too far away.

PROPORTION OF CHILDREN 6-18 REPORTED OUT OF SCHOOL IN JAWZJAN PROVINCE



Data sources: IOM DTM CBNA Assessment, December 2021

ESA world cover land use classification, 10m resolution. [WorldCover](#) provides a new baseline global land cover product at 10m resolution for 2020 based on Sentinel-1 and 2 data.



Icons are scaled in proportion to reported population

Colour scale shows KI reported proportion of children out of school



0% attending school



100% attending school

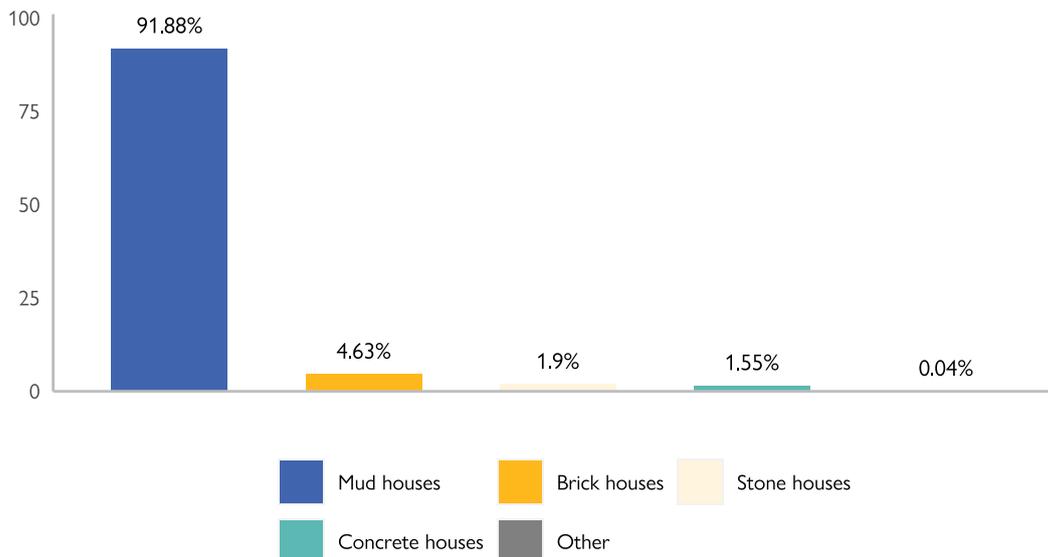


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HOUSING AND SHELTER

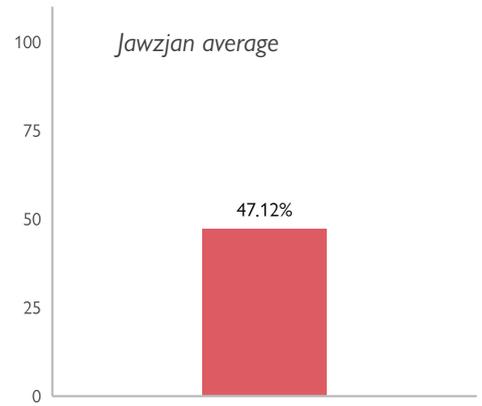
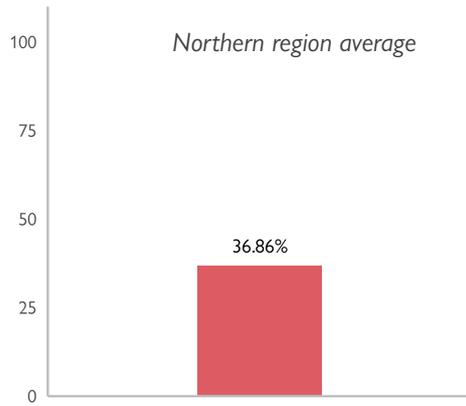
Proportion of households residing in different shelter types - Jawzjan



Shelter access issues reported by KIs	Number of community KIs reporting issue as either slightly significant or significant (out of 333 communities surveyed)
Inability to build/erect temporary tents or accommodation	248
Unavailability of housing	197
Denied access to housing/land/tents/buildings (e.g. denied because no land deed available)	94
High rental prices	62
Threat of eviction by landlord/authorities	51
Eviction or harassment by host community/ other residents	40

HOUSING AND SHELTER

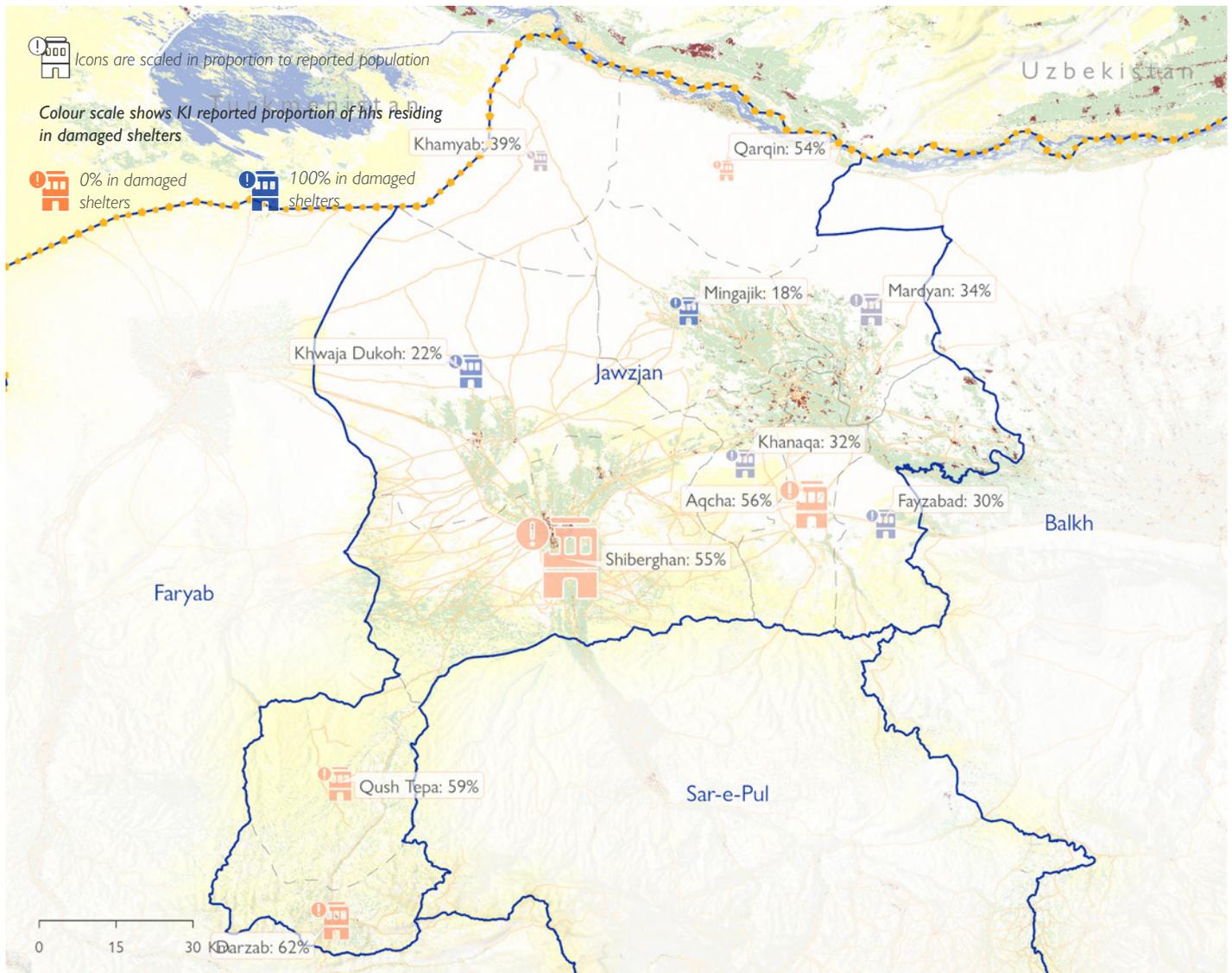
Damage to shelters is higher in Jawzjan district than the average across the northern region, with KIs reporting that almost half of households are residing in damaged shelters.



Average proportion of households living in damaged buildings

Average proportion of households living in damaged buildings

SHELTER DAMAGE BY DISTRICT IN JAWZJAN PROVINCE



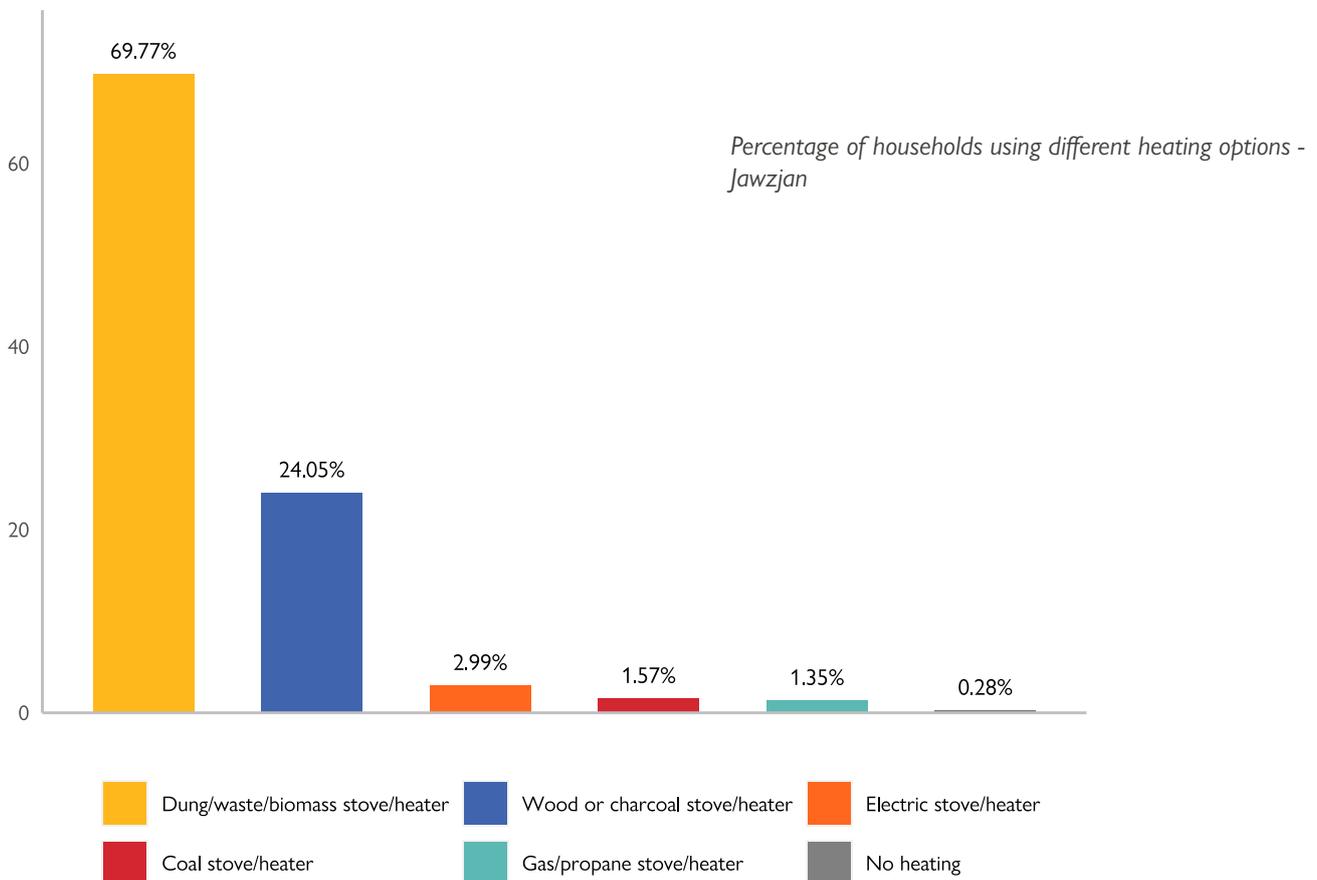
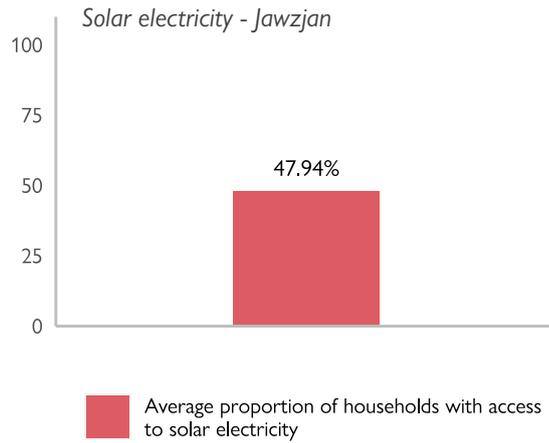
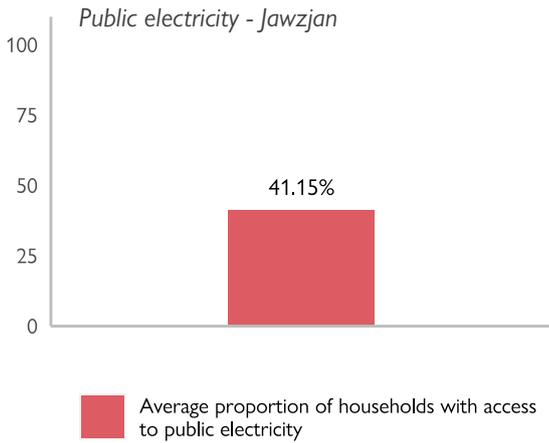
Data sources: IOM DTM CBNA Assessment, December 2021

ESA world cover land use classification, 10m resolution. WorldCover provides a new baseline global land cover product at 10m resolution for 2020 based on Sentinel-1 and 2 data.

ENERGY

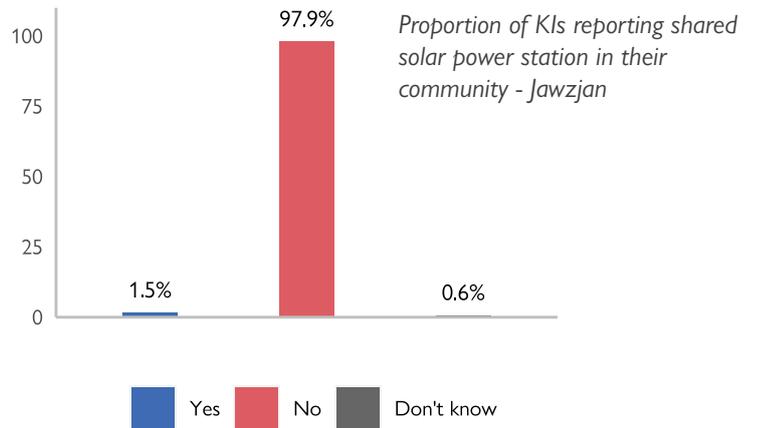
Within Jawzjan province, 41% of households are reported as having access to public electricity, lower than the average for the northern region (53%). In addition to this, 48% of households had access to solar electricity, this small scale generation is often used to power lights or charge phones. Reliable access to electricity is an ongoing challenge across Afghanistan.

The majority of households in Balkh rely on either a dung/biomass heater or a wood or charcoal heater, creating air pollution challenges. Fewer than 5% of households rely on gas or electricity for heating.

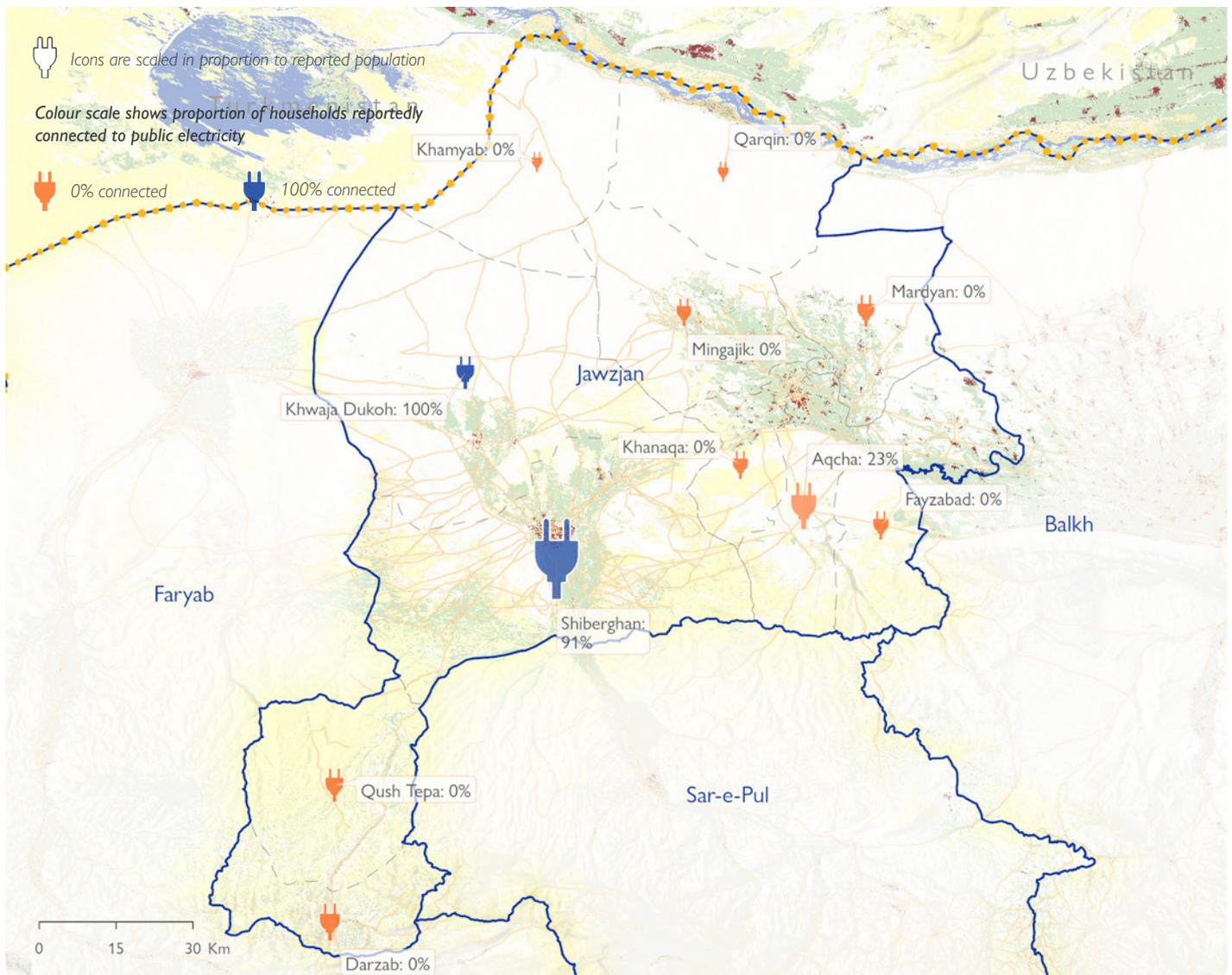


ENERGY

Access to public electricity is not widespread across Jawzjan province with the majority of districts having no access to public electricity. Households had access to public electricity in only three of 11 districts: Shiberghan, Fayzabad and Aqcha.



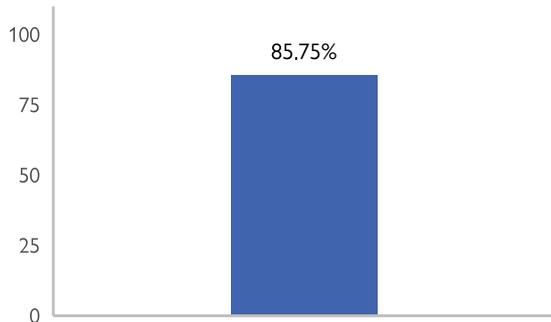
ACCESS TO PUBLIC ELECTRICITY BY DISTRICT, JAWZJAN PROVINCE



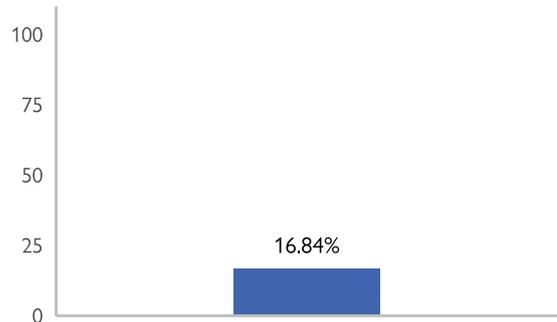
Data sources: IOM DTM CBNA Assessment, December 2021

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TELECOMMUNICATIONS

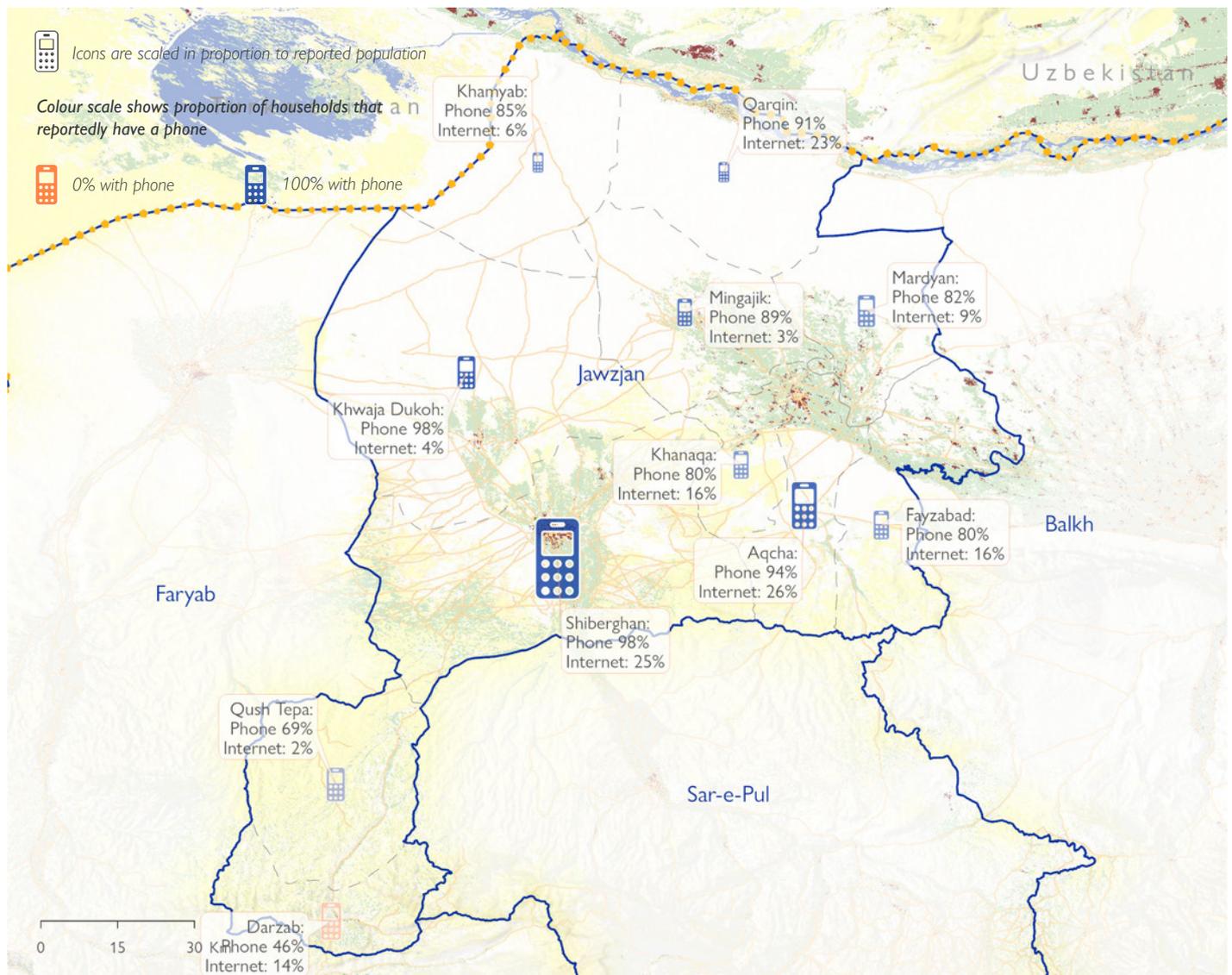


Average proportion of households with access to a phone



Average proportion of households with access to the internet

ACCESS TO PHONE AND INTERNET BY DISTRICT, JAWZJAN PROVINCE



Data sources: IOM DTM CBNA Assessment, December 2021

ESA world cover land use classification, 10m resolution. WorldCover provides a new baseline global land cover product at 10m resolution for 2020 based on Sentinel-1 and 2 data.