Joint Education and Child Protection Needs Assessment
Paktiya Province, Afghanistan - September 2017

Background
In collaboration with OCHA and the Afghanistan Education in Emergency Working Group, REACH conducted a Joint Education and Child Protection Needs Assessment (JENA), to identify the education situation and child protection vulnerabilities faced by displaced households (HHs) across Afghanistan. The JENA aimed to inform evidence-based planning of education programmes in 2018, by assessing the demographics of displaced populations (IDPs, returnees and refugees), attendance and enrolment rates of these children and identifying available services in schools across the country.

Methodology
Mixed methods data collection was conducted between 10 August and 14 September 2017 across all regions of Afghanistan. In total, 9,435 HH-level surveys with displaced HHs containing at least one school-aged boy or girl (5 to 15 years), selected through cluster sampling, and 18 focus group discussions with approximately 6 participants per discussion, were conducted. The following factsheet reflects quantitative findings from the Paktiya province, in which 557 HH surveys took place, providing generalisable findings in this region with a confidence level of 95% and a 5% margin of error.

Demographics
Composition of assessed displaced population, by gender and age:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>65+ years</th>
<th>0%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18-64 years</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>16-17 years</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>5-15 years</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>0-4 years</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There was found to be 130 school-aged boys for every 100 school-aged girls among assessed displaced populations.

12.8 average HH size. 4% of HHs were female-headed.

Displacement
Displacement status of assessed population:

- Recent IDPs (displaced under 6 months): 24%
- Prolonged IDPs (6 months to 2 years): 24%
- Protracted IDPs (more than 2 years): 21%
- Returnees: 31%
- Refugees: 0%

Main previous location of residence of HHs, by displacement status:

- IDPs: Paktya 95%, Badghis 2%, Logar 1%
- Returnees: Pakistan 100%, No Refugees 0%

Top 3 push and pull factors for displaced HHs:

- Push factors: Insecurity and conflict 1, Fear for HH safety 2, Government pressure 3
- Pull factors: Greater security 1, Affordability 2, Greater access to services 3

Socio-Economic Wellbeing
10,121 AFN Average income earned by displaced HHs in the last 30 days.

Main source of HH income in the 30 days prior to the assessment:

- Unskilled daily labour: 65%
- Formal employment with contract: 10%
- Business sales and services: 9%

% of HH income spent on the following items in the 30 days prior to the assessment:

- Food: 48%
- Fuel: 15%
- Rent: 10%

2% was the average proportion of income spent on education expenditures.

Priority Needs & Assistance

Main priority needs by % of displaced HHs:

- Employment support: 55%
- Shelter: 14%
- Livestock assistance: 12%

97% of assessed displaced HHs reported having received no assistance in their current location. Education assistance was reportedly received by 0% of households, in their current location.

Child Protection

Proportion of boys and girls aged less than 16 years old, earning an income outside of the home:

- Boys: 8%
- Girls: 10%

Proportion of boys and girls married before 16 years old:

- Boys: 1%
- Girls: 0%

1 147 USD (1 USD = 69 AFN - Da Afghanistan Bank Exchange Rates, September 2017)
Joint Education & Child Protection Needs Assessment: Paktya Province

Education

Enrolment

21% of school-aged girls are not enrolled in school, compared to 9% of school-aged boys.

Proportion of children enrolled before displacement: 32% for boys and 16% for girls.

Proportion of children enrolled after displacement, at time of assessment: 91% for boys and 79% for girls.

Note: Qualitative findings indicated that HHs were more inclined to enrol children in school after displacement, as access to facilities increased, the quality of education was perceived to be higher in urban areas compared to rural locations and children were perceived to be safer travelling to school in these new locations.

Attendance

Proportion of HHs in which girls and boys regularly attend school, among HHs that enrol children:

Boys: 49% regularly attend, 51% do not regularly attend.
Girls: 5% regularly attend, 95% do not regularly attend.

Average number of days per week school-enrolled boys attend school, out of six possible days: 3.9 days.

Average number of days per week school-enrolled girls attend school, out of six possible days: 2.9 days.

Barriers to Education

Main barriers to education for boys and girls, reported by HHs:

Boys
- Insecurity and violence (1)
- Long distance to school (2)
- Poor quality of education (3)

Girls
- Insecurity and violence (1)
- Required to help at home (2)
- Poor quality of education (3)

Education Facilities

Main education facilities attended by boys and girls in the HH, that are enrolled in schools:

Boys
- Government school: 79%
- Madrasa: 5%
- Private school: 13%
- Other facility: 3%

Girls
- Government school: 42%
- Madrasa: 20%
- Private school: 7%
- Other facility: 31%

Accessibility

Average distance travelled to school: 1.5 km
Average time spent travelling to school: 19 minutes

Food Provision

Proportion of HHs reporting that food is provided for free within schools:

No food provided: 100%
Food provided in schools: 0%

Psychosocial Support in Schools

Support Services

Proportion of HHs reporting the presence of the following support mechanisms or services in schools:

- Social workers: 0%
- Support groups: 1%
- Counsellors: 0%
- No services available: 99%

Recreational Activities

Proportion of HHs reporting at least one boy or girl child participating in recreational activities:

- Boys: 86%
- Girls: 59%

- Sports: 23%
- Art: 33%
- Music & Drama: 30%
- No activities: 10%

With health facilities and equipments referring to any of the following: First aid kits, mental healthcare services or nutrition information sharing.

For further information contact REACH: info@reach-initiative.org

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