



**Danner Afghanistan for Women Empowerment Organization
(DAWEO)**

Needs Assessment Report

(Bamiyan Female Community Assessment)

Date: Feb 23, 2023

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Community profile

Bamyan is one of the 34 provinces of Afghanistan which is a mountainous valley crammed between the Koh-i-Baba and the Hindu Kush Mountain ranges. Bamyan is in the central highlands' region and just 140 kilometers north of Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan. This province raises up at an altitude of 2,500 meters from the Bamyan River lines and 2,900 meters above the standard sea level. Bamyan province has seven districts.

Bamyan has many beautiful natural sightseeing and historical places like Band-e-Amir Lake and two statues of Budah named Salsal and Shahmama. Before fall of the Government by Taliban Bamyan was one of the safest parts of Afghanistan and it is a pioneer in girls' education and sports including its famous ski at the magnificent snow-capped mountains of Hindu Kush. There are many hotels and women owned shops that sell beautiful handcraft and embroideries. There is also a small women owned Bazar, known as the "Little Bazar of Art", consist of about 30 shops run by women and selling locally made handicrafts; from embroidered male and female clothes to creatively designed table clothes and wallets, and from woolen coats, waistcoats, socks, gloves to indoor woolen shoes, this little bazar is a glimpse of the creativity of Bamyan women's arts and micro-business, but unfortunately after the Taliban control over Bamyan this shops are closed and women are not allowed to participate in any kind of outdoor activities.

There are hundreds of public and private schools open in Bamyan that both girls and boys were studying. At the heart of the city, there is the Bamyan University, which is growing each day as hundreds of students specially girls are studying different subjects. Like other part of women participation schools and Bamyan University is also band for women and are not allowed to participate for getting education in recent last years.

Bamyan was among the lowest ranking cities in violence and street harassments for women in the country. Girls enjoy both public dormitories and privately rental houses, where the people are very cooperative and peaceful, making everyone feel home. In addition, Bamyan was among the very few cities where women were freely allowed to do different kinds of businesses. For example, there are three women owned cafes within the city, providing a peaceful environment for families. Furthermore, in Last two years the rank of violence against women are high because like other part of the country women's access to judicial system and health clinics has been very limited and we have many evidence of violence, rape and killing of women in last years.

Besides, Yakawalang is one of seven districts in Bamiyan Province that were divided into two districts in 2016 by Mohammad Tahir Zuhair, Governor of Bamyan. After administrative and geographical divisions, these two districts are referred to as Yakwalang one and Yakawlang two. These districts are connected from the west with Bamiyan center, from the north with Dara-e-Suf Samangan district, from the south with Punjab Bamiyan district and balkhab district of Sar-e-Pul province on the west. Afghanistan's largest natural dam, also called Band-e-Amir, is located in Yakwalang District, where thousands of local and foreign tourists visit this site every year.

Over the districts there is only one hydroelectric dam that does not provide electricity to the entire district, and therefore there are no industrial activities. Most people use solar system and do not have full access to internet and telecommunication networks. Maximum of the goods and items sold in the districts market come from other cities. Residents of the districts are mostly in agriculture and earn the

majority of their families' expenses from agricultural and livestock crops. This two district has a population of 120,000.

In Yakawlang-1, women have a bazaar called Women's Bazaar, where they sell their products so that they can make economic contributions to their families.

The level of education in this district is satisfactory. Huge number of women and girls go to school and have a passion for teaching and learning. Despite the poverty, families send their daughters to the provincial capital (Bamiyan) and Kabul for continuing their education, which unfortunately remains uneducated after the fall of the government. Each of the districts have only one public bazaar, which is called Nik Bazaar and Dare-Chasht Bazar and is in the center of the districts.

It is important to mention that in these districts, like elsewhere in Afghanistan, women suffer from domestic violence and after the fall of women's access to judicial institutions, educations and health clinics has been very limited.

Purpose of Needs Assessment

Our purpose for conducting this survey is to know what other programs we can undertake in addition to the Family Resources Center (FRC), that's why we included specific questions in the areas of health, education and livelihood in specific sections of the survey in order to understand the women needs in these areas. After the women prohibited from working and studying, and stayed at home. They face many financial and mental issues, and through this survey, we can find out what help we could provide for these women according to their suggestions and situation.

We chose the Bamiyan area for two purposes; first, we have an active office in Bamiyan, and our employees can cooperate with us to conduct the survey. Secondly, according to our previous understanding there is less attention has paid to women's mental health in this area, and there is a serious need for a program to be taken in this part.

Executive Summary

This survey was conducted to identify the problems and needs of the residents of Bamiyan Center, Yakawalang I and Yakawalang II according to the recent transmigration that happened in Afghanistan. Due to the collapse of the previous government and the increasing effectiveness of the Taliban, the Afghan society suffered a crisis in different parts, and in its entirety, we can speak of a humanitarian crisis.

According to the collected data and then analyzing it through SPSS software, the problems and needs of the surveyed community were identified. The surveyed society has the most needs in the education and mental health sector. Since the stress and depression caused by the deprivation of girls from education, the economic crisis, and the fragility of the general situation of country. This issue has affected all members of the society mental security, as it was concluded that 92.3% of the surveyed society suffers from mental health problems. Therefore, in order to solve this problem, creating a psychosocial clinic is a special priority.

Survey Timeline

We conducted this survey on February 8th, after translation the survey questionnaire, we held a short-term training for our Bamyan colleagues on how to conduct the survey in the fields. Then, simultaneously we conducted the survey on February 11th and 12th in three different areas. As a whole we covered three main areas Center of Bamyan, Yakavlang 1 and Yakavlang 2 which the Center of Bamyan were include seven villages, Shin Tipeh, Dasht Isa Khan, Dasht Shiri, Sar Asiyab, Zargarán, Jagara Khel and Sarkhdar Hast.

Strengths and limitation of survey assessment

We had several strengths to conduct this survey. Frist, we were familiar with the community, and we selected the areas that according to the current situation was safe which our employees could work whit no fear. In addition, our employees had the experience of working as a surveyor for more than three years, and they know the community very well. As result, with a short training we could train them, and the survey done well.

Though we faced with some limitation during the survey, but solved it with the good cooperation of the local directors and responsible people. One of the limitation was that we launched our survey without the coordination of the head of community directors, local organizations (Shora's), and they called our surveyors and asked them clarification. Our surveyors handled very well the situation. The next limitation was, the Taliban families were residing among the community when our surveyor naked the doors, the Taliban families were come out and sked them some question and clarification. This issue also solved with the cooperation of the head of local community.

Use of Support Mechanism

Based on the data, the target community have not benefited adequate services and support. The data shows that 81.7% of the participants have not undertaken any training yet. Also, 81.0% of the participants said that there was no any psychosocial clinic close to them, and 92.3% of the participants mentioned that there was no any governmental or non-governmental organization for their health services. On another hand, a few of the participants said they have benefited some services. 10.3% of participants undertook some training which was mostly held by their relatives. Also, 18.7% form one the areas which the survey conducted were close to the psychosocial clinic, and 7.7% of the participants said that there were some organization for health services in their neighborhood.

Findings analysis and description

In this survey, the findings were collected through the questionnaire tool, then entered into SPSS software, and in this section we described and analyzed the data.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Center	200	66.7	66.7
	Yakawlang 1	50	16.7	16.7
	Yakawlang 2	50	16.7	16.7
	Total	300	100.0	100.0

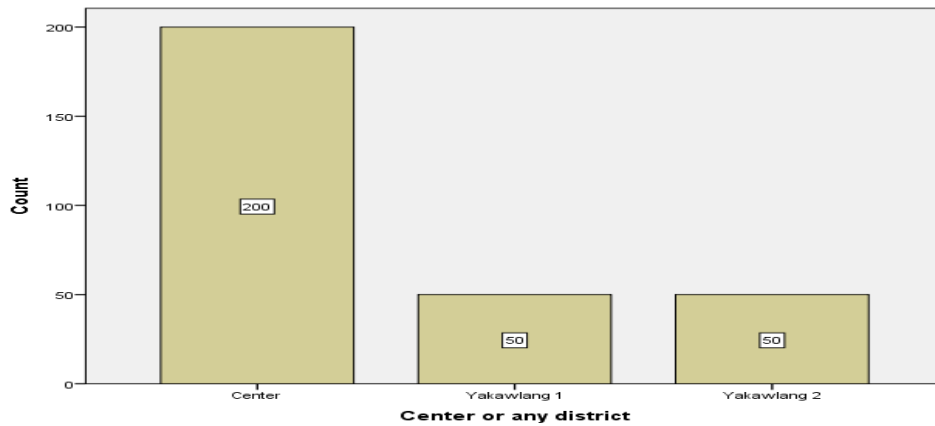


Table (1) shows the distribution of frequency and percentage of participants according to their place of residence. According to the data, 66.7% of participants lived in the center, 16.7% in Yakavlang 1 and 16.7% in Yakavlang 2. According to the data, most participants live in the center of Bamyan.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	41-45	34	11.3	11.3
	36-40	45	15.0	15.0
	31-35	60	20.0	20.0
	26-30	64	21.3	21.3
	21-25	59	19.7	19.7
	16-20	38	12.7	12.7
	Total	300	100.0	100.0

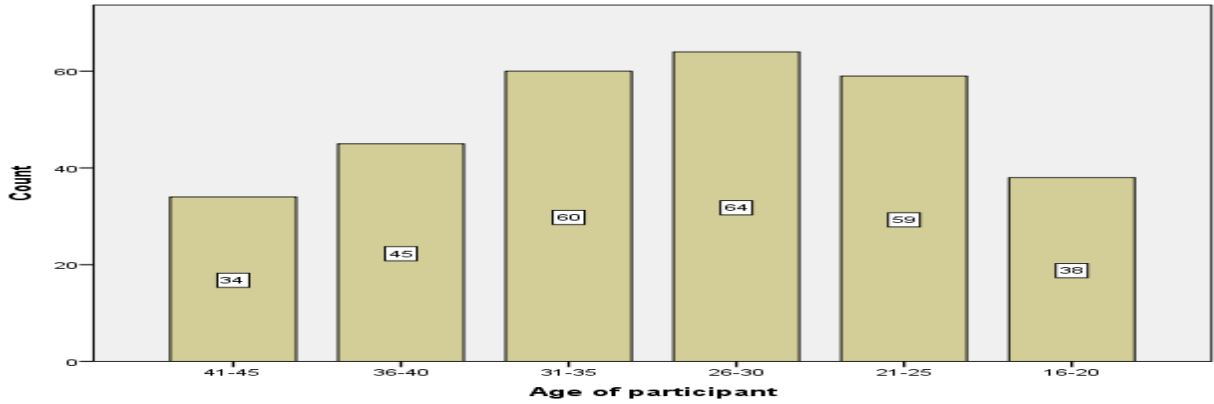


Table (2) shows the distribution of frequency and percentage of participants according to age of participants. According to the data, 11.3% of participants were between the age group (41-45) years, 15.0% between the age group (40-36) years, 20.0% between the age group (31-35) years, 21.3% between the age group (26-30) year, 19.7% between the age group (21-25), and 12.7% were between the age group (16-20). According to the data, most of the participants were between the age group (26-30).

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid Joint	146	48.7	48.8
Nuclear	151	50.3	50.5
Living at relative's house	2	.7	.7
Total	299	99.7	100.0
Missing 99.00	1	.3	
Total	300	100.0	

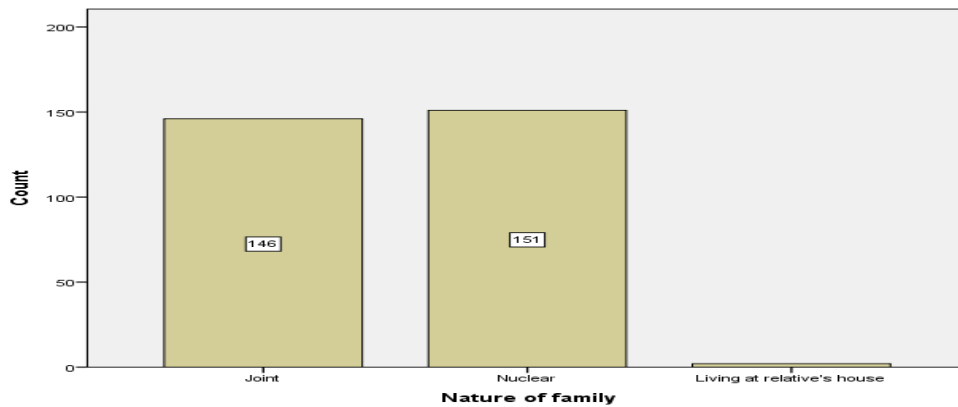


Table (3) shows the frequency distribution and percentage of participants according to their family type. According to the data, 48.7% of participants lived in the extended family, 50.3% in the nuclear family,

0.7% in the family of their relatives, and 0.3% did not answer the question. According to the data, most participants had the nature of nuclear family.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Husband	209	69.7	69.7
Father	49	16.3	16.3
Valid Self	19	6.3	6.3
Others	23	7.7	7.7
Total	300	100.0	100.0

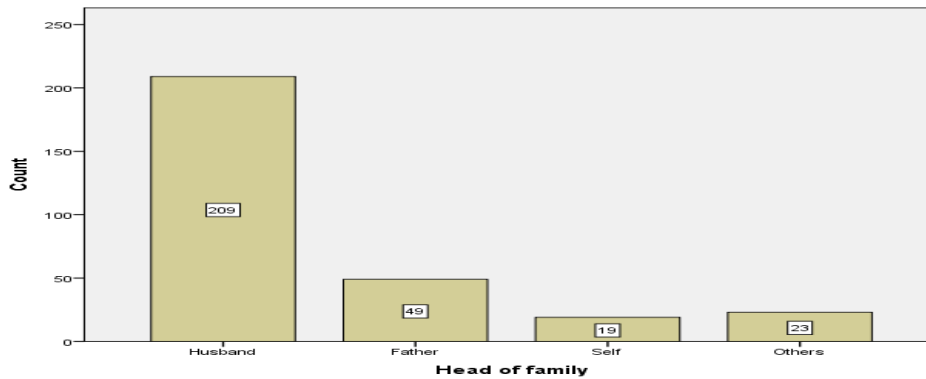


Table (4) shows the frequency distribution and percentage of participants according to their family heads. According to the data, 69.7% of the participants in their family the husband was the head, 16.3% of the participants in their family the father was the head, 6.3% themselves were the head, and 7.7% of the participants in their family other than the aforementioned participants were the head. According to the data, most of the participants in their families the husband was the head.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid Married	230	76.7	76.9
Valid Single	48	16.0	16.1
Valid Divorced	2	.7	.7
Valid Widowed	18	6.0	6.0
Valid Others	1	.3	.3
Total	299	99.7	100.0
Missing 99.00	1	.3	
Total	300	100.0	

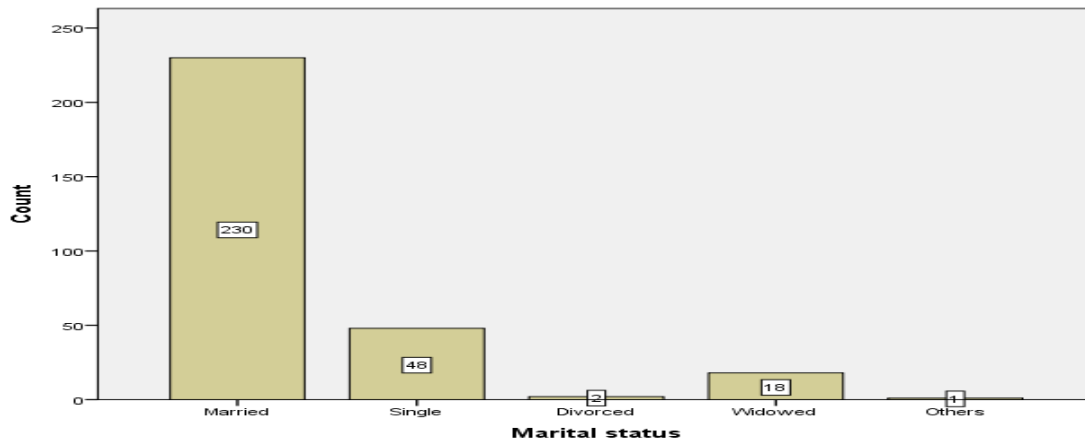


Table (5) shows the distribution of frequency and percentage of participants according to marital status. According to the data, 76.7% of participants were married, 16.0% were single, 0.7% were divorced, 6.0% were widows, and 0.3% had other conditions. 0.3% did not answer this question. According to the data, most participants were married.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid 12-15	47	15.7	16.0
16-19	107	35.7	36.5
20-23	75	25.0	25.6
24-27	15	5.0	5.1
28-31	2	.7	.7
If single	47	15.7	16.0
Total	293	97.7	100.0
Missing 99.00	7	2.3	
Total	300	100.0	

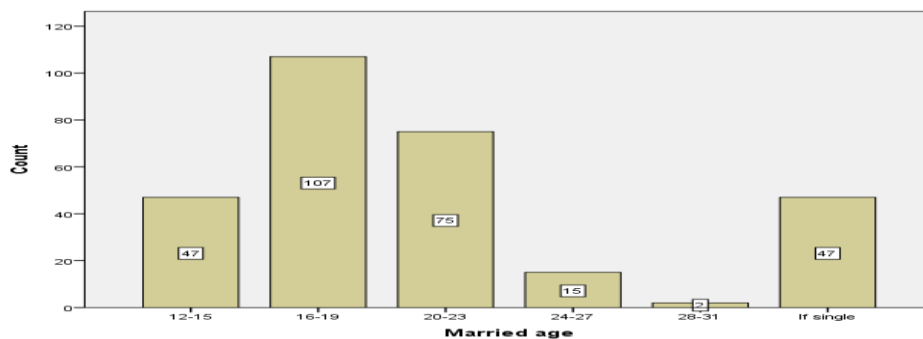


Table (6) shows the distribution of frequency and percentage of participants according to the age of marriage. According to the data, 15.7% of participants were between the age group (12-15), 35.7% were between the age group (16-19), 25.0% were between the age group (20-23), 5.0% were between the age group (24-27), and 0.7% were between the age group (28-31) got married. Also, 15.7% were single

and 2.3% of participants did not answer this question. According to the data, most participants between the age group (16-19) got married.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Primary	44	14.7	14.7
	Secondary	19	6.3	6.4
	Higher Secondary	49	16.3	16.4
	University	36	12.0	12.0
	Illiterate	145	48.3	48.5
	Others	6	2.0	2.0
	Total	299	99.7	100.0
Missing	99.00	1	.3	
Total		300	100.0	

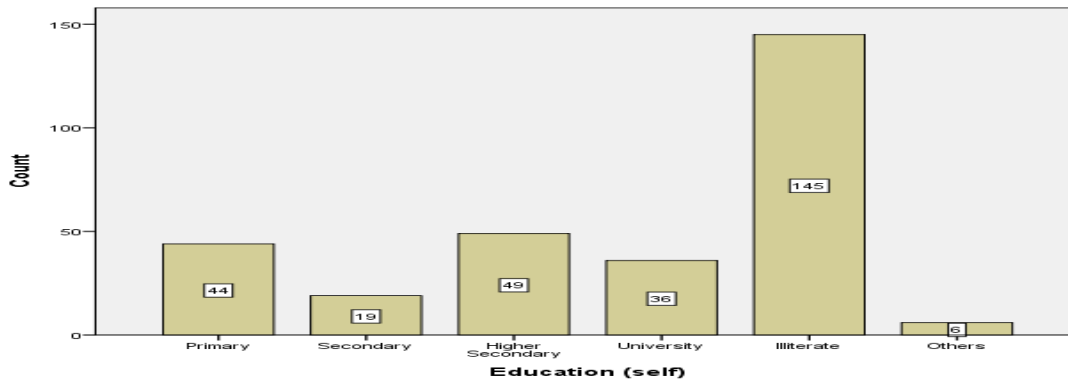


Table (7) shows the frequency distribution and percentage of participants according to their education. According to the data, 14.7% of participants had primary education, 6.3% had secondary education, 16.3% had post-baccalaureate education, 12.0% had university education and 48.3% were illiterate. 2.0% of participants had other degrees and 0.3% did not answer this question. According to the data, most participants were illiterate.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Primary	48	16.0	16.2
	Secondary	17	5.7	5.7
	Higher Secondary	26	8.7	8.8
	University	34	11.3	11.5
	Illiterate	98	32.7	33.1
	No husband	71	23.7	24.0
	Others	2	.7	.7
Total	296	98.7	100.0	
Missing	99.00	4	1.3	

Total	300	100.0
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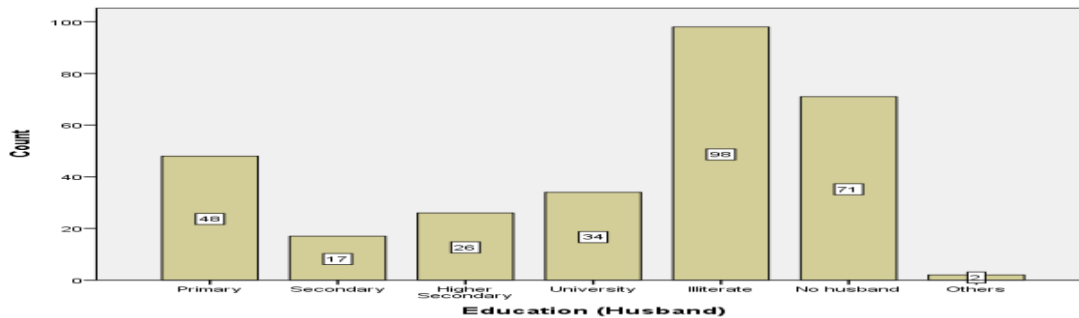


Table (8) shows the frequency distribution and percentage of participants according to their husband's level of education. According to the data, 16.0% of their husbands had primary education, 5.7% had secondary education, 8.7% had post-baccalaureate education, 11.3% had university education and 32.7% were illiterate. 23.7% of participants did not have a husband and 0.7% had other situations. 1.3% of participants did not answer this question. According to most participants, their husbands were illiterate.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
More than 10	24	8.0	8.0
2	5	1.7	1.7
3	27	9.0	9.0
4	33	11.0	11.0
5	27	9.0	9.0
6	44	14.7	14.7
7	46	15.3	15.3
8	38	12.7	12.7
9	40	13.3	13.3
10	15	5.0	5.0
11.00	1	.3	.3
Total	300	100.0	100.0

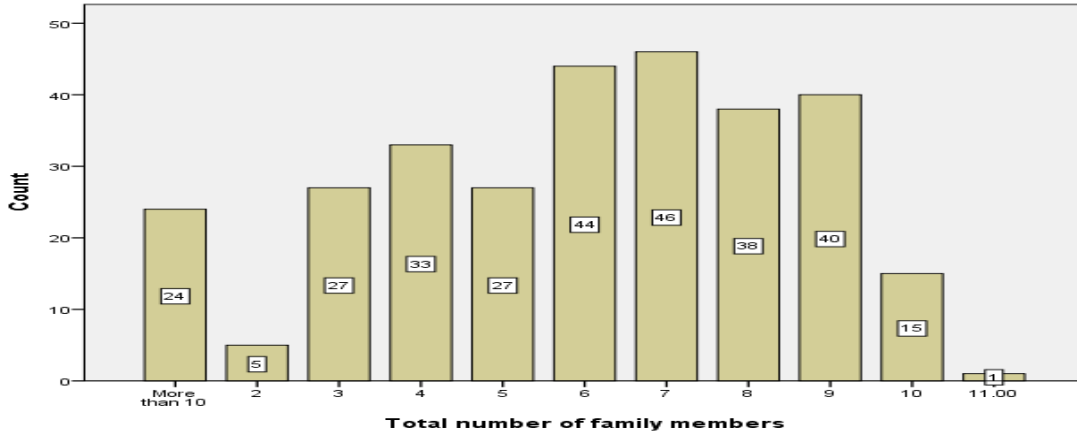


Table (9) shows the distribution of frequency and percentage of participants according to the number of family members. According to the data, 1.7% of participants had two family members, 9.0% had three, 11.0% had four, 9.0% had five, 14.7% had six, 15.3% had seven, 12.7% had eight, 13.3% had nine, 5.0% had ten, 8.0% had more than ten, and 0.3% lived alone. According to the date, most of the participants had 7 family members.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
1	216	72.0	73.0
2	43	14.3	14.5
3	9	3.0	3.0
Valid 4	3	1.0	1.0
5	1	.3	.3
0	24	8.0	8.1
Total	296	98.7	100.0
Missing 99.00	4	1.3	
Total	300	100.0	

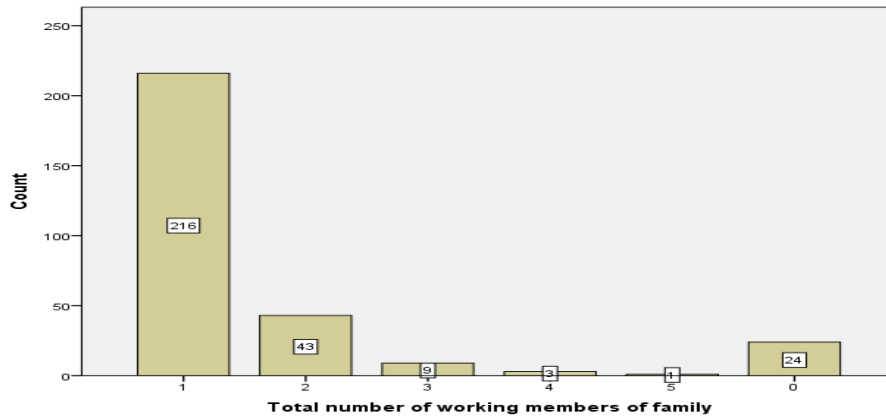


Table (10) shows the distribution of frequency and percentage of participants according to the number of workers in their family. According to the data, 72.0% of participants had one worker, 14.3% had two persons, 3.0% had three persons, 1.0% had four persons, 0.3% had five persons, and 8.1% had no workers in their family.

8.0% had no worker in their family. 1.3% of participants did not answer this question. According to the data, most participants had one worker in their family.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	1	31	10.3	10.4
	2	23	7.7	7.7
	3	30	10.0	10.1
	4	38	12.7	12.8
	5	49	16.3	16.5
	6	41	13.7	13.8
	7	25	8.3	8.4
	8	9	3.0	3.0
	9	4	1.3	1.3
	More than 9	6	2.0	2.0
	0	41	13.7	13.8
	Total	297	99.0	100.0
Missing	99.00	3	1.0	
Total		300	100.0	

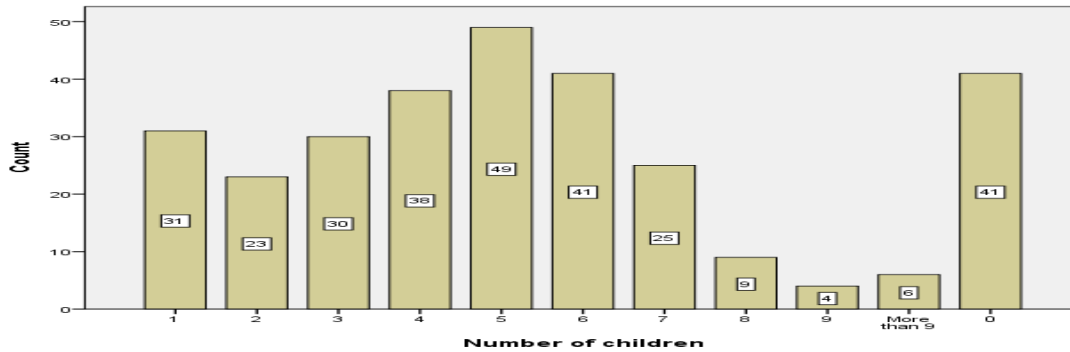


Table (11) shows the distribution of frequency and percentage of participants according to the number of children. According to the data, 10.3% of participants had one child, 7.7% had two children, 10.0% had three children, 12.7% had four children, 16.3% had five children, 13.7% had six children, 8.3% had seven children, 3.0% had Eight children, 1.3% had nine children, 2.0% had more than nine children, and 13.7% had no children. 1.0% of participants did not answer this question. According to the data, most participants had five children.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Yes	7	2.3	2.4
	No	288	96.0	97.6
	Total	295	98.3	100.0
Missing	99.00	5	1.7	

Total	300	100.0
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Table (12) shows the frequency distribution and percentage of participants according to their membership in any organization. According to the data, 2.3% of participants were members of an organization and 96.0% were not members. 1.7% of participants did not answer this question. According to the data, most participants did not have membership in any organization.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
No	213	71.0	71.0
Valid Yes, at home	64	21.3	21.3
Valid Yes, outside home	23	7.7	7.7
Total	300	100.0	100.0



Table (13) shows the distribution of frequency and percentage of participants according to work related to livelihood. According to the data, 71.0% of participants did not have a job related to livelihood. 21.3% of participants had work related to livelihood at home and 7.7% had work related to livelihood outside the home. According to the data, most of the participants have not had a job related to livelihood.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid Embroidery	39	13.0	15.5
Valid Stitching	52	17.3	20.7
Valid Do not have any	138	46.0	55.0
Valid Others	22	7.3	8.8

Total	251	83.7	100.0
Missing 99.00	49	16.3	
Total	300	100.0	

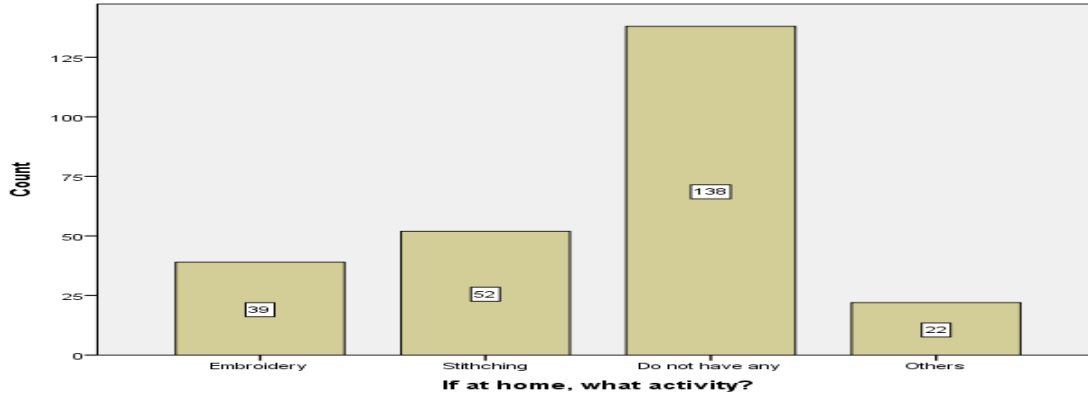


Table (14) shows the distribution of frequency and percentage of participants on their activities at home. According to the data, 13.0% had sewing activity, 17.3% embroidery activity, and 46.0% had no activity. 7.3% were engaged in other activities, and 16.3% of participants did not answer this question. According to the data, most participants were not engaged in any activity.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Domestic help	5	1.7	2.1
Teacher	6	2.0	2.5
Valid Do not have any	221	73.7	91.3
Others	10	3.3	4.1
Total	242	80.7	100.0
Missing 99.00	58	19.3	
Total	300	100.0	

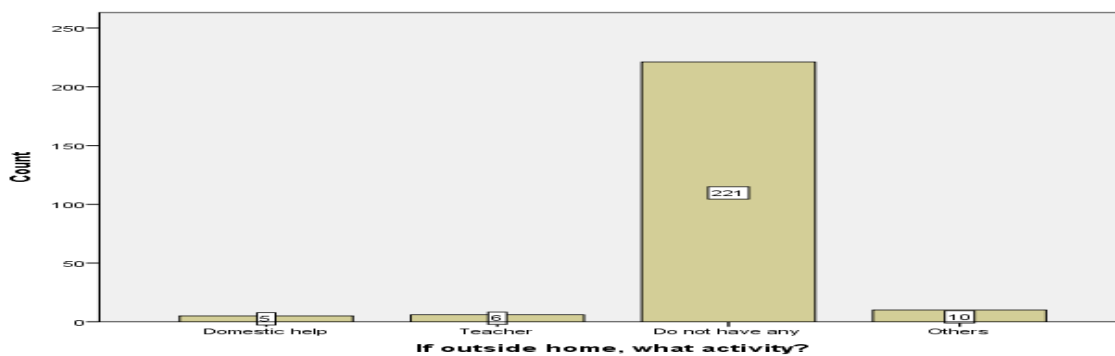


Table (15) shows the distribution of frequency and percentage of participants according to their activities outside the home. According to the data, 1.7% of participants worked in the domestic service

and assistance sector, 2.0% in the teaching sector. 73.7% of participants did not have any activities outside the home and 3.3% of participants had activities in other sectors. 19.3% of participants did not answer this question. According to the data, most participants did not have any activities outside the home.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Stitching	85	28.3	28.6
	Embroidery	87	29.0	29.3
	Knitting	44	14.7	14.8
	Do not have any	56	18.7	18.9
	Others	25	8.3	8.4
Total		297	99.0	100.0
Missing	99.00	3	1.0	
Total		300	100.0	

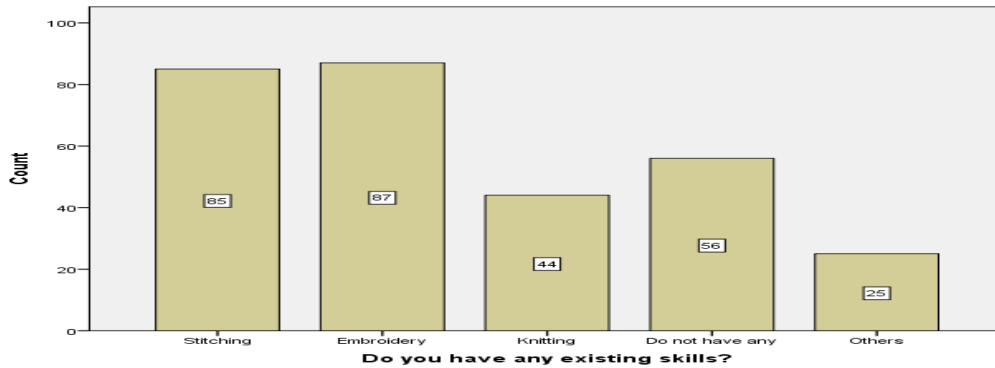


Table (16) shows the distribution of frequency and percentage of participants according to their skills. According to the data, 28.3% of participants were skilled in sewing, 29.0% in embroidery, and 14.7% in weaving. 18.7% of participants did not have any kind of skills, 8.3% of participants had other skills, and 1.0% did not answer this question. According to the data, most participants have skills in sewing and embroidery.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Yes	31	10.3	11.2
	No	245	81.7	88.8
	Total	276	92.0	100.0
Missing	99.00	24	8.0	
Total		300	100.0	

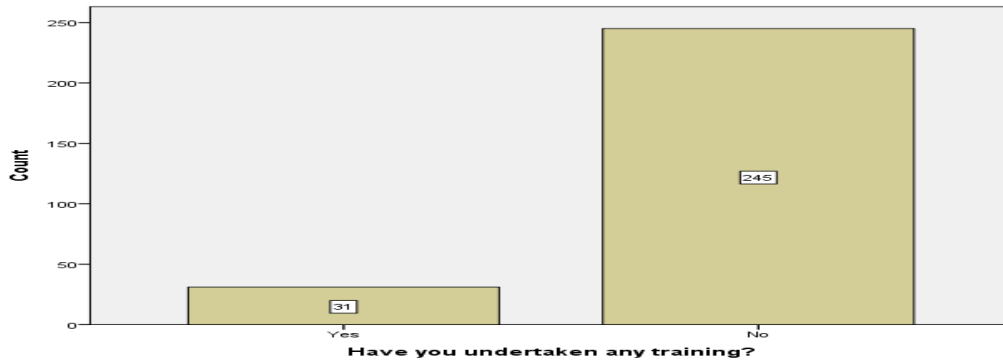


Table (17) shows the distribution of the frequency and percentage of participants according to the training undertaken for them. According to the data, 10.3% of participants had undertook training and 81.7% did not undertake any training. 8.0% of participants did not answer this question. According to the data, most of the participants have not taken any training.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
1-4	26	8.7	9.6
5-8	21	7.0	7.7
9-12	14	4.7	5.2
Valid 13-16	1	.3	.4
17-20	1	.3	.4
No experience	208	69.3	76.8
Total	271	90.3	100.0
Missing 99.00	29	9.7	
Total	300	100.0	

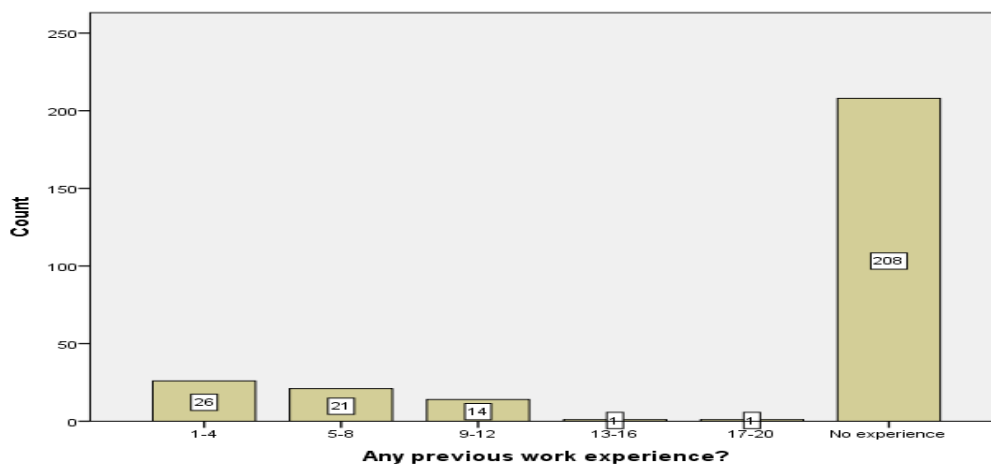


Table (18) shows the distribution of the frequency and percentage of participants according to the work experience. According to the data, 8.7% of participants had experience of between (1-4) years, 7.0% between (5-8) years, 4.7% between (9-12) years, 0.3% between (13-16) years, 0.3% between (17-20)

years. 69.3% of participants had no work experience. 9.7% of participants did not answer this question. According to the data, most participants had no work experience.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Casual labor	45	15.0	15.1
Shop or vendor	21	7.0	7.0
Driving	14	4.7	4.7
Farming	102	34.0	34.2
Government Worker	22	7.3	7.4
Unemployed	63	21.0	21.1
Disabled	5	1.7	1.7
do not have any	8	2.7	2.7
Others	18	6.0	6.0
Total	298	99.3	100.0
Missing	99.00	2	.7
Total	300	100.0	

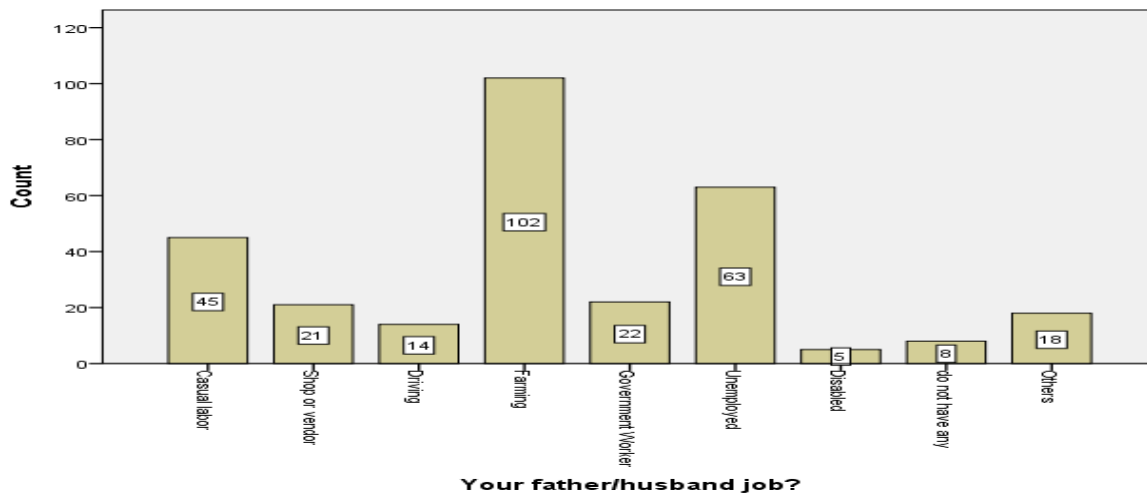


Table (19) shows the distribution of frequency and percentage of participants according to their father's or husband's job as the head of the family. According to the data, 15.0% of participants, their fathers or husbands were engaged in temporary and casual work, 7.0% in sales, 4.7% in driving, 34.0% in agriculture, and 7.3% in government job. 21.0% of participants, their fathers and husbands were unemployed, 1.7% were disabled. 2.7% did not have a father or husband as the head of the family at all. 6.0% of participants whose father or husband were engaged in other sectors, and 0.7% did not answer this question. According to the data, most of the participants, their father or husband were engaged in agricultural work as the head of the family.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid Domestic help	4	1.3	1.3

	Unemployed	154	51.3	51.7
	Do not have any	65	21.7	21.8
	Others	75	25.0	25.2
	Total	298	99.3	100.0
Missing	99.00	2	.7	
Total		300	100.0	

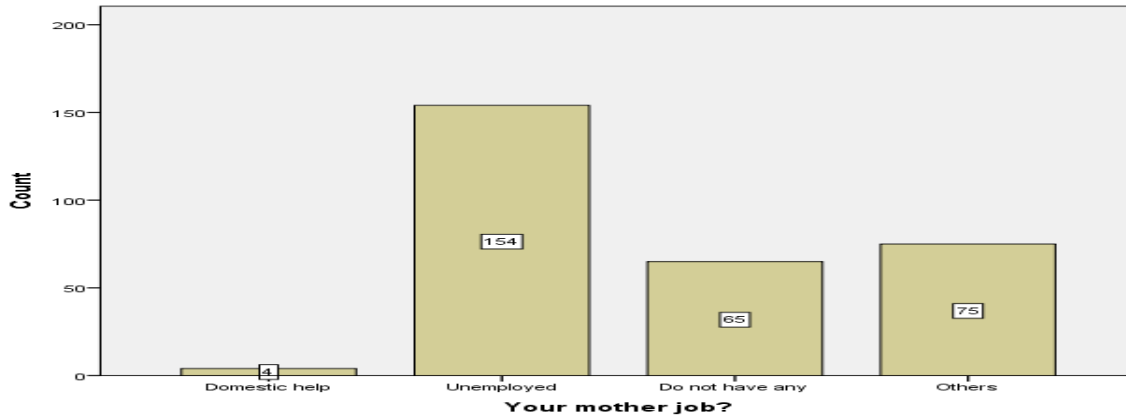


Table (20) shows the distribution of frequency and percentage of participants according to mother's duty. According to the data, 1.3% of participants, their mothers were engaged in domestic service and assistance, 51.3% their mothers were unemployed, and 21.7% did not had mother. 25.0% of participants, their mothers worked in other sectors and 0.7% of participants did not answer this question. According to the data, most participants' mothers were unemployed.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Dari	265	88.3	90.1
Dari and Pashto	4	1.3	1.4
Dari and English	18	6.0	6.1
Valid			
Dari, Pashto, and English	7	2.3	2.4
Total	294	98.0	100.0
Missing	99.00	6	2.0
Total	300	100.0	

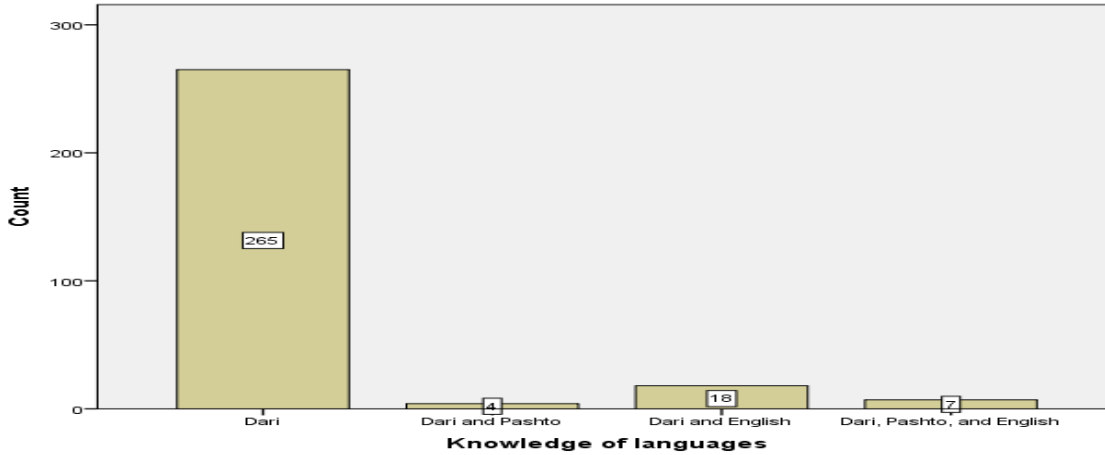


Table (21) shows the distribution of frequency and percentage of participants according to language knowledge. According to the data, 88.3% of participants were familiar with Dari, 1.3% with Dari and Pashto, 6.0% with Dari and English, and 2.3% with Dari, Pashto and English. 2.0% of participants did not answer this question. According to the data, most participants are familiar with the Dari language.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Legal Counselling	6	2.0	2.0
Education and training	84	28.0	28.0
Employment	10	3.3	3.3
Health care	35	11.7	11.7
Valid Mental health care	20	6.7	6.7
connecting to support org	6	2.0	2.0
More than one of mentioned assistance	139	46.3	46.3
Total	300	100.0	100.0

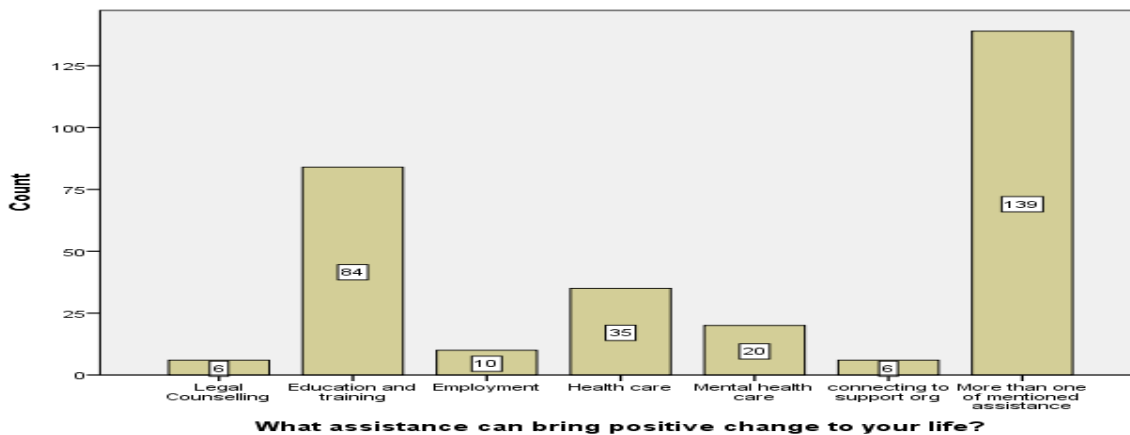


Table (22) shows the distribution of the frequency and percentage of participants according to their need for help to positively change their lives. According to the data, 2.0% of participants in the legal

consulting sector, 28.0% in the education sector, 3.3% in the employment sector, 11.7% in the health care sector, 6.7% in the mental health care sector, 2.0% in the support organizational connection sector, and 46.3% needed more than one of mentioned help. According to the data, most of the participants needed more than one of the mentioned aids.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Yes	249	83.0	90.5
	No	26	8.7	9.5
	Total	275	91.7	100.0
Missing	99.00	25	8.3	
Total		300	100.0	

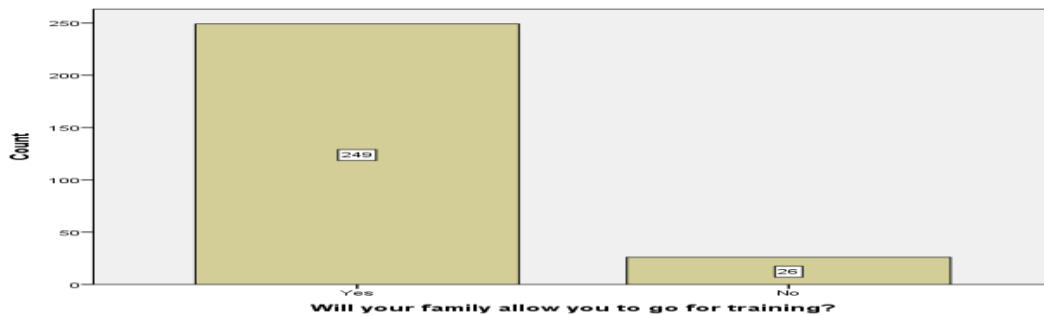
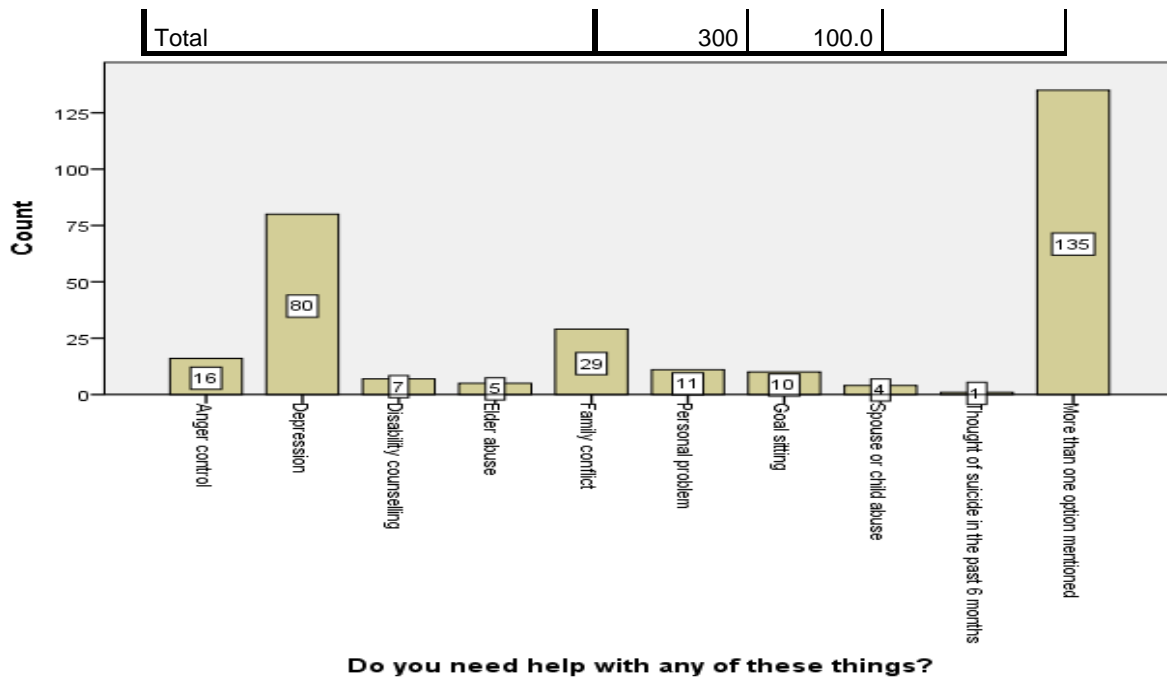


Table (23) shows the distribution of frequency and percentage of participants according to their family's permission to study. According to the data, 83.0% of participants had permission to learn education, 8.7% did not had permission, and 8.3% of participants did not answer this question. According to the data, most of the participants had permission to learn education.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Anger control	16	5.3	5.4
	Depression	80	26.7	26.8
	Disability counselling	7	2.3	2.3
	Elder abuse	5	1.7	1.7
	Family conflict	29	9.7	9.7
	Personal problem	11	3.7	3.7
	Goal sitting	10	3.3	3.4
	Spouse or child abuse	4	1.3	1.3
	Thought of suicide in the past 6 months	1	.3	.3
	More than one option mentioned	135	45.0	45.3
	Total	298	99.3	100.0
Missing	99.00	2	.7	



Do you need help with any of these things?

Table (24) shows the distribution of the frequency and percentage of participants according to the aids to treat and solve their problems. According to the data, 5.3% of participants in the anger control section, 26.7% in the depression section, 2.3% in the disability counseling section, 1.7% in the elder abuse section, 9.7% in the family conflict section, 3.7% in the personal problem section, 3.3% in the goal setting section, 1.3% in the spouse or child abuse section, 0.3% in the suicidal thoughts section in the last six months, and 45.0% needed help and treatment programs in more than one of the mentioned cases. 0.7% of participants did not answer this question. According to the data, most of the participants needed more than one of the mentioned aids.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Yes	211	70.3	70.8
	No	87	29.0	29.2
	Total	298	99.3	100.0
Missing	99.00	2	.7	
Total		300	100.0	

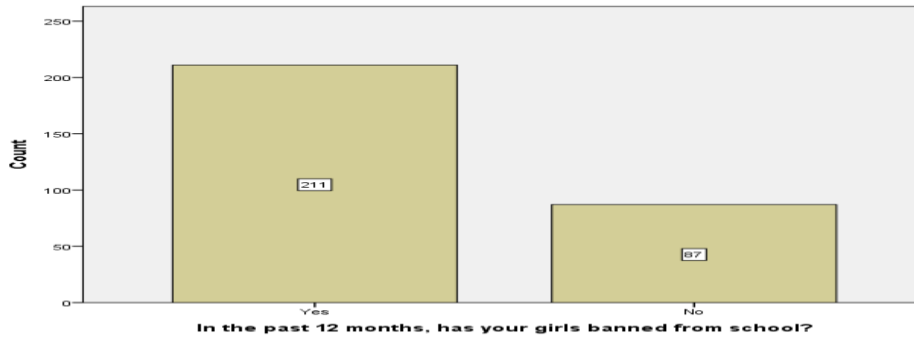


Table (25) shows the distribution of the frequency and percentage of participants according to their daughters being banned from school in the last 12 months. According to the data, 70.3% of participants, their daughters were prohibited from going to school, and 29.0% of participants, their daughters were not prohibited from going to school. 0.7% of participants did not answer this question. According to the data, most of the participants have been forbidden by the government to let their daughters go to school in the last 12 months, despite the fact that the government has imposed many restrictions on girls and women, including closing school doors to girls above The sixth grade.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Primary	32	10.7	12.9
	Secondary	132	44.0	53.0
	University	28	9.3	11.2
	Others	57	19.0	22.9
	Total	249	83.0	100.0
Missing	99.00	51	17.0	
	Total	300	100.0	



Table (26) shows the distribution of frequency and percentage of participants according to the level of education of girls banned from school and university. According to the data, 10.7% of participants, their

daughters who were deprived of education were at the primary level, 44.0% at the secondary education level, 9.3% at the university education level, and 19.0% at other education levels. 17.0% of participants did not answer this question. According to the data, most of the girls who were deprived of education were at the secondary education level.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Yes	223	74.3	74.8
	No	75	25.0	25.2
	Total	298	99.3	100.0
Missing	99.00	2	.7	
Total		300	100.0	

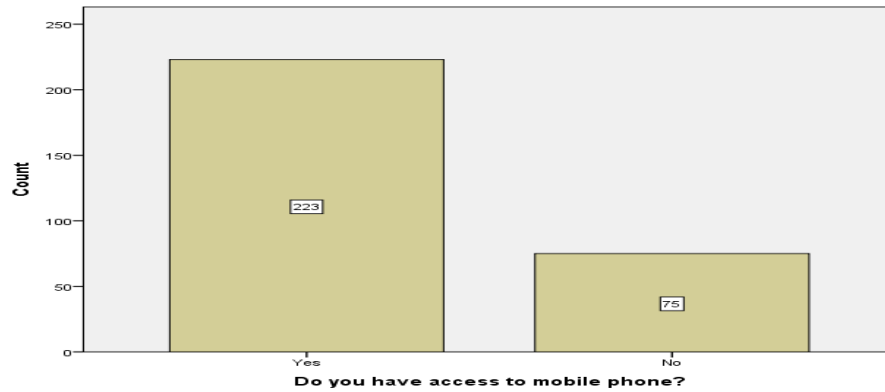


Table (27) shows the distribution of the frequency and percentage of participants in terms of access to mobile phone. According to the data, 74.3% of participants had access to mobile phones and 25.0% of participants did not have access to mobile phones. 0.7% of participants did not answer this question. According to the data, most participants had access to mobile phones.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Yes	49	16.3	16.4
	No	249	83.0	83.6
	Total	298	99.3	100.0
Missing	99.00	2	.7	
Total		300	100.0	

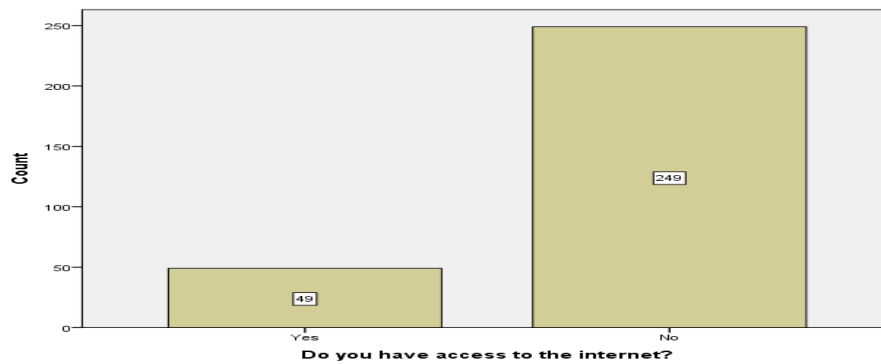


Table (28) shows the distribution of frequency and percentage of participants according to access to the internet. According to the data, 16.3% of participants had access to the Internet and 83.0% of participants did not had access to the Internet. 0.7% of participants did not answer this question. According to the data, most participants did not have access to the Internet.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Yes	137	45.7	45.7
Valid No	163	54.3	54.3
Total	300	100.0	100.0

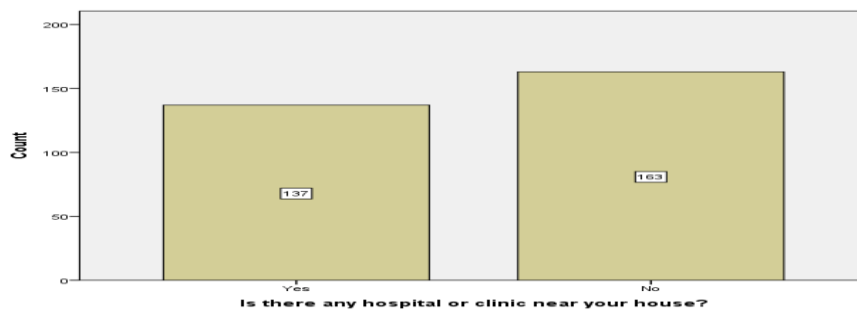


Table (29) shows the distribution of the frequency and percentage of participants according to their proximity to the hospital. According to the data, 45.7% of participants were close to the hospital and 54.3% of the participants were not close to the hospital. According to the data, most of the participants were not close to the hospital.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Yes	136	45.3	45.5
Valid No	163	54.3	54.5
Total	299	99.7	100.0
Missing	99.00	1	.3
Total	300	100.0	

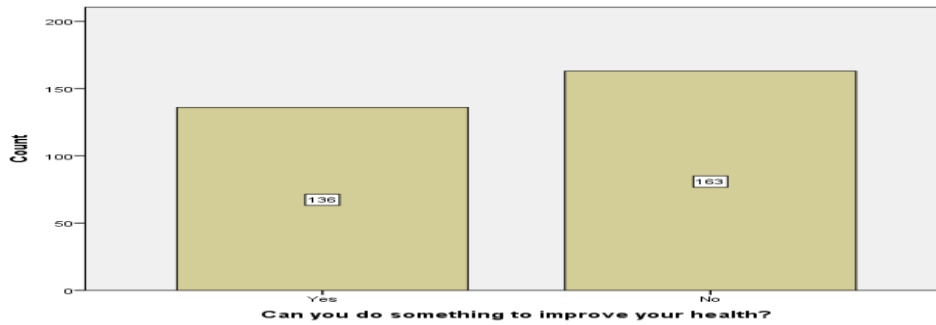


Table (30) shows the distribution of frequency and percentage of participants according to their ability to improve their health. According to the data, 45.3% of participants had the ability to improve their health and 54.3% of participants did not have the ability to improve their health. 0.3% of participants did not answer this question. According to the data, most participants did not have the ability to improve their health.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Yes	56	18.7	18.7
	No	243	81.0	81.3
	Total	299	99.7	100.0
Missing	99.00	1	.3	
Total		300	100.0	

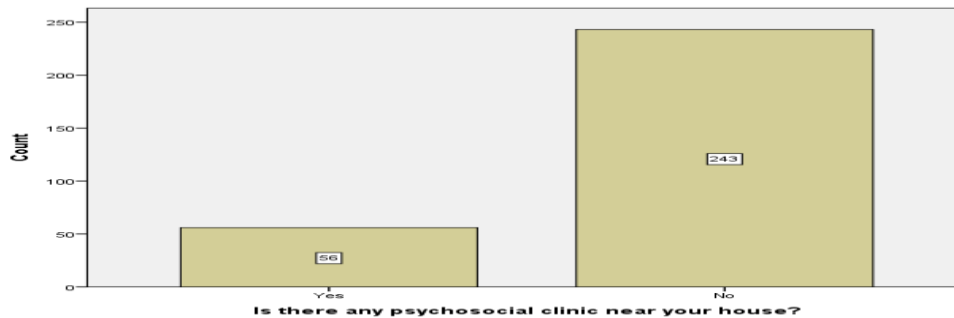


Table (31) shows the distribution of the frequency and percentage of participants according to their proximity to the psychosocial clinic. According to the data, 18.7% of participants were close to the psychosocial clinic, 81.0% of participants were not close to the psychosocial clinic, and 0.3% of participants did not answer this question. According to the data, most participants were not close to the psychosocial clinic.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Yes	277	92.3	96.5
	No	10	3.3	3.5

	Total	287	95.7	100.0
Missing	99.00	13	4.3	
Total		300	100.0	

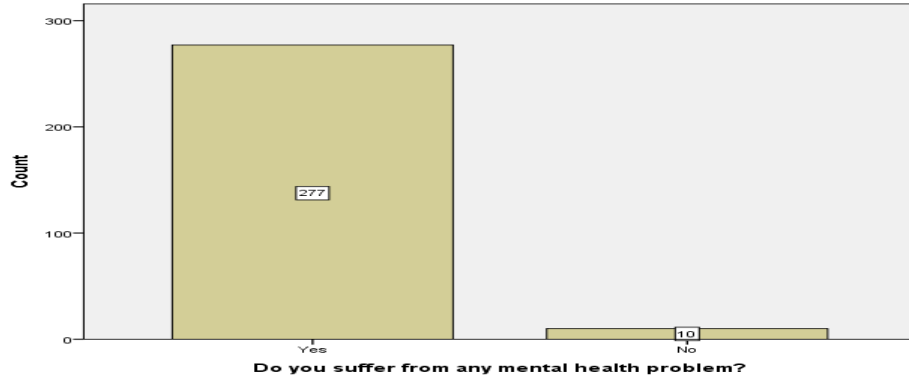


Table (32) shows the distribution of frequency and percentage of participants according to mental health problems. According to the data, 92.3% of participants suffered from mental health problems and only 3.3% of participants did not suffer from this problem. 4.3% of participants did not answer this question. According to the data, most participants had suffered due to mental health problems.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
	Yes	288	96.0	96.6
Valid	No	10	3.3	3.4
	Total	298	99.3	100.0
Missing	99.00	2	.7	
Total		300	100.0	

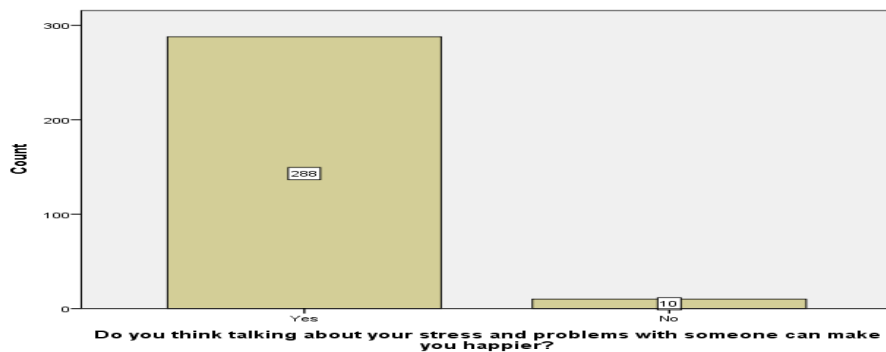


Table (33) shows the distribution of frequency and percentage of participants according to counseling regarding stress and problems. According to the data, 96.0% of participants find counseling useful and make them happy, and 3.3% of participants are not affected by counseling. 0.7% of participants did not answer this question. According to the data, counseling has been useful for most participants.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
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	3 months ago	206	68.7	68.9
Valid	6 months ago	45	15.0	15.1
	12 months ago	48	16.0	16.1
	Total	299	99.7	100.0
Missing	99.00	1	.3	
Total		300	100.0	

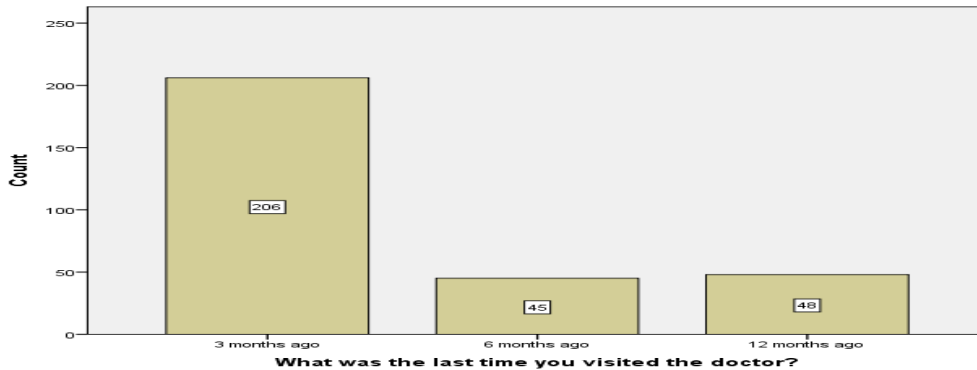


Table (34) shows the distribution of the frequency and percentage of participants according to the participant visits to the doctor. According to the data, 68.7% of participants visited a doctor in the last three months, 15.0% in the last six months, and 16.0% in the last 12 months. 0.3% of participants did not answer this question. According to the data, most participants have visited the doctor in the nearest time, it means in last three months.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Yes	23	7.7	7.7
Valid No	277	92.3	92.3
Total	300	100.0	100.0

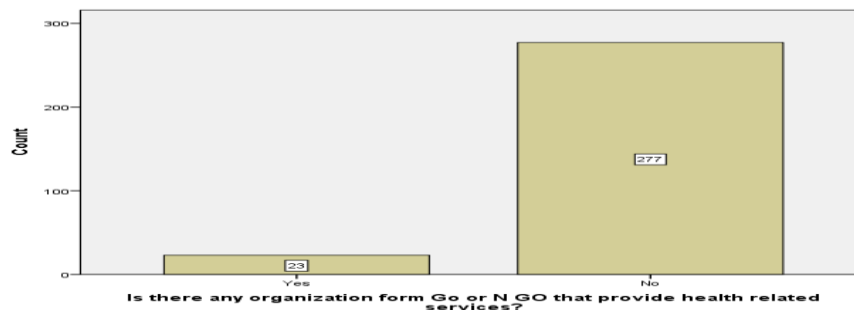


Table (35) shows the distribution of the frequency and percentage of participants according to the existence of governmental or non-governmental organizations for health services. According to the data, 7.7% of participants said that there was a governmental or non-governmental organization for

health services in their neighborhood, and 92.3% said that there was no such organization in their neighborhood. According to the data, most participants said that there was no organization for health services in their neighborhood.

Program Needed

According to the data analysis, the surveyed community needs the program in the areas of education and mental health. Since the educational program was previously provided by the schools and in the current situation, it has been banned by the government for girls above the sixth grade. At the general level of society, efforts are being made to reopen schools for girls. But the stress and depression caused by the deprivation of girls' education and the lack of mental security for the whole society, especially in the surveyed society, are known to be the highest hurt. If 92.3% of the surveyed society suffers from mental health problems, this high number indicates a state of emergency. Therefore, the program of creating a psychosocial clinic is a special priority.

Conclusions

This survey was conducted with a questionnaire tool to identify the problems and needs of the residents of Bamian Center, Yakavalang 1 and Yakavalang 2. According to the analysis of the data collected through SPSS software, the following items were identified.

1. As it can be seen, education is the most important factor for having a healthy life, in the surveyed society 48.3% of participants were illiterate. Therefore, attention is needed in the education sector.
2. As it can be seen, decent work is one of the important factors of life and the physical needs are satisfied through it. However, 46.0% of the surveyed participants were not employed or active. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to the employment sector.
3. According to the question design, in order to identify the skills of the surveyed participants, it was found that most of the participants were skilled in sewing and embroidery. Therefore, it is possible to help the surveyed community financially by creating production jobs in the sewing and embroidery sector.
4. If production workshops are established in other sectors, 81.7% of participants need internships.
5. According to the questionnaire, in order to identify the needs of the surveyed society, 28.0% of participants in the education section, 26.7% in the depression treatment section, and 11.7% in the health care section, 46.3% needed many of mentioned items. Therefore, attention in education and treatment of depression is a priority.
6. According to the specific question in the mental health problem identification section, 92.3% of the surveyed population suffer from mental health problems. Therefore, attention in the mental health section of the surveyed community is given special priority.
7. Regarding the question of access to the psychosocial clinic, 81.0% of the surveyed participants did not have access to the psychosocial clinic, on the other hand, 96.0% of the surveyed participants found counseling useful for them in reducing stress and depression. 92.3% of the surveyed participants said that no organization has provided services in the aforementioned sections.

Recommendations

By analyzing the data, it was concluded that the surveyed society needs the most aids in the education and mental health sector. Educational services were previously provided through schools and educational centers in this community, and recently, according to the government's decision, girls above the sixth grade were deprived of educational services, and this deprivation has led to stress and depression. It is concluded that the stress and depression caused by the deprivation of girls in the education and unemployment. in addition, the fragility of the general situation the country, has taken away mental security from both the girls who were studying and the rest of their family members. It was also concluded that 92.3% of the surveyed population suffers from mental health problems and does not have access to a psychosocial clinic. According to the conclusion of the survey, it is suggested to take care of the mental health section and establish a psychosocial clinic.