

# ERM Household Assessment Report

## ERM8-Ext+/2020-DA-PAK12

### 1. Key Facts

Type of shock	Active and Anticipated Conflicts (Between ANSFs and AOGs)
Crisis date	September to November, 2020
Crisis location	Province: <b>Paktya, Ghazni, Khost, Laghman &amp; Logar</b> District: <b>Many Districts</b> (for detail locations, please see HEAT Database) Village: <b>Many Villages</b> (for detail locations, please see HEAT Database)
Reported households	700
Assessed households	700
Identified eligible households	188 HHs/ 207 Families/ 1,346 Individuals
Referral date	09-Dec-20
Assessment Location	Province: <b>Paktya</b> District: <b>Gardez &amp; Shawak</b> Village: <b>Many Villages</b> (for detail locations, please see HEAT Database)
Joint Assessment date/s	(4-24) November, 2020
WASH Re-Assessment date/s	(13-20) December, 2020
Referred by	IRC and OCHA
Assessment team/s	IRC, DoRR, UNICEF
WASH Re-Assessment team/s	DACAAR & DoRR

### 2. Context

During an OCT meeting in Paktya DoRR office on (02-Nov-20) a total list of 700 reportedly IDPs households were referred to joint teams for assessment and subsequent response. Joint assessment teams of IRC, UNICEF and DoRR carried out assessment of all those households and finally found 188 eligible households who had been displaced during the last three months from different insecure areas of Paktya and some neighboring provinces due to ongoing and anticipated conflicts between the AOGs and ANSFs and the rest of the HHs were rejected by joint teams because they did not meet the ERM eligibility criteria. DACAAR could not take part in the JNA because its ERM staff were all busy with assessments and response to IDPs in other provinces.

On (09-Dec-20) the caseload (188HHs) was referred to DACAAR by IRC and OCHA for covering the WASH gap for the mentioned number of households.

From (13-Dec-20) DACAAR conducted WASH re-assessment for all 188HHs to find out the missing WASH data and to identify the real WASH needs of all the HHs.

During WASH re-assessment, DACAAR has divided 19 large households whose individuals were more than 10 persons in to 2 families for proper coverage of their WASH needs, so for DACAAR's WASH response total number of families in this caseload is 207 families or (188HHs).

Number of households assessed	700
Number of households eligible under ERM assistance	188 HHs or 207 Families

### 3. Needs and recommendations

#### IDENTIFIED NEEDS

Food	<p>Food availability and consumption of most of the households is not satisfactory and they don't have enough food to eat. As per HEAT database, food consumption of 159 households is poor and of 29 households borderline, as per interviews with the heads of households 3 HH heads have formal jobs, 14 are jobless, 153 rely on daily wage activities and 18 households own small businesses.</p> <p>In order to survive in this situation (lack of food items and livelihood), the IDPs families have adopted different negative coping strategies like relying on less preferred and less expensive food, borrowing food from their neighbors or local community, and reduced number of meals eaten in a day. All families reported that all of their household members have been affected by the above mentioned coping strategies. Currently most of the households suffer from lack and shortage of food and need food assistance in kind or in cash.</p>
NFIs	<p>As per HEAT database and direct observation, most of the IDPs families have either left or lost their essential NFIs and household items in their places of origins, they have managed to bring only some of their essential NFIs with them which is not enough for them in the current locations. As per direct observations all of the 188 IDPs households are in need of NFIs support.</p>
Financial status	<p>Most of the IDPs HHs are currently living in bad financial conditions mostly the daily workers because daily wage activities are rarely available and the families suffer from lack of livelihood. Most of the HHs have contracted new debts in the present locations and have huge debts on their shoulders; mostly they have contracted those new debts for food items etc...</p> <p>All the IDPs families need financial support in form of MPCA.</p>
Shelter	<p>As per HEAT database and direct observation 65 households are currently living in concrete/brick houses, 122 households are living in makeshift shelters and 1 HH is living in open space with the following arrangements: 20 hosted, 164 rented and 4 squatting.</p> <p>Shelter concerns are eviction and landlord problems.</p>
WASH	<p>Most of the families are in need of WASH support, identified WASH needs are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hygiene sessions</li> <li>• Hygiene kits</li> <li>• EBL construction</li> </ul>
Protection	<p>HEAT database indicates the following additional vulnerabilities among the IDPs households:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Elderly headed households = 11 HHs</li> <li>2) Female headed households = 24 HHs</li> <li>3) P.L.W = 118 HHs</li> <li>4) Physical disability = 5 HHs</li> <li>5) Chronically ill = 52 HHs</li> </ol> <p>Most of the IDPs families don't send their children to schools due to cost, lack of documentation, work and security issues.</p>
COVID-19	<p>As per HEAT database 187 households have awareness about COVID-19 which they have received from community leaders, religious leaders, government, media etc... and 1 HH have not received any awareness about COVID-19. All 188 HHs have access to hand washing facilities at home or at work. Mobile phone and internet services are available in some areas and are not available in few areas.</p>

## PLANNED RESPONSE

WASH	WASH needs will be covered by DACAAR
MPCA	MPCA will be provided by IRC

## WASH

### Water:

As per HEAT database and WASH Survey all 207 families (188 HHs) have access to clean drinking, cooking and bathing water and average distance from water source to their households is less than 500 meters. 13 families (13 HHs) use dug wells, 172 families (155 HHs) use hand pumps, 6 families (6 HHs) use pipe water and 16 families (14 HHs) use water from protected springs; all the sources have good privacy and proper drainage. The water is mostly collected by female adults.

Based on field visits and physical WASH survey, DACAAR found that none of the IDPs families have proper hygienic water containers with lid to fetch and store water, mostly they have left or lost their water containers during the shock and the existing ones are old, dirty and without lid to keep the water clean for consumption.

Water sources	Number of families
Dug Well	13 families (13 HHs)
Hand Pump	172 families (155 HHs)
Pipe Water	06 families (06 HHs)
Protected Spring	16 families (14 HHs)

### WQA Test Result in field level:

Location / Village	Type of Water Points	#/ Total	Focal Coli form	pH	Turbidity	EC-u/cm	Date
Gardez/Beland Manzal	Dug Well	02	0	7.73	1.3	824	17-12-2020
Gardez/Beland Manzal	Hand Pump	04	0	7.77	0.8	854	17-12-2020
Shawak/Kar Khil	Hand Pump	01	0	7.78	1.2	820	18-12-2020
Gardez/Askari Family	Protected Spring	01	0	7.65	0.9	789	18-12-2020

Results show that water from all sources is acceptable and within the standard of ANSA and clean for daily human consumption.

### Sanitation:

As per HEAT database and WASH Survey, 194 families (177 HHs) have access to latrine and bath facilities but 13 families (11 HHs) don't have access to any sanitation facilities and are practicing open defecation. 1 family (1 HH) use community latrine, 187 families (170 HHs) use family latrines and 6 families (6 HHs) use family VIP latrines.

To prevent any open defecation issue that may harm the general population, DACAAR ERM Field Team proposes the construction of emergency bath and latrines (EBLs) that will consider beneficiaries' geographical location and their willingness to share EBL.

### Below table shows distribution of EBLs among the needy families:

Condition	#of families	Propose Construction of EBLs
Families living separately from each other	07	07
2 families living in 1 household	06	03
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10 Set EBLs</b>

There are 8 elderly persons who cannot squat, 3 pregnant women, 1 person is paralyzed and 4 amputees in 15 households who cannot use squat latrines easily, so DACAAR will provide plastic defecation chairs to those households in

order to enable those persons who have difficulty to use the squat latrines easily. The plastic chair is a means to insure protection mainstreaming in WASH response.

### Hygiene:

Joint needs assessment team finds poor standard of living due to lack of sufficient knowledge on health and hygiene. It can be seen from: (1) lack of concern on personal health either to themselves as well as to their families, (2) littering in the surroundings, and (3) the absence of good waste management within the households. Considering this, DACAAR targets the distribution of HE Kits and HE sessions as an integrated intervention to increase health awareness among the population and teach them how to stay healthy and avoid diseases.

### Recommendations:

To address the above mentioned issues and also following criteria under ERM Project, DACAAR proposes the following points to be considered as WASH assistance for this caseload:

1. Implementation of **hygiene education sessions to all 207 IDP families** in order to raise people's awareness and to ensure knowledge increase on self-practice on good sanitation and hygiene. The hygiene session will be an integrated WASH approach that supports the distribution of hygiene kits as well as the proper usage of existing WASH facilities (water sources and latrine facilities); also DACAAR's hygiene promoters will provide awareness about COVID-19 and teach prevention ways to the families.
2. Distribution of **207 sets of hygiene kits to 207 IDP families** in order to enable the people to self-practice good hygiene and sanitation in their daily life.
3. Construction of **10 sets of EBLs for 13 IDP families** who practice open defecation.
4. Distribution of **15 No plastic defecation chairs to 15 IDP households** whose members have difficulty in using squat latrines.
5. Distribution of **8 pieces of plastic garbage bags per family to all 207 IDP families** in order to help them avoid littering as well as to increase their knowledge on the importance of solid waste management in their daily life.

DACAAR recommended WASH assistance quantity and cost:

S/N	Description of activity	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price in AF	Total Amount AFS
1	Distributing H.E kits to 207 families	No	207	1,931	399,717
2	Distributing plastic garbage bags to dump solid waste to 207 families (8 bags per family)	Piece	1,656	12	19,872
3	Construction of 10 EBLs for 13 families	Set	10	10,508	105,080
4	Distribution of Plastic Defecation Chairs to 15 households	No	15	900	13,500
<b>Total</b>					<b>538,169</b>

## 3. Annexes

Assessment Report: **188 HHs 207 families in Paktya province of CRO Region**  
WASH Survey: **188 HHs 207 families**  
HEAT Database: **188 HHs 207 families**  
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Report date: **21 December 2020**  
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