

ERM Household Assessment Report

ERM8-Ext+/2020-DA-KBL24

1. Key Facts

Type of shock	Active Conflicts (Between ANSFs and AOGs)
Crisis date	October to November, 2020
Crisis location	Province: Baghlan, Faryab, Hilmand, Takhar, Wardak, Kapisa, Kunduz, Kunar, Laghman, Logar, Nangarhar & Paktya District: Many Districts (for detail locations, please see HEAT Database) Village: Many Villages (for detail locations, please see HEAT Database)
Reported households	1,190
Assessed households	1,084
Identified eligible households	37 HHs/ 38 Families/ 260 Individuals
Alert date/s	08-Dec-20
Assessment Location	Province: Kabul District: Kabul District Village: Many Villages (for detail locations, please see HEAT Database)
Assessment date/s	(13-Dec-20) to (03-Jan-21) Including WASH Survey
Referred by	DoRR & OCHA
Assessment team/s	DACAAR, DRC, IOM, WSTA, SCI, WFP-IP

2. Context

An OCT (IDP Screening Committee) meeting was called by OCHA and DoRR in Kabul DoRR office on (08-Dec-20) to discuss about the newly arrived IDPs families from different insecure provinces of Afghanistan to Kabul province. During the meeting DoRR informed the meeting members that they have received petitions of 1,190 households who claim to be displaced from different provinces due to conflicts and insecurity issues, the meeting members reviewed the petitions and interviewed some representatives of the reportedly IDPs families who had submitted collective petitions. After screening the lists, 106 HHs were rejected on the that day who were fake or had come from secure areas and it was decided on the OCT day that 10% of the families of collectives petitions will be assessed and if eligible families were found the whole list will be assessed. The screening committee totally referred 1,084 HHs to joint teams for assessment.

Joint assessment teams of DACAAR, DRC, WSTA, IOM, SCI & WFP-IP carried out joint assessment of all those 1,084 HHs and finally found 37 HHs eligible for humanitarian assistance who had been displaced within the last three months from insure provinces due to ongoing conflicts between the AOGs and ANSFs and the rest of the families were rejected by joint teams because they did not meet the ERM selection criteria for different reasons.

During WASH re-assessment, DACAAR has divided 1 large household 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 38 families or (37HHs).

Number of households assessed	1,084
Number of households eligible under ERM assistance	37 HHs or 38 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 consume. As per HEAT database, food consumption of 31 households is poor, of 3 households borderline and of 3 households acceptable; as per interviews with the heads of households 35 household heads are daily wage workers and 2 are jobless.</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 37 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 buying food items, rent, etc... All the IDPs families need financial support in form of MPCA.</p>
Shelter	<p>As per HEAT database and direct observation 3 households are currently living in concrete/brick houses and 34 households are living in makeshift shelters with the following arrangements: 7 hosted and 30 rented. Shelter concerns are eviction.</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"> • Hygiene sessions • Hygiene kits • EBL construction
Protection	<p>HEAT database indicates the following additional vulnerabilities among the IDPs households:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Elderly headed households = 3 HHS 2) Female headed households = 9 HHS 3) P.L.W = 12 HHS 4) Blind = 2 HHS 5) Deaf = 1 HH 6) Physical disability = 7 HHS 7) Mentally ill = 3 HHS 8) Mute = 3 HHS 9) Chronically ill = 20 HHS <p>Most of the IDPs families don't send their children to schools due to lack of documentation and disabilities.</p>
COVID-19	<p>As per HEAT database all 37 households have awareness about COVID-19 which they have received from community leaders, religious leaders, government, media etc... All 37 HHS have access to hand washing facilities.</p>

Mobile phone and internet services are available in all assessed areas where IDPs are residing.

PLANNED RESPONSE

WASH	WASH needs will be covered by DACAAR
MPCA	MPCA 22,000 AFN/HH will be provided by DRC
NFIs	NFIs in kind will be provided by Save the Children
Winterization	Winterization assistance will be provided by IOM

WASH

Water:

As per HEAT database and WASH Survey all 38 families (37 HHs) have access to clean drinking, cooking and bathing water and average distance from water source to their households is less than 500 meters. 1 family (1 HH) uses dug well, 28 families (27 HHs) use hand pumps and 9 families (9 HHs) use pipe water. 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	01 family (01 HH)
Hand Pump	28 families (27 HHs)
Pipe Water	09 families (09 HHs)

WQA Test Result in field level:

Location / Village	Type of Water Points	#/ Total	Focal Coli form	pH	Turbidity	EC-u/cm	Date
Kabul/ Qala-e-Muslim	Dug Well	01	0	7.76	1.5	890	02-01-2021
Kabul/ Qala-e-Muslim	Hand Pump	02	0	7.74	0.6	898	02-01-2021
Kabul/ Company	Hand Pump	01	0	7.70	0.7	856	02-01-2021

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, 28 families (27 HHs) have access to latrine and bath facilities but 10 families (10 HHs) don't have access to any sanitation facilities and are practicing open defecation. 1 family (1 HH) uses community latrine and 27 families (26 HHs) use family 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	10	10
Total	10	10 Set EBLs

There are 2 elderly persons who cannot squat, 2 persons are paralyzed and 5 amputees in 9 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 38 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 **38 sets of hygiene kits to 38 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 10 IDP families** who practice open defecation.
4. Distribution of **9 No plastic defecation chairs to 9 IDP households** whose members have difficulty in using squat latrines.
5. Distribution of **8 pieces of plastic garbage bags per family to all 38 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 38 families	No	38	1,931	73,378
2	Distributing plastic garbage bags to dump solid waste to 38 families (8 bags per family)	Piece	304	12	3,648
3	Construction of 10 EBLs for 10 families	Set	10	10,508	105,080
4	Distribution of Plastic Defecation Chairs to 9 households	No	9	900	8,100
Total					190,206

3. Annexes

Assessment Report:	37 HHs 38 families in Kabul province of CRO Region
WASH Survey:	37 HHs 38 families
HEAT Database:	37 HHs 38 families
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