

ERM 86 Households 98 Families Assessment Report

1. Key Facts

Type of shock	Conflict
Crisis date	Oct - Dec 2020
Crisis location	Province: Kandahar, Helmand District: Arghandab, Maiwand, Zhari, Panjwai, Nawa, Nad Ali Village: Different villages
Affected households	86
Assessed households	125
Identified eligible households	86 HHs 98 Families 652 individuals
Alert date/s	16 Dec 2020
Assessment Location	Province: Kandahar District: Kandahar city Villages: Different villages, please see HEAT data
Assessment date/s	(20-28) Dec 2020 (including compellation of WASH Re-Assessment)
Referred by	N/A.
Assessment team/s	DRC, DACAAR, HAPA, SCI, APA, UNHCR, DORR, Gov representative

2. Context

During the last two months (Oct & Dec-2020), there were reports of battles and conflicts between ANSFs and AOG in Helmand (Nawa, Nad Ali districts), Kandahar (Arghandab, Panjwayee, Zheray, Maiwand districts) provinces. As a result of these conflicts, many civilians left their houses and displaced to secure areas of Kandahar city of Kandahar province, which are in need of emergency assistance now.

DORR reported that around 125 HHs have been displaced due to conflicts and fights from unsecure areas of Helmand Nawa & Nad Ali districts), Kandahar (Arghandab, Maiwand, Panjwayee, Zheray districts) provinces and settled in secure areas of Kandahar city, they are in need of humanitarian assistance.

The alert of displacement was sent through a letter by DORR to OCHA on 16 Dec 2020, after verification of clashes and fights which caused displacement, OCHA circulated the email amongst humanitarian agencies afterwards. The assessment was started under the leading of DRC which is the leading agency in Kandahar for Joint Needs Assessment it was started 20 Dec 2020 and finished on 24 Dec 2020. WASH re-assessment was completed on 28 Dec 2020. Among those 125 HHs, 86 HHs (98 Families) were found eligible for assistance.

Number of households assessed	125
Number of households eligible under ERM assistance	86 (98 Families)

3. Needs and recommendations

IDENTIFIED NEEDS

Food	Yes
NFIs	Yes
Financial status	Yes
Shelter	Yes
WASH	Yes
Protection	N/A
COVID-19	Yes

PLANNED RESPONSE

Food	WFP will provide Food to all 86 IDP HHs.
NFIs	UNICEF & UNHCR will provide NFI to all 86 IDP HHs
Shelter	UNHCR will provide 10 Tents to 10 HHs.
WASH	DACAAR will provide relevant WASH package as following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hygiene session to 98 families. 2. EBLs for 14 families. 3. 8 plastic bag/family for solid waste disposal to 98 families
Winterization	DRC will provide Winterization & MPCA assistance to HHs after data analyze by REACH.
MPCA	DRC will provide MPCA to HH after data analyze by REACH.
Protection	N/A

WASH

Water:

All of 98 families have access to the nearest water point; water points are located less than 500m from their settlement area.

Identified water sources summary is as bellow:

Water sources	Number of families
Hand pump	87
Pipe water	9
Dug well	2

To ensure that the existing water points have clean and safe water for daily human consumption, DACAAR ERM Field Team conducts Water Quality Test (WQT):

WQA Test Result in field level:

Location / Village	Type of Water Points	#/ Total	Focal Coli form	pH	Turbidity	EC-u/cm	Date
PD 8 Kokaran	Dug Well	1	0	7.22	1.08	1712	22-Dec-20
PD 7	Pipe	1	0	7.71	1.12	1767	22-Dec-20
PD 9	Pipe	1	0	7.18	1.15	1723	22-Dec-20
PD 3	Hand Pump	1	0	7.33	1.18	1778	24-Dec-20
PD 7	Hand Pump	1	0	7.54	1.31	1754	24-Dec-20
PD 9	Hand Pump	1	0	7.61	1.23	1788	24-Dec-20
PD 10	Hand Pump	1	0	7.82	1.54	1721	24-Dec-20
PD 15	Hand Pump	1	0	7.73	1.19	1775	27-Dec-20
PD 6	Hand Pump	1	0	7.88	1.24	1785	27-Dec-20
PD 8	Hand Pump	1	0	7.44	1.45	1743	28-Dec-20
PD 2	Hand Pump	1	0	7.28	1.66	1773	28-Dec-20

Sanitation:

Sanitation: needs were identified during JNA and WASH assessment because 14 IDP families (14.28% of the surveyed population in this caseload) are still practicing open defecation due to unavailability of latrine facilities in their settlement areas. To address open defecation and to prevent any airborne or waterborne diseases, DACAAR considers the construction of emergency bath and latrine (EBL). EBL will be constructed based on: (1) Geographical location of IDP families, (2) ethnicity background, (3) their willingness to share EBLs, and (4) standard in ERM Common Rationale particularly for settlement in camp. Following table describes the rationale of EBL distribution and construction:

Condition	# of families	Proposed EBL construction	Note
10 IDP families are living scattered in different villages of Kandahar city	10	10	The EBLs will be constructed as per family level, 1 bath + 1 latrine per family.
4 IDP families are living together	4	2	The EBLs will be constructed as one set per 2 families 1 bath + 1 latrine per 2 families.
Total	14	12	

EBL will be constructed in such a way that it can be used by all population groups, including children, elderly people, and pregnant women. To encourage them to use the EBL on regular basis, they will also be taught through hygiene session that targets to increase awareness of hygiene issue among IDPs.

Hygiene:

Majority of the population in this caseload have low living standard due to low knowledge on health and **hygiene**; the situation is worsened in the absence hygiene kits. Many of them do not take care of themselves because of less access to hygienic items. Majority of the surveyed IDP families are in need for water storage containers and hygiene kits. No good **waste management system** is in place; littering seems to become a common practice in this caseload. To address the aforementioned issues, DACAAR will provide HE Session and plastic bages to all IDP families in this caseload and UNICEF will provide Hygiene Kits to 86 HHs.

Recommendations:

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

1. Conducting hygiene session for all 98 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).
2. Installation of 12 sets of EBL for 14 IDP families who have been practicing open defecation. It is expected that (a) EBLs will be used on regular basis, (b) in the future no open defecation case will be found, and (c) any fecal-oral-transmission disease can be prevented in the near future.
3. Distribution of 8 plastic garbage bags per family to all 98 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 life.

DACAAR recommended WASH assistance quantity and cost:

S/N	Description of activity	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price in AFN	Total Amount AFN
1	Construction of EBLs	Set	12	10,508	126,096
2	Plastic Garbage bags for solid waste, 8/Family.	Kg	98	80	7,840
Total					133,936

3. Annexes

Assessment report: 2020 12 28 Kandahar 98 ERM WASH Assessment Report
WASH Survey: 2020 12 28 Kandahar 98 ERM WASH Survey
HEAT database: 2020 12 28 Kandahar 98 ERM HEAT Data
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Approved by: