

## ERM 140 Households 150 Families Assessment Report

### 1. Key Facts

Type of shock	Conflict
Crisis date	Oct - Dec 2020
Crisis location	Province: Kandahar, Helmand, Uruzgan, Farah and Badghes District: Arghandab, Maiwand, Panjwayee, Zheray, Nad-e-Ali, Nawa, Nahr-e-Seraj, Dehrawod, Gizab, Anardara, Murghab Village: Different villages
Affected households	218
Assessed households	140
Identified eligible households	140 HHs 150 Families 915 individuals
Alert date/s	24 Dec 2020
Assessment Location	Province: Kandahar District: Kandahar city Villages: Different villages, please see HEAT data
Assessment date/s	27 Dec-2020-05 Jan 2021 ( <b>including compellation of WASH Re-Assessment</b> )
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 conflicts between ANSFs and AOG in Helmand (Nawa, Nad Ali, Nahr-e-Seraj districts), Kandahar (Arghandab, Panjwayee, Zheray, Maiwand districts) Uruzgan (Dehrawod, Gizab districts) Farah (Anardara district) Badgh (Murghab district) 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 218 HHs have been displaced due to conflicts and fights from unsecure areas of Helmand (Nawa, Nad Ali, Nahr-e-Seraj districts), Kandahar (Arghandab, Panjwayee, Zheray, Maiwand districts) Uruzgan (Dehrawod, Gizab districts) Farah (Anardara district) Badgh (Murghab district) 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 24 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 27 Dec 2020 and finished on 31 Dec 2020. WASH re-assessment was completed on 05 Jan 2021. Among those 218 HHs, 140 HHs (150 Families) were found eligible for assistance.

Number of households assessed	218
Number of households eligible under ERM assistance	140 (150 Families)

### 3. Needs and recommendations

#### IDENTIFIED NEEDS

Food	Yes
NFIs	Yes
Financial status	Yes
Shelter	Yes
WASH	Yes
Protection	yes
COVID-19	Yes

#### PLANNED RESPONSE

Food	WFP will provide Food to all 140 IDP HHs.
NFIs	SCI will provide NFI to all 140 IDP HHs
Shelter	UNHCR will provide 66 Tents to 66 HHs.
WASH	DACAAR will provide relevant WASH package as following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hygiene session to 150 families.</li> <li>2. Hygiene Kits to 150 families.</li> <li>3. EBLs for 82 families.</li> <li>4. 8 plastic bag/family for solid waste disposal to 150 families</li> <li>5. Disposal of solid waste via trucking in PD7 IDP camp.</li> <li>6. Safe drinking water for 65 IDP families.</li> </ol>
Winterization	DRC will provide Winterization assistance to HHs after data analyze by REACH.
MPCA	DRC will provide MPCA to HH after data analyze by REACH.
Protection	DACAAR will provide 3 No Plastic chair for disable persons.

#### **WASH**

##### **Water:**

Challenges on water issue is experienced by 65 IDP families (43.33%), as they have to purchase water for their daily consumption since they don't access to the nearest water point, water points are located more than 500m from their settlement area..

Identified water sources summary is as bellow:

Water sources	Number of families
Dug well	29
Hand pump	48
Pipe water	8
Purchasing Water	65

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 14	Hand Pump	1	0	7.73	1.93	1768	28-Dec-20
PD 10	Hand Pump	1	0	7.54	1.66	1754	28-Dec-20
PD 7 Sarah Kala	Purchasing Water	1	0	7.33	1.16	1724	28-Dec-20
PD 13	Hand Pump	1	0	7.28	1.62	1781	29-Dec-20
PD 9	pipe	1	0	7.81	1.41	1757	29-Dec-20
PD 7	pipe	1	0	7.61	1.26	1773	30-Dec-20
PD 2	Dug Well	1	0	7.92	1.58	1722	30-Dec-20
PD 5	Hand Pump	1	0	7.66	1.33	1765	31-Dec-20
PD 1	Dug Well	1	0	7.46	1.29	1795	31-Dec-20
PD 4	Hand Pump	1	0	7.44	1.55	1733	02-Jan-21
PD 7	Hand Pump	1	0	7.27	1.66	1764	02-Jan-21
PD 7	Purchasing Water	1	0	7.36	1.10	1724	03-Jan-21
PD 3	Dug Well	1	0	7.85	1.15	1738	03-Jan-21
PD 5	Dug Well	1	0	7.61	1.31	1751	04-Jan-21
PD 2	Hand Pump	1	0	7.56	1.18	1776	04-Jan-21
PD 12	Dug Well	1	0	7.19	1.54	1792	05-Jan-21
PD 9	Dug Well	1	0	7.23	1.19	1783	05-Jan-21
PD 6	Hand Pump	1	0	7.79	1.33	1728	05-Jan-21

To address water access challenges experienced by the all IDP families, DACAAR recommends water trucking for (max.) 60 days to those (65 families) ( 358 individuals). Proposed water to be distributed is 322,200 liters (max.); it may be concluded earlier if targeted beneficiaries leave the areas and/or when it reaches the maximum agree upon period. For durable solution - as the families are living scattered in Kandahar city regretfully no further assistance can be proposed for these families.

**Sanitation:**

**Sanitation:** needs were identified during JNA and WASH assessment because 82 IDP families (54.67% 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
63 IDP families living collectively in 5th PD of Kandahar city	63	21	The EBLs will be provided as per compound level arrangements, i.e., 1 bath + 1 latrine for females and 1 bath and 1 latrine for male will be built separately; and as per permission from land owner
8 IDP families are living together in one household	8	4	The EBLs will be constructed as 1 EBL/2 families, 1 bath + 1 latrine per family.
11 IDP families are living scattered in different villages of Kandahar city	11	11	The EBLs will be constructed as per family level, 1 bath + 1 latrine per family.

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. In addition to this, DACAAR also proposes provision of (1) plastic chairs to 1 IDP family having (1) disabled individual who cannot easily use squat latrines. The plastic chair is a means to ensure **protection mainstreaming in WASH response**.

**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, Hygiene Kits and plastic bages to all IDP families in this caseload.

**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 150 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. Distribution of 150 hygiene kits to all 150 IDP families in order to enable the people to self-practice good hygiene and sanitation in their daily life.
3. Provision of 322,200 liters of safe drinking water for 65 IDP families (358 individuals @ 15 lpcd) for 60 days (max). Water trucking will be ended completion of 60 days period finishes.
4. Installation of 36 sets of EBL for 82 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.
5. Provision of 3 Plastic defecation chairs (latrine) for 3 disabled IDP individuals who have difficulty in using squat latrine with ease.
6. Distribution of 8 plastic garbage bags per family to all 150 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.
7. Disposal of solid waste through truck (once per week) for 2 months (max.) in PD7 IDP families Camp.

**DACAAR recommended WASH assistance quantity and cost:**

S/N	Description of activity	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price in AF	Total Amount AFS
1	Provision of HE kits to families.	No	150	1931	289,650
2	Construction of EBLs	Set	36	10,508	378,288
3	Water Trucking for 65 IDPs families (358 Ind.)	Litter	322,200	0.65	209,430
4	Plastic defecation chair for disabled person	No	3	1,000	3000
5	Plastic Garbage bags for solid waste, 8/Family.	Kg	150	80	12000
6	Truck for solid waste disposal	Trips	8	3000	24000
<b>Total</b>					<b>916,368</b>



Humanitarian Aid  
and Civil Protection

### 3. Annexes

Assessment report: 2021 01 05 Kandahar 150 ERM WASH Assessment Report  
WASH Survey: 2021 01 05 Kandahar 150 ERM WASH Survey  
HEAT database: 2021 01 05 Kandahar 150 ERM HEAT Data  
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