

ERM (DA-JWZ44) Household Assessment Reports

1. Key Facts

Type of shock	Conflict
Crisis date	01.Nov.2020 up to 15.Dec.2020
Crisis location	Province: Jawzjan, Faryab,Baghlan,Ghor and Sar-e-Pul provinces. District: Almar ,Bilchiragh,Dawlat abad,Gurziwan,Khawaja sbz posh, ,Qaisar,Gurziwan,Qaramqul , Khan aqa,Qushtepa, Mingajik and Sayad districts.
Affected households	194 HHs
Assessed households	194 HHs
Identified eligible households	66 HHs66 Families; 396 Individuals
Alert date/s	20.Dec.2020
Assessment Location	Province:Jawzjan District:Shebirghan City. Villages:Different villages for details please see HEAT Database.
Assessment date/s	22. Dec.2020 to 10.Jan.2021 including wash re-assessment.
Referred by	DORR/OCHA
Assessment team/s	DACAAR, CTG/WFP,NPO,WAW,ORD and DoRR

2. Finding And Recommendations in Brief

This report covers total 74 households(66 ERM households + 8 none ERM households) caseload of conflict-affected IDPs who have been displaced from : Almar ,Bilchiragh,Dawlat abad, Gurziwan, Khawaja sbz posh, Qaisar,Gurziwan,Qaramqul , Khan aqa, Qushtepa, Mingajik and Sayad districts of Faryab,Jawzjan,Baghlan,Ghor and Sar-e-Pul provinces. After notification, Joint Assessment Teams (JATs) comprised of DACAAR WAW, NPO, CTG/WFP, ORD and DORR started the assessment for new caseload with screened petitions from 22.Dec.2020 up to 07.Jan. 2021 and selected (66 ERM households + 8 none ERM households) as eligible for humanitarian assistance out of 194 petitions. The remainingHHs were declared as ineligible because they were either prolonged IDPs (displaced for more than one or two years), families who were the local communities, returned to their place of origin or families who had already received humanitarian assistance and also there were some families who divided their families member to several families as separately to receive more humanitarian aid. Assessment teams confirmed the overall conditions of IDPs as very poor. According to the findings of the teams, many IDPs were struggling to meet their basic needs, particularly related to food security. The extended nature of this displacement has also put the host community under pressure.

Number of households assessed	194 HHs
Number of households eligible under ERM assistance	66 HHs =66 Families

2. Needs and recommendations

IDENTIFIED NEEDS

Food	All 66 Households are experienced high coping strategy during their displacement.
NFIs	All 66 HHs are in need of NFI Package (mat, mattress ,plastic tarpaulin cooking pot ,steel cup, water container ,gas cylinder ,clothes and sanitary)
Financial status	(15 HHs) reported being Small business workers while the remaining 51 households are reported is working as unskilled labors as their main source of income. Almost all households were in significant level of debt 15 HHs less than 8000 and the remaining 51 HHs are debated more than 8000 AF.
Shelter	58 household are living in Make shifted Houses (mud houses) 8 household are living in concrete house, All 66 Household are living in rented houses
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hygiene promotion sessions • Hygiene kits • EBLs • Water trucking • Plastic chair
Protection	A high number of families were reported as vulnerable. Based on assessment findings 18 female-headed households and we will refer the mentioned protection cases to ORD/UNHCR for further follow up.
COVID-19	Almost all 66 households' state that they have understood and have awareness regarding Covid-19. Those households who have awareness about covid-19 are understudied by government, Family friends, and Care workers. Hence they all need for anti-corona virus tools and materials such as masks, hand sanitizer or soap and gloves beside that they strongly in need of H.E Massage to know how to be protected from COVID-19 and DACAAR will provide the H.E Messages to all 66 families.

PLANNED RESPONSE

Food	WFP will provide food to cover two-month needs for all (66 ERM households + 8 none ERM households)
NFIs	SCI will provide NFI for all (66 ERM households + 8 none ERM households).
Shelter	DACAAR will share the assessment report with relevant organization for further assistance.
WASH	DACAAR will provide WASH package for all 66 HHs/66 Families
MPCA	GAP
Protection	ORD/UNHCR will follow-up the referred case to make sure that the required support and assistance is provided

WASH

Water: Based on below table Lack of water is one of the biggest challenges in this caseload because 14 HHs do not have access to nearest water points; as a result, they have to independently buy water and 5 households are using from dug well water which is not safe for drinking for this reason the mentioned 5 households are also buying water by themselves and The remaining households are able to collect water from nearest Hand pump (46 HH) and Pipe water (1HHs).

Water sources	Number of families
Hand pump	46 families
Pipe water	1 family
Dug well	5 families
River/Stream	N/A
Purchasing water	14 families

On average, distance between water source and IDP settlement location is less than 500m. To ensure that the existing water sources have clean and safe water for daily human consumption, DACAAR ERM Field Team conducts Water Quality Test (WQT). Results are found to be in line with ANSA standard on clean and safe water for human consumption; below table explains in detail WQT results.

Location	Type of Water Points	# / Total	Fecal Col	pH	Turbidity	EC-u/cm	Date
Atchapar, Bandr-e-Sar-e-Pul, Bandar-e-Darzab, Deda mosh, Eid Mahla, G project, Guzar-e-Maidan, I Project, Jarsay, Khelwati, Kocha Laghmani, Marghab, Yaka pata, Pamp khana, Qazanchi, Sakhi abad and Zargar khana Villages.	Hand Pump	17	0	7.26	3.4	2090 u/cm	22.12.2020 to 10.01.2021
Charmgarkhana village.	Pipe Water	1	0	7.5	3	1890 u/cm	10.01.2021
Eid Mahla, Yaka bagh, Sakhi abad and Kocha Sancharki villages.	Dug Well	4	0	7.8	3.9	4030 u/cm	28.12.2020 to 10.01.2021

For 19 IDP families who have been buying water by themselves, and 5 families who are using from unsafe drinking water of dug well so DACAAR recommends distribution of water through water trucking. Proposed water to be distributed is 83,700 liters for the duration of 60 days (max) for 93 individuals. Water trucking may be concluded early if the targeted beneficiaries leave the area or when it reaches the maximum agreed upon period. For durable solution, regrettably, no further assistance can be proposed in this caseload because following WASH Assessment DACAAR ERM Field Team finds that the water table is below 90 meters and also the water is saline and not potable.

Sanitation: It will have future challenges if left unaddressed because 10 IDP families in this caseload have been observed to have been practicing open defecation due to unavailability of latrines. Meanwhile, the remaining households have been using existing latrine facilities in their houses, such

as: family latrine (used by 56 HHs). To prevent any airborne or waterborne disease that may occur as the consequence of open defecation, DACAAR considers the construction of emergency bath and latrine (EBL) to address this issue. Below table describes EBL construction plan:

Condition	# of family	Proposed Constructed E.B.L
Each family is living separately away from each other	10	10
Total	10	10

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. During assessment, 1 disabled person was observed in the caseload for which assessment teams decided to distribute 1 set plastic chair as well.

Hygiene: Majority of the population in this caseload have low living standard due to low knowledge on health and hygiene; and the situation is worsened by the absence of hygiene kits in the families. Many of them do not take care of themselves. Because of less access to hygiene items, according to HEAT database, 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 H.E session and HE kits in this caseload.

Recommendations: To address the above WASH-related condition, DACAAR proposes following WASH assistance to be addressed in this caseload:

1. Distribution of **66 sets of hygiene kits to all 66 IDP families** in order to enable them to self-practice good sanitation and hygiene in the future.
2. Implementation of **hygiene session to all 66 IDP families** as an integrated approach to ensure awareness rising of those 66 IDP families.
3. Distribution of **plastic garbage bags (8 bags /family) to all 66 IDP families** to prevent the population from littering as well as to address solid waste issue.
4. Construction of **10 sets of EBL for 10 households'** who have been conducting open Defecation it is expected that (a) EBL 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. Distribution of **1 set Plastic chair** for 1 disabled persons in the caseload for whom assessment teams decided to distribute plastic chair.
6. Water trucking for **19 families 93 individuals** for 60 days max ($93 \times 15 \times 60 = 83700$ Liters).



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 66IDP Families	No	66	1,947	128502
2	Distributing plastic garbage bags to collect solid waste (1bag per week) & 8bags for one family.	Kg	29	100	2900
3	Construction of 10 sets EBL for 10 IDP families who are using open definition.	set	10	10,508	105080
4	Distribution of 1 set plastic chair for 1 disabled person.	Set	1	1,100	1100
5	Water trucking for 19 families	Liter	83,700	0.78	65286
Total					302,868AFs

3. Annexes

Assessment report: 66HHs66 families in Jawzjan province North Region.
WASH Survey: 66HHs66 families
HEAT database: 66HHs66 families
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Report date: 11.Jan.2021
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