

ERM 13 Household Assessment Report

1. Key Facts

Type of shock	Conflict.
Crisis date	09 Oct 2020 to 12 Dec 2020
Crisis location	Province: Farah, Hilmand, and Nimroz. District: Different districts please see HEAT database. Village: Different villages please see HEAT database.
Affected households	76
Assessed households	76
Identified eligible households	13 Families 138 individuals.
Alert date/s	19 Dec 2020
Assessment Location	Province: Nimroz District: Zaranj city Villages: Different villages please see HEAT database.
Assessment date/s	JNA: 21 Dec 2020 to 24 Dec 2020 WASH assessment 26 Dec 2020
Referred by	UN-OCHA
Assessment team/s	DoRR, DACAAR, UNHCR, WFP, HI, DRC and HAPA

2. Context

Related to ongoing clashes between Taliban fighters and afghan national forces in Farah, Helmand, and Nimroz provinces caused massive displacement to Zaranj city of Nimroz province this displacement affect the local community and IDPs families in the place of displacement. The situation got worsened when national military troops attack against Taliban fighters and due to heavy conflict people decided to leave their place of origin and move to Zaranj city to ensure their safety. As per initial reports that have been shared, 76 families are displaced to outskirts of Zaranj city. Soon after the notification, a joint assessment was conducted on 21 Dec - 24 Dec 2020 involving DoRR, DACAAR, WFP, UNHCR, DRC and HAPA the Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) team found 13 Families out of 76 as the eligible beneficiaries for humanitarian assistance and responses will be provided through humanitarian partners. According to HEAT database, the average family size of the 13 families is slight above 5.76 persons per family.

Currently they are living in secure place and no threat exists against them fortunately, they have access to social services, General attorney and Police stations, they have access to the public clinics but due to poverty they are not able to afford medication cost in case of any sickness.

Lack of job opportunity and livelihood are the main protection concern against IDPs in the displacement location, during the assessment no proper household items were seen around them thus, they are suffering due to lack of Food, NFIs and other supplementary items. Therefore, the assessment team recommended them for emergency humanitarian assistance food and non food items.

According to the report analysis, FIs was listed as the first priority, NFIs second priority while WASH were listed as the third priority.

Number of households assessed	76
Number of households eligible under ERM assistance	13 families

3. Needs and recommendations

IDENTIFIED NEEDS

Food	All 13 Families are in need of Food.
NFIs	All 13 Families are in need of NFI.
Financial status	9 families have debts more than 8,000, AFN and 4 families reported having debts between 2,000-8000 AFN.
Shelter	No need
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hygiene promotion sessions • Hygiene kits • EBLs • Water trucking
Protection	1 IDP families have physical disability
COVID-19	There was any symptom of COVID19, all of IDP families have information about COVID19, but IDP families requesting if to be supported for COVID19 material & tools

PLANNED RESPONSE

Food	WFP will provide Food to all families.
NFIs	UNHCR will provide NFI to all families.
Shelter	No need
WASH	DACAAR will cover WASH need for all 13 families UNICEF will provide Hygiene kite to 25 families to this caseload.
MPCA	Gap
Protection	DACAAR will provide 1 Plastic latrine chair for 1 disable individuals.

WASH

Water:

Clean and safe water is a big challenge in this caseload because underground water in Nimroz has high salinity. All of the surveyed IDP families state that they do not have access to any water point and for this reason they have to buy water from local vendor which is not economic affordable and stable. Identified 3 deep wells in this caseload are owned by local water vendor and it uses them to sell water to host and IDP families after water is being treated with reverse osmosis system. After being RO-ed, water quality is as per ANSA standard, During WASH Assessment, DACAAR ERM Field Team also sought for the possibility of durable solution (i.e.: construction of new well). Nevertheless, considering that underground water in Nimroz still has high salinity, new well construction will be ineffective because at the end IDPs (and host communities) still cannot use the

water for their daily drinking and cooking needs. Further modern treatment is still needed to ensure durable solution.

To address such significant challenge, DACAAR proposes water distribution (15 lpd) through water trucking to all 13 IDP families (or 75 individuals) for the duration (max.) 60 days; and it may be stopped early if IDPs leave the settlement area.

Water sources	Number of families
Hand pump	0
Pipe water	0
Dug well	0
River/Stream	0
Purchase	13 families

WQA Test Result in field level:

Location / Village	Type of Water Points	#/ Total	Focal Coliform	pH	Turbidity	EC-u/cm	Date
Kawsar	Deep well	1	0	7.5	2.0	454	21/12/2020
Safah	Deep well	1	0	7.7	1.85	364	23/12/2020
Milat	Deep well	1	0	7.2	2.0	376	24/12/2020

Sanitation:

This portion is also at risk because 6 IDP families are still doing open defecation due to latrine unavailability in their settlement area; the remaining IDP families have been using existing family latrine facilities (53.8% of the surveyed population) in their house. To address the open defecation and to prevent any airborne or waterborne disease, DACAAR considers the construction of emergency bath and latrine (EBL). EBL will be constructed based on: (1) geographic location of families, (2) ethnicity background, (3) and their willingness to share EBLs. Following table describes the rationale of EBL distribution and construction.

Condition	#/ Family	#/ Proposed E. Latrine	#/ Proposed E. Bath
#of three families are in one compound	6	2	2
Total	6	2	2

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 issues among IDPs.

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

Hygiene:

Majority of the population have low living standard due to low knowledge on health and hygiene and the situation is worsened by the absence hygiene kits in the families. Many of them do not take care of themselves because of less access to hygienic 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 HE session and HE kits in this caseload. based on the coordination with UNICEF & OCHA, UNICEF will provide hygiene kite to all IDPs families, since they claim that their Hyiege Kits may expire, and DACAAR will provide HE Session to all families in this caseload.

Recommendations:

To address the above mentioned issue and also following criteria under ERM Project, DACAAR proposes following

Points to be considered as WASH assistance for this caseload:

1. Distribution of clean and safe water through water trucking to 13 families 75 individuals 15 liter per day/person in total amount of 67,500 liters for (max.) 60 days.
2. Implementation of hygiene session to all 13 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).
3. Construction of 2 set of EBL to 6 IDP families 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 will be found, and (c) any fecal-oral-transmission disease will be prevented in the near future.
4. Distribution of 8 plastic garbage bags per family to all 13 IDP families in order to support solid waste management issue as well as to prevent littering in the future.
5. Distribution of 1 plastic defecation chairs to 1 family with disabled members and old age man who cannot use the latrine facilities so that they can use the latrine facilities with ease.

DACAAR recommended WASH assistance quantity and cost:

S/N	Description of activity	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price in AF	Total Amount AFS
2	Emergency bath and latrine	Number	2	10508	21016
3	Plastic garbage bags distribution	Number	104	12	1248
4	Water distribution	Liter	67500	0.7	47250
5	Distributing plastic latrine chairs	Number	1	1000	1000
Total					70514 AFN

3. Annexes

Assessment report:	13 families in Nimroz province west Region
WASH Survey:	13 families
HEAT database:	13 families
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Report date:	28 December 2020
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