

ERM DA-BDG-48-177Household Assessment Report

1. Key Facts

Type of shock	Conflict
Crisis date	Nov 2020
Crisis location	Province: Badghis, Faryab and Takhar District: Qadis, Aab Kamari, Muqur, Jawand, Qala-e-Naw, Murghab, Qaisar, ShirinTagab, KhwajaGhar Village: Different villages
Affected households	177 HHs
Assessed households	375 HHS
Identified eligible households	177 HH 181 Families 1022 individuals.
Alertdate/s	25 Nov2020
Assessment Location	Province: Badghis District: Qala e Naw Villages: ShamalDarya, EidGah, JareSakhi, JareSarak, ShamalMaidan, DarulMalemin and Tagab Ismael ..
Assessment date/s	01-24 Dec 2020, (25-29 Dec the HEAT data base has been suspended by REACH & IRC for verification and took time almost 5 days). WASH Assessment is completed on 31 Dec 20.
Referred by	
Assessment team/s	IRC, DoRR, DACAAR and ARAA

2. Context

Humanitarian agencies in Badghis province received information through an official letter from Department of Returnee and Repatriation, according to which these families are displaced individually from all conflict and violence areas of Badghis province and have been settled in Qala-E-Now center of Badghis province. The main reason of their displacement is military operation between the AOGs and ANSF; therefore, the people left their places of origin and settled down in safer places of Qala e Naw. Hence, **IRC, DoRR, ARAA and DACAAR** jointly conducted a needs assessment for the mentioned caseload during **01-24 Dec 2020**, we found 181 (Those household who have more than 10 individuals are highlighted in light blue and counted as two separated families) families as new and real IDP families. As per findings of the JAT, these families are in need of urgent humanitarian needs.

This is worth to mention that, due to delay in receiving HEAT database from leading assessment partner we have delayed in WASH survey.

The selected IDPs are from following districts: **Bala Murghab, Aab Kamari, Moqur, Qala-e-Naw, ShirinTagab, Qaisar, KhwajaGhar and Qadis**. The mentioned families are displaced individually from above mentioned districts, most of them are from **Qadis** district of Badghis province. The reason that

IDPs settled in Qala e Naw is to be safe and avoid any further harm. if the security situation gets better in their villages, they will return to their places of origin. As usual almost all the selected IDP families did not have access to Food, NFI and WASH as well; there is less job opportunity for IDPs families.

Number of households assessed	375
Number of households eligible under ERM assistance	177 HHs 181 families

3. Needs and recommendations

IDENTIFIED NEEDS

Food	For all Households (100%) the food consumption scores are poor. The coping strategies of all HHs are high due to poverty.
NFIs	All affected families are reported, that they are in need of NFIs.
Financial status	All Household is with poor condition, and all Households experienced a drop in income as a result of a shock.
Shelter	All Households reported that they are living in rented shelters.
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hygiene promotion sessions • Hygiene kits • Water • EBLs
Protection	Protection cases were identified with different vulnerabilities including disabilities and wounding. These cases will be covered or referred to relevant partners very soon by ARAA.
COVID-19	All HHs were aware about the spread of COVID-19. All HHs received information about prevention measures for COVID-19 from different sources: through local community leaders, from media, HHs from social media, from healthcare workers and from family and friends. Washing hands frequently is the best perceived practice about how to prevent exposure to the virus. The primary symptoms of COVID-19 is perceived to be fever.

PLANNED RESPONSE

Food	IRC will provide cash for food for all affected IDPs household.
NFIs	IRC will provide NFIs as cash for all affected IDPs household.
Shelter	N/A
WASH	DACAAR will provide WASH full package for all IDP families
Cash	IRC will provide cash as MPC for all IDP household.
Protection	ARAA's protection officer going too refer the cases to UNHCR for disability and for those who sounded for additional support. The protection officer is responsible for following up the protection cases identified and following/reporting the process

and outcome of the referral to relevant sector, in addition to this, DACAAR also proposes 18 plastic chairs to those IDP families who have disabled and pregnant members, who cannot use latrine facility normally. (highlighted in yellow in HEAT database)

WASH

Water:

Access to safe and clean water is a big challenge in Qala-e-Naw, Badghis province because almost all water points have high salinity or not stable. Identified water sources in this caseload are: hand pumps and dug wells (**used by 41% with high salinity**), Pipe water (**used by 55% of the surveyed population**), which are unstable and 4% purchase water. All of the surveyed IDP families state that they cannot use water from existing water points for drinking and cooking because it is too saline or it is not stable or cost effective, which is difficult for them to afford due to their poor financial status. To ensure water quality of the existing water points, DACAAR performed water testing, the result of which is tabulated in the below matrix.

It is very challenging to provide a durable solution particularly considering that underground water in Badghis province is so well known with its salinity. Hence, even if ERM DACAAR provides new wells, the water is still very saline and can't be used for daily human consumption esp. for drinking and cooking.

To address the water issue, DACAAR proposes the provision of **919,800** liters of clean and safe water for max. 60 days to all **181 families (1022 individuals)**. The water trucking activity will be concluded after two months or when targeted beneficiaries leave the area.

Water sources	Number of families
Hand pump	30
Dug well	45
Pipe water	99
Purchasing Water	7
River/Stream	0

WQA Test Result in field level:

Location / Village	Type of Water Points	#/ Total	Focal Coliform	pH	Turbidity	EC-u/cm	Date
Darwish Mohammadi Haa	Water trucking	1	0	7.4	1.1	440	12/31/2020
Baghlar	Hand Pump	1	2	7.6	2.3	3870	12/31/2020
Jar-e-Sakhi	Dug well	1	5	7.7	3.2	4140	12/31/2020
Deh Sorkhak	Pipe Water	1	4	7.6	2.9	2890	12/31/2020

Sanitation:

It is also at risk because **50 IDP Families (28%)** are doing open defecation due to latrine unavailability in their settlement area; the remaining **131 IDP families** have been using existing latrine facilities i.e., Family Pit Latrine (**72%**) in their houses. 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) geographical location of families, (2) ethnicity background, (3) and their willingness to share EBLs.

Following table describes the rationale of EBL distribution and construction:

Condition	# of families	Proposed Constructed E.B.L
1 family living separately from each other	40	40
2 families living close to each other	10	5
TOTAL	50	45

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. For four families we will construct one EBL due to limited space for constructing EBLs.

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 in terms of hygiene, because of less access to hygienic items they couldn't take care of themselves. 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.

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. Provision of 919,800 liters of safe water through water trucking** for 2 months(max.) to **181** IDP families (or 1022 individuals). Regular chlorination and weekly water testing of the water trucking, water reservoirs, as well as water fetching and water storage dishes of IDPs will also be conducted to ensure that water quality is suitable for human's daily consumption and meets WHO and Afghanistan National Drinking Water Quality standards.
- 2. Construction of 45 sets of EBL to 50 IDP HHs** 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.
- 3. Distribution of hygiene kits to 181 IDP families** in order to enable people to god self-practice of hygiene in their daily life.
- 4. Distribution of 8 plastic garbage bags per family to all 181 IDP families** in order to support solid waste management issue as well as to prevent littering in the future.
- 5. Implementation of hygiene session to 181 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).

6. **Provision of 18 plastic chair to 18 IDP family** for those 18 individuals who have disability in using squat latrine.

DACAAR recommended WASH assistance quantity and cost:

S/N	Description of activity	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price in AF	Total Amount AFS
1	Distribution of water to 181 families for 60 days	Liters	919,800	0.49	450,702
2	Construction of 45 EBLs sets for 50 HHs who practice open defecation	Set	45	10,508	472,860
3	Distributing H.E kits to 181 Families	No.	181	1,931	349,511
4	Distributing plastic garbage bags to dump solid waste. (One bag per week) and 8 bags. For one family.	No.	1,448	12	17,376
5	Provision of plastic chair	No	18	1,000	18,000
Total					1,308,449 AFS

3. Annexes

Assessment report: 177 HH 181 families in Badghis province West Region
WASH Survey: 177 HH 181 families
HEAT database: 177 HH 181 families
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Report date: 31 Dec 2020
Approved by: