

## ERM Household Assessment Report

Assessment Location:	Province: Balkh District: Dehdadi, Mazar-e-Sharif, and Nahr-e-Shahi		
Type of crises:	Conflict		
Crisis Location:	Pul-e-Khumri (Baghlan); Marmul, Dawlatabad, Chemtal, Charkent, Sholgareh, Dehdadi, and Keshendeh (Balkh); Qaysar, Shirintagab, Almar, Pashtunkot, Qaramqol, Andkhoy, Khwaja Sabz Posh, Dawlatabad, Gurziwan (Faryab); Jaghatu (Ghazni); Aqcha, Mingajik, Fayzabad, Qushtepa (Jawzjan); Emam Saheb (Kunduz); Dara-e-Suf-e-Bala (Samangan); Sancharak, Sayad, Sar-e-Pul, Gosfandi (Sar-e-Pul); and Jalrez (Wardak)		
Assessment Team:	DoRR, Care, DACAAR, ACTED, CTG/WFP, and SCI		
Crisis date:	12 Jan 2019 - 15 Apr 2019		
Date of Notification:	21 March 2019		
Date of Assessment:	25 March - 25 April 2019; WASH Assessment is completed on 29 April 2019		
Affected Population:	HHs:	Families:	Individuals:
	179	179	1053

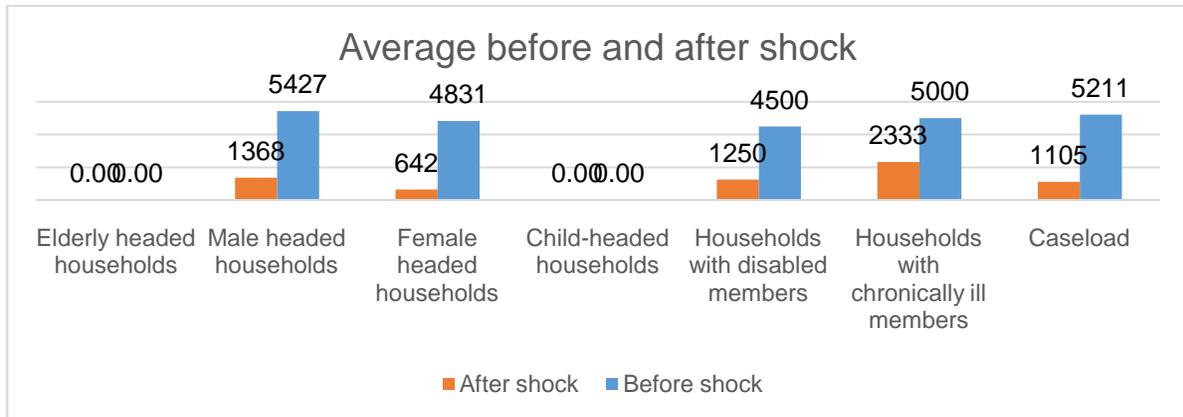
### 1. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS IN BRIEF

Armed conflict and related insecurities are the constant factors driving people to leave their homes and belongings and temporarily settle in secure areas. The security situation started worsening in 2018 in Faryab, Saripul, Jawzijan, and Balkh province particularly over the month of December 2018, several clashes between Armed Opposition Groups (AOGs) and Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) were witnessed SherinTagab, Andkhoy district of Faryab province. This deterioration became a threat to the lives and livelihoods of thousands of people, driving household departures. Many persons move from their origin place and settled in secure surrounding areas of Mazar-e-Sharif city and NahreShahi district. The assessed data shows that the majority of the households 59% are from Shirintagab, Almar, Dawlat Abad, Qaisar, Andkhoy, KhajaSabzposh, PashtonKut, Gurziwan and Qaramqol districts of Faryab province and out of the minority, 12% is from Chemtal, Dawlat Abad, Charkint and Marmuland charbolak of Balkh province and 20% is from Sarepul province; 1% is from Kunduz and 1% is from Baghlan, and 2% is from Samangan provinces

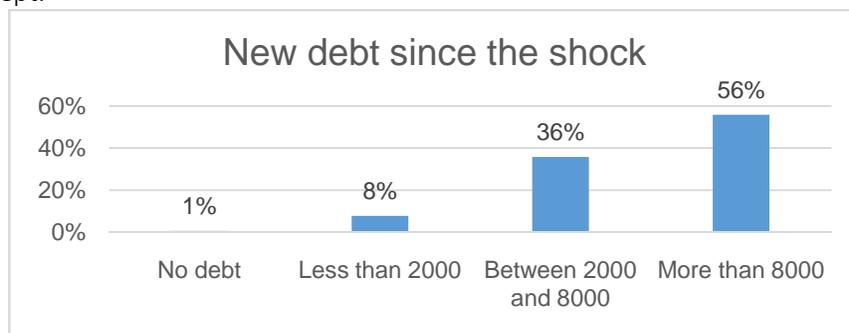
In this caseload, there were total of 1177 petitions referred to Balkh DoRR, then on 21 March 2019, an OCT meeting was organized between OCHA and other humanitarian partners. Subsequently, three Joint Assessment Teams (JATs) composed of staff from ACTED, DACAAR, WFP, SCI, CARE and DoRR carried out joint assessments in the targeted areas between 25<sup>th</sup> March and 25<sup>th</sup> April 2019 in Balkh province, in Nahre Shahi and Dehdadi districts and Mazar-e-Sharif city. From the initially reported petitions, the team visited 1902 households, and out of that JATs identified 179 households eligible for ERM assistance. In addition, 119 families who were severely affected by conflict and were vulnerable people but were prolonged IDPS and did not meet the Emergency Responses mechanism (ERM8) criteria (based on ERM Common Rational), were referred to WFP and other humanitarian organizations as Non-ERM IDPs by JAT. The remaining families who were not identified as ERM beneficiaries were either protracted IDPs, split families who submitted several petitions to DORR (e.g. threemembers of the same household such as a son, daughter and wife and had submitted a separate petition) or families who had already received humanitarian assistance recently.

Caseload profile: The average household size for this caseload is reported to be 5.9 members. 19% of households indicated composition of fewer than 5 members; 51% indicated composition of 5 to 6 members; 29% indicated composition of 7 to 9 members; and 1% households indicated composition of ten members or more. In this caseload, no school-age children (either boys or girls) within the caseload are attending school due to the cost (reported by 16% of households) and lack of documentation (reported by 96% of households). In addition to cost and documentation 1% of the household reported that their children are not going to school because of language problem.

Financial situation: Lack of employment opportunities have let people with precarious economic situation particularly affecting IDP households who are in shock and unfamiliar with their new environment. In this situation, it is difficult for IDPs to generate income, as most of them reported that income-generating opportunities in their current location were extremely limited. The half of the households 11% reported being jobless and out of those who are competing for an income generating way, the majority of the households 89% rely on the daily unskilled labour, which is not a sustainable and reliable income source.



All IDP households (as indicated in the above chart) reported that they have lost a significant part of their income after the shock. The average pre-shock income level for this caseload reported was 5211 AFN per month while the average post-shock income is not more than 1105 AFN per month. All households in this caseload have taken on new debt since the shock as means to buy food and address health concerns. The majority of the respondents (56%) indicated having debts higher than 8,000 AFN. While only 36% of respondents, household debt is between 2,000 AFN and 8,000 AFN. 8% reported having debt less than 2000 and 1 person reported with no debt.



Recommendations:

- WFP to provide two-month food ration in-kind to those 179 IDP households
- DACAAR to provide WASH package
- NFI to provide by UNHCEF.
- ACTED will provide 2000 Cash for 179 households for their shelter need

**2. SECTORIAL ISSUES**

**a) Food security, nutrition, and livelihood:**

In this caseload, the majority assessed households (100%) ranked food their first priority need; indicating that this need acutely affects the entire household. It has been observed that, having no food stock or low food stock is a serious condition for almost all of the assessed families with 44% of households reported that they have no food stock and 56% stated that they had limited food for less than a week. Based on team observation, it will lead more food insecurity for the upcoming days.

The assessment found that households have adopted a negative food-based coping strategies, with 83% of households reporting lower coping strategies, and only 15% reporting high coping levels. The most predominant and less severe strategic forms of coping, as per team observations, were relying on less preferred and less expensive food (100% of respondents) and borrowing money or food from relatives at least twice in the past week (100% of respondents). 89% of the households have limited the portion of their meal size while 75% have started restricting the amount of food consumed by adults in order to feed small children.

In this caseload, all assessed households have access to functional markets. The market is 2.6km away and approximately more than half hour by foot. Families tended to rely on motorized transport to reach the city's markets.

Recommendation:

WFP to provide two-month food ration.

**b) NFI:**

The respondent households reported that they were not able to carry their NFI during the displacement; therefore, they have reported NFI as a key need. 18% of the assessed households ranked NFI as their second priority need and 80% as their third need (after food). As reported, currently the IDP households use some of NFI items such as blankets and plates, which are offered by their relatives or host families for a short time. However, this will not meet needs for a sustained period. Respondents strongly communicated their NFI needs as per the breakdown below to assessment team, and NFI assistance is recommended.

Kitchen	Fuel	Hygiene items	Water container	Warm clothes	Blankets
100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	100%

Recommendation:

UNICEF will provide NFI.

c) Shelter:

Almost all of the population in this caseload 98% reported living in houses while only 1% (2 household) live in makeshift shelters and 1% (1) is living in tent. Among those families living in houses, 3% of household are hosted by their relatives while 171 households (96%) of the majority pay for their accommodation. The average crowding for this caseload is reported 6.7 members per households and during assessment conducted with IDPs of all age groups, the IDPs stated they are living in very precarious situation in a single room houses with many of their children and on average, they are paying 1049afn per month for their accommodation. Based on the team finding, however sheltering remains the biggest challenges with these internally displaced populations, since the communities hosting these IDPs are already facing challenging since they cannot afford the overcrowded of the IDPs in one room shelters since there is also the threat of cholera/diarrhea and flue due to inadequate hygiene conditions and inadequate water and sanitation facilities.

For those IDP families who are squatting or who does not have a roof under which to stay, the condition will get worse in the future, per team observation, since the hot wheater of summer a long with spring shower rains coming and the weather is unstable in mazar-e-sharif during these seasons which will lead disasters.

Providing shelter support in the form of cash will allow affected households either to pay their rents or to compensate their host families, thus helping to avoid tensions between IDPs and host communities. In many occasions, for those who stay with community, the host families tend to ask IDPs to leave after some days of stay. This situation also increases their vulnerability and opens the door to Protection concerns.

Recommendation:

ACTED will provided 2000 Afn as cash for 179 IDP households

D) WASH:

No major issue is identified concerning *water*. All of the surveyed IDP families say that they collect water from nearest water sources - such as: hand pump (used by 81.6% of the surveyed population), dug wells (4.5%), and pipe water (13.9%) - that are located 8.4 minutes (average) walking distance away from their settlement area. To ensure that existing water points have clean and safe water for human daily consumption, DACAAR ERM Field Team conducts water quality test by using relevant parameters, i.e.: pH, EC, bacteria, and turbidity. Results are found to be in line with ANSA standard on clean and safe water for human consumption. Below table describes detail of water testing result.

Location	Type of Water Points	#	Focal coliform	pH	Turbidity	EC-u/cm	Date
Dehdadi	Hand Pump	4	0	7.14	3.6	1600 u/cm	1, 2, & 15 Apr 2019
Mazar e Sharif	Hand Pump	2	0	7.18	4	1800 u/cm	26 Mar & 7 Apr 2019
Nahre Shahi	Hand Pump	20	0	7.5	3	1900 u/cm	26 Mar - 25 Apr 2019
Nahre Shahi	Dug Well	2	0	7.6	4.3	2000 u/cm	31 Mar & 17 Apr 2019
Nahre Shahi	Pipe Water	5	0	7.3	3	1800 u/cm	25 Mar - 25 Apr 2019

Similar to water, no major issue is found on *sanitation* because all of the surveyed IDP families have been using existing latrine facilities, i.e.: family latrine (used by 98.8% of the surveyed population) and community latrine (1.2%).

Joint assessment teams find poor standard of living due to lack of sufficient knowledge on health and *hygiene*. It can be seen from: (1) lack of concern on personal health, either to themselves as well as to their families, (2) littering in their surrounding, (3) garbage in their surrounding and (4) the absence of good *waste management* within households. Considering this, DACAAR targets the distribution of hygiene kits and hygiene messages as an integrated intervention to increase health awareness in this population and allow them practice proper hygiene in the future. Distribution of plastic garbage bag will be a mean to address littering issue.

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. Implementation of hygiene session to all 179 IDP families in order to raise people's awareness and knowledge on good self-practice of 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 179 sets of hygiene kits to all 179 IDP families in order to enable the people to self-practice good hygiene and sanitation in their daily life.
3. Distribution of 8 plastic garbage bags per family to all 179 IDP families in order to support solid waste management issue as well as to prevent littering in the future.

#### e) Protection:

No hot issue as a protection issue recorded in this caseload however the Balkh ERM protection from ACTED regularly joint the assessment team to find such cases and had many social gathering with specially women to see what challenges they may have.

#### Recommendation:

ERM protection officer and ACTED ERM team in Balkh will conduct a second specific assessment for protection need for the identified beneficiaries to ensure quick support to the specific needs

f) **Health:**No serious health issues were reported for this caseload.All IDP householdshave settled in the surrounding areas of Mazar e Sharif city, and which is near to governmental provincial hospital, all of them have fully access to clinics and health facility centres and the health services are free of cost. In case of any chronic illness and it is under protection protocol, and it will be under consideration of ERM protection support.

#### Recommendation: -

#### g) Market assessment:

Three market vendors were surveyed in three separate markets of Mazar-e-Sharif, namely Mazar Market, Mandawai and Ghalafroshi Market. The market assessment found that all food staples were currently available in these markets.

Generally, all of the markets reported importing food and non-food items fromPakistan, Kazakhstanand Uzbekistan.Vendors did not report facing challenges when transporting goods and do not expect any challenges related to a potential 20% increase in volume of sales as there are currently no issues with market shortages. Security in Mazar-e-Sharif security situation remains stable and customers do not face any access constraints related to insecurity. All functioning money transfer agents exist in the area, including hawalas, banks, and remittance agencies.

Average prices per market items are shown in the table below.

ITEM	Unit	Price AFN /Unit	Change in price?
Flour	Kg	27.00	increased from 26
Rice	Kg	92.	increased from 88.33
Oil	Litter	74.	Increased from 67.67
Diesel	Litter	51.67	No change 51.67

### 3. CHALLENGES AND FURTHER OBSERVATIONS

Challenges: The Joint Assessment Teams did not encounter any serious challenges during the assessment.  
Further observations: There are no further observations to note in regard to this assessment.

### 4. ANNEXES

2019 04 30 Balkh 179 - HEAT Database  
2019 04 30 Balkh 179 - WASH Survey

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Date of report : 30 April 2019  
Reviewed by : Eng. Ayub Hotek & Eng. Jamal Bawar

#### DACAAR Recommendation:

No	Description of Activities	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price in AFS	Total Amount AFS
1	HEK distribution	Number	179	2,067	369,993
2	Plastic garbage bags distribution	Kg	80	100	8,000
				Total	377,993
	Human Resources				
1.	Staff	Hygiene Couple (Male and Female), Field Officer, Foreman will mobilize in the field.			Mobilize existing staff funded by ECHO.