

ERM Household Assessment Report

Assessment Location:	Jawzjan Province Shiberghan City.		
Type of crises:	Conflict		
Crisis Location:	1. Faryab Province: Bilchiragh, Dawlatabad, Gurziwan, Khawajasbz-e-posh, Andkhoy and Almar districts 2. Jawzjan Province: Khanaqah, Darzab, Mangijik and Shiberghan districts.		
Assessment Team:	DACAAR, CTG-WFP, ORD, SCI, ACTED, DORR		
Crisis date:	July.2019 To October.2019		
Date of Notification:	15.Sep.2019		
Date of Assessment:	JNA: 17.Sep.2019 to 24.Oct.2019 WASH Assessment is completed up to 27 th October.2019.		
Affected Population:	HHs:	Families:	Individuals:
	76	76	524

1. Brief assessment's findings and planned response.

This report covers 76 households caseload of conflict-affected IDPs who have been displaced from Bilchiragh, Dawlatabad, Gurziwan, Khawajasbz-e-posh, Andkhoy and Almar districts of Faryab province and Khanaqah, Darzab, Mangijik and Shiberghan districts of Jawzjan province. They are settled in surrounding villages of Shiberghan of Jawzjan province. After completion of previous caseload, again (JATs) Joint Assessment Teams (DACAAR, ACTED, WFP, SCI, ORD/and DORR) started their assessment for new caseload with screened petitions from 17 September up to 24 October 2019 and selected 76 households as eligible for humanitarian assistance out of 344 households. The remaining HHs 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.

General information for 76 ERM-eligible households:

The average household in this caseload has 6.89 members. 13% of households have less than 5 members. 34% of households have between five and six members, 30% of households have seven to nine and 22% of households have ten members. The average number of families in this caseload is 1.0. (2 HHs) elderly-headed households. In this caseload all the boys and girls are not attending school because of 72% of households reported the lack of documentation as the reason for their children's non-attendance, 14% of households mentioned that cost is a big reason that why their children cannot attend school. The financial situations in which families are as a result of conflict have severe impact on the chances of

children to go to school. High percentage reflects how children have to normally work and contribute to households' finances.

Financial status: Lack of employment opportunities particularly affect 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. Even daily wage jobs cannot be regularly or reliably found, i.e. these opportunities are no more frequent than two or three days per week. (27) Households indicated to be relying on unskilled labour. And (49 households) reported being jobless and having no income. All IDP households reported that they have lost a substantial part of their income after the shock. The average pre-shock income level for this caseload reported was 5487 AFN per month while the average post-shock income was 2084 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. Most of respondents (63 households indicated having debts between 2,000 AFN to 8000 AFN 8 households higher than 8,000 AFN and 5 HHs less than 2000 AFN .

Recommendations:

- WFP to provide two-months food ration in-kind
- SCI to Provide NFI in kind.
- DACAAR to provide WASH Assistance.

2. SECTORIAL ISSUES:

A) FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION AND LIVELIHOOD

In this caseload most number of households reported insecure livelihoods as their primary source of income: (27) households indicated to be relying on unskilled labour and 49 households reported being jobless and having no income. Assessment teams confirmed that households expressed the lack of stable work as their serious concern. Food security is the number one priority for all 100% of household in this caseload. 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). 100% of the households have limited the portion of their meal size. (72) Households are reported and verified with no food stocks and (4) households have less than a week stocks. All household in this caseload had full access to market Markets are on average 2.58 kilometres away taking 38.68 minutes for families to be reached by foot.

Recommendation: WFP to provide two months food assistance in kind.

B) NFIs

NFI was reported as a key need amongst affected households, with 85% of assessed households listing it as their third priority need (after food). The ERM assessment team noted that most of the affected households declared they were not able to carry their NFI items while leaving their area of origin. Currently, hosting families have offered some of NFI items such as blankets and plates. However, this will not meet needs for a sustained period. Respondents strongly communicated their NFI needs.

Kitchen	Fuel	Warm Clothes	Blanket	Water Containers	Hygiene items
100%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Recommendation: SCI to provide NFI kits.

C) SHELTER

All Households 100 % at the time of Assessment, reported living in houses. Among those families who are living in houses, (56 household are living in rented houses and pay for their accommodation. Out of mentioned figure 20 of the households live in a free charge without paying money. 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 1052 AFN 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 and 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.

D) WASH

Water: No major issue is found in this caseload from water availability perspective. All of the 76 surveyed IDP families are reported and observed to have access to water for their daily usage such as, drinking, bathing, and cooking. Water is collected from the nearest Hand pumps (used by 52 IDP Families) and Dug well (used by 24 IDP Families), that are located about 6.197 minutes (in average) walking distance away from the settlement area. To ensure that existing water sources have clean and safe water, DACAAR ERM Field Team conducts water quality tests 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:

Location	Type of Water Points	# / Total	Fecal Col	pH	Turbidity	EC-u/cm	Date
Afashrkhana, Eidmahla, LProject, Kohegodam, Mirwaismina, Khelwati, Shinkot, gozar-e-Maidan, yaka pata, yaka Bagh and Kochapohanton, Arab khana, Sakhi Abad, Mahbase Jawzjan, Baba Ali, and Aliti Khawaja Villages	Hand Pump	21	0	6.99	3.99	1850 u/cm	17.09 to 27.10.2019
Aliti Khawaja, Arab Khana, Guzar-e-Maidan, Amin project, Khelwati, Gogband, Mirwais mina, Sherzad, Yaka Bagh, I project, Kart-e-Dostam and Mesar Abad Villages	Dug Well	13	0	7.21	3.1	1960 u/cm	17.09 to 27.10.2019

Sanitation: no major issue is found from sanitation point of view because all of the surveyed IDP families have been using Existing latrine facilities, i.e.: family latrine (used by 76 IDP families). DACAAR will further

follow this up by providing hygiene education to the affected people to ensure proper sanitation is practiced by them in the future.

Hygiene Session: Majority of the population 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. Their face is often dirty as well as their clothes are filthy and smelly. 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 H.E kits in this caseload.

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

1. Distribution of **76 sets of hygiene kits to all 76 IDP families** in order to enable them to self-practice good sanitation and hygiene in the future.
2. Implementation of **hygiene session to all 76 IDP families** as an integrated approach to ensure awareness rising of those 76 IDP families.
3. Distribution of **plastic garbage bags (8 bags /family) to all 76 IDP families** to prevent the population from littering as well as to address solid waste issue.

D) PROTECTION

ERM teams identified 2 elderly-headed households and 13 female-headed households. These families who represent a higher vulnerability profile and their abilities to cope with trauma and displacement-related challenges can be reduced.

Recommendation: Joint need assessment team's referred the mentioned cases to ORD/UNHCR for additional supporting.

E) HEALTH

No major health concerns were reported for this caseload and there are governmental and private facilities providing various medical services located in Shebirghan city and these services are accessible to IDPs. .

3. Urgent Priority needs of affected people (as per affected point of view)

The following needs are reported by priority order:

- 1st priority: Food (100%)
- 2nd priority: Shelter (58%) & NFI (42%)
- 3rd priority: NFI (58%)& Health (39%)



Recommendations:

- WFP to provide two-months food ration in-kind
- SCI to provide NFI in-kind.
- DACAAR to provide WASH Assistance

Challenges: Joint Assessment Teams did not encounter any serious challenges during the assessment.

DACAAR Recommendation:

SN	Description of Activities	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price in AFS	Total Amount AFS
1	Distributing H.E kits to 76 IDP Families	Number	76	1931	146756 AF
2	Distributing plastic garbage bags to dump solid waste. (One bag per week) and 8 bags for one family.	Kg	34	110	3740 AF
				Total	150496 AF.
Human Resources					
1.	Staff	Hygiene Couple (Male and Female), Field Officer, Foreman will mobilize in the field.			Mobilize existing staff funded by ECHO.

4. Annexes

See attached annexes:

DACAAR_HEAT ASSESSMENT_JAWZJAN (76 HHs)

DACAAR-WASH ASSESSMENT_JAWZJAN (76HHs)

Report by: Eng. Ahmad Zia ERM Team Leader Date of writing: 28th Oct.2019.