



ERM Household Assessment Report

(Should be written and submitted ASAP after the completion of Rapid Need Assessment)

ERM8-2019-Khost-006

1. General Information:				
Assessment Location: (Province/District/Village)	Khost/ Matun Shar, Bachi Kalai, Baloch Kalai, Cheeghay, Gharghasht, Gulzar Aka, Kotolay, Mahdi Khel, Manay, Mandi khel, Matachena, Mordikhel, Ponzaya, Shamal Pol, Tora Wary, Wacha Khwara etc... Mandozai/ Zeray Tarkha, Kacha Khel, Dwa Saraka, Moqbal, Twesha Pol, Sarbanai and Gurbaz/ Ketay etc...			
Type of crises: (Conflict/Nat. Disaster/Other)	Conflict.			
Crisis Location: (Province/District/Village)	Khost/ Sabari, Musa Khel (36.3%) Kapisa/ Alasay (2.27%) Balkh/ Chemtal (2.27%) Baghlan/ Baghlan e Jadid (6.81%) Kunduz/ Khanabad, Char Darah (6.81%) Logar/ Mohammad Agha, Barakibarak (4.54%) Nangarhar/ Khogyani, Chaparhar (13.6%) Paktika/ Naka, Ziruk, Gyan, Urgun (18.1%) Paktya/ Zurmat, Sayed Karam (9.09%)			
Assessment Team: (Name of I/NGO in the assessment team)	NRC, DACAAR, WFP-IP, DoRR and IRC.			
Crises date: (date of displacement-Estimated)	Within the past three months.			
Date of Notification:	Dec 23, 2018			
Date of Assessment: (starting date/ending date)	27 Dec 2018 – 01 Jan 2019			
Date of WASH Re-Assessment:	(5-8) January 2019			
Affected Population: (Total Caseload: IDP/CAT A/CAT B/Other)	HHs assessed	Selected	Families:	Individuals:
	260	54	54	330
Data collection method	Electronic		Hardcopy	
	Yes		Yes	

2. Assessment Finding and Recommendation in brief:

Background:

The ongoing clearance operations in Sabari and some other districts of Khost and recent ongoing armed conflict in Paktia, Paktika, Baghlan, Balkh, Laghman, Logar and other eastern and southeastern provinces between the government and AoGs caused a total of around 350 households were initially reported to have displaced. These New displacements were crossed checked and triangulated by NRC emergency staff meeting community leaders, Local government authorities and DDAs in different villages in Sabari and Musa Khel districts, at the same time JAT members were also notified about this number of HHs' displacements to allow form a JAT and verify the eligibility of the reported IDPs HHs.



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On 27th Dec of 2018 Joint assessment teams started door to door assessment which takes around one week in order to visit the whole reported HHs, during this time to cover 350HHs was challenging to find and visit them in different places/ locations. In the result 44HHs were selected under ERM beneficiary selection criteria.

During WASH re-assessment DACAAR has divided families with more than 10 individuals in to two families to better cover their WASH needs.

On December 23, NRC informed DACAAR about receiving a list of IDPs from OCHA through DoRR that reported displacement of around 350HHs. The families were mainly displaced from Sabari district of Khost (36.3%) and the remaining 63.6% displaced households were from insecure areas of Paktia, Paktika, Logar, Nangarhar, Baghlan, Kunduz and other provinces. The majority of the IDPs are from Khost, Sabari district; as per reports that there are continuous operations conducted by Khost Provincial Forces (KPF) in the recent times and conflicts between AOGs and Government. It is also well acknowledged that the AOGs mainly Taliban have strong presence in Sabari district as well as other surrounding districts namely Baak, Musa Khel, Spera, Nadir shah Kot, Terezayi and Qalandar districts. Furthermore, those who have displaced from neighboring provinces like, Paktiya, Paktika and Logar were also spot checked and assessed as it was clear they are neighbor provinces and IDPs can easily move here but regards to Kunar, Baghlan, Kunduz, Balkh, and Nangarhar provinces were initially a question that how they have displaced far away to Khost province. In order to verify whether these families are real IDPs or have come for livelihood purposes, we conducted spot check through phone as well as sent the assessment to observe these households from close and decide about their eligibility.

Unlike most other provinces of our intervention, the displacement from Sabari and other insecure districts of Khost is in gradual form and not in massive sizes. People are forced to flee their place of origin with smaller group of families and it takes the families some time to report to DoRR. In the same effect, it is also difficult for the community leaders to report the displacements and the place where they settle to NRC.

Summary of Key findings and recommendations

- As a result of assessment, there are 44 HHs selected for our emergency response. A 30% spot check were also carried out to verify the status of selected households.
- The assessment findings have provided a broad overview of urgent humanitarian needs related to food, NFIs, Shelter (tent), Health and WASH. Given these findings, humanitarian actors are called upon to make explicit efforts in meeting the immediate needs of both men, women and children.
- From the assessment, the food security findings do not only references critical food needs, but has supported to flag out other aggravating factors with respect to the IDP population in question i.e.; decreased income sources affecting (91%), Lack of livelihoods opportunities around 30%, insufficient stocks 61%, medium and high coping strategies 98% and poor food consumption scores 20% that have compounded abilities of IDPs in meeting daily food requirements.
- IDPs urgent priorities lends further credence that this caseload exhibits high need with 50% indicating food as first priority, 34% indicated cash as second priority and 50% NFIs as third priority. These figures show a striking correlation between assessment findings, FGDs and interviews illustrating documented conclusion that asserts need for urgent intervention.
- Improving/providing access to NFIs, is an important overarching concern for IDPs assessed. NFIs needs have been highlighted by assessment findings. Based on constraints identified during flight lack of NFIs was not only witnessed but also identified as rampant with 50% indicating this as a priority.
- Cash for rent is recommended by joint assessment team as shelter support will allow each affected household to have adequate living spaces, have privacy and live in dignified conditions. This is because the support from relatives is expected not to last long.

Response Plan and Assistance:

Base on Assessment findings and key recommendations above the following refers to agreed response plan by NRC to meet the immediate needs of the population assessed.



NRC will provide cash for other needs as below:

- Full SMEB: NRC will provide to 19 HHs * 12,000 AFN = 228,000 (health 2 rations, fuel 2 rations, shelter 2 rations, transportation and NFIs)
- Half SMEB: NRC will provide to 25 HHs * 6,000 AFN = 150,000 (health 2 rations, fuel 2 rations, shelter 2 rations and transportation)

NRC total package 228,000 + 150,000 = 378,000 ANF

Other agencies:

- IRC to cover NFI needs of all 44 HHs in cash.
- WFP to cover Food for all 44 HHs.
- DACAAR to cover WASH and hygiene kits for all 44 Households.

3. Sectorial Issues:

A) Food Security

The livelihood and food security analysis indicate serious food needs and flags out significant gaps with respect to food security. The data collected is a clear evidence that majority of IDPs are in need of immediate emergency food. This finding is consistent with 20% of IDPs reporting poor food consumption compared to 73% who were at border line and acceptable only 7%. This fact is compounded by some joint aggravating factors, mainly lack of consistent livelihood opportunities, and limited sources of income. Reliance on friends, families or relatives was also reported as rampant. This thereby continue to present a multitude of common challenges relating to food security or needs for assessed IDPs. The assessments findings and interviews has also shown precedent that food gap is prevalent, notably with 50% of IDPs indicating food as the first priority.

Furthermore, the coping strategy index for this IDP caseload has concluded that coping mechanism adapted by IDPs warrants high level of attention. During the past 7 days, the IDPs have reportedly heavily relied on negative mechanism as options to ensure survival. This include relying on less preferred food, reliance on relatives and neighbors for food requirements, limiting portion size at mealtimes etc - all these mechanisms have had negative impacts on quality and quantity of food consumed.

To put in another way, all the households have reported having received no assistance. Data collected, established that 2% were in low coping, 30% with medium coping and 68% with high coping mechanism. This finding shows a striking correlation with between interviews, assessments and final findings that continue to depict a crucial impact food security of household assessed. Additionally, Assessment finding also shows that 73% children, 100% women, and followed by men with 86% are affected by the coping strategies.

The market is functional and almost all the IDPs have access to the Market but due to lack of enough financial capability they cannot buy food items, the analysis show that around 61% of the IDPs do not have food stocks, followed by 39% having stock for less than a week.

Livelihoods and income sources:

Income level before and after displacement:

In reference to the assessment results, lack of enough livelihood opportunities and income sources continue to set the stage for poor findings that characterizes this caseload leading to a vicious cycle of disempowerment, unemployment and competing priorities. Analyzed data shows a massive reduction of income levels majorly as a consequent of the conflict.

The assessed IDPs reported that they had regular livelihood activities which would allow them to earn about a living mainly due to agriculture. But since displacement, they can hardly find other livelihoods opportunities after the



shock 91% of HH have experienced reduction of their income. The type of livelihood activities they are engaged in is mostly unskilled laboring which is inconsistent and has resulted to a less amount of income compared to what they used to have.

Current Income	%
No income	30%
Up to 5000	66%
Between 5000 and 10000	5%
More than 10000	0%

Source of income/ type of livelihoods:

In the context of livelihood opportunities, limited or lack of opportunities has been a major underlying barrier to access of stable income. This therefore, potentially increases not only the vulnerabilities of the households assessed but also continues to put pressure on displaced IDPs household in meeting their most basic needs like food. At the same time, given the existing displacement status, some IDPs reported significant difficulty in securing jobs. A shift in securing livelihood opportunities will likely be gradual, with a major hindrance mentioned by these IDPs as being new to the environment or lack of available traditional livelihoods opportunities like agriculture which they were used to engage in their places of origin. As a result of conflict they are unable to have access to their lands, which means that they have to get other livelihood activities mostly unskilled labor for sustenance.

Sadly, enough majority of the IDPs haven't had a consistent or reliable source of income since displacement. As per the assessment, around 66% of the HHs mentioned their source of income as daily unskilled laboring. Similarly, 30% of the assessed households are currently jobless which means they're not engaged in any form of livelihood at the moment, 4.55% other are busy in skill laboring.

Debts:

Furthermore, in the context of debts or reliance on neighbors, friends and families, it is increasingly noticeable that almost all of the these IDPs have debts. On this matter, it is evident that inadequate attention has been given by IDPs on potential risk of borrowing. To address underlying needs for survival, these IDPs have turned to borrowing as means of survival or major coping mechanism.

Reduced livelihood opportunity or lack of income or livelihood options remains two aggravating factors leadings to debts. This has compelled IDPs to have negative coping mechanisms to survive. 55% which is more than half of the population has a debt of 2000-8000 AFN while those 36% with a debt of more than 8000 AFN. The data collected from the assessment findings are clearly shown in below table. Similarly, the percentage of the population which have debts compared to those without 7% raises a concern. The table below shows the level of debt for these households.

MARKET ASSESSMENT:

The assessed households can easily have access to Matun city capital market and buy their basic needs, without any security or accessibility challenges. Average time to reach the market was 37 (min) while the average distance to reach the market was 3(km), findings from the market assessment are shown below.

	12-month national average - reference price (AFN/ Kg)*	Market Assessment Price (AFN/ Kg)	% change compared to reference price
Wheat flour	24.4	27	11%
Rice	45	79	76%
Oil	81.7	69	-16%



Recommendation:

Taking in to account the severe decrease of income sources with a significant proportion of the population being jobless (30%) and another significant portion (66%) being daily unskilled labor, insufficient food stocks level (61%) among other aggravating factors are resulting to negative coping mechanism that includes over reliance on relatives or host communities for food. Urgent Emergency Food assistance is recommended to all 44 HHs.

Non-food items (NFI)

According to the collected data, findings set the stage for a continued bleak picture painted in terms of NFIs. Analysis, provide a broad over view that lack of NFIs was rampant. Due to the nature of issues related to instant flight some IDPs families were not able to carry household items. The assessment provides that displaced families are still lacking NFIs including blankets (93%), Fuel (77%), water container (100%), warm clothes (89%), kitchen equipment's (75%) and other sanitation and hygienic needs averaging around 100%.

These displaced families left everything in the place of origin and now they don't have any NFIs. While broad assessment outlines a major gap It's likely that a significant portion of the populations will to need to heavily rely on humanitarian actors to meet their immediate NFIs Needs. Given the context that most of the IDPs are struggling to meeting their food requirement and other needs, it's likely that food will be prioritized over NFIs.

Recommendation

The assessment results show urgent need for NFI kits, mainly Blankets and kitchen equipment. It was also evidenced through the data analysis that NFIs was mentioned as 3rd priority, so, cash for NFIs assistance is recommended as well as hygiene kits in-kind assistance.

Shelter:

Shelter related need was a binding constrain that underscores one of the major needs recounted by IDPs. It is clear that through assessment that a shelter response option will result in significant benefits for IDPs. Improving shelter conditions is an important need highlighted by the assessment findings.

Findings show that almost all of the IDP families are living in houses either rental (68.18%) or hosted (18.18%). Analysis also indicate that only 13.64% of the IDPs are living under tent with no charges. The average amount of rent that the displaced families are paying is 1,707 AFN per month, which means that the current IDPs with minimum income or those who do not engage in active livelihood opportunities cannot afford to cover the rent. They don't have proper livelihood activities and cannot rent the house for longer period without encountering high levels of debt therefore, cash of shelter is recommended. The table below shows number of IDPs and living arrangements.

With 91% of household reporting loss of income after displacement most IDPs are working to only pay rent. The reminder of income received, is dedicated to food, followed by other competing priorities. Given that most IDPs lack proper livelihood options, the only coping strategy is borrowing. Importantly, they cannot rent the houses for long period without encountering high levels of debt. Given this orientation there is a likelihood of harassment and eviction by landlords. Cash of shelter is recommended.

Recommendation

Cash for rent is recommended by joint assessment team as shelter support will allow each affected household to have adequate living spaces, have privacy and live in dignified conditions.

WASH

On Water issue, HEAT database shows that all 54 IDPs families have access to water (drinking, cooking & bathing). Source of water for 42 families are Hand Pumps, for 5 families Dug Well, while 7 families use Pipe Water. The water is clean and there were no reports of waterborne diseases among the assessed IDPs.

Average distance from water source to IDPs houses is (4.46 Minutes by walk) which shows access.

Based on field visits and physical WASH survey, DACAAR found out that none of the IDPs families have proper hygienic water containers with lid to fetch and store water, the existing ones are old, dirty, without lid to keep the water clean and some of them had holes in them.

HEAT data shows that mostly the water is collected by women (18 or older).

We have done water tests for some sources and the WQA test results are in the table below:

S/N	Province	District	Well Type	Fecal coli forms (E.Coli/100 ml)	EC(µS/cm)	pH	Turb (NTU)
1	Khost	Gurbuz	Hand Pump	0	810	7.60	2.01
2	Khost	Mandozayi	Hand Pump	0	760	7.20	1.80
3	Khost	Matun	Dug Well	0	740	7.50	2.30
4	Khost	Matun	Hand Pump	0	765	7.40	1.80

According to WHO and Afghanistan National Water Quality Standard the water is acceptable.

On sanitation issue, open defecation is found in this caseload as indicated by 15 families who don't have any latrine facilities in their household. The remaining families have been using existing latrine facilities in their households as Community latrines (used by 8 families) and family pit latrines (used by 31 families).

To prevent any open defecation issue that may harm the general population, DACAAR ERM field team proposes the construction of emergency bath and latrines (EBLs) that will consider beneficiaries' geographical location and their willingness to share EBLs.

From those 15 families who don't have latrines, 5 families are living separated and far from each other so they need 1 set of EBL per family and 10 families are living together 2 families per house so they need 1 set of EBL per 2 families.

There are 4 families with disabilities in this caseload but they are all able to use the latrine facilities, so there is no need to provide them with chairs for latrines.

Below table shows the distribution of EBLs among the IDPs families:

Description of Families	# of Families	Proposed Sets of ELBs	Remarks
Families living away from each other	5	5	1 set per family
2 families living together	10	5	1 set per 2 families
Total	15	10	10 sets of EBLs for 15 families.

On hygiene issue, joint needs assessment team finds 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 surroundings, and (3) the absence of good waste management within household. Considering this, DACAAR targets the distribution of HE Kits and HE session as an integrated intervention to increase health awareness in this population.

Recommendation:

To address the above mentioned issues and also following criteria under ERM Project, DACAAR proposes the following points to be considered as WASH assistance for this caseload.

1. Implementation of **hygiene education sessions to all 54 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).
2. Distribution of **54 sets of hygiene kits to 54 IDP families** in order to enable the people to self-practice good hygiene and sanitation in their daily life.

3. Construction of **10 sets of EBLs for 15 IDP families** who have been doing open defecation.
4. Distribution of **8 pieces plastic garbage bags per family to all 54 IDP families** in order to help them avoid littering as well as to increase their knowledge on the importance of solid waste management in their life.

Protection:

General Protection concerns:

The displaced populations were visited in their places of displacement and shared their suffering for various difficulties in their places of origin due to KPF operations and clashes between both warring parties which caused destruction of assets, leaving behind household and livelihood items and casualties among the civilians. Furthermore, majority of IDPs in places of displacement were living in rented houses. Similarly, they didn't have any source of income as their livelihood activities have been negatively affected, household items have been destroyed and damaged of conflict between two warring parties in their places of origin.

Lack of household items, widespread joblessness so far, ignorance, being displaced from their origin places had made their lives more difficult. Additionally, their lives were at high risk due to heavy bombardment, exchanging rockets and mortars from both sides; and the conflict resulted in destruction to their social and financial lives.

The displaced populations have suffered different difficulties in their places of origin and places of displacement with lack of humanitarian assistance. Also, most of IDPs were unskilled labors, jobless and lacked incomes.

In places of displacement, most of the conflict induced families informed that have no intention to return to places of origin if the security conditions do not improve and the KPF continue their clearance operations in the district this has caused so many casualties (death and injured people) in the recent times.

Most importantly, the assessment also identified basic vulnerabilities that included female household head, child headed households, elderly and some who were with disabilities and chronically ill. These have been discussed in details below.

Other Protection concerns.

In total the assessments was able to document about 23% of the caseload that was Elderly headed. Similarly, the assessment also highlighted that 23% were female headed household and 2% Child headed households, 7% were chronically ill and 9% people with disabilities. Consideration will be made during the distributions to ensure that the needs of these groups are put into consideration when responses are actualized.

Recommendations

- **Provision of MRE through specialized MA actors and sensitization on the risks associated to returning to areas of origin which are likely to be highly contaminated; returns should be strongly discouraged until areas of origin are deemed safe.**
- **Information on airstrikes affecting civilian facilities, including civilian houses, should be further confirmed and advocacy efforts on Protection of civilians addressing responsible parties to the conflict should be launched by mandated actors.**

Education:

As a reason for not attending school, most of the targeted population mentioned that they are not having proper documentation which accounts for 57% of the population, economic issues 30%, Distance 7%, followed by security concerns (2%).

Action Point:

It is suggested that we bring the issue to the attention of our education team in the region and follow to address their problems and ensure enrollment.



Health:

Access to Health are free but only costly to IDPs but could be severe for IDPs who need referrals outside the country. Unfortunately, majority due to competing priorities they cannot afford drugs or urgent medicines thereby putting them at more health risk. It is therefore needed to provide cash for health assistance to each vulnerable HHs to allow for timely access to health centers and facilities.

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

As per our findings, the affected households mentioned that their priorities are as stated below with food and NFIs presenting the most pressing needs for IDPs. These priorities have lead the JAT to conclude the following.

First priority:	Food	50%
Second priority:	Cash	34%
Third priority:	NFI	50%

- Assessment findings indicated that most IDP families did not have Food, Cash for other needs such as rent, medical, transport, winterization etc. and NFI as well as other livelihood needs which remain unmet.
- Based on the respective IDP families negative coping mechanism was reported or observed, less or no food stock was evident, no income source and debt contracted the IDPs were inherent feature of this caseload. These IDPs were found to be eligible for the emergency assistance and recommended to be assisted with cash for other needs.
- The assessment results show urgent need for NFI kits, mainly Kitchen kits and hygiene materials. It was also evidenced through the data analysis that NFIs was mentioned as priority, so, cash for NFIs assistance is recommended as well as hygiene kits in kind assistance.

Response Plan:

- NRC will provide MPCA to 44 HHs.
- WFP will provide food to 44 HHs.
- IRC will provide cash for NFIs to 44 HHs.
- DACAAR will provide the following WASH response to all 54 families:
 1. Implementation of hygiene education sessions to all 54 IDP families.
 2. Distribution of 54 sets of hygiene kits to all 54 IDP families.
 3. Construction of 10 sets of emergency bath & latrines for 15 IDP families who have been doing open defecation.
 4. Distribution of 432 pieces of plastic garbage bags to 54 IDP families for solid waste management (8 bags per family)

Annexes

Annex 1: HEAT Database

Annex 2: WASH Survey

Report written by : Habibullah Gheyasi, DACAAR Emergency Team Leader

Date of writing : 10-Jan-2019

Reviewed by : Jamal Bawar, DACAAR Emergency WASH Manager

Approved by : Jamal Bawar, DACAAR Emergency WASH Manager



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DACAAR Expenses Recommendation:

S/N	Description of Activities	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price in AFN	Total Amount AFN
1	Distributing H.E kits to 54 families	Number	54	2,067	111,618
2	Distributing plastic garbage bags to dump solid waste to 54 families. (8 bags per family)	Piece	432	12	5,184
3	Construction of 10 sets of EBLs for 15 families	Set	10	11,377	113,770
				Total	230,572
Human Resources					
1	Staff	Hygiene Couple (Male and Female), Field Officer, Foreman will mobilize in the field.		Mobilize existing staff funded by ECHO.	