

ERM Household Assessment Report

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

1. General Information:

Assessment Location: (Province/District/Village)	TK city, PD3,4, Poti kalacha, Khairo kariz, Pohantoon kalacha, Ghaznigaka, Mahbas kalacha, Ghulaman, Shahidano Kalacha, Khairo kariz, Toorai, Sarshakhlai, Toory, Nawbahar, Tolani, Solah, Shahidano kalacha,			
Type of crises: (Conflict/Nat. Disaster/Other)	Conflict			
Crisis Location: (Province/District/Village)	South, Urozgan, Tarinkot,			
Assessment Team: (Name of I/NGO in the assessment team)	NRC, WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, APA, HAPA & DoRR			
Crises date: (date of displacement-Estimated)	01-15/07/2018			
Date of Notification:	23/07/18			
Date of Assessment: (starting date/ending date)	24 th July – 1 st August 2018			
Affected Population: (Total Caseload: IDP/CAT A/CAT B/Other)	HHs assessed	assisted	Families:	Individuals:
	67	67	67	521
Data collection method	Electronic		Hardcopy	
	Yes		No	

2. Assessment Finding and Recommendation in brief:

Background

Government forces started the clearance operation in mentioned villages on the way to Deharawood district on 1st of July 2018. The clearing operation took place for about 15 days. During this period government forces were able to clear all the mentioned areas and villages. As a consequence, this clearing operation has led to displacement as well as heavy financial losses and destruction of public and private houses and other property, it was reported that people were killed in the areas where the operation took place while others were displaced from different villages to Tarkin kot city

This caseload, therefore, arises from the aforementioned clearing operation in the mentioned areas and villages. After confirmation with communities by NRC emergency team total of 188 HHs were reported as new displacement from the above mentioned villages, IDPs houses in their place of origin were totally destroyed due IEDs and bombs, and it was also reported that some were planted in areas of origin. As a result of NRC confirmation the Joint assessment team was subsequently formed started the assessment process from 24th July to 1st August 2018. Out of the total 188 reported the JAT selected 67 real and eligible IDPs meeting ERM8 criteria to benefit from assistance. The main cause of displacement for this caseload is conflict between government and AOGs as a recent start of fighting season across the southern region and provinces. The assessment report detailed that this particular ground was very vulnerable and most we caught off guard with the conflict. The JAT noticed that some families were going completely without food.

100% of spot checks for IDPs with phones confirmed that indeed all the IDPs were displaced as a result of the conflict. The challenges of phone network in Uruzgan have been well documented in the previous Months. It is anticipated

that to reduced exclusion errors, that resulted to complaints that veracity of sport check makes attempts to reach at least 10%. It is also acknowledged that out of 188 HH assessed the team managed to only select 67 households who were deemed very vulnerable. With inability and access issues of ME not being on ground it was not possible for a physical verification based on the fact that the same team are only ones available for the spot checks.

Summary of Key findings and recommendations

- Assessment findings indicated that most IDP families did not have Food, Cash for other needs such as rent, medical, transport etc. and NFI as well as other livelihood needs which remain unmet.
- IDPs from all villages are living in very harsh conditions and the weather temperatures are very high making efforts to cope with conditions specially for women and children very difficult.
- Based on the respective analysis of the 67 IDP families which indicates that negative coping mechanism, less or no food stock, no income source and debt contracted the IDPs were found to be eligible for the emergency assistance and recommended to be assisted with cash for food and 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.
- Hygiene Kits distributions, hygiene promotion and Latrine construction is recommended to ensure that water collected is stored in a safe environment and reduce risk of contamination.
- Cash for shelter is recommended as most IDPs are either living in rented houses or with host facilities or are accommodated in shared arrangement, with an average of 1,856 AFN rent, during the assessment the main reason for high rent is lack of rented houses and huge number of people coming provincial capital.
- The selected 67 households are consisting of 1 family per households and the averages household size was 7.78

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 food and other needs as below

- Full SMEB: Single installment for food and other needs
NRC will provide only to 66HHs * 12,000 AFN = 792,000 (health 2 rations, fuel 2 rations, shelter 2 rations and transportation)
- Half SMEB: NRC will provide only to 1HHs * 7,000 AFN = 7,000 (health 2 rations, fuel 2 rations, shelter 2 rations and transportation)
NRC total package 792,000+7000= 799,000ANF
- Other
- WFP/ANA food to all 67 IDP HHs
- COAR NFIs to all 67 HHs
- UNICEF/ANA Hygiene and water kits to al 67 HHs

3. Sectorial Issues:

A) Food Security

As per the assessment observations, all the households assessed are in need of immediate emergency food. This finding is consistent with all of IDPs reporting poor food consumption. This is a result of some joint factors mainly lack of livelihood activities and inconsistent sources of income. More importantly, the majority of the IDPs have reported relying on support from relatives and neighbors which is certainly not always enough to fulfill household's food needs.

The assessments and interviews done by JAT was a critical pointer that food remains a significant gap for IDPs. 100% of these IDPs have recorded poor consumption food scores.

Food Consumption Score	%
Acceptable	0%
Borderline	0%
Poor Consumption	100%

During the past 7 days, the IDPs have reportedly heavily dependence on relatives and neighbors support to get food which may have slightly had impacts on their coping mechanisms. The food they received was certainly not enough to cater for the food gaps but yet has helped them to avoid some of these coping mechanisms which has resulted in 100% with High coping mechanism.

Coping mechanism	%
	%
No or low coping	0%
Medium coping	0%
High coping	100%
	100%

Assessment finding also shows that 84% women followed by 67% men and 21% children are affected by the coming strategies.

Have all family members been affected by the above coping strategies?	%
Women	84%
Men	67%
Children	21%

The market is functional and the IDPs have access to the Market but due to lack of financial capability they cannot buy food items, the analysis show that 100% of the IDPs do not have food stocks.

	%
No stocks	100%
Less than a week	0%
1 to 3 weeks	0%
Up to 3 months	0%
Over 3 months	0%
	100%

MARKET ASSESSMENT: (provide summary information regarding the local market, accessibility, security constrains and fill the table if a market assessment has been conducted)

The assessed households can easily have access to Tarinkot city capital market and buy their basic needs, without any security or accessibility challenges. Average time to reach the market was 30 (min) while the average distance to reach the market was 2(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	23.00	-6%
Rice	45	88.00	49%
Oil	81.7	67.50	-21%

B) Livelihoods and income sources:

Income level before and after displacement:

As it can be seen from analyzed data, the households' income has massively been affected by the conflict. Before the displacement, they had regular livelihood activities which would allow them to earn about 4,662 AFN. But since displacement, they can hardly find other livelihoods opportunities, after the shock 94% of HH have been found with reduction of their incomes with monthly income of 1070 AFN, it's mostly unskilled labour which is inconsistent and has resulted to a less amount of income compared to what they used to have.

Current incomes

	%
No incomes	36%
Up to 5000	64%
Between 5000 and 10000	0%
More than 10000	0%
	100%

Source of income/ type of livelihoods:

Majority of the IDPs haven't had a consistent or reliable source of income since the displacement. As per the assessment, around 30% of the HHs have mentioned source of income as daily unskilled labor as their main source of income and the demand for unskilled labors in the local markets is quite low. Similarly, 12% of the assessed households have said they're either jobless which means they're not engaged in any form of livelihood at the moment, 54% of the HHs have mentioned source of income as former but due recent displacement, drought and lack of former jobs in TK city they're not engaged in any form of forming at the moment.

Source of income	
Row Labels	
Farmer	54%
Daily unskilled labor	30%
Jobless	12%
Daily skilled labor	3%
Driver	1%
Grand Total	

Debts:

Due to limited livelihood opportunity and lack of access to income livelihood options in Tarinkot city of Urozgan province has compelled IDPs to have negative coping mechanism that includes borrowing. The data collected from the assessment findings are clearly shown in below table.

	%
No debts	7%
Less than 2000 AFN	39%
Between 2000 AFN/8000 AFN	51%
More than 8000 AFN	3%
	100%

Recommendation:

Based on the respective analysis of the 67 IDP families which indicates that majority of the household are engaging in negative coping mechanism, less or no food stock, no income source and debt contracted the IDPs were found to be eligible for the emergency assistance and recommended to be assisted with cash for food, cash for other needs.

Non-food items (NFI)

The displaced families are still lacking NFIs including kitchen kits, hygiene supplies, water containers and heating materials for cooking. These displaced families left everything in the place of origin and now they don't have any NFIs, so the affected families are found to be in urgent need of non-food items to allow them have a fulfilled life and dignified lifestyle.

Items	Hygiene Supplies	Water container	Blankets	Warm clothes	Other	Kitchen equipment
#	67	9	0	0	0	67
%	100%	13%	0%	0%	0%	100%

Recommendation

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 3rd priority, so, cash for NFIs assistance is recommended as well as hygiene kits in kind assistance.

Shelter:

All of the displaced IDP families are living in houses. The table below shows 100% are living in houses. Findings also show that 89.47% IDPs are living in rented houses and 1.530% are living in free of charge houses which has been given by relatives. The average amount of rent that the beneficiaries are paying is **1,856 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 houses for long period without encountering high levels of debt therefore, cash of shelter is recommended.

The table below shows number of IDPs and living arrangements.

Row Labels	Hosted / sharing with friends or relatives	Rented	Grand Total
House	10.53%	89.47%	100.00%
Grand Total	10.53%	89.47%	100.00%

WASH

Water supply

The families have reported that they all have access to enough water for drinking, bathing and cooking so generally there is no problem regarding access to the water, there are three sources of water as mentioned in the table. Hand pump is used by 66% and dug well used by 34%. The distance to water source is **8 minutes on average and 0.6 KM.**

Handpump	Pipe water	Stream or river	Water trucking (free of charge)	Other	Kandas	Paid water trucking	Dug well
44	0	0	0	0	0	3	20
66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	30%

During the assessment finding shows that 100% of IDPs are having access to drinking water, followed by 73% and 100% having access to bathing and cooking water, during the assessment it has been witnessed that water level has been decreased by 15-20 meters due to drought.

<u>Access to enough water by type of use</u>		
-	#	%
Drinking	67	100%
Bathing	49	73%
Cooking	67	100%

It is suggested that we bring the issue to the attention of our wash team in the region and follow it up if they can address their problems.

JAT during the assessment shows that water is mainly collected by female and male children table below illustrate briefly who in the family principally collects water.

Female children (17 years or younger)	Men (18 years or older)	Other	Male children (17 years or younger)	Women (18 years or older)
40	50	0	66	25

60%	75%	0%	99%	37%
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Almost all of the household interviewed reported having access to latrines (97%). Among this number a significant proportion is using family latrines. Assessment teams also observed that quality and type of latrines may not be offering adequate privacy. Unsafe latrines, shared toilets or very poor traditional sanitation facilities. These latrines have increased health risks and proliferated vulnerability to water borne diseases. Some Latrines were makeshift made from pieces of clothes and sticks to facilitate privacy while others like those observed in the compound were poorly planned. The shower system is in adequate and contributes to drainage problems. Additionally, Some IDPs female members felt uncomfortable to use these latrines because it lacked privacy. Those living in the mud houses sometimes have to share the toilets among many people. This results to unhygienic conditions and effects ultimately the sanitation conditions. Displaced populations didn't have proper access to sanitation facilities in their places of displacement, toilets, human waste, garbage and other waste materials were being gathered in their houses and/or close to residing areas which could cause diseases. The team have requested the IDPs to take some pictures but was not allowed by IDPs due to cultural constrains

This has a very serious public health concern and continues to contribute negatively to the sanitation outcomes of some of these IDPs.

Latrine type	%
Family pit latrine	97%
Community latrine	1%
Family VIP latrine	1%
Open defecation	0%
Grand Total	100%

Recommendations

- Hygiene Kits distributions is recommended to ensure that water collected is stored in a safe environment and reduce risk of contamination.
- Hygiene promotion is also recommended to ensure that no open defecation, handwashing at critical types and how to use Basic Hygiene kits is encouraged.

Protection:

General Protection concerns

Conflict induced families informed that various difficulties and were suffering in places of origin such as lack of services, lack of communication network, road blockage that prevent movement of people , harassment by both warring parties (claims for supporting ANSFs or AGEs), bombardment, casualty, night raids/search operation by ANSF/IMF forces and continues clashes between AGEs and ANSF forces resulted to displacement from places of origin and lost and left behind household, livelihood items. Some of these incident affected individuals as explained to the JAT and contributed to flight and violation of human rights.

In addition, IDPs have been warned by AGOs for harsh punishment if found linked with government and other agencies, one person was beheaded and another one was killed by AOGs due connection with government in Aborda villages of TK.

Wanton destruction of properties and loose of livelihood

As a result of clashes between both warring parties which caused destruction of houses and agriculture lands, leaving behind household and livelihood items and casualty. Furthermore, majority of IDPs in places of displacement were

living in rented and free of charge houses and with relatives around TK city. Similarly, they didn't have any source of income as their agriculture lands, household items have been destroyed and damaged of conflict between two warring parties in their places of origin.

Loose of Dignity, freedom of movement for IDPs.

Lack of household items, widespread joblessness, ignorance, unhygienic food, being displaced from their relatives had made their lives more difficult. However, during interviews with displaced populations as a result of conflict, all the public services (schools, clinics, market, and justice) or were inaccessible or lacking. There was lack of freedom of movement, through check points that made it very difficult to access livelihood. Additionally, threats to lives was evident, as their lives were put at high risk due to heavy bombardment, exchanging blind missiles/bullets from both sides. Movement in the areas of origin was strongly banned and all sorts of daily proceedings and stocks were damaged living to reduced financial power and spending. It was reported that mines were also placed in areas of origin

Intention to return

In places of displacement, most of the conflict induced families informed the JAT that have intention to leave and/or return back to places of origin if permanent security/peace which can come to in their places of origin. People with disability, elderly headed, female headed and child head HHs were identified. Appropriate referral was made or will be actioned to PSN member(OWH/APA) for additional support.

General threats and intimidation and insecurity

AoGs fighting mechanism has changed in southern region using civilians and their house as shields, not allowing people to leave their place of origin, putting people under pressure to provide food, accommodations and financial support to their Fighters-Which all exacerbate pressure on already extremely weak financial situation of villagers. This conflict episode has led to continued deterioration of security situations in their place of origin and loss of all type of agricultural forms of livelihood. This has resulted to villagers using different ways and techniques to leave places of origin and come to safer places especially provincial capital Tarinkot. This in order to protect their families members from being used a shields, have access to some health, educational facilities and other services. These continue to exacerbate vulnerable of the most vulnerable members, whose situation will be compounded by these factors.

Household Additional Vulnerabilities

Vulnerabilities	#	%
Elderly head HH	4	6%
Female Head HH	3	4%
Child head HH	1	1%

Recommendations

- Timely and relevant referrals of identified IDPs with protection concerns to allow for access of required services, especially PSS, healthcare (including mental health), physical rehabilitation, family reunification
- 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.
- Children protection concern are collected by UNHCR implementing partner APA national NGO to report it to protection cluster and we will make follow up.

- 4 elderly head HH, 3 female head HHs and one child head HHs will be referred to PSN project of UNHCR in TK for additional support

Education:

As a reason for not attending school, all of the targeted population, mentioned that they are not having proper documentation which accounts for 90% of the population, followed by distance (21%), 48% are children are working due week economic of IDPs HHs, among others as the main reason for which IDPs not able to submit their children to schools.

Reasons for not enrolling children into school	
Education	
Distance	21%
None	1%
Cost	0%
Language	0%
Work	48%
Lack of documentation	90%
Other	0%
Security Concerns	1%

Action Point:

It is suggested that we bring the issue to the attention of our education team in the region and follow it up if they can address their problems.

Health:

All the IDP families have access to free medical treatment at the provincial hospital. However, displaced populations are finding it difficult to have quick access to medical services as health clinics are located far away or while in some places there's is lack of health clinics, professional doctors/midwives and medicines. It is therefore likely that in the event of health concerns they will buy medicine by themselves from medical stores. Unfortunately, majority due to competing priorities they cannot afford drugs or urgent medicines thereby putting them at more health risk. It is therefore a need to provide cash for health assistance to each vulnerable HHs.

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:	Cash	52%
Second priority:	Food	51%
Third priority:	NFIs	72%

- Assessment findings indicated that most IDP families did not have Food, Cash for other needs such as rent, medical, transport etc. and NFI as well as other livelihood needs which remain unmet.
- IDPs from all villages are living in very harsh conditions and the weather temperatures are very high making efforts to cope with conditions specially for women and children very difficult.
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Annexes

Challenges:

Our main challenge during every assessment is the

- All mobile communications lines are off.