

ERM HHs Needs Assessment Report

(Should be written and submitted ASAP after the completion of needs assessment)

A. General Information:

| | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Assessment Location: (Province/District/Village) | Nangarhar /Surkhrod /Chaharbagh, Ahmadzai Kalai Nangarhar /Behsud / Beland ghar Rodat Districts/ Shahidano Mina, Kabul Camp villages. | | | |
| Type of crises: (Conflict/Nat. Disaster/Other) | Conflict (military operations against AOGs) | | | |
| Crisis Location: (Province/District/Village) | Nangarhar province/Batikot district. | | | |
| Assessment Team: (Name of I/NGO in the assessment team) | NRC, APA/UNHCR, CWSA, DoRR, | | | |
| Crises date: (date of displacement-Estimated) | 20- May-2018 | | | |
| Date of Notification: | 26-May-2018 | | | |
| Date of Assessment: | 27 - May – 04 June-2018 | | | |
| Affected Population: (Total Caseload: IDP/CAT A/CAT B/Other) | HHs selected: | HHs to be assisted | Families: | Individuals. |
| | 22 | 17 | 28 | 184 |
| Data collection method | Electronic | | Hardcopy | |
| | Yes | | | |

B. Assessment Findings and Recommendation in brief:

Batikot district of Nangarhar province is one of the insecure district and approximately 70% of its areas was under control of Taliban. The big village of Chardahi which has many sub villages was center for Taliban from long back. This was the strategic point for Taliban! the place where they used to recruit solders. at the beginning, the Taliban were fighting against military and government officials there, but recently the local residents suffered a lot from their aggression. So the villagers conducted a session on 05-05-2018 to form a union of local residents for the purpose of their security and to keep peace in the area. The newly formed union planned to conducted community uprising on 19-05-2018 against Taliban therefor a serious conflict happened in the ground, on the other hand, the government also joined the local residents against Taliban on 21-05-2018. Both the upraised community and governmental force are still in the area while Taliban have been pushed back from the area. now the Taliban have started rocket shelling from other remote village on the villages they have been pushed back; this also resulted to displace the local residents from their houses.

there is no ongoing conflict currently, but another collision is expected, since, both sides are ambushed for the time being.

Summary of Key findings

- The people were displaced due conflict and ongoing cleanup operations.
- Among 32 households reported, 22 households which makes 36 families, and 231 individuals were selected as genuine IDPS. With this information the average number of families in a household is 1.63 with 10.5 members averagely in each household.
- As the People have left their belongings in their homes and have saved their lives, so, they are in need of assistance.
- Their livelihood has been affected due to conflict and families are still jobless so their income has reduced.



- As families are newly displaced due conflict so their access to education, health, shelter, and WASH have been affected and still suffering from the lack of basic services.
- Food, NFI, and cash are the most prioritized needs of the assessed household since, 86% of the households state food as their first priority needs, at the same time the second priority need was pointed as NFI 86%, and third priority cash 91%.

Response plan

- Due joint assessment team recommendation Emergency assistance of food and non-food items are recommended to the selected households
- Food part of the needs is going to be covered by WFP by providing in-kind food package for two months.
- NRC will cover the rest of the needs by providing MPC for NFIs, rent, fuel, transportation, and health needs.
- Based on the analysis and scorecard among the selected 22 households, 5HH were marked as not eligible for any assistance, 9HH were marked as being eligible for half SMEB, and the remaining 8HH were marked as eligible for a full SMEB assistance.
- As the food portion of the assistance is covered by WFP, the full SMEB assistance for this caseload will be Afs.16,000/ and the half SMEB will be Afs.8,000/ per households.

C. Sectorial Needs

1) Food Security and Livelihood:

Access to markets, coping strategy and food stocks levels

Households selected for assistance look to be food insecure, since, they have lost their food stock and livelihood. The following table shows their food consumption scores of these households based on their response on the HEAT assessment form.

| Food Consumption Score | # | % |
|------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Acceptable | 5 | 23% |
| Borderline | 7 | 32% |
| Poor Consumption | 10 | 45% |
| Total | 22 | 100% |

Most of the families have started negative coping mechanism where they are mostly relying on less preferred and less expensive food, or Borrow food or rely on help from friends and relatives. Table below shows the level of coping strategies used by the households

| Coping Mechanism Level | # | % |
|------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| No or low coping | 9 | 41% |
| Medium coping | 7 | 32% |
| High coping | 6 | 27% |
| Total | 22 | 100% |

Men and women are the first victims of these coping strategies by affecting 73% men and women, and 27% of children being affected by coping strategies.

2) Financial analysis:

Batikot district is an agricultural district, so, most of the families were busy with farming and keeping the livestock in their place of origin. But when they were forced to displace, their livelihood has been negatively affected. 68% of the households have experienced reduction in their income as the average amount of income of these households is reduced by 57% after the shock.

Current income level of these households is shown below



| Level of current income | # | % |
|-------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| No incomes | 0 | 0% |
| Up to 5000 | 0 | 0% |
| Between 5000 and 10000 | 10 | 45% |
| More than 10000 | 12 | 55% |
| | 22 | 100% |

The table below elaborates more about the amount and percentage of reduction of incomes after the shock comparing the income before the shock.

| Loss of incomes | # | % |
|------------------------------------|----------------|------|
| HH with reduction of their incomes | 15 | 68% |
| Average income before the Shock | AFN 10,136.36 | 100% |
| Average income after the shock | AFN 4,318.18 | 43% |
| Difference in average income | AFN (5,818.18) | -57% |

The common sources of income are skilled or unskilled labor, while more than 30% of the HHs are completely jobless. Refer to below table for more information.

| Row Labels | # | % |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Daily unskilled labor | 11 | 50% |
| Jobless | 7 | 32% |
| Daily skilled labor | 2 | 9% |
| Small business owner | 1 | 5% |
| Farmer | 1 | 5% |
| (blank) | | |
| Grand Total | 22 | 100% |

When the income of the displaced families is affected and they don't have any livelihood, so, more than 53% of displaced families contracted high level of debts after their displacement which is shown in below table.

| Level of debts | # | % |
|---------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| No debts | 4 | 18% |
| Less than 2000 AFN | 2 | 9% |
| Between 2000 AFN/8000 AFN | 7 | 32% |
| More than 8000 AFN | 9 | 41% |
| | 22 | 100% |

Recommendation

Based on the facts mentioned above which are negative coping mechanism, no proper source of income, and contracted new debts, the household are found to be food insecure therefore, they are considered eligible for food assistance. So, WFP is going to distribute them food for two months.

3) Market Assessment:

Since all the households are settled in districts nearest to JAA city, so, 100% of the households have reported save access to the functioning markets with acceptable distance of average 2 Kilometer which can take averagely about 23 minutes to reach to the market.

A full market survey has been done in JAA city which is a large market and is well functioning. 3 traders that mostly are selling food and nonfood items were interviewed and all traders in the market are open for business as usual; variety of commodities are available, in large quantities, where the essential daily consumed items are easily available. The interviewed traders had no problems transporting commodities from source market to their shop, meanwhile, they didn't mention any problems regarding increasing their sales be 20% in case of need.

The average daily wage in this market is reported AFN.330/ per day. At the same time the

| | Reference price (12-months national average)* | Market Assessment Price (AFN/ Kg) | % change compared to reference price |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Wheat flour (LOW quality) | 27 | 22.7 | -19.1 |
| Rice (LOW quality) | 59 | 71.0 | 16.9 |
| Oil | 80 | 70.0 | -14.3 |

*Average price across all main cities, March 2016- March 2017. For rice and wheat flour, the average price for high and low quality wheat flour/ rice was used.

4) Shelter:

all of these families are living in houses where 86% are renting the house and the remaining 14% are hosted by friends or relatives in a shared compounds. on average each household has access to 2 rooms in the compounds; where the average amount of rent the households pay is AFN.2021 per apartment.

The table below shows the accommodation type and arrangement of these IDPs.

| Accommodation type | Accommodation Arrangement | | |
|--------------------|--|--------|-------------|
| | Hosted / sharing with friends or relatives | Rented | Grand Total |
| House | 14% | 86% | 100% |
| Grand Total | 14% | 86% | 100% |

Recommendation:

Since majority of the households are living in the rented houses, so, cash for shelter/rent is recommended for them. Those who are living in shared compounds with relatives or friends can either improve the state of current accommodation arrangement by compensating the local/host community to provide them better accommodation system or can arrange separate rental houses.

5) WASH:

a) Water supply

All the families have access to enough water for drinking, bathing and cooking and source of water is also stable so generally there is no problem regarding access to the water.

The main sources of water as shown in below table are Hand pumps which is used by 68% and pipe water which is used by 32% of the households.

| Main source of water | Hand pump | Pipe water |
|----------------------|-----------|------------|
| % | 68% | 32% |

The average distance to water source is 0.2 kilo meters which takes about 6 minutes on average to reach the water points.

Table below shows the main responsible family members who collect water from the water points.

| Responsible person to collect water | Men (18 years or older) | Male children | Women (18years or older) | Female children |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Frequency | 18% | 32% | 59% | 32% |

In some families both male and female children along with men and women collectively collect water.



b) Latrine (access, Type, challenges)

The analysis shows that all the HHs have access to the latrines (100%).

The table below shows the detail of the type of the latrines used by these HHs.

| Type of Latrine | # | % |
|--------------------|----|------|
| Community latrine | 2 | 9% |
| Family pit latrine | 5 | 23% |
| Family VIP latrine | 15 | 68% |
| Grand total | 22 | 100% |

6) Non Food Items:

The displaced families have been displaced due to conflict so they lost or left home appliances in the place of origin and now they don't have access to minimum NFIs required for a household, so they are found to be in need of non-food items.

NFI needs of the families are hygiene kits, kitchen kits, water containers, fuel, and blankets. it is more cleared in the table below.

| Needs in the family | # | % |
|---------------------|----|------|
| Kitchen equipment | 22 | 100% |
| Hygiene Supplies | 16 | 73% |
| Water container | 16 | 73% |
| Fuel | 15 | 68% |
| Blankets | 1 | 5% |
| Warm clothes | 0 | 0% |
| Other | 0 | 0% |

Recommendation

As the assessment results shows urgent need for NFI kits, mainly Kitchen kits, hygiene kits, fuel and water containers meanwhile in data analysis NFIs was mentioned as second priority need, so, cash for NFIs assistance was recommended.

7) Education

Children of these households are not attending school currently due the reasons mentioned in below table

| Reason | Distance | Cost | Language | Work | Lack of documentation | Security Concerns | Other |
|--------|----------|------|----------|------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------|
| % | 0% | 9% | 0% | 0% | 64% | 0% | 5% |

Some of the families reported that since their children were not enrolled in the school in place of origin so, they not attending any schools here as well,

8) Protection:

There were no big issues of protection observed like GBV, Traumatization, Child protection, or any health issues. although the education system of these households is disturbed, livelihood is lost, and they are in need of emergency assistance.

There are health clinics available in the areas and the displaced population can easily access them, meanwhile, Nangarhar public health hospital is also easily accessible to them.

As mentioned above the education system is disturbed and children are not attending school due to different reason, this can be discussed with the education team in the region for further follow up, although, there is summer vacations of three months in the hot climate areas (including the areas where these households are living).



Humanitarian Aid
and Civil Protection



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

As per assessment team's findings, the affected households were having several issues and problems with their daily life in the current location but have listed the top three priority needs as below.

| Needs | Priority | Percentage |
|-------|----------|------------|
| Food | First | 86% |
| NFIs | Second | 86% |
| Cash | Third | 91% |

Based on the assessment team recommendations, the families were found eligible for emergency assistance for all selected households.

So, WFP will provide the households with in-kind food ration for two months and the rest of the needs will be covered by NRC by providing multi-purpose cash

E. Annexes

HEAT database and analysis is attached

Market assessment is attached

Beneficiary list is attached

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