

ERM34Household Assessment Report

1. Key Facts

Type of shock	Conflict
Crisis date	Aug 2020
Crisis location	Province: Badghis District: Qadis, Aab Kamari and Murghab Village: Qarchaghai, KochaZard, Haji QurbanHaa, and Joye Khoja
Affected households	33 HHs
Assessed households	60 HHS
Identified eligible households	33 HH 33 Families 169 individuals
Alert date/s	23 Aug 2020
Assessment Location	Province: Badghis District: Qala e Naw Villages: Shamal Darya, EidGah, Jare Sakhi, Jare Sarak, Dahan Baghak and Qarghaito
Assessment date/s	25 Aug - 09 Sep 2020 (the HEAT data base has been suspended by REACH & IRC for verification and took time almost 4 days). WASH Assessment is completed on 14 Sep. 20.
Referred by	
Assessment team/s	IRC, DoRR, DACAAR, WFP and ARAA

2. Context

Humanitarian agencies in Badghis province received information through an official letter from Department of Refugees and Repatriation, according to which these families are displaced individually from all conflict and violence areas of Badghis province and have been settled in Qala-E-Now center of Badghis province. The main purpose of displacement is military operation between the AOGs and ANSF, tribal conflict, harassment; therefore, the people flee from their places of origin and settled down in safer places. Hence, IRC, DoRR, ARAA, DACAAR and WFP jointly conducted a needs assessment for the mentioned caseload during 25, Aug up to 09 Sep, 2020 and found 33 HHs among 60 families we found 33 families as new and real IDP families. As per findings of the JAT, these 33 families are in need of urgent basic needs.

This is worth to mention that due to delay in receiving HEAT database from leading assessment partner we have delayed in WASH survey.

The selected IDPs are from following districts: Bala Murghab, Aab Kamari and Qadis. The mentioned families are displaced individually from above mentioned districts; most of them are from Qadis district of Badghis province. IDP reason to get settled in Qala e Now is to be safe and avoid any harm that will happen as a result of several military operations and tribal conflicts that happened several times over their villages and they did not have any other choice to leave the area and rescue their

lives and the life of their family members, particularly children. As a matter of fact, if the security situation gets better in their villages, they will return to their places of origin. However, only the tribal conflict IDPs may stay longer until the conflict is resolved through mediation, which normally takes months. As usual, almost all the selected IDP families did not have access to Food, NFI and WASH as well as other livelihood needs and their current living situation seemed very needy and urgent.

Number of households assessed	60
Number of households eligible under ERM assistance	33 HHs(33 Families)

3. Needs and recommendations

IDENTIFIED NEEDS

Food	For 33 Households (100%) the food consumption scores are poor. The coping strategies of 33 HHs are high due to poverty.
NFIs	All affected families are reported, that they are in need of NFIs.
Financial status	10 family is with good condition, and remaining 23 Households experienced a drop in income as a result of a shock.
Shelter	All 33 Households reported that they are living in rented shelters.
WASH	All 33 Households reported that they faced too much problem with lack of water, sanitation and hygiene.
Protection	Protection cases were identified with different vulnerabilities including disabilities and wounding. These cases will be covered or referred to relevant partners very soon by ARAA.
COVID-19	All HHs were aware about the spread of COVID-19. All 33 HHs received information about prevention measures for COVID-19 from different sources: through local community leaders, from media, HHs from social media, from healthcare workers and from family and friends. Washing hands frequently is the best perceived practice about how to prevent exposure to the virus. The primary symptoms of COVID-19 is perceived to be fever.

PLANNED RESPONSE

Food	WFP will provide cash for food for 33 HHs.
NFIs	ARAA will provide cash for NFIs for all 33 HHs
Shelter	N/A
WASH	DACAAR will provide WASH full package for all 33 IDP families
Cash	IRC will provide 9,000 AFN cash per HHs for 23 HHs in total.
Protection	ARAA's protection officer going to refer the cases to UNHCR for disability and for those who sounded for additional support. The protection officer is responsible for following up the protection cases identified and following/reporting the process

and outcome of the referral to relevant sector, in addition to this, DACAAR also proposes 13 plastic chairs to those IDP families who have disable and pregnant members, who cannot use latrine facility normally. (highlighted in yellow)

WASH

Water:

Access to safe and clean water is a big challenge in Qala-e-Now, Badghis province because almost all water points have high salinity or not stable. Identified water sources in this caseload are: hand pumps (**used by 60%**), Dug well used by (**13%**), Pipe water (**used by 27% of the surveyed population**), which are unstable. All of the surveyed IDP families state that they cannot use water from existing water points for drinking and cooking because it is too saline or it is not stable or cost effective, which is difficult for them afford due to their poor financial status. To ensure water quality of the existing water points, DACAAR performed water testing, the result of which is tabulated in the below matrix.

It is very challenging to provide durable solution particularly considering that underground water in Badghis, province is so well known with its salinity. Hence, even if ERM DACAAR provides new wells, the water is still very saline and can't be used for daily human consumption esp. for drinking and cooking.

To address water issue, DACAAR proposes the provision of **152,100** liters of clean and safe water for max. 60 days to all **33 families (169 individuals)**. The water trucking activity will be concluded after two months or when targeted beneficiaries leave the area.

Water sources	Number of families
Hand pump	9
Pipe water	20
Dug well	4
River/Stream	0

WQA Test Result in field level:

Location / Village	Type of Water Points	#/ Total	Focal Coliform	pH	Turbidity	EC-u/cm	Date
Qadis Aabad	Dug well	1	15	7.8	3.5	3390	14 Sep 2020
Shamal Darya	Hand Pump	1	2	7.8	2.3	3630	14 Sep 2020
Deh Sorkhak	Pipe Water	1	4	7.3	3.0	1920	14 Sep 2020

Sanitation:

It is also at risk because 18 IDP HHs (55%) are doing open defecation due to latrine unavailability in their settlement area; the remaining 15 IDPs HHs have been using existing latrine facilities i.e., Family Pit Latrine (45%) in their houses. To address the open defecation and to prevent any airborne or waterborne disease, DACAAR considers the construction of emergency bath and latrine (EBL). EBL will be constructed based on: (1) geographical location of families, (2) ethnicity background, (3) and their willingness to share EBLs.

Following table describes the rationale of EBL distribution and construction:

Condition	# of HHs	Proposed Constructed E.B.L
1 family living separately from each other	6	6
2 families living close to each other	4	2
4 families living with each other	8	2
TOTAL	18	10

EBL will be constructed in such a way that it can be used by all population groups, including children, elderly people, and pregnant women. To encourage them to use the EBL on regular basis, they will also be taught through hygiene session that targets to increase awareness of hygiene issues among IDPs. For four families we will construct one EBL due to limited space for constructing EBLs.

In addition DACAAR will propose 13 plastic chairs to 13 IDP families for those 13 individuals who have disability who could not squat when taking latrine as protection mainstreaming manner.

Hygiene:

Majority of the population have low living standard due to low knowledge on health and hygiene; the situation is worsened by the absence hygiene kits in the families. Many of them do not take care of themselves because of less access to hygiene items. 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 HE kits.

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. Provision of 152,100 liters of safe water through water trucking** for 2 months(max.) to 33 IDP families (or 169 individuals). Regular chlorination and weekly water testing of the water trucking, water reservoirs, as well as water fetching and water storage dishes of IDPs will also be conducted to ensure that water quality is suitable for human’s daily consumption and meets WHO and Afghanistan National Drinking Water Quality standards.
- 2. Construction of 10 sets of EBL to 18 IDP HHs** who have been conducting open defecation. It is expected that (a) EBL will be used on regular basis, (b) in the future no open defecation will be found, and (c) any fecal-oral-transmission disease will be prevented in the near future.
- 3. Distribution of hygiene kits to 33 IDP families** in order to enable people to god self-practice of hygiene in their daily life.
- 4. Distribution of 8 plastic garbage bags per family to all 33 IDP families** in order to support solid waste management issue as well as to prevent littering in the future.
- 5. Implementation of hygiene session to 33 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).

6. **Provision of 13 plastic chair to 13 IDP family** for those 13 individuals who have disability in using squat latrine.

DACAAR recommended WASH assistance quantity and cost:

S/N	Description of activity	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price in AF	Total Amount AFS
1	Distribution of water to 33 families for 60 days	Liters	152,100	0.49	74,759
2	Construction of 10 EBLs sets for 9 HHs who practice open defecation	Set	10	10,508	105,080
3	Distributing H.E kits to 33 Families	No.	33	1,931	63,723
4	Distributing plastic garbage bags to dump solid waste. (One bag per week) and 8 bags. For one family.	No.	264	12	3,168
5	Provision of plastic chair	No	13	1,000	13,000
Total					259,730 AFs

3. Annexes

Assessment report: 33 HH 33 families in Badghis province West Region
WASH Survey: 33 HH 33 families
HEAT database: 33 HH 33 families
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