

ERM Household Assessment Report

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

General Information:

Assessment Location: (Province/District/Village)	Balkh Province/ Mazar-e-Sharif and Nahr-e-Shahi City: Baba Yadgar, Kocha mullha, Sajadia, Seyagerd, Guzar e khayranya, Guzar e kareze, Balah shar,		
Type of crises: (Conflict/Nat. Disaster/Other)	Conflict		
Crisis Location: (Province/District/Village)	Sar_e_Pul/ Sancharak, Kohestanat and Sayad		
Assessment Team: (Name of I/NGO in the assessment team)	NRC, PIN, SCI, DoRR, WFP, NPO, WAW (UNHCR IP) and DACAAR.		
Crises date: (date of displacement- Estimated)	13-12-2017		
Date of Notification:	13-12-2017		
Date of Assessment: (starting date/ending date)	From 13- Dec-2017 to 21-Dec-2017		
Affected Population: (Total Caseload: IDP/CAT A/CAT B/Other)	HHs:	Families	Inds.:
	30	31	163
Data collection method	Electronic	Hardcopy	
	Tablet		

Assessment Finding and Recommendation in brief:

On 12 December 2017, Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan (Known Taliban) dealt with one of ALP local commanders which caused Taliban army to take the control of Teber village, Sancharak District of Saripul Province as whole. Teber is one of the popular villages of Sancharak District which more than 5000 families are living in and this village is also very famous on agricultural and animal products that had completely fallen to the Taliban on Tuesday night. In the result, thousands of civilian families fled their homes In the result, thousands of civilian families fled their homes and displaced families have taken refuge in neighboring villages and provinces, due to not managing the transportation cost (normal rate before crisis was 1300 AFN while it increased to 9000 AFS after crisis) and some could managed to reach to Mazar e Sharif provincial capital (more than 60 HHs)in Balkh Province this is while displacement of further number of families is expecting in coming days. The recent armed clashes between Afghan National Security forces and the NSAGs (Taliban) in Sangchark district of Sar-e-Pul province are expected to continue for a longer period; hence the displaced civilians would be unable to return to their places of origin soon. Currently, these IDPs are in urgent need of cash, food and hygiene and sanitation services Host villages and community mentioned above reportedly also suffered high levels of food insecurity due to not having sufficient

stock available at homes as well as not having good financial status although markets appeared functional in Sancharak Districts of Saripul .

NRC- Mazar was informed through community elderly and Media regarding displacement of more than 60 families who displaced from (Sancharak, Kohestanat and Sayad of Sar e Pul Province) to the center and outskirts of Mazar-e-Sharif such as (Baba Yadgar, Kocha mullha, Sajadia, Seyagerd, Guzar e khayranya, Guzar e kareze, Balah shar) as they found these places safer and secured.

A short screening committee about displacement of Sare Pul province led the team toward the assessment of these affected families right after the notification who have been recommended for joint assessment. Following a composed team (NRC, PIN, SCI, DoRR, WFP, NPO, WAW (UNHCR IP& DACAAR) started the HH assessment door by door started from 13-Dec-2017 up to 21-Dec-2017. In the result, joint assessment team selected 30 HH out of 60 visited HHs.

During the house to house interviews, IDPs were claimed the main reason behind their displacement were insecurity and extortion, which affected them to flee their origin places. The affected families are in urgent needs of humanitarian supports as they lifted behind their all belongings such as household's commodities and food stocks. Since the displacement the families are accommodated with host, rented houses and some of them living in free of charge with very poor facilities. Therefore, the displaced families are in an improper situation suffering from lack of proper NFIs as well as food items.

As per assessment findings, under the first priority, majority of respondents (80%) reported Food, cash 13% and 6.7% NFI respectively. The second priority assessment reports majority NFI 63%, cash 20% and 16.7% food. The third priority shows majority cash 66.7%, NFI 26.7% and food 3.3% reported accordingly.

Summarization of the first priority totally indicates 100% food, second priority is 100% cash for rent, fuel electricity and health expenses. So the third priority indicates 96.7% NFIs.

On the other hand, the current caseload contained 34 boys & 27 girls (6-18-year-olds), similarly 27 males and 33 females (19- 60 years old).

In addition, based on data analysis, average size of each household is 5.27 person as per below crowded index.

	% HH with less than 5 members	% HH with 5 to 8 members	% HH with 9 to 12 members	% HH with more than 12 members
A-MZR-010	36.7%	60%	3.3%	N/A

Recommendations:

These selected households are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance as they have lost their food Stocks, NFIs, adequate shelter, hygiene items, safe water, warm clothes, blankets behind.

Sectorial Needs

A) Food Security and Livelihoods...



Data indicates that need for food reported by 100 % as their first priority. The assessment indicated the levels of food stock as following;

Food stocks duration	Number	Percent
No_Stocks	30	100.0
Total	30	100.0

Prior to crisis, all civilians had access to different types of income generating activities which allowed them to cope with their lives normally but after the crisis 30% are in high food coping strategy following to 70% at medium and 0% are at low food coping strategy which have been affected male, female, and children equally at 100%. Hence, their current incomes sources are showed as following:

Source	Number	Percent
Daily worker	6	20.0
Family support	1	3.3
Jobless	23	76.7
Total	30	100.0

However; In addition, due to cope with current situation most of these affected population obligated to take loan due to limit access to market. The income sources for those households has seen a huge decrease, it was AFN 6183 before the shock and decreased to AFN 413.79 on average basis for a household which led them to borrow money therefore, the assessment shows levels of debt the following;

Debts	Number	Percent
between_2000_8000	12	40.0
less_afs_2000	5	16.7
more_8000	3	10.0
no_dept	10	33.3
Total	30	100.0

Therefore, food is recommending to each 30 selected HH which NRC is going to provide food for two-months ration (cash).

B) NFIs

Likewise, 96.7% of the IDPs reported NFI as third priority. These families neither have enough money to purchase nor the host community have capacity to provide them all facilities for a few days. On the other hand, the season already got cold especially during night time and during assessment time it was observed that children are collecting small pieces of wood and cartons from streets and deserts in order to use them as fuel in order to cook the food and keep them during night time for some minutes. Hence, the cash for fuel and other necessary tool kits are considered as the urgent needs according to the collected information in below.

Balkh	% Kitchen items	% Heating materials	% Clothing	% Blankets	% Water container	% Hygiene supplies	% Other
Caseload	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	N/A

In consideration to the needs for NFI (kitchen and hygiene kits) since NRC has sufficient NFI kits available in stock thus NRC committed to provide these NFIs to the entire caseload.

In terms of accommodation and living space arrangement,

Arrangement	Number	Percent
Free_of_charge	6	20.0
Hosted	14	46.7
Rented	10	33.3
Total	30	100.0

The families who are living in rental houses are struggling either to find any stable job/ income to pay for rent (average 857 AFN) or to look for cheaper houses day by day and this is because if they do not pay the rent on monthly basis the house owners will ask them to leave the house.

Therefore, Cash for rent is recommending to each 30 HH by joint assessment team as shelter support will allow each affected household to pay share against rented houses independently or compensate with host families.

WASH

Usually there are three types of water sources reported by the joint assessment team. In general, this caseload 100% of the total conflict affected population reported to have access to water for their daily consumption, either for drinking, Bathing and Cooking

Balkh	% use hand pump	% use dug well	% use stream or river	% use pipe water	% use kandas	% use other
Total Caseload	13.3%	3.3%	10.0%	86.7%	0%	0%



The average access to the water point is 3.33 min by foot and usually men, women and children are collected water from these water points. To ensure the water is safe for daily consumption DACAAR has plan to conduct water testing to all existing water points. In terms of water collecting...

Member	Number	Percent
All Family	8	26.7
Children	5	16.7
Women	14	46.7
Men	3	10
Total	30	100.0

In term of latrine availability, 100% have access,. And regarding type of latrine 100% are using family pit latrine. Hence, distribution of hygiene kits will be a part of NFI distribution which is recommending by NRC to each 30 HHs

Protection:

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Data shows there are 2 elderly HHs, 11 female HHs, 3 disabled HHs and 4 chronically HHs. Almost 100% of these conflict affected families refused to go back to their place of origin due to insecurity and active conflict factors in their villages. As it mentioned above, some of these families have been lost their relative in the result of fighting and besides, more than 16 people had been killed (either by shooting or rockets falling) and more than 30 people had been injured in the result of ongoing conflict between ANA and AOGs in Khaja Sabz Push and Shirin Tagab districts of Faryab Province which WAW has already noted down some of these families during joint assessment time and is following up with the rest of families for further support. During the group discussion with IDP families they didn't face any problem during the evacuation time from their villages to the city, in the current displacement situation all the families have full access to the basic services (Health, Education, Wash and etc...) In term children access to education the below data shows that reasons why children have not been enrolled to school yet.

Reasons	Freq	Percent
lack_documentation	6	20.0
lack_documentation cost	5	16.7
none	15	50.0
other	4	13.3
Total	30	100.0

Health:

IDPs have access to medical free treatment at the provincial hospital but as the hospital lacks medical supplies, they would likely need to buy medicine themselves from medical stores and as they do not afford, hence as the weather is getting colder so there is high possibility of different diseases to suffer and affect the kids, old headed households and females who are pregnant. There is therefore a need to provide cash for health assistance to each 30 HHs.



MARKET ASSESSMENT:

Market assessment conducted in the province center where all these affected families are using from these centers usually. All the food and nonfood items are available in the market very easily with no physical or security issue in the distance of 1.70 km / 26.50 minutes as round trip.

Wheat flour	27	28	4%
Rice	59	74	20%
Oil	80	70	-14%

**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.*

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

The joint assessment team found the need for emergency assistance covering basic food, the NFI kits (in kind) shelter and health needs for each 30 selected households. Therefore, cash assistance appears to be appropriate to cover these needs for rent, health, fuel and transportation and this is while NRC will cover the food needs with two months in cash, SCI will provide warm children clothes and shows to HH with children 1-5 years old.

NRC recommends that cash assistance to be provided in the amount AFN 26,000/household) in one round disbursement subject to cover the, Health, Fuel, cash for rent two months' food and transportation plus distribution of NFI kits (kitchen and hygiene) to each 30 conflict selected HHs.

Annexes

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Humanitarian Aid
and Civil Protection



Emergency
Response
Mechanism

