

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)	Ghazni province, Malistan district (Bamrad, Barki Qul Adam, Chaktamor, Chora, Dunya Bik, Gawdal, Ghoch Hamza, Ghoshnak, Jaka, Jamal, Jana, Khojrambo, Khoshal, Maka, Naqash, Puli Haji, Rabat, Sarsuka, Sepy, Shindo, Talgonda, Tangi Ulma, Tulkhak and Yarsay Villages)		
Type of Crises: (Conflict/Natural Disaster/Other)	Conflict		
Crisis Location: (Province/District/Village)	Bagh-e-Char, Kendal, Shashpar, Palan and Siro villages of Urozgan-e-Khas district of Urozgan province.		
Assessment Team: (Name of I/NGO in the Assessment Team)	DRC, WSTA, ANDMA and DoRR		
Crises Date: (Date of Displacement-Estimated)	March 2017 to August 2017		
Date of Notification:	June 05, 2017		
Date of Assessment: (starting date/ending date)	August 10 to 16, 2017		
TYPES OF ASSISTANCE PROPOSED			
Affected Population: (Total Caseload: IDP/CAT A/CAT B/Other)	HHs:	Families:	Inds.
	119	122	815
Multipurpose Cash (Full Amount)			
Multipurpose Cash (Top Up)	119	119	815
NFI Kit			
Emergency Shelter	119	119	815
Protection Referral			
Individual Protection Assistance			
TOT. UNIQUE BENEFICIARIES			
Data Collection Method	Electronic	Hardcopy	
	Yes	No	

2. Assessment Finding and Recommendation in brief:

Be very concise and provide # of affected people, information about damages, priority needs, and recommended assistance (Who, When, How should be assisted, By which Organization).

DoRR Ghazni and district authorities of Malistan reported that due to conflicts in Urozgan-e-Khas district of Urozgan province, a western neighboring province of Ghazni, about 276 families have been forced to leave their places of origin and displaced to several villages of Malistan district in Ghazni.

On 10/8/2017, a joint needs assessment initiated with participation of DRC, ANDMA, WSTA (UNHCR IP) and DoRR. Because of broad dispersion of IDP families in mountainous terrain, the needs assessment took one week and was completed on 16/8/2017. The conclusion of the assessment was that out of the 276 reported IDP households, 119

households were identified as genuine IDPs and eligible for humanitarian support; further details of assessment findings are summarized in following table:

Initially reported	Assessment findings						Eligible for humanitarian support
	Local Fam	Repeated	Not found/relocated	Split	Protracted IDP	Left out of reach due to insecurity	
276	7	15	86	17	28	4	119

IDPs reported conflict, clashes, overall insecurity, threats, intimidation, collection taxes and other pressures by Taliban were major reasons of their displacement from their place of origin. Some reported that some of their relatives were serving in the Afghan Local Police (ALP), and have been forced by the Taliban to join their fighting against the Afghan government, or pay heavy taxes, otherwise they would be considered as enemy and their life and properties would be endangered. As a result, they fled to the neighboring district of Malistan, and the Taliban seized their properties in their palaces of origin. Six families reported that they have lost their family members in conflicts. Assessment findings indicate that IDPs prioritized their needs as follows:

- Food.
- NFI (kitchen kit, bedding items, cooking items and cloths).
- WASH (hygiene kit and health needs).

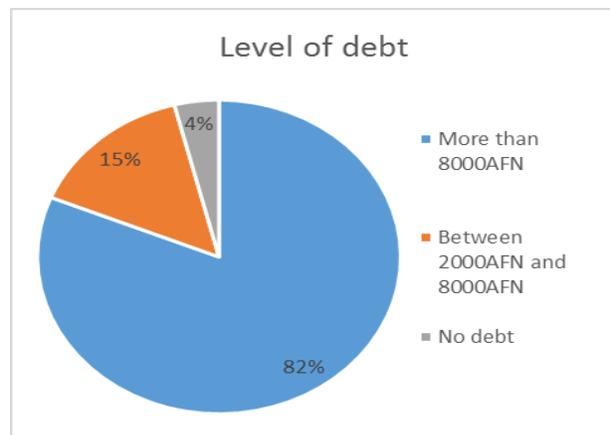
Response Plan: DRC proposes to cover two months basic needs of the IDPs, through provision of MPC assistance (24000 AF/family) in two instalments, and distribute full NFIs Kit to all 119 families.

3. Sectorial Issues:

A) Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihood: *(provide detailed information about the impact of food security and livelihood i.e. lost/damaged food stock, current food stock statues, income sources, damaged/destroyed crops and agricultural land, type of agricultural land, agricultural inputs availability, diet diversity, irrigation system, livestock etc. Also describe immediate food and nutritional need and provide recommendation about the short and long term food and nutrition assistance)*

IDP families were mostly farmers in their places of origin, 90% of their livelihood was secured through agriculture crops, ranching and daily wage, while the remaining 10% relayed on remittance support i.e. some families receive money from their members who illegally migrated to Iran and Pakistan for work purposes. After displacement they have lost 90% of their livelihoods and assets. IDPs claimed that Taliban seized their farm lands, crops and cattle. In current place they rely on support from their family and casual daily wage which can be hardly found on regular base, i.e. no more than two or three days per week during harvest season, while after the harvest season in remote mountainous this opportunity is even more rare. Therefore, IDPs expressed their concerns that during the upcoming winter life would be more difficult, particularly for those who do not have long lasting food stocks and large enough fire wood/fuel stock.

To cope with the situation, IDPs have resorted to negative strategies like borrowing money,



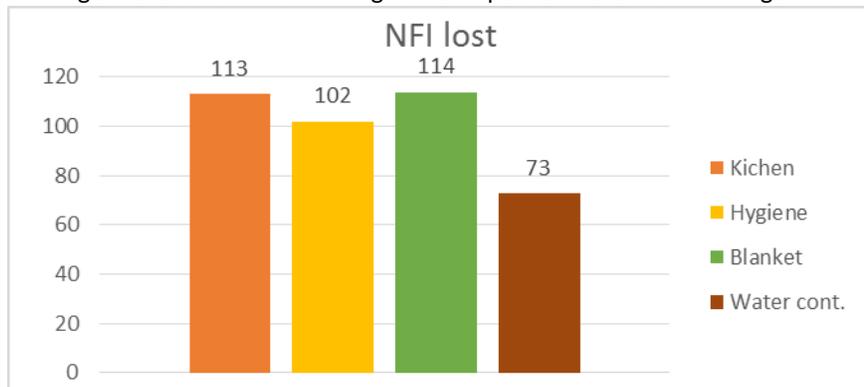
consumption of low quality and cheap food items, reduction on meal portion sizes and child labour. Debt level among IDPs has risen after displacement and 82% of families reported that their debt level is now over 8000AFN. Simultaneously, the average Income has dropped from 7000AFN per month before displacement to 2200AFN per month after displacement and it is very difficult for them to address their basic needs with this income.

Recommendation:

Provision of food assistance in-kind or in cash to 119 IDP families.

B) NFI: *(provide detailed information about NFI items lost due to disasters/crises as well as what type of NFI is needed for how many families and when? NFI can include cooking items, kitchen items, hygiene items, bedding, clothing, fuel etc.)*

IDPs reported that they abandoned their houses secretly and could not take their household items while fleeing. They could take only few pieces of clothes and basic items. Many families reported that Taliban burned their houses due to their alleged association with the Afghan local police. Assessment findings indicate that in the location of displacement, IDP families lack essential household items such as kitchen and cooking utensils, bedding, clothes and carpets. Although in some cases the local community provided some of the necessary items, it is not enough to fulfill their needs.



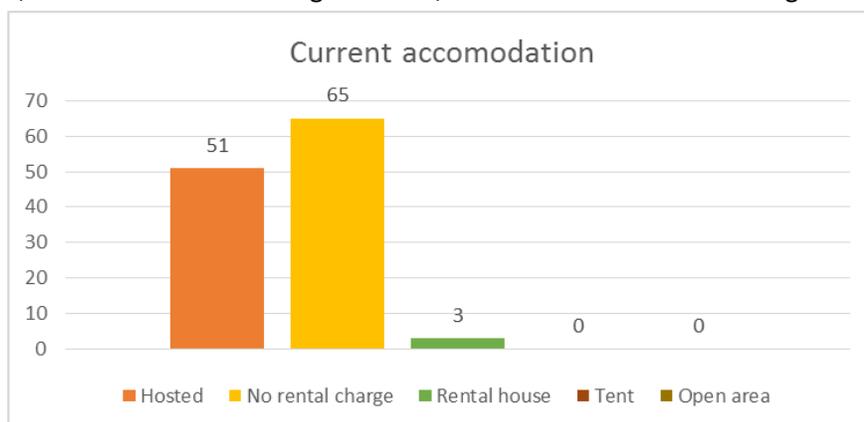
Recommendation:

Provision of in-kind or in-cash NFI items (kitchen, cooking utensils, bedding, cloths and carpet) to 119 IDP families.

DRC proposes to address the NFI needs through distribution of in-kind NFI kits.

C) Shelter: *(please provide detailed information about the status of shelter condition i.e. type of normal shelters, # of shelters moderately damaged, severely damaged and completed destroyed by crises. How many people live in open space, sheltered with host families, etc. What kind of shelter support/assistance is needed and for How many families). Are there land ownership issues?)*

With the exception of 3 families who pay nominal rents, all other IDPs are sheltered in local people's or abandoned/old houses, without rental charge. Often, 2-3 families have arranged to accommodate in one house and share the available facilities. Local people do not charge rent on IDPs who live in abandoned houses, but



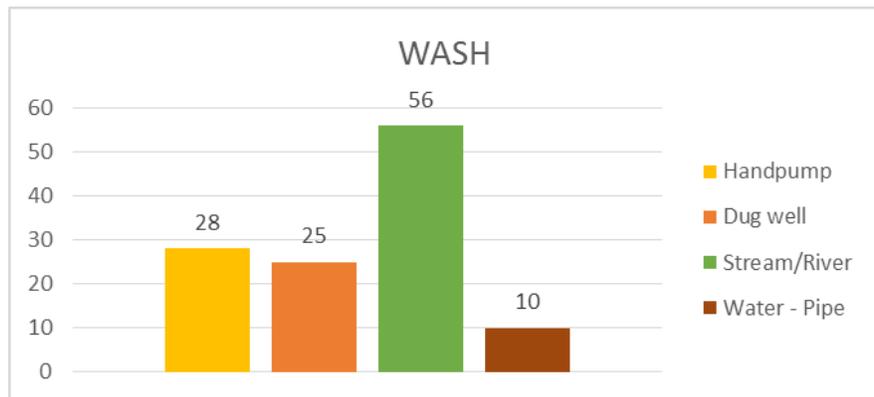
imposed on IDPs to take care of houses and do some repairs/maintenance tasks or look after their orchards and farm land. In some cases, IDP families are sheltered in the houses of local families who have moved to big cities or migrated abroad. In Malistan in rural villages, receipt of rent is not common due to of low population density and lack of demand for housing.

Recommendation:

As currently all IDP families are sheltered in permanent structures, although their condition is poor, these are preferred over the emergency shelter (tents). Therefore, no recommendation is made in this sector.

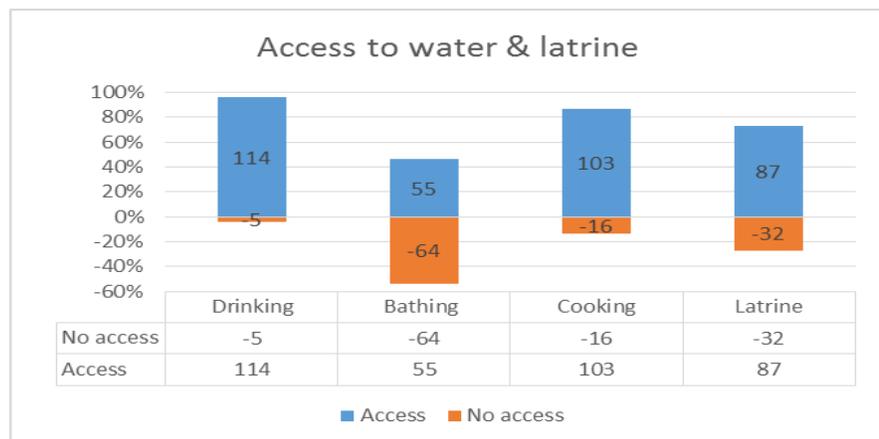
D) WASH: *(provide detailed information about Water sources, affected water source, sanitation (latrines, used water and solid waste management) and hygiene issues. What is recommended in WASH sector and when?)*

Water source for 21% IDP families is dug well, 23% families fetch water from hand pump and 8% of IDPs have access to pipe water. 92% of families reported that their current water sources are safe and clean, although 47% families use spring and open stream as water source. It is worth mentioning that in rural mountainous and low populated areas surface water sources are usually clear and not contaminated if properly managed.



No water-borne diseases observed/reported among IDP families that originate from water sources. As the IDP families are living in village/rural environment and population density is low, so, solid waste is not a considerable issue. In Afghan villages people usually use their organic solid wastes as fuel or manure.

However, due to unavailability or lack of hygiene items (soap, shampoo etc.), the IDP families cannot adequately implement hygiene practices. Most houses do not have bathing facilities and male family members bathe in the open (along the streams and river) while female members bathe in a corner of the stable.



73% of IDP families have access to traditional family pit latrines and 27% of IDP families do not have latrine and practice open defecation.

Recommendation:

Provision of hygiene kit, in-kind or in-cash to 119 IDP families.

DRC will distribute hygiene Kits in-kind, while addressing other WASH needs (sanitation, hygiene promotion) will be discussed with NCA who has field level presence.

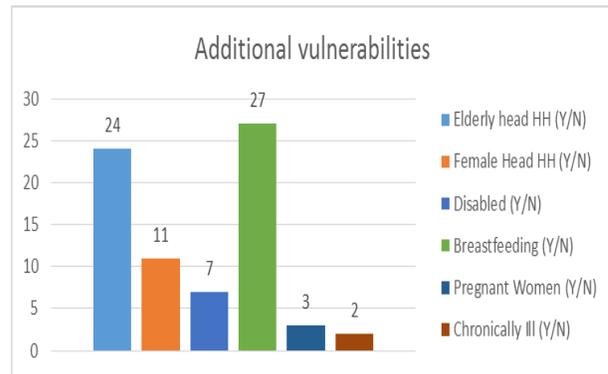
E) Protection: *(provide detailed information about protection issues, protection needs, PSN and EVIs (Female H, elderly HHs, child HH, chronically ill members, disable members) and provide precise recommendation regarding IPAs)*

IDPs reported conflict, clashes, overall insecurity, threats, intimidation, collection taxes and other pressures by Taliban were major reasons of their displacement from their place of origin. 7 deaths and 2 conflict related injuries were reported.

In most IDP families due to sever poverty, children have to work alongside their parents to support their families. They usually work as shepherders and take care of cattle in grazing lands. Therefore, often IDPs children do not attend school. Furthermore, in some cases, lack of documentation was also reported as reason for children not being enrolled in school.

Additionally, the following vulnerabilities were reported by the assessed population:

- 24 elderly headed households,
- 11 female headed households,
- 7 disable headed households,
- 2 chronically ill headed households
- 3 pregnant women,
- 27 breast feeding women
- 22 over populated (≥10 member) families with only one bread winner



Recommendation:

DRC field team will discuss with and advocate to relevant district level education authorities (including school officials) for the enrolment of IDP’s children in schools (who are currently not enrolled due to lack of documentation).

F) Health: *(provide information about health issues, damaged/destroyed health facilities, current/available health facilities, access to health services and recommended assistance in this regards)*

One basic public health clinic in Malistan district center (Mir Adina) and one other basic health clinic in Shir Dagh area are available. However, IDP families who are living in Shir Dagh area are complaining about midwifery services of Shir Dagh public health clinic. IDPs reported that patients are being asked for money against midwifery services, in some cases even up to 5000AFN/delivery.

Therefore, mothers in IDP families who can't afford these charges have to take the risk of giving birth at home, with support of traditional midwives.

No concerns of common diseases outbreak after displacement among the IDP families has been reported or observed during the door to door assessment.

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

As part of the market assessment, the ERM team conducted a Focus Group Discussion. The results of the FGD and the HEAT assessment indicate that ca. 74% of IDPs are displaced in villages around Shir Dagh area which is located in 45Km distance (2.5hrs. by car) in western part of Malistan district center (Mir Adina). These IDP families purchase their necessary commodities from Shir Dagh market. Shir Dagh has a large market (+10 traders) and all food and nonfood items are available in the market. The remainder of IDP families - ca. 22% - are living in villages around the district center (Mir Adina), which is also a large market (+10 traders) with all necessary food and nonfood commodities.

97 % IDPs have not reported physical or security constraints in the way of access to markets for both male and female family members. Average distance from markets is about 7km (70 minutes by foot). However 43 families are located farther than 10km distance of major local markets. Local transportation is available in all IDP settled areas and average round trip cost is 200AFN/individual. Villages where IDP families are living are connected to market, IDPs can use local transportation system, small vehicles and trucks are available, all essential goods are available in markets and there have not been remarkable changes in basic food and non-food price within the last month.

According to the market assessment conducted in Shir Dagh, and Malistan district center (Mir Adina) market, all basic items and materials are available in the mentioned markets. As the markets are large enough, displacement of this IDP group has not affected the markets. Traders reported that Malistan markets are supplied from Ghazni and Kandahar provincial markets.

The following table contains updated prices of essential food items in Mir Adina and Mir Adina market centers:

ITEM	Unit	Price AFN /Unit	Change in price? <i>(Yes/No/Increase since the displacement/Decreased)</i>
Wheat Flour, White	Kg	30	no
Rice	Kg	90	no
Oil	Liter	80	no
Sugar	Kg	62	no
Salt	Kg	25	no
Mung Beans	kg	85	no
TOTAL COST FOOD BASKET/MPC ASSISTANCE <i>(from the cash tool)</i>			000Afs

Prices of other essential materials (fuel) are stated in the following table:

If not applicable, write N/A – do not leave blank.					
	Wheat flour, white – low price (Kg)	Rice - low price (Kg)	Cooking oil (L)	Cooking gas (L)	Diesel (L)
1. An average Current selling price (AFN)	AFN 30	AFN 90	AFN 80	AFN 60	AFN50
2. An average Selling price 2 weeks ago (AFN)	AFN 30	AFN 90	AFN 80	AFN 58	AFN48
3. How often do you buy new stocks?	Every ...30....days	Every ...30 days	Every ...30 days	Every 20..days	Every 20.days

All IDPs in assessed locations have access to local markets, daily wage rate vary from 300 to 350AFN in Shir Dagh and 250 to 300 in district center (depending on location and type of work).

There are no banking services available in Malistan. However, there are 2 operating monetary service providers (Hawala) in Shir Dagh market and Malistan district center who transfer money to many provinces inside the country and few neighboring countries.

Rental houses are not common among the rural communities of Malistan district, and IDPs are living in abandoned houses of local people without rental charge.

H) Other: *provide detailed information about any other issue that is not covered above, this can include, security, infrastructure, coordination & assistance provided by others, problems encountered during the assessment, e etc)*

Challenges:

- Time wasting and bureaucratic process of IDP registration in government sectorial organization caused that the lists and petition of the IDPs be wandering desk to desk for about two months from petition raising of IDPs in Malistan district, and 86 IDP families were relocated to other district and villages during this time and left from assessment.
- Initially on June 25th OCHA shared the alert of 122 IDP families in Malistan. As DRC operations were interrupted for several weeks in the province, OCHA later on shared another list of 153 newly IDPs during early August. Meanwhile, in early August 2017, DRC conducted a monitoring mission to Jaghuri district (neighboring of Malistan district), as site activity Malistan district was also visited during this mission, where district authorities reported displacement of 231 IDP families (and handed over a cumulative list of IDP families to DRC staff).
- As part of internal control mechanism staff from DRC country office (those not engaged in the needs assessment on the ground) contacted 10% of identified families who live in Malistan crosschecked data reported by field assessment team. All contacted IDP families verified the reported HEAT data. Regarding the date of displacement no one knew the precise date of their displacement, mostly spring (Hamal) this year and fall last year were mentioned by IDPs. Furthermore, all 119 families were crosschecked with DRC pervious ERM7 consolidated database. No duplicated name was found. However, few phone numbers matched with previously assisted beneficiaries (in Ghazni city and Jaghori). When contacted, it was found that these telephone



numbers are provided by families who live in remote areas of Malistan district where Mobile phone network are not stable and regular or mobile network signal is not available. Therefore, they have provided contact number of their relatives or friends who live in mobile coverage area and who can inform them if needed.

- Although local markets (Mir Adina and Shir Degh bazar and village level shops) are functioning, the availability of all valuable NFI items in ample quantity was not observed by the assessment team, as compared to food items. On the other hand, considering the distance and road/security condition between Ghazni and Kandahar and district markets, procurement of NFIs in Ghazni and their transportation to assessed locations can be both costly and time consuming. Therefore, in order to ensure that affected people have access to full NFI package, assessment team recommended combination of both Cash and in-kind NFI assistance.

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

(Provide detailed information about top 3 priority needs of affected population as per the opinion of affected population and provide your recommendation how and when identified needs shall be addressed)

Needs:

Based on door to door needs assessment and interviews with heads of households, **Food, NFI (kitchen kit, bedding items, cooking items, cloths and carpets) and WASH (hygiene kit)** are the three urgent priorities of these IDP families.

Response plan:

- DRC proposes to address the identified needs of the IDPs through provision of MPC Assistance to 119 families which cover their expenditures on basic needs for two months period (24000 AF/Family), and will be distributed in two installments. In addition to MPCA, DRC will distribute complete NFIs package to all 119 Families.
- DRC will distribute hygiene Kits in-kind, while other WASH needs (sanitation, hygiene promotion) will be discussed with NCA who has presence at field level.

5. Annexes

(Please provide the database collected under the ERM household assessment in electronic form)

Annex 1: HEAT Database

Report written by: Owais Jamshidi (EPO)

Date of writing: August 18, 2017

Reviewed by: Gul Rahman, ERM Manager, August 23, 2017

Approved by: Sorana Rusu, Emergency Coordinator, August 23, 2017