



EMERGENCY SHELTER, NON-FOOD ITEMS & WINTERIZATION ASSESSMENT

Badakhshan Province, AFGHANISTAN

December 2019

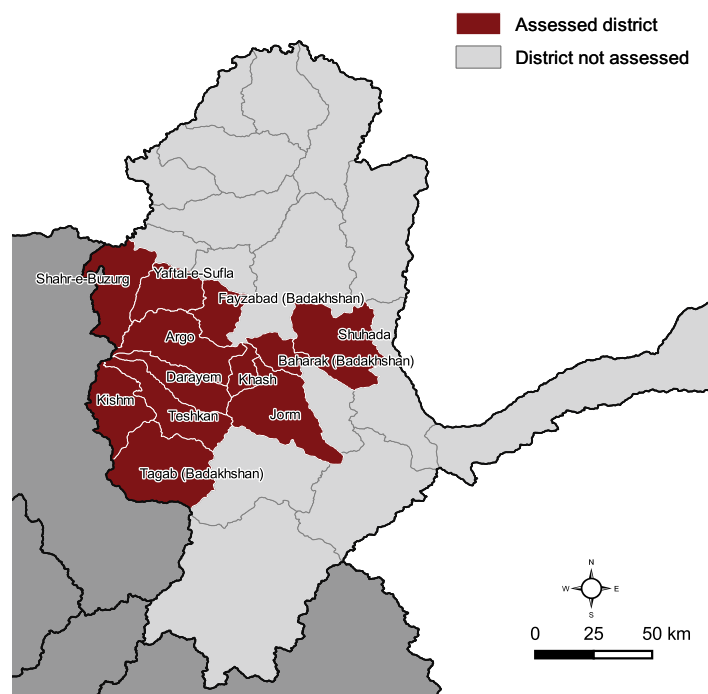


Introduction and Methodology

After 40 years of continued humanitarian crisis, Afghanistan remains one of the world's most complex humanitarian emergencies. The Humanitarian Needs Overview¹ and other country-wide needs assessments² have highlighted emergency shelter and non-food items (ES/NFI) as a priority need in Afghanistan. While these assessments have provided a general understanding of the priority areas and overall needs of ES/NFI aid, there remains a need for technical programmatic information that can help guide the response. To fill this gap, REACH, in partnership with the Shelter Cluster, conducted this assessment to provide more nuanced ES/NFI information on the critical areas identified in the Whole of Afghanistan Assessment (WoAA), in order to inform the Cluster strategy and programmatic response in Afghanistan.

Four priority provinces of Afghanistan were assessed, as identified by the WoAA: Herat, Badakhshan, Jawzjan and Kandahar. Across these provinces, three populations were targeted: Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), non-displaced disaster affected (NDDA), and host community³. A household survey of 5,475 households used cluster sampling methodology to identify respondents across the selected provinces, providing results with a confidence level of 95% and margin of error of 5% at the province and targeted population level. NDDA households were only assessed in Herat and Kandahar provinces, where large populations were affected by recent flooding. In addition to the quantitative survey, 20 focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted, one per gender for each population group in each targeted province, to triangulate and provide additional context to household survey findings. Data was collected from 11 – 29 December 2019.

This factsheet shows the findings from Badakhshan Province, where 1086 surveys were completed: 576 IDP, 510 host community, and 0 non-displaced disaster affected.



DEMOGRAPHICS

Proportion of households surveyed, by population group



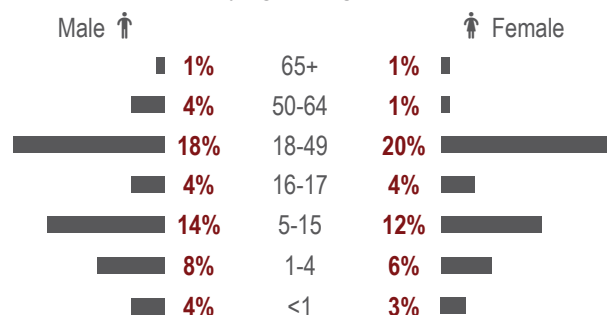
Female-headed households:

13%

Average household size:

7.9 members

Assessed households, by age and gender of members



3% of households reported a female or child head of household without an adult male



26% of households reported at least one member with a chronic illness or disability⁴

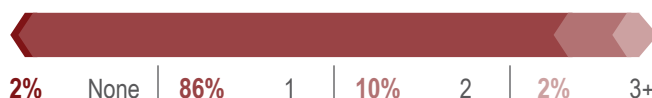
6% of households reported an elderly head of household



Livelihoods

98% of households reported having at least one breadwinner.⁵ Of these households, the median household earnings for the 30 days prior to data collection was **4000 AFG**.⁶

% of households reporting number of breadwinners per household:



1. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Humanitarian Needs Overview 2019, November 2018.

2. REACH Afghanistan. Whole of Afghanistan Assessment, July 2019. Forthcoming.

3. A household was classified as 'IDP' if they reported that the location of their current shelter was not their area of origin. A household was classified as 'NDDA' if the household was living in its area of origin, and reported that their shelter was damaged by natural disaster since the start of 2019. If the household did not report this damage, it was classified as 'host community'.

4. For this assessment, a person was considered to have a disability or chronic illness if they have a physical or mental condition which prevents them from taking care of themselves or participating in society on an equal basis as others. See [UNHCR Emergency Handbook](#)

5. A breadwinner is any individual over the age of 16 who is providing the main source of income for the household through work.

6. 1 USD = 76.45 AFG as of April 16, 2020 (Source: www.xe.com)





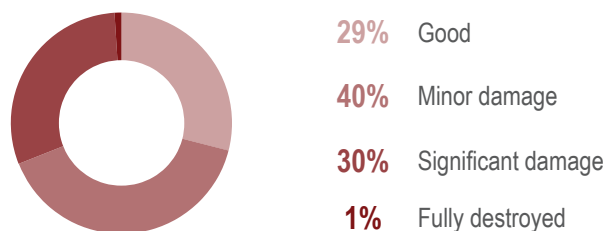
SHELTER TYPOLOGIES

% of households reporting occupying different shelter types⁷

| | | |
|-------------------|-----|---|
| Tent | 0% | |
| Makeshift | 0% | |
| Transitional | 20% | ■ |
| Permanent | 78% | ■ |
| Collective center | 0% | |
| Unfinished house | 1% | |
| Damaged house | 1% | |

2% of households reported living in 'unsafe' shelter types⁸

% of households by overall shelter condition⁷



49% of households reported damage to their shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

Of households reporting damage, the top three reported causes of damage to their shelters were:

| | | |
|------------------------|-----|---|
| Natural disaster | 92% | ■ |
| Violence | 4% | ■ |
| Poor shelter materials | 3% | ■ |

Of households reporting shelter damage in the 6 months prior to data collection, **86%** reported that they were unable to make the shelter repairs they wanted

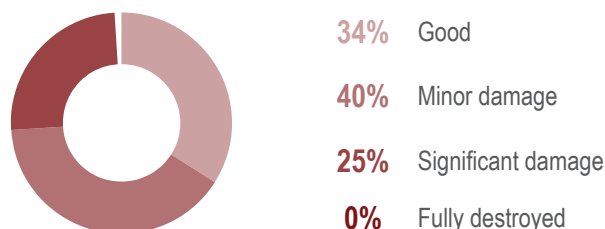
Of households reporting that they were unable to make the repairs they wanted, the top three reported reasons for being unable to make these repairs were:⁹

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----|---|
| Professionals unaffordable | 53% | ■ |
| Materials unaffordable | 53% | ■ |
| Lack authorization | 1% | |

% of households by main shelter roof material⁷

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|---|
| Mud and grass | 17% | ■ |
| Wood | 82% | ■ |
| Corrugated Galvanised Iron (CGI) | 1% | |
| Tarpauline tent | 0% | |
| Slate tiles | 0% | |
| Handmade tent | 0% | |

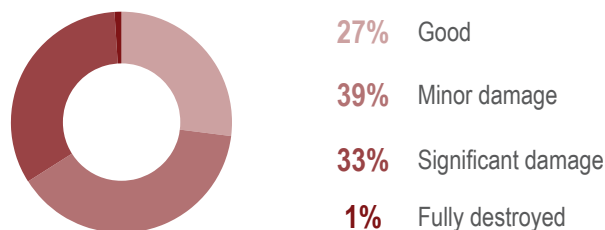
% of households by condition of shelter roof⁷



% of households by main shelter wall material⁷

| | | |
|-----------------|-----|---|
| Mud | 39% | ■ |
| Bricks | 52% | ■ |
| Concrete | 0% | |
| Tarpauline tent | 0% | |
| Stone | 8% | ■ |
| Wood | 0% | |
| Handmade tent | 0% | |

% of households by condition of shelter walls⁷



1% of households reported keeping livestock in the indoor living space used by household members

7. Reported by enumerator observation

8. A household is considered to be living in an unsafe shelter if they reported living in a collective centre, unfinished or makeshift shelter as a shelter type.

9. Respondents could select multiple options.

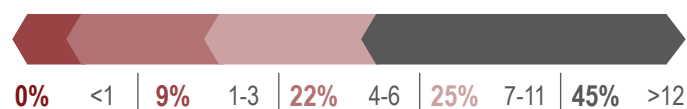


DISPLACEMENT

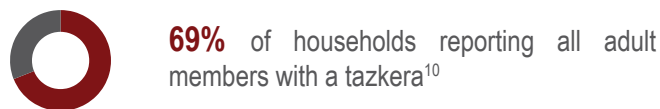
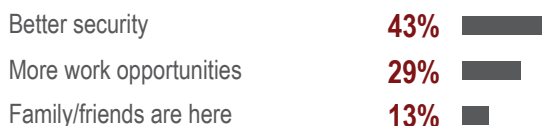
Top three reported main reasons for IDP households choosing to leave area of origin:



% of IDP households by length of time (in months) living in current location:

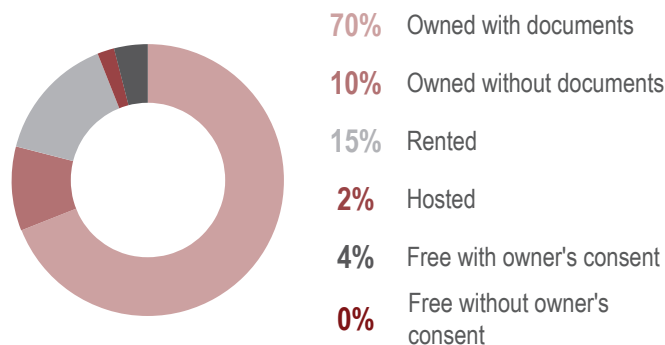


Top three reported main reasons for IDP households choosing to come to current location:



LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

% of households reporting accommodation arrangements for their shelter:

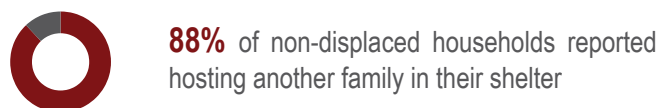
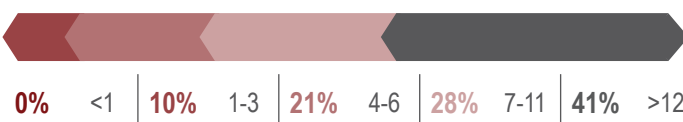


13% of households reported living in their shelter with an insecure tenure agreement¹¹

Of households reporting renting shelter, the average reported rent in the month prior to data collection was **1769 AFN**

This is indicative data. Not enough households reported renting their shelter for this indicator to be representative of Badakhshan province.

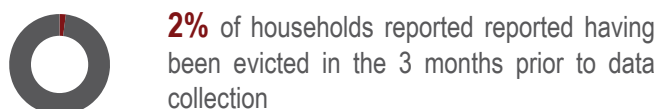
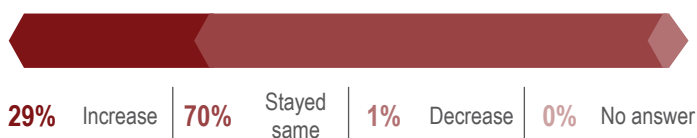
Of households reporting renting their shelter, % of households reporting the length of rental agreement validity (in months):



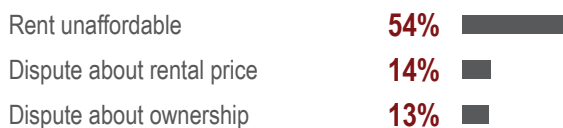
SECURITY & DIGNITY

38% of households reported renting shelter reported being unable to afford their rent in the 3 months prior to data collection

According to these households, the cost of rent developed in one of the following ways in the 3 months prior to data collection:



16% of households reported having a fear of being evicted in the next 3 months. Of these households, the top three most commonly reported reasons for fearing eviction were:¹²



68% of households reported feeling unsafe in their shelter. Of those households, the reasons for feeling unsafe were:¹²



10. A tazkera is the primary Afghan personal identification document and is necessary to receive a variety of government services, employment in the government/private sector, and are necessary to obtain other identity documents such as passports and drivers' licenses. Samuel Hall and the Norwegian Refugee Council, Access to Tazkera and other civil documentation in Afghanistan, 2016.

11. For this assessment, a household was considered to have an insecure tenure agreement if they selected 'verbal rental agreement' or 'none' when asked about their tenure agreement

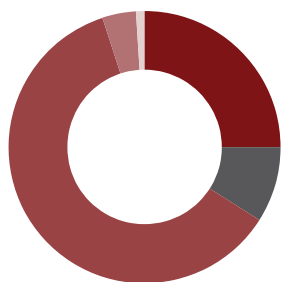
12. Respondents could select multiple options

CHALLENGES & COPING



3% of households reported receiving humanitarian aid in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting main source of fuel for heating



25% Wood/bushes
9% Waste
61% Animal dung
0% Electricity
4% Charcoal
0% Liquid Petroleum Gas
1% Coal



9% of households reported receiving information on how to receive shelter and NFI aid in the 6 months prior to data collection

94% of households that reported needing to buy NFIs but were unable to find or afford them in markets in the three months prior to data collection

% of households reported ownership of no key winter clothing, by population group¹³

| IDP | NDDA | Host Community |
|------------|-----------|----------------|
| 77% | NA | 70% |

% of households reporting an inability to find shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection, by population group

| IDP | NDDA | Host Community |
|------------|-----------|----------------|
| 23% | NA | 7% |



92% of households reported needing to buy shelter materials but were unable to find or afford them in markets in the three months prior to data collection

Of these households, the top three reported reasons for being unable to access shelter materials at the nearest market were:¹⁴

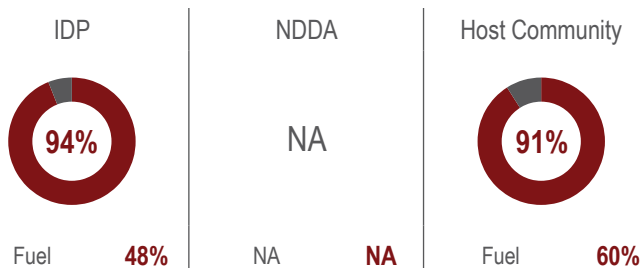
| | | |
|------------------------|------------|--|
| Items unaffordable | 88% | |
| Lack of transportation | 4% | |
| Items not available | 3% | |

PRIORITY NEEDS

Top five reported households priority needs, by sector:¹⁵

| | | |
|----------------|------------|--|
| Winterization | 66% | |
| NFI | 55% | |
| Debt repayment | 47% | |
| Shelter | 39% | |
| Food | 37% | |

% of households reported ES/NFI as a top three priority need for their family, and top ES/NFI priority need, by population group



1 Top three reported first priority ES/NFI needs during the winter period:

| | | |
|----------------|------------|--|
| Fuel | 58% | |
| Shelter repair | 29% | |
| Blankets | 6% | |

2 Top three reported second priority ES/NFI needs during the winter period:

| | | |
|----------------|------------|--|
| Fuel | 30% | |
| Blankets | 21% | |
| Shelter repair | 21% | |

3 Top three reported third priority ES/NFI needs during the winter period:

| | | |
|----------|------------|--|
| Blankets | 43% | |
| Clothing | 14% | |
| Stove | 10% | |

13. For this assessment, key winter clothing includes: one jacket per person, one pair of gloves per person, one winter hat per person, one pair of winter shoes per person.

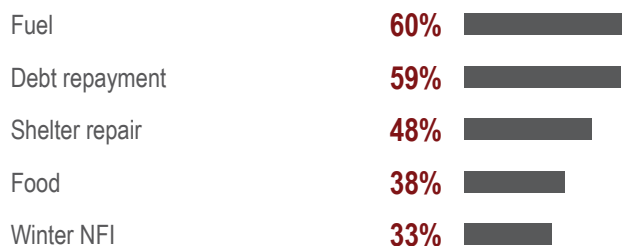
14. Respondents could select multiple options

15. Respondents could select up to 3 options

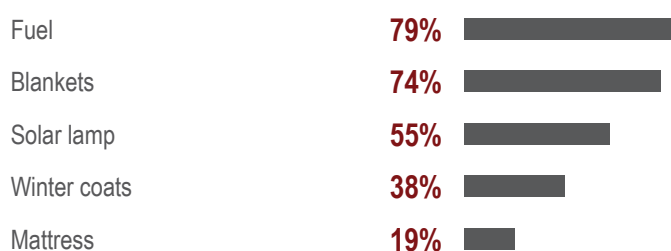


PREFERRED AID

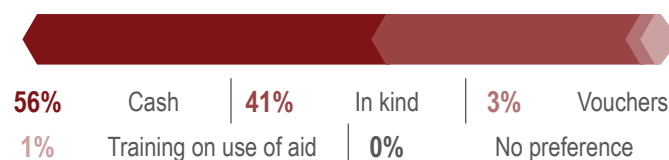
Top five reported priority expenditures if given cash as aid, by sector¹⁶



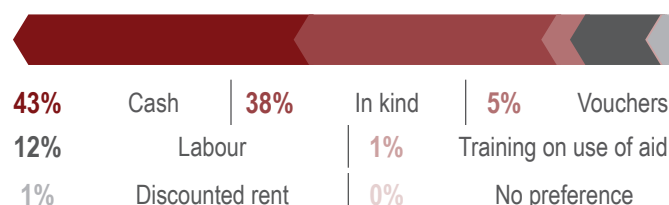
Top five reported priority ES/NFI purchases households would prefer to make themselves if given cash as aid¹⁶



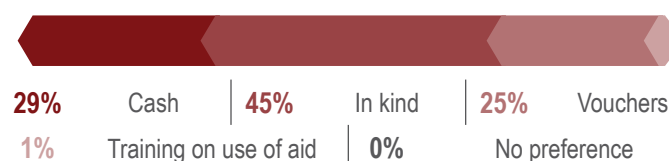
% of households reporting preferred form of NFI aid:



% of households reporting preferred form of shelter aid:



% of households reporting preferred form of winterization aid:



FOCUS GROUPS

Shelter damage and repair

"Most of the landlord refuse for repairing of the shelter, they say if you are happy with this type of shelter you can stay if not you can leave."

- Male IDP

Market access

"Usually we can find these material in central [bazaars] of city which is far from our village, and it is very expensive to buy [there]. Even the transportation of those materials costs a lot because there is no road to bring it and we can't afford it."

- Male Host community

NFI needs

"[The] assistance [received] was very helpful for us, like flour, cooking oil, cash. Other assistance was not useful for us like bathroom items, soap, and tooth cream because we can afford to buy [these items]."

- Female IDP

Cash assistance

"We received cash ... used to repair our shelter, kitchen and food, as well as changes in our living condition. And [we were] supplied water 10 days later, we filled buckets and barrels for a period of time."

- Female Host community

Winter preparation

"We don't have any preparation for winter because we don't have any income and can't afford to buy [goods]. We are IDP in here. If we get preparation for winter we have to go collect waste, animal dung and plastic because there isn't anything around here."

- Female IDP

Preference for aid delivery

"For IDPs, [NGOs] should provide shelter, and it is better to assist us with food items in-kind or directly. Most of our shora, or community leaders, will not give us what NGOs give us."

- Male IDP

16. Respondents could select up to 3 options

About REACH

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capability of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).





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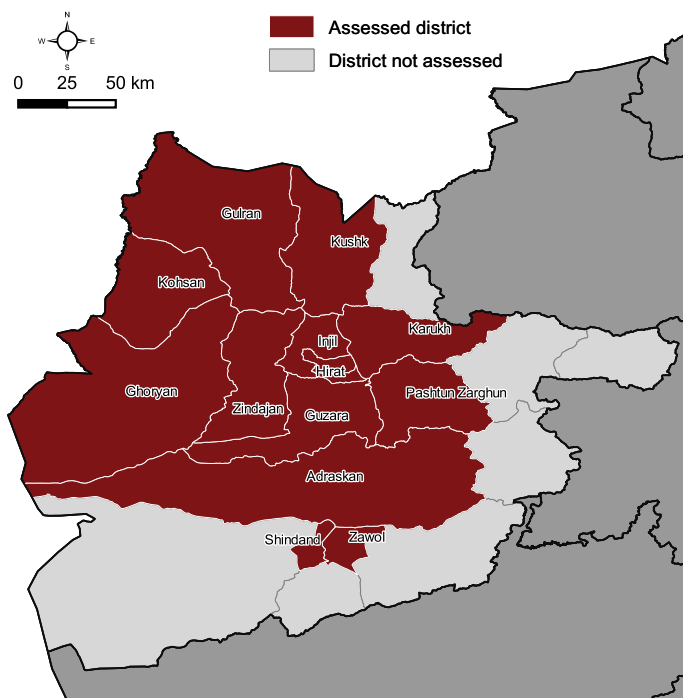


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This factsheet shows the findings from Herat Province, where 1675 surveys were completed: 621 IDP, 574 host community, and 480 non-displaced disaster affected.



DEMOGRAPHICS

Proportion of households surveyed, by population group



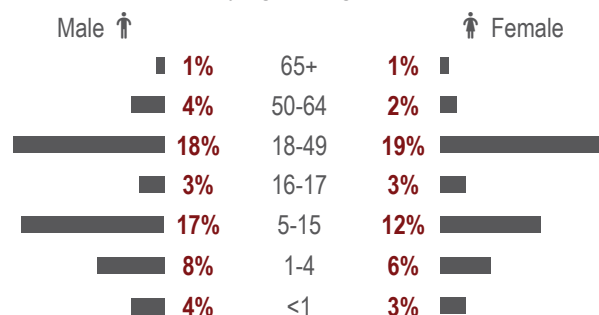
Female-headed households:

4%

Average household size:

6.6 members

Assessed households, by age and gender of members



1% of households reported a female or child head of household without an adult male



26% of households reported at least one member with a chronic illness or disability⁴

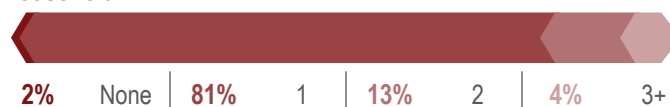
9% of households reported an elderly head of household



Livelihoods

99% of households reported having at least one breadwinner.⁵ Of these households, the median household earnings for the 30 days prior to data collection was **4500 AFG**.⁶

% of households reporting number of breadwinners per household:



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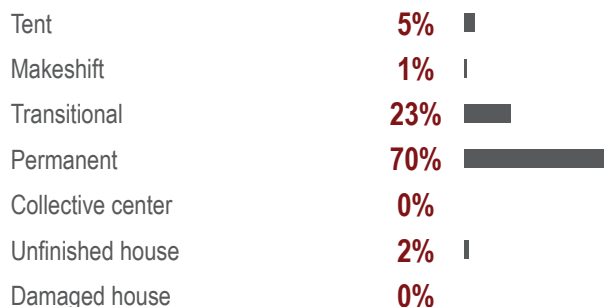
6. 1 USD = 76.45 AFN as of April 16, 2020 (Source: [www.xe.com](#))





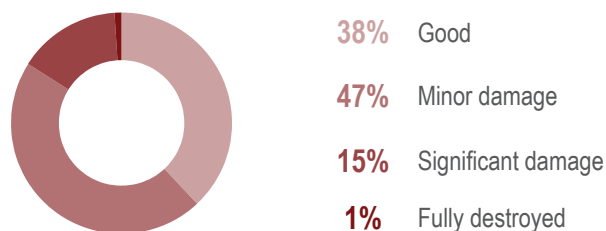
SHELTER TYPOLOGIES

% of households reporting occupying different shelter types⁷



8% of households reported living in 'unsafe' shelter types⁸

% of households by overall shelter condition⁷



22% of households reported damage to their shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

Of households reporting damage, the top three reported causes of damage to their shelters were:

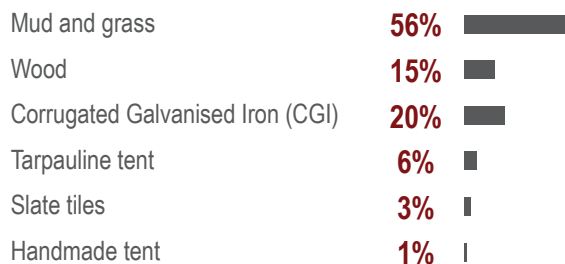


Of households reporting shelter damage in the 6 months prior to data collection, **94%** reported that they were unable to make the shelter repairs they wanted

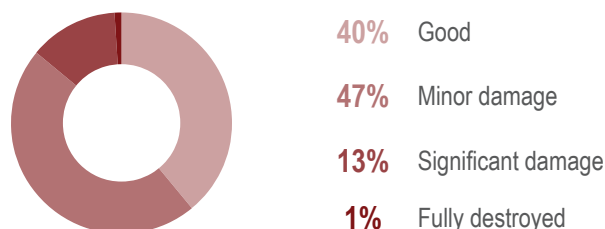
Of households reporting that they were unable to make the repairs they wanted, the top three reported reasons for being unable to make these repairs were:⁹



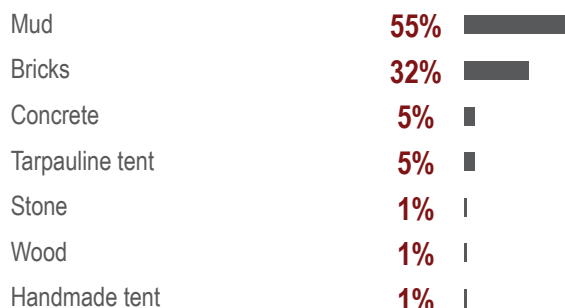
% of households by main shelter roof material⁷



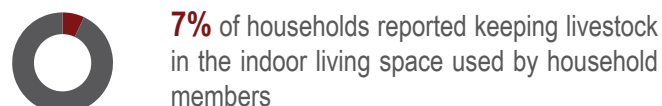
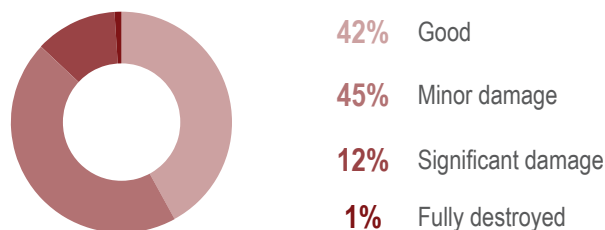
% of households by condition of shelter roof⁷



% of households by main shelter wall material⁷



% of households by condition of shelter walls⁷



7. Reported by enumerator observation

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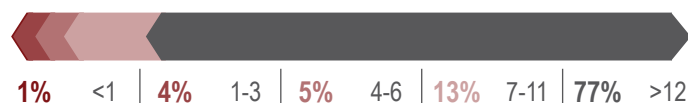


DISPLACEMENT

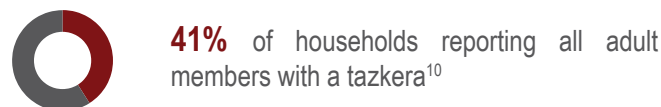
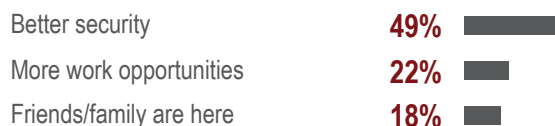
Top three reported main reasons for IDP households choosing to leave area of origin:



% of IDP households by length of time (in months) living in current location:

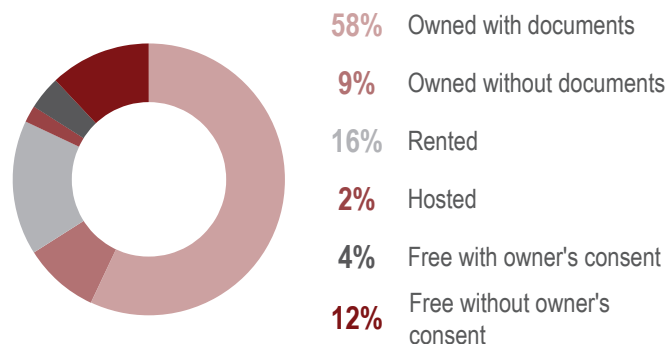


Top three reported main reasons for IDP households choosing to come to current location:



LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

% of households reporting accommodation arrangements for their shelter:

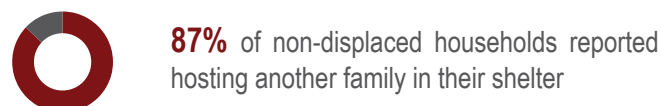
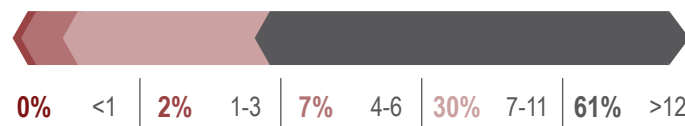


24% of households reported living in their shelter with an insecure tenure agreement¹¹

Of households reporting renting shelter, the average reported rent in the month prior to data collection was **1592 AFN**

This is indicative data. Not enough households reported renting their shelter for this indicator to be representative of Herat province.

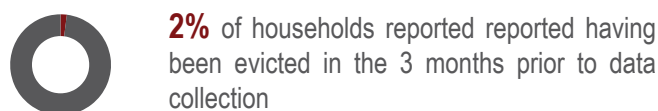
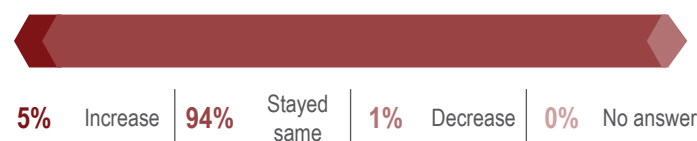
Of households reporting renting their shelter, % of households reporting the length of rental agreement validity (in months):



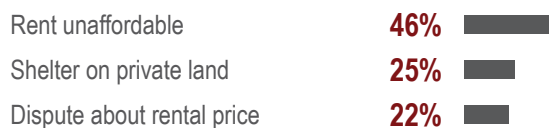
SECURITY & DIGNITY

28% of households reported renting shelter reported being unable to afford their rent in the 3 months prior to data collection

According to these households, the cost of rent developed in one of the following ways in the 3 months prior to data collection:



22% of households reported having a fear of being evicted in the next 3 months. Of these households, the top three most commonly reported reasons for fearing eviction were:¹²



74% of households reported feeling unsafe in their shelter. Of those households, the reasons for feeling unsafe were:¹²



10. A tazkera is the primary Afghan personal identification document and is "necessary to receive a variety of government services, employment in the government/private sector, and are necessary to obtain other identity documents such as passports and drivers' licenses. Samuel Hall and the Norwegian Refugee Council, Access to Tazkera and other civil documentation in Afghanistan, 2016.

11. For this assessment, a household was considered to have an insecure tenure agreement if they selected 'verbal rental agreement' or 'none' when asked about their tenure agreement

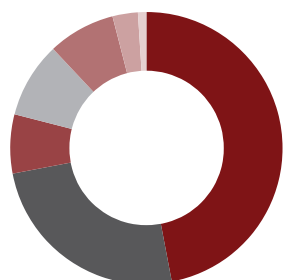
12. Respondents could select multiple options

CHALLENGES & COPING



8% of households reported receiving humanitarian aid in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting main source of fuel for heating



48% Wood/bushes
25% Waste
7% Animal dung
9% Electricity
8% Charcoal
3% Liquid Petroleum Gas
1% Coal



18% of households reported receiving information on how to receive shelter and NFI aid in the 6 months prior to data collection

89% of households that reported needing to buy NFIs but were unable to find or afford them in markets in the three months prior to data collection

% of households reported ownership of no key winter clothing, by population group¹³

| IDP | NDDA | Host Community |
|------------|------------|----------------|
| 65% | 76% | 48% |

% of households reporting an inability to find shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection, by population group

| IDP | NDDA | Host Community |
|------------|-----------|----------------|
| 17% | 6% | 6% |



77% of households reported needing to buy shelter materials but were unable to find or afford them in markets in the three months prior to data collection

Of these households, the top three reported reasons for being unable to access shelter materials at the nearest market were:¹⁴

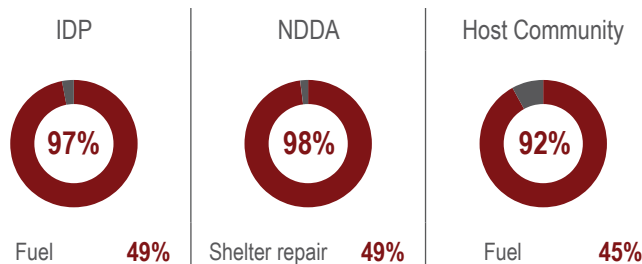
| | | |
|---------------------|------------|--|
| Items unaffordable | 98% | |
| Items not available | 1% | |
| Security concerns | 0% | |

PRIORITY NEEDS

Top five reported households priority needs, by sector:¹⁵

| | | |
|----------------|------------|--|
| Food | 80% | |
| Winterization | 60% | |
| Shelter | 43% | |
| NFI | 31% | |
| Debt repayment | 23% | |

% of households reported ES/NFI as a top three priority need for their family, and top ES/NFI priority need, by population group



1 Top three reported first priority ES/NFI needs during the winter period:

| | | |
|----------------|------------|--|
| Fuel | 46% | |
| Shelter repair | 26% | |
| Blankets | 9% | |

2 Top three reported second priority ES/NFI needs during the winter period:

| | | |
|----------|------------|--|
| Fuel | 26% | |
| Blankets | 25% | |
| Clothing | 16% | |

3 Top three reported third priority ES/NFI needs during the winter period:

| | | |
|----------|------------|--|
| Blankets | 35% | |
| Clothing | 17% | |
| Stove | 9% | |

13. For this assessment, key winter clothing includes: one jacket per person, one pair of gloves per person, one winter hat per person, one pair of winter shoes per person.

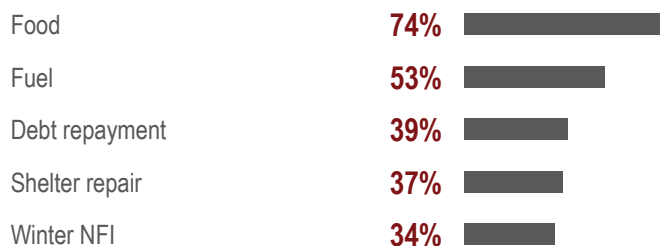
14. Respondents could select multiple options

15. Respondents could select up to 3 options

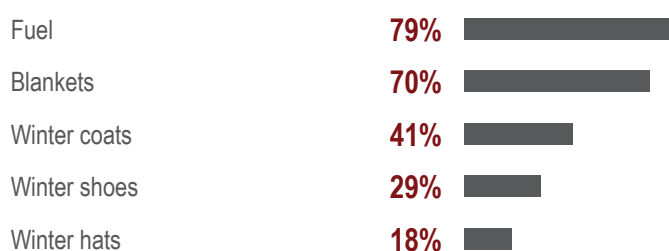


PREFERRED AID

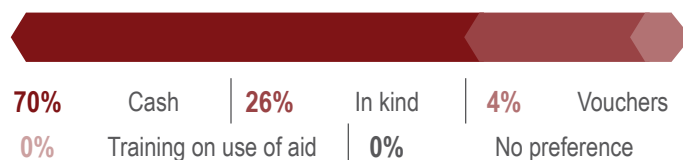
Top five reported priority expenditures if given cash as aid, by sector¹⁶



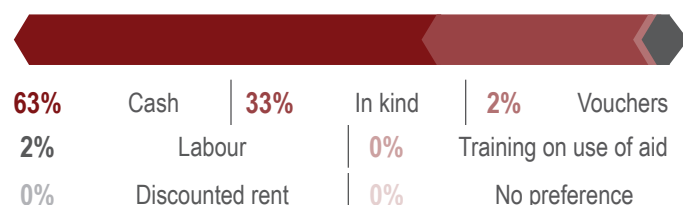
Top five reported priority ES/NFI purchases households would prefer to make themselves if given cash as aid¹⁶



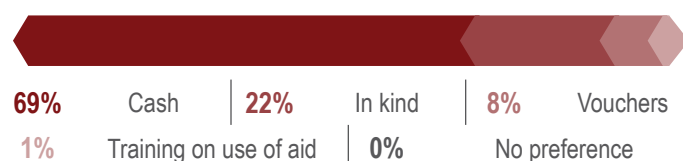
% of households reporting preferred form of NFI aid:



% of households reporting preferred form of shelter aid:



% of households reporting preferred form of winterization aid:



FOCUS GROUPS

Shelter damage and repair

"These tents are not sustainable to be safe and warm in the winter... the speed of the wind here is so high, people here are some nights losing their tents, because the tents aren't safe and can't stand with the wind."

- Female IDP

Market access

"We can find vital needs such as rice, flour, oil, and materials of shelter such as cement, brick, metal sheets and also quilt, shoes and clothes in the market. But the cost of materials in nearest market is more expensive than cities."

- Male Host community

NFI needs

"There are two types of support which we need: 1) The shelter ; 2) the facilities for living (keeping warm and safe). We need shelter first, warming utilities, heater, wood or gas, blanket, carpet or something to put in the floor, plastic to put on the tent during the raining days."

- Female NDDA

Cash assistance

"That would be really [helpful] to receive building materials instead of cash. Cash is bit risky, because we won't be able to receive it - there are representatives that are kind of linked with authorities and are receiving the money and won't be submitted to us"

- Male NDDA

Winter preparation

"Winter is the most difficult season in all for IDPs, for the people displaced due to conflict and now we are facing to more challenges than war. You see there is no difference between war and lack of income or source of bread."

- Female IDP

Preference for aid delivery

"The problem with aid [is that aid providers] think that when we receive food then everything is ok, and they are going and won't come back. We are asking them to please help us and do something sustainable, [like] build our house to keep us safe there"

- Male NDDA

16. Respondents could select up to 3 options

About REACH

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EMERGENCY SHELTER, NON-FOOD ITEMS & WINTERIZATION ASSESSMENT

Jawzjan Province, AFGHANISTAN

December 2019

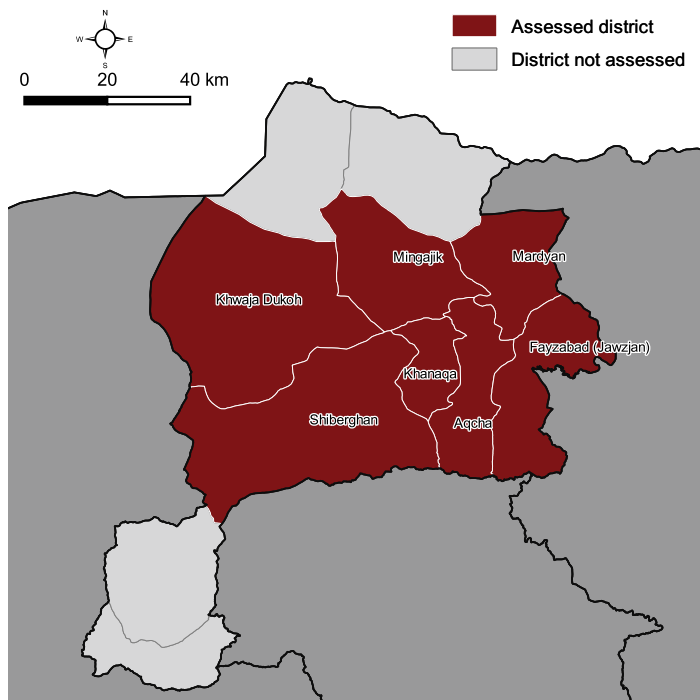


Introduction and Methodology

After 40 years of continued humanitarian crisis, Afghanistan remains one of the world's most complex humanitarian emergencies. The Humanitarian Needs Overview¹ and other country-wide needs assessments² have highlighted emergency shelter and non-food items (ES/NFI) as a priority need in Afghanistan. While these assessments have provided a general understanding of the priority areas and overall needs of ES/NFI aid, there remains a need for technical programmatic information that can help guide the response. To fill this gap, REACH, in partnership with the Shelter Cluster, conducted this assessment to provide more nuanced ES/NFI information on the critical areas identified in the Whole of Afghanistan Assessment (WoAA), in order to inform the Cluster strategy and programmatic response in Afghanistan.

Four priority provinces of Afghanistan were assessed, as identified by the WoAA: Herat, Badakhshan, Jawzjan and Kandahar. Across these provinces, three populations were targeted: Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), non-displaced disaster affected (NDDA), and host community³. A household survey of 5,475 households used cluster sampling methodology to identify respondents across the selected provinces, providing results with a confidence level of 95% and margin of error of 5% at the province and targeted population level. NDDA households were only assessed in Herat and Kandahar provinces, where large populations were affected by recent flooding. In addition to the quantitative survey, 20 focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted, one per gender for each population group in each targeted province, to triangulate and provide additional context to household survey findings. Data was collected from 11 – 29 December 2019.

This factsheet shows the findings from Jawzjan Province, where 1110 surveys were completed: 590 IDP, 520 host community, and 0 non-displaced disaster affected.



DEMOGRAPHICS

Proportion of households surveyed, by population group



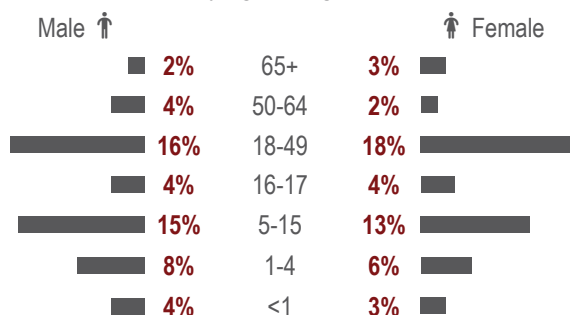
Female-headed households:

11%

Average household size:

7.6 members

Assessed households, by age and gender of members



6% of households reported a female or child head of household without an adult male



35% of households reported at least one member with a chronic illness or disability⁴

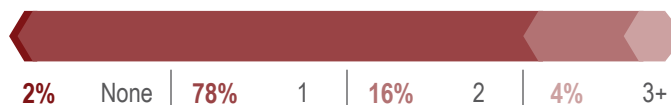
12% of households reported an elderly head of household



Livelihoods

99% of households reported having at least one breadwinner.⁵ Of these households, the median household earnings for the 30 days prior to data collection was **5000 AFG**.⁶

% of households reporting number of breadwinners per household:



1. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Humanitarian Needs Overview 2019, November 2018.

2. REACH Afghanistan. Whole of Afghanistan Assessment, July 2019. Forthcoming.

3. A household was classified as 'IDP' if they reported that the location of their current shelter was not their area of origin. A household was classified as 'NDDA' if the household was living in its area of origin, and reported that their shelter was damaged by natural disaster since the start of 2019. If the household did not report this damage, it was classified as 'host community'.

4. For this assessment, a person was considered to have a disability or chronic illness if they have a physical or mental condition which prevents them from taking care of themselves or participating in society on an equal basis as others. See [UNHCR Emergency Handbook](#)

5. A breadwinner is any individual over the age of 16 who is providing the main source of income for the household through work.

6. 1 USD = 76.45 AFG as of April 16, 2020 (Source: www.xe.com)





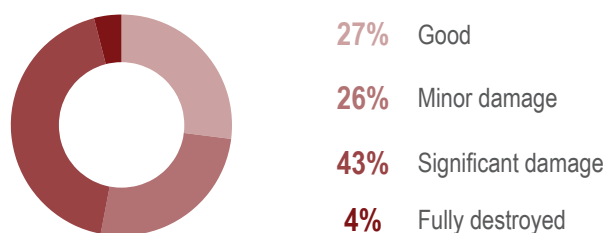
SHELTER TYPOLOGIES

% of households reporting occupying different shelter types⁷

| | | |
|-------------------|-----|------------|
| Tent | 2% | |
| Makeshift | 1% | |
| Transitional | 49% | ██████████ |
| Permanent | 43% | ██████████ |
| Collective center | 0% | |
| Unfinished house | 3% | |
| Damaged house | 2% | |

7% of households reported living in 'unsafe' shelter types⁸

% of households by overall shelter condition⁷



52% of households reported damage to their shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

Of households reporting damage, the top three reported causes of damage to their shelters were:

| | | |
|------------------------|-----|------------|
| Poor shelter materials | 54% | ██████████ |
| Natural disaster | 32% | ██████████ |
| Violence | 14% | ██████████ |

Of households reporting shelter damage in the 6 months prior to data collection, **95%** reported that they were unable to make the shelter repairs they wanted

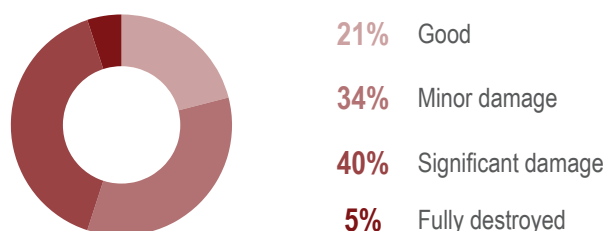
Of households reporting that they were unable to make the repairs they wanted, the top three reported reasons for being unable to make these repairs were:⁹

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----|------------|
| Professionals unaffordable | 63% | ██████████ |
| Materials unaffordable | 54% | ██████████ |
| Professionals unavailable | 8% | ██████████ |

% of households by main shelter roof material⁷

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Mud and grass | 45% | ██████████ |
| Wood | 52% | ██████████ |
| Corrugated Galvanised Iron (CGI) | 0% | |
| Tarpauline tent | 2% | |
| Slate tiles | 0% | |
| Handmade tent | 1% | |

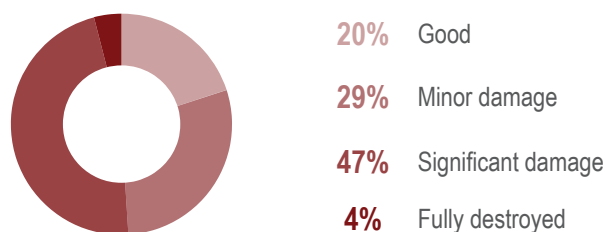
% of households by condition of shelter roof⁷



% of households by main shelter wall material⁷

| | | |
|-----------------|-----|------------|
| Mud | 79% | ██████████ |
| Bricks | 18% | ██████████ |
| Concrete | 0% | |
| Tarpauline tent | 2% | |
| Stone | 0% | |
| Wood | 0% | |
| Handmade tent | 1% | |

% of households by condition of shelter walls⁷



4% of households reported keeping livestock in the indoor living space used by household members

7. Reported by enumerator observation

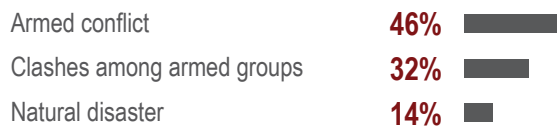
8. A household is considered to be living in an unsafe shelter if they reported living in a collective centre, unfinished or makeshift shelter as a shelter type.

9. Respondents could select multiple options.

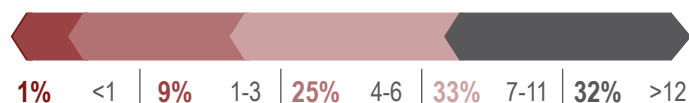


DISPLACEMENT

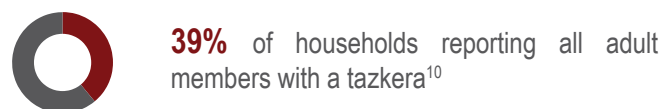
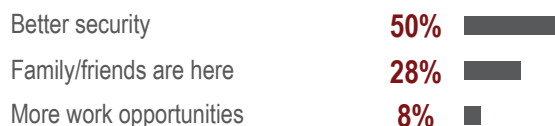
Top three reported main reasons for IDP households choosing to leave area of origin:



% of IDP households by length of time (in months) living in current location:

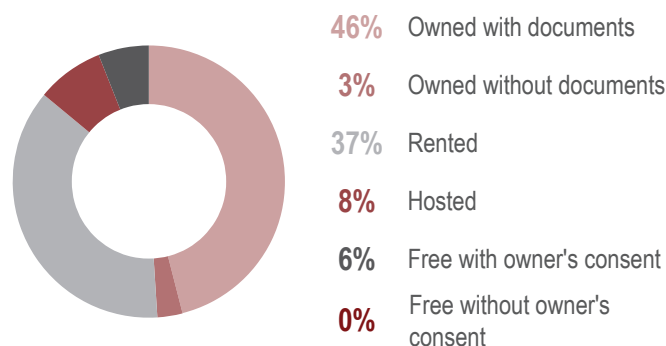


Top three reported main reasons for IDP households choosing to come to current location:



LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

% of households reporting accommodation arrangements for their shelter:

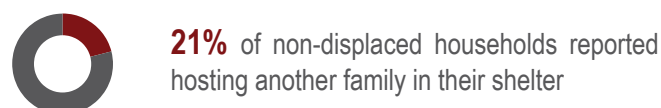
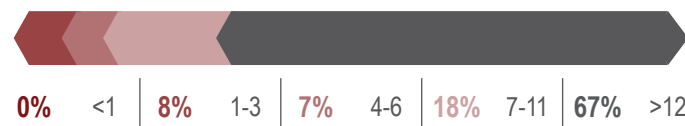


28% of households reported living in their shelter with an insecure tenure agreement¹¹

Of households reporting renting shelter, the average reported rent in the month prior to data collection was **1306 AFN**

This is indicative data. Not enough households reported renting their shelter for this indicator to be representative of Jawzjan province.

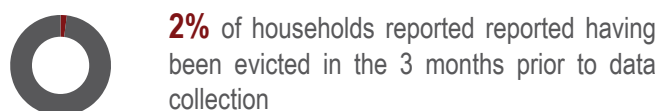
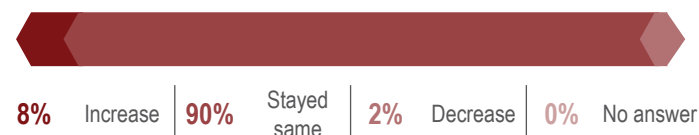
Of households reporting renting their shelter, % of households reporting the length of rental agreement validity (in months):



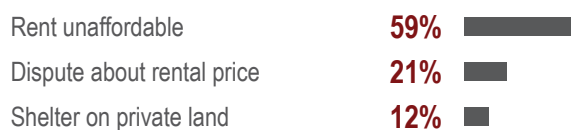
SECURITY & DIGNITY

64% of households reported renting shelter reported being unable to afford their rent in the 3 months prior to data collection

According to these households, the cost of rent developed in one of the following ways in the 3 months prior to data collection:



21% of households reported having a fear of being evicted in the next 3 months. Of these households, the top three most commonly reported reasons for fearing eviction were:¹²



70% of households reported feeling unsafe in their shelter. Of those households, the reasons for feeling unsafe were:¹²



10. A tazkera is the primary Afghan personal identification document and is "necessary to receive a variety of government services, employment in the government/private sector, and are necessary to obtain other identity documents such as passports and drivers' licenses. Samuel Hall and the Norwegian Refugee Council, Access to Tazkera and other civil documentation in Afghanistan, 2016.

11. For this assessment, a household was considered to have an insecure tenure agreement if they selected 'verbal rental agreement' or 'none' when asked about their tenure agreement

12. Respondents could select multiple options



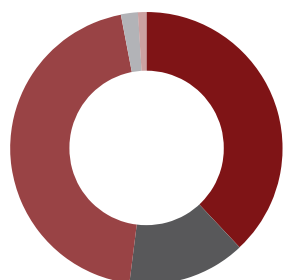


CHALLENGES & COPING



9% of households reported receiving humanitarian aid in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting main source of fuel for heating



38% Wood/bushes
14% Waste
45% Animal dung
2% Electricity
0% Charcoal
1% Liquid Petroleum Gas
0% Coal



16% of households reported receiving information on how to receive shelter and NFI aid in the 6 months prior to data collection

75% of households that reported needing to buy NFIs but were unable to find or afford them in markets in the three months prior to data collection

% of households reported ownership of no key winter clothing, by population group¹³

| IDP | NDDA | Host Community |
|------------|-----------|----------------|
| 56% | NA | 56% |

% of households reporting an inability to find shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection, by population group

| IDP | NDDA | Host Community |
|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| 8% | NA | 3% |



68% of households reported needing to buy shelter materials but were unable to find or afford them in markets in the three months prior to data collection

Of these households, the top three reported reasons for being unable to access shelter materials at the nearest market were:¹⁴

| | | |
|--------------------|------------|--|
| Items unaffordable | 88% | |
| Security concerns | 4% | |
| No physical access | 3% | |



PRIORITY NEEDS

Top five reported households priority needs, by sector:¹⁵

| | | |
|---------------|------------|--|
| Food | 72% | |
| Shelter | 70% | |
| Winterization | 63% | |
| NFI | 19% | |
| Employment | 18% | |

% of households reported ES/NFI as a top three priority need for their family, and top ES/NFI priority need, by population group

| IDP | NDDA | Host Community |
|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| 95% | NA | 92% |
| Shelter repair 42% | NA | Shelter repair 68% |

1 Top three reported first priority ES/NFI needs during the winter period:

| | | |
|----------------|------------|--|
| Shelter repair | 54% | |
| Fuel | 23% | |
| Rent support | 15% | |

2 Top three reported second priority ES/NFI needs during the winter period:

| | | |
|----------------|------------|--|
| Fuel | 45% | |
| Shelter repair | 15% | |
| Blankets | 13% | |

3 Top three reported third priority ES/NFI needs during the winter period:

| | | |
|-----------|------------|--|
| Blankets | 24% | |
| Utilities | 18% | |
| Fuel | 17% | |

13. For this assessment, key winter clothing includes: one jacket per person, one pair of gloves per person, one winter hat per person, one pair of winter shoes per person.

14. Respondents could select multiple options

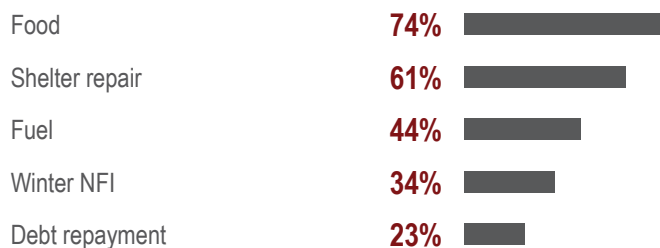
15. Respondents could select up to 3 options



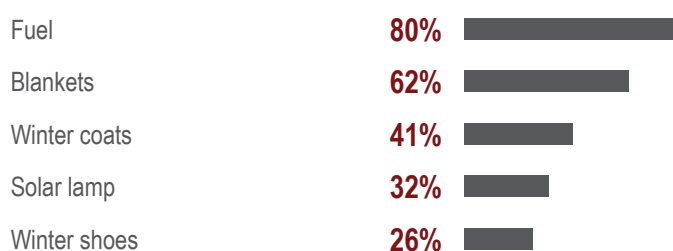


PREFERRED AID

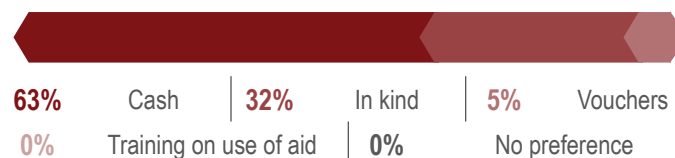
Top five reported priority expenditures if given cash as aid, by sector¹⁶



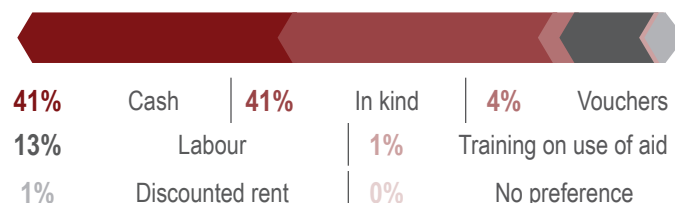
Top five reported priority ES/NFI purchases households would prefer to make themselves if given cash as aid¹⁶



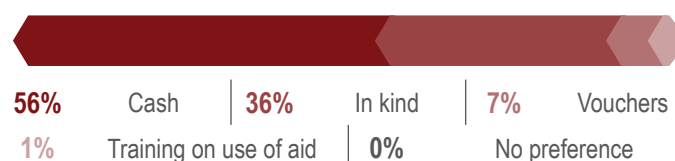
% of households reporting preferred form of NFI aid:



% of households reporting preferred form of shelter aid:



% of households reporting preferred form of winterization aid:



FOCUS GROUPS

Shelter damage and repair

"[Our shelter] is not standard made by traditional approaches, [it] never used engineering methods. And ... the rain also starts to destroy our walls because it is from soil and flood every year destroy our homes."

- Male Host community

Market access

"We have to go market so far from community, and in the market we can find our needs easy but the price is too high."

- Female IDP

NFI needs

"We need money so we can buy what our family most needs. And we need materials for the wellbeing of our shelters, materials for winter and warm clothes, and we need our shelter to be repaired so we could live without any tension."

- Male IDP

Cash assistance

"Our suggestion [to the humanitarian community] is for those who help we want money support so we could buy our most needed materials for our homes."

- Male Host community

Winter preparation

"In order to survive in winter we need a safe shelter."

- Female Host community

Preference for aid delivery

"[We] need [our] shelters to be reconstructed completely - not some parts of [our] shelters. [We] need the most fundamental work to be done for [us]."

- Male Host community

16. Respondents could select up to 3 options

About REACH

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EMERGENCY SHELTER, NON-FOOD ITEMS & WINTERIZATION ASSESSMENT

Kandahar Province, AFGHANISTAN

December 2019

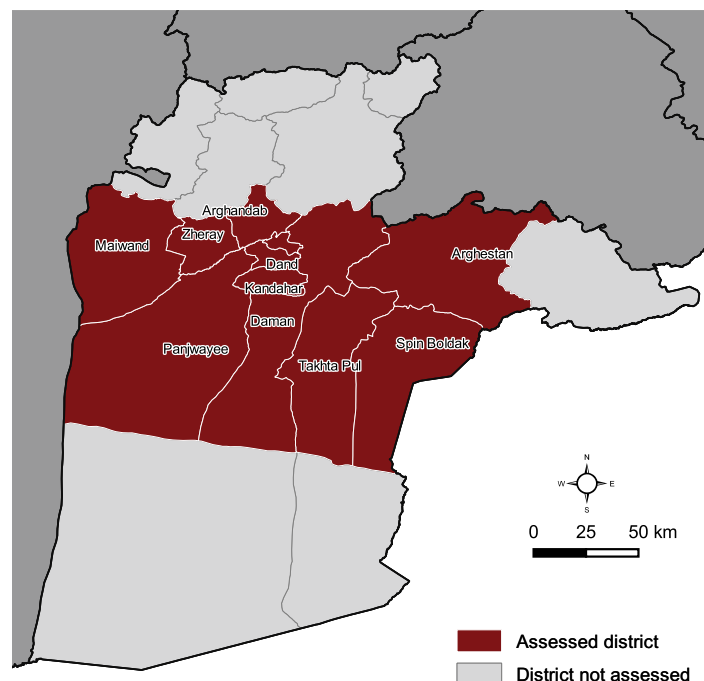


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This factsheet shows the findings from Kandahar Province, where 1604 surveys were completed: 553 IDP, 558 host community, and 493 non-displaced disaster affected.

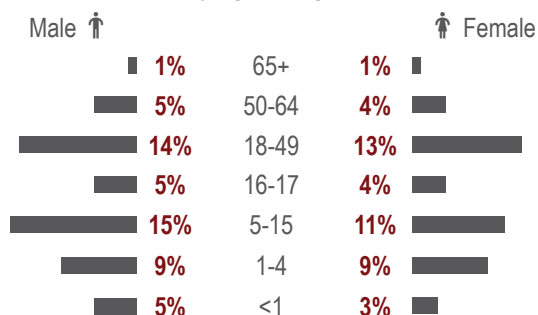


DEMOGRAPHICS

Proportion of households surveyed, by population group



Assessed households, by age and gender of members



Female-headed households:

19%

Average household size:

9.9 members

5% of households reported a female or child head of household without an adult male



24% of households reported at least one member with a chronic illness or disability⁴

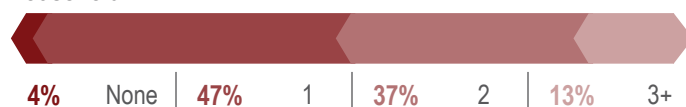
9% of households reported an elderly head of household



Livelihoods

98% of households reported having at least one breadwinner.⁵ Of these households, the median household earnings for the 30 days prior to data collection was **6000 AFG**.⁶

% of households reporting number of breadwinners per household:



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2. REACH Afghanistan. Whole of Afghanistan Assessment, July 2019. Forthcoming.

3. A household was classified as 'IDP' if they reported that the location of their current shelter was not their area of origin. A household was classified as 'NDDA' if the household was living in its area of origin, and reported that their shelter was damaged by natural disaster since the start of 2019. If the household did not report this damage, it was classified as 'host community'.

4. For this assessment, a person was considered to have a disability or chronic illness if they have a physical or mental condition which prevents them from taking care of themselves or participating in society on an equal basis as others. See [UNHCR Emergency Handbook](#)

5. A breadwinner is any individual over the age of 16 who is providing the main source of income for the household through work.

6. 1 USD = 76.45 AFN as of April 16, 2020 (Source: [www.xe.com](#))





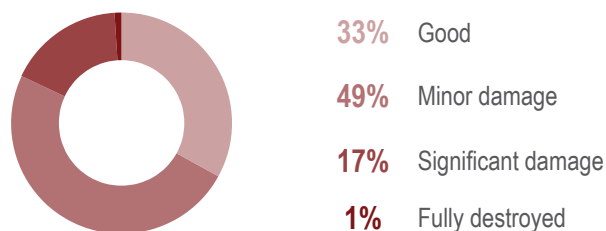
SHELTER TYPOLOGIES

% of households reporting occupying different shelter types⁷

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| Tent | 0% |
| Makeshift | 0% |
| Transitional | 24% |
| Permanent | 73% |
| Collective center | 0% |
| Unfinished house | 2% |
| Damaged house | 1% |

4% of households reported living in 'unsafe' shelter types⁸

% of households by overall shelter condition⁷



36% of households reported damage to their shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

Of households reporting damage, the top three reported causes of damage to their shelters were:

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Natural disaster | 95% |
| Poor shelter materials | 3% |
| Violence | 2% |

Of households reporting shelter damage in the 6 months prior to data collection, **92%** reported that they were unable to make the shelter repairs they wanted

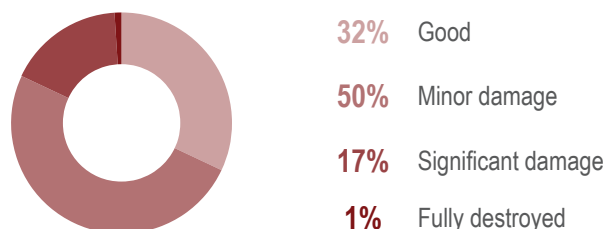
Of households reporting that they were unable to make the repairs they wanted, the top three reported reasons for being unable to make these repairs were:⁹

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Professionals unaffordable | 55% |
| Materials unaffordable | 47% |
| Materials unavailable | 26% |

% of households by main shelter roof material⁷

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Mud and grass | 37% |
| Wood | 37% |
| Corrugated Galvanised Iron (CGI) | 8% |
| Tarpauline tent | 0% |
| Slate tiles | 14% |
| Handmade tent | 4% |

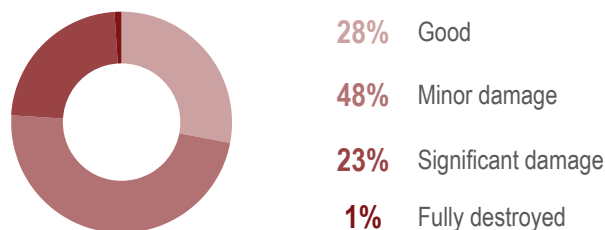
% of households by condition of shelter roof⁷



% of households by main shelter wall material⁷

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| Mud | 68% |
| Bricks | 22% |
| Concrete | 5% |
| Tarpauline tent | 0% |
| Stone | 2% |
| Wood | 2% |
| Handmade tent | 2% |

% of households by condition of shelter walls⁸



38% of households reported keeping livestock in the indoor living space used by household members



7. Reported by enumerator observation

8. A household is considered to be living in an unsafe shelter if they reported living in a collective centre, unfinished or makeshift shelter as a shelter type.

9. Respondents could select multiple options.

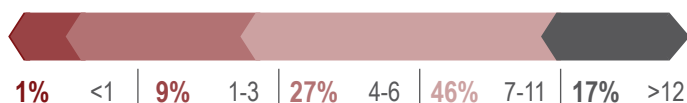


DISPLACEMENT

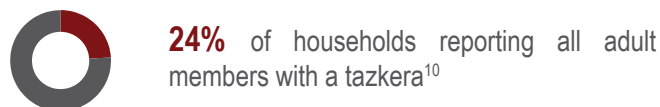
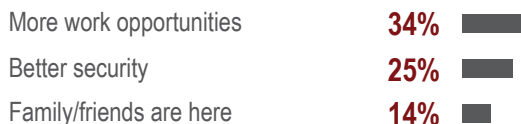
Top three reported main reasons for IDP households choosing to leave area of origin:



% of IDP households by length of time (in months) living in current location:

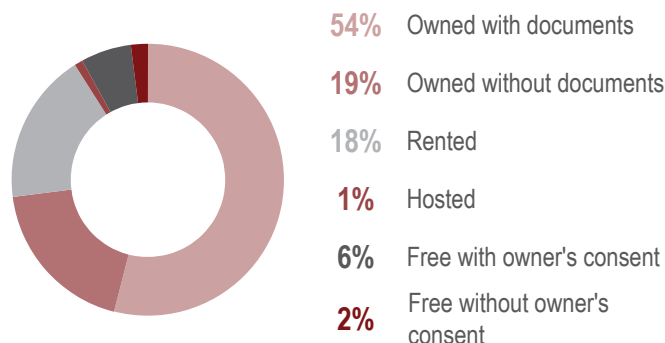


Top three reported main reasons for IDP households choosing to come to current location:



LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

% of households reporting accommodation arrangements for their shelter:

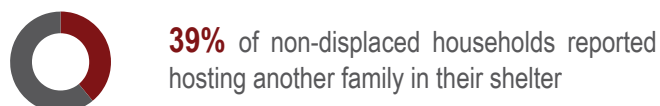
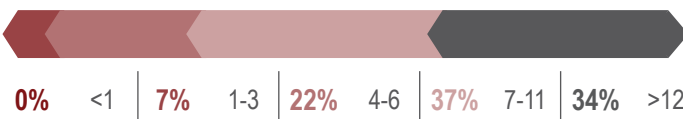


16% of households reported living in their shelter with an insecure tenure agreement¹¹

Of households reporting renting shelter, the average reported rent in the month prior to data collection was **2142 AFN**

This is indicative data. Not enough households reported renting their shelter for this indicator to be representative of Kandahar province.

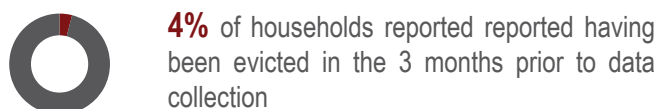
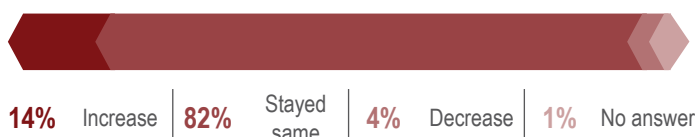
Of households reporting renting their shelter, % of households reporting the length of rental agreement validity (in months):



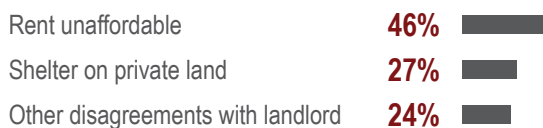
SECURITY & DIGNITY

38% of households reported renting shelter reported being unable to afford their rent in the 3 months prior to data collection

According to these households, the cost of rent developed in one of the following ways in the 3 months prior to data collection:



14% of households reported having a fear of being evicted in the next 3 months. Of these households, the top three most commonly reported reasons for fearing eviction were:¹²



73% of households reported feeling unsafe in their shelter. Of those households, the reasons for feeling unsafe were:¹²



10. A tazkera is the primary Afghan personal identification document and is "necessary to receive a variety of government services, employment in the government/private sector, and are necessary to obtain other identity documents such as passports and drivers' licenses. Samuel Hall and the Norwegian Refugee Council, Access to Tazkera and other civil documentation in Afghanistan, 2016.

11. For this assessment, a household was considered to have an insecure tenure agreement if they selected 'verbal rental agreement' or 'none' when asked about their tenure agreement

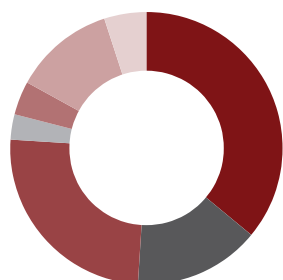
12. Respondents could select multiple options

CHALLENGES & COPING



1% of households reported receiving humanitarian aid in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting main source of fuel for heating



36% Wood/bushes
15% Waste
26% Animal dung
3% Electricity
4% Charcoal
12% Liquid Petroleum Gas
5% Coal



4% of households reported receiving information on how to receive shelter and NFI aid in the 6 months prior to data collection

70% of households that reported needing to buy NFIs but were unable to find or afford them in markets in the three months prior to data collection

% of households reported ownership of no key winter clothing, by population group¹³

| IDP | NDDA | Host Community |
|------------|------------|----------------|
| 48% | 40% | 29% |

% of households reporting an inability to find shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection, by population group

| IDP | NDDA | Host Community |
|------------|-----------|----------------|
| 16% | 8% | 5% |



61% of households reported needing to buy shelter materials but were unable to find or afford them in markets in the three months prior to data collection

Of these households, the top three reported reasons for being unable to access shelter materials at the nearest market were:¹⁴

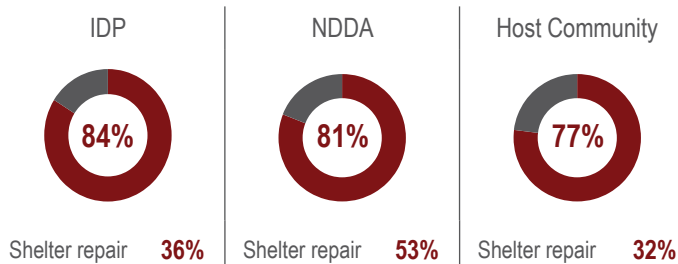
| | | |
|------------------------|------------|--|
| Items unaffordable | 90% | |
| Lack of transportation | 4% | |
| Security concerns | 3% | |

PRIORITY NEEDS

Top five reported households priority needs, by sector:¹⁵

| | | |
|---------------|------------|--|
| Food | 53% | |
| NFI | 44% | |
| Shelter | 37% | |
| Winterization | 35% | |
| Health | 25% | |

% of households reported ES/NFI as a top three priority need for their family, and top ES/NFI priority need, by population group



1 Top three reported first priority ES/NFI needs during the winter period:

| | | |
|----------------|------------|--|
| Shelter repair | 34% | |
| Fuel | 28% | |
| Rent support | 9% | |

2 Top three reported second priority ES/NFI needs during the winter period:

| | | |
|----------------|------------|--|
| Fuel | 19% | |
| Shelter repair | 13% | |
| Blankets | 12% | |

3 Top three reported third priority ES/NFI needs during the winter period:

| | | |
|------------------|------------|--|
| Utilities | 16% | |
| Water containers | 16% | |
| Blankets | 15% | |

13. For this assessment, key winter clothing includes: one jacket per person, one pair of gloves per person, one winter hat per person, one pair of winter shoes per person.

14. Respondents could select multiple options

15. Respondents could select up to 3 options



PREFERRED AID

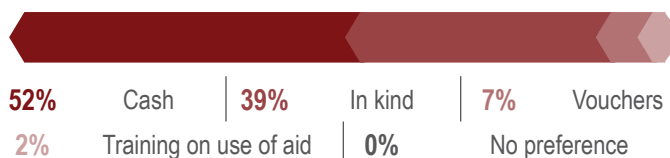
Top five reported priority expenditures if given cash as aid, by sector¹⁶

| | | |
|----------------|------------|--|
| Food | 56% | |
| Debt repayment | 38% | |
| Shelter repair | 33% | |
| Fuel | 27% | |
| Health care | 26% | |

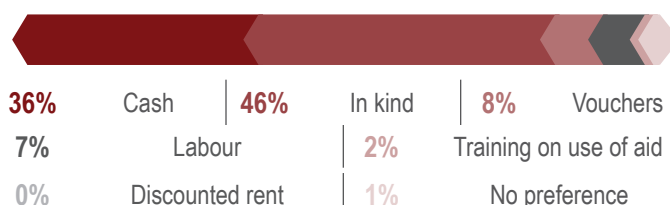
Top five reported priority ES/NFI purchases households would prefer to make themselves if given cash as aid¹⁶

| | | |
|------------------|------------|--|
| Solar lamp | 56% | |
| Blankets | 47% | |
| Water containers | 41% | |
| Fuel | 38% | |
| Winter coats | 30% | |

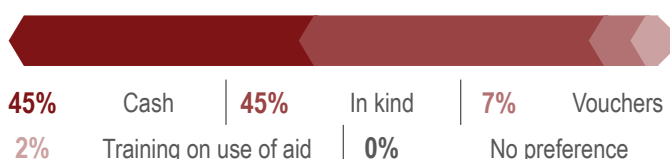
% of households reporting preferred form of NFI aid:



% of households reporting preferred form of shelter aid:



% of households reporting preferred form of winterization aid:



FOCUS GROUPS

Shelter damage and repair

"Shelter should be reconstructed with permanent materials considering [the area's] weather. Otherwise, soil-made shelters have no results in their area and cannot protect them. So, permanent shelters will protect them during the winter season."

- Male NDDA

NFI needs

"Now, it is winter and we need wood, heater, warm clothes and blankets. And [these] should be distributed on time, not at the end of winter."

- Female IDP

Winter preparation

"Most of the people buy woods/sticks in our community because they are poor and cannot afford gas with aim of keeping their shelters warm in the winter season. Here [suburban area] there is no place to find free wood or sticks."

- Male Host community

Market access

"As [we] are living in one village and market is far from [us] (around 20Kms), [we] can get the materials from that bazaar like doors and window, and can find soil from around the area."

-Male NDDA

Cash assistance

"One of the neighbours has received cash after floods affected their shelter but was not enough. So this means that they were not satisfied with the received amount."

- Female IDP

Preference for aid delivery

"[We] need [our] shelters to be reconstructed completely - not some parts of [our] shelters. [We] need the most fundamental work to be done for [us]."

- Female NDDA

16. Respondents could select up to 3 options

About REACH

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capability of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).

