



EMERGENCY SHELTER, NON-FOOD ITEMS & WINTERIZATION ASSESSMENT

Badakhshan Province, AFGHANISTAN

December 2019

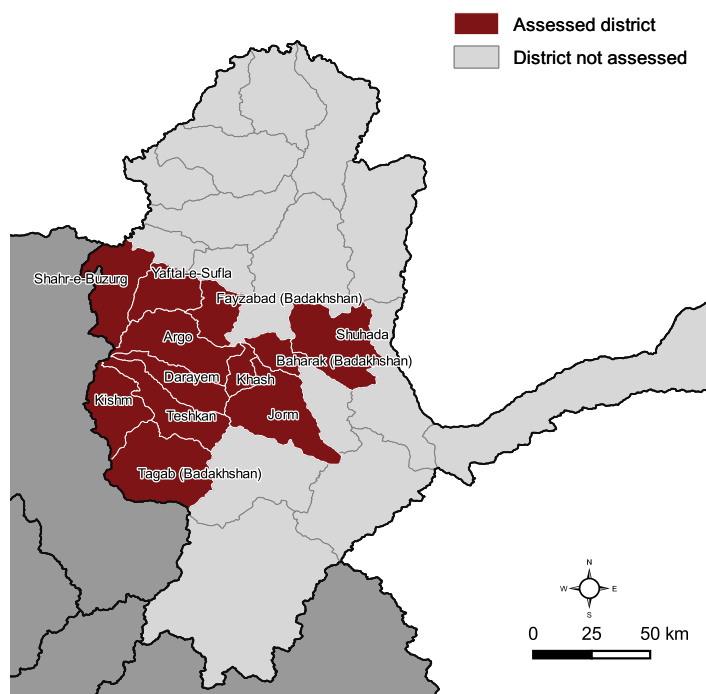


Introduction and Methodology

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.

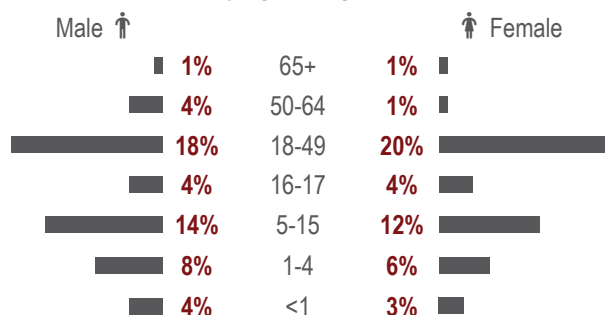


DEMOGRAPHICS

Proportion of households surveyed, by population group

IDP **53%** | NDDA **0%** | Host Community **47%**

Assessed households, by age and gender of members



Female-headed households:

13%

Average household size:

7.9 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

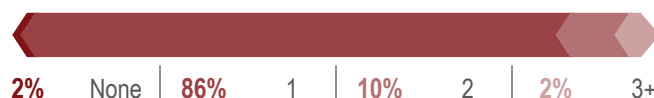
6% of households reported an elderly head of household



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](#))





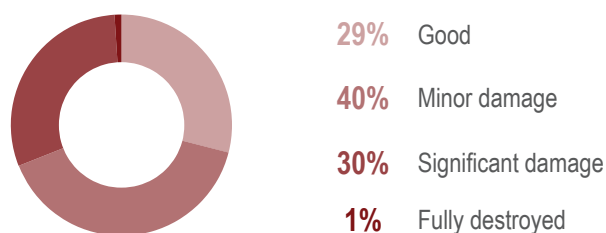
SHELTER TYPOLOGIES

% 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

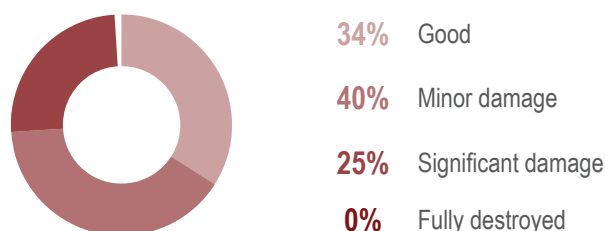
Of households reporting that they were unable to make the repairs they wanted, the top three reported reasons for being unable to make these repairs were:⁹

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%	

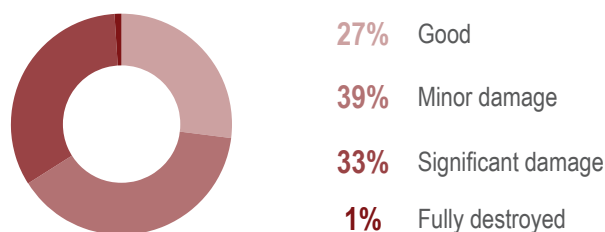
% of households by condition of shelter roof⁷



% 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.

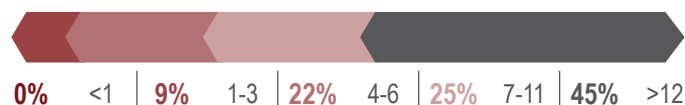
9. Respondents could select multiple options.

DISPLACEMENT

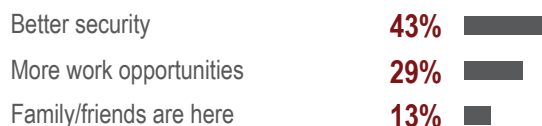
Top three reported main reasons for IDP households choosing to leave area of origin:



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



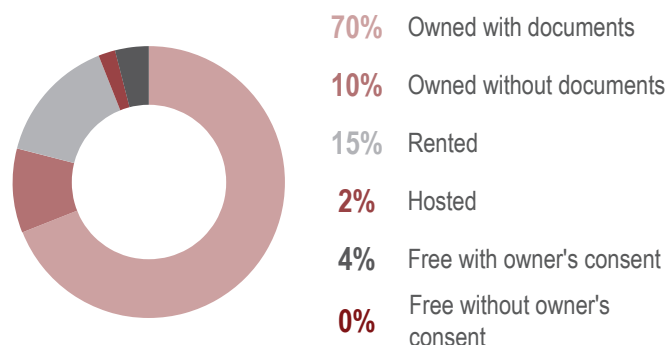
Top three reported main reasons for IDP households choosing to come to current location:



69% of households reporting all adult members with a tazkera¹⁰

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

% of households reporting accommodation arrangements for their shelter:

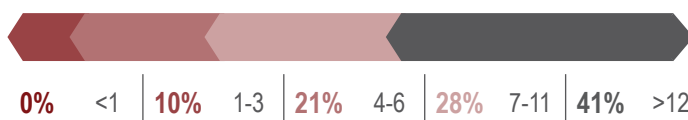


13% of households reported living in their shelter with an insecure tenure agreement¹¹

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):



88% of non-displaced households reported hosting another family in their shelter

SECURITY & DIGNITY

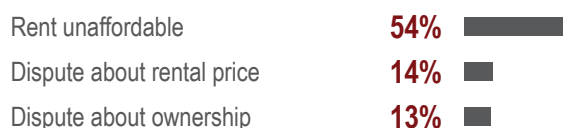
38% of households reported renting shelter reported being unable to afford their rent in the 3 months prior to data collection

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



2% of households reported reported having been evicted 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

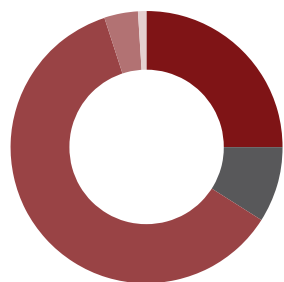


CHALLENGES & COPING



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%	

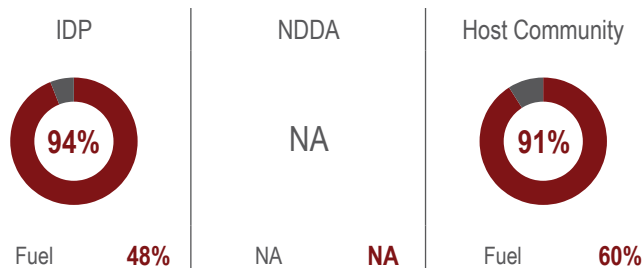


PRIORITY NEEDS

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.

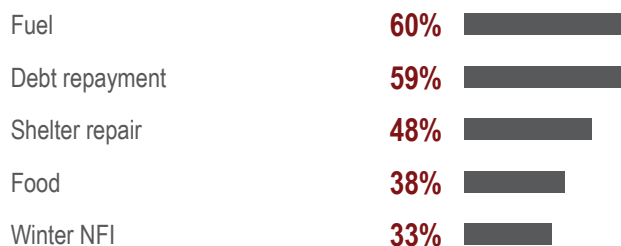
14. Respondents could select multiple options

15. Respondents could select up to 3 options

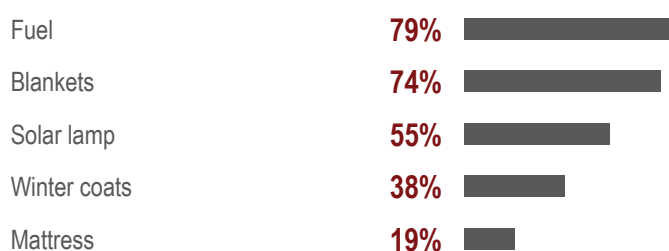


PREFERRED AID

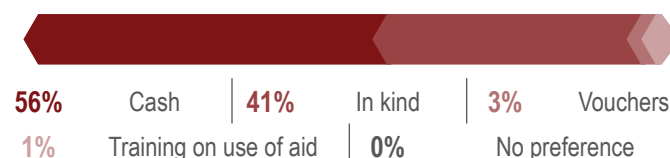
Top five reported priority expenditures if given cash as aid, by sector¹⁶



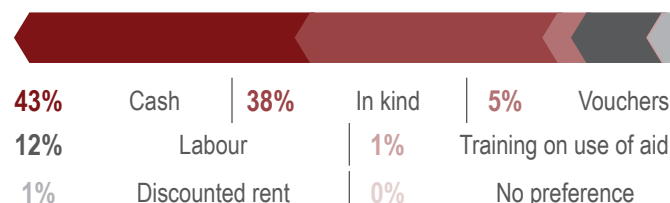
Top five reported priority ES/NFI purchases households would prefer to make themselves if given cash as aid¹⁶



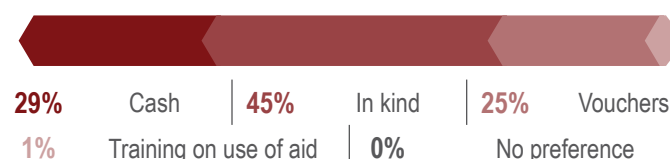
% of households reporting preferred form of NFI aid:



% 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

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

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

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

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

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).

