Household Emergency Assessment Tool (HEAT) Afghanistan



April 2020

Overview

The Household Emergency Assessment Tool (HEAT) is a standardised emergency assessment tool adopted by the Afghanistan Humanitarian Country Team, and includes indicators illustrating demographics and a household's vulnerability in the following sectors: food security, shelter, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), education and livelihoods. Additionally, households' priorities are assessed and ranked.

The HEAT is used as part of the Emergency Response Mechanism (ERM), to assess the eligibility of conflict and shock affected communities to one-time multi-purpose cash and WASH assistance. The project is funded by ECHO, and implemented by the following partners: ACF, ACTED, DACAAR, DRC, IRC, PUI, REACH and RI. This fact sheet summarises key indicators from the HEAT assessments carried out by partners in April 2020.

Methodology

The primary data for this fact sheet was collected by partner organisations within the ERM through household interviews with conflict and shock affected communities. REACH combined and analysed the collected partner HEAT data in order to present key findings in this fact sheet for the purpose of informing future ERM programming and advocacy.

The findings are representative of the assessed households and are not to be interpreted as statistically generalisable to the whole population.

Limitations

All data was collected by ERM partners through their own channels, as such there was not one standardised methodology used. While efforts were made to consolidate the data as much as possible, this should be kept in mind whilst reviewing these findings.

Assessment Coverage

Households: 1621

Individuals: 10572

Provinces: 32

Total number of beneficiaries found eligible to receive assistance in March: 1575 Households

Provinces Covered

Badakhshan, Baghdis, Baghlan, Balkh, Bamyan, Daykundi, Farah, Faryab, Ghazni, Ghor, Helmand, Herat, Jawzjan, Kabul, Kandahar, Kapisa, Khost, Kunar, Kunduz, Laghman, Logar, Maidan Wardak, Nangahar, Nimroz, Nuristan, Paktika, Paktya, Panjsher, Parwan, Samangan, Sar-e-pul, Takhar, and Zabul.

Demographics and Protection

Demographics

Female (51%)		Age		Male (49%)	%
2%	1	60+	I	1%	
17%		18-59		15%	
20%		6-17		21%	%
12%		0-5		12%	

of female-headed households:



households:



Average household size: 6.5

Number of reported child-headed households:

% of child-headed households:



Vulnerability Indicators

% of households with at least one member with a disability:



% of households with at least one member with a chronic illness:



₹→ Displacement Profile

Households reporting being displaced:

Households reporting being displaced due to conflict: 69%

Households reporting being displaced due to natural disasters: 26%

Income, Debt and Livelihoods

Reported main source of income since shock:

None:		28%
Daily unskilled labour:		56%
Agriculture:		9%
Daily skilled labour:	L	4%
Other:	L	3%

Working demographics:

Avg working men (>16) per household: 1 Avg working women (>16) per household: 0

Average reported monthly household income:

Income before shock: 4600 AFN Income after shock: 1400 AFN

% of households reporting newly accrued debt since shock:

More than 8000 AFN	72%
2000 to 8000 AFN	17%
Less than 2000 AFN	4%
No debt	7%

Average dependency ratio1:

Elderly-headed households: 8:1

Male-headed households: 7:1

Female-headed households: 6:1

















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Food Security

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS)2:



81%	Poor

Acceptable

% of households by reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score2:



Average time to closest market in

Households reporting food stocks:

65%

2%

0%

0%

No stocks

1 to 3 weeks

Over 3 months

Less than 3 weeks

3 weeks to 3 months

24 min

Reported distance to closest functioning market:

Average distance to closest market in kilometres:

Families reporting not having access to enough water at the time of the assessment:



Not enough drinking water



Not enough bathing water



Not enough cooking water

Types of latrine available at the time of the assessment as reported by families:

Family pit latrine	78%
No latrine available	21%
Community latrine	1%
Family VIP latrine	0%
Flush latrine	0%
Access to stable water source4:	

Access to stable water source4: Families reporting access to a stable 88% water source: Average distance to their main stable water source:

Average time to their main stable 5 min water source:

Priorities

minutes:

Households self-reporting needs by level of priority:

	1st Priority	2nd Priority	3rd Priority
Food	65%	18%	17%
Cash	32%	6%	15%
NFIs	1%	55%	33%
Shelter	2%	14%	3%
Health	0%	1%	10%
WASH	0%	6%	21%
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Education

% of children reportedly not attending school at the time of the assessment:





(主) Shelter

Shelter types: **Accommodation agreements:**

84% House Hosted/shared 24% Free of charge 9% Open area 1% 0% Rented 47% Tent 20% Shelter 15% Owned Public compound 0% 0% Squatting

End Notes

- 1 The dependency ratio is calculated by dividing the total number of household members by the number of working household members.
- 2 The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is calculated using the frequency of a household's consumption of different food groups during the 7 days before the survey. The Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) is based on the rate that households with food consumption problems relied on negative coping strategies during the 7 days before the survey. For more information see here.
- 3 WASH findings are based on DACAAR HEAT data collected at a family rather than household level (1,088 households assessed).
- 4 Households were asked if their water source provides them with a stable supply of clean water throughout the whole day.















