Household Emergency Assessment Tool (HEAT) Afghanistan



August 2019

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 August 2019.

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: 1,014

Individuals: 6,362

Provinces: 28

Provinces Covered

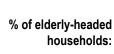
Badakshan, Badghis, Baghlan, Balkh, Bamyian, Daikundi, Farah, Faryab, Ghazni, Ghor, Helmand, Herat, Jawzjan, Kabul, Khost, Kunar, Kunduz, Logar, Nangahar, Nimroz, Nuristan, Paktika, Panjshir, Parwan, Samangan, Saripul, Takhar, Wardak

Demographics and Protection

Demographics

Female (51%)		Age		Male (49%)
1%	1	60+	1	1%
18%		18-59		15%
20%		6-17		21%
13%		0-5		12%

% of female-headed households:



12%

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Average household size: 6.3

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: 100%

Households reporting being displaced due to conflict: 100%

Households reporting being displaced due to natural disasters: 0%

Income, Debt and Livelihoods

Reported main source of income since shock:

None:	50%
Daily unskilled labour:	31%
Agriculture:	9%
Daily skilled labour:	5%
Other:	3%

since shock:

More than 8000 AFN		62%
2000 to 8000 AFN		29%
Less than 2000 AFN	L	3%
No debt	I .	6%

% of households reporting newly accrued debt

Working demographics:

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

Average reported monthly household income:

Income before shock: 5124 AFN
Income after shock: 1286 AFN

Average dependency ratio1:

Elderly-headed households: 8:1

Male-headed households: 7:1

Female-headed households: 8:1

















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Food Security

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

16%



84% Poor

Acceptable

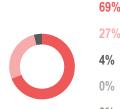
Borderline

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



High 11% Medium

1% Low Households reporting food stocks:



Less than 3 weeks

No stocks

4% 1 to 3 weeks

0% 3 weeks to 3 months 0%

Over 3 months

Reported distance to closest functioning market:

Average distance to closest market in kilometres:

Average time to closest market in minutes:

8 min



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	89%
No latrine available	11%
Community latrine	0%
Family VIP latrine	0%

Access to stable water source4:

Families reporting access to a stable water source:

Average distance to their main stable 0.2km water source:

Average time to their main stable 6.2 water source: min

Priorities

Households self-reporting needs by level of priority:

	1st Priority	2nd Priority	3rd Priority
Food	78%	17%	5%
Shelter	0%	25%	7%
NFIs	1%	48%	45%
Cash	20%	6%	30%
Health	0%	2%	6%
WASH	0%	3%	7%

Education

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





% girls % boys

Shelter types:

House		91%
Open area	I .	3%
Tent	l .	2%
Shelter	ı	4%

Accommodation agreements:

Accommodation	ragicements.	
Hosted/shared		33%
Free of charge		31%
Rented		29%
Owned	T.	3%
Squatting		4%

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.
- 4 Households were asked if their water source provides them with a stable supply of clean water throughout the whole day.















