

Household Emergency Assessment Tool (HEAT) Afghanistan

October 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 October 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: **3,121**

Individuals: **18,966**

Provinces: **21**

Provinces Covered

Badakshan, Badghis, Baghlan, Balkh, Farah, Faryab, Helmand, Herat, Jawzjan, Kabul, Kapisa, Khost, Kunar, Kunduz, Laghman, Nangahar, Nimroz, Nuristan, Samangan, Sari pul, Takhar.

Demographics and Protection



Demographics

| Female (50%) | Age | Male (50%) |
|--------------|-------|------------|
| 1% | 60+ | 1% |
| 18% | 18-59 | 16% |
| 18% | 6-17 | 19% |
| 13% | 0-5 | 14% |

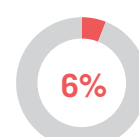
Average household size: **7**

Number of reported child-headed households: **9**

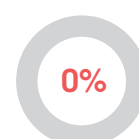
% of female-headed households:



% of elderly-headed households:

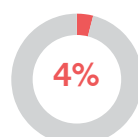


% of child-headed households:



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: | 47% |
| Daily unskilled labour: | 35% |
| Agriculture: | 9% |
| Daily skilled labour: | 6% |
| Other: | 3% |

% of households reporting newly accrued debt since shock:

| | |
|--------------------|-----|
| More than 8000 AFN | 51% |
| 2000 to 8000 AFN | 36% |
| Less than 2000 AFN | 8% |
| No debt | 5% |

Working demographics:

Avg working men (>16) per household: **0.7**

Avg working women (>16) per household: **0.1**

Average reported monthly household income:

Income before shock: **5,222 AFN**

Income after shock: **846 AFN**

Average dependency ratio¹:

Elderly-headed households: **7 : 1**

Male-headed households: **8 : 1**

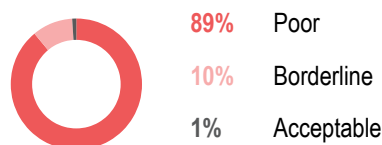
Female-headed households: **7 : 1**

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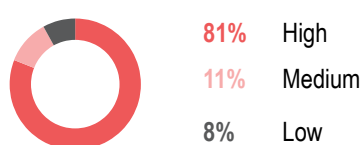
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Food Security

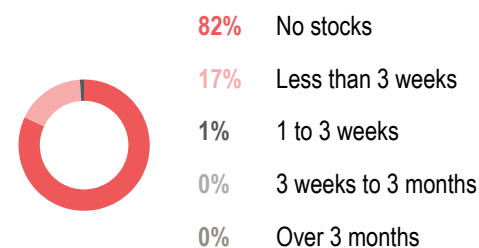
% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS)²:



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



Households reporting food stocks:



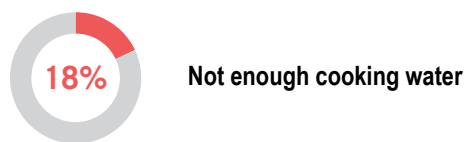
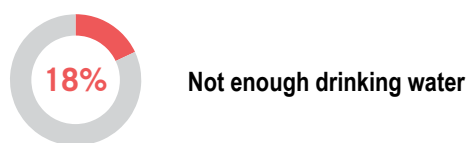
Reported distance to closest functioning market:

Average distance to closest market in kilometres: **6.3 km**

Average time to closest market in minutes: **26 min**

WASH³

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



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



Access to stable water source⁴:

Families reporting access to a stable water source: **82%**
 Average distance to their main stable water source: **0.3km**
 Average time to their main stable water source: **7 min**

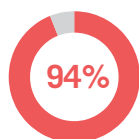
Priorities

Households self-reporting needs by level of priority:

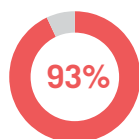
| | 1st Priority | 2nd Priority | 3rd Priority |
|---------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Food | 74% | 15% | 11% |
| Cash | 25% | 5% | 32% |
| NFIs | 1% | 50% | 39% |
| Shelter | 0% | 28% | 7% |
| Health | 0% | 1% | 5% |
| WASH | 0% | 1% | 6% |

Education

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



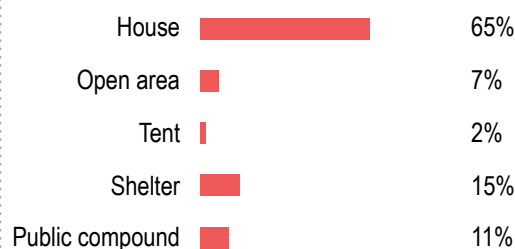
% girls



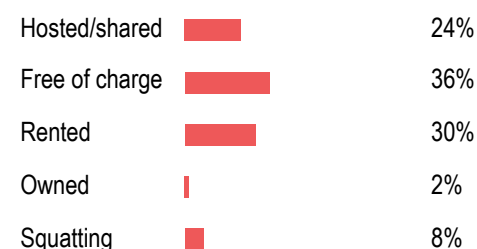
% boys

Shelter

Shelter types:



Accommodation agreements:



End Notes

- The dependency ratio is calculated by dividing the total number of household members by the number of working household members.
- 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](#).
- WASH findings are based on DACAAR HEAT data collected at a family rather than household level (2,188 households assessed).
- Households were asked if their water source provides them with a stable supply of clean water throughout the whole day.