EMERGENCY SHELTER, NON-FOOD ITEMS & WINTERIZATION ASSESSMENT

December 2019

Jawzjan Province, AFGHANISTAN

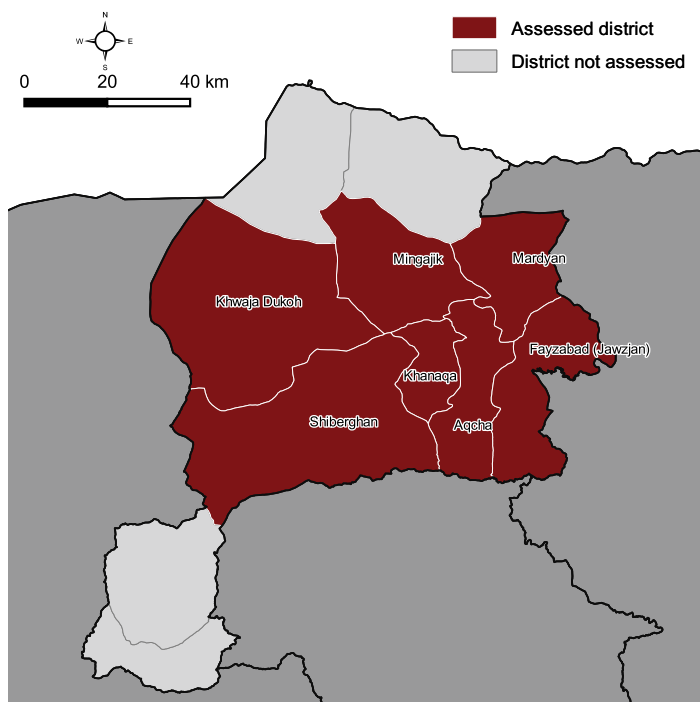■ Assessed district
▢ District not assessed

Introduction and Methodology

After 40 years of continued humanitarian crisis, Afghanistan remains one of the world's most complex humanitarian emergencies. The Humanitarian Needs Overview[1] and other country-wide needs assessments[2] 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 community[3]. 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.
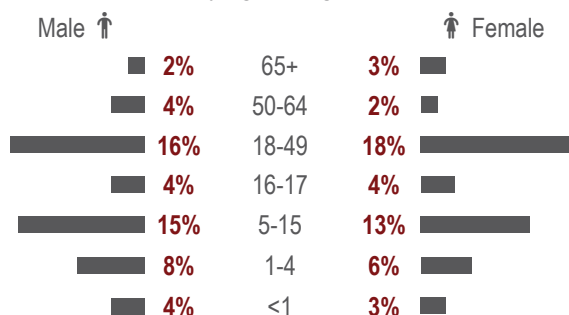
Map labels: Khwaja Dukoh, Mingajik, Mardyan, Khanaqa, Fayzabad (Jawzjan), Shiberghan, Aqcha

Scale: 0 — 20 — 40 km

👥 DEMOGRAPHICS

Proportion of households surveyed, by population group

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

Assessed households, by age and gender of members

Male 👨		Age	Female 👩	
	2%	65+	**3%**	
	4%	50-64	**2%**	
	16%	18-49	**18%**	
	4%	16-17	**4%**	
	15%	5-15	**13%**	
	8%	1-4	**6%**	
	4%	<1	**3%**	

Female-headed households: **11%**

Average household size: **7.6 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 disability[4]

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:

2%	None	**78%**	1	**16%**	2	**4%**	3+

SHELTER TYPOLOGIES

% of households reporting occupying different shelter types[7]

Tent	**2%**
Makeshift	**1%**
Transitional	**49%**
Permanent	**43%**
Collective center	**0%**
Unfinished house	**3%**
Damaged house	**2%**
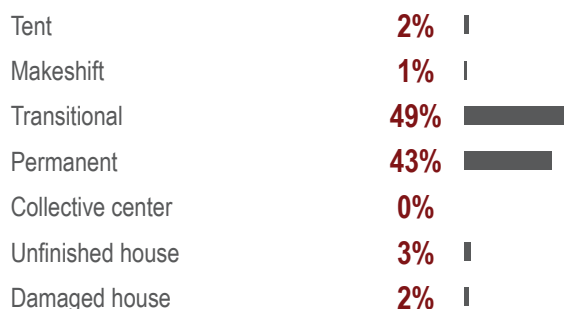
7% of households reported living in 'unsafe' shelter types[8]

% of households by overall shelter condition[7]

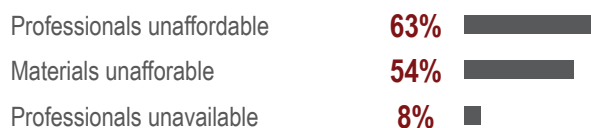|	
27%	Good
26%	Minor damage
43%	Significant damage
4%	Fully destroyed
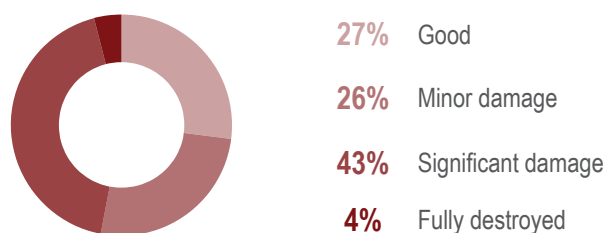
52% of households reported damage to their shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

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

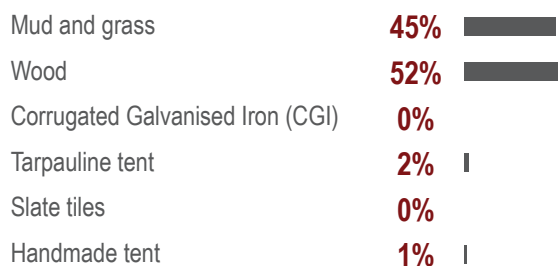|	
Poor shelter materials	**54%**
Natural disaster	**32%**
Violence	**14%**
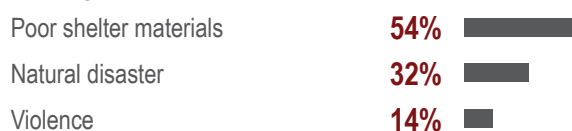
Of households reporting shelter damage in the 6 months prior to data collection, **95%** reported that they were unable to make the shelter repairs they wanted
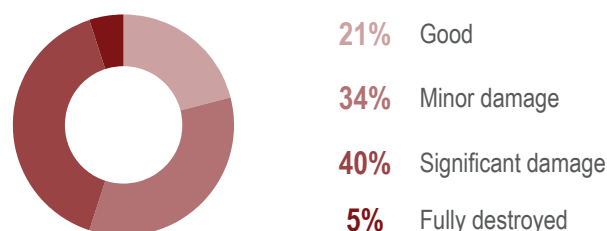
Of households reporting that they were unable to make the repairs they wanted, the top three reported reasons for being unable to make these repairs were:[9]
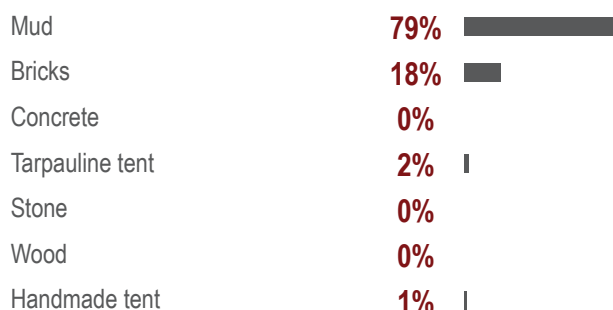
Professionals unaffordable	**63%**
Materials unafforable	**54%**
Professionals unavailable	**8%**

% of households by main shelter roof material[7]

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 roof[7]

21%	Good
34%	Minor damage
40%	Significant damage
5%	Fully destroyed

% of households by main shelter wall material[7]

Mud	**79%**
Bricks	**18%**
Concrete	**0%**
Tarpauline tent	**2%**
Stone	**0%**
Wood	**0%**
Handmade tent	**1%**

% of households by condition of shelter walls[7]

20%	Good
29%	Minor damage
47%	Significant damage
4%	Fully destroyed

4% of households reported keeping livestock in the indoor living space used by household members
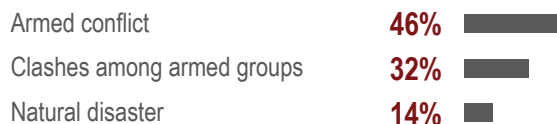
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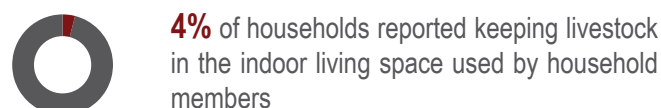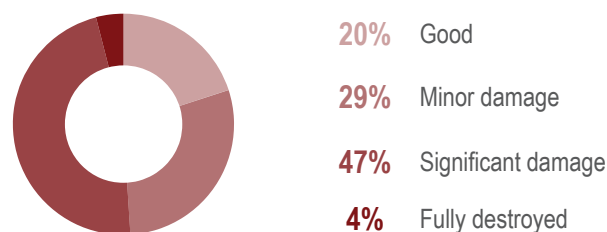
7. Reported by enumerator observation
8. A household is considered to be living in an unsafe shelter if they reported living in a collective centre, unfinished or makeshift shelter as a shelter type.
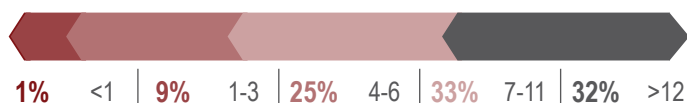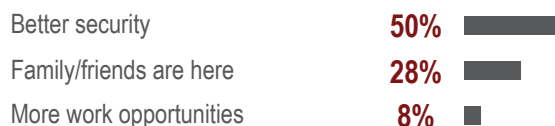9. Respondents could select multiple options.

DISPLACEMENT

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

Armed conflict	**46%**
Clashes among armed groups	**32%**
Natural disaster	**14%**

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

Better security	**50%**
Family/friends are here	**28%**
More work opportunities	**8%**

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

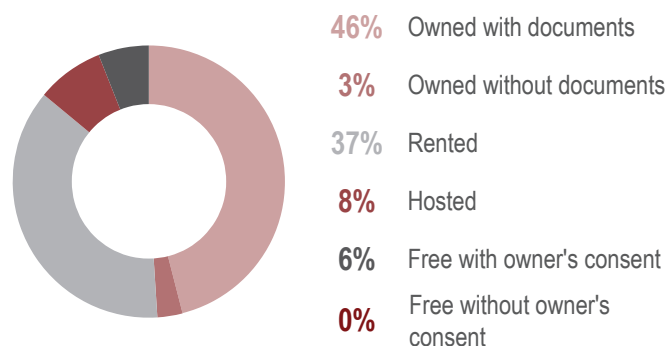| **1%**	<1	**9%**	1-3	**25%**	4-6	**33%**	7-11	**32%**	>12

39% of households reporting all adult members with a tazkera[10]

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

% of households reporting accommodation arrangements for their shelter:

| **46%**	Owned with documents
3%	Owned without documents
37%	Rented
8%	Hosted
6%	Free with owner's consent
0%	Free without owner's consent

28% of households reported living in their shelter with an insecure tenure agreement[11]

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):

| **0%**	<1	**8%**	1-3	**7%**	4-6	**18%**	7-11	**67%**	>12
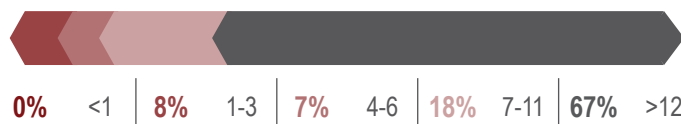
21% of non-displaced households reported hosting another family in their shelter

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:

8%	Increase	**90%**	Stayed same	**2%**	Decrease	**0%**	No answer
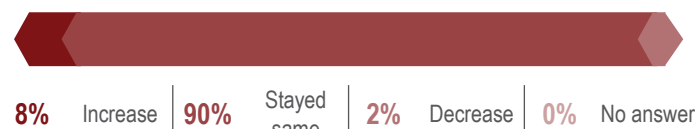
2% of households reported reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

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]

Rent unaffordable	**59%**
Dispute about rental price	**21%**
Shelter on private land	**12%**
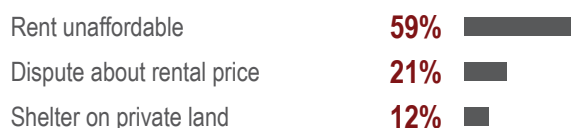
70% of households reported feeling unsafe in their shelter. Of those households, the reasons for feeling unsafe were:[12]

Weak structure	**63%**
Armed group violence	**29%**
Natural hazards	**22%**

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 askedd about their tenure agreement
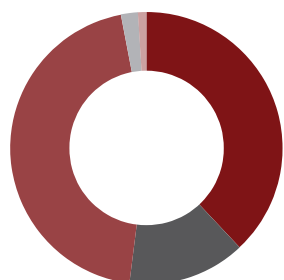12. Respondents could select multiple options

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 group[13]

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 **NA**	Shelter repair **68%**

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

Shelter repair	**54%**
Fuel	**23%**
Rent support	**15%**

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

Fuel	**45%**
Shelter repair	**15%**
Blankets	**13%**

❸ 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
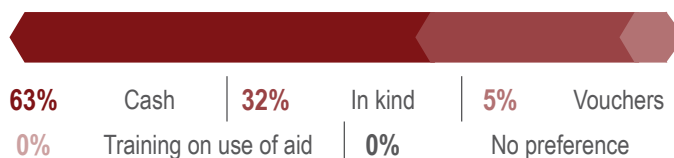15. Respondents could select up to 3 options

PREFERRED AID

Top five reported priority expenditures if given cash as aid, by sector[16]

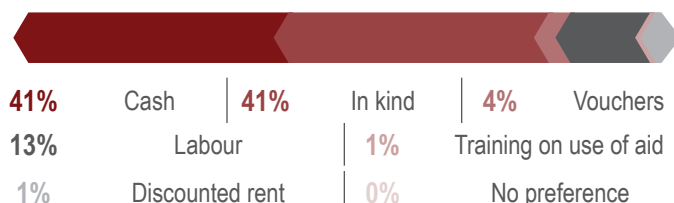|		
Food	**74%**	
Shelter repair	**61%**	
Fuel	**44%**	
Winter NFI	**34%**	
Debt repayment	**23%**	

Top five reported priority ES/NFI purchases households would prefer to make themselves if given cash as aid[16]

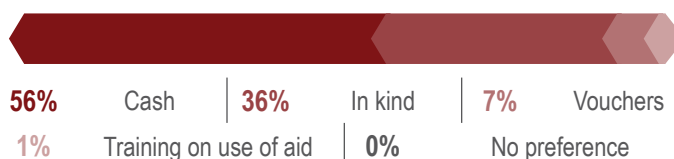|		
Fuel	**80%**	
Blankets	**62%**	
Winter coats	**41%**	
Solar lamp	**32%**	
Winter shoes	**26%**	

% of households reporting preferred form of NFI aid:

63%	Cash	**32%**	In kind	**5%**	Vouchers
0%	Training on use of aid		**0%**		No preference

% of households reporting preferred form of shelter aid:

41%	Cash	**41%**	In kind	**4%**	Vouchers
13%	Labour		**1%**		Training on use of aid
1%	Discounted rent		**0%**		No preference

% of households reporting preferred form of winterization aid:

56%	Cash	**36%**	In kind	**7%**	Vouchers
1%	Training on use of aid		**0%**		No preference

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

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

Winter preparation

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

- Female 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

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

Preference for aid delivery

"In the winter we want warm clothes and fuel for heating the house. For newly-displaced people it is very difficult to find money. They need money to live or pay the rent for the owner of the house."

- Male Host community

16. Respondents could select up to 3 options

Shelter Cluster Afghanistan
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

REACH Informing More Effective Humanitarian Action