

Household Emergency Assessment Tool (HEAT) Afghanistan

January 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 January 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

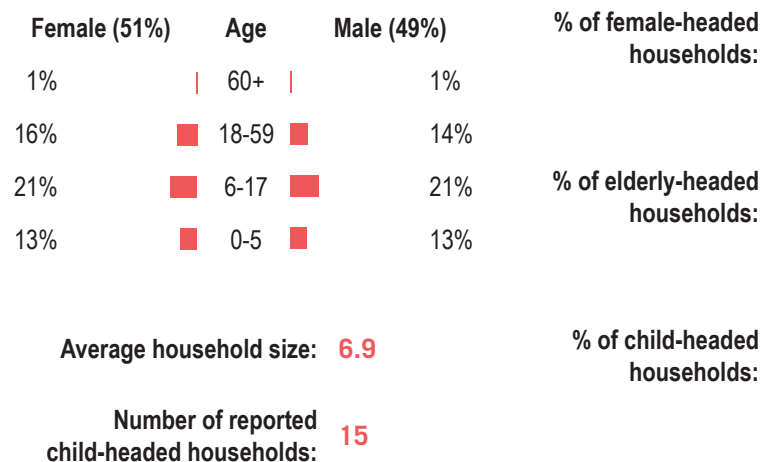
Households: **1980**
Individuals: **13718**
Provinces: **21**

Provinces Covered

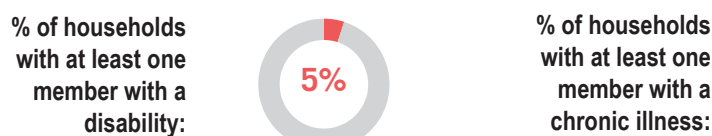
Badakshan, Badghis, Baghlan, Balkh, Farah, Faryab, Helmand, Herat, Jawzjan, Kabul, Kapisa, Khost, Kunar, Kunduz, Laghman, Nangahar, Nimroz, Nuristan, Samangan, Sari pul, Takhar.

Demographics and Protection

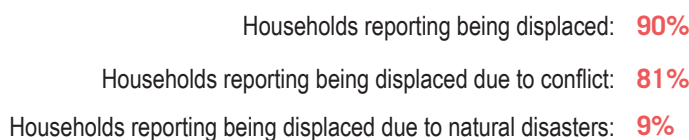
Demographics



Vulnerability Indicators



Displacement Profile

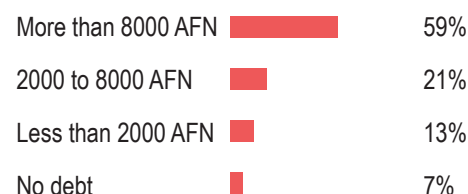


Income, Debt and Livelihoods

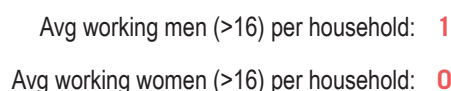
Reported main source of income since shock:



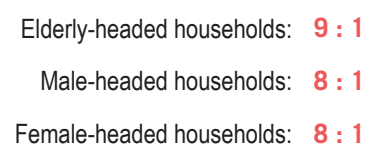
% of households reporting newly accrued debt since shock:



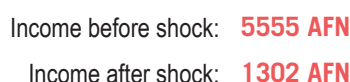
Working demographics:



Average dependency ratio¹:



Average reported monthly household income:

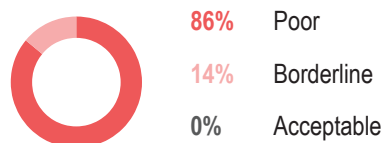


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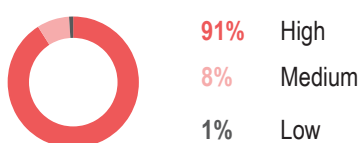
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Food Security

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



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



Households reporting food stocks:



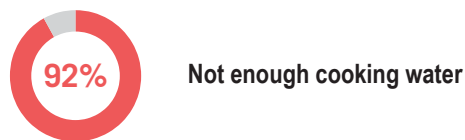
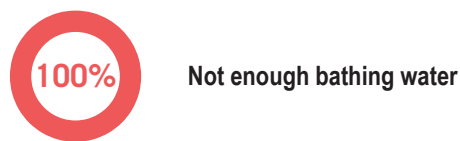
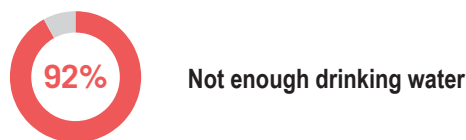
Reported distance to closest functioning market:

Average distance to closest market in kilometres: **3 km**

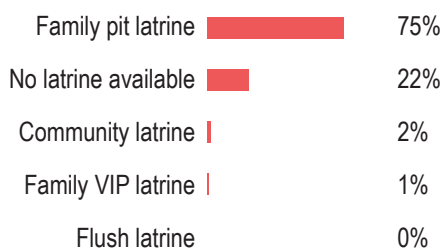
Average time to closest market in minutes: **29 min**

WASH³

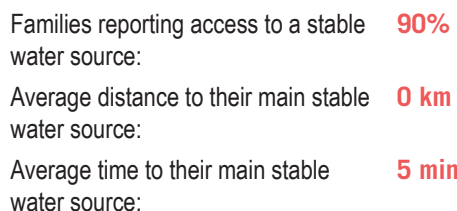
Families reporting not having access to enough water at the time of the assessment:



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



Access to stable water source⁴:



Priorities

Households self-reporting needs by level of priority:

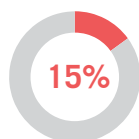
	1st Priority	2nd Priority	3rd Priority
Food	59%	26%	13%
Cash	37%	15%	10%
NFIs	2%	35%	55%
Shelter	2%	18%	2%
Health	0%	1%	4%
WASH	0%	5%	8%

Education

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



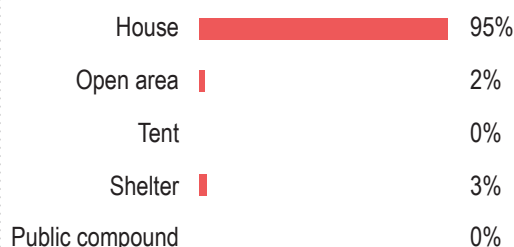
% girls



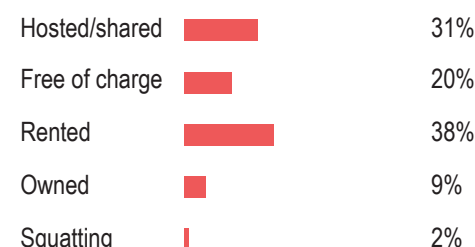
% boys

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 (2,171 households assessed).
- Households were asked if their water source provides them with a stable supply of clean water throughout the whole day.