EMERGENCY SHELTER, NON-FOOD ITEMS & WINTERIZATION ASSESSMENT

December 2019

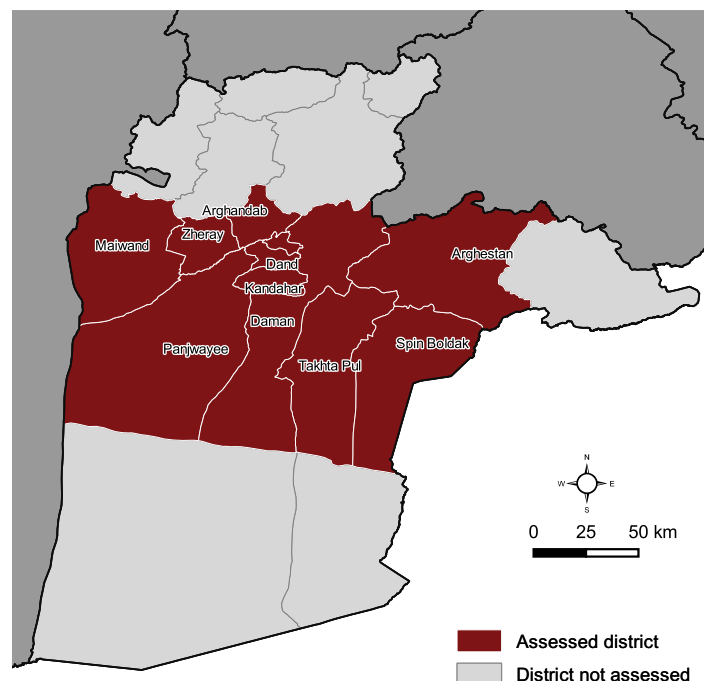## Kandahar Province, AFGHANISTAN

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 Kandahar Province, where 1604 surveys were completed: 553 IDP, 558 host community, and 493 non-displaced disaster affected.
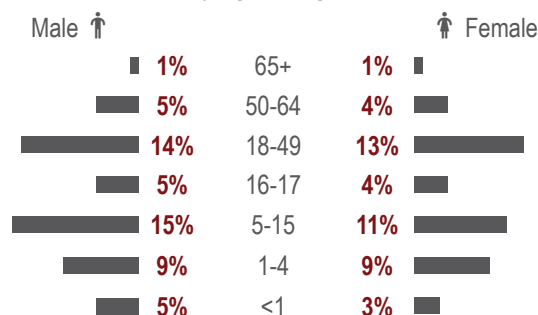
Legend:
- Assessed district
- District not assessed

(Map labels: Maiwand, Arghandab, Zheray, Dand, Kandahar, Daman, Panjwayee, Takhta Pul, Spin Boldak, Arghestan)

👥 DEMOGRAPHICS

Proportion of households surveyed, by population group

IDP	NDDA	Host Community
34%	**31%**	**35%**

Assessed households, by age and gender of members

Male	Age	Female
1%	65+	1%
5%	50-64	4%
14%	18-49	13%
5%	16-17	4%
15%	5-15	11%
9%	1-4	9%
5%	<1	3%

Female-headed households: **19%**

Average household size: **9.9 members**

5% of households reported a female or child head of household without an adult male

24% of households reported at least one member with a chronic illness or disability[4]
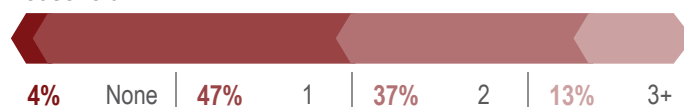
9% of households reported an elderly head of household

🌾 Livelihoods

98% 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 **6000 AFG**.[6]

% of households reporting number of breadwinners per household:

4%	47%	37%	13%
None	1	2	3+

---

1. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Humanitarian Needs Overview 2019, November 2018.
2. REACH Afghanistan. Whole of Afghanistan Assessment, July 2019. Forthcoming.
3. A household was classified as 'IDP' if they reported that the location of their current shelter was not their area of origin. A household was classified as 'NDDA' if the household was living in it's area of origin, and reported that their shelter was damaged by natural disaster since the start of 2019. If the household did not report this damage, it was classified as 'host community'.
4. For this assessment, a person was considered to have a disability or chronic illness if they have a physical or mental condition which prevents them from taking care of themselves or participating in society on an equal basis as others. See UNHCR Emergency Handbook
5. A breadwinner is any individual over the age of 16 who is providing the main source of income for the household through work.
6. 1 USD = 76.45 AFN as of April 16, 2020 (Source: www.xe.com)

SHELTER TYPOLOGIES

% of households reporting occupying different shelter types[7]

Tent	**0%**
Makeshift	**0%**
Transitional	**24%**
Permanent	**73%**
Collective center	**0%**
Unfinished house	**2%**
Damaged house	**1%**

4% of households reported living in 'unsafe' shelter types[8]

% of households by overall shelter condition[7]

33%	Good
49%	Minor damage
17%	Significant damage
1%	Fully destroyed
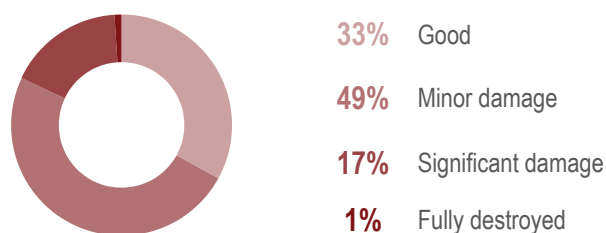
36% of households reported damage to their shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

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

Natural disaster	**95%**
Poor shelter materials	**3%**
Violence	**2%**

Of households reporting shelter damage in the 6 months prior to data collection, **92%** 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	**55%**
Materials unafforable	**47%**
Materials unavailable	**26%**

% of households by main shelter roof material[7]

Mud and grass	**37%**
Wood	**37%**
Corrugated Galvanised Iron (CGI)	**8%**
Tarpauline tent	**0%**
Slate tiles	**14%**
Handmade tent	**4%**

% of households by condition of shelter roof[7]

32%	Good
50%	Minor damage
17%	Significant damage
1%	Fully destroyed
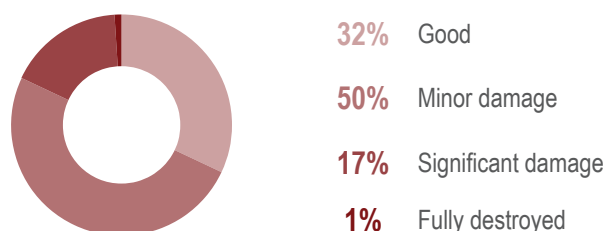
% of households by main shelter wall material[7]

Mud	**68%**
Bricks	**22%**
Concrete	**5%**
Tarpauline tent	**0%**
Stone	**2%**
Wood	**2%**
Handmade tent	**2%**

% of households by condition of shelter walls[8]

28%	Good
48%	Minor damage
23%	Significant damage
1%	Fully destroyed
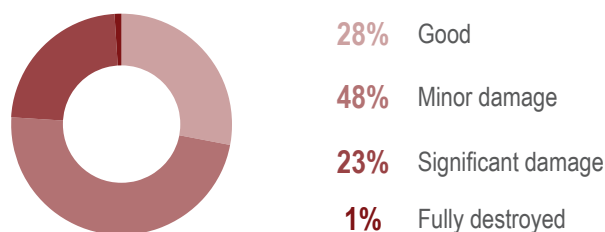
38% of households reported keeping livestock in the indoor living space used by household members

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.
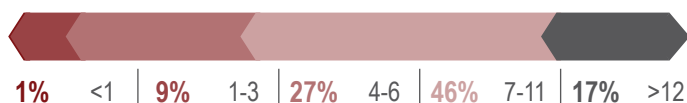9. Respondents could select multiple options.

DISPLACEMENT

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

Natural disaster **64%**

Armed conflict **20%**

Clashes among armed groups **13%**

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

| **1%** | <1 | **9%** | 1-3 | **27%** | 4-6 | **46%** | 7-11 | **17%** | >12 |

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

More work opportunities **34%**

Better security **25%**

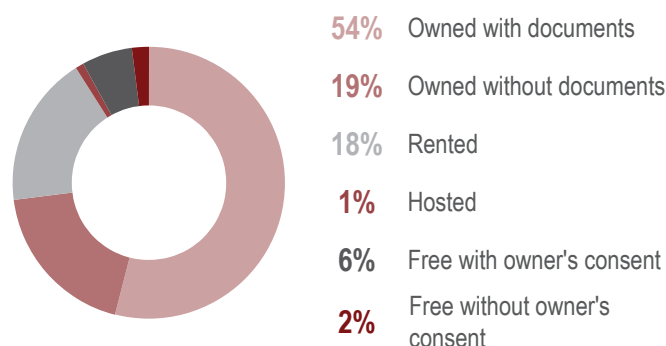Family/friends are here **14%**
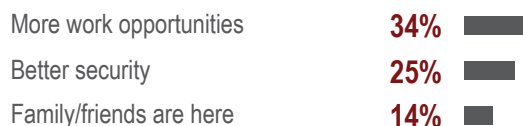
24% of households reporting all adult members with a tazkera[10]

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

% of households reporting accommodation arrangements for their shelter:

54% Owned with documents

19% Owned without documents

18% Rented

1% Hosted

6% Free with owner's consent

2% Free without owner's consent

16% 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 **2142 AFN**

This is indicative data. Not enough households reported renting their shelter for this indicator to be representative of Kandahar province.

Of households reporting renting their shelter, % of households reporting the length of rental agreement validity (in months):

| **0%** | <1 | **7%** | 1-3 | **22%** | 4-6 | **37%** | 7-11 | **34%** | >12 |
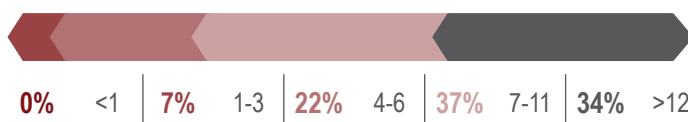
39% of non-displaced households reported hosting another family in their shelter

SECURITY & DIGNITY

38% 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:

| **14%** | Increase | **82%** | Stayed same | **4%** | Decrease | **1%** | No answer |
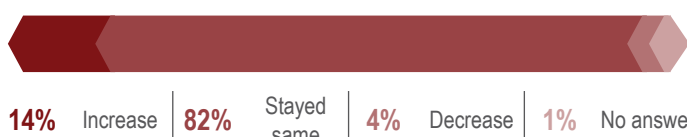
4% of households reported reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

14% 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 **46%**

Shelter on private land **27%**

Other disagreements with landlord **24%**
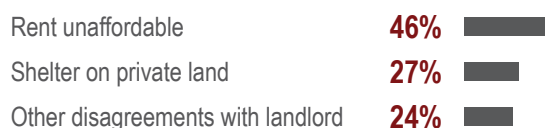
73% of households reported feeling unsafe in their shelter. Of those households, the reasons for feeling unsafe were:[12]

Natural hazards **84%**

Weak structure **37%**

Armed group violence **3%**

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
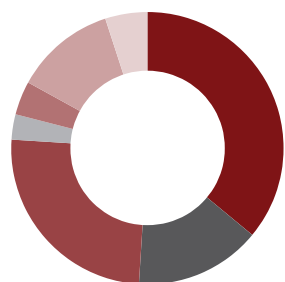12. Respondents could select multiple options

CHALLENGES & COPING

1% of households reported receiving humanitarian aid in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting main source of fuel for heating

36%	Wood/bushes
15%	Waste
26%	Animal dung
3%	Electricity
4%	Charcoal
12%	Liquid Petroleum Gas
5%	Coal

4% of households reported receiving information on how to receive shelter and NFI aid in the 6 months prior to data collection

70% 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
48%	**40%**	**29%**

% of households reporting an inability to find shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection, by population group

IDP	NDDA	Host Community
16%	**8%**	**5%**

61% 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	**90%**
Lack of transportation	**4%**
Security concerns	**3%**

PRIORITY NEEDS

Top five reported households priority needs, by sector:[15]

Food	**53%**
NFI	**44%**
Shelter	**37%**
Winterization	**35%**
Health	**25%**

% 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
84%	**81%**	**77%**
Shelter repair **36%**	Shelter repair **53%**	Shelter repair **32%**

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

Shelter repair	**34%**
Fuel	**28%**
Rent support	**9%**

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

Fuel	**19%**
Shelter repair	**13%**
Blankets	**12%**

❸ Top three reported third priority ES/NFI needs during the winter period:

Utilities	**16%**
Water containers	**16%**
Blankets	**15%**

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
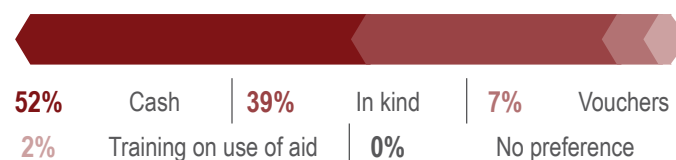
✅ PREFERRED AID

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

Food	**56%**
Debt repayment	**38%**
Shelter repair	**33%**
Fuel	**27%**
Health care	**26%**

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

Solar lamp	**56%**
Blankets	**47%**
Water containers	**41%**
Fuel	**38%**
Winter coats	**30%**

% of households reporting preferred form of NFI aid:

52%	Cash	**39%**	In kind	**7%**	Vouchers
2%	Training on use of aid	**0%**	No preference		

% of households reporting preferred form of shelter aid:

36%	Cash	**46%**	In kind	**8%**	Vouchers
7%	Labour	**2%**	Training on use of aid		
0%	Discounted rent	**1%**	No preference		
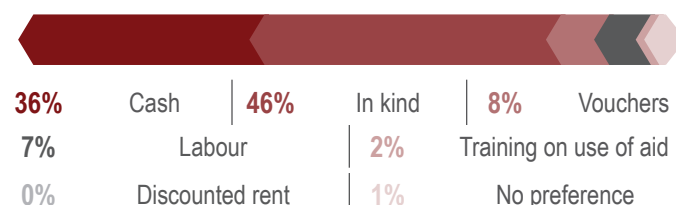
% of households reporting preferred form of winterization aid:

45%	Cash	**45%**	In kind	**7%**	Vouchers
2%	Training on use of aid	**0%**	No preference		
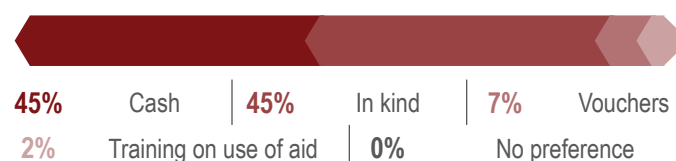
👥 FOCUS GROUPS

Shelter damage and repair

"Shelter should be reconstructed with permanent materials considering [the area's] weather. Otherwise, soil-made shelters have no results in their area and cannot protect them. So, permanent shelters will protect them during the winter season."

- Male NDDA

NFI needs

"Now, it is winter and we need wood, heater, warm clothes and blankets. And [these] should be distributed on time, not at the end of winter."

- Female IDP

Winter preparation

"Most of the people buy woods/sticks in our community because they are poor and cannot afford gas with aim of keeping their shelters warm in the winter season. Here [suburban area] there is no place to find free wood or sticks."

- Male Host community

Market access

"As [we] are living in one village and market is far from [us] (around 20Kms), [we] can get the materials from that bazaar like doors and window, and can find soil from around the area."

-Male NDDA

Cash assistance

"One of the neighbours has received cash after floods affected their shelter but was not enough. So this means that they were not satisfied with the received amount."

- Female IDP

Preference for aid delivery

"[We] need [our] shelters to be reconstructed completely - not some parts of [our] shelters. [We] need the most fundamental work to be done for [us]."

- Female NDDA

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