

Background

In mid-July 2016, the rate of returnees (both registered and undocumented) spontaneously returning to Eastern Afghanistan from Pakistan began to increase dramatically, from an average arrival of 10-15 and 38 families a day respectively between January and June to as many as 2,160 and 5,200 a day by the beginning of October. Overall, some 234,544 undocumented refugees and 362,750 registered refugees are estimated to have returned to Afghanistan from Pakistan¹ so far this year² – more than 100,000 in the last three months alone – as a result of a drastic deterioration of the protection/political space in Pakistan with increasing incidents of detention, forced evictions, police raids and harassment.

The vast majority of undocumented returnees have indicated a preference to return to Nangarhar province due to limited ties to their areas of origin (many of those returning are second or third generation refugees) and cultural similarities between Nangarhar and border areas of Pakistan, while almost three quarters of registered refugees are returning to five provinces: Nangarhar, Kabul, Baghlan, Kunduz and Logar.

By the end of the year, IOM and UNHCR estimate that more than 300,000 undocumented refugees and 380,000 registered refugees will have crossed over into Afghanistan from Pakistan. Nangarhar has already received a large number of conflict-induced IDPs in recent years, so this influx of returning refugees further exacerbates problems caused by forced displacement.

Coordination, Planning & Methodology

In coordination with humanitarian partners in the Eastern Region, OCHA planned and organised an emergency household level assessment through the HCT endorsed common assessment tool, the HEAT, aimed at capturing the scale and scope of the returnee crisis in Nangarhar province, given reports that large numbers of undocumented returnees were arriving in this area without having received any assistance.

Based on IOM data from the border that collected information on districts of intended return, the assessment focused on 6 districts in Nangarhar (Khogyani, Surkhrod, Behsud, Jalalabad, Rodat, and Batikot), 2 districts in Laghman (Mihtarlam and Qarghayi) and 1 district in Kunar (Asadabad). The Nangarhar districts were divided into 23 sectors, 7 sectors in Laghman and 3 sectors in Kunar (see Annex A: Assessment Sectors Map for further details). The subdivided sector model aimed to prevent overlap in assessment coverage and breakdown districts into more easily manageable geographic areas for individual teams to assess, thereby allowing them to methodically work through one community at a time.

OCHA and NRC facilitated an assessment planning meeting on 26 September which included a HEAT training for enumerators participating in the assessment. This included a review of the revised HEAT tool (Ver 2, Annex B) which had been updated to reflect information requirements pertaining to returnee populations (in addition to conflict induced IDPs and natural disaster-affected populations already covered), the geographical breakdown of the targeted assessment areas, and assessment methodology of finding and verifying returnee households in targeted districts. During the meeting, enumerators were organised into teams and assigned sectors of coverage as per the geographical breakdown.

Teams were assisted by Maliks (community elders) and local community leadership with support from DoRR and DoA officials to identify returnee households in the communities. This process was supported by the use of IOM's registration lists from the Zero Point screening process, as a means to locate and cross-check households (based on stated districts of intended return).

OCHA also liaised with Provincial authorities to ensure a common understanding of the process and manage expectations for potential response options.

Initially, 65 staff from 26 organisations and 30 vehicles committed to support the assessment, but six organisations with 15 staff and 7 vehicles pulled out of the assessment. This resulted in an extension of the planned assessment period, from an initial timeframe of 10 days to just over 3 weeks.

¹ This figure includes 21,592 deportees through both Torkham and Spin Boldak borders.

² Figures are as of 19 November as reported by UNHCR and IOM.

The assessment commenced on 27 September 2016 with 10 teams in Jalalabad, Rodat, Behsud, Surkhrod and Khogyani districts of Nangarhar province, 5 teams in Laghman and 3 teams in Kunar province. The initially planned district of Batikot was not accessible at the time.

OCHA's Assessment Coordinator followed up with each assessment team leader in all three provinces twice a day (in the morning and afternoon), provided instructions and feedback on the use of the form, supported daily planning and troubleshoot operational and coordination issues. The Assessment Coordinator also hired and directly managed data clerks to ensure assessment data was entered on a real-time basis.

Participating Organisations:

Organisation	Participants	Organisation	Participants
NRC	4	FAO	1
DRC	4	IOM	2
DACAAR	2	AADA	2
IRC	38	TDH	2
IMC	2	PIN	2
PU-AMI	2	SHPOUL	2
SCI	2	NCRO	6
RI	3	WHH	2
SI	1	ACTED	3

In addition to the above 18 organisations, six staff members from the Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (DAIL) and 6 DoRR staff members also participated in the assessment effort, working with local communities and leaders to facilitate the identification of returnee families in communities.

On 9 October, IRC provided 36 additional staff to expedite the completion of the assessment.

Summary of Findings

- Overall, 5,954 families were assessed through the HEAT tool, of which 5,021 were undocumented returnee families, 700 were registered refugee families and 220 were conflict-induced IDPs families.³
- 332 returnee households were found to be staying in open areas, 206 households are using tents, and 3,201 households are renting. 1,339 interviewed households were being hosted and 765 were staying in owned houses/compounds.
- Over 50% of assessed households (approximately 2,500 families) reported to have used a food security coping mechanism (such as skipping meals, taking smaller portions and/or sending children to work) in the 7 days prior to the interview. 69% of assessed returnee households reported to have no food stocks at all (over 2,700 families) and 26% reported to have less than a week of food stocks (over 1,000 families).
- 45% of assessed households reported to have constrained access to safe water (including being hindered by physical access, such as distance, security, and 18% reported constraints by the host community).
- While 66% of households reported to have access to hand pumps, many of those families have limited access and the proportion reporting to have community driven constraints indicates a strain on community level water supply due to influxes of returnee households.
- 5% of assessed households indicated they intended to move on to another district or province – the reality is that many more are actually moving.
- With increased rental prices, limited access to livelihoods and issues with land tenure, secondary movement should be expected to be much higher than indicated in the intention question. This is already evidenced in the discrepancies between IOM intention data and the numbers of undocumented returnee households found by assessment teams.
- Integration issues are likely to be problematic for returnee households in high return areas, particularly considering land tenure and unsustainable rental prices.

³ 13 assessed families reported themselves as not displaced and were counted as members of the host community.

Locations

Nangarhar: Jalalabad, Behsud, Surkhrod, Khogyani, Rodat, Batikot (not accessed)

Laghman: Qarghayi, Mihtarlam

Kunar: Asadabad

Key Field Challenges

While teams were tasked with locating and identifying undocumented refugee households, upon assessment 12% were found to be registered refugees, significantly slowing the process by which teams could work through communities to identify undocumented returnee families.

Some teams also found challenges in verifying the status of households. In the absence of a DoRR sheet proving passage and screening at Zero Point, enumerators had been instructed to request other documents that might provide evidence of a recent return from Pakistan (such as a school entrance certificate or a medical/hospital bill). However, some households lacked such documentation due to the forced and rushed nature of their departure.

In more rural areas, returnee families were scattered, meaning additional travel time was required for assessment teams to move from one household to another – slowing the overall process of finding and assessing households. Overall, assessment teams were unable to find the numbers of undocumented returnees in districts identified as ‘high return’ at the level suggested by the border questionnaire, with an average variance of 39%.⁴ Two main reasons were identified as contributing to this issue:

- Through meetings with local community leadership and further interviews with returnee households, it was reported that many returnees had arrived to the areas of assessment but already moved on – some only a few days after arrival and in other cases a few weeks after – to seek better accommodation or access to livelihoods (some reportedly moved on to Kabul and some to more rural areas in the region).
- Anecdotal reports received from both undocumented returnees and community leaders indicated that many returning households were reluctant to provide government authorities at the border with accurate information about their return due to concerns that their whereabouts would be tracked and that they would be harassed and/or prosecuted due to perceived connections with the Taliban – the fall of which pre-empted their initial displacement to Pakistan in the first place in some cases.

Access constraints

Security restrictions meant Batikot district and the southern areas of Khogyani and Rodat districts could not be accessed by assessment teams at any point during the assessment period, although one assessment team did manage to work in the Batikot District Centre, assessing 50 returnee households. Teams were unable to visit the following sectors in Nangarhar: N5, N6, N7, N8, N11, N12, N15, N16, N21, N22 and N23 (reference Annex A). Based on the intention survey it is estimated that 500 to 800 undocumented returnee households could be residing in these areas.

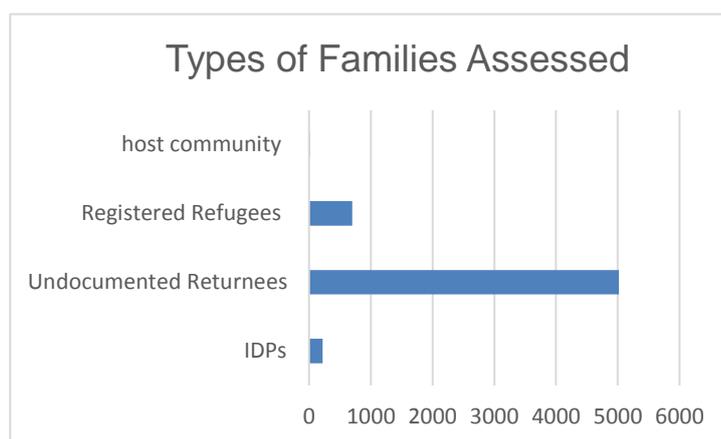
Teams were able to visit all sectors of Laghman and Kunar.

⁴ This number does not include variance figures from Rodat, Khogyani or Batikot do to access constraints potentially affecting the number of undocumented returnee households teams were able to find.

Assessed Population

84% of assessed families were undocumented returnees, 12% were registered refugees, 4% were IDPs and less than 1% were families from the host community.

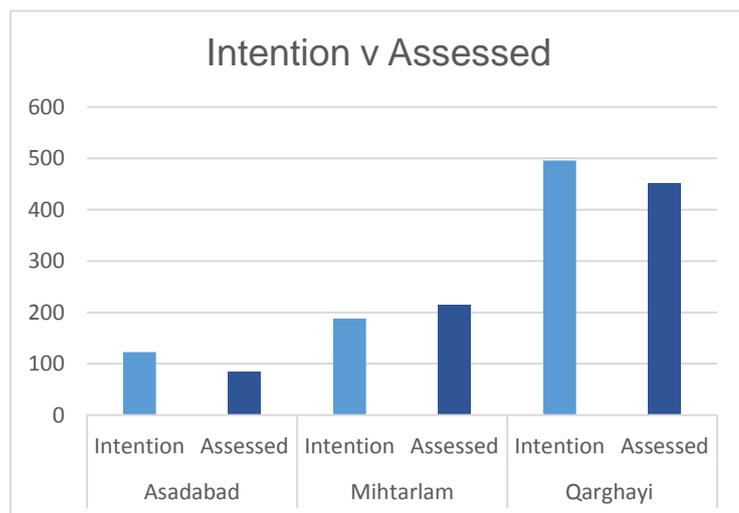
Some returnee households from neighbouring districts not targeted during the assessment travelled to meet assessment team members in areas bordering those districts. These findings have been included in the overall data, but the district breakdown is limited to those households in the 9 targeted districts of high return.



Undocumented Returnee Households assessed by District:

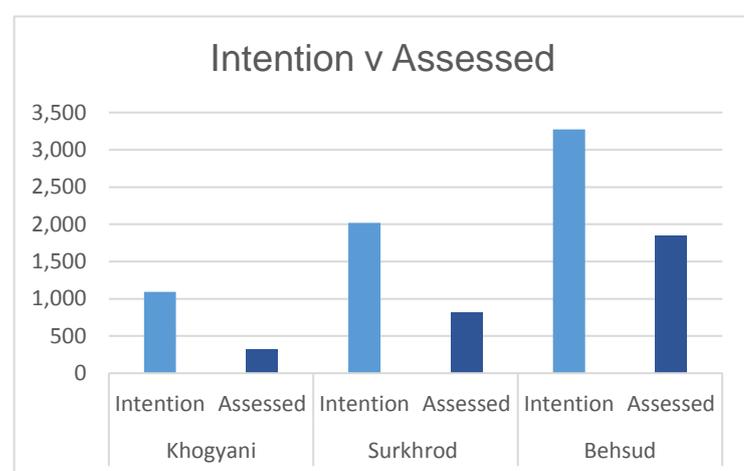
Province	District	Households	Families
Kunar	Asadabad	46	85
Kunar	Dara-e-Pech	1	1
Kunduz	Dasht-e-Archi	1	2
Laghman	Alingar	5	4
Laghman	Dawlatshah	1	0
Laghman	Mehtarlam	172	215
Laghman	Qarghayi	366	452
Nangarhar	Achin	4	4
Nangarhar	Batikot	40	49
Nangarhar	Behsud	1,174	1,847
Nangarhar	Chaparhar	1	1
Nangarhar	Dehbala	2	1
Nangarhar	Jalalabad	453	705
Nangarhar	Kama	6	9
Nangarhar	Khogyani	300	320
Nangarhar	Kot	3	3
Nangarhar	Kuz_Kunar	32	39
Nangarhar	Nazyan	1	2
Nangarhar	Pachieragam	2	2
Nangarhar	Rodat	295	463
Nangarhar	Shinwar	1	0
Nangarhar	Surkhrod	538	817
Total		3,444	5,021

Undocumented Returnee Families found and assessed per reported area of High Return⁵

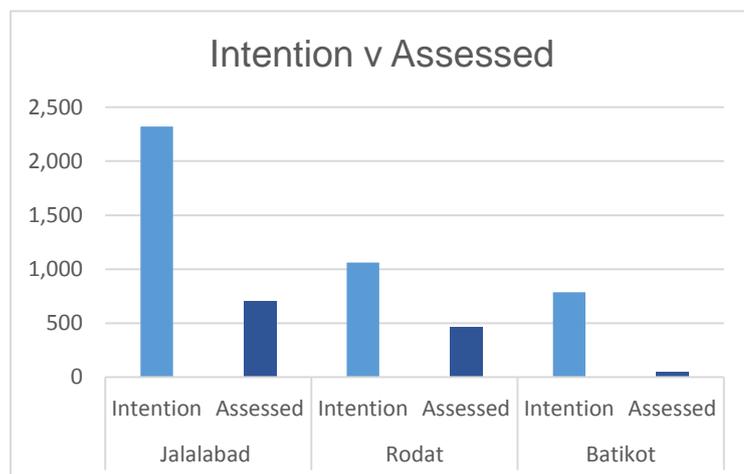


85 undocumented returnee households were assessed in Asadabad compared to 123 households having reported an intention to settle there. Households in Asadabad were reported to have moved to more rural areas of Kunar and some surrounding districts near Asadabad, such as Watapur, Sarkani Dar-e-Pech and Narang.

452 undocumented returnee households were assessed in Qarghayi compared to 496 households having reported an intention to settle there. The number of households assessed in Qarghayi was only 9% lower than the border intention number. The number of undocumented returnee households assessed in Mihtarlam was 14% higher than the intention data, with teams assessing 215 households compared to 188 reporting an intention to settle there.



The variance of intention data and undocumented returnee households assessed in Nangarhar was much higher than in Kunar and Laghman. 320 undocumented returnee households were assessed in Khogyani compared to 1,094 households stating an intention to settle there, a 71% variance. However, access constraints prevented teams from working in the southern sectors of Khogyani which potentially contributed to the high variance and lower number of returnee households assessed. In Surkhrod, 817 households were assessed, compared to 2,017 reporting to intend to settle there, accounting for a 53% variance. 1,847 households were assessed in Behsud, compared to 3,272 in the intention data, a 44% variance.



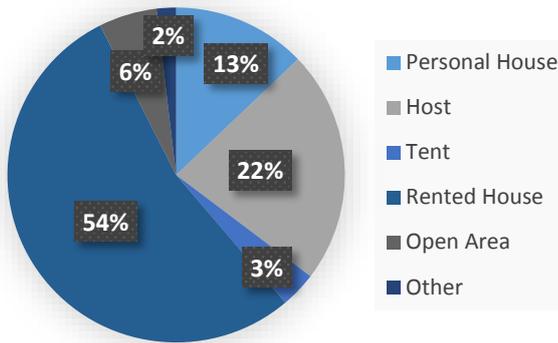
In Jalalabad, 705 undocumented returnee households were assessed compared to 2,321 households reporting an intention to settle in the city, a 70% variance. Teams in Rodat assessed 463 households compared to 1,060 reporting an intention to settle there, accounting for a 66% variance. Access constraints in Rodat also affected teams' ability to work in the southern sectors of the district, which may have contributed to the high percentage variance. In Batikot, teams were only able to access the district centre due to security constraints and subsequently only assessed 49 undocumented returnee households which made for a 94% percent variance compared to the 787 households reporting an intention to settle there.

Shelter and NFIs

Returnee families assessed in rural areas were most often found to have physical shelter needs, as they were living under makeshift shelters, borrowed tents and in some cases, open areas that is, areas with incomplete or no perimeter walls or privacy fencing. In urban and peri-urban areas, which host the majority of returnees, most families were found to be hosted or renting houses. While these conditions provided adequate shelter, some

⁵ Intention data collected covers the period from 1 January 2016 through 30 September 2016

Shelter Type



households were found to require some additional support to accommodate hosted returnee family members, who have been sleeping under makeshift shelters or outdoors.

Many interviewed families also expressed concern of eviction in the coming weeks/months, as they have settled on privately owned land or in unoccupied private compounds. This is evidenced in the partial findings from the Protection Cluster focus group discussions conducted so far.

A total of 332 returnee households were found to be staying in open areas, 206 households are using tents (many of which were inadequate to accommodate the entire family), and 3,201 households are renting. 1,339 interviewed households were being hosted and 765 were staying in personal houses/compounds that they owned.

Many hosted households were found to be accommodated in multiple family dwellings, with approximately 19% of

undocumented returnee families (1,018 families) living in households/compounds of 4 or more families, the majority rented properties, and a further 15% living in households/compounds of 3 families, forcing some members to have to sleep in the open.

Almost all returnee households reported a need for non-food items and many households highlighted warm clothing and blankets in anticipation of winter.

A large majority of undocumented returnee families interviewed requested winterisation support, in the form of clothing (3,654 families) and blankets (3,729 families). 3,645 and 3,485 families also cited the need for water containers and hygiene supplies, respectively. These assessment findings through the interviews were supported by observations from most of the teams.

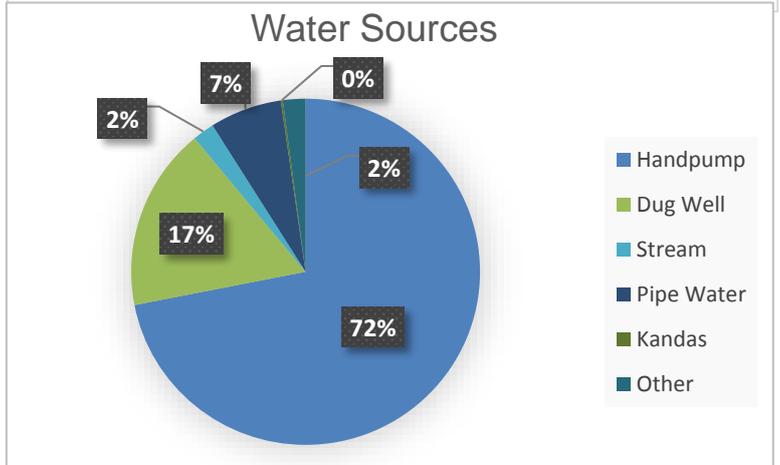
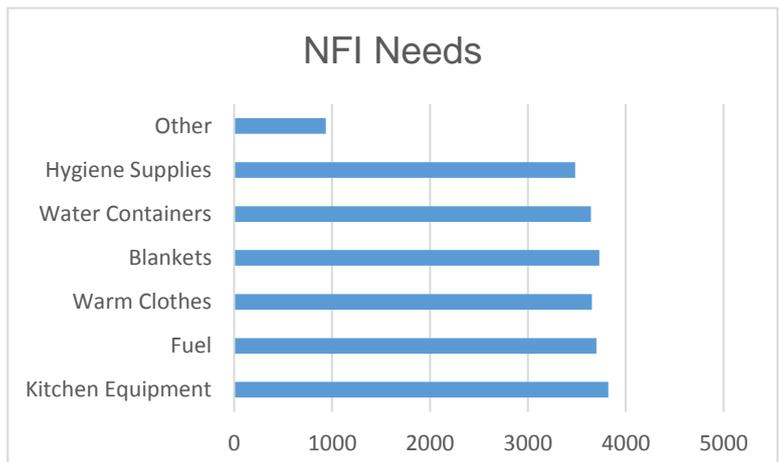
Recommendation

Emergency shelter assistance should be provided for families staying in open air conditions, and some additional shelter assistance could also be considered to improve conditions for households hosting multiple returnee families. Cash for shelter should also be provided to the 3,201 families that are currently renting across the three provinces. A widespread need for NFIs was identified across the districts, and some NFI support and/or winterisation support should also be considered.

WASH

Many returnees are hosted in areas that already require basic WASH facilities at the community and household level; sanitation facilities are specifically lacking. Most of the returnee families interviewed reported to be getting water from community managed hand pumps. Overuse of water supply facilities and a shortage of clean water was witnessed by assessment teams in rural and urban communities hosting returnee families. These observations are supported by water access data collected during the assessment.

69% of households reported having access to stable and safe water supply with 72% using



hand pumps as their main water source. However, access questions indicated problematic water point management issues and physical access constraints. 18% of households reported having access constraints. Recorded access issues highlight the need for community water point management and potentially additional water supply in some high return communities with 859 households reporting access constraints caused by the local community.

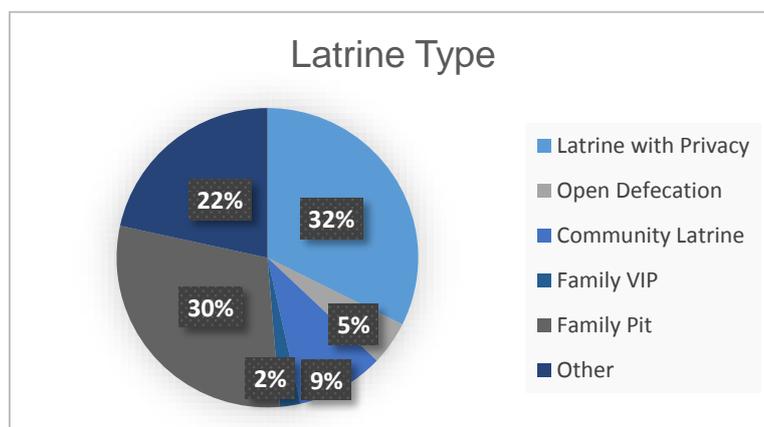
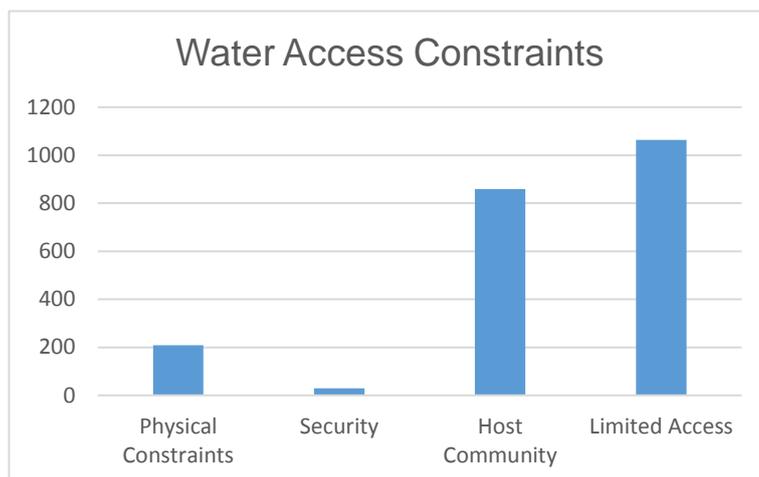
Many families, particularly in rural areas, are practising open defecation and/or have makeshift open air toilets within their compounds. Teams also reported a lack of hygiene awareness amongst many interviewed families. 46% of households reported having access to a latrine of some kind (2,756 households).

281 households reported practicing open defecation and 1,291 households reported using some other type of latrine. Based on observations from teams, this is often just a makeshift private area within the compound.

Household level sanitation and hygiene has been raised as an issue, particularly in the urban areas where compounds are hosting multiple families, with limited clean water containers, poor sanitation facilities and open cooking areas.

Recommendation

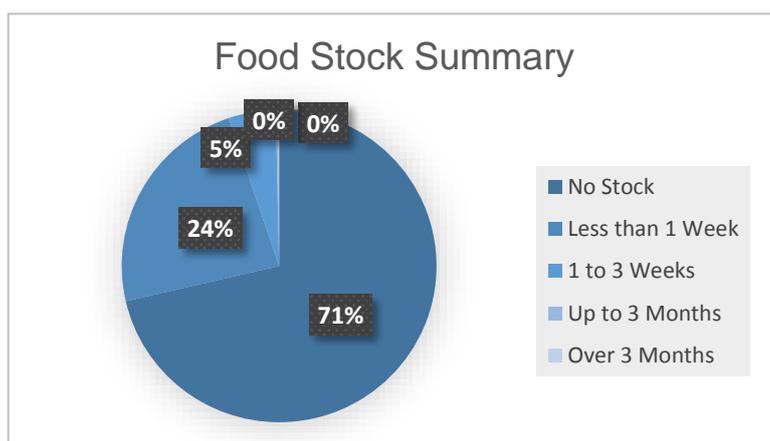
Community level water access should be assessed where a strain on safe water supply may be occurring due to the localised, and in some cases significant increase in users. The most affected communities will be in the more densely populated areas of Jalalabad, Behsud and Surkhrod. However, communities in rural areas hosting higher numbers of returnee households should also be assessed and supported for community level water supply and water point management. Household level hygiene and sanitation was also cited as an issue, supported by the findings, particularly in those households hosting multiple families with inadequate sanitation facilities.



FSAC and Livelihoods

Returnee and host families reported and were observed to have little to no additional food stocks. 4,250 families reported to have no food stocks at all, and 1,394 families reported to have less than 1 week of food stocks. Only 290 families reported to have food stocks of 1 to 3 weeks, 14 families reported to have stocks of up to three months and only 6 families reported having food stocks of over three months.

A high number of returnee families reported using negative food security coping mechanisms with 1,364 families reporting sending children to work, 2,194 families reported to be reducing the number of meals per day, and 2,597 families having adults that are restricting food consumption. Female enumerators also reported frequently observing that pregnant and lactating women often did not have access to enough food.

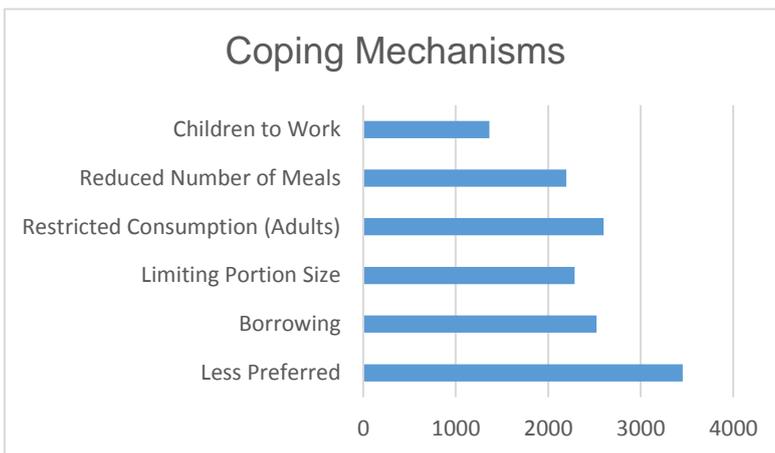


Teams’ observations and anecdotal evidence (supported by the previous rapid market assessments) found the local market impact in high return communities has meant a significant reduction in the daily rate for unskilled labour. This shift in localised market dynamics is impacting both the host community and returnee families, preventing access to casual labour and basic livelihood activities for both groups. Some community leaders have

also reported that returnees are opening shops in an effort to generate income, while this may decrease market prices for common goods, the competition is reportedly affecting resident traders' incomes and quite possibly contributing to tension between host communities and returnees.

This dynamic is reported to be a driver for many returnee families that have reportedly moved on from high return areas into more rural communities with lower number of returnee families and less effect on the local market dynamics.

Additional analysis carried out by the Food Security & Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) indicates that a significant proportion of undocumented returnee households – more than two thirds – have accumulated large debts as a result of their return with 69% of those assessed reporting a debt burden of more than 8,000 Afs. This debt burden was much higher than those of IDPs and registered refugees, who although not surveyed at the same scale, reported an equal debt burden at only 57% and 53% respectively. Some 92% of households assessed indicated having access to markets, however, suggesting that cash based transfers could be both feasible and appropriate.



Recommendation

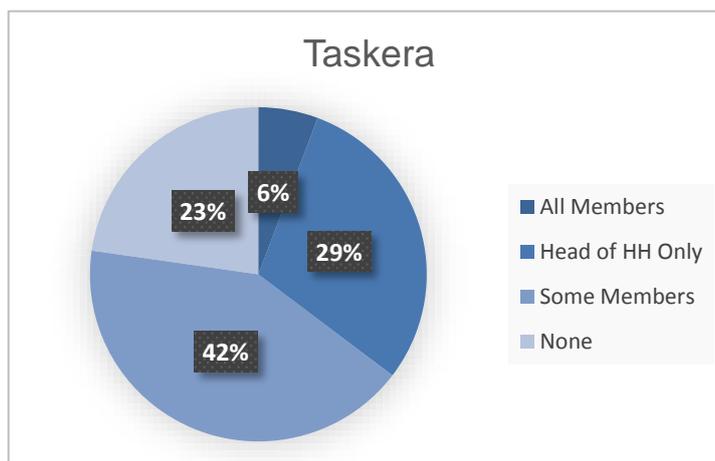
In consultation with market surveys, cash assistance for food is recommended to undocumented returnee households with a view to support food stocks through the winter months.

More thorough transitional livelihoods assessments and programming should also be considered by those organisations with expertise.

Protection

Overall, the HEAT assessment surveyed 31,480 undocumented returnees (15,417 girls and women and 16,063 boys and men) in addition to 4,366 registered refugees (2,149 girls and women and 2,217 boys and men). Additional analysis carried out by the Protection Cluster indicates that the vast majority of registered refugee and undocumented returnee households (96%⁶) reported that they had returned to Afghanistan with all of their family members; only 3.89% indicated that they had left family behind with whom they wanted to reunite. This correlates with IOM Persons with Specific Needs (PSN) findings from the border which suggest that very few, if any, single-headed households have returned this year, including especially vulnerable groups such as unaccompanied minors.

Rates of identification and civil documentation possession among undocumented returnee and registered refugee households were found to be in line with or slightly below the national average, with approximately 25% of registered refugees and 22% of undocumented returnee households having no family member with a tazkera. Only 5% of children belonging to undocumented returnee households had a birth certificate in comparison to 9% of children belonging to registered refugee households, potentially exposing large groups of children to protection risks such as obstructed access to education or the obtainment of other civil documentation.⁷ Although caution must be exercised over the relatively small sample of registered refugees assessed, the findings indicate that slightly more undocumented and registered refugee boys are enrolled in school (31%) than girls (24%), with trend data suggesting that boys are enrolled more progressively over time after their arrival in a way that is not



⁶ 97% of registered returnees and 94.5% of undocumented returnees.

⁷ Additionally, it violates the right to birth registration and endangers the right of every individual to recognition everywhere as a person before the law as laid out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, specified in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and reinforced in the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

visible in the case of girls. Slightly more registered refugee households have indicated they own land (14%) than undocumented returnee households (8%), although 4% and 2% respectively indicate they do not have documentation proving as such. Moreover, only two households interviewed reported observing explosive remnants of war (ERW) or mines in their community suggesting that newly arrived people tend to be less aware than the local community about the potential risks of ERW contamination, as well as the fact that assessment teams were able to access more secure areas where these dangers may be less prevalent.⁸

While the assessment considered several household vulnerabilities, this report also includes partial findings from the Protection Cluster assessment to reinforce initial protection concerns. Currently, the cluster is undertaking a series of focus group discussions across high return areas (364 planned) with 186 completed as of 23 October. So far, 762 persons have been consulted as per the following breakdown—43.2% undocumented returnees, 31.6% registered refugees, 20% from the host community, and 1.6% IDPs. The following protection concerns have been raised throughout these consultations:

- Lack of access to land and shelter (37.5 %)
- Security concerns regarding going back to the place of origin (7%)
 - Lack of access to education
 - Girls not allowed to go to school (12.5%)
- Child labour (4%)
- Lack of job opportunities (25%)
- Lack of access to potable water (5.5%)
- Threat of eviction (2.8%)
- Other concerns (4.1%)

Overall, 213 female headed households have been consulted thus far; 52 in Behsud, 43 in Surkhrod, 31 in Khogyani and 24 in and around Jalalabad. Female headed households are particularly vulnerable, with assessment teams consistently reporting that men in the areas did not want the women to be interviewed, even in cases where the head of the household was an elderly woman. Female enumerators were helpful in this regard, although assessment teams continue to face challenges in accessing affected households. Men in the communities suggested that the women were not able to articulate their needs, and that they would be taken care of by the community.

83% of all families (including IDPs and registered refugees) had no Proof of Registration (PoR) cards amongst members – representing the proportion of assessed undocumented returnee families against registered refugees. 23% of undocumented returnee families had no Taskera amongst all members and in 29% of families only the head of the household had a Taskera.

Some returnee households reported that many families had moved to settle in non-government controlled areas, assuming that assistance would be delayed or not come at all. Other anecdotal reports indicated that those households in more dire need of basic items and food may be more susceptible to have adolescent boys recruited into non-state groups.

As reported in the Food security and Livelihoods section, 25% of undocumented returnee households interviewed reported sending children to work as a livelihoods coping mechanism.

Recommendation

Families found to be living in open areas are particularly vulnerable and community level solutions through elders should be sought to find safer places for those families to settle.

Many interviewees cited a concern at the risk of eviction, particularly considering the increase in rents exacerbated in communities of high return and a common trend (anecdotally) across urban and peri-urban areas of Jalalabad (including those high return areas of Surkhrod and Behsud).

⁸ iMMAP is currently establishing GPS coordinates for villages surveyed through the HEAT which can be overlaid with UNMAS contamination maps.

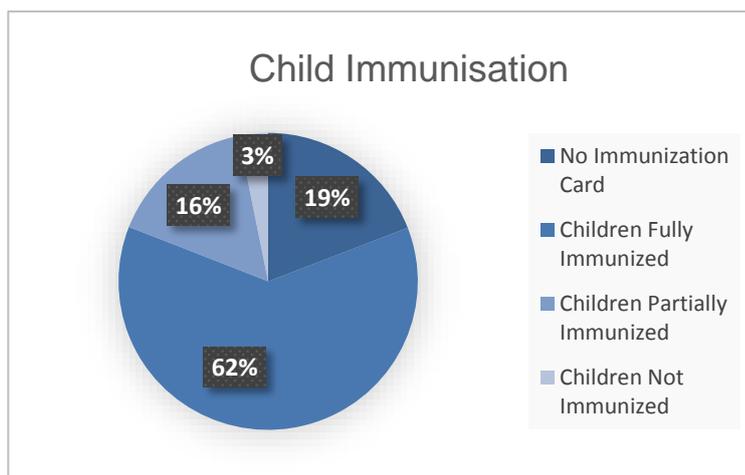
Health and Nutrition

Common reported health issues consisted of respiratory infections, TB, skin diseases, chronic illnesses and mental health issues. Many families reported stomach problems and diarrhoea. Assessment teams reported witnessing some signs of malnutrition amongst young children.

1.6% of undocumented returnee households reported to have withdrawn a child from a nutrition programme (96 families) on leaving Pakistan.

The majority of households reported that their children were fully immunised, however 774 households had no immunisation cards whatsoever.

907 households (15%) reported having 1 or more members of the family under treatment for TB.



It is important to note that while Disease Early Warning System data hasn't shown any significant or abnormal increases in out-patient numbers, malnutrition rates or changes in disease trends, this may be due to returnee families' unfamiliarity with where clinics are, what services they provide and what the costs might be as opposed to the absence of specific health and/or nutrition-related needs.

Recommendation

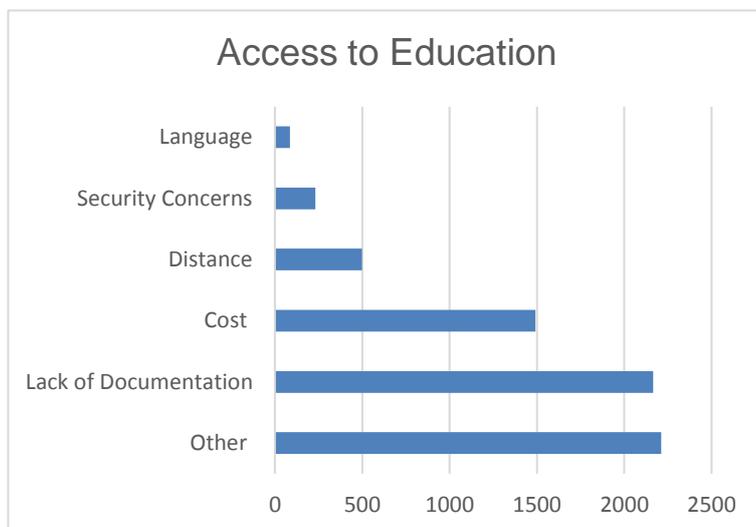
In areas of high return, health facility capacity should be increased, along with social mobilisation to raise awareness on the availability of health services and the provision of mobile health services to facilitate increased uptake.

Those families having removed children from nutrition programmes in Pakistan should be located and assisted urgently. Border screening must also be urgently scaled up.

Education

Education for children is a problem in urban and rural areas alike. In urban areas the children are not enrolled due to a lack of space in schools while in rural areas distance and security is an issue. Girls are unable to attend schools in rural areas at all.

2,221 families cited 'other' reasons for not sending children to school. According to assessment teams these reasons often relate to capacity of the local schools to host additional children and/or dynamics in the local communities meaning that returnee children are deprioritised.



Recommendation

Continued engagement with the provincial government in all eastern region provinces to ease documentation requirements for returnee children is urgently needed. Community level engagement to troubleshoot capacity issues in schools (both practically and administratively) is needed in communities of high return.

Secondary Movement

5% of undocumented returnee families reported an intention to move on to another location. Local community leaders often reported that many returnee households had already moved on to other areas within weeks or months of arriving – evident in the comparison of intention data to the numbers of undocumented returnee households assessed. This pattern of secondary movement is supported by the discrepancy in numbers of undocumented returnee household assessment teams were able to locate and the number of undocumented returnee households reporting their intention at the border to settle there.

Anecdotal reports (supported by recent market surveys and early findings in community level assessments) of increased rental prices, challenges in accessing livelihoods activities, and an overstretching of community level basic services, support the pattern of higher than expected secondary movement. Households may also have

planned or indicated that they will be expecting to receive assistance before moving on, meaning that many may have reported an intention to stay expecting assistance before leaving immediately thereafter for other areas.

Overall Recommendations

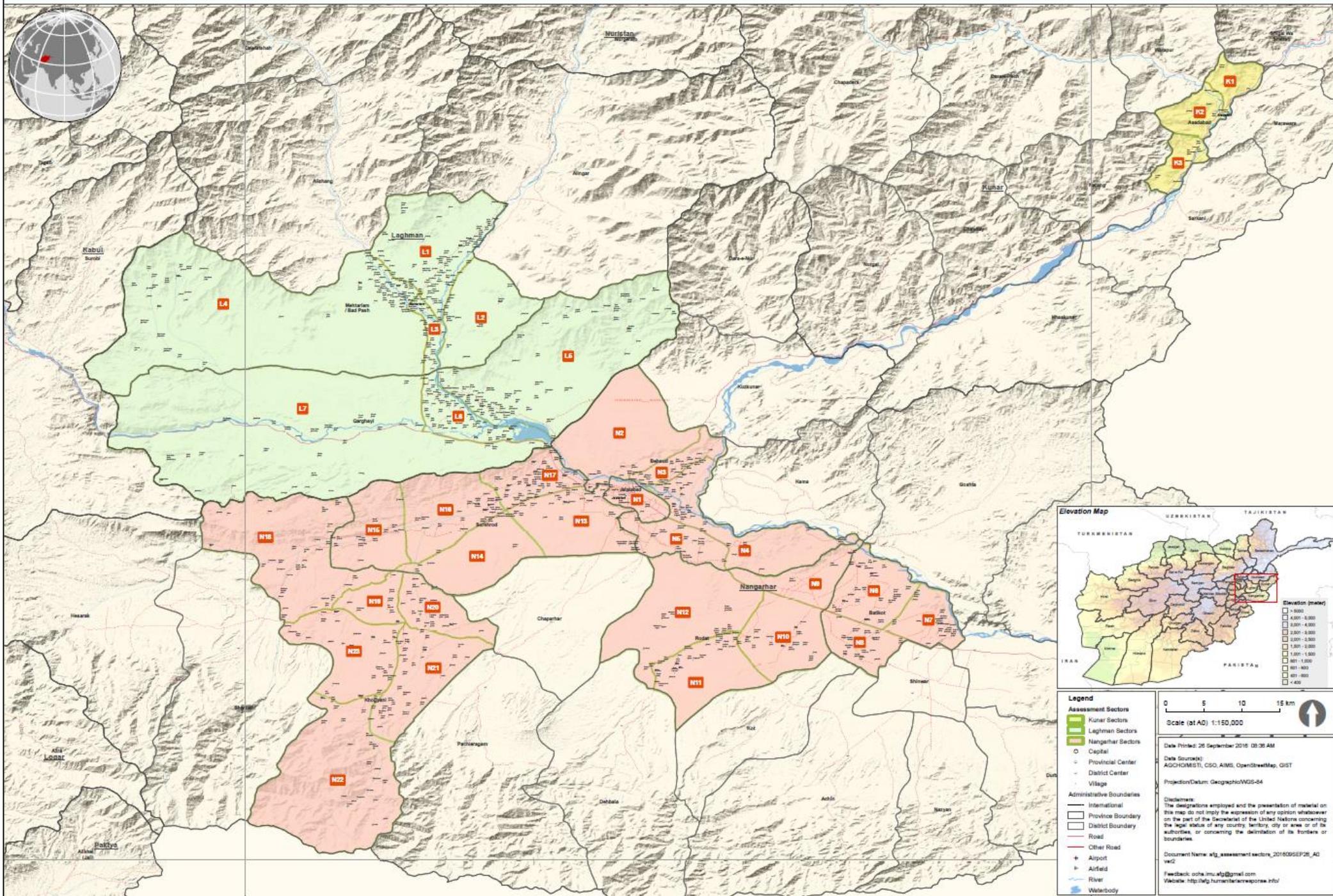
Household Level Response:

- Undocumented, unassisted returnee households are in need of immediate food assistance. This should be provided following analysis of FSAC rapid market assessments to determine the most appropriate transfer modality – initial findings indicate that markets in urban/peri-urban areas are able accommodate increased demand.
- Hygiene promotion activities and hygiene kit distributions should be provided to returnee households given the high number of households without adequate sanitation facilities.
- Shelter response will be required for those returnee households found in need of shelter assistance. This should include cash for shelter to those households renting accommodation.
- NFI and winterisation kits were also found to be a necessary household level requirement and should be included in the response package.
- Partners with capacity and expertise in conducting ‘individual protection assessments’ at the household level should do so during the immediate response phase.

Community Level Response:

- The WASH Cluster should work at the community level to assess the strain on shared safe water sources, particularly hand pumps, in communities of high return. Community level sanitation should also be assessed in densely populated areas of high return.
- Continued monitoring of DEWS data by the Health Cluster and additional support to enhance the capacity of health facilities to accommodate increased patient numbers.
- Protection Cluster work at the community level should focus on emerging integration issues, particularly among vulnerable households living in insecure compounds or open area accommodation.
- Further market assessments may also be required in high return areas where cash assistance is feasible to determine potential distortions and ensure continued liquidity.

AFGHANISTAN: Eastern Region - Assessment Sectors





Afghanistan Humanitarian Country Team Endorsed
Household Emergency Assessment Tool (HEAT)
 Version 2, Sep 2016 (Pashto)



Province: ولایت:

District: ولسوالي:

Location [Name Village / GPS Position]: (د کلي نوم/ طول البلد او عرض البلد):

Date of Assessment: د ارزونې نېټه:

1. Household: کورنۍ					
1.1 Head of HH Name: د کورنۍ مشر:		1.2 Father's name: د پلار نوم:			
1.3 Contact No: د اړیکې شمېره:		1.4 National ID No.: ټنګره:			
1.5 HH Total: د کورنۍ د ټولو غړو شمېر:		1.6 No. Families in HH: په کورنۍ کې د فامیلونو شمېر:			
	New Born (0 - 5 months) نوی زېږدلی	Children U5 (6 months - 5 years) کلو کم ماشومان	Adolescents (5-18) ټنګي ځوانان	Adults (18-50) ځوانان	Elders 50+ د لور عمر وګړي
Male: نارینه					
Female: ښځینه					
1.7 As a result of conflict or natural disaster has your family experienced?: د طبیعي پېښې او یا د جګړې له امله ستاسې کورنۍ لاندې ستونزې زغملې دي		Number of deaths in HH: په کورنۍ کې د مړو شویو شمېره		Number of injured in HH: په کورنۍ کې د ټپیانو شمېره	
2. Additional Vulnerability & Health Assessment: نور زیاتمنونکي حالات او روغتیايي ارزونه					
2.1 Elderly head HH: د لور عمر کس د کور مشر دی		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes هو <input type="checkbox"/> No نه		2.5 People with disability: معلولیت لرونکي وګړي	
2.2 Female Head HH: د کور مشري د ښځې په غاړه ده		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes هو <input type="checkbox"/> No نه		2.6 Breastfeeding women: شیدي ورکونکي میندې	
2.3 Child head HH: د کور مشري د ماشوم په غاړه ده		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes هو <input type="checkbox"/> No نه		2.7 Pregnant women: امیدواره میندې	
2.4 More than 3 children under 5: له درېو څخه ډیر ماشومان د پنځه کلونو کم عمر لري		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes هو <input type="checkbox"/> No نه		2.8 Chronically ill: مزمن (اوردمهالې) ناروغي	
2.9 Child immunization: د ماشومانو معافیت (واکسینونه)		<input type="checkbox"/> No immunization card د واکسین کارت نلري		<input type="checkbox"/> Child fully immunized ماشوم په بشپړه توګه واکسین شوی دی	
2.10 Is any member of your household under treatment for TB? ایا ستاسې د کورنۍ کوم غړی د سل یا توبرکلوز د ناروغي لپاره د درملنې لاندې دی؟		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes هو <input type="checkbox"/> No نه		2.11 Did any member of your family die in the last month? ایا په تیره میاشت کې ستاسې د کورنۍ کوم غړی په حق رسیدلی دی؟	
				<input type="checkbox"/> Yes هو <input type="checkbox"/> No نه	
3. General Assessment: عمومي ارزونې					
3.1 Displacement category د بې ځایه کېدو ډول		<input type="checkbox"/> Conflict IDDP جګړو IDDP کیدل بېځایه امله له		<input type="checkbox"/> Natural disaster IDDP د طبیعي پېښو له امله بې ځایه امله له	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Documented Returnee راستننډونکي چې اسناد لري		<input type="checkbox"/> Undocumented Returnee راستننډونکي چې اسناد نلري	
		<input type="checkbox"/> No Displacement بې ځایه کېدنه نه ده را منځ ته شوي			
3.2 Place of origin د اوسیدو اصلي ځای		Country: هیواد		Province: ولایت	
3.3 Date of arrival to the current location? اوسنې ځای ته د رارسیدو نېټه؟		3.4 When did you become displaced? څه وخت تاسې بې ځایه شوي یاست؟		District: ولسوالي	
3.5 Can you go back to your place of origin? ایا د اوسیدو اصلي ځای ته ستنبدلی شئ؟		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes هو <input type="checkbox"/> No نه		If no, why? که ځواب نه وي؟ نو ولې؟	
3.6 Are there hazards in the area where you currently live? په هغه سیمه کې چې اوسئ، ایا کوم ګواښ شتون لري؟		<input type="checkbox"/> Mines: UXO: IED ماپنونه: ناچاودیدلې مهمات: متروک چاودیدونکي توکي		<input type="checkbox"/> Conflict وسله والي شخړې	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Armed groups وسله والي ډلې		<input type="checkbox"/> Natural hazards طبیعي پېښې	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Community Tensions قومي تاوتریخوالي		<input type="checkbox"/> Other نور	
3.7 Are any family members left behind / currently in another location? ایا ستاسې د کورنۍ کوم غړی له تاسې څخه پاتې شوي دي/ په کوم بل ځای کې ژوند کوي؟		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes هو <input type="checkbox"/> No نه		3.8 If yes, do you need help finding your family? که ځواب هو وي نو، تاسې یې د موندنې لپاره مرستې ته اړتیا لرئ؟	
				<input type="checkbox"/> Yes هو <input type="checkbox"/> No نه	
4. Financial & Asset Assessment: د شتمنی او مالي شتمنیو ارزونه					
4.1 Current main source of income: د عوایدو اوسنې عمده سرچینه		4.2 Number of bread winner(s) (currently working and above 16 years) د کورنۍ د غړو شمېره چې عواید لري (اوس مهال کار کوي او عمر یې له ۱۶ کلونو ډیر دی)			
4.3 Monthly income before the shock: د پېښې وړاندې میاشتني عواید:		4.4 Current income / after shock: د پېښې وروسته عواید:			
4.5 Have you contracted new debts since the shock happened? ایا د پېښې وروسته پوره وړې شوي یاستې؟		<input type="checkbox"/> No Debts <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 2000 AFN <input type="checkbox"/> Between 2000 AFN / 8000 AFN <input type="checkbox"/> More than 8000 AFN			
4.6 Do you have livestock? ایا څاروي لري؟		Type & number: ډول او شمېر		Cattle No.: د ګاونو شمېر	
				Goat No.: د اوزو شمېر	
				Sheep No.: د پسونو شمېر	
4.7 Did you bring assets with you? ایا څپلې شتمنې مو له ځان سره راوړي دي؟		4.8 If no were assets sold prior to departure? که ځواب نه وي، ایا د راستنیدو وړاندې مو پلورلي دي؟		4.9 Do you have access to agricultural land to cultivate in current location? ایا په اوسنې هستوګنځي کې مو د کرنې ځمکې ته لاس رسلی لري؟	
				<input type="checkbox"/> Yes هو <input type="checkbox"/> No نه	
5. Food & Nutrition Assessment: د تغذي او خوراک ارزونه					
5.1 Do you have access to a market to meet your HH needs? ایا د کورنۍ اړتیاو د پوره کولو لپاره بازار ته لاس رسلی لري؟		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes هو <input type="checkbox"/> No نه		5.2 Distance to market? د بازار څخه فاصله	
				Km: کیلومتر Min: دقیقه	
5.3 How many (complete) meals currently does your HH eat per day? په یوه شپه او ورځ کې ستاسې کورنۍ څو ځله بشپړ خوراک خوري؟		5.4 Is your HH able to cook food? ایا ستاسې کورنۍ د خوړو پخولو وړتیا لري؟		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes هو <input type="checkbox"/> No نه	
5.5 During the past 7 days, has anyone in your HH done any of these things? (Please record the number of days for each coping strategy) په تېرو اوه ورځو کې، ستاسې د کورنۍ کوم غړی دغه لاندې کړنې ترسره کړي دي؟ (مهرباني وکړئ د هر تدبیري ستراتیژي لپاره د ورځو شمېر ویکلئ)					

Rely on less preferred food and less expensive food په ارزانه او کمزوري خوړو تکیه کول	No.	Borrow food, or rely on help from friends and relatives خواره پورول، یا د خپلوانو او دوستانو په مرسته تکیه کول	No.
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat لوږیانو د خوړو کمول، تر څو چې ماشومان خواره ولري	No.	Limit portion size at mealtimes د خوړو په وخت کې د خوړو کچه کمول	No.
Reduced number of meals eaten in a day په ورځ کې د خوړو د وخت د شمیر کمول	No.	Sent children to work ماشومان کار ته استول	No.
5.6 Have all family members been affected by the above coping strategies? ایا د کورنۍ ټول غړي د پورتنیو تدبیري ستراتیژیو له امله اغیزمن شوي دي؟	بنځي: Women: نه <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	نران: Men: نه <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	ماشومان: Children: نه <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
5.7 Do you have food stocks and how long will they last? خوراکي توکو زيرمي لري او تر څو مودې پورې تکافو کوي؟	<input type="checkbox"/> No Stocks هیڅ زیرمي شتون نلري	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than a week له یوې څخه کمی اوني څخه کمی	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 to 3 weeks د یوې 1 څخه 3 څخه میاشتو پورې او دريو اونيو په منځ کې
5.8 Has your child been withdrawn from a nutrition feeding programme as a result of your displacement? ایا ستاسې د بې ایستاسۍ له امله، ستاسې ماشوم د تغذیې پروگرام څخه بې برخې شوي دي؟	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Type of programme if known: که چیرې معلوم وي، نو د پروگرام ډول	
6. Wash Assessment: د اوبو او حفظ الصحه ارزونه			
6.1 Do you currently have access to enough water? ایا اوس بشپړه اوبو ته لاس رسې لري؟	آ د څښلو اوبه <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	خان وینځلو اوبه <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	د پخلې اوبه <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
6.2 Is that access sometimes limited? آ ایا دغه لاس رسې محدودې دي؟	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, by host communities هو، د کوربه وگړو له لوري	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, security threats هو، امنیتي گواښي	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, physical constraints هو، فزیکي موانع
6.3 Type of main source of water اوبو اصلي سرچینې	<input type="checkbox"/> Handpump لاسي پمپ	<input type="checkbox"/> Dug well څاه کلني	<input type="checkbox"/> Stream or river د لښتې یا د سیند اوبه
6.4 How far away is the water source? د اوبو سرچینه څومره لیرې ده؟	On foot (in minutes) په پیڼو (په دقیقو)	By other transport (in km) په کیلو متر (د لیرد د نورو توکو په مرسته)	
6.5 Does the water source provide you with a stable supply of clean water? ایا د اوبو د سرچینه تاسې ته کافي پاکې اوبه برابروي؟		6.6 Who in the family principally collects water? په کورنۍ کې څوک د اوبو د راوړلو دنده په غاړه لري؟	ستاسې
6.7 Latrine available د رفع حاجت ځای شتون لري؟	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	6.8 Does the latrine provide privacy, safety, dignity for all users? د رفع حاجت ځای محرم، خوندي او مناسب ځای کې دی (مهرباني وکړئ د لارښود یادښت ته مراجعه وکړئ)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
6.9 Type of latrine د رفع حاجت ډول	<input type="checkbox"/> Open defecation پرانېسته سیمه	<input type="checkbox"/> Community latrine سیمیز د رفع حاجت ځای	<input type="checkbox"/> Family pit latrine کورني کورني <input type="checkbox"/> Family VIP latrine لرونکي د رفع حاجت ځای
6.10 Has a natural disaster event affected your water supply or latrine? ایا طبیعي پېښې ستاسې د اوبو جریان او یا د رفع حاجت ځای اغیزمن کړي دي؟	تنها یواځې د طبیعي پېښو په صورت کې باید وپوښتل شي Only ask if you are assessing a natural disaster		
	Water source د اوبو سرچینه	<input type="checkbox"/> Completely destroyed له منځه تللي ده	<input type="checkbox"/> Partially destroyed نیمه له منځه تللي ده
	Latrine facility د رفع حاجت اسانتیاوې	<input type="checkbox"/> Completely destroyed له منځه تللي ده	<input type="checkbox"/> Partially destroyed نیمه له منځه تللي ده
7. Shelter & NFI Assessment: (د سرپناه ارزونه (شلتر))			
7.1 How is the family currently accommodated? په اوسني وخت کې کورنۍ په کوم ډول ځایي کې اوسېږي؟	<input type="checkbox"/> House کور	<input type="checkbox"/> Host کوربه	<input type="checkbox"/> Tent خیمې
		<input type="checkbox"/> Rented house کرایي کور	<input type="checkbox"/> Open air د شنه آسمان لاندې
7.2 If rented - monthly amount? که کرایي په کرایي وي - نو د کرایي کچه په گوته کې؟			
7.3 If the HH shelter has been affected by a natural disaster what is the state of the house/ compound? که چیرې کورنۍ د طبیعي پېښې له امله اغیزمنه شوې وي، نو د کور/اساختمان وضعیت څه ډول دی؟	<input type="checkbox"/> Completely destroyed بشپړه له منځه تللي دي	<input type="checkbox"/> Partially Destroyed نیمه له منځه تللي دي	<input type="checkbox"/> Unharmed له منځه نه دي تللي
8. Returnees راسټدوونکي کډوال			
8.1 How many people in the HH have a Tazkera? د کورنۍ څو تنه غړي تازکه لري؟	<input type="checkbox"/> All ټول	<input type="checkbox"/> Only HH head تنها سرپرست کورنۍ مشر یواځې د غړي	<input type="checkbox"/> Some هیڅ یو هم
		<input type="checkbox"/> None هیڅ یو هم	
8.2 How many children in the HH have a birth certificate? په کورنۍ کې څو تنه ماشومان د زېږني سند لري؟	<input type="checkbox"/> All ټول	<input type="checkbox"/> Only HH head تنها سرپرست کورنۍ مشر یواځې د غړي	<input type="checkbox"/> Some هیڅ یو هم
		<input type="checkbox"/> None هیڅ یو هم	
8.3 Does anyone in the HH have a POR card? ایا په کورنۍ کې څوک د پور کارت لري؟	<input type="checkbox"/> All ټول	<input type="checkbox"/> Only HH head تنها سرپرست کورنۍ مشر یواځې د غړي	<input type="checkbox"/> Some هیڅ یو هم
		<input type="checkbox"/> None هیڅ یو هم	
8.4 Do you plan to stay in your current location? آیا تاسې پاتې شئ؟	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	8.5 If you do not plan to stay in this location what are your plans? که نه غواړئ چې په اوسني ځای کې پاتې شئ، نو ستاسو پلان څه وي؟	8.6 When would you move? څه وخت به له دې ځایه ځئ؟
		<input type="checkbox"/> Move to another district بلې ولسوالۍ ته ځئ؟	<input type="checkbox"/> To another province بل ولايت ته ځئ؟
		<input type="checkbox"/> Return to place of origin خپل اصلي ځای ته ستونږئ	
8.7 Have you already received assistance? ایا تاسې له دې وړاندې مرستې ترلاسه کړي دي؟	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	چیرې؟ Where?	له کومې ادارې څخه؟ From which organisation?
Food (what/how much?) خوراکي توکي (څه/په څه کچه؟)	Cash (how much?) نغدي پیسې (په کومه کچه؟)	Health (vaccination) روغتیا (واکسینونه)	سرپناه: Shelter
Kitchen items: د پخلنځي توکي	Hygiene: روغتیايي کڅوړې	Blankets: کمپلې	MRE: د ماین د خطرونو په اړه پوهلې
Water containers: د اوبو زيرمي			
8.8 Do you own land in Afghanistan? ایا په افغانستان کې ځمکه لري؟	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	8.9 If yes where is the land? که هو، نو چیرې؟	ولایت: Province
			ولسوالی: District
8.10 Do you have documentation of land ownership? ایا د ځمکې د ملکیت اسناد لري؟	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	8.11 Can you build a house on the plot of land? ایا تاسې په ځمکه کې د کور د جوړولو وړتیا لري؟	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
8.12 Does the family have a need for: ایا کورنۍ دغه توکو ته اړتیا لري؟	<input type="checkbox"/> Kitchen equipment د پخلنځي توکي	<input type="checkbox"/> Fuel د سون توکي	<input type="checkbox"/> Warm clothes ل گرمي جامې
	<input type="checkbox"/> Blankets کمپلې	<input type="checkbox"/> Water container د اوبو لوښي	<input type="checkbox"/> Hygiene Supplies د حفظ الصحه توکي
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other		
8.13 How many school age girls and boys are in your HH? ستاسې د کورنۍ څو تنه نجونې او هلکان د ښوونځي په عمر کې دي؟	Boys: هلکان	Girls: نجونې	8.14 How many school age girls and boys are currently attending school? ستاسې د ښوونځي څو تنه نجونې او هلکان ښوونځي ته ځي؟
			Boys: هلکان
			Girls: نجونې
8.15 Reasons school age children are not attending school: هغه لاملونه چې هلکان او نجونې ښوونځي ته نه ځي	<input type="checkbox"/> Distance: لیري والی	<input type="checkbox"/> Language: ژبه	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of document- د اسنادو نشتون
			<input type="checkbox"/> Security Concerns: امنیتي اندېښنې
			<input type="checkbox"/> Cost: لگښت
			<input type="checkbox"/> Other: نور

8.16 Are your children now attending school but at a lower level? ايا ستاسي ماشومان بنونځي ته ځي؟ خو د خپل ټولگي څخه ټيټ ټولگي کي زده کړي کوي؟	<input type="checkbox"/> Same level په خپل اړونده ټولگي کي <input type="checkbox"/> Lower level په ټولگي ټيټ <input type="checkbox"/> higher level له خپل ټولگي څخه لوړ	Level :	
9. Beneficiaries' Priorities: د اړو وگړو لومړيتوبونه	10. Assessment Team د ارزونې ټيم		
Please enlist the first three priorities for the HH: مهرباني وکړئ د کورنۍ درې مهرباني لومړيتوبونه او اړتياوي په گوته کړئ	Team Lead (Name): د ارزونې ټيم د مشر نوم		
	Team Lead (Org): د ارزونې د رهبري کونکي ادارې نوم		
	Were female enumerators present to interview female HH members? ايا ارزيايي کونډگان زن در جريان ارزيايي جهت مصاحبه اعضای زن خانواده حضور داشتند؟	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes هو <input type="checkbox"/> No نه	