

AFGHANISTAN

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Districts

Factsheet Booklet
Southern Region

Round 2

February 2020



ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED IN THE FRAMEWORK OF:

HTR - R2 | 2020
AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan Inter-Cluster Coordination Team



Afghanistan
Education in Emergencies Working Group (EiEWG)
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About REACH:

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).



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CONTEXT

After decades of conflict, the population of Afghanistan continues to suffer from the on-going crisis, with 2019 being the most violent year on record.¹ In addition to the direct impact of Afghanistan's conflict on civilians, it also often obstructs the required humanitarian response, with organisations facing a range of challenges to move staff and assets throughout the country. Outside of key transit routes, decades of fighting and a challenging geographic environment, cumulating in the Hindu Kush, have furthermore resulted in a limited infrastructure network and physical obstacles to reach many rural areas of Afghanistan.

While constraints on humanitarian access in Afghanistan are multi-layered and impact differently across districts, sectors, and individual organisations, there are common dimensions of inaccessibility that can help determine and distinguish Hard-to-Reach (HTR) areas across the country. In 2019, the Humanitarian Access Group (HAG) led a coordinated effort to identify a list of Afghanistan's HTR districts and defined them across three factors of inaccessibility: (1) physical constraints, (2) conflict intensity, and (3) complexity of actors. Based on these dimensions, HTR districts are areas that humanitarian actors struggle to access and provide assistance to, due to (1) their remoteness and poor infrastructure, (2) on-going armed clashes, and / or (3) the presence of one or multiple armed actors that actively limits access to areas under their control.

From a humanitarian perspective, whether a district is hard-to-reach or not should not matter for an organisation's aim or decision to provide assistance, as this must be based on an impartial and neutral assessment of the corresponding needs of the people. Unfortunately, conventional data collection techniques (face-to-face / telephone interviews), which facilitate an evidence-based humanitarian response, are equally limited and undermined by the access restrictions that implementing partners face. As a result, the humanitarian community in Afghanistan lacks reliable data and monitoring tools to assess and track needs and vulnerabilities of people in HTR areas.

ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

To address the limited insight into humanitarian needs of population leaving in HTR areas and in order to ensure an evidence-base for a humanitarian response in all areas of Afghanistan, irrespective of access, REACH, in collaboration with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Inter-Cluster Coordination Team (ICCT), and HAG, conducted in January/ February 2020 a second round of needs assessment in 120 districts previously classified as hard-to-reach.²

OBJECTIVES

The HTR assessment aims to identify and regularly monitor humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities of populations in HTR districts. The immediate objective of this assessment is to provide an evidence-base to inform the humanitarian response in Afghanistan towards the areas of greatest need, irrespective of access constraints, while keeping in mind that the response remains dependent on organisations actually being able to access these HTR areas.

While no humanitarian organisation in Afghanistan will agree on the same set of HTR districts, as each has its own access profile, the value of defining and assessing the proposed list of HTR districts is threefold. First, while individual organisations may have full or partial access in some of the included districts, the districts' general inaccessibility means they are among the least well understood areas of Afghanistan and require more thorough and streamlined assessment. Second, as the districts are defined and measured according to the three dimensions of inaccessibility outlined above, the research can begin to understand whether and how vectors of inaccessibility may relate to humanitarian needs. A better understanding of the impact of particular inaccessibility factors would strengthen the humanitarian response strategy across the entire country, not just the included districts. Third, this project aims at monitoring the humanitarian needs in those HTR districts every four months, which will allow for an insight into the impact of shocks in these areas as well as a timely prioritisation of humanitarian assistance.

¹ Annual Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Afghanistan 2019, UNAMA (2019)

² This assessment is the second round of needs assessment in hard to reach district. Findings from the first round conducted in July / August 2019 of 100 HTR districts can be found [here](#).

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

The HAG measured and ranked all of Afghanistan's districts across the three dimensions discussed above and developed a list of the 103 districts with the highest inaccessibility/HTR score first in July 2019, followed by a second round in March 2020 (see Annex 1 for more information on the HAG inaccessibility ranking).

Based on the July 2019 list, REACH updated and extended its existing portfolio of 70 HTR districts, which were sampled, mapped, and assessed as part of the 2018 HTR assessment, and took the 50 highest ranked districts from the HAG HTR list (July 2019) to include 120 districts.¹ This REACH portfolio of 120 HTR districts was the basis for the second HTR assessment round and the current factsheet booklet. The revised HAG HTR district list from March 2020 was not yet available, but will be used as the basis for a the third HTR assessment round. As a result, the coverage of the REACH portfolio and revised HAG HTR district list is not of 100%.

Overall, the REACH portfolio of HTR districts includes 91 district that were also included in the 103 HAG HTR list of July 2019. The 29 REACH portfolio districts that are not part of the HAG list, were still included in the current assessment and booklet to allow for a more comprehensive monitoring and trend analysis.

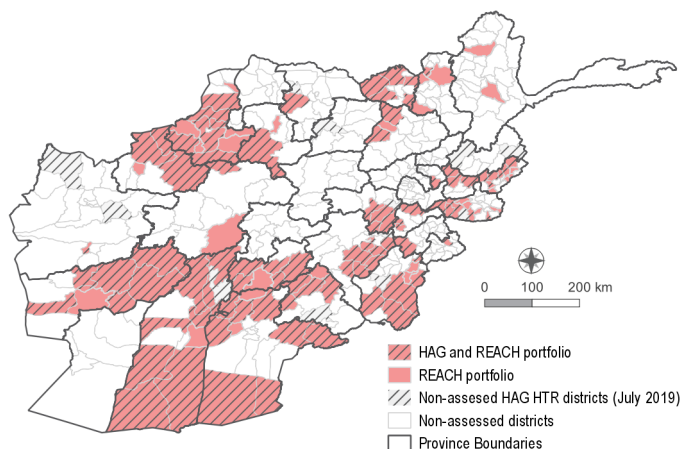
As the HAG HTR list is released every 6 months, the table below shows the coverage of REACH need's assessment compared to the HAG HTR list of both July 2019 and March 2020.

Coverage of HAG HTR list by REACH portfolio:

HAG HTR List	# districts assessed from HAG HTR list ²	% of HAG HTR list assessed
July 2019	91 / 103	88%
March 2020	71 / 100	71%

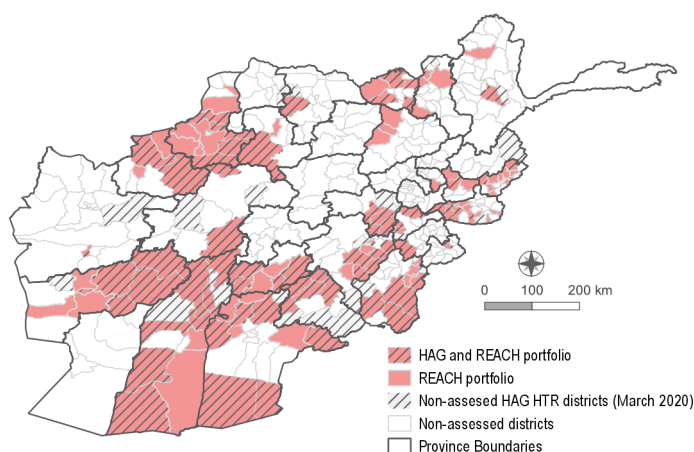
Coverage of REACH portfolio and HAG HTR districts (July 2019)

(July 2019)



Coverage of REACH portfolio and HAG HTR districts (March 2020)

(March 2020)



¹ The 2018 HTR assessment report can be found [here](#).

² The first round of needs assessment took place in July 2019 and included 100 districts. The second round of needs assessment presented in this factsheet expands the portfolio of HTR districts to include 20 more districts for a total of 120 districts assessed.

SAMPLING

The sampling frame was designed to strengthen the insights users can draw from the HTR data. First, in order to ensure all area or population of a HTR district is adequately taken into account, each district was mapped and divided into Basic Service Units (BSUs). Together with community representatives, BSUs were identified and mapped as geographic areas that have common demographic/socio-economic features and in which communities rely on the same basic services and facilities, such as health facilities, markets, and schools. Following the mapping, key informants were identified through snowballing from existing networks from previous assessments and purposefully sampled, based on their knowledge of the community. Key informants commonly included community elders, teachers, nurses, or maliks (village chiefs).¹

Once the BSUs were identified, Key Informants Interviews (KIIs) were conducted in all areas and for all communities that relied on the same set of basic services – allowing for an efficient, yet comprehensive, research design. Each KII was conducted in a separate settlement and at least 18% of each district's settlements were covered, resulting in an average of four KIIs per BSU.

DATA COLLECTION

Using Open Data Kit (Kobo Toolbox), 135 REACH enumerators conducted 4,010 KIIs across 4,010 settlements between 13 January and 6 February 2020. Of these 2,641 were conducted face-to-face, while 1,369 were conducted over the phone. The assessment's research design and questionnaire were developed in close coordination with the ICCT to include indicators required by each Cluster to determine sectoral and inter-sectoral humanitarian needs. Furthermore, the assessment indicators were closely aligned with the Whole of Afghanistan Assessment (WoAA) household survey to allow for a comparison across accessible and inaccessible areas of Afghanistan.²

ANALYSIS

The unit of analysis that each key informant was asked to report upon was the settlement they resided in. Findings and data hence reflect the needs of settlements as a whole, and cannot be further broken down to specific population groups or the household level.

However, findings can be aggregated to the district or national level and be compared across districts with different inaccessibility score for the three dimensions of hard to reach: (1) Physical Constraints, (2) Conflict Intensity, (3) Complexity of Actors.

Analysis of the HTR data was conducted using R's statistical packages. As there was no reliable information on the exact population within individual settlements, the analysis weighted the data by the number of settlements within a district, rather than the population within a district. To assess a district's humanitarian needs, a sectoral index of need was calculated for each sector (see Annexe 2), based on consultations with each active Cluster in Afghanistan and aligned with the 2019 WoAA household survey

index.

LIMITATIONS

- In all but 20 districts, the assessment was conducted within the district, by local enumerators. In 20 HTR districts, data collection was not possible in person or via the phone, due to security restrictions and/or a lack of a reliable phone network. In those districts, the assessment relied on an Area of Knowledge (AoK) approach, interviewing recent Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) that had recently left from different BSUs within the assessed district.³
- Findings rely on the knowledge of key informants responding on their settlements. The findings are therefore indicative and may not always reflect fully the situation on the ground.
- Weighting of data by the number of settlements within a district, rather than the population, may result in an under- or over-representation of any particular settlement population.
- While the settlement functions well as a 'unit of analysis' for issues related to access to services, it is difficult to adequately assess aspects such as nutrition and food consumption for a settlement as a whole. Therefore, for certain indicators or needs, such as nutrition, high proportions of settlements with needs, may not automatically translate to high proportions of the population with needs.
- Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors.

¹ More information on Basic Services Units mapping can be found in the map collection: for [North and North-East](#), for [South](#), for [Capital and South-East](#), for [West](#) and for [East](#).

² Data collection for the WoAA took place between July and September 2019. Therefore differences observed between accessible and inaccessible areas might be due to change overtime. More information on the WoAA available [here](#).

³ The AoK approach was used in Badakhshan (Raghestan), Badghis (Bala Murghab, Ghormach), Farah (Bakwa, Bala Buluk, Farah, Gulistan, Khak-e-Safed, Pur Chaman, Pushtrod, Shibkoh), Ghor (Pasaband), Hilmand (Musa Qala), Hirat (Shindand), Kandahar (Shorabak), Nangarhar (Hesarak, Sherzad), Paktika (Wazakhwah, Wormamay), Takhar (Eshkamesh).

NATIONAL OVERVIEW LEVEL FACTSHEET

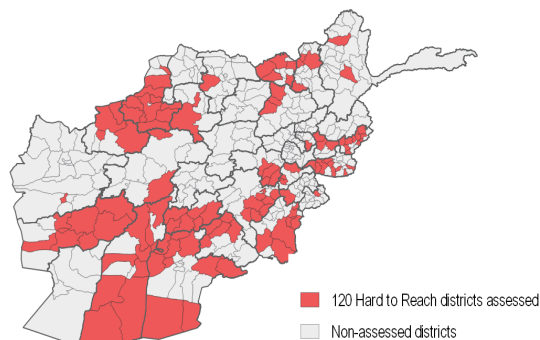
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Overall 120 Hard to Reach districts

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OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements: **4,010** out of 18,298

Trend analysis of average severity score:¹

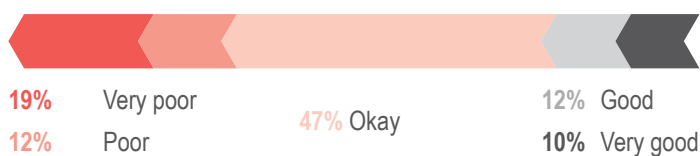
	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	2.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.7
Severity score R2	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.4	2.1
Comparison	—	—	—	—	↓	—	↓

Note: The average for comparison was calculated with only the 100 districts that were assessed in both rounds. Only a difference of 0.3 points or higher is considered a change. More information on calculation available in annexes 2.

PROTECTION

Average severity score of protection sectoral need in 120 Hard to Reach districts: **2.7**

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **45%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (35%)** or **due to natural disaster (23%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a **tazkira** in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



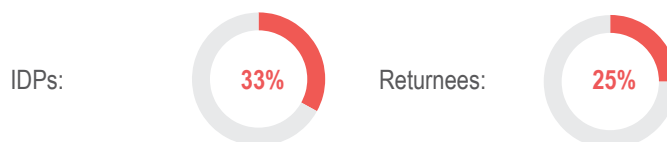
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

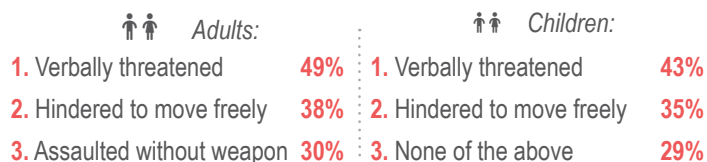


In **51%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²



In **37%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **37%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴



¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Overall

120 Hard to Reach districts

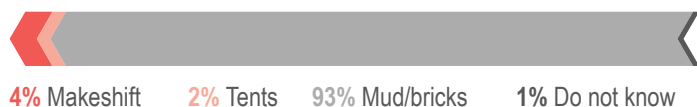
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EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Average severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in 120 Hard to Reach districts:

2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

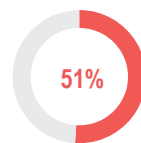


In **20%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

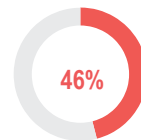
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



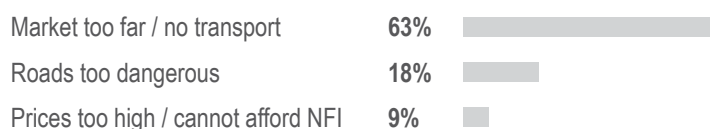
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



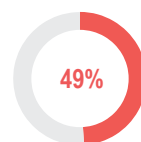
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:



% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

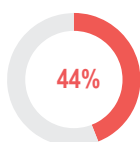


HEALTH

Average severity score of health sectoral need in 120 Hard to Reach districts:

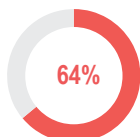
1.8

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:

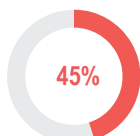


In **14%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

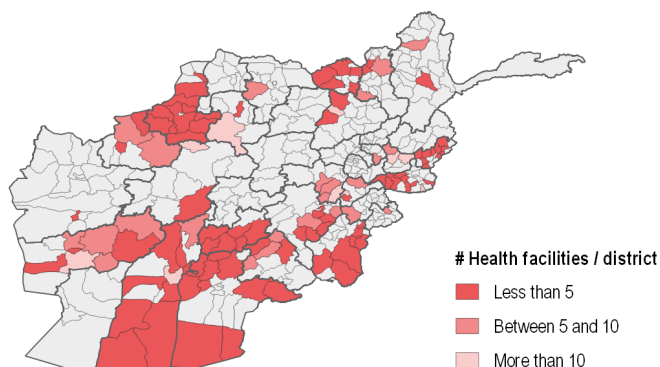
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:

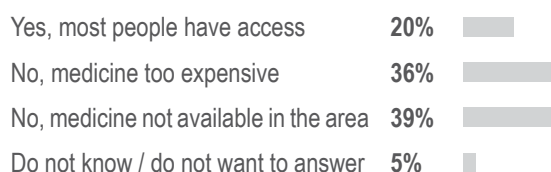


Reported location of available health facilities:



**Locations and number of services are indicative only.*

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



28% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

³ If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

Overall 120 Hard to Reach districts

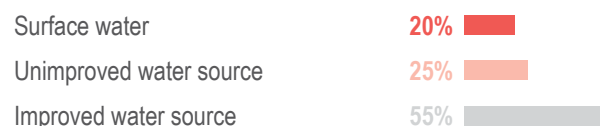
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WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Average severity score of WASH sectoral need in 120 Hard to Reach districts:

1.9

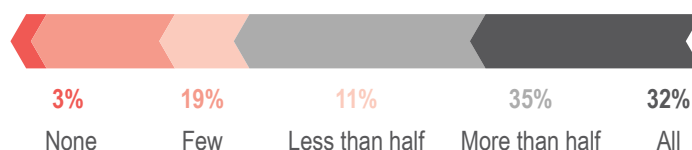
% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



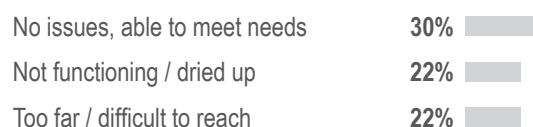
In **43%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **18%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **68%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

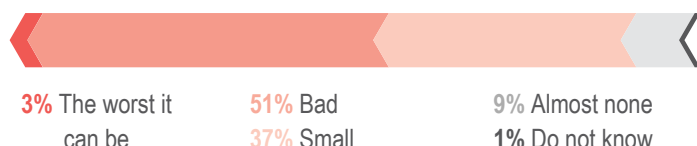
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Average severity score of FSA sectoral need in 120 Hard to Reach districts:

1.7

In **48%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

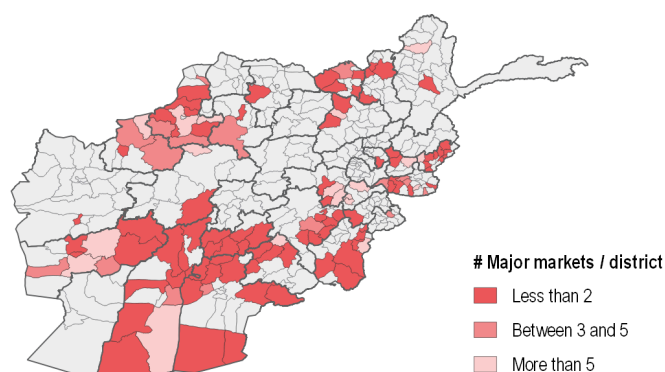
Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



In **9%** and **15%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

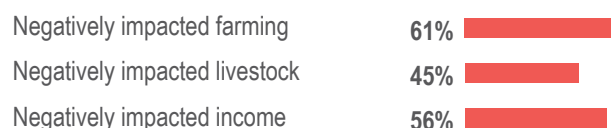
In **7%** and **9%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations and number of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁷



In **11%** and **20%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.⁸

In **18%** and **27%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.⁹

¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or *kariz* (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

Overall 120 Hard to Reach districts

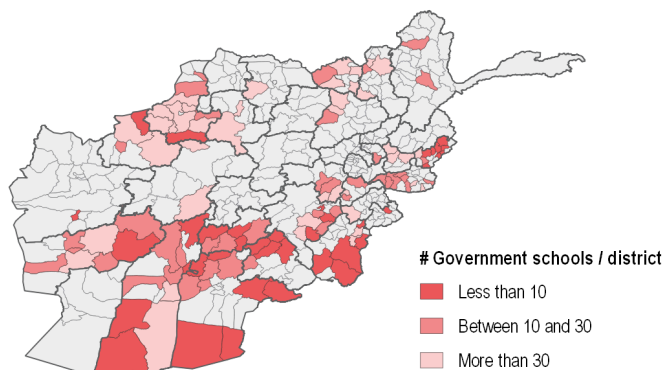
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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Average severity score of EiE sectoral need in 120 Hard to Reach districts:

2.4

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations and number of services are indicative only.

In **30%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Average severity score of nutrition sectoral need in 120 Hard to Reach districts:

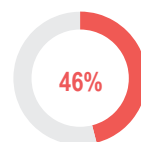
2.1

In **81%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:

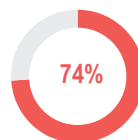
Services are too far	36%
Services are too expensive	23%
Other reason services not accessible	23%

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}

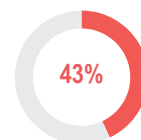


% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

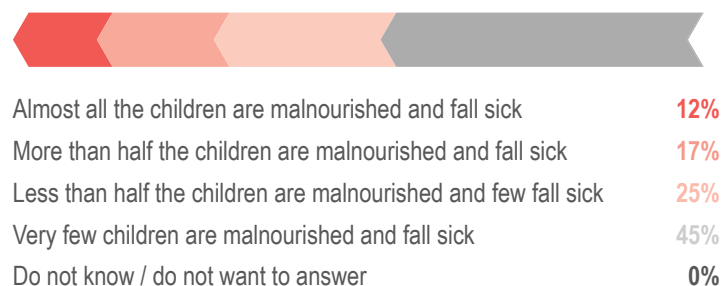
1. Lack of facilities 66%
2. Cultural reasons 59%
3. School too far / no school 53%

Boys:

1. Lack of facilities 78%
2. School too far / no school 66%
3. Child work instead 34%

In **71%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

21% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Food	84%
Shelter or NFI	22%
Education	18%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

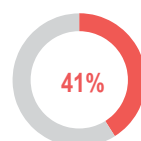
Healthcare	58%
Food	52%
Education for children under 18	39%

24% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

No road to settlement	56%
Active conflict on road	25%
Blocked by armed actors	9%

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴



¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the purpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

DISTRICT LEVEL FACTSHEET

HTR - R2 | 2020
AFGHANISTAN



OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
48 out of 249

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.5	2.3
Physical constraint:	3	3
Conflict intensity:	1.3	1
Complexity of actors:	3.1	3

Comparison table of severity score¹:

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	2	2	2	2	2	3	4
Severity score R2	2	2	2	2	1	3	2
Comparison	—	—	—	—	↓	—	↓

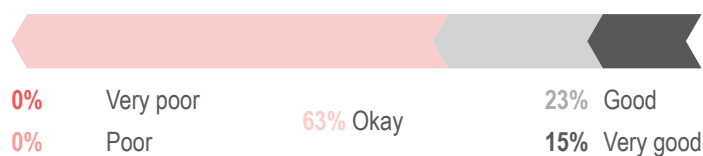
* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Baghran district:

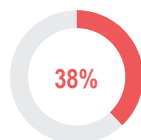
2

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **44%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (4%)** or **due to natural disaster (44%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a **tazkira** in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



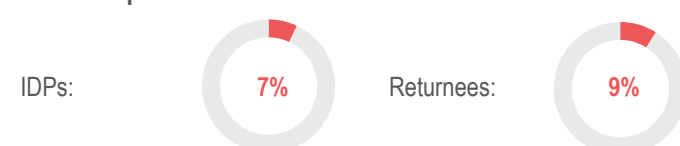
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	50%
Avalanche / heavy snow	4%
Drought	75%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
None of the above	10%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **52%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:	Children:
1. None of the above 35%	1. Verbally threatened 42%
2. Verbally threatened 33%	2. None of the above 38%
3. Forced to work 21%	3. Forced recruitment 23%

In **23%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **0%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴

Extreme impact	0%
Severe impact	0%
Small impact	0%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Baghran district:

2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

2% Makeshift 0% Tents 98% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

In 8% of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In 0% of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	2%	I
Due to natural disaster	42%	
Due to both	0%	

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

21%

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

67%

Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

Market too far / no transport	81%	
Prices too high / cannot afford NFI	16%	
Roads blocked due to winter	3%	

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

38%

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Baghran district:

2

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:

60%

In 6% of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

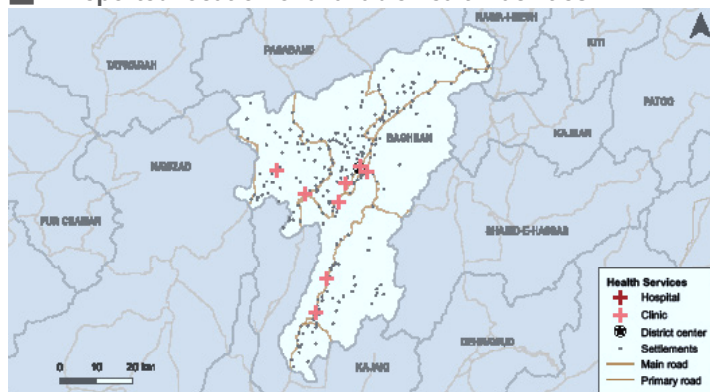
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:

98%

% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:

98%

Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	17%	
No, medicine too expensive	44%	
No, medicine not available in the area	38%	
Do not know / do not want to answer	2%	

13% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

³ If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Baghran district:

2

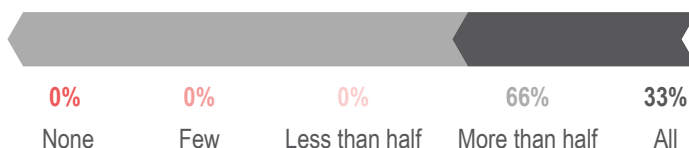
% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Surface water	25%	<div></div>
Unimproved water source	29%	<div></div>
Improved water source	46%	<div></div>

In **42%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **31%** of assessed settlements, **soap** was reported as commonly **not available on the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

No issues, able to meet needs	38%	<div></div>
Not enough containers	23%	<div></div>
Not functioning / dried up	23%	<div></div>

In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an **unimproved latrine type** in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

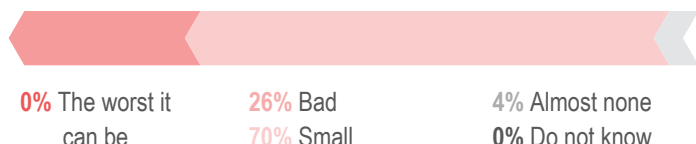
 FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Baghran district:

1

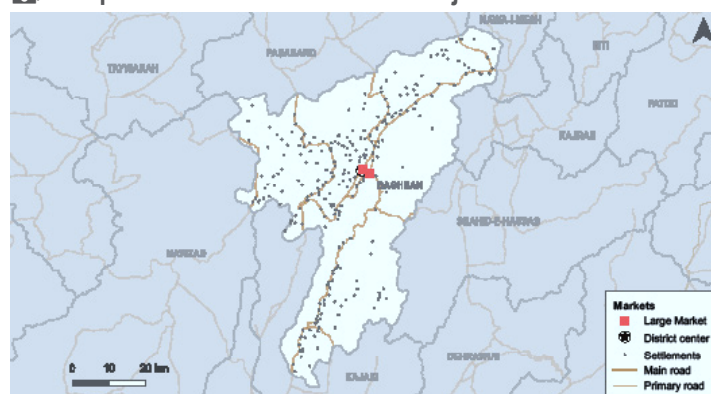
In **48%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly **not able to access enough food** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



In **0%** and **4%** of assessed settlements, **almost half and more than half**, respectively, of the households **relied on help or borrowed food / money** to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **0%** and **2%** of assessed settlements **almost half and more than half**, respectively, of the households **reduced adults' food consumption** when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

 Reported location of available major markets:⁵

**Locations of services are indicative only.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,7}

Negatively impacted farming	63%	<div></div>
Negatively impacted livestock	27%	<div></div>
Negatively impacted income	52%	<div></div>

In **8%** and **10%** of those assessed settlements, the **impact on farming** was reported as **severe or extreme**, respectively.^{2,8}

In **0%** and **27%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as **severe and extreme**, respectively.^{2.9}

¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or [kariz](#) (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

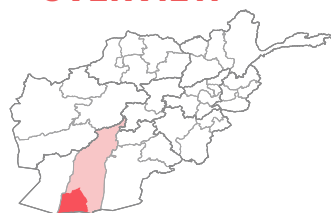
⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
39 out of 118

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.3	2.3
Physical constraint:	3	3
Conflict intensity:	1.1	1.1
Complexity of actors:	3	3

Comparison table of severity score¹:

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	1	2	2	3	3	3	2
Severity score R2	1	2	2	3	1	3	2
Comparison	—	—	—	—	↓	—	—

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

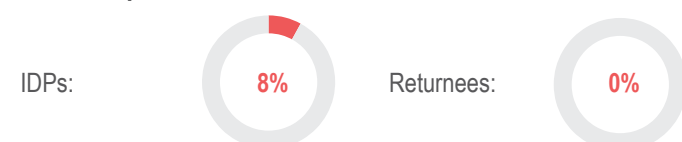
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	0%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	97%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	3%
None of the above	3%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **23%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

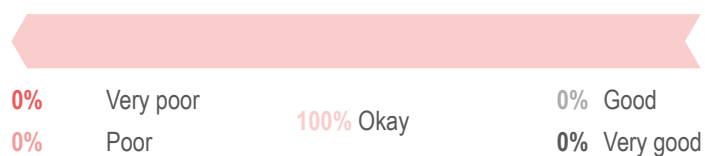


PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Deh-e-Shu district:

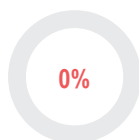
1

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **0%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (0%)** or **due to natural disaster (0%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a **tazkira** in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:	Children:
1. None of the above 100%	1. None of the above 100%
2. NA NA%	2. NA NA%
3. NA NA%	3. NA NA%

In **0%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **10%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴

Extreme impact	0%
Severe impact	10%
Small impact	100%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Deh-e-Shu district:

2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In 0% of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	0%
Due to natural disaster	0%
Due to both	0%

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

0%

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

85%

Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

Market too far / no transport	100%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

31%

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Deh-e-Shu district:

2

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:

74%

In 0% of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

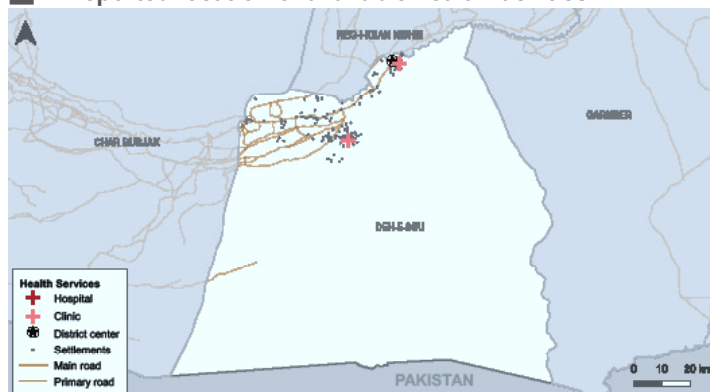
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

 Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	0%
No, medicine too expensive	44%
No, medicine not available in the area	56%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

0% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

³ If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

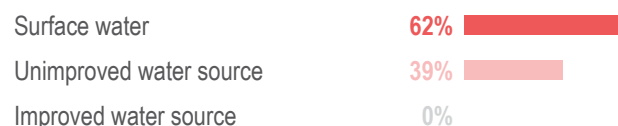
⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Deh-e-Shu district:

3

% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



In **54%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **82%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

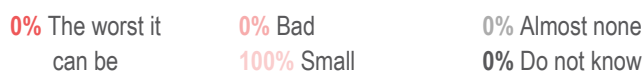
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Deh-e-Shu district:

1

In **54%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

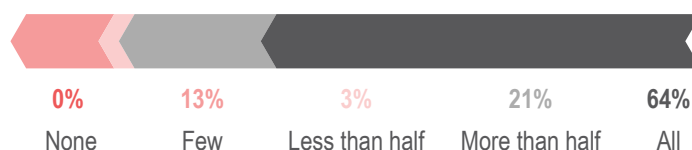
Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



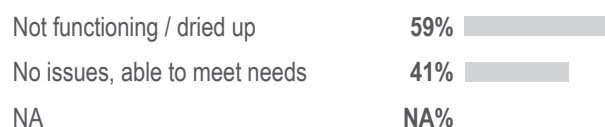
In **3%** and **13%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **13%** and **21%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



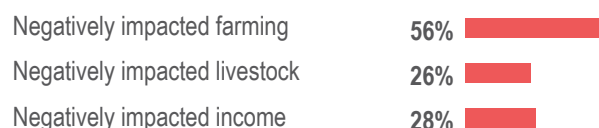
In **90%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,7}



In **5%** and **18%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **0%** and **26%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or *kariz* (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in
Deh-e-Shu district:

3

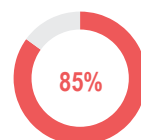
Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}

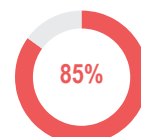


% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

1. Lack of facilities
2. NA
3. NA

100%
%NA
%NA

Boys:

1. Lack of facilities
2. NA
3. NA

100%
NA%
NA%

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in
Deh-e-Shu district:

2

In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	8%
Services are too expensive	41%
Other reason services not accessible	51%

In **62%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	0%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	100%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

0% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Healthcare	100%
Education for children under 18	56%
Seed or other agricultural input	54%

0% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements **inaccessible by road:**

NA	NA%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

% of assessed settlements in which the **mobile network** has generally not been **reliable** in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴



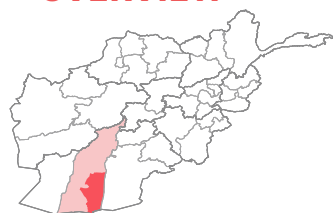
¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the purpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
42 out of 200

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.5	2.2
Physical constraint:	2	2
Conflict intensity:	3.1	2.6
Complexity of actors:	2.3	2.1

Comparison table of severity score¹:

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	4	2	2	3	2	3	4
Severity score R2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Comparison	↓	—	—	↓	—	↓	↓

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

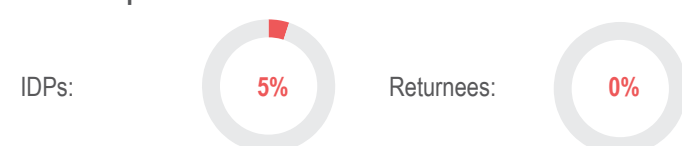
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	17%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	100%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
None of the above	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **2%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

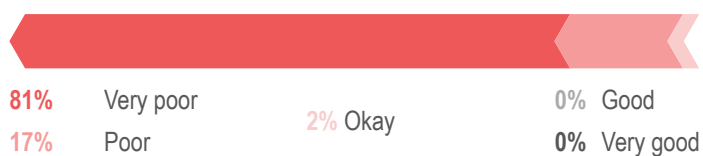


PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Garmser district:

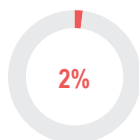
3

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **2%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (2%)** or **due to natural disaster (0%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a tazkira in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:	Children:
1. Hindered to move freely 100%	1. Hindered to move freely 100%
2. Verbally threatened 69%	2. Verbally threatened 55%
3. Assaulted without weapon 21%	3. Assaulted with weapon 40%

In **98%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.⁵

In **19%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴

Extreme impact	12%
Severe impact	19%
Small impact	100%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Garmser district:

2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

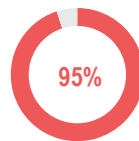
0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

In **98%** of assessed settlements, **at least one person** reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements **more than half of the households** reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	0%	
Due to natural disaster	12%	■
Due to both	7%	■

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



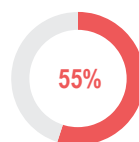
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

NA	NA%	
NA	NA%	
NA	NA%	

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

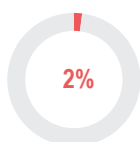


HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Garmser district:

2

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:



In **5%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	0%	
No, medicine too expensive	69%	
No, medicine not available in the area	19%	
Do not know / do not want to answer	12%	

0% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

³ If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Garmser district:

2

% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



In **33%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **2%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

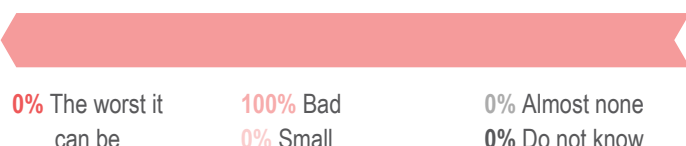
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Garmser district:

2

In **64%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

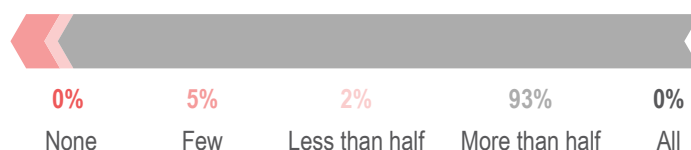
Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



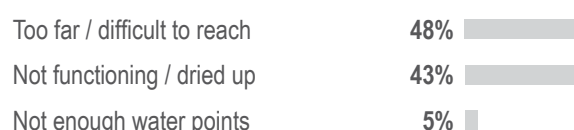
In **2%** and **7%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **0%** and **12%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁷



In **26%** and **57%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.⁸

In **0%** and **81%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.⁹

¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in
Garmser district:

2

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **14%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in
Garmser district:

2

In **93%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	24%
Services are too expensive	41%
Other reason services not accessible	29%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

0% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Food	95%
Healthcare	95%
Livelihood support / employment	52%

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the purpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}

0%

% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:

100%

Boys:

2%

Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

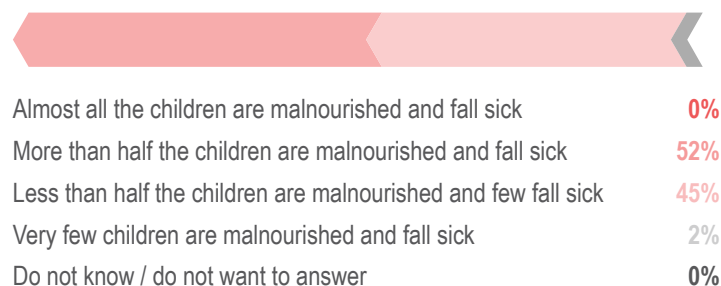
Girls:

Boys:

1. Cultural reasons	100%	1. NA	NA%
2. Lack of facilities	98%	2. NA	NA%
3. School too far / no school	76%	3. NA	NA%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



0% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

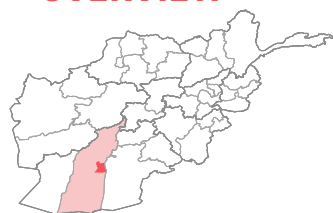
Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

NA	NA%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴

90%

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
36 out of 154

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	1.2	1.4
Physical constraint:	1	1
Conflict intensity:	3.5	1.3
Complexity of actors:	1.6	1.5

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	3	1	2	2	1	2	2
Severity score R2	3	2	1	1	1	2	1
Comparison	—	↑	↓	↓	—	—	↓

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

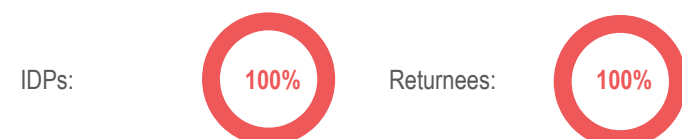
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	0%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	0%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
None of the above	100%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

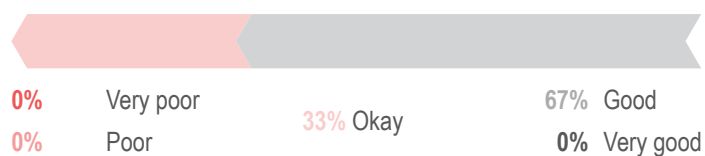
% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



PROTECTION

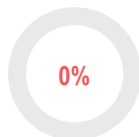
Severity score of protection sectoral need in Lashkargah district: **3**

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **0%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (0%)** or **due to natural disaster (0%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a **tazkira** in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:	Children:
1. Assaulted without weapon 100%	1. Assaulted without weapon 100%
2. Verbally threatened 100%	2. Verbally threatened 100%
3. Assaulted with weapon 47%	3. NA NA%

In **100%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **0%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴

Extreme impact	0%
Severe impact	0%
Small impact	0%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Lashkargah district:

2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

44% Makeshift 0% Tents 56% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

In 3% of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In 0% of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	0%
Due to natural disaster	0%
Due to both	0%

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

0%

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

NA	NA%	
NA	NA%	
NA	NA%	

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

8%

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Lashkargah district:

1

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

In 0% of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:

50%

% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

Reported location of available health facilities:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	47%	
No, medicine too expensive	0%	
No, medicine not available in the area	0%	
Do not know / do not want to answer	53%	

0% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

³ If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Lashkargah district:

1

% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Surface water	0%
Unimproved water source	0%
Improved water source	100%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **0%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

No issues, able to meet needs	89%
Not enough water points	11%
NA	NA%

In **11%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Lashkargah district:

1

In **6%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

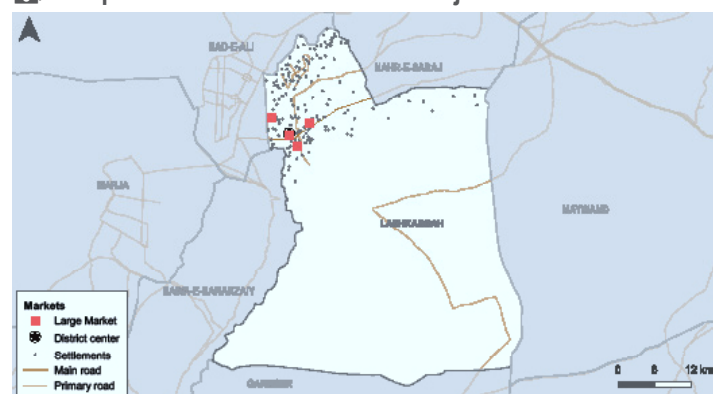
Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



In **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,7}

Negatively impacted farming	0%
Negatively impacted livestock	0%
Negatively impacted income	0%

In **0%** and **0%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **0%** and **0%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or *kariz* (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

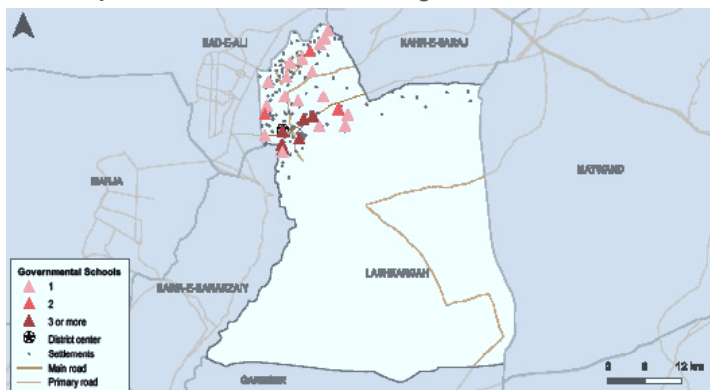
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in
Lashkargah district:

2

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in
Lashkargah district:

1

In **11%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	3%
Services are too expensive	8%
Other reason services not accessible	0%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

0% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Education for children under 18	92%
Protection	83%
Healthcare	75%

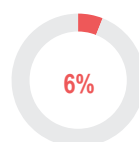
¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the purpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

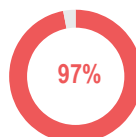
⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}



% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

1. Cultural reasons	94%
2. Lack of facilities	80%
3. Cannot afford costs	80%

Boys:

1. NA	NA%
2. NA	NA%
3. NA	NA%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

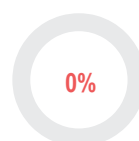
Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	8%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	92%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

0% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

NA	NA%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴



OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
30 out of 136

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.3	2.8
Physical constraint:	1.9	1.9
Conflict intensity:	1.6	2.5
Complexity of actors:	3	3

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	4	2	2	2	2	3	3
Severity score R2	4	3	3	2	1	3	2
Comparison	—	↑	↑	—	↓	—	↓

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

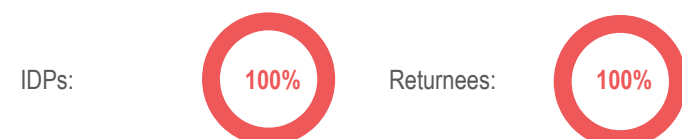
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	20%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	0%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	80%
None of the above	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

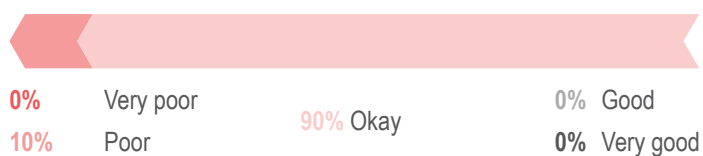


PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Musa Qala district:

4

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **100%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (20%)** or **due to natural disaster (100%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a **tazkira** in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:	Children:
1. Assaulted without weapon 50%	1. Assaulted without weapon 73%
2. Verbally threatened 23%	2. Verbally threatened 17%
3. Hindered to move freely 17%	3. Hindered to move freely 3%

In **100%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **97%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴

Extreme impact	0%
Severe impact	97%
Small impact	0%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Musa Qala district:

3

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one person** reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements **more than half of the households** reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	0%
Due to natural disaster	0%
Due to both	100%

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

100%

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

90%

Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

Market too far / no transport	96%
Roads too dangerous	4%
NA	NA%

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

87%

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Musa Qala district:

3

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:

90%

In **7%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

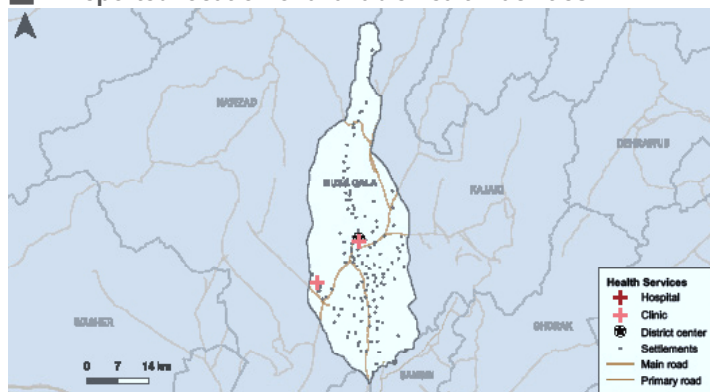
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	0%
No, medicine too expensive	100%
No, medicine not available in the area	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

100% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

³ If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Musa Qala district:

2

% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Surface water	0%
Unimproved water source	3%
Improved water source	97%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **3%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Not enough containers	100%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Musa Qala district:

1

In **90%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

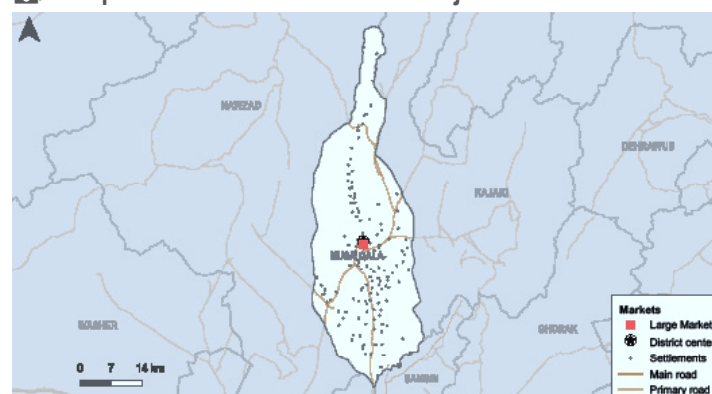
Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶

0% The worst it can be	100% Bad	0% Almost none
	0% Small	0% Do not know

In **13%** and **57%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **3%** and **17%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁷

Negatively impacted farming	87%
Negatively impacted livestock	0%
Negatively impacted income	100%

In **0%** and **0%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.⁸

In **0%** and **0%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.⁹

¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

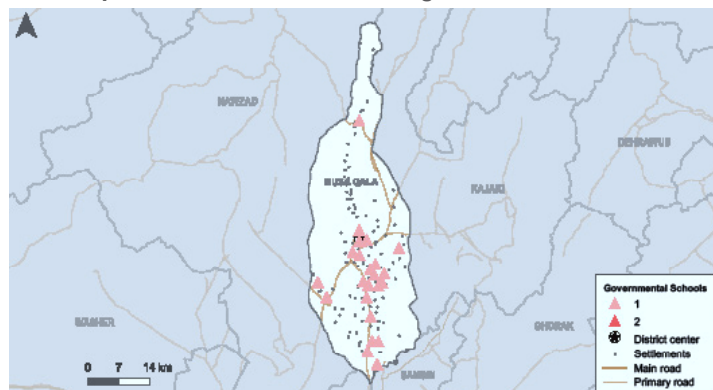
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in
Musa Qala district:

3

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in
Musa Qala district:

2

In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	0%
Services are too expensive	100%
Other reason services not accessible	0%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

0% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Education for children under 18	100%
Seed or other agricultural input	97%
Protection	93%

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the purpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}

100%

% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:

100%

Boys:

100%

Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

Boys:

1. Lack of facilities	100%	1. Lack of facilities	100%
2. NA	%NA	2. NA	NA%
3. NA	%NA	3. NA	NA%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	100%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

0% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

NA	NA%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴

100%

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
18 out of 93

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.5	2.4
Physical constraint:	1	1.2
Conflict intensity:	3.7	3.6
Complexity of actors:	2.1	1.9

Comparison table of severity score¹:

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	3	2	2	2	1	2	2
Severity score R2	4	2	1	2	2	2	1
Comparison	↑	—	↓	—	↑	—	↓

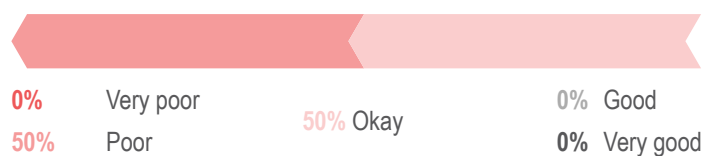
* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Nad-e-Ali district:

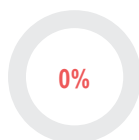
4

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **100%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (100%)** or **due to natural disaster (22%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a tazkira in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



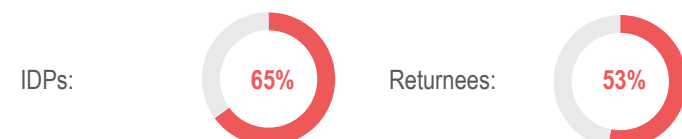
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	100%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	0%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
None of the above	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **67%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:	Children:
1. Hindered to move freely 83%	1. Hindered to move freely 89%
2. Forcibly detained 67%	2. Forcibly detained 28%
3. Assaulted without weapon 39%	3. Forced recruitment 22%

In **100%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **61%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴

Extreme impact	56%
Severe impact	61%
Small impact	9%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

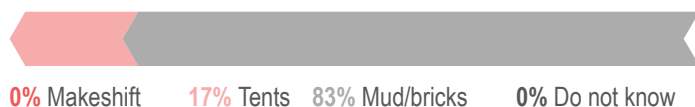
⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Nad-e-Ali district:

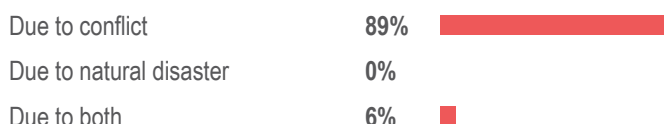
2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

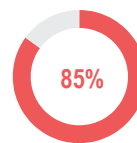


In **0%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

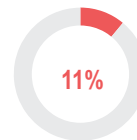
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



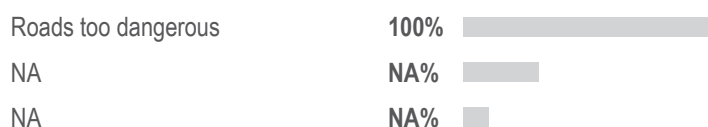
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



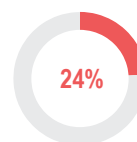
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:



% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

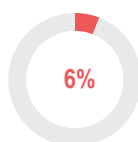


HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Nad-e-Ali district:

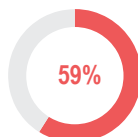
1

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:



In **11%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:

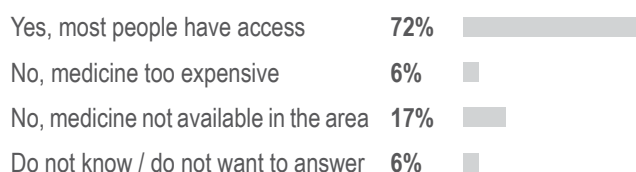


Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



0% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

³ If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Nad-e-Ali district:

2

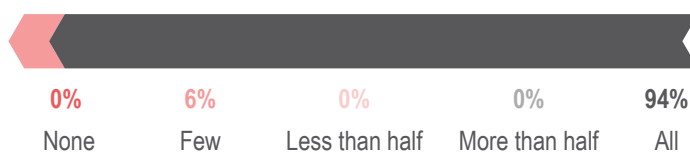
% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Surface water	100%	<div></div>
Unimproved water source	0%	<div></div>
Improved water source	0%	<div></div>

In **0%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **soap** was reported as commonly **not available on the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

No issues, able to meet needs	100%	<div></div>
NA	NA%	
NA	NA%	

In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an **unimproved latrine type** in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

 FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Nad-e-Ali district:

2

In **17%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly **not able to access enough food** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



0% The worst it can be 33% Bad 0% Almost none
67% Small 0% Do not know

In **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements, **almost half and more than half**, respectively, of the households **relied on help or borrowed food / money** to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **6%** and **11%** of assessed settlements **almost half and more than half**, respectively, of the households **reduced adults' food consumption** when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

 Reported location of available major markets:⁵

**Locations of services are indicative only.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,7}

Negatively impacted farming	44%
Negatively impacted livestock	33%
Negatively impacted income	100%

In **28%** and **11%** of those assessed settlements, the **impact on farming** was reported as **severe or extreme**, respectively.^{2,8}

In **0%** and **33%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as **severe and extreme**, respectively.^{2,9}

¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or [kariz](#) (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
70 out of 358

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.6	2.6
Physical constraint:	1	1
Conflict intensity:	4	4
Complexity of actors:	2.1	2.1

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	4	2	2	2	2	3	2
Severity score R2	4	2	2	2	1	3	2
Comparison	—	—	—	—	↓	—	—

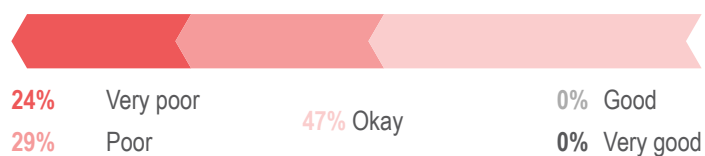
* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Nahr-e-Saraj district:

4

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **73%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (69%)** or **due to natural disaster (46%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a **tazkira** in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

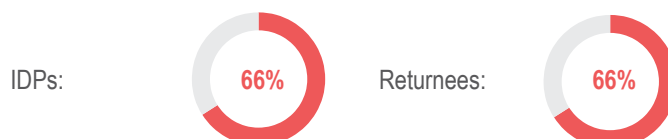
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	90%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	46%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	53%
None of the above	10%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **60%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:	Children:
1. Assaulted with weapon 49%	1. Verbally threatened 51%
2. Hindered to move freely 36%	2. Hindered to move freely 43%
3. Verbally threatened 33%	3. Forced to work 30%

In **39%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **97%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴

Extreme impact	33%
Severe impact	97%
Small impact	78%

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Nahr-e-Saraj district:

2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

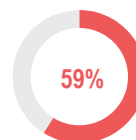
23% Makeshift 0% Tents 77% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

In **1%** of assessed settlements, **at least one person** reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements **more than half of the households** reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	17%	<div style="width: 17%;"></div>
Due to natural disaster	11%	<div style="width: 11%;"></div>
Due to both	41%	<div style="width: 41%;"></div>

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

NA	NA%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
NA	NA%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
NA	NA%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

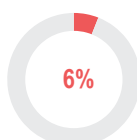


HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Nahr-e-Saraj district:

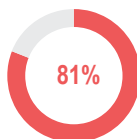
2

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:



In **34%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

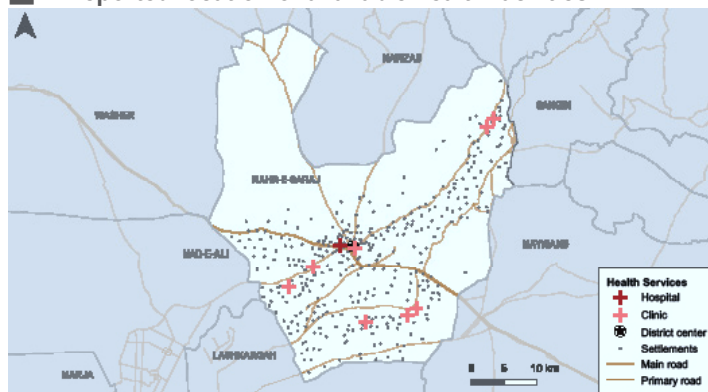
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	46%	<div style="width: 46%;"></div>
No, medicine too expensive	9%	<div style="width: 9%;"></div>
No, medicine not available in the area	46%	<div style="width: 46%;"></div>
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

46% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

³ If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

2

90%

1%

1

50%

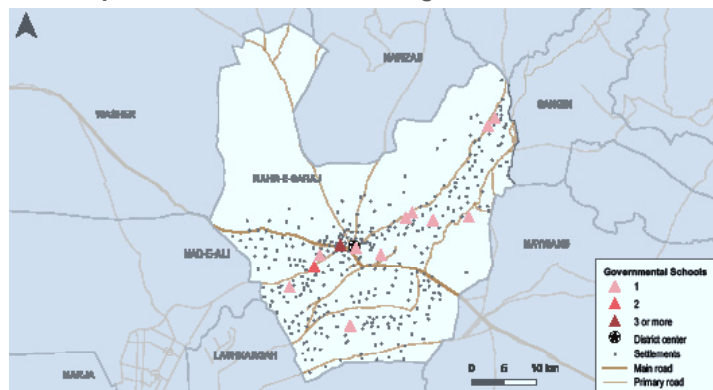
**Informing
more effective
humanitarian action**

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Nahr-e-Saraj district:

3

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **41%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Nahr-e-Saraj district:

2

In **94%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	27%
Services are too expensive	40%
Other reason services not accessible	27%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

11% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Food	88%
Shelter or NFI	12%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Education for children under 18	100%
Healthcare	97%
Shelter / Housing	44%

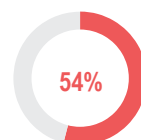
¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the purpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

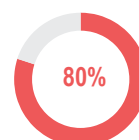
⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}



% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

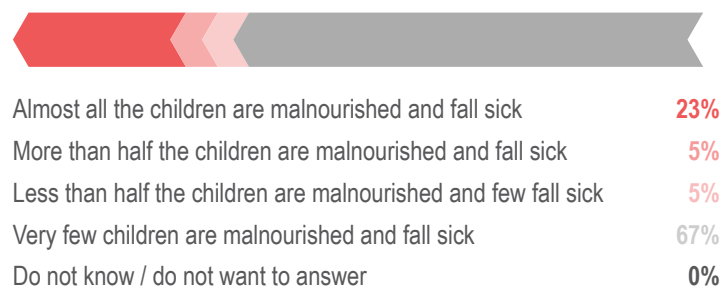
1. Cultural reasons 98%
2. School too far / no school 64%
3. Lack of facilities 59%

Boys:

1. School too far / no school 100%
2. Security concerns 95%
3. Child working 19%

In **61%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

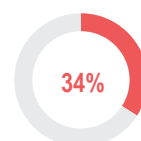


3% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

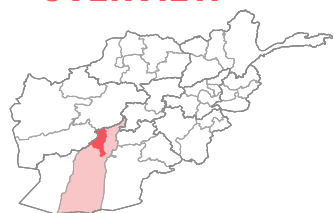
Main reported reason in those assessed settlements **inaccessible by road**:

Blocked by armed actors	50%
Active conflict on road	50%
NA	NA%

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴



OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
48 out of 214

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.3	2.6
Physical constraint:	2.7	2.7
Conflict intensity:	1.2	2
Complexity of actors:	3	3

Comparison table of severity score¹:

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	4	2	2	2	2	3	4
Severity score R2	3	2	2	2	1	3	2
Comparison	↓	—	—	—	↓	—	↓

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

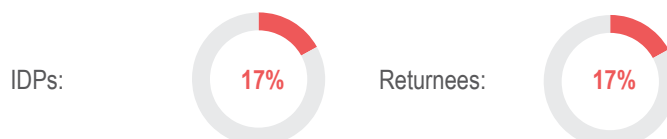
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	33%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	83%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
None of the above	17%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **33%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

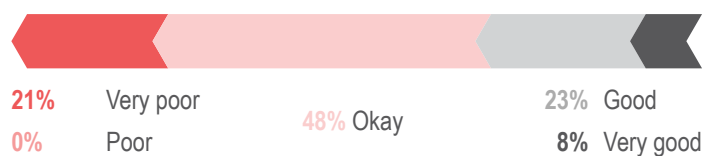


PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Nawzad district:

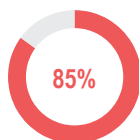
3

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **29%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (27%)** or **due to natural disaster (4%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a **tazkira** in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:	Children:
1. Verbally threatened 54%	1. Verbally threatened 75%
2. Assaulted without weapon 54%	2. Assaulted without weapon 62%
3. Hindered to move freely 40%	3. Hindered to move freely 40%

In **31%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **54%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴

Extreme impact	54%
Severe impact	52%
Small impact	0%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

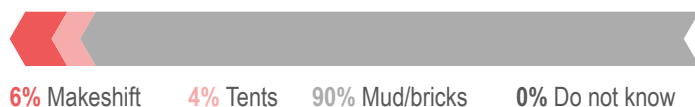
⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Nawzad district:

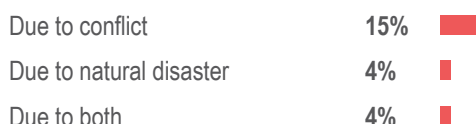
2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

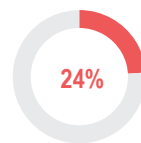


In **23%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **9%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

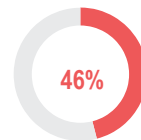
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



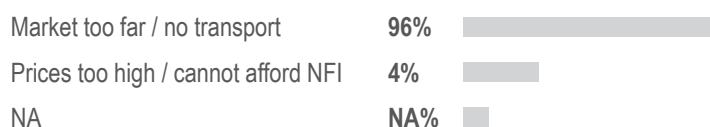
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



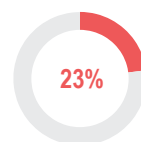
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:



% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

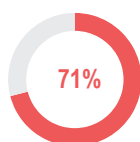


HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Nawzad district:

2

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:



In **0%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:

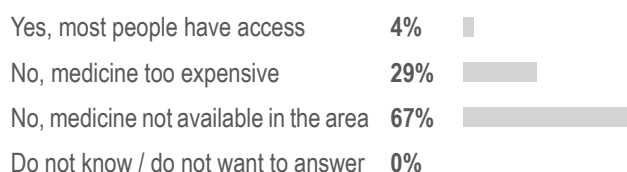


Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



15% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

³ If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Nawzad district:

2

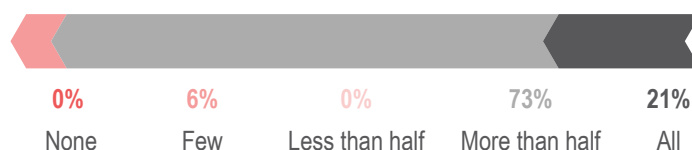
% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



In **79%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **15%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an **unimproved latrine type** in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

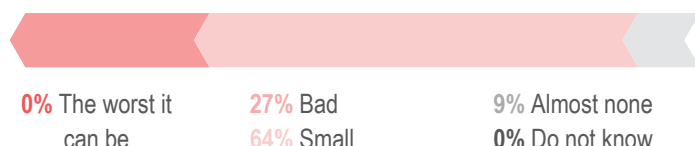
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Nawzad district:

1

In **46%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



In **0%** and **2%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

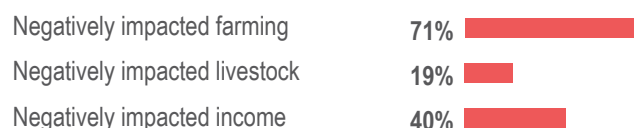
In **0%** and **4%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁷



In **0%** and **6%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **4%** and **15%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

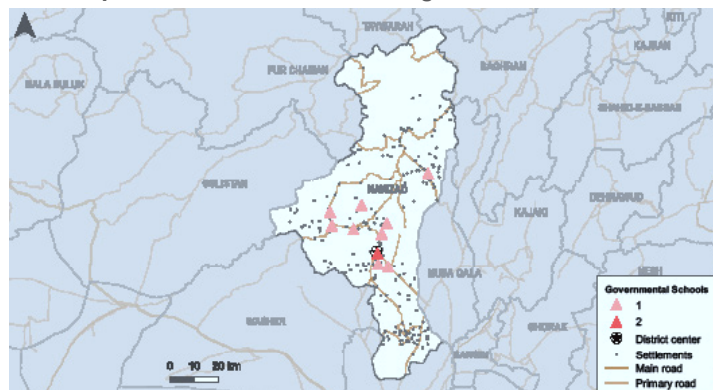
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in
Nawzad district:

3

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **2%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in
Nawzad district:

2

In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	4%
Services are too expensive	17%
Other reason services not accessible	79%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

2% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Food	81%
Healthcare	77%
Education for children under 18	62%

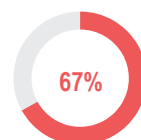
¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the purpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

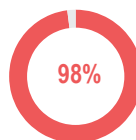
⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}

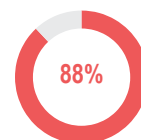


% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

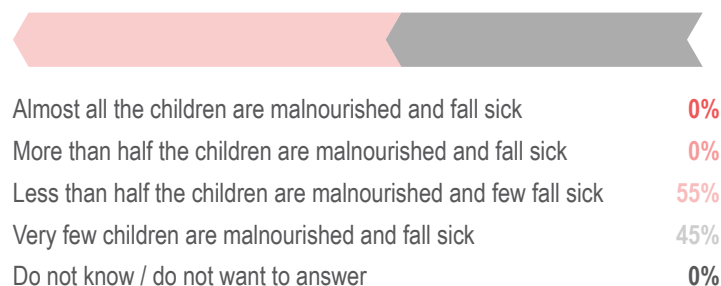
1. Lack of facilities 98%
2. School too far / no school 80%
3. Cultural reasons 28%

Boys:

1. Lack of facilities 98%
2. School too far / no school 90%
3. Child working 12%

In **98%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



6% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

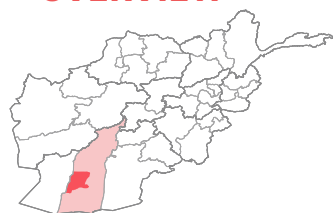
Main reported reason in those assessed settlements **inaccessible by road**:

No road to settlement	67%
Snow or ice blocked road	33%
NA	NA%

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴



OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
18 out of 63

Comparison table of HAG HTR score^{*}

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.2	2.2
Physical constraint:	2.5	2.5
Conflict intensity:	1	1.1
Complexity of actors:	3	3

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	2	2	1	2	2	3	3
Severity score R2	3	1	2	2	1	2	2
Comparison	↑	↓	↑	—	↓	↓	↓

^{*} Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

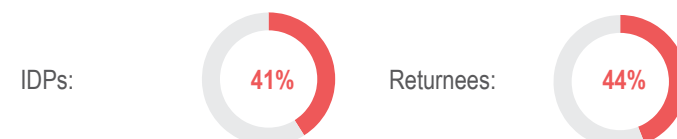
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	22%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	94%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
None of the above	6%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **22%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

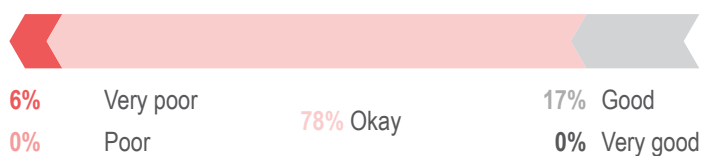


PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Reg-e-Khan Nishin district:

3

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **22%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (22%)** or **due to natural disaster (6%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a **tazkira** in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:	Children:
1. Verbally threatened 50%	1. Assaulted without weapon 50%
2. Hindered to move freely 44%	2. Verbally threatened 44%
3. None of the above 39%	3. None of the above 39%

In **28%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **67%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴

Extreme impact	44%
Severe impact	61%
Small impact	0%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Reg-e-Khan Nishin district:

1

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In 0% of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	11%	■
Due to natural disaster	0%	
Due to both	0%	

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

33%

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

17%

Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

Market too far / no transport	67%	■
Prices too high / cannot afford NFI	33%	■
NA	NA%	■

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

11%

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Reg-e-Khan Nishin district:

2

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:

17%

In 0% of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	28%	■
No, medicine too expensive	56%	■
No, medicine not available in the area	17%	■
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	■

11% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

³ If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

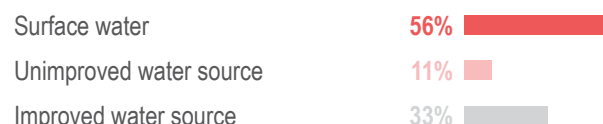
⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Reg-e-Khan Nishin district:

2

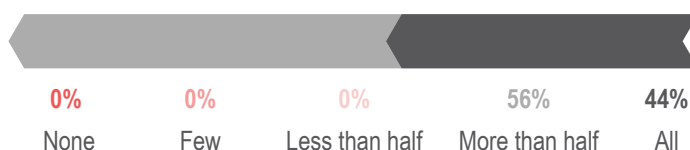
% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



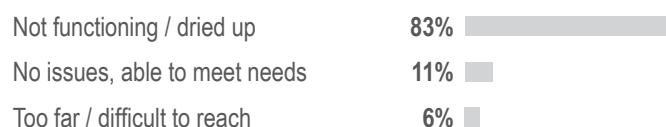
In **50%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **6%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an **unimproved latrine type** in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Reg-e-Khan Nishin district:

1

In **11%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



In **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

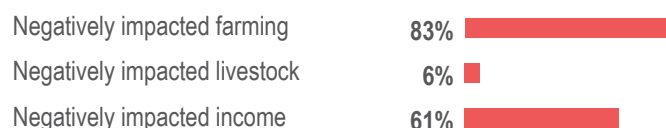
In **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁷



In **0%** and **33%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.⁸

In **0%** and **6%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.⁹

¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Reg-e-Khan Nishin district:

2

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Reg-e-Khan Nishin district:

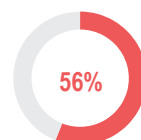
2

In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	22%
Services are too expensive	44%
Other reason services not accessible	33%

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}

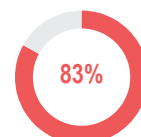


% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

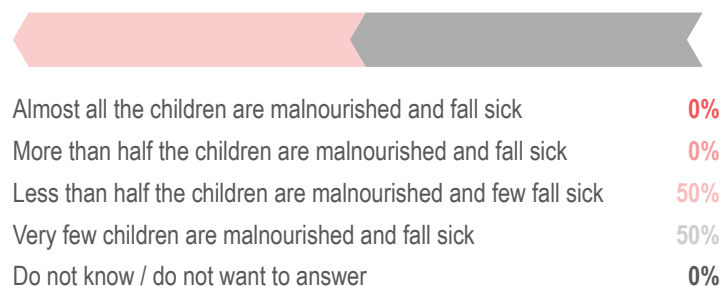
1. Lack of facilities 94%
2. School too far / no school 89%
3. Cultural reasons 67%

Boys:

1. School too far / no school 100%
2. Lack of facilities 60%
3. Child working 40%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

0% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Healthcare	89%
Education for children under 18	78%
Food	56%

0% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

NA	NA%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴



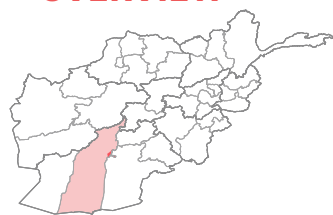
¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the purpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
27 out of 91

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.7	2.6
Physical constraint:	1.2	1.2
Conflict intensity:	3.7	3.3
Complexity of actors:	2.5	2.5

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	4	2	2	2	2	4	3
Severity score R2	4	2	2	2	1	3	1
Comparison	—	—	—	—	↓	↓	↓

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

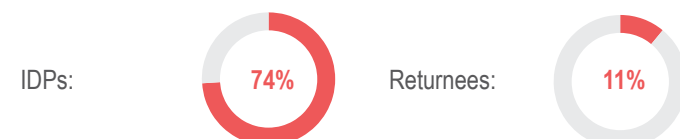
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	63%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	0%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	56%
None of the above	11%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **85%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

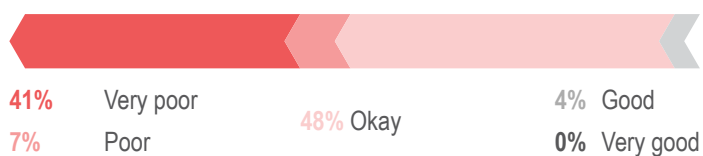


PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Sangin district:

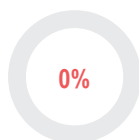
4

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **52%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (48%)** or **due to natural disaster (4%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a **tazkira** in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:	Children:
1. Forcibly detained 70%	1. Verbally threatened 85%
2. Assaulted with weapon 70%	2. Hindered to move freely 70%
3. Verbally threatened 67%	3. Assaulted without weapon 70%

In **67%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **93%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴

Extreme impact	22%
Severe impact	93%
Small impact	4%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Sangin district:

2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In 0% of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	26%	
Due to natural disaster	22%	
Due to both	22%	

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

88%

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

22%

Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

Market too far / no transport	83%	
Roads too dangerous	17%	
NA	NA%	

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

0%

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Sangin district:

2

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:

15%

In 15% of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

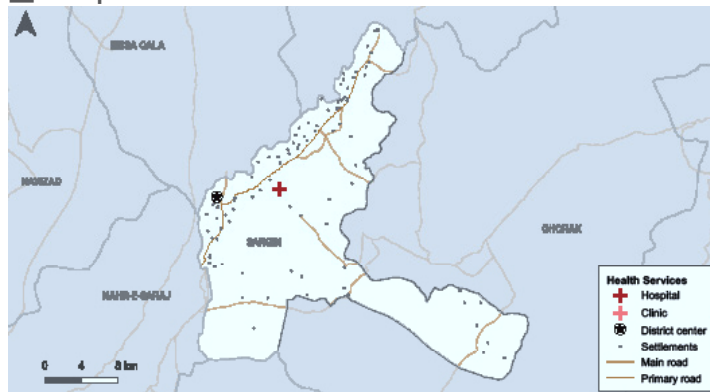
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

Reported location of available health facilities:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	19%	
No, medicine too expensive	41%	
No, medicine not available in the area	4%	
Do not know / do not want to answer	37%	

30% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

³ If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

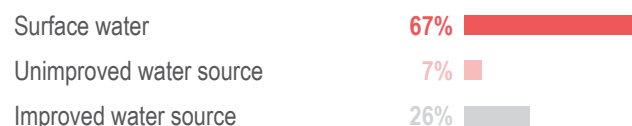
⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Sangin district:

2

% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



In **11%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **4%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

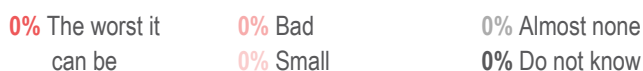
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Sangin district:

1

In **4%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



In **0%** and **7%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **0%** and **4%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:

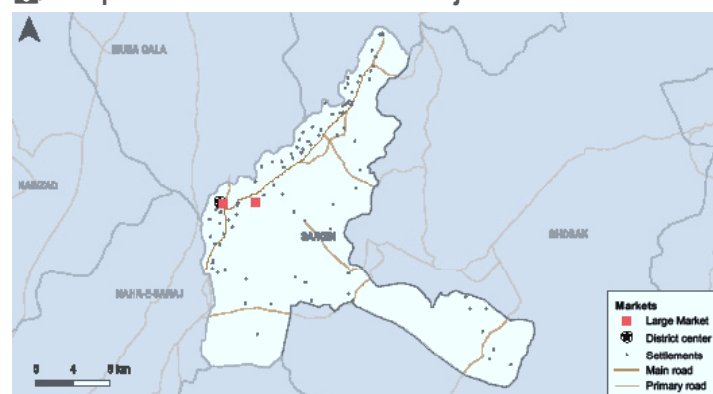


% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



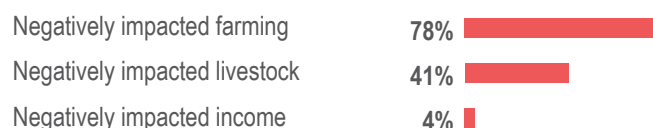
In **63%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,7}



In **0%** and **0%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **19%** and **22%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or *kariz* (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

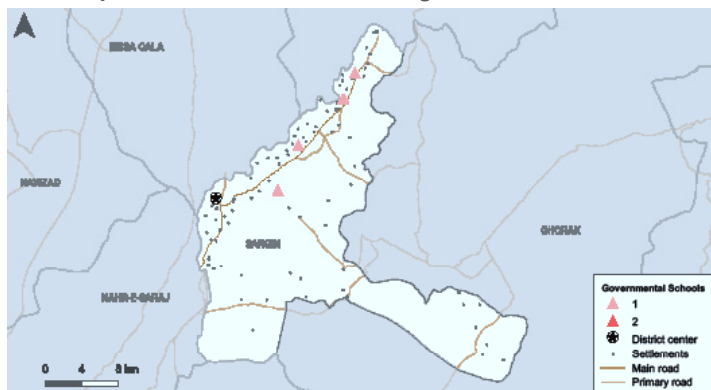
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Sangin district:

3

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **44%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Sangin district:

1

In **63%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	19%
Services are too expensive	22%
Other reason services not accessible	22%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

0% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Food	67%
Drinking water	63%
Shelter / Housing	63%

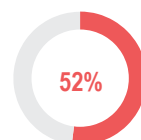
¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the purpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}

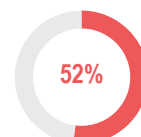


% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

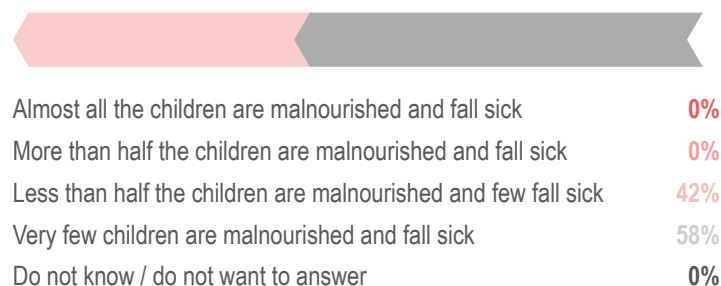
1. Cultural reasons 100%
2. Lack of facilities 67%
3. School too far / no school 59%

Boys:

1. Lack of facilities 100%
2. School too far / no school 93%
3. Cannot afford cost 64%

In **89%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

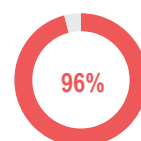


15% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements **inaccessible by road**:

Blocked by armed actors	75%
Active conflict on road	25%
NA	NA%

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴



OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
50 out of 252

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.1	2.2
Physical constraint:	2	2
Conflict intensity:	2.3	2.2
Complexity of actors:	2.1	2.1

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	4	2	3	3	3	3	3
Severity score R2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
Comparison	↓	—	↓	↓	↓	—	—

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

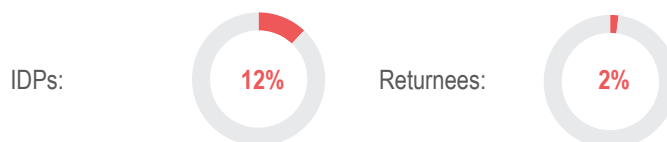
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	86%
Avalanche / heavy snow	24%
Drought	2%
Earthquake	2%
Flood	52%
None of the above	2%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **42%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

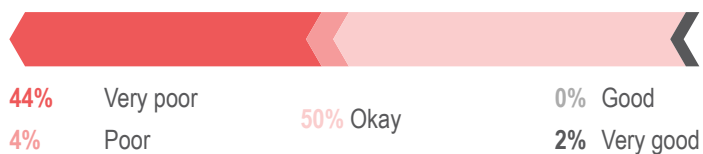


PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Arghestan district:

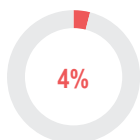
2

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **14%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (6%)** or **due to natural disaster (10%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a **tazkira** in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:	Children:
1. Forced recruitment 38%	1. Forced recruitment 56%
2. Hindered to move freely 38%	2. Forced to work 36%
3. Assaulted with weapon 22%	3. Hindered to move freely 32%

In **30%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **26%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴

Extreme impact	2%
Severe impact	26%
Small impact	0%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Arghestan district:

2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

In **12%** of assessed settlements, **at least one person** reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements **more than half of the households** reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	0%	
Due to natural disaster	40%	<div style="width: 40%;"></div>
Due to both	14%	<div style="width: 14%;"></div>

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

24%

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

58%

Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

Market too far / no transport	62%	<div style="width: 62%;"></div>
Roads too dangerous	34%	<div style="width: 34%;"></div>
Roads blocked due to winter	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

59%

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Arghestan district:

2

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:

88%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:

92%

% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:

56%

Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>
No, medicine too expensive	12%	<div style="width: 12%;"></div>
No, medicine not available in the area	62%	<div style="width: 62%;"></div>
Do not know / do not want to answer	24%	<div style="width: 24%;"></div>

0% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

³ If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

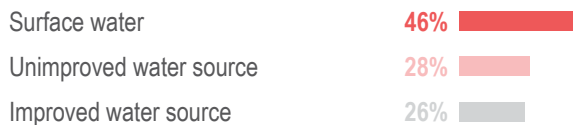
⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Arghestan district:

2

% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



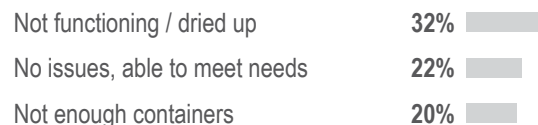
In **26%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **50%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **90%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

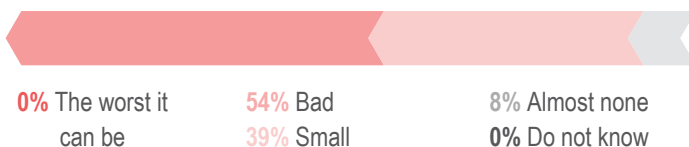
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Arghestan district:

2

In **52%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



In **40%** and **0%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

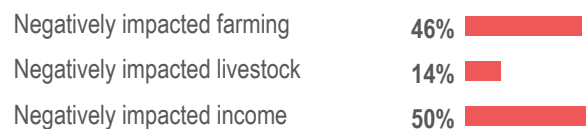
In **32%** and **2%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁷



In **32%** and **6%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **6%** and **8%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

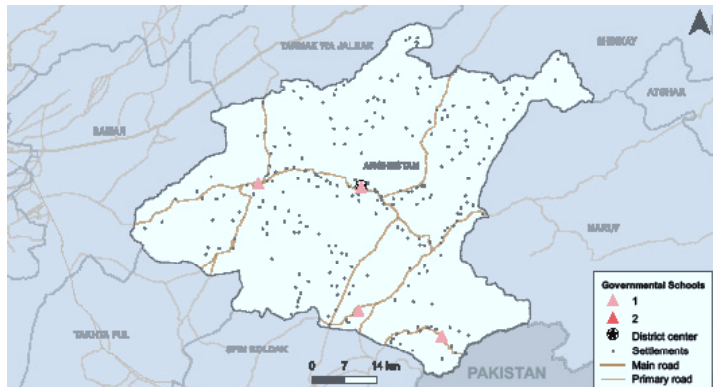
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in
Arghestan district:

3

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **6%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in
Arghestan district:

3

In **94%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	14%
Services are too expensive	0%
Other reason services not accessible	80%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

0% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Drinking water	68%
Healthcare	58%
Seed or other agricultural input	48%

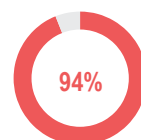
¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the purpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}

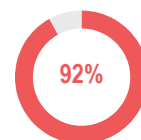


% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

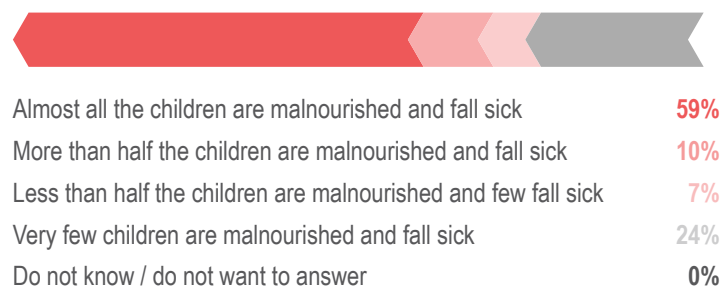
1. Lack of facilities	84%
2. Cultural reasons	82%
3. Security concerns	72%

Boys:

1. Lack of facilities	98%
2. Security concerns	89%
3. School too far / no school	76%

In **58%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

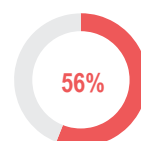


60% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

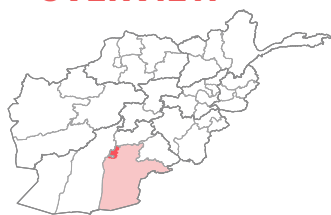
Main reported reason in those assessed settlements **inaccessible by road**:

No road to settlement	73%
Active conflict on road	17%
Blocked by armed actors	7%

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴



OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
22 out of 92

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.2	2.2
Physical constraint:	1.6	1.6
Conflict intensity:	1.4	1.7
Complexity of actors:	3	2.5

Comparison table of severity score¹:

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	3	2	3	2	2	4	2
Severity score R2	4	2	2	2	2	3	2
Comparison	↑	—	↓	—	—	↓	—

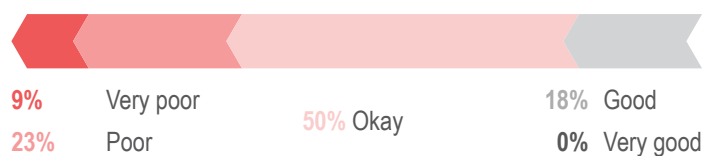
* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Ghorak district:

4

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **55%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (46%)** or **due to natural disaster (32%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a **tazkira** in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



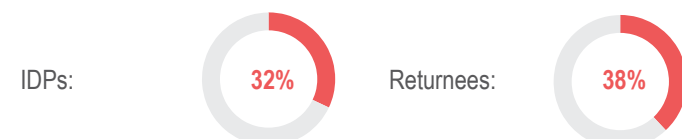
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	96%
Avalanche / heavy snow	5%
Drought	0%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	73%
None of the above	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **73%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:	Children:
1. Hindered to move freely 59%	1. Hindered to move freely 64%
2. Assaulted without weapon 54%	2. Assaulted without weapon 27%
3. Assaulted with weapon 32%	3. Assaulted with weapon 18%

In **86%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **77%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴

Extreme impact	46%
Severe impact	68%
Small impact	29%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Ghorak district:

2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

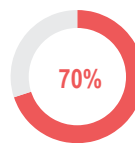
0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

In **41%** of assessed settlements, **at least one person** reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements **more than half of the households** reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

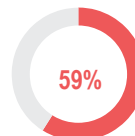
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	46%	
Due to natural disaster	18%	
Due to both	23%	

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

Roads too dangerous	54%	
Market too far / no transport	46%	
NA	NA%	

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

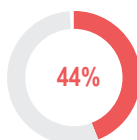


HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Ghorak district:

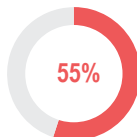
2

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:



In **41%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	27%	
No, medicine too expensive	32%	
No, medicine not available in the area	41%	
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	

50% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

³ If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

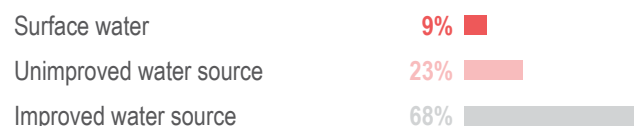
⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Ghorak district:

2

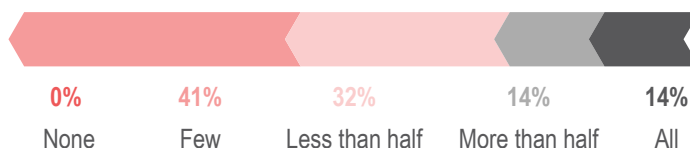
% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



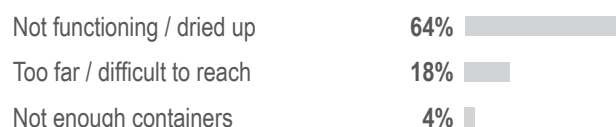
In **82%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **27%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **41%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an **unimproved latrine type** in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

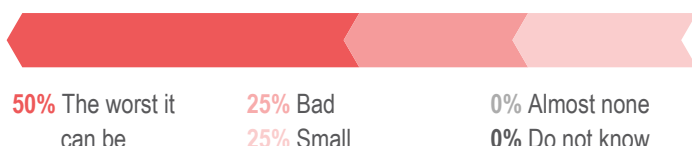
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Ghorak district:

2

In **18%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



In **0%** and **5%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

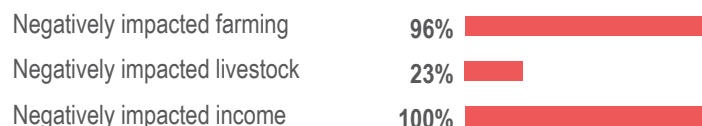
In **0%** and **9%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁷



In **9%** and **50%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **9%** and **14%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

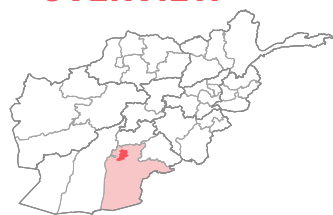
⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
38 out of 187

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.2	2.5
Physical constraint:	1.2	1.6
Conflict intensity:	2.3	2.7
Complexity of actors:	2.5	2.5

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	3	2	2	1	2	3	4
Severity score R2	2	3	2	1	2	3	4
Comparison	↓	↑	—	—	—	—	—

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

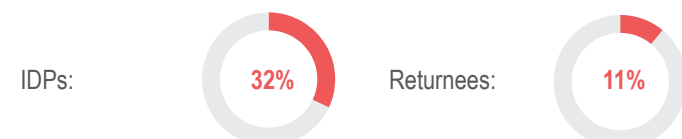
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	100%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	5%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	79%
None of the above	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **61%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

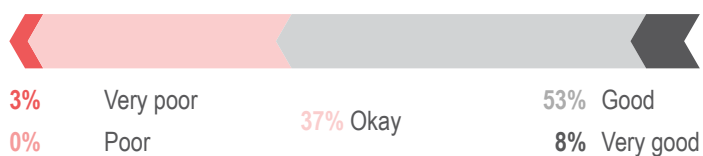


PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Khakrez district:

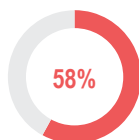
2

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **40%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (32%)** or **due to natural disaster (18%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a **tazkira** in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:	Children:
1. Hindered to move freely 34%	1. Hindered to move freely 53%
2. None of the above 26%	2. Assaulted without weapon 21%
3. Forced to work 26%	3. Forced recruitment 18%

In **0%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **5%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴

Extreme impact	3%
Severe impact	3%
Small impact	100%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

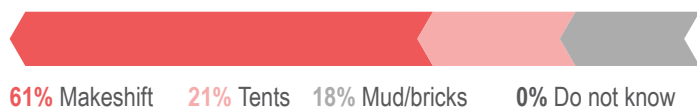
⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Khakrez district:

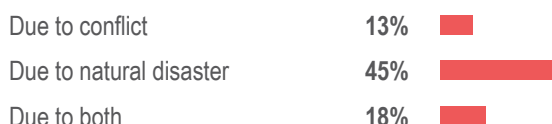
3

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

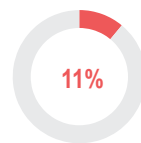


In **50%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

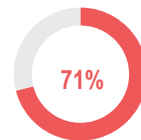
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



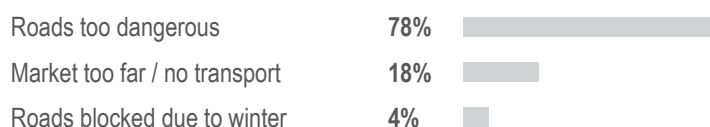
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



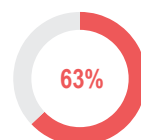
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:



% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

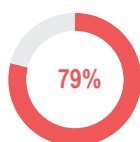


HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Khakrez district:

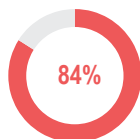
2

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:

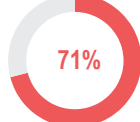


In **8%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

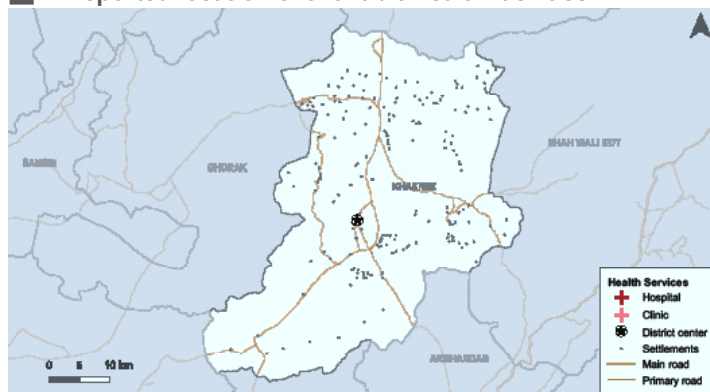
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:

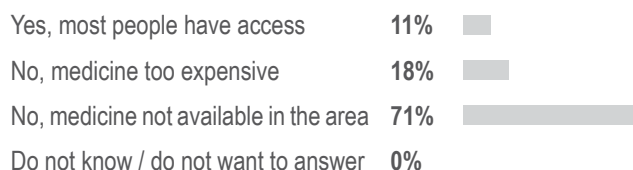


Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



13% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

¹Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

²Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

³If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

⁴Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Khakrez district:

1

% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



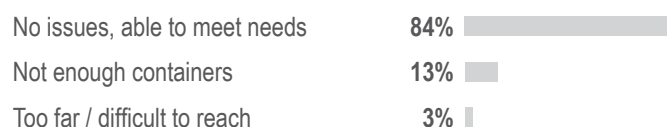
In **18%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **5%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **95%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

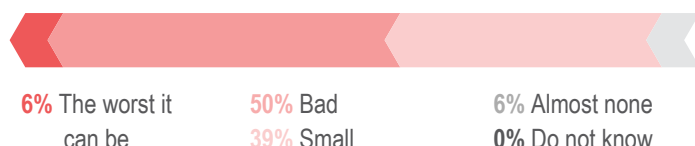
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Khakrez district:

2

In **47%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



In **0%** and **16%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

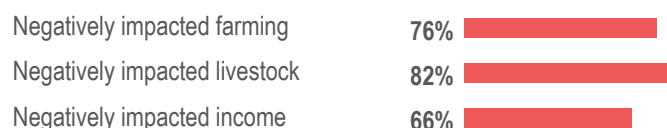
In **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁷



In **42%** and **26%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.⁸

In **24%** and **58%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.⁹

¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or *kariz* (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

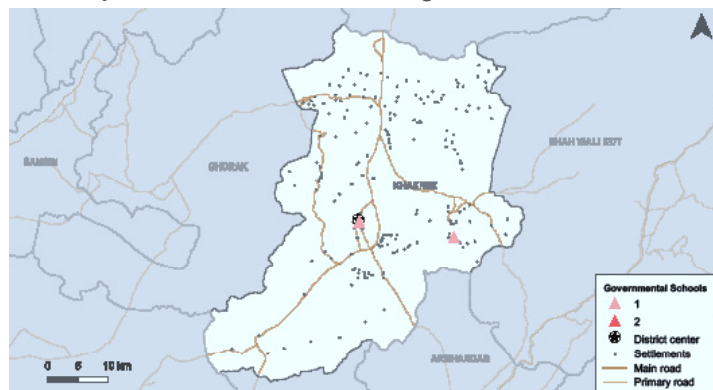
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in
Khakrez district:

3

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **8%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in
Khakrez district:

4

In **95%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	32%
Services are too expensive	8%
Other reason services not accessible	55%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

5% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Food	100%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Hygiene NFIs / sanitation services	71%
Protection	66%
Food	58%

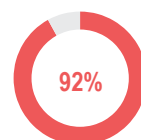
¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the purpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

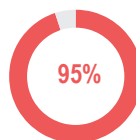
⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}

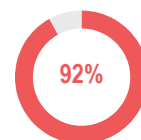


% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

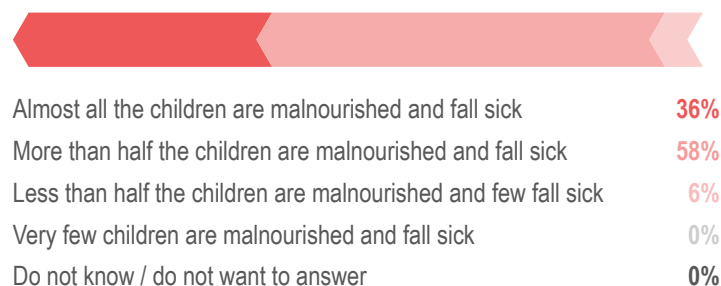
1. Cultural reasons 89%
2. Lack of facilities 44%
3. Security concerns 8%

Boys:

1. Lack of facilities 89%
2. Child working 23%
3. Security concerns 20%

In **95%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

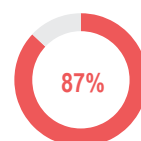


66% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

Blocked by armed actors	56%
Active conflict on road	40%
No road to settlement	4%

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴



OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
44 out of 212

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.4	2.2
Physical constraint:	1	1
Conflict intensity:	3.6	3.4
Complexity of actors:	2.1	1.9

Comparison table of severity score¹:

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	3	2	2	2	3	3	4
Severity score R2	3	1	2	2	2	3	3
Comparison	—	↓	—	—	↓	—	↓

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

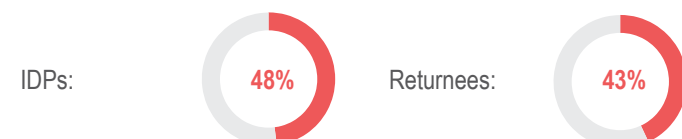
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	18%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	100%
Earthquake	2%
Flood	89%
None of the above	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **39%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

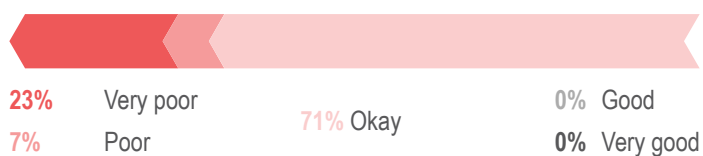


PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Maiwand district:

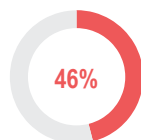
3

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **23%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (9%)** or **due to natural disaster (18%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a **tazkira** in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:	Children:
1. Hindered to move freely 98%	1. Hindered to move freely 98%
2. Verbally threatened 52%	2. Verbally threatened 14%
3. Assaulted without weapon 52%	3. Forced to work 11%

In **0%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.⁵

In **98%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴

Extreme impact	11%
Severe impact	98%
Small impact	79%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Maiwand district:

1

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

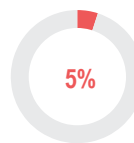
0% Makeshift 2% Tents 98% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In 0% of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

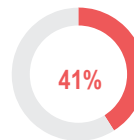
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	0%	
Due to natural disaster	91%	<div style="width: 91%;"></div>
Due to both	9%	<div style="width: 9%;"></div>

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

Roads too dangerous	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
NA	NA%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
NA	NA%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

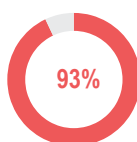


HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Maiwand district:

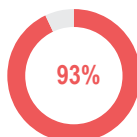
2

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:



In 0% of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

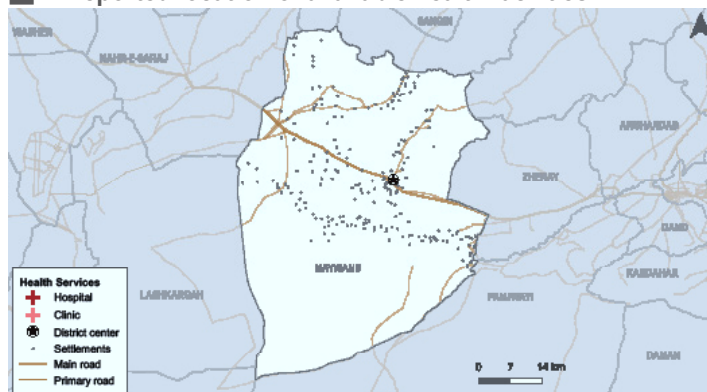
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	14%	<div style="width: 14%;"></div>
No, medicine too expensive	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
No, medicine not available in the area	86%	<div style="width: 86%;"></div>
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

41% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

³ If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Maiwand district:

2

% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Surface water	0%
Unimproved water source	0%
Improved water source	100%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **2%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Not functioning / dried up	91%
Too far / difficult to reach	9%
NA	NA%

In **93%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Maiwand district:

2

In **32%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

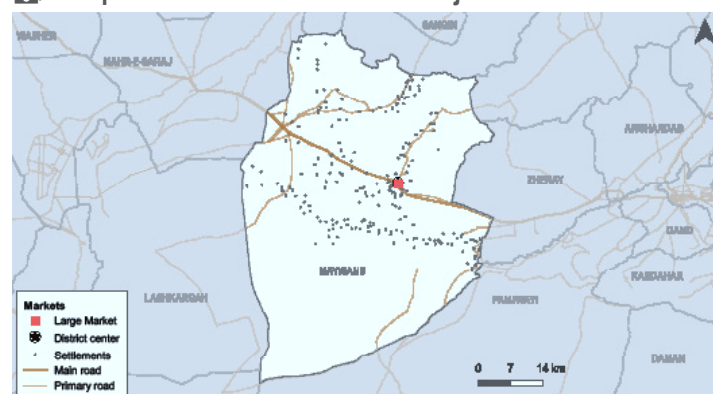
Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



In **41%** and **39%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **2%** and **11%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁷

Negatively impacted farming	93%
Negatively impacted livestock	93%
Negatively impacted income	5%

In **0%** and **0%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.⁸

In **18%** and **75%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.⁹

¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

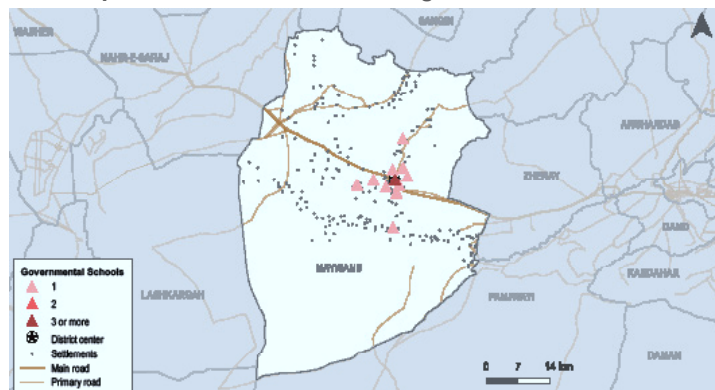
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in
Maiwand district:

3

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in
Maiwand district:

3

In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

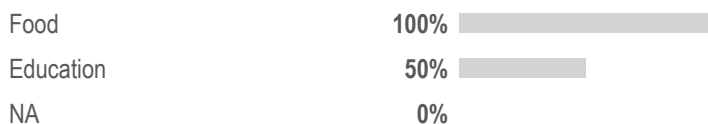
Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:



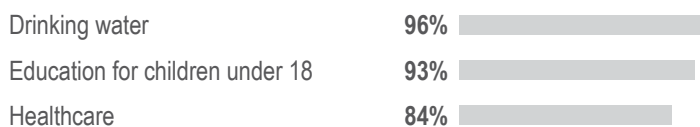
ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

9% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³



Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³



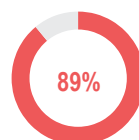
¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the purpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

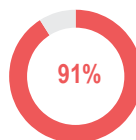
⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}

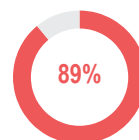


% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

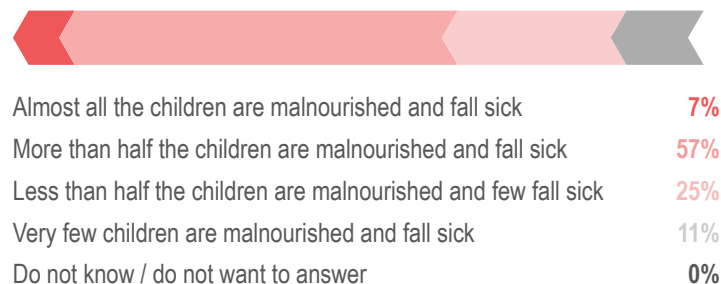
1. Lack of facilities 95%
2. Child work instead 95%
3. School too far / no school 85%

Boys:

1. Lack of facilities 97%
2. Child working 97%
3. School too far / no school 82%

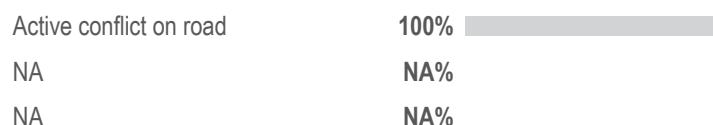
In **100%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

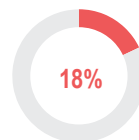


59% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:



% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴



OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
79 out of 415

Comparison table of HAG HTR score^{*}

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.7	2.6
Physical constraint:	3.5	3.5
Conflict intensity:	2.3	2.3
Complexity of actors:	2.8	2.5

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	3	2	2	3	2	3	3
Severity score R2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
Comparison	↓	—	—	↓	—	—	↓

^{*} Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

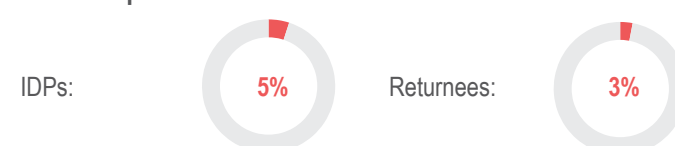
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	42%
Avalanche / heavy snow	53%
Drought	1%
Earthquake	4%
Flood	86%
None of the above	3%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **33%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

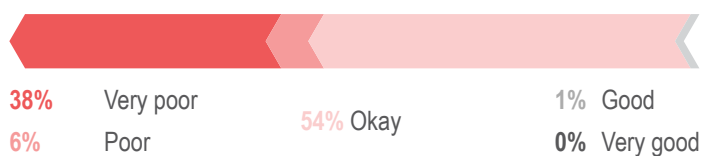


PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Maruf district:

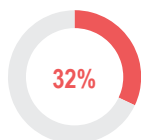
2

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **17%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (17%)** or **due to natural disaster (3%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a **tazkira** in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:	Children:
1. Verbally threatened 65%	1. Verbally threatened 48%
2. Assaulted without weapon 60%	2. None of the above 46%
3. Hindered to move freely 38%	3. Assaulted without weapon 19%

In **0%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **65%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴

Extreme impact	14%
Severe impact	65%
Small impact	16%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

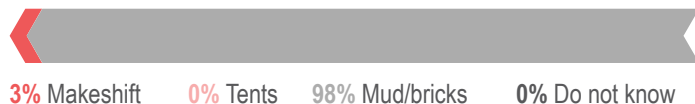
⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Maruf district:

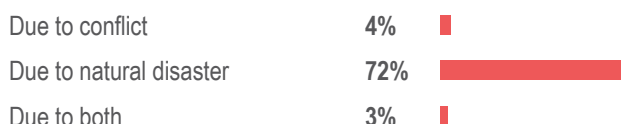
2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

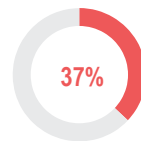


In **1%** of assessed settlements, **at least one person** reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements **more than half of the households** reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

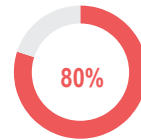
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



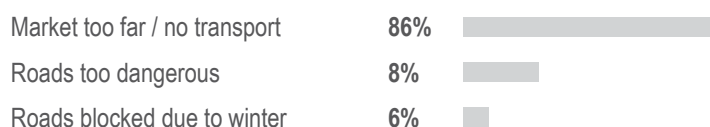
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



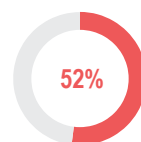
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:



% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

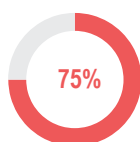


HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Maruf district:

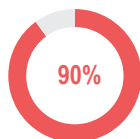
2

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:



In **8%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

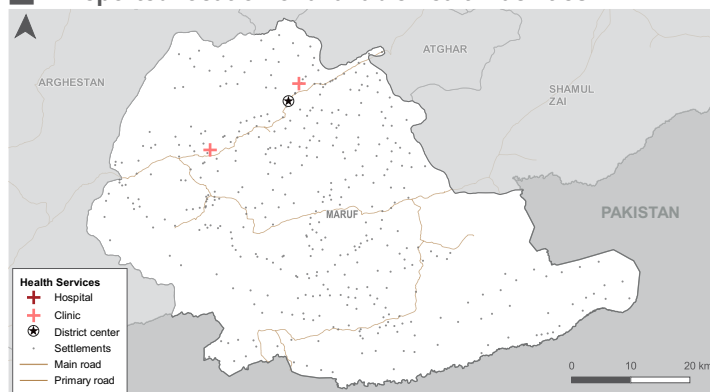
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:

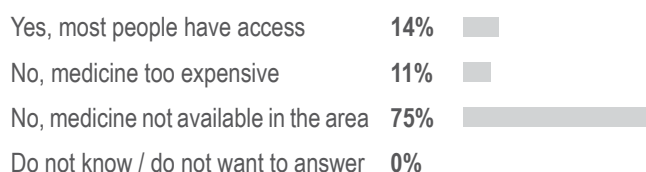


 Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



13% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

¹Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

²Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

³If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

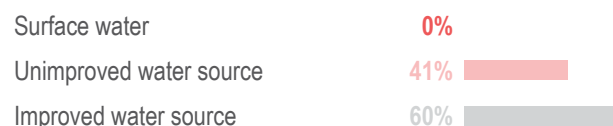
⁴Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Maruf district:

2

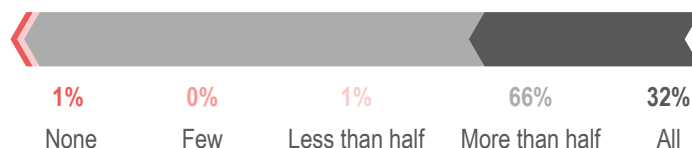
% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



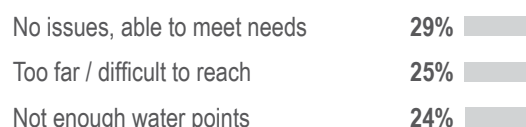
In **53%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **60%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

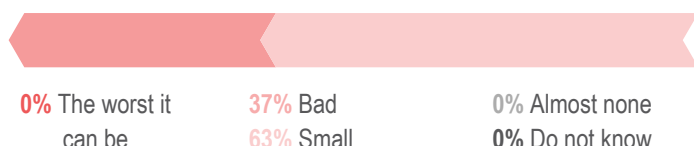
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Maruf district:

2

In **95%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

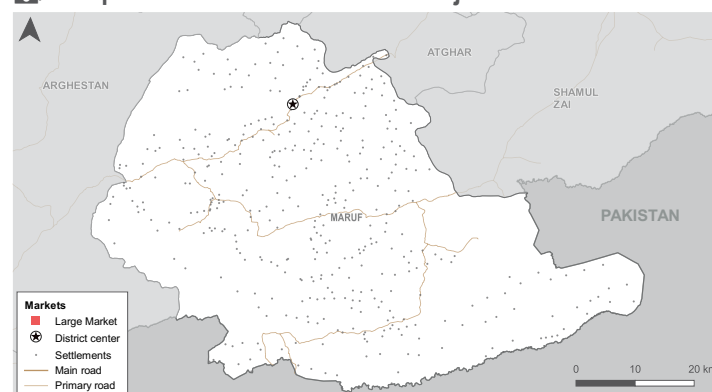
Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



In **1%** and **19%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

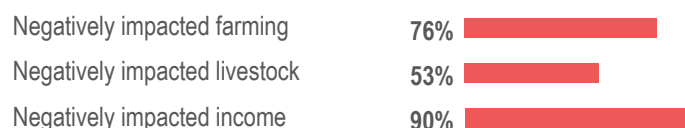
In **0%** and **9%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁷



In **14%** and **28%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **47%** and **6%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

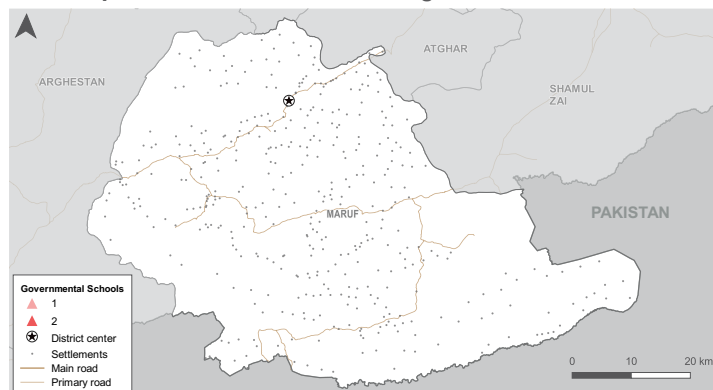
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Maruf district:

3

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Maruf district:

2

In **99%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	5%
Services are too expensive	23%
Other reason services not accessible	71%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

0% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Education for children under 18	99%
Healthcare	98%
Protection	46%

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the purpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}

100%

% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:

100%

Boys:

100%

Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

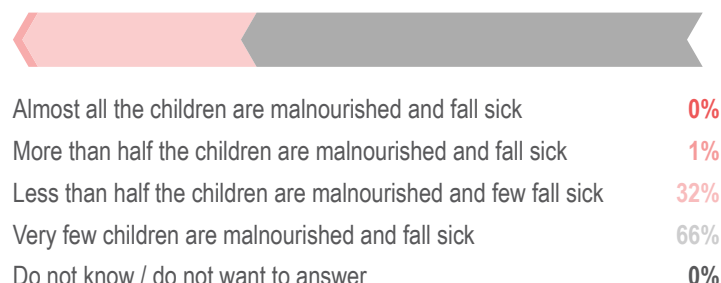
Girls:

Boys:

1. Lack of facilities	100%	1. School too far / no school	100%
2. School too far / no school	100%	2. Lack of facilities	99%
3. Cultural reasons	42%	3. Security concerns	6%

In **90%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



5% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements **inaccessible by road**:

Active conflict on road	50%
Blocked by armed actors	25%
Snow or ice blocked road	25%

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴

100%

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
12 out of 65

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.1	2
Physical constraint:	1.6	1.2
Conflict intensity:	1.8	1.6
Complexity of actors:	2.5	2.5

Comparison table of severity score¹:

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	3	2	2	3	2	4	3
Severity score R2	3	2	2	3	2	4	3
Comparison	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

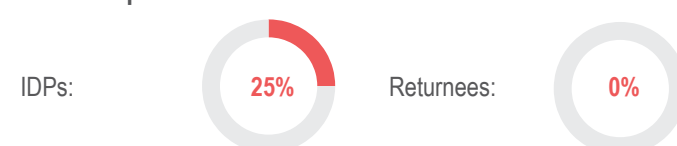
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	33%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	67%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
None of the above	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **42%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

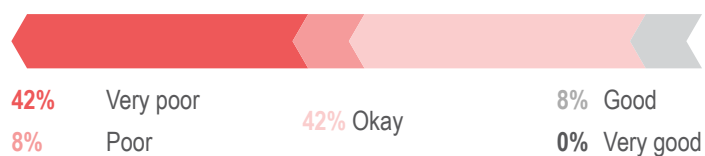
% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



PROTECTION

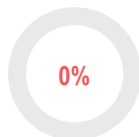
Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Nesh district: **3**

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **58%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (8%)** or **due to natural disaster (58%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a **tazkira** in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:	Children:
1. Assaulted with weapon 58%	1. None of the above 50%
2. None of the above 25%	2. Assaulted without weapon 50%
3. Verbally threatened 8%	3. NA NA%

In **42%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.⁵

In **83%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴

Extreme impact	67%
Severe impact	25%
Small impact	0%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Nesh district:

2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

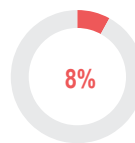
0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

In 8% of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In 0% of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

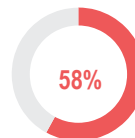
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	0%	
Due to natural disaster	58%	<div></div>
Due to both	33%	<div></div>

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



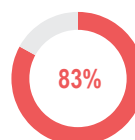
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

Roads too dangerous	100%	<div></div>
NA	NA%	<div></div>
NA	NA%	<div></div>

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

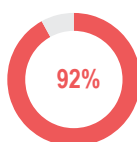


HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Nesh district:

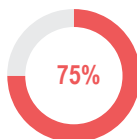
2

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:



In 0% of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

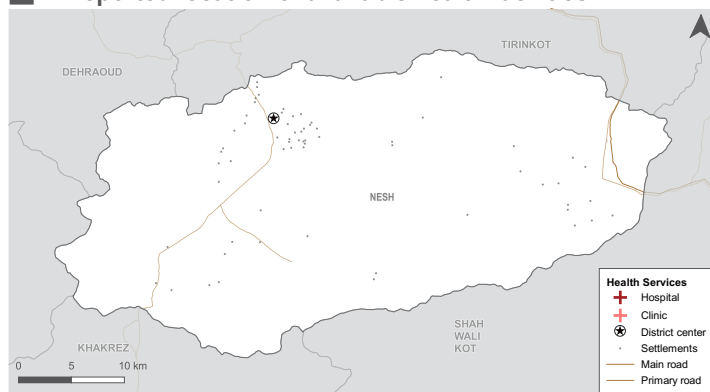
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	17%	<div></div>
No, medicine too expensive	33%	<div></div>
No, medicine not available in the area	50%	<div></div>
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	<div></div>

0% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

¹Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

²Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

³If most people have access or do not know / do now want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

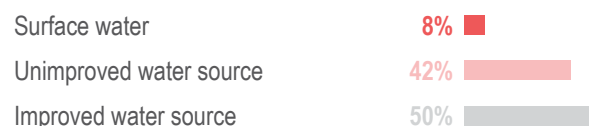
⁴Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Nesh district:

3

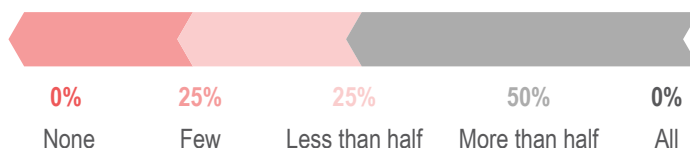
% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



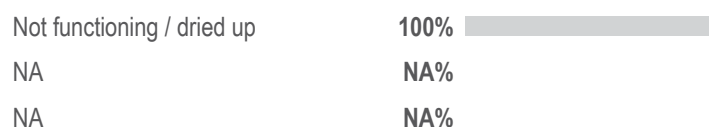
In **100%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **17%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **92%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

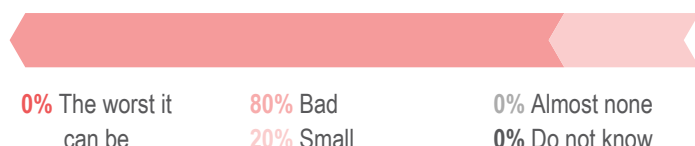
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Nesh district:

2

In **42%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

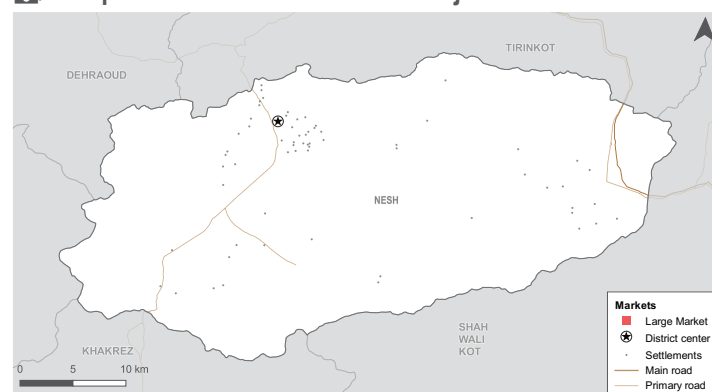
Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



In **0%** and **50%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

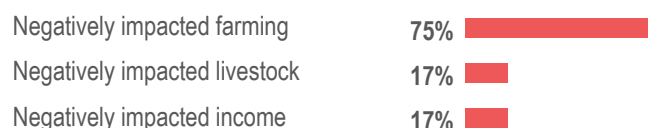
In **0%** and **17%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁷



In **17%** and **58%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.⁸

In **0%** and **17%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.⁹

¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

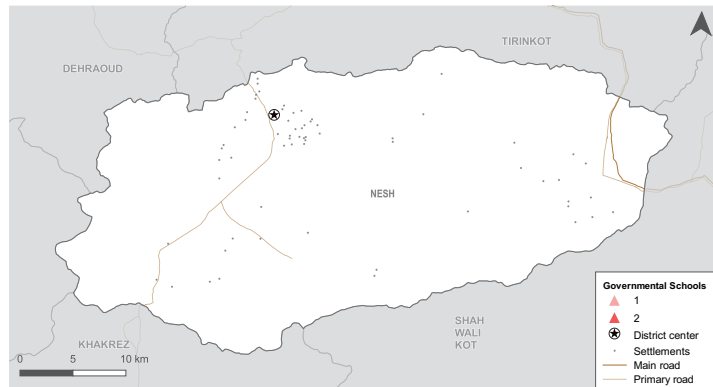
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in
Nesh district:

4

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}

100%

% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:

100%

Boys:

100%

Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

Boys:

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|------|
| 1. Lack of facilities | 100% | 1. Lack of facilities | 100% |
| 2. Cultural reasons | 100% | 2. Child working | 83% |
| 3. Security concerns | 50% | 3. Security concerns | 67% |

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in
Nesh district:

3

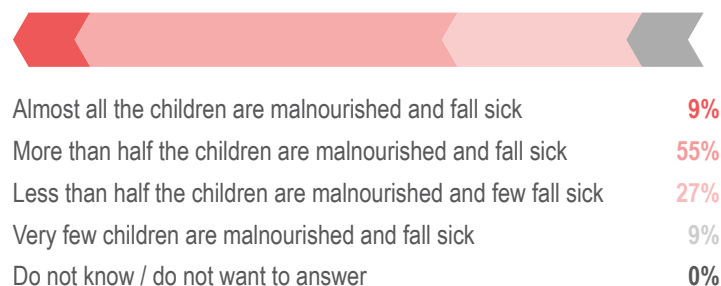
In **92%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	42%
Services are too expensive	8%
Other reason services not accessible	42%

In **92%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

0% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Education for children under 18	92%
Healthcare	83%
Protection	67%

17% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements **inaccessible by road**:

Blocked by armed actors	50%
Active conflict on road	50%
NA	NA%

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴

100%

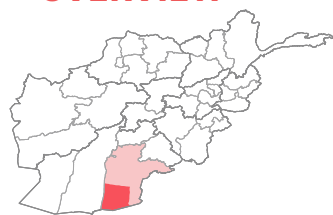
¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the purpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
20 out of 84

Comparison table of HAG HTR score^{*}

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.4	2.4
Physical constraint:	3.6	4
Conflict intensity:	1	1
Complexity of actors:	3	3

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	1	3	2	2	2	3	4
Severity score R2	1	2	2	2	1	3	2
Comparison	—	↓	—	—	↓	—	↓

^{*} Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

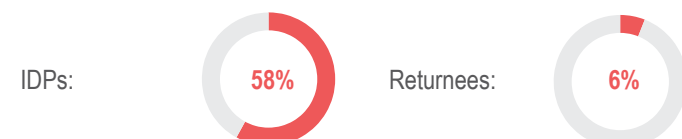
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	0%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	0%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
None of the above	100%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

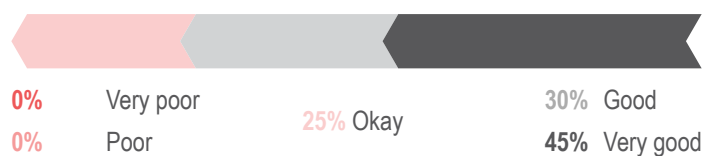


PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Reg district:

1

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **0%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (0%)** or **due to natural disaster (0%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a **tazkira** in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:	Children:
1. None of the above 90%	1. None of the above 85%
2. No answer 5%	2. Forced to work 5%
3. Verbally threatened 5%	3. Assaulted without weapon 5%

In **5%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **30%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴

Extreme impact	5%
Severe impact	25%
Small impact	0%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Reg district:

2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

0% Makeshift 100% Tents 0% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

In **20%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	0%
Due to natural disaster	0%
Due to both	0%

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

0%

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

Market too far / no transport	100%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

100%

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Reg district:

2

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

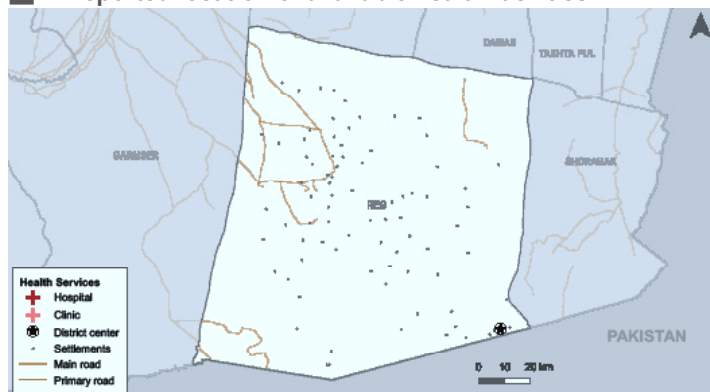
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:

95%

Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	0%
No, medicine too expensive	5%
No, medicine not available in the area	95%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

0% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

³ If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Reg district:

2

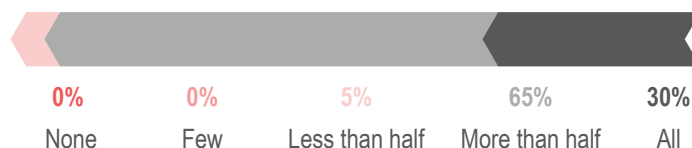
% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



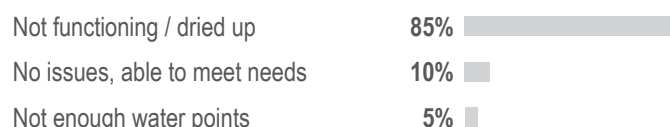
In **0%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **90%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

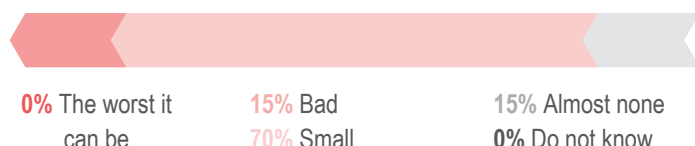
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Reg district:

1

In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

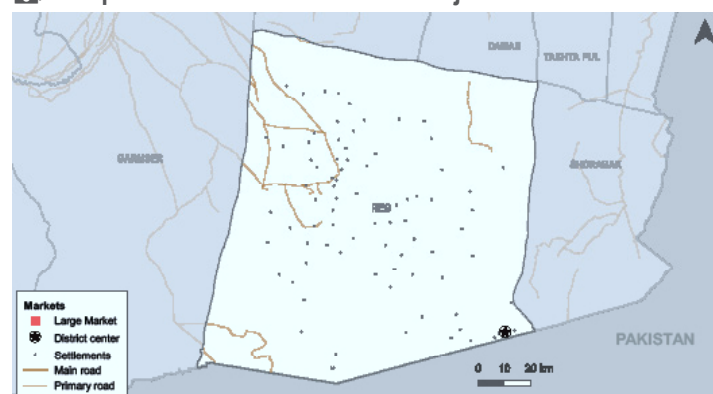
Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



In **5%** and **35%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

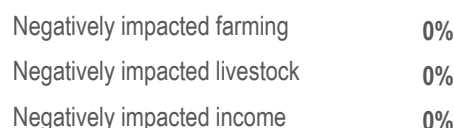
In **85%** and **5%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁷



In **0%** and **0%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.⁸

In **0%** and **0%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.⁹

¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or *kariz* (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

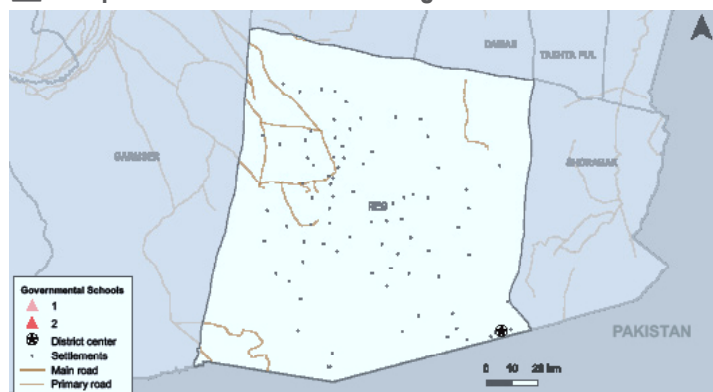
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in
Reg district:

3

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in
Reg district:

2

In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	10%	
Services are too expensive	10%	
Other reason services not accessible	80%	

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

0% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Healthcare	95%
Drinking water	95%
Education for children under 18	95%

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the purpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}

100%

% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:

95%

Boys:

100%

Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

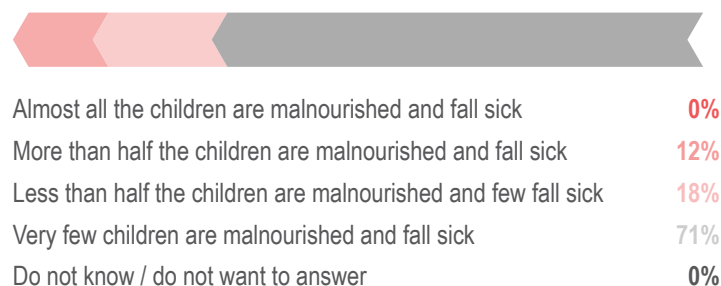
Girls:

Boys:

1. Lack of facilities	100%	1. School too far / no school	95%
2. School too far / no school	95%	2. Cannot afford cost	95%
3. Cannot afford costs	84%	3. Lack of facilities	95%

In **85%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



0% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

NA	NA%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴

100%

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
57 out of 307

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.4	2.4
Physical constraint:	1	1.2
Conflict intensity:	3.6	3.7
Complexity of actors:	2.1	1.9

Comparison table of severity score¹:

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	4	2	3	3	2	3	3
Severity score R2	4	3	2	3	2	3	2
Comparison	—	↑	↓	—	—	—	↓

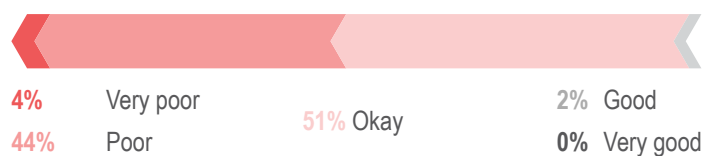
* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Shah Wali Kot district:

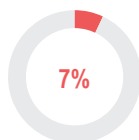
4

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **81%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (60%)** or **due to natural disaster (63%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a **tazkira** in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



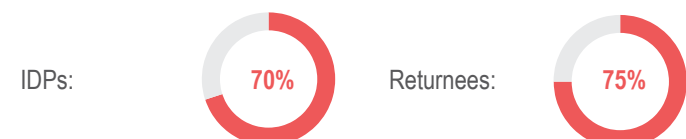
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	90%
Avalanche / heavy snow	11%
Drought	53%
Earthquake	9%
Flood	49%
None of the above	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **72%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:	Children:
1. Hindered to move freely 47%	1. Hindered to move freely 42%
2. Assaulted without weapon 44%	2. Assaulted with weapon 39%
3. Forcibly detained 42%	3. Forced to work 35%

In **98%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **77%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴

Extreme impact	49%
Severe impact	70%
Small impact	32%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

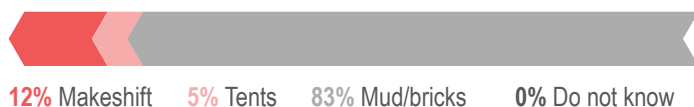
⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Shah Wali Kot district:

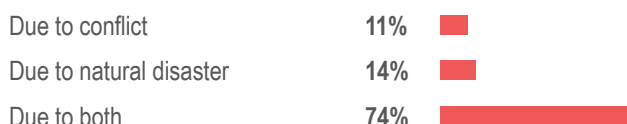
3

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

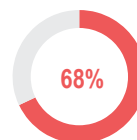


In **46%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

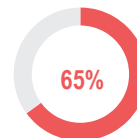
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



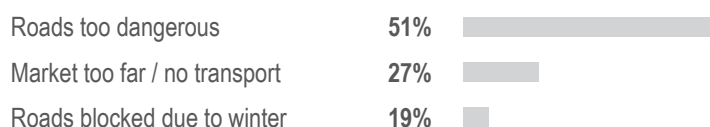
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



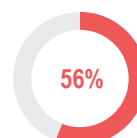
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:



% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

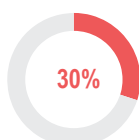


HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Shah Wali Kot district:

2

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:

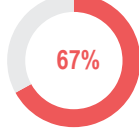


In **61%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

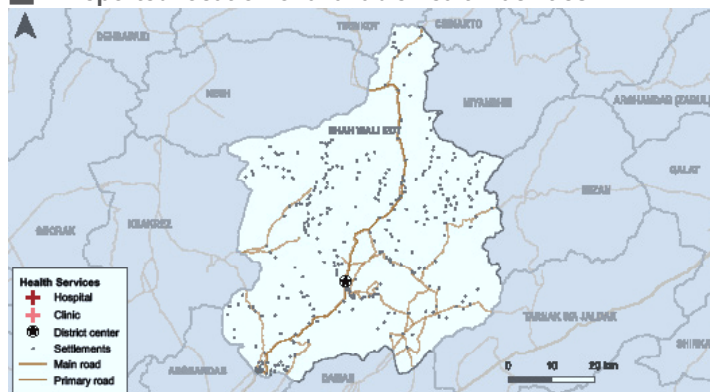
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:

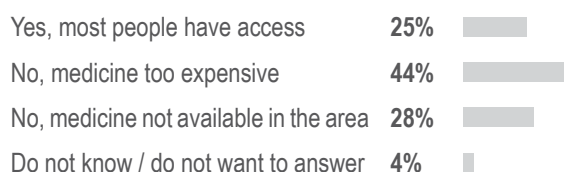


Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



28% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

³ If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

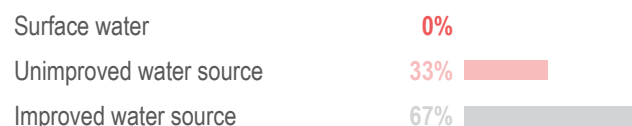
⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Shah Wali Kot district:

3

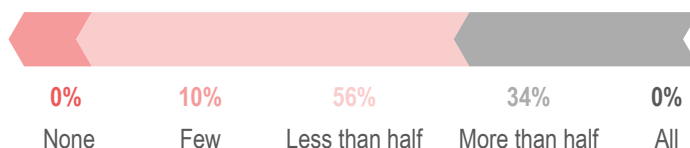
% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



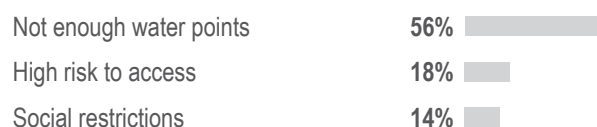
In **98%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **32%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **88%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

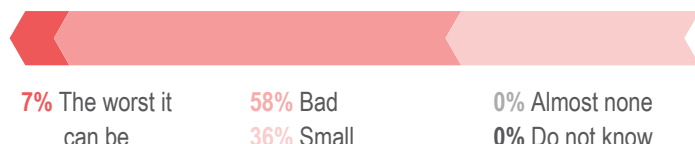
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Shah Wali Kot district:

2

In **54%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

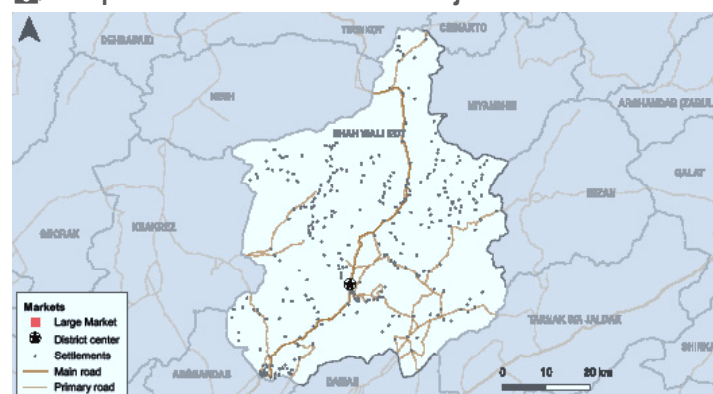
Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



In **0%** and **12%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

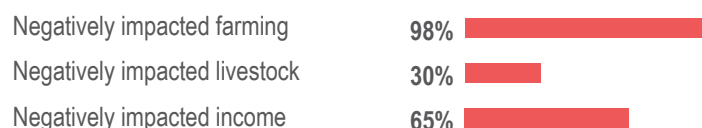
In **5%** and **7%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁷



In **44%** and **33%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **28%** and **2%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

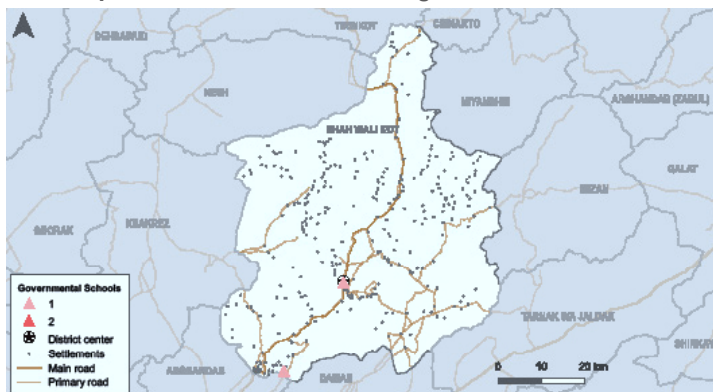
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in
Shah Wali Kot district:

3

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **40%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in
Shah Wali Kot district:

2

In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	63%	
Services are too expensive	25%	
Other reason services not accessible	12%	

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

7% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Food	100%	
Healthcare	75%	
Protection	50%	

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Food	91%	
Education for children under 18	53%	
Drinking water	51%	

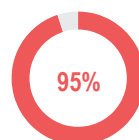
¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the purpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

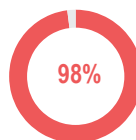
⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}

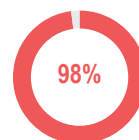


% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

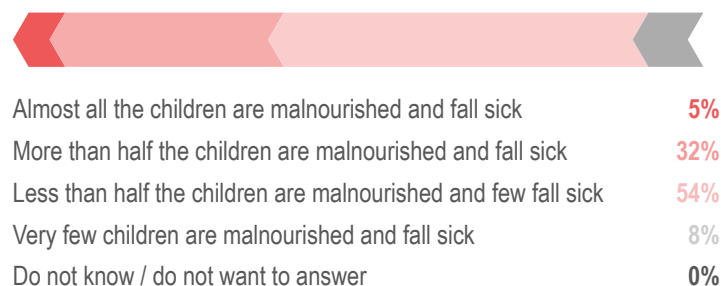
1. Lack of facilities 98%
2. Cultural reasons 79%
3. Security concerns 48%

Boys:

1. Lack of facilities 96%
2. Security concerns 57%
3. School too far / no school 43%

In **65%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

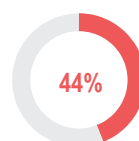


9% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

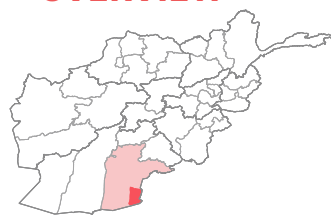
Main reported reason in those assessed settlements **inaccessible by road**:

Active conflict on road	60%	
No road to settlement	20%	
Snow or ice blocked road	20%	

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴



OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
20 out of 72

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.2	2.3
Physical constraint:	3.5	3.5
Conflict intensity:	1.3	1.8
Complexity of actors:	2.5	2.5

Comparison table of severity score¹:

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Severity score R2	1	3	2	3	3	3	4
Comparison							

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

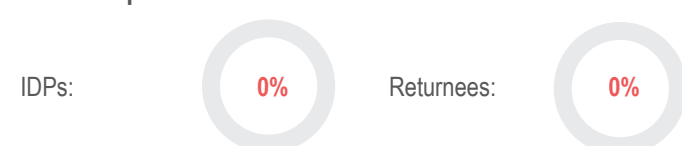
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	0%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	0%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	100%
None of the above	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **15%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

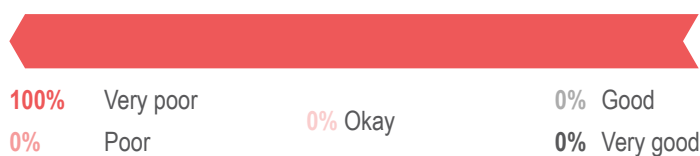


PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Shorabak district:

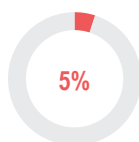
1

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **55%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (0%)** or **due to natural disaster (55%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a **tazkira** in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:	Children:
1. None of the above 100%	1. None of the above 100%
2. NA NA%	2. NA NA%
3. NA NA%	3. NA NA%

In **0%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.⁵

In **0%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴

Extreme impact	0%
Severe impact	0%
Small impact	0%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Shorabak district:

3

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

100% Makeshift 0% Tents 0% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In 0% of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	0%	
Due to natural disaster	95%	<div style="width: 95%;"></div>
Due to both	5%	<div style="width: 5%;"></div>

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

0%

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

Market too far / no transport	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
NA	NA%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
NA	NA%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

0%

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Shorabak district:

2

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:

95%

In 0% of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

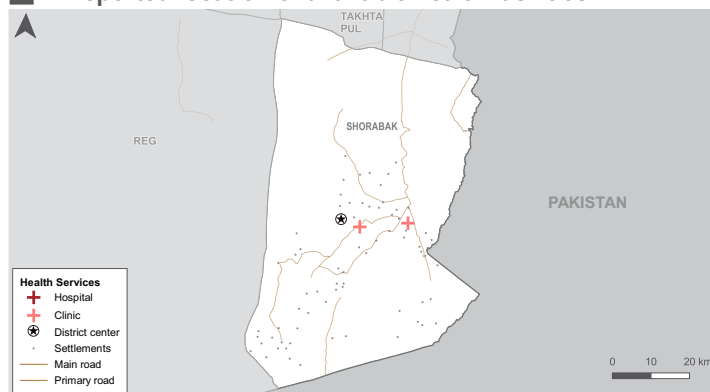
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:

10%

 Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	0%	
No, medicine too expensive	0%	
No, medicine not available in the area	95%	<div style="width: 95%;"></div>
Do not know / do not want to answer	5%	<div style="width: 5%;"></div>

0% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

³ If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Shorabak district:

3

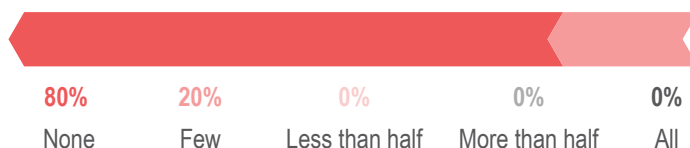
% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



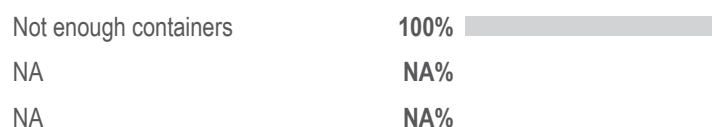
In **0%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **100%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

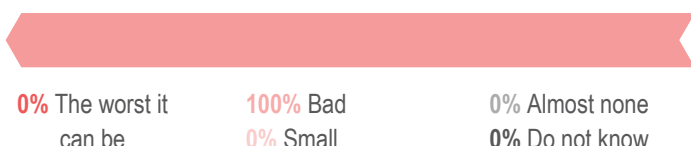
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Shorabak district:

3

In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

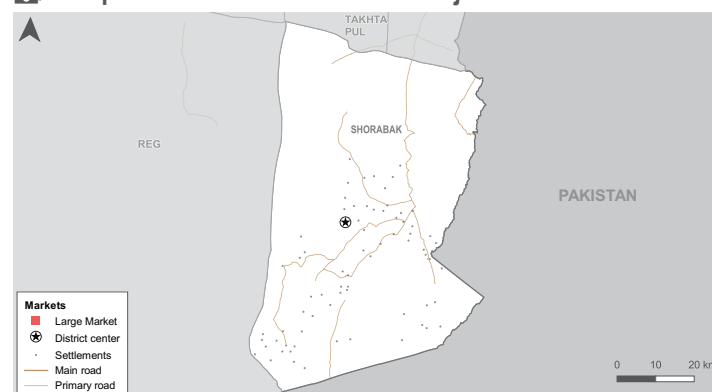
Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



In **0%** and **30%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

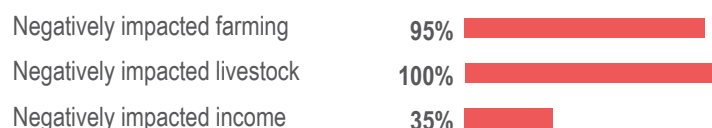
In **5%** and **45%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁷



In **20%** and **60%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.⁸

In **15%** and **85%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.⁹

¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or *kariz* (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

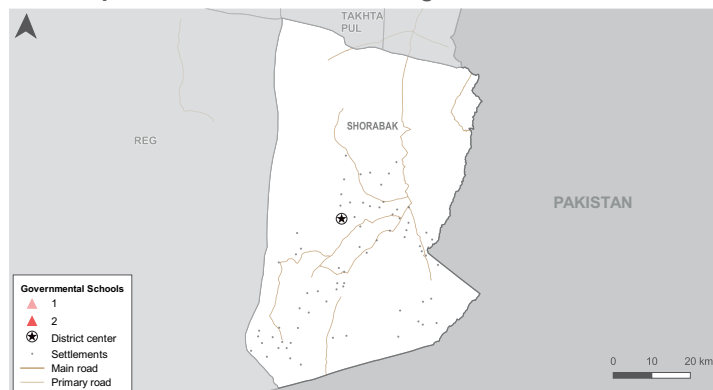
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Shorabak district:

3

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Shorabak district:

4

In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	55%
Services are too expensive	0%
Other reason services not accessible	45%

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}

100%

% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:

100%

Boys:

100%

Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

Boys:

1. Lack of facilities	100%	1. Lack of facilities	100%
2. NA	%NA	2. NA	NA%
3. NA	%NA	3. NA	NA%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	90%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	5%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	5%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

0% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Education for children under 18	100%
Healthcare	100%
Drinking water	100%

100% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

Active conflict on road	70%
No answer	25%
No road to settlement	5%

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴

50%

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the purpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
30 out of 151

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	1.8	1.3
Physical constraint:	1	1
Conflict intensity:	2.3	1.7
Complexity of actors:	1.6	1.3

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	3	2	2	2	2	3	2
Severity score R2	4	3	2	2	2	3	2
Comparison	↑	↑	—	—	—	—	—

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

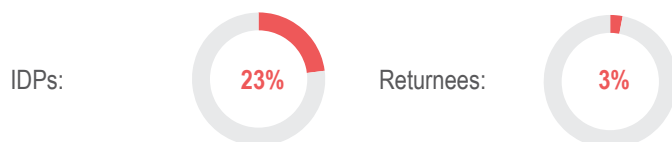
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	100%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	0%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	100%
None of the above	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **57%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

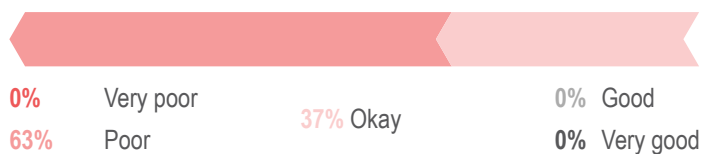


PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Zheray district:

4

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **60%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (43%)** or **due to natural disaster (60%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a **tazkira** in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:	Children:
1. Verbally threatened 100%	1. None of the above 100%
2. Hindered to move freely 43%	2. NA NA%
3. Assaulted without weapon 40%	3. NA NA%

In **40%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.⁵

In **77%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴

Extreme impact	73%
Severe impact	77%
Small impact	48%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

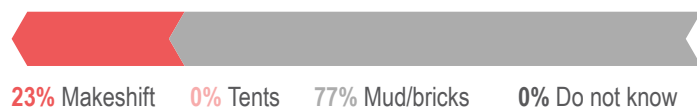
⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Zheray district:

3

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

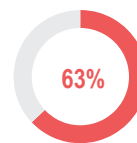


In **13%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

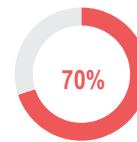
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



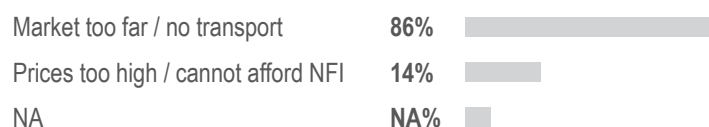
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:



% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

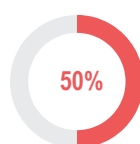


HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Zheray district:

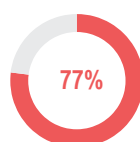
2

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:

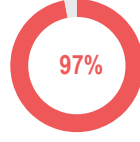


In **30%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

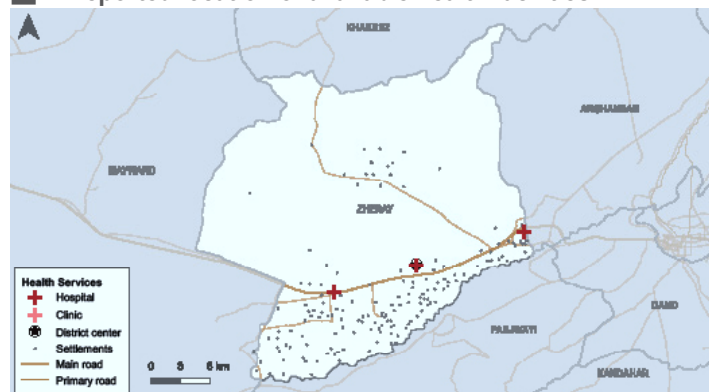
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:

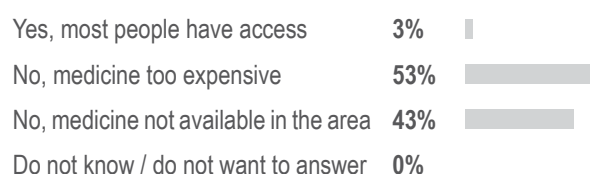


Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



17% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

³ If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

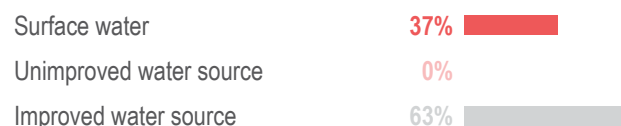
⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Zheray district:

2

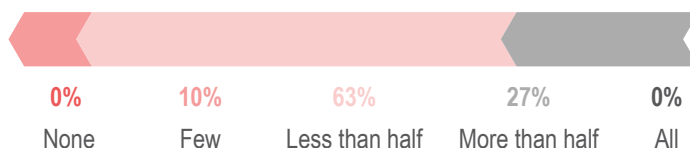
% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



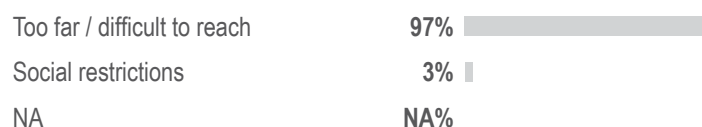
In **13%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **57%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **3%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

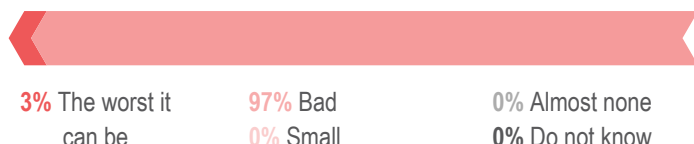
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Zheray district:

2

In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

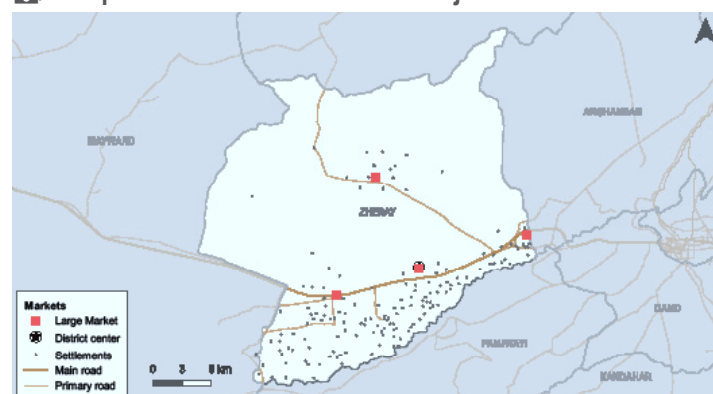
Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



In **0%** and **17%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

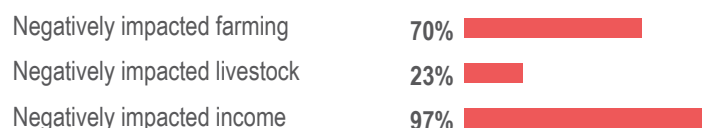
In **0%** and **3%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁷



In **13%** and **47%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.⁸

In **17%** and **7%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.⁹

¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

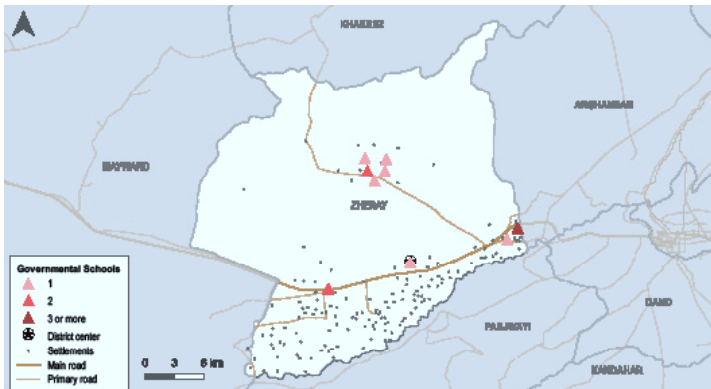
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Zheray district:

3

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **73%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Zheray district:

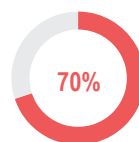
2

In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of nutrition treatment services in those assessed settlements were:

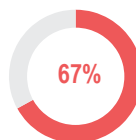
Services are too far	20%
Services are too expensive	77%
Other reason services not accessible	3%

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}

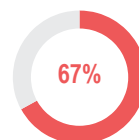


% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

1. Child work instead	100%	1. School too far / no school	100%
2. School too far / no school	100%	2. Lack of facilities	100%
3. Lack of facilities	100%	3. Child working	100%

Boys:

In **80%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	4%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	96%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

0% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

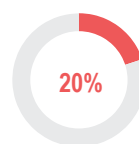
Food	100%
Healthcare	97%
Shelter / Housing	97%

63% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

No road to settlement	95%
Active conflict on road	5%
NA	NA%

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴



¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the purpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
21 out of 93

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.3	2.3
Physical constraint:	4	4
Conflict intensity:	1	1.2
Complexity of actors:	2.8	2.5

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	4	3	3	3	1	4	2
Severity score R2	4	3	3	3	2	3	2
Comparison	—	—	—	—	↑	↓	—

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

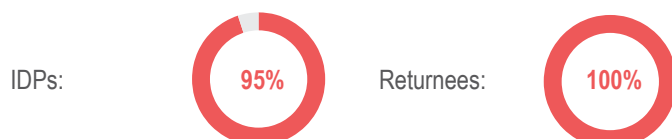
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	100%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	100%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	62%
None of the above	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **95%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

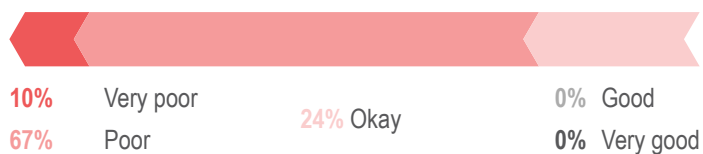


PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Chinarto district:

4

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **100%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (100%)** or **due to natural disaster (100%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a tazkira in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:	Children:
1. Forcibly detained 95%	1. Assaulted without weapon 100%
2. Assaulted without weapon 95%	2. Hindered to move freely 95%
3. Hindered to move freely 90%	3. Verbally threatened 90%

In **100%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **100%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴

Extreme impact	95%
Severe impact	100%
Small impact	52%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

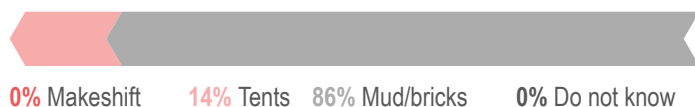
⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Chinarto district:

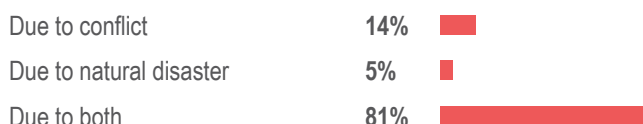
3

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:



In **0%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

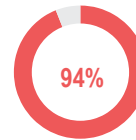
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



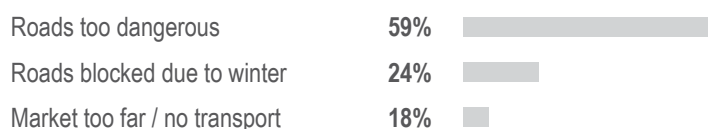
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



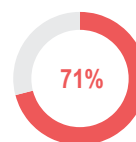
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:



% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

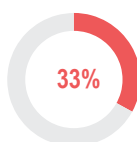


HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Chinarto district:

3

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:



In **19%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

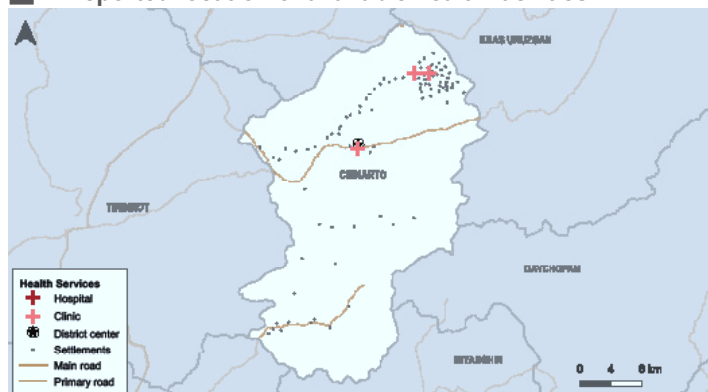
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:

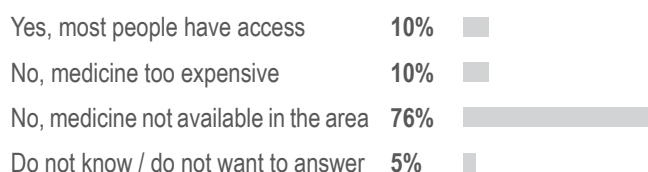


Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



100% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

¹Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

²Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

³If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

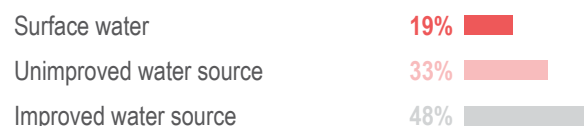
⁴Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Chinarto district:

3

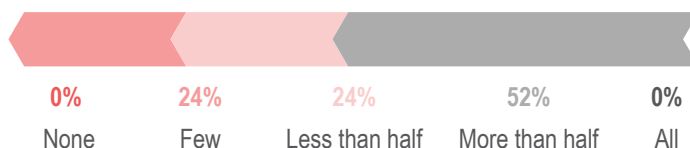
% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



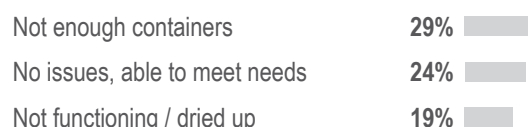
In **100%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **95%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

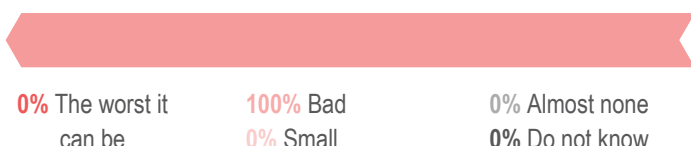
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Chinarto district:

2

In **10%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



In **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

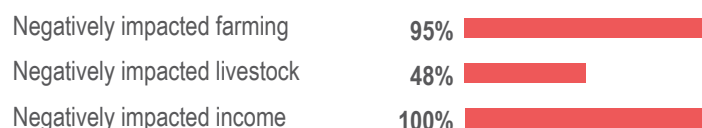
In **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁷



In **19%** and **43%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **24%** and **24%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or *kariz* (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

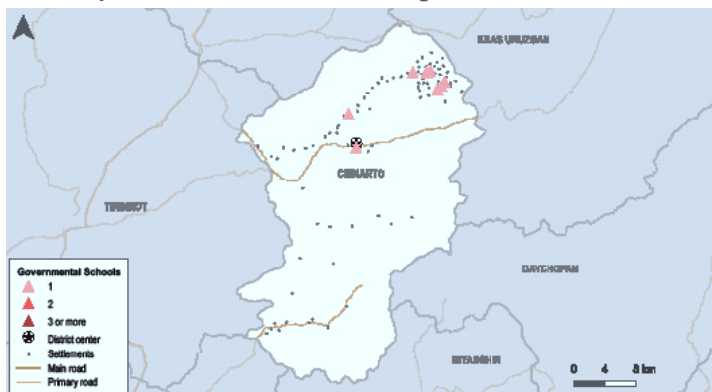
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in
Chinarto district:

3

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **24%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in
Chinarto district:

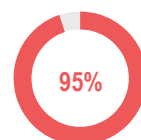
2

In **29%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:

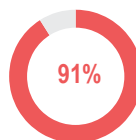
Services are too far	29%
Services are too expensive	0%
Other reason services not accessible	0%

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}

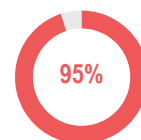


% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

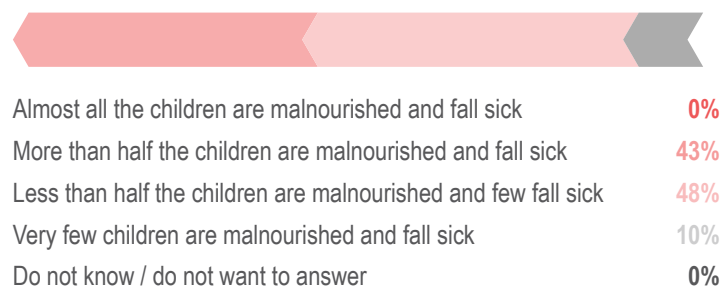
1. Lack of facilities 100%
2. Security concerns 95%
3. School too far / no school 58%

Boys:

1. Security concerns 100%
2. Lack of facilities 100%
3. School too far / no school 75%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

86% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Shelter or NFI	94%
Food	94%
Education	17%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Education for children under 18	95%
Shelter / Housing	95%
Food	48%

0% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

NA	NA%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴



¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the purpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
13 out of 64

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.3	2.2
Physical constraint:	1.6	1.6
Conflict intensity:	2.2	2
Complexity of actors:	2.5	2.5

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	3	3	4	3	3	4	4
Severity score R2	3	3	3	1	2	4	2
Comparison	—	—	↓	↓	↓	—	↓

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

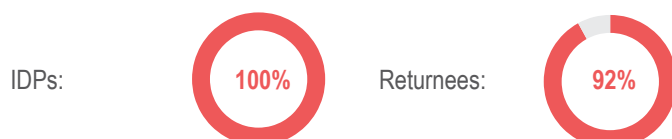
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	100%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	46%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	15%
None of the above	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **92%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

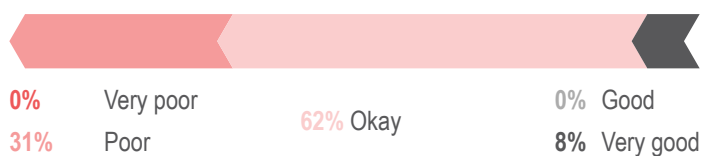
% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Chora district: **3**

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **100%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (100%)** or **due to natural disaster (100%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a **tazkira** in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:	Children:
1. Verbally threatened 100%	1. Verbally threatened 100%
2. Assaulted with weapon 62%	2. Assaulted with weapon 62%
3. Forced to work 15%	3. Forced to work 15%

In **31%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **69%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴

Extreme impact	62%
Severe impact	15%
Small impact	0%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

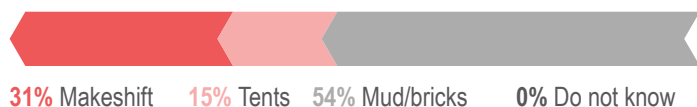
⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Chora district:

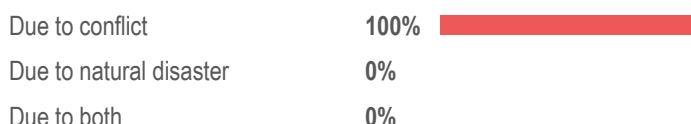
3

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:



In **23%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

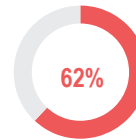
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



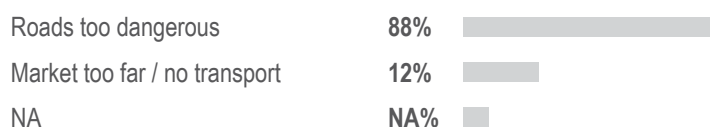
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



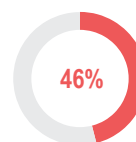
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:



% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

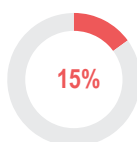


HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Chora district:

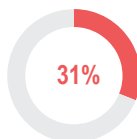
3

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:

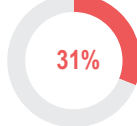


In **69%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:

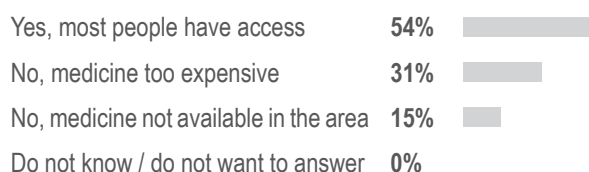


Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



100% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

¹Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

²Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

³If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

⁴Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Chora district:

1

% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



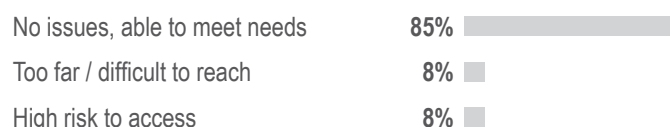
In **39%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **0%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **69%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an **unimproved latrine type** in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

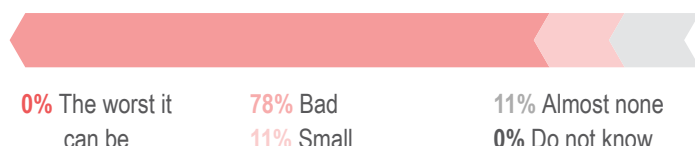
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Chora district:

2

In **69%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



In **46%** and **46%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

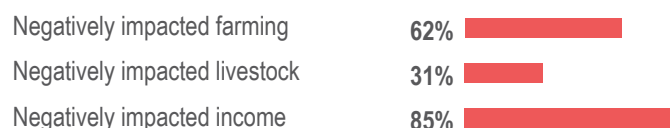
In **23%** and **54%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁷



In **0%** and **46%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.⁸

In **0%** and **31%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.⁹

¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Chora district:

4

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **92%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Chora district:

2

In **92%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	62%
Services are too expensive	31%
Other reason services not accessible	0%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

46% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Food	100%
Protection	17%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Food	92%
Shelter / Housing	62%
Education for children under 18	54%

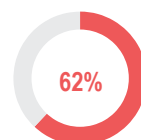
¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the purpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

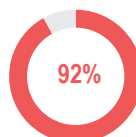
⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}

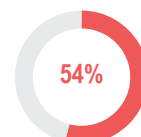


% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

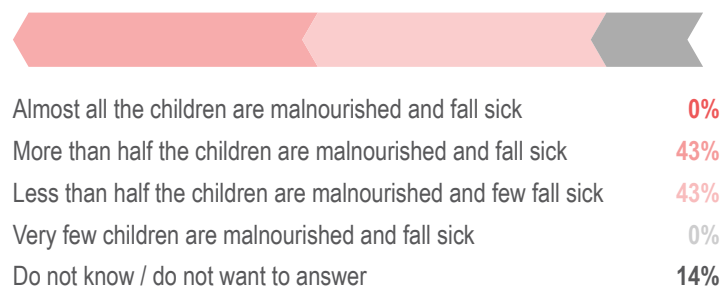
1. Cultural reasons	100%
2. Security concerns	50%
3. School too far / no school	8%

Boys:

1. Lack of facilities	71%
2. Security concerns	71%
3. Child working	43%

In **54%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



85% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements **inaccessible by road**:

No road to settlement	91%
Active conflict on road	9%
NA	NA%

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴



OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
24 out of 106

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.6	2.6
Physical constraint:	2.2	2.2
Conflict intensity:	3	2.2
Complexity of actors:	2.5	2.7

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	1	2	2	1	1	2	3
Severity score R2	1	2	2	1	1	2	3
Comparison	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

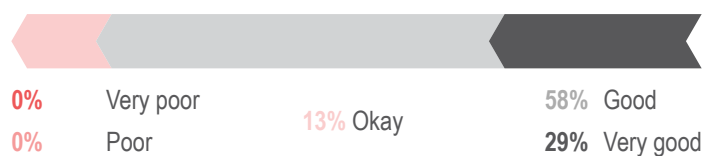
* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Dehraoud district:

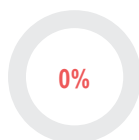
1

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **4%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (4%)** or **due to natural disaster (4%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a tazkira in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



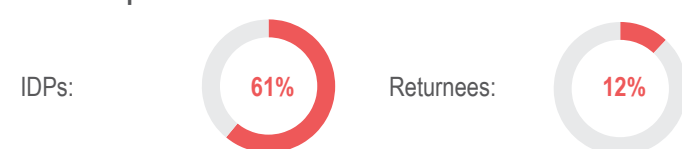
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	4%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	0%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
None of the above	88%
Do not know / do not want to answer	8%

In **4%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:	Children:
1. None of the above	1. None of the above
2. No answer	2. No answer
3. Hindered to move freely	3. NA

In **0%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.⁵

In **63%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴

Extreme impact	63%
Severe impact	0%
Small impact	7%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Dehraoud district:

2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

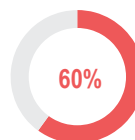
0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In 0% of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

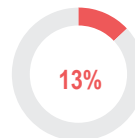
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	4%	■
Due to natural disaster	0%	
Due to both	0%	

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



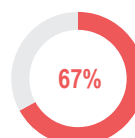
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

Market too far / no transport	100%	■
NA	NA%	■
NA	NA%	■

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

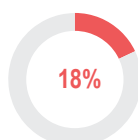


HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Dehraoud district:

2

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:

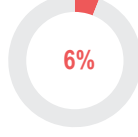


In 0% of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	8%	■
No, medicine too expensive	54%	■
No, medicine not available in the area	25%	■
Do not know / do not want to answer	13%	■

0% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

¹Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

²Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

³If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

⁴Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Dehraoud district:

1

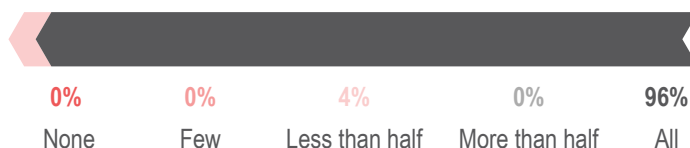
% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



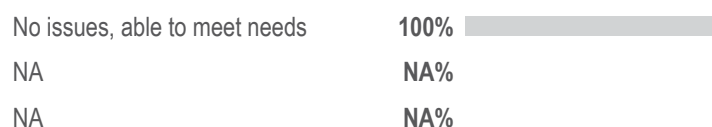
In **0%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **0%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an **unimproved latrine type** in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

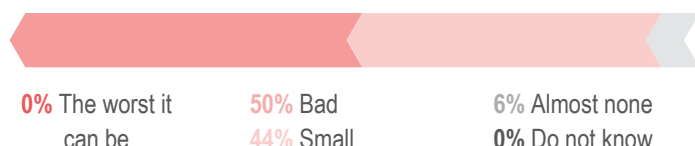
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Dehraoud district:

1

In **75%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



In **4%** and **13%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

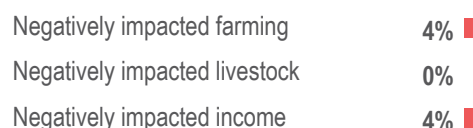
In **0%** and **54%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁷



In **0%** and **0%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.⁸

In **0%** and **0%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.⁹

¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

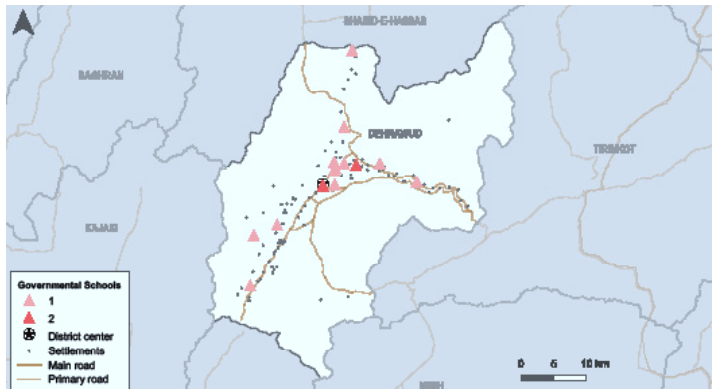
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in
Dehraoud district:

2

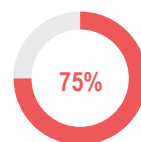
Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

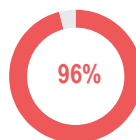
In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}

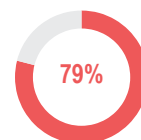


% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

1. Security concerns 70%
2. Cultural reasons 70%
3. Lack of facilities 48%

Boys:

1. Lack of facilities 79%
2. School too far / no school 10%
3. No answer 5%

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in
Dehraoud district:

3

In **96%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	92%
Services are too expensive	4%
Other reason services not accessible	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	92%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	8%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

4% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Healthcare	100%
Seed or other agricultural input	96%
Food	83%

0% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements **inaccessible by road**:

NA	NA%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴



¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the purpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
40 out of 175

Comparison table of HAG HTR score:*

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.2	2.5
Physical constraint:	2	2.4
Conflict intensity:	1.8	2.2
Complexity of actors:	2.5	2.7

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	2	2	2	2	2	2	4
Severity score R2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2
Comparison	↓	—	—	↓	—	—	↓

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

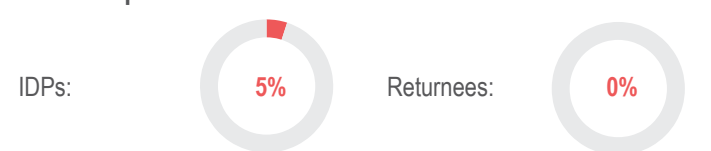
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	10%
Avalanche / heavy snow	100%
Drought	0%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	3%
None of the above	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **23%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

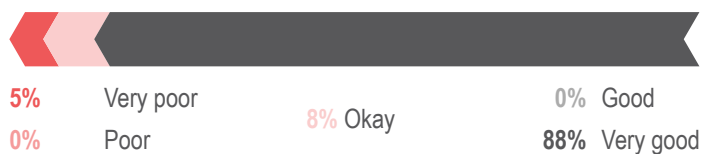


PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Khas Uruzgan district:

1

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **58%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (10%)** or **due to natural disaster (53%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a tazkira in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:	Children:
1. None of the above 82%	1. None of the above 90%
2. Hindered to move freely 10%	2. Hindered to move freely 10%
3. Forced recruitment 8%	3. NA NA%

In **5%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.⁵

In **10%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴

Extreme impact	10%
Severe impact	10%
Small impact	0%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Khas Uruzgan district:

2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

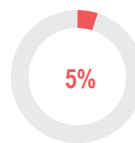
0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

In **10%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

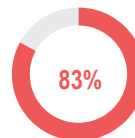
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>
Due to natural disaster	70%	<div style="width: 70%;"></div>
Due to both	8%	<div style="width: 8%;"></div>

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



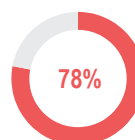
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

Market too far / no transport	79%	<div style="width: 79%;"></div>
Roads too dangerous	15%	<div style="width: 15%;"></div>
Roads blocked due to winter	6%	<div style="width: 6%;"></div>

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

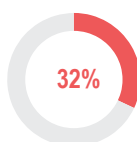


HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Khas Uruzgan district:

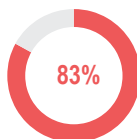
2

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:



In **10%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	50%	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>
No, medicine too expensive	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>
No, medicine not available in the area	48%	<div style="width: 48%;"></div>
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

15% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

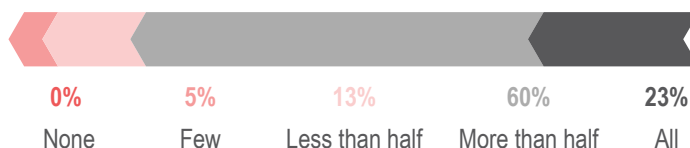
³ If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

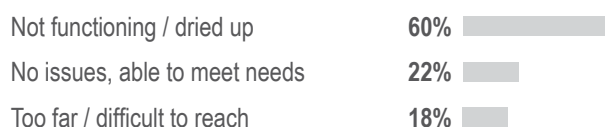
1

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **soap** was reported as commonly **not available on the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **40%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an **unimproved latrine type** in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

2

In **33%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly **not able to access enough food** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



0% The worst it can be	100% Bad	0% Almost none
	0% Small	0% Do not know

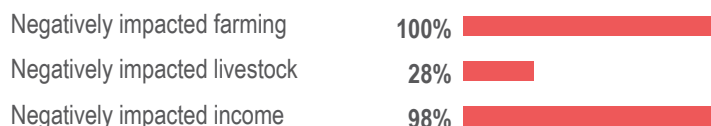
In **0%** and **65%** of assessed settlements, **almost half and more than half**, respectively, of the households **relied on help or borrowed food / money** to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **5%** and **30%** of assessed settlements **almost half and more than half**, respectively, of the households **reduced adults' food consumption** when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

 Reported location of available major markets:⁵

**Locations of services are indicative only.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,7}



In **43%** and **55%** of those assessed settlements, the **impact on farming** was reported as **severe or extreme**, respectively.^{2,8}

In **5%** and **23%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as **severe and extreme**, respectively.^{2.9}

¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or [kariz](#) (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

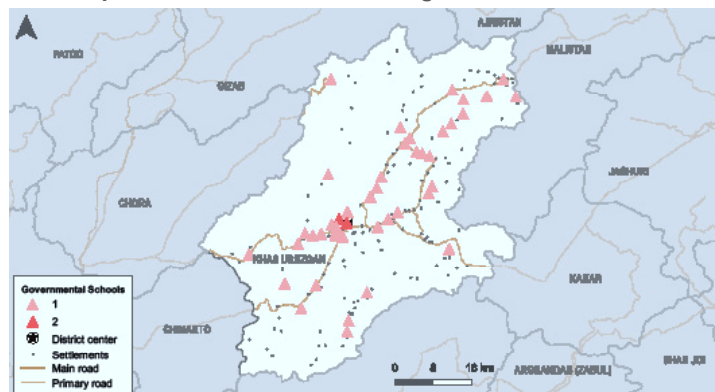
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Khas Uruzgan district:

2

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **5%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Khas Uruzgan district:

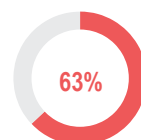
2

In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:

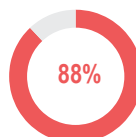
Services are too far	70%	
Services are too expensive	0%	
Other reason services not accessible	30%	

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}

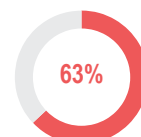


% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

1. Lack of facilities
2. Cultural reasons
3. Child work instead

100%

3%

3%

Boys:

1. Lack of facilities

100%

2. School too far / no school

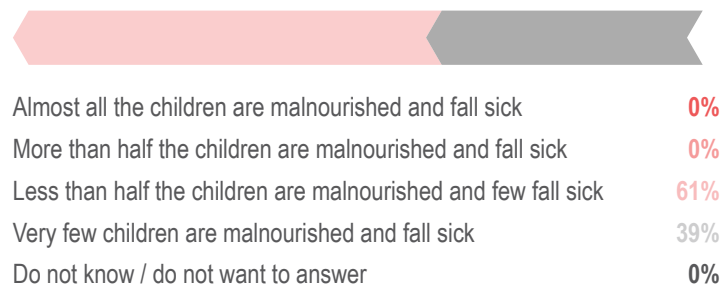
8%

3. Child working

4%

In **78%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

0% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

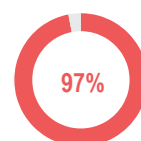
Food	92%
Healthcare	68%
Education for children under 18	65%

15% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

No road to settlement	50%
Active conflict on road	50%
NA	NA%

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴



¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the purpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
33 out of 135

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.4	2.7
Physical constraint:	3	3
Conflict intensity:	1.5	2.5
Complexity of actors:	2.8	2.7

Comparison table of severity score¹:

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	3	3	3	2	3	2	2
Severity score R2	4	3	3	2	2	3	2
Comparison	↑	—	—	—	↓	↑	—

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	100%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	0%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
None of the above	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **49%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

IDPs:

0%

Returnees:

0%

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Shahid-e-Hassas district:

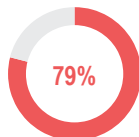
4

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

12%	Very poor	0%	Good
88%	Poor	0%	Very good

In **100%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (100%)** or **due to natural disaster (100%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a tazkira in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:

Children:

1. Assaulted without weapon	85%	1. Forced to work	76%
2. Forcibly detained	70%	2. Verbally threatened	58%
3. Forced to work	58%	3. Assaulted without weapon	52%

In **0%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.⁵

In **100%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴

Extreme impact	94%
Severe impact	88%
Small impact	36%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Shahid-e-Hassas district:

3

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

In **88%** of assessed settlements, **at least one person** reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements **more than half of the households** reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	24%	<div style="width: 24%;"></div>
Due to natural disaster	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Due to both	76%	<div style="width: 76%;"></div>

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

30%

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

64%

Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

Roads too dangerous	52%	<div style="width: 52%;"></div>
Roads blocked due to winter	38%	<div style="width: 38%;"></div>
Market too far / no transport	5%	<div style="width: 5%;"></div>

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

42%

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Shahid-e-Hassas district:

3

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:

85%

In **3%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:

85%

% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:

94%

Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	12%	<div style="width: 12%;"></div>
No, medicine too expensive	76%	<div style="width: 76%;"></div>
No, medicine not available in the area	12%	<div style="width: 12%;"></div>
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

76% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

³ If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

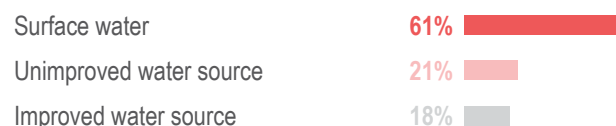
⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Shahid-e-Hassas district:

2

% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



In **9%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **6%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

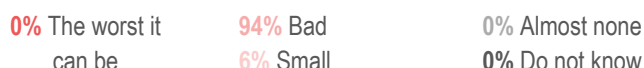
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Shahid-e-Hassas district:

2

In **49%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



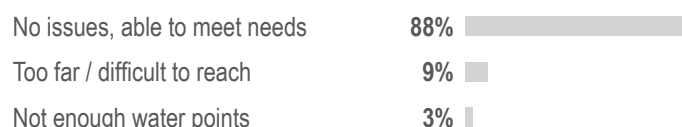
In **9%** and **46%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **0%** and **9%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



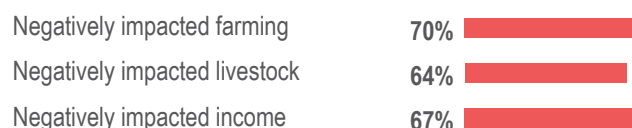
In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁷



In **3%** and **12%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **0%** and **64%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or *kariz* (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

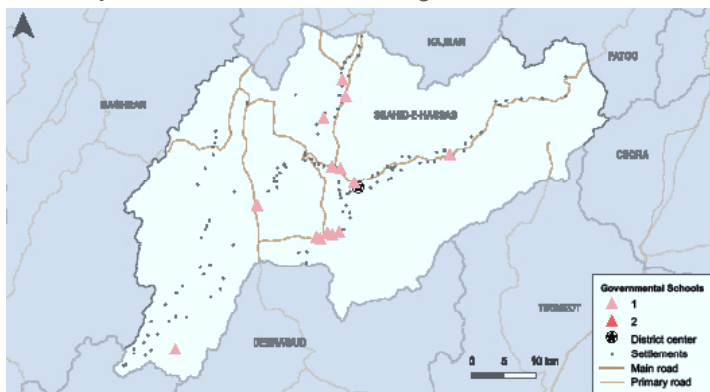
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Shahid-e-Hassas district:

3

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **9%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Shahid-e-Hassas district:

2

In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	27%
Services are too expensive	36%
Other reason services not accessible	36%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

0% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Food	100%
Healthcare	97%
Protection	73%

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}

100%

% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:

100%

Boys:

100%

Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

Boys:

1. Lack of facilities	100%	1. School too far / no school	100%
2. School too far / no school	91%	2. Lack of facilities	100%
3. Security concerns	48%	3. Security concerns	52%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	3%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	52%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	46%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

39% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements **inaccessible by road**:

Snow or ice blocked road	46%
Blocked by armed actors	31%
Active conflict on road	23%

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴

100%

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the purpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
46 out of 226

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	1.4	2.1
Physical constraint:	1.2	1.2
Conflict intensity:	4	2.9
Complexity of actors:	1.7	1.7

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	4	3	3	3	3	3	1
Severity score R2	4	3	3	3	2	3	1
Comparison	—	—	—	—	↓	—	—

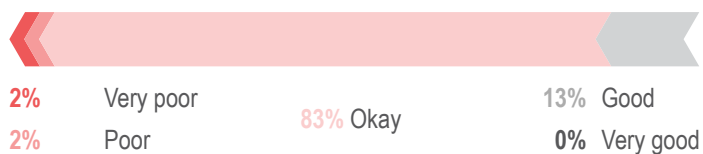
* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Tirinkot district:

4

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **100%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (98%)** or **due to natural disaster (100%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a **tazkira** in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



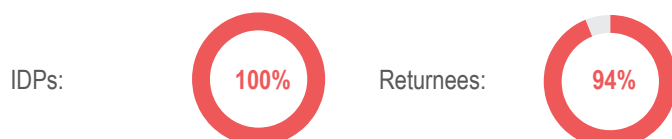
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	100%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	59%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
None of the above	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:	Children:
1. Verbally threatened 100%	1. Verbally threatened 100%
2. Assaulted without weapon 89%	2. Assaulted without weapon 87%
3. Assaulted with weapon 67%	3. Assaulted with weapon 72%

In **100%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **96%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴

Extreme impact	85%
Severe impact	91%
Small impact	98%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Tirinkot district:

3

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

In **89%** of assessed settlements, **at least one person** reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements **more than half of the households** reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	15%	<div style="width: 15%;"></div>
Due to natural disaster	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Due to both	85%	<div style="width: 85%;"></div>

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

100%

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

72%

Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

Roads too dangerous	64%	<div style="width: 64%;"></div>
Market too far / no transport	36%	<div style="width: 36%;"></div>
NA	NA%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

67%

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Tirinkot district:

3

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:

96%

In **87%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:

96%

% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:

89%

Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	9%	<div style="width: 9%;"></div>
No, medicine too expensive	41%	<div style="width: 41%;"></div>
No, medicine not available in the area	48%	<div style="width: 48%;"></div>
Do not know / do not want to answer	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>

0% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

³ If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

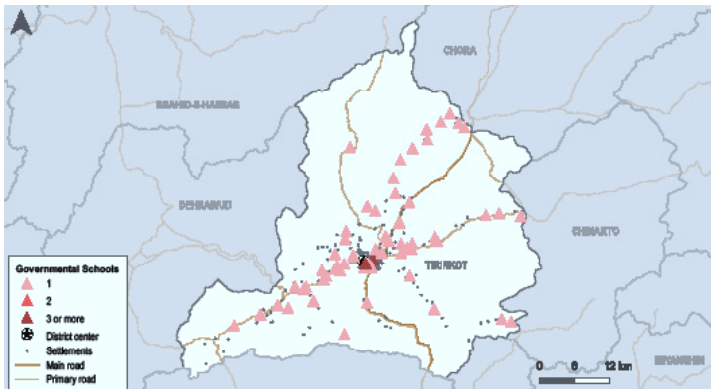
⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in
Tirinkot district:

3

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **17%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in
Tirinkot district:

1

In **91%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	85%
Services are too expensive	2%
Other reason services not accessible	4%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

22% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Food	100%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Protection	98%
Food	89%
Drinking water	46%

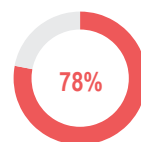
¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the purpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

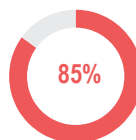
⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}

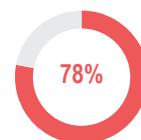


% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

1. Cultural reasons
2. Security concerns
3. Child work instead

100%
95%
85%

Boys:

1. Security concerns
2. Cultural reasons
3. Child working

92%
81%
72%

In **94%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



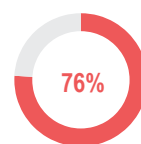
Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	2%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	14%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	84%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

67% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

Active conflict on road	100%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴



OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
33 out of 166

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.3	2.3
Physical constraint:	1.2	1.2
Conflict intensity:	2.5	2.3
Complexity of actors:	2.5	2.5

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1
Severity score R2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1
Comparison	↓	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

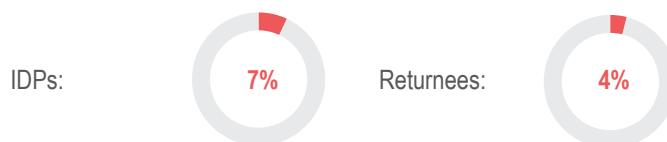
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	18%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	0%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	9%
None of the above	64%
Do not know / do not want to answer	9%

In **9%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

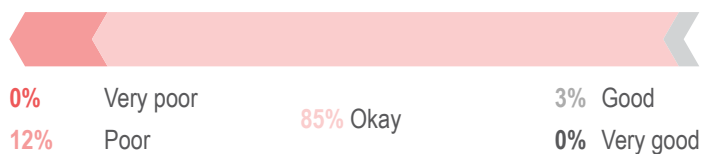


PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Arghandab district:

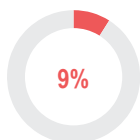
1

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **12%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (12%)** or **due to natural disaster (6%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a **tazkira** in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:	Children:
1. None of the above 39%	1. None of the above 52%
2. No answer 18%	2. No answer 42%
3. Verbally threatened 18%	3. Forced to work 3%

In **6%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **9%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴

Extreme impact	0%
Severe impact	9%
Small impact	100%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Arghandab district:

2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

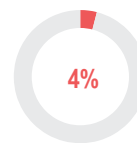
0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

In **15%** of assessed settlements, **at least one person** reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements **more than half of the households** reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

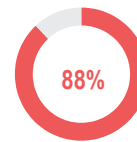
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	6%	■
Due to natural disaster	3%	■
Due to both	6%	■

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



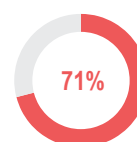
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

Market too far / no transport	38%	■
Prices too high / cannot afford NFI	34%	■
Roads blocked due to winter	21%	■

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

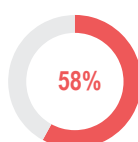


HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Arghandab district:

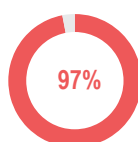
2

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:



In **0%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

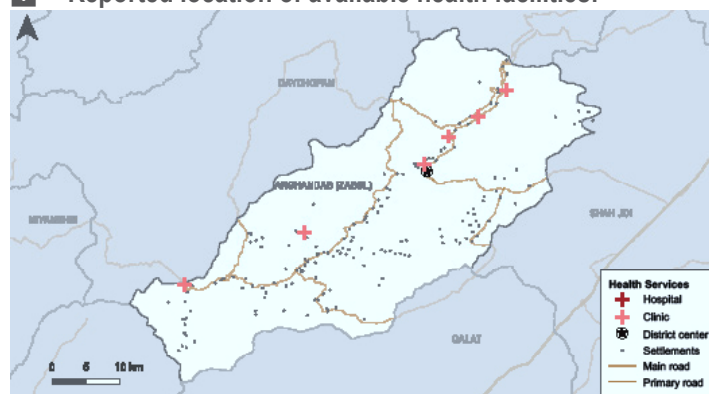
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	9%	■
No, medicine too expensive	24%	■
No, medicine not available in the area	24%	■
Do not know / do not want to answer	42%	■

6% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

¹Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

²Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

³If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

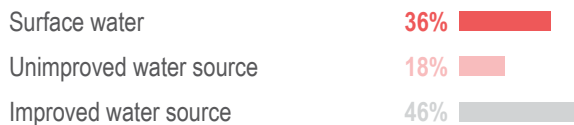
⁴Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Arghandab district:

2

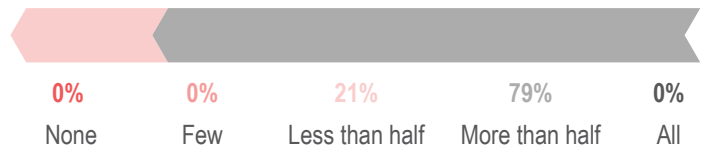
% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



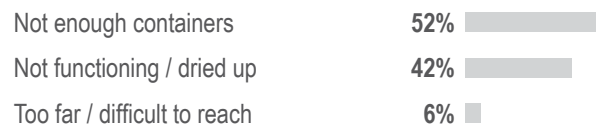
In **27%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **55%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **70%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

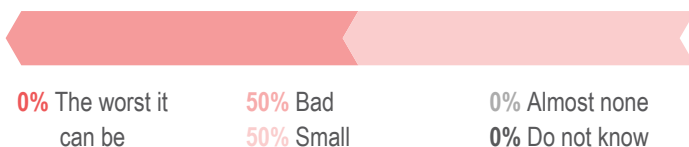
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Arghandab district:

1

In **91%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

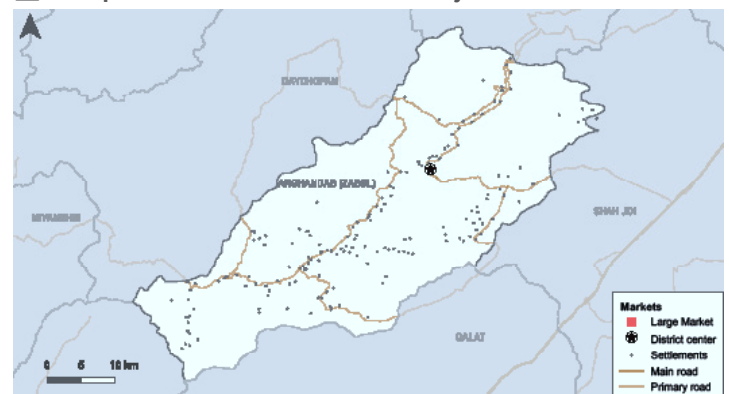
Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



In **0%** and **12%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

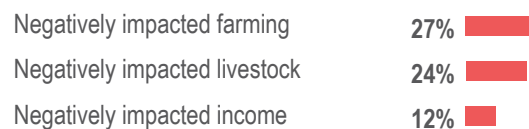
In **0%** and **3%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁷



In **9%** and **18%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.⁸

In **0%** and **24%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.⁹

¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

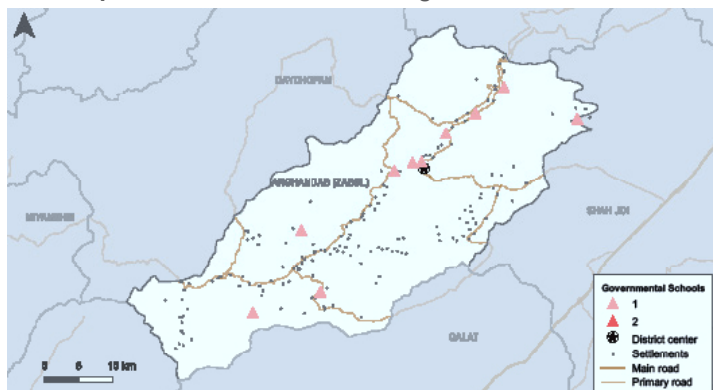
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in
Arghandab district:

2

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in
Arghandab district:

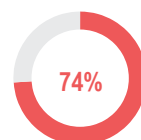
1

In **46%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:

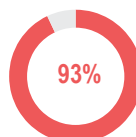
Services are too far	24%
Services are too expensive	9%
Other reason services not accessible	12%

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}

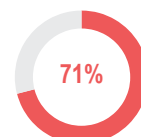


% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

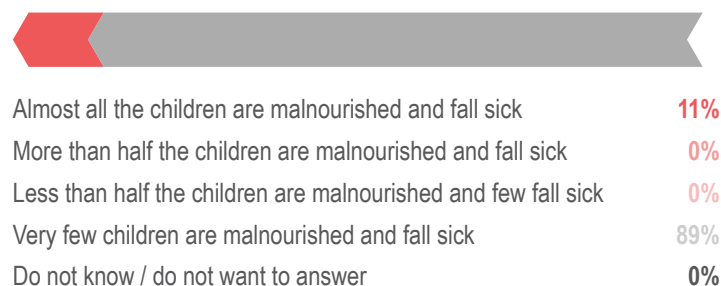
1. Lack of facilities	92%
2. School too far / no school	85%
3. Cultural reasons	69%

Boys:

1. Lack of facilities	100%
2. School too far / no school	88%
3. Security concerns	47%

In **27%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

6% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Food	100%
Education	100%
WASH	50%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

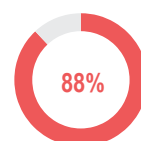
Healthcare	70%
Drinking water	54%
Seed or other agricultural input	52%

15% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

Snow or ice blocked road	80%
No road to settlement	20%
NA	NA%

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴



¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the purpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
24 out of 116

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.1	2.5
Physical constraint:	1.9	1.9
Conflict intensity:	1.7	1.7
Complexity of actors:	2.5	3

Comparison table of severity score¹:

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	2	2	2	2	1	3	1
Severity score R2	2	2	2	2	1	3	1
Comparison	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

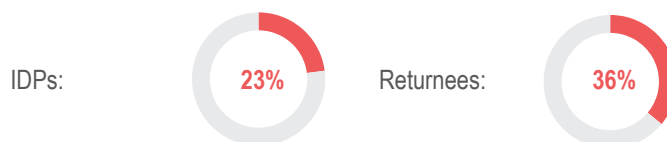
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	50%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	4%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
None of the above	38%
Do not know / do not want to answer	13%

In **25%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

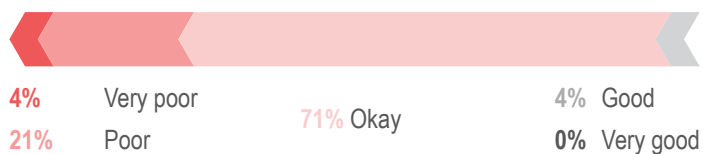


PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Daychopan district:

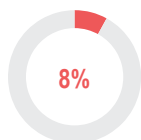
2

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **46%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (42%)** or **due to natural disaster (21%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a **tazkira** in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:	Children:
1. None of the above 75%	1. None of the above 46%
2. Hindered to move freely 12%	2. Hindered to move freely 17%
3. Forced recruitment 4%	3. Verbally threatened 12%

In **0%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **33%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴

Extreme impact	17%
Severe impact	33%
Small impact	25%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

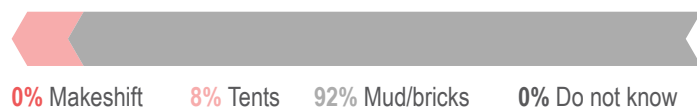
⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Daychopan district:

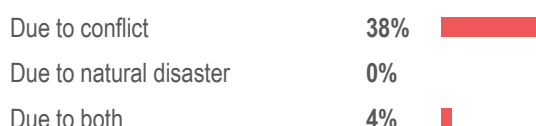
2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

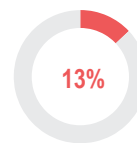


In **8%** of assessed settlements, **at least one person** reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements **more than half of the households** reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



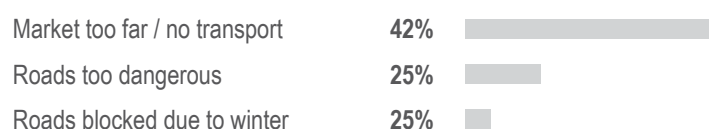
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



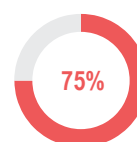
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:



% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²



HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Daychopan district:

2

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:



In **0%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

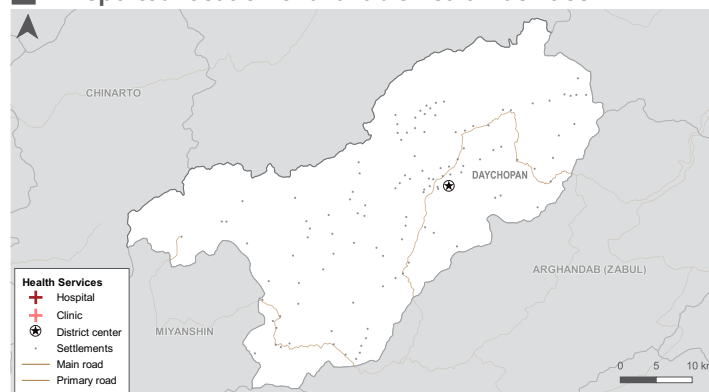
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:

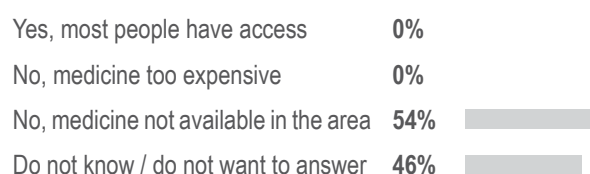


 Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



4% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

¹Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

²Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

³If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

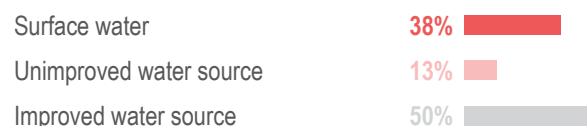
⁴Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Daychopan district:

2

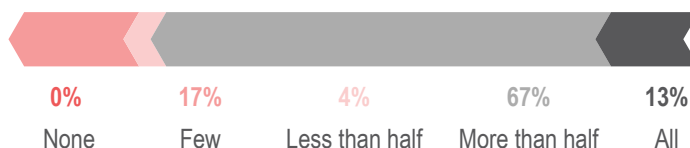
% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



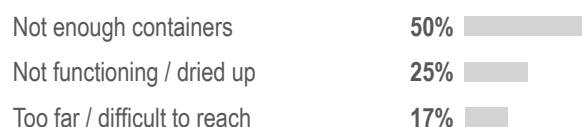
In **25%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **58%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **58%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Daychopan district:

1

In **88%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



In **4%** and **25%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

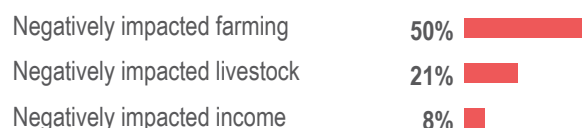
In **0%** and **4%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁷



In **4%** and **13%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **4%** and **13%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or *kariz* (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in
Daychopan district:

3

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **4%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in
Daychopan district:

1

In **75%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	13%
Services are too expensive	4%
Other reason services not accessible	58%

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}

100%

% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:

100%

Boys:

100%

Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

Boys:

1. Lack of facilities	100%	1. Lack of facilities	100%
2. Cultural reasons	64%	2. School too far / no school	27%
3. School too far / no school	23%	3. Child working	14%

In **58%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	7%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	7%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	79%
Do not know / do not want to answer	7%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

0% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Seed or other agricultural input	75%
Healthcare	71%
Hygiene NFIs / sanitation services	50%

50% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

No road to settlement	58%
Active conflict on road	33%
Snow or ice blocked road	8%

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴

100%

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the purpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
36 out of 195

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.1	2.2
Physical constraint:	1.9	1.9
Conflict intensity:	1	1.1
Complexity of actors:	3	3

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	3	1	2	3	1	3	4
Severity score R2	3	2	2	4	2	2	3
Comparison	—	↑	—	↑	↑	↓	↓

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	0%
Avalanche / heavy snow	64%
Drought	100%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	100%
None of the above	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **67%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

IDPs:

0%

Returnees:

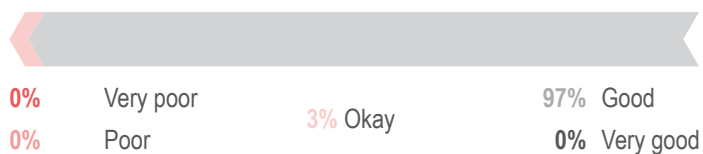
0%

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Kakar district:

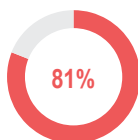
3

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **58%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (0%)** or **due to natural disaster (58%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a **tazkira** in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:

Children:

1. Verbally threatened	100%	1. Forced to work	100%
2. Forced to work	89%	2. Forced recruitment	97%
3. Hindered to move freely	83%	3. Assaulted without weapon	97%

In **0%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **0%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴

Extreme impact	0%
Severe impact	0%
Small impact	0%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Kakar district:

2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

In **19%** of assessed settlements, **at least one person** reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements **more than half of the households** reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	0%
Due to natural disaster	100%
Due to both	0%

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

25%

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

22%

Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

Roads blocked due to winter	75%
Market too far / no transport	25%
NA	NA%

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

89%

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Kakar district:

2

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:

14%

Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	3%
No, medicine too expensive	39%
No, medicine not available in the area	14%
Do not know / do not want to answer	44%

17% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

³ If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

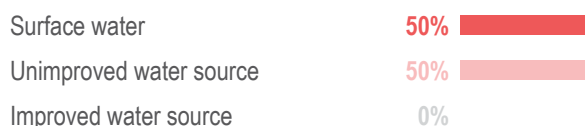
⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Kakar district:

4

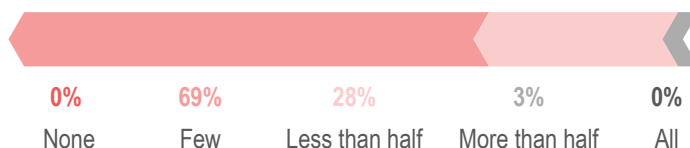
% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



In **100%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **0%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **97%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an **unimproved latrine type** in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

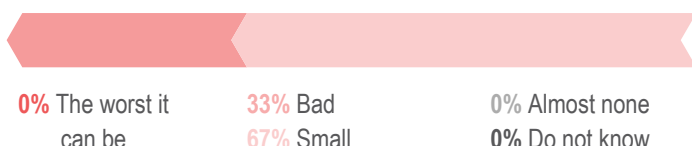
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Kakar district:

2

In **8%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

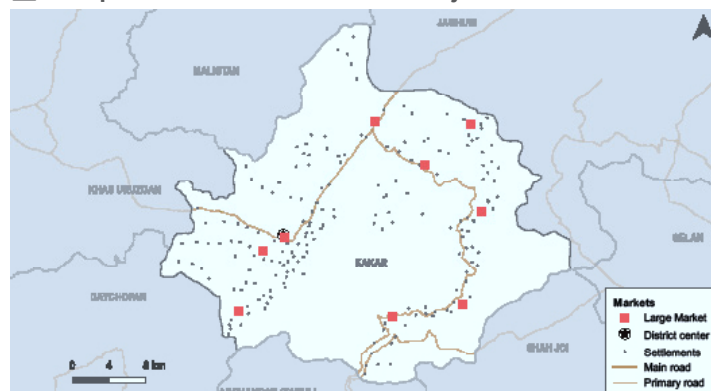
Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



In **0%** and **8%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

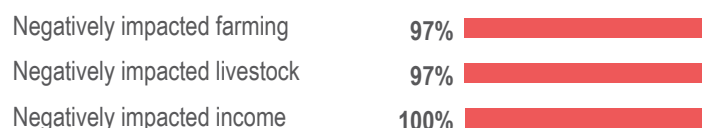
In **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁷



In **22%** and **36%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.⁸

In **8%** and **89%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.⁹

¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or *kariz* (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

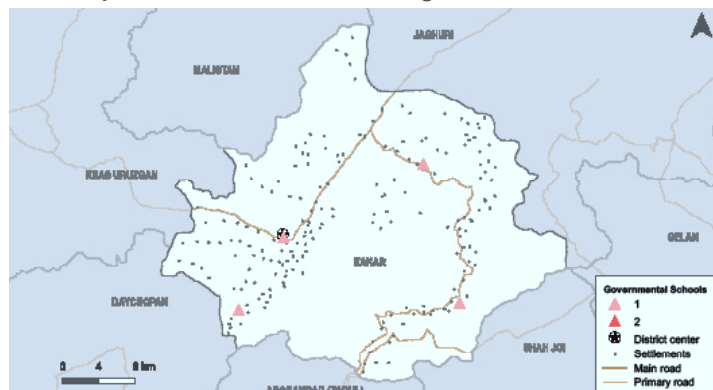
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in
Kakar district:

2

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **3%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in
Kakar district:

3

In **58%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	53%
Services are too expensive	0%
Other reason services not accessible	6%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

0% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Healthcare	100%
Food	100%
Education for children under 18	81%

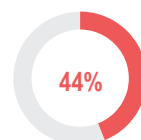
¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the purpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}

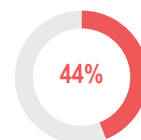


% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

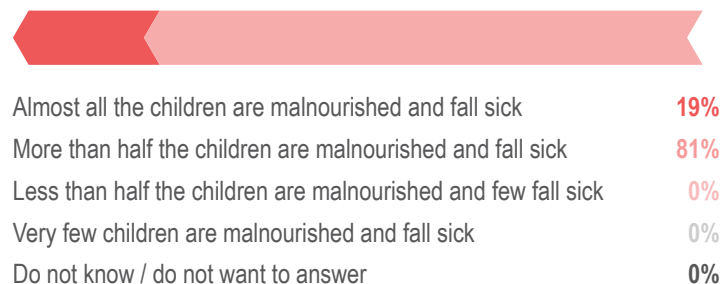
1. Cultural reasons 97%
2. Cannot afford costs 86%
3. Lack of facilities 75%

Boys:

1. Cannot afford cost 100%
2. School too far / no school 88%
3. Lack of facilities 69%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

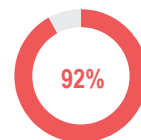


3% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements **inaccessible by road**:

NA	NA%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴



OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
25 out of 130

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.3	2.5
Physical constraint:	1.2	1.2
Conflict intensity:	2.5	2.8
Complexity of actors:	2.5	2.7

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Severity score R2	4	2	2	3	2	3	1
Comparison							

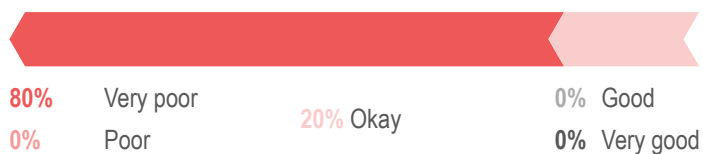
* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Mizan district:

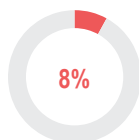
4

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **64%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (60%)** or **due to natural disaster (4%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a **tazkira** in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



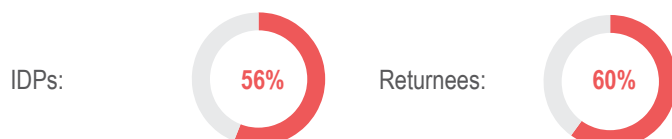
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	96%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	100%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
None of the above	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:	Children:
1. Assaulted with weapon 80%	1. No answer 88%
2. Assaulted without weapon 44%	2. None of the above 8%
3. Hindered to move freely 32%	3. Forced to work 4%

In **96%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **100%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴

Extreme impact	4%
Severe impact	100%
Small impact	92%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Mizan district:

2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In 0% of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Due to natural disaster	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Due to both	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

100%

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

Market too far / no transport	60%	<div style="width: 60%;"></div>
Roads too dangerous	40%	<div style="width: 40%;"></div>
NA	NA%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

0%

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Mizan district:

2

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:

96%

In 0% of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

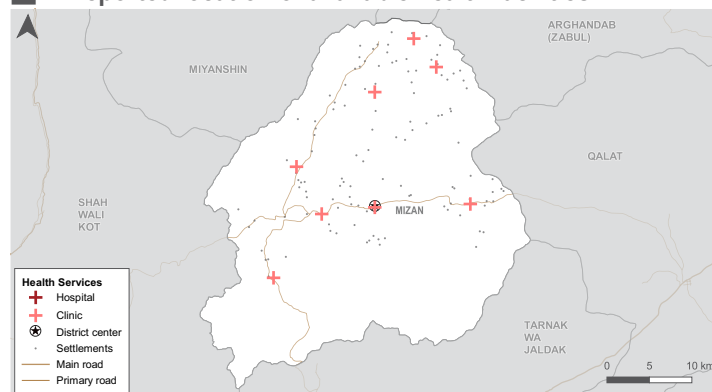
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:

96%

% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

 Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
No, medicine too expensive	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
No, medicine not available in the area	96%	<div style="width: 96%;"></div>
Do not know / do not want to answer	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>

0% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

³ If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

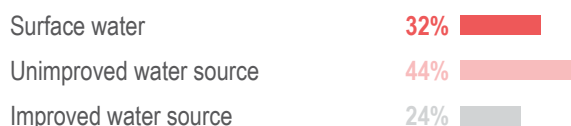
⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Mizan district:

3

% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



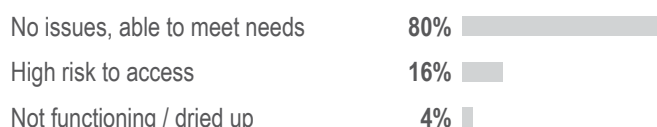
In **100%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **20%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an **unimproved latrine type** in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

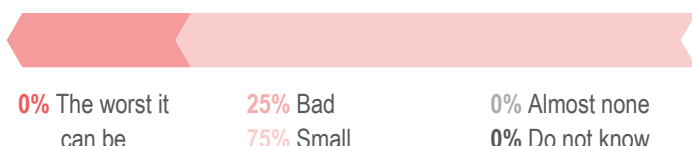
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Mizan district:

2

In **16%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

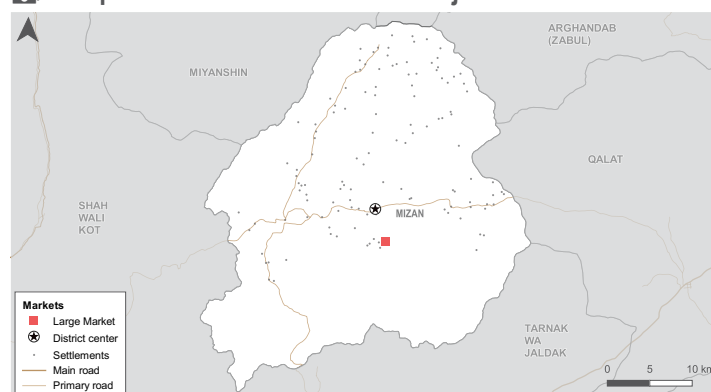
Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



In **0%** and **12%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

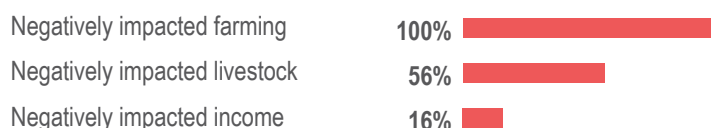
In **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁷



In **0%** and **12%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.⁸

In **52%** and **4%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.⁹

¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or *kariz* (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

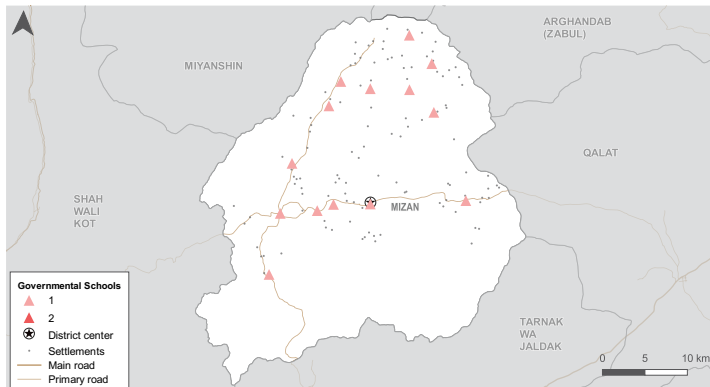
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Mizan district:

3

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Mizan district:

1

In **92%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	4%
Services are too expensive	0%
Other reason services not accessible	88%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

0% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Education for children under 18	100%
Healthcare	96%
Protection	52%

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}

100%

% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:

100%

Boys:

100%

Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

Boys:

1. School too far / no school	96%	1. School too far / no school	100%
2. Lack of facilities	72%	2. Lack of facilities	68%
3. Cultural reasons	12%	3. Security concerns	8%

In **24%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	0%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	100%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

0% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

NA	NA%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴

100%

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the purpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
53 out of 223

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.3	2.6
Physical constraint:	1	1.2
Conflict intensity:	2.8	3.5
Complexity of actors:	2.3	2.5

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	4	2	2	2	1	3	3
Severity score R2	4	2	2	2	2	3	2
Comparison	—	—	—	—	↑	—	↓

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

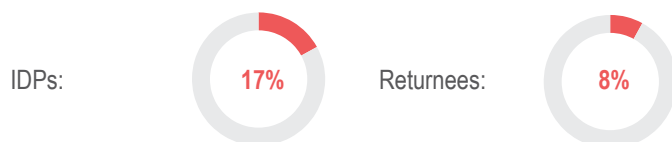
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	77%
Avalanche / heavy snow	89%
Drought	15%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	9%
None of the above	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **51%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

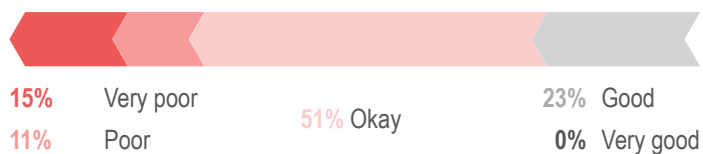


PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Shah Joi district:

4

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **77%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (59%)** or **due to natural disaster (55%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a **tazkira** in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:	Children:
1. Assaulted without weapon 68%	1. Assaulted without weapon 83%
2. Hindered to move freely 57%	2. Verbally threatened 49%
3. Verbally threatened 57%	3. Hindered to move freely 38%

In **98%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **43%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴

Extreme impact	19%
Severe impact	36%
Small impact	30%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Shah Joi district:

2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

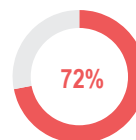
0% Makeshift 2% Tents 98% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In 0% of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

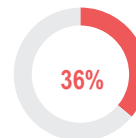
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	8%	<div style="width: 8%;"></div>
Due to natural disaster	36%	<div style="width: 36%;"></div>
Due to both	38%	<div style="width: 38%;"></div>

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



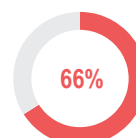
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

Roads blocked due to winter	53%	<div style="width: 53%;"></div>
Market too far / no transport	37%	<div style="width: 37%;"></div>
Roads too dangerous	10%	<div style="width: 10%;"></div>

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

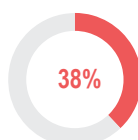


HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Shah Joi district:

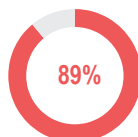
2

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:



In 25% of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

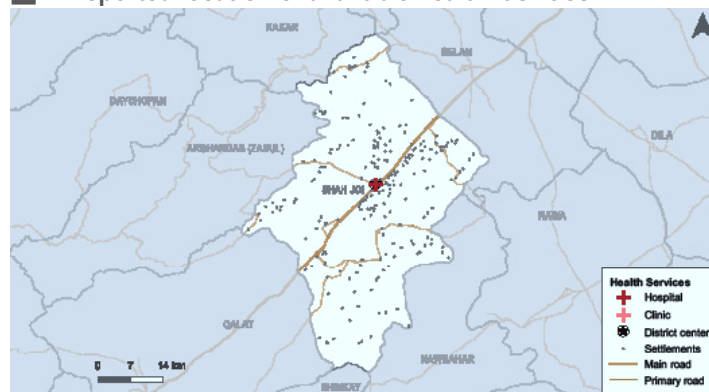
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	17%	<div style="width: 17%;"></div>
No, medicine too expensive	51%	<div style="width: 51%;"></div>
No, medicine not available in the area	32%	<div style="width: 32%;"></div>
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

57% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

¹Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

²Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

³If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

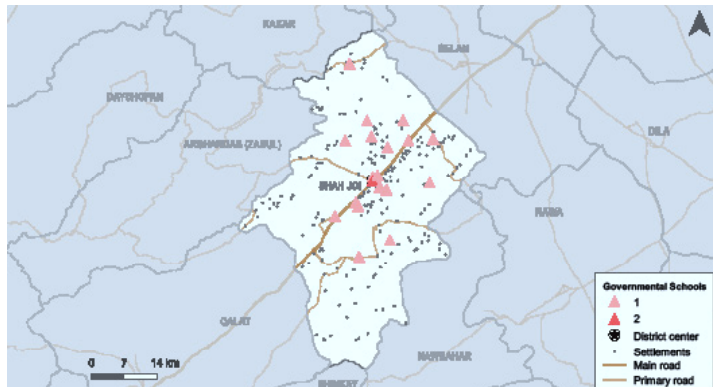
⁴Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Shah Joi district:

3

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **43%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Shah Joi district:

2

In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	49%	
Services are too expensive	42%	
Other reason services not accessible	9%	

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

8% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Food	100%	
NA	0%	
NA	0%	

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Education for children under 18	100%	
Protection	72%	
Seed or other agricultural input	57%	

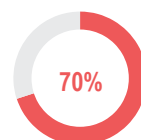
¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the purpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}

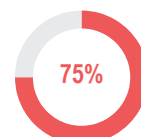


% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

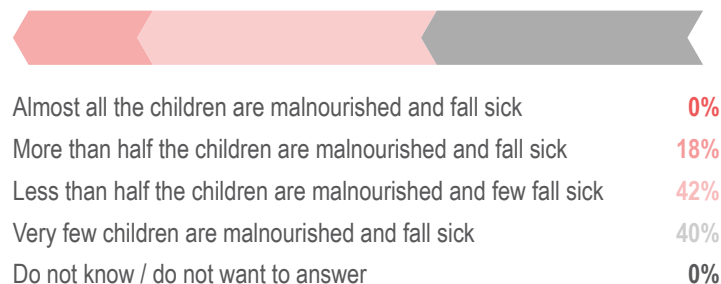
1. Lack of facilities 85%
2. School too far / no school 83%
3. Cultural reasons 17%

Boys:

1. School too far / no school 95%
2. Lack of facilities 90%
3. Child working 23%

In **72%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

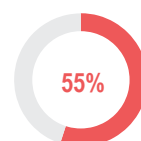


6% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

Snow or ice blocked road	100%	
NA	NA%	
NA	NA%	

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴



ANNEX 1: DIMENSIONS OF LOW ACCESSIBILITY

HTR - R2 | 2020
AFGHANISTAN

In 2019, the Humanitarian Access Group (HAG) led a coordinated effort to establish a comprehensive list of Afghanistan's HTR districts, updated every 6 months. To this end, they rated each district according to three inaccessibility factors: (1) physical constraints, (2) conflict intensity and conflict spread, and (3) complexity of actors. Based on those dimensions, HTR districts are areas that humanitarian actors struggle to access and provide assistance to, due to (1) their remoteness and poor infrastructure, (2) on-going armed clashes, and/or (3) the presence of one or multiple armed actors that actively limits access to areas under their control. The weighted indicators used to determine the inaccessibility score of every district of Afghanistan are listed below.

Indicators	Weight
Physical Constraints:	15%
Average number of hours to reach district center	50%
Phone coverage	20%
Distance to airport	30%
Conflict Intensity and spread:	35%
Conflict intensity	75%
# Kinetic Incidents (by political actors)	25%
# Deaths Conflict actors (0.25%) Civilian causality (0.75%)	40%
# Airstrikes/IDF incidents	10%
# IED/UXO incidents (detonations and discoveries)	10%
Active/Disputed Control	15%
Conflict spread - Scope of populated areas affected by conflict	25%
Stakeholder Complexity:	50%
Presence of IS-K	25%
% NSAG Control	25%
# Times DAC fell from GOA control	15%
Access by female staff	20%
Access by staff	15%

Methodology note

Analysis of HtR district needs was conducted using R's statistical packages.

A sectoral index of need was calculated for each sector (see below), comprised of multiple indicators based on consultations with each active Cluster in Afghanistan and aligned with the 2019 WoAA household survey index¹.

The composite sectoral indicators include three different categories of distinct indicators, aiming to measure: (1) humanitarian condition of the settlement, (2) access to basic services in the settlement, (3) event/shock impact on the settlement. Indicators took on different weights based on their estimated proportional contribution to the overall need and the proportion of settlements reporting a need for this indicator. For instance, indicators falling into the third category around the impact of event/shock were commonly weighted higher than indicators on access to services, given that the former were deemed to have a more immediate impact on the humanitarian need of a settlement. Indicators falling into category (1) on the humanitarian condition in general, were sub-divided into three different severity weights (stress, severe, and extreme).

Composite indicator

The composite considered both the magnitude and the intensity of all indicators. Each severity indicator was calculated based on the magnitude of the need (% of settlements), and the intensity of the indicator (weight). The total was then ranked on a severity scale: [1] minimal, [2] stress, [3] severe, [4] extreme.

Severity of need: A total severity score was obtained for every district in each sector by aggregating the district's score for weighted indicators within the sectoral index. Districts classified as having a "severe" or "extreme" severity score were classified as having a sectoral need.²

¹ [Whole of Afghanistan Assessment province level factsheet](#)

Education in Emergency				
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need
% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning formal education facility	In the past 3 months, were there ANY functional formal education facilities or Community Based Education services in the area accessible for MOST children of the settlement?	No	1	Minimal: <175 Stress: 175-349 Severe: 350-524 Extreme >525
% of assessed settlements in which boys are not able to attend school	In the past 3 months, did MOST boys (aged 6 to 17) of the settlement able to attend school?	No	1	
% of assessed settlements in which girls are not able to attend school	In the past 3 months, did MOST girls (aged 6 to 17) of the settlement able to attend school?	No	2	
% of assessed settlements in which at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to shocks	In the past 3 months, were ANY children (6-17 years old) removed from school due to conflict or natural disaster in the settlement	Yes	3	

ANNEX 2: COMPOSITE INDICATORS ESNFI

HTR - R2 | 2020
AFGHANISTAN

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food items				
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need
% of assessed settlements in which most people lived in tent or emergency shelter	In the past 3 months, what type of shelter did MOST people in the settlement live in?	Tents (emergency shelter) or makeshift shelter	2	Minimal: <275 Stress: 275-549 Severe: 550 -824 Extreme >825
% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly lived	Are you aware of ANY people in the settlement living in the open without shelter in the past 3 months?	Yes	2	
% of assessed settlements with shelter destroyed due to conflict or natural disaster	Have ANY shelters in the settlement been destroyed or severely damaged in the past 3 months due to conflict or natural disaster? If yes, how many households had shelter destroyed or severely damaged because of either conflict or natural disaster in the settlement in the past 3 months?	Yes, due to both or yes, due to conflict yes, due to natural disaster and More than half of the shelters or Almost all/ All shelters	3	
		Yes, due to both or yes, due to conflict yes, due to natural disaster and Less than half of the shelters or Almost half/half of the shelters	2	
		Yes, due to both or yes, due to conflict or yes, due to natural disaster and Very few shelters	1	
% of assessed settlements with evictions reported	Are you aware of ANY people in the settlement being evicted from their shelter in the past 3 months?	Yes	1	
% of assessed settlements where no sufficient access to market with NFI have been reported	In the past 3 months, has there been a market open with sufficient access to Non-Food Items for MOST people in the settlement? (e.g. Sleeping mats/mattress, plastic tarpulin, blankets, etc.)	No	1	
% of assessed settlements in which non-sustainable sources of heating is used	What is the MAIN source of heating for MOST households in your settlement in the winter?	Wood / Bushes or Dung or Waste or No source of heating	2	

ANNEX 2: COMPOSITE INDICATORS

FSA

HTR - R2 | 2020
AFGHANISTAN

Food security				
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need
% of assessed settlements by severity of hunger shock	In the past 3 months, were MOST members of the settlement able to access enough food? If no, how would you BEST describe the level of hunger of MOST people in the settlement?	No and hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths or no and hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food	3	Minimal: <325 Stress: 325-649 Severe: 650 - 974 Extreme >974
		Hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food	2	
		Almost no hunger	1	
% of assessed settlements relying on coping strategy when food or money to buy food was not available per proportion of household in the month prior to data collection	In the past month, are you aware of ANY member of your settlement who borrowed/relied on help from friends or relatives for staple food or borrowed money to spend on food or essential household needs? If yes, what proportion of the settlement has to rely on such coping strategy to eat when food or money to buy food is not available?	Yes, and more than half	2	
		Yes, and almost half/half	1	
	In the past month, are you aware of ANY member of your settlement that reduced food consumption for small children to eat when food or money to buy food is not available? If yes, what proportion of the settlement has to rely on such coping strategy to eat when food or money to buy food is not available	Yes, and more than half	2	
		Yes, and almost half/half	1	
% of assessed settlements that had their livelihood affected due to conflict or natural disaster	Did conflict or natural disaster negatively impact the livelihood (eg. livestock, agriculture or employment) of the settlement in the past 3 months? If yes, how? If affected livestock, what have been the MAIN negative impacts noted on livestock for MOST members of the settlement in the past 3 months?	Yes, negatively impacted livestock and one of the following: livestock have died, or livestock have become ill or livestock was left unattended in previous location because of necessary displacement due to conflict or natural disaster	3	
		Yes, negatively impacted livestock and one of the following: livestock have become ill or livestock are producing less produce (milk, eggs etc.)	2	
	Did conflict or natural disaster negatively impact the livelihood (eg. livestock, agriculture or employment) of the settlement in the past 3 months? If yes, how? If affected agriculture, how much production did MOST members of the settlement lose in the past 3 months?	Yes, negatively impacted agriculture and more than half of the harvest lost	3	
		Yes, negatively impacted agriculture and half of the harvest lost	2	

ANNEX 2: COMPOSITE INDICATORS HEALTH

HTR - R2 | 2020
AFGHANISTAN

Health				
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need
% of assessed settlements in which no health facility was reportedly accessible within 2 hours	In the past 3 months, was there ANY functioning health facility in the area that MOST people in the settlement could access within 2 hours?	No	1	Minimal: <200 Stress: 200-399 Severe: 400 -599 Extreme >599
% settlements with increased mortality	In the last 3 months, have MORE people died than in the months BEFORE for any reason in [name of settlement]?	Yes	2	
% of assessed settlements with closed or severely damaged health facilities due to conflict or natural disaster	In the past 3 months, has ANY health facilities closed or been severely damaged due to conflict or natural disaster?	Yes	3	
% assessed settlements where health is one of the top 3 priority needs	What are the 3 priority needs for MOST people in the settlement?	Healthcare as one of top three needs	1	
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital	In the past 3 months, were MOST pregnant women able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital?	No	1	

ANNEX 2: COMPOSITE INDICATORS

NUTRITION

HTR - R2 | 2020
AFGHANISTAN

Nutrition				
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need
% of assessed settlements in which more than half of the children were reportedly malnourished and fell sick	In the past 3 months, what has been the severity of malnutrition for children under 5 in the settlement?	More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	3	Minimal: <100 Stress: 100 - 199 Severe: 200-299 Extreme >299
		Less than half the children are malnourished and only a few fall sick	2	
% of assessed settlement without access to nutrition treatment services	In the past 3 months, did MOST people of the settlement have sufficient access to nutrition treatment services in the area?	No, services are too far or no, services are too expensive or no, services not accessible (for a reason besides too far or too expensive)	1	

ANNEX 2: COMPOSITE INDICATORS PROTECTION

HTR - R2 | 2020
AFGHANISTAN

Protection				
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need
% of assessed settlements in which protection incidents were reported	In the past 3 months, are you aware of ANY adults (18 or older) subject to ANY of the following protection incidents?	At least one of the following incidents reported: Assaulted (beaten, stabbed, attacked, shot) with a weapon, forced to work, forcibly detailed, or hindered to move freely within or outside your settlement	3	Minimal: <350 Stress: 350-699 Severe: 700-1049 Extreme >1049
	In the past 3 months, are you aware of ANY children (17 or younger) subject to ANY of the following protection incidents?	At least one of the following incidents reported: Verbally threatened, assaulted (hit, slapped, punched) without a weapon, hindered to move freely to another district or province	2	
% assessed settlement with reported GBV incidents	Are you aware of any other threats that household members in the settlement were worried about in the past 3 months that you would like to mention?	Yes, violence targeting women, girls or boys specifically	3	
% of assessed settlements with people reportedly injured by conflict or natural disaster	Are you aware of ANY members of your community that has been physically injured due to conflict in the past 3 months? Are you aware of ANY members of your community been physically injured due to natural disaster in the past 3 months?	Yes	3	
% of assessed settlements with reportedly the majority of the male not having a Tazkira	What proportion of men in the settlement have a Tazkira?	Very few or none	1	
% of assessed settlements where the safety is reported to be very poor	How would you rate the safety and security for MOST people in the settlement in the past 3 months?	Very poor	1	
% settlement per type of impact due to the presence of explosive	In the past 3 months, have you been aware of the presence of ANY explosive hazards (mines, ERWs, PPIEDs) in or within 5km of the settlement? If yes, have this presence impacted the population of the settlement in ANY of the following ways in the past 3 months?	Yes, and one of the following: incident – death or disability of family member or constrained access to basic services (school, hospital, mosque)	3	
		Yes, and one of the following: negative impact on livelihood income, or impact on psychological wellbeing (fear, stress, anxiety)	2	
		Yes and: restricted to playing and recreation (for children)	1	

ANNEX 2: COMPOSITE INDICATORS WASH

HTR - R2 | 2020
AFGHANISTAN

WASH				
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need
% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly relied on an improved water source as their main drinking water source	In the past 3 months, what was the MAIN source of drinking water (clean or unclear) for MOST people in the settlement?	Surface water (stream / river / irrigation)	3	Minimal: <299 Stress: 300 - 599 Severe: 600 - 899 Extreme >824
		Water trucking / tankering or unprotected spring, well or kariz	2	
% of assessed settlements were very few have access to water	In the past 3 month, what proportion of households had SUFFICIENT access to water to meet or satisfy their basic needs?	No households or Very few households or Less than half of the households	2	
% of assessed settlement per reason to not be able to meet water needs	What is the MAIN reason people in the settlement are not able to meet their water needs?	High risk to access water sources	2	
		Waterpoints are too far or Social restrictions on waterpoint access	1	
% of assessed settlements in which soap was reported as not commonly available on the market	In the past 3 months, was soap commonly available in the market for people in the settlement?	No	1	
% of assessed settlements reporting unimproved types of latrine	In the past 3 months, what was the MOST COMMON type of latrine used by people in your settlement?	No facility - open field, dearan, bush or Family pit latrine - without slab / open	1	
% of assessed settlements with destroyed, damaged or dried up water source due to conflict or natural disaster	Have the MAIN water source in the settlement been destroyed, damaged, or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the past 3 months?	Yes, damaged or destroyed due to conflict Yes, damaged, destroyed or dried up due to natural disaster Yes, damaged or destroyed due to both	3	