AFGHANISTAN

Whole of Afghanistan Assessment (WoAA) 2019

Province-level Displaced Populations Factsheet Booklet







ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED IN THE FRAMEWORK OF:

WoAA I 2019 AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan Inter-Cluster Coordination Team

















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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).

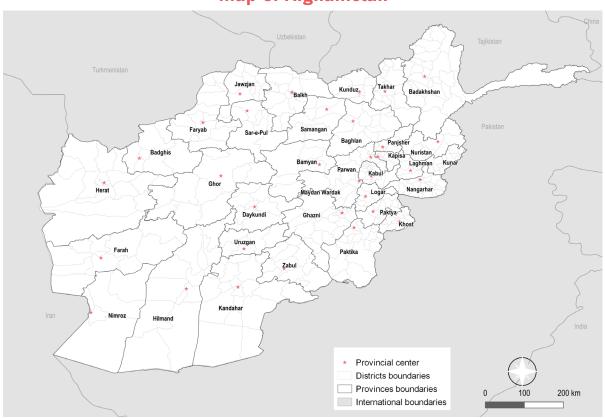
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Map of Afghanistan



INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

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Context

Afghanistan continues to endure a complex and protracted humanitarian emergency, fueled by the convergence of decades of conflict, the ongoing effects of natural hazards, and deep-rooted economic challenges. Entrenched conflict and violence drove high levels of humanitarian needs in 2019, as the growing use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs), ground hostilities, and air strikes inflicted high levels of physical, psychological and socio-economic damage on communities. Despite 2019 witnessing the resumption of US-Taliban peace agreement negotiations, it also saw a spike in violence partly triggered by the contested Presidential elections, with July 2019 being the deadliest month on record since 2009.¹ Conflict and violence triggered high levels of forced displacement and continues to sustain immediate and cumulative humanitarian needs across sectors.

The devastating impacts of conflict were compounded for households affected by sudden-onset natural disasters, particularly in the first six months of 2019. Specifically, flash flooding and landslides resulting from unseasonal heavy rainfall were estimated to affect 280,000 people in the western, northern and central areas of Afghanistan.² Furthermore, the effects of severe drought in previous years continued to linger and drive humanitarian needs in early 2019. Decades of exposure to conflict and natural disasters have left much of the population with depleted economic resources and high levels of debt, increasing their vulnerability to future shock and reducing their capacity to recover.

Objectives & Assessment Framework

Understanding the intersecting needs of recently shock-affected and acutely vulnerable people across Afghanistan is critical to implementing a comprehensive and integrated humanitarian response. A multisector Whole of Afghanistan Assessment (WoAA) was conducted in 2019 to provide an evidence base to inform the 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and the updating process of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2018-2021. The overall aim of the assessment was to identify sectoral, multi-sectoral, and inter-sectoral needs of crisis-affected populations in Afghanistan, to assess how they differ across different geographic locations and population groups, and to identify the priority areas and population groups in need.

Over 30,000 households surveys were carried out nation-wide in accessible areas between 17 July and 19 September 2019 with displaced and non-displaced shock-affected populations (affected by conflict or natural disaster). The WoAA was conducted within the framework of the Inter-Cluster Coordination Team (ICCT) and facilitated by REACH, in collaboration with the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and all Clusters present in Afghanistan.

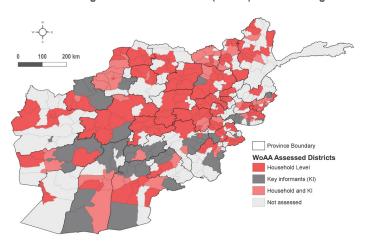
Using the WoAA 2019 findings as a key evidence base, the 2020 HNO estimates that 9.4 million people in Afghanistan will require humanitarian assistance across all sectors in 2020, including Education in Emergencies (EiE), Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ES/NFI), Food Security and Agriculture (FSA), Health, Protection, and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).³

Scope & Coverage

Geographic Coverage

Household-level surveys were conducted in accessible areas across all 34 provinces of Afghanistan to obtain a nation-wide statistically representative sample of the humanitarian caseload. Due to security concerns, household surveys were not feasible in several Hard-to-Reach (HTR) areas of Afghanistan. To obtain information from these areas, 3,100 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted across 100 HTR districts in a separate assessment.⁴

Whole of Afghanistan Assessment (WoAA) 2019 Coverage



Population Groups

The WoAAwas conducted amongst a representative sample of displaced and non-displaced shock-affected households. The population groups covered by the household assessment were selected and agreed on with the ICCT in May 2019, and are listed in the table below. Unless otherwise stated, the findings presented in this factsheet are based on data from displaced households (recent IDP, non-recent IDP, and cross-border returnees). This was the only group where data was collected to be representative at province level with a 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error, nation-wide.

Assessment Sample

Fotal # of interviewed households (included in analysis):	31,343
Recent IDP (<6 months):	5,426
Non-recent IDP (≥6 months):	7,970
Cross-border returnee:	5,922
IDP returnee (in Badghis province):5	590
Pakistani refugee (in the South East):6	588
Non-displaced conflict-affected:	5,049
Non-displaced natural disaster-affected:	4,391
Non-displaced conflict- and natural disaster-affected:	1,006
Host community:	401

¹ United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), 2019. Quarterly Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict, October 2019. Available here.

³ OCHA, 2019. Afghanistan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2020. December 2019. Available here.

⁶ Pakistani refugee households were sampled in the South East only, in the two provinces that have a known caseload: Khost and Paktika.



² OCHA, 2019. Humanitarian Response Plan Afghanistan: 2018-2021. Available here.

⁴ The findings of the Hard-to-Reach Assessment Round I (August 2019) can be accessed on the REACH Resource Centre.

⁵ IDP returnee households were a unique caseload included at the request of the ICCT and sampled in Badghis province where this population was known to reside.

METHODOLOGY

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Sampling

Household surveys were based on random cluster sampling, stratified by population groups selected by the ICCT. The sampling framework was drawn from a variety of data sources including: the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), INSO event data, the OCHA natural disaster tracking database, and the UNFPA Flowminder dataset 2019.1

The sampling framework was designed to obtain statistically representative data for displaced populations (IDP and cross-border returnee households) at province level with a 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error, and for other population groups at the regional level with the same level of precision (see table below for details).^{2,3} Finally, as the impact of vulnerabilities was of key interest, a large enough sample was drawn to allow for statistically representative findings for households with key vulnerabilities (e.g. female-headed households or households headed by a person with a disability) with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error at the national level.

Representativeness by geographical breakdown

Population Group	Province Level	Regional Level	National Level
Displaced ⁴	95/5³	95/5	95/5
All population groups ²	NA	95/5	95/5
Host community	NA	NA	95/10
Vulnerable populations	NA	NA	95/10

Data Collection

Household-level survey data was collected between 17 July and 19 September 2019 by enumerators from REACH and eight partner organisations.⁵ In-depth training was provided for enumerators within provincial bases on data collection methods and the content of the WoAA household questionnaire. The household questionnaire was initially piloted and refined according to feedback from the enumerators. Subsequently, 41,625 structured household interviews were carried out by enumerators using Open Data Kit (Kobo Toolbox).6 The precise sample for each population group in every settlement location was given to enumerators to enable a random selection of households.

Senior Field Officers (SFOs) monitored the collection of data and followed up with enumerators on issues, challenges and delays on a regular basis, to ensure the collection of high quality data. Additionally, household data was cleaned on a daily basis, with recommendations for improvements regularly fed back to enumerators and data changes logged for transparency purposes. The total number of household interviews kept for analysis was 31,343 following a rigorous process of data cleaning during which 10,282 interviews were deleted.7

Data Analysis

Data analysis was conducted based on indicators endorsed by the ICCT during the design phase and through bilateral discussions with Clusters following data collection. Three types of analysis were carried out using R statistical packages - sectoral, inter-sectoral and multi-sectoral. This factsheet presents a sectoral analysis of individual indicators disaggregated at the province level. Inter-sectoral and multisectoral analyses are presented in the WoAA 2019 report.7

Limitations & Challenges

Key limitations of the WoAA 2019 include:

- The data published in this factsheet has been analysed using an updated version of the WoAA 2019 data analysis script and finalised weighting. Therefore, there may be slight adjustments to the figures, mostly within the margin of error, relating to subset multiple choice questions only.
- With the household heads being predominantly male in Afghanistan, questions about the situation or concerns of women who were not household heads themselves were commonly answered by male respondents (92%). Accordingly, the needs of female members of households may be under-represented. To address this, an entirely female FGD was conducted in each province.
- Security and physical accessibility challenges restricted the possibility of carrying out household interviews in many of the districts considered to be hard-to-reach (HTR) by the Humanitarian Access Group (HAG). To ensure that the needs in these areas were identified, REACH carried out an additional assessment of 100 HTR districts through 3,114 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs).
- Security restrictions in Farah province hindered the national NGO partner from fully completing data collection using the phone-based Kobo Toolbox. Around half of household interviews were therefore conducted using a shorter paper-based survey. Accordingly, the needs in Farah province may be under-represented for certain indicators and should be triangulated with other sources.
- It is possible that results are overestimated in terms of needs, as respondents may have felt this would increase their likelihood of receiving assistance. Specifically, in Kunduz province findings pointed to lower than expected household needs. To minimise this, household interviews were conducted in person and began with an explanation that the assessment is not linked to direct assistance.
- Despite their inclusion in the questionnaire, nutrition-related indicators are excluded from this factsheet as the data for several provinces was not considered to be of the highest quality. This is attributable to the fact that nutrition indicators were piloted for the first time as part of the WoAA in 2019.

⁷ Further details on methodology and findings are outlined in the WoAA 2019 report, which can be accessed on the REACH Resource Centre





¹ These data sources are available on <u>HDX</u> with the exception of INSO event data which is of limited access to NGOs only.

² This includes all population groups listed in the previous page with the exception of host community households (95/10 at the national level), Pakistani refugee households which were sampled in the South East region only (95/5 for the South East region), and IDP returnee households which were sampled in Badghis province only (95/5 for Badghis province).

³ An exception is Farah province where shorter paper-based surveys were used for around half of households due to security restrictions. See limitations and challenges section.

All acceptions a rain province where shorter paper-based surveys were used to about it and or households due to security restrictions. See infinitions and crisis and crisis section.

4 Displaced populations refers to the combination of the following households: recent IDP (<6 months), non-recent IDP (≥6 months), and cross-border returnee.

5 Partner organisations were: Afghanistan Development & Education Organization (ADEO), Agency for Humanitarian & Development Assistance for Afghanistan (AHDAA), Accessibility Organisation for Afghan Disabled (AOAD), Agency for Rehabilitation & Energy Conservation in Afghanistan (AREA), Rehabilitation Association & Agricultural Development for Afghanistan (RAADA), Organisation for Relief Development (ORD), Organisation of Human Welfare (OHW), and New Consultancy & Relief Organisation (NCRO).

With the exception of half the interviews in Farah province which were conducted via paper-based survey due to security reasons.

PROVINCE-LEVEL FACTSHEETS

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Central Bamyan

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Total number of households surveyed:	770
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	31
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	340
# of cross-border returnee households:	399
Total number of districts surveyed:	6/8





DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members):

7.1

% of household members, by age and gender

Male 🕆		🛉 Female
2 %	60+	1%
17%	19-59	19%
19%	6-18	22%
10%	0-5	9%

% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):







VULNERABILITIES



18% of households reported having a female head of household.



32% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



0% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



14% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:

Active conflict or violence	2%	
Earthquake	0%	
Flood	28%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	1%	
Drought	57 %	
None of the above	39%	

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:

Livestock owned at the time: 50%

Practiced farming at the time: 59%

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:

	:	:	
100%	Remain in current location	0%	Move inside Afghanistan
0%	Return to area of origin	0%	Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, 86% reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}

Improved security situation 8%

Livelihood opportunities 7%

Better access to services 6%

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was emotional desire to return (92%).^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

[&]quot;Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

Central Bamyan

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EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

4% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.4

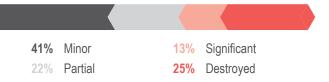
Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Permanent (mud & brick) 53%

Transitional (mud & brick) 44%

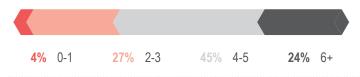
Makeshift 4%

0% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 9% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



57% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs."

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:6





59% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	48%	
Liquid petroleum gas	26%	
Coal	14%	



59% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:

 0%
 Very Poor
 1%
 Okay
 33%
 Very good

 0%
 Poor
 67%
 Good



2% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:***

No impact 72%

Psychological impact 24%

Restricted recreation (children) 20%

1% and 0% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

1% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:

	Adult member(s)	
99%	No incidents reported	99%
0%	Verbally threatened	0%
0%	Hindered to leave district	0%
	0%	99% No incidents reported Verbally threatened

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:

No concerns reported	97%	
Other	2%	I .
Psychological wellbeing	1%	I



6% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

0% of households <u>voluntarily</u> mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.)

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

Central Bamyan

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HEALTH



16% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre:

Unable to reach (no transport) 85%

Cost of medicine too high 83%

Cost of services too high 78%

56% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection."

8% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance. The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

Other health facility/clinic 49%
In hospital 43%
At home 6%

% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰

Adult member(s):

Child member(s):

4% Yes

86% No

96% No

15% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities."



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

39% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

Piped water - public

Surface water

Unprotected spring/well/kariz

46%

22%

18%



22% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

7% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:

48% Sufficient 51% Just/barely enough 2% Insufficient

Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:"

Waterpoints far/difficult to reach
Waterpoints not functioning
Insufficient waterpoints

62%

35%
32%

Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

Throw in street/open space 67%

Communal garbage bin 16%

Household rubbish pit 12%



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):13





35% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:

Produced by household

Purchased

Borrowed on credit

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:14

63% Little / none 37% Moderate 0% Severe

11 Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:*



1% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:***

Girls		Boys	
Other	63%	Other	68%
Cannot afford costs	49%	Cannot afford costs	50 %
Child working	24%	Child working	30%

Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:

Primary	35 %	
Doot consider (birth colorel)	050/	
Post-secondary (high school)	25%	
Secondary	22%	
,		



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



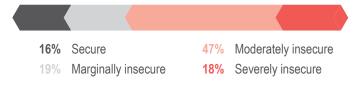
9% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: borrowing/ loans. Households reported 48% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average. 15

94% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:"

Food	59%	
Healthcare	28%	
Wedding/celebrations	7%	-

% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:16





85% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households: 17,*,**

Borrowed food/money for food	97%
•	700/
Decreased spending on services	/2%
Spent savings	71%



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



100% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

•						
Via a community leader	92%					
Via the phone (call/sms)	7%					
Via a religious leader	1%	1				

Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:18

Food Debt repayment 72% 41% Shelter/housing

Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:"

85%	Cash	10%	In-kind	
5%	Voucher	0%	Other	

- 15 Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.
- 16 Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.
- ¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- ¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

Centra Daykundi

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Total number of households surveyed:	539
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	0
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	211
# of cross-border returnee households:	328
Total number of districts surveyed:	8/9



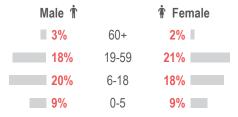


DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members):

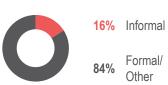
6

% of household members, by age and gender



% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):







VULNERABILITIES



9% of households reported having a female head of household.



11% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.1



1% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.2



28% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:*

Active conflict or violence	44%	
Earthquake	0%	
Flood	4%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	1%	
Drought	52 %	
None of the above	4%	

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:**

Livestock owned at the time: 74% Practiced farming at the time:

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:



Of those households intending to remain, 34% reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):3,**

Livelihood opportunities	61%	
Rehabilitation of home	56%	
Improved security situation	7%	

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was improved security in AoO (88%).3,**

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

Centra Daykundi

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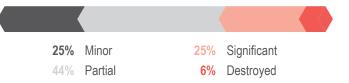
EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

11% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.4

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

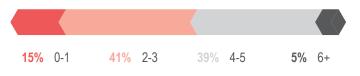
Permanent (mud & brick) Transitional (mud & brick) 36% Makeshift 11%

0% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 6% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:5,**



81% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs."

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:6





98% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.7

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	89%	
Animal dung	8%	
Liquid petroleum gas	2%	I



46% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:





1% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:*,**

Reduced access to services 94% Psychological impact 91% Informed decision to relocate

1% and 2% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

30% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:*

Child men	nber(s)	Adult member(s)	
No incidents	72 %	No incidents reported	72 %
Verbally threatened	24%	Verbally threatened	24%
Hindered to move f	reely 17%	Hindered to leave district	18%

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:*

No concerns reported	69%	
Psychological wellbeing	30%	
Theft or harassment	21%	



13% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

21% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.8

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.)

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

Daykundi

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HEALTH



13% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre: **

Unable to reach (no transport)	56 %	
Cost of services too high	30%	
Cost of medicine too high	16%	

36% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection."

5% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.9 The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

In hospital	53%	
Other health facility/clinic	42%	
At home	3%	1

% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰



57% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

67% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.11 The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

Unprotected spring/well/kariz **52%** Protected spring/well/kariz 20% Surface water 14%



77% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.12

39% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:"

Waterpoints far/difficult to reach	51%	
Waterpoints not functioning	46%	
nsufficient waterpoints	39%	

Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

Throw in street/open space	96%		
Household rubbish pit	3%	1	
Burning	1%	I	



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):13





35% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection. Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:

Purchased 59% Borrowed on credit 20% Produced by household 18%

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:14



⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

11 Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

Central Daykundi

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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:



0% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:

Girls Boy		Boys	
Cannot afford costs	43%	Cannot afford costs	50 %
No facilities/school far	27 %	Other	26%
Other	27%	No facilities/school far	25%

Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:

Secondary	26%	
Primary	24%	
No formal/CBE education	23%	



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



33% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: borrowing/loans. Households reported 24% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

89% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:"

Food	50%	
Healthcare	30%	
Shelter repairs	8%	

% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:16





29% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:17,*,**

Decreased spending on services	92%
1 0	
Borrowed food/money for food	80%
Reduced agricultural expenditure	54%



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



94% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

Via a community leader	50%	
Via the phone (call/sms)	34%	
Via a religious leader	7%	

Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:18

401
77%
57%
46%

Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:"

45%	Cash		In-kind	
15%	Voucher	0%	Other	

- 15 Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.
- ¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food
- ¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- ¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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Total number of households surveyed:	614
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	526
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	52
# of cross-border returnee households:	36
Total number of districts surveyed:	8/15





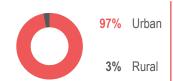
DEMOGRAPHICS

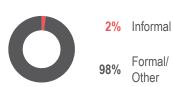
Average household size (# of members): 6.4

% of household members, by age and gender



% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):







VULNERABILITIES



4% of households reported having a female head of household.



21% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



1% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



27% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:

Active conflict or violence	68%	
Earthquake	0%	
Flood	2%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%	
Drought	16%	
None of the above	27%	

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:

Livestock owned at the time: 32%

Practiced farming at the time: 42%

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:

98% Remain in current location 1% Move inside Afghanistan 2% Return to area of origin 0% Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, 97% reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}

Livelihood opportunities 2% Improved security situation 1% I Other 1%

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was return of family/community (19%).^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

[&]quot;Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

7% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.4

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

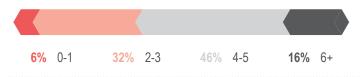
Transitional (mud & brick)	81%	
Permanent (mud & brick)	12%	
Makeshift	5%	

3% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 0% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



100% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs."

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:6





71% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	52 %	
Charcoal	18%	
Waste (paper, plastic, etc.)	13%	



38% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:





1% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:***

Psychological impact	83%
Negative impact on livelihoods	80%
Informed decision to relocate	69%

1% and 0% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

3% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	98%	No incidents reported	97%
Forcibly detained	1%	Assaulted (no weapon)	1%
Verbally threatened	0%	Assaulted (with weapon)	1%

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:

No concerns reported	81%	
Theft or harassment	18%	
Psychological wellbeing	2%	I



15% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

2% of households <u>voluntarily</u> mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

[&]quot;Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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HEALTH



33% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre:

Cost of services too high	72%	
Cost of medicine too high	70%	
Other	23%	

19% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection."

11% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance. The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

n hospital	53%	
Other health facility/clinic	35%	
At home	9%	

% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰



67% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities."



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

4% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

Private handpumped well

Public handpumped well

6%



12% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

10% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:"

Purchasing water is expensive	71%	
Waterpoints not functioning	44%	
Lack of water containers	34%	

Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

Throw in street/open space 94% Communal garbage bin 3% Household rubbish pit 1%



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):13





25% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:

Produced by household 79%

Purchased 18%

Gift from friends/family 1%

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:14



- ⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.
- 10 Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.
- 11 Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.
- 12 Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.
- ¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.
 ¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:



0% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:

Girls		Boys	
Cannot afford costs	53%	Cannot afford costs	44%
Cultural reasons	47%	Other	36%
Other	21%	Child working	21%

Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:

Post-secondary (high school)	32%	
No formal/CBE education	23%	
Secondary	18%	



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



4% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: unskilled labour. Households reported 17% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

75% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:

Healthcare	31%	
Shelter repairs	19%	
Food	15%	

% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:16





15% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:17,*,**

Borrowed food/money for food	82 %	
Increased daily labour	76 %	
Decreased spending on services	32%	

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



96% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

Via the phone (call/sms)	58%	
Via a community leader	24%	
In person from aid organisations	17%	

Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:18



Of the 99% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:"



¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.



¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food

¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

Kapisa

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Total number of households surveyed:	545
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	8
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	320
# of cross-border returnee households:	217
Total number of districts surveyed:	5/7





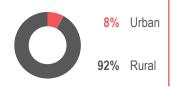
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members):

% of household members, by age and gender

Male 🕆	🛊 Female		
2 %	60+	2% ▮	
15%	19-59	19%	
21%	6-18	19%	
11%	0-5	12%	

% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):







VULNERABILITIES



10% of households reported having a female head of household.



19% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.1



4% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



43% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:*

Active conflict or violence	28%	
Earthquake	0%	
Flood	13%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%	
Drought	22%	
None of the above	48%	

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:"

Livestock owned at the time: 59% Practiced farming at the time:

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:

98%	Remain in current location		Move inside Afghanistan
2%	Return to area of origin	0%	Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, 77% reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):3,**

23% Improved security situation Ability to finance return 2% Livelihood opportunities 1%

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was improved security in AoO (85%).3,**

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

Central Kapisa

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EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

9% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.4

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

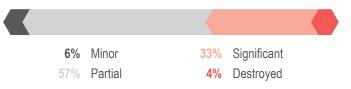
Permanent (mud & brick)

Transitional (mud & brick)

Makeshift

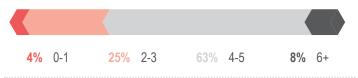
9%

1% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 15% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



73% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs."

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:6





92% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	83%	
Animal dung	7%	
Liquid petroleum gas	5 %	



70% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:

	Very Poor Poor	17% 73%	Okay Good	4%	Very good
0 /0	F00I	13/0	Good		



1% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:***

No impact	62%	
Restricted recreation (children)	18%	
Negative impact on livelihoods	18%	

1% and 0% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

4% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:

	Adult member(s)		
97%	No incidents reported	96%	
2%	Verbally threatened	2%	
1%	Hindered to leave district	1%	
	2%	97% No incidents reported 2% Verbally threatened	

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:

No concerns reported	97%	
Theft or harassment	1%	I
Other	1%	I



10% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

1% of households <u>voluntarily</u> mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

[&]quot;Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

Central Kapisa

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3

HEALTH



39% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre:

Cost of medicine too high	89%	
Cost of services too high	68%	
Unable to reach (no transport)	30%	

45% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection."

46% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance. The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

In hospital	33%	
At local midwife's home	28%	
Other health facility/clinic	21%	

% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰



61% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities."



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

35% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

Public handpumped well

Surface water

Unprotected spring/well/kariz

49%

23%

11%



19% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

33% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:"

Waterpoints far/difficult to reach	39%	
Insufficient waterpoints	29%	
Waterpoints not functioning	22 %	

Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

Throw in street/open space	90%	
Burning	8%	
Communal garbage bin	1%	

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):13





35% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:

Produced by household 98%

Gift from friends/family 1%

Humanitarian assistance 0%

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:14



- ⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.
- 10 Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.
- 11 Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.
- 12 Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.
- ¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.
- 14 Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.
- Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

* Multiple options could be selected.

Central Kapisa

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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:



0% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:

Girls		Boys	
Cultural reasons	36%	No facilities/school far	32 %
No facilities/school far	34%	Cannot afford costs	30%
Cannot afford costs	33%	Lack documentation	26%

Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:

No formal/CBE education	35%	
Primary	29%	
Post-secondary (high school)	18%	



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



7% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: unskilled labour. Households reported 43% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

99% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:"

Healthcare	37%	
Food	27%	
Wedding/celebrations	14%	

% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:16





56% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:17,*,**

Borrowed food/money for food	96%
Decreased spending on services	500/
Decreased spending on services	30 /0
Migrated to look for work	7 %



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



95% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

Via the phone (call/sms)	75 %	
Via a community leader	24%	
In person from aid organisations	1%	I

Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:18

Debt repayment 75%
Food 62%
Healthcare 54%

Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:"

)
77%	Cash		In-kind	
20%	Voucher	0%	Other	

- 15 Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.
- ¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food
- ¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- ¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



Logar

WoAA | 2019 **AFGHANISTAN**

Total number of households surveyed:	571
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	31
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	218
# of cross-border returnee households:	322
Total number of districts surveyed:	5/7

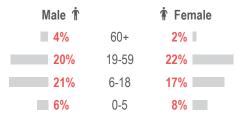




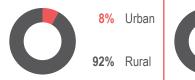
DEMOGRAPHICS

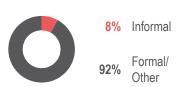
Average household size (# of members): 5.9

% of household members, by age and gender



% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):







VULNERABILITIES



14% of households reported having a female head of household.



7% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.1



1% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.2



19% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:*

Active conflict or violence	94%	
Earthquake	0%	
Flood	1%	1
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%	
Drought	25%	
None of the above	2%	I

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:**

Livestock owned at the time: 74% 80% Practiced farming at the time:

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:

Remain in current location Move inside Afghanistan Return to area of origin Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, 53% reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):3,**

Improved security situation 40% Livelihood opportunities 22% Rehabilitation of home 20%

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was improved security in AoO (75%).3,**

Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

Logar

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EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

8% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.4

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Permanent (mud & brick) Transitional (mud & brick) 20% Makeshift 8%

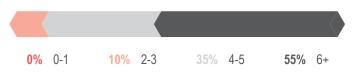
27% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 6% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:5,**



Significant 12% Partial Destroyed

39% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs."

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:6





92% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.7

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	76%	
Animal dung	16%	
Liquid petroleum gas	6%	



8% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:

(
Very Poor Poor	Okay Good	8%	Very good



20% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:*,**

Psychological impact	55%	
Reduced access to services	34%	
Restricted recreation (children)	32%	

0% and 0% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

59% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:*

	Adult member(s)	
48%	No incidents reported	45%
48%	Verbally threatened	41%
4%	Hindered to leave district	6%
	48%	Adult member(s) 48% No incidents reported 48% Verbally threatened 4% Hindered to leave district

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:*

Maiming/killing by violence	29%	
Other	23%	
No concerns reported	23%	



15% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

2% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.8

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.)

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

Central Logar

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HEALTH



53% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre:

Security concerns	70%
Other	14%
Insufficient female staff	11%

28% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection."

14% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance. The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

Other health facility/clinic	55%	
In hospital	31%	
At local midwife's home	9%	

% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰



75% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities."



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

3% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

Private handpumped well

Public handpumped well

Surface water

60%

35%

2%



34% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

11% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:"

Waterpoints far/difficult to reach	68%	
Waterpoints not functioning	17%	
Other	16%	

Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

Household rubbish pit	56 %	
Throw in street/open space	26%	
Communal garbage bin	12%	



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):13





55% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:

Produced by household
Purchased
Borrowed on credit

Produced by household

5%

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:14

90% Little / none 10% Moderate 0% Severe

- ⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.
- 10 Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.
- 11 Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.
- 12 Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.
- ¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.
- ¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

Central Logar

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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:



31% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender: "

Girls		Boys	
Cannot afford costs	45%	Cannot afford costs	58 %
Security concerns	33%	No facilities/school far	30%
No facilities/school far	28%	Security concerns	18%

Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:

Post-secondary (high school)	32 %	
Secondary	21%	
Primary	16%	



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



27% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: borrowing/loans. Households reported 14% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

33% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:"

Healthcare	29%	
Shelter repairs	22%	
Wedding/celebrations	19%	

% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:16





11% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:17,*,**

Borrowed food/money for food	81%	
Decreased spending on services	15%	
Increased daily labour	14%	

1

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



97% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

•	-	•
Via a community leader	61%	
Via the phone (call/sms)	14%	
Via a religious leader	10%	_

Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:18



Of the 99% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:"

63%	Cash		In-kind
4%	Voucher	2%	Other

- 15 Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.
- ¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food
- ¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- ¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



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Total number of households surveyed:	575
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	0
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	308
# of cross-border returnee households:	267
Total number of districts surveyed:	8/9

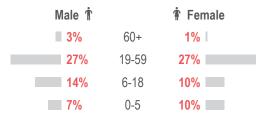




DEMOGRAPHICS

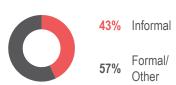
Average household size (# of members): 4.5

% of household members, by age and gender



% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):







VULNERABILITIES



11% of households reported having a female head of household.



14% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.1



3% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.2



51% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:*

Active conflict or violence	89%	
Earthquake	0%	
Flood	2%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%	
Drought	14%	
None of the above	2%	

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:"

Livestock owned at the time: 70% Practiced farming at the time:

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:

Remain in current location Move inside Afghanistan Return to area of origin Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, 3% reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):3,**

Livelihood opportunities 53% Ability to finance return 43% Rehabilitation of home 33%

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was to secure housing/land (80%).3,**

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

46% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.4

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Permanent (mud & brick) 51%

Makeshift 30%

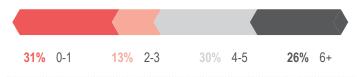
Tent (emergency) 14%

51% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 17% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



77% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs."

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:6





84% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	64%	
Waste (paper, plastic, etc.)	12%	
Liquid petroleum gas	9%	

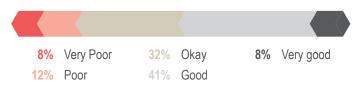


34% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:





20% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:***

Psychological impact 81%

Reduced access to services 31%

Restricted recreation (children) 24%

0% and 0% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

33% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)		
No incidents	82 %	No incidents reported	68%	
Verbally threatened	15%	Verbally threatened	21 %	
Hindered to move freely	11%	Hindered to leave district	13%	

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:

No concerns reported	60%	
Psychological wellbeing	26%	
Maiming/killing by violence	24%	



20% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

14% of households <u>voluntarily</u> mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

[&]quot;Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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HEALTH



19% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre:

Unable to reach (no transport) 61%
Security concerns 27%
Cost of medicine too high 26%

10% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection."

9% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance. The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

In hospital 58%
Other health facility/clinic 33%
At home 7%

% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰

Adult member(s): Child member(s):



76% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities."



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

4% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

Public handpumped well

Private handpumped well

Protected spring/well/kariz

12%



22% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

28% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:

83% Sufficient 15% Just/barely enough 2% Insufficient

Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:"

Lack of water containers 71%

Waterpoints far/difficult to reach 70%

Insufficient waterpoints 69%

Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

Burning 30%
Communal garbage bin 26%
Household rubbish pit 26%



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):13

20% Acceptable 34% Borderline 46% Poor



35% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:

Purchased

Borrowed on credit

Gift from friends/family

5%

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:14

69% Little / none 31% Moderate 0% Severe

11 Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

[&]quot;Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:



3% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender: ***

Girls		Boys		
Cannot afford costs	63%	Cannot afford costs	71%	
Security concerns	42 %	Security concerns	52 %	
Cultural reasons	25%	Language barriers	18%	

Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:

No formal/CBE education	52 %	
University degree	19%	
Post-secondary (high school)	16%	



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



20% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: formal employment. Households reported 2% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

43% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:"

Hosting displaced persons	72 %	
Food	8%	
Wedding/celebrations	7%	

% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:16

 Secure Marginally insecure	Moderately insecure Severely insecure



33% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:17,*,**

Sold last female animals	4%	
Borrowed food/money for food	3%	
Begging/rely on charity	2%	

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



92% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

Via the phone (call/sms)	50%	
Via a community leader	39%	
Electronic media (TV/radio)	7%	

Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:18

one or their top o prior	one or their top o priority hooder			
Shelter/housing	64%			
Food	58%			
Healthcare	53%			

Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:"

64%	Cash		In-kind	
4%	Voucher	0%	Other	

- 15 Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.
- ¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.
- ¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- ¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



Central Panjsher

WoAA | 2019 AFGHANISTAN

Total number of households surveyed:	445
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	186
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	229
# of cross-border returnee households:	30
Total number of districts surveyed:	7/8





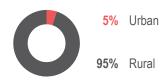
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members):

% of household members, by age and gender



% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):





22%	Informal
78%	Formal/ Other



6.1

VULNERABILITIES



13% of households reported having a female head of household.



42% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



5% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



47% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:

Active conflict or violence	76%	
Earthquake	3 %	
Flood	9%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	1%	
Drought	2%	
None of the above	14%	

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:**

Livestock owned at the time: 62%

Practiced farming at the time: 64%

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:

97% Remain in current location 1% Move inside Afghanistan 2% Return to area of origin 0% Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, 58% reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}

Improved security situation

Ability to finance return

Rehabilitation of home

7%

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was improved security in AoO (100%).^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

[&]quot;Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

Central **Panjsher**

WnAA | 2019 AFGHANISTAN



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

24% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.4

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Transitional (mud & brick) Tent (emergency) 22% Permanent (mud & brick) 17%

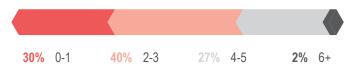
0% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 16% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:5,**



Destroyed

63% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs."

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:6





69% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.7

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	41%	
Charcoal	25%	
Animal dung	23%	



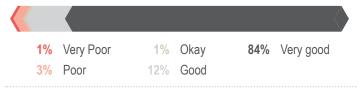
75% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

Partial

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:





1% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:*,**

Psychological impact	90%	
Restricted recreation (children)	13%	
No impact	10%	

2% and 0% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

5% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:*

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)		
No incidents	98%	No incidents reported	96%	
Verbally threatened	2%	Verbally threatened	3%	
Assaulted (no weapon)	1%	Assaulted (no weapon)	1%	

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:

No concerns reported	96%	
Theft or harassment	1%	I
Psychological wellbeing	1%	I



9% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

0% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.8

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.)

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

Central Panjsher

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3

HEALTH



36% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre:

Unable to reach (no transport)	45%	
Cost of services too high	40%	
Cost of medicine too high	35%	

47% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection."

15% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance. The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

In hospital	52 %	
Other health facility/clinic	33%	
At home	12%	

% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰



68% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities."



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

65% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

Surface water 56%
Protected spring/well/kariz 15%
Piped water - public 14%



18% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

25% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:"

Waterpoints far/difficult to reach	62%	
Lack of water containers	61%	
Waterpoints not functioning	9%	-

Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

Throw in street/open space	71%	
Burning	21%	
Communal garbage bin	7%	

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):13





46% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:

Produced by household

Humanitarian assistance

Borrowed on credit

87%

4%

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:14



- ⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.
- 10 Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.
- 11 Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.
- 12 Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.
- ¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.
- ¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.
 Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:



0% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:

Girls		Boys		
Other	34%	Lack documentation	29%	
Lack documentation	23%	No facilities/school far	25 %	
Cultural reasons	16%	Other	21%	

Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:

No formal/CBE education	39%	
Doot accordant (bigh achool)	220/	
Post-secondary (high school)	32%	
Primary	13%	
*		



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



7% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: unskilled labour. Households reported 34% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

96% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:"

Food	62 %	
Healthcare	14%	
Wedding/celebrations	9%	_

% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:16





37% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:17,*,**

Borrowed food/money for food	91%
Migrated to look for work	27%
Decreased spending on services	15%



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



87% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

Via the phone (call/sms)	53%	
Via a community leader	41%	
Other	2%	I

Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:18

Food 92%
Shelter/housing 60%
Debt repayment 58%

Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:"

91%	Cash		In-kind	
1%	Voucher	1%	Other	

- 15 Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.
- ¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food
- ¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- ¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



Central Parwan

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Total number of households surveyed:	
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	2
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	228
# of cross-border returnee households:	304
Total number of districts surveyed:	8/10





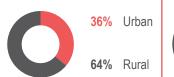
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members):

% of household members, by age and gender



% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):







7.1

VULNERABILITIES



4% of households reported having a female head of household.



44% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



3% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



19% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:

Active conflict or violence	27%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	6 %
Avalanche / heavy snow	1%
Drought	82%
None of the above	1%

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:

Livestock owned at the time: 43%
Practiced farming at the time: 75%

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:

97% Remain in current location 0% Move inside Afghanistan 3% Return to area of origin 0% Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, 65% reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}

Improved security situation 27%

Livelihood opportunities 22%

Better access to services 14%

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was improved security in AoO (44%).^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

[&]quot;Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

Central Parwan

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EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

5% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.4

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

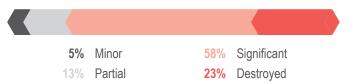
Permanent (mud & brick)

Transitional (mud & brick)

Makeshift

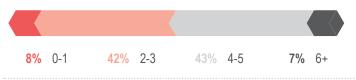
4%

6% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 19% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



50% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs."

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:6





67% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	62%	
Charcoal	28%	
Liquid petroleum gas	5%	



83% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:





8% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:***

Psychological impact	81%	
Restricted recreation (children)	13%	
Reduced access to services	8%	

1% and 0% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

11% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	90%	No incidents reported	90%
Hindered to move freely	7%	Hindered to leave district	7%
Verbally threatened	3%	Verbally threatened	3%

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:

No concerns reported	96%	
Psychological wellbeing	1%	I
Other	1%	I



9% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

1% of households <u>voluntarily</u> mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.)

* Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

[&]quot;Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

Central Parwan

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3

HEALTH



17% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre: '**

Cost of medicine too high
Unable to reach (no transport)
Security concerns
38%
31%
Security concerns

28% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection."

10% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance. The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

Other health facility/clinic 51%
In hospital 39%
At home 8%

% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰

Adult member(s):

Child member(s):

4% Yes

89% No

96% No

34% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities."



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

15% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

Public handpumped well

Protected spring/well/kariz

Surface water

40%

24%

14%



1% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

22% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:

90% Sufficient 6% Just/barely enough 4% Insufficient

Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:"

Waterpoints far/difficult to reach
Waterpoints not functioning
19%
Insufficient waterpoints
10%

Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

Throw in street/open space 44%

Burning 41%

Communal garbage bin 15%



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):13





28% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:

by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:

Produced by household

Purchased

24%

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:14

0%

85% Little / none 15% Moderate 0% Severe

⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

10 Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

Borrowed on credit

11 Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

12 Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

14 Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

* Multiple options could be selected.

[&]quot;Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

Central Parwan

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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:



0% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:

Girls		Boys	
Other	31%	Other	35 %
Cultural reasons	26%	No facilities/school far	18%
No facilities/school far	21%	Lack documentation	16%

Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:

Post-secondary (high school)	40%	
Primary	21%	
No formal/CBE education	18%	



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



3% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: agricultural production. Households reported 14% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

64% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:"

Food	33%	
Shelter repairs	28%	
Healthcare	24%	

% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:16





28% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:17,*,**

Migrated to look for work	83%
Borrowed food/money for food	75%
Increased daily labour	57%



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



99% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

Via a community leader 79%
Via the phone (call/sms) 14%
In person from aid organisations 6%

Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:18

Livelihoods support/employment 60%

Debt repayment 56%

Food 56%

Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:"



- 15 Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.
- ¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food
- ¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- ¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



Kunar

WnAA | 2019 **AFGHANISTAN**

Total number of households surveyed:	576
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	422
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	72
# of cross-border returnee households:	82
Total number of districts surveyed:	12/16





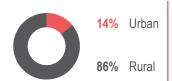
DEMOGRAPHICS

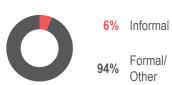
Average household size (# of members):

% of household members, by age and gender

Male 🕆		🛉 Female
1 1%	60+	1%
18%	19-59	19%
18%	6-18	17%
14%	0-5	12%

% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):







6.7

VULNERABILITIES



1% of households reported having a female head of household.



6% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.1



1% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.2



55% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:*

Active conflict or violence	96%
Earthquake	1%
Flood	24%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	27%
None of the above	1%

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:**

Livestock owned at the time: 90% Practiced farming at the time:

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:

Remain in current location Move inside Afghanistan Return to area of origin Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, 30% reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):3,**

Improved security situation 60% Livelihood opportunities 57% Ability to finance return 40%

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was return of family/community (75%).3,**

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

East Kunar

WoAA | 2019 AFGHANISTAN



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

58% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.4

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Makeshift 57%

Permanent (mud & brick) 39%

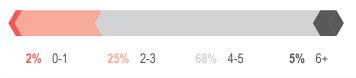
Transitional (mud & brick) 3%

42% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 8% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



92% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs."

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:6





97% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	90%	
Animal dung	6%	
Liquid petroleum gas	2%	I



69% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:





7% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:***

Psychological impact 91%

Reduced access to services 47%

Negative impact on livelihoods 45%

23% and 17% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

9% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)		
No incidents	96%	No incidents reported	91%	
Verbally threatened	3%	Verbally threatened	7%	
Assaulted (no weapon)	1%	Assaulted (no weapon)	2%	

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:

No concerns reported	55%	
Psychological wellbeing	24%	
Maiming/killing by violence	23%	



2% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

2% of households <u>voluntarily</u> mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.)

* Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

[&]quot;Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

East Kunar

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3

HEALTH



27% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre:

Cost of services too high
Cost of medicine too high
Unable to reach (no transport)

44%

42%

34%

27% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection."

29% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance. The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

Other health facility/clinic

In hospital

At local midwife's home

41%

20%

% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰

Adult member(s): Child member(s):



80% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities."



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

20% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

Public handpumped well

Piped water - public

Unprotected spring/well/kariz

11%



30% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

2% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:"

Waterpoints far/difficult to reach
Insufficient waterpoints
Waterpoints not functioning
26%

24%

Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

Throw in street/open space 56%
Household rubbish pit 25%
Communal garbage bin 13%



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):13





25% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:

Borrowed on credit

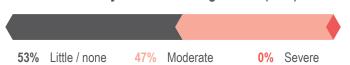
Purchased

Produced by household

62%

2%

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:14



- ⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.
- 10 Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.
- 11 Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.
- 12 Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.
- ¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.
- ¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

East Kunar

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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:



3% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:

Girls		Boys		
Cultural reasons	55%	No facilities/school far	47%	
No facilities/school far	38%	Lack of teachers/rooms	41%	
Security concerns	29%	Security concerns	40%	

Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:

No formal/CBE education	58 %	
Primary	16%	
Post-secondary (high school)	16%	



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



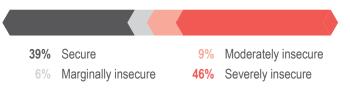
33% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: borrowing/loans. Households reported 24% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

92% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:"

Food	51%	
Hosting displaced persons	22%	
Healthcare	15%	

% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:16





61% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:17,*,**

Borrowed food/money for food	99%
Increased daily labour	92%
Sold more animals	83%

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



97% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

Via a community leader	53%	
Via the phone (call/sms)	36%	
Electronic media (TV/radio)	6%	1

Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:18

Shelter/housing 77%
Food 77%
Drinking water 33%

Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:"

79%	Cash	16%	In-kind	
5%	Voucher	0%	Other	

- 15 Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.
- ¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food
- ¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- ¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



East Laghman

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Total number of households surveyed:	541
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	0
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	298
# of cross-border returnee households:	243
Total number of districts surveyed:	3/6





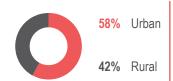
DEMOGRAPHICS

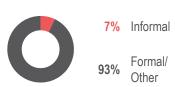
Average household size (# of members):

% of household members, by age and gender

Male 🕇		🛉 Female
l 1%	60+	1%
17%	19-59	18%
21%	6-18	21%
11%	0-5	10%

% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):







7.5

VULNERABILITIES



5% of households reported having a female head of household.



20% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



2% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



31% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:

Active conflict or violence	75%
Earthquake	1%
Flood	4%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	10%
None of the above	23%

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:

Livestock owned at the time: 74%

Practiced farming at the time: 62%

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:

93% Remain in current location 4% Move inside Afghanistan 3% Return to area of origin 0% Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, 34% reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}

Improved security situation

Rehabilitation of home

Livelihood opportunities

48%

21%

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was basic services available in area of origin (50%).3.**

- ¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).
- ² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).
- ³ Up to 3 options could be selected.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

East Laghman

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EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

44% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.4

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Makeshift 44%

Permanent (mud & brick) 43%

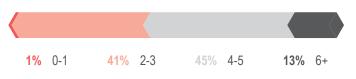
Transitional (mud & brick) 13%

9% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 3% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



79% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs."

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:6





62% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	54 %	
Liquid petroleum gas	25%	
Charcoal	7%	



65% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:





6% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:***

Psychological impact 67%

No impact 25%

Reduced access to services 24%

2% and 1% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

17% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:

Child member(s) Adult memb		
91%	No incidents reported	88%
5 %	Verbally threatened	5 %
3%	Hindered to leave district	4%
	5%	

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:

No concerns reported	48%	
Other	37%	
Psychological wellbeing	11%	



7% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

4% of households <u>voluntarily</u> mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.)

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

Laghman

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HEALTH



10% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre: **

Cost of services too high	46%	
Cost of medicine too high	42%	
Other	15%	

28% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection."

13% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.9 The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

In hospital	48%	
Other health facility/clinic	39%	
At home	11%	

% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰



52% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

11% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.11 The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

Public handpumped well 36% Private handpumped well 33% Protected spring/well/kariz 16%



59% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection. 12

7% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:"

Waterpoints far/difficult to reach 37% Waterpoints not functioning 36% Insufficient waterpoints 30%

Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

Throw in street/open space **52%** Household rubbish pit 32% Communal garbage bin 11%



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):13





15% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection. Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:

Purchased 54% Borrowed on credit 41% Produced by household 4%

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:14



- ⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.
- 10 Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.
- 11 Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.
- 12 Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.
- 13 Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.
- 14 Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

East Laghman

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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:



1% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender: "

Girls	Girls Boys		
Cultural reasons	36%	Cannot afford costs	46%
Cannot afford costs	27%	Other	30%
Security concerns	23%	Security concerns	15%

Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:

No formal/CBE education	33%	
Post-secondary (high school)	30%	
Primary	13%	



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



28% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: unskilled labour. Households reported 15% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

81% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:"

Hosting displaced persons	29%	
Healthcare	21%	
Food	16%	

% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:16





51% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:17,*,**

Borrowed food/money for food	91%
Increased daily labour	68%
Spent savings	68%



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



97% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

Via the phone (call/sms)	72 %	
Via a community leader	19%	
Via a religious leader	4%	

Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:18

Food 71%
Shelter/housing 56%
Debt repayment 54%

Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:"



- 15 Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.
- ¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food
- ¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- ¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

WoAA | 2019 **AFGHANISTAN**

Total number of households surveyed:	562
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	163
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	164
# of cross-border returnee households:	235
Total number of districts surveyed:	12/22





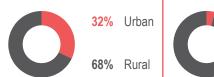
DEMOGRAPHICS

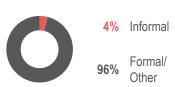
Average household size (# of members):

% of household members, by age and gender



% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):







6.3

VULNERABILITIES



6% of households reported having a female head of household.



21% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.1



2% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.2



45% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:*

Active conflict or violence	49%	
Earthquake	1%	
Flood	2%	1
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%	
Drought	8%	
None of the above	48%	

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:**

Livestock owned at the time: 50% Practiced farming at the time:

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:

Remain in current location Move inside Afghanistan Return to area of origin Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, 36% reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):3,**

Improved security situation 50% Livelihood opportunities 24% **21**% Ability to finance return

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was improved security in AoO (60%).3,**

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

44% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.4

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

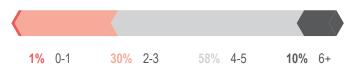
Makeshift 43%
Permanent (mud & brick) 34%
Transitional (mud & brick) 22%

6% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 8% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



80% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs."

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:6





70% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	58%	
Liquid petroleum gas	25%	
Waste (paper, plastic, etc.)	7%	



82% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:





12% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:***

Psychological impact	44%	
Negative impact on livelihoods	36%	
No impact	28%	

10% and 8% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

6% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	96%	No incidents reported	95%
Verbally threatened	1%	Hindered to leave district	2 %
Hindered to move freely	1%	Verbally threatened	2%

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:

No concerns reported	78%	
Other	9%	
Explosive hazards	9%	



9% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

5% of households <u>voluntarily</u> mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.)

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

[&]quot;Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

WoAA | 2019 AFGHANISTAN

3

HEALTH



28% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre:

Cost of medicine too high	35%	
Unable to reach (no transport)	33%	
Cost of services too high	31%	

33% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection."

28% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance. The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

In hospital	47%	
Other health facility/clinic	25%	
other	15%	

% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰



49% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities."



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

9% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

Public handpumped well

Private handpumped well

Unprotected spring/well/kariz

8%



63% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

7% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:"

Insufficient waterpoints	50%	
Lack of water containers	40%	
Waterpoints far/difficult to reach	29%	

Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

Throw in street/open space	77%	
Burning	10%	-
Household rubbish pit	9%	

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):13





20% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:

Borrowed on credit

Purchased

Produced by household

49%

5%

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:14



- ⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.
- 10 Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.
- 11 Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.
- ¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.
 ¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.
- ¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



WoAA | 2019 AFGHANISTAN



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:



11% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:

Girls		Boys	
Cultural reasons	42%	Other	46%
Other	31%	Cannot afford costs	33%
Cannot afford costs	22%	Child working	10%

Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:

No formal/CBE education	44%	
Primary	29%	
Post-secondary (high school)	17%	



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



31% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: borrowing/loans. Households reported 28% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

88% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:"

Food	33%	
Healthcare	27%	
Hosting displaced persons	10%	

% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:16





59% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:17,*,**

Borrowed food/money for food	88%
Increased daily labour	69%
Migrated to look for work	47%



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



87% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

Via the phone (call/sms)	69%	
Via a community leader	21%	
In person from aid organisations	7%	-

Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:18

Food 82%
Shelter/housing 70%
Debt repayment 49%

Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:"

81%	Cash	16%	In-kind	
3%	Voucher	0%	Other	

- 15 Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.
- ¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food
- ¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- ¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



East Nuristan

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Total number of households surveyed:	519
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	0
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	519
# of cross-border returnee households:	0
Total number of districts surveyed:	1/8





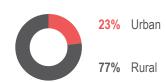
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): 5.9

% of household members, by age and gender

Male 🕆		🛊 Female
2 %	60+	1%
17%	19-59	17%
14%	6-18	13%
17%	0-5	18%

% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):





3%	Informal
97%	Formal/



VULNERABILITIES



8% of households reported having a female head of household.



5% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.1



2% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



37% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:

Active conflict or violence	97%
Earthquake	1%
Flood	1%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	1%
None of the above	2%

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:**

Livestock owned at the time: 94%

Practiced farming at the time: 95%

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:

96% Remain in current location 0% Move inside Afghanistan 4% Return to area of origin 0% Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, 87% reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}

Improved security situation

Livelihood opportunities

Ability to finance return

12%

1%

0%

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was improved security in AoO (90%).^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

[&]quot;Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

East Nuristan

WoAA | 2019 AFGHANISTAN



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

45% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.4

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Permanent (mud & brick) 55%

Makeshift 43%

Tent (emergency) 1%

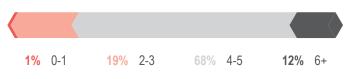
4% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 14% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



40%Minor2%Significant56%Partial2%Destroyed

84% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs."

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:6





99% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	97%
Animal dung	2%
Liquid petroleum gas	1%



74% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:

					\Diamond
0%	Very Poor	1%	Okay	85%	Very good
0%	Poor	14%	Good		



1% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:***

No impact	56%	
Psychological impact	44%	
Restricted recreation (children)	11%	

1% and 0% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

4% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)		
No incidents	97%	No incidents reported	97%	
Forcibly detained	1%	Verbally threatened	2%	
Verbally threatened	1%	Assaulted (no weapon)	1%	

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:

No concerns reported	94%	
Other	4%	II.
Maiming/killing by violence	1%	I



4% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

0% of households <u>voluntarily</u> mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

* Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

[&]quot;Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

Nuristan

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HEALTH



48% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre: **

Cost of medicine too high	49%	
Other	45%	
Cost of services too high	6%	

77% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection."

71% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.9 The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

At home	71%
Other health facility/clinic	28%
In hospital	0%

% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰



6% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

86% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.11 The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

Surface water 53% Unprotected spring/well/kariz 31% Protected spring/well/kariz 12%



46% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection. 12

1% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:"

Other	58%	
Lack of water containers	46%	
Waterpoints far/difficult to reach	12%	

Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

Throw in street/open space	84%	
Burning	13%	
Household rubbish pit	3%	i e



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):13





34% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection. Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:

Produced by household 53% Purchased 31% Borrowed on credit 16%

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:14

Little / none

11 Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity. * Multiple options could be selected.

East Nuristan

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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:



0% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender: "

Girls	Girls Boys		
Cannot afford costs	66%	Cannot afford costs	69%
Other	21%	Other	25 %
Cultural reasons	12%	No facilities/school far	4%

Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:

Post-secondary (high school)	43%	
, ,	200/	
No formal/CBE education	28%	
Primary	16%	
*		



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



32% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: unskilled labour. Households reported 1% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

82% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:"

Hosting displaced persons	67%	
Healthcare	23%	
Wedding/celebrations	8%	

% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:16





53% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:17,*,**

Increased daily labour	86%	
Migrated to look for work	73%	
Sold natural resources	17%	



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



94% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

•		,			
Via the phone (call/sms)	85%				
Via a community leader	14%				
Via a religious leader	1%	1			

Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:18

one or mon top o prionty noo	
Shelter/housing	95%
Food	76%
Healthcare	46%

Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:"

82%	Cash	159		In-kind	
3%	Voucher	0	%	Other	

- 15 Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.
- 16 Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.
- ¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- ¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



Balkh

WoAA | 2019 **AFGHANISTAN**

Total number of households surveyed:	514
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	243
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	196
# of cross-border returnee households:	75
Total number of districts surveyed:	3/16





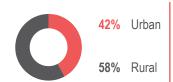
DEMOGRAPHICS

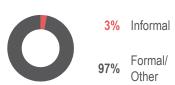
Average household size (# of members): 5.8

% of household members, by age and gender

Male 🕆		🛊 Female
2 %	60+	1%
19%	19-59	19%
17%	6-18	17%
11%	0-5	14%

% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):







VULNERABILITIES



8% of households reported having a female head of household.



13% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.1



11% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.2



43% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:*

Active conflict or violence	99%
Earthquake	1%
Flood	1%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	3 %
None of the above	1%

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:**

Livestock owned at the time: 32% Practiced farming at the time:

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:

Remain in current location Move inside Afghanistan Return to area of origin Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, 91% reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):3,**

Improved security situation Livelihood opportunities Ability to finance return 3%

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was improved security in AoO (65%).3,**

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

North Balkh

WoAA | 2019 AFGHANISTAN



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

22% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Transitional (mud & brick) 53%

Permanent (mud & brick) 25%

Makeshift 18%

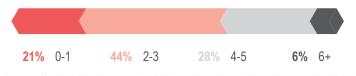
27% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 21% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



70% Minor26% Partial3% Significant2% Destroyed

92% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs."

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:6





60% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	44%	
Charcoal	14%	
Coal	13%	



80% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:





11% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:***

No impact	53%	
Psychological impact	41%	
Reduced access to services	4%	

2% and 1% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

15% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	94%	No incidents reported	87%
Verbally threatened	5 %	Verbally threatened	12 %
Assaulted (no weapon)	1%	Assaulted (no weapon)	1%

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:

No concerns reported	93%	
Other	3%	I
Theft or harassment	2%	I



22% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

1% of households <u>voluntarily</u> mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.)

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

[&]quot;Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

Balkh

WnAA | 2019 AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH



66% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre: ***

37% Security concerns Other 25% Unable to reach (no transport) 22%

51% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection."

20% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.9 The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

In hospital Other health facility/clinic 16% At local midwife's home 11%

% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰

Adult member(s): Child member(s): 10% 10% Yes 90% 90%

61% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

7% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.11 The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

Piped water - public 42% Public handpumped well 37% Private handpumped well 13%



19% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection. 12

48% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:

22% Sufficient 61% Just/barely enough 17% Insufficient

Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:"

Waterpoints far/difficult to reach 36% Waterpoints not functioning 30% Other 26%

Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

Throw in street/open space 54% Communal garbage bin 29% Household rubbish pit 11%



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):13





68% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:

Produced by household 66% Purchased 19% Borrowed on credit 10%

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:14

Little / none 44% Moderate

- ⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.
- 10 Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.
- 11 Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.
- 12 Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.
- 13 Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.
- 14 Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

North Balkh

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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:



0% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:

Girls		Boys	
Cannot afford costs	74%	Cannot afford costs	68%
Other	23%	Other	23%
No facilities/school far	7%	No facilities/school far	8%

Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:

No formal/CBE education	55%	
Primary	18%	
Secondary	16%	



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



19% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: unskilled labour. Households reported 6% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

59% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:"

Food	45%	
Hosting displaced persons	25%	
Hosting displaced persons	ZJ /0	
Healthcare	13%	

% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:16





13% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:17,*,**

Borrowed food/money for food	72%
Decreased spending on services	46%
Increased daily labour	30%



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



99% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

Via a community leader
Via the phone (call/sms)
Via a religious leader

9%

Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:18

Shelter/housing 82%
Food 79%
Healthcare 68%

Of the 99% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:"

96%	Cash	2%	In-kind
1%	Voucher	1%	Other

- 15 Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.
- ¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food
- ¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- ¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



Faryab

WoAA | 2019 **AFGHANISTAN**

Total number of households surveyed:	553
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	141
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	197
# of cross-border returnee households:	215
Total number of districts surveyed:	11/14





DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members):

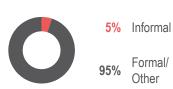
6

% of household members, by age and gender

Male 🕆		🛊 Female
2 %	60+	1%
20%	19-59	21%
18%	6-18	18%
11%	0-5	8%

% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):







VULNERABILITIES



6% of households reported having a female head of household.



8% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.1



4% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



56% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:*

Active conflict or violence	96%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	11%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	82%
None of the above	0%

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:"

Livestock owned at the time: 83% Practiced farming at the time:

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:



Of those households intending to remain, 40% reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):3,**

Improved security situation	53 %	
,		
Ability to finance return	32%	
, 15.11t) to 11.11ti	0_/0	
Livelihood opportunities	23%	
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Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was improved security in AoO (73%).3,**

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

Faryab

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EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

10% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.4

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

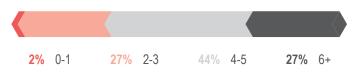
Permanent (mud & brick) Transitional (mud & brick) 41% Makeshift 9%

48% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 8% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:5,**



68% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs."

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:6





96% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.7

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Animal dung	60%	
Wood/bushes	31%	
Waste (paper, plastic, etc.)	5%	

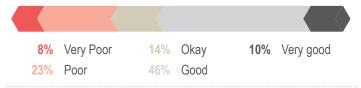


71% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:





2% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:*,**

Psychological impact **75**% 26% Negative impact on livelihoods Restricted recreation (children) 22%

0% and 0% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

25% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:*

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)		
No incidents	79 %	No incidents reported	76 %	
Verbally threatened	17%	Verbally threatened	17%	
Assaulted (with weapon)	4%	Assaulted (with weapon)	5%	

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:

No concerns reported	63%	
Explosive hazards	16%	
Destruction of farmland/property	11%	



9% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

6% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.8

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.)

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

North Faryab

WoAA | 2019 AFGHANISTAN

3

HEALTH



9% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre:

Other	46%	
Cost of services too high	26%	
Cost of medicine too high	26%	

41% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection."

52% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance. The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

At home	46%	
n hospital	31%	
Other health facility/clinic	17%	

% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰



96% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities."



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

30% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

Public handpumped well
Water trucking/tankering
Private handpumped well

47%

22%

16%



26% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

11% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:"

Waterpoints far/difficult to reach	73%	
Waterpoints not functioning	48%	
Purchasing water is expensive	39%	

Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

Throw in street/open space 87%

Household rubbish pit 8%

Communal garbage bin 3%



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):13





41% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:

Produced by household

Borrowed on credit

Gift from friends/family

94%

2%

I

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:14

82% Little / none 18% Moderate 0% Severe

- ⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.
- 10 Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.
- 11 Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.
 12 Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.
- ¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.
- ¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

North Faryab

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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:



20% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:

Girls		Boys	
Cannot afford costs	65%	Cannot afford costs	65 %
Security concerns	31%	Security concerns	28%
Other	22%	Other	24%

Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:

No formal/CBE education	48%	
Primary	16%	
Post-secondary (high school)	14%	



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



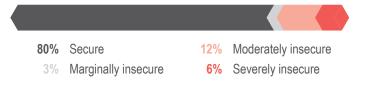
4% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: unskilled labour. Households reported 8% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

37% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:"

Costs of displacement	30%	
Food	30%	
Healthcare	15%	

% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:16





22% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:17,*,**

Increased daily labour	62 %	
Migrated to look for work	53%	
Decreased spending on services	51%	

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



91% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

_	_	-
Via a community leader	63%	
Via the phone (call/sms)	25%	
Via a religious leader	8%	-

Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:18



Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:"

77%	Cash	21%	In-kind	
1%	Voucher	0%	Other	

- 15 Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.
- ¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food
- ¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- ¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



Jawzjan

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Total number of households surveyed:	757
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	289
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	323
# of cross-border returnee households:	145
Total number of districts surveyed:	6/11





DEMOGRAPHICS

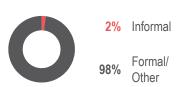
Average household size (# of members): 6.3

% of household members, by age and gender



% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):







VULNERABILITIES



10% of households reported having a female head of household.



23% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.1



6% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



63% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:*

Active conflict or violence	78%	
Earthquake	4%	
Flood	9%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%	
Drought	40%	
None of the above	5 %	

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:**

Livestock owned at the time: 71% Practiced farming at the time:

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:

Remain in current location Move inside Afghanistan Return to area of origin Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, 72% reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):3,**

18% Improved security situation 10% Livelihood opportunities 7%

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was improved security in AoO (53%).3,**

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

North Jawzjan

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EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

13% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

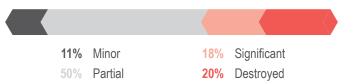
Transitional (mud & brick)

Permanent (mud & brick)

Makeshift

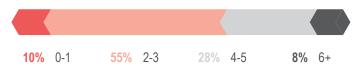
11%

66% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 32% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:5,**



94% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs."

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:6





84% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	47%	
Animal dung	31%	
Charcoal	13%	



87% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:





7% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:***

Reduced access to services 65%
Informed decision to relocate 64%
Psychological impact 40%

3% and 3% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

16% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)			
No incidents	88%	No incidents reported	87%		
Verbally threatened	8%	Verbally threatened	9%		
Hindered to move freely	5 %	Hindered to leave district	6%		

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:

No concerns reported	68%	
Other	16%	
Psychological wellbeing	11%	



40% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

5% of households <u>voluntarily</u> mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.)

* Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

Jawzjan

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HEALTH



43% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre: **

Unable to reach (no transport)	69%
Other	28%
Cost of services too high	21%

46% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection."

24% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.9 The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

0	
56%	
21%	
12%	
	21%

% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰



67% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

23% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.11 The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

Public handpumped well 56% Private handpumped well 9% Water trucking/tankering 8%



55% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection. 12

22% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:"

Waterpoints far/difficult to reach	62%	
Lack of water containers	36%	
Social restrictions on access	29%	

Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

Throw in street/open space	68%	
Household rubbish pit	24%	
Communal garbage bin	6%	



% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):13

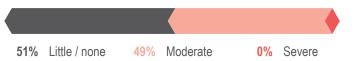




51% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection. Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:

Produced by household 89% Purchased 4% Borrowed on credit 3%

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:14



- ⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.
- 10 Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.
- 11 Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.
- 12 Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.
- 13 Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.
- 14 Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



North Jawzjan

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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:



3% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:

Girls Boys		
56 %	Cannot afford costs	62 %
32%	Child working	41%
30%	Lack documentation	34%
	32%	

Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:

No formal/CBE education	55%	
Primary	21%	
Secondary	13%	



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



7% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: unskilled labour. Households reported 16% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

91% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:"

Food	50%	
Healthcare	24%	
Shelter repairs	6%	

% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:16





50% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:17,*,**

Borrowed food/money for food	73%
Increased daily labour	63%
Migrated to look for work	56%



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



75% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

•					
Via a community leader	92%				
Via a religious leader	4%				
Via the phone (call/sms)	2%	1			

Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:18

Food 74%
Shelter/housing 74%
Healthcare 39%

Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:"

80%	Cash		In-kind	
16%	Voucher	0%	Other	

- 15 Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.
- ¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food
- ¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- ¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



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Total number of households surveyed:	526
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	63
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	340
# of cross-border returnee households:	123
Total number of districts surveyed:	5/7





DEMOGRAPHICS

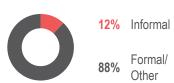
Average household size (# of members): 6.8

% of household members, by age and gender

Male 🕆		🛊 Female
l 1%	60+	0%
21%	19-59	21%
22%	6-18	24%
7%	0-5	5 %

% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):







VULNERABILITIES



6% of households reported having a female head of household.



6% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



5% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



28% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:

76%
5 %
28%
0%
10%
8%

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:

Livestock owned at the time: 26%

Practiced farming at the time: 34%

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:

78% Remain in current location
6% Move inside Afghanistan
14% Return to area of origin
2% Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, 78% reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}

Improved security situation

Ability to finance return

Other

6%

6%

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was improved security in AoO (63%).^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

[&]quot;Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

5% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.4

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Permanent (mud & brick) 58%

Transitional (mud & brick) 37%

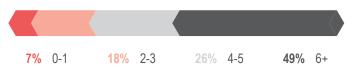
Makeshift 3%

17% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 23% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



72% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs."

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:6





43% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Coal	46%	
Wood/bushes	36%	
Charcoal	9%	



36% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:

				/	
22%	Very Poor	12%	Okay	13%	Very good
28%	Poor	25%	Good		



8% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:***

No impact	34%	
Informed decision to relocate	33%	
Psychological impact	11%	

2% and 1% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

12% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	93%	No incidents reported	89%
Verbally threatened	6%	Verbally threatened	8%
Hindered to leave district	1%	Hindered to leave district	2%
i illidered to leave district	1 /0	i illidorod to leave district	£ /0

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:

No concerns reported	88%	
Other	4%	I .
Theft or harassment	3%	I .



17% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

3% of households <u>voluntarily</u> mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.)

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

[&]quot;Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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HEALTH



33% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre:

Cost of medicine too high	39%	
Other	33%	
Cost of services too high	25%	

22% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection."

17% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance. The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

In hospital	70%	
At home	14%	
Other health facility/clinic	13%	

% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰



42% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities."



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

83% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

	•	
Surface water	56%	
Water trucking/tankering	26%	
Public handpumped well	5%	



21% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

23% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:"

Waterpoints far/difficult to reach	82%
Purchasing water is expensive	30%
Insufficient waterpoints	17%

Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

	-	-
Throw in street/open space	65%	
Household rubbish pit	18%	
Communal garbage bin	13%	



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):13





42% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:

•		
Produced by household	50%	
Purchased	47%	
Borrowed on credit	2%	I

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:14



- ⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.
- 10 Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.
- 11 Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.
- 12 Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.
- ¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.
 ¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:



4% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender: **

Girls	Boys		
Cannot afford costs	70 %	Cannot afford costs	77%
Cultural reasons	28%	Child working	24%
Other	18%	Other	18%

Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:

No formal/CBE education	32%	
Secondary	24%	
Post-secondary (high school)	23%	



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



6% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: unskilled labour. Households reported 9% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

38% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:"

Shelter repairs	52 %	
Healthcare	23%	
Food	8%	

% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:16





11% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:17,*,**

Increased daily labour	76%
Borrowed food/money for food	65%
Migrated to look for work	62%



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



96% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

•	-	-
Via a community leader	58%	
,		
In person from aid organisations	15%	
1		
Via the phone (call/sms)	13%	
(**************************************		

Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:18

		,		
Shelter/housing			87%	
Food			84%	
Healthcare			73%	

Of the 95% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:"

95%	Cash		In-kind	
1%	Voucher	1%	Other	

- 15 Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.
- 16 Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.
- ¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- ¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



North Sar-e-Pul

WnAA | 2019 **AFGHANISTAN**

Total number of households surveyed:	
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	202
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	228
# of cross-border returnee households:	132
Total number of districts surveyed:	2/7





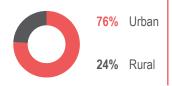
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): 5.4

% of household members, by age and gender

Male 🕆		🛊 Female
2 %	60+	2% ▮
18%	19-59	23%
17%	6-18	15%
12%	0-5	12%

% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):







VULNERABILITIES



21% of households reported having a female head of household.



10% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.1



3% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



39% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:*

Active conflict or violence	87%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	20%
None of the above	9%

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:**

Livestock owned at the time: 86% Practiced farming at the time:

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:

Remain in current location Move inside Afghanistan Return to area of origin Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, 21% reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):3,**

Improved security situation 60% Livelihood opportunities 35% Ability to finance return 31%

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was to secure housing/land (46%).3,**

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

Sar-e-Pul

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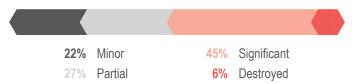
EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

17% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.4

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

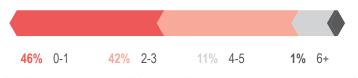
Permanent (mud & brick) Transitional (mud & brick) 19% Makeshift 17%

21% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 4% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:5,**



88% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs."

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:6





64% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.7

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	36%	
Animal dung	27%	
Charcoal	14%	



62% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:





14% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:*,**

Psychological impact 84% Informed decision to relocate 10% No impact

3% and 0% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

20% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:*

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
85%	No incidents reported	80%	
14%	Verbally threatened	16%	
1%	Hindered to leave district	3%	
	14%	85% No incidents reported14% Verbally threatened	

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:

No concerns reported	56%	
Psychological wellbeing	20%	
Other	17%	



17% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

6% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.8

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.)

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

North Sar-e-Pul

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3

HEALTH



47% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre:

Other	77%	
Cost of services too high	9%	
Unable to reach (no transport)	6%	

51% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection."

21% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance. The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

In hospital	75%	
At home	14%	
At local midwife's home	7 %	

% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰



86% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities."



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

18% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

Public handpumped well

Protected spring/well/kariz

Piped water - public

16%



19% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

50% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:"

Waterpoints far/difficult to reach	52 %	
Insufficient waterpoints	33%	
Other	28%	

Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

Throw in street/open space 63%
Household rubbish pit 17%
Communal garbage bin 13%



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):13





65% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:

Produced by household

Purchased

other

88%

9%

1%

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:14

91% Little / none 9% Moderate 0% Severe

- ⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.
- 10 Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.
- 11 Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.
- 12 Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.
- ¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.
- ¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.
 Multiple options could be selected.
- Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

North Sar-e-Pul

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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:



1% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:

Girls		Boys		
Cannot afford costs	33%	Cannot afford costs	36%	
Other	32%	Other	33%	
Cultural reasons	20%	Child working	25%	

Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:

No formal/CBE education	36%
Primary	25%
Secondary	20%



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



17% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: unskilled labour. Households reported 9% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

69% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:"

8%
5%
%

% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:16





8% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:17,*,**

Increased daily labour	75%
Borrowed food/money for food	74%
Spent savings	62%



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



98% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

•	-	•
Via the phone (call/sms)	55%	
Via a religious leader	23%	
Via a community leader	10%	-

Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:18

Livelihoods support/employment	64%	
Food	63%	
Shelter/housing	50 %	

Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:"

93%	Cash		In-kind	
2%	Voucher	1%	Other	

- 15 Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.
- ¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.
- ¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- ¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



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Total number of households surveyed:	512
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	108
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	174
# of cross-border returnee households:	230
Total number of districts surveyed:	14/28





DEMOGRAPHICS

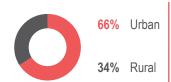
Average household size (# of members):

7.7

% of household members, by age and gender

Male 🕆		🛊 Female
3 %	60+	1%
20%	19-59	21%
16%	6-18	17%
10%	0-5	12%

% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):







VULNERABILITIES



6% of households reported having a female head of household.



22% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



2% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



28% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:

Active conflict or violence	51%	
Earthquake	24%	
Flood	67%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	12%	
Drought	57%	
None of the above	1%	I

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:

Livestock owned at the time: 36%

Practiced farming at the time: 50%

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:

98% Remain in current location 0% Move inside Afghanistan
1% Return to area of origin 1% Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, 65% reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}

Improved security situation

Livelihood opportunities

Ability to finance return

27%

16%

8%

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was improved security in AoO (100%).^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

29% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.4

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Permanent (mud & brick) 39%

Transitional (mud & brick) 32%

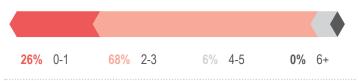
Makeshift 27%

15% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 39% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



74% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs."

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:6





82% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	58 %	
Animal dung	23%	
Liquid petroleum gas	10%	



93% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:





3% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:***

Psychological impact	88%	
Restricted recreation (children)	42%	
Negative impact on livelihoods	16%	

1% and 1% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

33% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	83%	No incidents reported	68%
Verbally threatened	15%	Verbally threatened	30%
Assaulted (no weapon)	8%	Assaulted (no weapon)	9%

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:

No concerns reported	60%	
Psychological wellbeing	27%	
Theft or harassment	18%	



2% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

8% of households <u>voluntarily</u> mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.)

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

[&]quot;Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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HEALTH



12% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre: **

Cost of medicine too high	84%
Cost of services too high	69%
Unable to reach (no transport)	54%

69% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection."

33% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.9 The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

, , ,	•	
In hospital	37%	
At home	33%	
Other health facility/clinic	29%	

% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰

Adult member(s): Child member(s): 16% 24% Yes 84% No 76%

48% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

17% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.11 The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

Piped water - public	70%	
Surface water	10%	
Public handpumped well	8%	



60% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection. 12

42% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:"

Insufficient waterpoints	77%	
Waterpoints far/difficult to reach	49%	
Lack of water containers	46%	

Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

Throw in street/open space 64% Household rubbish pit 24% Communal garbage bin 7%



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):13





18% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection. Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:

Borrowed on credit 37% Produced by household 33% Purchased 28%

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:14



⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

11 Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

* Multiple options could be selected.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:



0% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:

Girls		Boys	
Cannot afford costs	57%	Cannot afford costs	66%
No facilities/school far	23%	Child working	37%
Cultural reasons	18%	No facilities/school far	18%

Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:

Post-secondary (high school)	23%	
Secondary	23%	
No formal/CBE education	20%	



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



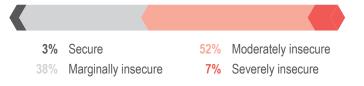
2% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: borrowing/loans. Households reported 52% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

99% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:"

Food	53%	
Healthcare	20%	
Wedding/celebrations	10%	

% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:16





98% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:17,*,**

Borrowed food/money for food	98%
Increased daily labour	93%
Migrated to look for work	91%



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



92% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

Via a community leader	52 %	
In person from aid organisations	33%	
Via a religious leader	11%	

Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:18

Food 96%
Debt repayment 62%
Shelter/housing 62%

Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:"

95%	Cash		In-kind
4%	Voucher	0%	Other

- 15 Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.
- ¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.
- ¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- ¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



North East **Baghlan**

WoAA | 2019 **AFGHANISTAN**

Total number of households surveyed:	511
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	176
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	158
# of cross-border returnee households:	177
Total number of districts surveyed:	9/15





DEMOGRAPHICS

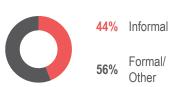
Average household size (# of members): 6.5

% of household members, by age and gender

Male 🕆		🛊 Female
1 1%	60+	0%
23%	19-59	21%
19%	6-18	13%
14%	0-5	10%

% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):







VULNERABILITIES



4% of households reported having a female head of household.



18% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.1



16% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.2



20% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:*

Active conflict or violence	99%
Earthquake	39%
Flood	46%
Avalanche / heavy snow	35%
Drought	54%
None of the above	0%

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:**

Livestock owned at the time: 87% Practiced farming at the time:

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:

Remain in current location Move inside Afghanistan Return to area of origin Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, 73% reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):3,**

Improved security situation 19% Livelihood opportunities 11% Rehabilitation of home 10%

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was improved security in AoO (90%).3,**

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

North East Baghlan

WoAA | 2019 AFGHANISTAN



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

25% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.4

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Transitional (mud & brick) 54%

Permanent (mud & brick) 21%

Tent (emergency) 18%

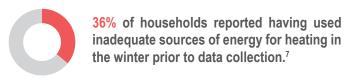
86% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 41% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:5,**

45% Minor 15% Significant 37% Partial 3% Destroyed

88% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs."

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:6





Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Charcoal	45%	
Wood/bushes	33%	
Coal	8%	

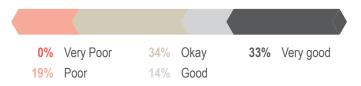


75% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:





24% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:***

Reduced access to services 77%

Restricted recreation (children) 72%

Negative impact on livelihoods 66%

6% and 3% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

73% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
Assaulted (no weapon)	45%	Verbally threatened	58%
No incidents	38%	No incidents reported	31%
Verbally threatened	34%	Assaulted (no weapon)	30%

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:

Theft or harassment	66%	
Small/medium injuries	49%	
Psychological wellbeing	43%	



36% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

41% of households <u>voluntarily</u> mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

North East Baghlan

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HEALTH



28% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre: **

Security concerns	86%	
Cost of services too high	67%	
Cost of medicine too high	46%	

77% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection."

22% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.9 The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

In hospital	55 %	
Other health facility/clinic	23%	
At local midwife's home	12 %	

% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰



64% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

20% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.11 The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

Public handpumped well 44% Private handpumped well 27% Surface water 13%



36% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection. 12

5% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:"

Waterpoints far/difficult to reach 87% Social restrictions on access 61% Waterpoints not functioning 42%

Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

Household rubbish pit 43% Throw in street/open space 36% Communal garbage bin 13%



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):13





58% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection. Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:

Produced by household 96% Purchased 2% 1% Gift from friends/family

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:14

Little / none

- ⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.
- 10 Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.
- 11 Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.
- 12 Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.
- 13 Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.
- 14 Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

North East Baghlan

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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:



6% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:

Girls		Boys	
Security concerns	57 %	Security concerns	62 %
No facilities/school far	31%	Cannot afford costs	28%
Cannot afford costs	29%	No facilities/school far	27%

Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:

Secondary	29 %	
Post-secondary (high school)	24%	
No formal/CBE education	21%	



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



3% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: agricultural production. Households reported 3% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

14% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:"

Healthcare	37%	
Costs of displacement	29%	
Shelter repairs	13%	

% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:16





9% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:17,*,**

Migrated to look for work	76%
Increased daily labour	54%
Borrowed food/money for food	51%



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



75% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

Via the phone (call/sms)	54%	
Via a community leader	34%	
Electronic media (TV/radio)	6%	

Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:18

Shelter/housing 73%
Hygiene NFIs/sanitation services 43%
Education for children 40%

Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:"

88%	Cash		In-kind		
5%	Voucher	0%	Other		

- 15 Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.
- ¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food
- ¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- ¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



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Total number of households surveyed:	526
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	230
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	128
# of cross-border returnee households:	168
Total number of districts surveyed:	6/10





DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): 5.8

% of household members, by age and gender

Male 🕆		🛊 Female
1 1%	60+	0%
21%	19-59	20%
17%	6-18	18%
11%	0-5	13%

% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):





2%	Informal
98%	Formal/ Other



VULNERABILITIES



3% of households reported having a female head of household.



7% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.1



2% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.2



14% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:*

Active conflict or violence	90%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	0%
None of the above	10%

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:**

Livestock owned at the time: 60% Practiced farming at the time:

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:

Remain in current location Move inside Afghanistan Return to area of origin Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, 31% reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):3,**

Improved security situation 56% Ability to finance return 21% Functioning markets 13%

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was to secure housing/land (49%).3,**

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

4% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.4

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Permanent (mud & brick)

Transitional (mud & brick)

Makeshift

4%

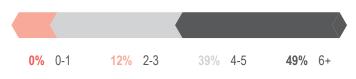
52% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 6% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}

56% Minor 3% Significant

Destroyed

38% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs."

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:6





64% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes 32%
Animal dung 32%
Charcoal 25%



49% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

42% Partial

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:





3% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:***

No impact 49%
Informed decision to relocate 27%
Psychological impact 19%

0% and 0% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

18% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)		
No incidents	85%	No incidents reported	84%	
Verbally threatened	13%	Verbally threatened	13%	
Hindered to move freely	2%	Hindered to leave district	2%	

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:

No concerns reported 87%

Maiming/killing by violence 7%

Small/medium injuries 3%



11% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

1% of households <u>voluntarily</u> mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.)

* Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

[&]quot;Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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HEALTH



26% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre: '*

Cost of services too high
Security concerns
Cost of medicine too high
21%

57% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection."

28% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance. The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

In hospital 59%
At home 21%
Other health facility/clinic 13%

% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰

Adult member(s): Child member(s):



99% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities."



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

1% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

Private handpumped well

Protected spring/well/kariz

Public handpumped well

12%



38% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection. 12

1% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:

98% Sufficient 2% Just/barely enough 0% Insufficient

Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:"

Waterpoints far/difficult to reach
Social restrictions on access
Insufficient waterpoints

54%

19%

Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

Throw in street/open space 64%
Household rubbish pit 18%
Communal garbage bin 15%



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):13





42% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:

Produced by household

Purchased

Gift from friends/family

84%

0%

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:14

23% Little / none 7% Moderate 0% Severe

- ⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.
- 10 Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.
- 11 Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.
- 12 Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.
- ¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.
- ¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:



0% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender: "

Girls	Girls Boys		
Security concerns	40%	Security concerns	50 %
No facilities/school far	33%	No facilities/school far	32 %
Cultural reasons	24%	Cannot afford costs	22 %

Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:

Primary	37%	
Post-secondary (high school)	23%	
Secondary	21%	



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



3% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: agricultural production. Households reported 14% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

30% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:"

Shelter repairs	29%	
Healthcare	28%	
Food	22%	

% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:16





6% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:17,*,**

Migrated to look for work	87%
Borrowed food/money for food	71%
Spent savings	60%



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



87% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

Via a community leader	70%
Via the phone (call/sms)	14%
Other	7 %

Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:18

Food 89%
Shelter/housing 87%
Healthcare 49%

Of the 99% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:"

89%	Cash		In-kind	
6%	Voucher	0%	Other	

- 15 Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.
- 16 Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.
- ¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- ¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



North East Takhar

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Total number of households surveyed:	524
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	276
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	64
# of cross-border returnee households:	184
Total number of districts surveyed:	11/17





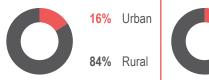
DEMOGRAPHICS

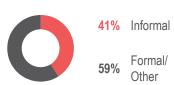
Average household size (# of members): 8.1

% of household members, by age and gender

Male 🕆		* Female
3 %	60+	2 % I
17%	19-59	19%
19%	6-18	19%
11%	0-5	10%

% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):







VULNERABILITIES



12% of households reported having a female head of household.



33% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.1



3% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



45% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:*

Active conflict or violence	70%
Earthquake	12%
Flood	33%
Avalanche / heavy snow	1%
Drought	35%
None of the above	4 %

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:"

Livestock owned at the time: 42% Practiced farming at the time:

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:

Remain in current location Move inside Afghanistan Return to area of origin Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, 74% reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):3,**

Improved security situation 19% Ability to finance return 13% Ability to harvest 10%

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was return of family/community (71%).3,**

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

North East Takhar

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EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

15% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.4

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Permanent (mud & brick)

Transitional (mud & brick)

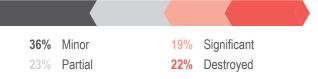
Makeshift

48%

37%

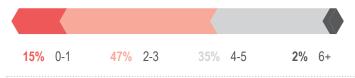
13%

33% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 18% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



76% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs."

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:6





82% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Animal dung	43%	
Wood/bushes	39%	
Charcoal	10%	



98% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:

(
Very Poor Poor	Okay Good	7%	Very good



14% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:***

Incident (death or disability)	70%	
Psychological impact	66%	
Reduced access to services	64%	

9% and 2% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

25% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)		
92%	No incidents reported	77%		
5%	Verbally threatened	16%		
4%	Hindered to leave district	14%		
	5%	92% No incidents reported 5% Verbally threatened		

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:

Psychological wellbeing	50%	
No concerns reported	39%	
Theft or harassment	37%	



31% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

15% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

North East Takhar

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HEALTH



18% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre: **

Cost of medicine too high	40%	
Security concerns	39%	
Cost of services too high	38%	

57% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection."

21% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.9 The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

n hospital	40%	
Other health facility/clinic	39%	
At home	12%	

% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰



78% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

31% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.11 The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

Public handpumped well 32% Surface water 22% Protected spring/well/kariz 16%



63% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.12

23% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:"

Waterpoints not functioning	52 %	
Waterpoints far/difficult to reach	47%	
Lack of water containers	46%	

Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

Throw in street/open space	74 %	
Household rubbish pit	23%	
Communal garbage bin	2%	I



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):13

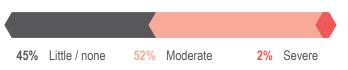




33% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection. Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:

Produced by household 50% Purchased 33% 10% Gift from friends/family

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:14



- ⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.
- 10 Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.
- 11 Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.
- 12 Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.
- 13 Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.
- 14 Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity. * Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

North East Takhar

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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:



17% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:

Girls		Boys	
Cannot afford costs	82 %	Cannot afford costs	82 %
Cultural reasons	51 %	Child working	66%
Security concerns	32%	No facilities/school far	29%

Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:

No formal/CBE education	34%	
Secondary	24%	
Post-secondary (high school)	20%	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



19% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: borrowing/loans. Households reported 32% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

84% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:"

Food	39%	
Healthcare	28%	
Wedding/celebrations	15%	

% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:16





53% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:17,*,**

Borrowed food/money for food	92%
Increased daily labour	88%
Decreased spending on services	85%



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



93% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

_	-	-
Via the phone (call/sms)	79%	
In person from aid organisations	10%	
Via a community leader	9%	

Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:18

one of their top o priority needs.			
Food	91%		
Shelter/housing	63%		
Healthcare	60%		

Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:"

76%	Cash	18%	In-kind	
6%	Voucher	0%	Other	

- 15 Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.
- ¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.
- ¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- ¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



South Helmand

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Total number of households surveyed:	547
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	242
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	221
# of cross-border returnee households:	84
Total number of districts surveyed:	4/15





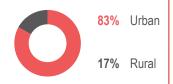
DEMOGRAPHICS

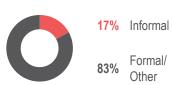
Average household size (# of members): 6.9

% of household members, by age and gender

Male 🕆		† Female
l 1%	60+	1%
21%	19-59	21%
18%	6-18	14%
12%	0-5	12%

% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):







VULNERABILITIES



3% of households reported having a female head of household.



12% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



8% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



68% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:

Active conflict or violence	79%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	18%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	19%
None of the above	10%

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:

Livestock owned at the time: 57%
Practiced farming at the time: 56%

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:

84% Remain in current location
11% Return to area of origin
5% Move inside Afghanistan
0% Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, 43% reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}

Improved security situation

Livelihood opportunities

Functioning markets

46%

39%

15%

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was improved security in AoO (67%).^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

[&]quot;Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

26% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.4

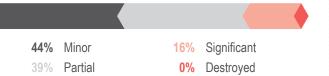
Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Permanent (mud & brick) 57%

Makeshift 24%

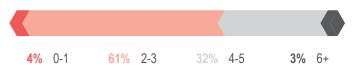
Transitional (mud & brick) 16%

19% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 22% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



77% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs.**

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:6





81% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	52 %	
Waste (paper, plastic, etc.)	25 %	
Liquid petroleum gas	17%	



43% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:

Very Poor Poor	34% 53%	Okay Good	6%	Very good



11% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:***

Psychological impact	64%	
No impact	21%	
Reduced access to services	21%	

3% and 1% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

59% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	78 %	No incidents reported	43%
Verbally threatened	11%	Hindered to leave district	21 %
Hindered to leave district	5%	Hindered to leave district	17%

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:

No concerns reported	43%	
Psychological wellbeing	38%	
Theft or harassment	26%	



32% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

11% of households <u>voluntarily</u> mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.)

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

[&]quot;Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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HEALTH



28% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre: **

Security concerns	36%
Cost of services too high	28%
Cost of medicine too high	24%

31% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection."

35% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.9 The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

Other health facility/clinic	37%	
At home	28%	
In hospital	27%	

% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰



76% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

10% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.11 The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

Piped water - public 34% Private handpumped well 28% Protected spring/well/kariz 15%



77% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.12

26% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:"

Lack of water containers	87%	
Waterpoints far/difficult to reach	70%	
Social restrictions on access	5%	

Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

	-	_	-
Throw in street/open space		61%	
Burning		27 %	
Communal garbage bin		8%	



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):13





30% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection. Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:

Borrowed on credit 45% Purchased 19% Produced by household 19%

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:14



- ⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.
- 10 Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.
- 11 Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.
- 12 Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. 13 Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.
- 14 Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:



0% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:

Girls		Boys	
Cultural reasons	50%	Cannot afford costs	61%
Security concerns	47%	Security concerns	53 %
Cannot afford costs	38%	Child working	12%

Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:

No formal/CBE education	77%
Post-secondary (high school)	12%
Primary	11%



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



18% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: unskilled labour. Households reported 7% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

62% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:"

Food	51%	
Healthcare	16%	
Shelter repairs	7%	

% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:16





45% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:17,*,**

Borrowed food/money for food	92%
Spent savings	90%
Increased daily labour	89%

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



91% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

Via a community leader	41%	
Electronic media (TV/radio)	29%	
Via a religious leader	13%	

Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:18

	,	
Food	63%	
Shelter/housing	52 %	
Healthcare	43%	

Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:"

77%	Cash	16%	In-kind	
7%	Voucher	0%	Other	

- 15 Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.
- ¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food
- ¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- ¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



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Total number of households surveyed:	580
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	419
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	113
# of cross-border returnee households:	48
Total number of districts surveyed:	7/18





DEMOGRAPHICS

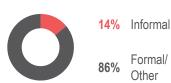
Average household size (# of members): 5.4

% of household members, by age and gender



% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):







VULNERABILITIES



3% of households reported having a female head of household.



15% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



26% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



50% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:

Active conflict or violence	75%
Earthquake	1%
Flood	13%
Avalanche / heavy snow	1%
Drought	78%
None of the above	0%

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:

Livestock owned at the time: 43%

Practiced farming at the time: 53%

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:

87% Remain in current location
10% Return to area of origin
1% Move inside Afghanistan
1% Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, 43% reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}

Improved security situation 37%

Livelihood opportunities 22%

Better access to services 18%

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was improved security in AoO (65%).^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

[&]quot;Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

44% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Makeshift 37%

Permanent (mud & brick) 35%

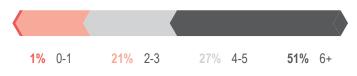
Transitional (mud & brick) 20%

18% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 19% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}

52% Minor 8% Significant
40% Partial 0% Destroyed

51% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs."

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:6





87% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes 72%
Waste (paper, plastic, etc.) 10%
Charcoal 8%



44% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:





30% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:***

Psychological impact 76%
Informed decision to relocate 22%
Reduced access to services 13%

3% and 0% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

72% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
Verbally threatened	47%	Verbally threatened	35%
No incidents	33%	No incidents reported	29 %
Assaulted (no weapon)	19%	Assaulted (no weapon)	18%

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:

Small/medium injuries 33%

Maiming/killing by violence 29%

No concerns reported 27%



34% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

23% of households <u>voluntarily</u> mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.)

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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HEALTH



29% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre:

Security concerns	48%	
Cost of services too high	44%	
Insufficient female staff	26%	

25% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection."

24% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance. The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

Other health facility/clinic	67%	
At home	14%	
In hospital	9%	_

% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰



35% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities."



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

15% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

Public handpumped well

Private handpumped well

Protected spring/well/kariz

12%



41% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

24% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:"

Waterpoints far/difficult to reach	72 %	
Insufficient waterpoints	56 %	
Waterpoints not functioning	48%	

Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

Throw in street/open space	67%	
Communal garbage bin	23%	
Household rubbish pit	8%	-



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):13





27% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:

Produced by household
Purchased
Gift from friends/family

67%

1%

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:14



- ⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.
- 10 Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.
- 11 Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.
- 12 Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.
- ¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.
- ¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.
 Multiple options could be selected.
- Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:



1% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:

Girls		Boys	
Cultural reasons	67%	Cannot afford costs	61%
No facilities/school far	33%	No facilities/school far	42 %
Cannot afford costs	22%	Lack documentation	17%

Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:

No formal/CBE education	40%	
Primary	35%	
,	20%	
Post-secondary (high school)	20%	



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



62% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: unskilled labour. Households reported 3% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

33% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:"

Shelter repairs	39%	
Food	23%	
Healthcare	14%	

% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:16





24% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:17,*,**

Increased daily labour	94%
Borrowed food/money for food	94%
Decreased spending on services	70%

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



82% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

Via the phone (call/sms)	66%	
Via a community leader	9%	-
Via a religious leader	7%	

Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:18

4.01
76%
64%
57%

Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:"

27%	Cash		In-kind	
15%	Voucher	0%	Other	

- 15 Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.
- ¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food
- ¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- ¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



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Total number of households surveyed:	508
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	116
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	180
# of cross-border returnee households:	212
Total number of districts surveyed:	2/6





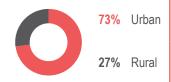
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members):

% of household members, by age and gender

Male 🕆		🛊 Female
1 1%	60+	0%
22%	19-59	24%
15%	6-18	17%
13%	0-5	8%

% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):





77%	Informal
23%	Formal/



5.2

VULNERABILITIES



11% of households reported having a female head of household.



32% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



1% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



29% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:

4% ■
0%
72 %
0%
93%
3 % I

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:

Livestock owned at the time: 64%

Practiced farming at the time: 65%

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:

92% Remain in current location8% Return to area of origin0% Move inside Afghanistan0% Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, 9% reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}

Livelihood opportunities 79%

Functioning markets 65%

Rehabilitation of home 53%

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was basic services available in area of origin (100%).3."

- ¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).
- ² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).
- ³ Up to 3 options could be selected.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

66% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.4

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Makeshift Transitional (mud & brick) 23% Permanent (mud & brick) 11%

0% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 49% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:5,**

> 92% Minor Significant

> > Destroyed

98% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs."

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:6





18% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.7

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Liquid petroleum gas	80%	
Wood/bushes	18%	
electricity	2%	I



87% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

Partial

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:

Very Poor 76% Very good Okay 0% Poor Good



0% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:**

Informed decision to relocate 71% Restricted recreation (children) 58% Psychological impact

15% and 7% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

4% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:*

Child member(s)	Adult member(s)
No incidents	97%	No incidents reported	97%
Verbally threatened	2%	Verbally threatened	2%
Forcibly detained	1%	Forcibly detained	1%

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:*

No concerns reported	97%	
Psychological wellbeing	2%	I
Other	1%	I



5% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

0% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.8

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.)

* Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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HEALTH



66% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre:*,"

Cost of medicine too high	93%	
Cost of services too high	92%	
Unable to reach (no transport)	83%	

24% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection."

6% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance. The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

Other health facility/clinic	54%	
n hospital	40%	
At home	4%	

% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰

Adult member(s): Child member(s): 74% Yes 26% No 93% No

53% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities."



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

78% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

Water trucking/tankering

Public handpumped well

Private handpumped well

2%



23% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

6% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:"

Purchasing water is expensive	73%	
Waterpoints far/difficult to reach	72 %	
Insufficient waterpoints	31%	

Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

Throw in street/open space	76%	
Household rubbish pit	15%	
Burning	6%	



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):13



14% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:

Purchased 48%
Produced by household 45%
Borrowed on credit 7%

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:14



⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

11 Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

[&]quot;Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:



0% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:

Girls		Boys	
No facilities/school far	76%	No facilities/school far	61%
Cultural reasons	42%	Security concerns	24%
Security concerns	26%	Lack of teachers/rooms	15%

Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:

Secondary	32 %	
No formal/CBE education	21%	
Primary	17%	



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



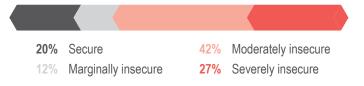
44% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: unskilled labour. Households reported 0% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

90% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:"

Food	79%	
Healthcare	16%	
Rent	2%	I

% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:16





80% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:17,*,**

Increased daily labour	96%
Spent savings	91%
Borrowed food/money for food	87%



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



25% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

Via a community leader	85%	
Via a religious leader	5%	
Via the phone (call/sms)	4%	1

Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:18

Drinking water 82%
Food 67%
Shelter/housing 63%

Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:"

22% Cash 74% In-kind 4% Voucher 0% Other

- 15 Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.
- ¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food
- ¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- ¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.
- Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



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Total number of households surveyed:	550
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	132
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	418
# of cross-border returnee households:	0
Total number of districts surveyed:	1/7





DEMOGRAPHICS

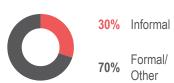
Average household size (# of members): 6.8

% of household members, by age and gender

Male 🕆		🛊 Female
1 1%	60+	0%
20%	19-59	20%
17%	6-18	16%
14%	0-5	12%

% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):







VULNERABILITIES



8% of households reported having a female head of household.



24% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



22% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



81% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:

Active conflict or violence	99%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	9%
Avalanche / heavy snow	2%
Drought	77%
None of the above	0%
Avalanche / heavy snow Drought	2% 77%

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:

Livestock owned at the time: 91%

Practiced farming at the time: 84%

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:

24% Remain in current location
56% Return to area of origin
0% Move inside Afghanistan
0% Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, 61% reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}

Ability to finance return

Improved security situation

Ability to harvest

18%

12%

10%

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was improved security in AoO (85%).^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

[&]quot;Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

47% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.4

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Permanent (mud & brick)

Makeshift

Transitional (mud & brick)

31%

29%

22%

91% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 12% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



96% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs."

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:6





85% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	52 %	
Waste (paper, plastic, etc.)	20%	
Liquid petroleum gas	12 %	

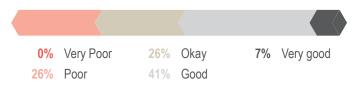


48% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:





55% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:***

Psychological impact 76%
Informed decision to relocate 40%
Reduced access to services 31%

4% and 1% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

97% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
Verbally threatened	67%	Verbally threatened	81%
Assaulted (no weapon)	48%	Hindered to leave district	45%
Hindered to move freely	45%	Assaulted (no weapon)	40%

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:

Small/medium injuries	55 %	
Maiming/killing by violence	41%	
Psychological wellbeing	35%	



37% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

69% of households <u>voluntarily</u> mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸



⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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HEALTH



84% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre:

Security concerns	64%	
Cost of services too high	37%	
Cost of medicine too high	31%	

71% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection."

42% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance. The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

Other health facility/clinic	43%	
At home	31%	
In hospital	15%	

% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰



18% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities."



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

27% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

Protected spring/well/kariz 39%
Private handpumped well 21%
Surface water 15%



49% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

36% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:"

Waterpoints far/difficult to reach	92%	
	440/	
Insufficient waterpoints	41%	
Waterpoints not functioning	35%	

Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

Throw in street/open space	61%	
Household rubbish pit	22%	
Burning	10%	-



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):13





77% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:

Produced by household

Purchased

Borrowed on credit

37%

17%

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:14



- ⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.
- 10 Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.
- 11 Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.
- 12 Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.
- ¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.
- ¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:



0% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:

	Boys	
72 %	Cannot afford costs	83%
44%	No facilities/school far	42 %
42%	Lack of teachers/rooms	36%
	44%	72% Cannot afford costs

Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:

No formal/CBE education	91%
Primary	5 %
Post-secondary (high school)	2% ■



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



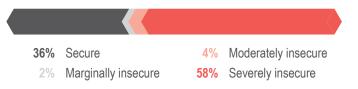
20% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: unskilled labour. Households reported 2% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

83% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:"

Hosting displaced persons	64%	
Food	17%	
Shelter repairs	5%	

% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:16





66% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households: 17,*,**

Migrated to look for work	90%
Borrowed food/money for food	78%
Decreased spending on services	77%



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



82% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

_	=	-
Via a community leader	51%	
Via a religious leader	26%	
Via the phone (call/sms)	12%	

Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:18

Shelter/housing 91%
Food 72%
Hygiene NFIs/sanitation services 31%

Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:"



- 15 Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.
- ¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food
- ¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- ¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.
- Multiple options could be selected
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



South Zabul

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Total number of households surveyed:	560
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	176
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	113
# of cross-border returnee households:	271
Total number of districts surveyed:	3/11





DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members):

7

% of household members, by age and gender



% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):





45%	Informal
55%	Formal/



VULNERABILITIES



4% of households reported having a female head of household.



23% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.1



7% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.2



49% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:*

Active conflict or violence	69%	
Earthquake	5%	1
Flood	26%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	2%	I
Drought	65%	
None of the above	8%	

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:**

Livestock owned at the time: 86% Practiced farming at the time:

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:

Remain in current location Move inside Afghanistan Return to area of origin Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, 45% reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):3,**

Improved security situation 47% Livelihood opportunities 14% Ability to harvest 14%

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was improved security in AoO (72%).3,**

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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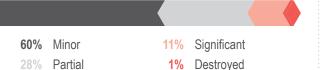
EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

19% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.4

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

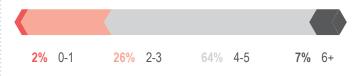
Permanent (mud & brick) Transitional (mud & brick) 19% Makeshift 17%

60% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 62% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:5,**



92% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs."

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:6





73% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.7

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	48%	
Liquid petroleum gas	21%	
Animal dung	13%	



64% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:





10% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:*,**

Psychological impact	90%
Reduced access to services	31%
Informed decision to relocate	20%

7% and 2% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

74% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:*

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
Hindered to leave district	48%	Hindered to leave district	44%
Hindered to move freely	38%	Hindered to leave district	37%
No incidents	32 %	Verbally threatened	32%

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:*

Maiming/killing by violence	34%	
No concerns reported	32%	
Psychological wellbeing	30%	



54% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

11% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.8

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.)

* Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

South Zabul

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3

HEALTH



21% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre:

Security concerns	42%	
Cost of medicine too high	40%	
Cost of services too high	36%	

24% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection."

27% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance. The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

, , ,	•	
In hospital	43%	
Other health facility/clinic	30%	
At home	16%	

% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰



53% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities."



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

1% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

Private handpumped well

Public handpumped well

Protected spring/well/kariz

9%



49% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

14% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:"

Waterpoints far/difficult to reach	74%	
High risk to access water	26%	
Insufficient waterpoints	21%	

Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

Throw in street/open space	56 %	
Household rubbish pit	23%	
Burning	15%	



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):13





28% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:

Borrowed on credit 47%
Produced by household 27%
Purchased 18%

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:14



⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

11 Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.



¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

[&]quot;Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

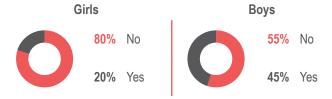
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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:



1% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender: **

Girls		Boys		
Cultural reasons	60%	Cannot afford costs	56 %	
Cannot afford costs	32%	Cultural reasons	24%	
No facilities/school far	27%	Child working	22 %	

Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:

Primary	38%	
No formal/CBE education	31%	
Post-secondary (high school)	18%	



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



17% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: unskilled labour. Households reported 4% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

72% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:

Food	31%	
Rent	26%	
Shelter repairs	12%	

% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:16





40% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:17,*,**

Increased daily labour	76%	
Borrowed food/money for food	69%	
Decreased spending on services	23%	



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



81% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

Via the phone (call/sms)	62 %	
Via a community leader	29%	
In person from aid organisations	5%	

Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:18

and at most top a priority mas	
Food	87%
Shelter/housing	67%
Debt repayment	48%

52%	Cash		In-kind	
14%	Voucher	0%	Other	

¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.



¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food

¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

Multiple options could be selected.

[&]quot;Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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Total number of households surveyed:	712
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	587
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	69
# of cross-border returnee households:	56
Total number of districts surveyed:	3/19



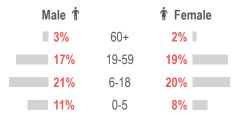


DEMOGRAPHICS

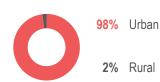
Average household size (# of members):

7

% of household members, by age and gender



% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):





4%	Informal
96%	Formal/ Other



VULNERABILITIES



11% of households reported having a female head of household.



30% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.1



1% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.2



20% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:*

Active conflict or violence	92%	
Earthquake	4%	II.
Flood	9%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%	
Drought	29%	
None of the above	4%	II.

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:"

Livestock owned at the time: 54% Practiced farming at the time:

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:

Remain in current location Move inside Afghanistan Return to area of origin Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, 35% reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):3,**

Improved security situation 56% Ability to harvest 34% Ability to finance return 24%

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was to secure housing/land (64%).3,**

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

2% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.4

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Permanent (mud & brick) Transitional (mud & brick) 25% Makeshift 2%

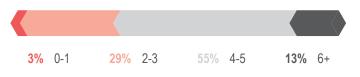
26% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 5% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:5,**



12% Partial Destroyed

26% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs."

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:6





84% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.7

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	68%	
Waste (paper, plastic, etc.)	12%	-
Coal	10%	-



48% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:





11% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:*,**

Psychological impact	83%
Restricted recreation (children)	67%
Reduced access to services	63%

3% and 1% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

17% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:*

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)		
No incidents	85%	No incidents reported	84%	
Verbally threatened	9%	Verbally threatened	10%	
Hindered to move freely	8%	Hindered to leave district	8%	

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:*

No concerns reported	84%	
Psychological wellbeing	10%	
Theft or harassment	8%	



21% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

2% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.8

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.)

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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HEALTH



17% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre:

Unable to reach (no transport)	56%	
Cost of medicine too high	54%	
Staff refused treatment	30%	

43% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection."

3% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance. The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

In hospital	83%	
Other health facility/clinic	14%	
At local midwife's home	2% ■	

% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰



97% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities."



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

1% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

Private handpumped well

Public handpumped well

79%

12%

Public handpumped well

7%



22% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

15% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:"

Purchasing water is expensive	73%	
Lack of water containers	15%	
Insufficient waterpoints	8%	

Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

Throw in street/open space	77%	
Communal garbage bin	10%	-
Household rubbish pit	9%	



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):13





20% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:

Purchased

Produced by household

Borrowed on credit

64%

64%

67%

67%

67%

67%

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:14



- ⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.
- 10 Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.
- 11 Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.
- 12 Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.
- ¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.
- ¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.
 Multiple options could be selected.
- Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:



3% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender: "

Girls		Boys	
Cultural reasons	32 %	Child working	52 %
Cannot afford costs	28%	Lack documentation	31%
Lack documentation	21%	Cannot afford costs	18%

Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:

Primary	25 %	
Secondary	23%	
Post-secondary (high school)	20%	



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



8% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: unskilled labour. Households reported 26% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

87% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:"

Food	40%	
Healthcare	16%	
Rent	12%	

% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:16





40% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:17,*,**

Borrowed food/money for food	79%
Increased daily labour	65%
Decreased spending on services	63%



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



90% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

Via the phone (call/sms)	70%	
Via a community leader	20%	
In person from aid organisations	5%	

Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:18

Food 88%
Shelter/housing 63%
Debt repayment 56%

75%	Cash	16%	In-kind		
10%	Voucher	0%	Other		

- 15 Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.
- ¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food
- ¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- ¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.
- Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



South East Khost

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Total number of households surveyed:	592
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	58
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	481
# of cross-border returnee households:	53
Total number of districts surveyed:	7/13





DEMOGRAPHICS

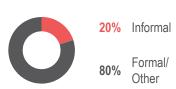
Average household size (# of members):

% of household members, by age and gender

Male 🕇		🛊 Female
1 1%	60+	0%
15%	19-59	13%
25%	6-18	19%
15%	0-5	10%

% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):







6.7

VULNERABILITIES



9% of households reported having a female head of household.



6% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



23% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



48% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:

Active conflict or violence	89%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	34%
Avalanche / heavy snow	1%
Drought	64%
None of the above	3 %

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:

Livestock owned at the time: 64%

Practiced farming at the time: 62%

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:

98% Remain in current location 0% Move inside Afghanistan 1% Return to area of origin 0% Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, 43% reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}

Livelihood opportunities

Rehabilitation of home

Improved security situation

45%

28%

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was improved security in AoO (100%).^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

South East Khost

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EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

34% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Permanent (mud & brick)

Transitional (mud & brick)

Makeshift

23%

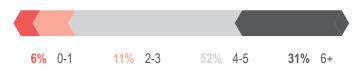
45% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 28% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



Destroyed

93% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs."

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:6





86% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	56%	
Waste (paper, plastic, etc.)	21%	
Charcoal	13%	



47% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

Partial

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:

(
Very Poor Poor	Okay Good	9%	Very good



30% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:***

Psychological impact	75%	
Negative impact on livelihoods	24%	
Restricted recreation (children)	24%	

27% and 25% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

30% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	71%	No incidents reported	70 %
Verbally threatened	25 %	Verbally threatened	25 %
Forced to work	13%	Forced to work	13%

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:

No concerns reported	60%	
Psychological wellbeing	25%	
Small/medium injuries	24%	



6% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

14% of households <u>voluntarily</u> mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.)

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

South East Khost

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HEALTH



17% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre: **

Security concerns	70%
Cost of services too high	33%
Cost of medicine too high	27%

30% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection."

5% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.9 The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

Other health facility/clinic	66%	
In hospital	29%	
At home	4%	

% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰



77% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

22% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.11 The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

Public handpumped well 35% Piped water - public 24% Water trucking/tankering 21%



52% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.12

30% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:"

Waterpoints far/difficult to reach	79%	
Insufficient waterpoints	71%	
Waterpoints not functioning	23%	

Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

I hrow in street/open space	93%	
' '		
Household rubbish pit	3 %	
Communal garbage bin	2%	

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):13





26% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection. Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:

Purchased **52%** Produced by household 23% Borrowed on credit 14%

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:14

Little / none

- ⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.
- 10 Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.
- 11 Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.
- 12 Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. 13 Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.
- 14 Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

South East Khost

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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:



1% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender: ***

Girls		Boys	ys			
Cannot afford costs	92%	Cannot afford costs	99%			
No facilities/school far	31%	No facilities/school far	25 %			
Cultural reasons	20%	Child working	11%			

Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:

No formal/CBE education	46%	
Primary	29%	
Secondary	16%	



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



33% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: unskilled labour. Households reported 5% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

85% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:"

26%	
_0,,	
26%	
_0,,	
18%	

% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:16

 Secure Marginally insecure	Moderately insecure Severely insecure



15% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:17,*,**

Borrowed food/money for food	71%
Increased daily labour	58%
Spent savings	18%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



72% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

3		- 3					
Via the phone (call/sms)	98%						
Via a community leader	1%	I					
In person from aid organisations	1%	I					

Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:18

Shelter/housing 99%
Food 93%
Healthcare 55%

			•
30%	Cash		In-kind
39%	Voucher	0%	Other

- 15 Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.
- ¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food
- ¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- ¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.
- Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



South East Paktika

WnAA | 2019 **AFGHANISTAN**

Total number of households surveyed:	598
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	0
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	168
# of cross-border returnee households:	430
Total number of districts surveyed:	8/19





DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): 6.8

% of household members, by age and gender

Male 🕆		🛊 Female
■ 3%	60+	1%
18%	19-59	17%
17%	6-18	19%
16%	0-5	10%

% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):





69%	Informal
31%	Formal/



VULNERABILITIES



2% of households reported having a female head of household.



50% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.1



3% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.2



40% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:*

Active conflict or violence	98%
Earthquake	1%
Flood	27%
Avalanche / heavy snow	1%
Drought	47%
None of the above	0%

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:"

Livestock owned at the time: 72% Practiced farming at the time:

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:

Remain in current location Move inside Afghanistan Return to area of origin Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, 55% reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):3,**

Improved security situation 33% Livelihood opportunities 28% Better access to services

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was improved security in AoO (65%).3,**

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

South East Paktika

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EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

56% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

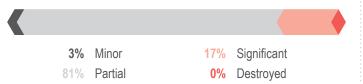
Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Makeshift 55%

Permanent (mud & brick) 26%

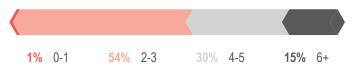
Transitional (mud & brick) 18%

68% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 49% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



93% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs."

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:6





98% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	95%	
Animal dung	2%	I
Liquid petroleum gas	1%	I



19% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:





20% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:***

Psychological impact 70%

Negative impact on livelihoods 41%

No impact 30%

15% and 13% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

59% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	47%	Hindered to leave district	46%
Verbally threatened	39%	Verbally threatened	43%
Hindered to move freely	30%	No incidents reported	42 %

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:

Psychological wellbeing 53%

No concerns reported 37%

Maiming/killing by violence 34%



11% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

36% of households <u>voluntarily</u> mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.)

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

South East Paktika

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HEALTH



17% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre:

Unable to reach (no transport) 54%
Security concerns 50%
Cost of medicine too high 44%

40% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection."

36% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance. The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

Other health facility/clinic 34%
At home 32%
In hospital 31%

% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰

Adult member(s): Child member(s):



72% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities."



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

8% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

Public handpumped well

Piped water - public

Private handpumped well

22%

22%



86% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

11% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:"

Waterpoints not functioning 78%
Waterpoints far/difficult to reach 68%
Insufficient waterpoints 61%

Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

Throw in street/open space 96%
Household rubbish pit 2%
Burning 1%



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):13





38% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:

Purchased 58%
Borrowed on credit 32%
Produced by household 9%

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:14

90% Little / none 10% Moderate 0% Severe

- ⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.
- 10 Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.
- 11 Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.
- 12 Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.
- ¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.
- ¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:



1% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender: "

Girls		Boys	
Cannot afford costs	80%	Cannot afford costs	96%
No facilities/school far	61%	No facilities/school far	34%
Cultural reasons	39%	Lack of teachers/rooms	19%

Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:

No formal/CBE education	40%	
Primary	39%	
Post-secondary (high school)	15%	



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



26% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: unskilled labour. Households reported 1% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

80% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:"

Healthcare	33%	
Hosting displaced persons	24%	
Wedding/celebrations	16%	

% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:16





4% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:17,*,**

Decreased spending on services	86%
Borrowed food/money for food	78%
Sold house or land	65%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



89% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

Via the phone (call/sms)	68%	
Via a community leader	29%	
In person from aid organisations	2%	I

Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:18



56%	Cash		In-kind
7%	Voucher	0%	Other

- 15 Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.
- ¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food
- ¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- ¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.
- Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



South East Paktya

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Total number of households surveyed:	507
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	21
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	177
# of cross-border returnee households:	309
Total number of districts surveyed:	8/13





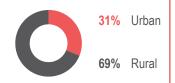
DEMOGRAPHICS

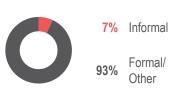
Average household size (# of members): 8.5

% of household members, by age and gender

Male 🕆		† Female
2 %	60+	1%
17%	19-59	18%
19%	6-18	18%
15%	0-5	10%

% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):







VULNERABILITIES



4% of households reported having a female head of household.



4% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.1



2% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.2



49% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:*

Active conflict or violence	72%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	17%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	2%
None of the above	24%

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:"

Livestock owned at the time: 33% Practiced farming at the time:

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:

56%	Remain in current location			Move inside Afghanistan
42%	Return to area of origin	()%	Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, 30% reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):3,**

Improved security situation	48%	
Functioning markets	19%	
Livelihood opportunities	19%	

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was improved security in AoO (98%).3,**

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

22% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.4

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Permanent (mud & brick) 77%

Makeshift 21%

Transitional (mud & brick) 1%

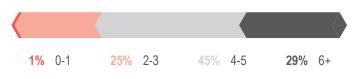
12% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 11% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



82% Milnor **1%** Significant **1%** Partial **0%** Destroyed

55% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs."

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:6





87% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	84%	
Liquid petroleum gas	11%	
Charcoal	3%	I .



12% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:





7% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:***

Psychological impact	86%	
Reduced access to services	39%	
Negative impact on livelihoods	34%	

1% and 2% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

20% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)		
No incidents	86%	No incidents reported	82 %	
Hindered to leave district	9%	Hindered to leave district	10%	
Hindered to move freely	7%	Verbally threatened	7%	

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:

No concerns reported	61%	
Psychological wellbeing	30%	
Destruction of farmland/property	6%	



10% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

2% of households <u>voluntarily</u> mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

[&]quot;Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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HEALTH



20% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre:*,"

Cost of services too high	93%	
Cost of medicine too high	92%	
Security concerns	18%	

55% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection."

5% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance. The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

Other health facility/clinic	52 %	
In hospital	42%	
At home	4%	

% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰



52% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities."



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

16% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

Public handpumped well

Private handpumped well

Unprotected spring/well/kariz

13%



58% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection. 12

4% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:"

Waterpoints far/difficult to reach
Insufficient waterpoints
Lack of water containers

88%

59%

20%

Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

Throw in street/open space 87%

Communal garbage bin 11%

Household rubbish pit 3%



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):13





21% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:

Purchased 57%

Borrowed on credit 36%

Produced by household 5%

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:14



- ⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.
- 10 Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.
- 11 Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.
- ¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.
 ¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.
- Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.
 Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:



12% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender: "

Girls		Boys		
No facilities/school far	51%	Cannot afford costs	68%	
Cannot afford costs	45%	No facilities/school far	49%	
Cultural reasons	44%	Other	18%	

Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:

No formal/CBE education	50%	
Doot coordon: (high cohool)	250/	
Post-secondary (high school)	25%	
Primary	9%	



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



2% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: small business. Households reported 13% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

69% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:"

Food	45%	
Healthcare	29%	
Wedding/celebrations	14%	
rrodaling, obligations	/ 0	

% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:16





37% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:17,*,**

Borrowed food/money for food	89%
Increased daily labour	87%
Sold more animals	74%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



94% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

Via the phone (call/sms)	69%	
Via a community leader	24%	
Via a religious leader	5%	

Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their ton 3 priority needs:18

one of their top o priority needs.			
Food	80%		
Education for children	39%		
Healthcare	37%		



- 15 Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.
- ¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food
- ¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- ¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.
- Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



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Total number of households surveyed:	627
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	179
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	373
# of cross-border returnee households:	75
Total number of districts surveyed:	4/7





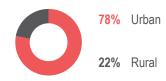
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): 6.5

% of household members, by age and gender

Male 🕆		† Female
2 %	60+	1% I
17%	19-59	20%
20%	6-18	17%
11%	0-5	11%

% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):





5%	Informal
95%	Formal/



VULNERABILITIES



7% of households reported having a female head of household.



23% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



1% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



37% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:*

Active conflict or violence	79%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	24%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	85%
None of the above	0%

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:

Livestock owned at the time: 35%
Practiced farming at the time: 53%

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:

97% Remain in current location 1% Move inside Afghanistan 2% Return to area of origin 0% Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, 50% reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}

Improved security situation

Livelihood opportunities

Ability to finance return

31%

28%

19%

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was improved security in AoO (46%).^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

[&]quot;Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

9% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.4

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

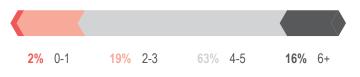
Transitional (mud & brick) Permanent (mud & brick) 29% Makeshift 8%

4% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 40% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:5,**



71% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs."

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:6





91% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.7

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Animal dung	38%	
Wood/bushes	33%	
Waste (paper, plastic, etc.)	21%	



48% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:





3% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:*,**

Psychological impact 67% 54% Negative impact on livelihoods Restricted recreation (children) 45%

1% and 1% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

21% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:*

	Adult member(s)	
85%	No incidents reported	81%
12 %	Verbally threatened	12%
3%	Hindered to leave district	9%
	12%	85% No incidents reported12% Verbally threatened

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:*

No concerns reported	68%	
Psychological wellbeing	28%	
Small/medium injuries	6%	



16% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

1% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.8

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.)

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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HEALTH



16% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre:

Cost of medicine too high	53%	
Staff refused treatment	35%	
Cost of services too high	31%	

51% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection."

55% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance. The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

At home	44%	
In hospital	38%	
At local midwife's home	11%	

% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰



66% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities."



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

50% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

Other 31%
Public handpumped well 27%
Piped water - public 17%



36% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

55% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:"

Purchasing water is expensive	67%	
Insufficient waterpoints	42 %	
Waterpoints far/difficult to reach	35%	

Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

Throw in street/open space	76%	
Household rubbish pit	20%	
Burning	2%	I

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):13





27% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:

Borrowed on credit

Produced by household

Purchased

53%

29%

14%

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:14



- ⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.
- 10 Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.
- 11 Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.
- 12 Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.
- ¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.
- ¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.
 Multiple options could be selected.
- Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:



0% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender: "

Girls		Boys	
Cultural reasons	50 %	Cannot afford costs	46%
Cannot afford costs	42 %	Child working	41%
No facilities/school far	23%	Other	26%

Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:

Primary	35%	
No formal/CBE education	33%	
Secondary	14%	



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



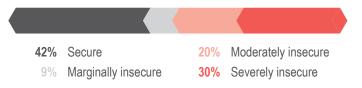
8% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: borrowing/loans. Households reported 50% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

96% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:"

Healthcare	44%	
Food	43%	
Wedding/celebrations	5%	

% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:16





59% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:17,*,**

Borrowed food/money for food	97%
la ana a a al ala livi la bassa	770/
Increased daily labour	77%
Decreased spending on services	48%



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



75% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

Via a community leader	58 %	
Via the phone (call/sms)	30%	
In person from aid organisations	9%	-

Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:18

and at most top a princing mas	
Food	88%
Shelter/housing	64%
Drinking water	54%

76%	Cash	15%	In-kind	
9%	Voucher	0%	Other	

- 15 Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.
- ¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.
- ¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- ¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.
- Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



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Total number of households surveyed:	548
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	193
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	215
# of cross-border returnee households:	140
Total number of districts surveyed:	5/11



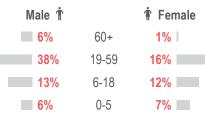


DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members):

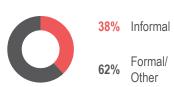
6

% of household members, by age and gender



% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):







VULNERABILITIES



14% of households reported having a female head of household.



40% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



6% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



45% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:

Active conflict or violence	77%
Earthquake	1%
Flood	34%
Avalanche / heavy snow	1%
Drought	32%
None of the above	0%

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:

Livestock owned at the time: 56%
Practiced farming at the time: 55%

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:

57%	Remain in current location	19%	Move inside Afghanistan
24%	Return to area of origin	1%	Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, 23% reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}

Livelihood opportunities	37%	
Improved security situation	36%	
Rehabilitation of home	30%	

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was AoO cleared of explosives (68%).^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

[&]quot;Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

31% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.4

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Permanent (mud & brick) 35%

Transitional (mud & brick) 34%

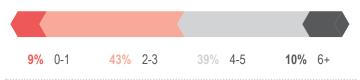
Makeshift 16%

46% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 46% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



69% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs."

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:6





89% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Waste (paper, plastic, etc.)	32%	
Animal dung	32%	
Wood/bushes	25%	



31% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:

1				
	Very Poor Poor	Okay Good	3%	Very good



28% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:***

Psychological impact	86%	
Informed decision to relocate	29%	
Reduced access to services	8%	

7% and 5% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

49% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)		
No incidents	64%	No incidents reported	52 %	
Verbally threatened	22 %	Verbally threatened	37%	
Assaulted (no weapon)	7%	Hindered to leave district	11%	

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:

No concerns reported	49%	
Psychological wellbeing	24%	
Maiming/killing by violence	17%	



44% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

12% of households <u>voluntarily</u> mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.)



⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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HEALTH



58% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre: ***

44% Cost of medicine too high Security concerns Staff refused treatment 29%

15% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection."

63% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.9 The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

36% At local midwife's home 26% In hospital 24%

% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰

Adult member(s): Child member(s): 35% 66% Yes **65%** No 34%

65% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

16% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.11 The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

Private handpumped well 33% Public handpumped well 27% Protected spring/well/kariz 22%



23% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection. 12

38% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:

29% Sufficient 59% Just/barely enough 12% Insufficient

Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:"

Waterpoints far/difficult to reach 58% Lack of water containers 27% Insufficient waterpoints 26%

Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

Throw in street/open space 60% Communal garbage bin 18% Household rubbish pit 13%



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):13





28% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection. Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:

Produced by household 55% Purchased 26% Humanitarian assistance 6%

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:14

Little / none

11 Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected. Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:



1% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:

Girls		Boys		
Cannot afford costs	80%	Cannot afford costs	91%	
Cultural reasons	61%	Cultural reasons	44%	
Security concerns	22%	Child working	21%	

Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:

No formal/CBE education	47%	
Primary	28%	
Post-secondary (high school)	9%	



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



7% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: agricultural production. Households reported 10% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

63% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:"

Shelter repairs	37%	
Rent	16%	
Healthcare	13%	

% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:16





34% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:17,*,**

Migrated to look for work	70%	
Borrowed food/money for food	69%	
Reduced agricultural expenditure	59 %	

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



81% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

•	-	_	
Via the phone (call/sms)	28%		
Via a community leader	27%		
Via a religious leader	26%		

Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:¹⁸

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Food	79%			
Shelter/housing	64%			
Healthcare	62%			

87%	Cash		In-kind		
5%	Voucher	2%	Other		

- 15 Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.
- ¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food
- ¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- ¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.
- Multiple options could be selected.
- "Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



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Total number of households surveyed:	559
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	8
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	263
# of cross-border returnee households:	288
Total number of districts surveyed:	8/10

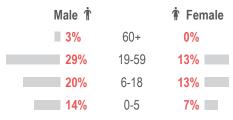




DEMOGRAPHICS

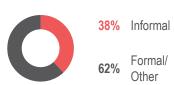
Average household size (# of members): 5.3

% of household members, by age and gender



% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):







VULNERABILITIES



5% of households reported having a female head of household.



42% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.1



5% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.2



8% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:*

Active conflict or violence	69%	
Earthquake	0%	
Flood	2%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	1%	
Drought	43%	
None of the above	6 %	

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:"

Livestock owned at the time: 59% Practiced farming at the time:

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:



Of those households intending to remain, 22% reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):3,**

Livelihood opportunities	41%	
Improved security situation	38%	
Ability to harvest	21%	

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was improved security in AoO (63%).3,**

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

33% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.4

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

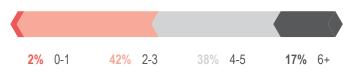
Transitional (mud & brick) Makeshift 24% Permanent (mud & brick) 13%

19% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 38% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:5,**



78% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs."

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:6





93% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.7

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	82%	
Waste (paper, plastic, etc.)	7%	
Animal dung	4%	1

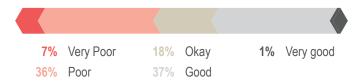


11% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:





11% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:*,**

Psychological impact 37% Other 29% Reduced access to services

25% and 21% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

46% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:*

	Adult member(s)	
69%	No incidents reported	64%
13%	Assaulted (no weapon)	13%
10%	Hindered to leave district	10%
	13%	Adult member(s) 69% No incidents reported 13% Assaulted (no weapon) 10% Hindered to leave district

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:

No concerns reported	38%	
Other	38%	
Small/medium injuries	26%	



51% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

23% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.8

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.)

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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HEALTH



71% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre: **

Cost of services too high	47%	
Security concerns	41%	
Cost of medicine too high	33%	

42% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection."

74% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.9 The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

At home	65%	
n hospital	13%	
Other health facility/clinic	12%	

% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰

Adult member(s): Child member(s): 24% 23% Yes **76%** No

46% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

46% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.11 The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

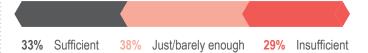
Unprotected spring/well/kariz 32% Piped water - public 20% Public handpumped well 14%



82% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.12

44% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:"

Waterpoints far/difficult to reach	67%	
Insufficient waterpoints	28%	
Purchasing water is expensive	26%	

Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

Throw in street/open space	86%	
	6%	
Burning	0 70	
Other	4%	



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):13





64% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection. Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:

Produced by household 43% Purchased 23% Borrowed on credit 22%

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:14



- ⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.
- 10 Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.
- 11 Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.
- 12 Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.
- 13 Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.
- 14 Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:



1% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:

Girls		Boys		
Cannot afford costs	40%	Cannot afford costs	50 %	
Other	39%	Other	34%	
Security concerns	26%	Child working	30%	

Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:

No formal/CBE education	62 %	
Primary	21%	
vocatio0I	8%	-



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



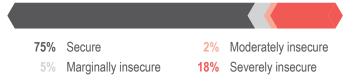
3% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: unskilled labour. Households reported 8% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

65% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:"

Food	33%	
Healthcare	26%	
Rent	24%	

% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:16





25% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:17,*,**

Migrated to look for work	98%
•	040/
Borrowed food/money for food	81%
Spent savings	70%

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



97% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

•		,
In person from aid organisations	32 %	
Via the phone (call/sms)	24%	
Via a community leader	23%	

Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:¹⁸



	(
15%	Cash	29%	In-kind	
43%	Voucher	13%	Other	

¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.



¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.

¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

Multiple options could be selected.

[&]quot;Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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Total number of households surveyed:	654
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	198
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	412
# of cross-border returnee households:	44
Total number of districts surveyed:	6/20

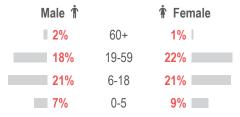




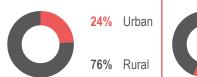
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): 5.1

% of household members, by age and gender



% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):







VULNERABILITIES



13% of households reported having a female head of household.



7% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



34% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



68% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:

Active conflict or violence	92%	
Earthquake	0%	
Flood	7%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%	
Drought	40%	
None of the above	3%	I

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:

Livestock owned at the time: 28%

Practiced farming at the time: 18%

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:

98% Remain in current location 0% Move inside Afghanistan 2% Return to area of origin 0% Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, 66% reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}

Improved security situation

Ability to finance return

Livelihood opportunities

29%

9%

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was return of family/community (57%).^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

[&]quot;Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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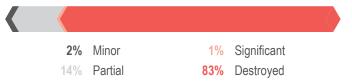
EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

65% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.4

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

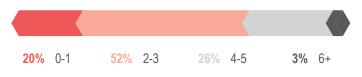
Tent (emergency) Transitional (mud & brick) 28% Makeshift 19%

21% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 6% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:5,**



99% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs."

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:6





92% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.7

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Waste (paper, plastic, etc.)	51 %	
Wood/bushes	39%	
electricity	4%	



90% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:





0% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:*,**

Psychological impact 78% 77% Informed decision to relocate Restricted recreation (children)

1% and 0% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

20% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:*

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)		
81%	No incidents reported	81%		
16%	Hindered to leave district	16%		
1%	Forcibly detained	2%		
	16%	81% No incidents reported 16% Hindered to leave district		

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:

No concerns reported	69%	
Psychological wellbeing	28%	
Theft or harassment	2%	I



7% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

1% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.8

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.)

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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HEALTH



45% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre:

Cost of services too high	63%	
Cost of medicine too high	61%	
Unable to reach (no transport)	34%	

21% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection."

49% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance. The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

At home	38%	
Other health facility/clinic	33%	
In hospital	19%	

% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰



83% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities."



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

23% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

Protected spring/well/kariz

Private handpumped well

Water trucking/tankering

20%



37% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

62% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:"

Waterpoints far/difficult to reach	74%	
Lack of water containers	37%	
Insufficient waterpoints	35%	

Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

Throw in street/open space	78%	
Communal garbage bin	19%	
Household rubbish pit	4%	1

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):13





30% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:

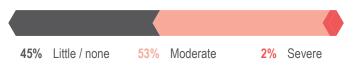
Produced by household

Purchased

Humanitarian assistance

1%

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:14



- ⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.
- 10 Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.
- 11 Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.
- 12 Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.
- ¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.
- ¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.
 Multiple options could be selected.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:



6% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:

	Boys	
59%	Cannot afford costs	56 %
49%	No facilities/school far	52 %
25%	Other	22%
	49%	Boys 59% Cannot afford costs 49% No facilities/school far 25% Other

Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:

No formal/CBE education	68%
Secondary	18%
Primary	9%



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



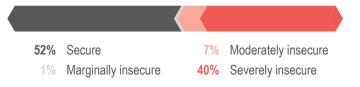
15% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: unskilled labour. Households reported 36% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

78% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:"

Food	41%	
Healthcare	35%	
Costs of displacement	10%	

% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:16





57% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:17,*,**

Borrowed food/money for food	76%	
Decreased spending on services	75 %	
Begging/rely on charity	69%	

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



96% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

Via the phone (call/sms)	84%	
Via a community leader	11%	
In person from aid organisations	4%	1

Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:18

Shelter/housing 89%
Food 82%
Healthcare 57%

87%	Cash		In-kind	
7%	Voucher	0%	Other	

- 15 Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.
- ¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.
- ¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- ¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.
- * Multiple options could be selected.
- Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



ANNEX I: KEY CONCEPTS & DEFINITIONS



The following key definitions are used throughout this factsheet booklet:1

Cross-border returnee household – An Afghan household in which the majority of the household members previously felt forced to leave their home to live in another country, typically but not always Pakistan or Iran, and have since returned to Afghanistan, regardless of whether the household has returned to their AoO.

Fully destroyed shelter – Following a shock, the situation in which a household's shelter is no longer liveable and is so damaged that recovery and repair is impossible.

Host community – Community that hosts large populations of refugees or internally displaced persons, typically in camps or integrated into households directly.

Household – A housing unit in which there is one clearly defined head, with all other individuals living within the boundaries of the housing unit. Members of the household typically share meals. The household can consist of multiple families and can include directly related and unrelated members provided they are permanent residents at the time of the interview.

Household head – The decision maker in the household; the primary decider regarding financial allocation, wellbeing of household members and movement decisions. They need not be the sole decision maker, provided they have the final say. While they need not be the primary breadwinner, in Afghanistan this is often the case.

IDP returnee household – An Afghan household in which the majority of the household members previously felt forced to flee or leave their home due to persecution, war, violence and/or natural or human-made disasters, and have since returned to their AoO. This population group was only sampled in Badghis province.

Minor damage to shelter – Following a shock, the situation in which a household's shelter is damaged but remains liveable and the household can afford the repairs.

Non-displaced conflict affected household – An Afghan household which remained in its AoO despite having directly experienced conflict in the last six months. This population group was only sampled in districts which were reported to have had the highest number of conflict casualties in the six months prior to data collection.²

Non-Recent IDP household – An Afghan household in which the majority of the household members were forced to flee or leave their home due to persecution, war, violence and/or natural or human-made disasters more than six months prior to data collection.

Non-displaced natural disaster-affected household – An Afghan household which remained in its AoO despite having directly experienced a natural disaster event in the last six months. This population group was only sampled in districts worst affected by flooding in the six months prior to data collection.²

Partial damage to shelter – Following a shock, the situation in which a household's shelter is damaged but can remain liveable, and the household has the ability to repair the shelter given the means.

Refugee household – A non-Afghan household, forced to flee its country of origin due to persecution, war, violence or natural or human-made disasters, now residing within Afghanistan. This population group was only sampled in Khost and Paktya provinces.

Recent IDP household – An Afghan household in which the majority of the household members were forced to flee or leave their home due to persecution, war, violence and/or natural or human-made disasters, in the six months prior to data collection.

Significant damage to shelter – Following a shock, the situation in which a household's shelter is no longer liveable but repair and recovery is still possible given the means.

² See annex II: sampling framework for details on where non-displaced households were sampled.





¹These definitions are included in the WoAA 2019 Terms of Reference (ToR) and were agreed on by the ICCT.

ANNEX II: SAMPLING FRAMEWORK

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Province	Non-recent IDP	Recent IDP	Returnee	Host Community	IDP returnee	Refugee	Non- displaced ¹	Total
Central	1,906	784	1,903	38	N/A	N/A	1,077	5,708
Bamyan	340	31	399	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	774
Daykundi	211	N/A	328	18	N/A	N/A	N/A	557
Kabul	52	526	36	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	626
Kapisa	320	8	217	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	549
Logar	218	31	322	N/A	N/A	N/A	529	1100
Maidan Wardak	308	N/A	267	N/A	N/A	N/A	548	1123
Panjsher	229	186	30	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	445
Parwan	228	2	304	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	534
Eastern	1,053	585	560	135	N/A	N/A	1,044	3,377
Kunar	72	422	82	66	N/A	N/A	1,044	1,686
Laghman	298	N/A	243	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	541
Nangarhar	164	163	235	69	N/A	N/A	N/A	631
Nuristan	519	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	519
North Eastern	524	790	759	106	N/A	N/A	534	2,713
Badakhshan	174	108	230	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	520
Baghlan	158	176	177	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	514
Kunduz	128	230	168	22	N/A	N/A	534	1,082
Takhar	64	276	184	73	N/A	N/A	N/A	597
Northern	1,284	938	690	88	N/A	N/A	2,311	5,311
Balkh	196	243	75	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	524
Faryab	197	141	215	12	N/A	N/A	682	1,247
Jawzjan	323	289	145	N/A	N/A	N/A	1139	1,896
Samangan	340	63	123	48	N/A	N/A	490	1,064
Sar-e-Pul	228	202	132	18	N/A	N/A	N/A	580
South Eastern	895	666	848	8	N/A	588	1,736	4,741
Ghazni	69	587	56	N/A	N/A	N/A	673	1,385
Khost	481	58	53	4	N/A	555	N/A	1,151
Paktika	168	N/A	430	4	N/A	33	528	1,163
Paktya	177	21	309	N/A	N/A	N/A	535	1,042
Southern	1,045	1,085	615	4	N/A	N/A	2,138	4,887
Helmand	221	242	84	N/A	N/A	N/A	528	1,075
Kandahar	113	419	48	N/A	N/A	N/A	585	1,165
Nimroz	180	116	212	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	512
Uruzgan	418	132	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	509	1,059
Zabul	113	176	271	N/A	N/A	N/A	516	1,076
Western	1,263	578	547	22	590	N/A	1,606	4,606
Badghis	373	179	75	N/A	590	N/A	528	1,745
Farah	215	193	140	N/A	N/A	N/A	561	1,109
Ghor	263	8	288	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	564
Herat	412	198	44	17	N/A	N/A	517	1,188
Total	7,970	5,426	5,922	401	590	588	10,446	31,343

¹ Non-displaced conflict-affected, non-displaced natural disaster-affected, and non-displaced both have been combined within this sampling framework in accordance with how this population group is presented in the 2020 HNO.

